



Dynamic Websites

COMP 8347

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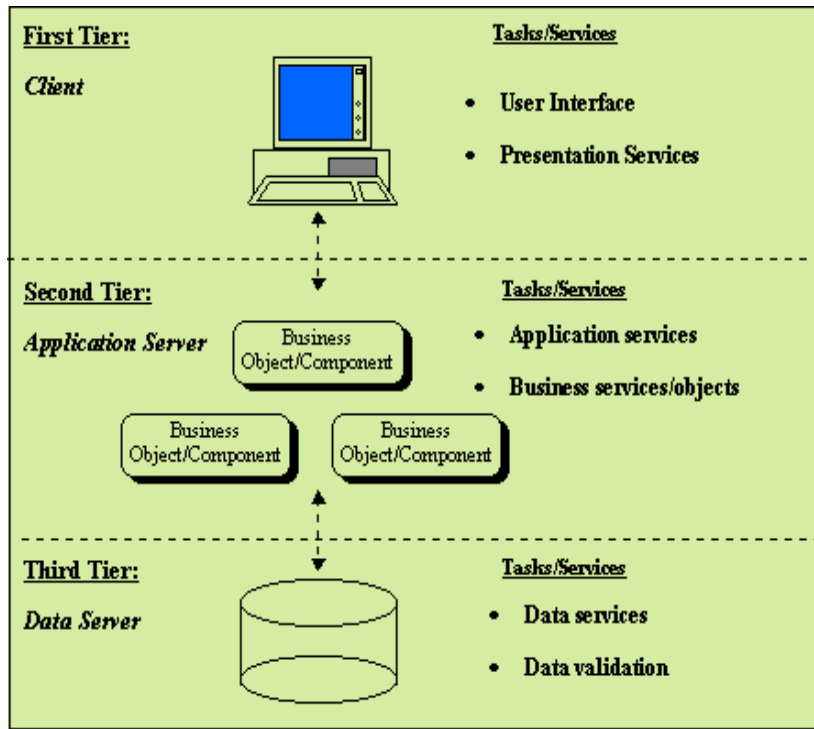
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Dynamic Websites

Topics

- ▶ Static vs. Dynamic Websites
- ▶ HTTP
- ▶ HTML
- ▶ MVC
- ▶ MTV (Django)

Client Server Model



User requests document from the Web server.



Web server fetches and/or generates the necessary document.



The result is returned to the user's browser.



The browser renders the document.

*Fig. taken from [1]

Static vs. Dynamic Web Pages

- ▶ *Static web page*: requests to the same URL always return the same information.
 - ▶ Content consists of HTML text files stored on the server.
 - ▶ URL typically does not contain parameters; simply a 'path'
 - ▶ Primarily informational
 - ▶ HTML + CSS + JS
 - ▶ Server does not generate dynamic content but perform the hosting
 - ▶ Static does not mean the content cannot be changed - JS running in the browser can still change the content
 - ▶ Examples: Resume or personal websites

Static vs. Dynamic Web Pages

- ▶ *Dynamic web page*: Data returned by a given URL can vary significantly.
 - ▶ Generates content and displays it based on actions the users make on the page
 - ▶ Functional and informational
 - ▶ HTML/XML + some server-side language like PHP or Node JS
 - ▶ Server generates dynamic HTML pages on runtime
 - ▶ Pages can still be rendered later at browser
 - ▶ Examples: Location-based sites, all others ex. Instagram

Static vs. Dynamic Web Pages

Advantages and Disadvantages

► Static:

- +Easy creation
- +Easy and faster loading
- +Easy security of static content
- No flexibility
- Difficult to manage

► Dynamic:

- +Easy maintenance/update
- +Better user experience
- +Greater functionality
- Performance issues due to large number of instructions
- Needs more resources

HTTP

- ▶ **HTTP**: Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol
 - ▶ Encapsulates the process of serving web pages
 - ▶ Protocol for client-server communication
 - ▶ Current version is HTTP/3.
 - ▶ **A network protocol**: defines rules and conventions for communication between network devices.
- ▶ HTTP is stateless
 - ▶ Server maintains no information on past client requests.

HTTP

Application layer protocol

- Client sends request
- Server responds with reply
- Other application layer protocols are FTP, SMTP, POP etc.

