Assignment 1

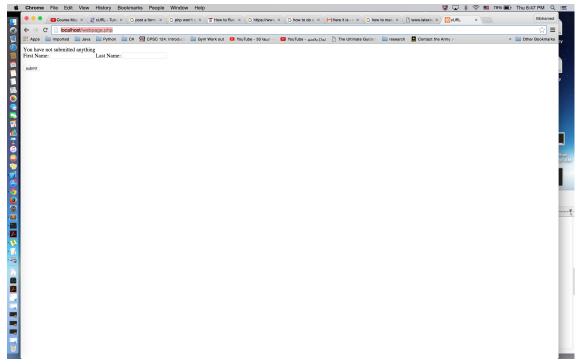
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1 Introduction

This report mainly discusses my approach and how I implemented and solved each of the three problems assigned to me. I will be discussing every problem in a different section. This assignment is due Thursday 01/28/2016.

2 Problem 1- cURL

In this part of the assignment, I was required to demonstrate how I was able to use cURL to POST data to a form. I simply created a .php which has a form whose method = "POST". It basically has two textboxes, The first text box takes your first name as input, and the second textbox takes your last name as input as well. A submit button to send the Data to this form.



ScreenShot 1 shows the webpage

Then we use the curl command to pass the data to this specific form using the localhost/webpage.php (Knowing that webpage.php is the .php file I created.

The cURL command is circled in red in the following screenshot represents the response we get after sending the parameters!

```
<?php
if (isset($_POST['submit'])){
        $results = '<br_/>Your_first_name_is'.$_POST['first|name'];
        $results .= '<br_/>_Your_last_name_is'.$_POST['lastname'];
} else{
        $results='You_have_not_submitted_anything';
?>
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content = "text/html:_charset=utf-8" />
<title>
cURL
</title>
</head>
<body>
<?php echo $results; ?>
<form method ="POST" action="webpage.php">
<label> First Name: </label>
<input name="firstname" type="text" />
<label> Last Name: </label>
<input name="lastname" type="text" />
<br/>>
<br/>>
<input name="submit" type="submit" value="submit"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

3 Problem number 2 - Python

In this problem, it was required to implement a python program that takes a web page such as http://www.cs.odu.edu/mln/teaching/cs532-s16/test/pdfs.html and print out all the linksand urls in this web page that are PDFs only! Iimplemented a python code that takes this webpage from a user and lists all the links that exist in this specific website, but I misunderstood the requirement of this problem and instead of listing all the links that are PDFs, I listed all the URLs and then imported the FPDF library in python to write all the links in a PDF.

```
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window
 from fpdf import FPDF
print "Please enter the website"
        print "Flease enter the website"
var = raw_input()
print var
#dgg process(yag):
# website=urllib2.wilopen(yag)
# html=website.read()
            #links= re.findall("((http|ftp)s>://.*?)",html)
            #print links
                      tingUrls(var):
             var="http://" + var
f=(urllib2.urlopen(var)).read()
              k=re.findall('(src|href)="(\S+)"',f)
             k=re.findall('(src|href)="(\S+)"'.f)
k=set(k)
print "The Links are:"

$\frac{k}{ } \text{ is a two dimensional array where the first column is ($\text{SEQ}$ or \text{hEE}) and the second fis the link itself which we will print it.

pdf = \text{FPDF(0)}
             pdf.add_page()
pdf.set_font('Arial', 'B', 10)
for x in k:
                   if len(x[11)>2:
                       print x[1]

$response = urllib2.urlopen(yax)

$print response.info()

$print "The size is: ", response.code
                       pdf.write(16,x[1]+'and the size of this link equals ' ,'10'
                        pdf.write(16,'\n','10')
             pdf.output('tuto1.pdf', 'F')
        extractingUrls(var)
                                                                                                                                    Ln:28 Col:16 Sel:0|0
                    - 1 ( )
                                                                                                                                                                                                (∲ iii. †∰
```

Figure 1 shows the python code to insert links from webpage to a pdf

Keeping in mind that the required is to just print out the links that are PDFs only, so it will not differ much from this code. Basically the above code shown in Figure 1 takes the website from the user and open it using the following lines.

```
print "Please_enter_the_website"
var = raw_input()
```

where var now contains the website. By implementing a function called extractingUrls which uses the var as a parameter, we make sure that the first 4 characters of var is http otherwise we will have to append http:// to the url itself. why? because the urlopen(url) function requires the url to be written starting with http://. and this is described in the next 3 lines.

```
if var[0:4]!="http":
    var="http://" + var
f=(urllib2.urlopen(var)).read()
```

after that we start looking for all urls that exist in this webpage using find-all() function. This way we will have the URLs in a two dimensional array where the link is in the array[1]. so we need to loop on this list to find all the URLs and check a condition, whether opening this specific link will result in a HTTP Content-Type= application/pdf or not. Ofcourse we are only interested in the PDFs.

