

Web Application Development

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Data Storage and Authentication

Data storage

Where to store data?

On the client side

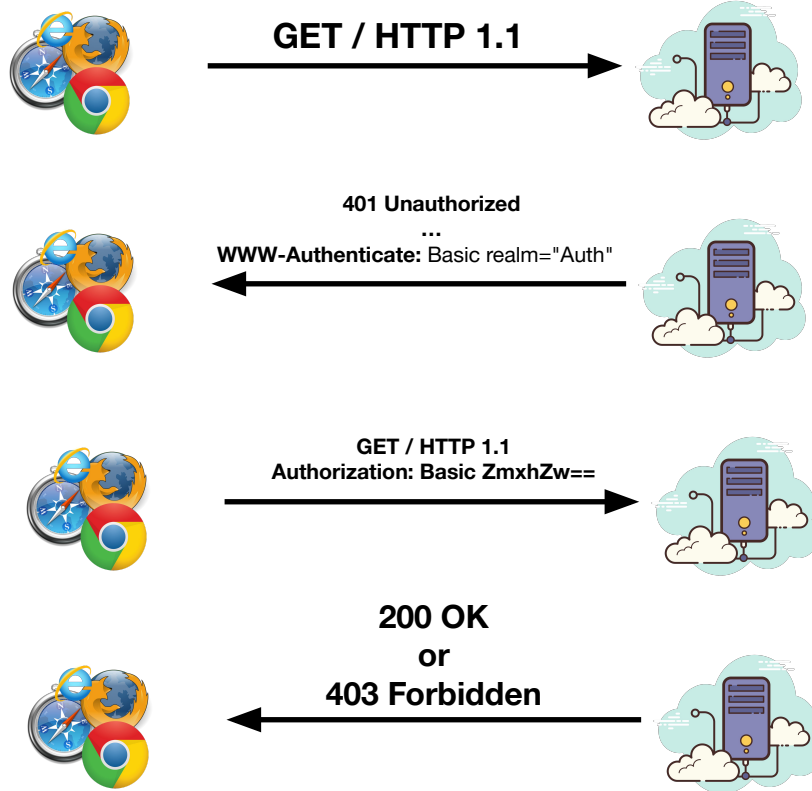
- In HTML
- In Cookie
- In local storage, etc

On the server side

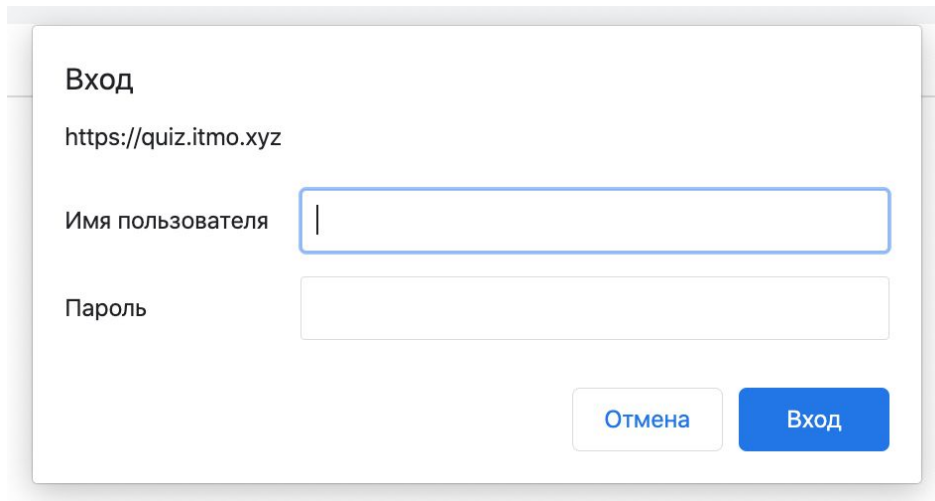
- In global variable
- In file
- In database