Almost always run over TCP

- Uses 'well known' port 80 (443 secure)
- Can support multiple request-reply exchanges over a single connection

Uniform Resources Locators

- ▶ In the Web, functionality of pointers is provided by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).

- ▶ URL example:

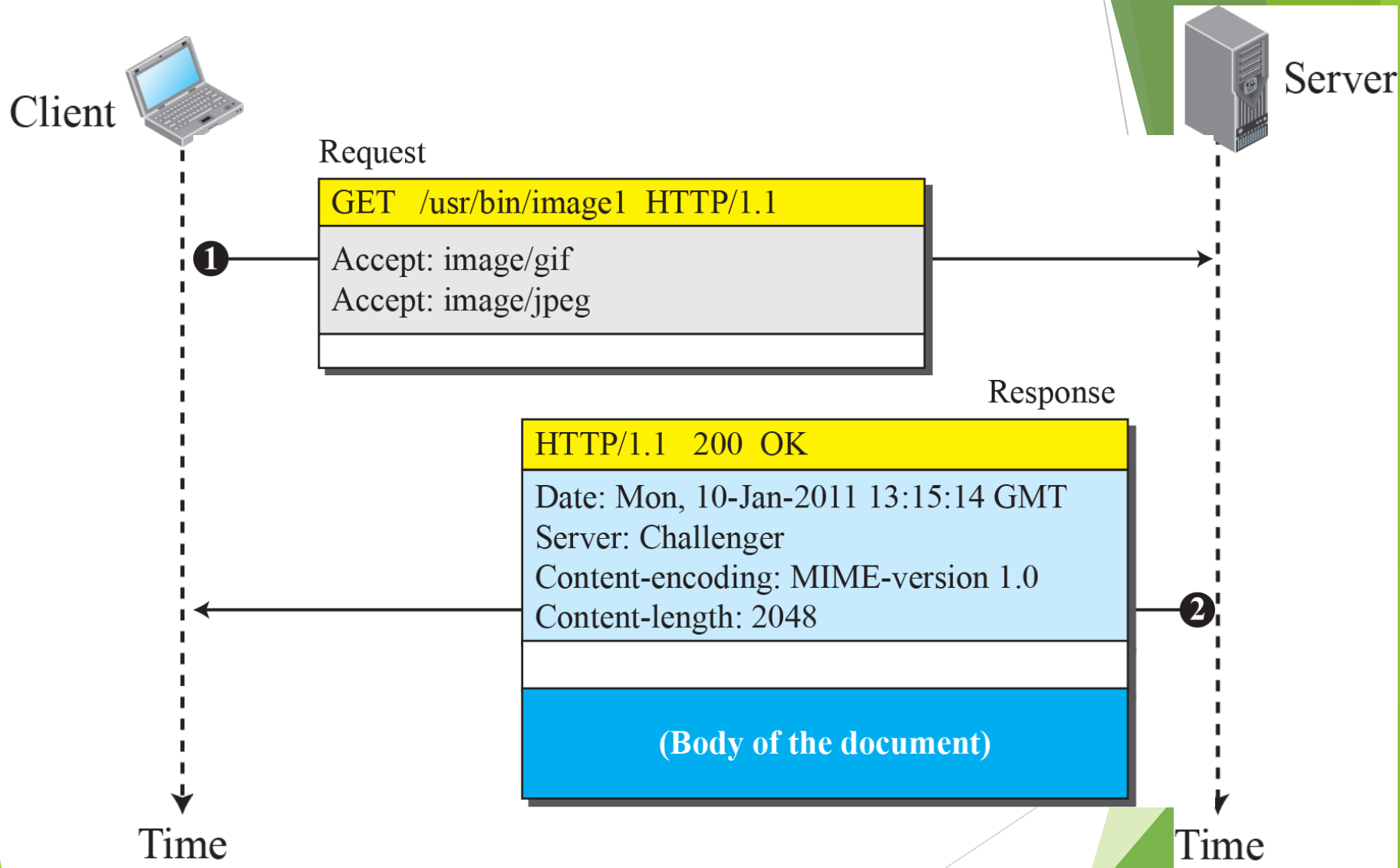
<http://www.acm.org/sigmod>

- ▶ The first part indicates how the document is to be accessed
 - ▶ “http” indicates that the document is to be accessed using the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.
 - ▶ The second part gives the unique name of a machine on the Internet.
 - ▶ The rest of the URL identifies the document within the machine.
- ▶ The local identification can be:
 - ▶ The path name of a file on the machine, or
 - ▶ An identifier (path name) of a program, plus arguments to be passed to the program
 - ▶ E.g., <http://www.google.com/search?q=silberschatz>

