

COOKIES:

1. Cookies are small pieces of data that servers send to the user's browser,
2. Browsers send back with subsequent requests

SameSite:

1. Strict: The cookie will only be sent only to the site that set the cookie
2. Lax: This is more lenient than Strict. The cookie will be withheld on cross-site subrequests
3. None: The cookie will be sent in all contexts, both first-party and cross-site requests

```
// Take Data From Client & Set Cookie

if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {

    $StringData = file_get_contents("php://input");

    $PHPAsocArray = json_decode($StringData, true);

    setcookie("username", $PHPAsocArray['username'], [

        "expires" => time() + 3600,

        "path" => "/",

        "domain" => "localhost",

        "secure" => true,

        "httponly" => true,

        "samesite" => "Lax"

    ]);

    echo "Cookie Set Success";

}
```

```
// Read Cookie From Request

if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "GET") {

    echo $_COOKIE["username"];

}


// Destroy Cookie From Request

if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "DELETE") {

    setcookie("username", "", time() - 3600, "/");

    echo "Cookie Destroy Success";

}
```

Advantages:

1. Don't use server-side resources.
2. Cookies can be set to persist for long durations, enabling you to recognize return visitors even after weeks or months.

Limitations:

1. Each cookie has a size limit (typically around 4KB)
2. Number of cookies you can set for each domain (usually 50).

#php