

# by **Emmanuel Rodriguez**

#### What is WebKit?

It's an open source web browser **engine** (not a browser).

A fork of KHTML (Konqueror) by Apple.

### It's a library

Composed of 2 sub libraries:

- WebCore (HTML rendering engine)
- JavaScriptCore (JavaScript engine)

With bindings for multiple languages (including Perl).

# Used by

#### **Browsers**

Safari, Google Chrome, Epiphany, Konqueror

#### **Applications**

Mail.app, Entourage (OS X), Steam

#### **OSes**

iOS, Android, Kindle

#### **Toolkits**

Cocoa, Qt, Gtk, SDL, WxWidgets, Win32, Adobe AIR

# Web technologies

- HTML 4 and 5
- JavaScript
- CSS 1, 2 (almost complete) and 3 (incomplete)
- DOM
- SVG
- XML and XSLT (through libxslt)

## Why use WebKit?

If it quacks like a duck, acts like a duck, ...

- Executes JavaScript
- Loads derived resources (stylesheets, iframes, favicon, ...)
- Loads resources like a browser does (limited connections, etc)

## **Using WebKit with Perl**

Multiple bindings exist for WebKit in CPAN:

- Gtk2::WebKit hand written
- Gtk3::WebKit Glib introspection (GIR) generated at runtime

#### **GIR**

Automatic language bindings generated at runtime

GNOME desktop uses this for all its new bindings

Material for a separate talk

#### How can we use WebKit?

Besides writing a web browser? :)

Custom GUIs with HTML, CSS and JS (ex: control rooms monitors)

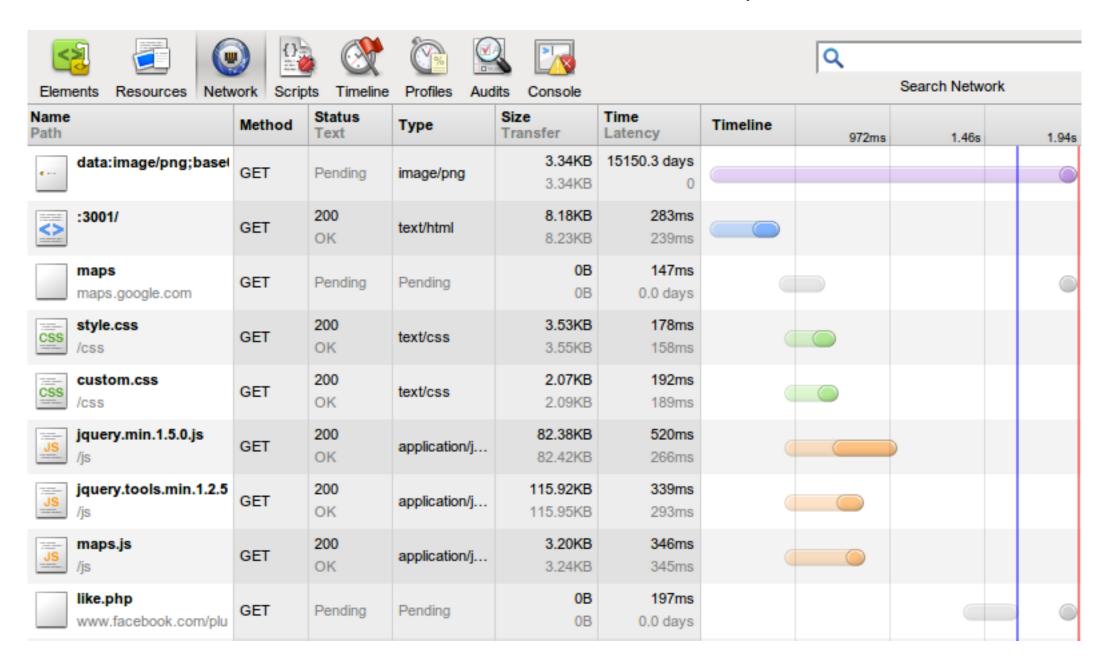
Web page profiling (ex: page size, resources, download time)

#### **Automation**

- JavaScript interaction
- Network stack (via libsoup)
- DOM
- Screenshots (PNG, PDF, SVG, PostScript)
- Web scrapping