HTTP Methods

- ▶ **GET:** Used to retrieve information from the given server using a given URI.
 - ▶ should only retrieve data and should have no other effect on the data.
- ▶ **POST:** Used to send data to the server, e.g., customer info, using HTML forms.
- ▶ Other methods: PUT, DELETE, TRACE etc

HTTP Requests



HTTP Responses

- Status-Line = HTTP-Version SP Status-Code SP Reason-Phrase CRLF

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Mon, 27 Jul 2009 12:28:53 GMT

Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Win32)

Last-Modified: Wed, 22 Jul 2009 19:15:56 GMT

Content-Encoding: MIME- version 1.0

Content-Length: 88

Content-Type: text/html

Connection: Closed

<html>

<body>

<h1>Hello, World!</h1>

</body>

</html>

Status Codes

- ▶ **1xx: Informational:** request received and continuing process.
 - ▶ Ex. 102 Processing
- ▶ **2xx: Success:** action was successfully received, understood, and accepted.
 - ▶ Ex. 200 OK
- ▶ **3xx: Redirection:** further action must be taken in order to complete the request.
 - ▶ Ex. 307 Temporary redirect

Status Codes

- ▶ **4xx: Client Error:** request contains bad syntax or cannot be fulfilled
 - ▶ Ex.
 - ▶ 403 Forbidden
 - ▶ 404 Not Found
- ▶ **5xx: Server Error:** server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request
 - ▶ Ex. 505 HTTP Version Not Supported

What Is HTML?

- ▶ HTML is a markup language used to describe webpages.
 - ▶ HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. When a web browser displays a webpage:
 - ▶ it is reading and interpreting an HTML document.
 - ▶ Used for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web.
 - ▶ Some related standards include CSS3

Basic Structure

- ▶ **DOCTYPE**: Tells browsers *how* to read your document.
 - ▶ Forces browsers to use '**standard mode**'.
 - ▶ Using standard mode, most browsers will read your document the same way.
- ▶ **<head>**: Contains information about your page.
- ▶ **<body>**: The actual content of your page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>My first Webpage</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
```

```
  <p>Hello World!</p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```


Elements

- ▶ HTML **elements** are marked up using **start tags** and **end tags**.
 - ▶ Tags are delimited using angle brackets with the tag name in between.
 - ▶ End tags include a slash before the tag name.
 - ▶ Some elements require only a single tag, e.g. ``
 - ▶ HTML tag names are case insensitive.
 - ▶ Recommended: use **lowercase**.
 - ▶ Most elements contain some content
 - ▶ e.g. `<p>...</p>`
 - ▶ Elements may contain **attributes**
 - ▶ Used to set various properties of an element.

Attributes

- ▶ **Attributes**: provide additional information about the specific element
 - ▶ Always specified in the opening tag.
 - ▶ The pattern for writing attributes: **attribute="value"**.
 - ▶ Examples:
 - ▶ ``
 - ▶ `<div class="example">...</div>.`
 - ▶ `This is a link`

HTML Forms

- ▶ HTML forms are used to collect user input.
 - ▶ The **<form>** tag is used to create an HTML form.
 - ▶ HTML forms contain **form elements**.
 - ▶ The **<input>** element is the most important **form element**.
 - ▶ has many variations, depending on the **type** attribute.
 - ▶ **Text** Defines normal **text** input
 - ▶ Default width is 20 characters.
 - ▶ **Radio** Defines radio button input (for selecting **one** of many choices)
 - ▶ **Submit** Defines a submit **button** (for **submitting the form**)
 - ▶ **Other elements**: Reset button, checkbox, dropdown list, time, date, file, image, month, and so on.

