

Web Application Programming and Hacking

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Repository Information

Repository's URL: <https://github.com/kalagam1/waph-kalagam1.git>

This is a private repository for Mahitha Kalaga to store all the code from the course. The organization of this repository is as follows.

Labs

Hands-on exercises in Lectures

- Lab 0: Development Environment Setup
- Lab 1: Foundations of the Web
- Lab 2: Front-end Web Development
- Lab 3: Secure Web Application Development in PHP/MySQL
- Lab 4: A Secure Login System with Session Authentication

Hackathons

- Hackathon 1: Cross-site Scripting Attacks and Defenses
- Hackathon 2: SQL Injection Attacks

Individual Projects

- Individual Project 1: Front-end Web Development with a Professional Profile Website and API Integration on github.io cloud service

Report

The lab's overview

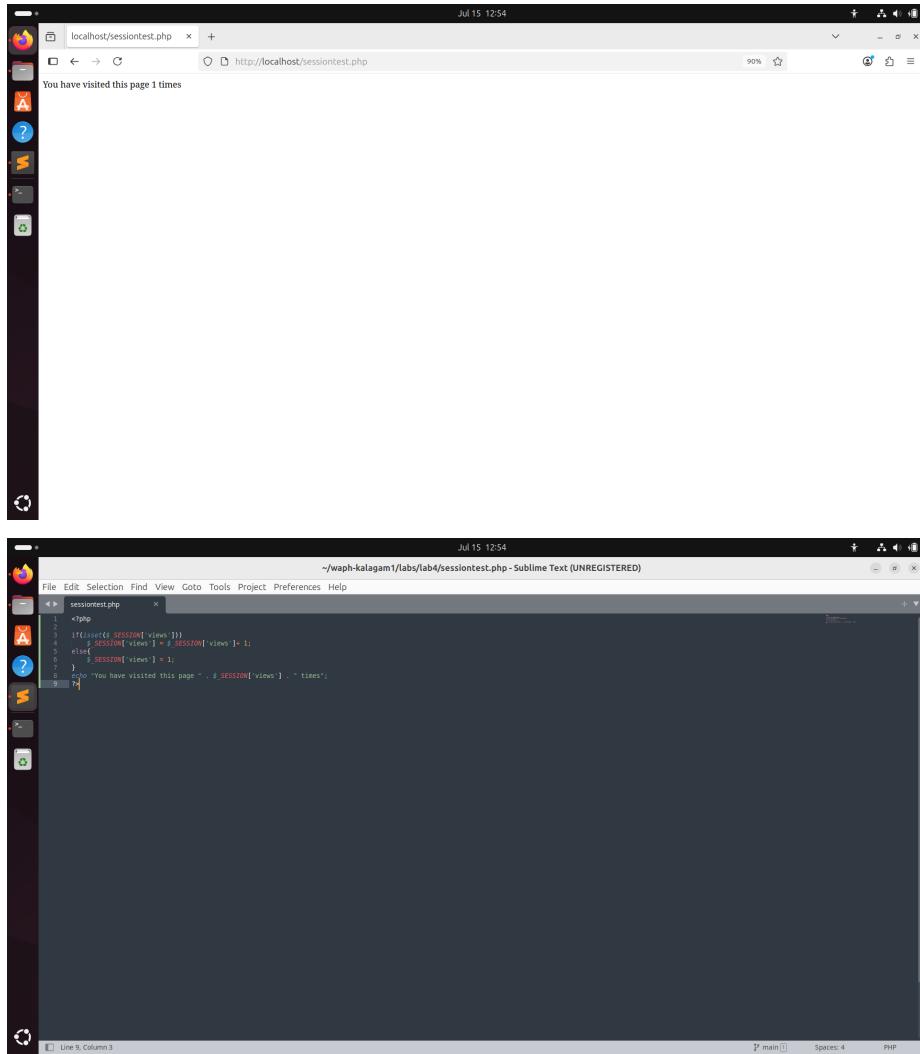
This lab focused on implementing secure session management in PHP-based web applications, highlighting risks like session hijacking and ways to defend against them. Tasks included deploying and testing session behavior, analyzing HTTP traffic with Wireshark, simulating session hijacking attacks, and building a basic login system using sessions. Security measures such as enabling HTTPS, setting HttpOnly and Secure cookie flags, and detecting session hijacking through browser checks were implemented. Through this lab, I gained practical experience in both exploiting insecure session handling and applying effective countermeasures to protect user authentication.

