# Lab 4 - appendix

- Lab 4 is a distributed blackboard with advanced functionality which makes it an example web application
- Web applications need integration between client side (HTML/HTTP) and server side
- This presentation gives basic information you need in order to solve Lab 4
- Attached files:
  - skeleton2015lab4.repy, header.html (new version) and lab4\_sample\_board.html

# Web applications interface

- Each function has a name and parameters
- On the Web, the function name is defined with HTTP method and URL
- Examples: POST /Add
  - == the browser shall send a **POST** to the URL /Add at the server in order to call the Add function of your application
- In the previous labs we did not care about the URL
- We used the HTTP methods GET and POST to distinguish between
  - the request to load the page
  - and the request to add a new post to the board
- We passed the parameters in the body of the request
  - In lab 1 we had an HTML form that submits the POST with the comment

# Handling different POST requests

- In the previous labs, we assumed any POST to add a new comment
- Now we have more functions that use POST (e.g., modify and delete)
- One solution: Each function is a POST to a different URL
- In the markup of the form there is a parameter called: *action* which defines the post URL
- <form id="usrform" method="post" action="Add" >
- Use a different *action* for the form used to submit new entries to the board (i.e., the form from the old HTML template)

### Adding a post

(slightly changed from lab 1-3)

- For example, we post new comments to the URL: Add
- Thus the HTML markup for that form becomes:
- To handle adding new comments, look for requests starting with POST /Add

# Modify / Delete

- You need to be able to identify the entry you want to delete or modify
- We used a sequence number and the IP:port of the source vessel to uniquely identify each of the messages
- The server makes each entry as an HTML form
  - The text of the entry itself is put into a textbox so it can be edited
  - This form contains all the parameters necessary to identify the entry
    - These parameters are usually hidden and appear only in the HTML source
  - The form has two buttons that tell what you want to do with it
  - Screenshot of the entry



# Client side (HTML)

- When you press the button *Delete*:
  - A post is sent to the server, at the URL: Change
  - So the HTTP header will be: POST /Change
    - That's how you know this post is trying to change something
  - The body of the post will be comment=msg&seqno=2&ip=1.1.1.1&port=1234&function=Delete

#### Server side

- To handle Modify/Delete, look for requests starting with POST /Change
- Extract the parameters from the body
  comment=msg&seqno=2&ip=1.1.1.1&port=1234&function=
  Delete
- funtion= tells you whether it is a Delete or Modify request
- Note that the parameters are separated by &
- Use the function *split*('&') which will split the string and give you a list of the substrings separated by '&'

# Tip: Passing requests to other vessels

- As we did in Lab 3, you need to pass these requests to other vessels
- Now you have to pass not only the text of the entry, but the associated parameters as well (ip, port, seqno, function)
- It might be good to have this template for all requests you pass on
- Example: Adding msg, modifying it to abc and then deleting it:
  - comment=msg&seqno=2&ip=1.1.1.1&port=1234&function=Add
  - comment=abc&seqno=2&ip=1.1.1.1&port=1234&function=Modify
  - comment=abc&seqno=2&ip=1.1.1.1&port=1234&function=Delete