

CS3157: Advanced Programming

Lecture #4

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Outline

- Feedback
- Homework
- More file handling and reg exp
- CGI
- HTML
- CGI & Perl
- Perl Debugger

- Reading:
 - Regular expressions
 - File handling

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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

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Homework

- The homework has been released
 - It is due Feb 19, 11pm
 - Will talk about it later today

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More code examples

- We want to process the /etc/password file

- Looks like:

```
pcap:x:77:77:ARPCATCH User:/var/arpwatch:/sbin/nologin
ident:x:98:98:pident user:/:bin/false
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:sbin/nologin
xfs:x:405:405:X Font Server:/etc/X11/fs:/bin/false
mysql:x:6730:1101:mysql server:/var/lib/mysql:/bin/bash
```

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```
sub read_passwd {
my %users;
my @fields = qw/name pword uid gid fullname
home shell/;

while(<STDIN>) {
chomp;
my %rec;

@rec ={@fields} = split(/:/);

$users{$rec{name}} = \%rec;
}
return \%users;
}
```

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```
my $users = read_passwd();

my @names;

foreach (keys %{$users}) {
    next unless $users->{$_}{fullname};

    my ($fname, $lname) = split (/s+/,
    $users->{$_}{fullname}, 2);

    push @names, "$fname $lname";
}
print map { "$_\n" } sort @names;
```

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Helpful stuff

- `$| = 1`
will turn off output buffering great when working with cgi (later today)
- Can execute command line arguments
 - Backticks (```)
 - System
 - exec

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MD5 Sum

- MD5 – uses a 128 bit hash value
- Designed in 1991
- Known problems with collision attacks
- <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1321.txt>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MD5>

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Bottom line

- Still in very wide use
- Allows authentication of files given a file and signature
- Visually authentication against tampering
- What obvious weakness??

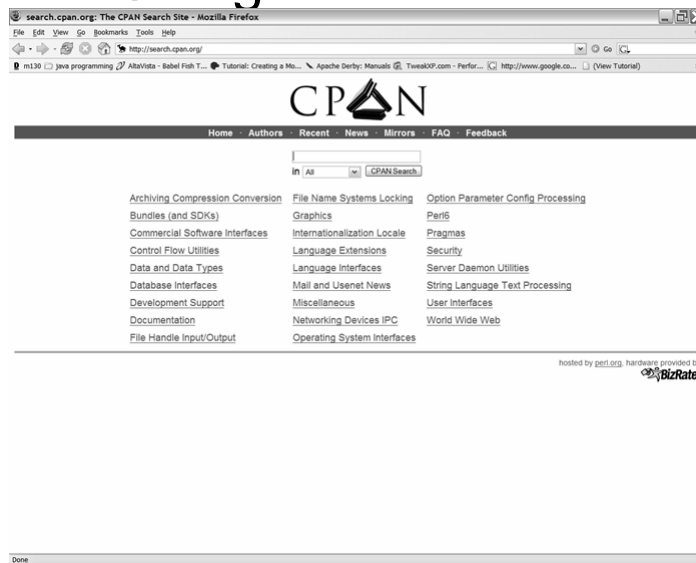
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Md5 of a file

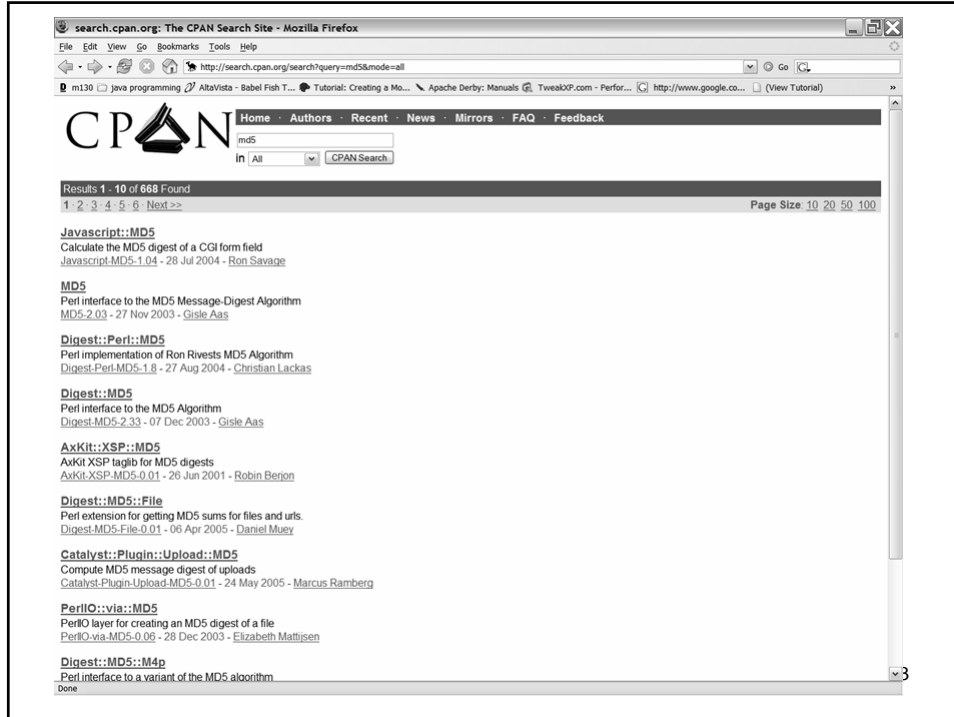
- Can execute md5sum within perl
- Can use perl defined methods
 - Write yourself
 - Find someone else's ☺

