

Lecture 20

*408/508 Computational
Techniques for Linguists*

Last Time



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing `localhost/~sandivay/cmudict.cgi?tomato`. The main content area displays the following text:

Using CMUDict from Perl

tomato has 3 syllable(s).
T AH0 - M EY1 - T OW2
Arpabet: [symbol table](#)

An orange callout box with an arrow pointing to the URL in the address bar contains the text: "I added ?tomato in manually on the URL line We will define a <form> this time!"

- **Note:** slides corrected for Lecture 19 wrt. macOS configuration files
- Apple Perl executable (brew.sh differences):
 - M1/M2 Mac: `#!/opt/homebrew/bin/perl`
 - Intel Mac: `#!/opt/local/bin/perl`

Today's Topic

- Sending form information to a Webserver program.
- Two methods:
 1. GET method
 2. POST method

A worked example: CMUDict

- Let's define a `<form>` with a **GET** action
File: `cmudictform.html`

```
1<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
2<html>
3<head>
4<title>Using CMUDict from Perl</title>
5<style>div {font-size: x-large}</style>
6</head>
7<body>
8<h1>Using CMUDict from Perl</h1>
9<div>
10 <form action="http://localhost/~sandiway/cmudict2.cgi" method="GET">
11   Word: <input type="text" size="20" name="word">
12   <input type="submit" value="Look up it!">
13 </form>
14</div>
15 'Arpabet: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARPABET#Symbols">symbol table</a>
16</body>
17</html>
```



A worked example: CMUDict

File: cmudictform.html

```
1<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
2<html>
3<head>
4<title>Using CMUDict from Perl</title>
5<style>div {font-size: x-large}</style>
6</head>
7<body>
8<h1>Using CMUDict from Perl</h1>
9<div>
10 <form action="http://localhost/~sandiway/cmudict2.cgi" method="GET">
11   Word: <input type="text" size="20" name="word">
12   <input type="submit" value="Look up it!">
13 </form>
14</div>
15 'Arpabet: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARPABET#Symbols">symbol table</a>
16</body>
17</html>
```

- the HTML form can be placed anywhere,
 - e.g.
 - ~/Sites (macOS)
 - ~/public_html (Ubuntu)
- or
- /Library/WebServer/Documents/ (macOS)
 - /var/www/html/ (Ubuntu)

A worked example: CMUDict

- File: cmudict2.perl
- Permissions: chmod a+x cmudict2.cgi

```
1#!/opt/homebrew/bin/perl
2use Lingua::EN::CMUDict;
3my $obj = new Lingua::EN::CMUDict;
4my $string = $ENV{QUERY_STRING};
5my $word = $string ? substr $string, 5 : $ARGV[0]; # remove word=
6my $n = $obj->number_of_syllables($word);
7print "Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8\n\n";
8print '<html><head><style>div {font-size: x-large}</style></head>';
9print '<body><h1>Using CMUDict from Perl</h1><div>';
10if ($n) {
11  print "<em>$word</em> has $n syllable(s).</div>";
12  my $pron = $obj->get_word($word);
13  print "$pron<br>";
14} else {
15  print "<em>$word</em> not in cmudict</div>";
16}
17print 'Arpabet: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARPABET#Symbols">symbol table</a>';
18print "</body></html>\n"
```

customize /usr/bin/perl or /opt/local/bin/perl etc.

With a <form>
with input field *word*,
\$QUERY_STRING contains
word=name

Perl substr function

[functions](#) / [substr](#) (source, CPAN)

