

CSC 405

Computer Security

Web Security

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(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");`

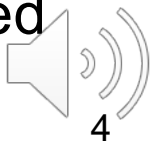


Creating an XMLHttpRequest

- 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 XMLDocument 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");
```



Paused in debugger

AJAX Example

192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Sources Content Snippets ajax.html x

```
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 30, Column 1

Watch Expressions +

Call Stack Async

(anonymous ajax.html:30 function)

Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint.

Scope Variables

Global Window

Breakpoints

ajax.html:24 if (http_request.readyst...

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

Console Search Emulation Rendering

<top frame> Preserve log

AJAX Example

Paused in debugger

Sources | Content ... | Snippets | ajax.html x

```
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 31, Column 1

Console | Search | Emulation | Rendering

<top frame> | Preserve log

Before Request ajax.html:30

Watch Expressions + | Call Stack | Scope Variables | Breakpoints

Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint.

Global Window

ajax.html:24 if (http_request.readyState === 4) {

ajax.html:30 console.log("Before Request");

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "AJAX Example" with the address bar displaying "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The page content includes the heading "AJAX Example" and a status bar indicating "Paused in debugger". The Chrome DevTools interface is open, showing the "Sources" panel with the file "ajax.html" selected. The code is paused at line 24, which is an if-statement checking for a ready state of 4. The right-hand pane shows the "Call Stack" with the current function and a message "Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint." Below it, the "Scope Variables" section shows "new_node" and "text" as undefined. The "Console" panel at the bottom shows a log entry "Before Request" at line 30 of ajax.html.

Paused in debugger

AJAX Example

192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Sources Content Snippets

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 Async

ajax.html:24
http_request.onreadystatechange
change

(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

AJAX Example

Paused in debugger

192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html

Sources

- 192.168.84.165
 - code
 - ajax.html

```
21 http_request.onreadystatechange = function () {
22   console.log(http_request.readyState);
23   if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
24     var text = http_request.responseText;
25     var new_node = document.createTextNode(text);
26     document.getElementById('insert_here').appendChild(new_node);
27   }
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

Console

<top frame> Preserve log

Before Request

1

ajax.html:30
ajax.html:23

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "AJAX Example" with the address bar displaying "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The main content area shows the heading "AJAX Example". A yellow tooltip above the code editor indicates "Paused in debugger".

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Sources" panel. The file "ajax.html" is selected, and the code is displayed with line numbers 22 through 37. Line 24 is highlighted, indicating the current execution point. The code is as follows:

```
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
```

The "Console" panel at the bottom shows the following log entries:

- Before Request (ajax.html:30)
- 1 (ajax.html:23)
- After Request (ajax.html:33)
- 2 (ajax.html:23)

The "Scope Variables" panel on the right shows the following variables:

- Local
 - new_node: undefined
 - text: undefined
 - this: XMLHttpRequest
- Global
 - Window

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "AJAX Example" with the address bar displaying "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The page content is a large gray area with the text "AJAX Example" and a "Paused in debugger" notification. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Sources" panel with the file "ajax.html" selected. The code is paused on line 24, which is an if statement: `if (http_request.readyState === 4) {`. The code includes a function for `onreadystatechange` that logs the ready state, creates a text node from the response text, and appends it to the document. The main script logs "Before Request", opens an XMLHttpRequest to "ajax_test.txt", sends it, and logs "After Request". The "Console" panel shows the log output: "Before Request" at line 30, and "After Request" at line 33. The "Scope Variables" panel shows local variables `new_node` and `text` as undefined, and `this` as XMLHttpRequest.

AJAX Example

Paused in debugger

Sources

- 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

Console

<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

Paused in debugger

AJAX Example

192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Sources Content Snippets ajax.html x

```
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 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 ajax.html:30

1 ajax.html:23

After Request ajax.html:33

2 ajax.html:23

3 ajax.html:23

4 ajax.html:23

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "AJAX Example" and the address bar displaying "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The main content area contains the text "AJAX Example" and "TEST AJAX". Below the content area is a developer tools interface with several panels:

- Sources:** Shows the file structure with "192.168.84.165" and "code" folders. The "ajax.html" file is selected.
- Code Editor:** Displays the JavaScript code for "ajax.html". The code includes an XMLHttpRequest object, a ready state change handler, and a function to open and send a GET request to "ajax_test.txt". The current cursor position is at Line 24, Column 1.
- Console:** Shows the execution log with messages "Before Request" and "After Request". The log entries are numbered 1 through 4.
- Breakpoints:** A list of breakpoints is shown, including "ajax.html:24" and "ajax.html:30".

The code in the editor is as follows:

```
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
```

The console log shows the following entries:

- Before Request
- 1
- After Request
- 2
- 3
- 4

The breakpoints panel shows the following entries:

- ajax.html:24
- if (http_request.readyState === 4) {
- ajax.html:30
- console.log("Before Request");
- ajax.html:31
- http_request.open('GET', 'ajax_test.txt', true);

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "AJAX Example" and the address bar displaying "192.168.84.165/code/ajax.html". The page content includes the heading "AJAX Example" and the text "TEST AJAX".

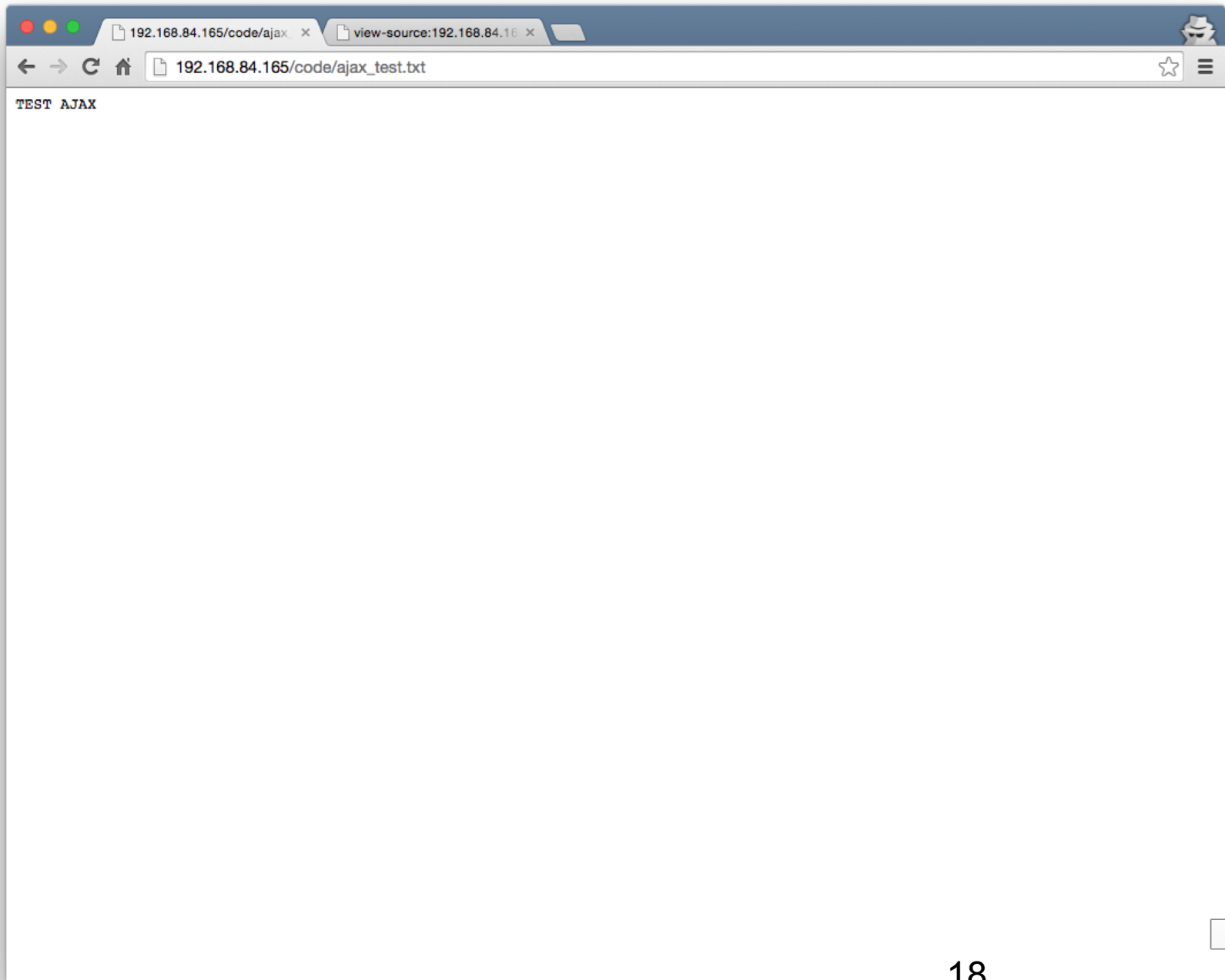
The Network tab is active, showing two requests:

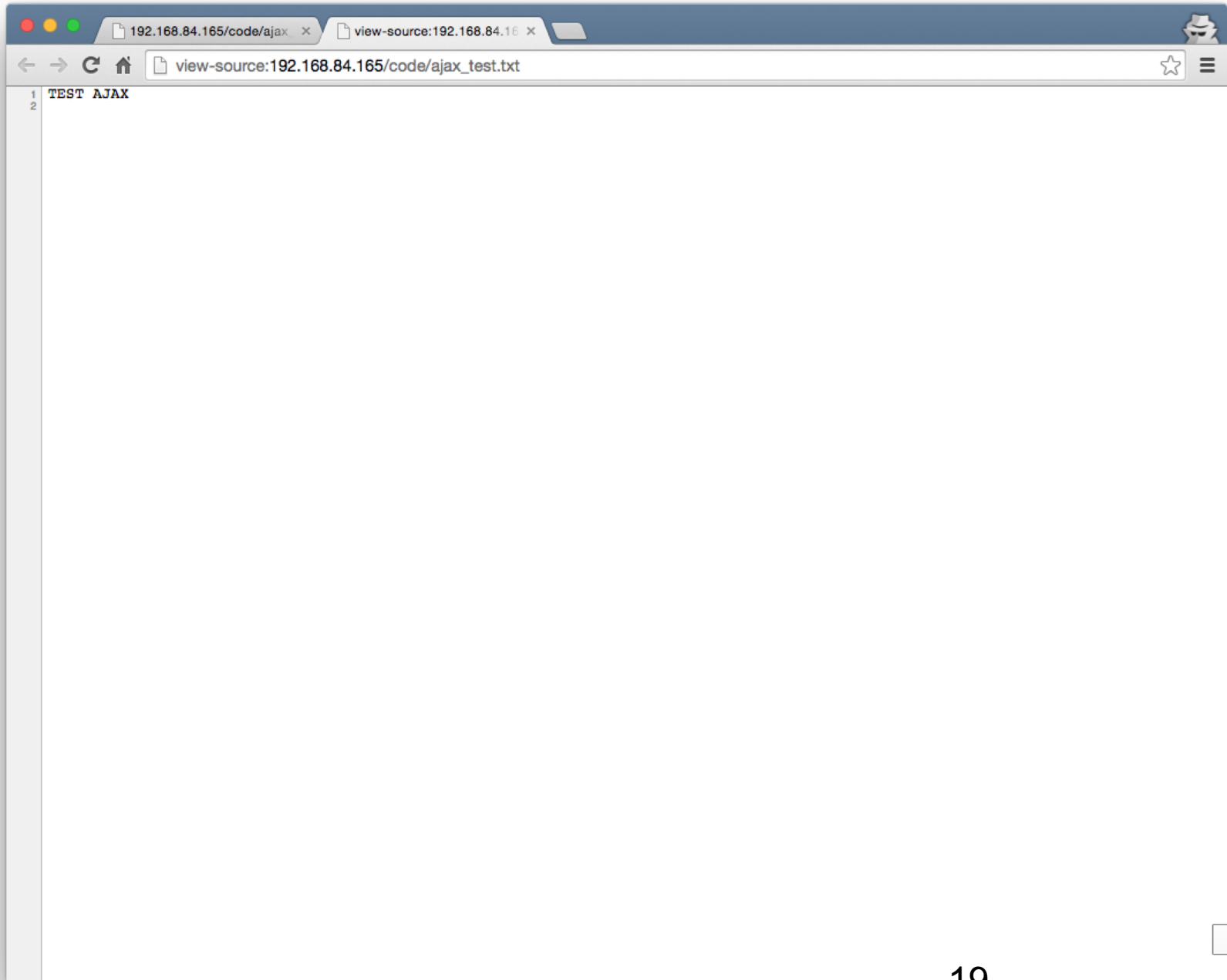
Name Path	Method	Status Text	Type	Initiator	Size Content	Time Latency	Timeline
