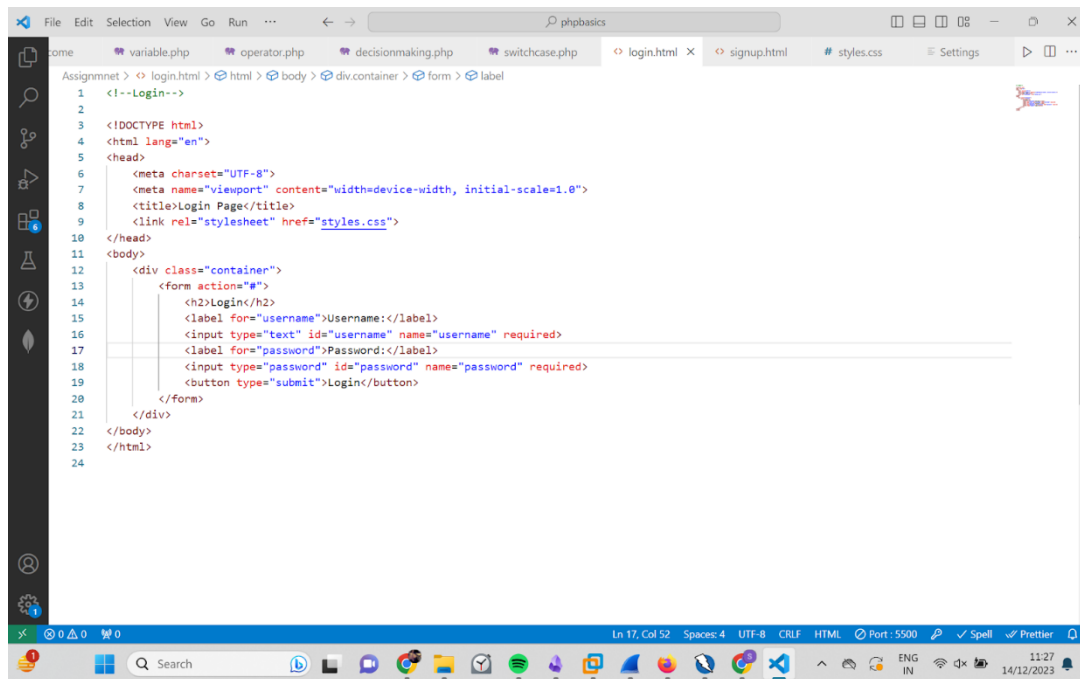


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## HTML Login, XAMPP Setup, MYSQL Databases

### 1. Design signup and login page using HTML and CSS



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'phpbasics'. The browser has several tabs open: 'login.html', 'signup.html', and 'styles.css'. The 'login.html' tab is active, showing a login form. The form is contained within a div with the class 'container'. It has a heading 'Login' and a form with two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. Both fields are required. There is a 'Login' button at the bottom of the form. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the HTML structure of the page. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!--Login-->
2
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
5 <head>
6   <meta charset="UTF-8">
7   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8   <title>Login Page</title>
9   <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12   <div class="container">
13     <form action="#">
14       <h2>Login</h2>
15       <label for="username">Username:</label>
16       <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
17       <label for="password">Password:</label>
18       <input type="password" id="password" name="password" required>
19       <button type="submit">Login</button>
20     </form>
21   </div>
22 </body>
23 </html>
24
```

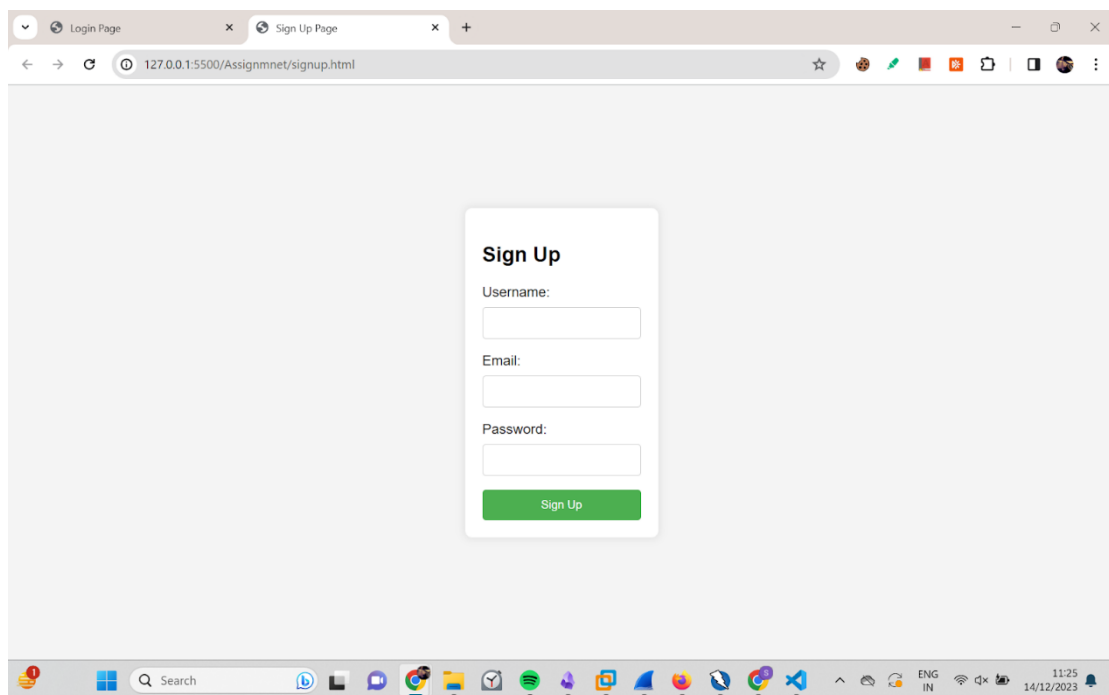
```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... phpbasics
variable.php operator.php decisionmaking.php switchcase.php login.html signup.html styles.css Settings