substr *EXPR,OFFSET,LENGTH,REPLACEMENT*

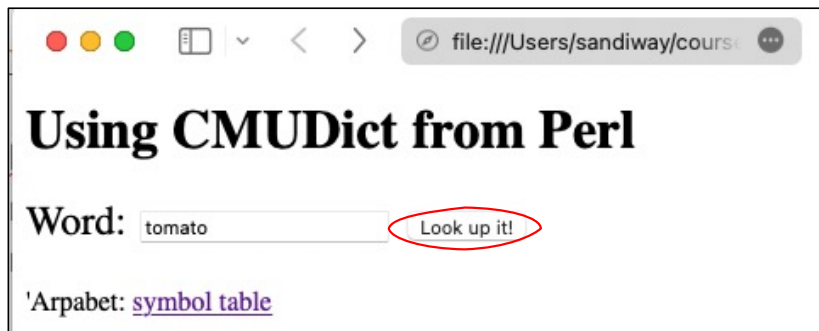
substr *EXPR,OFFSET,LENGTH*

substr *EXPR,OFFSET*

Extracts a substring out of *EXPR* and returns it. First character is at offset zero. If *OFFSET* is negative, starts that far back from the end of the string. If *LENGTH* is omitted, returns everything through the end of the string. If *LENGTH* is negative, leaves that many characters off the end of the string.

```
my $s = "The black cat climbed the green tree";
my $color = substr $s, 4, 5;      # black
my $middle = substr $s, 4, -11;  # black cat climbed the
my $end = substr $s, 14;        # climbed the green tree
my $tail = substr $s, -4;       # tree
my $z = substr $s, -4, 2;       # tr
```

A worked example: CMUDict



Using CMUDict from Perl

Word:

'Arpabet: [symbol table](#)

```
<form
action="http://localhost/~sandiiway/cmudict2.cgi"
method="GET">
  Word: <input type="text" size="20" name="word">
  <input type="submit" value="Look up it!">
</form>
```

- Apache2 webserver receives:
 - `http://localhost/~sandiiway/cmudict2.cgi?word=tomato`
- Webserver sets `$QUERY_STRING`:
 - `word=tomato`
- Webserver runs the program:
 - `~/Sites/cmudict2.cgi` (macOS)
 - `~/public_html/cmudict2.cgi` (Ubuntu)

A worked example: CMUDict



- This is the Perl-computed response
- by the Webserver to the client Browser

A worked example: CMUDict

- **Note:** the file
 - `cmudict2.cgi` could also be placed in `/Library/WebServer/CGI-Executables`
- **Then**
 - `<form action=http://localhost/cgi-bin/cmudict2.cgi method="GET">`
- Webserver runs the program:
 - `/Library/WebServer/CGI-Executables/cmudict2.cgi` (macOS)
 - `/var/www/html/cmudict2.cgi` (Ubuntu)

Sending information using GET

First: Last:

- HTML form:

1. `<form action="http://localhost/cgi-bin/get.cgi" method="GET">`
2. First: `<input type="text" name="first" size=12>`
3. Last: `<input type="text" name="last" size=12>`
4. `<input type="submit">`
5. `</form>`

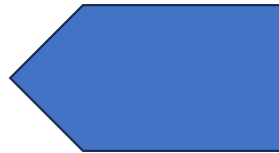
`http://localhost/cgi-bin/get.cgi?first=Sandiway&last=Fong`

- Information encoded using alphanumeric characters: why?
- URLs are restricted to alphanumeric characters only
- **bash** accesses the URL-encoded string via the environment variable **QUERY_STRING**

Character	URL Encoded
;	%3B
?	%3F
/	%2F
:	%3A
#	%23
&	%26
=	%3D
+	%2B
\$	%24
,	%2C
<space>	%20 or +
%	%25
<	%3C
>	%3E
~	%7E
%	%25

Today's Topic

- Sending form information to a Webserver program.
- Two methods:
 1. **GET method**
 2. **POST method**



Sending information using POST



First: Last:

- File: `form-post.html` could be in `/Library/WebServer/Documents`
- URL: `http://localhost/form-post.html`
- HTML form:
 1. `<form action="http://localhost/cgi-bin/read.cgi" method="POST">`
 2. First: `<input type="text" name="first" size=12>`
 3. Last: `<input type="text" name="last" size=12>`
 4. `<input type="submit">`
 5. `</form>`
- **bash** accesses the URL-encoded string via command `read`
 - cf. GET using **QUERY_STRING**

Sending information using POST

- **bash** accesses the URL-encoded string on standard input via read

- `read.cgi` in `/Library/WebServer/CGI-Executables:`

```
1.#!/bin/bash
2.echo "Content-Type: text/plain"
3.echo
4.read input
5.origIFS=$IFS
6.IFS='=&'
7.set -- $input
8.IFS=$origIFS
9.echo "Form data \${2:<$2>} \${4:<$4>}"
```

read

Read a line from standard input

Syntax

```
read [-ers] [-a aname] [-p prompt] [-t timeout]
      [-n nchars] [-d delim] [name...]
```