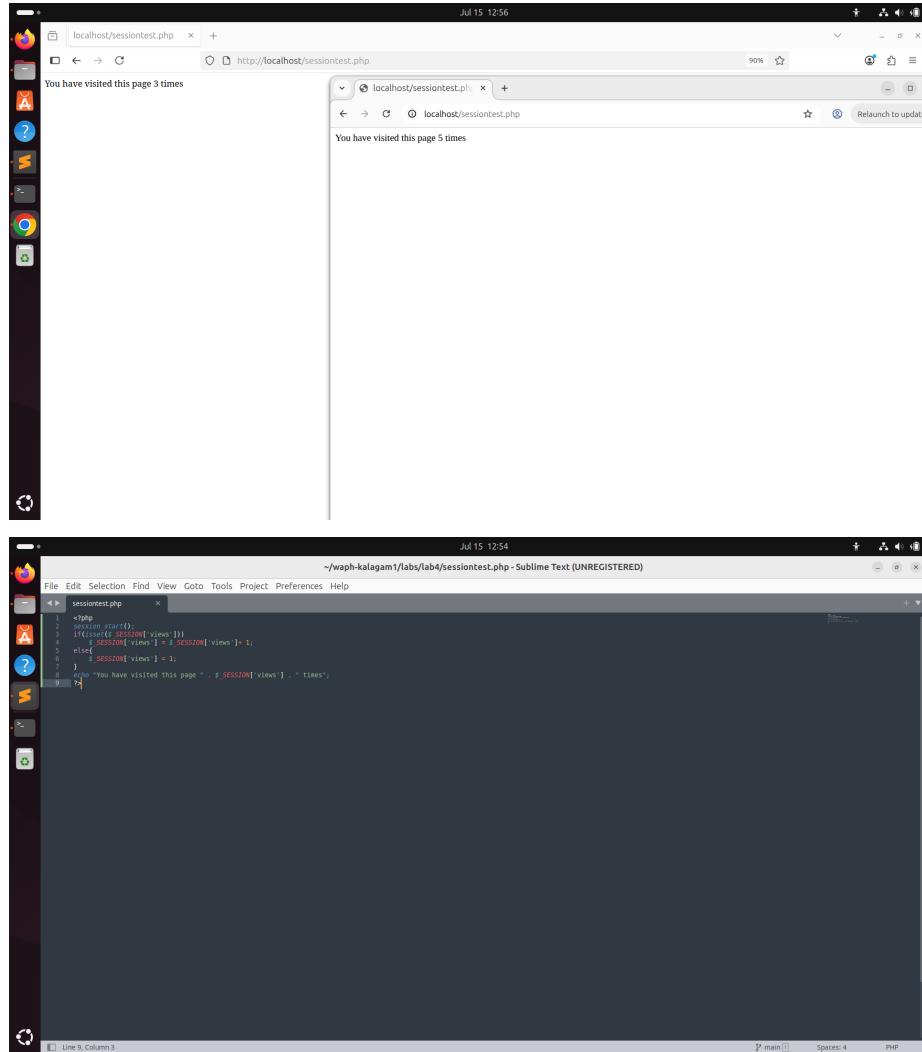
Lab's URL: [Lab4](#)

Part 1 - Understanding Session Management in a PHP Web Application

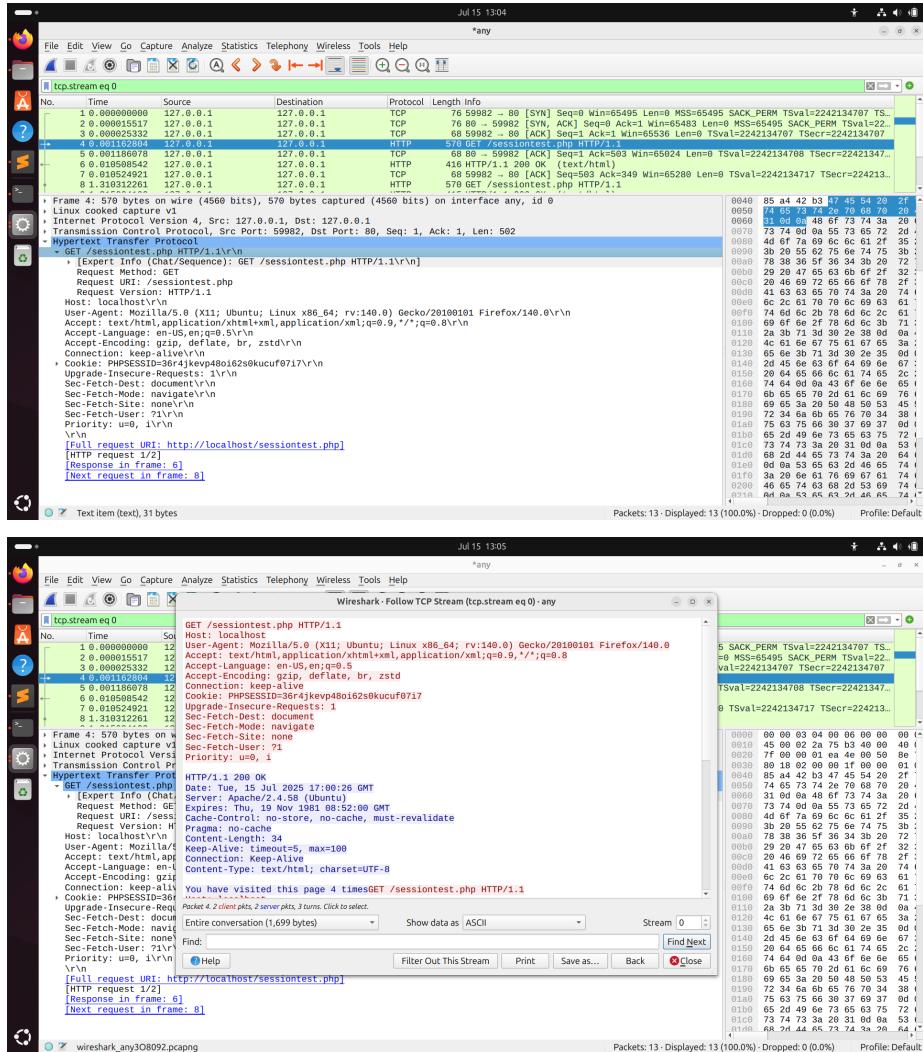
Task 1.A: Deploy and test `sessiontest.php` The script did not track the number of visits due to the absence of session management logic. To enable session tracking, I inserted the `session_start();` function at the top of the PHP file. After making this change and deploying the file to the web directory using `sudo cp`, the page began displaying and updating the session visit count with each

