FormFactory

Template based web forms

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Motivation

- CGI scripts are often used to collect information and send it by email or store the data in a database
- Frequently written by inexperienced users or copied from Internet archives
- Usually not thoroughly checked for security holes
- Scripts tend to remain unmaintained, bugs stay in the code as usage frequency is usually low
- Need for well maintained code
- Need to help inexperienced CGI writers

A real world example

- At DESY a malfunctioning web form was reported by users in July this year
- One of the bugs found by K. Woller and corrected
- An analysis has shown that this code was derived from “Matts Script Archive” and used in many places at DESY
- Essential parts of the code are basically unchanged since 1997 when the script was downloaded initially
- The script has still the bug and the site claims “Downloaded over 2 million times since 1997” ...

A buggy part of the script

```
read(STDIN,$input,$ENV{'CONTENT_LENGTH'});

# convert + into space, %xx into ASCII char
$input=&trans($input);

(@pairs) = split(/\&/, $input);
foreach $p (@pairs) {
    ($name,$value) = split(/\=/,$p);
    $name{$name}=$value;
}
```

A buggy part of the script

```
read(STDIN,$input,$ENV{'CONTENT_LENGTH'});

# convert + into space, %xx into ASCII char
$input=&trans($input);

(@pairs) = split(/\&/, $input);
foreach $p (@pairs) {
    ($name,$value) = split(/\=/,$p ,2);
    $name{$name}=$value;
}
```

A buggy part of the script

```
read(STDIN,$input,$ENV{'CONTENT_LENGTH'});

# convert + into space, %xx into ASCII char
$input=&trans($input);      #convert %26 into &

(@pairs) = split(/\&/, $input); # wrong split
foreach $p (@pairs) {
    ($name,$value) = split(/\=/,$p ,2);
    $name{$name}=$value;
}
```

Conclusion

- Writing or adapting CGI scripts is simple
- Finding bugs in CGI scripts is much harder
  - do expect and handle arbitrary input
  - be prepared for failures related to network, ...
- Writing **secure** CGI scripts is very hard as well
  - unintended interactions with the OS by blindly passing input to the shell
  - checking for all possible side effects
- Do not try reinventing the wheel, reuse software

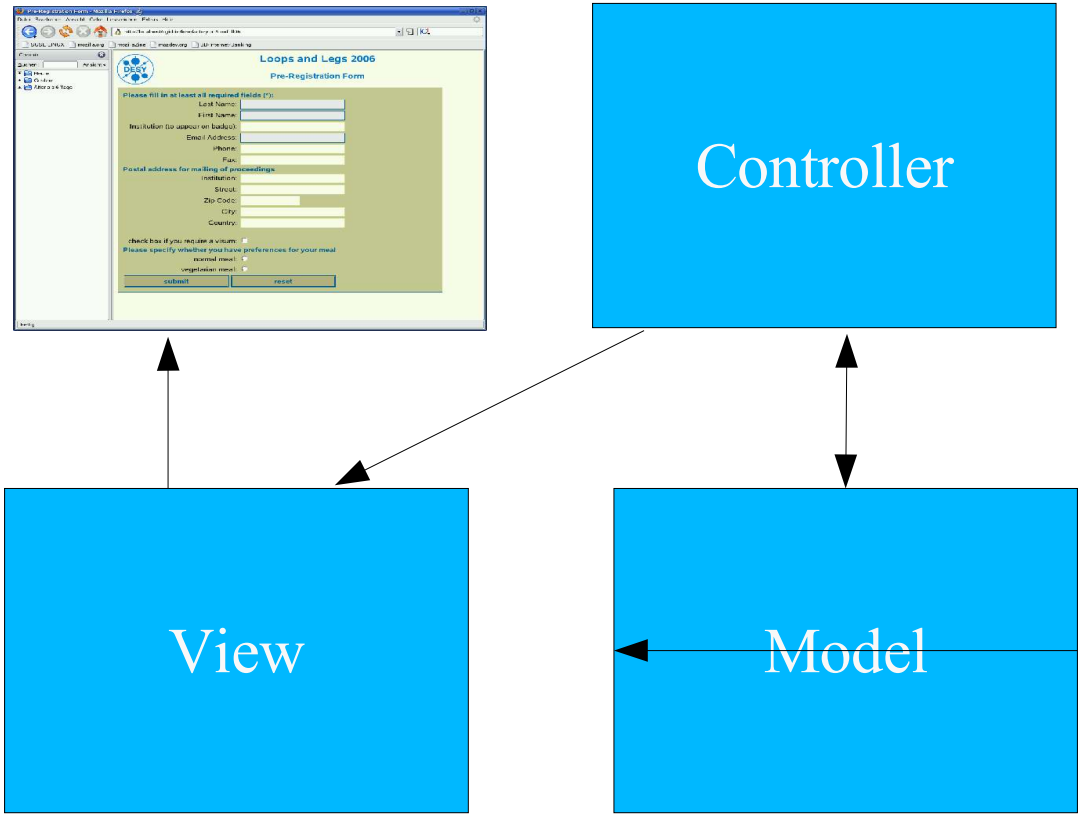
Available software

- Commercial web editors
  - can create web forms
  - but little support for postprocessing input
  - resulting script is monolithic, may rely on proprietary libraries, databases etc.
- Searching the Internet for solutions
  - overwhelming number of hits
  - many very simple scripts and commercial offers
  - no really good tool found
- Perl as a toolbox with thousands of modules
  - **CGI.pm** is de facto standard

Design principles

- Separation of program logic, data and layout as much as possible
- known as MVC (model, view, controller) design
- Use as much existing code as possible
- keep solution simple and modular
- Simple forms should not require code to be written
- Allow for complicated tasks

The Model View Controller Architecture



1. send request from browser
2. controller gets info from model
3.model is stored in database
4. controller invokes view
5. view renders next screen

taken from book "agile web development with rails"

Selection of tools: Program flow

- **CGI** as the underlying base class
- **CGI::Application** to split the task (CGI processing states), many plugins available
  - **AnyTemplate** plugin to be able using templates
    - could also use a specific plugin for a given templating system
  - **ValidateRM** plugin to enable form validation
    - is calling **Data::FormValidator**