HTML Forms - Example

```
<form action="/url_for_processing/" method="post" >  
<label for="uname">Username:</label>  
<input type="text" name="uname"><br><br>  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" >Male<br>  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" >Female<br>  
<input type="submit" value="Submit now" >  
</form>
```

Username:

☐ Male
☐ Female

Web Framework

- ▶ **Web framework:** a software framework designed to support development of dynamic websites and services.
 - ▶ Alleviate overhead with associated activities
- ▶ Frameworks standardize the ‘boilerplate’ parts.
 - ▶ Provide pre-built components so you can focus on unique parts of your project.
 - ▶ Repetitive parts handled by framework.
 - ▶ Code you use will be well tested and have less bugs than what you write from scratch.
 - ▶ Enforce good development practices.
 - ▶ Security features (login, sessions etc) often better implemented in frameworks.
- ▶ Limitations:
 - ▶ May restrict you in terms of coding paradigms.
 - ▶ Steep learning curve.

Different Frameworks

- ▶ Many different frameworks are available:
 - ▶ ASP.NET using C#, Struts in J2EE, Ruby on Rails, other frameworks using PHP, flask, node js, react, etc
- ▶ Django is a high-level **Python Web framework**
 - ▶ Encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design.
 - ▶ Build high-performing, elegant Web applications quickly.
 - ▶ Adhere to DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself) principle.

Django Framework

Web framework for perfectionists with deadlines

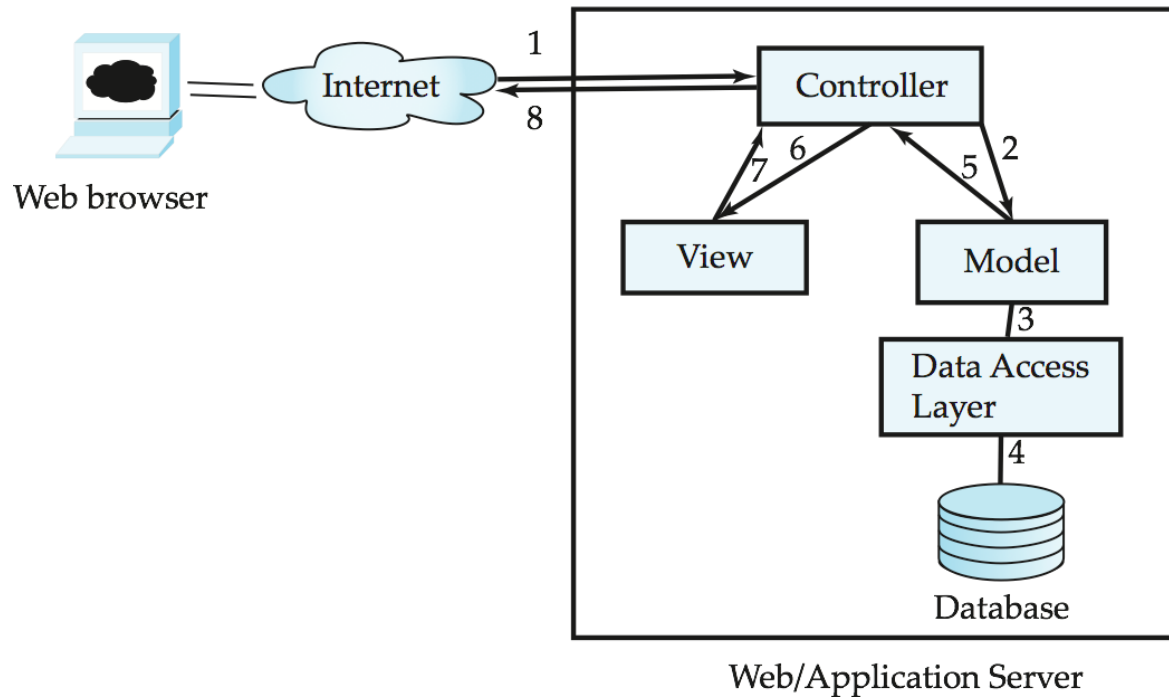
- ▶ Main focus
 - ▶ Dynamic and database driven websites
- ▶ DRY
- ▶ Rapid development
- ▶ Follow best practices
- ▶ Free
- ▶ Easy to learn
- ▶ Powerful object-relational mapper (ORM)
 - ▶ Data models defined entirely in Python
- ▶ Automatic admin interface
 - ▶ Eliminates tedious work of creating interfaces to add and update content.
- ▶ Elegant URL design
 - ▶ Flexible URLs

