



# Cookies

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# Some History

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- First supported in Netscape Mosaic version 0.9beta (Oct 1994)
- Lou Montulli and John Giannandrea
  - Patent: applied in 1995, granted in 1998
- First use: visited Netscape's site already?
- Initially little user knowledge
  - Until controversy in 1996 and 1997



# What's the Need Behind Cookies?

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- HTTP is a *stateless* protocol
  - Client requests a page, and server sends it
  - Client later requests a 2nd page; it is sent
- But HTTP doesn't give a way for the server to know it's from the same user
  - Being stateless is simpler for HTTP
  - But limiting to applications



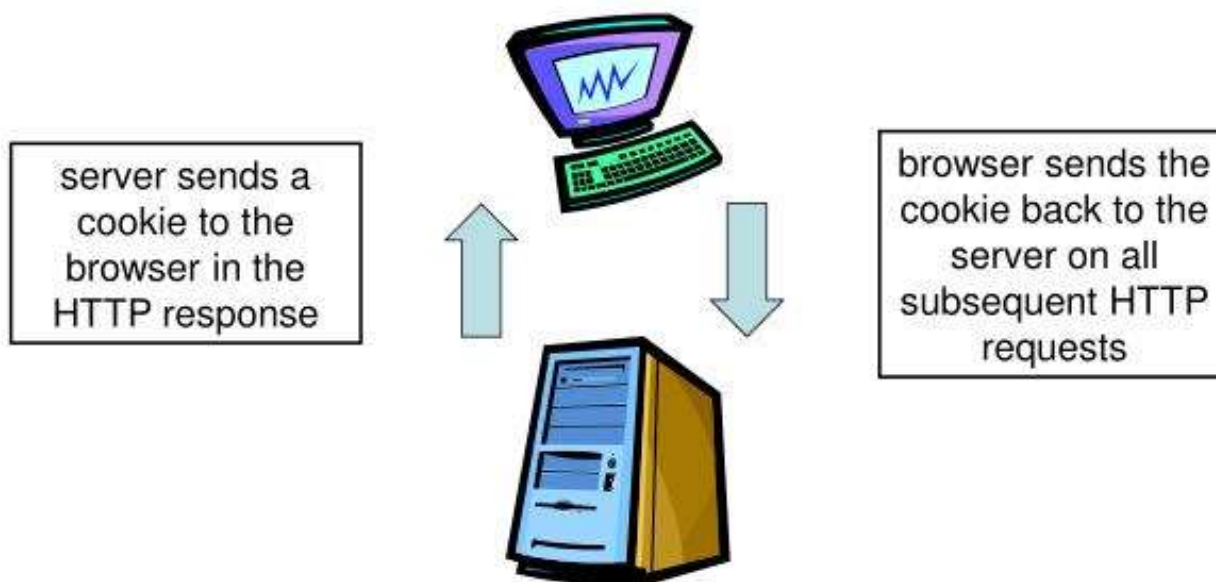
# Cookies in Action

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- The scenario is:
  - Browser about to send a request for a URL
  - But it first looks for cookies linked to that URL that are stored on client machine
  - If found, the cookie is sent to the server with the HTTP request for the URL
  - Server uses cookie data
    - E.g. associate this current visit with a previous visit
  - Server may then set updated cookie on client machine
    - E.g. to be sent back with the next request

# Cookies

- Small items of data stored by a browser
  - on behalf of a server





# Purposes of Cookies

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- Authentication
  - User-id, password stored on client
  - Sent on next visit. No login required!
- Personalization
  - Remember user preference for fonts, colors, skin, site-options, etc.
- Shopping carts
- Tracking
  - How is our site used?
  - Multi-site tracking by companies looking for usage profiles etc.



