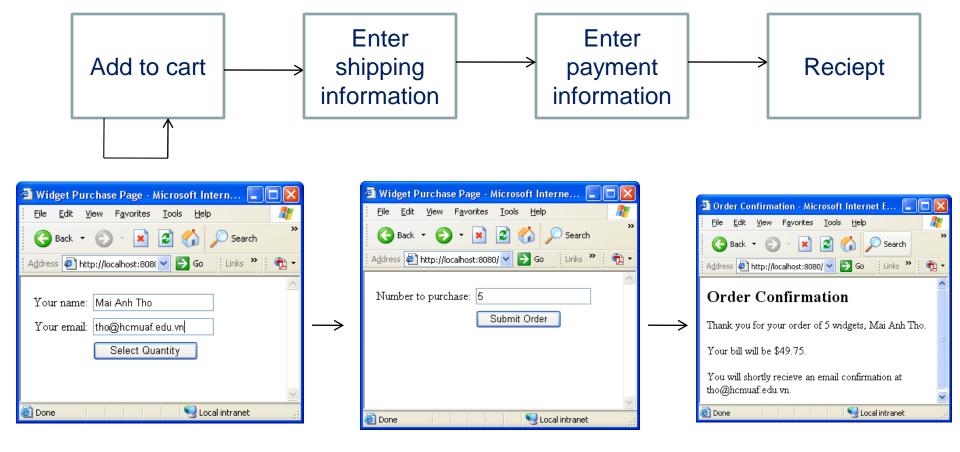
Server-side Web Programming

Lecture 7: Introduction to Sessions

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Sessions

- Session:
 - Set of pages submitted by user to accomplish goal
 - Example: Most on-line <u>shopping</u>



Need for Session Handling

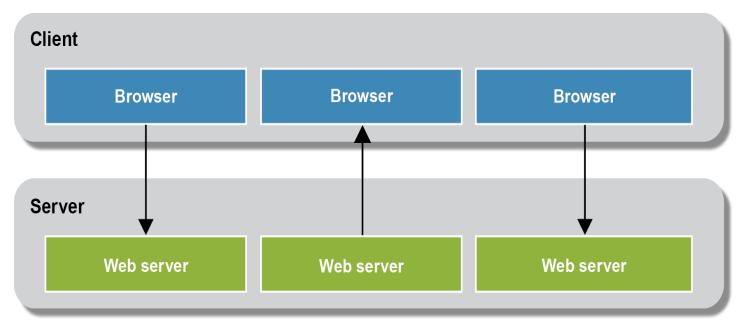
- Problem:
 - No easy way to associate steps if multiple clients
 - Nothing built into the web allows server to know where a request is coming from.
 - Server may have to <u>simultaneously</u> manage <u>thousands</u> of sessions.







Why session tracking is difficult with HTTP



First HTTP Request:

The browser requests a page.

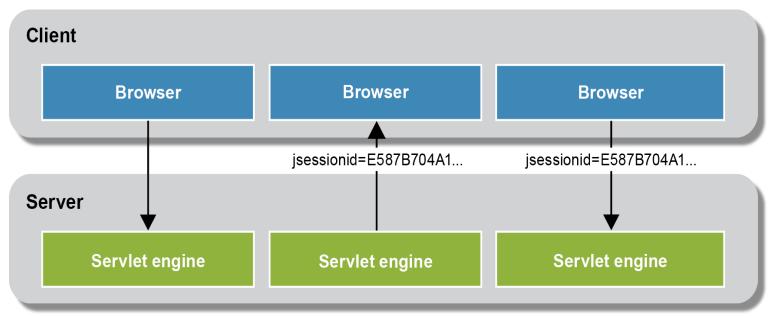
First HTTP Response:

The server returns the requested page and drops the connection.

Following HTTP Requests:

The browser requests a page. The web server has no way to associate the browser with its previous request.

How Java keeps track of sessions



First HTTP Request:

The browser requests a JSP or servlet. The servlet engine creates a session object and assigns an ID for the session.

First HTTP Response:

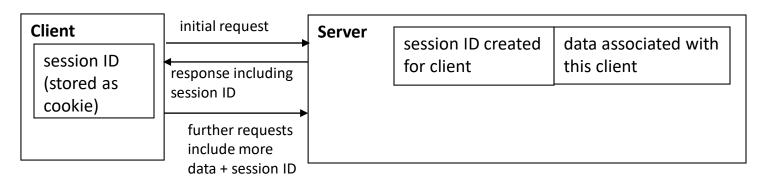
The server returns the requested page and the ID for the session.

Following HTTP Requests:

The browser requests a JSP or servlet. The servlet engine uses the session ID to associate the browser with its session object.

