

CSC 405

Computer Security

Web Security

Alexandros Kapravelos
akaprav@ncsu.edu

(Derived from slides by Giovanni Vigna and Adam Doupe)

The XMLHttpRequest Object

- Microsoft developers working on Outlook Web Access for Exchange 2000
- Scalability problems with traditional web application
- They created a DHTML version (circa) 1998 using an ActiveX control to fetch bits of data from the server using JavaScript
- OWA team got the MSXML team (MSXML is Microsoft's XML library, and it shipped with IE) to include their ActiveX control (hence the XML in the name)
 - Shipped in IE 5, March 1999
- Exchange 2000 finally released in November 2000, and OWA used the ActiveX Object
- Added by Netscape in December 2000 as XMLHttpRequest
- Find the full story here: <https://hackerfall.com/story/the-story-of-xmlhttp-2008>



The XMLHttpRequest Object

- Allows JavaScript code to (asynchronously) retrieve data from the server, then process the data and update the DOM
- Because of the origin (ActiveX control on Windows and included in Netscape's DOM), used to need two different ways to instantiate the control
 - Most browsers (including Microsoft Edge):
 - `http_request = new XMLHttpRequest();`
 - Internet Explorer
 - `http_request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");`



Creating an XMLHttpRequest

- Using the `onreadystatechange` property of an XMLHttpRequest object one can set the action to be performed when the result of a query is received

```
http_request.onreadystatechange = function(){  
    <JS code here>  
};
```

- Then, one can execute the request
- `http_request.open('GET',
 'http://example.com/show.php?keyword=foo', true);`
- `http_request.send();`
- Note that the third parameter indicates that the request is asynchronous, that is, the execution of JavaScript will proceed while the requested document is being downloaded



XMLHttpRequest Lifecycle

- The function specified using the "onreadystatechange" property will be called at any change in the request status
 - 0 (uninitialized: Object is not initialized with data)
 - 1 (loading: Object is loading its data)
 - 2 (loaded: Object has finished loading its data)
 - 3 (interactive: User can interact with the object even though it is not fully loaded)
 - 4 (complete: Object is completely initialized)
- Usually wait until the status is “complete”
 - `if (http_request.readyState == 4) {
 operates on data} else {
 not ready, return}`



XMLHttpRequest Success

- After having received the document (and having checked for a successful return code – 200) the content of the request can be accessed:
 - As a string by calling:
`http_request.responseText`
 - As an XMLHttpRequest object:
`http_request.responseXML`
 - In this case the object can be modified using the JavaScript DOM interface

XMLHttpRequest Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>AJAX Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>AJAX Example</h1>
    <div id='insert_here'>
    </div>
    <script>
      ...
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```



XMLHttpRequest Example

```
if (typeof XMLHttpRequest != "undefined") {
    var http_request = new XMLHttpRequest();
}
else {
    var http_request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
}
if (typeof console == "undefined") {
    console = { "log" : function (text) { alert(text); } };
}
http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
    console.log(http_request.readyState);
    if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
        var text = http_request.responseText;
        var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
        document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
    }
};
console.log("Before Request");
http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
http_request.send();
console.log("After Request");
```



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "AJAX Example". The address bar shows the URL "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The page content displays the text "AJAX Example". A status bar at the top right indicates "Paused in debugger".

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Sources" tab with the file "ajax.html" selected. The code is as follows:

```
1<html>
2<head>
3</head>
4<body>
5<script>
6    http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
7        console.log(http_request.readyState);
8        if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
9            var text = http_request.responseText;
10           var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
11           document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
12       }
13   };
14   console.log("Before Request");
15   http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
16   http_request.send();
17   console.log("After Request");
18</script>
19</body>
20</html>
```

The line "console.log("Before Request");" is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The developer tools sidebar on the right shows the "Call Stack" panel with the message "Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint." and the "Breakpoints" panel which has two entries checked: "ajax.html:24" and "ajax.html:30".

The bottom of the developer tools shows the "Console" tab with the log message ">".

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "AJAX Example". The address bar shows the URL "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The page content displays the text "AJAX Example". The browser's developer tools are open, specifically the Sources tab, which is currently selected. The code editor shows the following JavaScript code:

```
21 	}
22 	http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
23 	console.log(http_request.readyState);
24 	if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
25 	var text = http_request.responseText;
26 	var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
27 	document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
28 	}
29 };
30 console.log("Before Request");
31 http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
32 http_request.send();
33 console.log("After Request");
34 </script>
35 </body>
36 </html>
```

The line "31 http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);" is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The status bar at the bottom of the developer tools indicates "Line 31, Column 1".