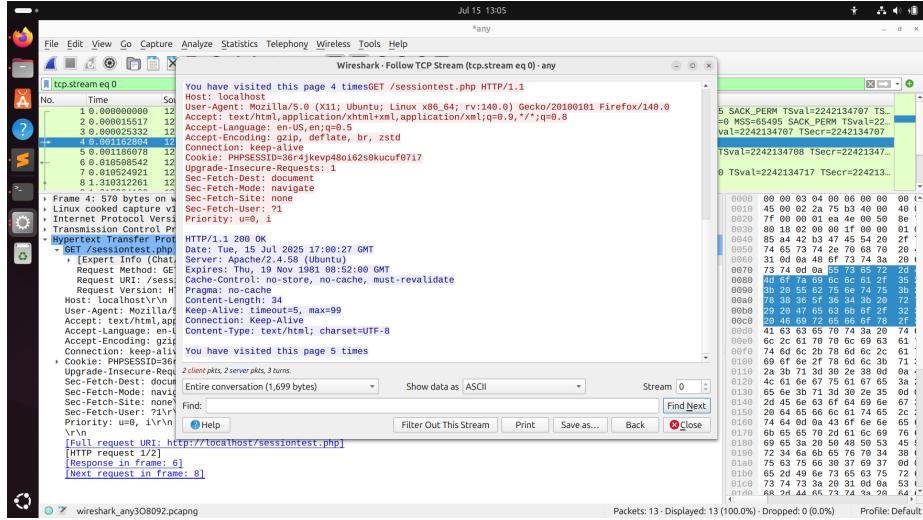
refresh. Testing in Chrome and Firefox showed different session IDs, verifying that PHP maintains sessions independently per browser.



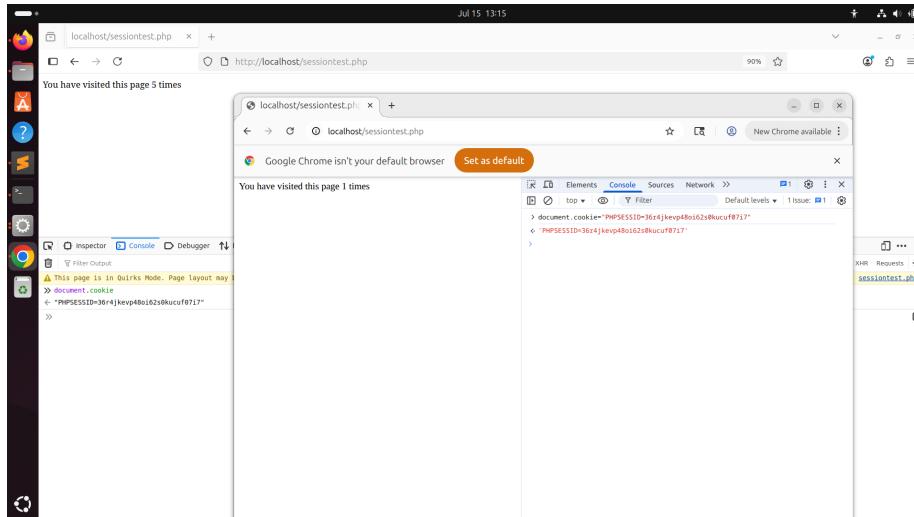


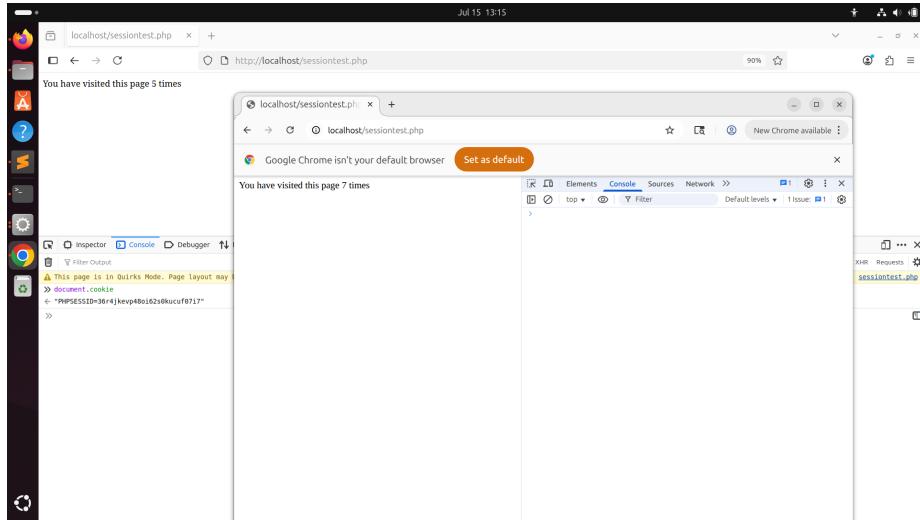
Task 1.B: Observing Session Handshaking with Wireshark After deploying session.php, I launched Wireshark to analyze the HTTP traffic during a page visit. On the first visit, there was no cookie sent by the client. However, the server responded with a Set-Cookie header containing a unique session ID. On frequent visits, this session ID was included in the client's request via the Cookie header, demonstrating the session persistence mechanism.





