CPET 499/ITC 250 Web Systems

Week 1

Web System Infrastructure, Protocols, and Applications

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Topics

- The Internet: Technology Background
 - Internet, Web, Packet Switching, TCP/IP Architecture, IP Addresses; Domain Names, DNS, and URLs; Client/Server Computing
- TCP/IP Protocols and Application Programs
- The New Client: Mobile Platforms
- Internet Network Architecture
- Internet Service Providers
- Internets, Extranet, Wi-Fi, Wireless, Internet 2, etc.
- Cloud Computing
- Mobile Cellular Networks, IoT

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Topics

- The Development of Web
 - · Web pages Markup Languages: HTML, XML
 - · E-mail, Instant Messaging
 - Search Engine
 - · Online Forums and Chat
 - Streaming Media
 - Cookies
- Web 2.0 and Services
 - Podcasting, Wikis, Music and Video Services, VoIP, IPTV, Online software, Web Services
- Mobile Apps

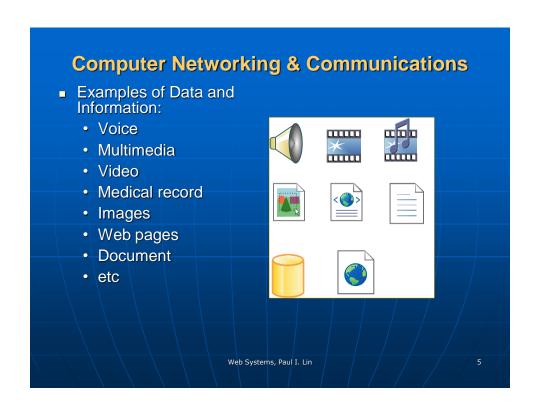
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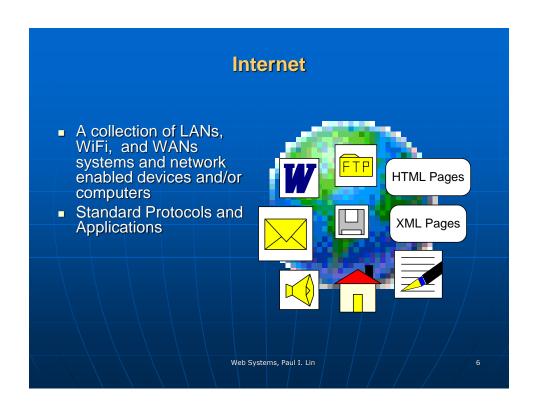
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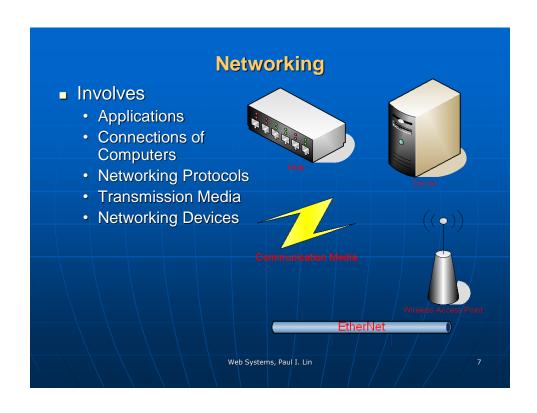
Internet

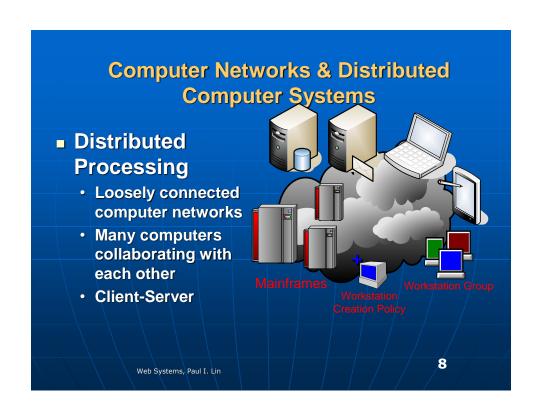
- Internet
 - A TCP/IP networked, distributed information system
 - A collection of computer networks spread around the world
 - The name for a group of worldwide client/serverbased information system for sharing resources and for communications
 - A global, interactive, dynamic, cross-platform, distributed, hypertext and hypermedia information system
- Examples of Internet-enabled Services
 - Email, File downloading and uploading, WWW Client/Server applications