Authentication

Basic Authentication



Basic Authentication



Вход





<https://quiz.itmo.xyz>

Имя пользователя

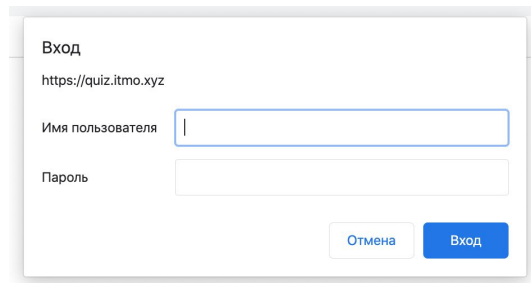
Пароль

[Отмена](#) [Вход](#)

Basic Authentication

-  **Username and password in every request**
Less vulnerable over HTTPS
-  **Password is the same and cannot be changed frequently**
-  **Simple and fast**
-  **Can be provided on the web-server side**

Base64 and basic auth

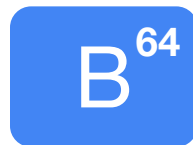


Вход
https://quiz.itmo.xyz

Имя пользователя

Пароль

username:password



dXNIcm5hbWU6cGFzc3dvcmQ=

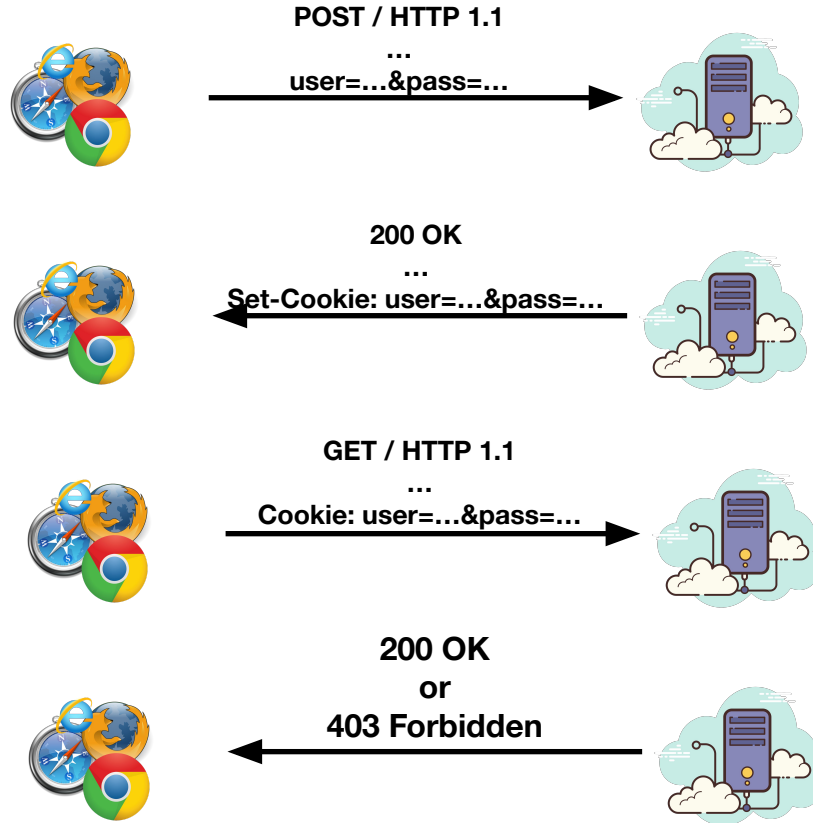
PBKDF2

https://tedboy.github.io/flask/generated/werkzeug.generate_password_hash.html

```
users = {  
    "user": generate_password_hash("user"),  
    "guest": generate_password_hash("guest")  
}
```

```
{'user':  
'pbkdf2:sha256:260000$UAbOsqlzJsajPI86$5d1c01542d7338c28874bac891e30c69ca4ec0c001386b2366c7ae5f6f5  
4b7cb',  
  
'guest':  
'pbkdf2:sha256:260000$6UKfv29pZrTtsbhj$e9e3a0cacdafab9af840985ea82769923ea2048832241695e35aa6108c6c  
fcb0'}
```

