FIT2104 Web Database Interface

Week 8 Lab Exercises

Checkboxes, Sessions/Security and Email

Objectives

On completion of this tutorial you should have:

- Completed a PHP page that displays a list of product records and allows the user to select a record to update or delete
- 2. Modified the page above, so that it checks if the user has logged on in the current session, and if not, redirect them to a login page
- 3. Modified the code in your login page so that the user is redirected to the page they're coming from after a successful login
- 4. Successfully sent an email to one or more selected clients from a page with listed clients

PART 1: Checkboxes

Before start:

- Use the attached SQL file to create database tables and data required in this lab exercise
- Create a homepage (index.html) with three links: Products, Users and Login

Using week 7 lecture as a guide, create a products page that displays a list of product records to the user and allow them to update or delete one or more records. Requirements are:

- Products are listed with a checkbox in front of each record, and a button after each record.
- When the button for each record is clicked, the user will be prompted to confirm if they want to delete that specific product.
- You should put another delete button somewhere on the page outside of the list. When checkboxes are selected, and the delete button is clicked, the user will be prompted to confirm if they want to delete all selected products.

• If any of above delete action received positive feedback from user (i.e. YES), the designated products should be deleted.

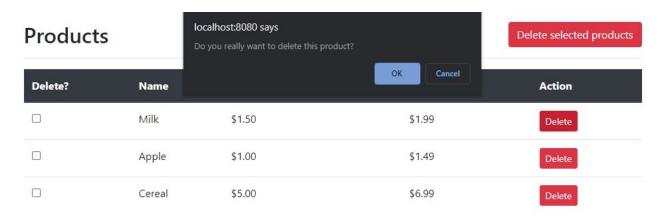
Here are some examples:

Products

Delete selected products

Delete?	Name	Purchase Price	Sale Price	Action
	Milk	\$1.50	\$1.99	Delete
	Apple	\$1.00	\$1.49	Delete
	Cereal	\$5.00	\$6.99	Delete

This is just an example. Your result doesn't have to be exactly like this.



This is just an example. You can use either Javascript confirm() or Bootstrap modals

And finally, don't forget to point the Products link on the homepage to your products page!

PART 2: Sessions and Security

Using week 7 lecture as a guide, complete the following tasks

- Modify your products page completed in part 1 above so that when the page loads, it checks if the user is logged in in the current session
- If the user is not logged in, redirect the user to a login page

- Create a login page. The page should ask the user to enter their username and password, along with a submit button. Once all fields are filled and the button is clicked, the page should check the username/password pair against users table to ensure valid username/password pair is provided
- Remember that passwords are hashed with SHA256, so when you're checking the password, you should check password hash instead of plaintext password
- If user is valid, they should be redirected to the products page you've created in part 1
- If the user does not provide a valid username/password pair, they should be redirected to the same login page, and prompted with a meaningful error message

Hints:

- 1. Homepage should not check whether the user is logged in or not
- 2. In the data provided for this lab, passwords are hashed with the same value as username
- 3. You can determine if a specific variable in the session exists or not with <u>isset()</u> function.
- 4. Even if an user_id exists in the session, doesn't mean the user is valid (that user might be deleted from the database by administrator and their access is voided)

And finally, don't forget to point the Login link on the homepage to your login page!

To continue:

- Create a users page that simply lists all users in the database. Don't list their passwords!
- You should add the same check and redirect code in the products page to the users page, so that only logged in users can visit users page
- Modify your login page, so that when the user logged in successfully, the user will be redirected back to the page of their original request. For example:
 - If the user was trying to access products page but not logged in, they will be redirected to products page once logged in
 - If the user was trying to access users page but not logged in, they will be redirected to users page once logged in

Hints:

- 1. To redirect the user to the page before the login page, you'll need its URL. You can pass the URL via QueryString of the login page, or it can be stored in a new variable of session
- You can get the current page's URL by accessing \$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"] constant, or you can get the previous page's URL by accessing \$_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER'] constant.
 However those two constants are slightly different you should find out which is better for your logic

And finally, don't forget to point the Users link on the homepage to your users page!

PART 3: Send emails to users

This part requires you to complete all previous tasks in this week's lab exercise, as well as your research to php's mail() function suggested at the end of week 7 lecture. You'll also need access to the assignment web server, since it's configured to allow emails to be "sent" into files that you can check immediately for results.

If you haven't self-researched the mail feature in PHP yet, please skip this part, attend/watch the week 8 lecture, complete this section as homework and ask your tutor to check it out later.

Create an email page. List all users from the database with their email addresses, allow the user to select one or more recipients. Then ask the user to type in the subject and message body. Finally use mail() to send emails to all selected recipients. Here's an example of the final page:

Send email? Name Email address Jack Trader jack.trader@example.com Harry Helper harry.helper@example.com Jane Doe jane.doe@example.com Step 2: Write and send the email Subject Sendt

Sending emails to users

This is just an example. Your result doesn't have to be exactly like this.