CGI.pm and its subclasses

- should be used in all perl based CGI scripts
- free you from parsing HTTP messages
- give easy access to **script parameters**:

```
use CGI qw/:standard/;
@names = param();
$email = param('email');
```

- help you in **debugging** your script

```
use CGI::Carp qw(fatalsToBrowser);
```

- assist you in generating HTML **tag pairs**

```
print h1('Chapter 1');
```

Selection of tools: Data model

- describe the data using attribute hashes (name, type, ...)

```
payment => { label => 'Payment method',
             fieldtype => 'select',
             value => [ 'cash', 'visa' ],
             labels => { cash => 'Cash',
                         visa => 'Visa Card'},
             dbtype => 'varchar (5)' }, ...
```

- **DBI** module for storing the data in a broad range of available databases (mysql, Oracle, SQLite, ...)
- **Ima::DBI** for lazy loading and SQL encapsulation
- **Net::SMTP** for data transport by email

Advantages of using Ima::DBI

- delays opening of DB connection until required
- Guarantees only one DB connection per DB
  - important for persistent applications
- Only one prepared handle per SQL statement
- Encourages use of bind parameters and columns
- Helps keeping SQL statements in a central place
- Can do extra (taint) checks for input data

Sample Ima::DBI usage

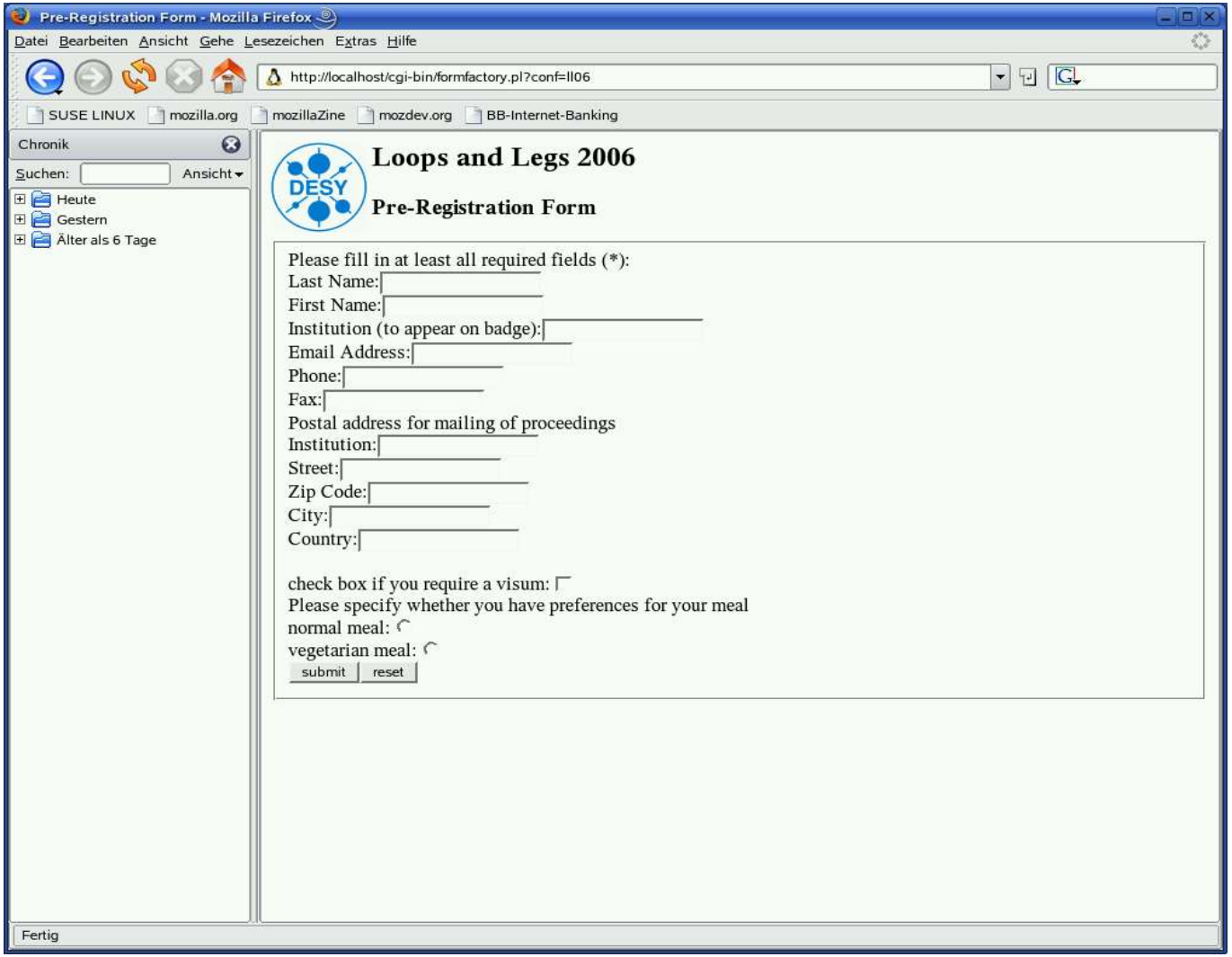
```
package Foo;
        use base qw(Ima::DBI);
        # Set up database connections (but don't connect yet)
        Foo->set_db('Users', 'dbi:Oracle:Foo', 'admin', 'passwd');
        # Set up SQL statements to be used through out the program.
        Foo->set_sql('FindUser', <<"SQL", 'Users');
            SELECT  *
            FROM    Users
            WHERE   Name LIKE ?
        SQL

        package main;
            $obj = Foo->new;
            my $sth = $obj->sql_FindUser;    # Does connect & prepare
            $sth->execute('Fri%');           # bind_params & execute.
            @names = $sth->fetchall;
```

