

# WAPH-Web Application Programming and Hacking

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**Student**

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Figure 1: Vikhyath's headshot

## Repository Information

Repository's URL: <https://github.com/Vikhyath-Reddy/waph-bheemrvy>

## Lab4

### overview

From the Lab4 I gained understanding of PHP Web Application Session management. From the creation of the session and analyzing it by Wireshark and hijacking it between the web browsers. Known about session cookies further more and their vulnerabilities and how to avoid and handle by HTTPOnly Stream.

Here is the link to the Github repository

<https://github.com/Vikhyath-Reddy/waph-bheemrvy/tree/main/Labs/Lab4>.

## Task 1

### 1a: Deploy and test

Opened the sessiontest.php in both the browsers where the each browser keeps track of the individual session count respectively.

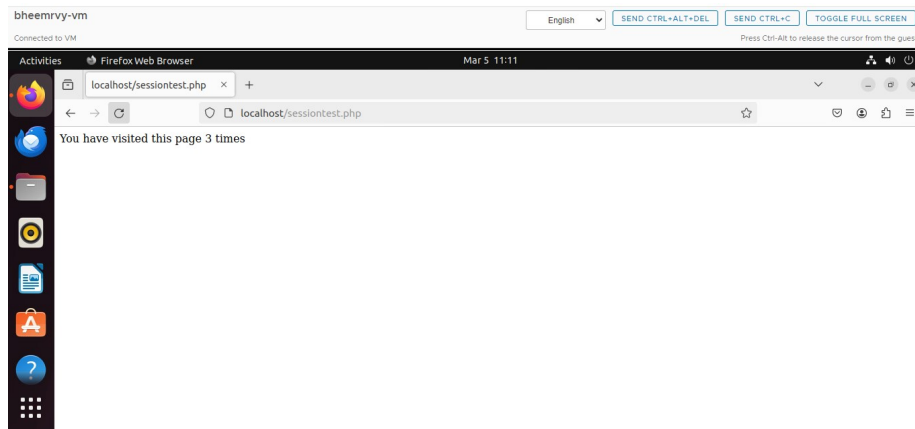


Figure 2: Opening sessiontest.php on firefox

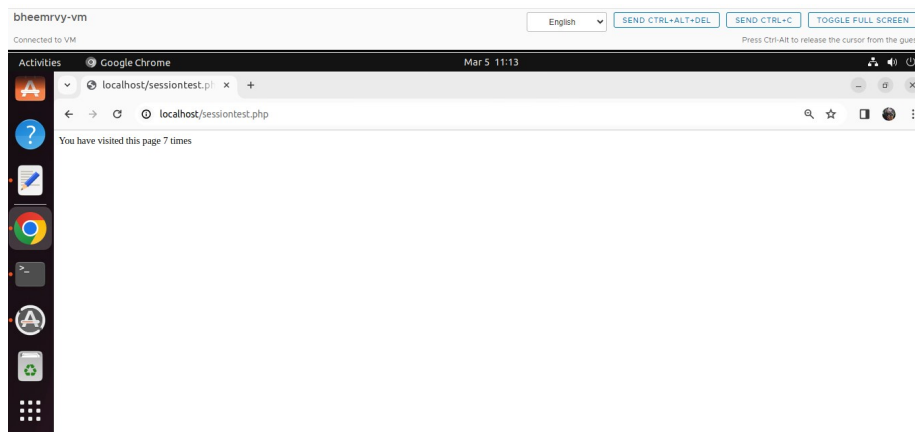


Figure 3: Opening sessiontest.php on Chrome

## 1b: Observe the Session-Handshaking using Wireshark

While running the sessiontest.php accessing it by the help of the wireshark. The session handshaking process is captured and can find a link between the users's session and its session cookies.