IFS = **internal field separator** (for arguments)
default: space newline tab
set it to = and & because
first=String1&last=String2

set -- *String*

-- option: positional parameters **\$1, \$2,..**etc. are set after splitting *String*

Sending information using POST

- Client-side code:

```
1<!DOCTYPE HTML>␣
2<html>␣
3  <head>␣
4    <title>CGI POST Example</title>␣
5  </head>␣
6  <body>␣
7    <h1>CGI POST Example</h1>␣
8    <form action="http://localhost/cgi-bin/read.cgi" method="POST">␣
9      First: <input type="text" name="first" size=12>␣
10     Last: <input type="text" name="last" size=12>␣
11     <input type="submit">␣
12   </form>␣
13 </body>␣
14</html>␣
```

form-post.html

place in

macOS: /Library/Webserver/Documents/

Ubuntu: /var/www/html

- Server-side code:

```
1.#!/bin/bash
2.echo "Content-Type: text/plain"
3.echo
4.read input
5.origIFS=$IFS
6.IFS='&'
7.set -- $input
8.IFS=$origIFS
9.echo "Form data \$2:<$2> \$4:<$4>"
```

read.cgi

place in

/Library/Webserver/CGI-Executables/

Ubuntu: /usr/lib/cgi-bin

Sending information using POST

file:///Users/sandaway/cours

CGI POST Example

First: Last:

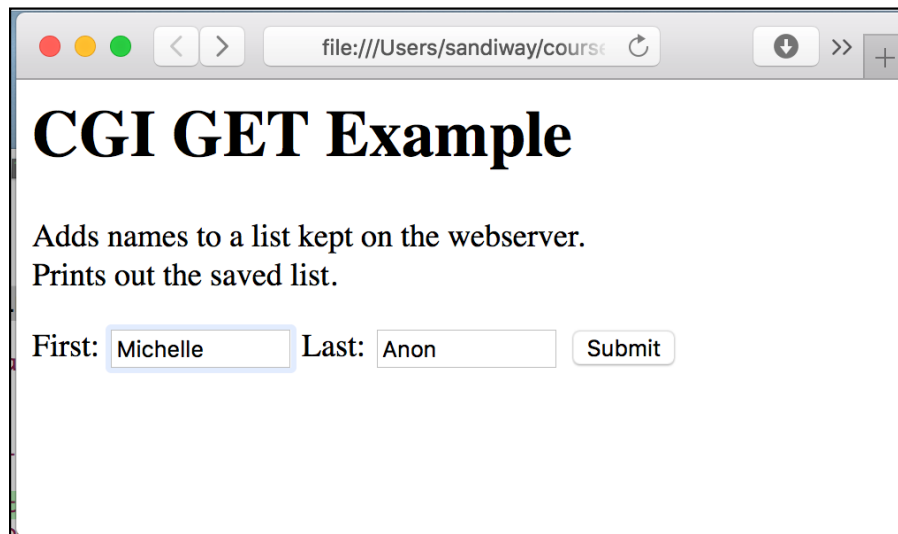
localhost/cgi-bin/read.cgi

```
Form data $2:<George> $4:<Washington>
```

```
first=George&last=Washington  
$1      $2      $3      $4
```


Example: adding names to a list on a server

- *Normally, you'd set up relational database software, e.g. mysql, on the webserver*