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Using Perl Libraries



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Digests

- The 128-bit (16-byte) MD5 hashes (also termed message digests) are typically represented as 32-digit hexadecimal numbers.
- Even small change can result in a totally different hash digest

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Digests II

- MD5("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog") =
 - 9e107d9d372bb6826bd81d3542a419d6
- MD5("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy cog") =
 - 1055d3e698d289f2af8663725127bd4b
- MD5("")
 - d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e

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Recursive directory crawling

- Sample1.pl

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File::Find

```
use File::Find;

$dir = "c:/example";

find(\&exam1,$dir);

sub exam1{
    print "File: $_ and path is
$File::Find::name\n";
}
```

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GUI

- There are easy ways to make graphics in perl
- Will not cover in this course
 - But will have enough knowledge to pick this up on your own if you choose
 - Better way: will see later today

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Graphics

```
#!c:\perl\bin  
use Tk;  
  
my $mwin = MainWindow->new;  
  
$mwin->Button(-text => "Hello World!", -  
             command => sub{exit})->pack;  
MainLoop;
```

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Graphics

- Will not cover in depth
- Good to know about
- Might need to one day debug someone else's code (GASP!)

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Computer Security

- System and theory of ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, availability, and control of electronic information and systems.
 - Network
 - Host
 - Data

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For host based security

- Want to ensure permission system
 - X should only be allowed to do A, B, and C
- Want to ensure accountability
 - If Y does something not allowed, should be noted
- Want to be able to track
 - If something has been tampered with, how can we locate it
 - Both preventative and reactionary

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Homework Project

- Assuming you are a system administrator or just paranoid
- Take chronological snapshots of your system to compare and find changes
 - Many changes by system
 - Many changes by valid user
 - Might locate malicious user/system changes

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Useful tips

- Can turn on warning to help prevent errors
- Run in strict mode to catch potential mistypes
- Create debugging statements to help chart progress throughout program...
- Better yet, learn to use the perl debugger (today if time permitting).

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Doing the work

- Find a good perl environment
- Read up on perl
- Can work
 - Clic lab
 - Home
 - Home, remote on clic machine

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TOOLS: VNC

- www.realvnc.com
- Start server on a clic machine:
 - vncserver
 - Run client on your side
 - demo

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WWW

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

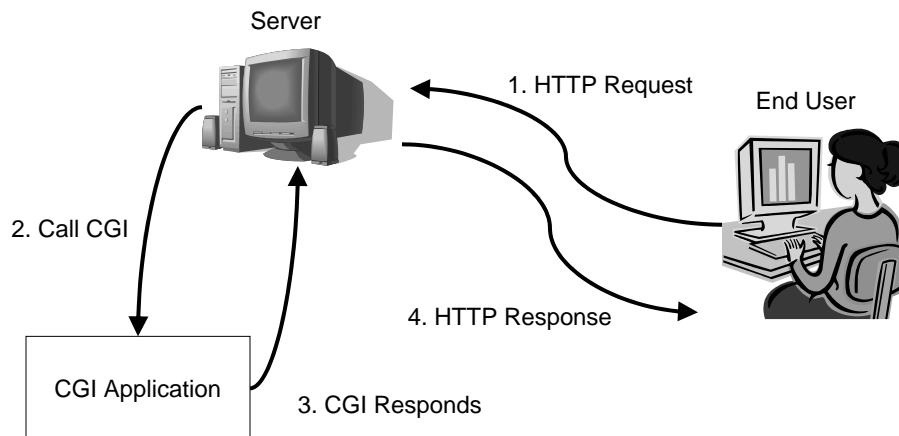
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Boring vs. Exciting

- 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 is we could tailor each users web experience to what they want.
 - Design of protocol to handle this

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How does CGI work:



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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

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%ENV

- This is your best friend in PERL CGI
- Way of getting information **from** the client
- Create content is way to pass back information **to** the client

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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

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Sample test4.cgi

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

use strict;