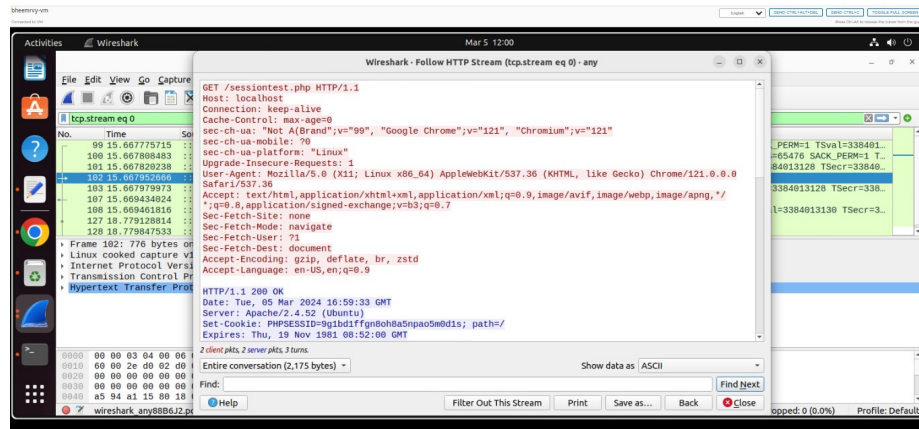


Figure 4: The 1st HTTP request/Response

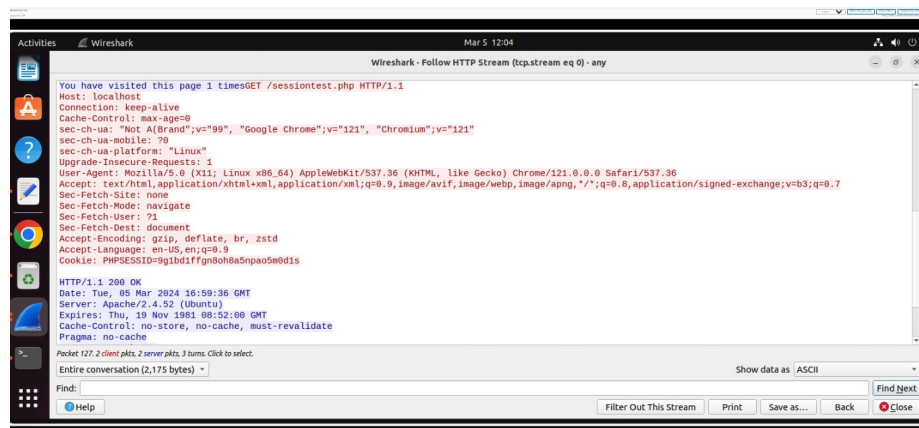


Figure 5: AFTER the 1st HTTP Request/Response

## 1c: Understanding Session Hijacking

I have loaded the sessiontest.php in the firefox for 14 times then copied the cookie ID into the chrome and loaded and the chrome web browser has been loaded for 15 times continuing from the sessiontest.php loaded in the firefox.