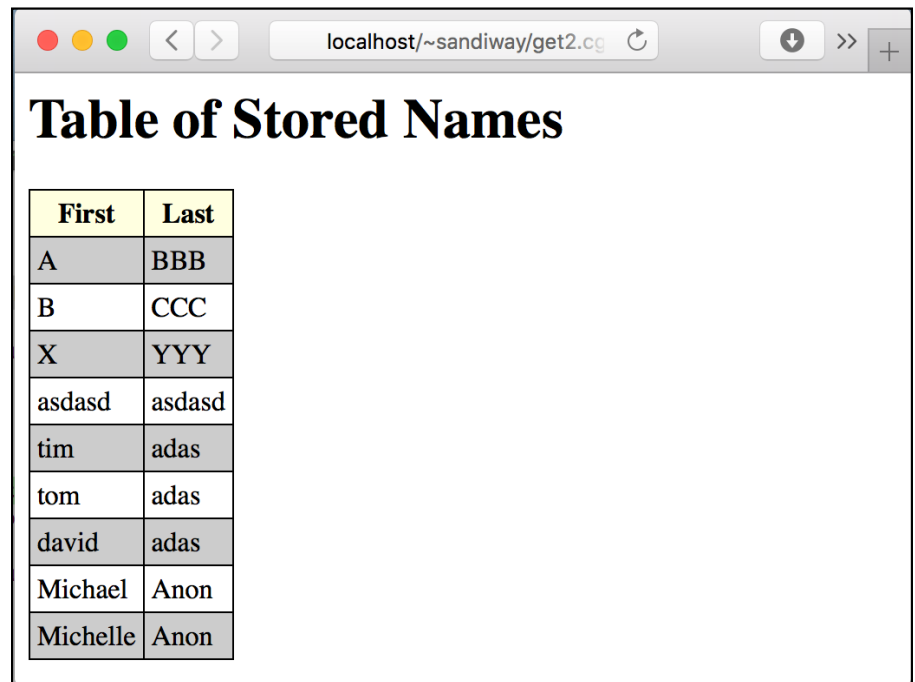


file:///Users/sandiway/course

CGI GET Example

Adds names to a list kept on the webserver.
Prints out the saved list.

First: Last:



localhost/~sandiway/get2.cg

Table of Stored Names

First	Last
A	BBB
B	CCC
X	YYY
asdasd	asdasd
tim	adas
tom	adas
david	adas
Michael	Anon
Michelle	Anon

Example: adding names to a list on a server

Client side:
addnames.html

Server side:
get2.cgi
names.txt

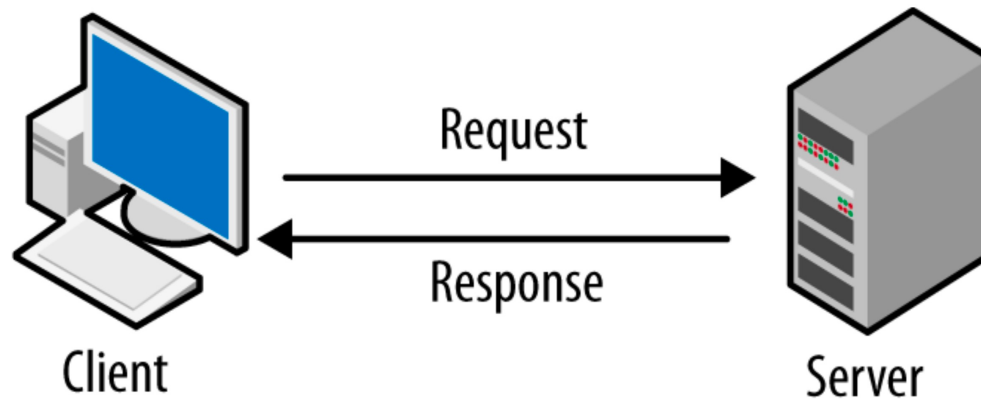


image from https://madooei.github.io/cs421_sp20_homepage/client-server-app/

A Note on Permissions

- **Caution!**
 - the Apache2.4 processes must be able to write to the directory in which `names.txt` is stored
 - this is not you, but typically the user is `_www` or `www`.
- On macOS:
 - `~/Sites` must have world write permission,
 - `chmod a+w ~/Sites`
- On Ubuntu:
 - `~/public_html` must have world write permission,
 - `chmod a+w ~/public_html`

Example: adding names to a list on a server

Server-side: get2.cgi

```
1#!/bin/bash
2echo "Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8"
3echo
4echo "<html><head><style>"
5echo "table { border-collapse: collapse }"
6echo "td, th { border: 1px solid; padding: 4px }"
7echo "th { background-color: lightyellow }"
8echo "tr:nth-child(even) { background-color: #ccc }"
9echo "</style></head>"
10echo "<body><h1>Table of Stored Names</h1>"
11echo "<form action='http://localhost/~sandiway/get2.cgi' method='GET'"
12echo "First: <input type='text' name='first' size=12>"
13echo "Last: <input type='text' name='last' size=12>"
14echo "<input type='submit'></form>"
15origIFS=$IFS
16IFS='&'
17set -- $QUERY_STRING
18IFS=$origIFS
19# names.txt must exist and
20# be write-able for everyone (www)!
21echo "$2 $4" >> names.txt
22echo "<table><tr><th>First</th><th>Last</th></tr>"
23while read -r first last
24do
25    echo "<tr><td>$first</td><td>$last</td></tr>"
26done < names.txt
27echo "</table>"
28echo "</body></html>"
29exit 0
```