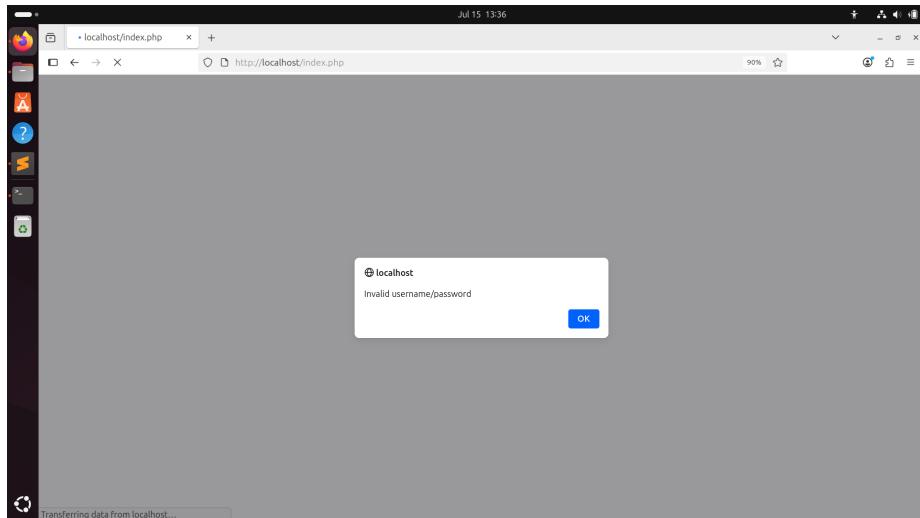
Task 1.C: Understanding Session Hijacking To demonstrate session hijacking, I loaded the session.php page in Chrome, used the document.cookie command to retrieve the session ID, and manually copied it into Firefox's developer console. After setting the cookie using document.cookie = "PHPSESSID=..." in Firefox, the page displayed the same session state as Chrome.





Task 2: Insecure Session Authentication

Task 2.A: Revised Login System with Session Management I took the index.php file from Lab 3 and modified it to include session-based access control. I copied the files (index.php, form.php, logout.php) to the Lab 4 directory and edited them. The logic was updated to verify authentication using session variables and restrict access to unauthorized users. A logout.php script was added to destroy the session. After deployment, the system correctly displayed login errors for invalid credentials and maintained authenticated sessions for valid users.



Jul 15 13:37

Weclome kalagam1 !

[Logout](#)

Jul 15 13:38

~/waph-kalagam1/labs/lab4/index.php - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

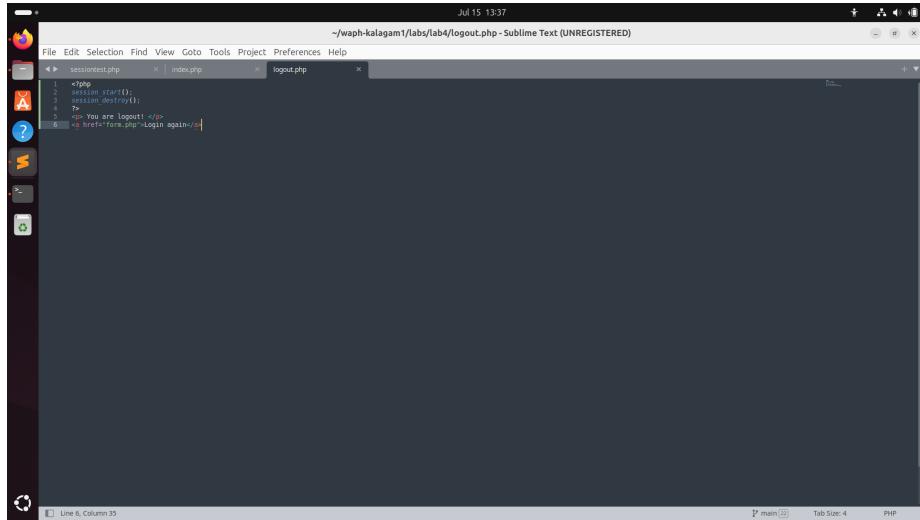
```

File Edit Selection Find Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
session.php index.php logout.php
1 <?php
2 session_start();
3 if (checklogin(mysql, $_POST['username'], $_POST['password'])) {
4     $_SESSION['username'] = $_POST['username'];
5 } else {
6     session_destroy();
7     echo "<script>alert('invalid username/password'); window.location='form.php'; </script>";
8     exit();
9 }
10 die();
11 }
12
13 function checklogin(mysql, $password) {
14     $mysql = new mysqli('localhost', 'kalagam1', 'Mahi0123', 'waph');
15     if ($mysql->connect_error) {
16         die("Database connection failed: " . $mysql->connect_error);
17     }
18 }
19
20 $sql="SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='".$_SESSION['username']."' AND password=md5('.$password.')";
21 //stmt= $mysql->prepare($sql);
22 //stmt->bind_param("ss",$_SESSION['username'], $password);
23 //stmt->execute();
24 //stmt->fetch();
25 //stmt->close();
26 //if(result && result->num_rows ==1) return TRUE;
27 //return FALSE;
28 }
29
30 <?php
31 <?php echo htmlspecialchars($_SESSION['username']); ?> !</h2>
32 <a href="logout.php">Logout</a>
33

