Server-Side Web Programming: CGI (Part 3)

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Objectives

- · We will cover:
 - Stateful web programming

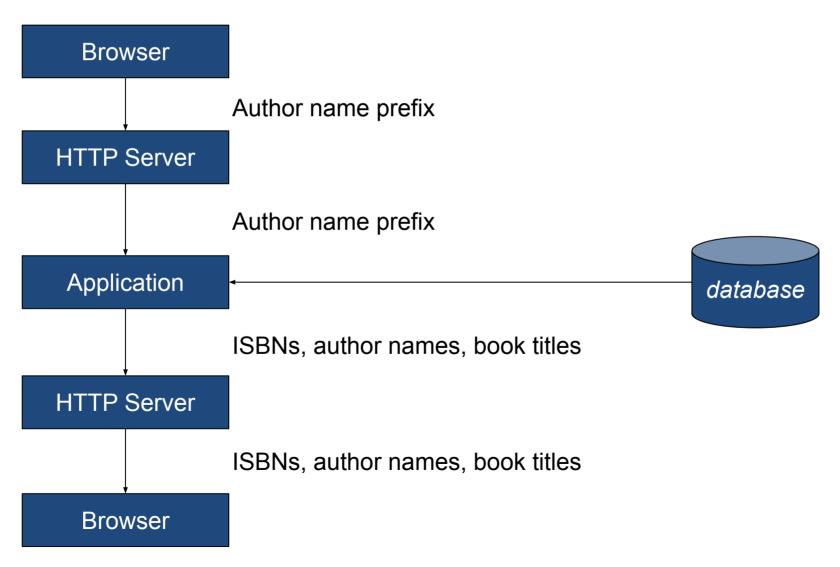
Agenda

- Fundamental example
- Stateful web programming
- Stateful web programming with cookies
- Cookie problems

Penny app

- Website for a very small bookstore
- We'll see many versions

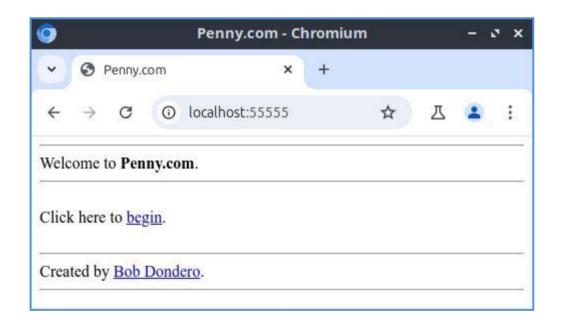
Penny app



See <u>PennyCqi</u> app

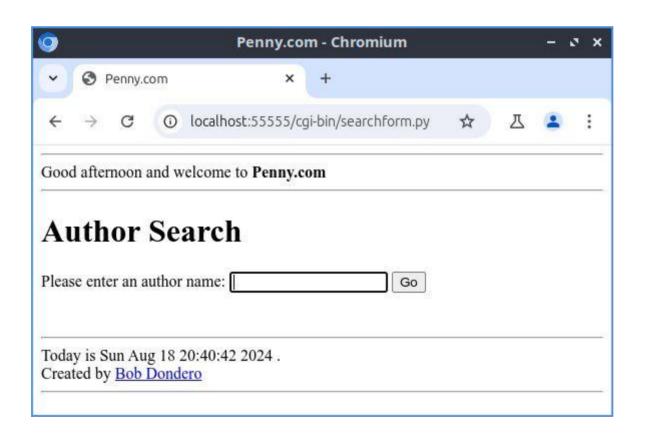
```
$ python runserver.py 55555
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 55555
(http://0.0.0.0:55555/) ...
```

