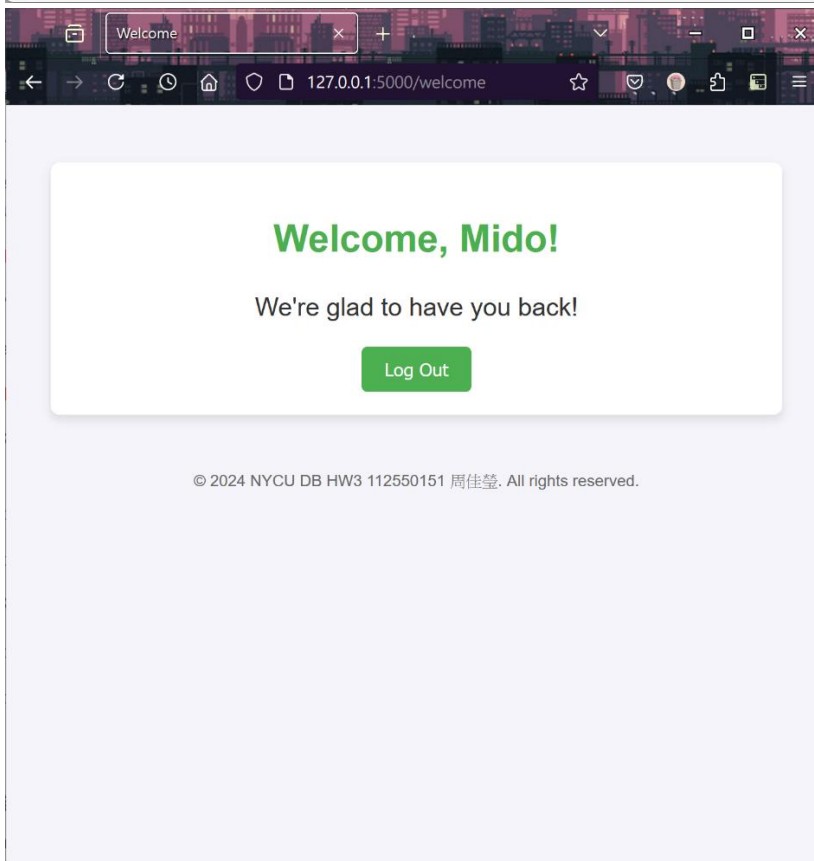
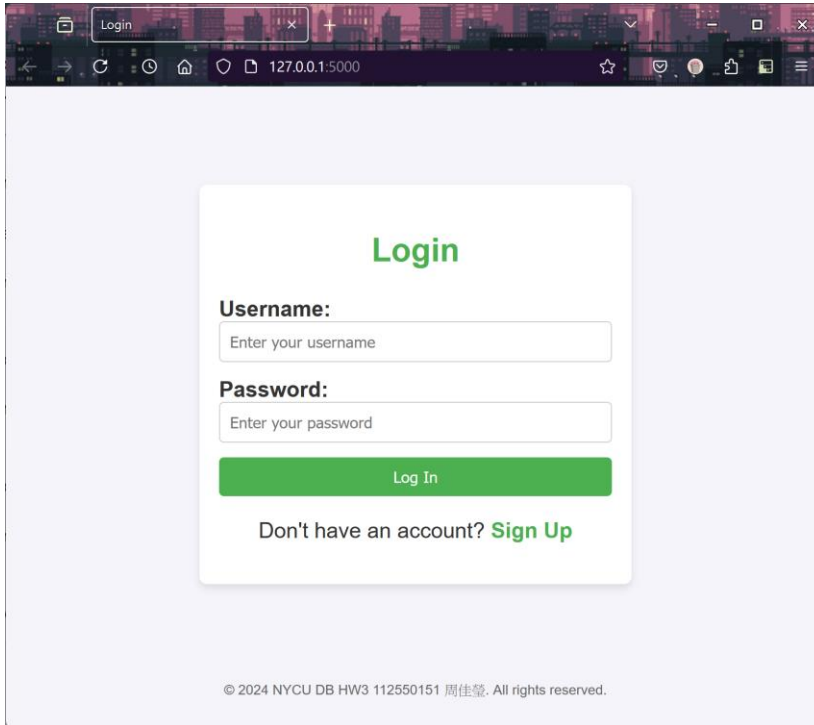
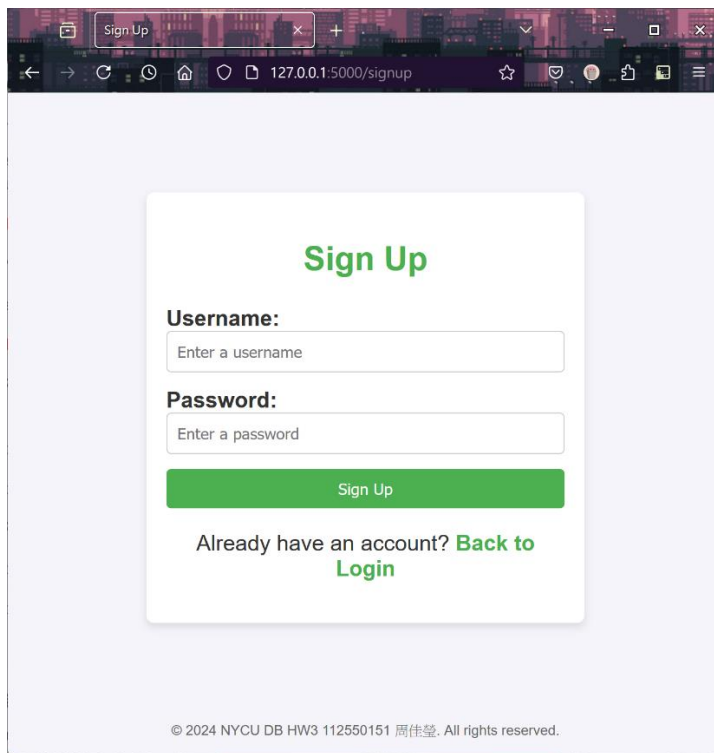