```

Line 13, Column 50

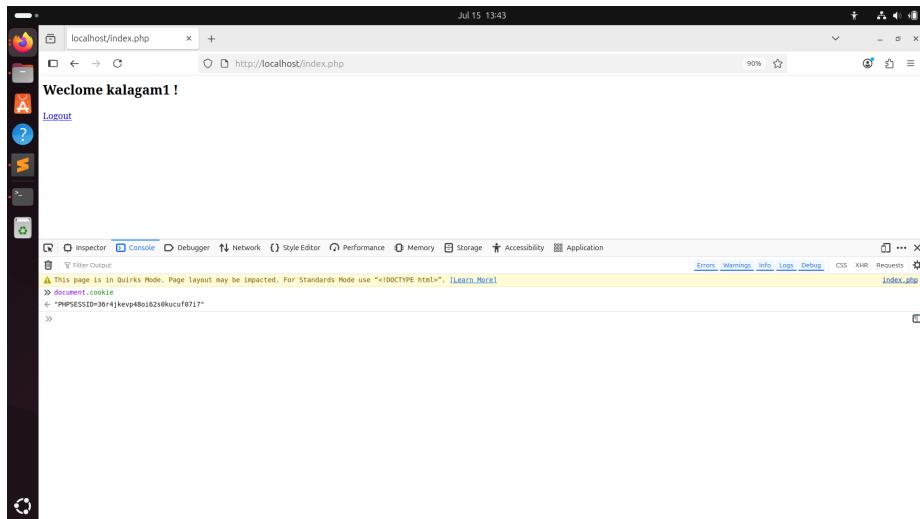
Tab main (2) Tab Size: 4 PHP

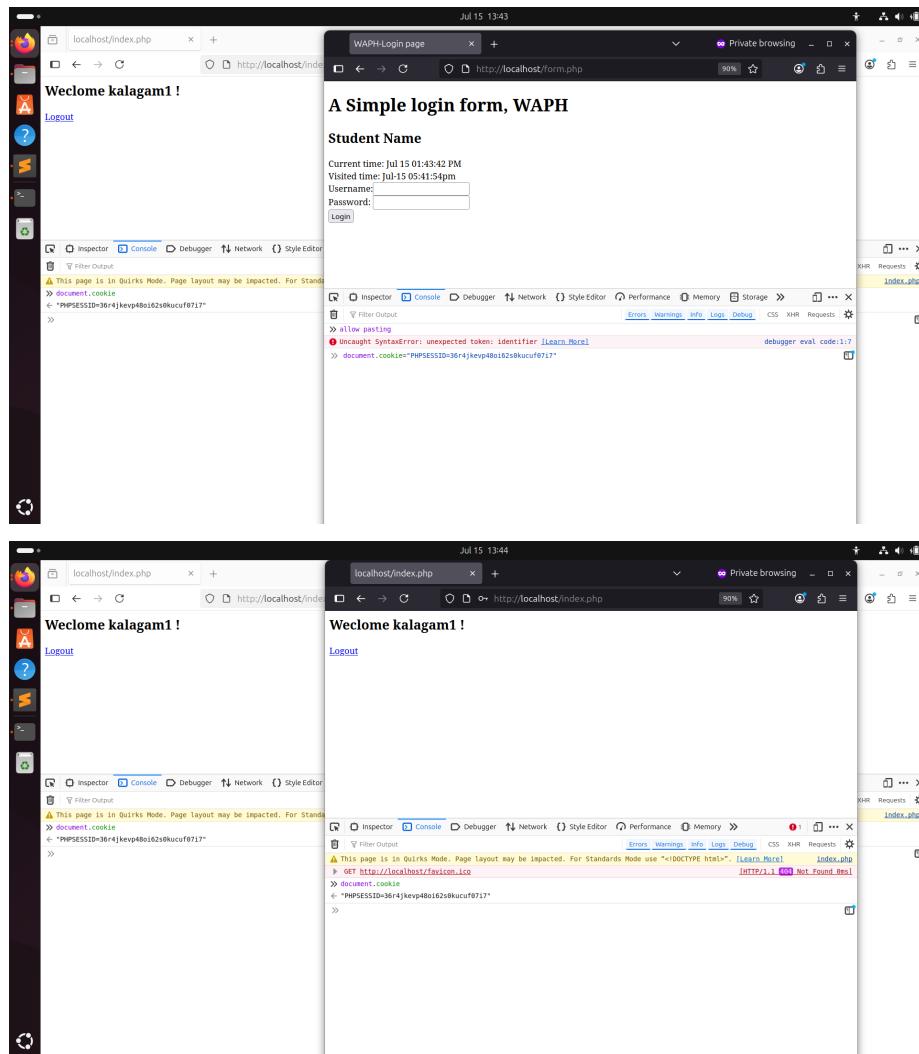


A screenshot of the Sublime Text editor window. The title bar shows the path: ~/waph-kalagam1/labs/lab4/logout.php - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED). The editor has two tabs open: sessioncontrol.php and logout.php. The logout.php tab contains the following PHP code:

```
<?php
session_start();
session_destroy();
<p> You are logout! </p>
<a href="form.php">Login Again</a>
```

Task 2.B: Session Hijacking Attacks To demonstrate vulnerability in the revised login system, I used document.cookie to extract the session ID from a logged-in user in one browser. I then injected this session ID into another browser. Upon refreshing the second browser, it was granted access to the authenticated session, proving that session hijacking is possible if the session ID is exposed.