ajax.html /code	GET	200 OK	text/ht...	Other	809 B 983 B	6 ms 4 ms	
ajax_test.txt /code	GET	304 Not M...	text/pl...	ajax.html:32 Script	177 B 10 B	4 ms 3 ms	

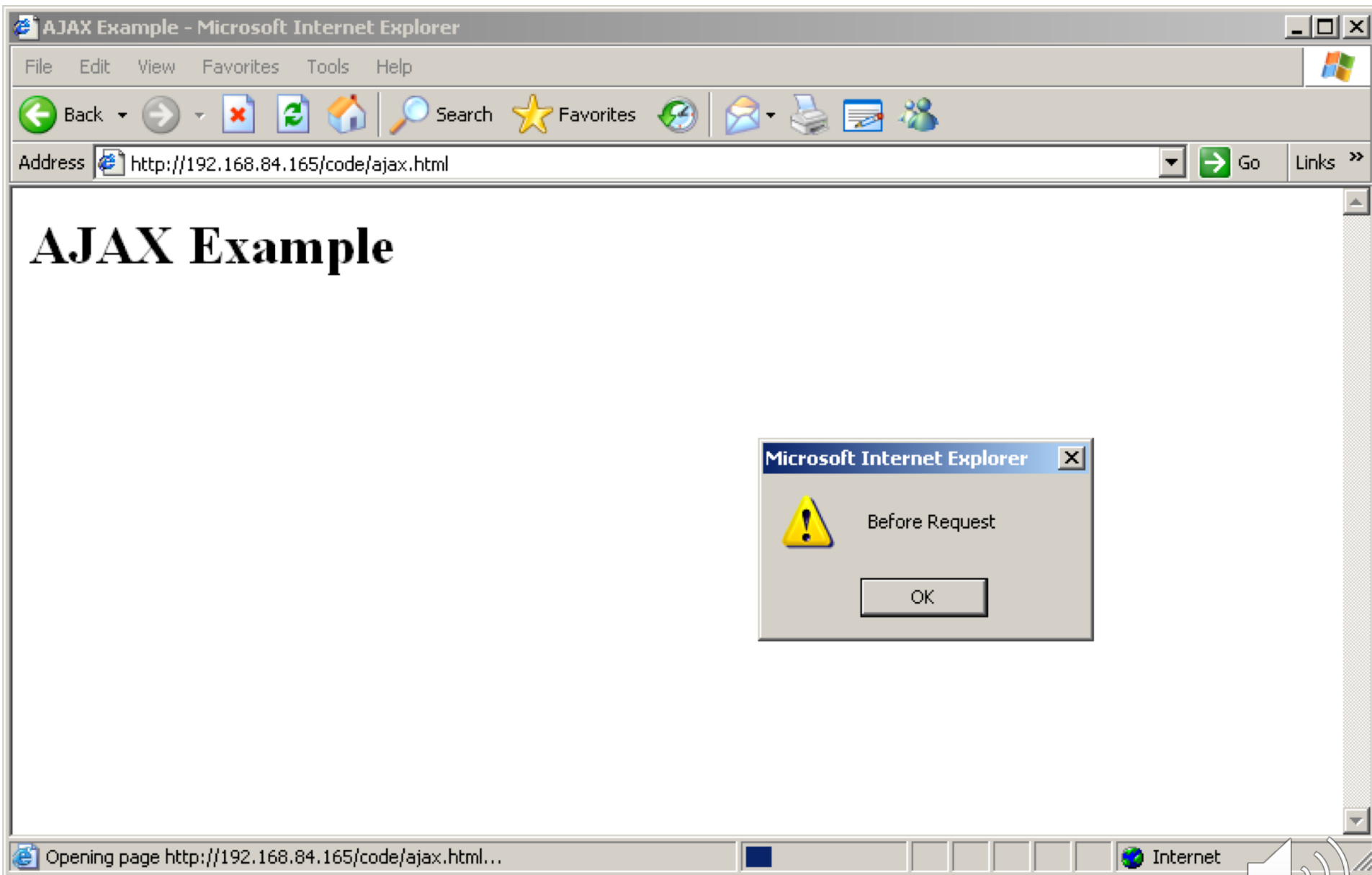
Summary: 2 requests | 986 B transferred | 2.94 s (load: 4.52 s, DOMContentLoaded: 4.52 s)

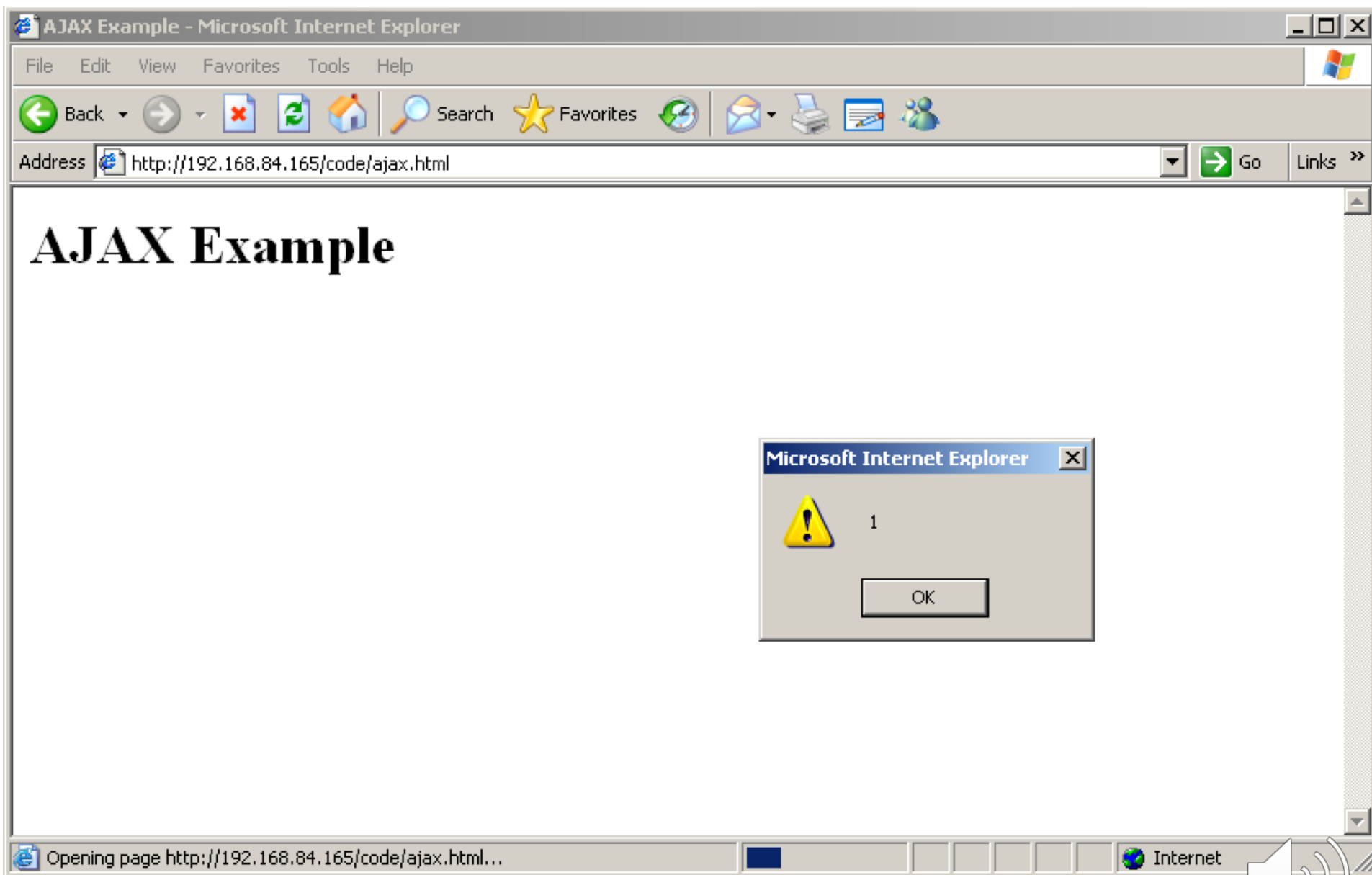
