# Lovejoy Antiques and AWS VPC

# Contents

Important Information	3
Task 0 – Self-reflection	4
Task 1 – User registration	5
Registration features and code screenshots	5
Database Tables	10
Why do you think it is secure?	12
Task 2 – Develop a secure login feature	13
Login features and code screenshots	13
Why do you think it is secure?	18
Task 3 – Implement password strength and password recovery	19
Password entropy, recovery code screenshots	19
Task 4 – Implement a "Evaluation Request" web page	25
Request Evaluation features and code screenshots	25
Why do you think it is secure?	28
Task 5 – Request Listing Page	29
Request Listing features and code screenshots	29
Why do you think it is secure?	31
Task 6 – AWS Virtual Private Cloud settings screenshots	31
Instances Running	31
Security groups rules	32
Routing tables	33
All subnets	33
Resource Map	35

# Important Information

 $\textbf{Code file location -} \underline{\text{https://1drv.ms/f/s!ApPLUhOl36G5gZ4KjSjTaYlWsojq7w?e=CdD9IS}}$ 

 $\label{lem:panopto} \begin{tabular}{ll} Panopto recording - $https://sussex.cloud.panopto.eu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=20b5765a-297d-4040-a8de-b23c0151ae38 \end{tabular}$ 

 $SQL\ Database\ setup\ file\ -\ \underline{https://1drv.ms/u/s!ApPLUhOl36G5gaEOXFbaDLIGbRrluA?e=SNw88R}$ 

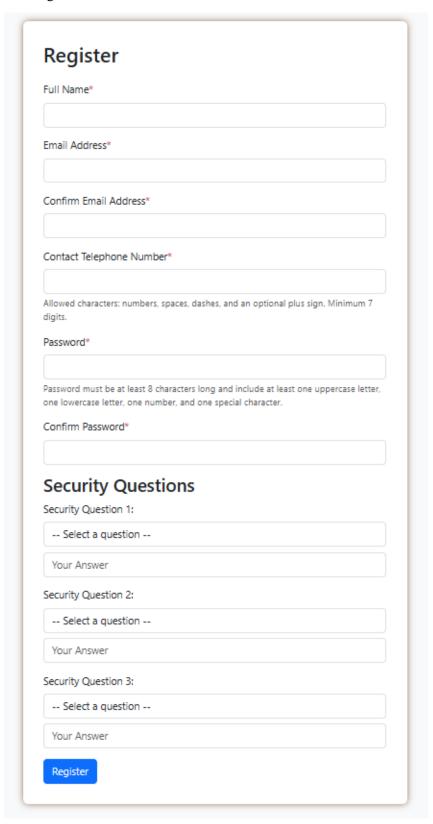
Task 0 – Self-reflection

Marking criteria	Sub criteria	Tick/cross	Marks		
			(from the main marking grid, assign fair marks to yourself)		
Password policy	Password entropy	X			
	Security questions	X	13		
	Password recovery	X			
Vulnerabilites	SQL injection,	X			
	XSS,	X			
	CSRF,	X	12		
	File Upload and	X			
	any other obvious vulnerability.	X			
Authentication/Encrypted storage	User registration, User login	X			
	Email verification for registration,	X	9		
	2 factor authentications (PIN and or email)	X	-		
	Encrypted storage	X	-		
Obfuscation/Common attacks	Brute force attack – Number of attempts	X			
	Botnet attack – Captcha	X	8		
	Dictionary attack/Rainbow table attack	X	-		
Features of web application	Database design	X			
аррисаноп	User registration	X			
	User login	X			
	Forgot password	X	30		
	Evaluation	X	]		
	List evaluation	X			
VPC	Evidence provided	X	10		
Video	All the marking criteria covered	X	6		
Self-reflection	This marking grid fill out properly	X	4		
			Total marks = 92		

# Task 1 – User registration

## Registration features and code screenshots

User registration form:



- Within this form the user needs to enter in all of the credentials

Protection against CSRF and SQL Injection:

```
/**
  * Generate CSRF token and store it in session
  */
function generateCsrfToken(): mixed|string {
    if (empty($_SESSION['csrf_token'])) {
        $_SESSION['csrf_token'] = bin2hex(string: random_bytes(length: 32));
    }
    return $_SESSION['csrf_token'];
}
```

\$security\_question\_1 = intval(value: \$\_POST['security\_question\_1'] ?? 0);
\$security\_answer\_1 = strtolower(string: trim(string: \$\_POST['security\_answer\_1'] ?? '')); // Lowercased

\$security\_question\_2 = intval(value: \$\_POST['security\_question\_2'] ?? 0);

