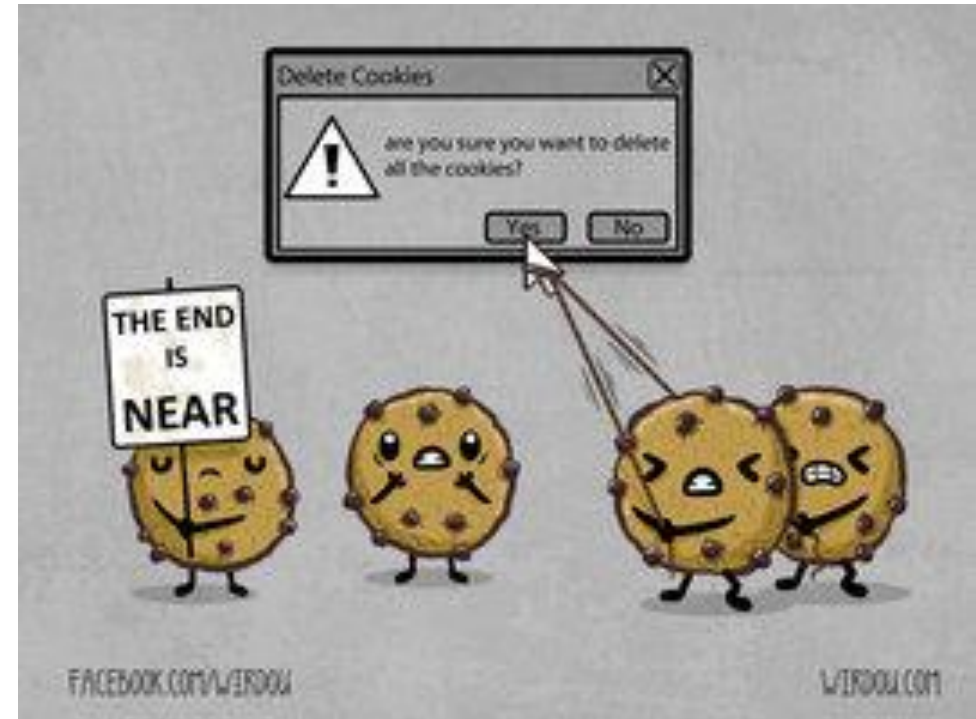


CSE 154

LECTURE 13: SESSIONS



Expiration / persistent cookies

```
setcookie("name", "value", expiration); PHP  
$expireTime = time() + 60*60*24*7;    # 1 week from now  
setcookie("CouponNumber", "389752", $expireTime);  
setcookie("CouponValue", "100.00", $expireTime); PHP
```

- to set a persistent cookie, pass a third parameter for when it should expire
- indicated as an integer representing a number of seconds, often relative to current timestamp
- if no expiration passed, cookie is a session cookie; expires when browser is closed
- time function returns the current time in seconds
 - date function can convert a time in seconds to a readable date

Deleting a cookie

```
setcookie("name", FALSE);
```

PHP

```
setcookie("CouponNumber", FALSE);
```

PHP

- setting the cookie to **FALSE** erases it
- you can also set the cookie but with an expiration that is before the present time:

```
setcookie("count", 42, time() - 1);
```

PHP

- remember that the cookie will also be deleted automatically when it expires, or can be deleted manually by the user by clearing their browser cookies

How long does a cookie exist?

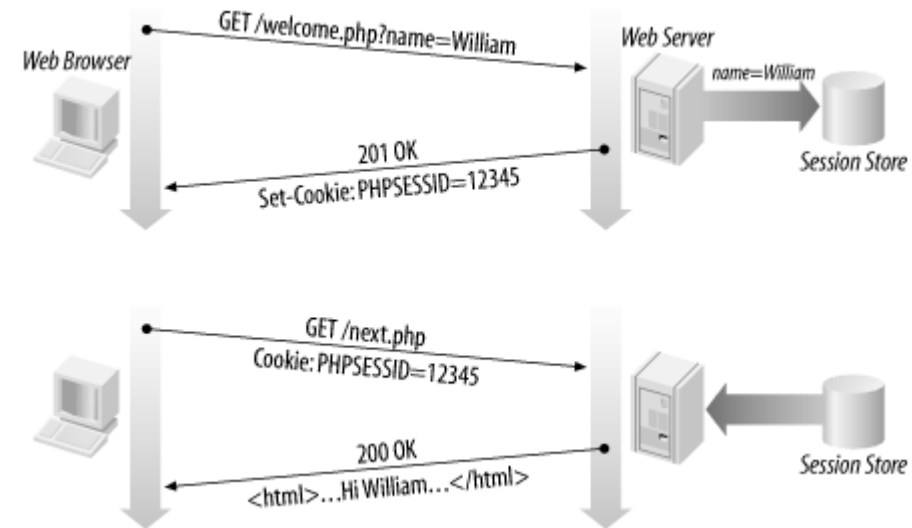
- **session cookie** : the default type; a temporary cookie that is stored only in the browser's memory
 - when the browser is closed, temporary cookies will be erased
 - can not be used for tracking long-term information
 - safer, because no programs other than the browser can access them
- **persistent cookie** : one that is stored in a file on the browser's computer
 - can track long-term information
 - potentially less secure, because users (or programs they run) can open cookie files, see/change the cookie values, etc.

