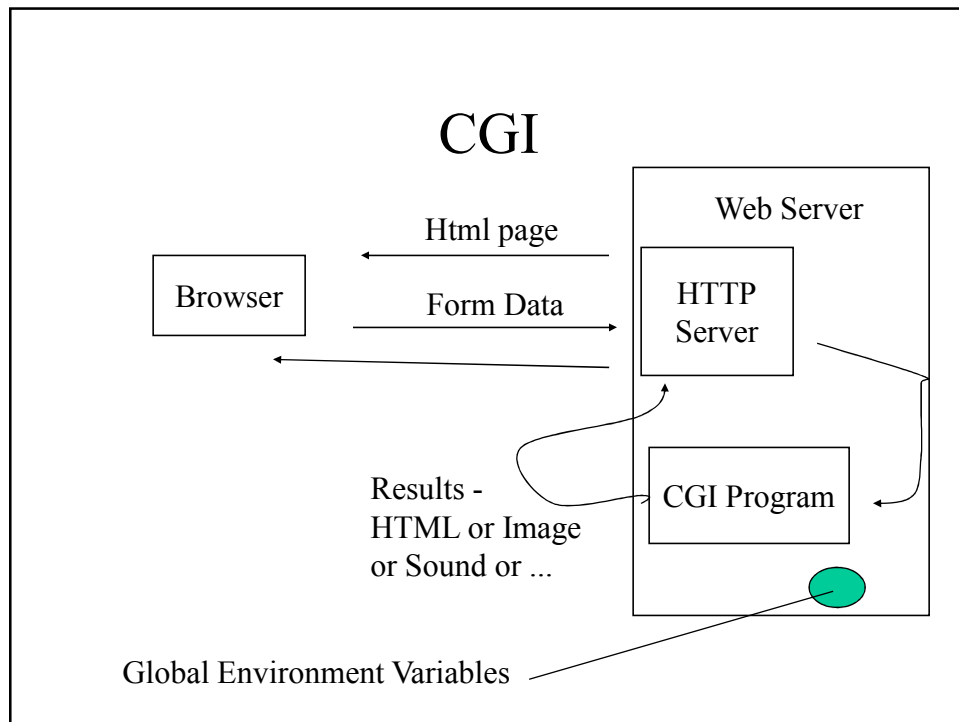


## Extending Web Functionality

- Programming tools are needed to extend web functionality beyond pure publishing.
- CGI
  - Common Gateway Interface
  - Server Side Includes
- Java / Java Applet / Java Servlet / JSP
- ActiveX
- JavaScript / VBScript

## CGI

- Programs (compiled or interpreted) running on the server
- Provide interactivity with the user for forms, images (e.g. counters)
  - User inputs data on a form
  - Upon submit, the data is transmitted to the CGI
  - CGI program operates on the data and typically transmits something back (HTML, image, etc.)



## CGI Problems

- Load on the server
- Security issues
  - if a leak, user could get access to the web server
- Inefficiencies
  - Program is loaded for each request
  - Possible to have in-memory modules for better efficiency

## Two Methods of Sending Data

- GET method
  - Sends data like invoking a program with command line arguments
  - `/cgi-bin/mycgi.exe?parm1=yes&parm2=no`
- POST method
  - Invokes program first, then the program waits for the parameter data from the web server
  - Somewhat more secure than the GET method

## CGI Examples

- Web bulletin board
- Graphical Counters
  - CGI returns an image, not HTML
- Guestbook
- Web log analysis
- CGI program generates the HTML that your browser sees

## CGI Programming

- Often in Perl, ASP (Active Server Pages)
- Can use C, C++, .NET Languages
- We will use PHP
- Either an interpreted or compiled language
- NOT a language implemented in your browser, like Javascript or VBScript

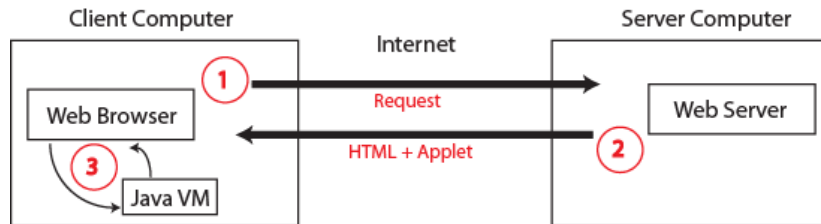
## Server Side Includes

- Hidden directives in your HTML to execute a program and insert its output into the web page
- <!-- comment tag -->
- Format varies on different browsers

```
HTML Here blah blah...  
<!--#include file="testssi.inc"-->  
More html here...  
<!--#exec cgi="cgiprogram.exe"-->
```

# Java Applet

Applets downloaded to local PC, execute there



- 1 The client's web browser sends a request to the server for a web page with a Java Applet.
- 2 The server sends the HTML for the web page and applet class files to the client.
- 3 The client runs the applet using the Java Virtual Machine and displays its output in the web browser.