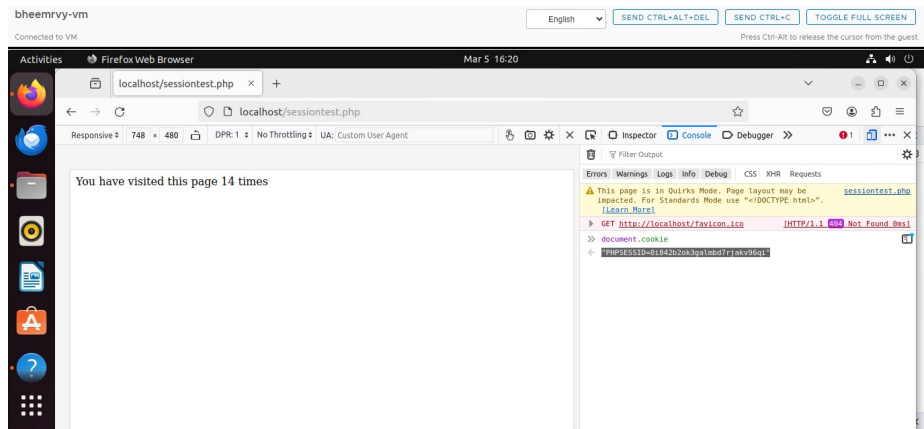


Figure 6: Copying Cookie from the firefox browser

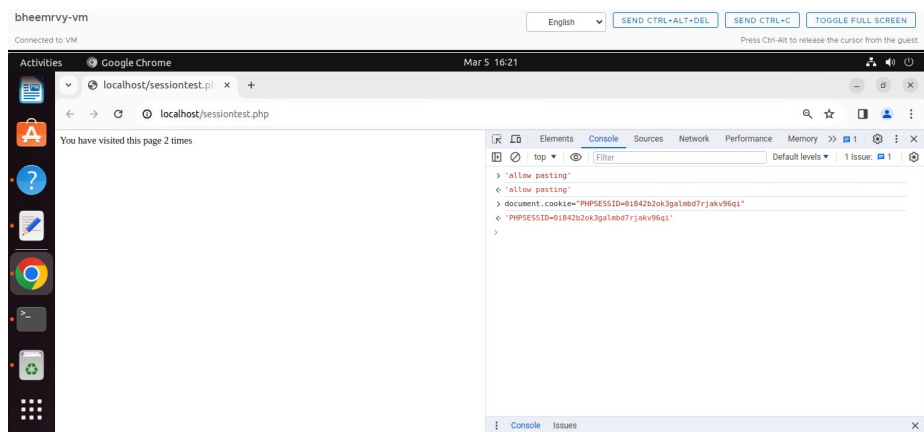


Figure 7: Attaching Cookie on the chrome console

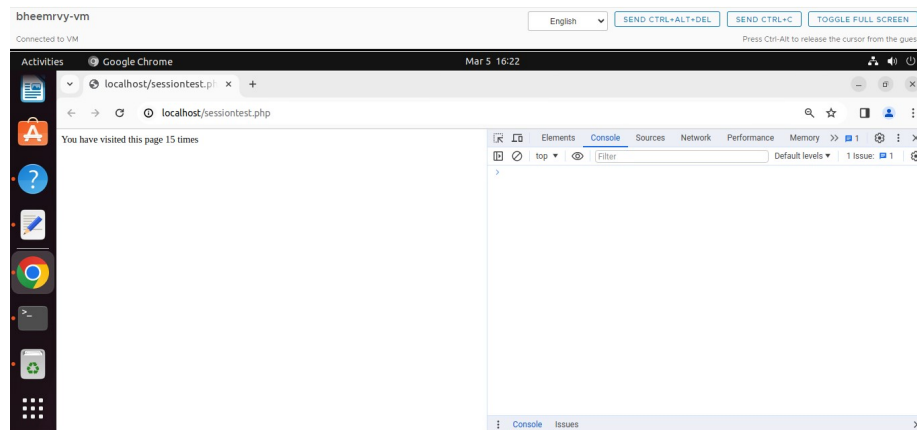


Figure 8: Loading sessiontest.php on chrome browser

## Task 2

### 2a: Revised Login System with Session Management

Created a logout.php file and adding logout feature. And added changes to the index.php where authorized login can be done and unauthorized logins are alerted.

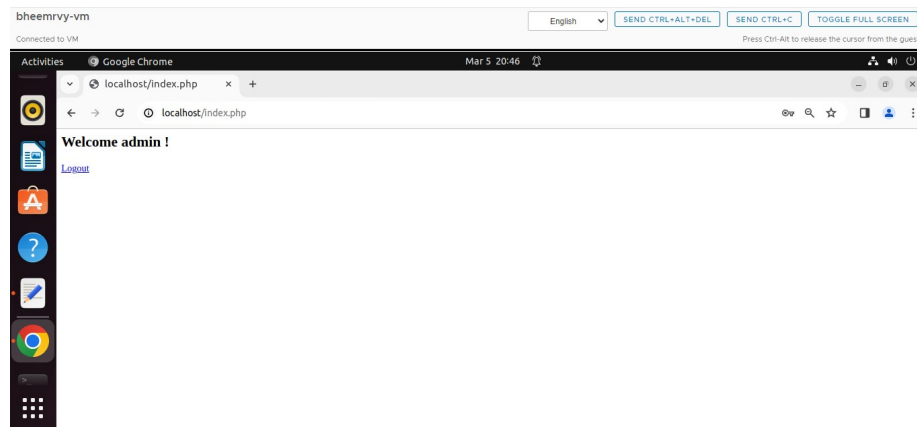


Figure 9: Login Successful

### 2b: Session Hijacking Attacks

Session hijacked using two web browsers by mean of the cookies from one web browser to another which made login successful in the browser with not authorized credentials.