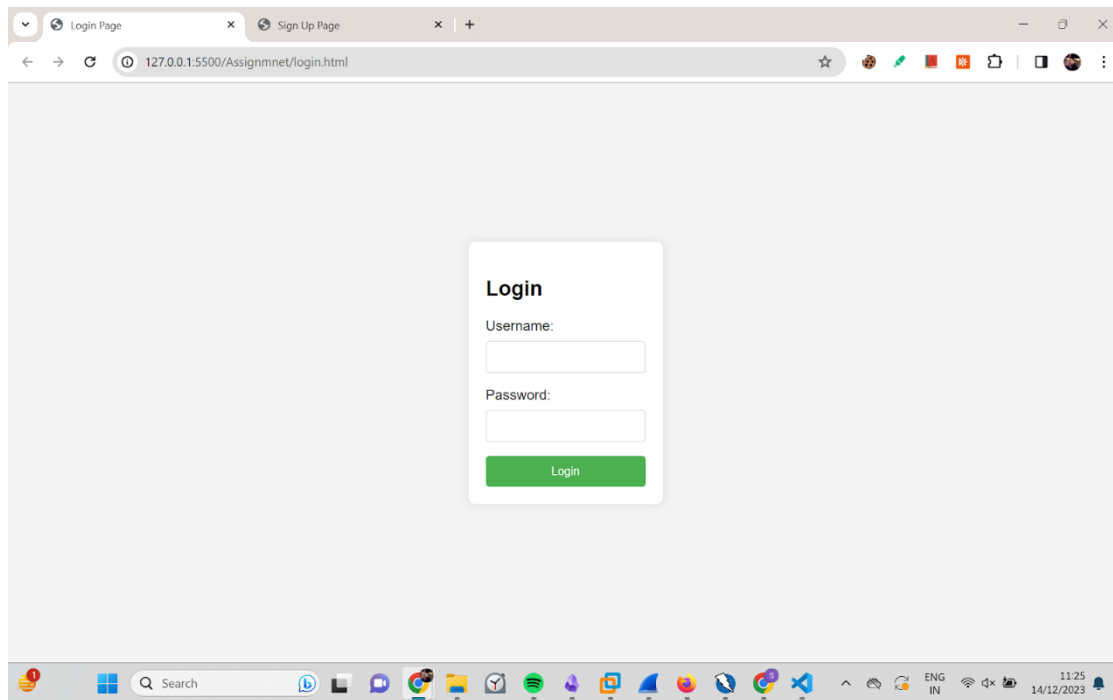
Assignment > > signup.html > ...
1 <!--Signup-->
2
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
5 <head>
6     <meta charset="UTF-8">
7     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8     <title>Sign Up Page</title>
9     <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <div class="container">
13         <form action="#">
14             <h2>Sign Up</h2>
15             <label for="username">Username:</label>
16             <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
17             <label for="email">Email:</label>
18             <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
19             <label for="password">Password:</label>
20             <input type="password" id="password" name="password" required>
21             <button type="submit">Sign Up</button>
22         </form>
23     </div>
24 </body>
25 </html>
26
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... phpbasics
variable.php operator.php decisionmaking.php switchcase.php login.html signup.html styles.css Settings