Same origin policy and HTTPS

```
$CSP .= "X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN";
$CSP .= "Referrer-Policy: same-origin";
$CSP .= "Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload ";
$CSP .= "Access-Control-Allow-Origin: localhost/lovejoy-antiques ";
$CSP .= "Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST ";
$CSP .= "Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Content-Type, Authorization ";

// Set the CSP header
header(header: "Content-Security-Policy: $CSP");
```

Session fixation

```
// Regenerate session ID to prevent session fixation
if (!isset($_SESSION['initiated'])) {
    session_regenerate_id(delete_old_session: true);
    $_SESSION['initiated'] = true;
}
```

#### **Email**

```
// Validate email
if (empty($email)) {
    $errors[] = "Email is required.";
} elseif (!filter_var(value: $email, filter: FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)) {
    $errors[] = "Invalid email format.";
} elseif ($email !== $confirm_email) {
    $errors[] = "Emails do not match.";
}

// Check if email already exists
if (emailExists(pdo: $pdo, email: $email)) {
    $errors[] = "An account with this email already exists.";
    return ['errors' => $errors, 'success' => $success];
}
```

Password (1st image checks against 10 million common passwords)

```
/**
 * Check the password is not in the common password list
 */
function isCommonPassword(string $password, string $file_path): bool {
    $handle = fopen(filename: $file_path, mode: 'r');
    if (!$handle) {
        die("Failed to open weak password file.");
    }

    while (($line = fgets(stream: $handle)) !== false) {
        if (trim(string: $line) === $password) {
            fclose(stream: $handle); // Close the file before returning return true;
        }
    }

    fclose(stream: $handle); // Ensure the file is closed return false;
}
```

```
/**
  * Hash data using BCRYPT
  */
function hashData($data): string {
    return password_hash(password: $data, algo: PASSWORD_BCRYPT);
}
```

### Other Validations

#### XSS Protection (a sample of all the input forms)

```
/**
|* Escape output to prevent XSS
|*/
function escape($html): string {
| return htmlspecialchars(string: $html, flags: ENT_QUOTES | ENT_SUBSTITUTE, encoding: "UTF-8");
}
```

#### Prepared statements

```
// Begin a transaction
$pdo->beginTransaction();

// Insert the user into the users table
$stmt = $pdo->prepare("
    INSERT INTO users (name, email, password, phone)
    VALUES (:name, :email, :password, :phone)
");
$stmt->execute([
    ':name' => $name,
    ':email' => $email,
    ':password' => $hashed_password,
    ':phone' => $phone
]);
```

#### Verification Email (sent using PHPMailer)



**Lovejoy Antiques** <lovejoyantiques262924@gmail.com> to me ▼

Thank you for registering! Please click the link below to verify your email address. This link will expire in 24 hours.

http://localhost/lovejoy\_antiques/public/verify\_email.php?token=83b787260cce5b68084c23c16545854f

\*\*\*

#### Token for the email

```
// Generate a secure random token
$token = bin2hex(string: random_bytes(length: $token_length));

// Calculate expiration time
$expires_at = date(format: 'Y-m-d H:i:s', timestamp: strtotime(datetime: $validity_period));
```

#### Checks the token

#### If token correct

Resending verification email (checks if the user is locked from sending more verification emails and amount of attempts)

#### **Database Tables**

#### Users



**Tokens** 



#### User Attempts



#### **User Security Answers**



#### **Security Questions**



#### User 2FA



#### **Evaluation Requests**



## Why do you think it is secure?

## Same-origin, HTTPS and session fixation

- Uses the same-origin policy and HTTPS, using a self-generated certificate for HTTPS
- Regenerates session if you go onto a different page (embed in the header is the init.php file)

## Sanitising Inputs and CSRF

- The inputs are put through html special chars and UTF-8
- Once the input is put through, they are sanitised against SQL Injections
- Uses CSRF token on the registration form

## Password Entropy

- Forces the user to enter in a password that has 8 or more characters, lower- and upper-case letter, number and special characters
- If the password passes this but is still a vulnerable password (Pa\$\$word1) then it will still reject this so that it more protected against dictionary attacks
- These passwords are hashed and salted so that if a user enters in the same password as someone else then the hash will be different, protecting against rainbow table attack

#### Email

- Checks if the email is already used by a user
- Have to verify your email before you can login, so users can't use a fake email or create loads of accounts without real emails

## **Security Questions**

- The user has to select unique security questions
- These security answers are hashed using the same hashing algorithm (BCRYPT) as the password

#### Verification Email

- Sends a verification email as soon as the user has registered an account
- The previous email is invalid if the user asks for another email
- This email link expires after 24 hours
- Can't send more than 5 emails in 24 hours
- Sanitises the token so that the user can't enter in a fake one for an SQL Injection

## Task 2 – Develop a secure login feature

## Login features and code screenshots

Login form

Email Address*  Password*	Login	
	Password*	
	Forgot Password?	

