

# Web Programming

## #9 Cookie & Session



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# What is Cookie?

- Small file with the maximum size of 4KB that the web server stores on the client computer.
- HTTP is a stateless protocol; cookies allow us to track the state of the application.
- Personalizing the user experience using cookies.
- A cookie can only be read from the domain that it has been issued from.
- Cookie must be started before any HTML tags.





# Creating Cookies

```
1 <?php
2     setcookie('language', 'english');
3     echo 'the cookie has been set';
4 ?>

1 <?php
2     setcookie("username", "admin", time()+ 60, '/');
3     // expires after 60 seconds
4     echo 'the cookie has been set for 60 seconds';
5 ?>
```

	Elements	Console	Sources	Network	Performance	Memory	Application	Security	Audits
Web SQL									
▼ Cookies									
http://localhost									
Cache									
				Filter					
				Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max-Age	
				_ga	GA1.1....	localhost	/	2020-03-06T01:39:49.000Z	
				language	english	localhost	/	Session	



## Read & Delete Cookies

```
1  <?php
2      print_r($_COOKIE);
3      //output the contents of the cookie array variable
4      echo $_COOKIE['language'];
5  ?>
```

Set the expiry time to a time that has already passed to delete

```
1  <?php
2      setcookie("language", "english", time() - 60, '/');
3  ?>
```



# Cookies (All Params)

```
setcookie(name, value, expire, path, domain, security);
```

Here is the detail of all the arguments –

- **Name** – This sets the name of the cookie and is stored in an environment variable called HTTP\_COOKIE\_VARS. This variable is used while accessing cookies.
- **Value** – This sets the value of the named variable and is the content that you actually want to store.
- **Expiry** – This specifies a future time in seconds since 00:00:00 GMT on 1st Jan 1970. After this time cookie will become inaccessible. If this parameter is not set then cookie will automatically expire when the Web Browser is closed.
- **Path** – This specifies the directories for which the cookie is valid. A single forward slash character permits the cookie to be valid for all directories.
- **Domain** – This can be used to specify the domain name in very large domains and must contain at least two periods to be valid. All cookies are only valid for the host and domain which created them.
- **Security** – This can be set to 1 to specify that the cookie should only be sent by secure transmission using HTTPS otherwise set to 0 which means cookie can be sent by regular HTTP.



# Securing Cookies

```
1  <?php
2
3      function signing_checksum($string) {
4          $salt = "r4j4H03t4n"; // makes process hard to guess
5          return hash('sha1', $string . $salt);
6      }
7
8      function sign_string($string) {
9          return $string . '--' . signing_checksum($string);
10     }
11
12     function signed_string_is_valid($signed_string) {
13         $array = explode('--', $signed_string);
14         // if not 2 parts it is malformed or not signed
15         if(count($array) != 2) { return false; }
16
17         $new_checksum = signing_checksum($array[0]);
18         return ($new_checksum === $array[1]);
19     }
20
21     setcookie("language", sign_string("english"));
22     echo "cookie has been set";
23
24     ?>                                echo signed_string_is_valid($_COOKIE['language']);
```





# Session

- A session is a global variable stored on the server.
- Each session is assigned a unique id which is used to retrieve stored values.
- Whenever a session is created, a cookie containing the unique session id is stored on the user's computer and returned with every request to the server. If the client browser does not support cookies, the unique php session id is displayed in the URL
- Sessions have the capacity to store relatively large data compared to cookies.
- The session values are automatically deleted when the browser is closed. If you want to store the values permanently, then you should store them in the database.



# Session

- Just like the `$_COOKIE` array variable, session variables are stored in the `$_SESSION` array variable.
- Just like cookies, the session must be started before any HTML tags.
- Store important information such as the user id more securely on the server where malicious users cannot temper with them.
- Alternative to cookies on browsers that do not support cookies.
- Store global variables in an efficient and more secure way compared to passing them in the URL
- Good for developing an application such as a shopping cart that has to temporary store information with a capacity larger than 4KB.