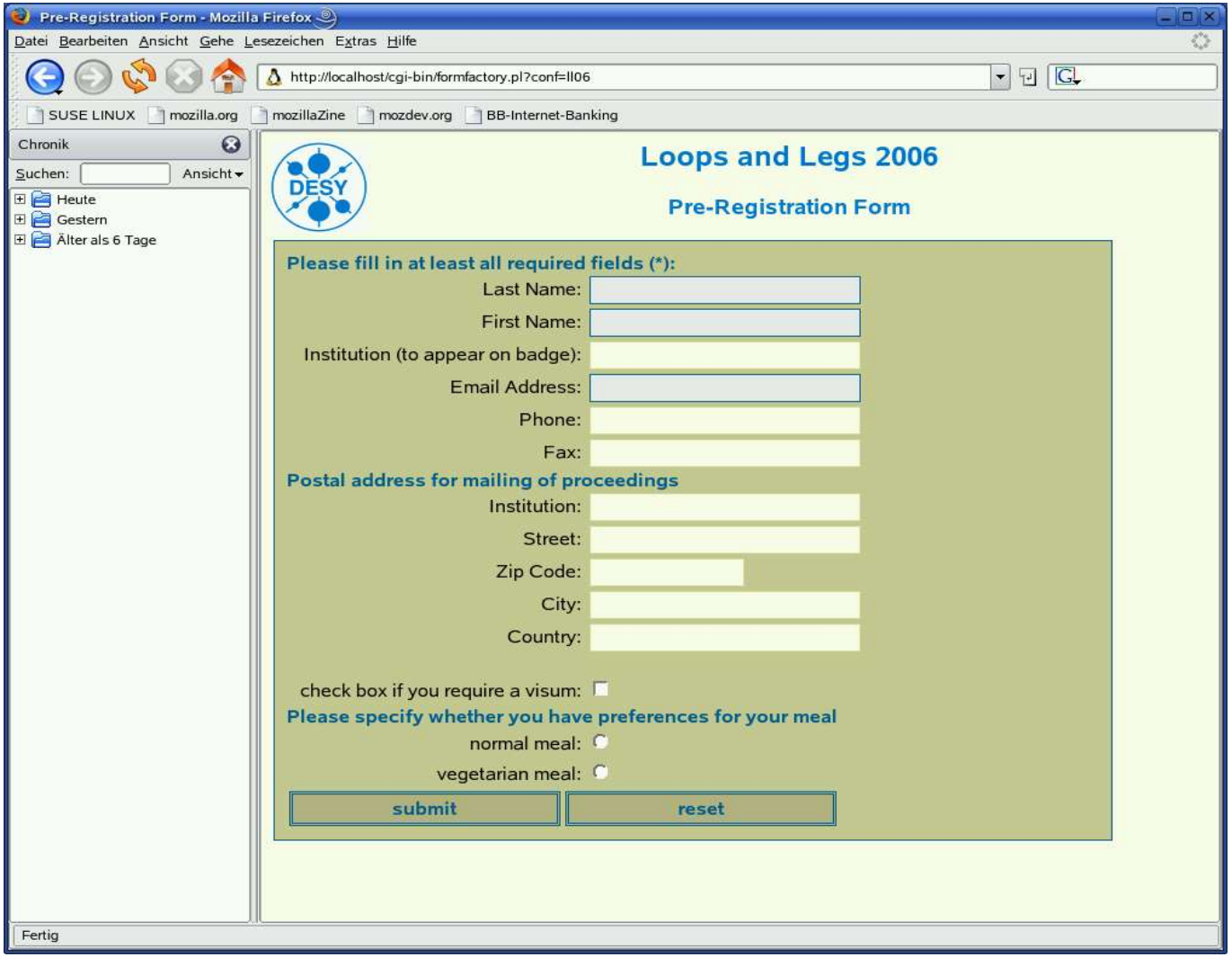
Selection of tools: Layout

- Use of cascading style sheets (**CSS**)
  - provide CSS sample files, as support for a wide range of browsers is tricky (Netscape4!)
  - style of page changes without touching its content
  - **Template::Toolkit** to write the HTML code
    - advantage: access to all data visible within CGI, even access to database
    - used in large projects (sympa mailing list manager)
    - other templating systems possible(**HTML::Template**, **Petal**, ...)

Sample page without CSS



Sample page with CSS



The Template Toolkit (TT2)

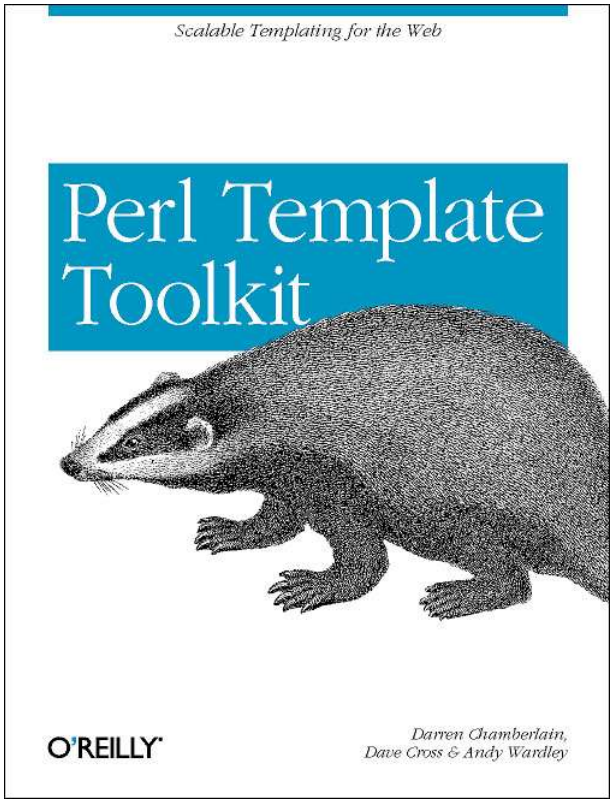
- very powerful and popular among the myriad of perl based templating systems (-> “badger book”)
- well suited to structure pages

  [% INCLUDE header %]