# What's in a Cookie? (besides flour)

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- It's just text data as follows:
  - NAME=VALUE
    - Name value pairs
  - expires=<date> *(optional)*
    - Without a date, deleted when browser closed
  - path=<path> *(optional)*
  - domain=<domain> *(optional)*
  - secure *(optional)*

# Cookie attributes

- Cookies have four optional attributes that control their lifetime, visibility and security.
- **expires**
  - default is transient - they expire when the user exits the browser
  - If an expiry time is set the browser will store the cookie until the expiry time
    - unless someone decides to delete it of course!
- **domain**
  - the cookie can be made available to domains other than the servers that sent the cookie
  - the cookie can be made available to *other servers* in the same domain as the server that sent the cookie
    - if an HTTP response from **www.foobar.com** sets a cookies with the domain attribute set to **foobar.com** then it will be returned in all HTTP requests to servers in the domain **foobar.com**, e.g. **fred.foobar.com**



# Cookie attributes

- **path**

- controls visibility to other documents on the same server
- by default cookie is visible to:
  - document that created it
  - other documents in the same directory
  - other documents in subdirectories of directory of the document that created it
- by setting the path it can be made available to documents in other directories on the same server
  - "/" means all directories

- **secure**

- if secure is set the cookie will only be transmitted over the internet via a secure protocol
  - HTTPS - HTTP over SSL

# Javascript and Cookies

- **Setting a cookie**

- Easy! Just give it a name and assign it's name, value and attributes to **document.cookie** e.g.

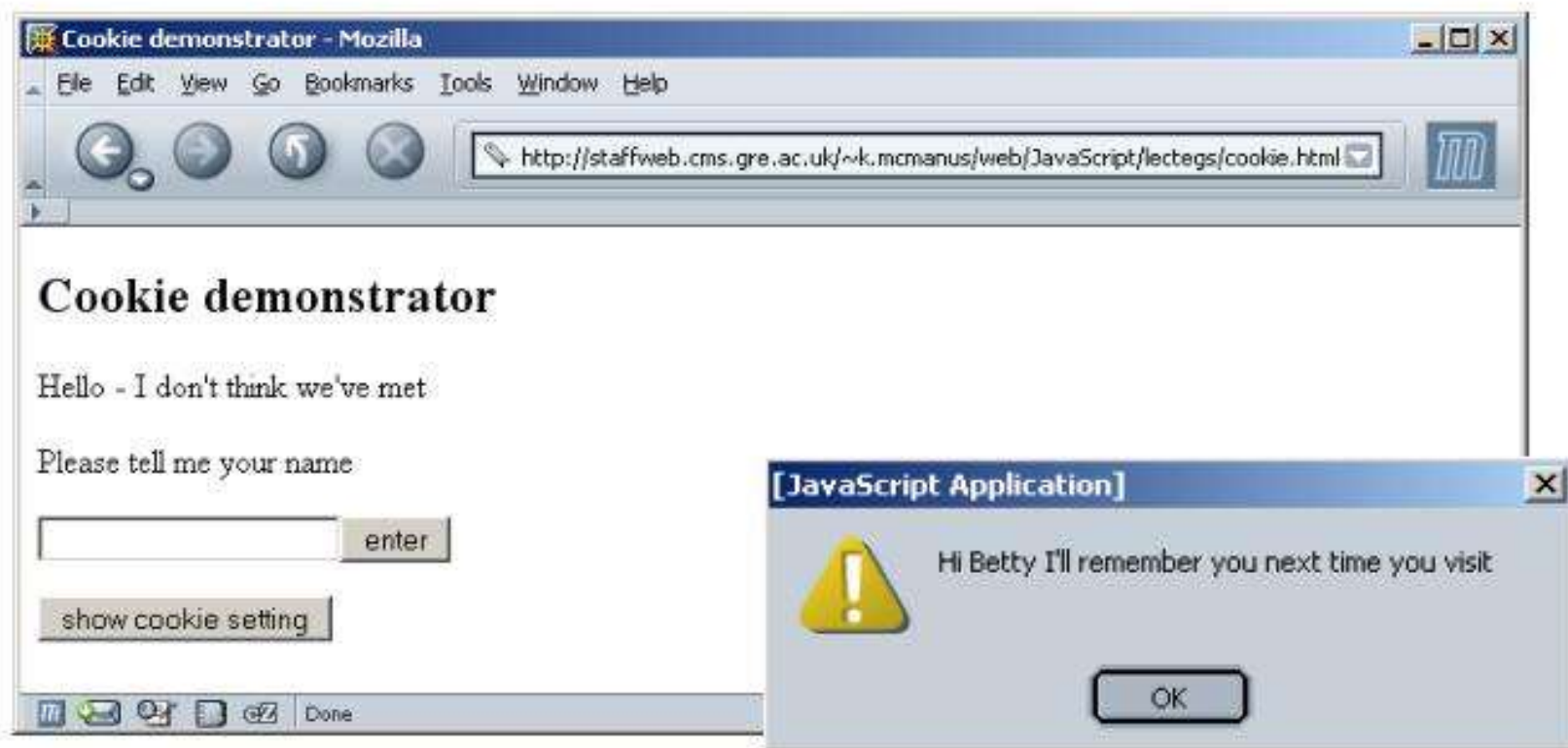
```
document.cookie =  
    "uname=fred;expires=Fri, 5 Apr 2002 15:17:01"
```