## CRSF, XSS and SQL Injection protection

```
function processLoginForm(PDO $pdo): array {
    $errors = [];

    // CSRF token validation
    if (!isset($_POST['csrf_token']) || !verifyCsrfToken(token: $_POST['csrf_token'])) {
        $errors[] = "Invalid CSRF token.";
        return $errors;
    }

    // Retrieve and sanitize inputs
    $email = trim(string: $_POST['email'] ?? '');
    $password = $_POST['password'] ?? '';
```

#### Validate user inputs

```
// Validate email
if (empty($email)) {
    $errors[] = "Email is required.";
} elseif (!filter_var(value: $email, filter: FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)) {
    $errors[] = "Invalid email format.";
}

// Validate password
if (empty($password)) {
    $errors[] = "Password is required.";
}
```

```
// Fetch user details if email is provided
if (!empty($email)) {
    $stmt = $pdo->prepare(query: "SELECT id, password, is_verified, is_admin, name FROM users WHERE email = :email LIMIT 1");
    $stmt->execute(params: [':email' => $email]);
    $user = $stmt->fetch(mode: PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    if ($user) {
        $user_id = $user['id'];
        $user_name = $user['name'];
    }
}
```

User attempts (Brute force)

```
// Get client IP
$client_ip = $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
```

```
/**
 * Increment login attempts for a user or IP address
*/
function incrementLoginAttempts(PDO $pdo, ?int $user_id, string $ip_address, string $action_type = 'login'): void {
    try {
        if ($user_id !== null) {
            handleLoginAttempt(pdo: $pdo, type: 'user', identifier: $user_id, action_type: $action_type, thresho...5, "User ID {$user_id}");
        } else {
            handleLoginAttempt(pdo: $pdo, type: 'ip', identifier: $ip_address, action_type: $action_type, thresho...10, "IP Address {$ip_address}");
        }
    } catch (PDOException $e) {
        error_log(message: "Database Error in incrementLoginAttempts: " . $e->getMessage());
    }
}
```

```
// Check if account or IP is locked
if ($attempt_record && $attempt_record['lock_until']) {
    $current_time = new DateTime();
    $lock_until = new DateTime(datetime: $attempt_record['lock_until']);

if ($current_time < $lock_until) {
    $remaining = $lock_until.>diff(targetObject: $current_time);
    $hours = $remaining->h;
    $minutes = $remaining->h;
    $seconds = $remaining->s;
    $serors[] = "Your account is locked due to multiple failed login attempts. Please try again after {$hours}h {$minutes}m {$seconds}s.";
    return $errors;
}
```

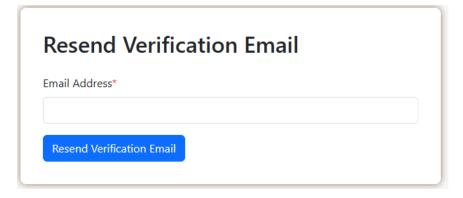
Locking Account or IP for 30 minutes (Max attempts 7)

CAPTCHA to protect against Botnet attack (after 3 attempts)

```
// Determine if CAPTCHA should be shown
if ($attempt_record && $attempt_record['attempts'] >= 3 && $attempt_record['attempts'] < 7) {
    $show_captcha = true;
}</pre>
```

If not verified disallows login and adds an attempt to the login attempt, uses the same policy of maximum 5 attempts and lock for 24 hours (shown in registration)

Didn't receive the verification email? Resend Verification Email



Can't access the resend verification page if you are logged in

```
if (isLoggedIn()) {
   header(header: 'Location: index.php');
   exit();
}
```

Authenticate User

Password\*

Once logged in sends a 2FA 6-digit code to email, using the same PHPMailer settings as Task 1



```
Lovejoy Antiques < lovejoyantiques 262924@gmail.com> to me ▼
```

Dear User,

Your Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) code is: 618784

```
// Validate CSRF token
if (!isset($_POST['csrf_token']) || !verifyCsrfToken(token: $_POST['csrf_token'])) {
    $errors[] = "Invalid CSRF token.";
    return $errors;
}

//Santise code
$entered_code = trim(string: $_POST['2fa_code'] ?? '');
```

