

Vietnam and Japan Joint ICT HRD Program

ICT 5 Web Development

Chapter 1-1.

Introduction to Web Programming

Content

1. The Internet and WWW
2. Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)
3. Web Application model

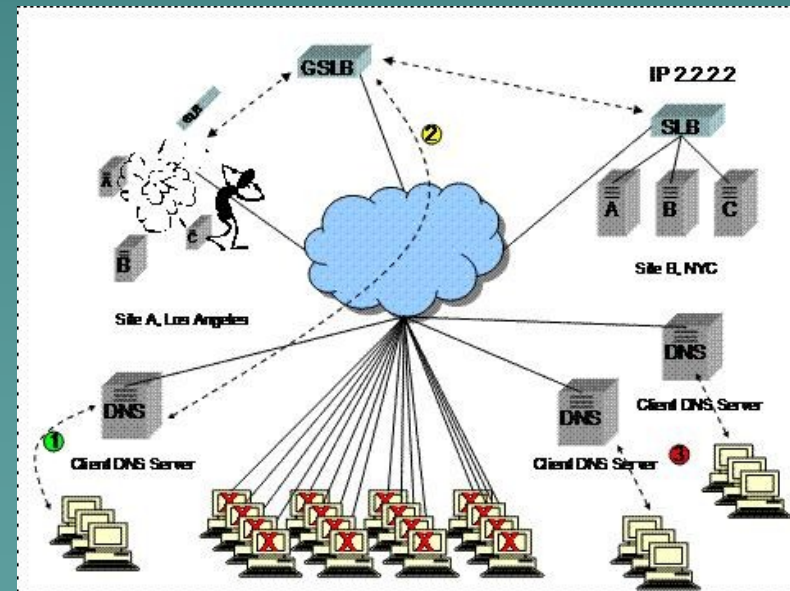
Content



2. Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)
3. Web Application model

1.1. The Internet

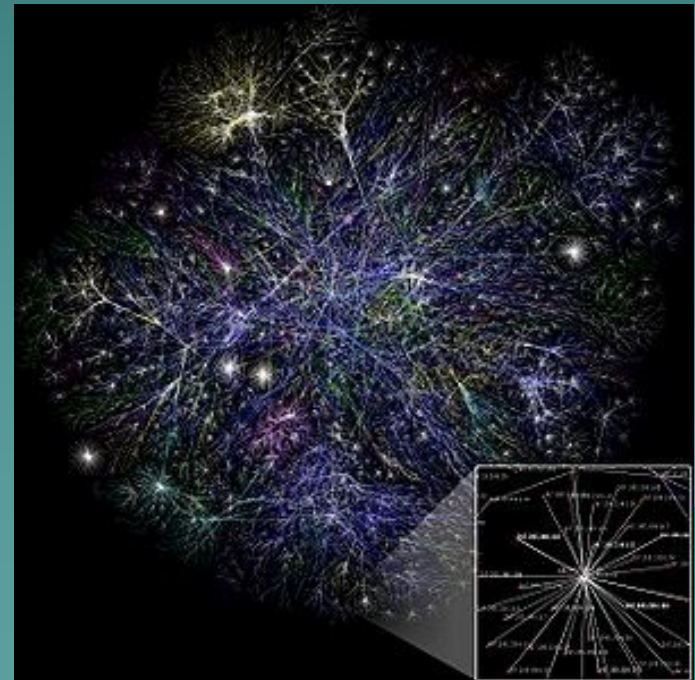
- ◆ A network of networks
- ◆ Began in 1969 as ARPAnet (Advanced Research Projects Agency)
- ◆ No central authority and thus impossible to state the precise size



1.1. The Internet (2)

- ◆ Free access to central servers that allow machines and people to locate other machines by their **Internet address**.

– e.g. 100.99.88.32



1.2. The World Wide Web

- ◆ Developed by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN in 1990
- ◆ The idea of documents that contain hyperlinks to other documents on the Internet
- ◆ W3 or Web for short



NeXT Computer
The first Web server



1.2. The World Wide Web (2)



- ◆ World Wide Web
 - a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet
- ◆ HyperText Markup Language (HTML)
 - document layout language for all Web Documents
- ◆ HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
 - allows any machine to load a document via a hyperlink from any other machine

1.3. Web page or Webpage

- ◆ a Web document
 - a document or resource of information that is suitable for the WWW and can be accessed through a web browser and displayed on a computer screen
- ◆ usually in HTML or XHTML format
 - XHTML (Extensible HTML):
Intersection between HTML and XML
- ◆ requested and served from web servers using HTTP



1.4. Web site or Website



- ◆ a collection of related web pages, images, videos or other digital assets that are addressed with a common domain name or IP address in an Internet Protocol-based network
- ◆ hosted on at least one web server, accessible via the Internet or a private local area network.