Task 3: Securing Session and Session Authentication

Task 3.A: Data Protection and HTTPS Setup To secure data in transit, I generated a self-signed SSL certificate using OpenSSL with a 4096-bit RSA key. The .crt and .key files were copied into the Apache SSL directories (/etc/ssl/certs and /etc/ssl/private). I then edited the Apache SSL configuration file (default-ssl.conf) to point to the certificate files. After enabling the SSL module and restarting Apache, the application became accessible via HTTPS.

```

Jul 15 14:05
kalagam1@kalagam1-VirtualBox:~/waph-kalagam1$ openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout waph.key -out waph.crt
-----  

You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated  

into your certificate request.  

What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.  

There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank  

For some fields there will be a default value,  

If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.  

-----  

Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US  

State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Ohio  

Locality Name (eg, city):[Dayton]  

Organization Name (eg, company):[Internet Widgets Pty Ltd];University of Dayton  

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section):[];Web Application and Hacking  

Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:waph-kalagam1  

Email Address []:kalagam1@udayton.edu  

kalagam1@kalagam1-VirtualBox:~/waph-kalagam1$ ls
waph.crt waph.key
kalagam1@kalagam1-VirtualBox:~/waph-kalagam1$ ssikey

```

Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to **localhost**. If you visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails, or credit card details.

[Learn more...](#)

[Go Back \(Recommended\)](#) [Advanced...](#)

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with a warning message about a potential security risk. The title bar says "Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead". The message states: "localhost uses an invalid security certificate. The certificate is not trusted because it is self-signed. Error code: MOZILLA_PKIX_ERROR_SELF_SIGNED_CERT". It includes a link to "View Certificate". At the bottom, there are buttons for "Go Back (Recommended)" and "Accept the Risk and Continue".

localhost uses an invalid security certificate.
The certificate is not trusted because it is self-signed.
Error code: MOZILLA_PKIX_ERROR_SELF_SIGNED_CERT
[View Certificate](#)

Go Back (Recommended) Accept the Risk and Continue

The screenshot shows the same Firefox browser window displaying the detailed certificate information for the subject "waph-kalagam1". The certificate is issued by "waph-kalagam1" and is valid from Tuesday, July 15, 2025, to Wednesday, July 15, 2026. The subject and issuer names are identical, both listing "Country: US", "State/Province: Ohio", "Locality: Dayton", "Organization: University of Dayton", "Organizational Unit: Web Application and Hacking", "Common Name: waph-kalagam1", and "Email Address: kalagam1@udayton.edu".

Subject Name

Country	US
State/Province	Ohio
Locality	Dayton
Organization	University of Dayton
Organizational Unit	Web Application and Hacking
Common Name	waph-kalagam1
Email Address	kalagam1@udayton.edu