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



The index page

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

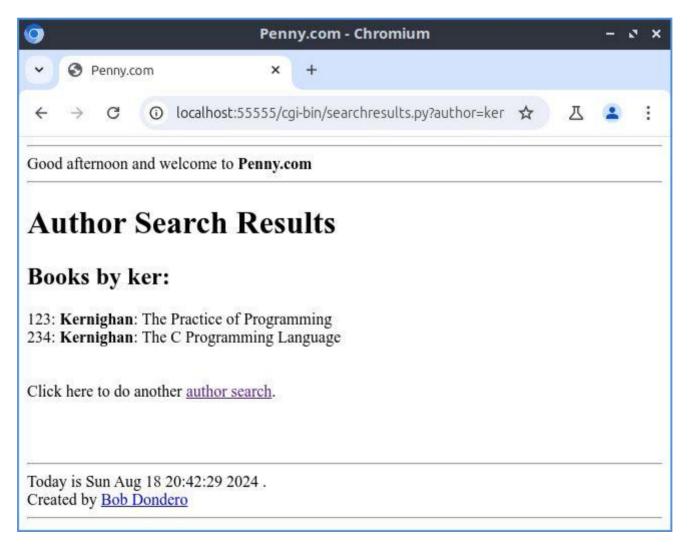


The searchform page

· See **PennyCgi** app (cont.)



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



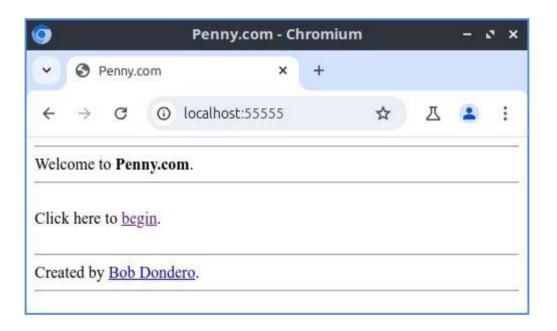
The searchresults page

- See <u>PennyCgi</u> app (cont.)
 - runserver.py
 - penny.sql
 - penny.sqlite
 - index.html
 - cgi-bin/database.py
 - cgi-bin/common.py
 - cgi-bin/parseargs.py
 - cgi-bin/searchform.py
 - cgi-bin/searchresults.py

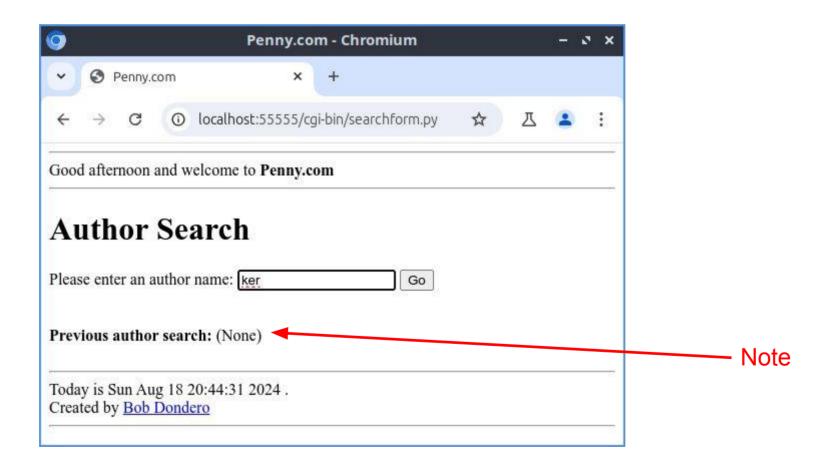
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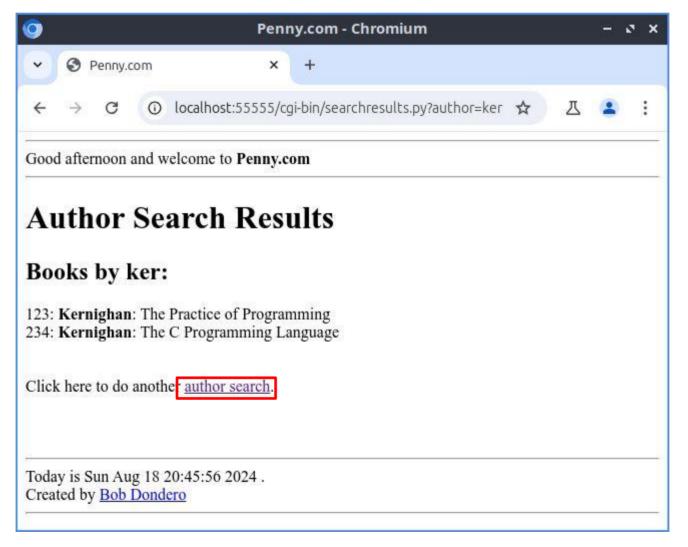
See <u>PennyCgiState</u> app



