STSCI 4060

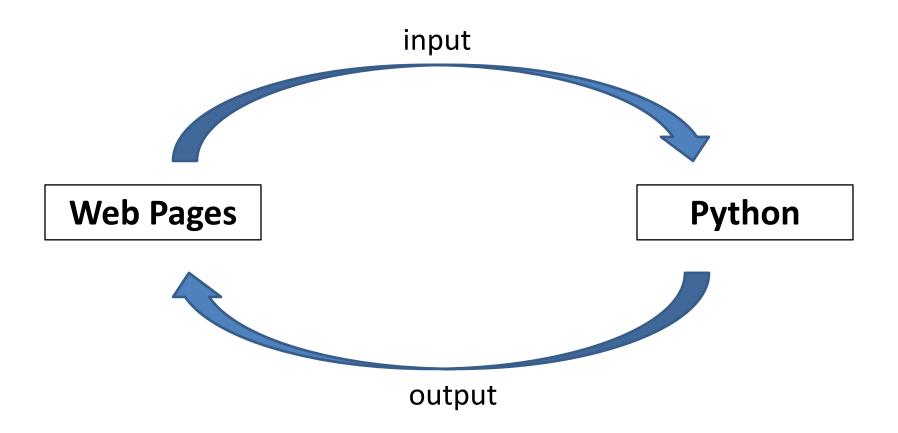
Lecture File 9

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STSCI 4060

Creating Dynamic Web Pages with Python

Python and Web Pages



- Webpages provide data to a Python program (a Python server program).
- The Python program transforms the input data into desired output.
- The output is embedded in a dynamic web page, which is displayed to the users.

A Few Bits About Web Pages

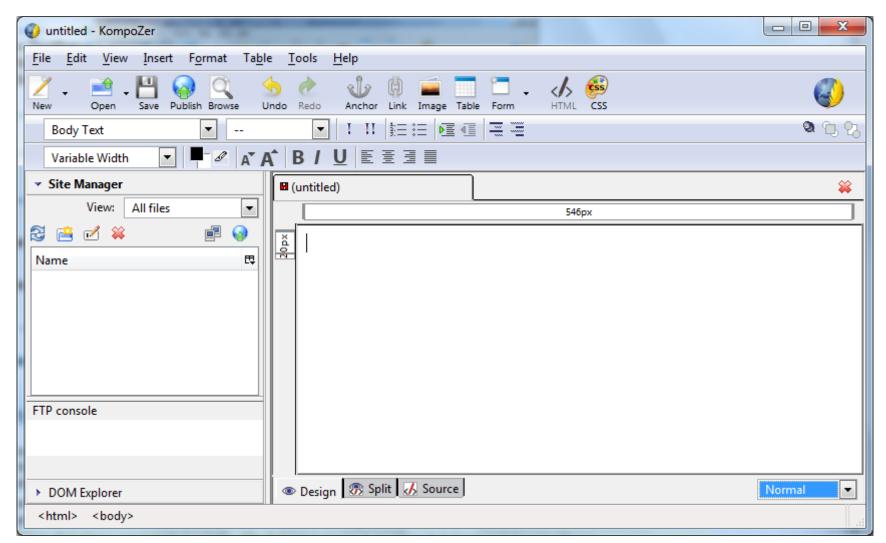
• Web pages are formatted documents, that are marked up with various tags using the hypertext-markup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). All HTML markup is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). The example is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). The example is delimited by tags enclosed in heteroremarkup-language (HTML). The example is delimited by tags enclosed i

```
<html>
<head>
<meta content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
http-equiv="content-type">
<title>Hello</title>
</head>
<body>
Hello, World!
</body>
</html>
```

- You may use a plain text editor to produce a web page, but often people use some specialized editors, e.g., Dreamweaver, AceHTML, Visual Site Designer, Expression Studio, Kompozer, ...
- We will use the open source KompoZer (downloadable from Blackboard under the Software folder).