Assignment > # styles.css > input
1 body {
2     font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
3     margin: 0;
4     display: flex;
5     justify-content: center;
6     align-items: center;
7     height: 100vh;
8     background-color: #f4f4f4;
9 }
10
11 .container {
12     background-color: #fff;
13     padding: 20px;
14     border-radius: 8px;
15     box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
16 }
17
18 form {
19     display: flex;
20     flex-direction: column;
21 }
22
23 label {
24     margin-bottom: 8px;
25 }
26
27 input {
28     padding: 10px;
29     margin-bottom: 16px;
30     border: 1px solid #ccc;
31     border-radius: 4px;
32 }
33
34 button {
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... phpbasics
Assignmet > # styles.css > input
24 margin-bottom: 8px;
25 }
26
27 input {
28 padding: 10px;
29 margin-bottom: 16px;
30 border: 1px solid #ccc;
31 border-radius: 4px;
32 }
33
34 button {
35 padding: 10px;
36 background-color: #4caf50;
37 color: #fff;
38 border: none;
39 border-radius: 4px;
40 cursor: pointer;
41 }
42
43 button:hover {
44 background-color: #45a049;
45 }
46
```





## 2.XAMPP Setup

### What is XAMPP?

XAMPP is a popular open-source software stack that facilitates the deployment of a local server environment, including Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl.

### Installation Steps:

#### Step 1: Download XAMPP

1. Visit the official XAMPP website: <https://www.apachefriends.org/index.html>
2. Download the appropriate version of XAMPP for your operating system (Windows, macOS, or Linux)

#### Step 2: Install XAMPP

1. Run the installer that you downloaded.
2. Follow the installation prompts. You can choose the components you want to install (e.g., Apache, MySQL, PHP, phpMyAdmin).
3. Select the installation directory (the default is usually fine).

#### Step 3: Start XAMPP Services

1. After the installation is complete, start the XAMPP Control Panel.
2. Start the Apache and MySQL services by clicking the "Start" buttons next to them.

#### Step 4: Verify Installation

1. Open your web browser and go to <http://localhost> or <http://127.0.0.1>.
2. If everything is set up correctly, you should see the XAMPP dashboard.

### **Step 5: Test PHP**

1. Create a simple PHP file (e.g., test.php) in the XAMPP htdocs directory.
2. Open your web browser and navigate to <http://localhost/test.php>. You should see the PHP information page.

### **Step 6: Test MySQL**

1. Open the XAMPP Control Panel.
2. Click on the "Admin" button next to MySQL, or go to <http://localhost/phpmyadmin>.
3. Log in to phpMyAdmin using the default credentials (usually, the username is "root," and there's no password by default).

### **Step 7: Configure Additional Settings**

1. Explore the XAMPP Control Panel for additional settings and configuration options.
2. Secure your MySQL installation by setting a password for the root user.

### **Step 8: Start Developing**

1. Place your web application files in the XAMPP htdocs directory.
2. Access your web application by navigating to <http://localhost/your-app>.

## **3. MYSQL Database**

### **BASIC COMMANDS**

#### **Create Table-**

Create table student (name varchar(30),id int not null primary key, address varchar(50),marks int);

#### **Insert-**

To insert the data in table we use insert into student(marks,id,name,address)  
values(78,13,'hajv','bvjj');

#### **Select-**

To select all the data from tables, select \* from table\_name

### **QUESTION**

Create a database. Inside the database create a table with five user information. Put the details of ten users.

#### **Solution-**

To select any identify from tables, we use:  
Select id, name from table\_name;

To use where clause:  
Select \* from student where id=34;

To use duplicate values:  
Insert into student values ()

Use alter for the the addition and subtraction:  
Alter table student add phoneNo int;  
Select \* from student;

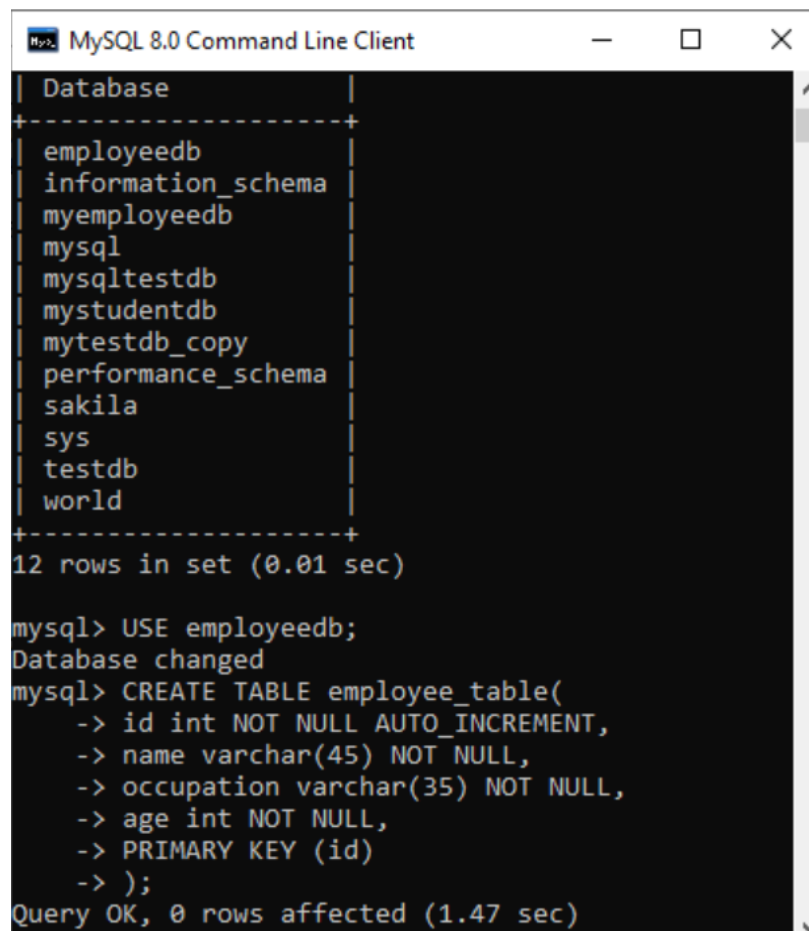
To update the table:  
Update student set phoneno - 1234 where id=12  
Desc table

To modify the table:  
Alter table student modify column name varchar(70);  
Desc student;

To drop the column:  
Alter table student drop column phoneNo

Order by:  
It's used to arrange an order(can be in ascending order or descending order)

Select \* from student order by id;  
Select \* from student;



