

CST 2120: Web Applications and Databases
David Gamez

Browser Storage

Lecture Overview

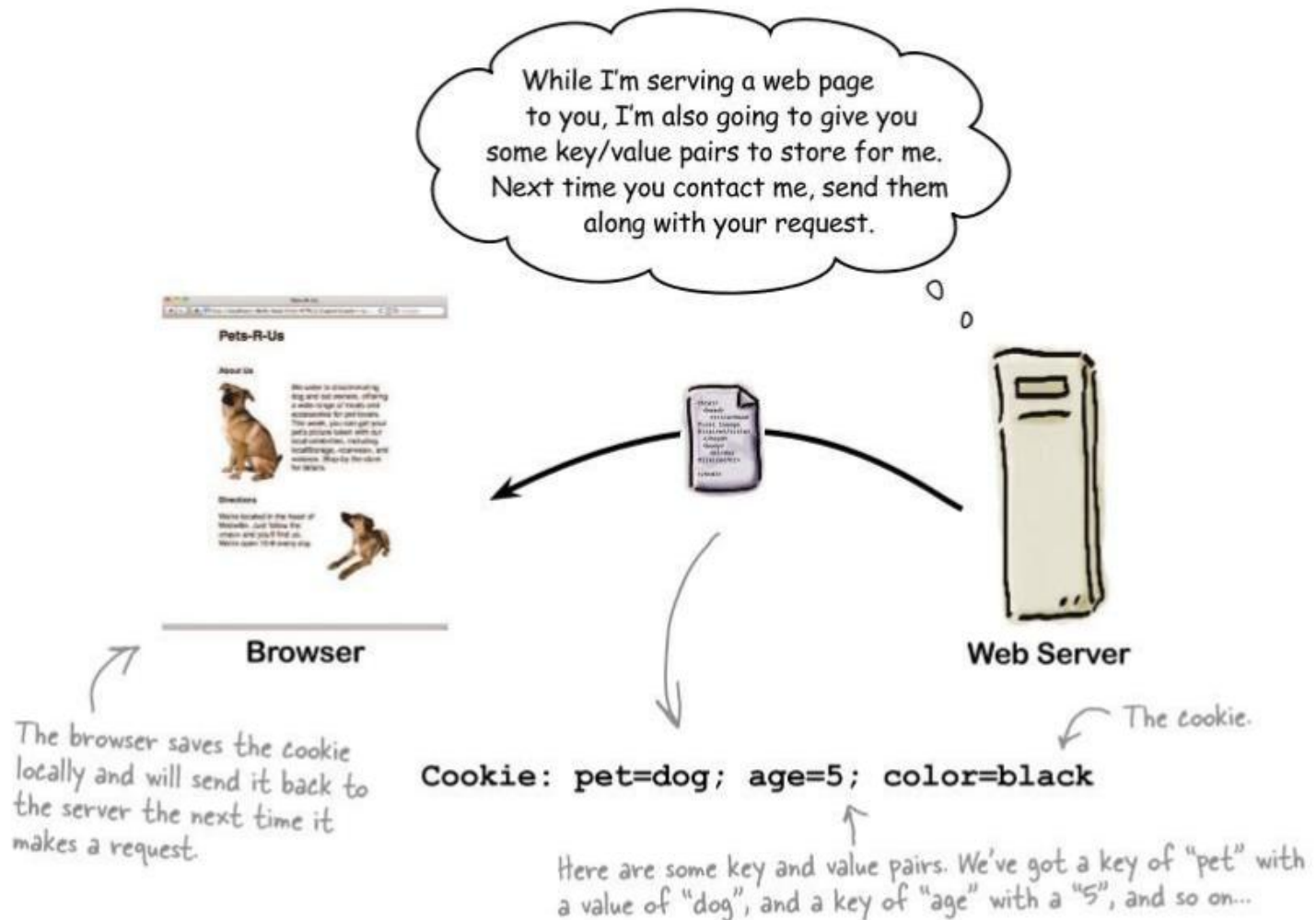
- ▶ Cookies.
- ▶ HTML5 local storage.