## Creating Session

```
1  <?php
2      session_start();
3      $_SESSION['user_id'] = 42;
4      echo $_SESSION['user_id'];
5  ?>
```



# Creating Session

```
1  <?php
2
3      session_start(); //start the PHP_session function
4
5      if(isset($_SESSION['page_count'])) {
6          $_SESSION['page_count'] += 1;
7      } else {
8          $_SESSION['page_count'] = 1;
9      }
10     echo 'You are visitor number ' . $_SESSION['page_count'];
11
12  ?>
```

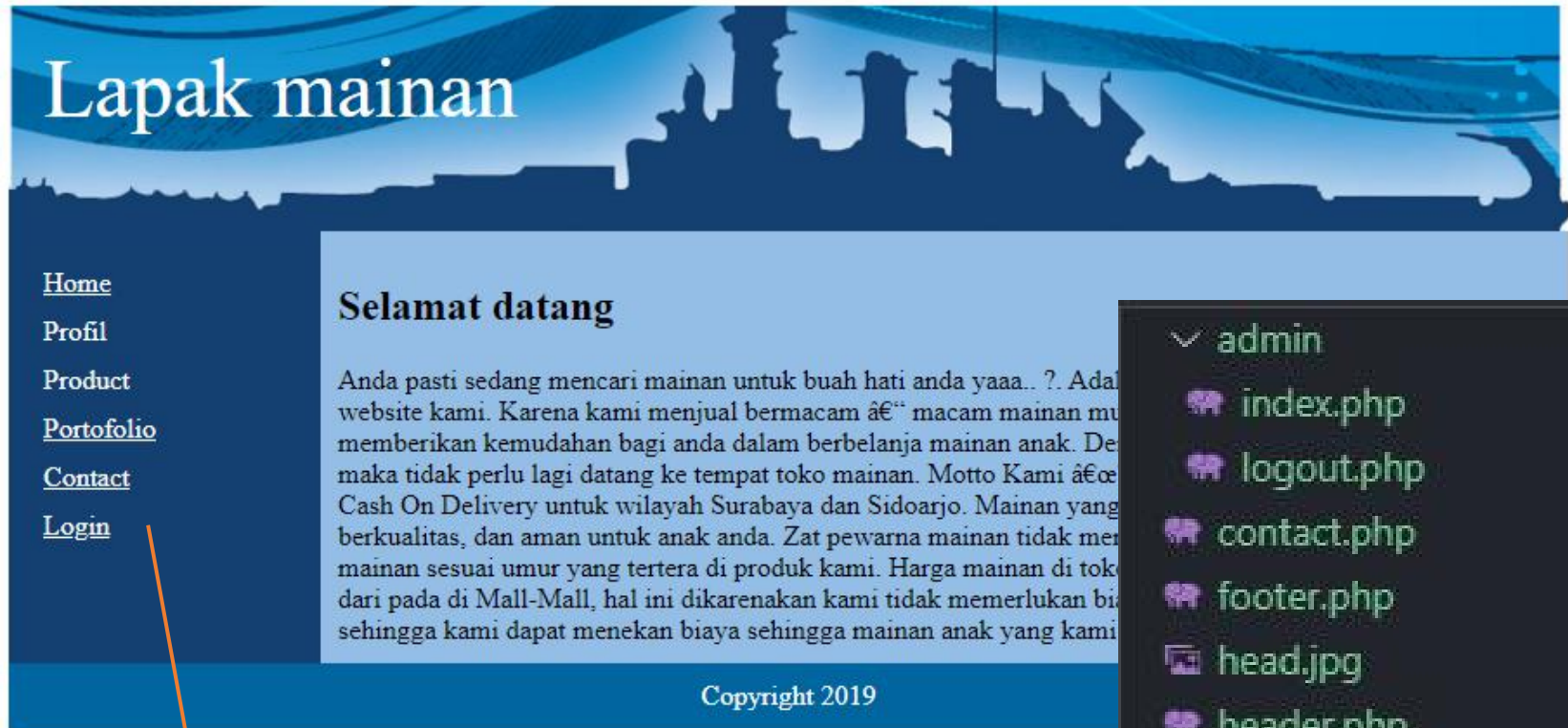


## Destroying Session

```
1  <?php
2      session_destroy();
3      //destroy entire session
4      unset($_SESSION['page_count']);
5      //destroy page_count session
6  ?>
```