The right-hand panel of the developer tools shows the Call Stack, Scope Variables, and Breakpoints sections. The Call Stack section shows "(anonymous ajax.html:31 function)" with a note "Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint." The Breakpoints section has two entries checked: "ajax.html:24 if (http_request.readyState === 4)" and "ajax.html:30 console.log("Before Request")".

The Console tab at the bottom shows the log entry "Before Request" followed by a greater than symbol (>).



AJAX Example

Paused in debugger

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Sources Content ... Snippets ajax.html

```
192.168.84.165
code
ajax.html
21    }
22    http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
23        console.log(http_request.readyState);
24        if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
25            var text = http_request.responseText;
26            var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
27            document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
28        }
29    };
30    console.log("Before Request");
31    http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
32    http_request.send();
33    console.log("After Request");
34    </script>
35    </body>
36    </html>
37 }
```

Line 24, Column 1

Watch Expressions

Call Stack

ajax.html:24
http_request.onreadystatechange
(anonymous ajax.html:31
function)

Paused on a JavaScript
breakpoint.

Scope Variables

Local

new_node: undefined
text: undefined

Console Search Emulation Rendering

<top frame> Preserve log

Before Request

1

ajax.html:30
ajax.html:23

11

AJAX Example

Paused in debugger

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Sources Content ... Snippets ajax.html x

192.168.84.165 code ajax.html

```
21      }
22      http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
23          console.log(http_request.readyState);
24          if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
25              var text = http_request.responseText;
26              var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
27              document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
28          }
29      };
30      console.log("Before Request");
31      http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
32      http_request.send();
33      console.log("After Request");
34      </script>
35      </body>
36  </html>
37
```

{ Line 33, Column 1

Watch Expressions + C

Call Stack □ Async

(anonymous ajax.html:33 function)

Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint.

Scope Variables

Global Window

Breakpoints

ajax.html:24
if (http_request.readyState)

ajax.html:30
console.log("Before Requ...")

Console Search Emulation Rendering

<top frame> ▾ □ Preserve log

Before Request

1

ajax.html:30

ajax.html:23

A screenshot of a browser window titled "AJAX Example" displaying the URL "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The page content reads "AJAX Example". The browser's developer tools are open, specifically the Sources tab for "ajax.html". The code editor shows the following JavaScript:

```
21  http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
22      console.log(http_request.readyState);
23
24      if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
25          var text = http_request.responseText;
26          var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
27          document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
28      }
29
30      console.log("Before Request");
31      http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
32      http_request.send();
33      console.log("After Request");
34  </script>
35  </body>
36 </html>
```

The line `24` is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the current line of execution. The status bar at the top right of the browser window says "Paused in debugger". The right-hand panel of the developer tools displays the Call Stack, which shows the current stack trace, and the Scope Variables and Local sections, which are currently empty.

The Console tab shows the following log entries:

- Before Request
- 1
- After Request
- 2

The right side of the browser window features a speaker icon, indicating audio content is available.

AJAX Example

Paused in debugger

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Sources Content ... Snippets ajax.html

192.168.84.165 code ajax.html

```
21     }
22     http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
23         console.log(http_request.readyState);
24     if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
25         var text = http_request.responseText;
26         var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
27         document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
28     }
29 };
30 console.log("Before Request");
31 http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
32 http_request.send();
33 console.log("After Request");
34 </script>
35 </body>
36 </html>
```

{ Line 24, Column 1

Watch Expressions

Call Stack

ajax.html:24
http_request.onreadystatechange

Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint.

Scope Variables

Local

- new_node: undefined
- text: undefined
- this: XMLHttpRequest

Global Window

Console Search Emulation Rendering

<top frame> Preserve log

Before Request

1

After Request

2

3

ajax.html:30
ajax.html:23
ajax.html:33
ajax.html:23
ajax.html:23

14

AJAX Example

Paused in debugger

192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html

AJAX Example

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Sources Content ... Snippets ajax.html x

192.168.84.165 code ajax.html

```
21    }
22    http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
23        console.log(http_request.readyState);
24        if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
25            var text = http_request.responseText;
26            var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
27            document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
28        }
29    };
30    console.log("Before Request");
31    http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
32    http_request.send();
33    console.log("After Request");
34    </script>
35    </body>
36    </html>
```

{ Line 24, Column 1

Watch Expressions + C

Call Stack □ Async

ajax.html:24
http_request.onreadystatechange

Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint.