COOKIES

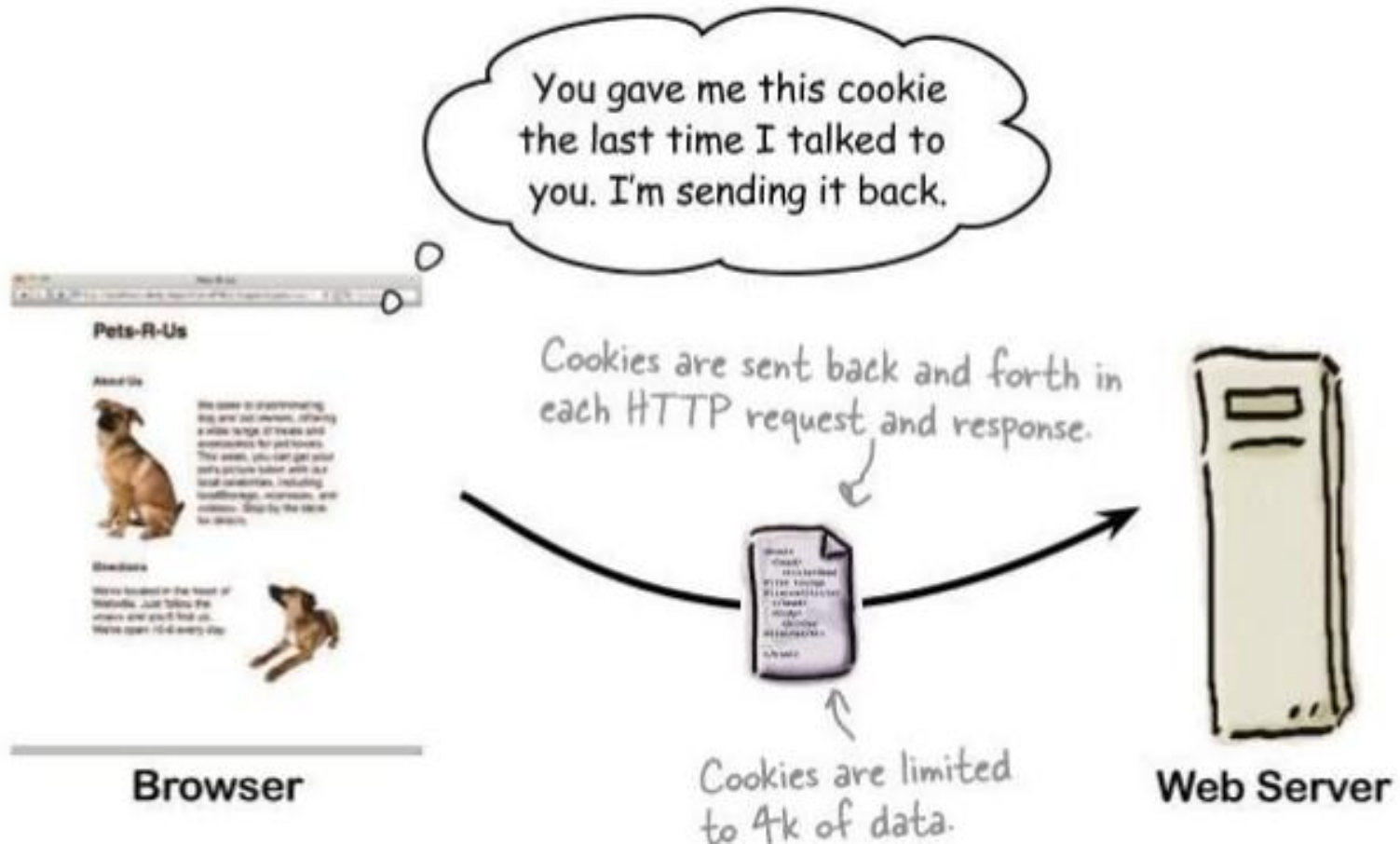
Cookies

- ▶ Data stored in small text files on user's computer.
- ▶ Invented to solve the problem “how to remember information about the user.”
- ▶ For example, when user visits web page their name could be stored in a cookie.
- ▶ When browser requests a web page from server, cookies belonging to the page are added to the request.
- ▶ Next time user visits page, the cookie can be used to remember his or her name.