Client-side: addnames.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>CGI GET Example</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7 <h1>CGI GET Example</h1>
8 Adds names to a list kept on the webserver.
9 <br>
10 Prints out the saved list.
11 <p></p>
12 <form action='http://localhost/~sandiway/get2.cgi' method='GET'>
13 First: <input type='text' name='first' size=12>
14 Last: <input type='text' name='last' size=12>
15 <input type='submit'>
16 </form>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

Create database file: in ~/Sites

touch names.txt (create an empty file)

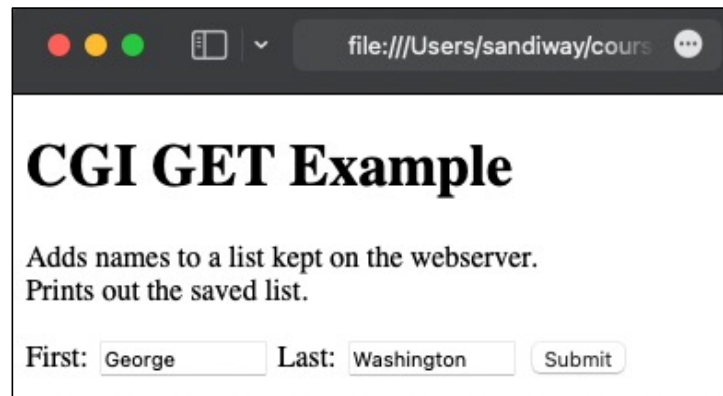
chmod a+w names.txt

Example: adding names to a list on a server

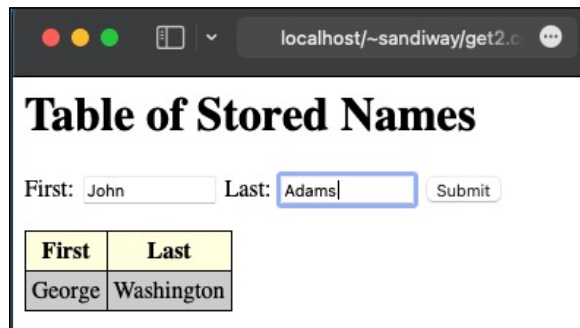
- Terminal (in ~/Sites):

```
Sites$ touch names.txt
Sites$ chmod a+w names.txt
Sites$ ls -l names.txt
-rw-rw-rw-  1 sandiway  staff  0
Nov  8 19:46 names.txt
```
- After Submit is pressed:

```
Sites$ ls -l names.txt
-rw-rw-rw-  1 sandiway  staff  18
Nov  8 19:49 names.txt
(base) Sites$ cat names.txt
George Washington
```



Example: adding names to a list on a server

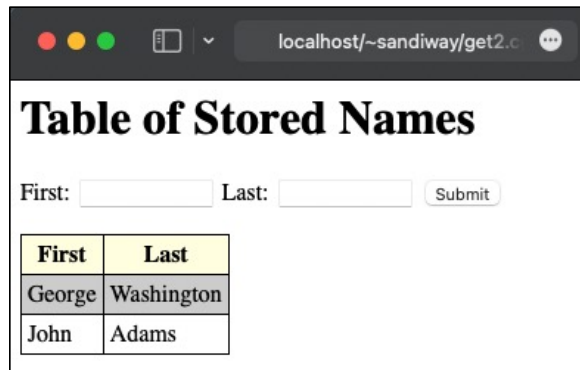


localhost/~sandivay/get2.c

Table of Stored Names

First: Last:

First	Last
George	Washington



localhost/~sandivay/get2.c

Table of Stored Names

First: Last:

First	Last
George	Washington
John	Adams

```
Sites$ ls -l names.txt
-rw-rw-rw- 1 sandivay staff 29 Nov  8 19:53 names.txt
Sites$ cat names.txt
George Washington
John Adams
```

Example: adding names to a list on a server

The screenshot shows a web browser window on the left and a Web Inspector on the right. The browser displays a page titled "Table of Stored Names" with a form for adding names and a table of existing names. The Web Inspector shows the HTML structure and CSS styles for the table, with a blue callout box highlighting the CSS rule for even-numbered rows.

