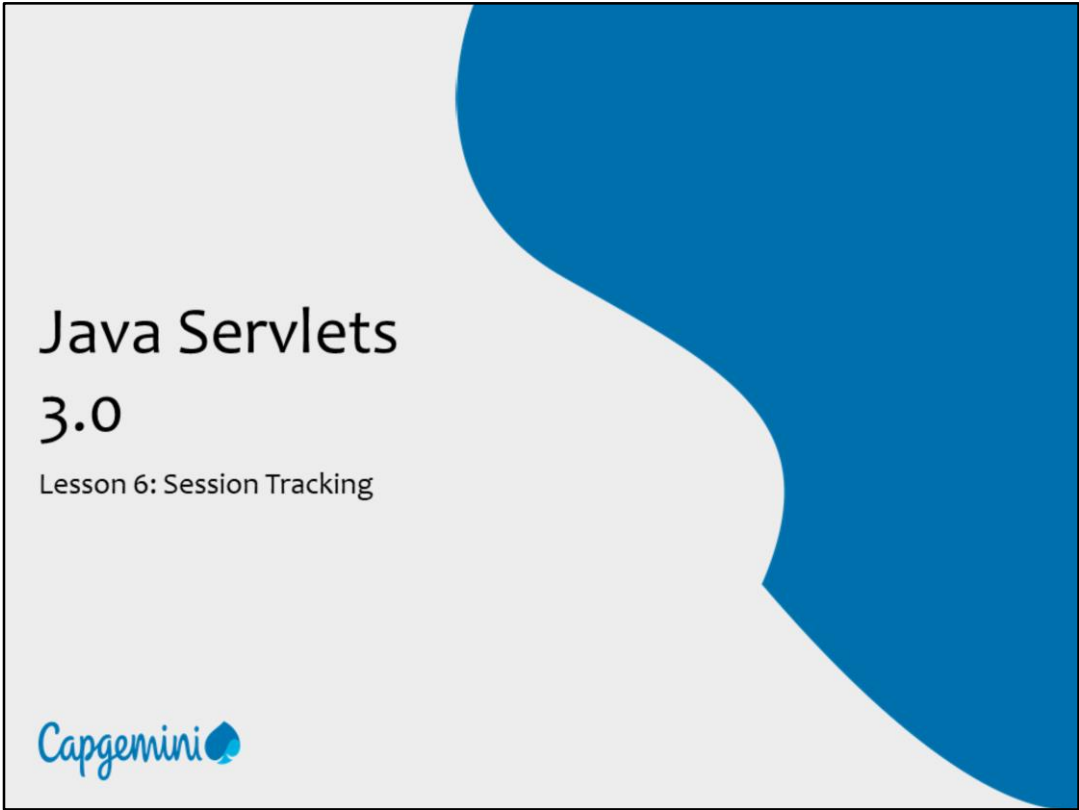


**Instructor Notes:**

Add instructor notes here.



**Instructor Notes:**

Explain the lesson coverage

### Lesson Objectives

In this lesson, we will learn:

- Introduction and Need for Session Management
- Different Techniques of Session Tracking
- Best Practices



Lesson Objectives:

This lesson introduces Session Management. The lesson contents are:

Lesson 08: Session Management

8.1: Introduction and Need for Session Management

8.2: Different Techniques of Session Tracking

8.3: Best Practices

**Instructor Notes:**

Ask this question to the class.  
Most of the participants will answer "Duration from the time user logs in till he logs off" which is not completely true. Do not display the bulleted point which is the correct answer. To justify the answer, explain sites like e-newspapers, booksonline which do not require log in but still user can see the same long alphanumeric string in address bar across all the pages on that site.

## 6.1: Introduction and Need for Session Tracking

**What is a Session?**

A session is the duration from which a client connects to a server till the client disconnects from that server where the user might access/view multiple pages.

- A session is specific to an application as well as a user
- Session begins with either of the following:
  - The first connection to an application by a client
  - The client logs-in for authenticated sessions
- Session ends after either of the following:
  - That client's last connection
  - That client logs-out
  - A time-out period of inactivity

**Introducing Session Tracking:**

A session refers to all the connections that a single client might make to a server in the course of viewing any pages associated with a given application.

