WWW and HTML

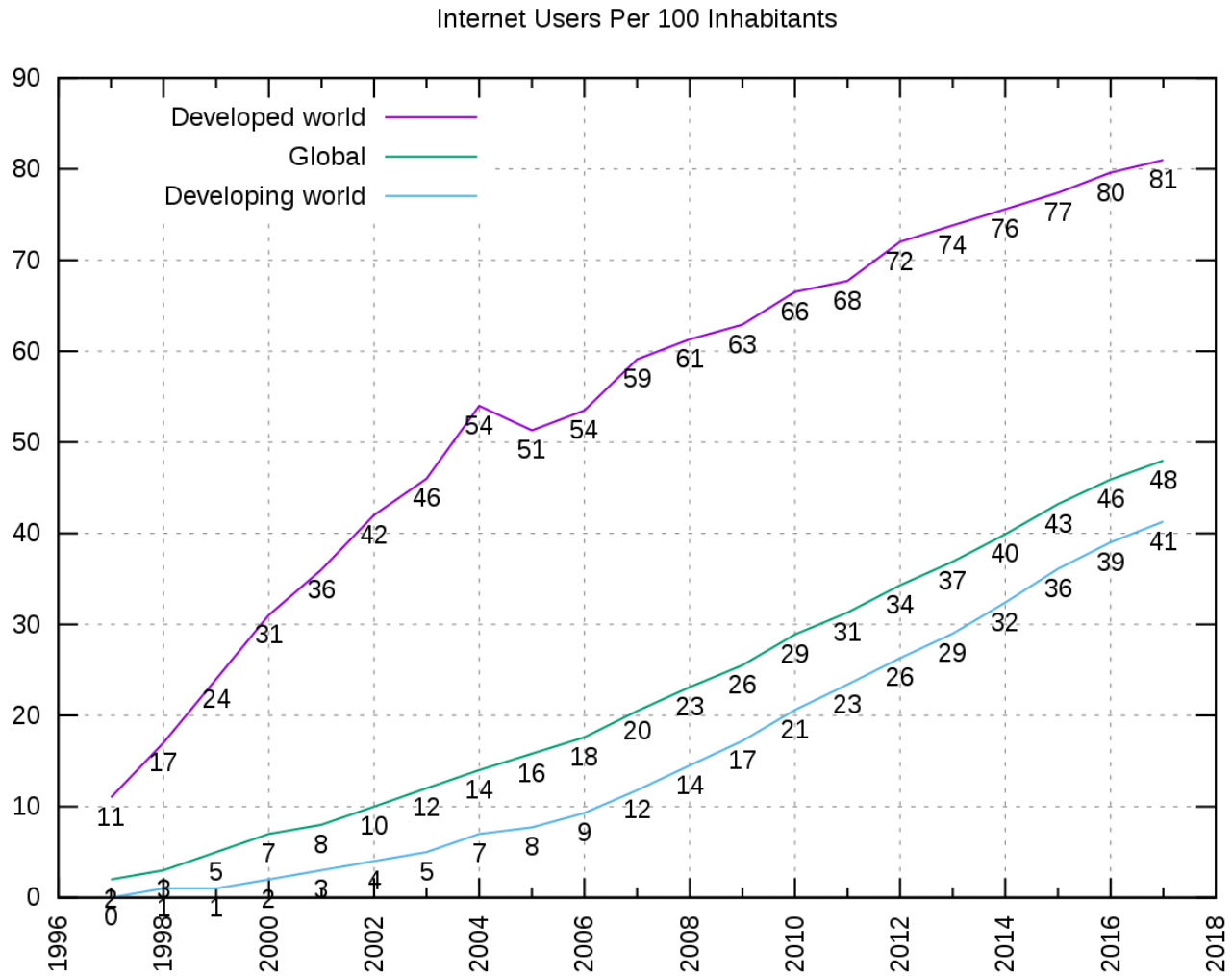
Prof. Hyuk-Yoon Kwon
https://sites.google.com/view/seoultech-bigdata

Most parts are based on slides used in
(http://ce.sharif.edu/~zarrabi/courses/2013/ce419/notes/)

