

CS3157: Advanced Programming

Lecture #4

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Outline

- Feedback
- CGI
- HTML
- CGI & Perl
- Perl Debugger

- Reading:
 - Regular expressions
 - File handling

Feedback from last class

- Speed of material
- SPEAK UP!!!
 - If you don't follow something
 - If I am going too fast
- Practical stuff

Announcements

- Wednesday LAB!
 - Please check class schedule page for lab sessions
 - Will have class time to work on lab assignments, which are due Fridays electronically.
- Office Hours
 - Posted on webpage
- Class schedule posted

Perl stuff

- `$|`
will turn off output buffering
- Regular expressions
 - `[^something]`
 - Is the negation of something in the pattern
 - `/[0-9/`
 - `/[^0-9]`

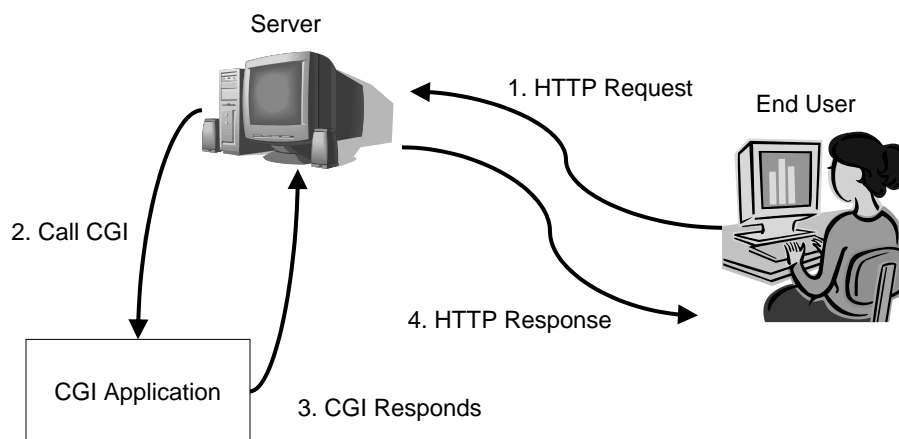
WWW

- Driven by http
- Technical overview
 - Servers serve http request
 - Clients browsers issue requests

Boring vs. Exciting

- Typical
 - Request is served from a file formatted in html
 - Static file of what we would like to render on a web client.
 - Example:
 - Class syllabus
- What if we could tailor each user's web experience to what they want.
 - Design of protocol to handle this

How does CGI work:



Remember

- Need to set permissions:
 - `chmod 0755 ???.cgi`
 - `-rwxr-xr-x`
- Need to place script in correct place
 - Usually `cgi-bin/` directory
- Naming
 - Usually need to end in `.cgi`

Sample test4.cgi

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl

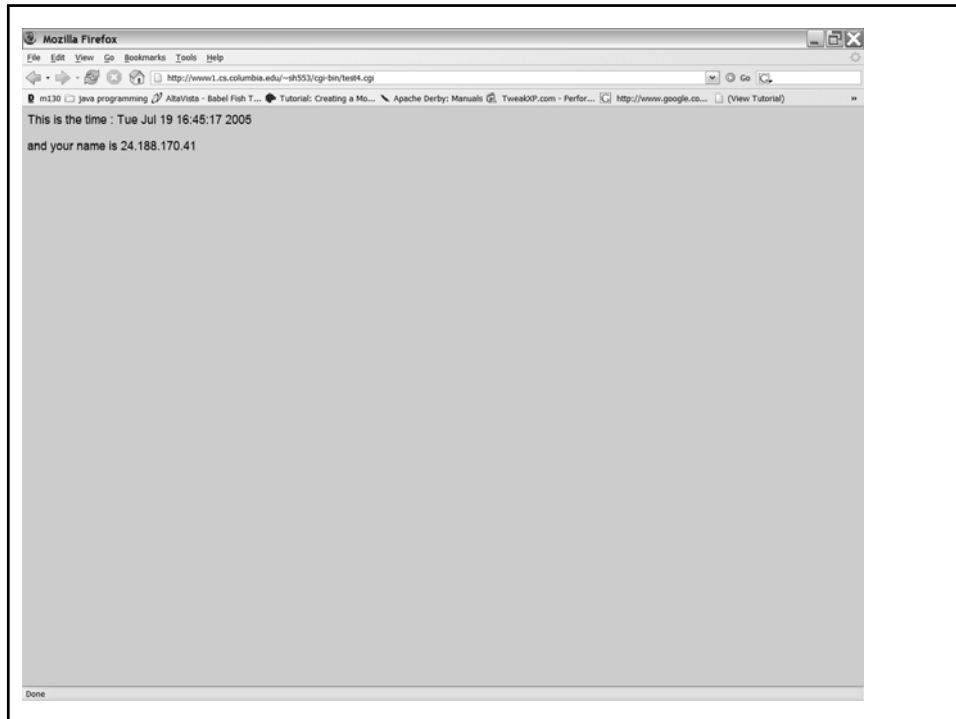
use strict;