Scope Variables

Local

- new_node: undefined
- text: undefined
- this: XMLHttpRequest

Global Window

Console Search Emulation Rendering

<top frame> ▾ □ Preserve log

Before Request

1

After Request

2

3

4

ajax.html:30

ajax.html:23

ajax.html:33

ajax.html:23

ajax.html:23

ajax.html:23

15

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "AJAX Example". The address bar shows the URL "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The main content area displays the text "TEST AJAX". Below the browser window is the Chrome DevTools interface.

Sources: The "Sources" tab is selected, showing the file "ajax.html" with line numbers 21 through 37. The code includes an XMLHttpRequest object and console.log statements. Line 24 is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

```
21    }
22    http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
23      console.log(http_request.readyState);
24      if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
25        var text = http_request.responseText;
26        var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
27        document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
28      }
29    };
30    console.log("Before Request");
31    http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);
32    http_request.send();
33    console.log("After Request");
34  </script>
35  </body>
36 </html>
```

Console: The "Console" tab shows the output of the console.log statements:

```
Before Request
1
After Request
2
3
4
```

Call Stack: The call stack shows the execution flow, with the current step at line 24 of ajax.html.

Breakpoints: Breakpoints are set at line 24 and line 31 of ajax.html.

AJAX Example

TEST AJAX

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Preserve log Disable cache

Name Path	Method	Status Text	Type	Initiator	Size Content	Time Latency	Timeline
ajax.html /code	GET	200 OK	text/ht...	Other	809 B 983 B	6 ms 4 ms	Timeline
ajax_test.txt /code	GET	304 Not M...	text/pl...	ajax.html:32 Script	177 B 10 B	4 ms 3 ms	Timeline

2 requests | 986 B transferred | 2.94 s (load: 4.52 s, DOMContentLoaded: 4.52 s)

