Server-Side Web Programming: CGI (Part 2)

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Objectives

- · We will cover...
 - CGI using the HTTP GET method (review)
 - CGI using the HTTP POST method
 - The GET method vs. the POST method

Agenda

- CGI: GET Method (review)
- · CGI: POST Method
- GET vs. POST

- Common Gateway Interface (CGI)
 - The oldest and simplest way to implement a
 Web app that generates content dynamically

- To command browser to issue a HTTP GET request:
 - (1) Enter URL at top of browser
 - (2) Click on page link
 - (3) Submit a form whose method="get"

See <u>EchoGet</u> app

```
$ python runserver.py 55555
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 55555 (http://0.0.0.0:55555/) ...
```

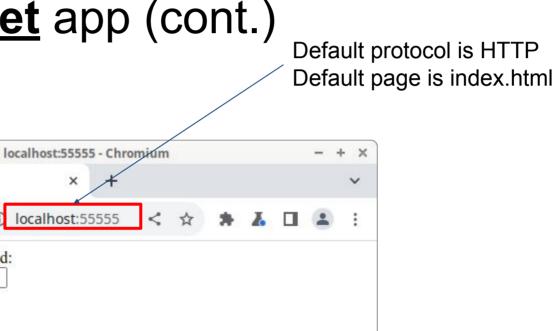
· See **EchoGet** app (cont.)

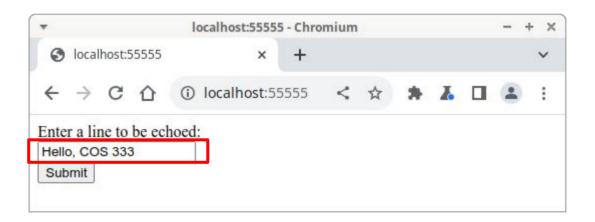
O localhost:55555

Enter a line to be echoed:

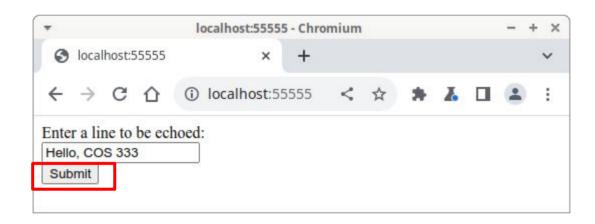
Enter the line here

Submit





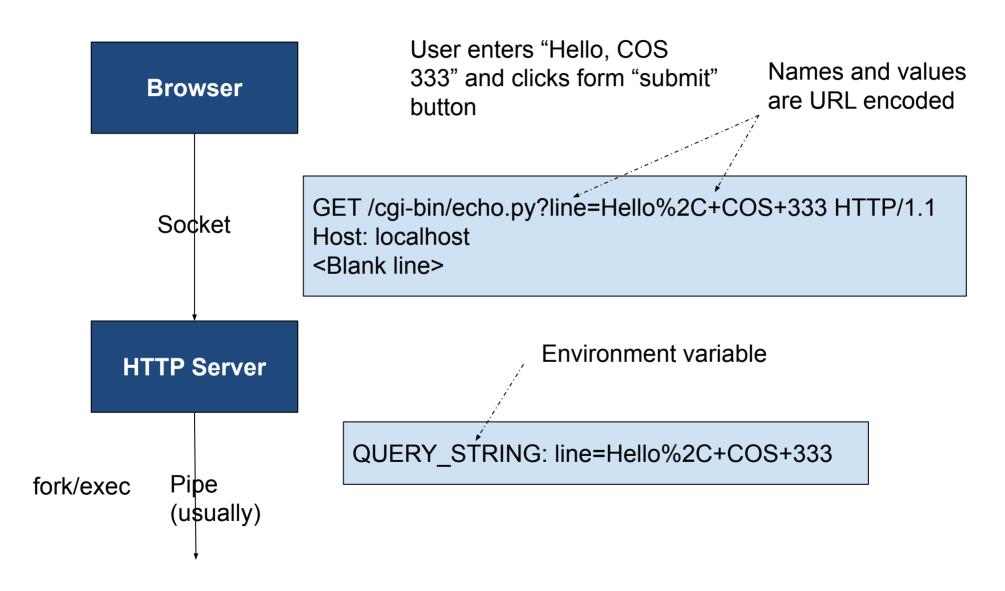
See <u>EchoGet</u> app (cont.)