Stores the 2FA code hashed using BCRYPT and it expires within 10 minutes

```
// Generate a random 6-digit code using a cryptographically secure method
$code = str_pad(string: random_int(min: 0, max: 999999), length: 6, pad_string: '0', pad_t...STR_PAD_LEFT);

$hash_code = password_hash(password: $code, algo: PASSWORD_BCRYPT);

// Set expiration time (e.g., 10 minutes from now)
$expires_at = date(format: 'Y-m-d H:i:s', timestamp: strtotime(datetime: '+10 minutes'));
```

```
try {
    $resend_count = getResendCount(pdo: $pdo, user_id: $user_id);

// Delete any existing 2FA codes for the user to ensure a single active code
    deleteExisting2FACodes(pdo: $pdo, user_id: $user_id);

// Insert the new 2FA code into the database
    insert2FACode(pdo: $pdo, user_id: $user_id, code: $hash_code, expires_at: $expires_at, resend_coun...$resend_count);
```

Can resend the 2FA Code up to 5 times with a new code each time

Can try to enter in an incorrect 2FA Code up to 5 time before it locks (checks the hashes)

```
// Check if the code matches and is not expired
if (password_verify(password: $code, hash: $record['code']) && new DateTime() <= new DateTime(datetime: $record['expires_at'])) {
    // Successful verification, delete the 2FA code
    delete2FACodeById(pdo: $pdo, id: $record['id']);

    return true;
} else {
    // Increment the attempt count
    increment2FAAttempts(pdo: $pdo, id: $record['id']);

    return "Invalid or expired 2FA code.";
}</pre>
```

```
**
* Increments the attempt count for a specific 2FA record.
*/
function increment2FAAttempts(PDO $pdo, int $id): void {
    $update_stmt = $pdo->prepare(query: "UPDATE user_2fa SET attempts = attempts + 1 WHERE id = :id");
    $update_stmt->execute(params: [':id' => $id]);
}
```

```
/**
  * Locks the 2FA process for a user for a specified number of minutes.
  */
function lock2FA(PDO $pdo, int $user_id, int $minutes): void {
    $stmt = $pdo->prepare(query: "
        UPDATE user_2fa
        SET lock_until = DATE_ADD(NOW(), INTERVAL :minutes MINUTE)
        WHERE user_id = :user_id
        ");
    $stmt->execute(params: [
        ':minutes' => $minutes,
        ':user_id' => $user_id
    ]);
}
```

Once verified it will go the index page

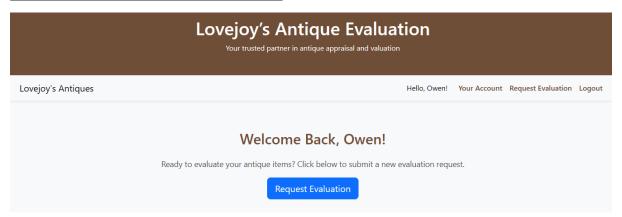
```
if ($user) {
    // Set session variables
    $_SESSION['user_id'] = $user_id;
    $_SESSION['user_name'] = escape(html: $user['name']);

    // Reset login attempts
    resetLoginAttempts(pdo: $pdo, user_id: $user_id);

    // Unset temporary session variables
    unset($_SESSION['2fa_user_id']);
    unset($_SESSION['temp_user_name']);

    // Regenerate session ID to prevent session fixation
    session_regenerate_id(delete_old_session: true);

    // Set redirect URL
    $redirect = 'index.php';
```



Can't access the 2FA form unless you are logged in

```
checkAccess(requiredRole: 'user');
```

Forgot Password shown in Task 3

**User 2FA Database shown in Task 1** 

Why do you think it is secure?

Same-origin, HTTPS and session fixation

- Same as in Task 1

Sanitising inputs and CSRF Token

- Uses XSS and sanitises on all inputs in the 2FA, email, password and forgot password
- Has a CSRF Token for all forms

Protection against Botnet and brute force (Login)

- Only allows up to 7 login attempts for an email and then locks out account
- Only allows up to 7 attempts for an IP
- Shows a CAPTCHA to complete after 3 attempts

#### 2FA Code

- Only allows 5 2FA code attempts and then locks out
- Can only send up to 5 2FA Codes
- Previous code is invalid after new sent
- Code expires after 10 minutes
- The Code is hashed and salted using BCRYPT to be stored in the database

#### Verification

- Only allow verified users to be able to login

#### Forgot Password

- Allow user to send a reset password link to their email if forgotten password (with a limit of 5)

## Task 3 – Implement password strength and password recovery

## Password entropy, recovery code screenshots

- Password Entropy (8 characters, special character, capital letter, lower case letter and number)