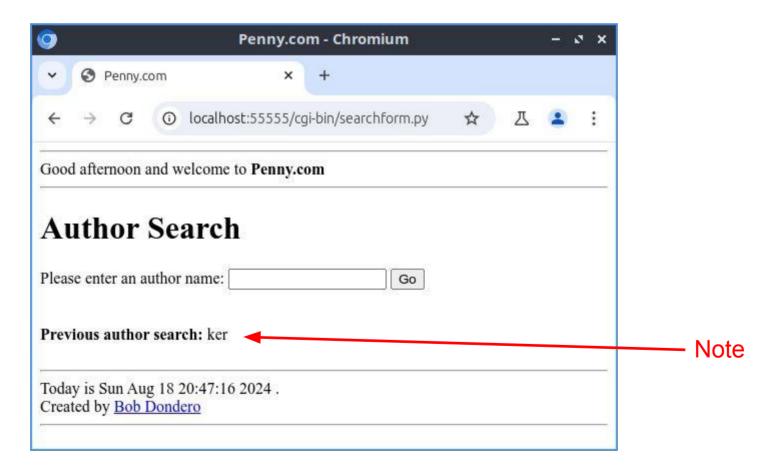
· See **PennyCgiState** app (cont.)



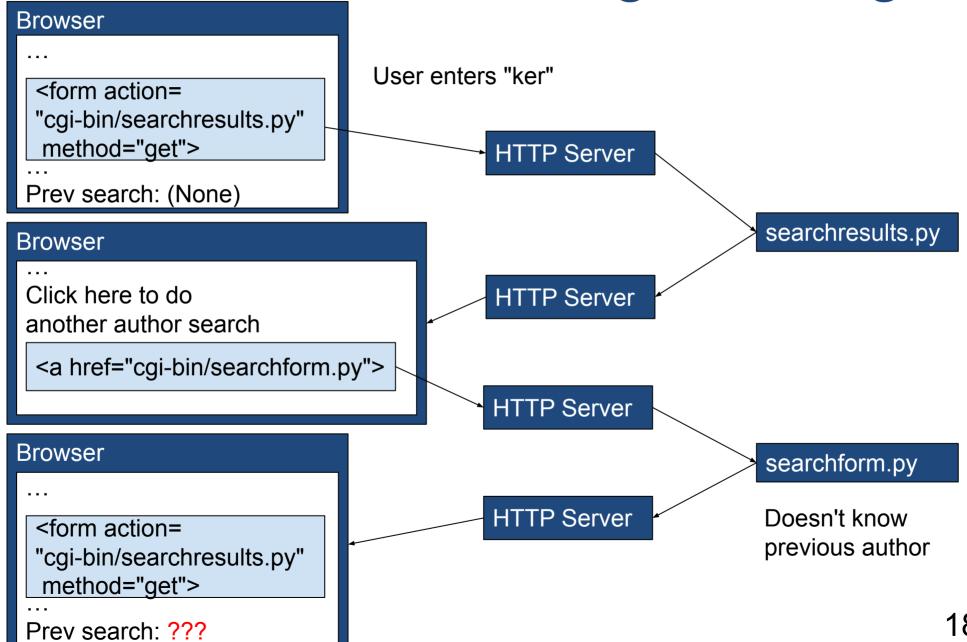
See <u>PennyCgiState</u> app (cont.)



· See **PennyCgiState** app (cont.)