Table of Stored Names

First: Last:

First	Last
George	Washington
John	Adams

Web Inspector - localhost - get2.cgi

```
html > body > <table>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>First</th>
      <th>Last</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>George</td>
      <td>Washington</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>Adams</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Callout Box: CSS: grey background for even numbered rows

Example: adding/deleting names on a server

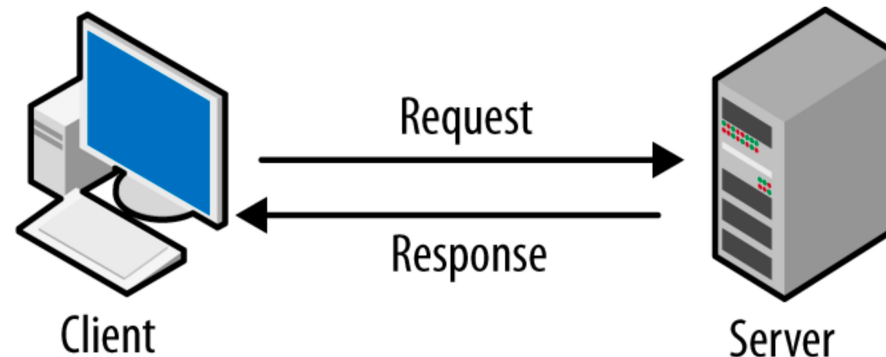
Table of Stored Names

First: Last: Add:

First	Last	
First	Last	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
John	A	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Mary	B	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

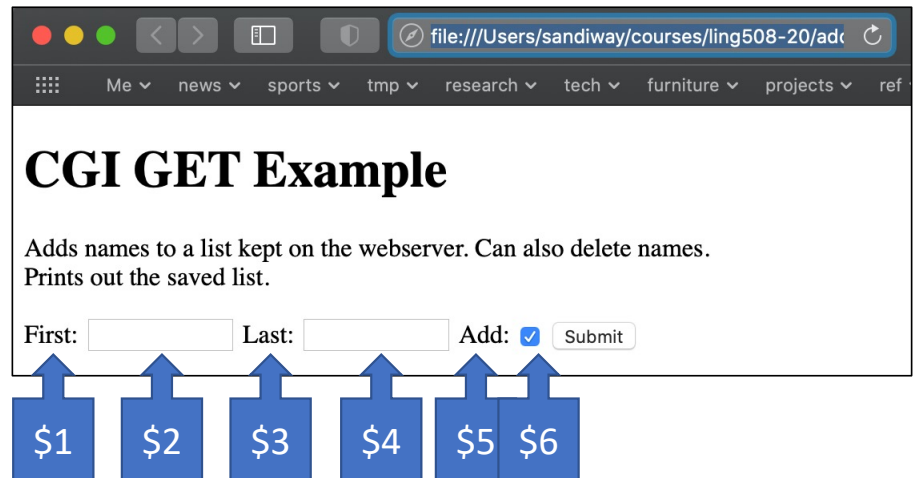
Client side:
addnames3.html

Server side:
get3.cgi
names.txt



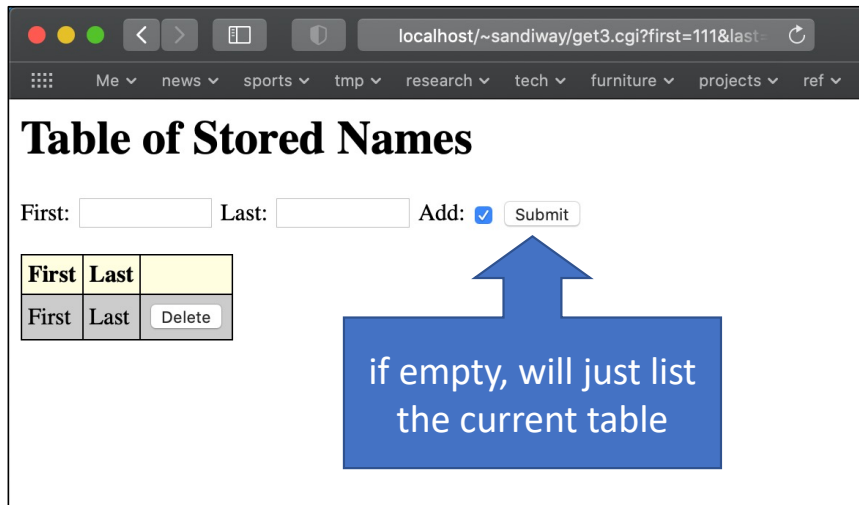
addnames3.html