my $time = localtime;
my $remote_id = $ENV{REMOTE_HOST}|$ENV{REMOTE_ADDR};

print "Content-type: text/html\n\n";

print <<END_OF_PRINTING;
This is the time : $time
<P>
and your id is $remote_id

END_OF_PRINTING
```



Google.com

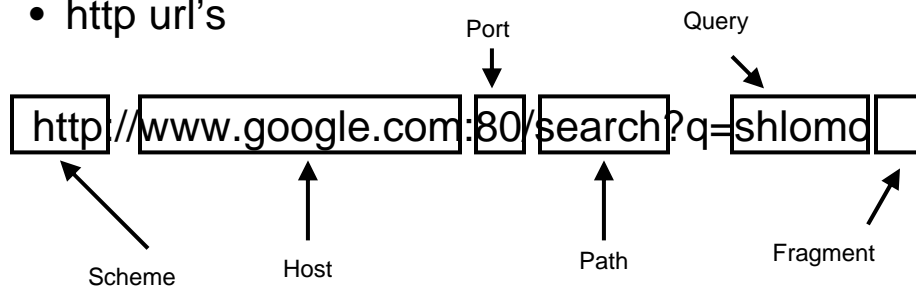
- <http://www.google.com/search?q=shlomo>

Perl + cgi

- Remember:
 - Perl is only a tool here
 - Don't memorize, understand
 - Why
 - What
 - How
 - Don't be afraid to experiment
- STDIN
 - Contents passed to perl script
- STDOUT
 - Will need HTTP headers before printing
- STDERR
 - Depends on server, sometimes just error logs, sometimes error reports on client

HTML

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- Language used between web servers and web clients
- http url's



HTML

- Hyper Text Markup Language
- Standard by w3:
<http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/>
- Way of standardizing format of documents so that users can share information between different systems seamlessly
- Evolving to XHTML format

Very basics

- Html consists of matching tags
- `<something>` = opening tag
- `</something>` = close tags
- HTML DOC:
 - `<html> <body> </body> </html>`

Web pages

- `<title> </title>` (before the body section)
- `<H1> </H1>` (header titles h1, h2, h3)
- `<P>` paragraphs
- `
` line breaks
- ` ... ` bold
- `<i> ... </i>` italicize
- `<u> ... </u>` underline

More basics

- ``
- ` something `
- ``
 - Can be referred to by `page.html#Anchor1`
- `<hr>` line
- `<hr width=50%>` half line

Lists

- Unordered list

```
<ul> <li> </li> .....</ul>
```

- Ordered list

```
<ol> <li> </li> ..... </ol>
```

- Nested lists

– Lists themselves can be nested within another

Tables

- ```
<table>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>World </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Hello	World
-------	-------

## comments

<!--

anything you do

-->

## More html

- Can get wysiwyg editors
- Word will allow you to save as html
- Can take a look at webpages source code

## Browser Issues

- Although HTML should be universal, there are occasional differences between how Microsoft IE renders a webpage and Mozilla firefox

## Some CGI Environmental Variables

- CONTENT\_LENGTH
  - Length of data passed to cgi
- CONTENT\_TYPE
- QUERY\_STRING
- REMOTE\_ADDR
  - Ip address of client
- REQUEST\_METHOD
- SCRIPT\_NAME
- SERVER\_PORT
- SERVER\_NAME
- SERVER\_SOFTWARE
- HTTP\_FROM
- HTTP\_USER\_AGENT
- HTTP\_REFERER
- HTTP\_ACCEPT

## Problem

- How can we print out all the environment variables ?