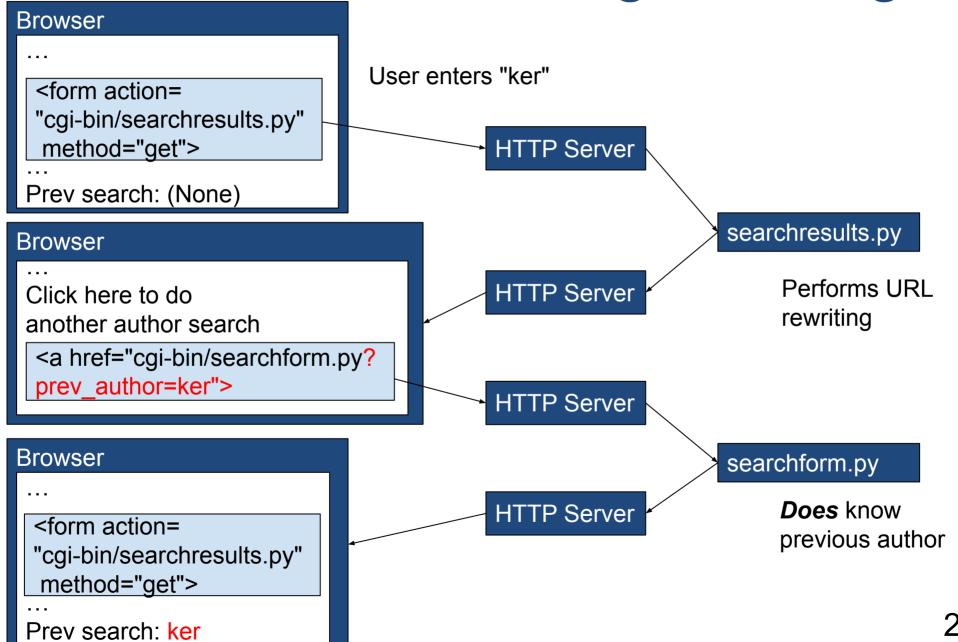


- See <u>PennyCgiState</u> app (cont.)
 - Displays name of previously-searched-for author in searchform page
 - But how???



- Generalizing...
- Problem:
 - HTTP is a stateless protocol
 - Neither the browser nor the HTTP server remembers previous interactions

- · Problem:
 - HTTP is a stateless protocol
- Solution 1: URL rewriting
 - Append state data to end of URL



· Problem:

- HTTP is a stateless protocol
- Solution 1: URL rewriting
 - Append state data to end of URL
- Solution 2: Hidden form fields
 - Place state data in form element in input element of type hidden

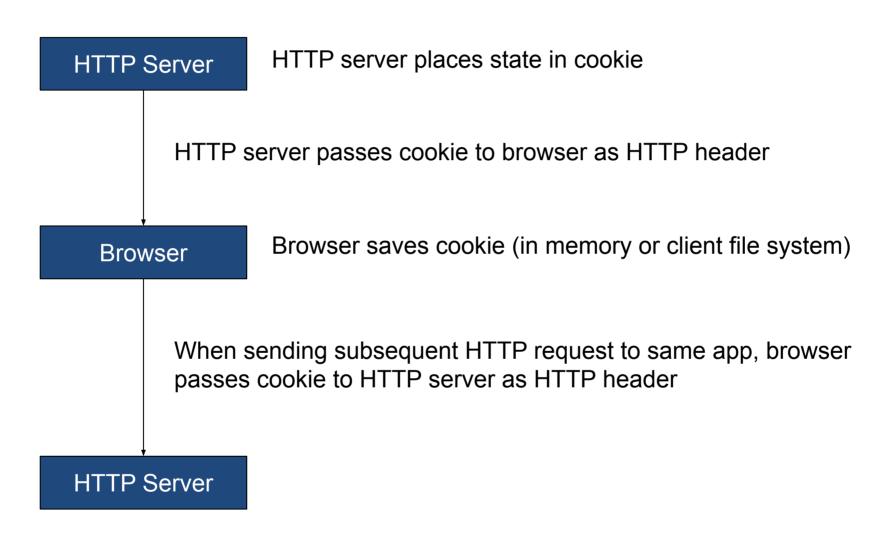
Browser User enters "ker" <form action="cgi-bin/searchresults.py" method="get"> HTTP Server Prev search: (None) searchresults.py **Browser** Generates **HTTP Server** hidden form Click here to do another author search field <form action="cgi-bin/searchform.py" method="get"> <input type="hidden" name="prev_author" value="ker"> **HTTP Server** <input type="submit">... searchform.py Browser **Does** know **HTTP Server** <form action="cgi-bin/searchresults.py" method="get"> previous author