Content

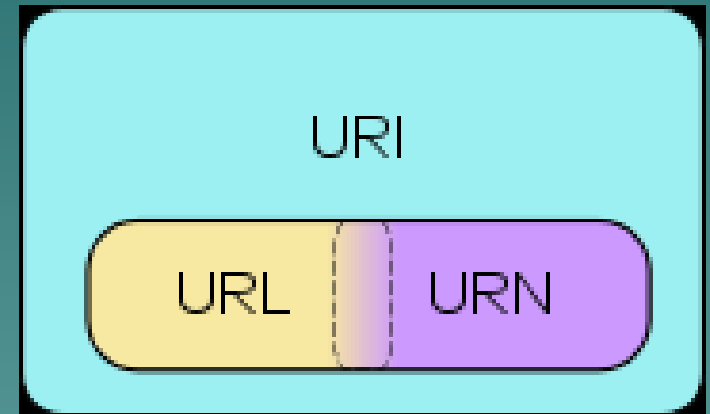
1. The Internet and WWW



3. Web Application model

2.1. URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)

- ◆ A string of characters used to identify or name a resource on the Internet



- ◆ Classification
 - URN: a person's name
 - URL: that person's street-address
 - URN defines an item's identity
 - URL provides a method for finding it

URI Generic Syntax

- ◆ RFC 3986
- ◆ Components
 - Scheme
 - Authority
 - Path
 - Query
 - Fragment

`http://www.google.com/search?q=test#prs`



The diagram shows the URI components of the example above. Brackets are placed under each part of the URI: 'http' is under 'scheme', 'www.google.com' is under 'authority', '/search?q=test' is under 'path', and '#prs' is under 'fragment'. The 'query' component is also indicated by a bracket under 'q=test'.

scheme authority path query fragment

2.2. Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

- ◆ created in 1990 by Tim Berners-Lee as part of the URI
- ◆ specifies where an identified resource is available and the mechanism for retrieving it
- ◆ separated by dots, and the file path, separated by slashes, as a coherent hierarchical path

2.2. Uniform Resource Locator (2)

- ◆ Syntax

resource_type://domain:port/filepathname?query_string#anchor

- ◆ Example

<http://www.annex.com/southwest/museum.htm>



2.3. Uniform Resource Name (URN)

- ◆ globally unique and persistent name of a resource on the Internet
- ◆ Syntax: $\langle \text{URN} \rangle ::= \text{"urn:"} \langle \text{NID} \rangle \text{" :"} \langle \text{NSS} \rangle$
 - ◆ $\langle \text{NID} \rangle$ is the Namespace Identifier
 - ◆ $\langle \text{NSS} \rangle$ is the Namespace Specific String
- ◆ Example
 - ◆ urn:isbn:0451450523
 - ◆ The URN for "The Last Unicorn", identified by its book number.
 - ◆ urn:isan:0000-0000-9E59-0000-O-0000-0000-2
 - ◆ The URN for "Spider-Man (film)", identified by its audiovisual number.
 - ◆ ...

