### Information Infrastructure II

Lecture 16 - 2014.03.24 & 2014.03.25

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# reminder: PLTL Sessions

PLTL sessions take place every week

Monday and Wednesday

7:30 - 8:45 PM

Informatics West 107

PLTL leader Jonathan Ruddell <ruddellj> :
"Voluntary, but proven successful worldwide"

I extra credit point per session

(with a limit on max. number of possible points earned)

# CGI scripts, reviewed

CGI is the Common Gateway Interface protocol

**CGI** is an interface to pass requests from a web server to an executable program, and return the program's results back to a web browser.

The Yahoo finance page and the Boston Market locator we saw at previous lectures were both **CGI scripts**.

CGI scripts can be written in many different scripting languages. We're using Python to write CGI scripts.

# CGI scripts, reviewed: CGI Hello World - hello.cgi

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# the above line starts the Python interpreter
print "Content-type: text/html\n"
# the above line is required by CGI
print "<html><head><title>First CGI</title></head>"
print "<body>Hello World!<br>></body>"
print "</html>"
```

To run this program as CGI, you need to place this file into your ~/cgi-pub/ directory and then change the rights on it to be executable by running this command: chmod ugo+rx hello.cgi

You'll then be able to see the HTML page resulting from this CGI program at this URL: http://cgi.soic.indiana.edu/~yourusername/hello.cgi

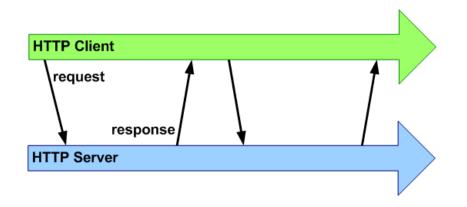
**Content-type: text/html** ← this first line tells the browser to expect a text-based HTML file content, as opposed to some other form of data. These are called MIME **types**. You can see a list of content types here: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet\_media\_type#List\_of\_common\_media\_types">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet\_media\_type#List\_of\_common\_media\_types</a>

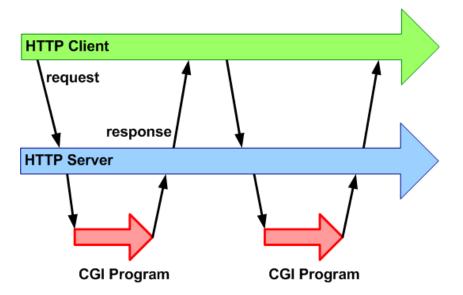
The \n at the end of the MIME type line is needed to tell the browser that the actual content begins there!

# Introduction to CGI scripts, part III

### Common Gateway Interface

An interface to pass web requests off to an executable program and return results to a browser





### And if we bake make a mistake?

If you do anything wrong, you'll see this:

#### **Internal Server Error**

The server encountered an internal error or misconfiguration and was unable to complete your request.

Please contact the server administrator, webmaster@cs.indiana.edu and inform them of the time the error occurred, and anything you might have d

More information about this error may be available in the server error log.

Apache Server at cgi.soic.indiana.edu Port 80

Unfortunately, it is not a very detailed error message...

(this – in rare circumstances – may also cause automatic resetting of the .py file permissions, so you may have to run the **chmod** command again)

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## **Errors in CGI Python scripts?**

catch any errors and display them in your browser with a try-except statement

```
#!/usr/bin/python
print 'Content-type: text/html\n'
def cgi_stuff():
  number += number
  # this line generates an error so we can see what happens
try:
  import traceback, sys, os, cgi
  sys.stderr = sys.stdout
  cgi stuff()
except Exception as e:
  print '<html><head><title>Error in Script</title></head><body>'
  print '<hI>traceback printout</hI>'
  print ''
  print str(e)
  traceback.print_exc()
  print ''
  print '</body></html>'
```

## **Another CGI Script:**

# fancy.cgi

Download python-logo.png from Oncourse I2 I I Resources/sample-code and try this:

#### print text

Then upload both files to your ~/cgi-pub/ directory, and chmod ugo+rx fancy.cgi!

# Tables.cgi (Group Work)

Write a CGI script that uses Python to print out a multiplication table in HTML, 10 Rows and 8 Columns.

For an example of what yours should look like, go here:

http://cgi.soic.indiana.edu/~mitja/l211/lecture16/cgi\_tables.cgi

Make sure that you could easily:

- I. change the program to print out a different size of table,
- 2. print out an "addition table"

# Tables.cgi (Solution)

```
#!/usr/bin/python
print 'Content-type: text/html\n'
text = """
<html>
  <head><title>Tables in CGI</title></head>
  <body>
    <h3>Your table should look like this:</h3>
    *****
for i in range(10):
 text += ""
 for j in range(10):
    text += "" + str((i+1)*(j+1)) + ""
  text += ""
text += """
    </body>
</html>
print text
```

# Introduction to HTML user input for CGI scripts

We can get *input from users* online by using **HTML forms**!

These have the same sorts of elements as other GUI interfaces (such as Python's Tkinter):

Text boxes

Radio buttons

Text areas

**Buttons** 

Check boxes

# Introduction to CGI scripts, part III

HTML form elements must be enclosed in <form> tags.

The <form> tag has an

- action attribute that specifies...
- ...the URL that will receive the data when the HTML posts it.

#### For example:

<form action="send\_to.cgi" method="post">
Name: <input type="text" name="name" /><br />
</form>

## A simple HTML Form

```
<html>
<head><title>First Interactive Form</title></head>
<body>
<form action="name.cgi" method="post">
    Please enter your name:
   <input type="text" name="name" /><br />
   <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Save this as name.html and chmod ugo+r

# Simple Form CGI Handler

```
#!/usr/bin/python
print 'Content-type: text/html\n'
import cgi
form = cgi.FieldStorage() # parses form data
html = """
<html>
  <head><title>Form in CGI</title></head>
  <body>
    <h1>Greetings!</h1>
    <hr>>
    %s <!-- this says we'll insert this value later -->
    <hr>>
  </body>
</html>
11 11 11
if not 'name' in form:
  # this triggers if name was blank
  print html % "who are you?"
else:
  print html % ("hello, " + form['name'].value)
```

Save this as name.cgi, and don't forget to run chmod ugo+x on it