```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client

+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| employeedb |
| information_schema |
| myemployeedb |
| mysql |
| mysqltestdb |
| mystudentdb |
| mytestdb_copy |
| performance_schema |
| sakila |
| sys |
| testdb |
| world |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> USE employeedb;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE employee_table(
-> id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
-> name varchar(45) NOT NULL,
-> occupation varchar(35) NOT NULL,
-> age int NOT NULL,
-> PRIMARY KEY (id)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.47 sec)
```

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_employee_db |
+-----+
| employee_table         |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> DESCRIBE employee_table;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id    | int       | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| name  | varchar(45) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| occupation | varchar(35) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| age   | int       | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## SQL INJECTIONS

### What is SQL injection?

- It is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to interfere with the queries that an application makes to its databases
- This can allow an attacker to view data that are not normally able to be retrieved.
- In some situations an attacker attack to compromise the server, database, any other backend infrastructure.

### What is the impact of SQL injection

- It can result in unauthorized access to sensitive data such as passwords, credit card numbers, personal user information

### How to detect SQL injection vulnerability?

- Single quote character' and look for errors
- Boolean condition such as or 1=1 and or 1=2 and look for differences in the application response.
- Payloads design to trigger time delays when executed look for differences within SQL queries and time taken to respond

### SQL injection in different parts of query

- Most SQL vulnerabilities occur within **where** clause of a **select** query
- SQL injection vulnerability can occur at any location within the query and within different query types
- Some common query occurs update , insert, select statement and order by clause