1

Development of Internet Applications

basic terms, technologies, …

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Internet

- The Internet is a communication space for the exchange, gathering and publishing information, regardless of their origin, form or language.
- The Internet is a worldwide, publicly accessible set of interconnected computer networks that transmit data through a "packet switching" .
- Internet vs. World Wide Web
  - Internet – a set of interconnected networks (TCP, UDP, IP)
  - WWW – a set of interconnected documents and other resources (hyperlink, URL)

First History of Internet

- 1945
  - V. Bush – „As We May Think“
    vision about device called Memex, in which individuals would compress and store all of their books, records, and communications.
- 1957
  - ARPA (Advanced Research Project Agency)
    establishment of the organization for research applicable in the military.
    Renamed to DARPA (Defense ARPA)
- 1969
  - ARPANET (L. Roberts)
    physical interconnection of 4 nodes (universities).
    50 Kbps.
    NCP protocol.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hIQjrMHTv4

Problems

- Lack of IPv4 addresses
  - 32bits = 4 billion public IP addresses
  - division of addresses into classes
  - solutions:
    - CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing)
    - NAT (Network address translation)
    - IPv6
- IPv6 - 128bitů = 66 billion addresses per square centimeter of the earth

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aor29pGhlFE

Problems

- Searching for information
- Standards and their compliance
- Content and its freedom vs. censorship
- Authentication and Authorization
- SPAM, advertisment
- User privacy, anonymity and personal property
- "Internet" ethics and social aspects

Future of Internet

- optical networks
- Embedded systems with connectivity (Internet of things) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3ur8wzzhBU
- Mobile applications and mobile internet
- Improving safety
- Semantic Web
- Web 1.0, Web 2.0, Web 3.0

World Wide Web (WWW)

- system of linked hypertext documents accessible within the Internet / Intranet
- Based on HTTP protocol (TCP/IP protocol)
- URLs are used to identify the documents (not only)
- It uses a scripting language HTML (XHTML)
- Modern websites separate content from appearance using CSS
- Static web
- Dynamic web
  - Informations are generated
  - Client side - JavaScript, Flash, Applets, ActiveX, etc.)
  - Server-side - CGI, SSI, PHP, ASP, Java, etc.)

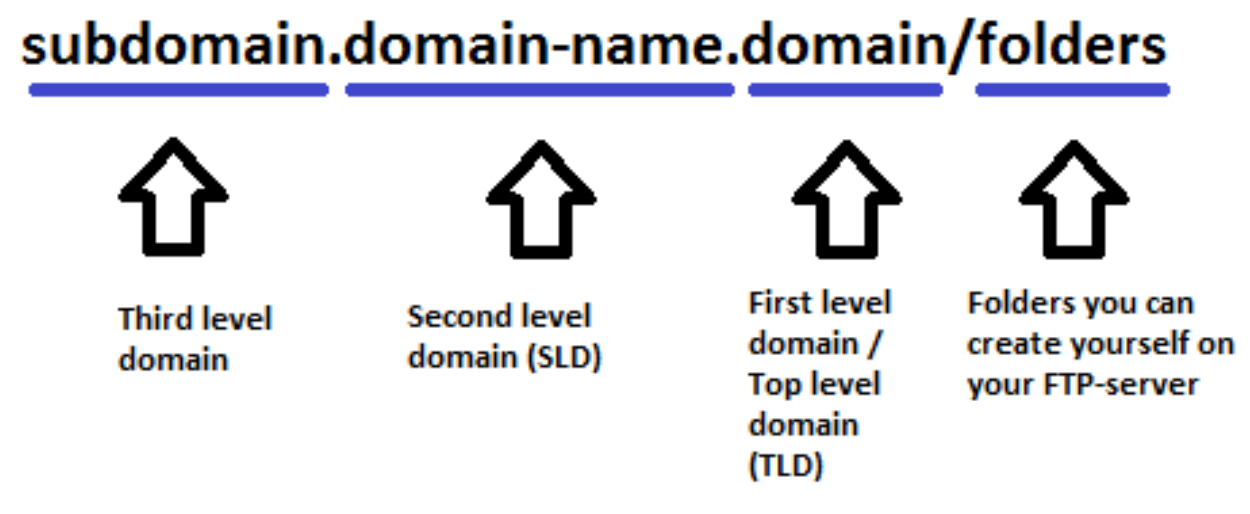
World Wide Web (WWW)

