



JAVASCRIPT STORAGE

Cookies and Dom Storage

COS216

AVINASH SINGH

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

LOCAL STORAGE – OVERVIEW

- Data can be stored on the server (sessions, files, database)
 - Requires the client to send a request to the server in order to get the data
- Sometimes you want to store data directly on the client's machine
 - Cannot be stored in files, since websites (HTML and JS) are not allowed to write to disk due to security reasons
- Data can be stored locally
 - Cookies (old limited method)
 - DOM Storage (new less limited method)



COOKIES – OVERVIEW

- A cookie is a variable that is stored by the client's browser for future use by a website
- The cookie can be used locally, or the value can be send to the server
- Name comes from “magic cookie” used by Unix programmers, describing a packet of data that is submitted unchanged
- A cookie consists of
 - **A name (required)**
 - **A value (required)**
 - **An expiration date (optional)**



COOKIES – OVERVIEW

- Use cookies for
 - Session management
 - Example: Keep user logged in
 - PHP sessions store the PHP session ID as a cookie
- Personalisation
 - Example: Change theme for website
- User tracking
 - Example: Track user actions



COOKIES – SERVER COMMUNICATION

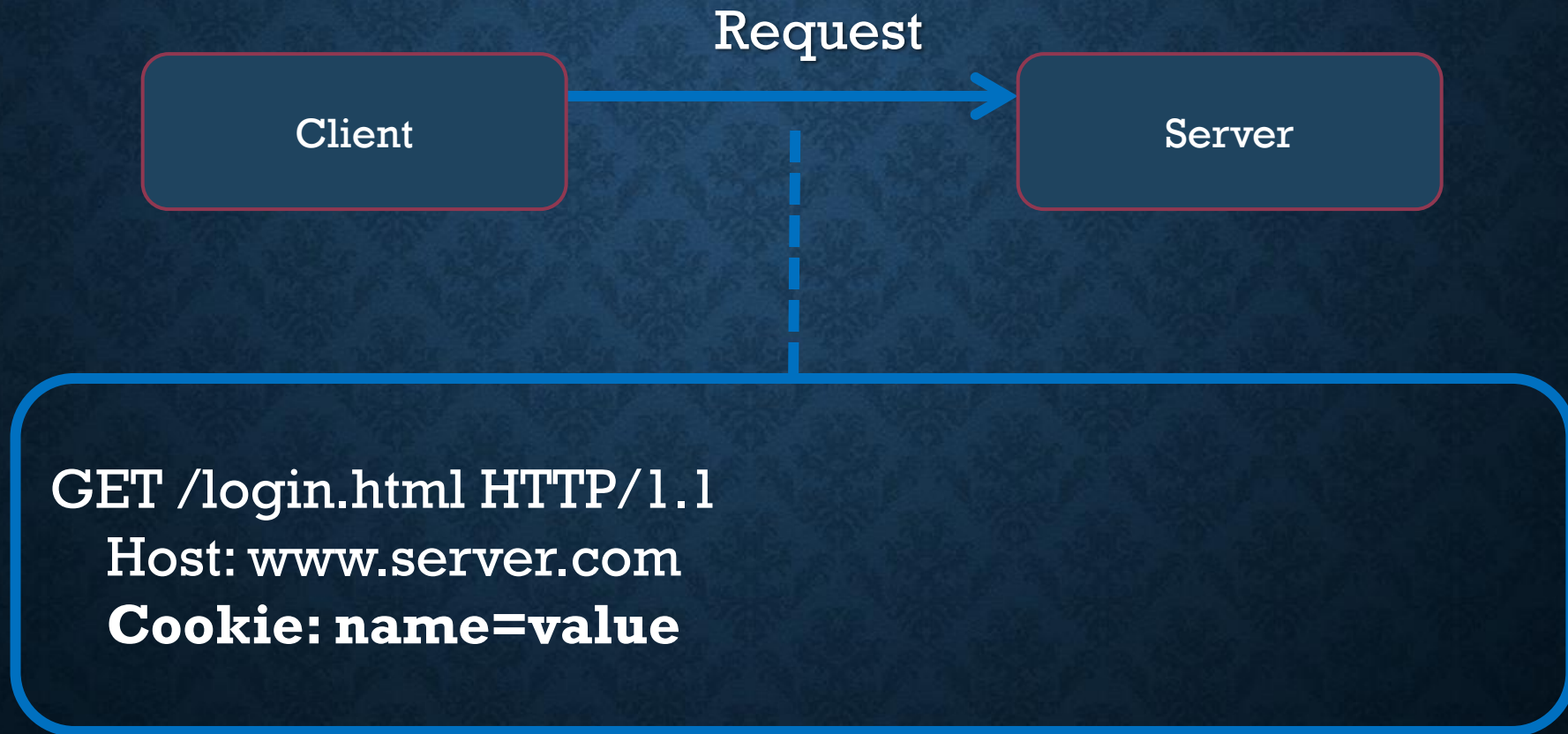


HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-type: text/html

Set-Cookie: name=value; Expires=Mon, 18-Mar-2013 09:20:00 GMT+2

COOKIES – SERVER COMMUNICATION



COOKIES – CODE

- Write a custom generic function to set a cookie

```
function setCookie(name, value, lifetime)
{
    // Set name and value
    // Set the expiration date
    // Set the cookie
}
```