Prev search: ker

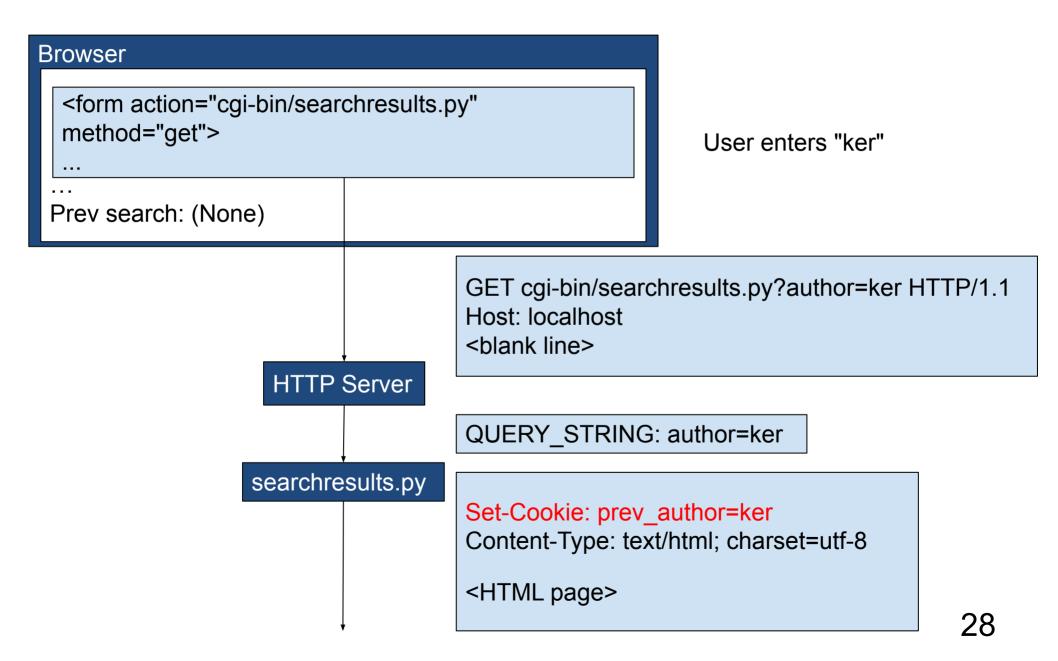
Agenda

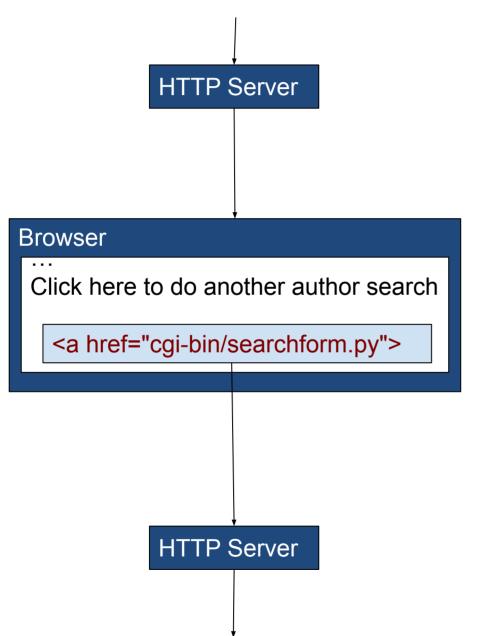
- Fundamental example
- Stateful web programming
- Stateful web programming with cookies
- Cookie problems

- · Problem:
 - HTTP is a stateless protocol
- Solution 1: URL rewriting
 - Append state data to end of URL
- Solution 2: Hidden form fields
 - Place state data in form element in input element of type hidden
- Solution 3: Cookies



- Cookie attributes:
 - Name
 - Content
 - Host & path
 - Expiration date
 - ...





HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: date

Server: localhost

. . .