Sessions are specific to both the individual user and the application. Therefore every user of an application has a separate session. The user has access to a separate set of session variables.

Logically a session begins with the first connection to an application by a client and ends after that client's last connection.

Session can be an authenticated session also where a user has to log-in. In this case, sessions begin when the user logs in and ends when the user log-out.

Session also ends after a time-out period of inactivity.

**Instructor Notes:**

Explain the scenario of online shopping, what would happen if the client's state was not maintained on the server ? What would be the content of the cart while order is processed.  
Banking example also can be given with respect to the multiple transactions by the same account holder.

## 6.1 : Introduction and Need for Session Tracking

**What is Session Tracking?**

Session tracking implies maintaining client specific information on the server across multiple requests during the session

For example: Any Online Shopping application saves the state of a user's shopping cart across the requests

Introducing Session Tracking:

What is Session Tracking?

In Session tracking, client first makes a request for any servlet or any page, the container receives the request.

The container then generates a unique identification, called Session ID, for that client and gives it back to the client along with the response. This ID gets stores on the client machine. Thereafter when the client sends a request again to the server, it also sends the session Id with the request. The container sees the Id and sends back the response. While seeing the ID the container recognizes that it is the same previous client making a request.

Thus container identifies the client.

**Instructor Notes:**

Explain reason behind session tracking. Exhibit that Http is a stateless protocol and thus the need for session tracking

6.1 : Introduction and Need for Session Tracking

### Why Session Tracking?



Session tracking is desirable due to the following reasons:

- HTTP is stateless protocol.
- In HTTP communication, client makes a connection to the server, sends the request, gets the response and closes the connection.

Introducing Session Tracking:

Why Session Tracking?

HTTP is a stateless protocol, that is it cannot persist the information.

HTTP always treats each request as a new request. Each request made by a Web browser (client), for an image, an HTML page, or other Web object, is made via a new connection. In other words, in HTTP, the client makes a connection to the server, sends the request, gets the response, and closes the connection. Hence to maintain the state across pages we need some sort of session tracking mechanism.

**Instructor Notes:**

List the Session tracking techniques with a brief explanation. Tell participants that detailed explanation is in the following slides and we shall be seeing some of these in demos later.

6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management  
**Session Tracking Techniques**



There are several techniques of session tracking in JEE :

- Hidden Form Fields
- URL Rewriting
- Cookies
- Session Tracking API

Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Session Tracking Techniques:

From the last slide we understand that since HTTP is stateless protocol it becomes developer's job to work around saving client specific information on server in a web application.

There are several ways in which session tracking can be done in JEE.

**Hidden Form Fields:** It is the simplest way of saving user-specific information where hidden parameters are encoded inside an HTML form, such as the username and type of transaction being made

**URL Rewriting:** URL rewriting involves placing a session id in the URL.

**Cookies:** It is a small text file storing client information, cookies are created by the server and saved on client's machine.

**Session Tracking API:** Servlets API provides Session Tracking API

**Instructor Notes:**

Convey this is oldest and the simplest way of session tracking. Point out the disadvantage. Briefly explain small html fragment from the notes

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**Hidden Form Fields**

Hidden Form fields are fields added to an HTML form that are not displayed in the client's browser.

- They are sent back to the server when the form that contains them is submitted
- Hidden fields are supported in all the popular browser, they demand no special server requirements, and they can be used with clients that haven't registered or logged.
- The major disadvantage of this technique is that it works only for a sequence of dynamically generated forms.

Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Hidden Form Fields:


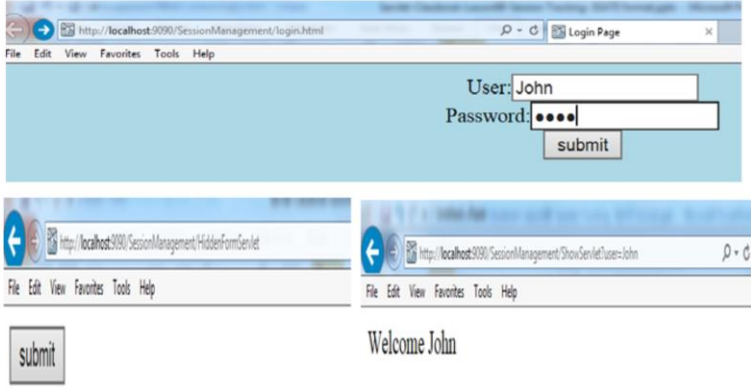
In this technique the fields are added to an HTML form which are not displayed in the client's request. The hidden form fields are sent back to the server when the form is submitted. In hidden form fields, the HTML entry will be as shown below:

This means that when form is submitted ,the specified name and value will be get included in get or post method.

**Instructor Notes:**

6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management  
**Demo**

Execute the following login.html, HiddenFormServlet, ShowServlet

Execute the following servlets:

<http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/login.html>

This would lead to servlet:

<http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/HiddenFormServlet>

In HiddenFormServlet, username is added as Hidden Field in html form as shown below in partial listing.

```
out.println("<form action='ShowServlet'>");
out.println("<input type='hidden' name='user' value='" + user + "'>");
out.println("<input type='submit' value='submit' >");
```

Then username is retrieved in ShowServlet.

<http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/ShowServlet?user=John>.

Query parameters get appended due to the GET method.



**Instructor Notes:**

Ask to give one example of URL. Give one real life example which we notice in address bar of the browser while surfing net day-to-day. Point out the number of characters limitation in URL

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**URL Rewriting**

URL rewriting is another way to support anonymous session tracking.

- With URL rewriting, every local URL the user might click on is dynamically modified, or rewritten, to include extra information.
- The extra information can be in the form of extra path information, added parameters, or some custom, server-specific URL.
- Due to the limited space available in rewriting a URL, the extra information is limited to a unique session ID

Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

URL Rewriting:

The explanation for session Id would be covered in the HttpSession section.

URL rewriting is another way to support anonymous session tracking. With URL rewriting, every local URL the user might click on is dynamically modified, or rewritten, to include extra information. The extra information can be in the form of extra path information, added parameters, or some custom, server-specific URL. Due to the limited space available in rewriting a URL, the extra information is limited to a unique session ID. For example, the following URLs have been rewritten to pass session id 123:

Original URL :

`http://server:port/servlet/Rewritten`

Extra path information :

`http://server:port/servlet/Rewritten/123`

Added parameter :

`http://server:port/servlet/Rewritten?sessionid=123`

Added parameter change :

`http://server:port/servlet/Rewritten;$sessionid$123`

Each rewriting technique has its advantages and disadvantages. Using extra path information works on all servers, and it works as a target for forms that use both the GET and POST methods. It doesn't work well if a servlet has to use the extra path information as true path information.

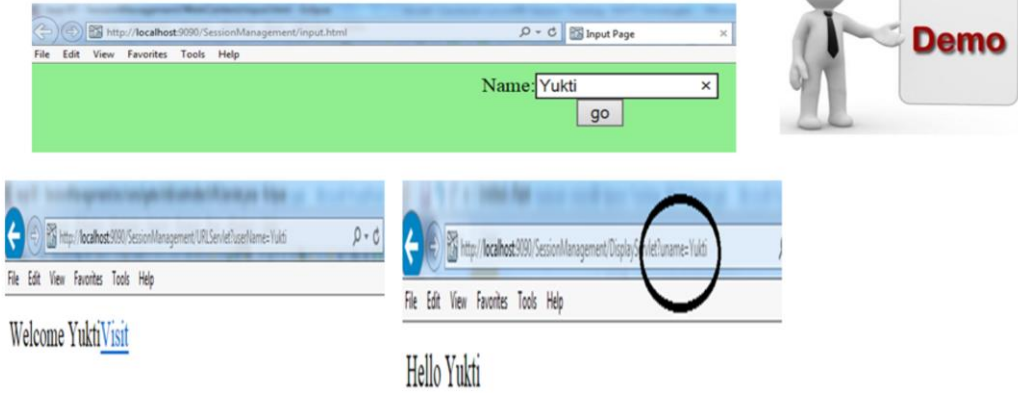
An added parameter works on all servers too, but fails as a target for forms those uses the POST method, and it causes parameter-naming collisions.