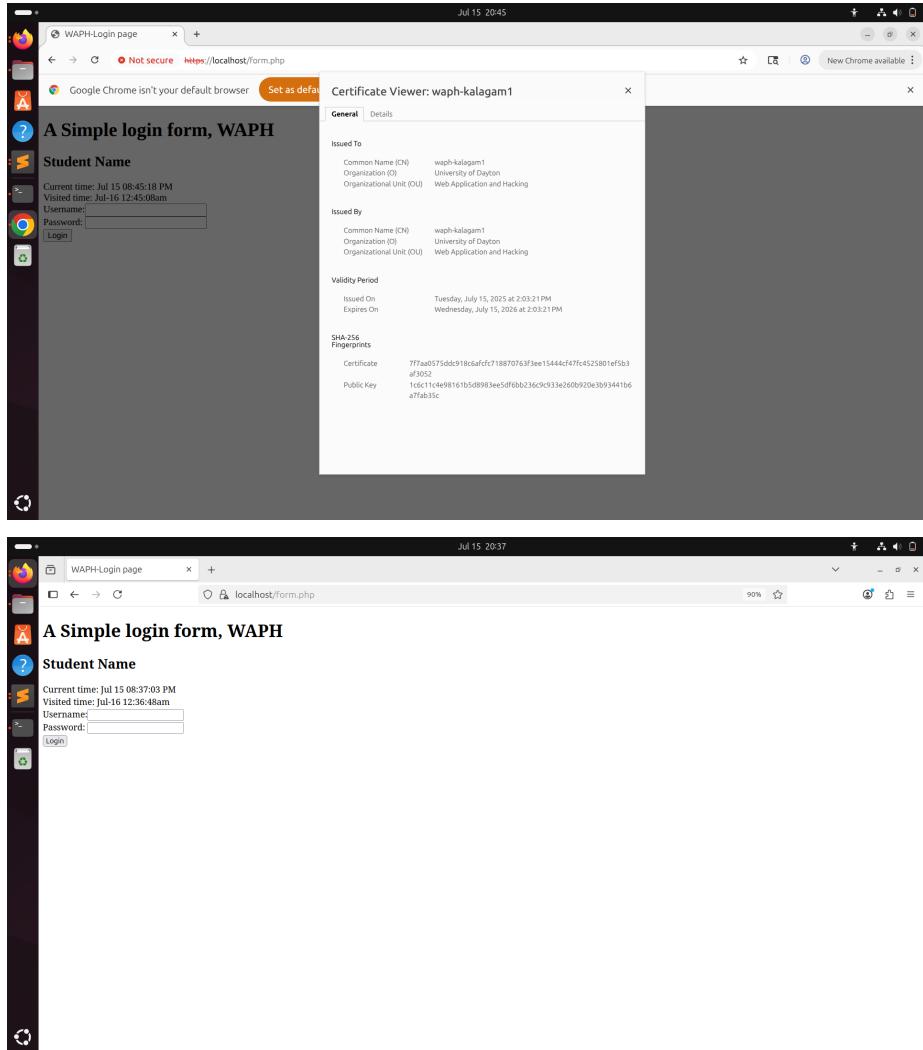
Issuer Name

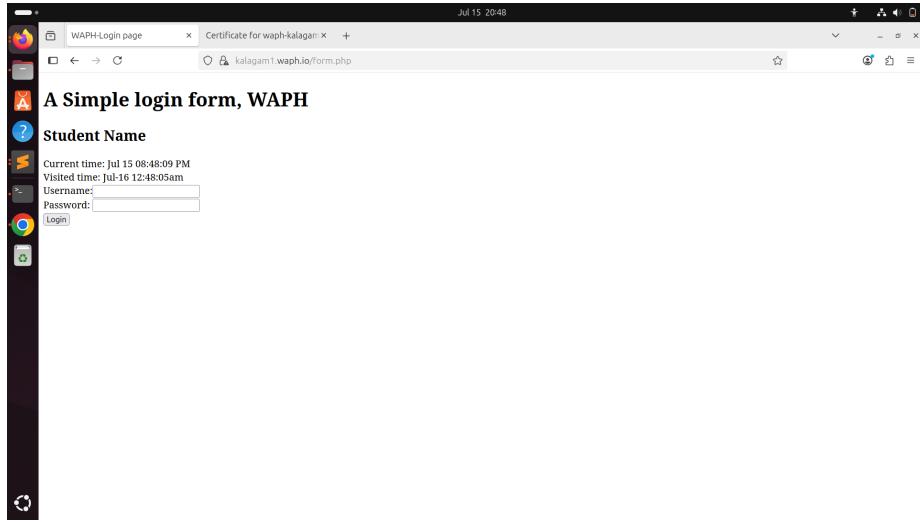
Country	US
State/Province	Ohio
Locality	Dayton
Organization	University of Dayton
Organizational Unit	Web Application and Hacking
Common Name	waph-kalagam1
Email Address	kalagam1@udayton.edu

Validity

Not Before	Tue, 15 Jul 2025 18:03:21 GMT
Not After	Wed, 15 Jul 2026 18:03:21 GMT

Public Key Info





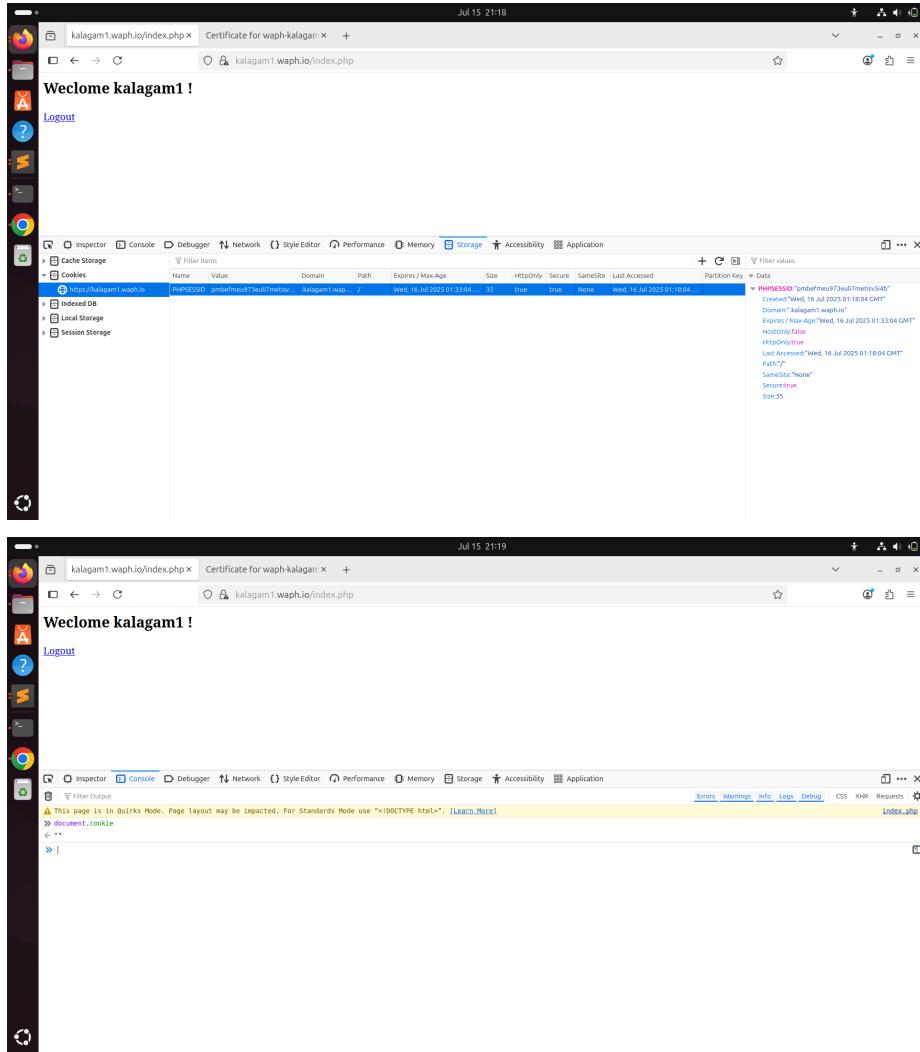
Task 3.B: Securing Sessions with HttpOnly and Secure Flags To strengthen session protection, I modified the PHP configuration to set the HttpOnly and Secure flags for cookies. These settings were defined using `session_set_cookie_params()` before invoking `session_start()`. The HttpOnly flag ensures cookies cannot be accessed via JavaScript, mitigating XSS risks, while the Secure flag ensures cookies are only sent over HTTPS. These changes were tested by attempting to access the session cookie from the browser console.

```

Jul 15 21:06
~/waph-kalagam1/labs/lab4/index.php - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
session_start();
if(isset($_POST['username'], $_POST['password'])) {
    $username = $_POST['username'];
    $password = $_POST['password'];
    if($username == "Mohit123" & $password == "waph") {
        session_start();
        session_set_cookie_params(15768, '/waph-kalagam1.waph.io', true, true);
        setcookie('username', $username, time() + 15768, '/waph-kalagam1.waph.io', true, true);
        setcookie('password', $password, time() + 15768, '/waph-kalagam1.waph.io', true, true);
        header("Refresh: 0; url=form.php");
        die();
    } else {
        echo "<script>alert('Invalid username/password'); window.location='form.php'; </script>";
        header("Refresh: 0; url=form.php");
        die();
    }
}
function checkLogin_mysql($username, $password) {
    if (!mysql_connect("localhost", "kalagam1", "Mohit123", "waph")) {
        printf("Database connection failed: %s", mysql_error());
        die();
    }
    $sql="SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '$username' AND password=md5('$password')";
    $result = mysql_query($sql);
    if ($result) {
        $row = mysql_fetch_array($result);
        if ($row) {
            $DBusername=$row[0];
            $DBpassword=$row[1];
            if ($DBusername == $username & $DBpassword == $password) {
                return TRUE;
            }
        }
    }
    return FALSE;
}
<h2> Welcome <?php echo htmlspecialchars($_SESSION['username']); ?> </h2>
<a href="logout.php">Logout</a>

