

Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

For

User Registration and Login System

(A PHP–MySQL Based Authentication Module)

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1. Core Features & System Work Flow

1.1 User Features (Primary flows)

1. Registration (Sign-Up)

- Users can create an account by providing a unique username or email, a secure password, and optional profile details such as their name.
- Both client-side and server-side validation ensure all required fields are completed and password strength meets defined criteria.
- Passwords are securely hashed using PHP's `password_hash()` function before being stored in the database.
- Upon successful registration, users are redirected to the login page or optionally logged in automatically.

2. Login (Authentication)

- Users log in using their registered username or email along with their password.
- Passwords are verified using PHP's `password_verify()` function to ensure secure authentication.
- A secure session is initiated upon successful login, and users are redirected to their protected profile page.
- Failed login attempts trigger a generic error message to prevent disclosure of which credential was incorrect.

3. Profile Page (Protected Access)

- Displays personalized user information including username, registration date, and an editable display name.
- Accessible only when a valid session is active, ensuring authenticated access.
- Includes a logout option that securely terminates the session.

4. Change Password

- Authenticated users can update their password by providing the current password and a new one.
- The current password is verified before allowing the update; the new password is securely hashed before storage.

5. Logout

- Securely ends the user session using PHP's session management functions.
 - Implements complete session termination using `session_unset()`, `session_destroy()`, and cookie invalidation to prevent unauthorized access post-logout.
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1.2 Optional / Administrative Features

1. Admin Dashboard

- Provides a secure interface for administrators to view and manage registered users. Access is restricted via admin credentials.

2. Account Deactivation/Deletion

- Allows users or administrators to deactivate or permanently delete user accounts, ensuring flexibility and control over account lifecycle.

3. Email Verification (*Planned Enhancement*)

- Introduces a verification step during registration to confirm the user's email address, enhancing account authenticity and security.

4. Rate Limiting & Account Lockout (*Security Enhancement*)

- Implements protection against brute-force attacks by limiting login attempts and temporarily locking accounts after repeated failures.
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1.3. Basic Security Features

1. Password Hashing:

- Store passwords securely using PHP's `password_hash()` with the default bcrypt algorithm.
- Authenticate users with `password_verify()` to ensure safe password comparison.

2. Input Validation & Output Escaping:

- Use MySQLi prepared statements for all database interactions.
- Avoid direct string concatenation in SQL queries to prevent injection vulnerabilities.

3. Error Handling & Messaging:

- Regenerate session IDs on login using `session_regenerate_id(true)` to prevent session fixation.
- Configure secure cookie parameters (`httponly`, `secure`, `samesite`) to protect session data.
- Terminate sessions properly during logout using `session_unset()`, `session_destroy()`, and cookie invalidation.
- These measures ensure sessions are securely managed and fully invalidated to prevent unauthorized reuse.

4. Rate Limiting / Brute-Force Mitigation (recommended):

- Apply server-side validation for all user inputs, checking for required fields, length limits, and allowed characters.
- Escape user-generated content using `htmlspecialchars()` when rendering output to prevent cross-site scripting (XSS).

5. HTTPS Requirement (deployment):

- Display generic error messages for login failures to avoid revealing whether the username or password was incorrect.
- Log detailed server-side errors to a secure location for debugging purposes, without exposing them to users.

6. Rate Limiting & Brute-Force Protection (Recommended)

- Monitor failed login attempts and implement throttling or temporary account lockouts after configurable thresholds.
- Optionally integrate CAPTCHA challenges after repeated login failures to deter automated attacks.

6. HTTPS Enforcement (Deployment Requirement)

- Use HTTPS in production environments to encrypt data in transit and protect sensitive credentials from interception.
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