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Create User page and Login page in PHP



Hans-Petter Halvorsen



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Introduction



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Hans-Petter Halvorsen

Introduction

- This tutorial will demonstrate how to create basic login functionality in PHP.
- We show the principles on a Books/Library Application created earlier.
- The focus is to learn how to implement basic login functionality, so user experience, layout, robustness, etc. can be significantly improved compared to the simplified examples given here.

Books Web Application

This is the existing PHP Application made. The focus was to create CRUD functionality, i.e., Create, Read, Update and Delete data in a MySQL database. The next step would be to add some authentication functionality.

Books

Here you find a list of available books:

BookId	Title	Author	Topic	Action
1	Web Apps	Elvis Presly	Programming	Update Book Delete Book
2	IoT and Cloud	John Wayne	IoT	Update Book Delete Book
3	C#	Rune Hansen	Programming	Update Book Delete Book
4	AI	Allan Johnsen	Data	Update Book Delete Book

[New Book](#)

New Book

Please enter book information:

Title:

Author:

Topic:

[Save](#)

Update Book

Please enter book information:

Title:

Web Apps

Author:

Elvis Presly

Topic:

Programming

[Save](#)

Create User and Login

We will update the Books WebApp with Login functionality. Here is a simple step by step procedure to do that:



1. Create a new Database Table with Username and Password information.
2. Create a “NewUser” page that inserts UserName and Password information into the Database.
 - Here you can use the built-in “**password_hash**” PHP function.
3. Create a “Login” page where the user needs to enter UserName and Password.
 - Check the entered UserName and Password with the information stored in the Database. Here you can use the built-in “**password_verify**” PHP function .
 - If Password is correct, create a Session variable that says the user is logged in.
4. In all other PHP files, perform a check in the beginning whether the user is logged in or not (check if the session variable is true)

New Library Application

1 Start page

Library

This is the Library App. Here you can see available books, create new books, etc.



You need to Login into the system to get access to the functionality.

Login

2 Login page

Login

Please enter your personal information:

E-Mail:



Password:

Login

3 After login

Library

This is the Library App. Here you can see available books, create new books, etc.



Logout

List of Books

4 Books

Here you find a list of available books:

BookId	Title	Author	Topic	Action
2	IoT and Cloud	John Wayne	IoT	Update Book Delete Book
3	C#	Rune Hansen	Programming	Update Book Delete Book
4	AI	Allan Johnsen	Data	Update Book Delete Book

New Book

Books only available if the user has logged in

Tools

- **PHP** - a server scripting language for making dynamic web pages, typically communicating with a Database.
- We will host our PHP files on an existing **Web Server** that supports PHP and MySQL. You can also create your own or use an existing hosting provider.
- We will use **Visual Studio Code** (you can use another IDE if you prefer).
- We will transfer the local files to the Web Server using **FTP** (File Transfer Protocol). We will use **WinSCP** (you can use another FTP tool if you prefer).
- **MySQL** - a widely used relational database management system (RDBMS). MySQL is free and open-source.
- **phpMyAdmin** - a free and open-source administration tool for MySQL (and MariaDB).

Previous Resources

- **HTML Tutorial** – Here an introduction to HTML, CSS, JavaScript and Bootstrap is given.
- **PHP Tutorial** – Here an introduction to PHP is given.
- **PHP and MySQL CRUD Web Application** – Here a PHP CRUD Application from scratch is created (CRUD, Create, Read, Update and Delete information in a MySQL Database).

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Security and Passwords



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Security and Passwords

Here are some security and password related topics that we should know about.

- Authentication vs Authorization
- Encryption and Decrypting
- Hashing
- Salting
- 2 Factor Authentication
- Etc.