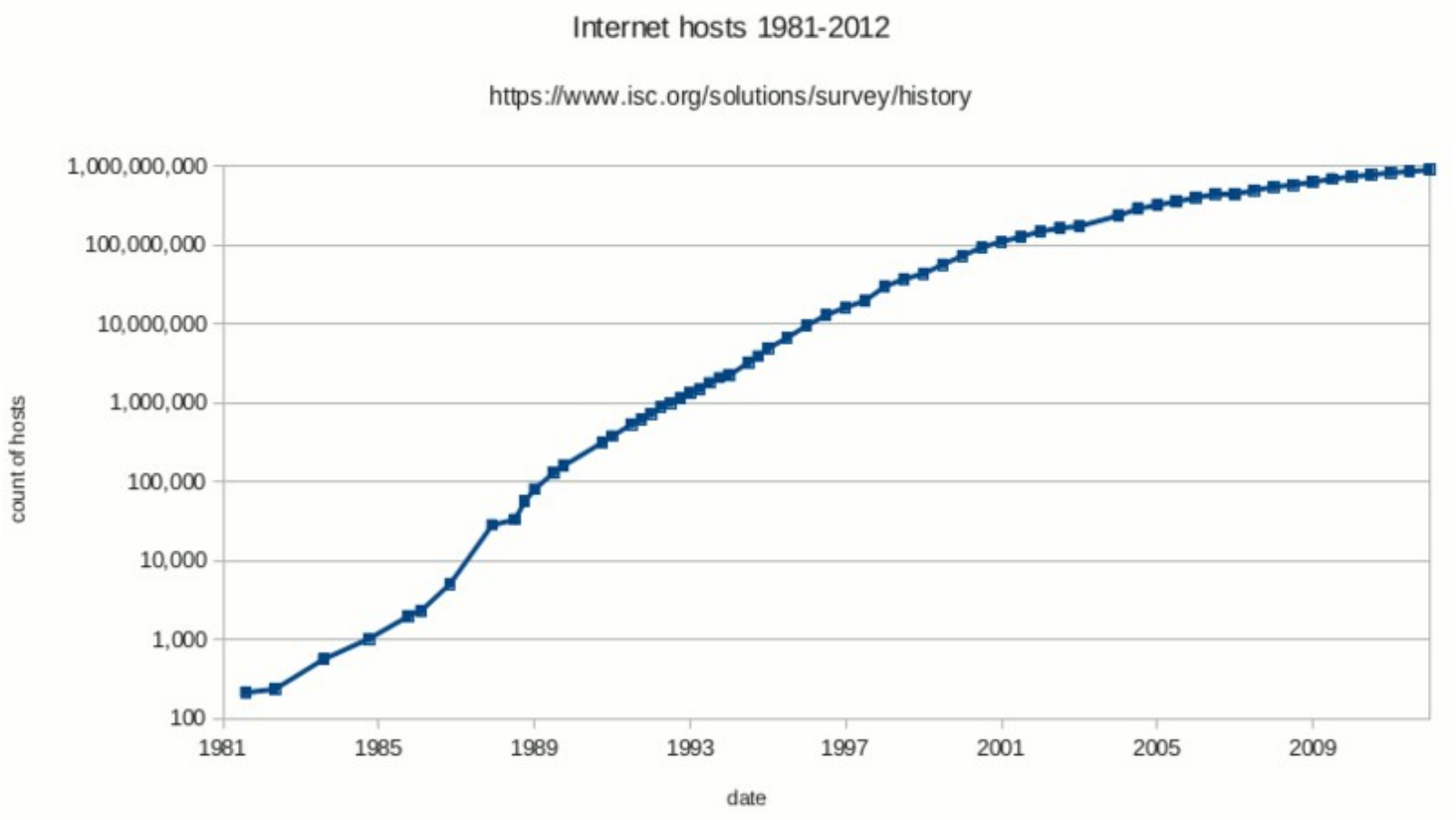
Outline

- **The HTTP Protocol**
  - HTTP Requests
  - HTTP Responses
- **Summary**

Internet Users

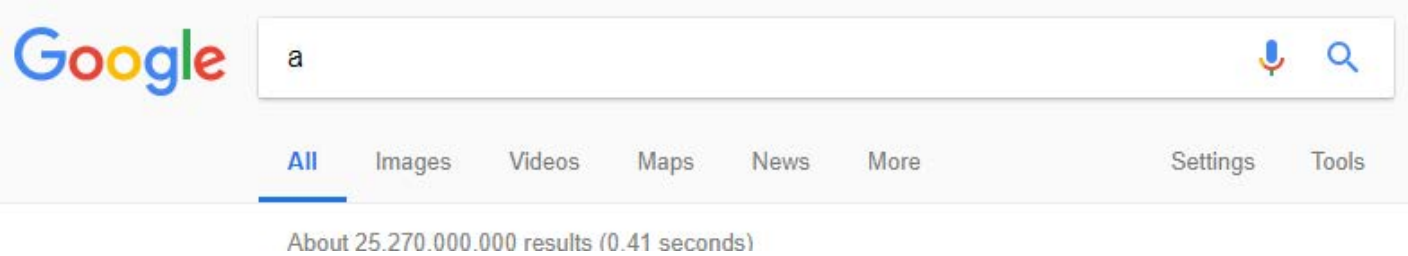


Internet Hosts

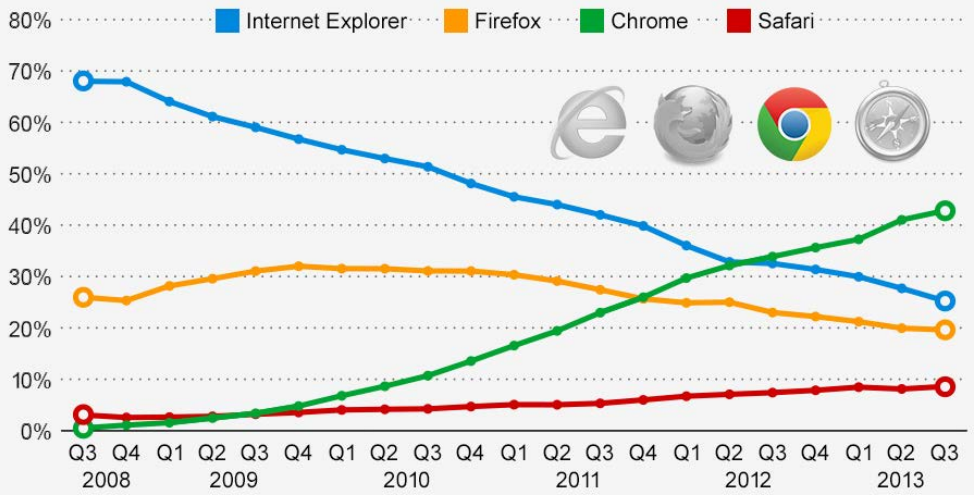


Statistics

- The number of web users was expected to reach five billion in 2022
- There was a massive number, over 550 billion, of documents on the Web



- Most popular web browsers

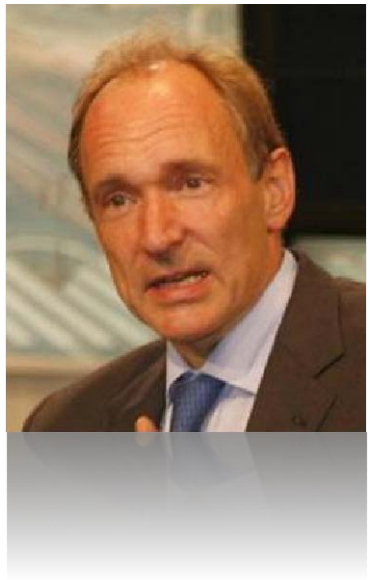