Cookie based auth



Cookie based auth



Username and password in every request

Can be encrypted



Credentials can be extracted via JavaScript

Can be protected

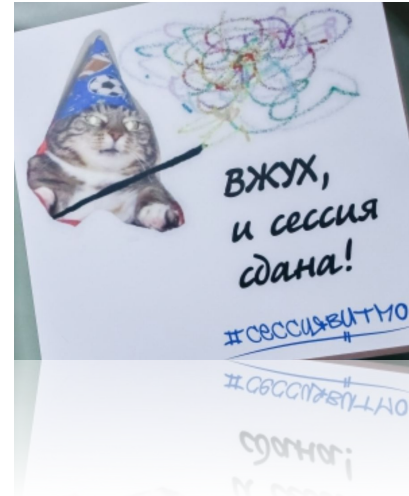
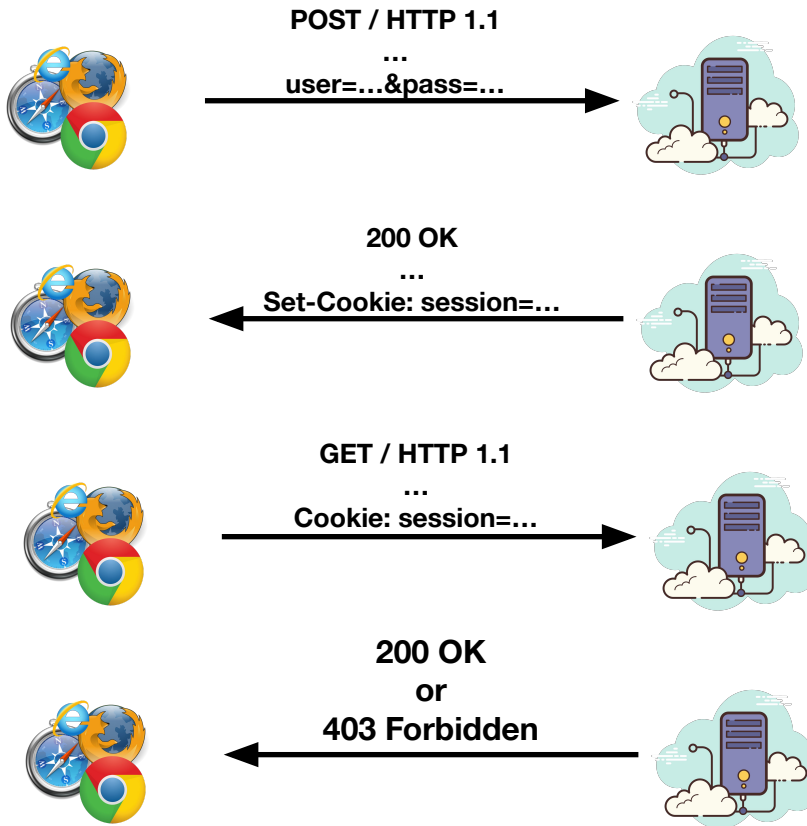