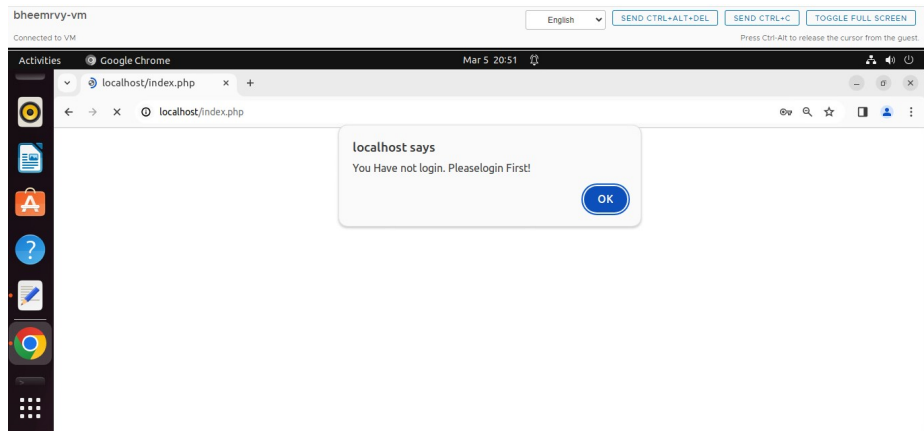


Figure 10: Login UnSuccessful

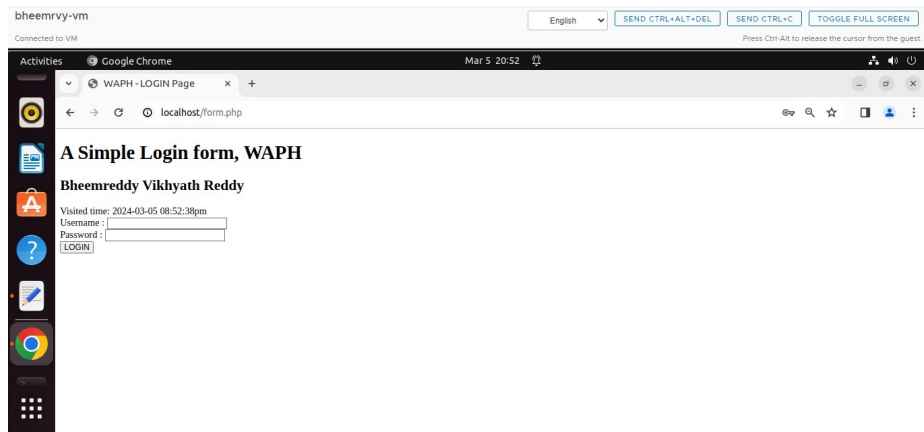


Figure 11: Redirecting to form.php after login Unsuccessful

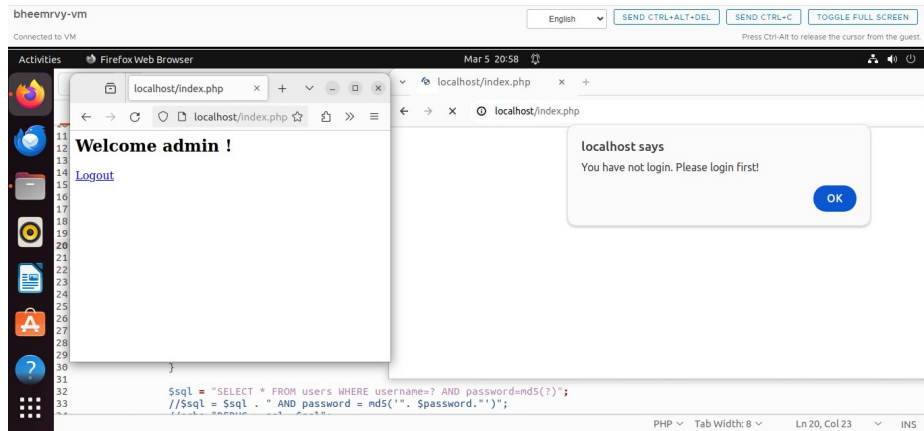


Figure 12: Login successful in firefox and unsuccessful in chrome

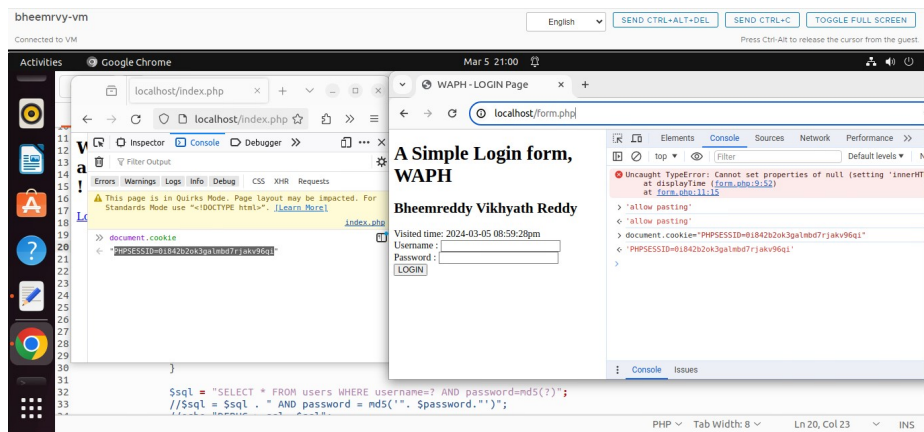


Figure 13: Copying cookie from firefox to chrome

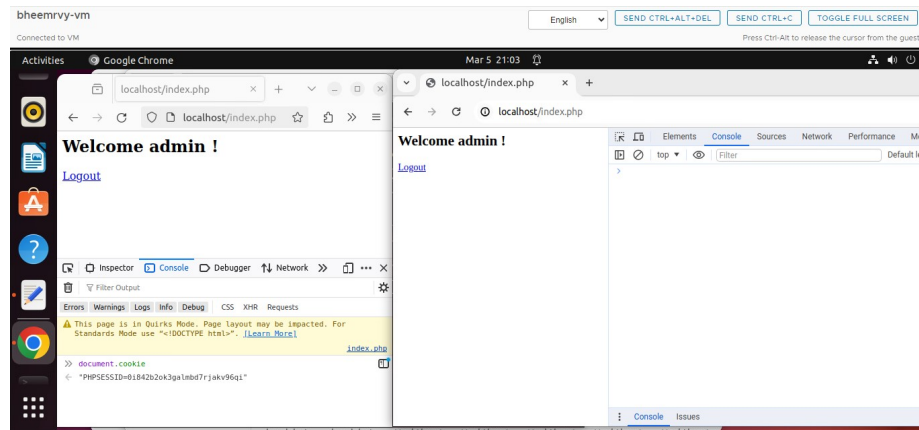


Figure 14: Login succesful in chrome

