

CS601

Cookies. Session Tracking.

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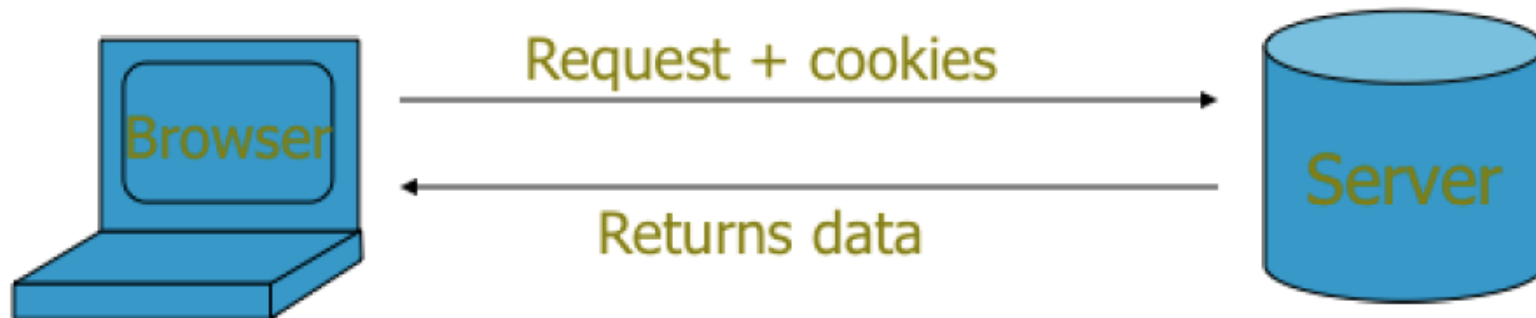
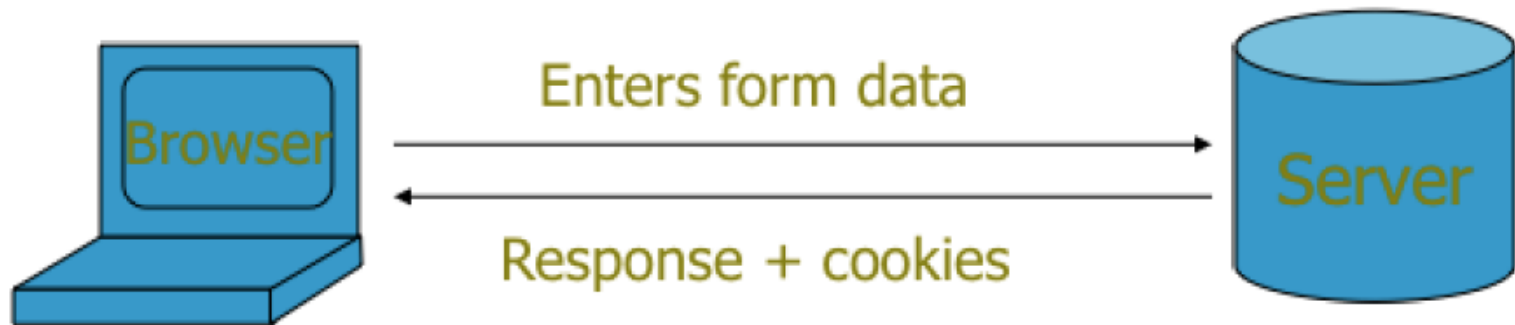
Announcements

- Lab 6 is out
- Code Reviews for Lab 5 (today and Friday)
 - Sign up for a 10 min slot
 - If not able to explain something in the regex within their time slot – will get a 0
- Advising Session:
 - Monday, Oct 30, 11am, LS 307
 - Attendance strongly recommended

Cookie

- A small text file
- Sent by server to the client
- Is stored by the browser on the user's machine
- Sent to the server on each request
- The server can use cookie as a key to retrieve data for that user

Cookies



Cookies

- Web browser stores the total of ~300 cookies
- ~20-50 per domain
- Each cookie \leq 4 KB
- Clients may disable cookies

Cookie Attributes

- Name
- Value
- Domain and path
- Expiration date

Example

- Name session-token
- Content "s7yZiOvFm4YymG...."
- Domain amazon.com
- Path /
- Expires Monday, September 08, 2031
7:19:41 PM

How are Cookies Passed in HTTP?

- The server sends cookies in the **header** of the response:

```
Set-Cookie:name=value[; expires=date]  
[; domain=domain][; path=path][; secure]
```

- The browser sends cookies in the **header** of the request:

```
Cookie:name=value
```


Example: amazon.com

- The server sends cookies in the header of the response:

```
Set-Cookie=session-id=124-2999-8223305;  
path=/; domain=.amazon.com; expires=Tue,  
01-Jan-2036 08:00:01 GMT
```

- The browser sends cookies in the header of the request:

```
Cookie=session-id=124-2999-8223305
```

Cookies and Privacy

- Store personal information
 - Used to track user activities
 - Long-term records of individuals' browsing histories
- Example:
 - advertising companies use third-party cookies to track a user across multiple sites

Third-party Cookies

- Set by a website different than the one you are currently on
 - Ex: cnn.com might have a facebook button, so facebook button will set a cookie and Facebook can read it
- Can be used to track your activity across multiple sites
- Can be blocked

Servlet Cookies

- Create a cookie:

```
Cookie cookie = new Cookie("name", "value");  
cookie.setMaxAge(60*60*24*365);  
response.addCookie(cookie);
```

- Get the cookies from the client

```
Cookie[] cookies = request.getCookies();  
// need to search for the correct cookie
```

Example

- Keep track of the number of visits & the date of the last visit for a particular user
- Use cookies
- See CookieServer, CookieBaseServlet, CookieVisitServlet, CookieConfigServlet

Session Tracking

- HTTP is a stateless protocol
 - The current request does not know what has been done in the previous requests
- Problem: some applications run over multiple requests
 - Need to maintain a session to pass data between requests

Session Tracking: Approaches

- Use cookie
 - Store session data inside the cookie
- URL Rewriting
 - Append a string to the URL
<http://host/path/file.html;jsessionid=123456>
- Hidden field in an HTML form

```
<input type="hidden" name="sessionId" value="123456" />
```

Example: amazon.com

- The server sends cookies in the header of the response:

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- The browser sends cookies in the header of the request:

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Cookie=session-id=124-2999-8223305
```


Session Tracking

- Previous approaches – tedious
- HttpSession class:
 - Access information about a session
 - Bind objects to sessions
 - User information persists across multiple user requests

Session Tracking:

javax.servlet.http.HttpSession

- Login page:

```
HttpSession session = request.getSession();  
session.setAttribute("username", username);
```

- Other Pages:

```
if(session.getAttribute("username") ==null)  
{  
    //forward to login page  
}
```

Session Tracking:

`javax.servlet.http.HttpSession`

- `session.getId()`
- `session.getCreationTime()`
- `session.getLastAccessedTime()`
- `session.getMaxInactiveInterval()`
- `session.getAttribute("username")`
- `session.setAttribute("username", name)`

Example

- See SessionServer, SessionServlet