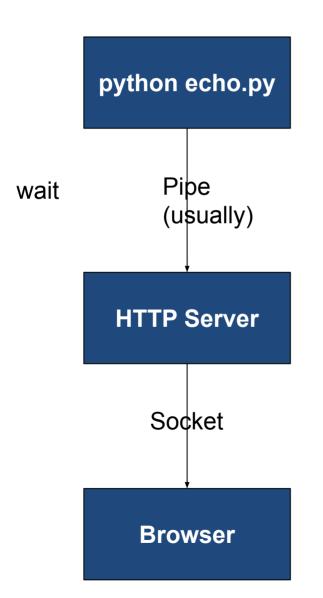


Browser sends HTTP request as if generated by clicking on a page link with href

http://localhost:55555/cgi-bin/echo.py? line=Hello%2C+COS+333







```
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

<!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
  <body>
   Hello, COS 333
  </body>
  </html>
```

Uses
QUERY_STRING
Writes to stdout

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
... Content-Type: text/html;charset=utf-8

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
Hello, COS 333
</body>

</html>

There are some additional headers

- See <u>EchoGet</u> app (cont.)
 - runserver.py
 - index.html
 - cgi-bin/parseargs.py
 - cgi-bin/echo.py

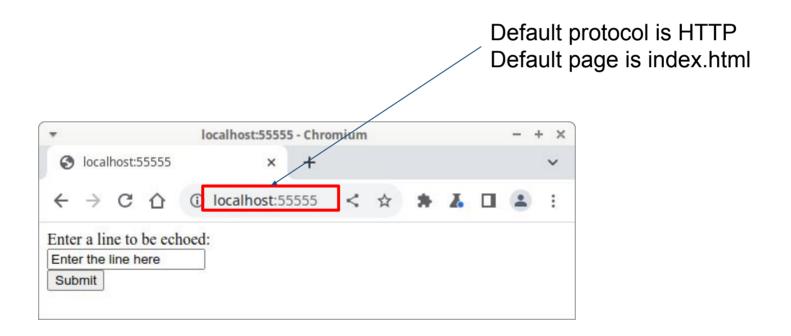
Agenda

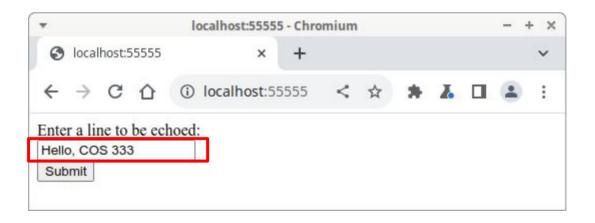
- CGI: GET Method (review)
- · CGI: POST Method
- GET vs. POST

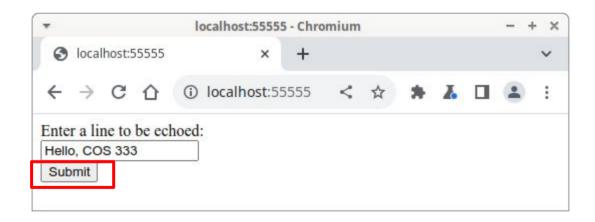
- To command browser to issue a HTTP POST request:
 - (1) Submit a form whose method="post"

See <u>EchoPost</u> app

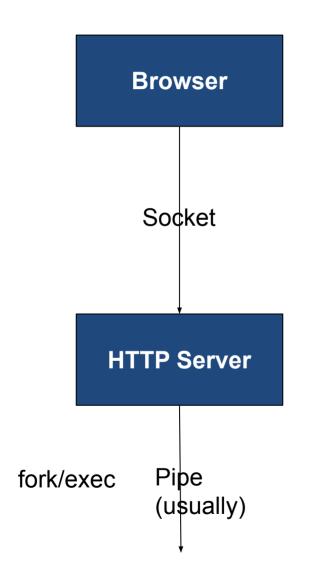
```
$ python runserver.py 55555
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 55555 (http://0.0.0.0:55555/) ...
```











User enters "Hello, COS 333" and clicks form "submit" button

POST /cgi-bin/echo.py HTTP/1.1

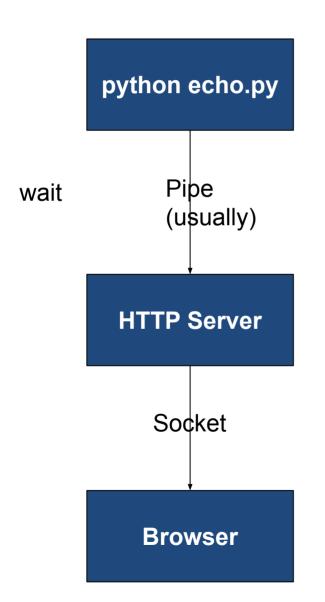
Host: localhost

Content-type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-length: 19

line=Hello%2C+COS+333

stdin: line=Hello%2C+COS+333



Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
Hello, COS 333
</body>
</html>

Reads from stdin Writes to stdout

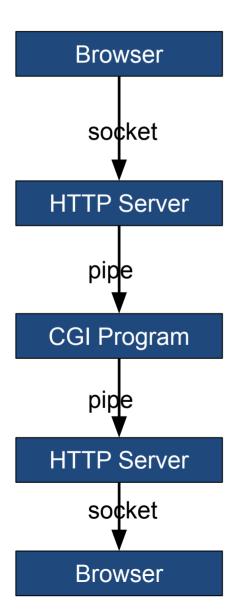
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
...
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
Hello, COS 333
</body>
</html>

There are some additional headers

- See <u>EchoPost</u> app (cont.)
 - runserver.py
 - index.html
 - cgi-bin/parseargs.py
 - cgi-bin/echo.py

Review:



HTTP request that specifies a program and name=value pairs

GET: name=value pairs in request header **POST**: name=value pairs in request body

Name=value pairs

GET: name=value pairs in QUERY_STRING env var

POST: name=value pairs in stdin

HTTP response (partial headers & complete body) Writes to stdout

HTTP response (complete headers & complete body)

Agenda

CGI: GET Method (review)

· CGI: POST Method

- When to use GET?
- When to use POST?