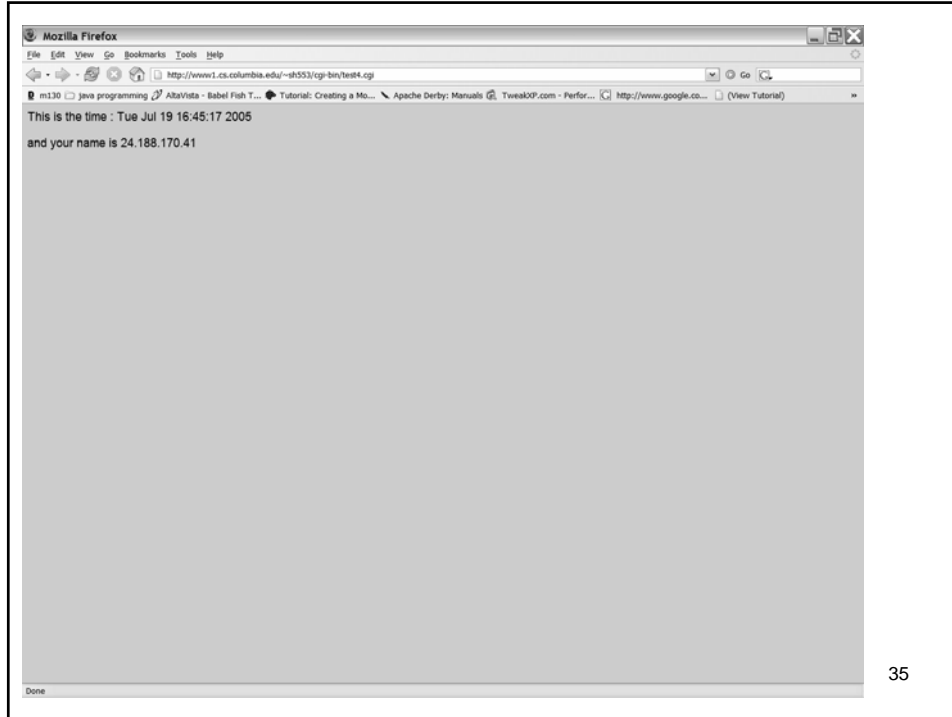
my $time = localtime;
my $remote_id = $ENV{REMOTE_HOST}| $ENV{REMOTE_ADDR};

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
```

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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

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Problem

- How can we print out all the environment variables ?

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Example

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

use strict;

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

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

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Mozilla Firefox
http://www1.cs.columbia.edu/~sh553/cgi-bin/test4.cgi

```
PATH
/usr/local/gnu/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin

QUERY_STRING

REMOTE_ADDR
24.188.170.41

REMOTE_PORT
1674

REQUEST_METHOD
GET

REQUEST_URI
/~sh553/cgi-bin/test4.cgi

SCRIPT_FILENAME
/home/sh553/html/cgi-bin/test4.cgi

SCRIPT_NAME
/~sh553/cgi-bin/test4.cgi

SERVER_ADDR
128.59.16.101

SERVER_ADMIN
webmaster@cs.columbia.edu

SERVER_NAME
www1.cs.columbia.edu

SERVER_PORT
80

SERVER_PROTOCOL
HTTP/1.1

SERVER_SOFTWARE
Apache/1.3.33 (Unix) mod_ssl/2.8.22 OpenSSL/0.9.7e PHP/4.3.11
```

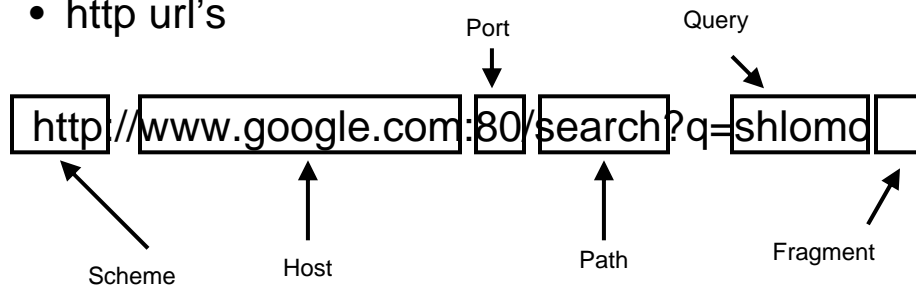
Done

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

HTML

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



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Google.com

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

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Very basics

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

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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

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More basics

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

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Lists

- Unordered list
` `
- Ordered list
` `
- Nested lists
 - Lists themselves can be nested within another

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Tables

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

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

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comments

`<!--`

anything you do

`-->`

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More html

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

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Browser Issues

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

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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

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Perl debugger

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

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Perl Debugger

- Demo of perl debugger

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Task

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

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Wednesday is LAB!

- See you in the lab
- Need to show up in person to get lab, can stay or work offline
- Will be running lab during class session

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