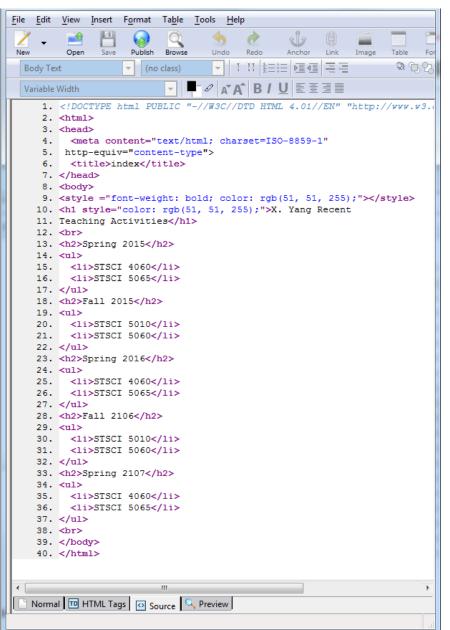
Kompozer Basics

 Open your Kompozer software and create a new document by going to the File menu and clicking on New. You see the following window.



Kompozer Simple Demo ...





Different Types of Documents Involved

Python files

- Files with .py extension: Regular Python programs to take input and produce output for displaying on a web page.
- Files with .cgi extension: Python CGI (Common Gateway Interface) programs to be run from a web server. To run a CGI program for our situation, you must start at http://localhost:8081/, followed with the file name. This file must be in the same folder as the local server program, localCGIServer.py.

☐ HTML files

- Template files and Output files: They are used by Python programs internally to create a template or format string to dynamically generate the final web pages.
- Files for web browser display: These files all have a .html extension and should be stored in the same folder as the localCGIServer.py (which should be running all the time—run from the folder directly). In the browser URL field, the web page file must be preceded by http://localhost:8081/, e.g., http://localhost:8081/mypage.html.

Version 1 (helloWeb1.py): The web page content is hard-coded in the program.

```
File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help
and call the default web browser to display the file.'"
contents = '''<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
  <meta content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"</pre>
 http-equiv="content-type">
 <title>Hello 1</title>
</head>
<body>
Hello, World!
</body>
</html>
111
def main():
    browseLocal(contents, 'helloPython1.html')
def strToFile(text, filename):
    """Write a file with the given name and the given text."""
    output = file(filename, "w")
    output.write(text)
    output.close()
def browseLocal(webpageText, filename):
    """Start your webbrowser on a local file containing the text."""
    strToFile(webpageText, filename)
    import webbrowser
    webbrowser.open(filename)
main()
```

Version 2 (helloWeb2.py): The web page content is hard-coded in the program but a formatted string is used.

```
'''Create an html file with user input (a name) embedded,
and call the default web browser to display the file.'''
# NEW more appropriate name, now that it is a format string
pageTemplate = '''
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
 <meta content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"</pre>
http-equiv="content-type">
 <title>Hello 2</title>
</head>
<body>
Hello, %s!
</body>
</html>''' # NEW note '%s' two lines up
def main():
   person = raw input("Enter a name: ")
    contents = pageTemplate % person
    browseLocal(contents, 'helloPython2.html')
def strToFile(text, filename):
    """Write a file with the given name and the given text."""
    output = file(filename, "w")
    output.write(text)
    output.close()
def browseLocal(webpageText, filename):
    """Start your webbrowser on a local file containing the text."""
    strToFile(webpageText, filename)
    import webbrowser
    webbrowser.open(filename)
main()
```

Interactive Input

Procedure: Dynamic Webpages Based on HTML Templates

An HTML template, a file containing a format string(s)