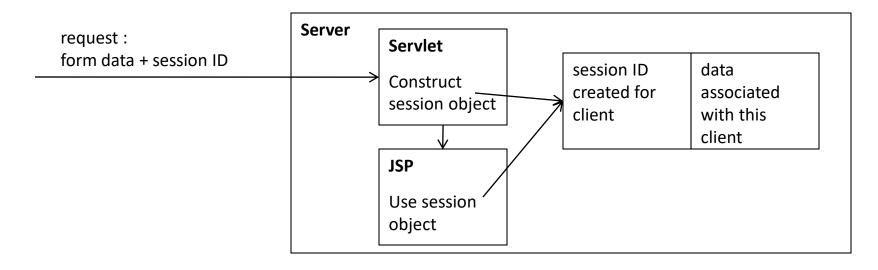
Session Handling

- Basic steps:
 - Assign each new client <u>unique ID</u> at <u>start</u> of session.
 - Pass ID to client as part of each <u>response</u>
 - Now client knows it as well
 - Stored as <u>cookie</u> by default
 - Client passes ID back to server with subsequent requests
 - Server can associate this request can be associated with initial request.
 - Server stores client data in <u>table</u> indexed by session ID



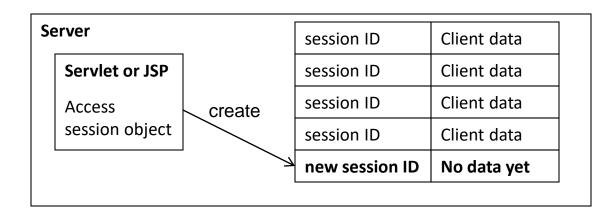
Session Handling

- Sessions can be accessed from both <u>servlet</u> and <u>JSP</u>
 - Servlet: Construct a new session object from the request HttpSession session = request.getSession();
 - JSP: Just use built-in session object which Tomcat creates from request (like request object)



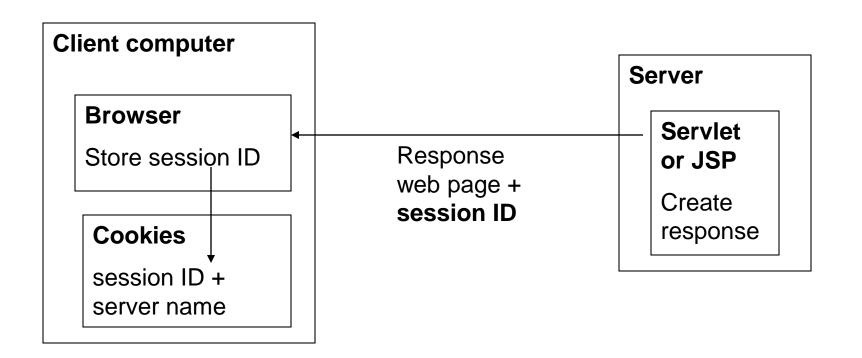
Creating a New Session

- Done <u>automatically</u> first time session requested by servlet or JSP
 - HttpSession session = request.getSession();
 in servlet
 - Use of session object in JSP
- Tomcat:
 - Knows this because <u>no session ID</u> included in request
 - Generates new ID not used for current session (or recent past session)
 - Creates new <u>session table entry</u> for that ID



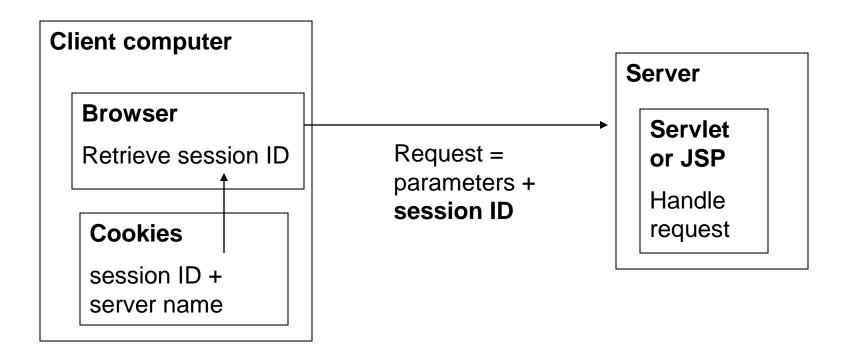
Passing Session IDs

- Automatically included in <u>response</u> sent back to client
- Stored in <u>cookie</u> on client machine
 - Cookies only data that <u>persist</u> between pages in browser
 - Associated with server domain name, directory, etc.



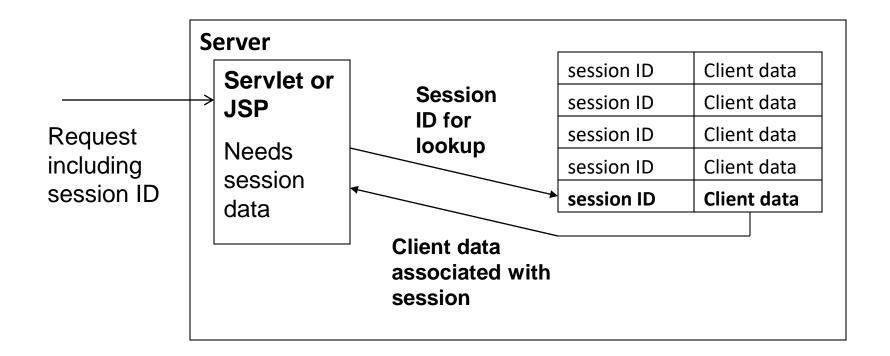
Passing Session IDs

- Automatically included in <u>request</u> sent in future to <u>same</u> <u>server</u>
 - All cookie values associated with server sent with request
 - Server now knows who client is!