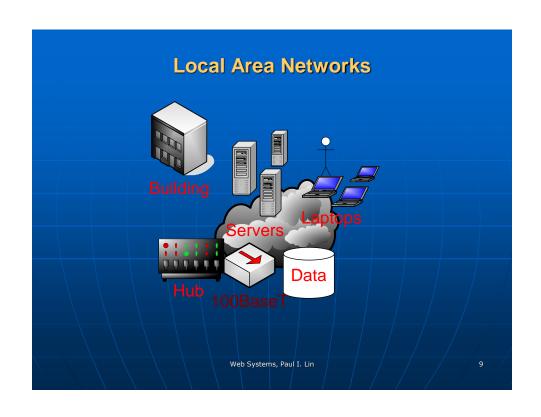
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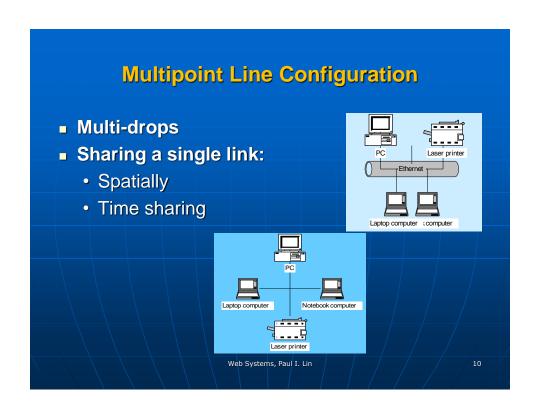


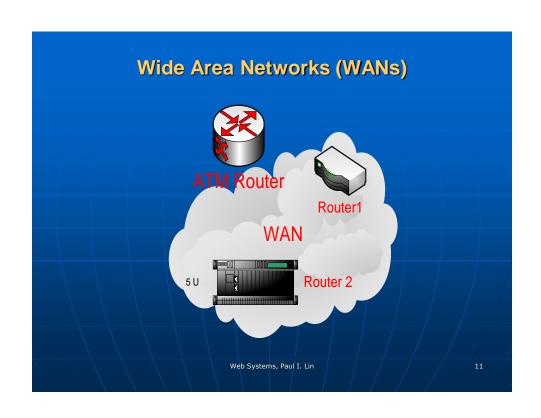












TCP/IP Protocol Suite TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internetworking Protocol) Layering Model TCP/IP Applications Domain Names TELNET FTP (File Transfer Protocol) HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) HTTPS (secure) And more

Internet Applications and Addressing

- Email addressing
- Web server addressing (domain name, IP address)
- TELNET addressing (Web)
- FTP address

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Internet Content/File Types

- Email text
- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) document
- Hypertext -- a technique used to link one word or phrase to another word or phrase in a virtual digital publishing system
- Hypermedia -- a technique used in the Web documents to link one media to another media in the forms of words, color graphics, video clip, etc

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Internet Content/File Types

- RTF (Rich Text) a super ASCII format established by Microsoft in 1980, can be imported to many other systems such as all Windows word processors, and Macs.
- Postscript a highly sophisticated and precise page description language that is used for formatting and typesetting the print media. It is a proprietary format owned by Adobes

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Internet Content/File Types

- MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension) for sending binary data
- Color Graphics File
 - GIF Graphics Interchange Format
 - JPEG Joint Photographic Experts Group
- Video Digital motion video
 - .mov QuickTime Movie (plug-in player)
 - .avi Audio/Video Interleaved (1992, Microsoft)
 - .mpg a multimedia standard supporting video, audio, and streaming by Moving Picture Expert Group
- Embedded Programs: JavaScript, Java Applet

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Internet Content/File Types

Audio File formats:

- wav Waveform Audio File for PC (uncompressed, CD-quality sound file)
- mp3 the MPEG Layer 3 format (Moving Picture Experts Group)
- aiff Audio Interchange File Format for the MAC
- avi Audio, Video Interleaved
- au standard audio file format used by Sun, Unix and Java
- midi: Music Instrument Digital Interface, nonstreaming audio file
- Real Audio/Video (not-in-real-time audio/ video) steaming audio/video

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Enterprise Applications

- E-commerce
 - · high availability and security
- Messaging/Groupware
- Content monitoring
- Security
- Network Management
- Servers:
 - Web server
 - File and Print server
 - Database server
 - Mail server

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Enterprise Applications

Intranet:

 A network within an enterprise uses TCP/IP, HTTP, and other Internet protocols

Extranet:

 A private secure extension of an enterprise via a corporate intranet that allows you and your customer, vendors, and other business partners to communicate and do business using standard Internet technology.

Virtual Private Network (VPN)

 A private network uses public telecommunication infrastructure. Privacy is maintained by the use of tunneling protocol, encryption, and other security procedures.