What is a session?

- **session**: an abstract concept to represent a series of HTTP requests and responses between a specific Web browser and server
 - HTTP doesn't support the notion of a session, but PHP does
- **sessions vs. cookies**:
 - a cookie is data stored on the client
 - a session's data is stored on the server (only 1 session per client)
- **sessions are often built on top of cookies**:
 - the only data the client stores is a cookie holding a unique **session ID**
 - on each page request, the client sends its session ID cookie, and the server uses this to find and retrieve the client's session data

How sessions are established

- client's browser makes an initial request to the server
- server notes client's IP address/browser, stores some local session data, and sends a **session ID** back to client (as a cookie)
- client sends that same session ID (cookie) back to server on future requests
- server uses session ID cookie to retrieve its data for the client's session later (like a ticket given at a coat-check room)



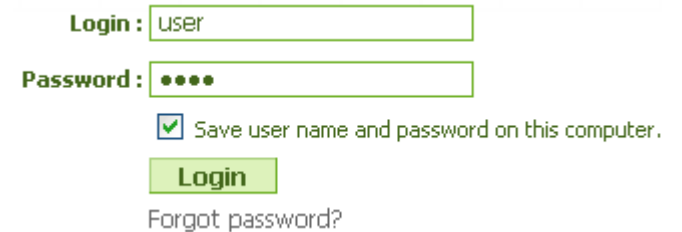
Cookies vs. sessions

- **duration:** sessions live on until the user logs out or closes the browser; cookies can live that long, or until a given fixed timeout (persistent)
- **data storage location:** sessions store data on the server (other than a session ID cookie); cookies store data on the user's browser
- **security:** sessions are hard for malicious users to tamper with or remove; cookies are easy
- **privacy:** sessions protect private information from being seen by other users of your computer; cookies do not



Implementing user logins

- many sites have the ability to create accounts and log in users
- most apps have a database of user accounts
- when you try to log in, your name/pw are compared to those in the database



Login :

Password :

Save user name and password on this computer.

[Forgot password?](#)

Sessions in PHP: session_start

```
session_start();
```

PHP

- `session_start` signifies your script wants a session with the user
 - must be called at the top of your script, before any HTML output is produced
- when you call `session_start`:
 - if the server hasn't seen this user before, a new session is created
 - otherwise, existing session data is loaded into `$_SESSION` associative array
 - you can store data in `$_SESSION` and retrieve it on future pages
- [complete list of PHP session functions](#)

Accessing session data

```
$_SESSION["name"] = value;           # store session data
$variable = $_SESSION["name"];       # read session data
if (isset($_SESSION["name"])) {     # check for session data
```

PHP

```
if (isset($_SESSION["points"])) {
    $points = $_SESSION["points"];
    print("You've earned $points points.\n");
} else {
    $_SESSION["points"] = 0; # default
}
```

PHP

- the `$_SESSION` associative array reads/stores all session data
- use [isset](#) function to see whether a given value is in the session

Ending a session

```
session_destroy();
```

PHP

- `session_destroy` ends your current session
- potential problem: if you call `session_start` again later, it sometimes reuses the same session ID/data you used before
- if you may want to start a completely new empty session later, it is best to flush out the old one:

```
session_destroy();
```

```
session_regenerate_id(TRUE);    # flushes out session  
                                #ID number
```

```
session_start();
```

PHP

Session timeout

- because HTTP is stateless, it is hard for the server to know when a user has finished a session
- ideally, user explicitly logs out, but many users don't
- client deletes session cookies when browser closes
- server automatically cleans up old sessions after a period of time
 - old session data consumes resources and may present a security risk
 - adjustable in PHP server settings or with [session_cache_expire](#) function
 - you can explicitly delete a session by calling [session_destroy](#)