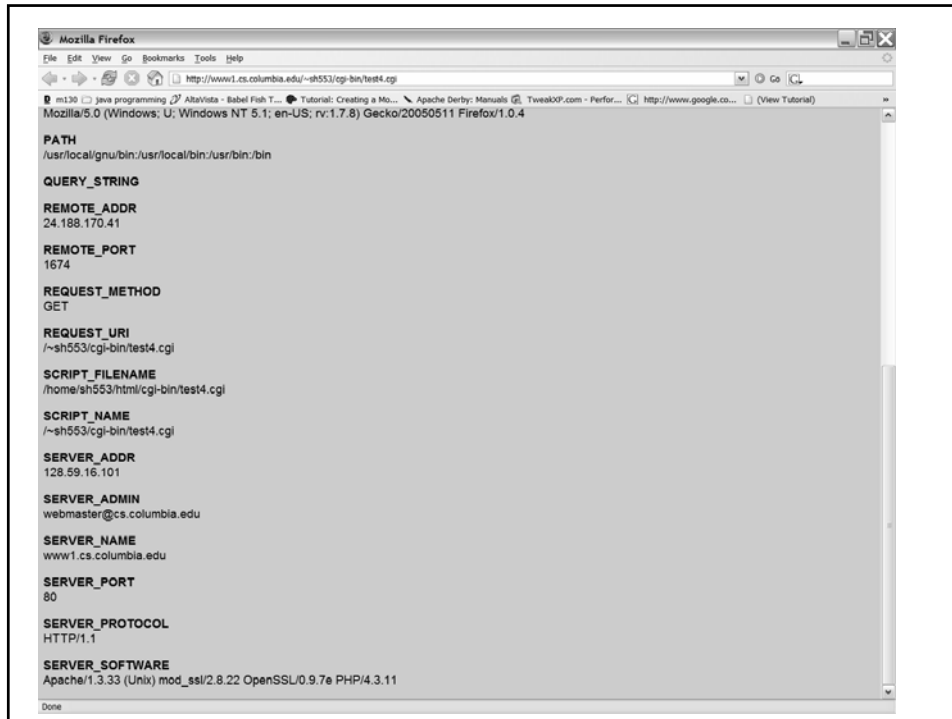
## Example

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl

use strict;

my $vars
print "Content-type: text/html\n\n";

foreach $vars (sort keys %ENV){
 print "<P>$vars
";
 print $ENV{$vars};
}
```



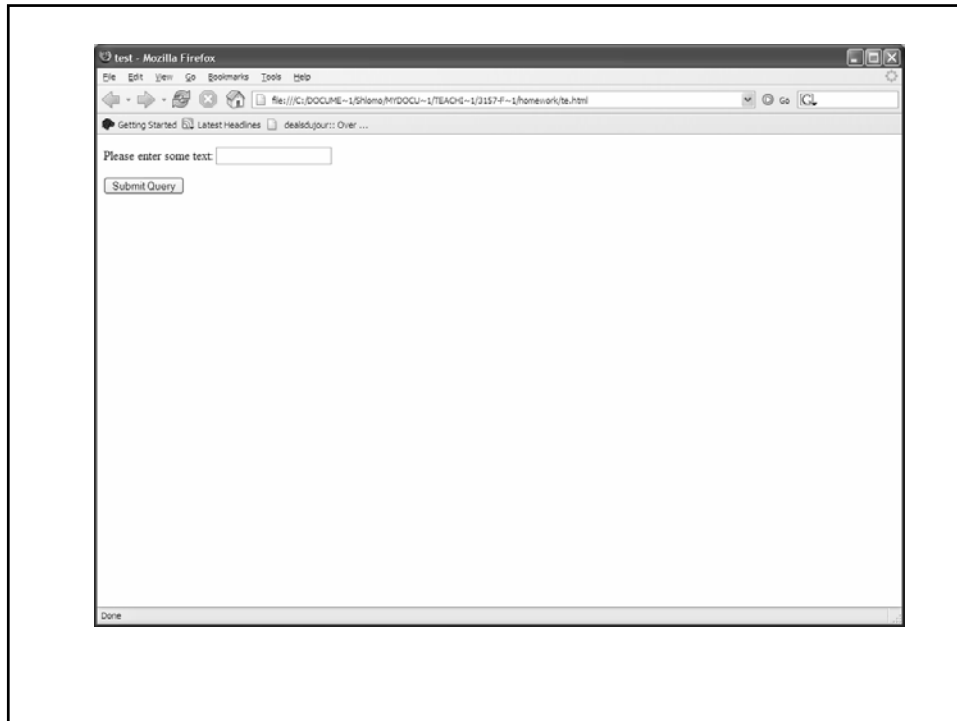
## Forms

- Collect data
  - Registration
  - Payment
  - Surveys
- Commands
  - Possible choice combination
  - Actions
- User needs to hit submit for anything to happen
- Google vs. Google suggest



## Forms