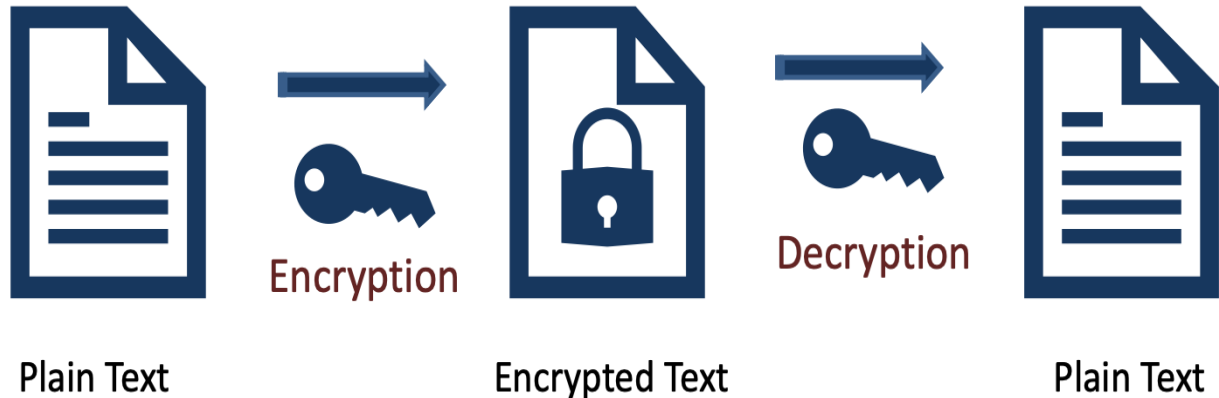
Authentication vs Authorization

- Authentication is a process to authenticate a user, that is, to verify that someone is who they say they are.
- Authorization is about determining a user's level of access and then granting access based on that level.

We will focus on Authentication in this tutorial.

Encryption and Decrypting

- Encryption is to transform information to make it unreadable by persons that should not have access to the information.
- You need a Key in to transform (decrypt) the information back to plain text.
- To encrypt data, you use an algorithm. Many different encryption algorithms do exist.



When should encryption be used?

- Encryption is a two-way function.
- You encrypt information with the intention of decrypting it later.
- Examples when to use encryption:
 - Protecting Files and Information on your Computer
 - Protecting your Cloud data
 - Transmitting Data between 2 Computers
 - Etc.
- Encryption is reversible if you have the key.
- It can be used for password protection, but a better approach is to use something called “Hashing”.

Hashing

- Password hashing is a way to store passwords by transforming them into a fixed-length string of characters, which is not reversible.
- Hashing is a one-way function, while Encryption is a two-way function.
- Encryption is meant to protect data in transit, while Hashing is meant to verify that a file or piece of data hasn't been altered—that it is authentic. In other words, it serves as a check-sum.
- Every hash value is unique.

Hashing

1. Create Password

Create a new Password in plain text



Hashing



Store Hashed Password in Database

2. Login with your Password

Enter your Password in plain text



Hashing



Hashed Password

Equal?

Compare the hashed password stored in the database with the hashed password the user enter when trying to login.

Possible to hack the Hashed Password?

Password Table for System X

UserName	HashedPassword
Mike	4420d1918bbcf7
Bob	73fb51a0c9be7d
Peter	4420d1918bbcf7

If a Hacker gets access to this Database, he can see that Mike and Peter have the same password. But he does not know the actual password.

Password	HashedPassword
tesla	4420d1918bbcf7
friendship	73fb51a0c9be7d
bicycle	7420e1618abcf6

Rainbow table

If the Hacker also has access to a so-called “**Rainbow table**” (which is essentially a pre-computed database of hashes), he may also be able to find the Password (as seen here).

If you have a complicated password and that you are not reusing your password several places, it is less likely that your password is in such a Rainbow table

Salting

- Salting is a technique typically used for Password Hashing.
- It is a unique value that can be added to the end of the password to create a different hash value.
- This means to identical passwords don't end up with the same hashed value.
- The additional value is referred to as a “salt”.
- This is done to make it even more secure.
- Typically, the Hashing Algorithm uses a Random salt.
 - This prevents an attacker from seeing whether users have the same password.

Hashing with Salt

```
password = "Password123"  
salt = "Tesla"  
  
passwordHashed = HashPassword(password, salt);
```

Typically, Salting is built into the Hashing Algorithm, and it is changed every time

```
password = "Password123"  
  
ph1 = HashPassword(password);  
ph2 = HashPassword(password);
```

ph1  ph2

This means if 2 different Users use the same Password, the Hashed Password will be different!