- Most widely-used Internet protocol: HTTP

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol

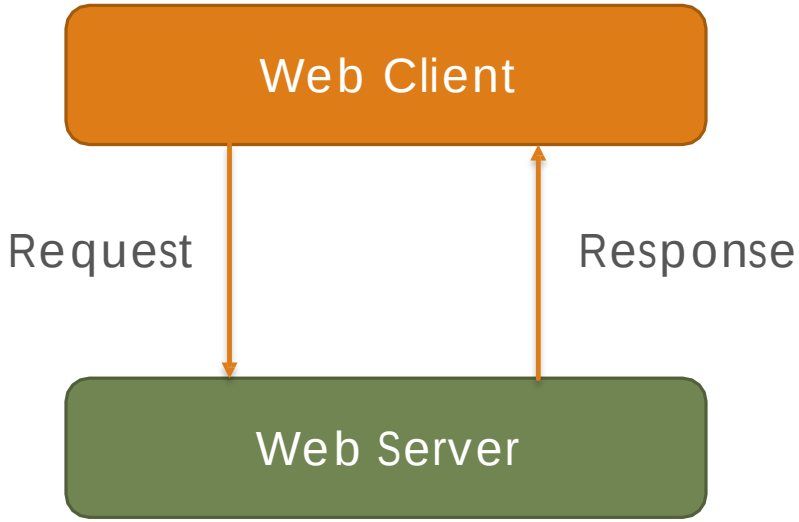
History of HTTP

- Initial version by Tim Berners-Lee (CERN) and implemented in the World's first web browser/server (Dec. 1990)
- HTTP 0.9 defined in 1991
- HTTP 1.0 defined in 1996
- HTTP 1.1 defined in 1997



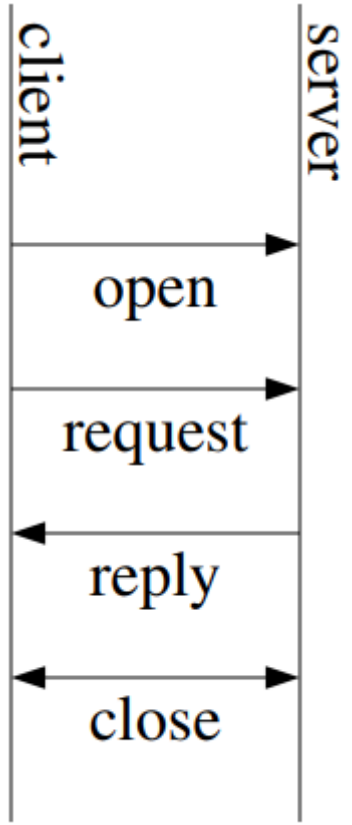
HTTP Protocol Summary

- A typical HTTP transaction:



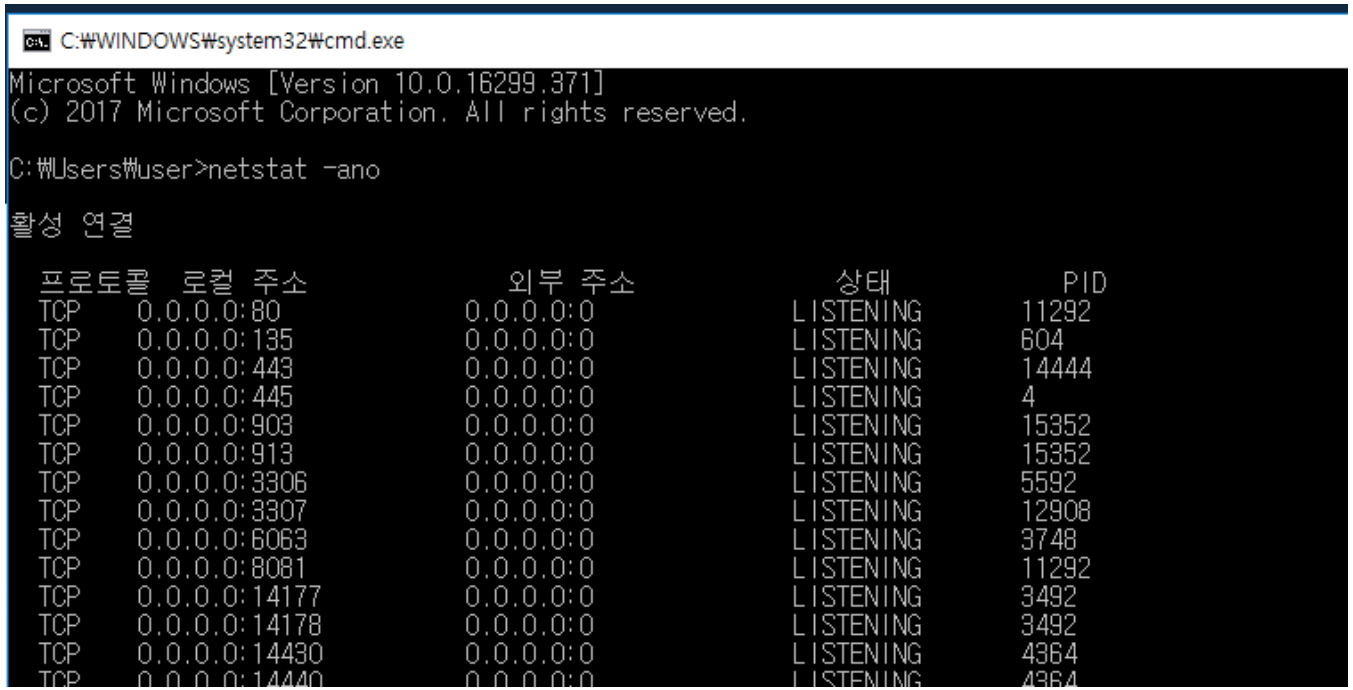
A Typical HTTP transaction

- Client (browser) open connection to server
- Client sends request to server
- Server processes request
- Server replies to client
- Server closes connection



Check Your Connection to Web Server

- Open browser (Internet Explorer, Edge, or Chrome)
- Access a Web site (www.google.com)
- Open command windows (execute cmd.exe)
- Type “netstat –ano”



Uniform Resource Locator

- **URL (Uniform Resource Locator)**
  - A Subset of Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs)
- **Format:**
  - protocol://host:port/path?query#frag
- **Examples:**
  - http://ce.sharif.edu/courses/92-93/1/
  - https://www.google.com/?q=test

The HTTP Request

- Request includes a header and optional body

```
GET /courses/ HTTP/1.1
Host: ce.sharif.edu
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Accept: text/html,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
User-Agent: Chrome/29.0.1547.66 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch
Accept-Language: en-GB,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.6
Cookie: PHPSESSID=91ef778df57dd25aab1520845ed7076d;
```

Main HTTP Request Types

Method	Description
GET	Request to read a Web page
HEAD	Request to read a Web page's header
PUT	Request to store a Web page
POST	Append to a named resource (e.g., a Web page)
DELETE	Remove the Web page
TRACE	Echo the incoming request
CONNECT	Reserved for future use
OPTIONS	Query certain options