- Checks against 10 million common passwords to protect against dictionary attack

```
/**
  * Check the password is not in the common password list
  */
function isCommonPassword(string $password, string $file_path): bool {
     $handle = fopen(filename: $file_path, mode: 'r');
     if (!$handle) {
          die("Failed to open weak password file.");
     }
     while (($line = fgets(stream: $handle)) !== false) {
          if (trim(string: $line) === $password) {
                fclose(stream: $handle); // Close the file before returning return true;
           }
     }
     fclose(stream: $handle); // Ensure the file is closed return false;
}
```

```
// Check if the password is too common
if ($isWeakPassword) {
    $errors[] = "Password is too common, try another one.";
}
```

Snippet of file, can be found in the scripts folder under 10 million passwords

```
1 123456
2 password
3 12345678
4 qwerty
5 123456789
6 12345
7 1234
8 111111
9 1234567
10 dragon
11 123123
12 baseball
13 abc123
14 football
15 monkey
16 letmein
```

- Forgot password in login form

Check CSRF and sanitise input

Shows that an email is sent even if the email doesn't exist, so that the user can't get database information based on if an email is sent

Send a link to the email entered in using the PHPMailer settings from Task 1 and rate limit so that it can only send a limit of 3 within 24 hours

```
Lovejoy Antiques -lovejoyantiques262924@gmail.com>
to me 

Hello,
You have requested to reset your password. Please click the link below to proceed:

Reset Your Password
This link will expire in 1 hour. If you did not request a password reset, please ignore this email.

Best regards,
Lovejoy Antiques Team
```

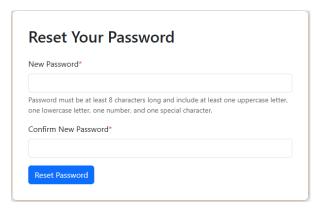
Much like the verification, the previous email expires once you request another email.

The token expires after 1 hour

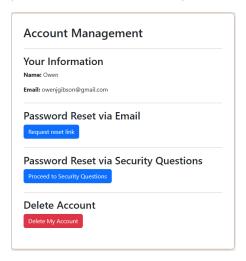
```
$action_type = 'password_reset';
$action_label = 'password reset';
$email_message_sent = "If an account with that email exists, a password reset link has been sent.";
$email_send_function = 'sendPasswordResetEmail';
$token_type = 'password_reset';
$token_length = 32;
$token_expiry = '+1 hour';
```

```
$stmt = $pdo->prepare(query: "
   SELECT user_id, expires_at
   FROM tokens
   WHERE token = :token AND type = 'password_reset'
$stmt->execute(params: [':token' => $token]);
$token_data = $stmt->fetch(mode: PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
if ($token_data) {
    $current_time = new DateTime();
   $expires_at = new DateTime(datetime: $token_data['expires at']);
   if ($current_time > $expires_at) {
       $errors[] = "This password reset link has expired.";
       $can_display_form = true;
       $_SESSION['reset_token'] = $token;
       $user_id = $token_data['user_id'];
 else {
   $errors[] = "Invalid password reset token.";
```

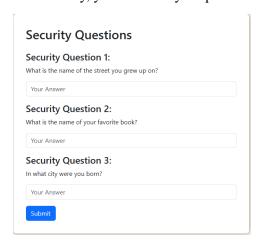
The password reset form, using the same password entropy and common password check as register



Once logged in you can reset your password using a email link (the same as in forgot password so if you are locked out from that you will be locked out from this one)



Additionally, you can reset your password using your Security questions



XSS, CSRF and SQL Injection protection

Checks each input isn't empty and that it matches the hash in the database

If all correct then it will go to the reset password form with a tag of security\_questions=1 tag, this is checked by against the \$\_session token['can\_reset\_password'] (all session tokens are reset if you go to a different page)

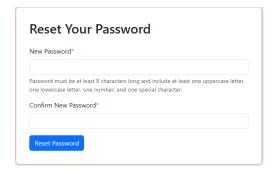
```
if(empty($errors)){
    // Verify each provided answer against the stored hashed answer
    foreach ($stored_answers as $index => $stored) {
        if (!password_verify(password: $provided_answers[$index], hash: $stored['hashed_answer'])) {
            $errors[] = "Incorrect answer to the security question/s.";
            return ['errors' => $errors, 'success' => $success];
        }
    }
}

// All answers match
if(empty($errors)){
    $_SESSION['ean_reset_password'] = true;
    $success = true;
}
```

```
// Validate security questions access
if (isset($_SESSION['can_reset_password']) && $_SESSION['can_reset_password'] === true) {
    $is_security_questions = true;
    $can_display_form = true;
} else {
    $errors[] = "Unauthorized access to password reset.";
}
```