- **Reading a cookie**

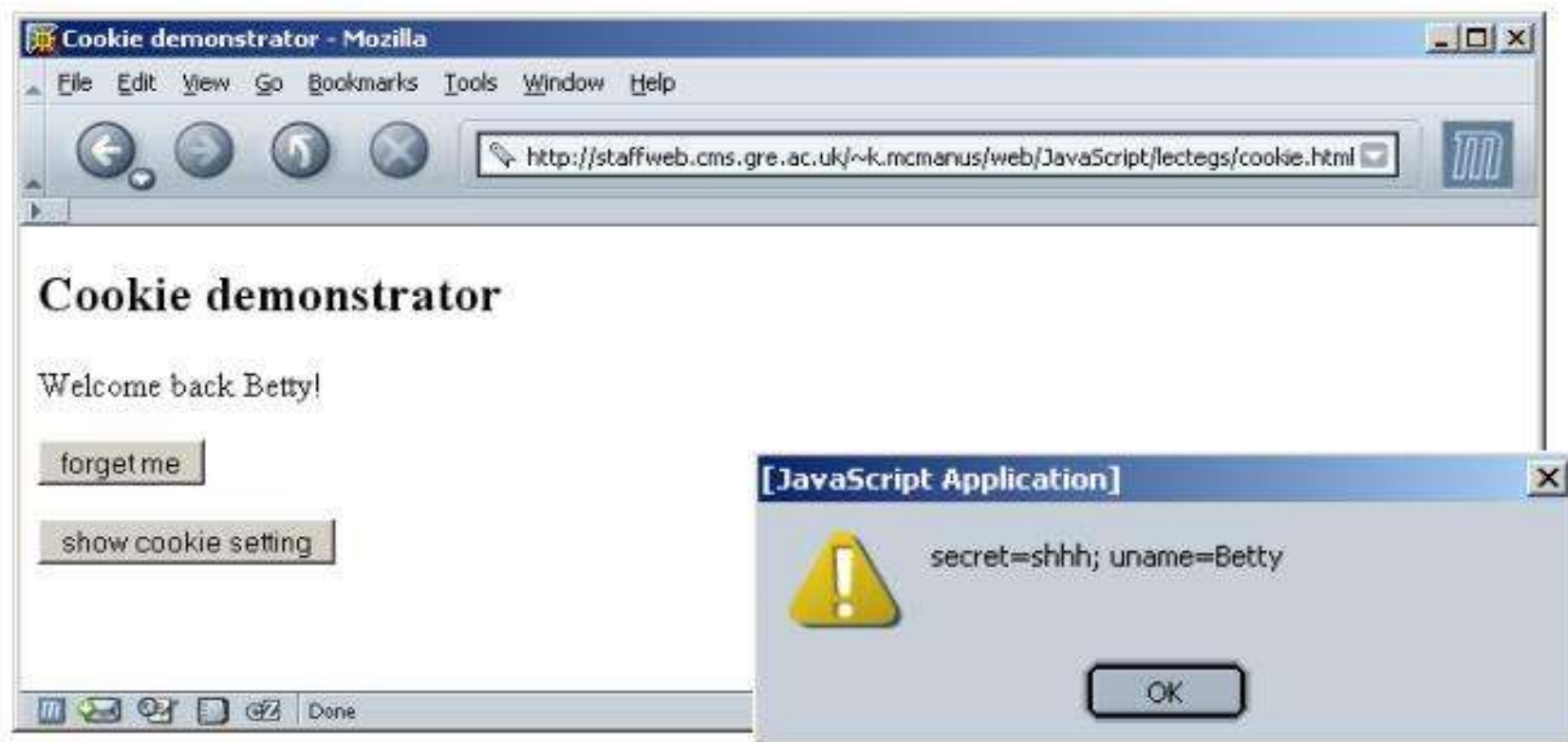
- Tricky! When you read **document.cookie** you see the whole list of cookies that you are allowed access
- You have to search through to extract the one you want - e.g. **document.cookie** may contain the string:

```
last=9827; uname=fred; pword=x59d; search=beans
```