Using a custom, server-specific change works under all conditions for servers that support the change. Unfortunately, it doesn't work at all servers that don't support the change.

**Instructor Notes:**

6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management  
**Demo**

Execute the following input.html, URLServlet, DisplayServlet



Execute the following servlets:

`http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/input.html`

This would lead to servlet:

`http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/URLServlet`

In URLServlet, username is appended as query string as shown below in partial listing.

```
out.print("<a href='DisplayServlet?uname="+n+">visit</a>");
```

Then username is retrieved in DisplayServlet.

`http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/DisplayServlet?user=Yukti.`

**Instructor Notes:**

Get the answer from participants before explanation about cookies. Now correct them. If possible show the location of cookies on the machine.  
Point out : Cookies may not be supported by all the browsers, accepting-not accepting, ask before accepting cookies can be set in the browser

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**Cookies**

Cookie is a small text file containing client information sent by a web server to a browser that can later be read back from the browser.

- When a browser receives a cookie, it saves the cookie and thereafter sends the cookie back to the server each time it accesses a page on that server, subject to certain rules.
- Since cookie's value can uniquely identify a client, cookies are often used for session tracking.

**Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:****Cookies:**

Cookie is a bit of information stored in a small text file sent by a web server to a browser that can later be read back from the browser. When a browser receives a cookie, it saves the cookie and there-after sends the cookie back to the server each time it accesses a page on that server, subject to certain rules. Since cookie's value can uniquely identify a client, cookies are often used for session tracking.

The browser is expected to support 20 cookies for each Web server, 300 cookies total, and may limit cookie size to 4 KB each.

**Instructor Notes:**

Explain creating cookies in 3 steps to make it easy.  
 Creating cookie, setting the age, adding cookie.  
 Explain retrieval of cookies and mention it returns an array by reiterating that a site can support up to 20 cookies.

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**Working with Cookies**

Cookie can be created using Cookie class which is in the package `javax.servlet.http.Cookie`.

- To create cookie use Cookie class constructor:
  - `public Cookie(String name, String Value)`
- Once the cookie is created, send the cookie to the browser using the following method:
  - `HttpServletResponse.addCookie(Cookie cookie)`
- Cookies can be retrieved by servlet from a request by using the following method:
  - `HttpServletRequest.getCookies()`

Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Working with Cookies

Create a cookie with the `Cookie()` constructor:

```
public Cookie( String name, String value )
```

This creates a new cookie with an initial name and value. A cookie has a name, a single value, and optional attributes such as a comment, path and domain qualifiers, a maximum age, and a version number.

The name of the cookie must be an HTTP/1.1 token. Tokens are strings that contain none of the special characters listed in. (Alphanumeric strings qualify as tokens.)

The value of the cookie can be any string, though null values are not guaranteed to work the same way on all browsers. In addition, if a cookie is sent that complies with Netscape's original cookie specification, do not use whitespace or any of these characters:

```
[]() = , " / ? @ : ;
```

A servlet can send a cookie to client by passing a `Cookie` object to the `addCookie()` method of `HttpServletResponse`:

```
public void HttpServletResponse.addCookie(Cookie cookie)
```

The method adds the specified cookie to the response. Additional cookies can be added with subsequent calls to `addCookie()`.

**Instructor Notes:**

Run the servlet after explaining the code. Show the cookie that has got stored on the machine. Also open the file and show content of that file.

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

### Cookie Methods



Let us discuss some prominent cookie methods:

- `public void setComment(java.lang.String purpose)`
- `public java.lang.String getComment()`
- `public void setDomain(java.lang.String pattern)`
- `public java.lang.String getDomain()`
- `public void setMaxAge(int expiry)`
- `public int getMaxAge()`
- `public void setPath(java.lang.String uri)`
- `public java.lang.String getPath()`
- `public void setSecure(boolean flag)`

Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Cookie Methods:

`public void setComment(java.lang.String purpose) :`

It specifies a comment that describes a cookie's purpose.