Form validation using CSRF, sanitising, checking password validation and removing the token data

Password reset form (after security questions) uses the same password entropy and common password check



Can't access these forms unless you are logged in or through a valid password reset link

```
//Check if user is logged in
checkAccess(requiredRole: 'user');
```

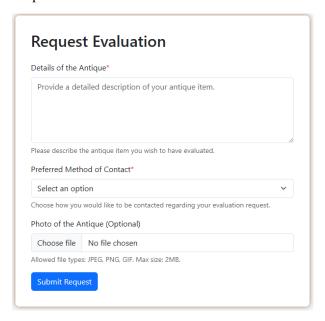
All forms use same-origin, HTTPS and session fixation as shown in task 1.

The user attempts table can be found in task 1.

## Task 4 – Implement a "Evaluation Request" web page

## Request Evaluation features and code screenshots

Request evaluation form



Users get a choice between email or phone as a method of contact

#### XSS, SQL Injection and CSRF validation

Validate details and preferred contact

\$preferred\_contact = \$\_POST['preferred\_contact'] ?? '';

#### Validate file upload

#### Check MIME file

```
/**
 * Validate MIME type using finfo
 */
function validateMimeType($filePath, &$errors): bool {
    $finfo = finfo_open(flags: FILEINFO_MIME_TYPE);
    if (!$finfo) {
        $errors[] = "Failed to open fileinfo.";
        return false;
    }
    $detected_type = finfo_file(finfo: $finfo, filename: $filePath);
    finfo_close(finfo: $finfo);
    if (!in_array(needle: $detected_type, haystack: ALLOWED_FILE_TYPES)) {
        $errors[] = "Invalid file type. Only JPG, PNG, and GIF are allowed.";
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

#### Check valid image (JPEG, PNG,GIF)

```
/**
  * Validate image using getimagesize
  */
function validateImage($filePath, &$errors): bool {
    $image_info = getimagesize(filename: $filePath);
    if ($image_info === false) {
        $errors[] = "Uploaded file is not a valid image.";
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Check valid size

```
/**
    * Validate file size
    */
function validateFileSize($fileSize, &$errors): bool {
    if ($fileSize > MAX_FILE_SIZE) {
        $errors[] = "File size exceeds the 2MB limit.";
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

If passed, encrypt the photo using my encryption key in my config file

```
define(constant_name: 'RECAPTCHA_SITE_KEY', value: '6Leu6oMqAAAAALCJy7q8XQwHFrmRFRSPQtCKofa3');
define(constant_name: 'RECAPTCHA_SECRET_KEY', value: '6Leu6oMqAAAAAKt1tqDcRna5ETihV9es-WksQC3e');
define(constant_name: 'ENCRYPTION_KEY', value: 'f049815dc7a59b9d47da9ab0a7d45c69facab4ecfee7a8bc851454a366b5a532');
define(constant_name: 'HOST', value: 'localhost');
define(constant_name: 'DB', value: 'lovejoy_antiques');
define(constant_name: 'USER', value: 'root');
define(constant_name: 'PASS', value: '');
```

```
/**
  * Encrypt data using AES-256-CBC
  */
  */
function encryptData($data): string {
      $iv_length = openssl_cipher_iv_length(cipher_algo: 'AES-256-CBC');
      $iv = openssl_random_pseudo_bytes(length: $iv_length);
      $encrypted = openssl_encrypt(data: $data, cipher_algo: 'AES-256-CBC', passphrase: ENCRYPTION_KEY, options: 0, iv:...$iv);
      // Store the IV with the encrypted data for decryption
      return base64_encode(string: $iv . $encrypted);
}
```

Generate a unique file name

```
/**
 * Generate a unique filename
 */
function generateUniqueFilename($originalName): string {
    $ext = strtolower(string: pathinfo(path: $originalName, flags: PATHINFO_EXTENSION));
    return uniqid(prefix: 'photo_', more_entropy: true) . '.' . $ext;
}
```

Save the encrypted file to uploads

Set strict file permissions (0600 means gives the owner of a file full read and write access, while preventing other users from accessing the file)

```
//Set file permissions
if (!setFilePermissions(filePath: $destination, errors: &$errors)) {
    // If setting permissions fails, delete the file for security
    unlink(filename: $destination);
    $photo_filename = null;
    return $photo_filename;
}
```

```
/**
    * Set strict file permissions
    */
function setFilePermissions($filePath, &$errors): bool {
    if (!chmod(filename: $filePath, permissions: 0600)) {
        $errors[] = "Failed to set file permissions.";
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Inputting this into the SQL table

Can't access form unless logged in

```
//Check if user is logged in
checkAccess(requiredRole: 'user');
```

```
/**
  * Access control based on user role
  */
function checkAccess($requiredRole = 'user'): void {
    if (!isLoggedIn()) {
        header(header: 'Location: index.php');
        exit();
    }
    if ($requiredRole === 'admin' && !isAdmin()) {
        header(header: 'Location: index.php');
        exit();
    }
}
```

The evaluation\_requests database can be found in task 1

Why do you think it is secure?