## Java Applet Usage

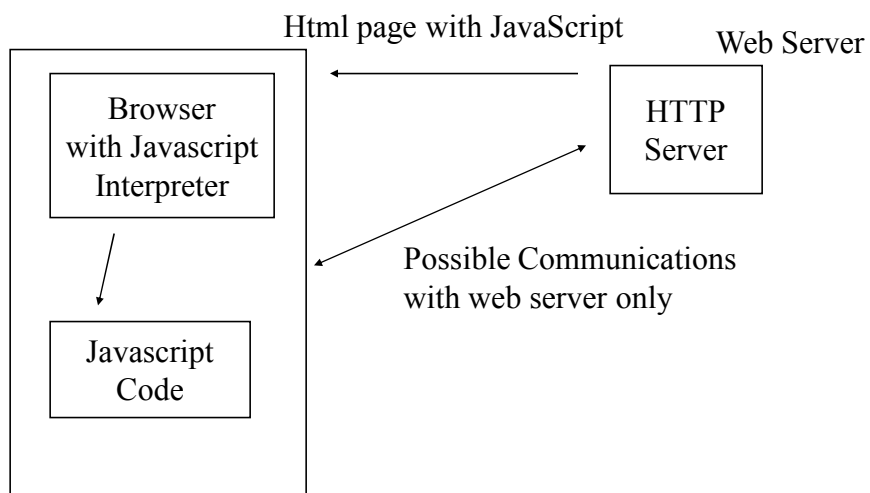
- The applet is embedded like a HTML tag:

```
<applet code=javaprogram.class width=x height=y>  
<param name=X value=Y>  
...  
</applet>
```

## JavaScript / VBScript / DHTML

- JavaScript is quite different from Java
  - JavaScript started as LiveScript by Netscape
  - VBScript started by Microsoft
- Scripting language; interpreted by the web browser; code is embedded in the HTML itself
- Often used for “glue” between browsers and programs on the server (e.g. databases)

## JavaScript



## Example JavaScript Code

```
<script language="JavaScript">

var num=1;
num=num+5;
document.write("Hello world! The number is ");
document.writeln(num);
document.write("<p>");

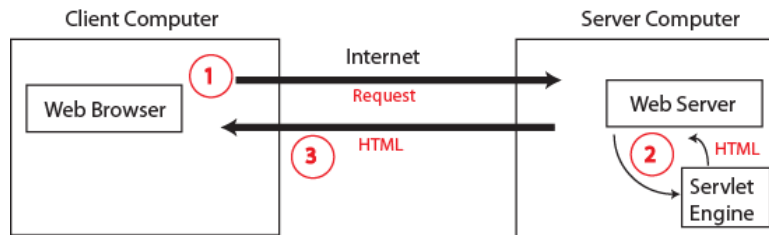
document.writeln;
var d=new Date();
document.writeln("The time is "+d);

</script>
```

## Java vs. JavaScript?

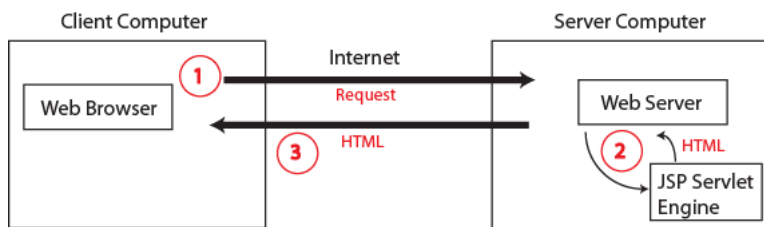
- Both run on the client
- Interpreted Java/VBScript runs slower
- Somewhat limited programming language constructs available in JavaScript
- Easier to do simple tasks, formatting tasks, interface with Fields in Forms in JavaScript

# Java Servlet



- ① The client's web browser sends a request to the server for a web page that runs a Java servlet.
- ② The web server instructs the Servlet engine to execute the requested servlet, which consists of running precompiled Java code. The servlet outputs HTML that is returned to the web server.
- ③ The web server sends the servlet's HTML to the client's web browser to be displayed.

# Java Server Pages (JSP)



- ① The client's web browser sends a request to the server for a web page that contains JSP code.
- ② The JSP Servlet engine dynamically compiles the JSP source code into a Java servlet if a current, compiled servlet doesn't exist. The servlet runs and outputs HTML that is returned to the web server.
- ③ The web server sends the servlet's HTML to the client's web browser to be displayed.