`public java.lang.String getComment() :`

It returns the comment describing the purpose of this cookie, or null if the cookie has no comment.

`public void setDomain(java.lang.String pattern) :`

It specifies the domain within which this cookie should be presented.

`public java.lang.String getDomain() :`

It returns the domain name set for this cookie.

`public void setMaxAge(int expiry) :`

It sets the maximum age of the cookie in seconds. A positive value indicates that the cookie will expire after that many seconds have passed. Note that the value is the maximum age when the cookie will expire, not the cookie's current age. A negative value means that the cookie is not stored persistently and will be deleted when the Web browser exits. A zero value causes the cookie to be deleted.

`public int getMaxAge() :`

It returns the maximum age of the cookie, specified in seconds. If `getMaxAge` returns a negative value, the cookie was not stored persistently. This method does not return a zero value, because if a cookie's age was set to zero with `setMaxAge`, the cookie was deleted.

**Instructor Notes:**

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**Cookie Methods**

- `public java.lang.String getName()`
- `public void setValue(java.lang.String newValue)`
- `public java.lang.String getValue()`
- `public int getVersion()`
- `public void setVersion(int v)`

Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Cookie Methods:

`public void setPath(java.lang.String uri)`

It specifies a path for the cookie, which is the set of URIs to which the client should return the cookie. The cookie is visible to all the pages in the directory being specified, and all the pages in that directory's subdirectories. A cookie's path must include the servlet that set the cookie, for example, `servlet/dir1`, which makes the cookie visible to all directories on the server under `dir1`.

`public java.lang.String getPath()`

It returns the paths (that is, URIs) on the server to which the browser returns this cookie. The cookie is visible to all subdirectories within the specified path on the server.

`public void setSecure(boolean flag)`

It indicates to the browser whether the cookie should only be sent using a secure protocol, such as HTTPS or SSL. This method should only be used when the cookie's originating server used a secure protocol to set the cookie's value. The default value is false.

`public boolean getSecure()`

It returns true if the browser is sending cookies only over a secure protocol, or false if the browser can use a standard protocol.

## Instructor Notes:

## Demo

Creating and retrieving cookies:

- AddCookieServlet Code
- GetCookieServlet Code
- AddViewCookies.html page



**MyCookie are : name = A; value = 1**  
**name = B; value = 2**

Note:

Refer to the com.igate.ch8.controller.AddCookieServlet.java code, partial listing of doGet() is given here:

```
Cookie cookie = new Cookie(name,data);
    if ((age==null) || (age.equals(""))) {
        res.addCookie(cookie);
        out.println("Set Cookie --- Name= " + name + " Value = " + data);}
    else { try { int intage=Integer.parseInt(age);
        cookie.setMaxAge(intage);
        res.addCookie(cookie);
        out.println("Set Cookie --- Name= " + name + " Value = " + data + " age= "+age );
        } catch(Exception e) { out.println("Exception " +e; }
    }
```

```
Cookie[] cookies = req.getCookies();
out.println("<B>MyCookie are : ");
for(int i=0;i < cookies.length;i++) {
    String name = cookies[i].getName();
    String value = cookies[i].getValue();
    out.println("name = " + name + "; value = " + value + "<BR>"); }
```

**Instructor Notes:**

Make them open the docs and show Servlet API. Point out two interfaces mentioned here. Tell them we will be seeing what is managing sessions in following slides.

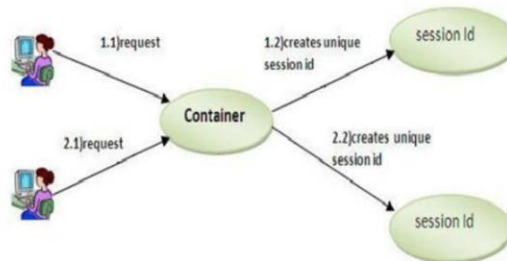
### 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

#### Session Tracking API

Servlet API provides HttpSession interface in javax.servlet.http package to track and manage sessions

HttpSession interface provides a way to identify a user across more than one page request or visit to a Web site and to store information about that user

A session usually corresponds to one user, who may visit a site many times



Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Session Tracking API:

One of the ways to track session is by using Session Tracking interfaces provided by Servlet API.