## Task 3

### 3a: Data Protection and HTTPS Setup

The https was setup on my browser. SSL certificate is displayed below which provides secured connection between the server and the client. And viewed form.php below using https.

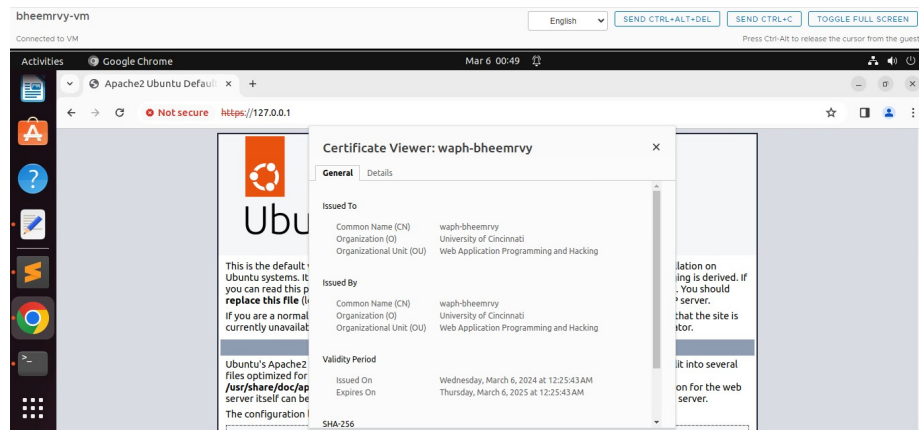


Figure 15: Firefox Certificate

### 3b: Securing Session Against Session Hijacking Attacks - setting HttpOnly and Secure flags for cookies

Inserted the sessions security settings for session cookies. Confirming through the browser's developer tools that the HttpOnly and Secure flags are correctly set