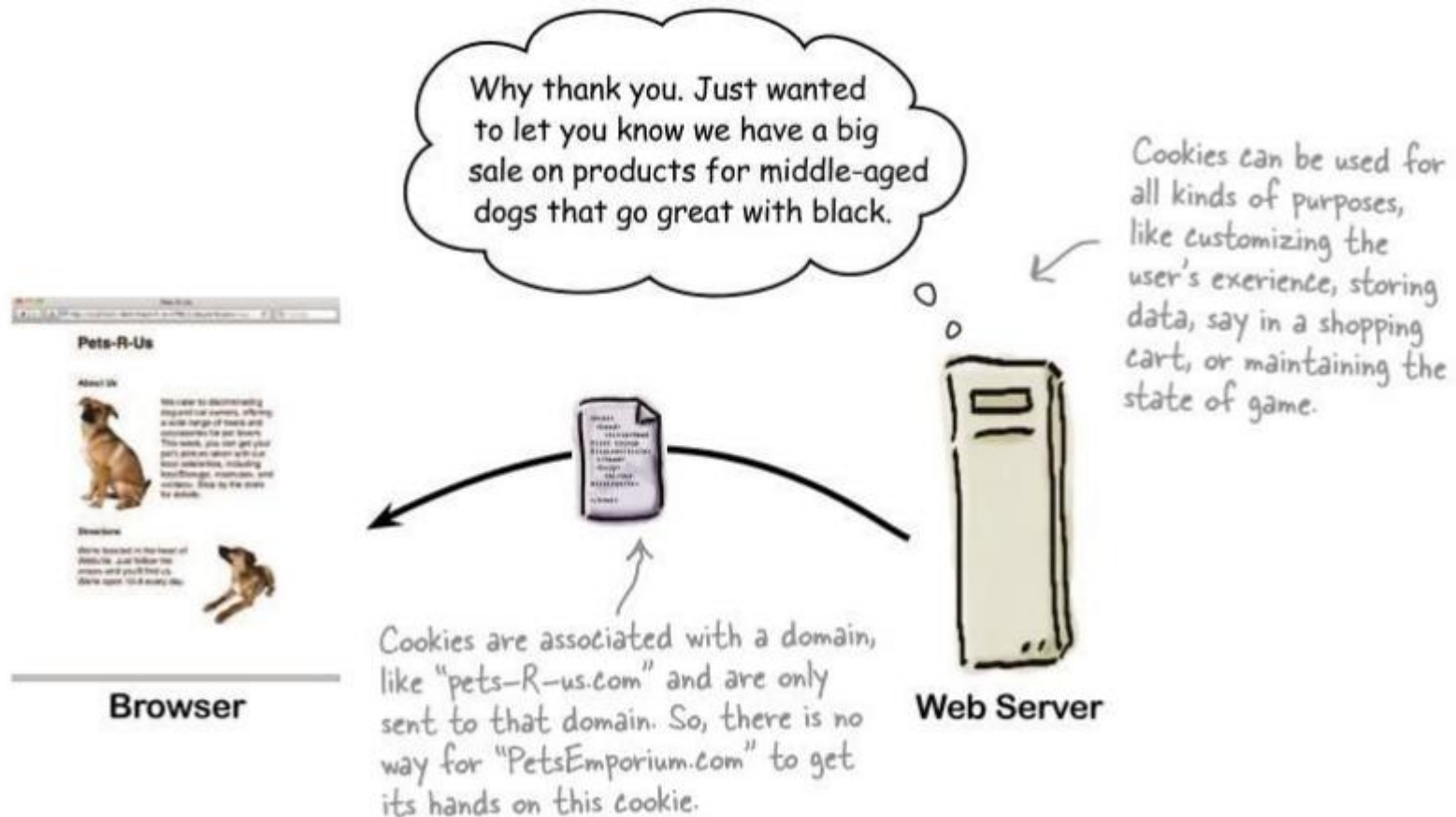
Cookies



Cookies



Cookies



Setting Cookies

- ▶ Use `document.cookie` property to create, read and delete cookies.

```
document.cookie = "username=John Doe";
```

- ▶ By default the cookie is deleted when the browser is closed.
- ▶ You can also set an expiry date (in UTC time).

```
document.cookie = "username=John Doe; expires=Thu, 18 Dec 2013 12:00:00 UTC";
```

- ▶ By default cookie belongs to the current page.
- ▶ Can also set a path parameter.

```
document.cookie = "username=John Doe; expires=Thu, 18 Dec 2013 12:00:00 UTC; path="/";
```


Reading, Changing and Deleting Cookies

```
let cookies = document.cookie;
```

- ▶ This returns all cookies in one string.
- ▶ Change a cookie in the same way that you created it:

```
document.cookie = "username=John Smith; expires=Thu, 18 Dec 2013 12:00:00 UTC; path=/";
```