The HTTP Response

- Response includes a header and optional body, separated by a blank line

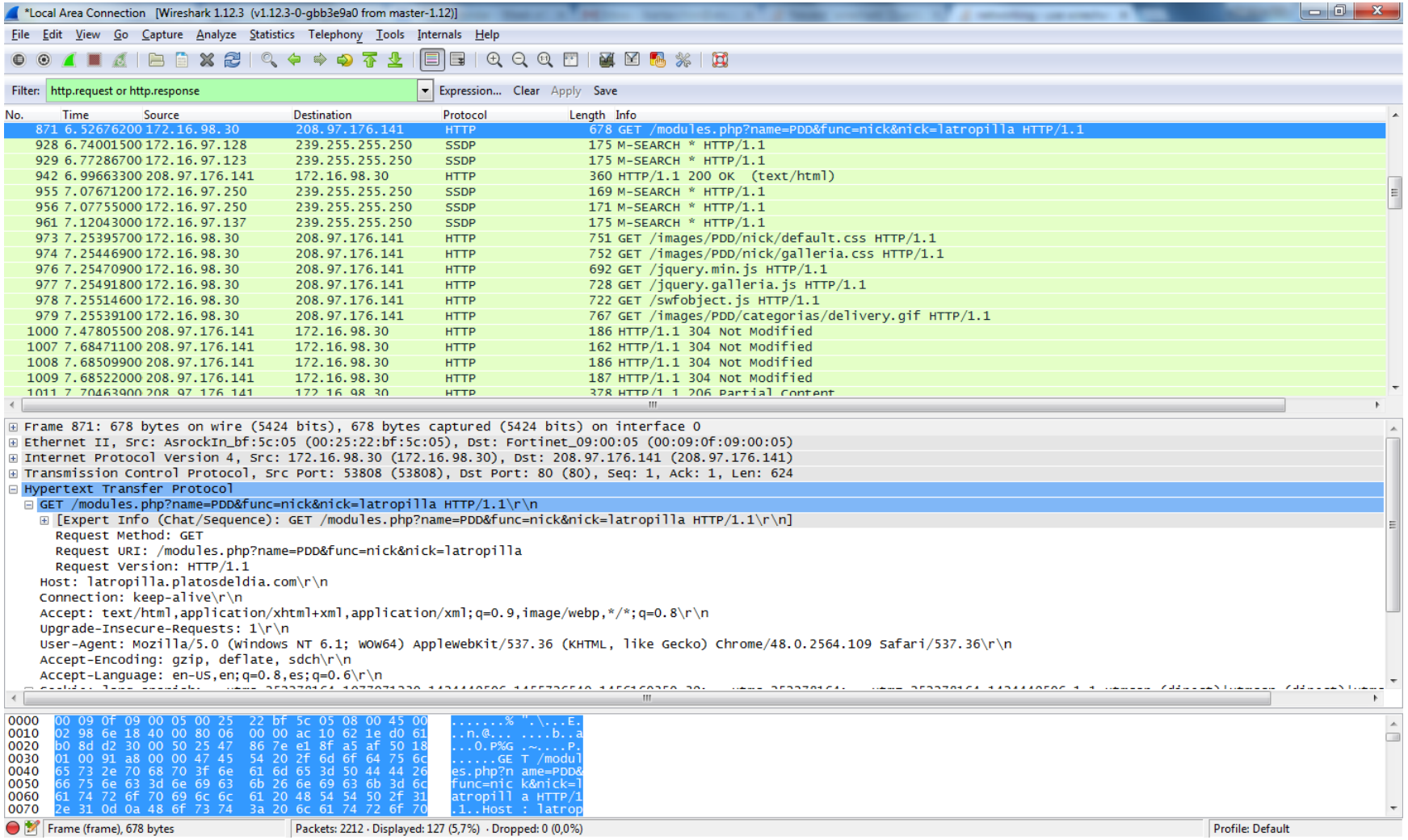
```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 14 Sep 2013 23:09:14 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 1719
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=99
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
...
```

Common Response Codes

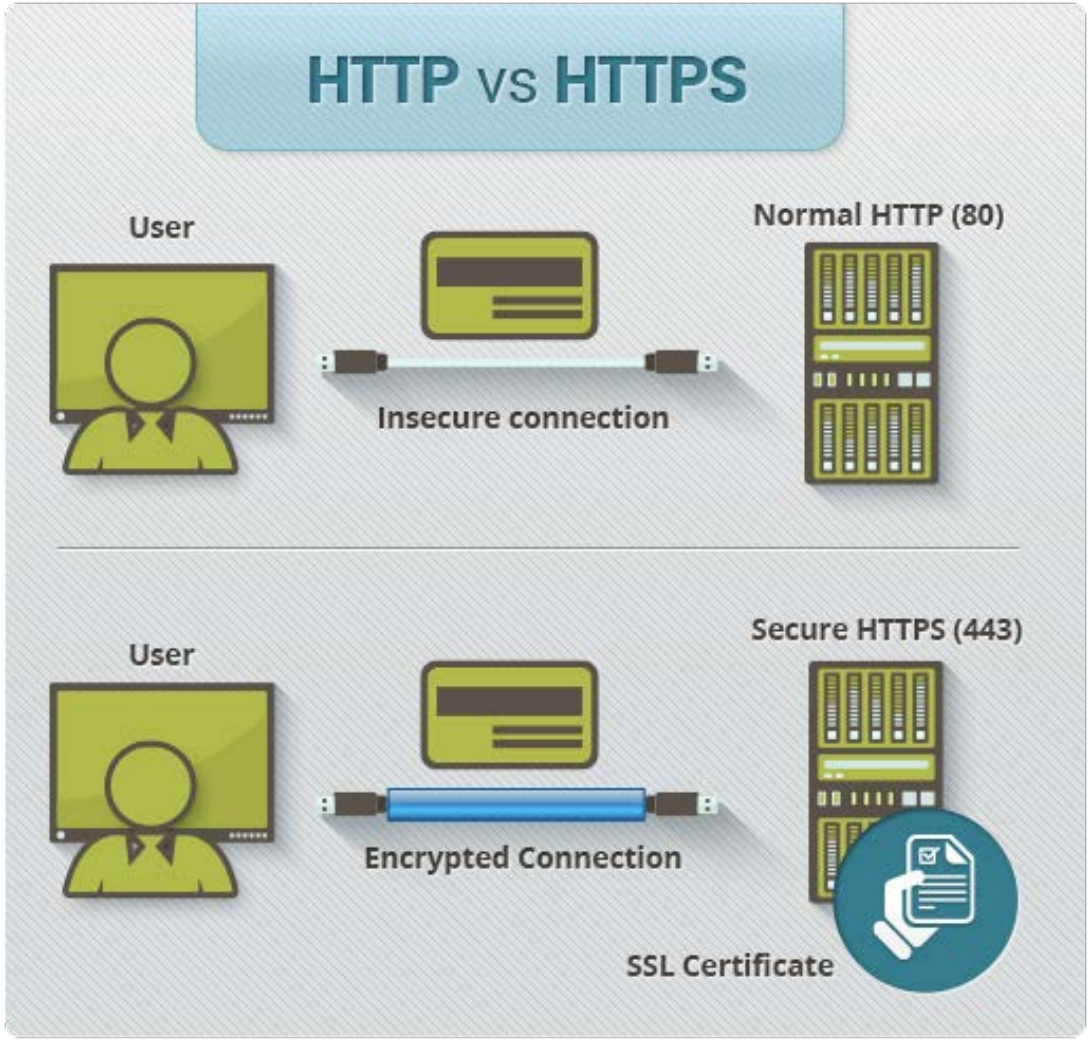
- **200 OK**
  - Success
- **404 Not Found**
  - The specified resource does not exist
- **403 Forbidden**
  - The specified resource exists, but can not be accessed
- **301 & 302 Document Moved**
  - The resource is at the new (specified) location