A string to be manipulated with Python



A new HTML file



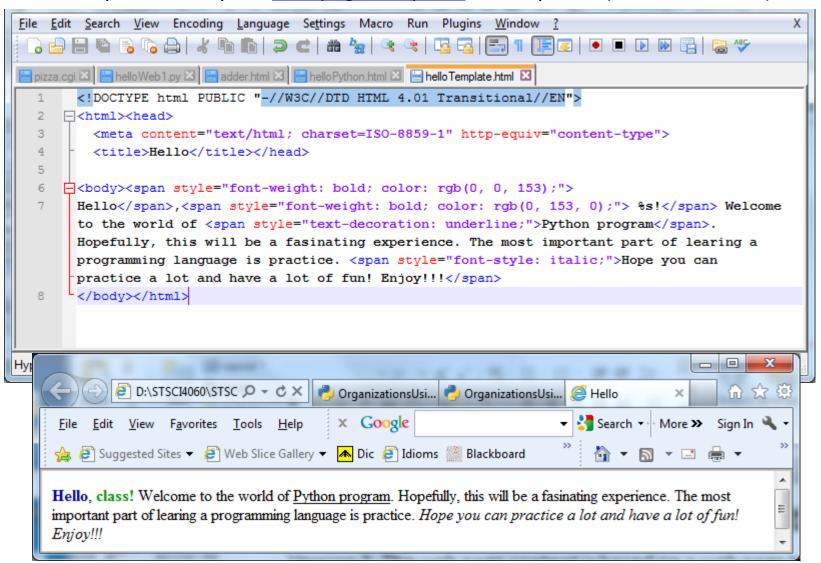
Display on a web browser

Version 3 (helloWeb3.py): The web page content is based on a template and user input.

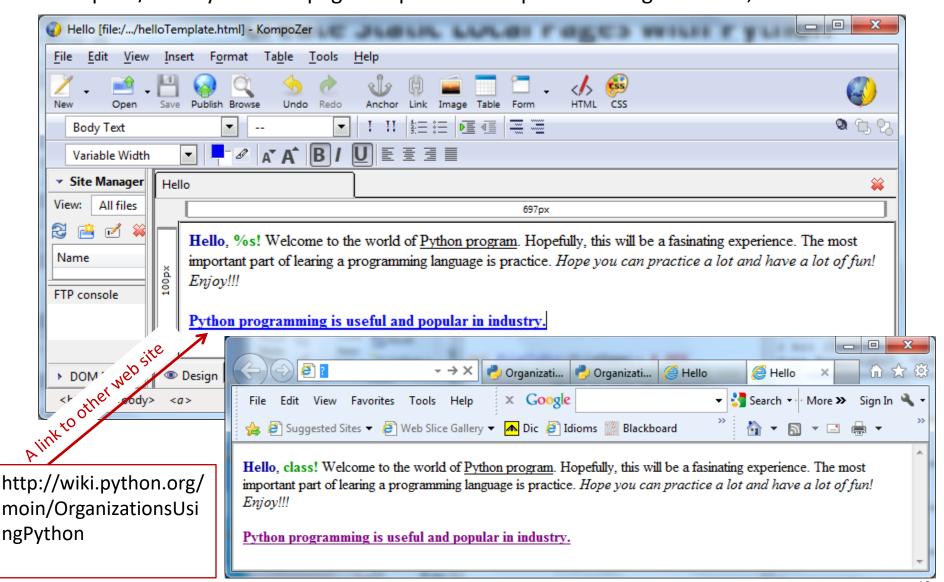
```
'''Prompt the user for a name, and display a web page including the name,
taking the web page template from a file.'''
def fileToStr(fileName): # NEW
    ""Return a string containing the contents of the named file.""
    templateFile = open(fileName);
    contents = templateFile.read();
    templateFile.close()
    return contents
def makePage(templateFileName, substitutions): # NEW
                                                                                      Interactive
    ""Returns a string with substitutions into a format string taken
    from the named file. The parameter substitutions must be in
                                                                                      input
    a format usable in the format operation: a single data item, a
    dictionary, or a tuple.'''
    pageTemplate = fileToStr(templateFileName)
                                                                                     -Template
    return pageTemplate % substitutions
def main():
   person = raw input('Enter a name: ')
   contents = makePage('helloTemplate.html  person)
   browseLocal(contents, 'helloPython3.html') # NEW filename
def strToFile(text, filename):
   '''Write a file with the given name and the given text.'''
    output = file(filename, "w")
    output.write(text)
    output.close()
def browseLocal(webpageText, filename):
    '''Start your webbrowser on a local file containing the text.'''
    strToFile(webpageText, filename)
    import webbrowser
    webbrowser.open(filename)
main()
```

Version 3 (helloWeb3.py): The web page content is based on a template and user input.