Still simple and fast



~Stateless

Session based auth



Session based auth

👍 No password transfer

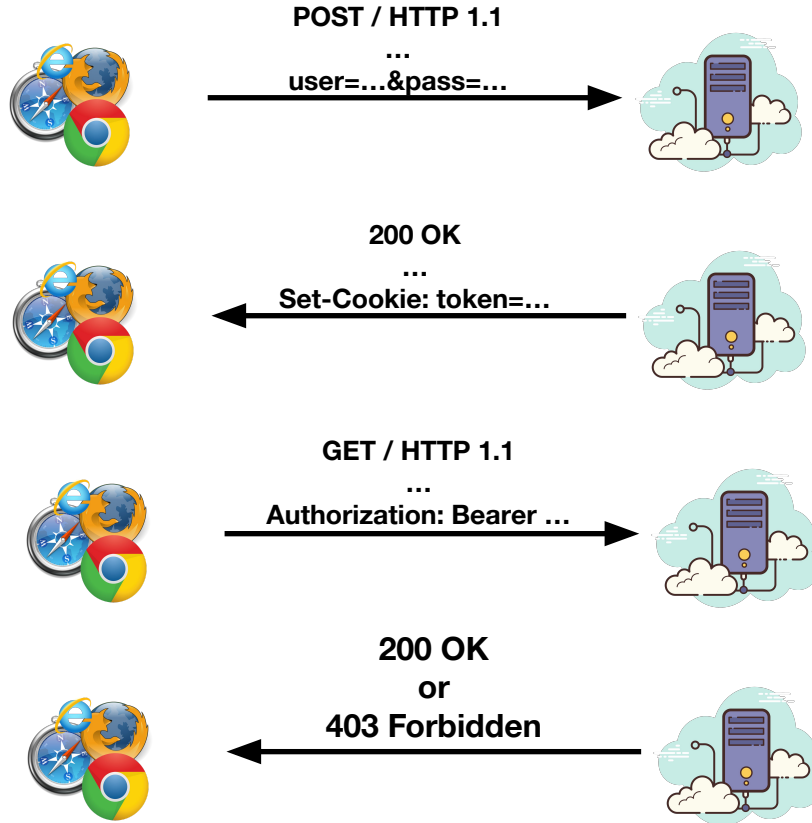
👍 The same authentication token in every request