### Web Inspector

We can rewrite/automate the functionalities of the Web Inspector



# Code examples

### Simple web browser

```
use Gtk3 -init;
use Gtk3::WebKit;

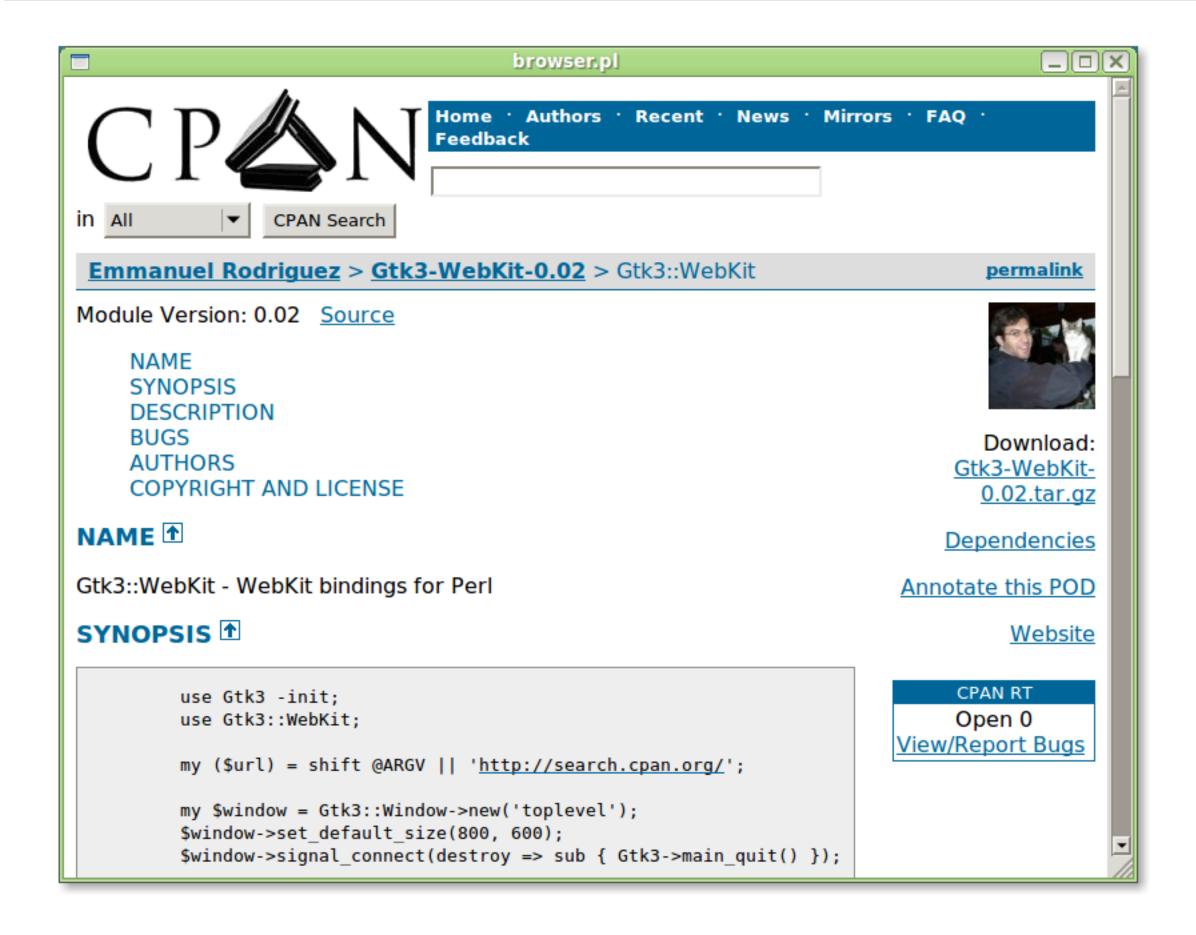
# Build a WebKit frame
my $view = Gtk3::WebKit::WebView->new();
$view->load_uri('http://search.cpan.org/perldoc?Gtk3::WebKit');

# Widget packing
my $window = Gtk3::Window->new('toplevel');
my $scrolls = Gtk3::ScrolledWindow->new();
$scrolls->add($view);
$window->add($view);
$window->set_default_size(800, 600);
$window->set_default_size(800, 600);
$window->signal_connect(destroy => sub { Gtk3->main_quit() });

# Main loop
Gtk3->main();
```