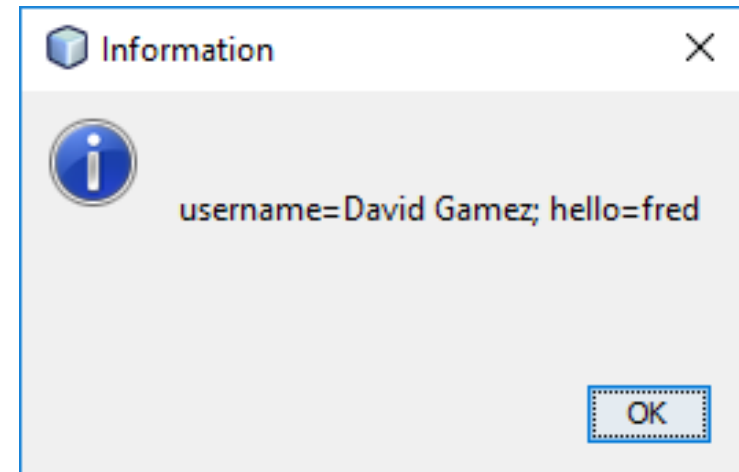
- ▶ Delete a cookie by setting the expires parameter to a date in the past.

```
document.cookie = "username=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 UTC";
```

Cookies are Appended to Each Other

- ▶ If you set a cookie with a new key, the older cookies are not overwritten.
- ▶ New cookie is added to document.cookie.

```
document.cookie = "username=David Gamez; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 2017 00:00:00 UTC";  
document.cookie = "hello=fred";  
alert(document.cookie);
```



Disadvantages of Cookies

- ▶ Storage limited to 4KB.
- ▶ Messy string processing to extract the value of a particular variable.

```
function getCookie(cname) {  
    var name = cname + "=";  
    var ca = document.cookie.split(';');  
    for(var i = 0; i < ca.length; i++) {  
        var c = ca[i];  
        while (c.charAt(0) == ' ') {  
            c = c.substring(1);  
        }  
        if (c.indexOf(name) == 0) {  
            return c.substring(name.length, c.length);  
        }  
    }  
    return "";  
}
```

HTML5 LOCAL STORAGE

HTML5 Local Storage

- ▶ Simple way of storing key-value pairs in browser using JavaScript.
- ▶ Storage is specific to each domain.
- ▶ Storage can be persistent – remains after you quit the browser.
- ▶ 5-10MB of storage available.

Storage Types

- ▶ **Local storage:**
 - ▶ Stores data with no expiration date.
- ▶ **Session storage:**
 - ▶ Stores data for one session.
 - ▶ Data is deleted when browser tab is closed.

Using HTML Local Storage

- ▶ With `setItem(...)` and `getItem(...)` functions:

```
// Store
localStorage.setItem("lastname", "Smith");
// Retrieve
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = localStorage.getItem("lastname");
```

- ▶ Dot notation:

```
// Store
localStorage.lastname = "Smith";
// Retrieve
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = localStorage.lastname;
```

Using HTML Local Storage

- ▶ With **setItem(...)** and **getItem(...)** functions:

```
// Store
localStorage.setItem("lastname", "Smith");
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document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = localStorage.getItem("lastname");
```

- ▶ Dot notation:

```
// Store
localStorage.lastname = "Smith";
// Retrieve
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = localStorage.lastname;
```


Session Storage

- ▶ `sessionStorage` stores data for one session.
- ▶ Data is lost when the browser tab is closed.
- ▶ For example:
 - ▶ `sessionStorage.setItem("key", "value");`
 - ▶ `sessionStorage.key = "value";`