👍 Token can be extracted via JavaScript
Can be protected

👍 Simple

Not stateless

Token based auth

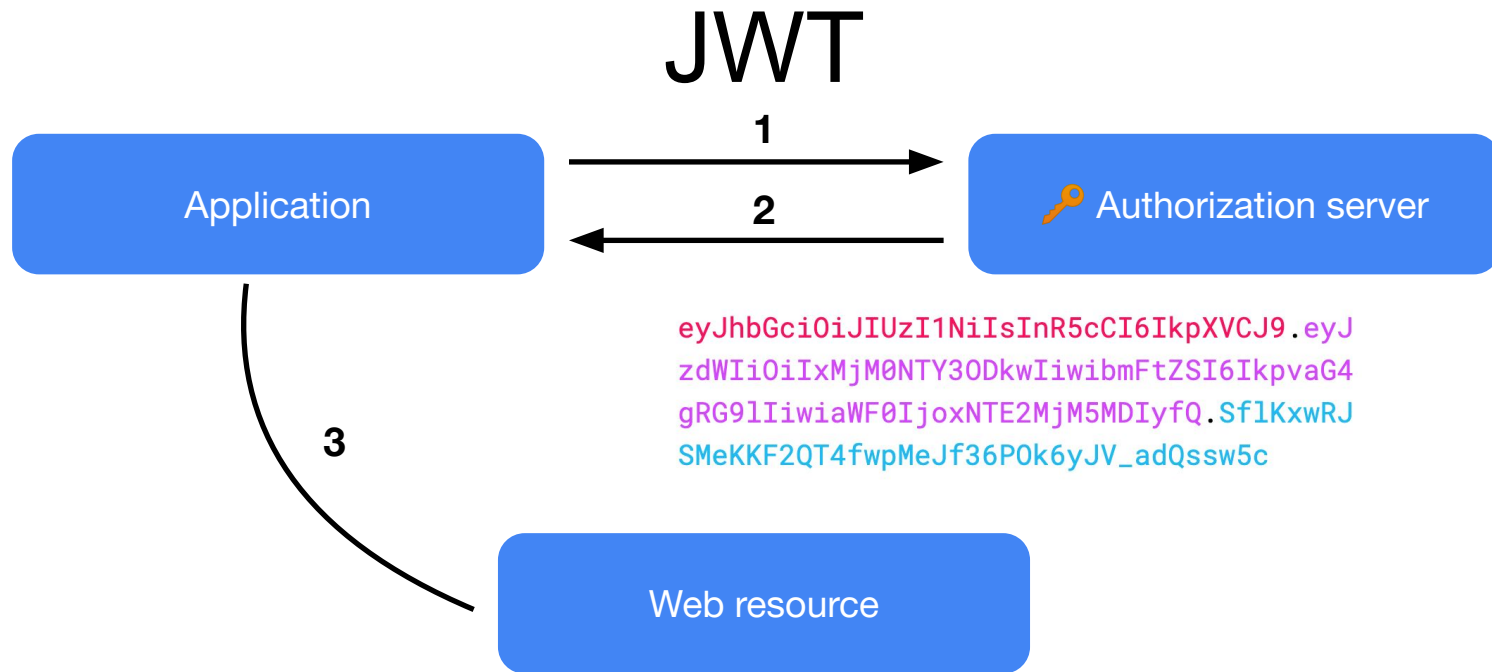


Token based auth

 **No password transfer**

 **More complicated**

 **Stateless**



Literature

- HTTP Authentication – <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Authentication>
- Base64 – <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Base64>
- JWT – <https://jwt.io/>

Flask

Redirect

- Expanding the reach
 - Synonyms (www.quiz.itmo.xyz → quiz.itmo.xyz)
 - Typos (www.quis.itmo.xyz → quiz.itmo.xyz)
- Moving to a new domain
 - ifmo.su → codex.so
- Force HTTPS
 - <http://wad.itmo.xyz> → https://wad.itmo.xyz

Use cases

Redirect



GET / HTTP 1.1



301 Moved Permanently
308 Permanent redirect

GET
POST



301 Moved Permanently
Location: /new_url



302 Found
307 Temporary Redirect

GET
POST



GET /new_url HTTP 1.1



304 Not Modified

Errors

- Common error codes
 - 404 Not Found
 - 403 Forbidden
 - 500 Internal Server Error

```
from flask import render_template

@app.errorhandler(404)
def page_not_found(e):
    # note that we set the 404 status explicitly
    return render_template('404.html'), 404
```



Flash



GET / HTTP 1.1



```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    error = None
    if request.method == 'POST':
        if request.form['username'] != 'admin' or \
            request.form['password'] != 'secret':
            error = 'Invalid credentials'
        else:
            flash('You were successfully logged in')
            return redirect(url_for('index'))
    return render_template('login.html', error=error)
```



GET /new_url HTTP 1.1



```
<!doctype html>
<title>My Application</title>
{% with messages = get_flashed_messages() %}
{% if messages %}
    <ul class=flashes>
        {% for message in messages %}
            <li>{{ message }}</li>
        {% endfor %}
    </ul>
{% endif %}
{% endwith %}
{% block body %}{% endblock %}
```

Logging

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
from logging.handlers import RotatingFileHandler
import logging
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
handler = logging.handlers.RotatingFileHandler('logs\\app.log', maxBytes=32, backupCount=2)
handler.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
handler.setFormatter(logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s [in %(pathname)s:%(lineno)d]: %(message)s '))
```

```
app.logger.addHandler(handler)
app.logger.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
app.logger.info('This message goes to stderr and app.log!')
```

```
root@cs793178:~/demo/logs# ls -la
total 20
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 24 17:55 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Apr 24 17:55 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  84 Apr 24 17:55 app.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  76 Apr 24 17:55 app.log.1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 100 Apr 24 17:55 app.log.2
```


Url for

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return f"<a href='{ url_for('index') }'>Home</a> | \
    <a href='{ url_for('login') }'>Login</a> | \
    <a href='{ url_for('register') }'>Register</a> | \
    <a href='{ url_for('profile', username='Alexander') }'>Profile</a>"

@app.route('/login')
def login():
    return 'login'

@app.route('/register/')
def register():
    return 'register'

@app.route('/user/<username>')
def profile(username):
    return f"{username}\s profile"
```

A diagram illustrating the use of the `url_for` function in Flask. Two blue arrows originate from the `url_for` calls in the `index` function and point to the corresponding route definitions. One arrow points from `url_for('login')` to the `@app.route('/login')` definition. The other arrow points from `url_for('register')` to the `@app.route('/register/')` definition. This visualizes how the framework dynamically generates the correct URL for each function.