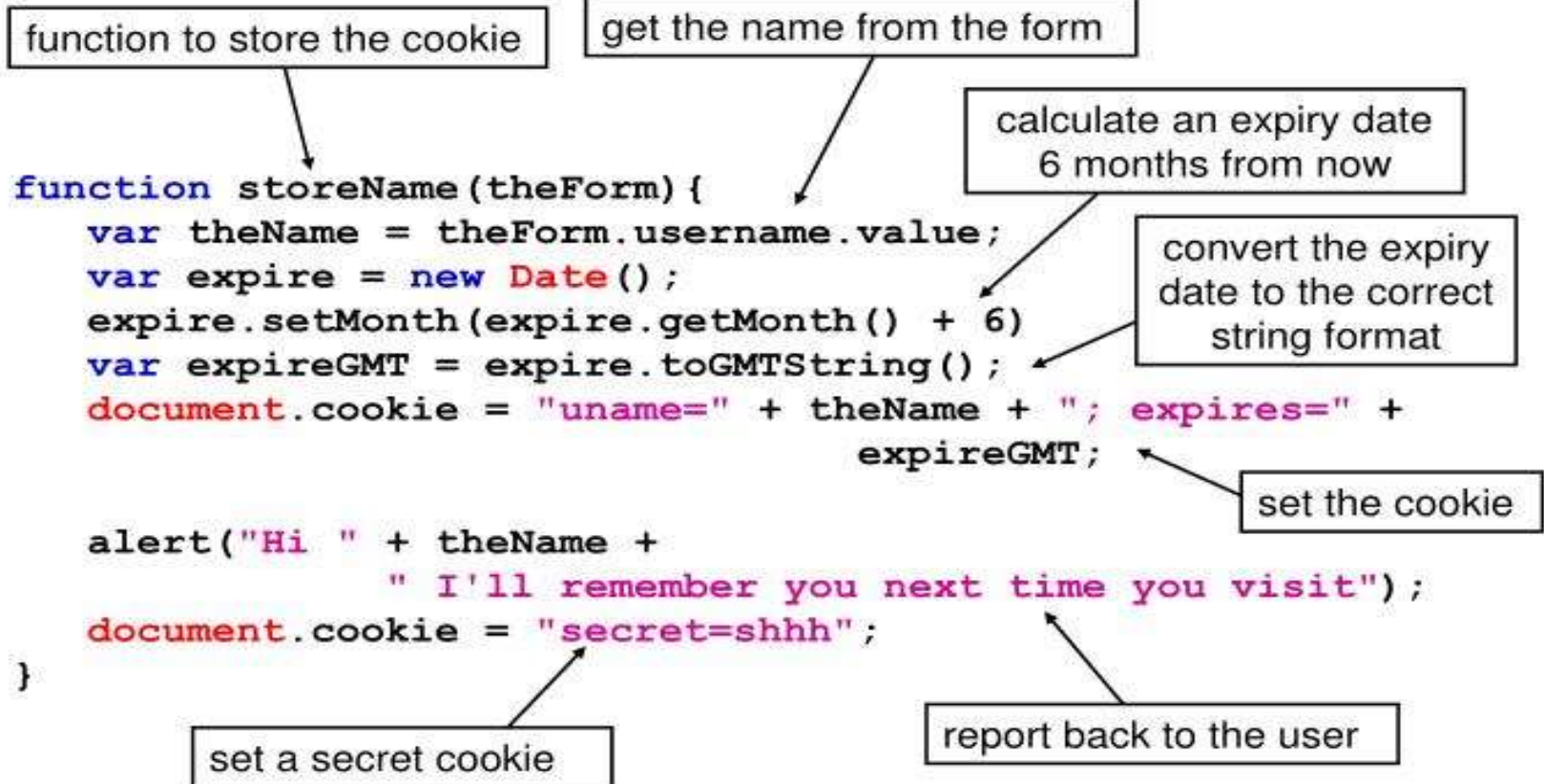
# cookie.html



# cookie.html



# cookie.html





# cookie.html

function to delete the cookie

set an expiry date  
1 day in the past

```
function deleteName() {  
    var expire = new Date();  
    expire.setDate(expire.getDate() - 1)  
    var expireGMT=expire.toGMTString();  
    document.cookie = "uname=; expires=" + expireGMT;  
}
```

convert the expiry  
date to the correct  
string format

no need to give the  
cookie a value

# cookie.html

```

<script type="text/javascript"><!--
var allCookies = document.cookie;
var start = allCookies.indexOf("uname=");
if (start != -1) {
    start += 6;
    var end = allCookies.indexOf(";", start);
    if (end == -1)
        end = allCookies.length;
    var theName = allCookies.substring(start, end);
    document.write("<p>Welcome back " + theName + "!</p>");
    document.write("<p>");
    document.write("<input type='button' value='forget me'
        onclick='deleteName()' />");
    document.write("</p>");
} else {
    document.write("<p>Hello - I don't think we've met</p>");
    document.write("<p>Please tell me your name</p>");
    document.write("<p><form action=\"dummy\">");
    document.write("<input type='text' name='username' />");
    document.write("<input type='button' value='enter'
        onclick='storeName(this.form)' />");
    document.write("</form></p>");
}
// -->
</script><p>
<input type="button" value="show cookie setting"
onclick="alert(document.cookie)" />
</p></body>

```

if the uname  
cookie exists

find the value of  
uname in the cookie

welcome the  
user back

create a button to  
delete the cookie

otherwise prompt the  
user for their name

create a button to  
store the cookie

# Reading a Cookie

- **document.cookie** contains a list of all cookies that your document is allowed to see

```