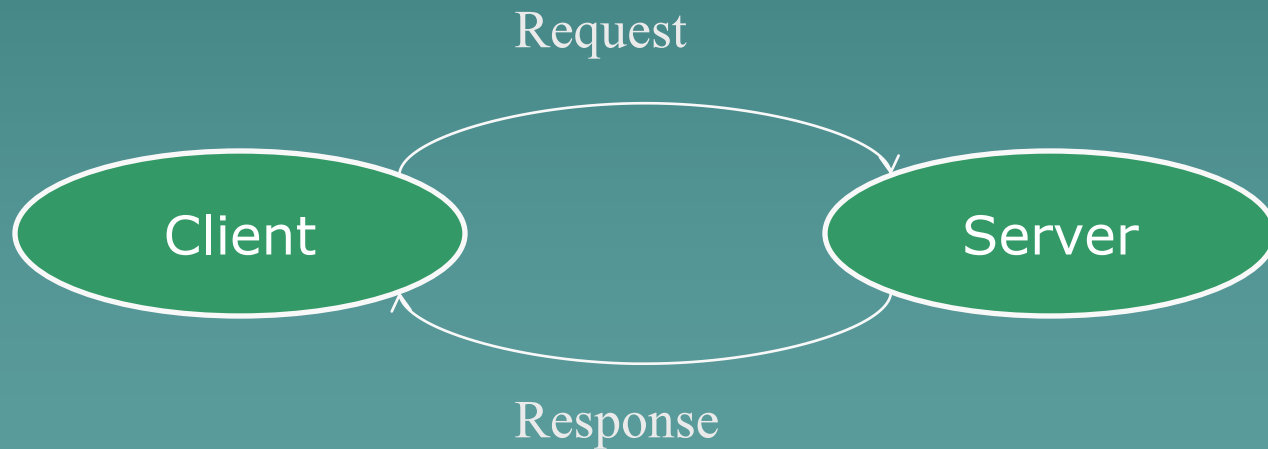
Content

1. The Internet and WWW
2. Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)



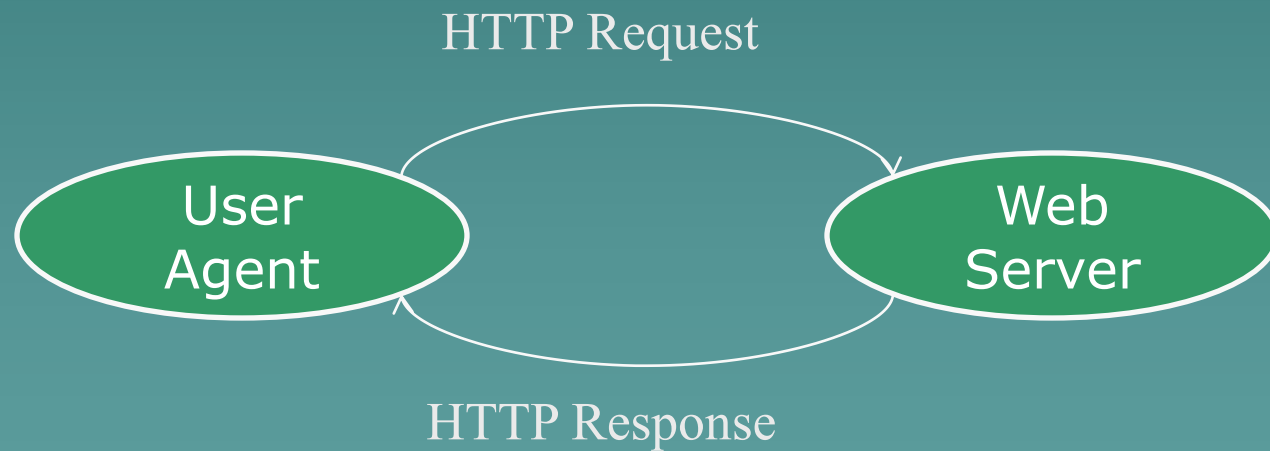