Sites Using Django

- ▶ Youtube
- ▶ Instagram
- ▶ Spotify
- ▶ Mozilla Firefox
- ▶ National Geographic
- ▶ Pinterest

MVC

- ▶ **Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture**
 - ▶ **model:** business logic
 - ▶ **view:** presentation of data, depends on display device
 - ▶ **controller:** receives events, executes actions, and returns a view to the user
- ▶ **business-logic layer**
- ▶ **data access layer**
 - ▶ interfaces between business logic layer and the underlying database
 - ▶ provides mapping from object model of business layer to relational model of database



Application Architecture

Django's MTV Architecture

► MVC → MTV

► *Model:*

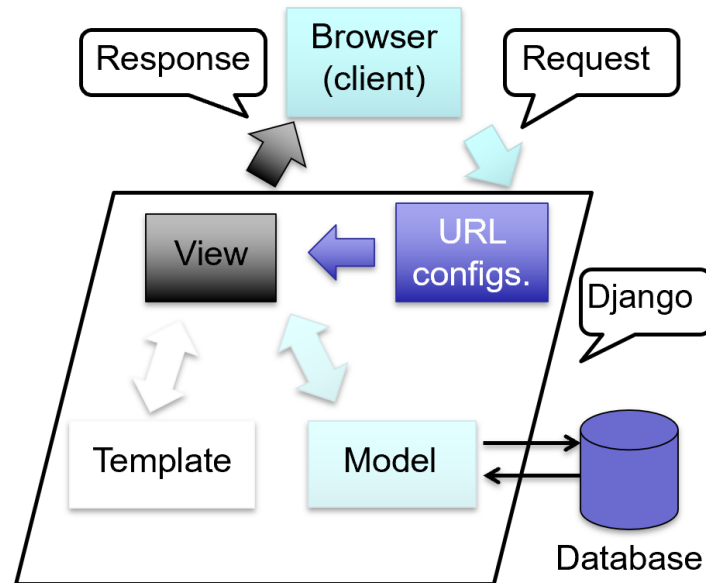
- Deals with data representation/access.

► *Template:*

- Describes how data is represented.
- Same as 'view' in MVC

► *View:*

- Describes which data is presented.
- Same as 'controller' in MVC.



Project Directory

Create a new Django project:

outer mysite/

- container for project; can be renamed.

manage.py

- command-line utility to interact with your project.

inner mysite/

- actual python package for project

__init.py__

- empty file, indicates this dir is a package

settings.py

- settings/configuration for the project

urls.py

- URL declarations for the project

wsgi.py

- entry-point for WSGI-compatible web servers to serve your project

Settings

- ▶ **Settings.py**: Python module with variables for Django settings.
 - ▶ update DATABASES 'default' item
 - ▶ 'ENGINE' : 'django.db.backends.sqlite3'
 - ▶ 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
 - ▶ 'django.db.backends.mysql', or
 - ▶ 'django.db.backends.oracle'
- ▶ By default, following apps are installed
 - ▶ **django.contrib.admin** - The admin site.
 - ▶ **django.contrib.auth** - An authentication system.
 - ▶ **django.contrib.contenttypes** - A framework for content types.
 - ▶ **django.contrib.sessions** - A session framework.
 - ▶ **django.contrib.messages** - A messaging framework.
 - ▶ **django.contrib.staticfiles** - A framework for managing static files.

References

[1] <http://edn.embarcadero.com/article/10343>

[2] www.tutorialspoint.com/http/

[3] Python web development with Django by Jeff Forcier, Paul Bissex and Wesley Chun. Addison Wesley 2009.

[4] <https://flatworldbusiness.wordpress.com/flat-education/previously/web-1-0-vs-web-2-0-vs-web-3-0-a-bird-eye-on-the-definition/>

[5] Database Systems Concepts, 6th Edition

[6] Data Communications and Networking, 5th Edition

[7] <https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>

[8] <https://techvidvan.com/tutorials/django-project-structure-layout/>

[9] https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp

[10] Lectures from Dr. Arunita and Dr. Saja