Hashing with Salt

Assume Mike and Peter use the same Password

UserName	Password	HashedPasswordwithSalt
Mike	tesla	4420d1918bbcf7
Bob	friendship	73fb51a0c9be7d
Peter	tesla	4520d1818cbcf7

Different!



If a Hacker gets access to this Database, he cannot see that Mike and Peter have the same password.

Because a random Salt has made these 2 Hashed Passwords different!

Create User and Login

1 Create User

Name:

Information given by User

E-Mail:

Password:

```
PasswordDB = password_hash(Password);
```

Save

Store Hashed Password in the Database.

2 Login

Enter UserName and Password in order to get access to the system.

E-Mail:

Password:

Compare Hashed Password stored in the Database with Password given by User in Login Page.

Login

```
valid = password_verify>PasswordDB, Password);
```

PHP Password Functions

1

```
$password = 'Password123';  
$hashed_password = password_hash($password, PASSWORD_DEFAULT);
```

<https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.password-hash.php>

`password_hash()` has built-in salting

You can also choose between different types of hashing algorithms.

2

```
$verified = password_verify($password, $hashed_password);
```

<https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.password-verify.php>

Here, `$password` is entered by the user in the Login page and `$hashed_password` is the hashed password database stored in the database

2-Factor Authentication

- To make your authentication even better you can also consider implementing so-called 2-Factor Authentication.
- This can be done in different ways.
- The easiest way in PHP is to use email.
- You can use the built-in email() function in PHP
- The procedure is then to generate and send a verification code on email from your web application during the login process. Then the the user needs to enter the verification code received on email during the login process.

```
$verificationcode = strtoupper(uniqid());
```

```
mail($to, $subject, $message, $headers);
```

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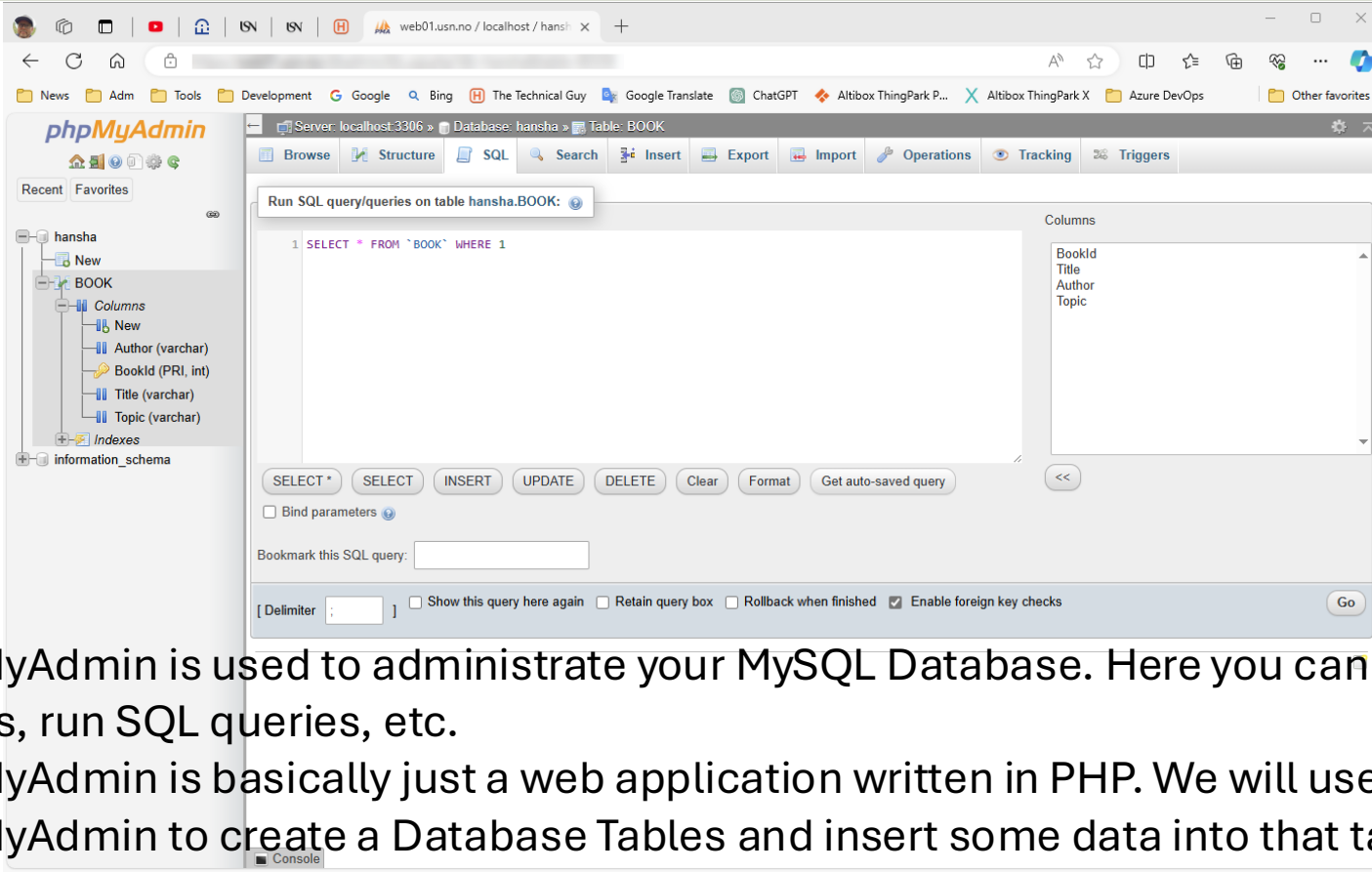
Database