Set-Cookie: prev author=ker

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

<HTML page>

Browser saves cookie

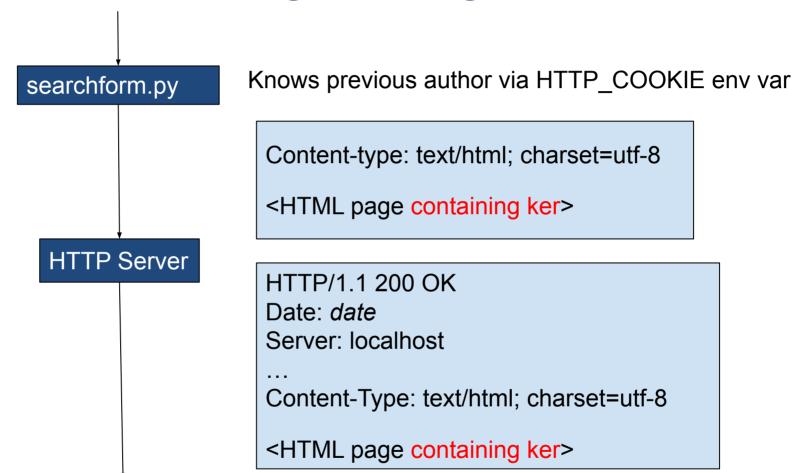
GET cgi-bin/searchform.py HTTP/1.1

Host: localhost

Cookie: prev author=ker

<blank line>

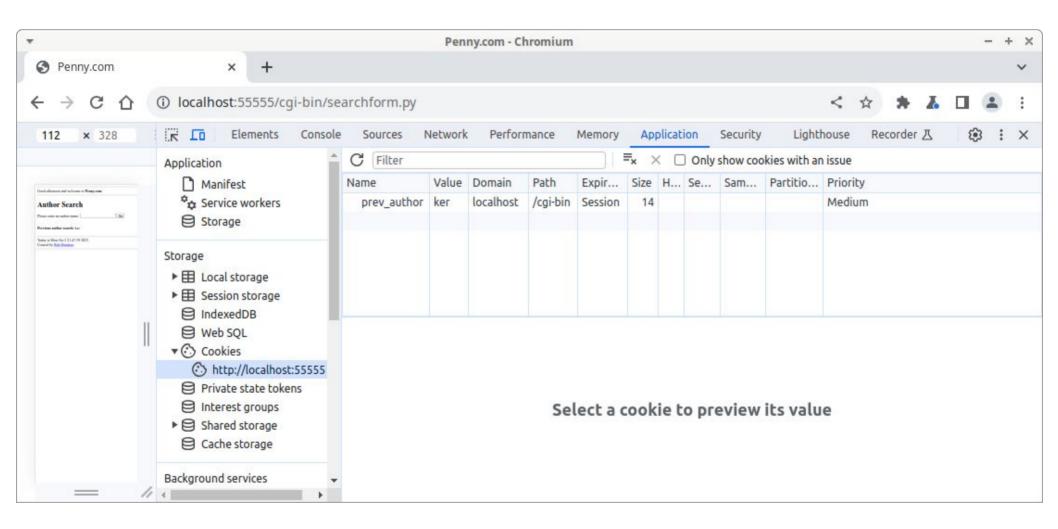
HTTP_COOKIE: prev_author=Ker



...
cform action="cgi-bin/searchresults.py" method="get">
Prev search: ker

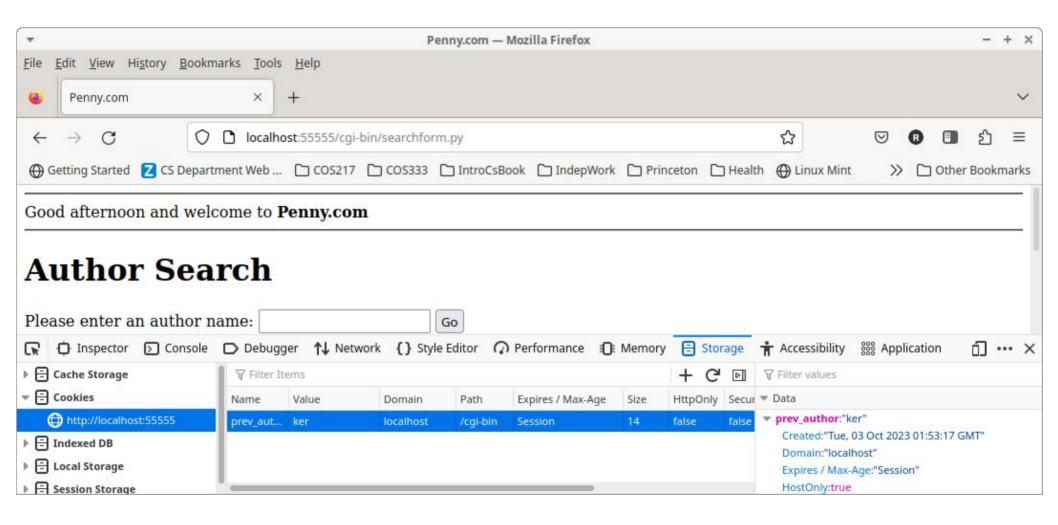
- See <u>PennyCgiState</u> app
 - runserver.py
 - penny.sql
 - penny.sqlite
 - index.html
 - cgi-bin/database.py
 - cgi-bin/parseargs.py
 - cgi-bin/searchresults.py
 - cgi-bin/searchform.py

- Viewing cookies in Chrome:
 - Browse to a page in the Penny application after the cookie has been created
 - From the menu at the upper right...
 - More tools →
 - Developer tools →
 - Application →
 - Cookies →
 - Select http://localhost:55555



- Viewing cookies in Firefox:
 - Browse to a page in the Penny application after the cookie has been created
