

TP2

For today's lab, the objectives are the following:

- Be able to see logs in both the frontend and backend of your app
- Manipulate cookies of your browser
- Test Oauth mechanism

Test the python logger

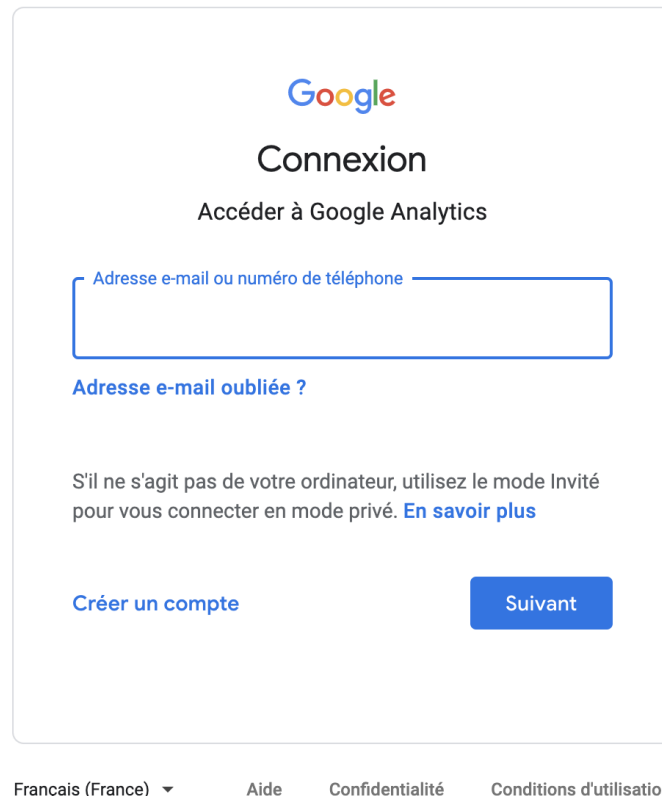
1. Custom you Flask application by adding a new page **/logger** that does the following
 - a. Prints a log on python
 - b. Prints a log on the browser
2. Deploy your app
3. Activate logger on **Deta**
4. Go to your website and check on the browser console if you have any log
5. Go to Deta micro page and check if you can see your python log
6. Commit your changes in github
7. Check that the deployment went well by going on your application
8. Modify your python to be able to print a message in textbox

Manipulate cookies 🍪

1. Login onto your ganalytics page
2. In your app, add the **requests** library and add a get call to google `req = requests.get("https://www.google.com/")`
3. Then get the cookies and display them in the app: `return req.cookies.get_dict()`
4. Now deploy your app and check the values in your app, it should show something like this:

```
{
  "NID": "511=niFsZiIh30Q60aGZBXyDfxETjcn-I9x7H2P4CdiCN5U93CDHIjD_SfTX2uKDZgQERbaQfqo8WYv7Z1pmt0fYsJuDNpZ8T01C6WVG-eWAuGv0cjlujyffrfKwq20tuG0I0ji5meRKQguCtuPQBj8LCV5yoB7bqgk0jsBcVJrfRw"
}
```

5. Now copy and paste your ganalytics URL and request it (careful, the following example correspond to MY ganalytics URL): `req = requests.get(https://analytics.google.com/analytics/web/#/report-home/a164062586w272485488p243020933)`
6. Return it as a result:
 - a. `return req.text`
7. Remark that the last part is a html that ask you to login to google (like if you try to paste the ganalytics URL in an private mode tab):



The image shows a Google login page for Google Analytics. At the top is the Google logo, followed by the heading "Connexion" and the subtext "Accéder à Google Analytics". Below this is a text input field with the placeholder "Adresse e-mail ou numéro de téléphone". Under the input field is a link "Adresse e-mail oubliée ?". Further down is a paragraph of text: "S'il ne s'agit pas de votre ordinateur, utilisez le mode Invité pour vous connecter en mode privé. [En savoir plus](#)". At the bottom left is a link "Créer un compte", and at the bottom right is a blue button labeled "Suivant". At the very bottom of the page are four links: "Français (France) ▼", "Aide", "Confidentialité", and "Conditions d'utilisation".

The goal of this part was only to see how we can access the cookies from a request via python. This is possible via many other techniques (command line, browser extension, etc.)

In the next part, we'll see that it is possible to get specific cookies with login information.

Request with oauth

1. For certain website it is possible to login with a post request and then get the cookies from this request to make other requests (the following lines are just an example of how it can be done):
 - a. `payload = {'inUserName': 'USERNAME', 'inUserPass': 'PASSWORD'}`
 - b. `url = 'http://www.example.com'`
 - c. `r = requests.post(url, data=payload)`
 - d. `requests.get(other_url, cookies=r.cookies)`
2. However, I did not manage to login that way in ganalytics. There are other ways to login with google through your python code. Find it, login and fetch the "number of visitor" information
3. Finally display this information in your app

Deploy once again your app on Deta (be careful, don't push any password in github, use env variables instead).

In the pdf, add the URL of your application and the repository where your code is.

At the end of the day you should have something that looks a bit like this (feel free to tune the frontend as you wish):

```
number of visitor fetched from ganalytics: 13
```