The Console tab is also active, showing the following log entries:

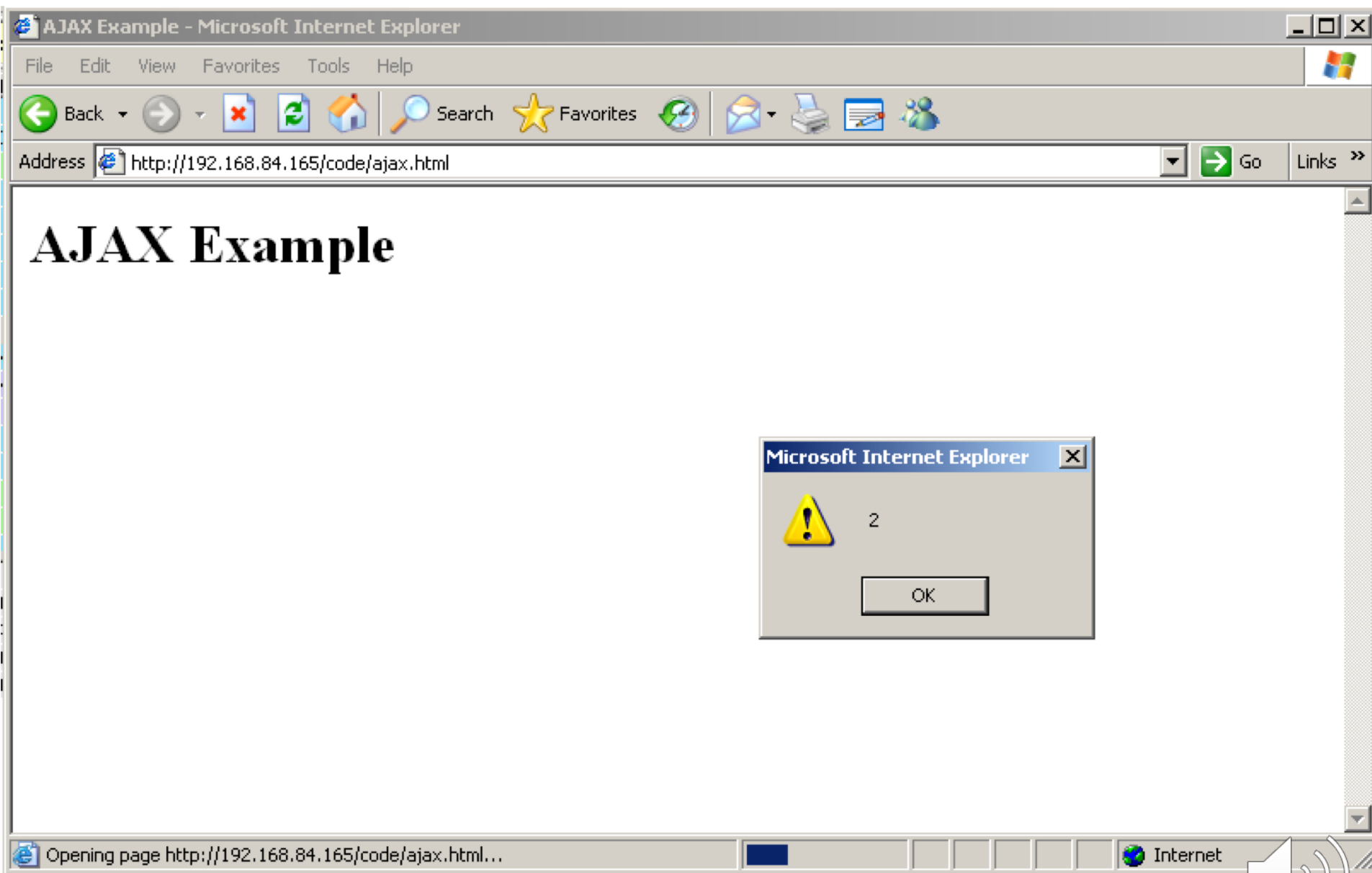
Log Entry	Source
Before Request	ajax.html:30
1	ajax.html:23
After Request	ajax.html:33
2	ajax.html:23
3	ajax.html:23
4	ajax.html:23