Console Search Emulation Rendering

<top frame> ▾ Preserve log

Before Request

1

After Request

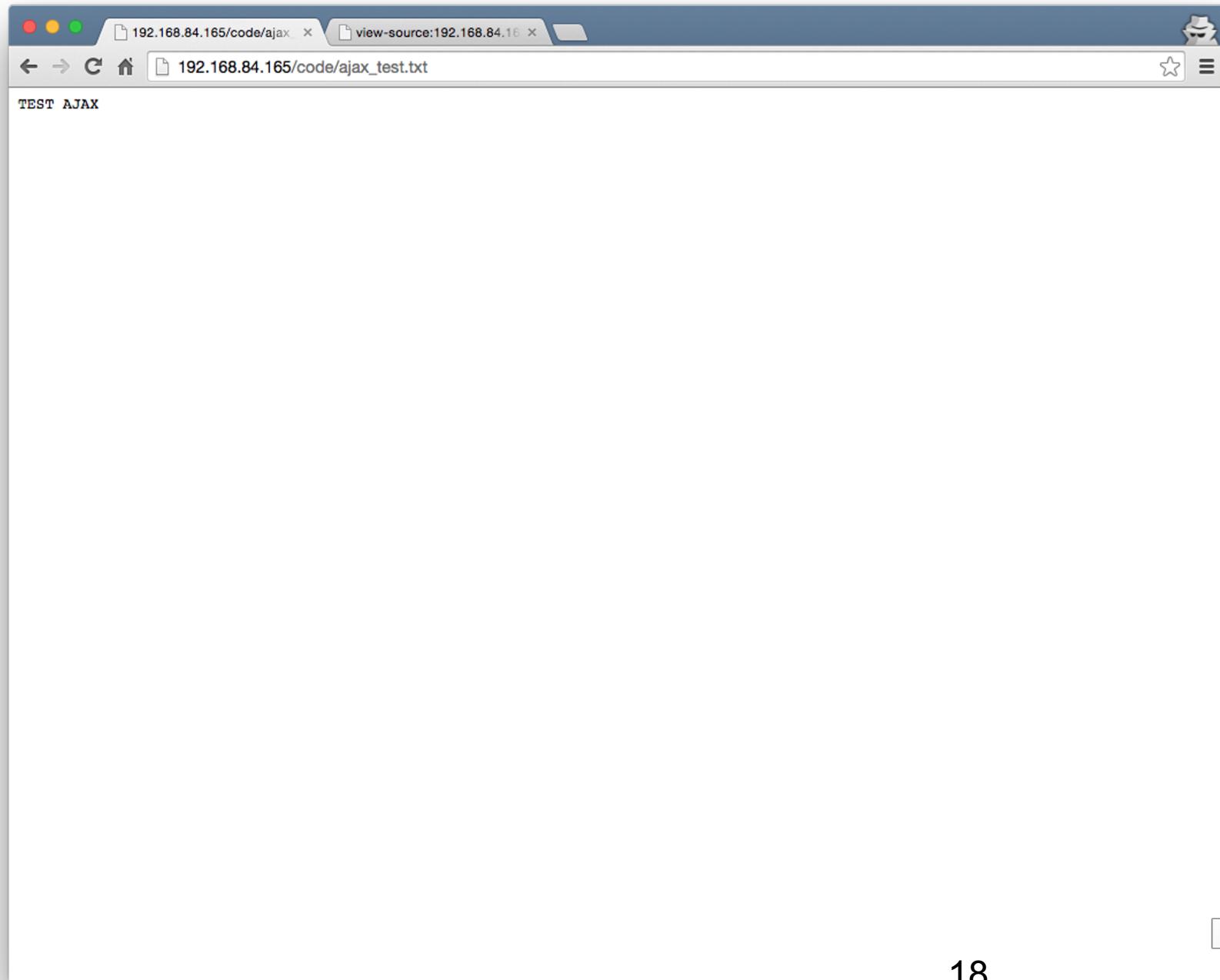
2

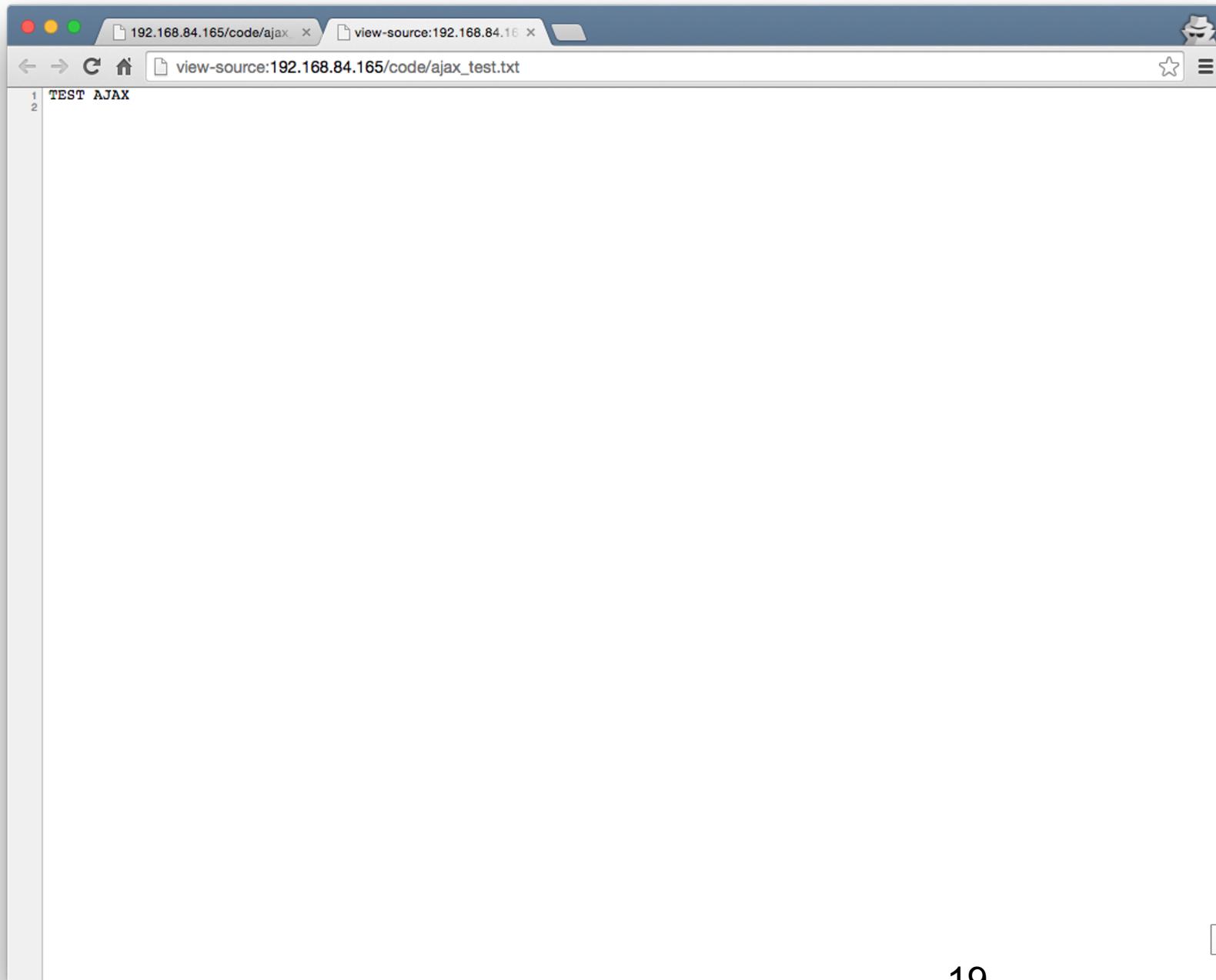
3

4

ajax.html:30
ajax.html:23
ajax.html:33
ajax.html:23
ajax.html:23
ajax.html:23







A screenshot of a web browser window titled "view-source:192.168.84.165/code/ajax_test.txt". The browser interface includes standard controls (back, forward, search, etc.) and a tab bar with two tabs: "192.168.84.165/code/ajax" and "view-source:192.168.84.165/code/ajax_test.txt". The main content area displays the following text:

```
1 TEST AJAX
2
```



AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links >

AJAX Example

Microsoft Internet Explorer

Before Request

OK

Opening page http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html... Internet

20

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Stop Refresh Home Favorites Mail

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links

AJAX Example

Microsoft Internet Explorer

!

1

OK

Opening page http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html... Internet

21

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links >

AJAX Example

Microsoft Internet Explorer

!

2

OK

Opening page http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html... Internet

22

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links >

AJAX Example

Microsoft Internet Explorer

3

OK

Opening page http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html... Internet

23

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Stop Refresh Home Favorites Mail

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links >

AJAX Example

Microsoft Internet Explorer

!

4

OK

Opening page http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html... Internet

