# **Managing State**

Chapter 16

The Problem of
State in Web
Applications

Passing
Information via
Query Strings

- Passing
  Information via
  the URL Path
- 4 Cookies

Serialization

Session State

T HTML5 Web Storage

## Chapter 16 cont.

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Serialization

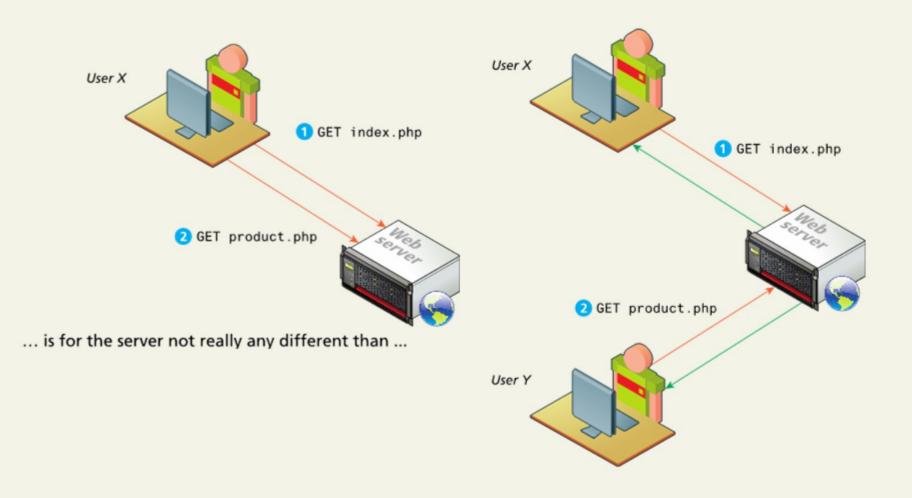
Session State

T HTML5 Web Storage



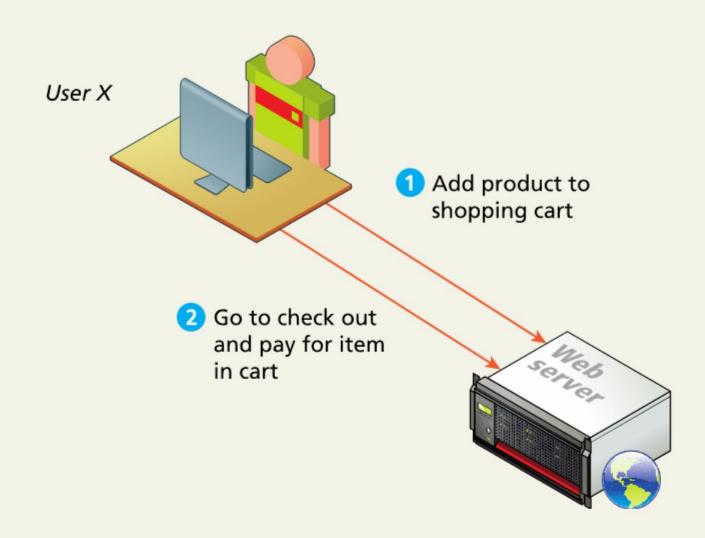
What the server sees

Randy Connolly and Ricardo Hoar



Fundamentals of Web Development - 2nd Ed.

What the user wants



#### Solution

- Query Strings
- Cookies
- Sessions

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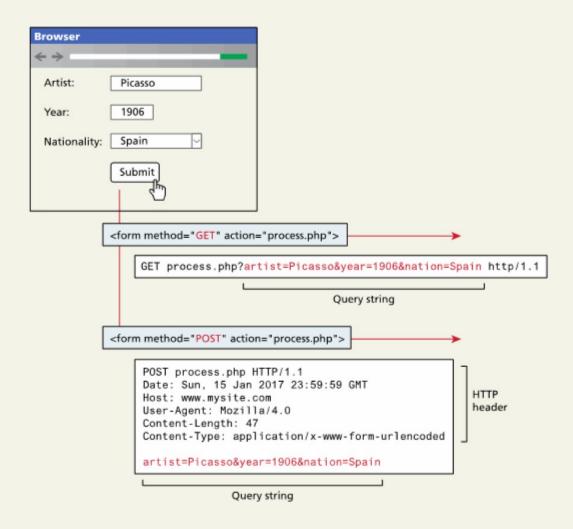
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#### Passing Information via Query Strings

Remember POST and GET



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#### Passing Information via the URL Path

Dynamic URLs (i.e., query strings) are a pretty essential part of web application development.