```
<form action="cgi/some.cgi" method="GET">
 <p> Please enter some text:
 <input type="text" name="string"></p>
 <input type="submit">
</form>
```



## Interacting

- GET
  - HTTP request directly to the cgi script
- POST
  - HTTP request in content of message
- Format:
  - Value=key separated by &
  - Space replaced by +

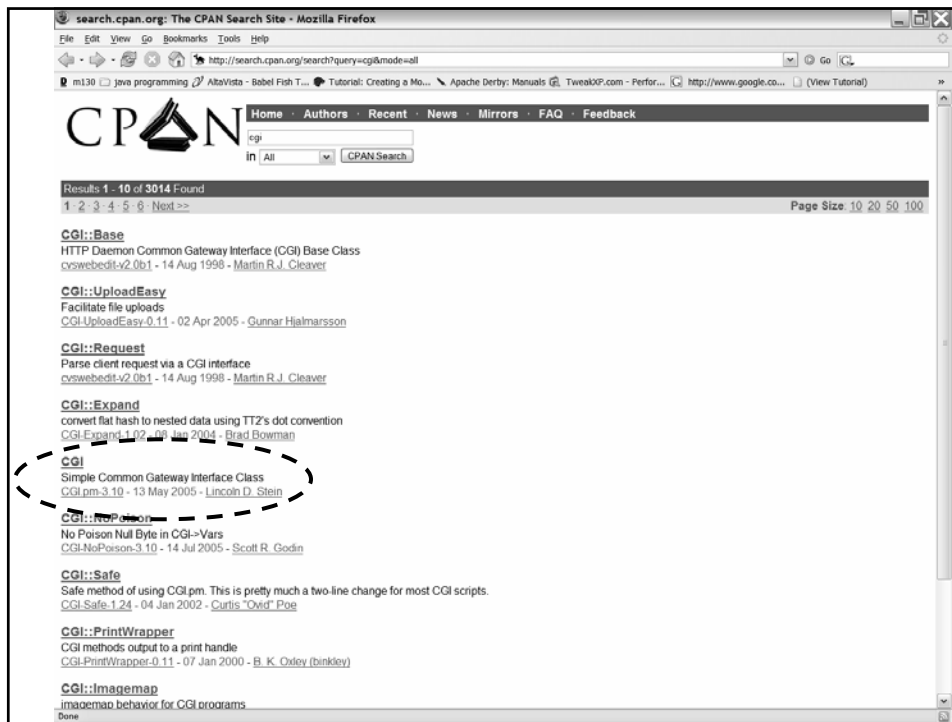


## Decoding Form Input

1. `$ENV{QUERY_STRING}`
2. `If( $ENV{REQUEST_METHOD} eq POST)`  
`{ read $ENV{CONTENT_LENGTH}}`
3. Split pairs around `&`
4. Split keys and values
5. Decode URL
6. Remember key, values

## Drawback

- A lot of work
- Pain if we have multiple values associated with one key
- Must be easier way.....
- CGI.pm
  - Included after 5.003\_07+



## CGI.pm

- Allows you to handle cgi in a standard format
- Can save and load key,value pairs to standard file
- Helps in creating html documents to the server by streamlining certain operations and keeping it in an object oriented design

## Perl Debugging

- Command line debugger can be started with the -d command argument

perl -d something.pl

- h = help
- x = examine something
- Any perl command is read in, and saved
- s = single step evaluation
- n = jump over subroutine
- v [num] = window of commands we are in
- l x y = list lines x to y

## Perl debugger

- b num = breakpoint at line num
- c = run until next breakpoint
- d num = delete breakpoint at line num
- X examine all variables

## Perl Debugger

- Demo of perl debugger

## Task

- Create a webpage counter (saying you are visitor x to this page)
- Create a graphical counter