

Python Web Framework

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I. OBJECTIVE

This project aimed to manipulate HTTP requests on the Application Layer using Python. The project have been made for the Second Bimester Trail of CES35. In order to manipulate the HTTP requests, the original Objective was to create a Python Web Framework, It was conducted following the Rahmonov's tutorial[1][2][3]. The Python Web Framework was made to support GET, POST, PUT, DELETE requests, and also supported routing.

After the initial development we found out that the core implementation that interact directly with the HTTP request is the Web Server Gateway Interface (WSGI), therefore the project core migrated to the WSGI developed.

Nlo haverá deploy em produção de servidor web, apenas localhost

Cronograma de atividades. 4j semana: planejamento das atividades 5j semana: estudar implementação de exemplo de web framework em Python 6j semana: desenvolvimento da web framework básica, suportando, ao menos, requisições HTTP GET e POST 7j semana: continuação do desenvolvimento e finalização do desenvolvimento 1j semana de exames: desenvolvimento de material para apresentação final, incluindo simulação cliente/servidor em uma aplicação de exemplo que utiliza o web framework desenvolvido

Referjncia: <http://rahmonov.me/posts/write-python-framework-part-one/> <http://rahmonov.me/posts/write-python-framework-part-two/> <http://rahmonov.me/posts/write-python-framework-part-three/>

A* searches techniques. To do that, it was implemented the *Task 2.1* and the *Task 2.2* in Python. The code can be seen in the attached files.

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II. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

What was developed is a Web Framework written in Python running with WSGI also developed by us. The Web Server Gateway Interface (WSGI) is an standart interface to connect python web frameworks to a server connection socket and interchange data between the socket and the server framework.

The main idea is that the WSGI creates the HTTP server and provides it an HTTP handler. The HTTP server basicly initiate a socket on that port and start to listen to HTTP request. Once it gets a request it passes it to the HTTP handler. The HTTP handler implements the package treatment according to the HTTP protocol, it sets up and read the message headers and handle errors. After that the handler passes all that treated headers and the package to server framework itself, from that point it is the server web framework responsability what will be done regarding that message. After the framework execute what it is to execute to that message, the framework call the WSGI back with the response message and the WSGI delivers that message back to the client.

This interaction between client, WSGI server and web framework application can be seen on the Figure 1, it represents a sequence diagram of that interaction.

The hole intereaction between the classes can be seen on the Figure 2, it shows the project classe, interactions, and hierarch.

III. PROJECT VALIDATION

In order to make every thing work, both the Python Web framework server and the WSGI were successfully developed and they can be accessed by the *Github Repository*². The usage process can be followed by the repository *Readme* file.

In order to test the code follow the steps:

- Clone the repository².
- Make sure to have python3 installed.
- Go to the project folder.
- Install the project dependencies: “pip3 install -r requirements.txt”
- Run the server python file: “python3 server.py”
- Now you can access the server by “http://127.0.0.1:8080”
- On the example there are the /, /about, and /put_test_route routes.
- The / route returns a simple text answer with any HTTP method you send to it.

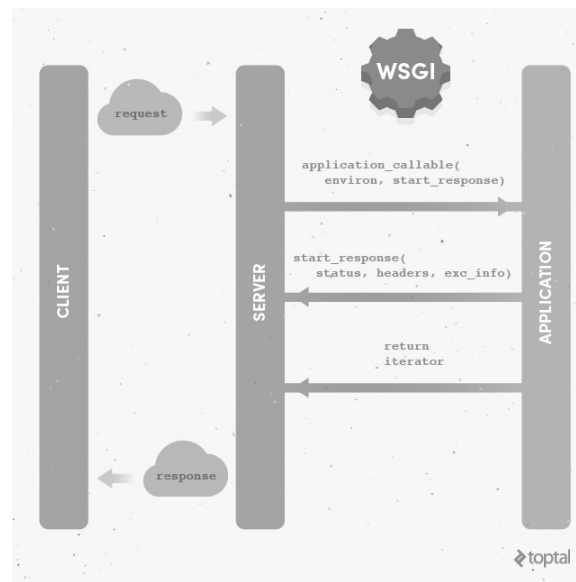


Fig. 1. WSGI Sequence diagram. The Client send a message that when it arrives on the host computer it goes to the WSGI HTTP server socket. The WSGI process the message and passes it to the Web Framework application. The web framework processes the message and send the response message to the WSGI server. The WSGI sends the message back to the client though its HTTP socket.

