Introduction to Web Technologies

A lot of last week, will be applied to the end of this week. Remember all the testing techniques.

Web

HTML Pages. Stuff we get at in a web pages. FTP/Emails not part of the WEB

Web is transfer of information within the Web Pages. Protocol

Intranets

Local Web : Sharepoint

E-Commerce

Amazon. Shops. Selling.

B2B

Business to Business

HP Quality Centre/Customer Management Software

B2C

Business to Customer

C2C

Facebook: Facilitates customer to customer interaction

Website vs Web Application

Website: Displays Information

Web Application: Allows for interaction.

TCP/IP

Transport Control Protocol

Encodes/Decodes the web

IP Address

It’s an address that allows us to send messages to a machine

Application Levels

Client/Sever Relationships

Request => Response

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

This is how we code up/write up information and send it comp

HTTPS/SMT/FTP/IMAP/SFTP/SSH/TELNET

Application Layers Protocols ^

DNS

Message of to DNS server, looks up IP address vs Domain Name. Sends back IP.  
Ask server what the IP address for a URL. [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) for example

HTTP Verbs

Get Request

which would request a page from a server

/Post/

Post sends

Requests that the server accept the entity enclosed in the request

Put Request

Replaces the data on the server

Partially modify some data on the server

Patch Request

Delete some data on the server

Delete

Understand URL

**http://google.com:8080/search?term=hello#results**

Scheme – Domain – Port – Path – Query String - Fragment

?

Signifies the change between address and query terms

CRUD

Is a way in we can use a URL and HTTP Verbs, we can manipulates servers in a logical ways.

Create – Read – Update – Delete

How do we delete a todo?

Send a delete Request Delete//todos/5

How do we read?

Get /todos/5

How do we see all

Get /todos

How do we create a new todo?

POST /todos

Title: “Buy Milk”, due 2014-04-01

How do we update a todo?

PUT /todos/4

Title: “Buy Full Cream Milk”

?Starts our data name and attributes

Use + instead of space

Day/Month/Year

REST

Representational State Transfer

Response Codes

405 Method Not Allowed

LOOK UP HTTP STATUS CODES

201

202

301

404 etc

JSON

Javascript Object Notation

Key Value Pairs

TO PARSE DATA

“id”:4

Key : Value

{Object},

[Collection]

XML

Xtesnible Mark-up Language

<tag>value</tag>

Can be nested

<person role=”developer”>

<name>Joe Bloggs</name>

<phone>02099 999 999</phone>

<email>[joe@example.com</email](mailto:joe@example.com%3c/email)>

<photo src=”/photos/joe.jpg” />

</person>

MarkUp CV’s

Personal Details

Last Three Jobs

Education

XHTML

Is HTML but adheres to the rules of XML

HTML Specification Has specific tags

<section></sections

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

<p>paragraph</p?

<h1>heading</h1>

<strong>bold text</strong>

<em>emphasized text</em>

<a href=”url”>

<div>

</div>

<ul>

<li>first</li>

<li>second</li>

</ul>

<img src=”image.jpg”>

Cookies

Saves some information on the persons computer.

Such as Session Data/Tracking

Text Editors and IDE’s

What do we need from a text fill out.

Syntax Highlighting

Code Completion

Keyboard Shortcuts

File Management

YOU MUST FEEL COMFORTABLE IN YOUR EDITOR. IT’S WHERE YOU’LL SPEND MOST OF YOUR WORKING DAY.

Text Editor

Notepad++

Brackets

Sublime Text

IDE

Eclipse

NetBeans

RubyMine

A Diff Tool

Beyond Compare

Kaleidoscope