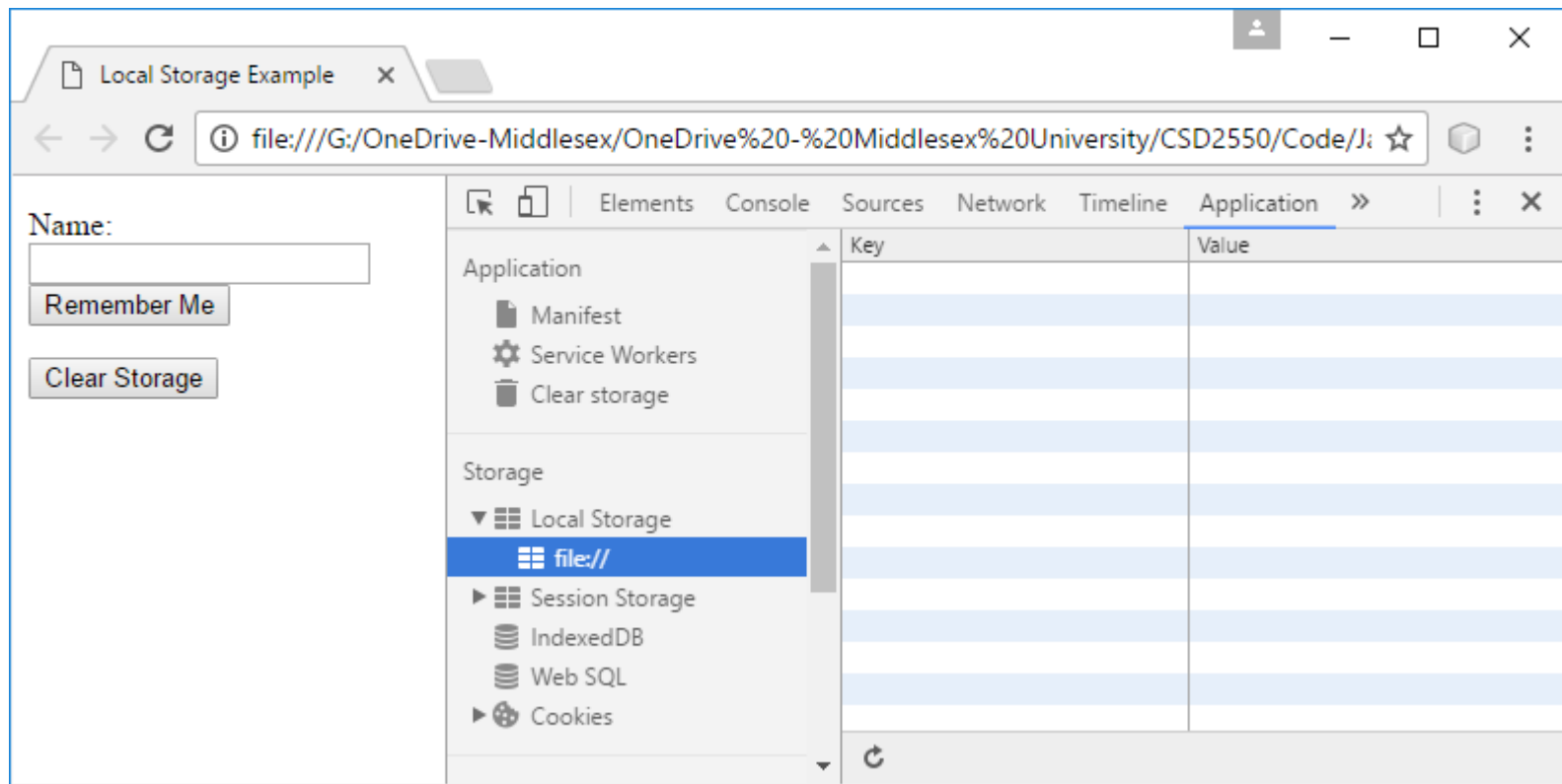
Clearing Local Storage

- ▶ Local and session storage have a clear function that deletes all of the data for the domain.

```
localStorage.clear();  
sessionStorage.clear();
```

Viewing Data in Local Storage

- ▶ Can use Developer Tools to view, delete and edit values in local and session storage.



Example

```
<body onload="showName()">
  <h1 id="Header">Welcome!</h1>
  <p id="inputPara">
    Name: <input type="text" id="nameInput">
    <button onclick="storeName()">Remember Me</button>
  </p>
  <p>
    <button onclick="clearStorage()">Clear Storage</button>
  </p>
<script>
  let header = document.getElementById("Header");

  //Displays the user's name if it has been set.
  function showName(){
    if(localStorage.userName != undefined)
      header.innerHTML = "Hello " + localStorage.userName;
  }
  //Stores name when user clicks button
  function storeName(){
    let name = document.getElementById("nameInput").value;
    header.innerHTML = "Hello " + name;
    localStorage.userName = name; //Store name
  }
  //Clears local storage
  function clearStorage(){
    localStorage.clear();
    header.innerHTML = "Welcome!";
  }
</script>
</body>
```

Welcome!

Name:

Hello David

Name:

Demo

- ▶ [local-storage-example.html](#)

Example

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Welcome!

Name:

Hello David

Name:

Example

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Welcome!

Name: Remember Me

Clear Storage

Hello David

Name: Remember Me

Clear Storage

Example

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<body onload="showName()">
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      localStorage.userName = name; //Store name
    }

    //Clears local storage
    function clearStorage(){
      localStorage.clear();
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```

Welcome!