#### Static URLs

- the appearance of search terms within the URL does seem to improve its relative position.
- Another benefit to static URLs is that users tend to prefer them.
- Can use URL rewriting to make static URLs be dynamic

#### Passing Information via the URL Path

URL Rewriting in Apache and Linux



http://www.paintingswholesaler.com/detail.asp?vcode=6umd7krr1yqi161c&title=La+Donna+Velata

The Problem of
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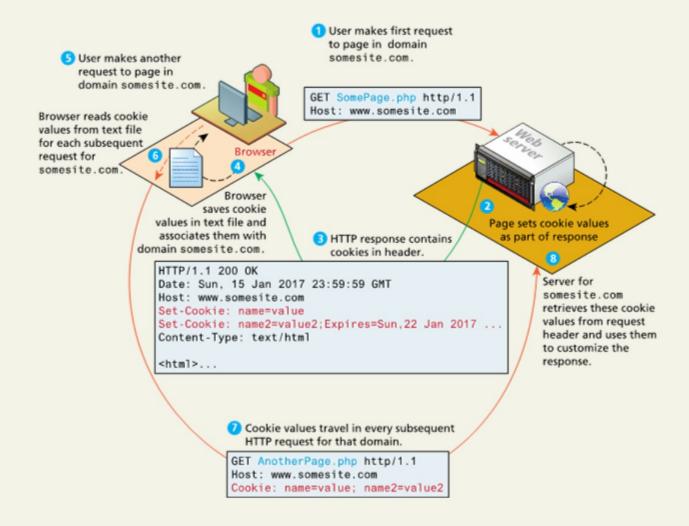
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#### How Do Cookies Work?



Setting a Cookie

```
<?php
// add 1 day to the current time for expiry time
expiryTime = time()+60*60*24;
// create a persistent cookie
$name = "Username";
$value = "Ricardo";
setcookie($name, $value, $expiryTime);
?>
```

Reading a Cookies

```
<?php
if( !isset($_COOKIE['Username']) ) {
        //no valid cookie found
else {
        echo "The username retrieved from the cookie is:";
        echo $_COOKIE['Username'];
```

Persistent Cookie Best Practices

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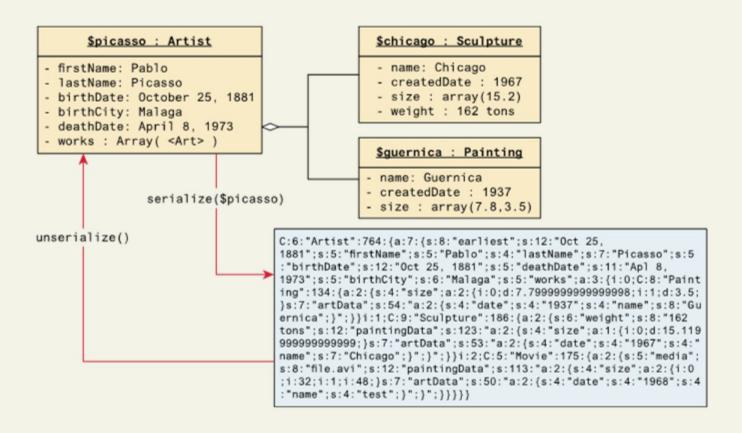
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### Serialization

