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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'cgi-fcgi.1'

\$ man cgi-fcgi.1

cgi-fcgi(1) General Commands Manual cgi-fcgi(1)

NAME

cgi-fcgi - bridge from CGI to FastCGI

SYNOPSIS

```
cgi-fcgi -f cmdPath
cgi-fcgi -bind -connect connName
cgi-fcgi -start -connect connName appPath [nServers]
cgi-fcgi -connect connName appPath [nServers]
```

DESCRIPTION

cgi-fcgi is a CGI/1.1 program that communicates with an already-running FastCGI application in order to respond to an HTTP request. cgi-fcgi is also capable of starting a FastCGI application.

When you invoke cgi-fcgi as

```
cgi-fcgi -f cmdPath
```

then cgi-fcgi opens the file at cmdPath and reads its arguments from that file. cgi-fcgi will skip lines that begin with the comment character #. The first non-comment line should contain valid arguments in one of the other three forms.

The -f form of cgi-fcgi is designed for Unix systems whose exec(2) family of system calls supports the execution of command interpreter files. For instance, if a file with execute permission contains the text

```
#!/bin/cgi-fcgi -f
-connect /httpd/root/sock/app /httpd/root/bin/app
```

the effect is the same as executing

```
/usr/bin/cgi-fcgi -connect /httpd/root/sock/app /httpd/root/bin/app
```

When you invoke `cgi-fcgi` as

```
cgi-fcgi -bind -connect connName
```

the `connName` argument is either the path name of a Unix domain listening socket or a `host:port` pair. If `connName` contains a colon, it is assumed to be `host:port`. `cgi-fcgi` performs a `connect(2)` using `connName`. If the connect succeeds, `cgi-fcgi` forwards the CGI environment variables and `stdin` data to the FastCGI application, and forwards the `stdout` and `stderr` data from the application to `cgi-fcgi`'s `stdout` (most likely connected to a Web server). When the FastCGI application signals the end of its response, `cgi-fcgi` flushes its buffers and exits, and the Web server completes the `http` response.

When you invoke `cgi-fcgi` as

```
cgi-fcgi -start -connect connName appPath [nServers]
```

then `cgi-fcgi` performs the function of starting one or more FastCGI application processes. The `connName` argument specifies either the path name of the Unix domain listening socket that `cgi-fcgi` will create, or is `"localhost:NNN"` where `NNN` is the port number of the TCP/IP listening socket that `cgi-fcgi` will create on the local machine. (`cgi-fcgi` will not create processes on remote machines.) After `cgi-fcgi` creates the listening socket, it forks `nServers` copies of a process running the executable file `appPath`. If `nServers` is omitted, the effect is as if the value `"1"` had been specified. The processes share the single listening socket.

When you invoke `cgi-fcgi` as

```
cgi-fcgi -connect connName appPath [nServers]
```

`cgi-fcgi` performs `-bind` and then, if necessary, performs `-start` and repeats the `-bind`.

That is, `cgi-fcgi` first operates as if the command had been

```
cgi-fcgi -bind -connect connName
```

If the connect fails, `cgi-fcgi` tries

```
cgi-fcgi -start -connect connName appPath [nServers]
```

and finally retries

```
cgi-fcgi -bind -connect connName
```

In this form, `cgi-fcgi` does not support TCP/IP connections.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

The usual CGI ones, but they are not interpreted by `cgi-fcgi`.

SEE ALSO

FGCI_accept(3).

(in Debian, /usr/share/doc/libfcgi?/*)

BUGS

cgi-fcgi doesn't generate useful HTTP responses in case of error, and it generates no response at all when run as start-fcgi.

On Digital UNIX 3.0 systems the implementation of Unix Domain sockets does not work when such sockets are stored on NFS file systems. Symptom: cgi-fcgi may core dump or may exit with status 38. Work-around: store sockets in local file systems (/tmp often works) or use TCP/IP.

On AIX systems the implementation of listening sockets does not support socket sharing, and the standard FastCGI application libraries can't synchronize access to AIX listening sockets. Work-around: Don't use the nServers argument on AIX.

HISTORY

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