Name: Remember Me

Clear Storage

Hello David

Name: Remember Me

Clear Storage

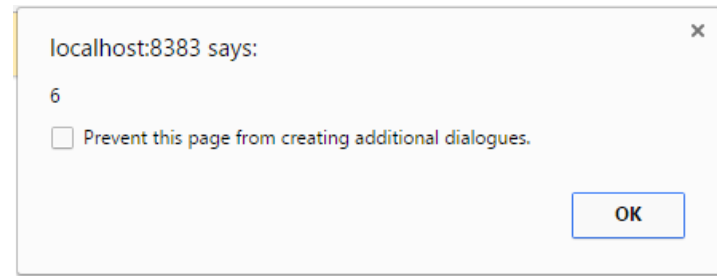
Difference between Cookies and Local Storage

- ▶ Cookies are exchanged every time the client interacts with the server.
- ▶ The data in HTML local storage can only be accessed locally by JavaScript.
- ▶ The server only receives locally stored data if it is explicitly sent to it – for example, using AJAX.
- ▶ Different amounts of data can be stored:
 - ▶ Cookie: 4KB
 - ▶ HTML local storage: 5MB.

Data in Local and Session Storage

- ▶ **Keys and values are strings.**
- ▶ If you store numbers, the browser converts to strings when they are stored and converts them back to numbers etc. depending on context.

```
localStorage.number = 2;  
alert(localStorage.number * 3);
```



- ▶ Booleans seem to work less well. Safer using ===:

```
localStorage.bool = false;  
if(localStorage.bool === "false")  
    alert("Boolean is false");
```

Storing and Retrieving Arrays and Objects

- ▶ Can store arrays and objects by converting them to strings using **JSON.stringify(...)**;
- ▶ When you retrieve them, convert them back to objects and arrays using **JSON.parse(...)**;

Storing and Retrieving Arrays and Objects

► Example:

```
//Create object
let johnObject = {name: "John", age: 22};

//Save string version of object in local storage
localStorage.john = JSON.stringify(johnObject);

/* Retrieve string version of object from local storage
   and convert back to JavaScript object */
let retrievedJohnObject = JSON.parse(localStorage.john);

//Output properties of retrieved object
console.log("John name: " + retrievedJohnObject.name);
console.log("John age: " + retrievedJohnObject.age);
```

► Output:

```
John name: John
John age: 22
```

Storing and Retrieving Arrays and Objects

► Example: `//Create object`

```
let johnObject = {name: "John", age: 22};
```

```
//Save string version of object in local storage  
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```

```
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console.log("John age: " + retrievedJohnObject.age);
```

► Output: John name: John

John age: 22

Storing and Retrieving Arrays and Objects

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let johnObject = {name: "John", age: 22};
```

```
//Save string version of object in local storage
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```
localStorage.john = JSON.stringify(johnObject);
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```
/* Retrieve string version of object from local storage  
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let retrievedJohnObject = JSON.parse(localStorage.john);
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John name: John
John age: 22
```


Example: Registration and Login Pages

Registration

Email:

Password:

Registration successful.

Login

Email:

Password:

Demo

- ▶ registration.html
- ▶ login.html

Registration

```
<h1>Registration</h1>
<p><!-- Registration input fields -->
    Email: <input type="email" id="EmailInput"><br>
    Password: <input type="password" id="PasswordInput"><br>
    <button onclick="storeUser()">Register</button>
</p>
<!-- Result of registration displayed here -->
<p id="Result"></p>
```

Registration

Email:

Password:

```
<script>
    function storeUser(){
        //Build object that we are going to store
        var usrObject = {};
        usrObject.email = document.getElementById("EmailInput").value;
        usrObject.password = document.getElementById("PasswordInput").value;

        //Store user
        localStorage[usrObject.email] = JSON.stringify(usrObject);

        //Inform user of result
        document.getElementById("Result").innerHTML = "<b>Registration successful.</b>";
    }
</script>
```

Registration

```
<h1>Registration</h1>
<p>
```

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Registration

Email:

Password:

Registration

```
<h1>Registration</h1>
<p>
```

Registration

127.0.0.1:5500/registration.html

Registration

Email:

Password:

Registration successful.