- Debugging considerations
 - Easy to send GET requests from browser with arbitrary name=value pairs
 - Use GET when debugging

- Technical considerations
 - Some HTTP servers reject long headers
 - Use POST when:
 - There are very many name=value pairs
 - Some name=value pairs are very long

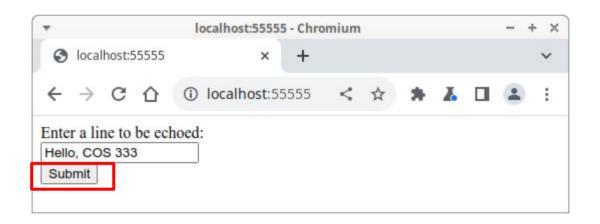
- Security considerations
 - Some HTTP servers store request URLs in log files
 - Use POST when:
 - Some name=value pairs must be kept secure
 - E.g., passwords

- Convention (informally):
 - Use GET if the app's processing will not change persistent data
 - Use POST if the app's processing will change persistent data

- Convention:
 - Example: HTTP request commands app to provide price for a bicycle => GET
 - Example: HTTP request commands app to purchase a bicycle => POST

- Browser has sent GET request =>
 - Browser assumes request will not change persistent data
 - Browser does not warn about page reload
- Browser has sent POST request =>
 - Browser assumes request will change persistent data
 - Browser warns about page reload

See <u>EchoGet</u> app

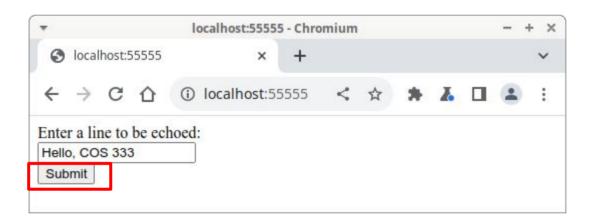




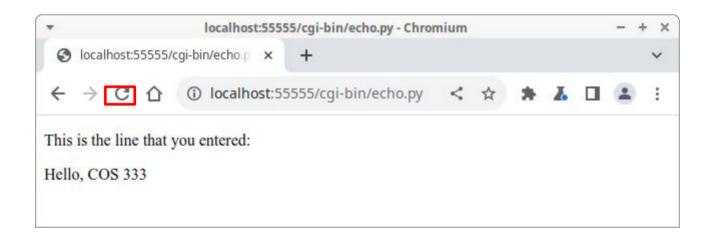
Reload this page



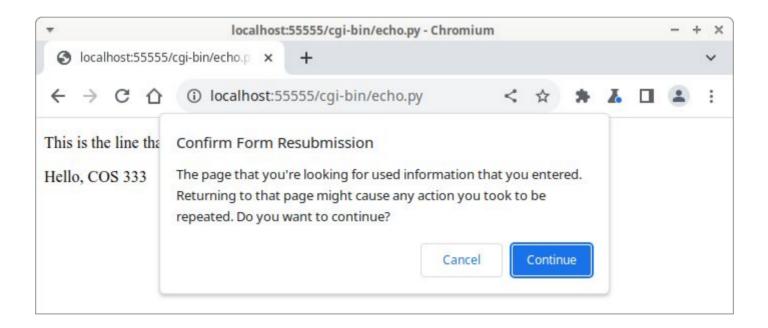
See <u>EchoPost</u> app



See <u>EchoPost</u> app (cont.)



Reload this page



Aside: HTTP Methods

- **HTML** uses:
 - GET, POST
- **HTTP** defines:
 - GET, POST
 - PUT, PATCH, DELETE, CONNECT, HEAD,
 OPTIONS, TRACE
 - Sometimes used with AJAX requests (described later)

Aside: HTTP Methods

Method	Conventional Purpose	Idempotent?
GET	Retrieve resource	Yes
POST	Create resource	No
PUT	Replace resource	Yes
PATCH	Update resource	No
DELETE	Delete resource	Yes

Others: CONNECT, HEAD, OPTIONS, TRACE

See Chapter 14 of *Flask Web Development* by Miguel Grinberg

Summary

- We have covered:
 - CGI using the HTTP GET method (review)
 - CGI using the HTTP POST method
 - The GET method vs. the POST method