Security and access control

DWES UD5.2

Cookies are text files that applications save on the client.

They are saved in the web browser environment and are associated with a specific website. Its typical use is the storage of user preferences:

- Language
- Colors
- Letter size
- ...

Normally, information that is not very sensitive is saved but that allows some tasks to be downloaded to the server.

To create a cookie in PHP, use the **setcookie function**.

The syntax of the setcookie function is:

setcookie(name, value, expire or [options], path, domain, secure, httponly);

The only required parameter is 'name', all the others are optional. For example, to create a cookie that lasts 1 hour you would do this:

```
setcookie('nombre', 'valor', time()+3600);
```

Cookies will not be available the first time the page is accessed, they can be read from the next page request using the global array <u>\$_COOKIE</u>.

Code source

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<?php
$cookie name = "user";
$cookie value = "John Doe";
setcookie($cookie_name, $cookie_value, time() + (86400 * 30), "/"); // 86400 = 1 day
?>
<html>
<body>
<?php
if(!isset($_COOKIE[$cookie_name])) {
    echo "Cookie named '" . $cookie_name . "' is not set!";
} else {
    echo "Cookie '" . $cookie_name . "' is set!<br>";
    echo "Value is: " . $_COOKIE[$cookie_name];
}
?>
</body>
</html>
```

The **expire** parameter indicates the validity period of the cookie.

UNIX time is used, in seconds, from 1-1-1970 00:00:00.

If it is left blank or a zero is entered, the cookie expires at the end of the **web** session \rightarrow when the browser is closed.

To modify a cookie, you must make a **setcookie** with the new values

To delete a cookie, the expiration date must have passed:

```
setcookie('nombre', 'valor', time()-3600);
setcookie('nombre', 'valor', 1); // recommended
```

For security it is important to use the **secure** and **httponly** options.

In order to consult the cookies received by the server, the superglobal **array \$_COOKIE** is used

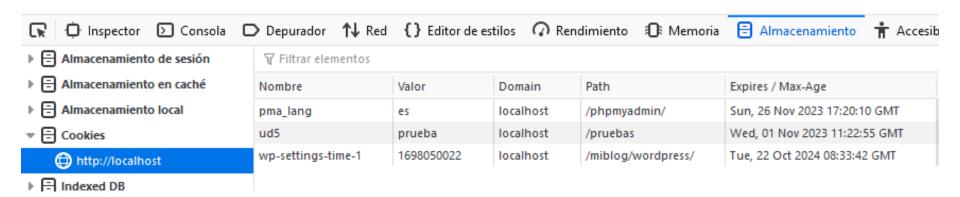
You can create an array inside the cookie:

```
setcookie("cookie[tres]", "valor tres");
setcookie("cookie[dos]", "valor dos");
setcookie("cookie[uno]", "valor uno");
// print them
if (isset($_COOKIE['cookie'])) {
  foreach ($ COOKIE['cookie'] as $nombre => $valor) {
    $name = htmlspecialchars($nombre);
    $value = htmlspecialchars($valor);
    echo '$nombre: '. $valor .'<br>';
```

2.- Inspect cookies

To inspect the cookies of the current application you can do the following:

In Firefox \rightarrow right click \rightarrow Inspect \rightarrow Storage \rightarrow Cookies



2.- Inspect cookies

To inspect all cookies in Firefox:

1. Open the application menu

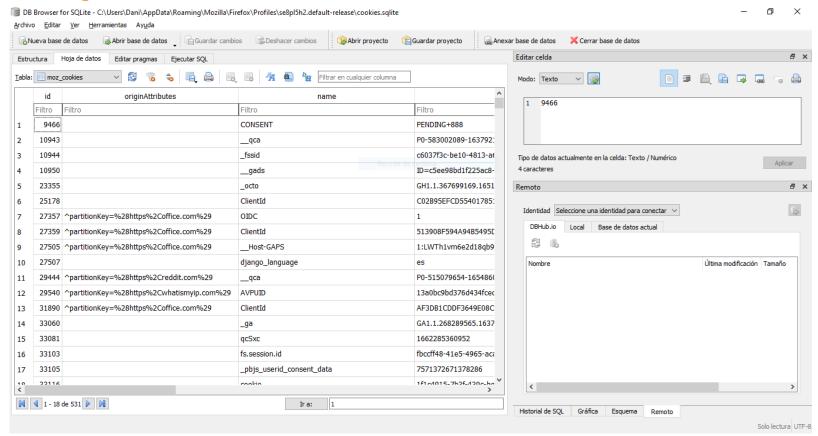


- 1. In "Help" → "More troubleshooting information"
- 1. Open the "Profile Folder"



- 1. Open the "cookies.sqlite" file (e.g. with DB Browser for SQLite)
- 1. Open the "Datasheet" tab

2.- Inspect cookies



3.- Good practices for the use of cookies

As seen, you can review all cookies and their value, then:

- Is it good practice to save passwords in cookies?
- And credit card numbers?

Avoid saving sensitive data as much as possible; if you need to do so, it is recommended to encrypt it and use https.

Before saving a cookie, the user must be informed and consent obtained.

If the cookie is going to be used only during the session, it is recommended to make it expire when the browser is closed (expire field set to 0)

Exercise

Modify the login screen from the last exercise so that:

- Save the user who authenticates correctly in a cookie
- When accessing the login screen, if there is a valid cookie with a user who has previously been successfully authenticated, instead of displaying the login form, it will display a message saying 'Do you want to log in as \$NAME?', allowing you to select 'Yes' or 'No'. If 'Yes' is selected, the message 'Access successful' will be displayed. If 'No' is selected, the cookie will be deleted and the login form will be displayed again.