```



Task 3.C: Defense In-Depth: Detecting Session Hijacking I implemented session hijack detection by checking for mismatches in client information (e.g., user agent or IP address) between requests. If a mismatch was detected, the application triggered a JavaScript alert stating “Session hijacking is detected” and redirected the user to the login page.

Jul 15 21:29

~/waph-kalagam1/labs/lab4/index.php - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)

```

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
sessionctrl.php index.php logout.php
+<?php
1 session_start();
2 $path="/";
3 $domain="kalagam1.waph.io";
4 $secure=false;
5 $httponly=true;
6
7 //setcookie para session
8 //setcookie('username',$_POST['username'],time(),$path,$domain,$secure,$httponly);
9 session_start();
10 if(isset($_POST['username']) and isset($_POST['password'])){
11     if(checklogin(mysql,$_POST['username'], $_POST['password'])){
12         $_SESSION['username'] = $_POST['username'];
13     }else{
14         session_destroy();
15         echo "script>alert('invalid username/password'); window.location='form.php'; </script>";
16         header("refresh:0; url=form.php");
17         die();
18     }
19 }
20 if(!isset($_SESSION['authenticated']) or !$_SESSION['authenticated']){
21     echo "<script>alert('You have not logged in. Please login first');</script>";
22     header("refresh:0; url=form.php");
23     die();
24 }
25 if($_SESSION['browser']!='SENDER(HTTP USER AGENT') {
26     echo "<script>alert('Session hijacking is detected!!');</script>";
27     header("refresh:0; url=form.php");
28     exit();
29 }
30
31 function checklogin($username, $password) {
32     $mysql = new mysqli('localhost', 'kalagam1', 'Mahabiz2', 'waph');
33     if ($mysql->connect_error) {
34         die("Database connection failed: " . $mysql->connect_error);
35     }
36     $sql="SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='".$username."' AND password=MD5('".$password."')";
37     $stmt=$mysql->prepare($sql);
38     $stmt->bind_param("s", $username);
39     $stmt->execute();
40     $result=$stmt->get_result();
41     $rows=$result->num_rows;
42     if($rows==1){
43         return TRUE;
44     }else{
45         return FALSE;
46     }
47 }
48
49 <?php echo htmlentities($_SESSION['username']); >> 1</h2>
50 <a href="logout.php">Logout</a>
51

```

Line 12, Column 59

Jul 15 21:30

WAPH-Login page Certificate for waph-kalagam1.kalagam1.waph.io/form.php

A Simple login form, WAPH

Student Name

Current time: Jul 15 09:30:14 PM
Visited time: Jul-16 01:07:31am

Username:

Password:

Console Network Style Editor Performance Memory Storage Accessibility Application Error Warnings Info Log Debug CSS XHR Requests

This page is in Quirks Mode. Page layout may be impacted. For Standards Mode use "<!DOCTYPE html>". Learn More

Layout was forced before the page was fully loaded. If stylesheets are not yet loaded this may cause a flash of unstyled content.

GET https://kalagam1.waph.io/favicon.ico

