Web Design and Programming (0107558) Internet Programming (0107571)¹

Redirect and Authentication

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¹Michael Mendez. The Missing Link: An Introduction to Web Development and Programming. Open SUNY Textbooks 2014.

Redirect

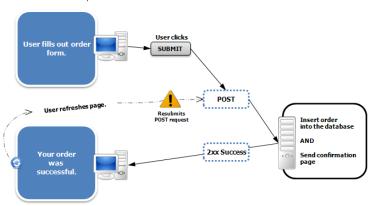
- ► The PHP header() function supplies raw HTTP headers to the browser and can be used to redirect it to another location.
- A redirect requires 2 RRCs (request response cycle).
- Syntax of the header() function: header(header, replace, http_response_code)
- ► The header() function must be called before any actual output is sent.

Post/Refresh/Redirect

- Don't double POST.
- POST is dangerous. It could change/modify/create date items one more time.
- ▶ A browser ask your confirmation when refresh (One more POST).

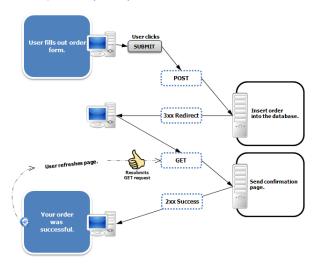
Post/Redirect/GET (PRG) Pattern

- ▶ To avoid resubmit when refresh, a redirect is used.
- ► Actual Post/Refresh.





Post/Redirect/GET (PRG) Pattern



Demo

9-postredirectget.php

Login and Logout

- ► Connect to the server is not a login.
- Login happens when a user info is put in the session (in the server).
- Logout removes user info from the session.

Demo 10-loginlogout (folder)

- ► Refreshing the page after a [] request might cause unintended consequences.
- Double POST problems can be solved by:
 - Replacing POST with GET
 - None of these
 - Using header('Refresh-Post: off')
 - Redirecting to a URL after the POST data has been processed
- ▶ A simple rule for generating a server response is to never generate a page with HTML content when the server receives [] data.
- ► HTML pages can only be requested using GET request.
 - True
 - False

- Messages that show up once and are gone when you refresh the page are often called.
 - flash messages
 - chat messages
 - perf messages
 - sub-messages
 - instant messages
- What is the correct sequence to avoid double post?
 - ▶ GET > Redirect > POST
 - ► POST > Redirect > GET
 - ► POST > GET > Redirect
 - ► POST > POST > Redirect

- ► The PHP header() function affects which part of the request / response cycle?
 - ► The Content-length header
 - response headers
 - SQL headers
 - The query parameters
 - request headers
 - ▶ The < head/ > area of the HTML document

- In the request/response cycle, when the browser sends form data using a POST request, how are the names and values sent to the server?
 - The server makes a network connection back to the browser and retrieves POST data if it needs the POST data
 - The browser sends the POST request on one server connection and makes a second connection to send the POST data
 - After the browser sends the POST request, request headers, and a blank line
 - After the browser sends the GET request, request headers, and a blank line
 - As parameters on the URL that is part of the POST request
- ▶ Having a session means that the user is logged in.
 - ► True
 - False

- Typically sessions are not established until after the user logs in successfully.
 - ► True
 - ► False
- ▶ What data changes when you successfully log in?
 - Session id
 - Session duration
 - Data in the session
 - Session cookie in the browser