Favicon

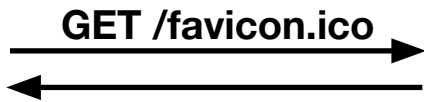
```
from flask import Flask, send_from_directory

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/favicon.ico')
def favicon():
    return send_from_directory("static", "favicon.ico", mimetype="image/vnd.microsoft.icon")

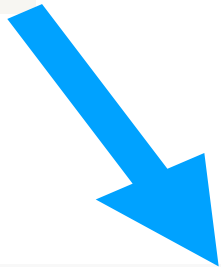
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return "Hello!"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host='localhost', port=5000, debug=True)
```



Flash with categories

```
if name == "alex":  
    flash(f"Goodbye, {name}", "success")  
else:  
    flash(f"No such user: {name}", "danger")
```



```
{% with messages = get_flashed_messages(with_categories=true) %}  
  {% if messages %}  
    <ul class=flashes>  
      {% for category, message in messages %}  
        <li class="{{ category }}">{{ message }}</li>  
      {% endfor %}  
    </ul>  
  {% endif %}  
{% endwith %}
```

File upload

GET /

```
<form method=POST enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

```
<input type=file name=file>
```

```
<input type=submit value=Upload>
```

```
</form>
```

POST /

- **Check if file was sent**
- **Check that filename is not empty**
- **Check that file extension is allowed**

GET /uploads/<filename>



File upload

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, flash, send_from_directory, request
import os

app = Flask(__name__)
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = 'upload'
app.config['SECRET_KEY'] = 'the random string'

@app.route('/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def upload_file():
    if request.method == "POST":
        ff = request.files['file']
        ff.save(os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], ff.filename))
        flash('Successfully saved', 'success')
    return render_template("form.html")

@app.route('/uploads/<filename>')
def uploaded_file(filename):
    return send_from_directory(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], filename)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host='localhost', port=5000, debug=True)
```

```
@app.route('/uploads/<filename>')
def uploaded_file(filename):
    return send_from_directory(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], filename)

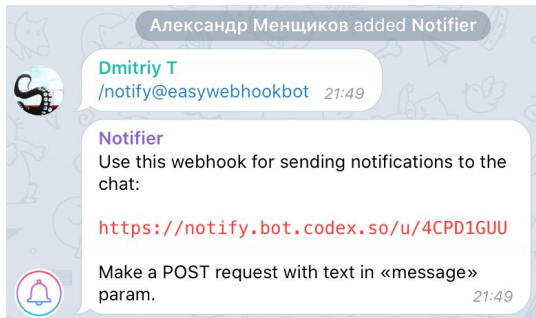
@app.route('/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def upload_file():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        file = request.files['file']
        file.save(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] + file.filename)

        flash('Successfully saved', 'success')
        return f"<a href='/uploads/{file.filename}'>uploaded file
{file.filename}</a>"

    return render_template("form.html")
```

Requests

@easywebhookbot



```
@app.errorhandler(InternalServerError)
def handle_500(e):
    requests.post("https://notify.bot.codex.so/u/4CPD1GUU", {
        "message": f"*Exception* on the server: `{str(e)}`",
        "parse_mode": "Markdown"
    })
    return str(e), 500
```

Literature

- Redirect –
<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/quickstart/#redirects-and-errors>
- Error handlers –
<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/patterns/errorpages/>
- Flashing –
<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/patterns/flashing/>

Literature

- Logging: <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/logging/>
- Url-building:
<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/quickstart/#url-building>
- Favicon: <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/patterns/favicon/>
- Fileupload:
<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/patterns/fileuploads/>
- Python Requests: <https://github.com/psf/requests>