24

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Stop Home Search Favorites

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links >>

AJAX Example

TEST AJAX

Done Internet

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links >

AJAX Example

TEST

Microsoft Internet Explorer

After Request

OK

Opening page http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html... Internet

26

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Stop Home Search Favorites

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links >>

AJAX Example

TEST AJAX

Done Internet

AJAX Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html Go Links

AJAX Example

TEST AJAX

About Internet Explorer



Microsoft®
Internet Explorer

Version: 6.0.2900.5512.xp_sp3_qfe.130503-0418
Cipher Strength: 128-bit
Product ID: 76487-031-5242976-22589
Update Versions:; SP3;

Based on NCSA Mosaic. NCSA Mosaic(TM); was developed at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Copyright ©1995-2004 Microsoft Corp.

OK



Done Internet

XMLHttpRequest with jQuery

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>AJAX jQuery Example</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>AJAX jQuery Example</h1>
  <div id='insert_here'>
  </div>
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.2/jquery.min.js">
  </script>
  <script>
    $.get( "ajax_test.txt", function( data ) {
      $( "#insert_here" ).html( data );
    });
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "AJAX jQuery Example". The address bar shows the URL "192.168.84.165/code/ajax_jquery.html". The main content area displays the heading "AJAX jQuery Example" and the sub-heading "TEST AJAX". Below this, there is a large, empty white space where the expected content would be loaded via AJAX.