 - From the menu at the upper right...
 - More tools →
 - Web Developer Tools →
 - Storage →
 - Cookies →
 - Select http://localhost:55555

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Problem 1:

Cookie size is limited to 4K bytes

Solution:

- Cookie content stored on server-side (in database), indexed by a unique key
- Cookie contains key only

Problem 2:

- Browser user may block cookies for all websites
 - Chrome
 - Settings → Privacy & Security → Site Settings →
 Cookies and site data → Block all cookies
 - Firefox:
 - Settings → Privacy & Security → Custom → Cookies
 → All Cookies

- Problem 2 (cont.):
 - Browser user may block cookies for some websites
 - Encouraged by the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Problem 2 (cont.):

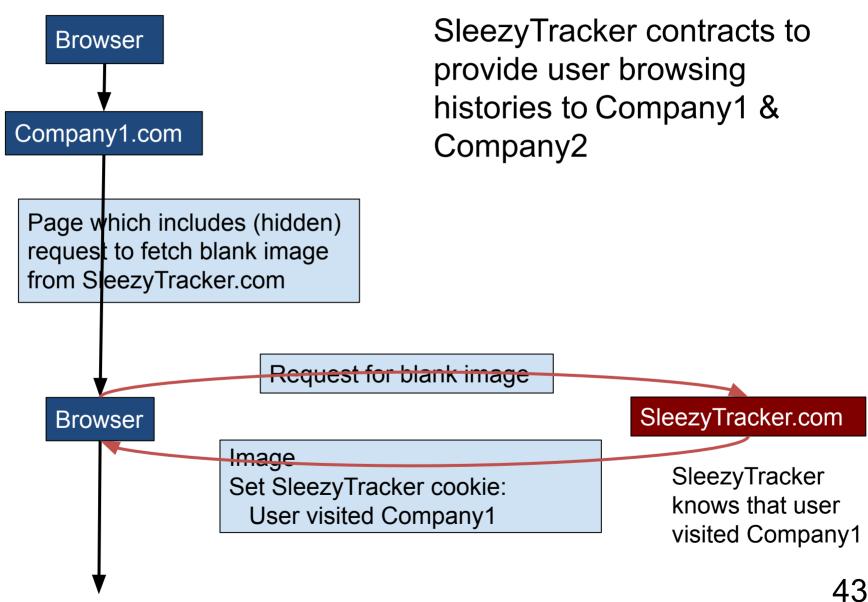
The **GDPR legislation** requires all multinational companies to provide an opt-in whereby website owners receive a user's permission to use cookies before they can be stored on a user's web browsers...