Application of Serialization



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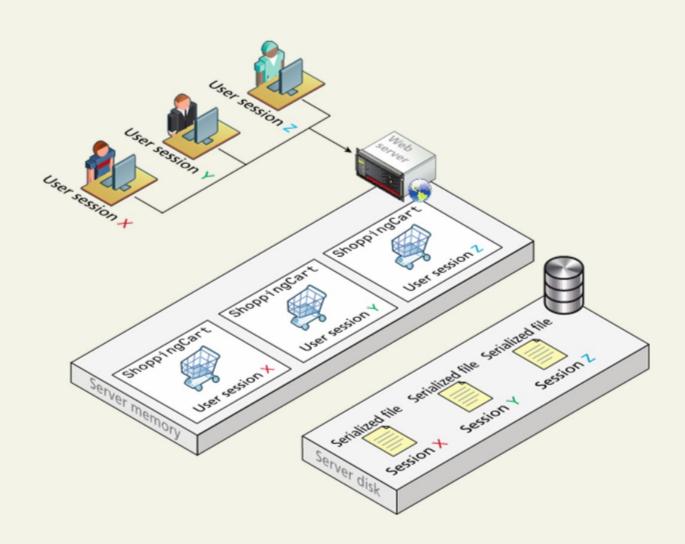
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How Does Session State Work?



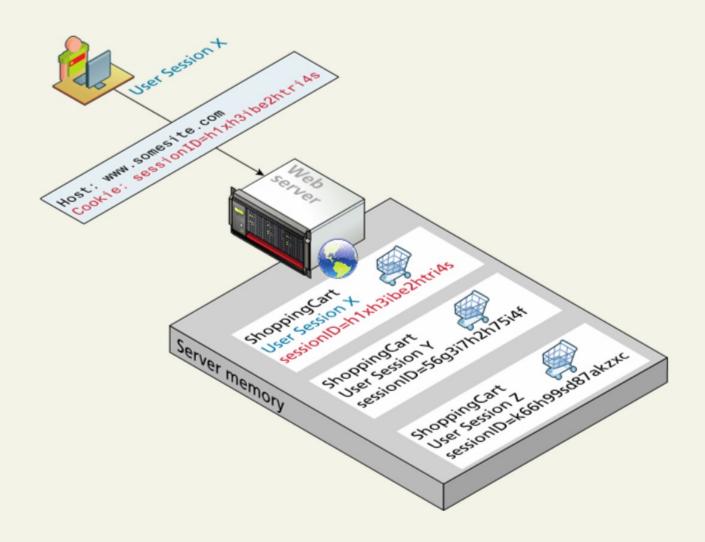
Accessing session state

```
<?php
session_start();
if ( isset($_SESSION['user']) ) {
        // User is logged in
else {
        // No one is logged in (guest)
```

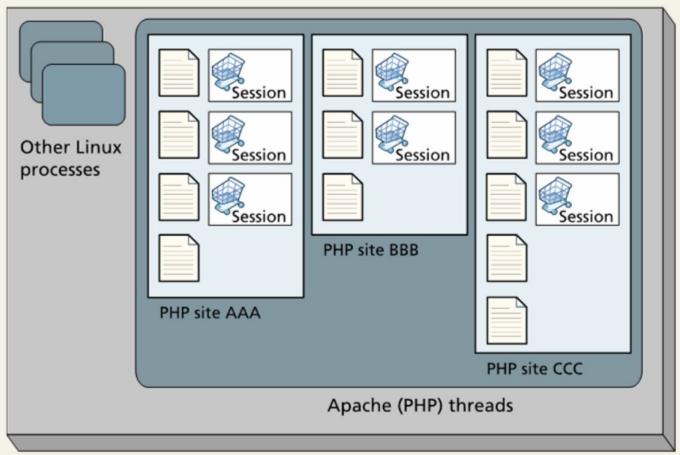
Checking session existence

```
<?php
include_once("ShoppingCart.class.php");
session_start();
// always check for existence of session object before accessing it
if (!isset($_SESSION["Cart"])) {
          // session variables can be strings, arrays, or objects, but
          // smaller is better
          $_SESSION["Cart"] = new ShoppingCart();
$cart = $_SESSION["Cart"];
?>
```