<input type="button" value="show cookie setting"
      onclick="alert(document.cookie)"/>
```



- You have to write code to search through the **document.cookie** string and find the cookie that you want



# Reading a Cookie

- The string method `indexOf(foo)` returns the index of "foo" in the string or -1 if "foo" is not found
- The string method `substring()` returns the string between two indices

```
var mytext = "snakevinyl";  
var start = mytext.indexOf("kev");  
var end = start + 5;  
var name = mytext.substring(start, end);
```

start gets  
the value 3

calculate the  
index of the  
last character

name gets the  
value 'kevin'

# Reading a Cookie

- You don't know where in the `document.cookie` string your cookie is.
- Use `indexOf()` to search for the name of your cookie and store the index number of the first character
  - if `indexOf()` returns -1 if the cookie doesn't exist
- Add the length of the cookie name (plus one for the "=" character) to the index number so that it points to the first character of the cookie value
- Use `indexOf()` again to search from that position onwards for the next ";" character and store that value
- Use the string method `substring()` to extract the string between the two index values



# Reference

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- <https://javascript.info/cookie>
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Document/cookie>
- [https://www.w3schools.com/js/js\\_cookies.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_cookies.asp)



# More Reading

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- Wikipedia has a nice article
  - Note issues on laws governing cookies!
  - Why? The White House, the NSA and the CIA have used cookies to track users
- Various websites
- Check your browser for what it does and what it can tell you