Same-origin, HTTPS and session fixation

- Same as in Task 1
- Can't access form unless logged in

Sanitising inputs and CSRF Token

- Uses XSS and sanitises on the details input
- Has a CSRF Token for all forms

#### Details

- Details have to be inputted and are sanitised
- Details have to be below 1000 characters

## File Upload

- The photo gets check that is either a PNG, JPEG or a GIF
- The size of the image is below 2mb
- Check the image for MIME file so you can't spoof a file type
- Set the permissions for the file as chmod 600 which gives the owner of a file full read and write access, while preventing other users from accessing the file
- The file is encrypted in the storage and is only decrypted when an admin requests for the requests

## Task 5 – Request Listing Page

## Request Listing features and code screenshots

The evaluation page

#### **Evaluation Requests**

#	User Name	Email	Phone	Details	Preferred Contact	Photo	Request Date
19	Owen	owenjgibson@gmail.com	07712345678	This is a test	Email	<b>@</b>	2024-12-04 15:59:25

#### XSS

Get the requests form the database

Gets the file path and check that it exists and if so, it gets the content

```
if (!empty($request['photo'])) {
    $filepath = '../uploads/' . basename(path: $request['photo']);
    if (file_exists(filename: $filepath)) {
        $encrypted_content = file_get_contents(filename: $filepath);
}
```

Decrypt the photo

```
if ($encrypted_content !== false) {
    $decrypted_content = decryptData(data: $encrypted_content);
    if ($decrypted_content !== false) {
        // Encode decrypted content to base64
        $request['decrypted_photo'] = base64_encode(string: $decrypted_content);
    } else {
        $request['decrypted_photo'] = null;
    }
} else {
        $request['decrypted_photo'] = null;
}
} else {
        $request['decrypted_photo'] = null;
}
} else {
        $request['decrypted_photo'] = null;
}
} else {
        $request['decrypted_photo'] = null;
}
```

```
/**
  * Decrypt data using AES-256-CBC

*/
function decryptData($data): bool|string {
    $data = base64_decode(string: $data);
    $iv_length = openssl_cipher_iv_length(cipher_algo: 'AES-256-CBC');
    $iv = substr(string: $data, offset: 0, length: $iv_length);
    $encrypted = substr(string: $data, offset: $iv_length);
    return openssl_decrypt(data: $encrypted, cipher_algo: 'AES-256-CBC', passphrase: ENCRYPTION_KEY, options: 0, iv:...$iv);
}
```

Checks that the user accessing the page is an admin

```
// Ensure the user has 'admin' access level
checkAccess(requiredRole: 'admin');
```

```
/**
    * Access control based on user role
    */
function checkAccess($requiredRole = 'user'): void {
        if (!isLoggedIn()) {
            header(header: 'Location: index.php');
            exit();
        }
        if ($requiredRole === 'admin' && !isAdmin()) {
            header(header: 'Location: index.php');
            exit();
        }
}
```

```
/**
  * Check if user is an admin
  */
function isAdmin(): bool {
    return isset($_SESSION['is_admin']) && $_SESSION['is_admin'] === 1;
}
```

The encrypted photos can be found in the uploads file

## Why do you think it is secure?

## Same-origin, HTTPS and session fixation

- Same as in Task 1
- Can't access form unless admin

#### XSS

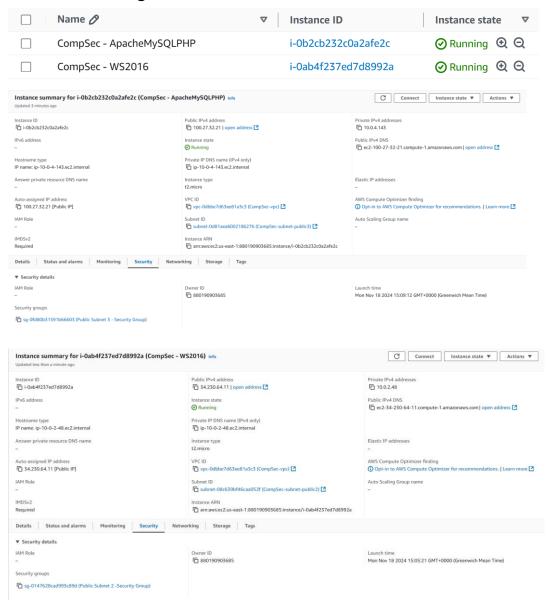
- The details are all sanitised using html special chars