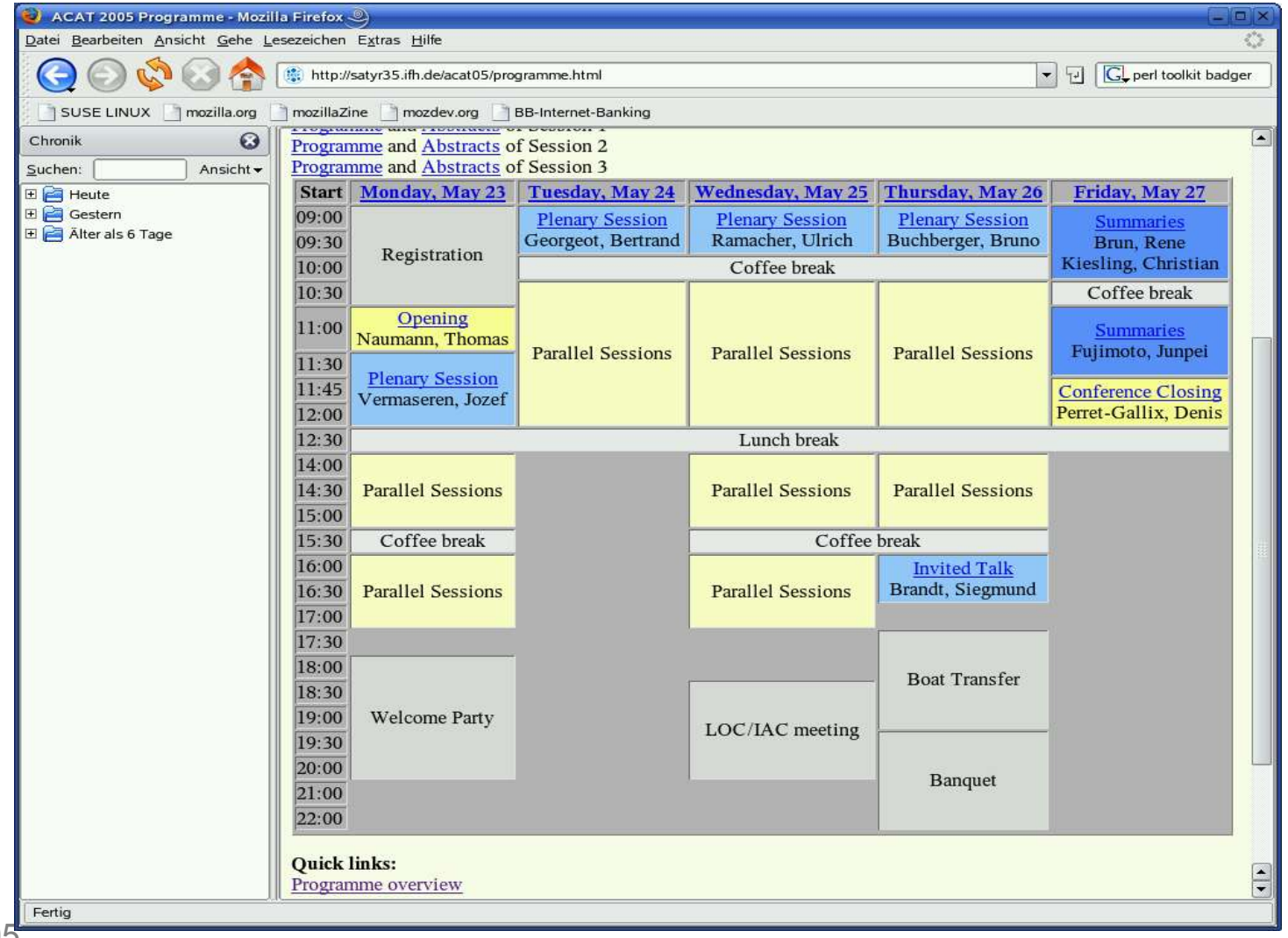
  [% INCLUDE menu %]

  [% INCLUDE maintext %]

  [% INCLUDE footer %]
- can pass variables to modify page contents
- can access DB's directly



Sample page using Template Toolkit



Template toolkit sample code

```
The following data have been entered by you:
[%- USE CGI %]
[%- params = CGI.param() %]
[%- FOREACH par = params %]
  [%- NEXT IF par == 'submit' %]
  [%- NEXT IF NOT form.item.$par %]
  [%- NEXT IF form.item.$par.fieldtype == 'hidden' %]
  [%- IF form.item.$par.label %]
    [%- label = form.item.$par.label %]
  [%- ELSE %]
    [%- label = par %]
  [%- END %]
  [%- label %] = [% CGI.param(par) %]
[% END %]
```

Putting it all together: FormFactory

- work in progress (perl module)
- **FormFactory** integrates above mentioned pieces
- reads and parses a config file
- implements the workflow
  - form presentation
  - form validation
  - results presentation (in Web browser)
  - results postprocessing (store in DB, email)
- about 500 lines of code (without doc)
- directly calling perl modules containing about 30 000 LOC

The CGI script

- is to my knowledge bug free:

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl
use FormFactory;
my $webapp = FormFactory->new();
$webapp->run();
```

- but could still be improved ;-)
  - use strict
  - use warnings
  - taint checks on

The config file

```
[general]
    title = Notebooks at DESY
    style = /computing/style2.css
    vardefs = notebook.def
[mail]
    mailto = wolfgang.friebel@desy.de, $email
    mailfrom = uco-zeuthen@desy.de
    mailsubject =  notebook mac address registration for $name
[db]
    dbname = mysql:test
    dbuser = wf
    dbpass = yyy
    dbtable = macs
[form]
...
```

Form definition