Client Server Model

- ◆ A simple network model
- ◆ Used by various network applications

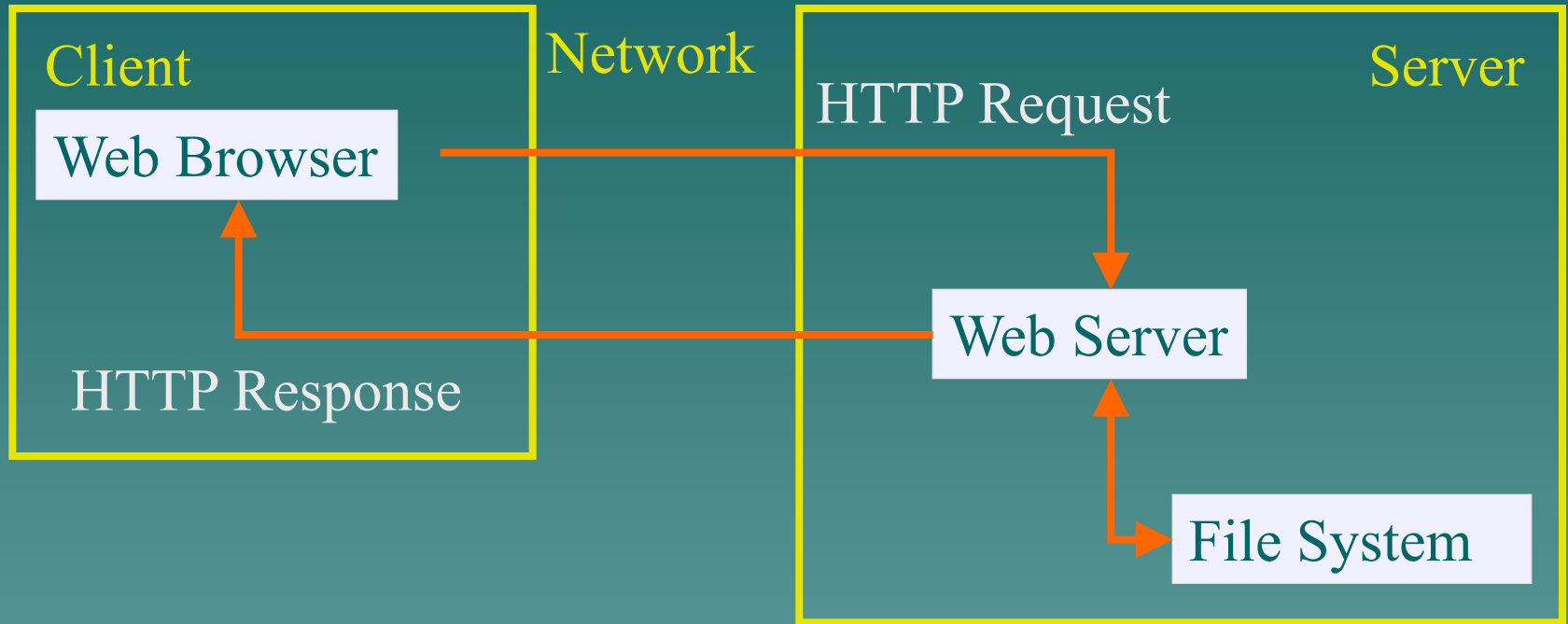


Client Server Model (Web)