The API provides HttpSession interface to track and manage sessions.

The servlet container uses this interface to create a session between an HTTP client and an HTTP server creating a unique identifier called Session ID. The server can maintain a session in many ways such as using cookies or rewriting URLs. This interface allows servlets to view and manipulate information about a session, such as the session identifier, creation time, and last accessed time.

The explanation about Session Id would be explained in the next subsequent slide.



**Instructor Notes:**

Tell them getSession() is method of HttpServletRequest interface. Mention that getAttribute always returns an Object which is needed to be type casted if not a String

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**Session Tracking API - Using HttpSession**

HttpSession interface provides methods for session tracking. They are:

- public HttpSession HttpServletRequest.getSession(boolean create)
- public void HttpSession.setAttribute(String name, Object value)
- java.lang.Object HttpSession.getAttribute(String name)
- public void HttpSession.removeAttribute(String name)
- public String HttpSession.getId()

Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Session Tracking API - Using HttpSession:

public HttpSession HttpServletRequest.getSession(boolean create) : retrieve the current HttpSession object. This method returns the current HttpSession object associated with the request or, if necessary, create a new session for the request. Use true to create a new session if none exists.

If create is false, and the request has no valid session then this method returns null else returns the existing session. To make sure the session is properly maintained, need to call this method at least once before writing any output to the response.

public void HttpSession.setAttribute(String name, Object value) : add information in form of an object to session object. This method binds an object to this session, using the name specified. If an object of the same name is already bound to the session, the object is replaced. The putValue() method is sometimes used instead of setAttribute() however it is deprecated now.

public Object HttpSession.getAttribute(String name) : retrieve information object stored by setAttribute() method in form of an object from the session. Returns null if no object of that name exists.

public java.lang.String getId() : This method returns a string containing the unique identifier assigned to this session. The identifier is assigned by the servlet engine and is implementation dependent.

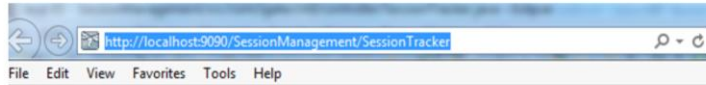
**Instructor Notes:**

Run the given servlets  
Relate to type casting as explained in previous slide by pointing to the code.

**Demo**

Session tracking to count the number of times a client has accessed the site:

- SessionTracker.java servlet



## Session Tracking Demo

You've visited this page 6 times.

### Here is your session data:

tracker.count: 6

Note:

Refer the com.igate.ch8.controller.SessionTracker.java code; partial listing of doGet() method is given:

```
// Get the current session object, create one if necessary
HttpSession session = req.getSession(true);
// Increment the hit count for this page. The value is saved
// in this client's session under the name "tracker.count".
Integer count = (Integer)session.getAttribute("tracker.count");
if (count == null) {
    count = new Integer(1); }
else {
    count = new Integer(count.intValue() + 1); }
session.setAttribute("tracker.count", count);
out.println("<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>SessionTracker</TITLE></HEAD>");
out.println("<BODY><H1>Session Tracking Demo</H1>");
// Display the hit count for this page
out.println("You've visited this page " + count +
    ((count.intValue() == 1) ? " time." : " times."));
out.println("<P>");
out.println("<H2>Here is your session data:</H2>");
String[] names = session.getAttributeNames();
for (int i = 0; i < names.length; i++) {
    out.println(names[i] + ": " + session.getAttribute(names[i]) + "<BR>"); }
out.println("</BODY></HTML>");
```

**Instructor Notes:**

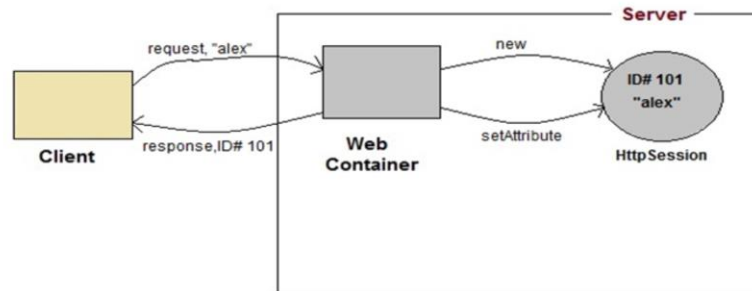
Make participants open any site and show them the “long alphanumeric string” to explain session ID. Explain when is created and by whom.