1. Screenshot of Footers (5%)





2. Screenshot and Explanation of Login Function (5%)

If no record is found and `fetchone()` returns `None`, the user has to retype the username and password. `Correct` is used to check if the password is correct. If it is, the user is redirected to the login page. If the password is incorrect, the user has to retype the username and password.

```
# TODO # 2. Check if the user exists in the database and whether the password is correct
# Query to check the user
# cursor.execute(f"SELECT password FROM users WHERE username = '{username}'")
cursor.execute("SELECT password FROM users WHERE username = %s", (username,))
result = cursor.fetchone() # fetchone() returns None if no record is found

if(result == None):
    flash("User not found, please sign up.")
    return redirect("/")

correct = 0
if(result[0] == password):
    correct = 1

# Close the connection
cursor.close()
conn.close()

if(correct):
    session['username'] = username
    return redirect("/welcome")

flash("Password is incorrect.")
return redirect("/")
```

Browser window: Login | 127.0.0.1:5000

Login

Username:

Password:

[Log In](#)

Don't have an account? [Sign Up](#)

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Browser window: Welcome | 127.0.0.1:5000/welcome

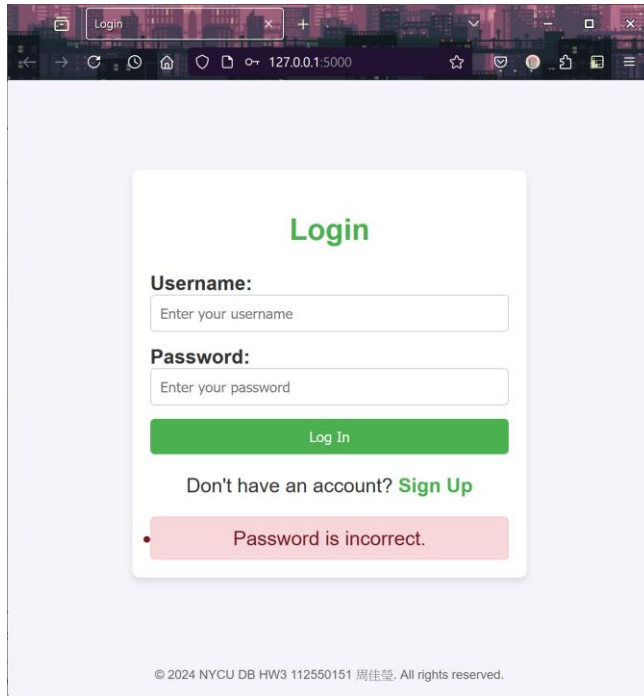
Welcome, Mido!

We're glad to have you back!

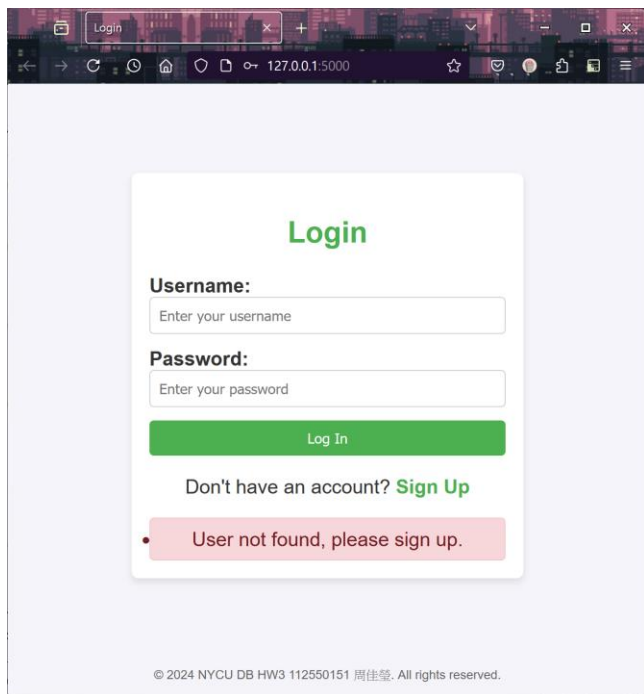
[Log Out](#)

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If the password is incorrect:



If the user isn't in the database:



3. Screenshot and Explanation of Signup Function (5%)

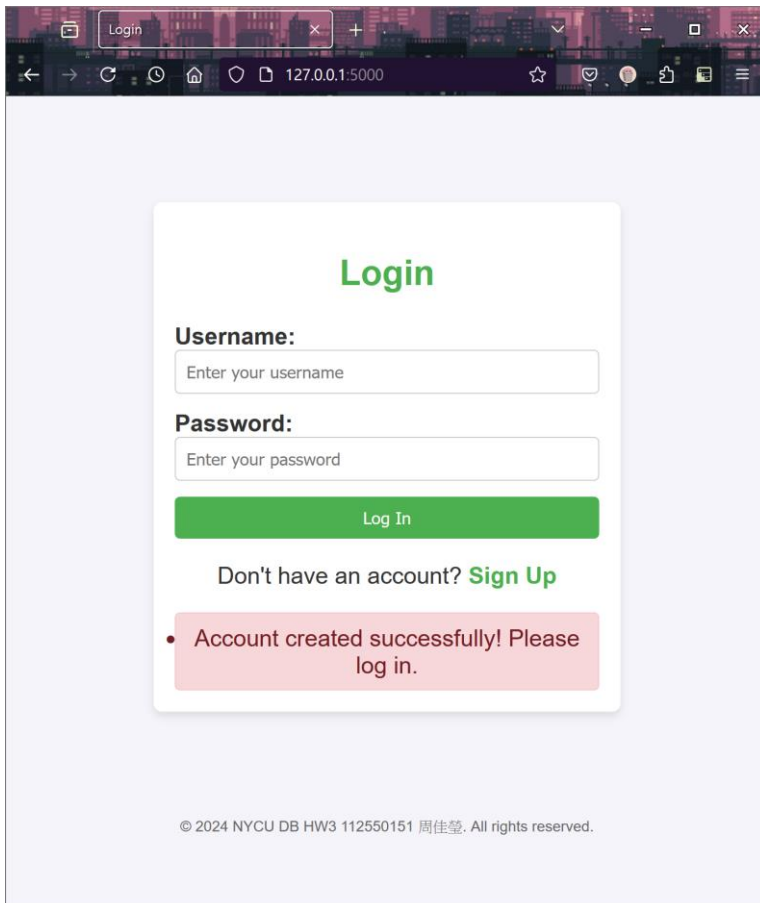
I used the cursor.execute from login to search for the username, if the username is taken, the website flashes "Username taken." and the user has to choose another username. If the username is available, the username and password are inserted into

