

# HTTP & HTML

## Table of Contents

- 1.1
- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 1.5
- 1.6
- 2.1
- 2.2

### 1.1

### 1.2

### 1.3

### 1.4

- meaning of HTTP headers
- how many bytes to implement this page?
- how many requests are there? 23!
- what is each request for?
  - GET requests to get HTML, images, ad services, javascript
  - POST request to beacon
- response status codes
  - 200: successful
  - 302: resource temporarily moved (redirects)
  - 204: no content
- which ones are cacheable?
  - GET, HEAD, and POST can be cached (in general)

- `Cache-Control` header holds instructions for caching, and can be in both requests and responses. Some examples from the page:
  - \* `Cache-Control: private`: response is for a single user and mustn't be stored by a shared cache, but can be stored by private cache e.g. browser cache
  - \* `Cache-Control: no-store`: don't store anything
- how many different domain names are used to build the page

## 1.5

- Javascript executes code in browser to provide dynamic content
- in this case, the JS is making requests for images that then get embedded webpage

## 1.6

<http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/TheProject.html>

- `<HEADER></HEADER>`: header
- `<TITLE></TITLE>`: page title (shown in the tab description)
- `<NEXTID>`: used to generate automatic NAME identifiers for anchors; obsolete
- `<BODY></BODY>`: main body of the page
- `<A></A>`: anchor; hyperlink
- `<DL></DL>`: description list
- `<DT></DT>`: description term (in description list)

## 2.1

## 2.2

- ARC: Authenticated Received Chain: email authentication to allow intermediate mail server e.g. mailing list to sign an email's original authentication results
  - allows receiving service to validate an email
  - ARC-Seal: instance number + signature of previous headers + validity of prior ARC entries
  - ARC-Message-Signature: instance number + signature of entire message except seal headers
  - ARC-Authentication-Results: instance number + validation results