- ◆ Client: User Agent
- ◆ Server: Web server

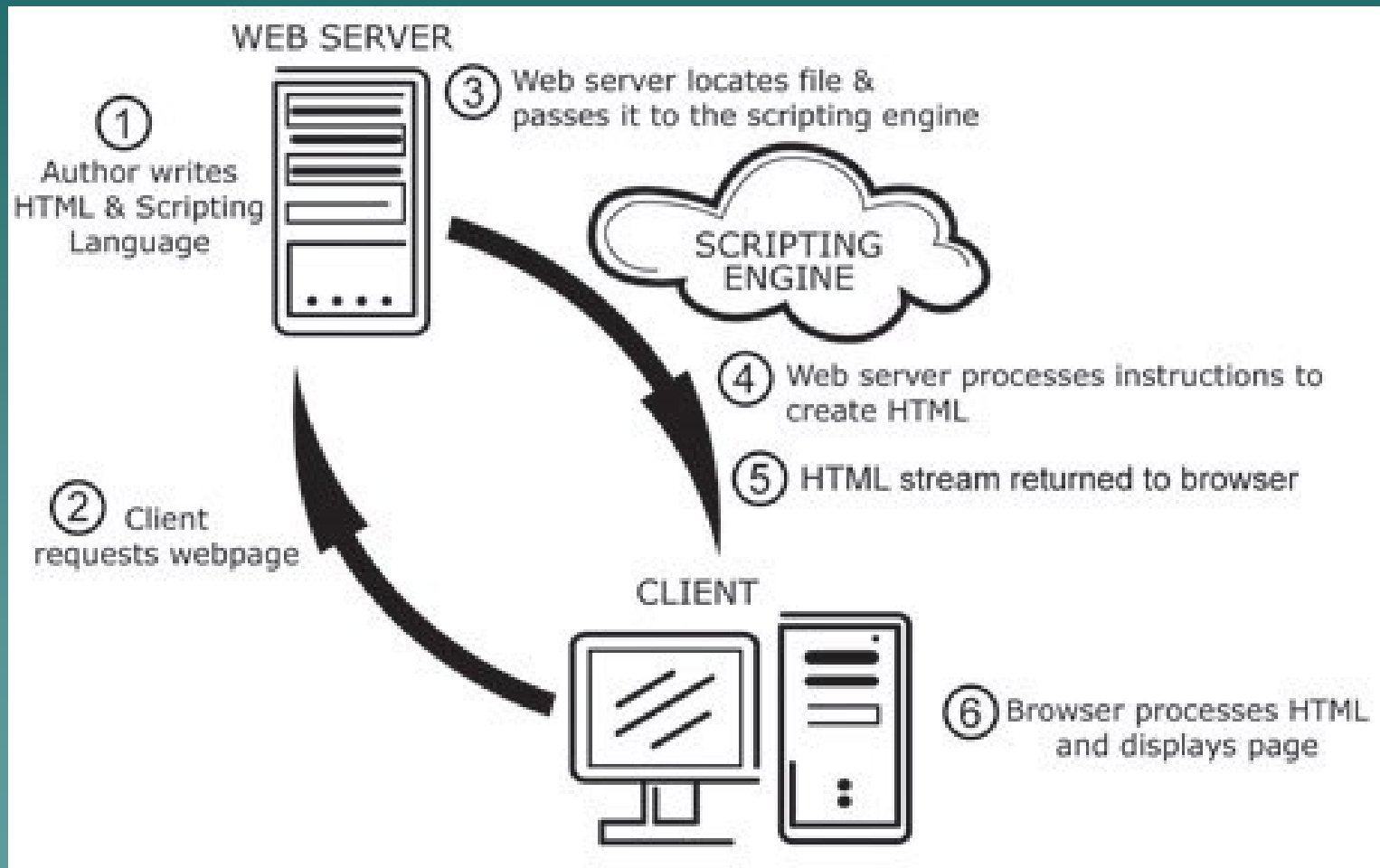


Web Application Evolution – Static

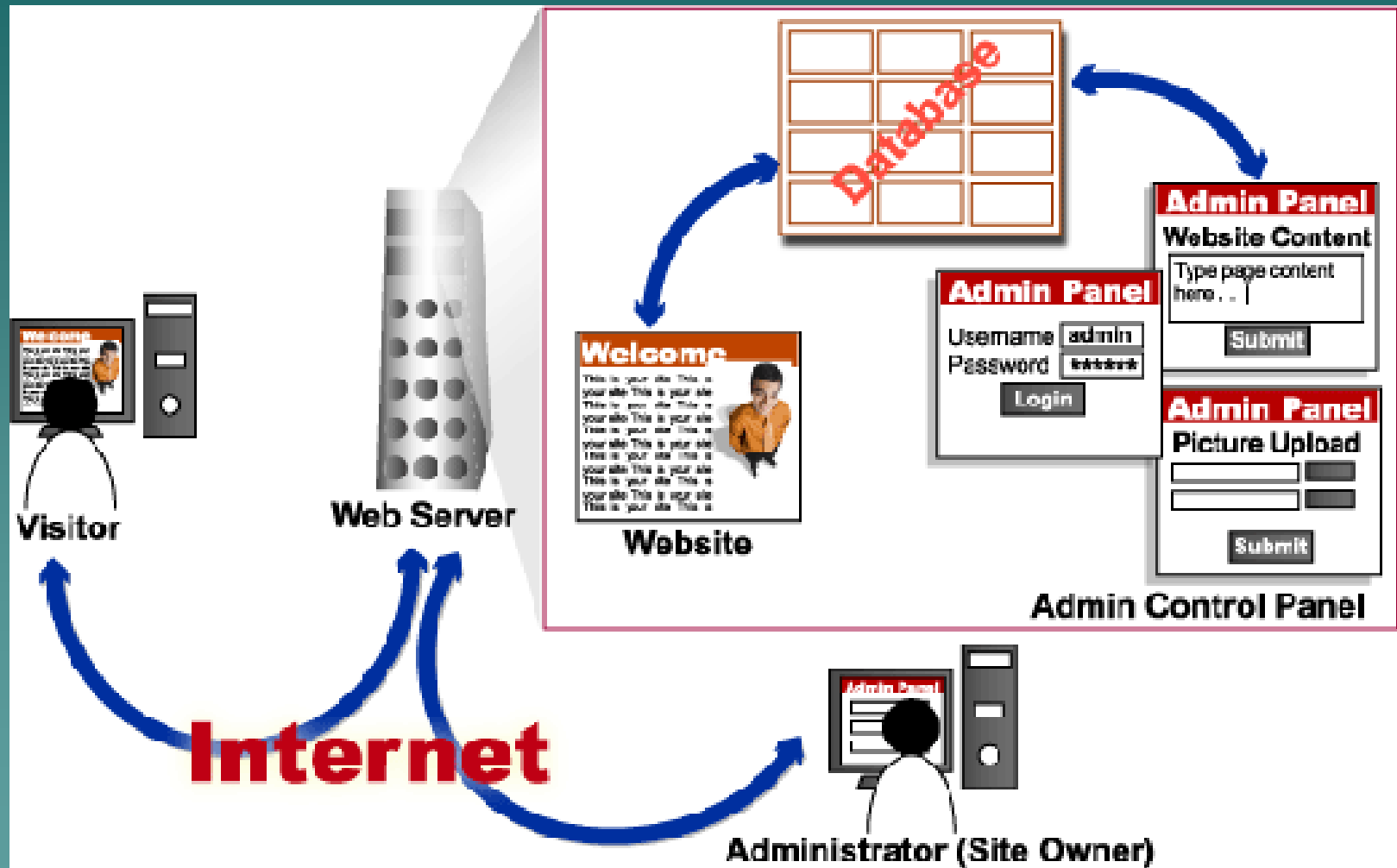


- ◆ Organizations want to make their information available to as many people in the world as possible
