

PHP Form Handling

• The PHP superglobals \$_GET and \$_POST are used to collect form-data.

What is the \$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"] variable?

- The \$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"] is a super global variable that returns the filename of the currently executing script.
- So, the \$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"] sends the submitted form data to the page itself, instead of jumping to a different page.

PHP Form Security

- The \$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"] variable can be used by hackers!
- If PHP_SELF is used in your page, then a user can enter a slash (/) and then some Cross Site Scripting (XSS) commands to execute.
- o http://www.example.com/test_form.php/%22%3E%3Cscript%3Ealert('hacked'
)%3C/script%3E
- In this case, the above code will be translated to:
 - <form method="post" action="test_form.php/"><script>alert('ha
 cked')</script>

What is the htmlspecialchars() function?

• The htmlspecialchars() function converts special characters to HTML entities. This means that it will replace HTML characters like < and > with &It; and >. This prevents attackers from exploiting the code by injecting HTML or Javascript code (Cross-site Scripting attacks) in forms.

How To Avoid \$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"] Exploits?

```
    <form method="post" action="<?php echo htmlspecialchars($_SERVER["PHP_SELF"])
; ?>">
```

- The htmlspecialchars() function converts special characters to HTML entities. Now if the user tries to exploit the PHP_SELF variable, it will result in the following output:
- <form method="post" action="test_form.php/"><script>alert('hack
 ed')</script>">

Data Validation

- 1.Strip unnecessary characters (extra space, tab, newline) from the user input data (with the PHP trim() function)
- 2.Remove backslashes (\) from the user input data (with the PHP stripslashes() function)
- 3. The htmlspecialchars() function converts special characters to HTML entities.

Data Validation

```
function test_input($data) {
   $data = trim($data);
   $data = stripslashes($data);
   $data = htmlspecialchars($data);
   return $data;
}
```