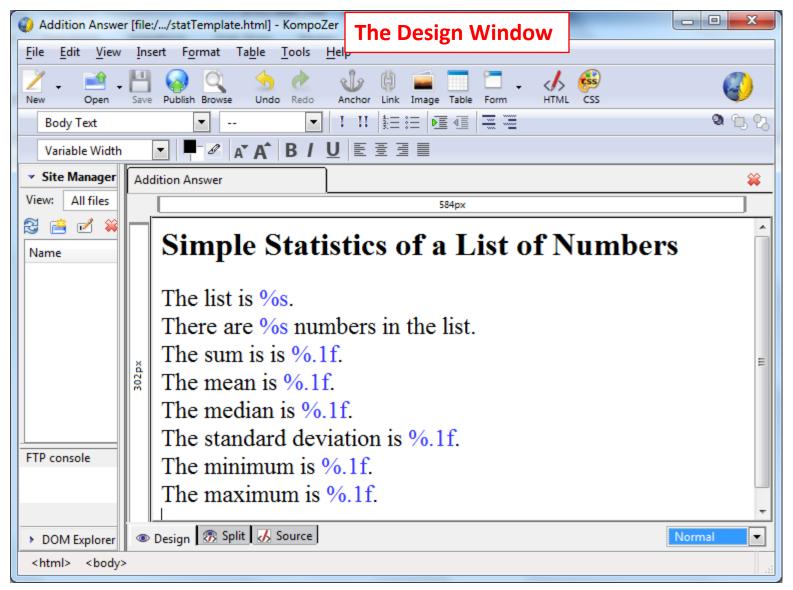
Compose/modify the <u>web page template</u> in Notepad++ (or other editors)

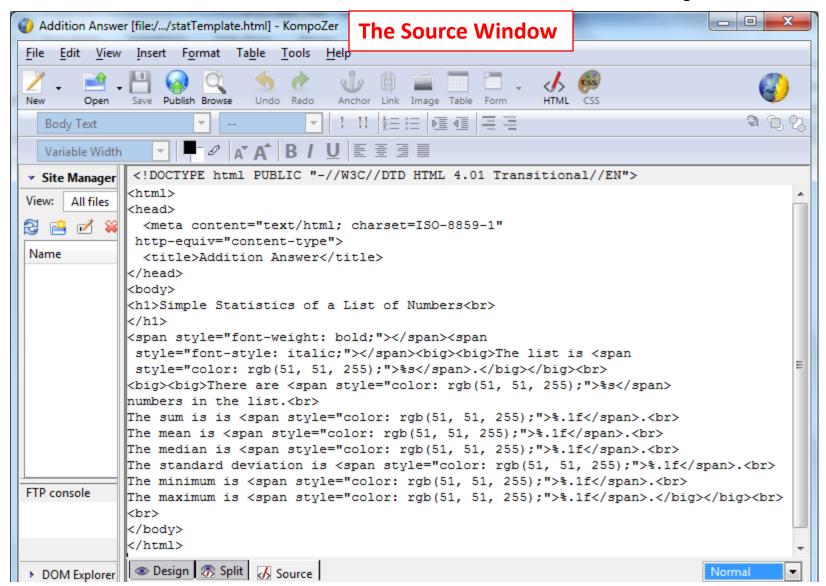


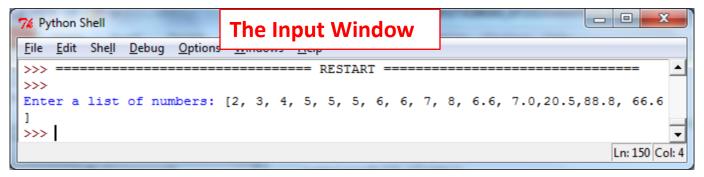
Version 3 (helloWeb3.py): The web page content is based on a template and user input. Compose/modify the web page template in Kompozer's Design window, which is easier.