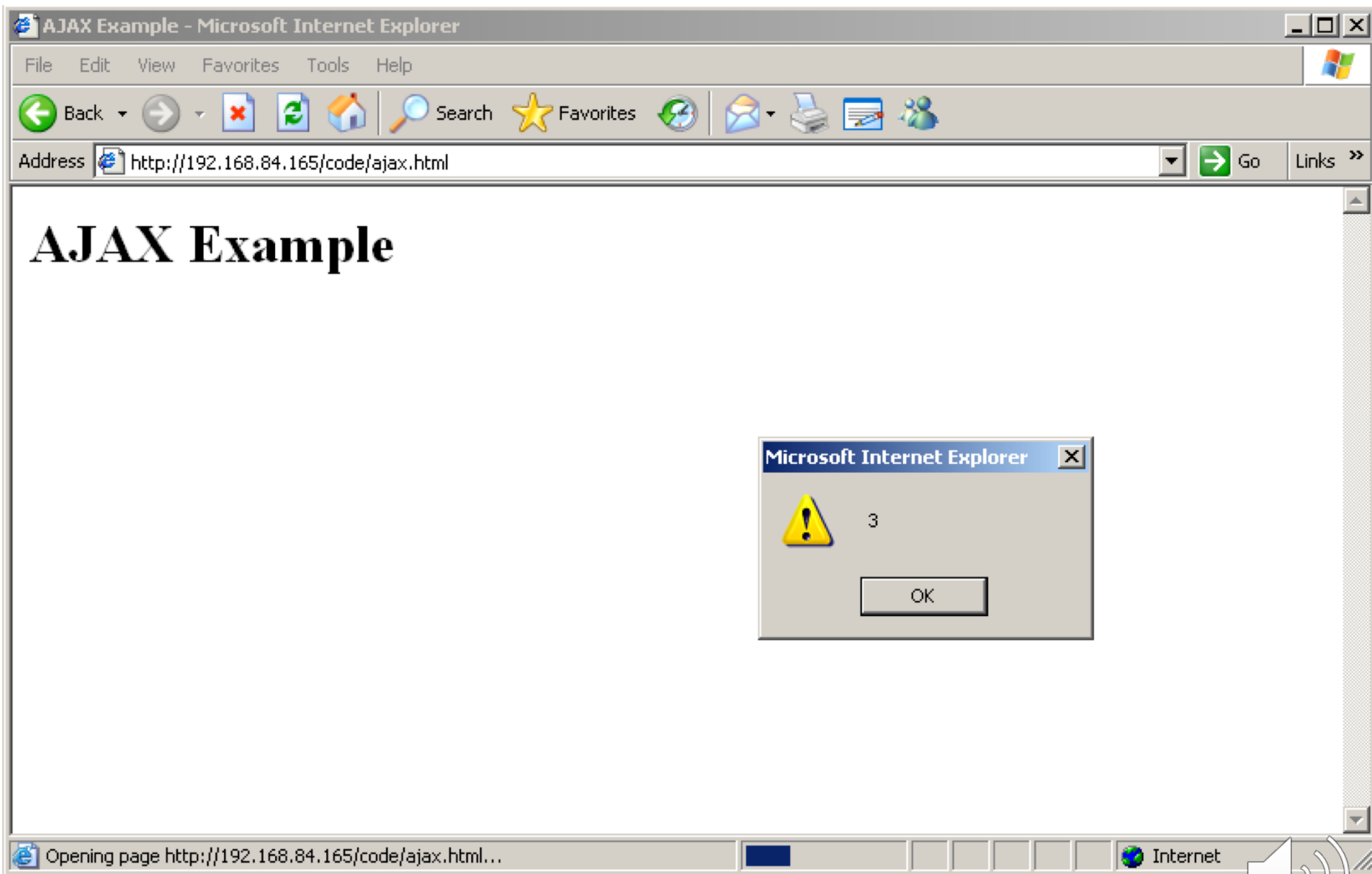


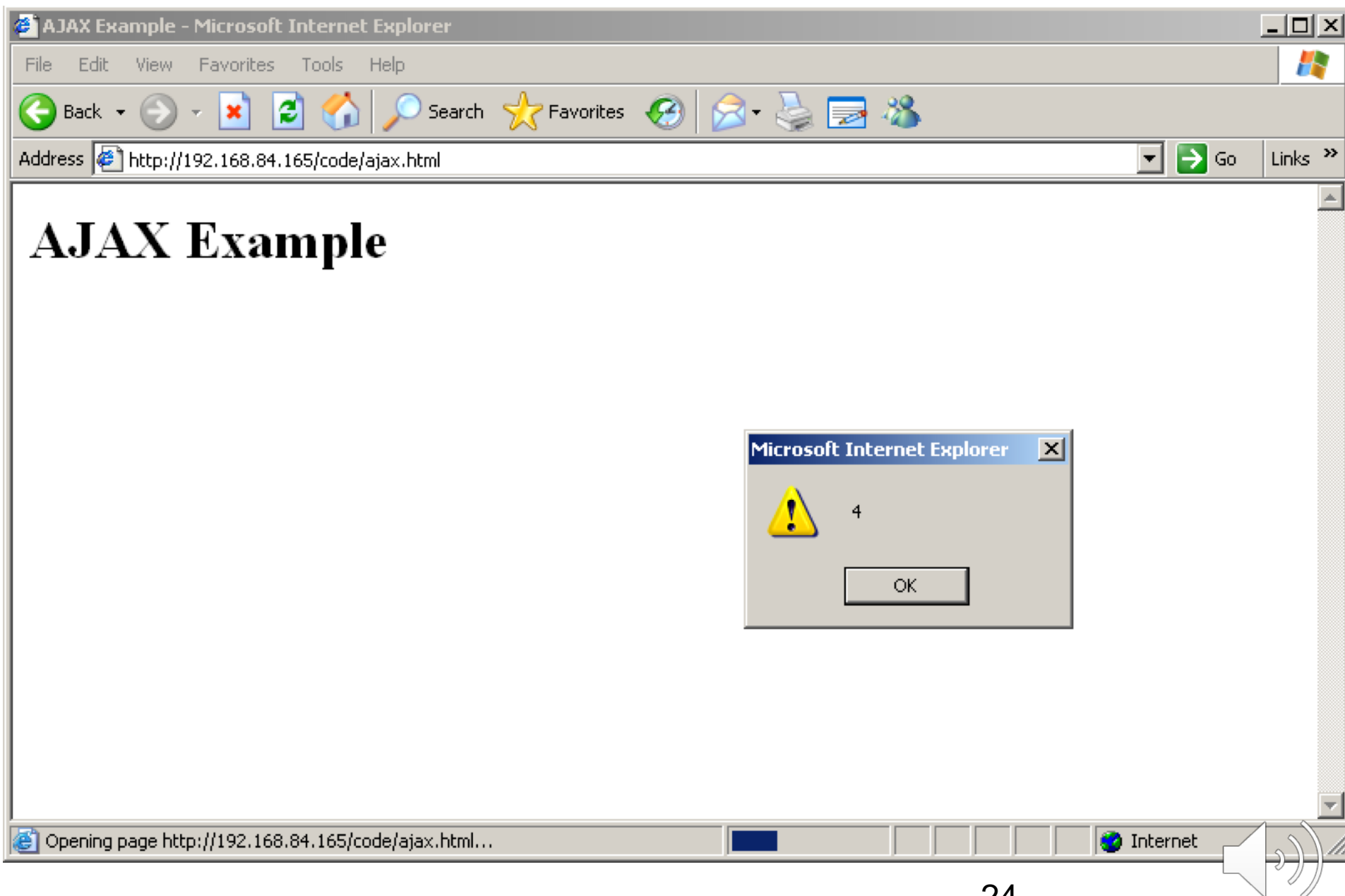


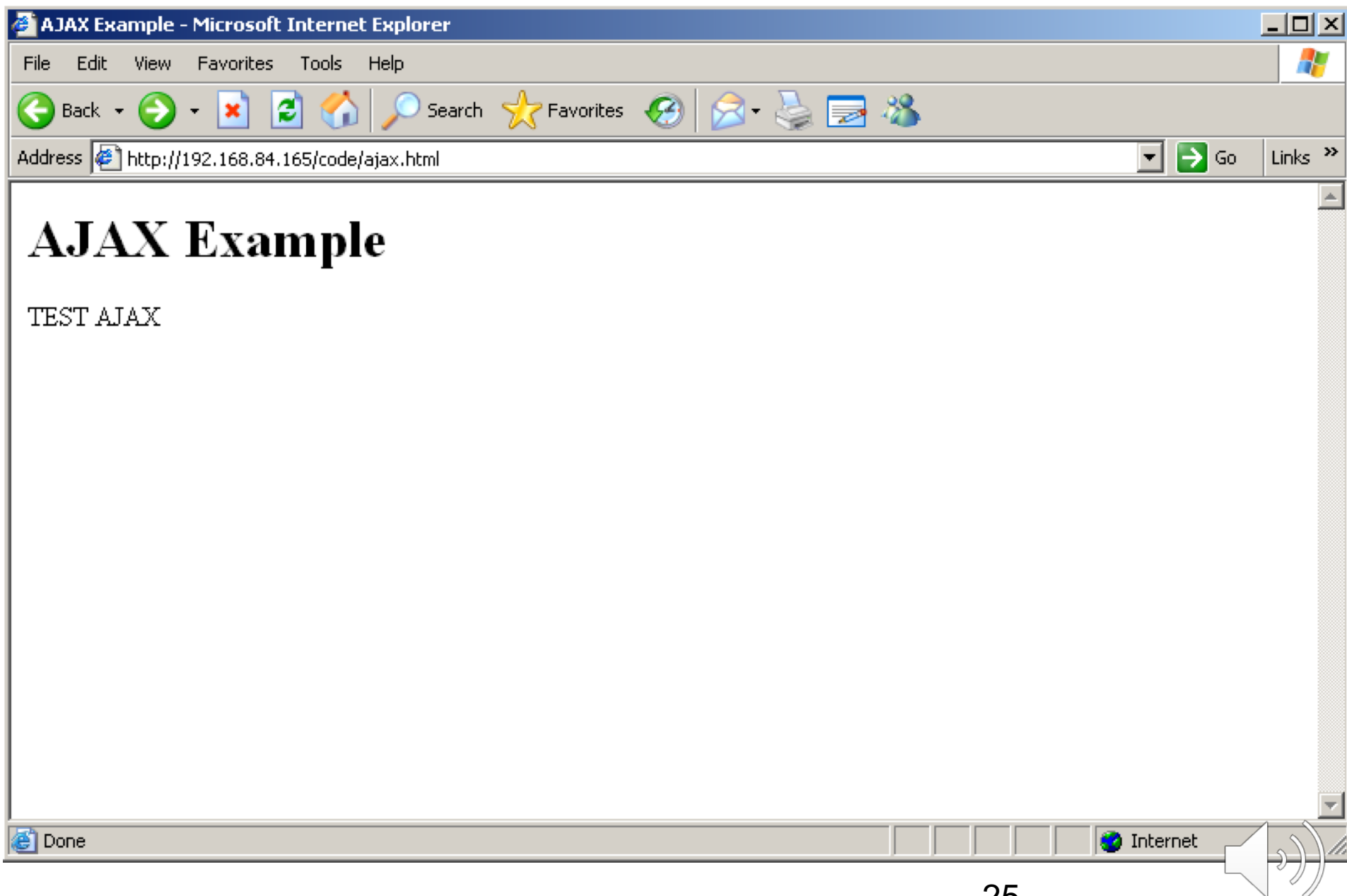


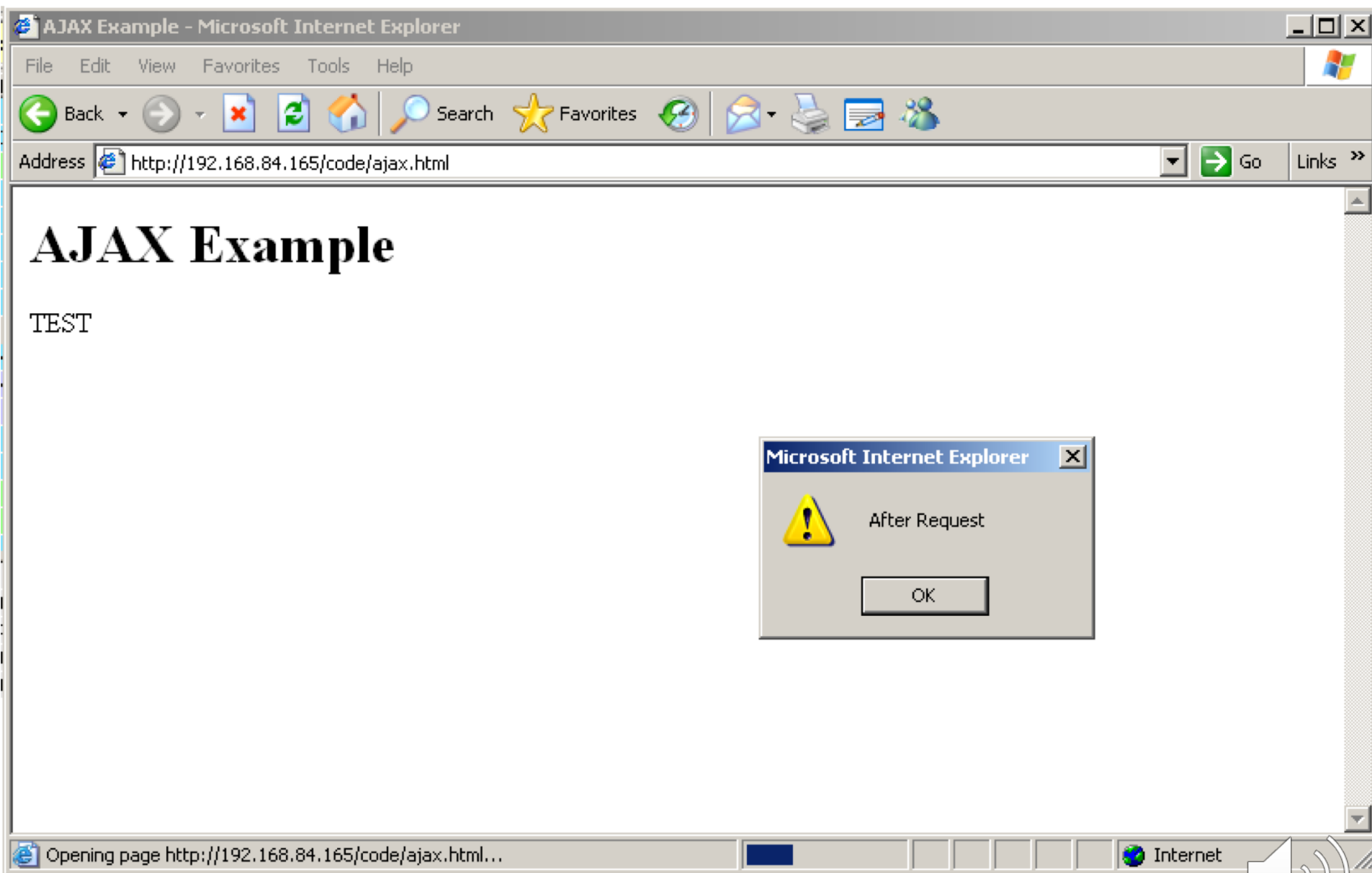


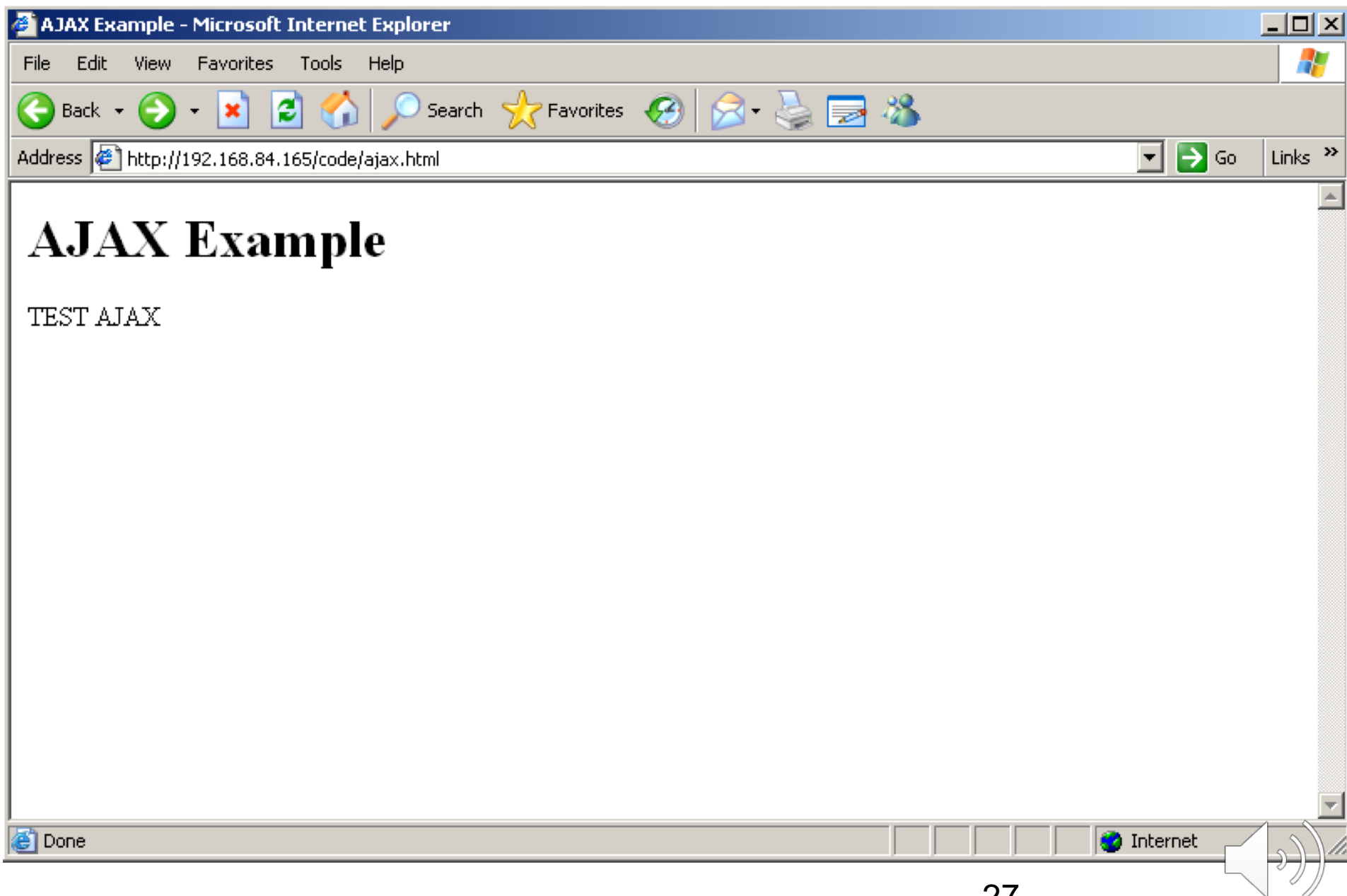


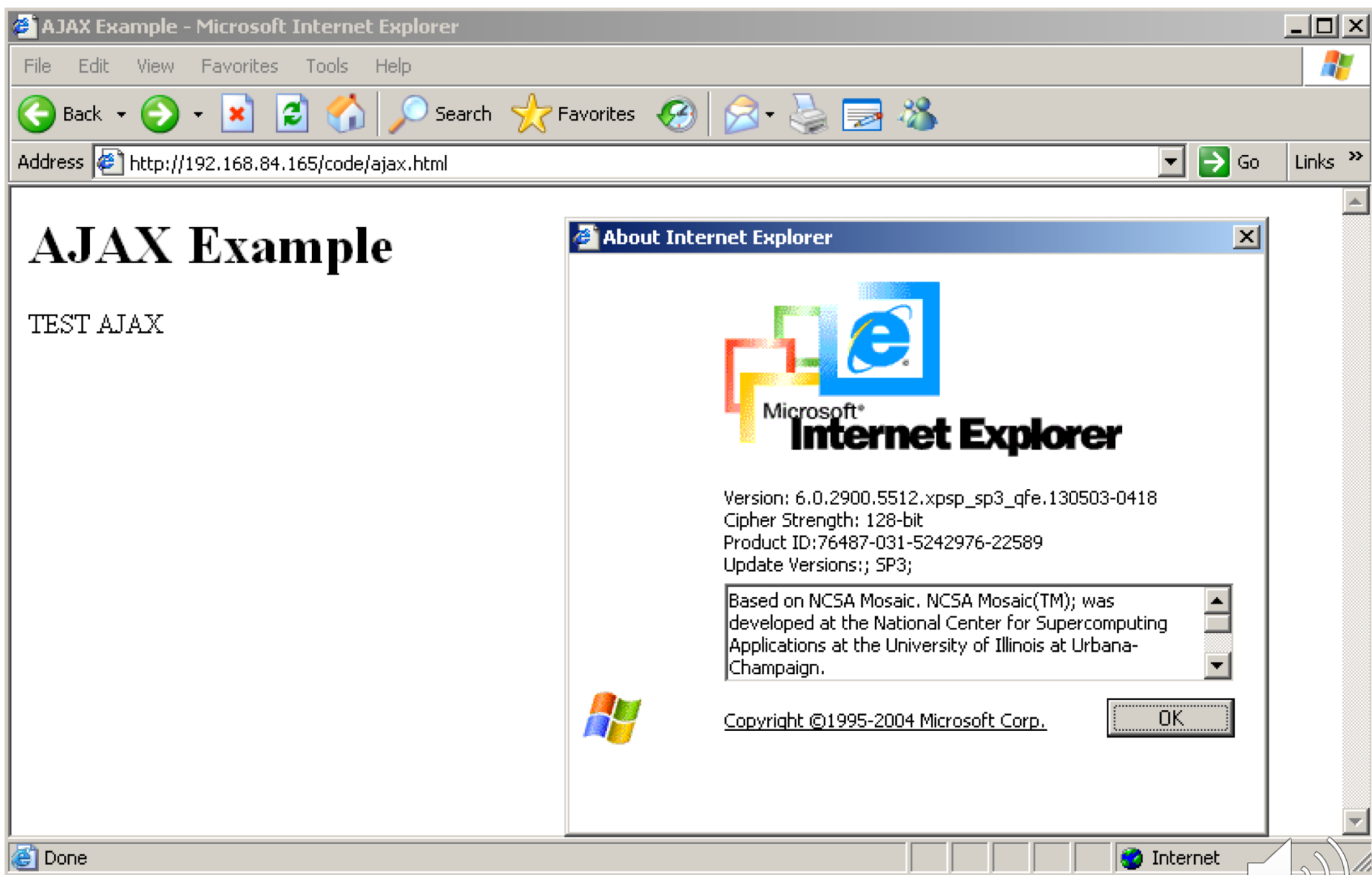












XMLHttpRequest with jQuery