- History
  - 1963 – T. Nelson – non-linear connection of documents – hypertext
  - 1986 – SGML – standard for how to specify a document markup language or tag set. Such a specification is itself a document type definition (DTD)
  - 1989 – laboratory in CERN launches project WWW
  - 1992 – non-formal specification of HTML, first text-based browser (Lynx)
  - 1995 – HTML 2.0 specification
  - 2000 – HTML 4.01, XHTML 1.0, XML 1.0 specifications
  - 28 October 2014 - HTML 5.0 (Web Applications 1.0, Web Forms 2.0, offline pages)

Domains

- DNS - Domain Name System
  - URL to IP
  - www.google.com => 216.58.218.164

- Domain levels
  - $dom_k...dom_3.dom_2.dom_1$



Source: http://www.andersen.one/get-your-own-domain-name/

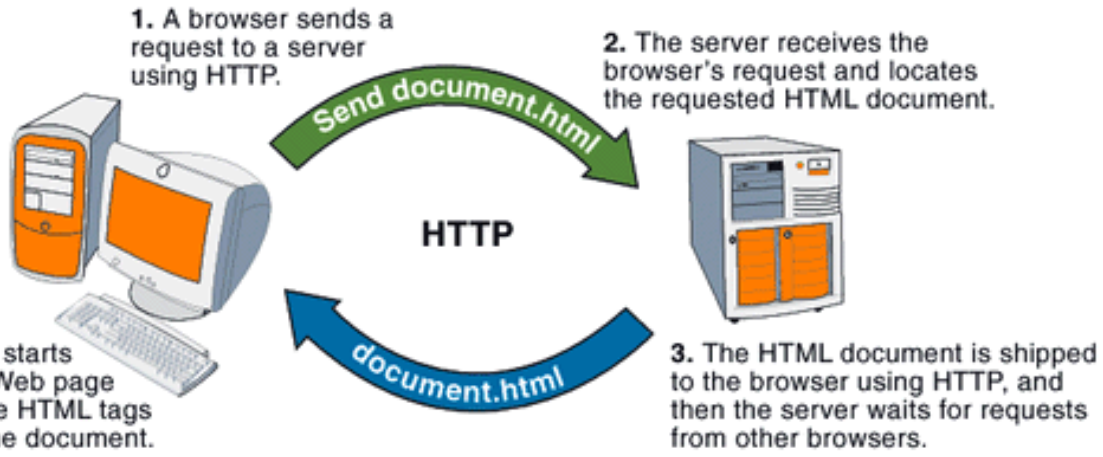
Zdroj: http://ocw.capcollege.bc.ca

HTTP

- HyperText Transfer Protocol
- Stateless protocol
- Cookies – informations stored at client. Automatically sent to with each request to server.