```
1<!DOCTYPE HTML>
2<html>
3  <head>
4    <title>CGI GET Example</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7    <h1>CGI GET Example</h1>
8    Adds names to a list kept on the webserver. Can also delete names.
9    <br>
10   Prints out the saved list.
11   <p></p>
12   <form action="http://localhost/~sandivay/get3.cgi" method="GET">
13     First: <input type="text" name="first" size=12>
14     Last: <input type="text" name="last" size=12>
15     Add: <input type="checkbox" name="add" checked>
16         <input type="submit">
17   </form>
18 </body>
19</html>
```



Note: actually \$1, \$3 and \$5 are names "first", "last" and "add"

get3.cgi



localhost/~sandiwai/get3.cgi?first=111&last=

Table of Stored Names

First: Last: Add: Submit

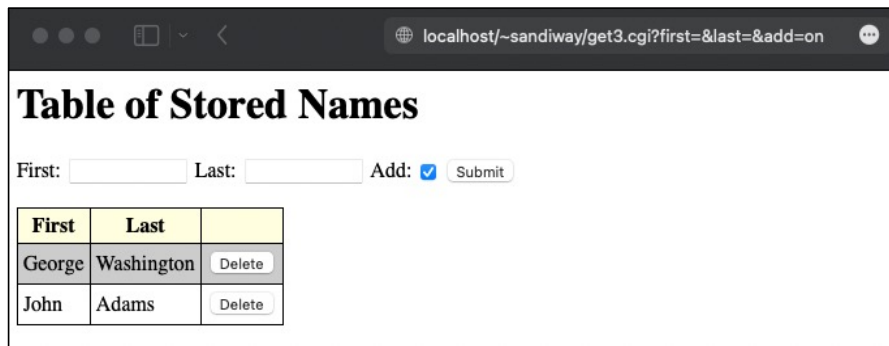
First	Last	
First	Last	Delete

if empty, will just list the current table

```
get3.cgi Response
1 <html><head><style>
2 table { border-collapse: collapse }
3 td, th { border: 1px solid; padding: 4px }
4 th { background-color: lightyellow }
5 tr:nth-child(even) { background-color: #ccc }
6 </style>
7 <script>function del(r){
8   var tr=document.getElementsByTagName("table")[0].rows[r];
9   document.getElementById("f").first.value = tr.cells[0].innerText;
10  document.getElementById("f").last.value = tr.cells[1].innerText;
11  document.getElementById("f").add.checked = false;
12 }</script></head><body><h1>Table of Stored Names</h1>
13 <form id="f" action="http://localhost/~sandiwai/get3.cgi" method="GET">
14 First: <input type="text" name=first size=12>
15 Last: <input type="text" name=last size=12>
16 Add: <input type="checkbox" name="add" checked>
17 <input type="submit"></form>
18 <table><tr><th>First</th><th>Last</th><th></th></tr>
19 <tr><td>First</td><td>Last</td><td><button onclick="del(1)">Delete</button></td>
20 </tr>
21 </table>
22 </body></html>
```

Note: action is `http://localhost/~sandiwai/get3.cgi`

get3.cgi



localhost/~sandivay/get3.cgi?first=&last=&add=on

Table of Stored Names

First: Last: Add:

First	Last	
George	Washington	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
John	Adams	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

- Current state of names.txt

get3.cgi

The screenshot shows a web browser window on the left and a Web Inspector window on the right. The browser window displays a page titled "Table of Stored Names" with a form and a table. The form has fields for "First:", "Last:", and "Add:" (with a checked checkbox) and a "Submit" button. The table has two rows: "George Washington" and "John Adams", each with a "Delete" button. The Web Inspector window shows the HTML structure of the page. The `del(r)` function is defined in the `<script>` tag. The `<table>` element is expanded to show the `<tbody>` with two rows. The first row has `<td>George</td>` and `<td>Washington</td>`, followed by a `<td>` containing a `<button onclick="del(1)">Delete</button>`. The second row has `<td>John</td>` and `<td>Adams</td>`, followed by a `<td>` containing a `<button onclick="del(2)">Delete</button>`. Three blue callout boxes point to these elements: "del(row) function" points to the `del(r)` function, "delete button calls del(1)" points to the first `<button>`, and "delete button calls del(2)" points to the second `<button>`.

First	Last	
George	Washington	Delete
John	Adams	Delete