Internet Web-Enabled Applications

- E-Commerce: B2C (Business to Customer), B2B (Business to Business)
- E-Health
- Smart Power Grid
- Electronics publishing with multimedia technology
- Database applications
- Application Service Provider
- Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
- Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- Enterprise Management (ERP)
- Connected smart infrastructure (smartphone, IoTs, smart cities, etc)

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Internet Web-Enabled Applications

- Distance Education
- Email/Messaging
- Teleconferencing
- Entertainment
- Content Delivery/Advertisement
- Machine Control and Monitoring
- Cloud-based Services

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TCP/IP Layer Model Five Layers (Encapsulation of data units) Layer 5: Application Layer Message Layer 4: Transport Layer Segment or User Datagram Layer 3: Network Layer Datagram Layer 2: Frame Data Link Layer Data Link Layer Bits

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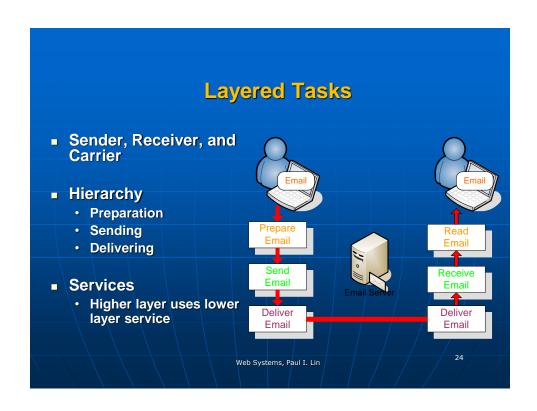
TCP/IP and Internet

Internet

 A virtual network system that is formed by using routers to connect physical networks around the world

Routers

- Special purpose computers dedicated to interconnecting heterogeneous networks
- Internet Activities Board (IAB)
 - The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
 - The Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)
 - Request For Comments (RFC) process
 - Proposed Standard Draft Standard Full-fledged Standard
 - http://www.w3.org Web Systems, Paul I. Lin



TCP/IP Applications

- Ping (echo service)
- **Telnet** (RFC 854)
 - Remote Login terminal emulation protocol that enable clients to log on to remote hosts on the network
 - · Provide access to a computer connected to the network
- FTP File Transfer Protocol, (RFC 959)
 - RFC 959
 - File transfer applications that enables users to transfer files between hosts across network
 - Provides two virtual connections:
 - Data transfer or exchange (port 20, TCP)
 - Control (commands, replies, process updates; port 21, TCP)
- SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, RFC 821)
 - Mail service

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TCP/IP Applications

- SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)
 - RFC 821
 - Simple Network Management Protocol) used to remotely manage and monitor network devices
- DNS (Domain Name Services) domain names to IP address translation

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TCP/IP Applications

- HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)
 - · Establish a connection between the client and server
 - For transferring hypertext (mixed media) documents through WWW
 - Use TCP/IP to support communications between Web servers and Web clients
 - HTTP Communications:
 - A Request from a Web client (client → Server)
 - A Response from the Web server (server → client)
 - Close or terminate the connection

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TCP/IP Applications

- NFS (Network File System) File Access Protocol
- POP (Post Office Protocol)
- Network News Transfer Protocol
- RPC (Remote Procedure Call) Transfer Procedure (function) Call to another machine
- TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol))

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Transport Layer

- Transport Layer
 - · Specify how to ensure reliable transfer
 - · Defines two protocols
 - Transmission Control Protocol (connection oriented, reliable)
 - User Datagram Protocol (connectionless, not reliable)

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Domain Names

- Human-friendly reference names associated with IP address
- For TCP/IP based network system
- Standardized in hierarchical fashion
- An example:

www.purdue.edu

- edu Top level domain name
- purdue main or network specific domain name
- www Web server

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Domain Name System (DNS)

- DNS identifies each host on the Internet
- Similar to the Telephone Number System (country code, area code, number)
- A Name Server using Client-Server model
- Tree Structure (Root, Leaves):
 - Organization (Generic) domain
 - Country domain
 - Reverse
- Unique Domain Name → Unique IP address

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Domain Organization

- ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), http://www.icann.org/
 - The authority governs global Internet domain name system

com Commercial Organization edu Educational Institution

gov Government Institution

int International Organization

mil Military Groups

net Network Support Center org Non-profit Organizations

 gTLD (Generic Top-Level Domain) Program, http://www.icann.org/en/registries/

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Domain Organization

November 16, 2000: ICANN, the authority that governs global Internet domain name system, has approved seven new domains extensions, in addition to .com, .net and .org:

biz, info, name, pro, aero, coop, museum

- New gTLD (Generic Top-Level Domains), http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/
 - Overview (Video), http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/announcements-and-media/video/overview-en

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