Associating Session Data

- Servlets/JSPs can store data associated with session ID
- Servlets/JSPs can <u>look up</u> that data in future when passed the session ID in request



Storing Session Data

Syntax:

```
session.setAttribute("name", object);
```

- Like parameters, session data stored as <u>name/value pairs</u>
- Like attributes, can store any Java object
 - Often a "shopping cart" object

All session data

	•••		
Session ID = fieh4K39Rdk	Session data		
	name	"Fred"	
	email	"fred@aolrock"	
	•••		

Storing Session Data

```
22
         protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, )
23 F
         throws ServletException, IOException {
24
             String name = request.getParameter("customerName");
25
             String email = request.getParameter("customerEmail");
26
             HttpSession session = request.qetSession();
27
             session.setAttribute("name", name);
             session.setAttribute("email", email);
28
29
             RequestDispatcher dispatcher = qetServletContext().qetH
30
             dispatcher.forward(request, response);
31
```

32

Retrieving Session Data

Syntax:

```
type variable =
     (type) session.getAttribute("name");
```

- Same syntax as retrieving attribute added to request
- Since value could be any object, must cast back to original type
- Will be <u>null</u> if
 - No session created for this client
 - That value not stored for this client

Retrieving Session Data

```
<title>Order Confirmation</title>
11
12
     </head>
13
     <bod∀>
14
15 🖃
       <%
16
         int quantity = Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("quantity"));
         double totalCost = quantity * 9.95;
17
18
         String name = (String)session.getAttribute("name");
         String email = (String)session.getAttribute("email");
19
20
       %>
       <h2>Order Confirmation</h2>
22
23
24 🗏
       >
         Thank you for your order of <%= quantity %> widgets, <%= name %>.
25
26
       <
           Your bill will be $<%= totalCost %>.
28
29
       30
       >
31
         You will shortly recieve an email confirmation at <%= email %>.
32
```

URL Encoding

- Many users <u>disable</u> cookies!
 - Often default in some browsers
 - Need <u>alternative way</u> of storing session information on server

Solution:

- Pass session ID to the client as part of <u>every response</u>
- Insure that client sends that session ID <u>back</u> to the server as part of <u>every request</u>
- Since you have no way of knowing whether user has cookies, you <u>must</u> do this!

URL Encoding

Syntax:

- If browser detects cookies <u>not enabled</u>, it <u>appends</u> the session ID to the request
 - Like other form data

Session Expiration

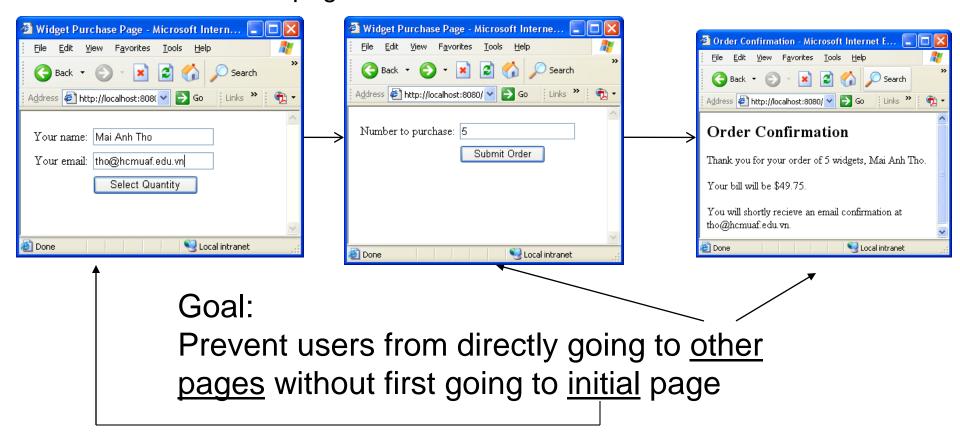
Can set time until <u>session expiration</u>

Property of web.xml file



- Session expires if no request within time limit
 - Session inactive
 - Session id and all attributes destroyed
 - Request for session attributes returns <u>null</u>

- Users can <u>skip</u> pages in a sequence
 - Bookmarked page in middle



Solution:

- Set <u>session attribute</u> at servlet called from first page
 - Use this in other pages to determine whether initial page requested in this session

```
protected void processRequest (HttpServletRequest reques
throws ServletException, IOException {

HttpSession session = request.getSession();

// This attribute used for access control
session.setAttribute("sessionOK", "yes");
```

- All other JSPs test whether attribute is <u>null</u>
- If so, <u>redirect</u> to another page
 - Initial page in sequence
 - Error page telling <u>session has expired</u>
- Syntax for redirection from JSP:

```
<jsp:forward page="url to forward to"/>
```

```
cougy>
```

