

**Cookies php pdf**

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In PHP, visitor information designated to be used across the site can be stored in either sessions or cookies. Both of them accomplish much the same thing. The main difference between cookies and sessions is that information stored in a cookie is stored on the visitor's browser, and information stored in a session is not—it is stored at the web server. This difference determines what each is best suited for. Your website can be set to place a cookie on a user's computer. That cookie maintains information in the user's machine until the information is deleted by the user. A person may have a username and password to your website. That information can be saved as a cookie on the visitor's computer, so there is no need for him to log in to your website on each visit. Common uses for cookies include authentication, storage of site preferences, and shopping cart items. Although you can store almost any text in a browser cookie, a user can block cookies or delete them at any time. If, for example, your website's shopping cart utilizes cookies, shoppers who block cookies in their browsers can't shop at your website. Cookies can be disabled or edited by the visitor. Do not use cookies to store sensitive data. A session is server-side information intended to exist only throughout the visitor's interaction with the website. Only a unique identifier is stored on the client side. This token is passed to the web server when the visitor's browser requests your HTTP address. That token matches your website with the visitor's information while the user is at your site. When the user closes the website, the session ends, and your website loses access to the information. If you don't need any permanent data, sessions are usually the way to go. They are a little easier to use, and they can be as large as needed, in comparison with cookies, which are relatively small. Sessions cannot be disabled or edited by the visitor. So, if you have a site requiring a login, that information is better served as a cookie, or the user would be forced to log in every time he visits. If you prefer lighter security and the ability to control the data and when it expires, sessions work best. You can, of course, get the best of both worlds. When you know what each does, you can use a combination of cookies and sessions to make your site work exactly the way you want it to work. Submit a Pull Request Report a Bug PHP transparently supports HTTP cookies. Cookies are a mechanism for storing data in the remote browser and thus tracking or identifying return users. You can set cookies using the setcookie() or setrawcookie() function. Cookies are part of the HTTP header, so setcookie() must be called before any output is sent to the browser. This is the same limitation that header() has. You can use the output buffering functions to delay the script output until you have decided whether or not to set any cookies or send any headers. Any cookies sent to server from the client will automatically be included into a \$ COOKIE auto-global array if variables\_order contains "C". If you wish to assign multiple values to a single cookie, just add [] to the cookie name. For more details, including notes on browser bugs, see the setcookie() and setrawcookie() function. There are no user contributed notes for this page. Submit a Pull Request Report a Bug (PHP 4, PHP 5, PHP 7, PHP 8)setcookie — Send a cookie setcookie( string \$name, string \$value = "", int \$expires or options = 0, string \$path = "", string \$domain = "", bool \$secure = false, bool \$httponly = false): bool setcookie(string \$name, string \$value = "", array \$options = []): bool Once the cookies have been set, they can be accessed on the next page load with the \$ COOKIE array. Cookie values may also exist in \$ REQUEST. » RFC 6265 provides the normative reference on how each setcookie() parameter is interpreted. name The name of the cookie. value The value of the cookie. This value is stored on the client's computer; do not store sensitive information. Assuming the name is 'cookieName', this value is retrieved through \$ COOKIE['cookieName'] expires or options The time the cookie expires. This is a Unix timestamp so is in number of seconds since the epoch. One way to set this is by adding the number of seconds before the cookie should expire to the result of calling time(). For instance, time()+60\*60\*24\*30 will set the cookie to expire in 30 days. Another option is to use the mktime() function. If set to 0, or omitted, the cookie will expire at the end of the session (when the browser closes). Note: You may notice the expires\_ or\_ options parameter takes on a Unix timestamp, as opposed to the date format Wdy, DD-Mon-YYYY HH:MM:SS GMT, this is because PHP does this conversion internally. path The path on the server in which the cookie will be available on. If set to '/', the cookie will be available within the entire domain. If set to '/foo/', the cookie will only be available within the /foo/ directory and all sub-directories such as /foo/bar/ of domain. The default value is the current directory that the cookie is being set in. domain The (sub)domain that the cookie is available to. Setting this to a subdomain (such as 'www.example.com') will make the cookie available to that subdomain and all other sub-domains of it (i.e. w2.www.example.com). To make the cookie available to the whole domain (including all subdomains of it), simply set the value to the domain name ('example.com', in this case). Older browsers still implementing the deprecated » RFC 2109 may require a leading . to match all subdomains. secure Indicates that the cookie should only be transmitted over a secure HTTPS connection from the client. When set to true, the cookie will only be set if a secure connection exists. On the server-side, it's on the programmer to send this kind of cookie only on secure connection (e.g. with respect to \$ SERVER['HTTPS']). httponly When true the cookie will be made accessible only through