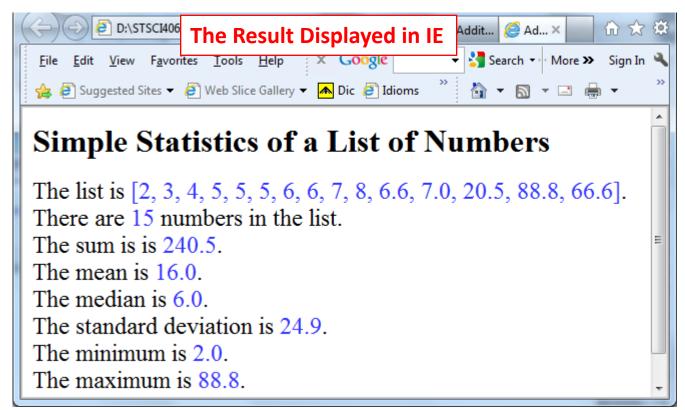


```
File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help
"''Prompt the user for a list of numbers and display a web page with smiple statistics.""
import scipy as sp
def processInput(theList): # NEW
    '''Process input parameters and return the final page as a string.'''
    theSum=sum(theList) # transform input to output data
    theMean=sp.mean(theList)
    theCount=len(theList)
    theSTD=sp.std(theList)
    theMedian=sp.median(theList)
    theMin=min(theList)
    theMax=max(theList)
    return makePage('statTemplate.html', (theList, theCount, theSum, theMean, theMedian, theSTD, theMin, theMax))
def main(): # NEW
    theList = input('Enter a list of numbers: ') # obtain input
    contents = processInput(theList) # process input into a page
   browseLocal(contents, 'helloPython4.html') # display page
def fileToStr(fileName):
    """Return a string containing the contents of the named file."""
    fin = open(fileName);
    contents = fin.read();
    fin.close()
   return contents
def makePage(templateFileName, substitutions):
   pageTemplate = fileToStr(templateFileName)
   return pageTemplate % substitutions
def strToFile(text, filename):
    output = file(filename, "w")
   output.write(text)
    output.close()
def browseLocal(webpageText, filename):
    strToFile(webpageText, filename)
   import webbrowser
    webbrowser.open(filename)
main()
                                                                                                             Ln: 41 Col: 6
```









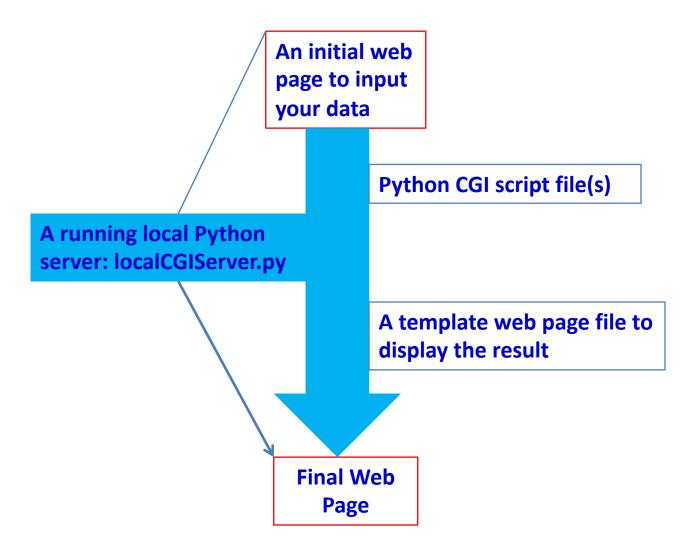
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Create Dynamic Web Pages with Python

CGI (common gateway interface) is an interface used by web servers to process information requests supplied by a browser. All the server programs end in a ".cgi" extension, which are all Python programs in our case; these programs are often called scripts, or **Python CGI scripts**.