Code: browser.pl

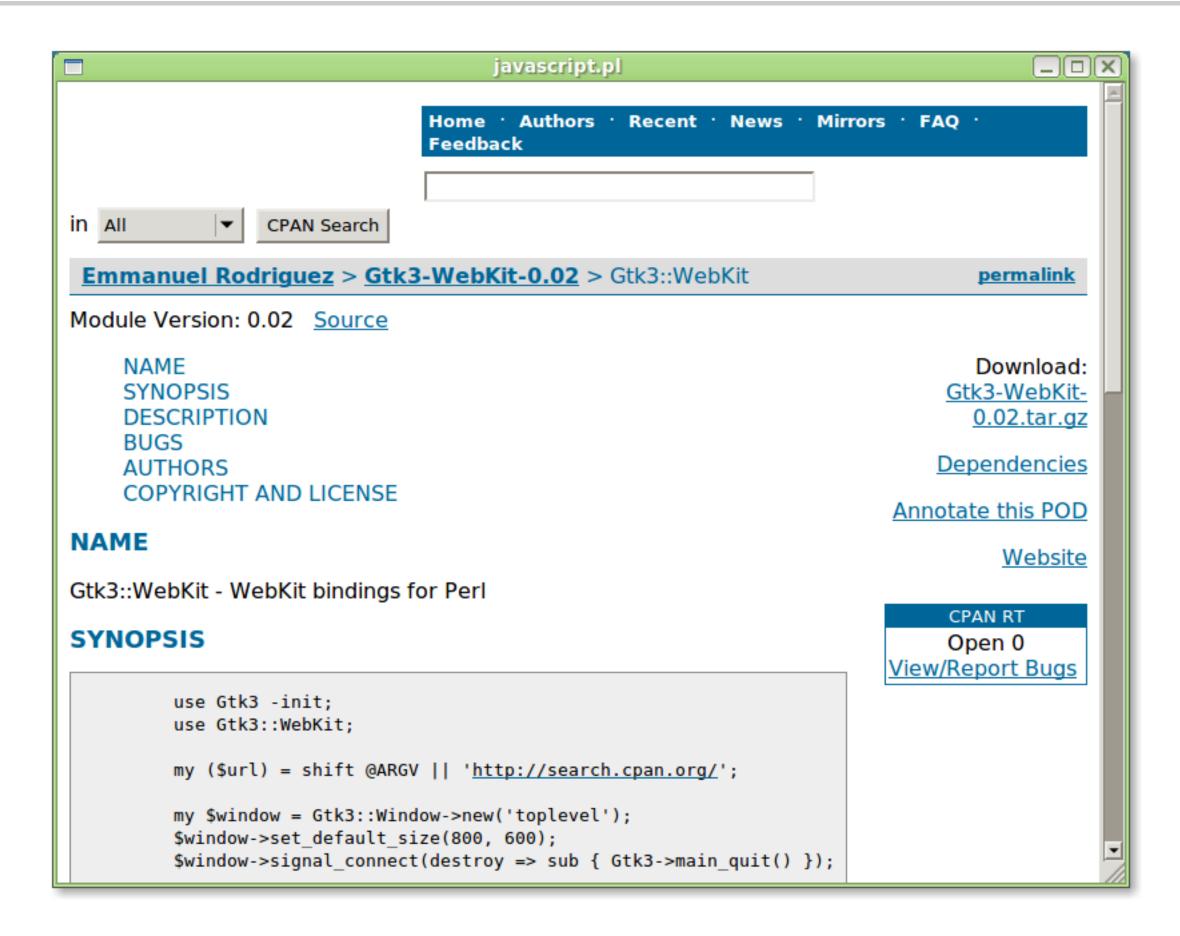
## Simple web browser (pic)