- ◆ This can be achieved by using the Web, delivering the information as static HTML pages

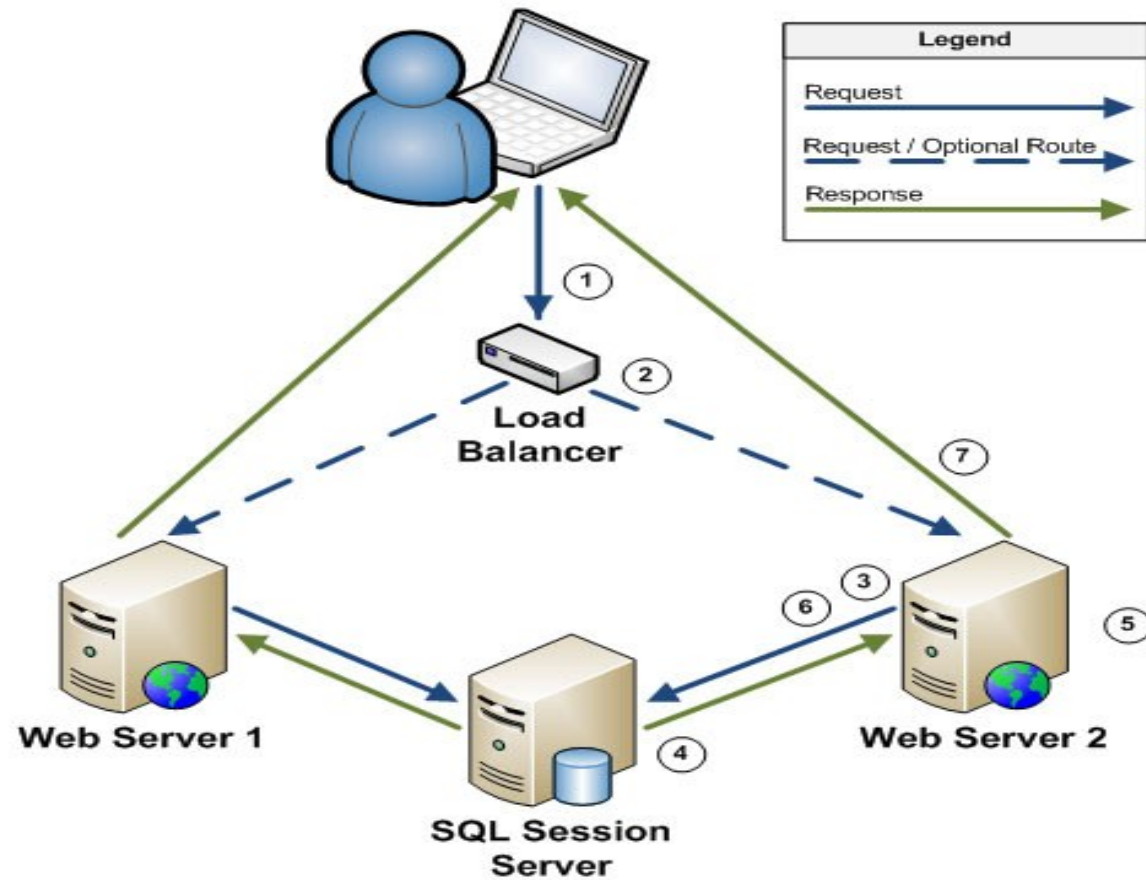
Web Application Evolution – Dynamic



Web Application – Dynamic



More than one Web server?



www.FAQFront.com/Document/Sql-Server-Session-State

Question?