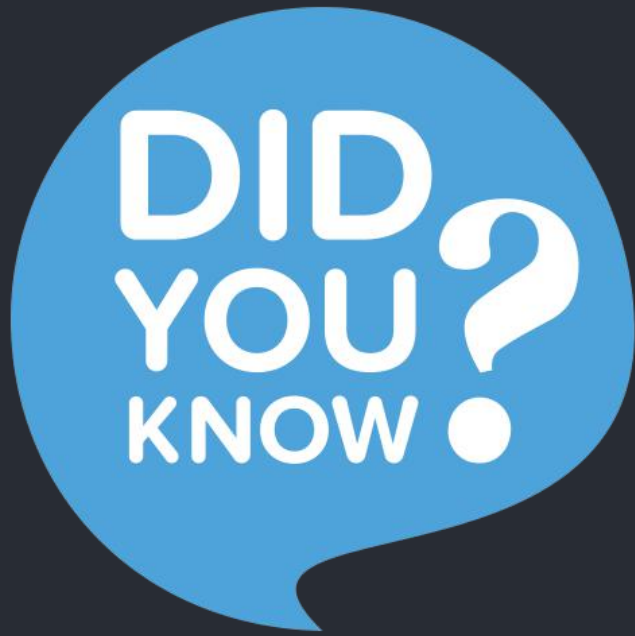


# Login Form Using Session



**Make a login link to admin directory**  
`<a href="admin">Login</a>`

```
✓ admin
  🐘 index.php
  🐘 logout.php
  🐘 contact.php
  🐘 footer.php
  🖼️ head.jpg
  🐘 header.php
  🐘 index.php
  🐘 menu.php
  🐘 portofolio.php
  # style.css
```



The **index.php** is a PHP file that is the entry point of any website or application.

<http://localhost/goodapp> == <http://localhost/goodapp/index.php>



# Login Form Using Session

```
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>Admin Page</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7      <div class="login" style="margin :0 auto; width: 600px;">
8          <h2 class="header">Login Here...</h2>
9          <form method="post">
10             <input type="text" name="user" placeholder="Username...">
11             <input type="password" name="pass" placeholder="Password...">
12             <input type="submit" name="login" value="Log In">
13         </form>
14     </div>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```



# Login Form Using Session

```
8  <?php
9      session_start();
10     if (!isset($_SESSION['user'])) {
11     ?>


18  </form>
19  <?php
20      if(isset($_POST['user'])&&isset($_POST['pass'])){
21          if ($_POST['user']=='admin' && $_POST['pass']=='admin123') {
22              $_SESSION['user'] = $_POST['user'];
23              header('location:http://localhost/admin/index.php');
24          } else {
25              echo "<br>Wrong username or password";
26          }
27      }
28  ?>
```





# Login Form Using Session

```
30  <?php
31      } else {
32          echo "<div style=\"margin :0 auto; width: 600px;\">";
33          echo "Selamat Datang " . $_SESSION['user'] . "!<br>";
34          echo "<a href='logout.php'>LOGOUT</a>";
35          echo "</div>";
36      }
37  ?>
38  </body>
```

admin >  logout.php

```
1  <?php
2      session_start();
3      session_destroy();
4      header('location:index.php');
5  ?>
```



# Protect Page Using Session

admin >  profil.php