The browser's developer tools are open, specifically the Network tab. The table lists three requests:

Name	Method	Status	Type	Initiator	Size Content	Time Latency	Timeline
ajax_jquery.html /code	GET	200 OK	text/ht...	Other	613 B 414 B	4 ms 2 ms	
jquery.min.js ajax.googleapis.com/aja...	GET	304 Not M...	text/ja...	ajax_jquery.h...	33 B 93.7 KB	71 ms 68 ms	
ajax_test.txt /code	GET	304 Not M...	text/pl...	jquery.min.js:4	177 B 10 B	4 ms 2 ms	

At the bottom of the developer tools, the status bar shows "3 requests | 823 B transferred | 125 ms (load: 123 ms, DOMContentLoaded: 122 ms)".

AJAX jQuery Example - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search

Address http://192.168.84.165/code/ajax_jquery.html Go Links

AJAX jQuery Example

TEST AJAX

Done Internet

Asynchronous JavaScript and XML – AJAX

- Can now make web applications that asynchronously fetch only the required data from the server
 - Can also respond to user input (clicks, form), and potentially load data
- First reference to the term AJAX
 - [https://web.archive.org/web/20050223021343/
http://adaptivepath.com/publications/essays/a
rchives/000385.php](https://web.archive.org/web/20050223021343/http://adaptivepath.com/publications/essays/archives/000385.php)

How to Design a Web Application

- Depends on the framework you use
- CGI applications
 - One single file that responds to multiple path infos
 - Multiple files that each respond to their own path
- PHP applications
 - Typically many files that correspond 1-1 with a URL
- ASP applications
 - Classic ASP is the same as PHP

"Natural" PHP code

```
<?php
session_start();
$_SESSION[ 'username' ] = 'admin';

$username_param = $_GET[ 'username' ];
if ($username_param != $_SESSION[ 'username' ])
{
    if ($_SESSION[ 'username' ] != 'admin')
    {
        echo "<h1>Sorry, you can only view your own comments.</h1>";
        exit(0);
    }
}

$username = $_SESSION[ 'username' ];

?>
```

"Natural" PHP code

```
<h1>CSC 591 Comments</h1>
<h2>Welcome <?php echo $username; ?>
<p>for debugging purposes you are: <span id='userinfo'><?php echo $_SESSION['loggedin2'];
?></span></p>
<h2>Here are the comments</h2>
<?php
$db = sqlite_open("comments.sqlite");
$query = "select * from comments where username = '" . sqlite_escape_string($username_param) .
"';";
$res = sqlite_query($query, $db);
if ($res)
{
    while ($entry = sqlite_fetch_array($res, SQLITE_ASSOC))
    {
        ?>
        <p><?php echo $entry[ 'comment' ]; ?>
        <br />- <?php htmlspecialchars($username); ?>
        </p>
        <?php
    }
?>
```



"Natural" PHP code

```
<h2>Make your voice heard!</h2>
<form action="add_comment.php?username=<?php echo urlencode($username); ?>" method="POST">
<textarea name="comment"></textarea> <br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
<p>
<a href="logout.php">Logout</a>
</p>
<?php
}
else {
?>
<h1>Error</h1><p> <?php echo
htmlspecialchars(sqlite_error_string(sqlite_last_error($db))); ?> </p>
<?php
}
?>
```



Spaghetti Code

- How maintainable is this code?
 - Imagine all the files are like this
 - You want to change how comments are stored, giving them extra metadata
 - You must change every single SQL query in every PHP files that touches the comments, as well as all the outputs
- HTML output intermixed with SQL queries intermixed with PHP code



Tight Coupling of URLs to Scripts

- The natural way to design a web application is to map every (valid) URL to a specific script that gets executed
- URLs look like:
 - `http://example.com/add_comment.php`
 - `http://example.com/view_comments.php`
 - `http://example.com/users/view_users.php`
 - `http://example.com/admin/secret.php`
- And map directly to the following file structure
 - `add_comment.php`
 - `view_comments.php`
 - `users/view_users.php`
 - `admin/secret.php`
- Is this necessary?

**Who's behind it?**

Rails has been conceived, coded, and evangelized by [David Heinemeier Hansson](#) with the kind help of a lot of [contributors](#).

How did it start?

[Basecamp](#), a project-management tool by [37signals](#)/[Next Angle](#), was the original Rails application.

Dave Thomas:

"I think Rails may well be the framework to break Ruby into the mainstream"

Real-life apps

[Basecamp](#), [43 Things](#), [Ta-da List](#), [Hieraki](#), [S5 Presents](#), [Snowdevil](#)

What's Ruby?