```
[form]
 next_runmode = process_template(results)
 title = Registration Form
 # mandantory fields do start with an asterix
 *name
 *firstname
 *email
 phone
 hostname
 # additional text in the form starts with a colon
 : Enter the MAC addreses in the form xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx for
one or two interfaces
 ethernet
 wlan
 # buttons are denoted by angle brackets
 <submit>
```

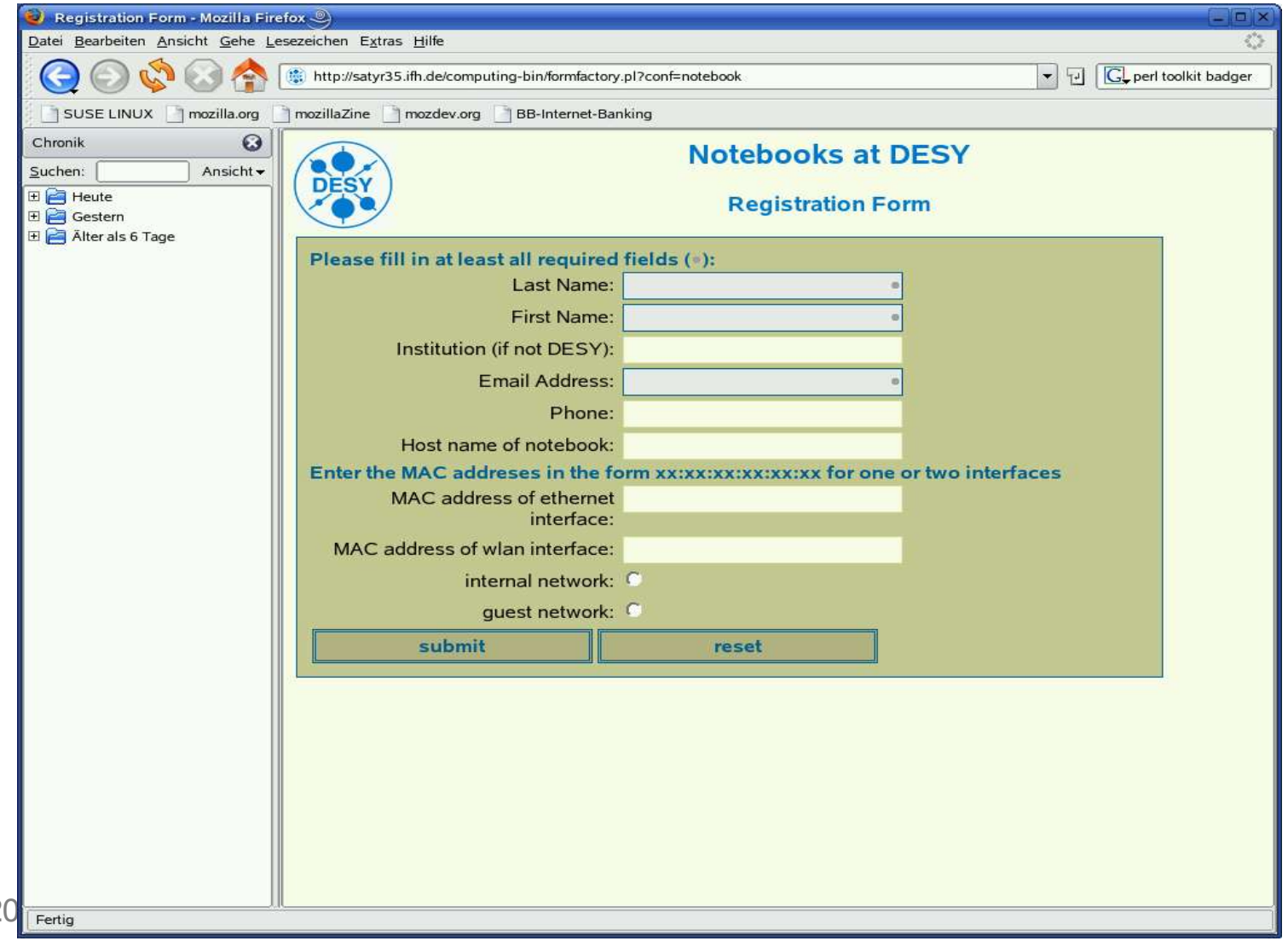
Workflow for Template processing

- not yet available (for the moment a fixed schema is used)

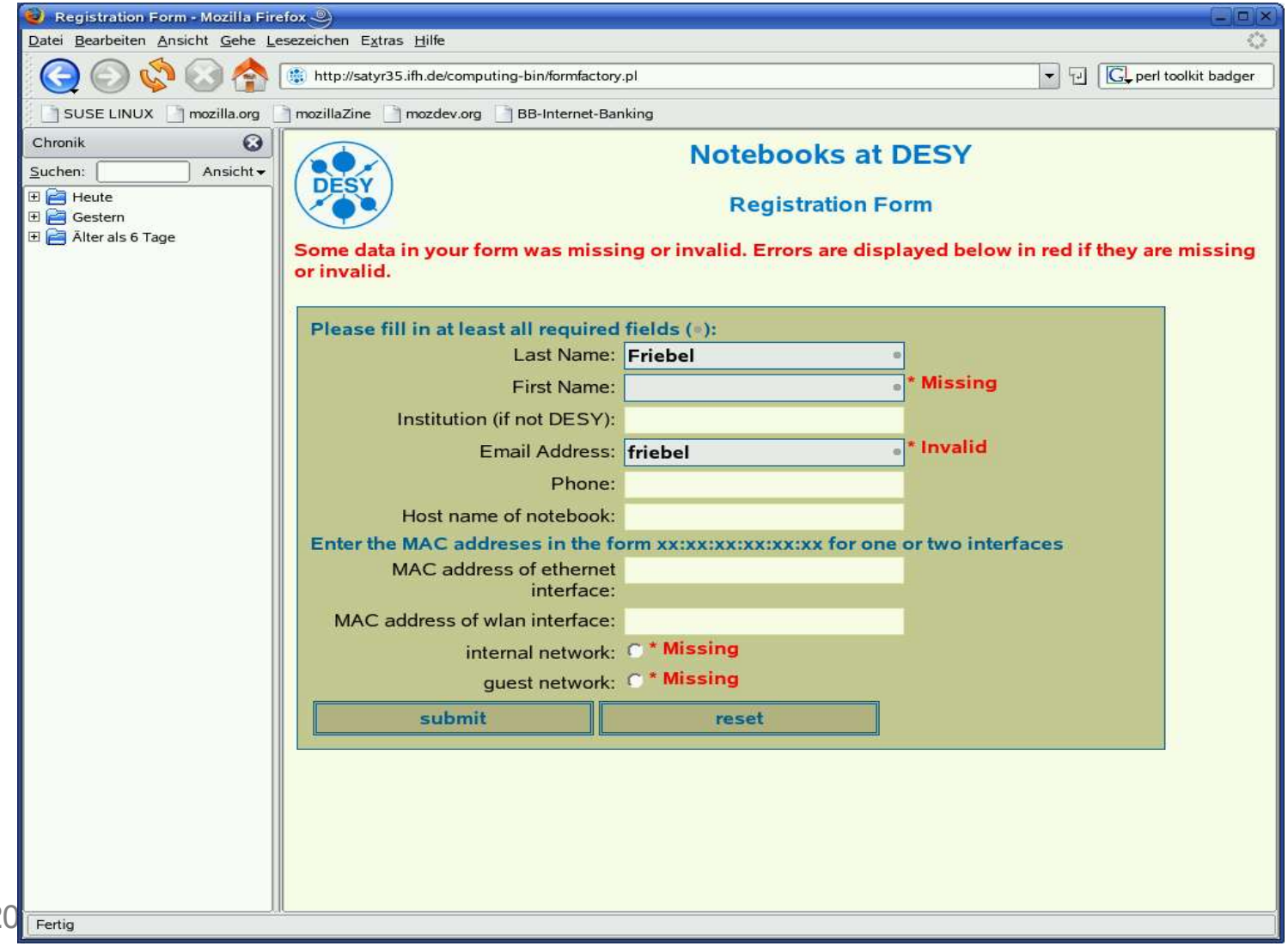
```
[results]