## **Execute JavaScript**

Code: javascript.pl

## **Execute JavaScript (pic)**



#### **PDF** screenshot

Use Cairo for saving a page as PDF

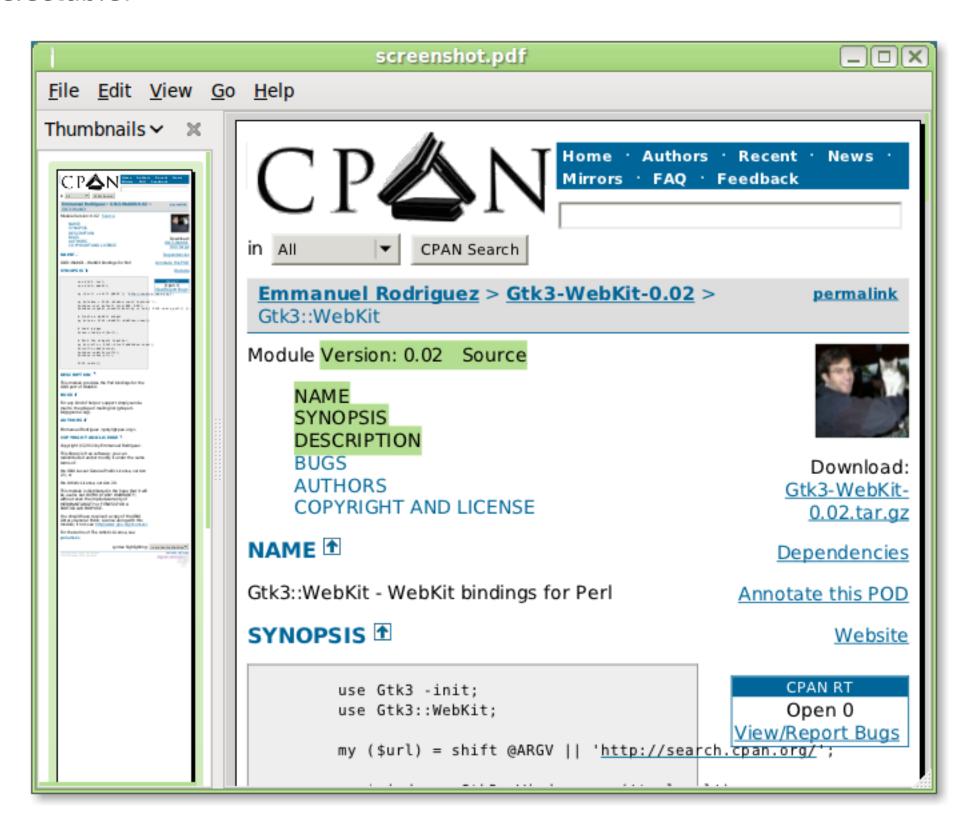
```
# With Gtk3 we can use offscreen rendering!
my $window = Gtk3::OffscreenWindow->new();
$window->add($view);
$window->show_all();
# Save the page as PDF file once loaded
$view->signal_connect('notify::load-status' => sub {
    return unless $view->get_uri and $view->get_load_status eq 'finished';
    # Use Cairo to grab a PDF (we can also use SVG, PostScript or PNG)
    use Cairo::GObject;
    my $width = $view->get allocated width;
    my $height = $view->get_allocated_height;
    my $surface = Cairo::PdfSurface->create("screenshot.pdf", $width, $height);
    my $cr = Cairo::Context->create($surface);
    $view->draw($cr);
    Gtk3->main_quit();
});
```

Code: pdf.pl

Run with: xvfb-run --server-args="-screen 0 1024x768x24" pdf.pl

### PDF screenshot (pic)

Text is selectable!



## Resource tracking

Show the download time of each resource

```
use HTTP::Soup;
# Get the session that's responsible for all HTTP access made by WebKit GTK
my $session = Gtk3::WebKit->get_default_session();
# Track all download requests
$session->signal_connect('request-started' => sub {
    my ($session, $message, $socket, $resources) = @_;
    # A new download request starts
    my $url = $message->get_uri->to_string(0);
    my $start = time;
    # Track the when the download finishes
    $message->signal_connect(finished => sub {
        my $elapsed = time - $start;
       my $status code = $message->get('status-code') // 'N/A';
        print "$url $elapsed seconds, status code $status_code\n";
    });
});
```