```
1  <?php
2      session_start();
3      if (isset($_SESSION['is_loggedin'])) {
4          echo "<div style=\"margin :0 auto; width: 600px;\">";
5          echo "<h2>This is Profil Page</h2>";
6          echo "User   : ".$_SESSION['is_loggedin'];
7          echo "<br>Name   : Admin Web App";
8          echo "<br>Email  : admin@myweb.app";
9          echo "</div>";
10     } else {
11         header("Location: http://localhost");
12     }
13  ?>
```

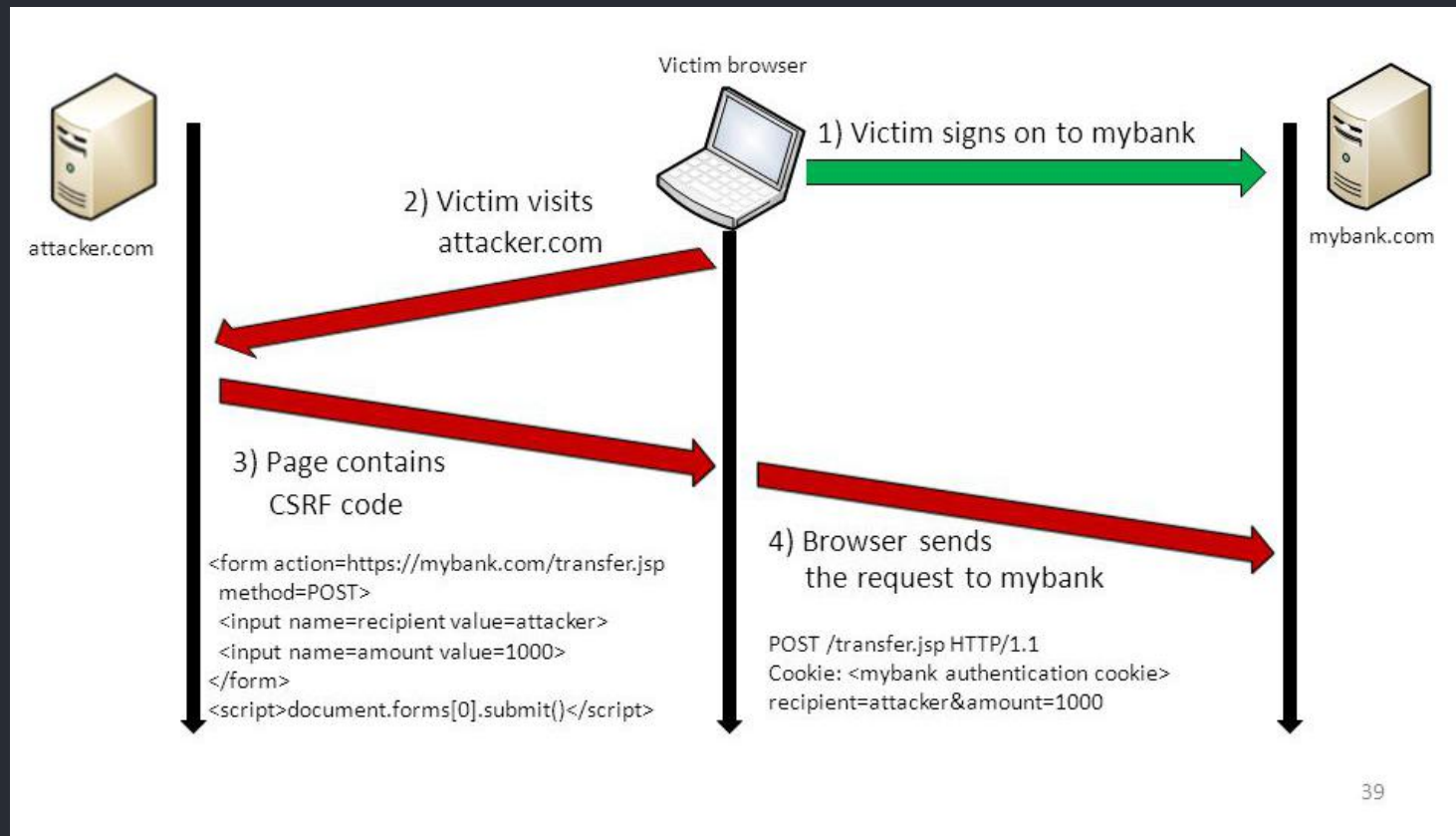


# Prevent CSRF Attack

## Cross Site Request Forgery

"Cross-Site": originates on one site but performs an action on another

"Request Forgery": it is not a genuine user request





# Prevent CSRF Attack

respon.php

```
1  <?php
2      echo $_POST['amount'];
3  ?>
```

Different Server

fake.php

```
1  <html>
2      <head>
3          <title>Fake Form</title>
4      </head>
5      <body onload="document.bank_form.submit()">
6          <form action="http://localhost:8080/respon.php" method="POST"
7              name="bank_form" style="display: none;">
8              <input type="text" name="amount" value="10000" />
9              <input type="text" name="to_account" value="2468013579" />
10         </form>
11     </body>
12 </html>
```



# Prevent CSRF Attack

trueform.php

```
1  <?php
2      session_start();
3
4      function csrf_token() {
5          return bin2hex(rand(100000, 999999));
6          // in PHP 7 use random_bytes(64);
7      }
8
9      function create_csrf_token() {
10         $token = csrf_token();
11         $_SESSION['csrf_token'] = $token;
12         $_SESSION['csrf_token_time'] = time();
13         return $token;
14     }
15
16     function csrf_token_tag() {
17         $token = create_csrf_token();
18         return '<input type="hidden" name="csrf_token" value="' . $token . '">';
19     }
20  ?>
```



# Prevent CSRF Attack

🐘 trueform.php

```
21 <html>
22   <head>
23     <title>True Form</title>
24   </head>
25   <body>
26     <form action="respon.php" method="POST">
27       <input type="text" name="amount" value="10000" />
28       <?php echo csrf_token_tag(); ?>
29       <input type="text" name="to_account" value="2468013579" />
30       <input type="submit" value="submit" />
31     </form>
32   </body>
33 </html>
```





# Prevent CSRF Attack

respon.php

```
1  <?php
2      session_start();
3      function csrf_token_is_valid() {
4          if(!isset($_POST['csrf_token'])) { return false; }
5          if(!isset($_SESSION['csrf_token'])) { return false; }
6          return ($_POST['csrf_token'] === $_SESSION['csrf_token']);
7      }
8
9
10     if(csrf_token_is_valid()) {
11         echo $_POST['amount'];
12     } else {
13         echo "Invalid request!";
14     }
15  ?>
```