```
<script>
function del(r){
  var tr=document.getElementsByTagName("table")[0].rows[r];
  document.getElementById("f").first.value = tr.cells[0].innerText;
  document.getElementById("f").last.value = tr.cells[1].innerText;
  document.getElementById("f").add.checked = false;
}
</script>
```

```
<table>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>First</th>
      <th>Last</th>
      <th></th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>George</td>
      <td>Washington</td>
      <td>
        <button onclick="del(1)">Delete</button>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>Adams</td>
      <td>
        <button onclick="del(2)">Delete</button>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

get3.cgi

localhost/~sandiway/get3.cgi?f

Table of Stored Names

First: Last: Add:

First	Last	
George	Washington	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
John	Adams	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

press Submit

press Delete
name is entered in the
form, Add is checked

localhost/~sandiway/get3.cgi?first=George&last=Was

Table of Stored Names

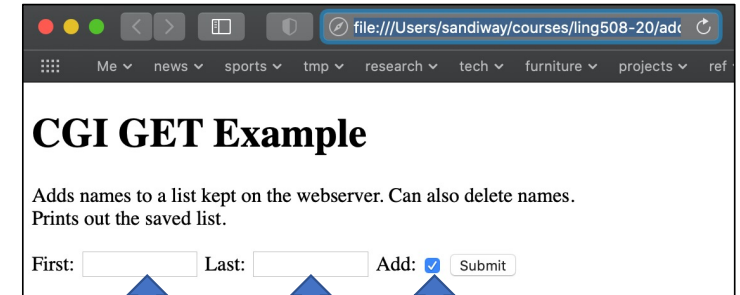
First: Last: Add:

First	Last	
John	Adams	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

<http://localhost/~sandiway/get3.cgi?first=George&last=Washington>

get3.cgi

```
if [ "$6" = 'on' ]; then
    if [ "$2" != '' ] && [ "$4" != '' ]; then
        echo "$2 $4" >> names.txt
    fi
else
    perl -i -ne "print unless m/^\$2 \$4$/" names.txt
fi
```



Using the `-i` Option `perl -i`

The `-i` option lets you modify files in-place. This means that Perl will automatically rename the input file and open the output file using the original name. You can force Perl to create a backup file by specifying a file extension for the backup file immediately after the `-i`. For example, `-i.bak`. If no extension is specified, no backup file will be kept.

get3.cgi

```
echo "<table><tr><th>First</th><th>Last</th><th></th></tr>"
```

```
i=1
```

```
while read -r first last
```

-r do not allow backslashes to escape any characters

```
do
```

```
    echo "<tr><td>$first</td><td>$last</td><td><button  
onclick=\"del($i)\">Delete</button></td></tr>"
```

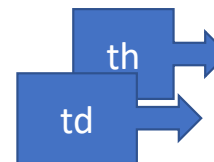
```
    ((i++))
```

```
done < names.txt
```

```
echo "</table>"
```

```
echo "</body></html>"
```

< names.txt
means read from file
names.txt



localhost/~sandway/get3.c

Me news sports tmp research tech furni

Table of Stored Names

First: Last: Add:

First	Last	
First	Last	Delete

get3.cgi

```
1 <html><head><style>
2 table { border-collapse: collapse }
3 td, th { border: 1px solid; padding: 4px }
4 th { background-color: lightyellow }
5 tr:nth-child(even) { background-color: #ccc }
6 </style>
7 <script>function del(r){
8   var tr=document.getElementsByTagName("table")[0].rows[r];
9   document.getElementById("f").first.value = tr.cells[0].innerText;
10  document.getElementById("f").last.value = tr.cells[1].innerText;
11  document.getElementById("f").add.checked = false;
12 }</script></head><body><h1>Table of Stored Names</h1>
13 <form id="f" action="http://localhost/~sandiday/get3.cgi" method="GET">
```