Monitoring HTTP Websever

- **Wireshark**



HTTP vs HTTPS



Practice: Network Monitoring

Install “Microsoft Network Monitor”

- Type “Microsoft network monitor” in Google
- Download and install “Microsoft network monitor 3.4”
- Reboot your computers

Monitor network access

- Execute “Microsoft Network Monitor”
- Click “new capture” – “Start”
- Access http://www.seoultech.ac.kr
- Find the access log in “Microsoft Network Monitor”

Check HTTPS connection

- Try https://www.seoultech.ac.kr
- Check the difference from the previous result

The Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

Outline

- **History of HTML**
- **HTML Document Structure**
  - Document Header
  - Document Body
- **HTML Tags**

HTML History

HTML	1991
HTML+	1993
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML 1.0	2000
HTML5	2012

HTML

Programming language

The HyperText Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Wikipedia

Developed by: WHATWG

Initial release: 1993; 29 years ago

Latest release: Living Standard; 2022

Container for: HTML elements

Contained by: Web browser

Extended from: SGML

Extended to: XHTML

HTML Example

- **Minimal HTML5 document**

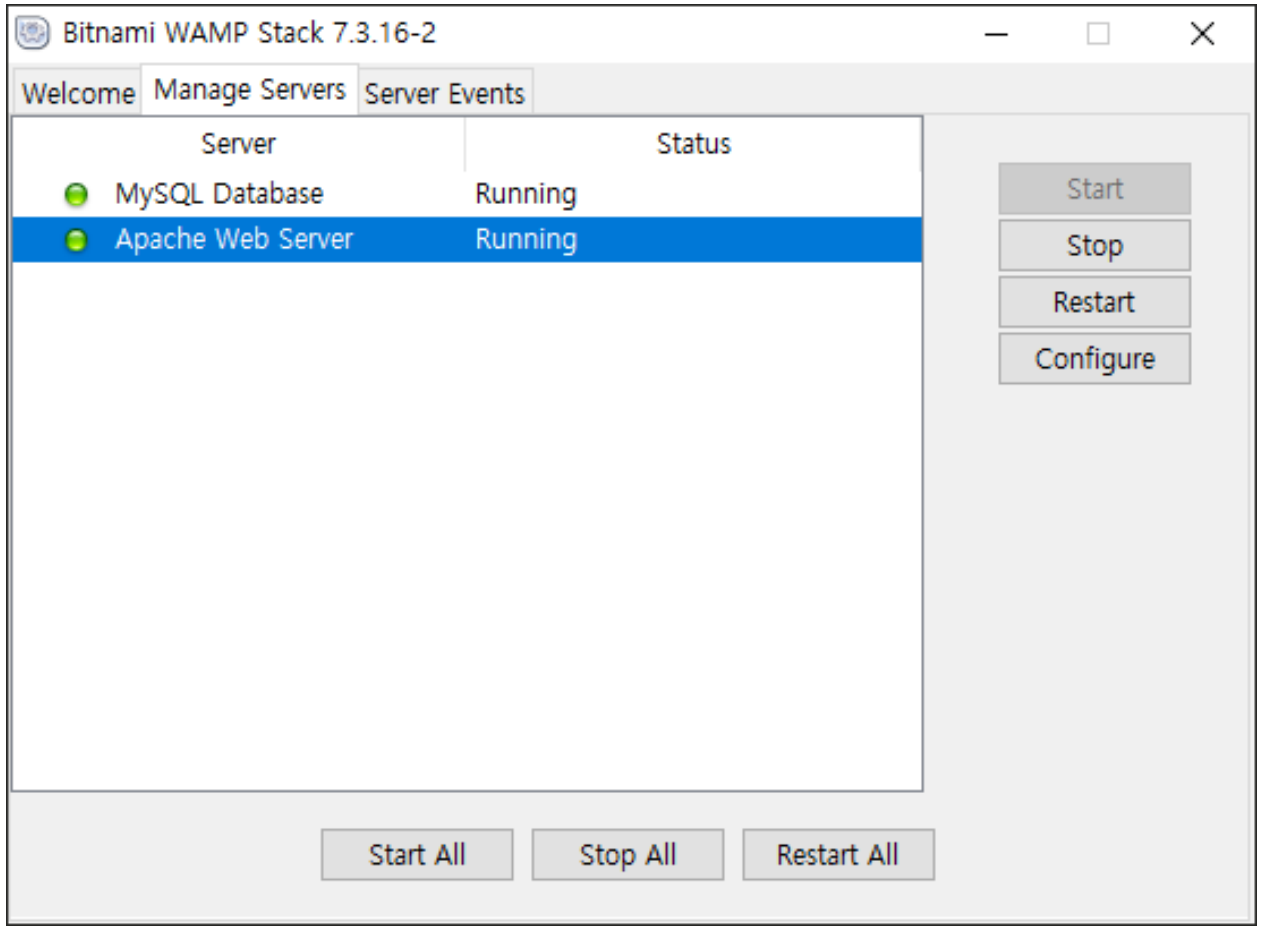
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My Page Title</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p>Hello World!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Practice: Start Your WAMP