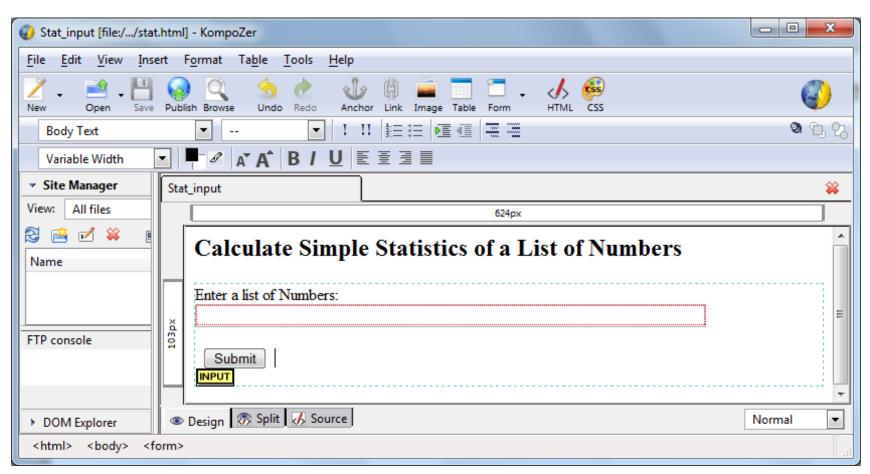
- Download the localCGIServer.py file from the course web site (within the "Software" folder)
- Save this file to the folder where you store all your web page files.
- Make sure there are no spaces (or blanks) in different levels of directory names.
- Start your local web server by double clicking on localCGIServer.py (in Windows OS do not start from within IDEL, etc.) and keep it running by leaving the console window open.
- Input a local link to your html file, e.g., http://localhost:8081/hello.html, in your browser's URL window.
- Now the web address is your localhost:8081, which references the local Python server we just started.
- Look at the web server console window, where you should see some activity.
- If you close the console window, you get an error when you try to reload the page.

Dynamic Local Web Page Components: How does it work?