```
<!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>
```



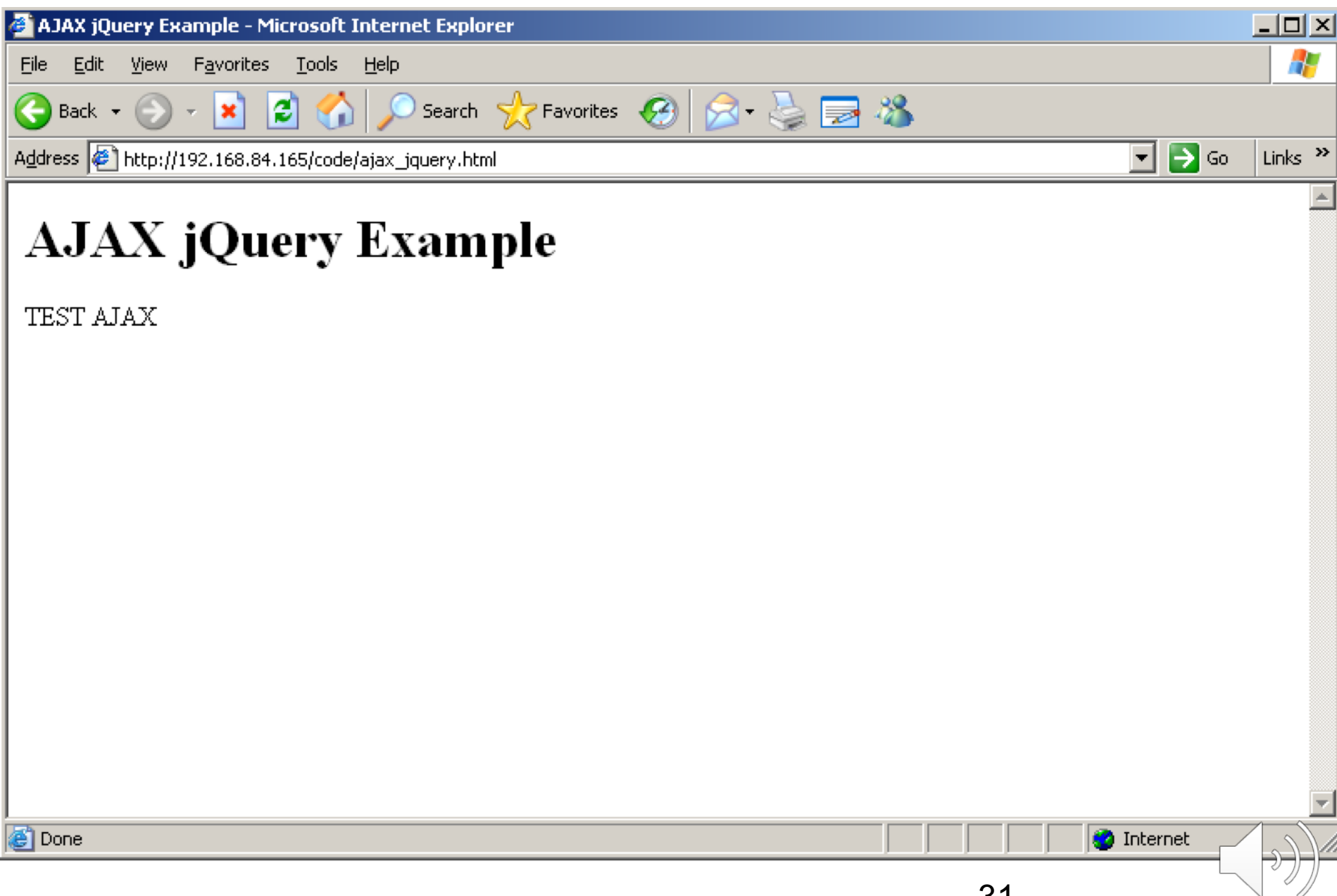
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "AJAX jQuery Example" and the address bar displaying "192.168.84.165/code/ajax_jquery.html". The page content includes the heading "AJAX jQuery Example" and the text "TEST AJAX".

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Network" tab. The network log displays three requests:

Name Path	Method	Status Text	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... Parser	33 B 93.7 KB	71 ms 68 ms	
ajax_test.txt /code	GET	304 Not M...	text/pl...	jquery.min.js:4 Script	177 B 10 B	4 ms 2 ms	

Summary: 3 requests | 823 B transferred | 125 ms (load: 123 ms, DOMContentLoaded: 122 ms)

The "Console" tab is also visible, showing a single log entry with a blue arrow icon.



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/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

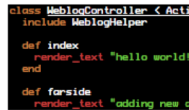
Being a full-stack framework means that all layers are built to work seamlessly together. That way you [Don't Repeat Yourself](#) (DRY) and you can use a single language from top to bottom. Everything from templates to control flow to business logic is written in Ruby—the language of love for [industry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

Get started with Ruby on Rails



Show, don't tell!
[10m setup video](#) (22MB)
[More in Rails Academy](#)



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



New to Ruby on Rails?
[Starting with Ruby](#)
[Beginning with Rails](#)



Download Rails
[Using RubyGems](#)



Speed up your app
[Production Envs](#)

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...

/blog/display/5

1) Request

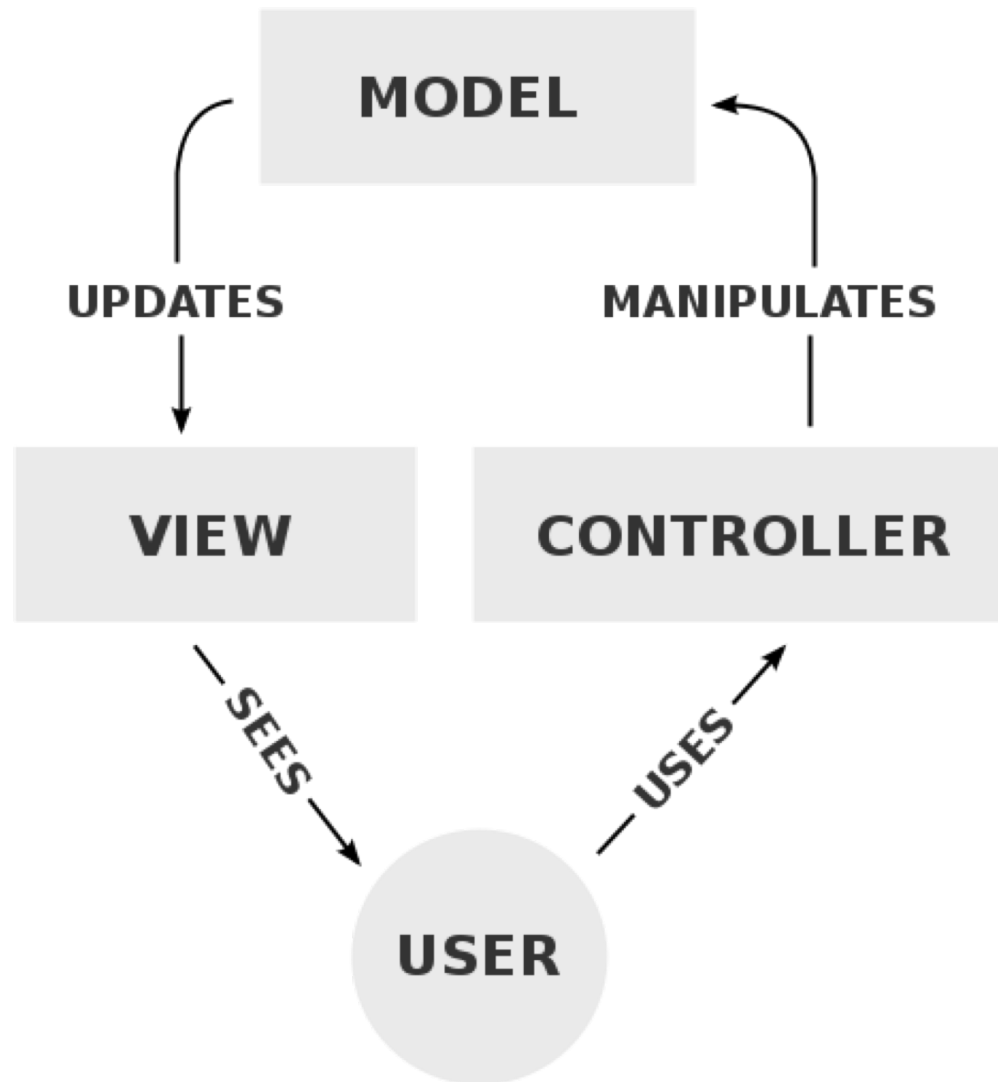
Apache or

/dispatcher.rb?
controller=blog#



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](#))