Ruby is an object-oriented, highly dynamic "scripting" language created by Yukihiro Matsumoto with the intent to maximize the joy of programming [»](#)

Austin Moody:

"I'd rather write a video game in Fortran than have to write another web-based application without Rails."

What databases?

MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, SQL Server, DB2, and Oracle are supported out of the box.

Web servers?

Apache, [lighttpd](#), and Ruby's own WEBrick are the primary targets using servlets, [FastCGI](#), [mod_ruby](#), and CGI.

Michael Koziarski:
"Rails is perhaps the most productive web development environment I've ever used."

Where to host?

[TextDrive](#) is the official Ruby on Rails host and offers [fantastic and cheap plans](#) where 50% of the proceeds go to Rails development!

Rails is a full-stack, open-source web framework in Ruby for writing real-world applications **with joy and less code** than most frameworks spend doing XML sit-ups

Being a full-stack framework means that all layers are built to work seamlessly together. That way you [Don't Repeat Yourself](#) (DRY) and you can use a single language from top to bottom. Everything from templates to control flow to business logic is written in Ruby—the language of love for [industry heavy-weights](#).

In striving for DRY compliance, Rails shuns configuration files and annotations in favor of reflection and run-time extensions.

This means the end of XML files telling a story that has already been told in code. It means no compilation phase: Make a change, see it work. Meta-data is an implementation detail left for the framework to handle.

[Ruby on Rails](#) |
[Screenshots](#) | [Download](#)
[Documentation](#) | [Weblog](#) | [Community](#) |
[Source](#)

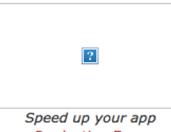
Get started with Ruby on Rails

```
class MewlogController < Action
  include MewlogHelper

  def index
    render_text "hello world!"
  end

  def forside
    render_text "adding new o
    Show, don't tell!
  10m setup video (22MB)
  More in Rails Academy
```

Hype and philosophy
[RUC video](#) (2h/160MB)
[RubyConf '04](#) (1h/56MB)

**The frameworks of Rails**

Rails is composed of three sub-frameworks in addition to all the ties that makes them run so well together. The three frameworks are...

Active Record

Connects business objects and database tables to create a persistable domain model where logic and data is presented in one wrapping.

Action Pack

Routes incoming requests through controllers with one method per action and lets view rendering happen using Ruby templates.

Action Mailer

Consolidates code for sending out forgotten passwords and invoices for billing in easy-to-test email service layers on top of smtp or sendmail.