## 6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**Session Tracking API – Using Session ID**

When a user first accesses the site, is assigned a new HttpSession object and a unique session ID.

- Session ID: It identifies the user and is used to associate the user with HttpSession object in subsequent requests.
- Session id is appended to the URL for session tracking using URL rewriting.



Ways of Session Tracking in JEE:

Session Tracking API – Using Session ID:

When a user first accesses the site, that user is assigned a new HttpSession object and a unique session ID. The Session ID identifies the user and is used to the user with HttpSession object in subsequent requests. Behind the scenes, the session ID is usually saved on the client in a cookie or sent as part of a rewritten URL.

A server can discover session's ID with the `getID()` method seen earlier.

It returns a string containing the unique identifier assigned to this session. The identifier is assigned by the servlet engine and is implementation dependent. This method throws an `IllegalStateException` if session is invalid.

**Instructor Notes:**

6.2: Different Techniques for Session Management

**Session Tracking API – Using Session ID**

Two methods to encode URL:

- `public java.lang.String encodeURL(java.lang.String url)`
- `public java.lang.String encodeRedirectURL(java.lang.String url)`

**Session Tracking API:**

- Session Id is stored as part of URL to support session tracking via URL rewriting. Servlet rewrites every local URL before sending it to the client. The Servlet API's `HttpServletRequest` interface provides two methods to perform this encoding:  
`public java.lang.String encodeURL(java.lang.String url)`
- It encodes the specified URL by including the session ID in it, or, if encoding is not needed, returns the URL unchanged. The implementation of this method should include the logic to determine whether the session ID needs to be encoded in the URL. For example, if the browser supports cookies, or session tracking is turned off, URL encoding is unnecessary.
- All URLs emitted by a Servlet should be run through this method. Otherwise, URL rewriting cannot be used with browsers, which do not support cookies.

**Instructor Notes:**

Run the given servlets. Explain the code...

**Demo**

Execute the servlet which gets Session Information using HttpSession & URL Rewriting

- Sessionsnoop servlet

**Session Snoop**

You've visited this page 2 times.

**Here is your saved session data:**

snoop.count: 2

**Here are some vital stats on your session:**

Session id: rAfAKlePPJEQVFMcVZkV-ii0  
 New session: false  
 Creation time: 1427102683314 (Mon Mar 23 14:54:43 IST 2015)  
 Last access time: 1427102683329 (Mon Mar 23 14:54:43 IST 2015)  
 Requested session ID from cookie: true  
 Requested session ID from URL: false  
 Requested session ID valid: true

**Test URL Rewriting**

Click [here](#) to test that session tracking works via URL rewriting even when cookies aren't supported.



Note:

Refer to com.igate.ch8.controller.SessionSnoop.java servlet code; partial code in doGet() method is here :

```
out.println("<H3>Here are some vital stats on your session:</H3>");
out.println("Session id: " + session.getId() + "<BR>");
out.println("New session: " + session.isNew() + "<BR>");
out.println("Creation time: " + session.getCreationTime());
out.println("<I>(" + new Date(session.getCreationTime()) +
"</I><BR>");
out.println("Last access time: " + session.getLastAccessedTime());
out.println("<I>(" + new Date(session.getLastAccessedTime()) +
"</I><BR>");
out.println("Requested session ID from cookie: "
+ req.isRequestedSessionIdFromCookie() + "<BR>");
out.println("Requested session ID from URL: " +
req.isRequestedSessionIdFromURL() + "<BR>");
out.println("Requested session ID valid: " +
req.isRequestedSessionIdValid() + "<BR>");
out.println("<H3>Test URL Rewriting</H3>");
out.println("Click <A HREF=\"" +
res.encodeURL(req.getRequestURI()) + "\">here</A>");
out.println("to test that session tracking works via URL");
out.println("rewriting even when cookies aren't supported.");
out.println("</BODY></HTML>");
```

**Instructor Notes:**

Run the given servlets. Explain the code...