## Sample JSP Code

```
<html>
<title>
Displaying Heading Tags with JSP
</title>

<body>
<%!
    private static final int LASTLEVEL = 6;
%>

<p>
This page uses JSP to display Heading Tags from Level 1 to Level <%= LASTLEVEL %></p>

<%
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i <= LASTLEVEL; i++)
    {
        out.println("<H" + i + ">" +
            "This text is in Heading Level " + i +
            "</H" + i + ">");
    }
%>
</body>
</html>
```

This page uses JSP to display Heading Tags from Level 1 to Level 6

**This text is in Heading Level 1**

**This text is in Heading Level 2**

**This text is in Heading Level 3**

**This text is in Heading Level 4**

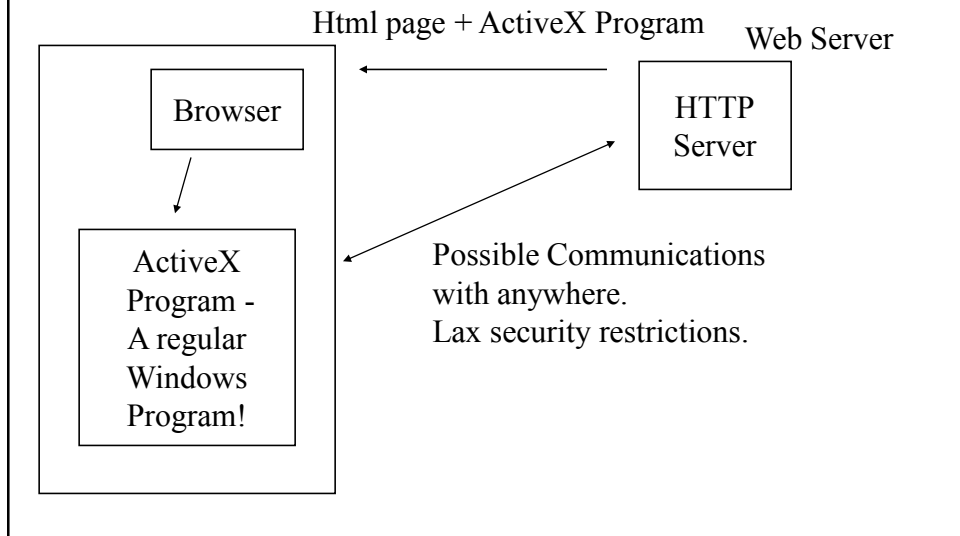
**This text is in Heading Level 5**

**This text is in Heading Level 6**

## COM/ActiveX

- Microsoft-specific format
- Architecture that enables binary programs to be distributed and interface with one another
- For a web browser, the end result is similar to Java
  - Native compiled programs downloaded to the browser
  - Run on the client

# ActiveX



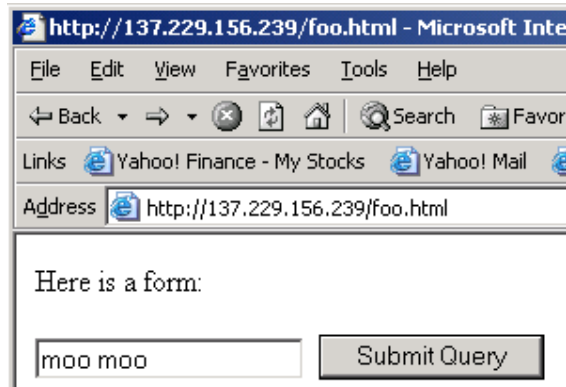
## Basic CGI Example

- Receiving, Printing GET/POST Data

HTML:

```
<html>
<body>
Here is a form:
<form name="foo" method=post action="test.php">
<input type=text name=bah>
<input type=hidden name=foo value="hello">
<input type=submit>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

# Form



## CGI Code, in PHP

```
<?php
header("Content-Type: text/html");

print("<html><head><title>CGI Test</title></head><body>");
print("<center>");
print("<h2>Submission Received</h2>");
print("</center>");

if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'GET') {
    print(" GET Query: <P> ");
    print_r($_GET);
    print("<P>foo = " . $_GET['foo'] . "<BR>bah = " . $_GET['bah'] . "<p> ");
}
else {
    print(" POST Query: <P> ");
    print_r($_POST);
    print("<P>foo = " . $_POST['foo'] . "<BR>bah = " . $_POST['bah'] . "<p> ");
}

?>
```

# Results