    next_runmode = process_template(mailresults)
    (results)
[mailresults]
    # the parameters from the [mail] section should be here
    next_runmode = update_db(storeresults)
    (letter)
[storeresults]
    # the parameters from the [db] section should be here
    dbtable = macs
```

- process_template and update_db are procedures called in FormFactory using CGI::Application

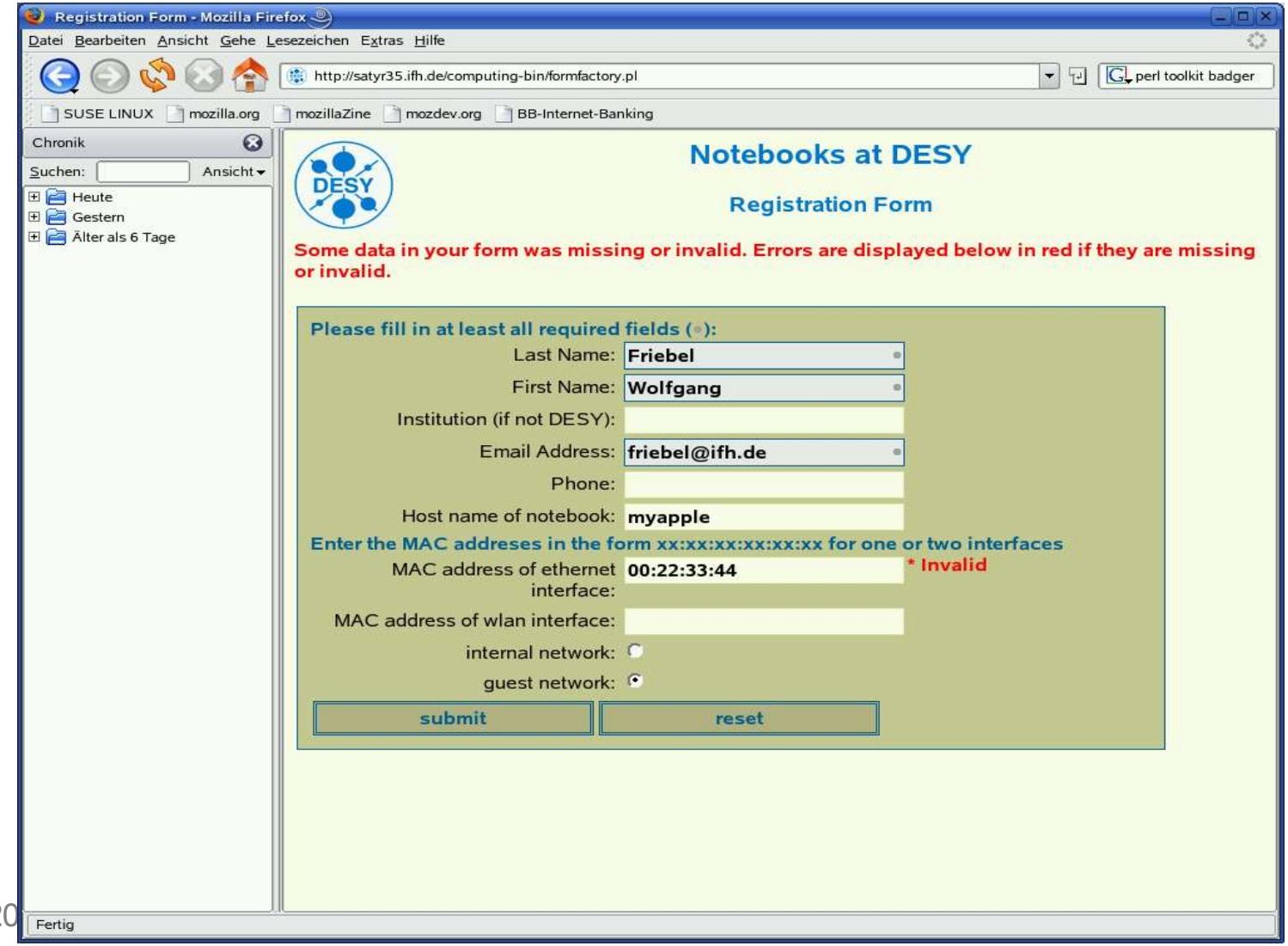
A sample form



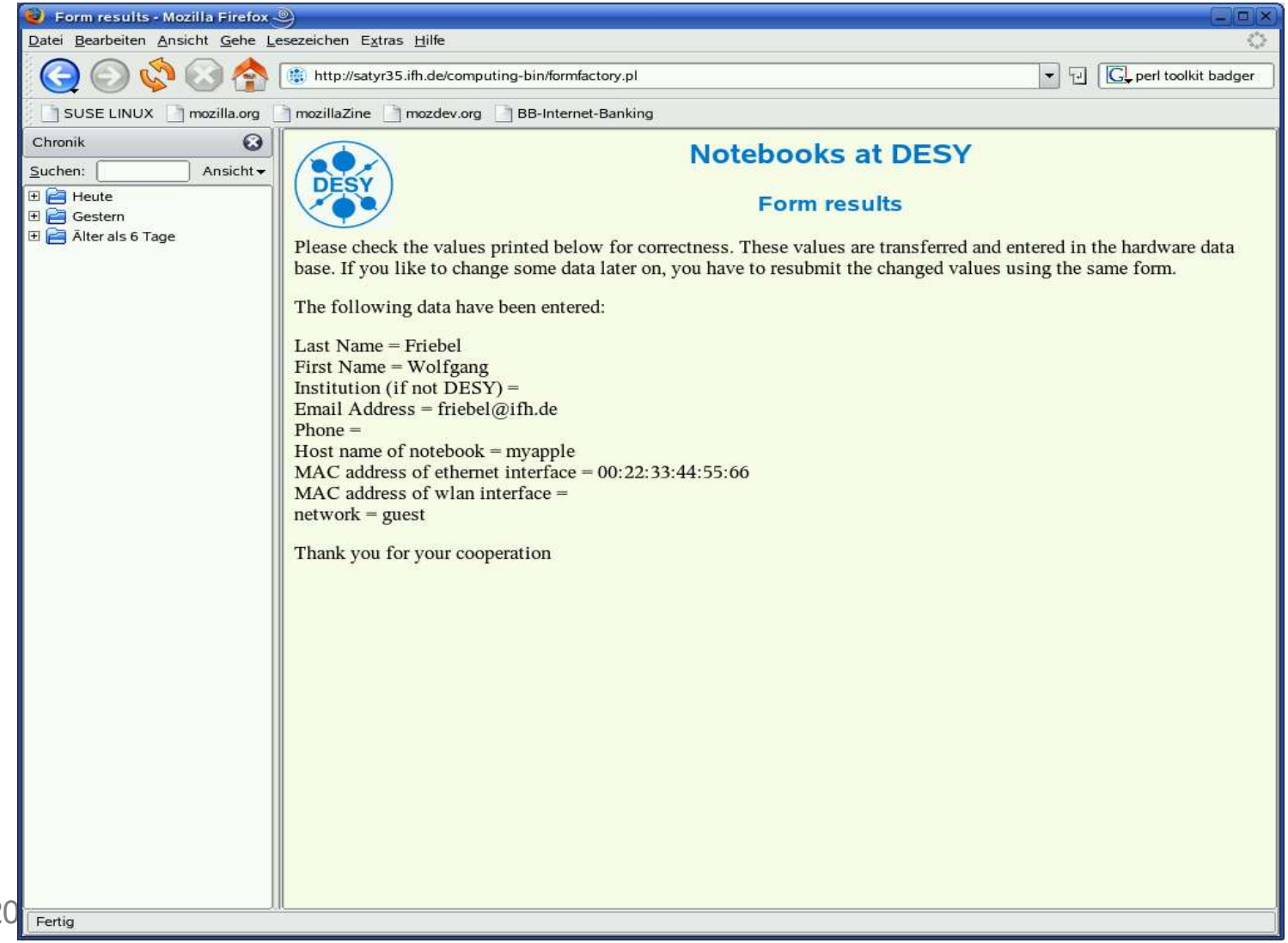
Entering incomplete and invalid data



Entering an invalid MAC address

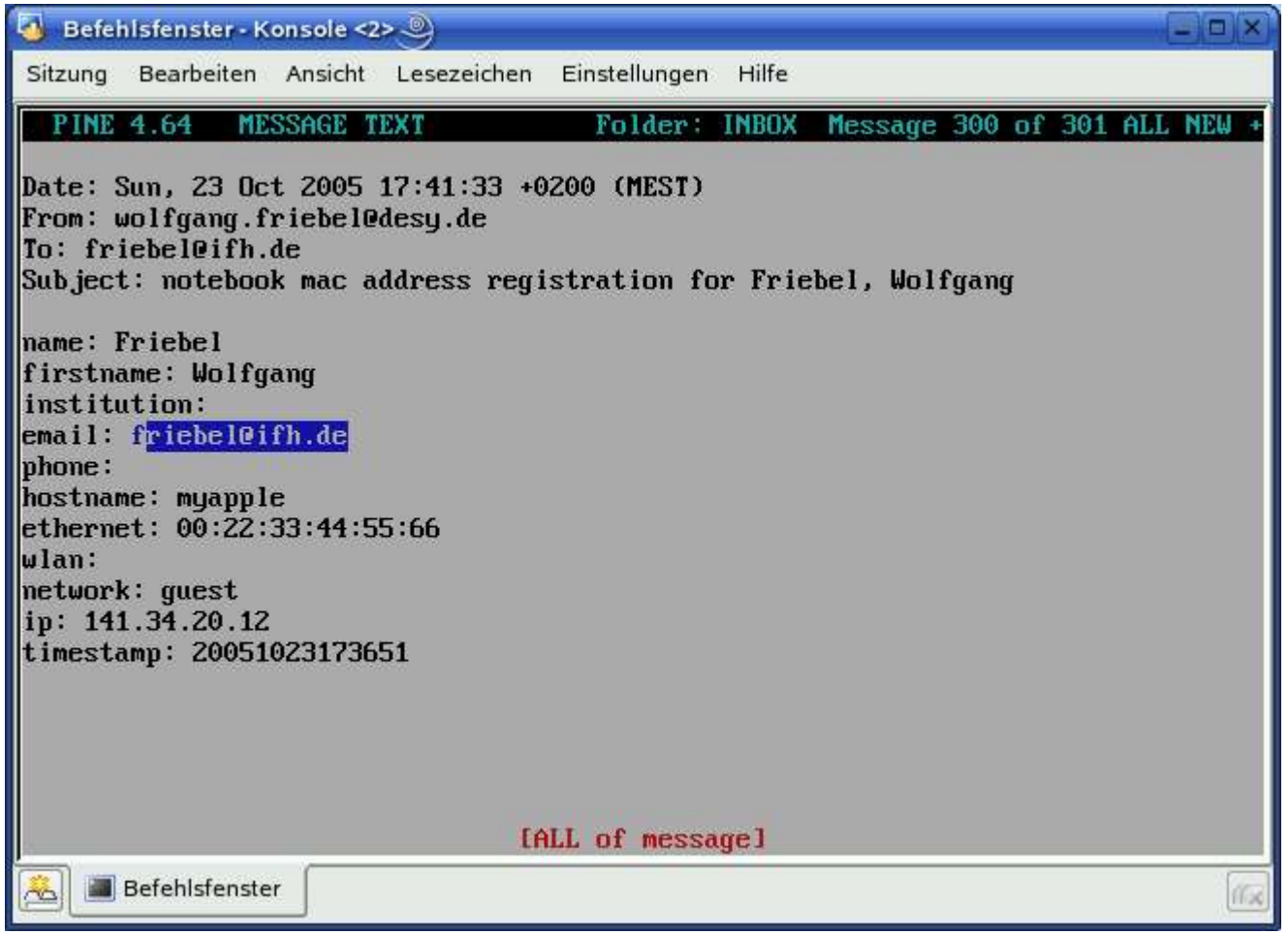


Results on screen

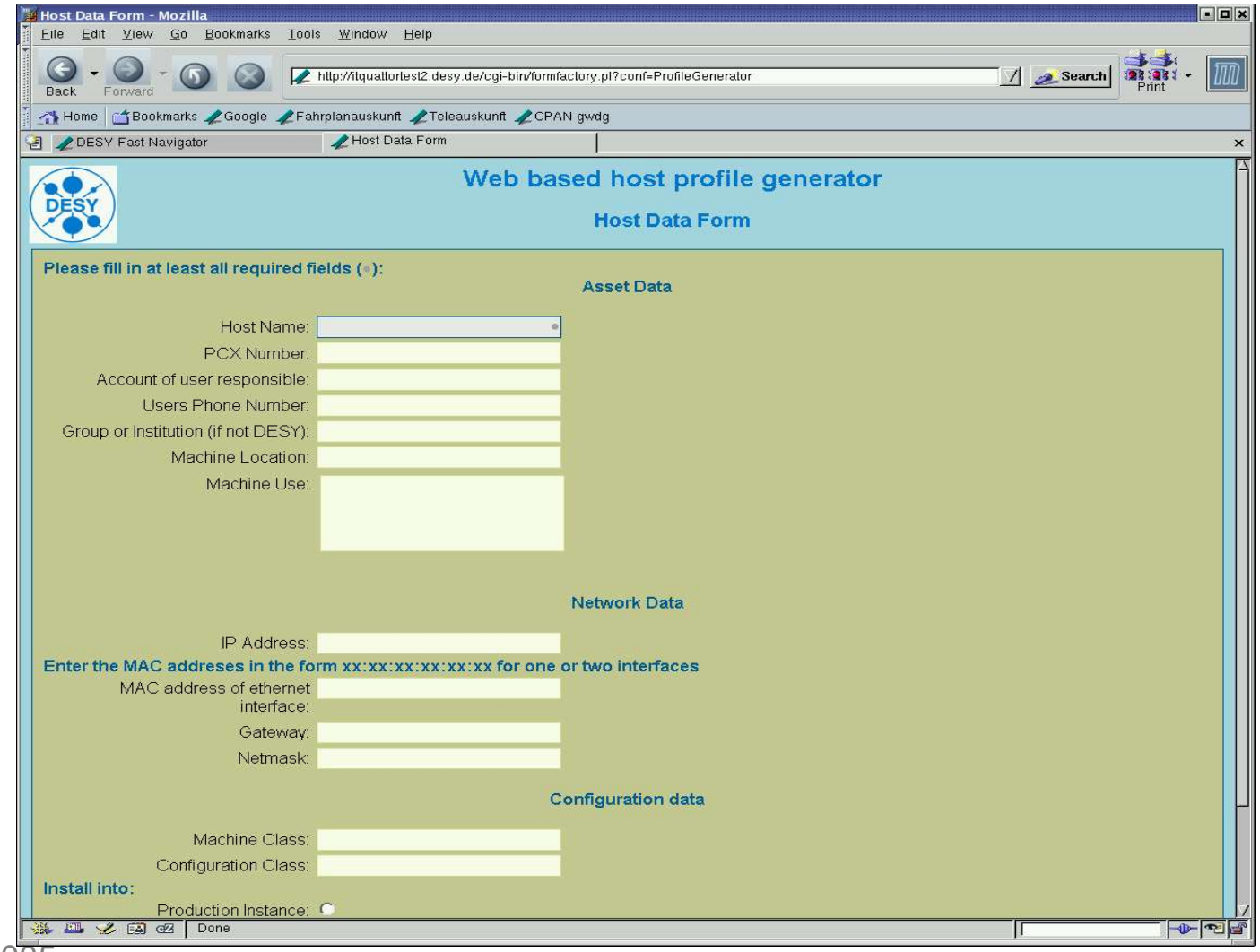


Results as Email to User

Results to Maintainer



Used already elsewhere



Summary

- perl offers a huge amount of high quality modules
  - designing powerful applications gets easier
  - can be difficult to find the right modules from the almost 9000 ones offered
  - some of the modules used here are fairly new or got popular only recently
- FormFactory used up to now for
  - workshop registration
  - MAC address registration of notebooks
- Different people responsible for parts of the task
  - DB, CSS, web content, processing of data

Outlook

- to do: better definition of workflow in the config file
- Ease access to database using **Class::DBI**
- Do support more form elements
- Provide more templates for common tasks
- Try to use **Catalyst**, a very poweful MVC framework in perl (catalyst.perl.org)
  - even less code to write
  - much more integrated and rapidly evolving
- More fine grained control by using **CGI::Ajax**
  - Asynchronously call Javascript using XML

What others do with the web

- Web 2.0
- At recent EuroOSCON many people reported to work on AJAX or to have it in production
- most popular combo: php+ajax
- popular MVC frameworks
  - in Java: Struts, Tapestry
  - in Ruby: Ruby on Rails