Install WAMP

- A software stack for the Microsoft Windows operating system, consisting of the Apache web server, MySQL database, and PHP programming language
- https://bitnami.com/stack/wamp/installer

Start WAMP


Bitnami WAMP Stack 7.3.16-2
Welcome
Manage Servers
Server Events
Server
Status
MySQL Database
Running
Apache Web Server
Running
Start
Stop
Restart
Configure
Start All
Stop All
Restart All

Try to access your Web page

- localhost/index.html

OR

- 127.0.0.1/index.html

- **Make a new Web page having the following contents**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My Page Title</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p>Hello World!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Basics

- **HTML Tags**
  - HTML markup tags (keywords), like and
- **HTML Element**
  - Anything between a start and end tag, including the tags:
    - `<p>Hello World!</p>`
  - Void elements (single tags): `<br/>`
- **HTML Attributes**
  - Provide additional information about an element
    - `<a href="test.html">Link</a>`
  - Come in name/value pairs: name="value“

DOCTYPE

- **HTML5**
  - <!DOCTYPE html>
- **HTML 4.01**
  - <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
- **XHTML 1.0**
  - <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1- transitional.dtd">

Document Head

- The HEAD section contains information about the document as opposed to the contents of the document
- Minimally, it should include a title
  - <title>My Page Title</title>
- The HEAD may also include metadata such as character encoding and information about how to format the document

Document Body

- The BODY contains the document itself, i.e., what the user sees
- Any text (also called character data or cdata) within the body must be contained within some other tag

Document Structure

- <h1> . . . <h6> (headings)
- <p> (paragraph)
-
 (line break)
- <hr /> (horizontal rule)
- <!-- This is a comment -->

Practice: Document Structure

1. Mark up the following text with appropriate tags:
   - "Universal Studios Presents" is the most important content.
   - "Jurassic Park" is the next most important content.
   - "About" is of lesser importance than Jurassic Park.

2. Display the poem over 4 lines using a line break for each sentence .
   - My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
   - My Bonnie lies over the sea.
   - My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
   - Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

3. Make each sentence as a paragraph. Add comment tags around the "Do not display this text in the browser"

- This is a paragraph
- Do not display this text in the browser
- This is another paragraph

Text Formatting

- Bold text
- Italic text
- Important text
- Emphasized text
- <small>Smaller text</small>
- <code>Computer code</code>
- <pre>Preformatted text</pre>

```
1 <!-- 1 -->
2 hello!
3 world.
4
5 <!-- 2 -->
6 <pre>
7 hello!
8 world.
9 </pre>
```

Text Formatting (cont'd)

- <del> (deleted text)
- <ins> (inserted text)
- <sub> (subscripted text)
- <sup> (superscripted text)
- <q> (short quotation)
- <blockquote> (long quotation)
- <abbr title=“”> (abbreviation)
  - Element: full name
  - Attribute: abbreviated name
- <address> (contact information)
- (center arrangement)

Practice: Text Formatting

1. Extra importance to the word "degradation" in the paragraph.
   - WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment.

2. Emphasize the word "metropolitan" in the text below.
   - Tokyo is the capital of Japan, the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.