Code: resources.pl

## Nanny

Control which pages can be loaded or not (clicks ONLY)

```
use URI;
my $allowed_dest = URI->new($uri)->host_port;
# Intercept all web pages requests and reject all requests that will bring us
# to an external web site. This works only for the iframes and links that have
# been clicked by the user.
# *** JavaScript and CSS are not blocked! ***
$view->signal_connect('navigation-policy-decision-requested' => sub {
    my ($view, $frame, $request, $action, $decision) = @;
    my $uri = $request->get uri or return;
    return if $uri eq 'about:blank';
    # Accept the request only if we stay in the same site
    my $dest = URI->new($uri)->host port;
    return if $dest eq $allowed dest;
    # Reject all requests going to a different site
    print "Access denied $dest\n";
    $decision->ignore();
    return 1;
});
```

Code: nanny.pl

# Über Nanny

Control which resoure can be loaded or not (works on everything)

```
use URI;
my $allowed_dest = URI->new($uri)->host_port;

# Block ANY resource that goes to an external site. This works for all resources.
# Even for resources that are built at runtime through JavaScript.
$view->signal_connect('resource-request-starting' => sub {
    my ($view, $frame, $resource, $request, $response) = @_;

    my $uri = $request->get_uri or return;
    return if $uri eq 'about:blank';

    my $dest = URI->new($uri)->host_port;
    return if $dest eq $allowed_dest or $dest =~ /\.(ultra)?bstatic\.com:/;

    # Block requests to an external URI, 'about:blank' is never downloaded.
    print "Access denied $dest\n";
    $request->set_uri('about:blank');
});
```

Code: uber-nanny.pl

#### **DOM traversal**

```
use Gtk3::WebKit ':node_types';
# Show which elements match the given CSS rules
find elements for selectors(
    $view->get dom document->get body,
    'div.featpostcard', 'td.c2name > a.hotelname'
);
sub find elements for selectors {
    my ($node, @selectors) = @;
    # Check if the current element matches the CSS rules
    if ($node->get node type == ELEMENT NODE) {
        foreach my $selector (@selectors) {
            next unless $node->webkit matches selector($selector);
            printf "%s matches %s\n", $node->get_tag_name, $selector;
    # Recurse through the child nodes
    my $child nodes = $node->get child nodes;
    my $length = $child_nodes->get_length;
    for (my $i = 0; $i < $length; ++$i) {
        my $child = $child nodes->item($i);
        find_elements_for_selectors($child, @selectors);
```

Code: dom.pl

#### **XPath**

Find all elements that define CSS rules (<style> and <link>)

```
use Gtk3::WebKit ':xpath_results';
# XPath to find 'style' and 'link stylesheet'
my $doc = $view->get_dom_document;
my $xpath_results = $doc->evaluate(
    '//style | //link[@rel="stylesheet" and @type="text/css" and @href]',
    $doc,
    $doc->create_ns_resolver($doc),
    ORDERED_NODE_SNAPSHOT_TYPE,
    undef
# Show the CSS
my $length = $xpath_results->get_snapshot_length;
for (my $i = 0; $i < $length; ++$i) {</pre>
    my $element = $xpath_results->snapshot_item($i);
    my $tag_name = $element->get_tag_name;
    if ($tag_name eq 'STYLE') {
        my $css_content = $element->get_first_child->get_text_content;
        print "CSS: $css_content\n";
    elsif ($tag_name eq 'LINK') {
        my $href = $element->get_attribute('href');
        print "LINK: $href\n";
```

Code: xpath.pl

## Real life examples

Find more scripts in github: https://github.com/potyl/Webkit

#### Some of the scripts

- s5pdf save a S5 presentation to PDF
- deck2pdf save a Deck.JS presentation to PDF
- screenshot.pl screenshot a page or section as pdf, ps, png or svg
- css-rules-usage.pl report CSS rules that are declared but not used
- nanny.pl very simple parental control
- downloads.pl track the downloads for one page
- har.pl generate HTTP Archive (HAR) files

#### This slides

- HTML https://github.com/potyl/Talk-WebKit-Perl/
- PDF https://github.com/potyl/Talk-WebKit-Perl/blob/downloads/webkit-perl.pdf

# Questions?