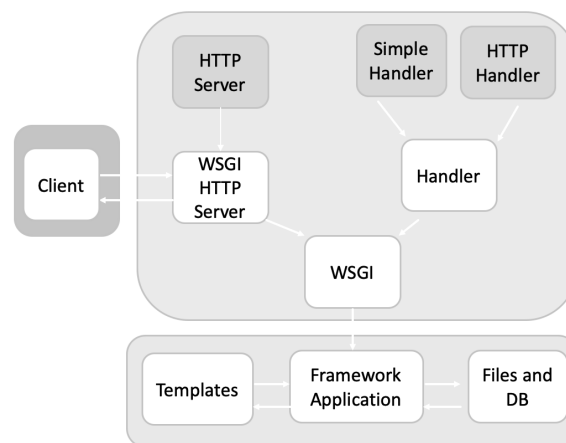


Fig. 2. Project Class architecture. The Classes HTTP Server, Simple Handler, HTTP Handler are from standard Python libraries and they perform basic HTTP protocol operations, therefore they were not implemented for the scope of this project and some classes used them or inherited from them.

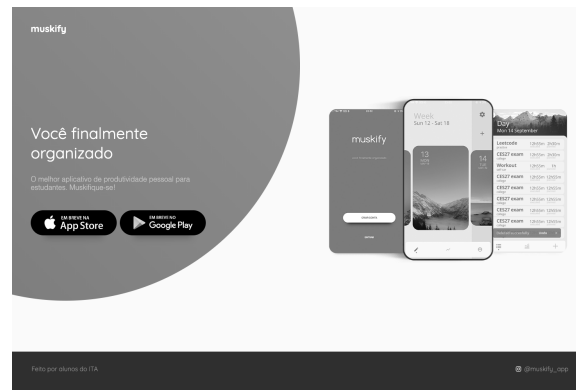


Fig. 3. Example HTML page with embedded CSS and with images files referenced.

- The `/about` route returns a HTTP web page as answer to any HTTP method to that route.
- The `/put_test_route` route tests the PUT HTTP method and give a different response to the PUT method and it accepts a query. An exemple would be as shown on Code 2.

The project also supports HTML files. You just have to put them on “templates” folder as done on the download repository example. As an example by going to the `/about` route it is getted an HTML website as shown on Figure 3.

To summarise all that information it is possible to follow the usage of the Web Framework on the Code ??

```
from web_framework import WebFramework
```

```
server = WebFramework()
```

```
@server.route("/")
```

```
def home(request, method, query):
```

```
    # Simple response test
```

```
    return "Hello from the HOME page"
```

```
@server.route("/put_test_route")
```

```
def put_test_route(request, method, query):
```

```
    # Test different methods
```

```
    if method == server.methods.put:
```

```
        print('See that you are in fact using a PUT method')
```

```
        print(method)
```

```
        print('Received query:')
```

```
        print(query)
```

```
        return "Hello from the put_test_route page"
```

```

    else :
        return "Error: not put method"

@server.route("/about")
def about(request, method, query):
    # Test usage of HTTP templates
    return server.open_template('index')

server.start_server()

```

Code 1. Example server file that uses our Python Web Framework

`http://127.0.0.1:8080/put_test_route?test_query`

Code 2. Test PUT query

IV. CONCLUSION

A. Discussion

omprehension and exemplification. Its difficulty was right-minded, although the amount

B. Conclusion

The work was quite enlightening when it comes to *Greedy* and A^* search methods comprehension and exemplification. Its difficulty was right-minded, although the amount of code required made the work duller than complex.

You can cite an online resource [ford].

REFERENCES

- [1] Jahongir Rahmonov. *How to write a Python web framework. Part I*. Feb. 2019. URL: <https://rahmonov.me/posts/write-python-framework-part-one/>.
- [2] Jahongir Rahmonov. *How to write a Python web framework. Part II*. Feb. 2019. URL: <https://rahmonov.me/posts/write-python-framework-part-two/>.
- [3] Jahongir Rahmonov. *How to write a Python web framework. Part III*. Mar. 2019. URL: <https://rahmonov.me/posts/write-python-framework-part-three/>.

²<https://github.com/CarlosMatheus/Python-Web-Framework>