3. Apply subscript formatting to the number "2" in the text below.
   - H2O is the scientific term for water.

4. Add a line through (strikeout) the letters "blue" in the text below.
   - My favorite color is blue red.

5. Print the squares of the numbers 1 - 5. Each number should be on a separate line, next to it the number 2 superscripted, an equal sign and the result. (Example: $5^2 = 25$)

6. Print some preformatted text of your choosing. (hint: use the <pre> tag)

7. Print some deleted and inserted text of your choosing.

8. Print two addresses in the same format used on the front of envelopes (senders address in top left corner, receivers address in the center).

9. Print three abbreviations of your choosing, each separated by two lines.

Links

- <a href="URL"> (page link)
  - Absolute or relative address
- <a href="mailto: ..."> (email link)

- <a name="name"> (anchor)
- <a href="#name"> (link to anchor)

Images

- Image:
- Image Link:

Lists

- Ordered Lists (numbered):
- Unordered Lists (bulleted):

```
<ul>
    <li>Cat</li>
    <li>Dog</li>
    <li>Mouse</li>
</ul>
```

Definition Lists

- Definition Lists (dictionary like): <dl>
- Each item has a *term* <dt> and a *definition* <dd>

```
<dl>
  <dt>Item 1</dt>
  <dd>Describe item 1</dd>

  <dt>Item 2</dt>
  <dd>Describe item 2</dd>
</dl>
```

HTML Entities

- **HTML entities are used to display special characters in HTML**
- **Examples:**
  -   (non-breaking space)
  - < (less than: <)

```
a a a a
<br/>
a    a    a    a
<br/>
a     
a     
a     
a     
```

Useful Entities

- **Entities general format:**
  - &name;
  - &#number;

Character	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space		
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
€	euro	€	€
§	section	§	§
©	copyright	©	©

Practice

1. Create some links to various search engines (google, yahoo, Bing, lycos, etc).

2. Print two lists with any information you want. One list should be an ordered list, the other list should be an unordered list

3. Print two paragraphs that are both indented using the

4. Create a page with a link at the top of it that when clicked will jump all the way to the bottom of the page. At the bottom of the page there should be a link to jump back to the top of the page (Hint: Use anchor)

5. Display five different images. Skip two lines between each image. Store all the images in one directory.

6. Display an image that when clicked will link to a search engine of your choice

Summary

- **HTML is universal markup language of the web**
- **There are various types of HTML**
  - Use DOCTYPE to specify the document type
- **Basic HTML elements include:**
  - Paragraphs and Headings
  - Text Formatting
  - Links, Images, and Lists

The Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) – Part II

Outline

- **HTML Structures**
  - Tables
  - Forms
- **New HTML5 Elements**
- **Summary**

HTML Tables

Tables

- Tables are created with <table> tag
- Each table is divided into *rows* <tr>, containing *table data* <td>

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <td>Hassan</td>
    <td>Rohani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Barack</td>
    <td>Obama</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

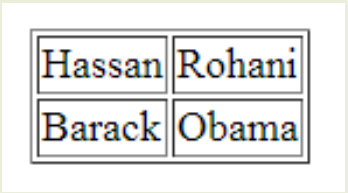


Table Size and Alignment

- Size of each column can be determined by width
- Alignment of each column can be determined by align

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td width=100 align=center>Hassan</td>
<td width=100 align=right>Rohani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width=100 align=left>Barack</td>
<td width=100 align=center>Obama</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Headers and Captions

- Tables can have *headers* and *captions*

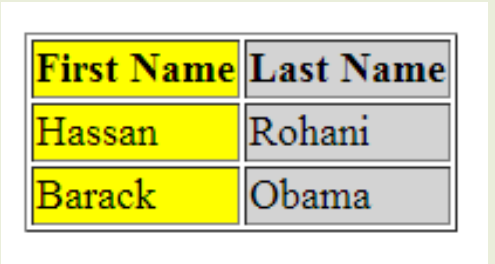
```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Presidents</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>First Name</th>
    <th>Last Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Hassan</td>
    <td>Rohani</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Barack</td>
    <td>Obama</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Presidents

First Name	Last Name
Hassan	Rohani
Barack	Obama

Column Groups

```
<table border="1">
  <colgroup>
    <col style="background-color: yellow" />
    <col style="background-color: lightgray" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>First Name</th>
    <th>Last Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Hassan</td>
    <td>Rohani</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Barack</td>
    <td>Obama</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



First Name	Last Name
Hassan	Rohani
Barack	Obama

Span Columns or Rows

- colspan attribute can be used to make a cell span more than one column
- rowspan attribute can be used to make a cell span more than one row

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
    <td>55577854</td>
    <td>55577855</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Name:</th>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
    <td>55577854</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>55577855</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Practice

- **Make the following four tables**

Exercise 1.

A	B	C
D	E	F

Exercise 2.

Title goes here		
A	C	E
B	D	F

Exercise 3.

Title goes here	A	D
	B	E
	C	F

Exercise 4.

Title goes here			A	B
C	D	E	F	G
	H	I		J
	K	L	M	
N	O			