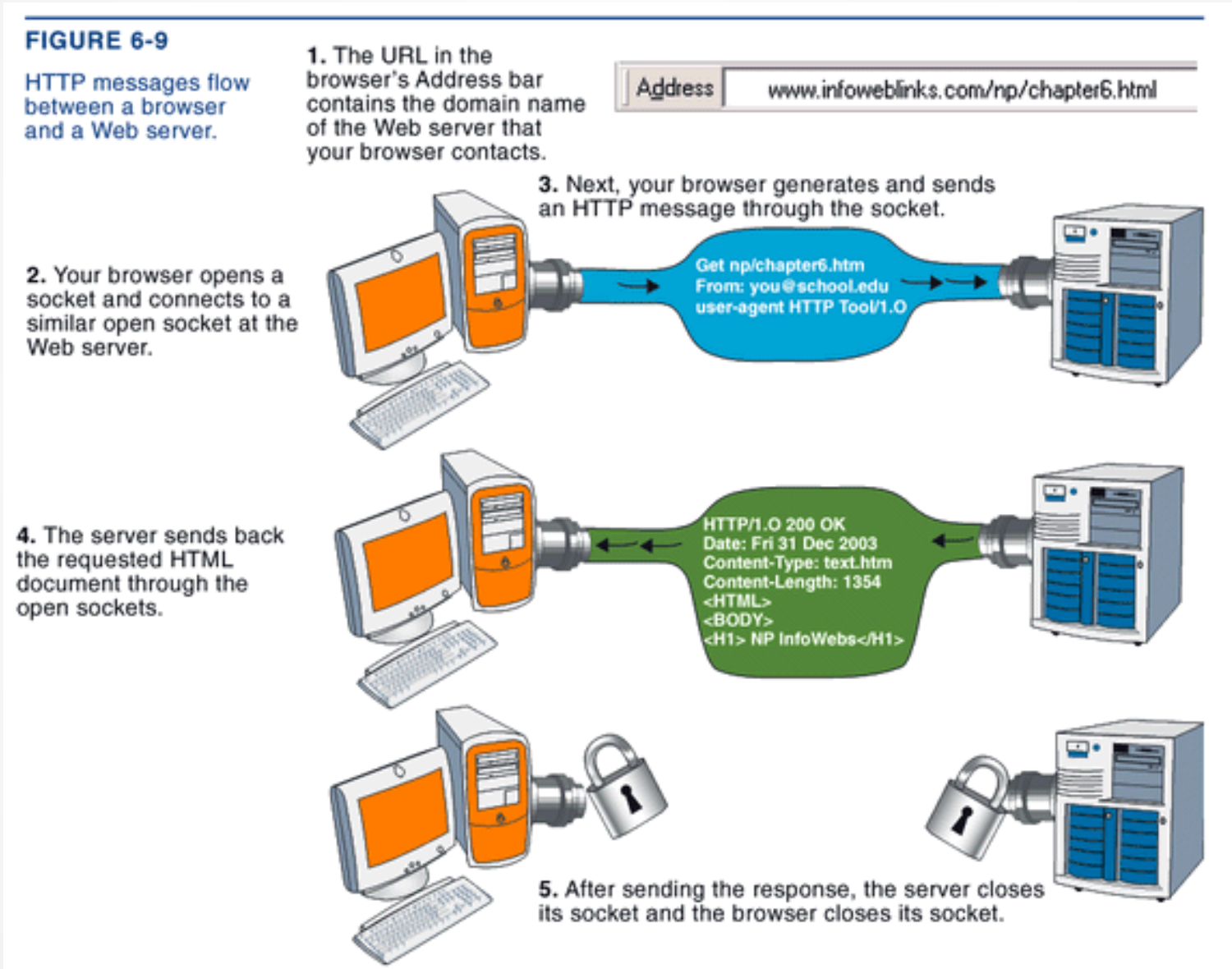
FIGURE 6-2

Web browsers and Web servers exchange HTTP messages.



HTTP

Zdroj: http://ocw.capcollege.bc.ca



HTTP request

- GET request
  - GET *path* HTTP/*version*

```
GET / HTTP/1.0
Host: www.google.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Accept: text/xml,application/xml,application/xhtml+xml,text/html
Accept-Language: cs-CZ,cs;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7,defaultQLS
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
Accept-Charset: windows-1250,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.7
Cookie: PREF=ID=c0f4d58d41001453:TB=2:TM=1168255510:LM=1177510598:S=32VaTkcUR4ijOcQr
```

- POST request
  - POST *path* HTTP/*version*

```
POST /path/script.cgi HTTP/1.0
From: mole@garden.cs
User-Agent: MoleHill/0.13
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 32

name=mole&event=trap&action=kill
```

HTTP response

- HTTP/*version code text*

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Cache-Control: private
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Encoding: gzip
Server: gws
Content-Length: 68
Date: Fri, 21 Sep 2007 08:53:37 GMT

..........W.v.6...S .Z.jI..8.J"}.6q..I.'Mw.?> .R.@..@...G...../....
```

```
HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found
...
...
```

code	meaning
1xx	Informational
2xx	Indicate success
3xx	Redirect
4xx	Client error
5xx	Server error

HTTP 1.1

- Persistent connection, cache – client and server support is required.
  - For caching, client have to
    - insert header host, or absolute URL

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: garden.cs
```

    - support persistent connections
    - accept *chunked* data
    - support response **`100 Continue`**

```
HTTP/1.0 100 Continue

HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 23:59:59 GMT
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 51

`Their heads are gone, if it please your Majesty!'
```

HTTP 1.1

- For caching, server have to
  - require header host, or absolute URL

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 111

<html><body>
<h2>No Host: header received</h2>
HTTP 1.1 requests must include the Host: header.
</body></html>
```

  - Insert header *Date*