the HTTP protocol. This means that the cookie won't be accessible by scripting languages, such as JavaScript. It has been suggested that this setting can effectively help to reduce identity theft through XSS attacks (although it is not supported by all browsers), but that claim is often disputed. true or false options An associative array which may have any of the keys expires, path, domain, secure, httponly and samesite. If any other key is present an error of level E\_WARNING is generated. The values have the same meaning as described for the parameters with the same name. The value of the samesite element should be either None, Lax or Strict. If any of the allowed options are not given, their default values are the same as the default values of the explicit parameters. If the samesite element is omitted, no SameSite cookie attribute is set. If output exists prior to calling this function, setcookie() will fail and return false. If setcookie() successfully runs, it will return true. This does not indicate whether the user accepted the cookie. Some examples follow how to send cookies: Example #1 setcookie() send example Note that the value portion of the cookie will automatically be urlencoded when you send the cookie, and when it is received, it is automatically decoded and assigned to a variable by the same name as the cookie name. If you don't want this, you can use setrawcookie() instead. To see the contents of our test cookie in a script, simply use one of the following examples: Example #2 setcookie() delete example When deleting a cookie you should assure that the expiration date is in the past, to trigger the removal mechanism in your browser. Examples follow how to delete cookies sent in previous example: Example #3 setcookie() and arrays You may also set array cookies by using array notation in the cookie name. This has the effect of setting as many cookies as you have array elements, but when the cookie is received by your script, the values are all placed in an array with the cookie's name: gabe at fijiwebdesign dot com ¶ If you want to delete all cookies on your domain, you may want to use the value of: rather than: to determine the cookie names. If cookie names are in Array notation, eg: user[username] Then PHP will automatically create a corresponding array in \$ COOKIE. Instead use \$ SERVER['HTTP\_COOKIE'] as it mirrors the actual HTTP Request header. if (isset( \$ SERVER['HTTP\_COOKIE'] )) { \$cookies = explode(';', \$ SERVER['HTTP\_COOKIE']); foreach(\$cookies as \$cookie) { \$parts = explode('=', \$cookie); \$name = trim(\$parts[0]); setcookie(\$name, "", time()-1000); setcookie(\$name, "", time()-1000, '/'?> MrXCol ¶ If you're having problem with IE not accepting session cookies this could help: It seems the IE (6, 7, 8 and 9) do not accept the part 'Expires=0' when setting a session cookie. To fix it just don't put any expire at all. The default behavior when the 'Expires' is not set is to set the cookie as a session one. (Firefox doesn't complain, btw.) bluewaterbob ¶ If you are having problems seeing cookies sometimes or deleting cookies sometimes, despite following the advice below, make sure you are setting the cookie with the domain argument. Set it with the dot before the domain as the examples show: ".example.com". I wasn't specifying the domain, and finally realized I was setting the cookie when the browser url had the and later trying to delete it when the url didn't have the www. ie. ". This also caused the page to be unable to find the cookie when the www. wasn't in the domain. (When you add the domain argument to the setcookie code that creates the cookie, make sure you also add it to the code that deletes the cookie.) user at example.com ¶ As of PHP 7.3.0 the setcookie() method supports the SameSite attribute in its options and will accept None as a valid value. For earlier versions of PHP, you can set the header() directly: header('Set-Cookie: cross-site-cookie=bar; SameSite=None; Secure'); Iferro9000 at gmail dot com ¶ Of notice, the cookie when set with a zero expire or omitted WILL not expire when the browser closes. What happens is that the browser, when closes the window, if it is a well behaved browser, will delete the cookie from the cookie store. However, the cookie will survive in the server until the garbage collector removes the session, which will happen only when it kicks in and checks the specified session is out of bounds of the setting stated in: check also: in case of doubt, PHP runs on the webserver and has no way whatsoever to interact with a browser apart from receiving requests and answering with responses, so assuming that a cookie will be removed from a browser is just an "hint" for the browser. There is no warranty that such will happen as instructed. That is one of the reasons why the cookie values sent to browsers by some platforms are encrypted and timestamped, to ensure that they are actual and not tampered. ellert at vankoperen dot nl ¶ Caveat: if you use URL RewriteRules to get stuff like this: domain.com/bla/stuff/etc into parameters, you might run into a hiccup when setting cookies. At least in my setup a change in one of the parameters resulted in the cookie not being 'there' anymore. The fix is simple: specify the domain. '/' will usually do fine. Gareth at gw126 dot com ¶ You can use cookies to prevent a browser refresh repeating some action from a form post... (providing the client is cookie enabled!) Hope that helps :) Gareth Anonymous ¶ Chrome versions prior to version 67 reject samesite=none cookies. And starting in Chrome version 84 samesite=none cookies without the secure attribute are also rejected. But that doesn't mean you can't set cookies on an unencrypted connection. The simple way around it is to use browser sniffing to detect samesite=none compatible browsers: \$cookie\_string = 'set-cookie: name=value'; if (!preg\_match('/Chrome[^\ ]+V([\d-0-9]+)([^\d-0-9])?/', \$ SERVER['HTTP\_USER\_AGENT'], \$matches) || \$matches[1]>66 && \$matches[1]



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