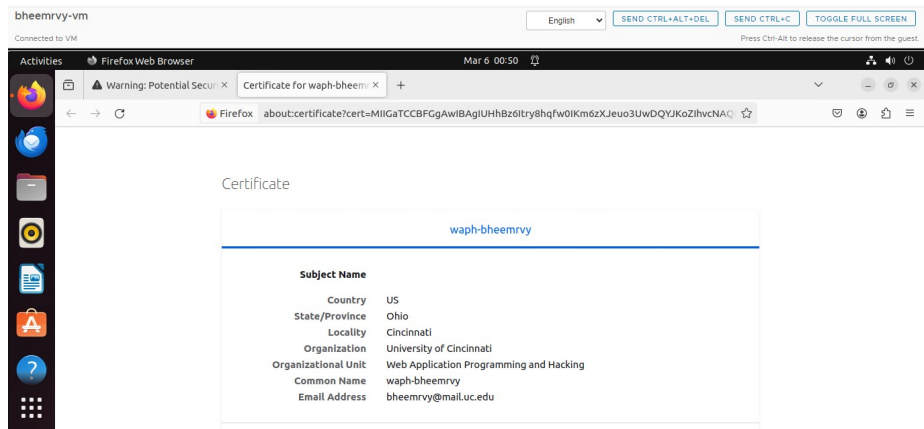


Figure 16: Chrome Certificate

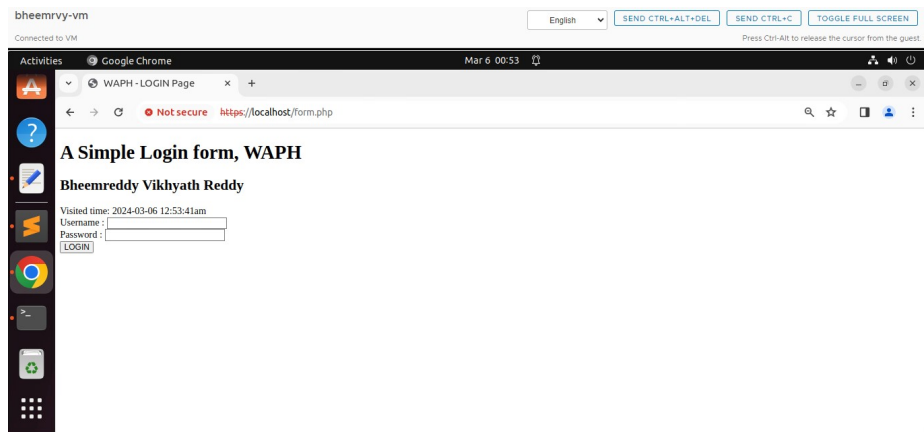


Figure 17: form.php using https

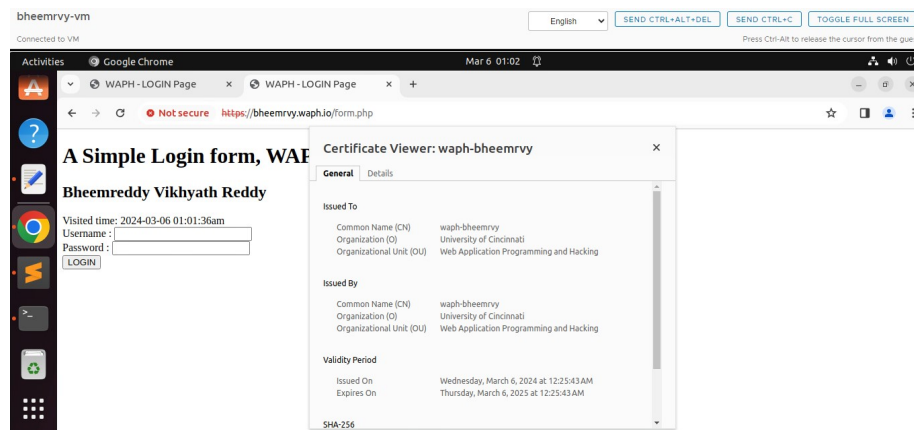


Figure 18: Host page by bheemrvy.waph.io

enhances web application security by reducing the risk of session hijacking. The HttpOnly flag prevents access to cookies via client-side scripts, while the Secure flag ensures cookies are only sent over HTTPS connections. This verification indicates that the application is taking necessary measures to protect user sessions, making it harder for attackers to gain unauthorized access.

