## Recap: HTTP request/response



Server HTTP request http://red1.cs.panam.edu/~etomai/links/first.html

- Hostname is resolved to IP address (e.g. 129.113.132.218)
- Request type is GET or POST
- Request headers give information about the agent


Client

- Additional data may be sent
- Variable/value pairs in a query string
- first.html?name=emmett\&number=7
- POSTed in the body from an HTML form


## Recap: HTTP request/response



Server

## HTTP response

- If the request specifies a static file
- HTML, image, video, text, etc...


Client

- The file is retrieved from the server filesystem
- Response headers specify type of data
- Using MIME types (e.g. text/html)
- The file contents are streamed (printed) back to the client


## Recap: HTTP request/response



Server

## HTTP response

- If the request specifies a CGI script
- An executable program
- The program is executed on the server


Client

- Request headers and the URL are made available to the program
- All output from the program to stdout (cout) is sent back to the client
- Should include HTTP response headers


## Problems with CGI

- Too much work
- Unpacking and verifying the data is tedious
- Tedious leads to sloppiness - bugs, security risks
- Tedious code is hard to maintain
- Using << to generate HTML stinks
- Better solutions?
- Create libraries for common data-handling tasks
- Put static HTML in separate files and read them in


## Server-side scripting

- One of many solutions
- "scripting" usually means lightweight, simple
- Emphasis on ease of development
- Not intended for high-performance applications
- Not intended for large-scale code organization
- Server-side scripting languages
- Java Server Pages (JSP), Active Server Pages (ASP.NET), PHP Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP)
- Executed on the server, like CGI programs
- Allow a mixture of static and dynamic content
- Code fragments are embedded in static HTML