Application

- Manifest
- Service Workers
- Clear storage

Storage

- Local Storage
- http://127.0.0.1:5500

Key	Value
d@g.com	{"email": "d@g.com", "password": "12"}
susan@j.net	{"email": "susan@j.net", "password": "1234"}
john	{"name": "John", "age": 22}
f@m.net	{"email": "f@m.net", "password": "12"}

{email: "f@m.net", password: "12"}

Login

```
<h1>Login</h1>
<div id="loginPara">
  Email: <input type="email" id="emailInput"><br>
  Password: <input type="password" id="passwordInput"><br>
  <button onclick="login()">Login</button>
</div>
<p id="loginFailure" style="color: ■ red;"></p>
```

Login

Email:

Password:

Login

Login

```
function login(){
  //Get email address
  let email = document.getElementById("emailInput").value;

  //User does not have an account
  if(localStorage[email] === undefined){
    //Inform user that they do not have an account
    document.getElementById("loginFailure").innerHTML = "Email not recognized. Do you have an account?";
    return; //Do nothing else
  }
  else{//User has an account
    let usrObj = JSON.parse(localStorage[email]); //Convert to object
    let password = document.getElementById("passwordInput").value;
    if(password === usrObj.password){ //Successful login
      document.getElementById("loginPara").innerHTML = usrObj.email + " logged in.";
      document.getElementById("loginFailure").innerHTML = ""; //Clear any login failures
      sessionStorage.loggedInUsrEmail = usrObj.email;
    }
    else{
      document.getElementById("loginFailure").innerHTML = "Password not correct. Please try again.";
    }
  }
}
```

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    }
  }
}
```

Example: Login Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `127.0.0.1:5500/login.html`. The page content includes the heading **Login** and the text `d@g.com logged in.`. Below the page content, the browser's developer tools are open to the **Application** tab. The left sidebar shows the **Application** section expanded, with **Storage** selected. Under **Storage**, **Local Storage** is expanded, showing a single entry for `http://127.0.0.1:5500`. The **Session Storage** section is also visible. The main pane displays a table of storage items:

Key	Value
<code>IsThisFirstTime_Log_Fr...</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>loggedInUsrEmail</code>	<code>d@g.com</code>

The `loggedInUsrEmail` entry and its value `d@g.com` are highlighted with a red rectangle. The status bar at the bottom of the developer tools indicates `Line 1, Column 1`.

Login

```
window.onload = checkLogin; //Check to see if user is logged in already
```

```
function checkLogin(){  
    if(sessionStorage.loggedInUsrEmail !== undefined){  
        //Extract details of logged in user  
        let usrObj = JSON.parse(localStorage[sessionStorage.loggedInUsrEmail]);  
  
        //Say hello to logged in user  
        document.getElementById("loginPara").innerHTML = usrObj.email + " logged in.";  
    }  
}
```

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        //Say hello to logged in user  
        document.getElementById("loginPara").innerHTML = usrObj.email + " logged in.";  
    }  
}
```

Improvement to Registration and Login

- ▶ Store more attributes (name, address, etc.)
- ▶ Validate user input.
- ▶ Check to see if user exists already when registering.
- ▶ Add top score to user object.

Example Code

- ▶ The example code from this lecture is available on the course website.
- ▶ You are welcome to adapt it for your coursework

Week 9 - Storage & Animation




Lecture

-  Lecture 11. Browser Storage [Video]
-  Lecture 11. Browser Storage [Slides]
855.5KB PDF document
-  Lecture 12. Animation and Graphics [Video]
-  Lecture 12. Animation and Graphics [Slides]
706.5KB PDF document








Example Code

-  Example Code: Local Storage, Animation and Graphics
46.1KB Archive (ZIP)

Laboratory Session

-  Week 9 Laboratory Worksheet
706.5KB PDF document
-  W3Schools Animation Tutorial
-  W3Schools HTML5 Canvas Tutorial
-  W3Schools HTML5 Local Storage Tutorial

Resources

-  Introduction to Cookies
-  TutorialsPoint Cookie Tutorial
-  W3Schools JavaScript Cookie Tutorial
-  JavaScript Timing Events
-  HTML Canvas Reference
-  W3Schools HTML5 SVG Tutorial
-  W3Schools SVG Tutorial