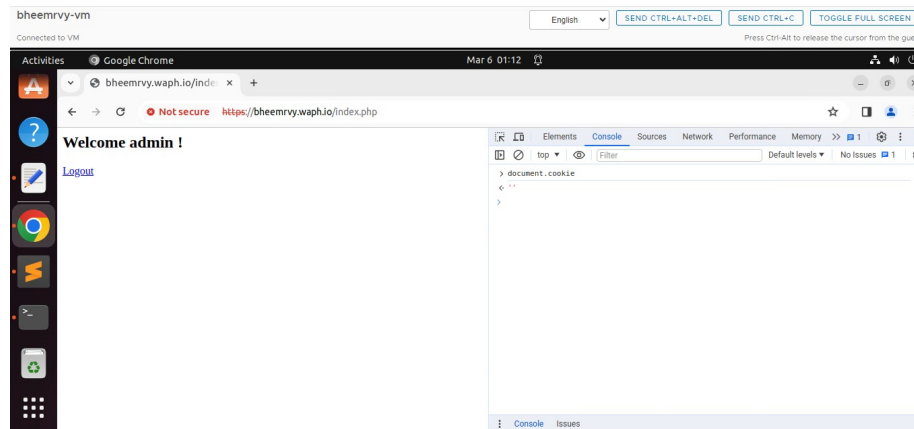


Figure 19: Can't view the cookies

### 3c: Securing Session Against Session Hijacking Attacks - Defense In-Depth

Following the authentication process, browser information was stored in a session variable within the index.php file. The screenshot depicts the defense mechanism, illustrating how to detect and address session hijacking attempts.

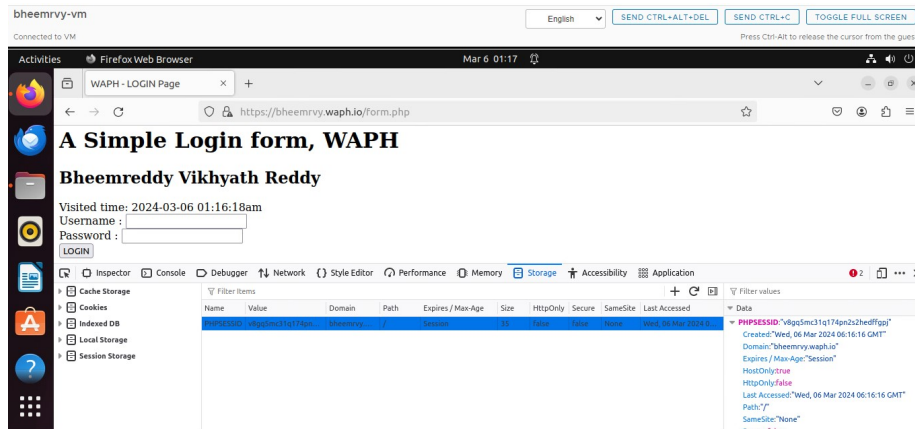


Figure 20: Enabling HTTPOnly ensures that session hijacking is prevented.

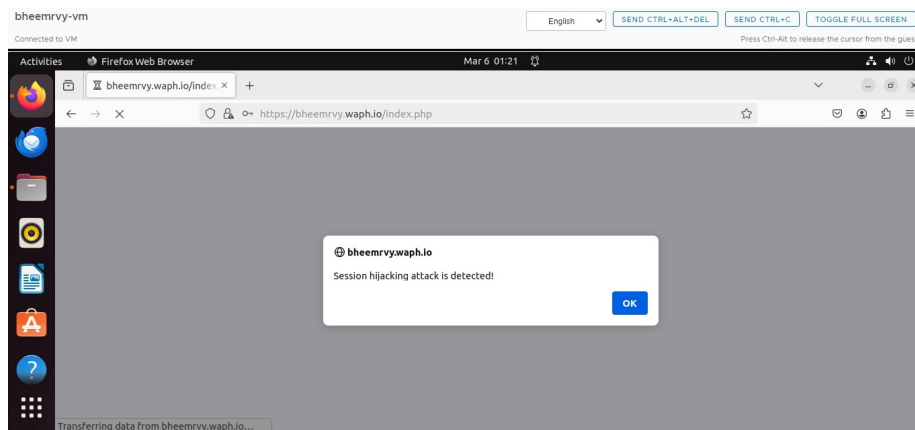


Figure 21: Alert Hijacking the session.