Parsing HTTP Headers Report

Proof of knowing your stuff in CSE312

Guidelines

Provided below is a template you must use to write your reports for your project.

Here are some things to note when working on your report, specifically about the **General Information & Licensing** section for each technology.

- Code Repository: Please link the code and not the documentation. If you'd like to refer to the documentation in the **Magic** section, you're more than welcome to, but we need to see the code you're referring to as well.
- License Type: Three letter acronym is fine.
- **License Description**: No need for the entire license here, just what separates it from the rest.
- **License Restrictions**: What can you *not* do as a result of using this technology in your project? Some licenses prevent you from using the project for commercial use, for example.

Also, feel free to extend the cell of any section if you feel you need more room.

If there's anything we can clarify, please don't hesitate to reach out! You can reach us using the methods outlined on the course website or see us during our office hours.

Flask / Python

General Information & Licensing

Code Repository	https://github.com/emilydesantis/cse312-because-the-internet
License Type	MIT
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Dispel the magic of this technology. Replace this text with some that answers the following questions for the above tech:

- How does this technology do what it does? Please explain this in detail, starting from after the TCP socket is created
- Where is the specific code that does what you use the tech for? You must provide
 a link to the specific file in the repository for your tech with a line number or number
 range.
 - o If there is more than one step in the chain of calls (hint: there will be), you must provide links for the entire chain of calls from your code, to the library code that actually accomplishes the task for you.
 - Example: If you use an object of type HttpRequest in your code which contains the headers of the request, you must show exactly how that object parsed the original headers from the TCP socket. This will often involve tracing through multiple libraries and you must show the entire trace through all these libraries with links to all the involved code.

*This section will likely grow beyond the page

Flask is a lightweight WSGI web application framework. It is designed to make getting started quick and easy, with the ability to scale up to complex applications. It began as a simple wrapper around Werkzeug and Jinja and has become one of the most popular Python web application frameworks.

Since Flask automatically parses incoming HTTP headers the information is stored in the request object.

In Line 10 a new instance of the Flask class is created to the app variable. https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L110

In line 13 the Flask application is configuring an SQL database with Flask-SQLAlchemy. <a href="https://github.com/sqlalchemy/sqlalc

In line 45 the app.route decorator in Flask is used to link the root page from the ("/") request to the function index() to load the index.html page.

https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L1917

In line 50 app.route decorator in Flask is used to link the ("/page2") request to the function page2() to render the page2.html page.

https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.pv#L1917

In line 56 app.route decorator in Flask is used to link the ("/page3/<room_name>") request to the function page3() to render the page3.html page.

 $\frac{https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py\#L1917}{ask/app.py\#L1917}$

In line 63 app.route decorator in Flask is used to link the ("/page4") request to the function page3(room_name) to render the page4.html page.

 $\underline{https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py\#L1917}$

In line 68 **app.route** decorator in Flask is used to link the ("/lobby/<room_name>") request to the function lobby(room_name) to render the lobby.html page.

https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L1917

In line 78 login once the request /login is received the app.route decorator in Flask is used to call the login() function checking to see if the user is valid, the redirect library is used to go to page2.

https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L2041

If not valid then a failure to login prompt arrives.

In line 96 sign up once the request /signup the <u>app.route</u> decorator in Flask is used to call the function <u>signup()</u> registering a user into the database, if the user isn't already in the database the redirect library is used to go to page2.

https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L2041

If it is a duplicate a failure to sign up prompt appears.

In line 124 ErrorHandling occurs when a client requests a URL that doesn't exist it will trigger the 404 error. The function associated with the 404 request is not found error(404) https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L1553

In 301 line the <u>run()</u> method is called to run the application on the local development server.

https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L1067