```
k=re.findall('(src|href)="(\S+)"',f)
    k=set(k)
    print "The_Links_are:"
    \#k is a two dimensional array where the first column
    #is (src or href) and the second
    #is the link itself which we will print it.
    pdf = FPDF()
    pdf.add_page()
    pdf.set_font('Arial', 'B', 10)
    for x in k:
        if len(x[1]) > 2:
            response = urllib2.urlopen(x[1])
            if response.info()["Content-Type"] ==
            'application/pdf':
                print x[1]+" the size of the pdf file is "
            + response.info()["Content-Length"]
```

As shown in this piece of code, we are only interested in the PDF links so we will get their size from response.info()["Content-Length"] command.

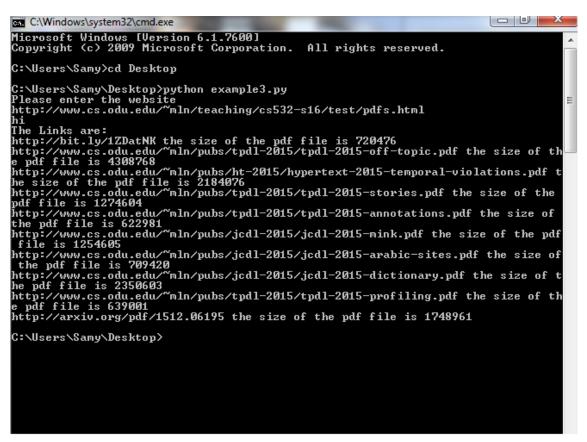


Figure 2 shows the result on entering http://www.cs.odu.edu/mln/teaching/cs532-s16/test/pdfs.html as a website

```
C:\Users\Samy\Desktop>python example3.py
Please enter the website
www.cs.odu.edu
hi
The Links are:
http://www.cs.odu.edu/StrategicPlan0515_2010.pdf the size of the pdf file is 909
323
http://www.cs.odu.edu/files/csdeptresearch.pdf the size of the pdf file is 26339
84
http://www.cs.odu.edu/files/cs_systems_services.pdf the size of the pdf file is
412031
http://www.cs.odu.edu/files/cs_systems_it_infrastructure_2012.pdf the size of the
pdf file is 2049957
http://www.cs.odu.edu/studentappointmentinfo.pdf the size of the pdf file is 636
C:\Users\Samy\Desktop>
```

Figure 3 shows the result on entering http://www.cs.odu.edu, still searching for the pdfs is a way to handle exception due to errors in opening some urls!



Figure 4 shows the result on entering http://www.odu.edu/admission/financial-aid/formstab114=0

The following is the python code for such a program

```
-- This program takes a website as a command line argument
-- and extract all the links that are PDFs and show each size.
import urllib2
import BeautifulSoup
import sys
import re
from fpdf import FPDF
print "Please_enter_the_website"
var = raw_input()
def extractingUrls(var):
    print "hi"
    if var [0:4]!="http":
        var = "http://" + var
    f=(urllib2.urlopen(var)).read()
    k=re.findall('(src|href)="(\S+)"',f)
    k=set(k)
    print "The_Links_are:"
   #k is a two dimensional array where the first column
   # is (src or href) and the second
    #is the link itself which we will print it.
    pdf = FPDF()
    pdf.add_page()
    pdf.set_font('Arial', 'B', 10)
    for x in k:
        if len(x[1]) > 2:
            \mathbf{try}:
              ah = var [7:]
              --print ah
              ba = ah.partition("/")[0]
              --print ba +"ajaj"
              print x[1]
              if x[1][0:4] = "http":
                 response = urllib2.urlopen(x[1])
                 if response.info()["Content-Type"] ==
                'application/pdf':
                   print x[1]+"_the_size_of_the_pdf_file_is_"
               + response.info()["Content-Length"]
               elif x[1][-4:] = ".pdf" and x[1][0:4]! = "http":
                 if x[1][0:1] = "/":
                  --print ba + x[1]
                   response = urllib2.urlopen("http://" +
                   ba+x[1])
```

```
if response.info()["Content-Type"]
                  == 'application/pdf':
                      print ba + x[1] +
                  "_{\rm the\_size\_of\_the\_pdf\_file\_is\_"+
                   response.info()["Content-Length"]
                 else:
                   --print ba + x[1]
                   response = urllib 2.urlopen("http://" +
                   ba+'/'+x[1]
                   if response.info()["Content-Type"] ==
                   'application/pdf':
                     print ba +'' + x[1]+
                   " \_the \_size \_of \_the \_pdf \_ file \_is \_"+
                   response.info()["Content-Length"]
             except:
               pass
                          --print response.info()
            --print "The_size_is:_", response.code
extracting Urls (var)
```

4 Problem 3- Bow-Tie

In this problem, It is required todraw the edges and specify the SCC which is the strong component cycle that you can reach any node in the SCC from another node in the SCC as well. The IN nodes are the nodes which you can go to the SCC but none of the nodes in the SCC can reach the IN nodes. The OUT nodes are the nodes which are reachable from the SCC but none of the OUT nodes can reach any of the SCC. Tendrils are the nodes which go to the IN or OUT, also tubes are the nodes that connect IN and OUT without reaching the SCC. Based on the Graph I drew from the givens, I figured out the Solution as shown in the next image.

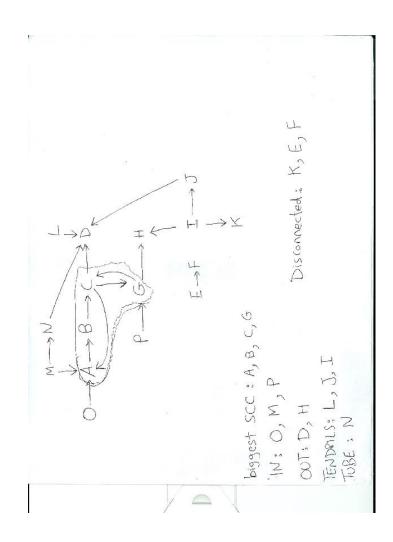


Figure 5 shows the solution