**Demo**

Execute a servlet that manually invalidates a session if it is more than a day old or has been inactive for more than an hour.

- Manual Invalidate servlet

**Note:**

Refer to `com.igate.ch8.controller.ManuallInvalidate.java` servlet code; partial code of `doGet()` method is given here:

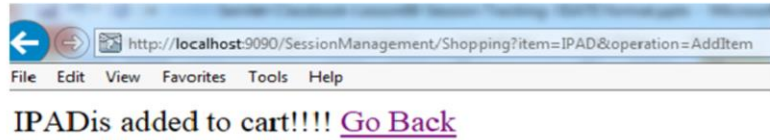

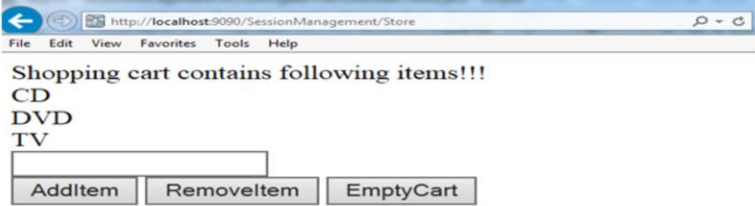
```
// Get the current session object, create one if necessary
HttpSession session = req.getSession(true);
// Invalidate the session if it's more than a day old or has been
// inactive for more than an hour.
if (!session.isNew()) { // skip new sessions
    Date dayAgo = new Date(System.currentTimeMillis() - 24*60*60*1100);
    Date hourAgo = new Date(System.currentTimeMillis() - 60*60*1100);
    Date created = new Date(session.getCreationTime());
    Date accessed = new Date(session.getLastAccessedTime());
    if (created.before(dayAgo) || accessed.before(hourAgo)) {
        session.invalidate();
        session = req.getSession(true); // get a new session
    }
}
```

**Instructor Notes:**

Explain the code and execute servlet.

### Demo

This is a simple shopping cart example: Store.java and Shopping.java



Note:

Execute Servlets:

<http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/Store>

This servlet maintains a list of shopping items

<http://localhost:9090/SessionManagement/Shopping?item=CD&operation=AddItem>

This servlet does different operations like adding item to cart, removing item from cart and making the cart as empty.

**Instructor Notes:**

6.3: Best Practices

**Best Practices in Session Tracking**

An application that uses URL rewriting to track sessions must adhere to certain programming guidelines as URL rewriting has high security risks.

The application developer needs to:

- Program session servlets to encode URLs
- Supply a servlet or JSP file as an entry point to the application
- Avoid using plain HTML files in the application
- All emitted links must be consistently rewritten



**Instructor Notes:**

## Lab: Session Management

- Lab 4.1



**Instructor Notes:**

Summarize the chapter by briefly mentioning what all is learnt.

Summary

In this lesson, we have learnt:

The concept of Session Tracking

Session Tracking Techniques

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Summary

**Instructor Notes:**

Answers for the  
Review Questions:  
Answer 1: Http is  
stateless protocol

Answer 2: 20

### Review Questions

Question 1: Web Application developer needs to maintain client's state on server because:

- Option 1: To remind client of his information
- Option 2: Http is a stateless protocol
- Option 3: Http is unreliable protocol
- Option 4: No need as its taken care of by the Http Server

Question 2: Browsers required to accept \_\_\_\_ cookies per site:

- Option 1: 1
- Option 2: 40
- Option 3: 20
- Option 4: unlimited



**Instructor Notes:**

Answers for the  
Review Questions:

Answer 3:  
invalidate()

Answer 4: mapping  
in web.xml

### Review Questions

Question 3: \_\_\_\_ method is used to end the session

- Option 1: invalidate()
- Option 2: logout()
- Option 3: invalidSession()

Question 4: Global timeout for all the sessions is maintained by.

- Option 1: HttpSession.setMaxInactiveInterval(600)
- Option 2: iHttpSession.logout(600)
- Option 3: mapping in web.xml
- Option 4: All Options are true