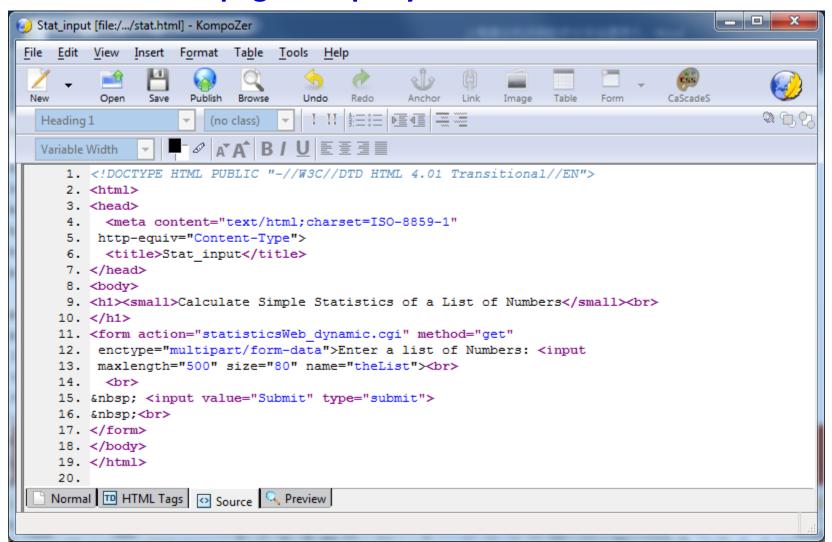


An initial web page to input your data: the Design window

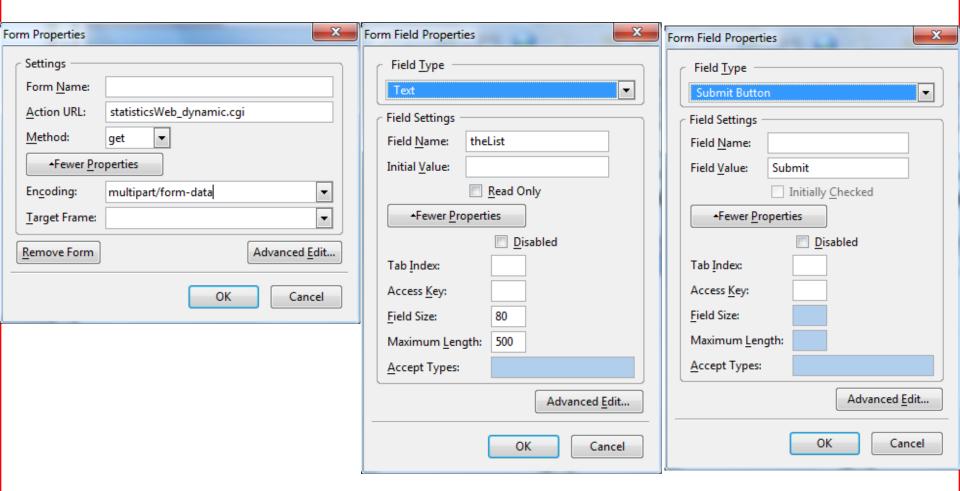


(This design can be modified from a file called commonFormFields.html, available from course web site under "Software.")

An initial web page to input your data: the Source window



Set form/field properties and link the web page to a Python CGI script



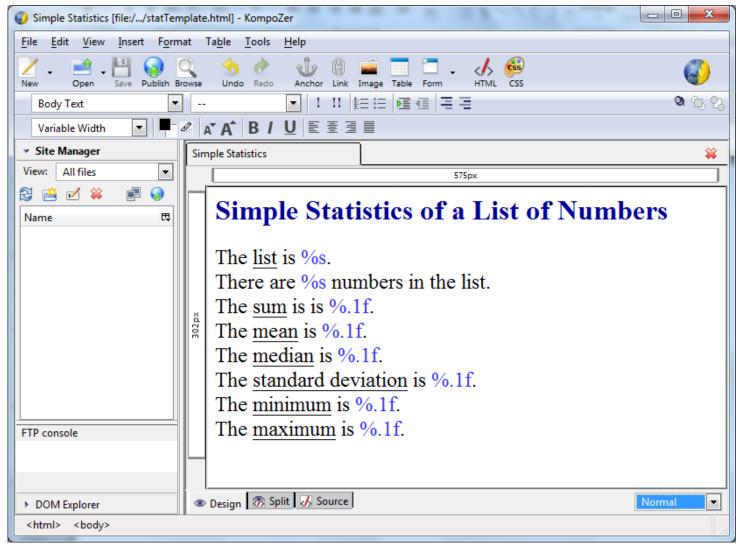
Python CGI script file(s): Part 1

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
 ""Prompt the user for a list of numbers and display a web page with smiple statistics.""
 import scipy as sp
 import cqi
⊣def main(): # NEW
     form=cgi.FieldStorage() #cgi script line
     theStr=form.getfirst('theList','')
     theList=theStr.split()
     num=range(len(theList))
     for i in num:
         theList[i]=float(theList[i])
     contents = processInput(theList) # process input into a page
     print contents
def processInput(theList):
     ""Process input parameters and return the final page as a string.""
     theSum=sum(theList) # transform input to output data
     theMean=sp.mean(theList)
     theCount=len(theList)
     theSTD=sp.std(theList)
     theMedian=sp.median(theList)
     theMin=min(theList)
     theMax=max(theList)
     return makePage('statTemplate.html', (theList, theCount, theSum, theMean, theMedian, theSTD, theMin, theMax))
```

Python CGI script file(s): Part 2