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phpMyAdmin



The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin interface in a web browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL `web01.usn.no / localhost / hansha`. The phpMyAdmin interface includes a navigation sidebar on the left with a tree view showing the database structure: `hansha` (database), `New` (table), `BOOK` (table), `Columns` (columns), `Indexes` (indexes), and `information_schema` (schema). The main content area is titled "Run SQL query/queries on table hansha.BOOK:". It features a toolbar with options like "Browse", "Structure", "SQL", "Search", "Insert", "Export", "Import", "Operations", "Tracking", and "Triggers". The "SQL" tab is active, showing a text area with the query `1 SELECT * FROM `BOOK` WHERE 1`. Below the text area are buttons for "SELECT *", "SELECT", "INSERT", "UPDATE", "DELETE", "Clear", "Format", and "Get auto-saved query". There is also a checkbox for "Bind parameters" and a "Bookmark this SQL query:" input field. At the bottom, there are options for "Delimitter" (set to semicolon), "Show this query here again", "Retain query box", "Rollback when finished", and "Enable foreign key checks" (checked). A "Go" button is located at the bottom right of the query editor.

phpMyAdmin is used to administrate your MySQL Database. Here you can create tables, run SQL queries, etc.

phpMyAdmin is basically just a web application written in PHP. We will use phpMyAdmin to create a Database Tables and insert some data into that tables.

Library and Books

```
CREATE TABLE BOOK (  
  BookId int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  Title varchar(100) NOT NULL,  
  Author varchar(100) NOT NULL,  
  Topic varchar(100) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic)  
values ('Web Apps', 'Elvis Presly', 'Programming');
```

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic)  
values ('IoT and Cloud', 'John Wayne', 'IoT');
```

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic)  
values ('C#', 'Rune Hansen', 'Programming');
```

User Information

```
CREATE TABLE PERSON (  
  PersonId int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  FullName varchar(100) NOT NULL,  
  EMail varchar(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  Pwd varchar(100) NULL  
);
```

```
insert into PERSON (FullName, EMail, Pwd)  
values ('xxxxxx', 'xxxxxx', 'xxxxxx');
```

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Create User



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User Administration

Library App User Administration

web01.usn.no/~hansh/persons.php

Persons

Here you find a list of available persons registered in the system:

#	Name	Email	Action
1	Hans-Petter Halvorsen	hans.p.halvorsen@usn.no	Update Delete
2	Elvis Presley	elvis.presely@usa.com	Update Delete
3	John Wayne	john.wayne@hollywod.com	Update Delete

[New Person](#)

Library App Create Person

web01.usn.no/~hansh/person_create.php

New Person

Please enter the personal information:

Full Name:

Email:

Password:

[Save](#)

Library App Update Personal Information

web01.usn.no/~hansh/person_update.php?personid=1

Update Personal Information

Please update person information:

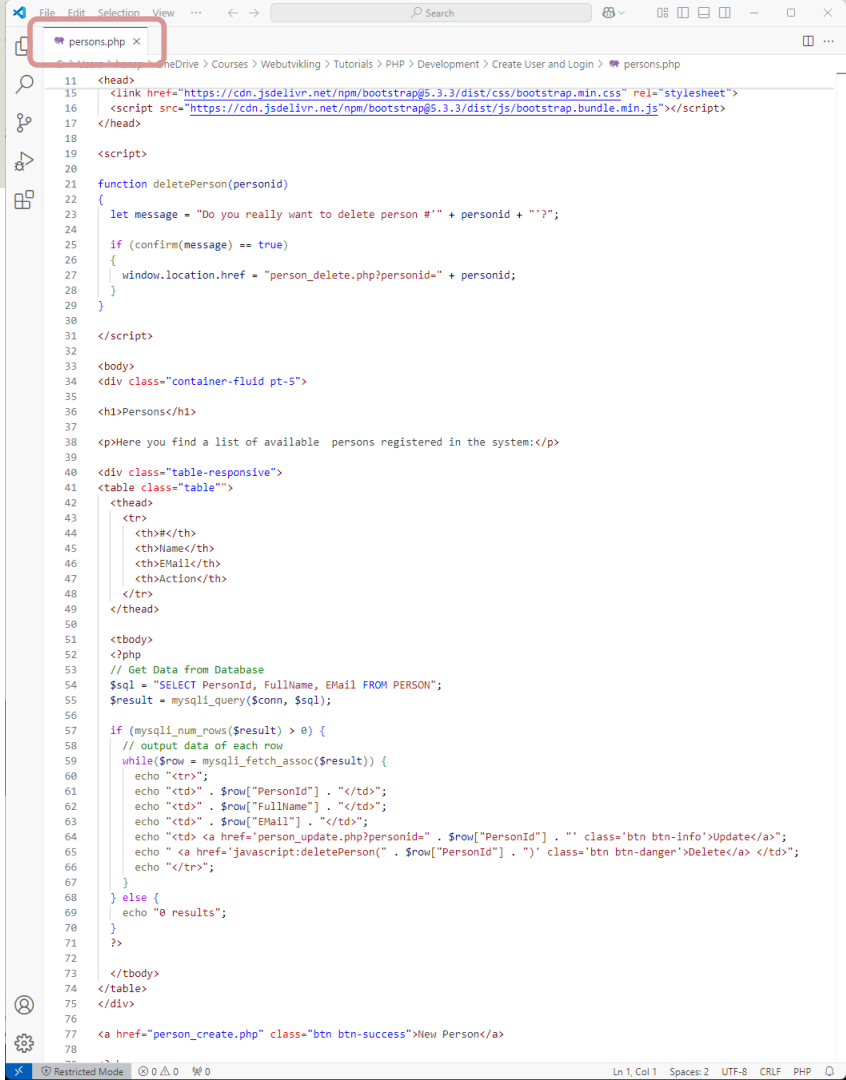
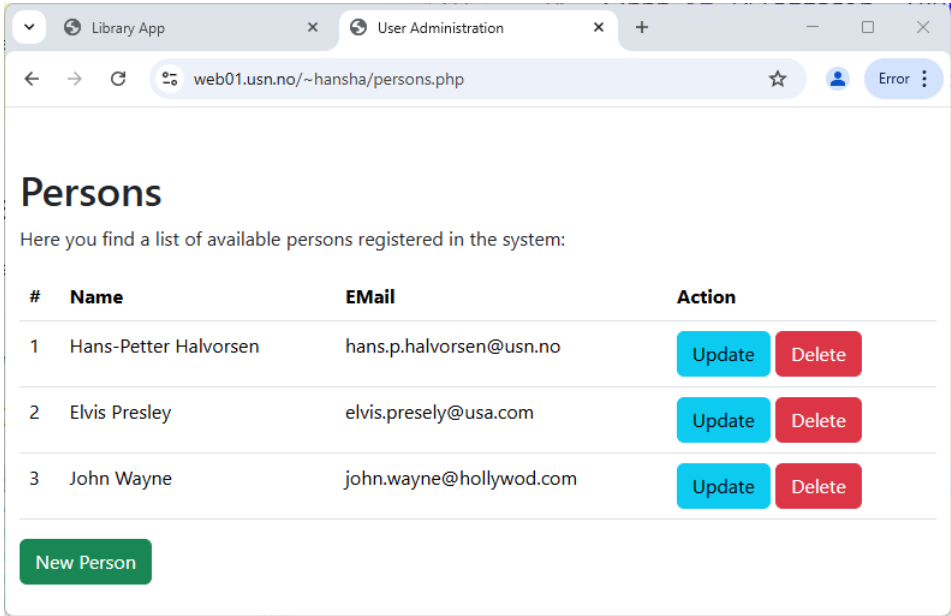
Full Name:

Email:

Password:

[Save](#)

Persons/Users



New Person

Library App Create Person

web01.usn.no/~hansha/person_create.php

New Person

Please enter the personal information:

Full Name:

E-Mail:

Password:

Save

```
person_create.php
C:\Users> hanse > OneDrive > Courses > Webutvikling > Tutorials > PHP > Development > Create User and Login > person_create.php
1 <?php
2 require_once 'config.php';
3 require_once 'functions.php';
4 session_start();
5 checkUser();
6 ?>
7
8 <!DOCTYPE html>
9 <html>
10
11 <head>
12 <title>Create Person</title>
13 <meta charset="utf-8">
14 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
15 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
16 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
17 </head>
18
19 <body>
20 <div class="container-fluid pt-5">
21
22 <h1>New Person</h1>
23 <p>Please enter the personal information:</p>
24
25 <div class="form-group">
26 <form action="person_create_db.php" method="POST">
27 <label for="fullname" class="form-label">Full Name:</label>
28 <input type="text" id="fullname" name="fullname" class="form-control" autofocus required>
29
30 <label for="email" class="form-label">E-Mail:</label>
31 <input type="email" id="email" name="email" class="form-control" required>
32
33 <label for="password" class="form-label">Password:</label>
34 <input type="password" id="password" name="password" class="form-control" required>
35
36 <br>
37 <input type="submit" value="Save" class="btn btn-success">
38 </form>
39 </div>
40
41 </div>
42 </body>
43 </html>
```