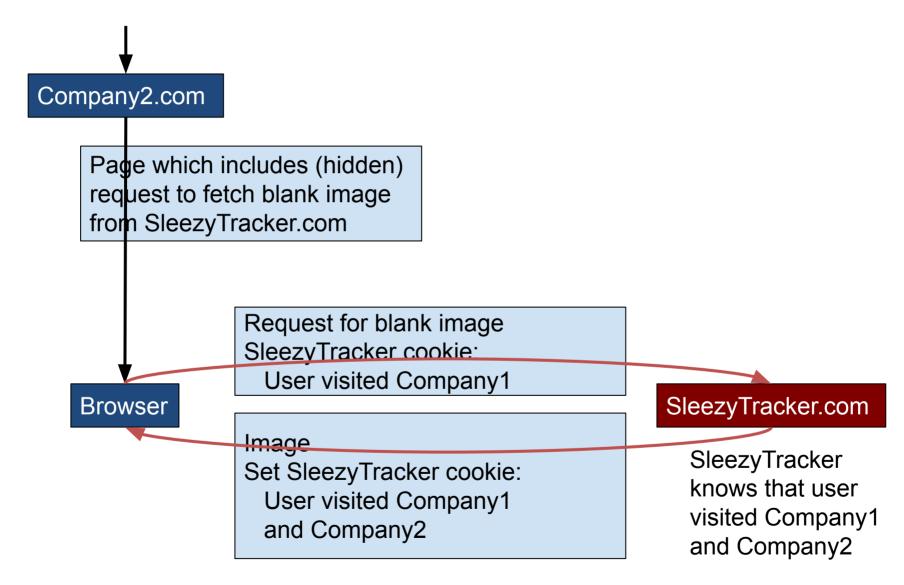
https://us.norton.com/blog/privacy/should-i-accept-cookies

Solution:

- Ask the user to enable cookies! Or...
- Add more logic
 - Use URL rewriting or hidden form fields

- Problem 3:
 - Third-party cookies can invade privacy
 - See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cookie stuffing





SleezyTracker provides user browsing histories to Company1 & Company2

- Solution: Tell browser to refuse third-party cookies
 - Chrome
 - Settings → Privacy & Security → Site Settings →
 Cookies and site data → Block third-party cookies
 - Firefox:
 - Settings → Privacy & Security → Custom →
 Cookies → Cross-site tracking cookies, and isolate
 other cross-site cookies

Summary

- We have covered:
 - Stateful web programming

Summary

- We have covered:
 - CGI programming
 - CGI using the HTTP GET method
 - CGI using the HTTP POST method
 - GET vs. POST
 - Stateful web programming
- See also:
 - Appendix 1: Python Decorators

Appendix 1: Python Decorators

```
def sqr(i):
    return i * i

def main():
    result = sqr(5)
    print(result)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Wanted:

sqr() prints "sqr was called" each time it is called

```
def sqr(i):
    print('sqr was called')
    return i * i

def main():
    result = sqr(5)
    print(result)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

OK, but...

Requires edit of def of sqr()

```
def print name decorator(f):
    def fwrapper(i):
      print(f. name , 'was called')
       return f(i)
    return fwrapper
def sqr(i):
    return i * i
sqr = print name decorator(sqr)
   # Defines fwrapper as this:
        def fwrapper(i):
             print('sqr', 'was called')
             return sqr(i)
   # and then does this:
        sqr = fwrapper
def main():
    result = sqr(5)
   print(result)
   name == ' main ':
   main()
```

One approach

Prints:

sqr was called 25

```
def print name decorator(f):
   def fwrapper(i):
       print(f. name , 'was called')
       return f(i)
    return fwrapper
@print name decorator
def sqr(i):
    return i * i
def main():
    result = sqr(5)
   print(result)
if name == ' main ':
   main()
```

Using a decorator

Prints:

sqr was called 25