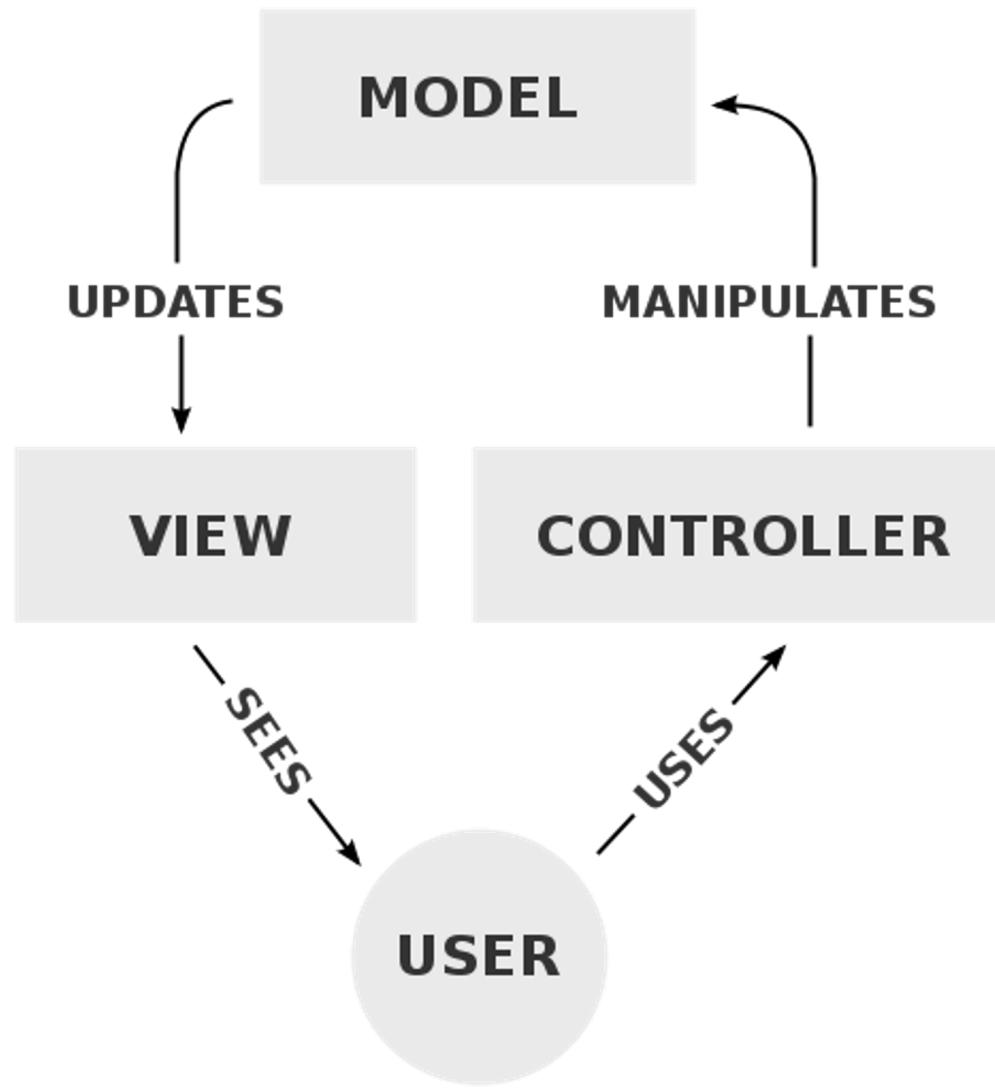
Flowing on the Rails

Most of the time, all the frameworks of Rails are invoked on each request in order to produce a response. The flow is as follows...



Model-View-Controller

- User Interface design framework
 - A way to separate the concerns of a GUI
 - Originally created in the early '90s
- Popularized by Ruby on Rails to structure the server-side code of web applications



Separation of Concerns

- Model
 - Handles all the "business logic" of the application
 - Stores the application state
- View
 - Responsible for generating a view for the user of the data from the model
 - Usually a simple templating system to display the data from the model
- Controller
 - Responsible for taking input from the user, fetching the correct data from the model, then calling the correct view to display the data
 - Should be very simple

Object Relational Mapping

- As a programmer, you don't need to worry about the database or "SQL" language
- Rails (ActiveRecord)
 - user = User.create(name: "David", occupation: "Code Artist")
 - david = User.find_by(name: 'David')
 - david.destroy()
 - Article.where('id > 10').limit(20).order('id asc')



Routing

- Define a mapping between URLs and server-side functions
- Also define parameters that get passed to the function from the URL
- Rails example:

```
class BooksController < ApplicationController
  def update
    @book = Book.find(params[:id])
    if @book.update(book_params)
      redirect_to(@book)
    else
      render "edit"
    end
  end
end
```



Routing

```
class BooksController < ApplicationController  
  def index  
    @books = Book.all  
  end  
end
```

Templating

- Define the view as a simplified language
 - Input: well-defined variables or dictionaries
 - Output: HTML (or JSON or XML, ...)
- Ruby on Rails uses ERB:

```
<h1>Listing Books</h1>

...
<% @books.each do |book| %>
  <tr>
    <td><%= book.title %></td>
    <td><%= book.content %></td>
    <td><%= link_to "Show", book %></td>
    <td><%= link_to "Edit", edit_book_path(book) %></td>
    <td><%= link_to "Remove", book, method: :delete, data: { confirm: "Are you
sure?" } %></td>
  </tr>
<% end %>
...
<%= link_to "New book", new_book_path %>
```



Flask & Jekyll

- Similar to Ruby on Rails, but in Python
- Very nice tutorial if you want to build your own (complicated) site
 - <https://blog.miguelgrinberg.com/post/the-flask-mega-tutorial-part-i-hello-world>
- Plain text -> static website
 - Jekyll: <https://jekyllrb.com/>
 - What I use for kapravelos.com
 - Originally developed for Github Pages
 - Easy to host
- Write your own website
 - Google App Engine with Flask ([link](#))
 - Github Pages ([link](#))