How does it all work



Session Storage and Configuration



Server memory

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**R** Caching

## HTML5 Web Storage

Using Web Storage - Writing

```
<form ... >
<h1>Web Storage Writer</h1>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
if (typeof (localStorage) === "undefined" ||
          typeof (sessionStorage) === "undefined") {
          alert("Web Storage is not supported on this browser...");
else {
          sessionStorage.setItem("TodaysDate", new Date());
          sessionStorage.FavoriteArtist = "Matisse";
          localStorage.UserName = "Ricardo";
          document.write("web storage modified");
</script>
<a href="WebStorageReader.php">Go to web storage reader</a>
</form>
```

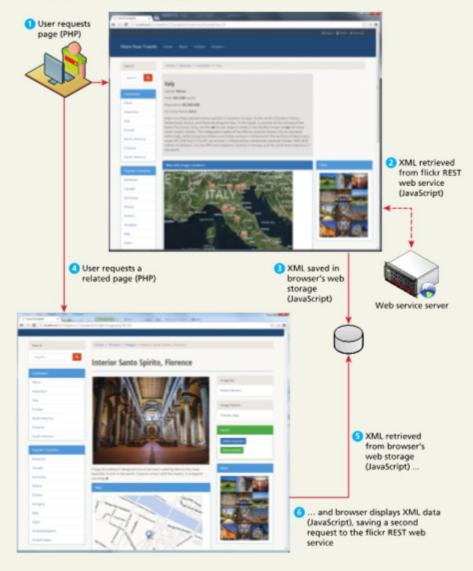
## HTML5 Web Storage

Using Web Storage - Reading

```
<form id="form1" runat="server">
<h1>Web Storage Reader</h1>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
          if (typeof (localStorage) === "undefined" ||
          typeof (sessionStorage) === "undefined") {
          alert("Web Storage is not supported on this browser...");
else {
          var today = sessionStorage.getItem("TodaysDate");
          var artist = sessionStorage.FavoriteArtist;
          var user = localStorage.UserName;
          document.write("date saved=" + today);
          document.write("<br/>favorite artist=" + artist);
          document.write("<br/>br/>user name = " + user);
</script>
</form>
```

## HTML5 Web Storage

Why Would We Use Web Storage?



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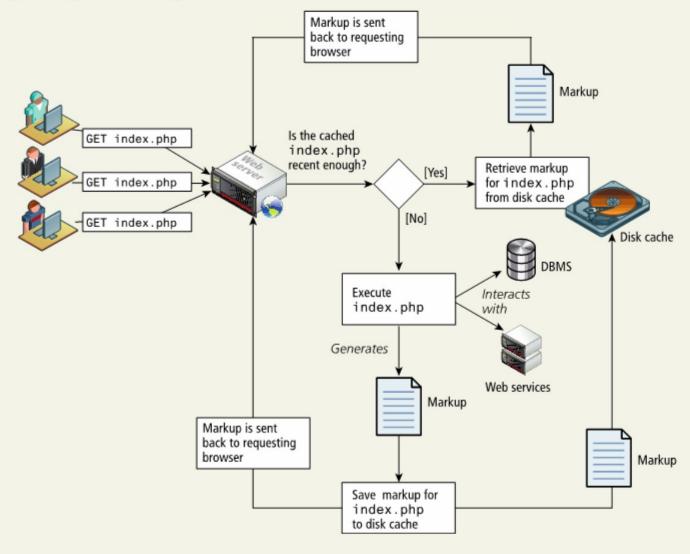
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## Caching

Page Output Caching





Not always prudent to cache entire pages (think customizations for logged in users)

Nice to programmatically place commonly used collections of data that require time-intensive queries from the database or web server into cache memory, and then other pages that also need that same data can use the cache version rather than re-retrieve it from its original location

Read about memcache.

## Chapter 16 cont.

9 Summary

## Summary

**Key Terms** 

application page output session state

data caching caching

**URL** rewriting

cache persistent

cookies web storage

cookies

serialization

HttpOnly

cookie session

cookie

# Summary

Questions?