```
Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 23:59:59 GMT
```

  - accept header If-Modified-Since, If-Unmodified-Since

```
HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified
Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 23:59:59 GMT
```

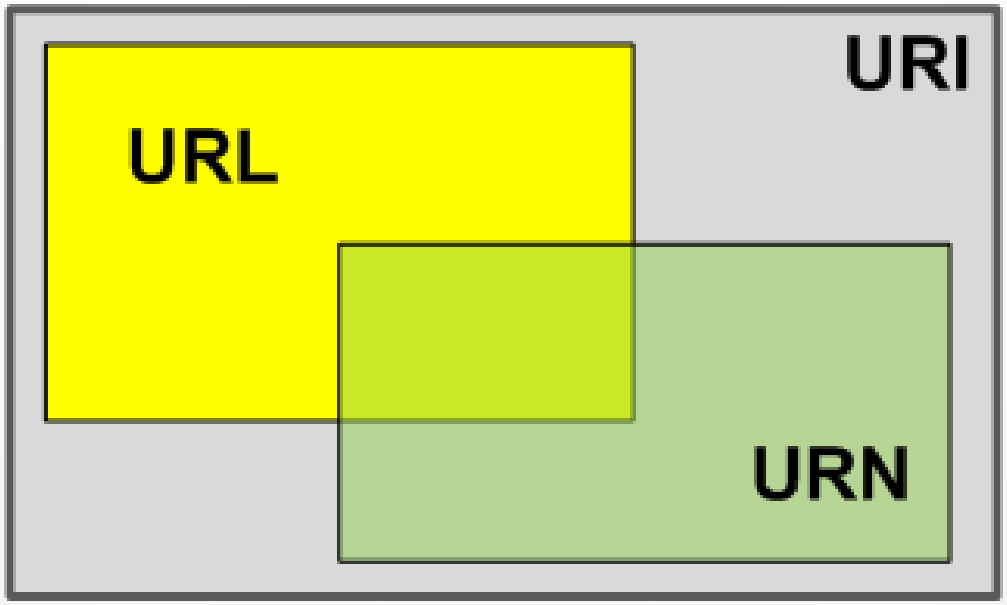
HTTP/2

- Approved 2015
- Based on protocol SPDY by Google
- Same HTTP API (1.1)

- Requests Multiplex
- HTTP heads compression
- Binary based protocol
- Cache pushing – sending the data before request
- Enhanced security

URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)

- Compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource.
- Unifies two type of identifiers:
  - URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
  - URN (Uniform Resource Name)



URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

- Identify sources based on network location
- The simplest form:

```
<scheme>://<host>/<path>
```

- Full form:

```
<scheme>://<user>:<password>@<host>:<port>/<path>?<query>#<fragment>
```

- Examples:

```
http://www.cs.vsb.cz/cz/struct.php
http://localhost:8080/
http://www.google.com/search?q=fei+vsb&ie=utf-8
ftp://vgr122:pa55w0rd@158.196.157.42/via/doc/via.pdf
```

URN (Uniform Resource Name)

- Identify source based on its name.
- Uses prefix *„urn“*:
- Full form:

```
urn:<NID>:<NSS>
```

  - NID - Namespace IDentifier
  - NSS - Namespace Specific String
- Example:

```
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:resource-lists
```

  - Example of URN to URL translation

```
urn:isbn:0451450523
```

```
http://novelinks.org/uploads/Novels/TheLastUnicorn/Concept%20Vocabulary.pdf
```

Internet applications

- Applications that uses internet connections.
- Examples:
  - WWW
  - Email clients
  - Sharing and transferring files
  - Transmission of multimedia and other data
  - Client-server systems
  - etc..

Types of communication

- Client–Server
  - **server** – handles client requests
  - file server, print server, database server, web server, etc.
  - **client** - generates requests
- Peer–To–Peer
  - All stations have the same capabilities and responsibilities, decentralization of resources
  - File sharing (Gnutella), media transmission, phone calls, instant messaging, distributed computing

Client-Server architectures

- Fat-client, Thick-client
  - provides rich functionality independent of the central server.
  - less requests to the server, work off-line, higher multimedia performance, greater application flexibility
- Thin-client
  - depends heavily on server to fulfill its computational roles
  - lower costs, easier management and security, greater demands on server and connectivity