Modern JavaScript Tutorial

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `javascript.info/localstorage`. The page title is "LocalStorage, sessionStorage". The browser's address bar shows the URL and various icons. The page content is organized into a sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar includes a "Chapter" section with "Storing data in the browser", a "Lesson navigation" section with links to "localStorage demo", "Object-like access", "Looping over keys", "Strings only", "sessionStorage", "Storage event", and "Summary", and a "Tasks (1)" section. The main content area has a breadcrumb "Home → Storing data in the browser" and a date "20th August 2019". The title "LocalStorage, sessionStorage" is prominently displayed. The text explains that web storage objects `localStorage` and `sessionStorage` allow saving key/value pairs in the browser. It notes that data survives a page refresh for `sessionStorage` and a full browser restart for `localStorage`. A list of three bullet points describes the differences from cookies: 1) Web storage is not sent to the server with each request, allowing for more data (up to 2 megabytes). 2) The server cannot manipulate storage objects via HTTP headers. 3) Storage is bound to the origin (domain/protocol/port triplet), so different protocols or subdomains have separate storage objects. Below the list, it states that both storage objects provide the same methods and properties: `setItem(key, value)` to store a key/value pair and `getItem(key)` to retrieve the value by key.

LocalStorage, sessionStorage

← → ↻ `javascript.info/localstorage` ☆ Se ▼

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Chapter

Storing data in the browser

Lesson navigation

localStorage demo

Object-like access

Looping over keys

Strings only

sessionStorage

Storage event

Summary

Tasks (1)

Comments

Share

Edit on GitHub

Ads

Road to Devcon Hackathon - Earn crypto prizes by competing in challenges on Ethereum

Home → Storing data in the browser 20th August 2019

LocalStorage, sessionStorage

Web storage objects `localStorage` and `sessionStorage` allow to save key/value pairs in the browser.

What's interesting about them is that the data survives a page refresh (for `sessionStorage`) and even a full browser restart (for `localStorage`). We'll see that very soon.

We already have cookies. Why additional objects?

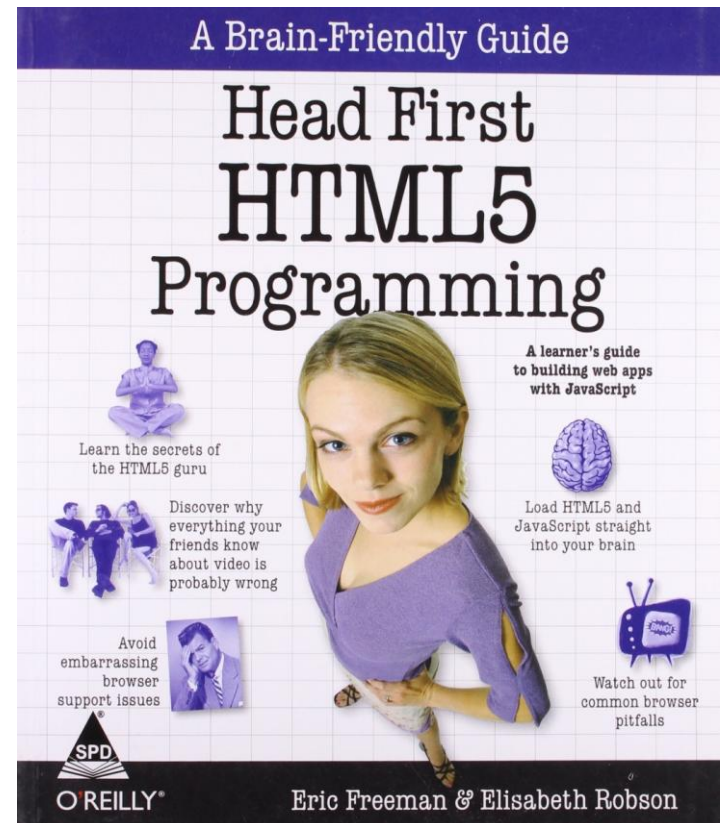
- Unlike cookies, web storage objects are not sent to server with each request. Because of that, we can store much more. Most browsers allow at least 2 megabytes of data (or more) and have settings to configure that.
- Also unlike cookies, the server can't manipulate storage objects via HTTP headers. Everything's done in JavaScript.
- The storage is bound to the origin (domain/protocol/port triplet). That is, different protocols or subdomains infer different storage objects, they can't access data from each other.

Both storage objects provide same methods and properties:

- `setItem(key, value)` – store key/value pair.
- `getItem(key)` – get the value by key.

Further Reading

- ▶ Eric Freeman and Elisabeth Robson (2011). *Head First HTML5 Programming*. Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly.
- ▶ **Chapter 9**



SUMMARY

Summary

- ▶ This lecture has introduced you to cookies and HTML local storage.
- ▶ You will use local storage and session storage for registration and login on your game website.