COMP 4021 Internet Computing

PHP Sessions

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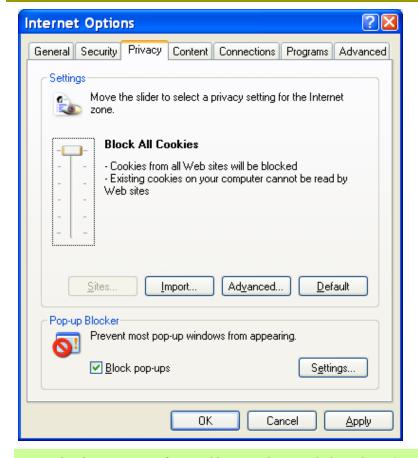
What is a 'Session'?

- □ HTTP is a *stateless* protocol each request/response is self-contained, there is no 'memory' from one access to another
- ☐ If there is no state then the browser has to send authentication information (i.e. name and password) every single time the user accesses a page on that web site
- □ For example, this is what happens every time you access a page on the COMP4021 web site
- Using a state is crucial for many Web applications

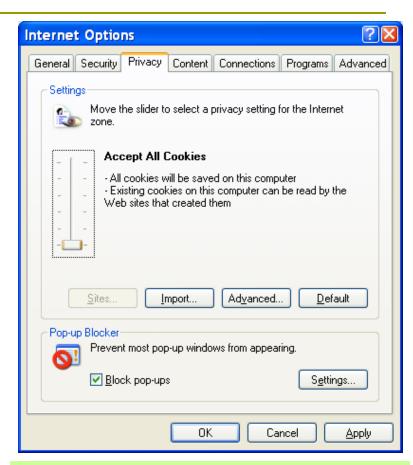
Using Cookies

- Traditionally, one way to create a kind of state is to use cookies
- However, a user may block cookies on their computer
- Alternatively, perhaps a browser is being used which does not support cookies (i.e. a browser with high security settings, some mobile phone browsers)

Example Security Settings (IE)



High 'privacy' – all cookies blocked



Low 'privacy' - all cookies accepted

Session IDs

- PHP (and other server side languages) can use sessions that make states easy to handle so that you can successfully preserve and use variables among web pages
- Every session will have a unique id, although this is invisible to the code
- Session ids are stored on the server
- To activate a session, include session_start(); at the beginning of your script, before PHP has done any printing

Registering a Session Variable

- This code transfers session ID using cookies
- □ If cookies don't work, then this code doesn't work

Unregistering a Session Variable

```
<?php
  session_start();

// Dump the session variable
  unset($_SESSION['count']);
?>
```

Passing the Session ID

- There are two methods to propagate a session ID
 - Cookies
 - GET method (passed as a URL parameter)
- Cookies are best, but they are not always available
- There is an alternative way which uses the URL
- The session module supports both methods

Example Using URL

 This code transfers session ID using the GET method parameter in the URL

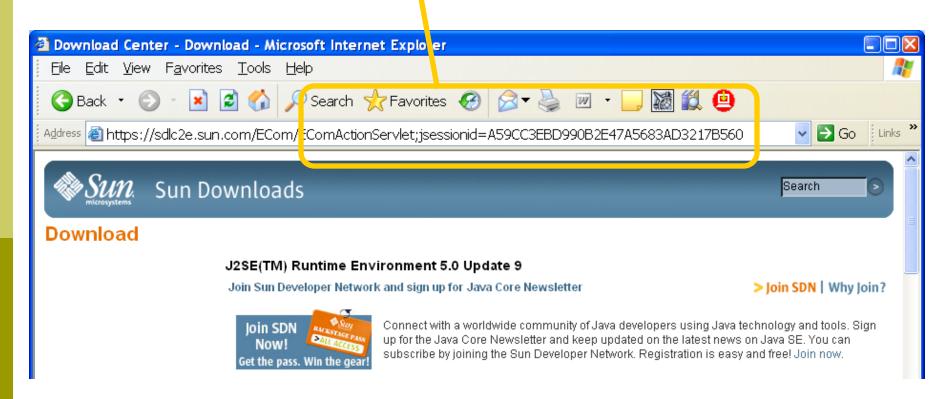
```
<?php
// This will check for both cookie and URL methods
session_start();

if (!isset($_SESSION['count'])) {
  header("Location: 03_session_using_url.php?".SID);
  $_SESSION['count'] = 0;
} else {
  echo "You have visited here ".$_SESSION['count']." time(s)";
  $_SESSION['count']++;
}
?>

O3_session_using_url.php
```

Using URL to pass Session ID

An example of using URL to pass session ID in a website developed using Java



Example Output using PHP

Session ID is passed using cookie Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe HTTP/1.1 302 Found Date: Mon. 22 Nov 2010 09:26:18 GMT Server: Apache/2.2.17 (Win32) DAU/2 mod_ss1/2.2.4 OpenSSL/0.9.8e mod_autoindex_c olor PHP/5.2.14 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.14 Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=cffce217b4f4fdcc5ff1aa939ab299b4; path=/ Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0 Pragma: no-cache <u> Location: 03_session_using_url.php?PHPSESSID=cffce217b4f4fdcc5ff1aa939ab299b4</u> Content-Length: 0 Connection: close Content-Type: text/html Connection to host lost.

Tell the browser to re-load the same program again, this time passing the Session ID to the program so that it can access and manipulate it

Generate Session ID

- □ If the cookie has no session information, the PHP program will generate a new session ID
 - E.g. you can browse *O3_session_using_url.php* without adding the session ID in the URL
- Then the PHP program will tell the browser to reload itself with the new session ID

Take Home Message

- Session is important for security reason (time out a login)
- □ It is also important for web analytics, e.g., a session can be treated as a 'visit'
- PHP provides some handy functions for handling sessions