COOKIES – CODE

- Setting the name and value

```
function setCookie(name, value, lifetime)
{
    var result = name + "=" + escape(value);
}
```


COOKIES – CODE

- Certain characters are reserved by the syntax
- Replacements that conform to the syntax must be used instead
- Example:
 - File "happy tree friends.zip" on server "tree.com"
 - Escaped URL: `http://tree.com/happy%20tree%20friends.zip`

COOKIES – CODE

- Setting the expiration date (in days)

```
function setCookie(name, value, lifetime)
{
    var result = name + "=" + escape(value);
    if(lifetime != null)
    {
        var expiry = new Date();
        expiry.setDate(expiry.getDate() + lifetime);
        result += ";expires=";
        result += expiry.toUTCString();
    }
}
```


COOKIES – CODE

- Setting the actual cookie

```
function setCookie(name, value, lifetime)
{
    var result = name + "=" + escape(value);
    if(lifetime != null)
    {
        var expiry = new Date();
        expiry.setDate(expiry.getDate() + lifetime);
        result += ";expires=";
        result += expiry.toUTCString();
    }
    document.cookie = result;
}
```

COOKIES – CODE

- Set a cookie that holds the username for 7 days

```
setCookie("username", "lennon", 7);
```


COOKIES – CODE

- Retrieving a cookie that was previously saved

```
function getCookie(name)
{
    // Get all cookies
    // Look for cookie with the same name
    // Return the cookie value
}
```

COOKIES – CODE

- Retrieving all stored cookies

```
function getCookie(name)
{
    var cookies = document.cookie.split(";");
}
```


COOKIES – CODE

- Find the right cookie

```
function getCookie(name)
{
    var cookies = document.cookie.split(";");
    var cookie;
    for(var i = 0; i < cookies.length; ++i)
    {
        cookie = cookies[i].trim();
        if(cookie.indexOf(name) == 0)
        {
            var value = cookie.substring(name.length+1, cookie.length);
            return unescape(value);
        }
    }
    return "";
}
```

COOKIES – CODE

- Retrieve the username previously stored as a cookie

```
var user = getCookie("username");  
// user = "lennon"
```


COOKIES – BROWSERS

- Note that most modern browsers do not store cookies for local files
- If you open a local file (file:///...) the browser will ignore cookies
- The website URL must start with http:// or https:// for the browser to store cookies

COOKIES – DRAWBACKS



Very cumbersome to store and retrieve cookies, requires a lot of manual code



Not very secure, due to cookie stealing

No authentication needed to access cookies

Some browsers now block access to cookies from a different domain



Limited storage size of only 4KB

Not the best to store binary data, like profile pictures



Can only store strings, no structured data

Structured data can be stringified and stored as a JSON string

DOM STORAGE – OVERVIEW

- Due to cookie limitations, DOM storage was introduced
- Originally part of the HTML5 standard
 - W3C now made it a separate specification
- Very similar to cookies, used to store data locally



DOM STORAGE – OVERVIEW



Session Storage

Separate storage for each page
Data is cleared when page/tab is closed



Local Storage

Same as session storage
However, data is stored permanently
Persistent even if tab or entire browser is closed

DOM STORAGE – BENEFITS

- Larger storage size
 - Between 5MB and 25MB, depending on the browser
- Temporary storage
 - Offers temporary and permanent data through the session and local storage
- Easy to use
 - Data can be stored and retrieved with a single line of code
- Structured data
 - Currently only strings can be stored
 - The DOM storage specifications plan to support the storage of structured data
 - Hence, objects and arrays can be stored without JSON stringification

DOM STORAGE – CODE

- Local storage (keeps data forever)

```
// Store value  
localStorage.setItem('key', 'value');  
  
// Retrieve value  
var value = localStorage.getItem('key');
```


DOM STORAGE – CODE

- Session storage (keeps data until browser on window is closed)

```
// Store value  
sessionStorage.setItem('key', 'value');  
  
// Retrieve value  
var value = sessionStorage.getItem('key');
```

DOM STORAGE – CODE

- Store structured data as JSON strings

```
// Store value  
localStorage.setItem('key', JSON.stringify({"number": 1234}));  
  
// Retrieve value  
var value = JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem('key'));
```