

Quiz#4                      Name \_\_\_\_\_  
**CGI, Client-Server, HTTP and Server Scripts**

#1. HTTP servers usually listen on port (Select one)

- a) 23
- b) 25
- c) 45
- d) 46
- e) 80**
- f) 110

#2. If an HTTP server receives a GET command, the first thing it returns is (Select one)

- a) The http version number and a response code**
- b) The requested file
- c) \n\n
- d) The MIME type of the contents it will return
- e) The length of the file, followed by the file

#3. After you issue a GET command to an http server running HTTP 1.0 (Select one)

- a) The connection remains open
- b) The connection is closed**
- c) You have to send 2 blank lines to indicate you are done
- d) None of these

#4. Differences between HTTP 1.0 and HTTP 1.1 include (Check all that apply)

- a) The connection remains open for 1.1**
- b) The connection remains open for 1.0
- c) 1.1 implemented POST whereas 1.0 only used GET
- d) 1.1 supports many new MIME types
- e) 1.1 requires a HOST field in the header of the Request**
- f) 1.1 requires a HOST field in the header of the Response
- g) 1.1 has no required fields in the header
- h) 1.0 is stateless
- i) 1.0 breaks response into chunks and sends them in series

#5 CGI (Check all that apply)

- a) processes the data submitted by users and sends the response back to them.**
- b) variables may be set on the Client side using Javascript**
- c) is a standard for communication between clients and servers**
- d) directs servers to run a program and return results to the user**
- e) directs servers to return the URL file's contents
- f) allows web servers to forward requests to other web servers
- g) is a protocol for transferring data between a WWW server and a CGI program**

#6. CGI is a good way to create animation:

- a) True
- b) False**

#7. Write a CGI program to output a web page saying "Hello World"

**Something like (if you did it in Perl):**

```
#!/usr/bin/perl  
print "Content-type: text/html \n\n";
```

```

print "<html> <head> <title> web page generator Example </title></head>";
print "</body>";
print "<B> <Font Size = 5> Hello World! </Font> </B>";

print "This is a test";
print "</body></html>";

```

In C:

```

/* helloworld.c --
 * "Hello World"
 * Written by J. Patrick Van Metre for
 * World Wide Web: Beyond the Basics
 * CS 6204 at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
 *
 * This CGI application says hello to the world
 */
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
/* Output header information (followed by blank line): */
/* MIME type of contents of body */
printf("Content-type: text/html\n\n");
/* Output body */

printf("<HTML>\n\n");
printf("<HEAD>\n");
printf("<TITLE>Example 12.1</TITLE>\n");
printf("</HEAD>\n\n");
printf("<BODY>\n");
printf("<H1>Hello world</H1>\n");
printf("</BODY>\n\n");
printf("</HTML>\n");
}

```

#8. What is the following?

```

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Date: Fri, 21 Feb 2003 10:46:44 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.19 (Unix) (SuSE/Linux) PHP/4.1.2
mod_ssl/2.8.3 OpenSSL/0.9.6a
Location: http://www.hi.is/~kal/
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>301 Moved Permanently</TITLE>
</HEAD><BODY>
<H1>Moved Permanently</H1>
The document has moved <A
HREF="http://www.hi.is/~kal/">here</A>.<P>
<HR>

```

```
<ADDRESS>Apache/1.3.19 Server at www.hi.is Port 80</ADDRESS>
</BODY></HTML>
```

#9. What is the output from the following a) when loaded, b) when I return to the page later? And c) What is this technique called?

```
<?php
session_start();
if (!isset($page_number))
    $page_number = 1;
print("You have now visited $page_number");
print(" of pages <br />");
$page_number++;
session_register("page_number");
?>
```

a) **You have now visited 1 of pages**

b) **You have now visited 2 of pages**

c) **Session Tracking**

#10. What is the output of the following PHP file?

```
<?php
function Myst($param) {
    $param++;
}
$it = 16;
echo " Value is: $it <br />";

Myst ($it);
echo "Value is: $it <br />";

?>
```

**Answer:**

**Value is 16**

**Value is 16**