

URL

URL Schemes 深度剖析阅读笔记

掘金链接

- 苹果的沙盒机制

苹果选择沙盒来保障用户的隐私和安全，但沙盒也阻碍了应用间合理的信息共享。

苹果使用了名为「沙盒」的机制：应用只能访问它声明可能访问的资源。

NSURL的使用

简书链接

```
protocol://hostname[:port]/path/[/;parameters][?query]#fragment
```

协议://用户名:密码@子域名.域名.顶级域名:端口号/目录/文件名.文件后缀?参数=值#标志

- 1 `protocol` 指定使用的协议
- 2 `hostname` 存放资源的服务器域名或IP地址，有时也可包含账号密码 `username:password@hostname`
- 3 `port` 可选，端口号
- 4 `path` 用 '/' 分隔，表示主机的一个目录或文件地址
- 5 `parameters` 指定参数的可选项
- 6 `query` `key1=value&key2=value2&keyn=valuen`
- 7 `fragment` 名词片段

OC里面可以很方便的获取

```
1    NSString *urlStr =  
    @"https://www.testurl.com:8080/path/subpath;parms=test_parms?  
    uid=123&gid=45#fragment=009&fragment";  
2    NSURL *URL = [NSURL URLWithString:urlStr];  
3    NSString *absoluteString = URL.absoluteString;  
4    NSString *baseURL = URL.baseURL.absoluteString;
```

```
5    NSString *scheme = URL.scheme;
6    NSString *host = URL.host;
7    NSString *path = URL.path;
8    NSArray *pathComponents = URL.pathComponents;
9    NSString *lastPathComponent = URL.lastPathComponent;
10   NSString *pathExtension = URL.pathExtension;
11   NSString *query = URL.query;
12   NSString *fragment = URL.fragment;
13   NSString *parameterString = URL.parameterString;
14   NSString *relativePath = URL.relativePath;
15   NSString *port = [URL.port stringValue];
16   NSString *user = URL.user;
17   NSString *password = URL.password;
18
19   // absoluteString =
  https://www.testurl.com:8080/path/subpath;parms=test_parms?
  uid=123&gid=45#fragment=009&fragment
20   NSLog(@"absoluteString = %@", absoluteString);
21   // baseURL = (null)
22   NSLog(@"baseURL = %@", baseURL);
23   // scheme = https
24   NSLog(@"scheme = %@", scheme);
25   // host = www.testurl.com
26   NSLog(@"host = %@", host);
27   // port = 8080
28   NSLog(@"port = %@", port);
29   // path = /path/subpath
30   NSLog(@"path = %@", path);
31   // pathComponents = ("/", path, subpath)
32   NSLog(@"pathComponents = %@", pathComponents);
33   // lastPathComponent = subpath
34   NSLog(@"lastPathComponent = %@", lastPathComponent);
35   // pathExtension = @"" //<object returned empty description>
36   NSLog(@"pathExtension = %@", pathExtension);
37   // query = uid=123&gid=45
```

```
38     NSLog(@"query = %@", query);
39     // fragment = fragment=009&fragment
40     NSLog(@"fragment = %@", fragment);
41     // relativePath = /path/subpath (The same as path if baseURL is nil)
42     NSLog(@"relativePath = %@", relativePath);
43     // parameterString = parms=test_parms
44     NSLog(@"parameterString = %@", parameterString);
45     // user = (null)
46     NSLog(@"user = %@", user);
47     // password = (null)
48     NSLog(@"password = %@", password);
49
```

URL不仅是一个获取数据的接口，也可以是一个通信链，如果事先约定好一套协议，通过query字段可以得到任何想要的信息。