the database and the user is redirected to the login page with the flash “Account created successfully! Please log in.”.

```
# TODO # 3: Add the query to insert a new user into the database
# try:
# Insert new user into the database
cursor.execute("SELECT password FROM users WHERE username = %s", (username,))
result = cursor.fetchone()
if(result == None):
    cursor.execute("INSERT INTO users (username, password) VALUES (%s, %s)", (username, password))
    conn.commit()
    flash("Account created successfully! Please log in.", "success")
    return redirect("/")
else:
    flash("Username taken.")

# except mysql.connector.Error as err:
#     flash(f"Error: {err}", "danger")
# finally:
cursor.close()
conn.close()
```

Created account successfully:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "Login". The address bar displays "127.0.0.1:5000". The page content is a login form with a light green header "Login". Below the header, there are two input fields: "Username:" with a placeholder "Enter your username" and "Password:" with a placeholder "Enter your password". A green "Log In" button is positioned below the password field. Underneath the button, there is a link "Don't have an account? Sign Up". At the bottom of the form, a pink message box contains the text "Account created successfully! Please log in.".

Account not created:

Sign Up

Username:

Password:

Sign Up

Already have an account? [Back to Login](#)

• Username taken.

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4. Screenshot of Hashed Passwords (5%)

My password hashing code uses the function sha256 from the library hashlib. It first inputs the binary encoding of the password into sha256, then makes the hashed password hexadecimal.

```
# TODO # 4: Hash the password using SHA-256
password = hashlib.sha256(password.encode()).hexdigest()
```

Execution result of "SELECT * FROM users;" is shown in the screenshot below. The passwords are hashed.

```
mysql> select * from users;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | username | password |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1 | admin | 1234 |
| 2 | Mido | 03ac674216f3e15c761ee1a5e255f067953623c8b388b4459e13f978d7c846f4 |
| 3 | a | 4e07408562bedb8b60ce05c1decfe3ad16b72230967de01f640b7e4729b49fce |
| 4 | Tami | 356bff8d9a30fbabc8110d062e1cda18250c593c19a8062bde892a9ff0525637 |
| 5 | s | 8254c329a92850f6d539dd376f4816ee2764517da5e0235514af433164480d7a |
+----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Screenshot and Explanation of SQL Injection Prevention (10%)

Originally, the input of the username would directly be used in the SQL search query, which would result in the user being able to login because the query would provide results even if the username isn't in the database. I changed the code to `"cursor.execute('SELECT password FROM users WHERE username = %s", (username,))"` so the query wouldn't take the input directly but take a string in instead, so the input won't affect the query and yield fake results.

The screenshots show what happens when the username is `"admin' OR '1'='1"`.