```
def fileToStr(fileName):
     """Return a string containing the contents of the named file."""
     fin = open(fileName);
     contents = fin.read();
     fin.close()
     return contents
def makePage(templateFileName, substitutions):
     pageTemplate = fileToStr(templateFileName)
     return pageTemplate % substitutions
def strToFile(text, filename):
     output = file(filename, "w")
     output.write(text)
     output.close()
def browseLocal(webpageText, filename):
     strToFile(webpageText, filename)
     import webbrowser
     webbrowser.open(filename)
-try:
     print "Content-type: text/html\n\n"
     main()
except:
     cgi.print exception()
```

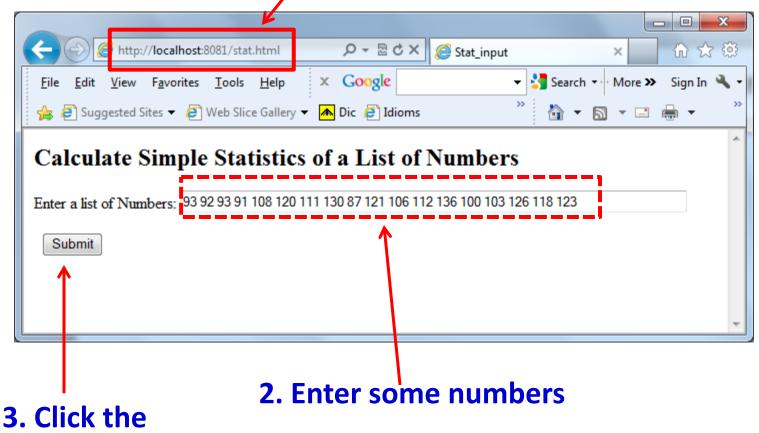
A template web page file to display the result: the Design Window



A template web page file to display the result: the Source Window

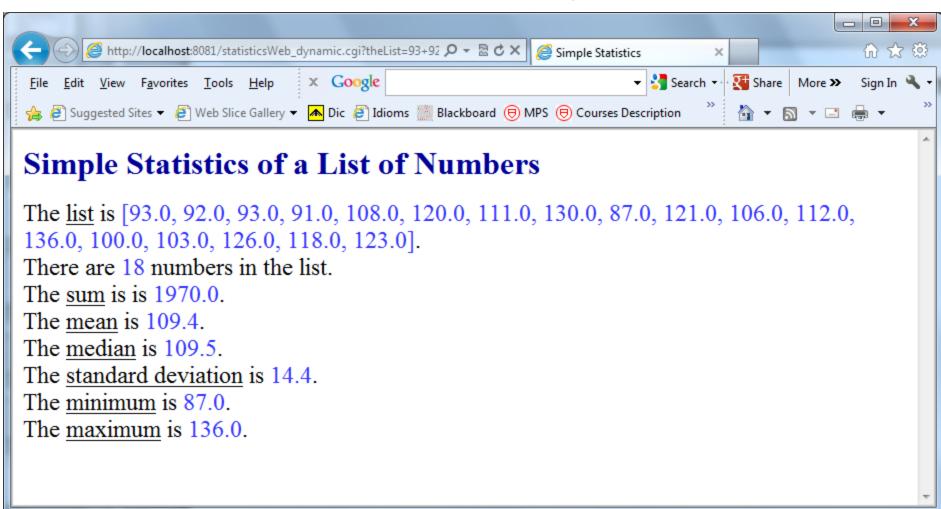
```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
  <meta content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"</pre>
 http-equiv="content-type">
  <title>Simple Statistics</title>
k/head>
kbodv>
kh1><span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 153);">Simple Statistics of a List of
Numbers</span><br>
</h1>
|<span style="font-weight: bold;"></span><span
 style="font-style: italic;"></span><big><big>The <span
 style="text-decoration: underline;">list</span> is <span
 style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%s</span>.</big></big><br>
kbig><big>There are <span style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%s</span>
numbers in the list.<br>
The <span style="text-decoration: underline;">sum</span> is is <span
 style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%.1f</span>.<br>
The <span style="text-decoration: underline;">mean</span> is <span
 style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%.1f</span>.<br>
The <span style="text-decoration: underline;">median</span> is <span
 style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%.1f</span>.<br>
The <span style="text-decoration: underline;">standard deviation</span>
is <span style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%.1f</span>.<br>
The <span style="text-decoration: underline;">minimum</span> is <span
 style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%.1f</span>.<br>
The <span style="text-decoration: underline;">maximum</span> is <span
 style="color: rgb(51, 51, 255);">%.1f</span>.</big></big><br>
kbr>
k/bodv>
k/html>
 Design  Split
                                                                    Normal
```

1. To start the program



3. Click the button

The Final Web Page



Local CGI Server Log