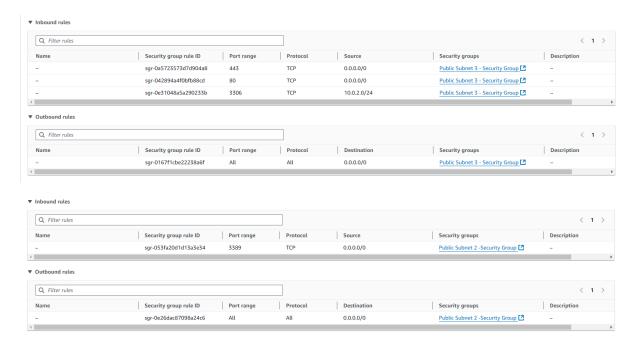
#### Photo

- The photos are encrypted until you try and access the requests and then they are decrypted and can only be seen on that page

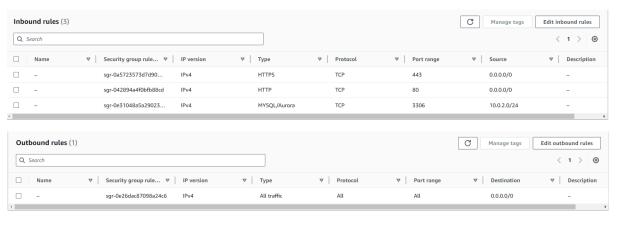
## Task 6 – AWS Virtual Private Cloud settings screenshots

## **Instances Running**

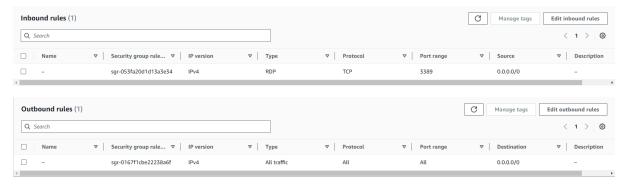




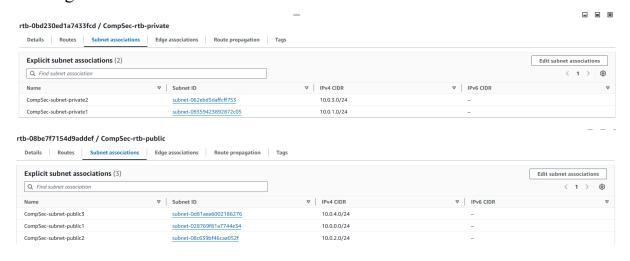
# Security groups rules Apache MySQL and PHP



#### Windows server 2016



## Routing tables

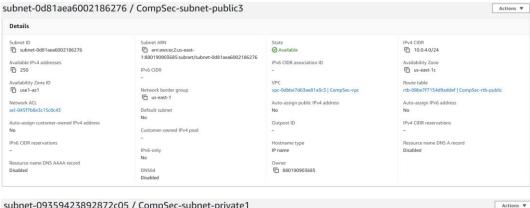


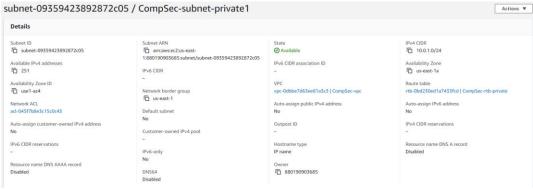
## All subnets

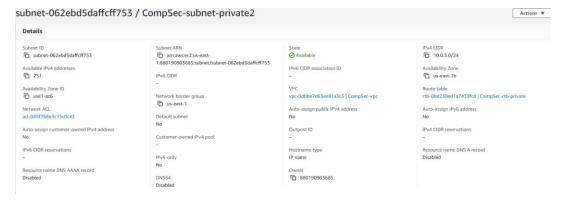




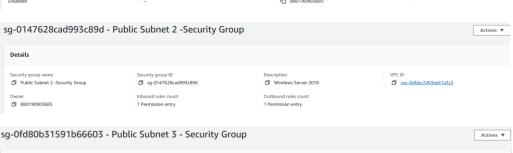














## Resource Map