Save in DB

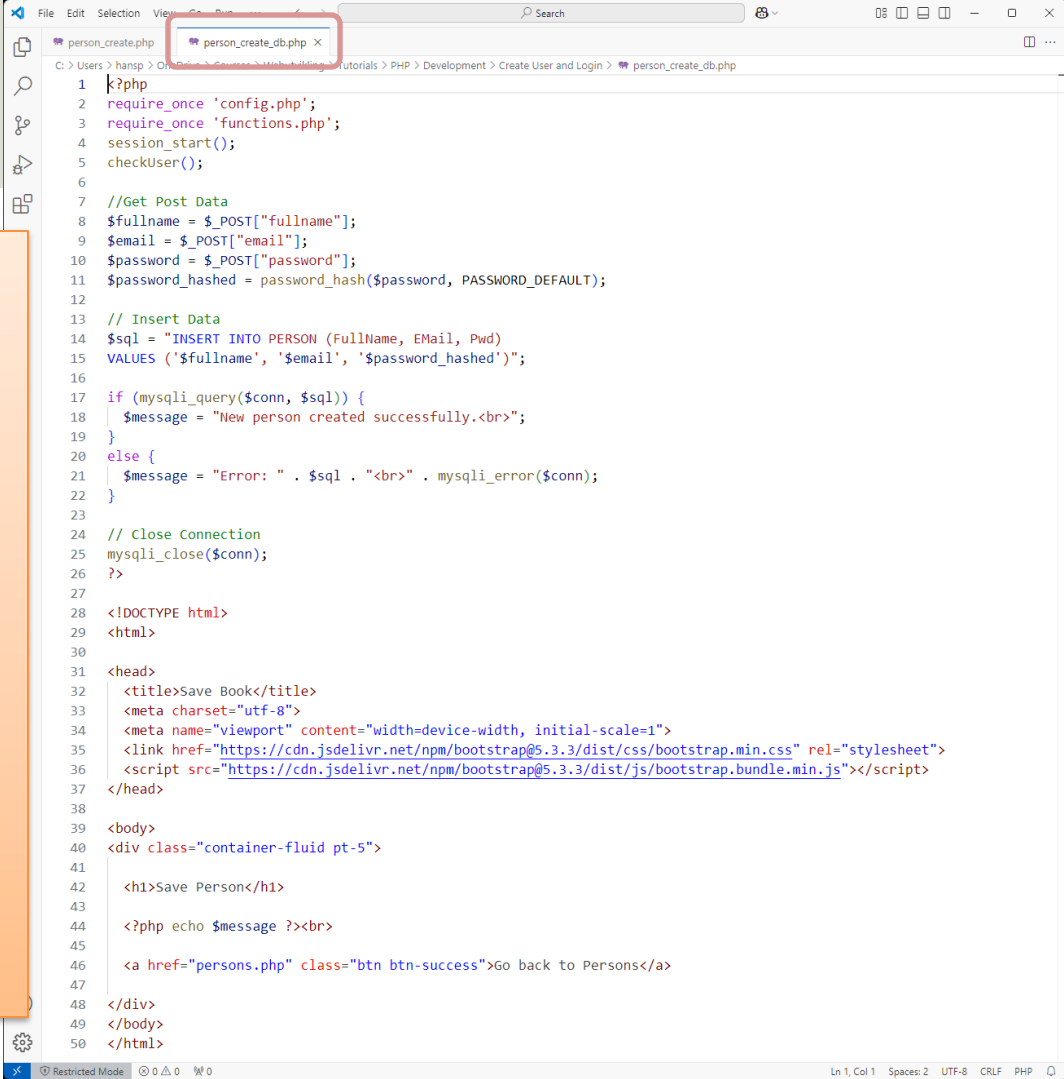
```
//Get Post Data

$fullname = $_POST["fullname"];
$email = $_POST["email"];
$password = $_POST["password"];
$password_hashed = password_hash($password, PASSWORD_DEFAULT);

// Insert Data

$sql = "INSERT INTO PERSON (FullName, EMail, Pwd)
VALUES ('$fullname', '$email', '$password_hashed')";

if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql)) {
    $message = "New person created successfully.<br>";
}
else {
    $message = "Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . mysqli_error($conn);
}
```



```
person_create_db.php x
C:\Users\hansp> On...> PHP > Development > Create User and Login > person_create_db.php
1 k?php
2 require_once 'config.php';
3 require_once 'functions.php';
4 session_start();
5 checkUser();
6
7 //Get Post Data
8 $fullname = $_POST["fullname"];
9 $email = $_POST["email"];
10 $password = $_POST["password"];
11 $password_hashed = password_hash($password, PASSWORD_DEFAULT);
12
13 // Insert Data
14 $sql = "INSERT INTO PERSON (FullName, EMail, Pwd)
15 VALUES ('$fullname', '$email', '$password_hashed')";
16
17 if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql)) {
18     $message = "New person created successfully.<br>";
19 }
20 else {
21     $message = "Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . mysqli_error($conn);
22 }
23
24 // Close Connection
25 mysqli_close($conn);
26 ?>
27
28 <!DOCTYPE html>
29 <html>
30
31 <head>
32 <title>Save Book</title>
33 <meta charset="utf-8">
34 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
35 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
36 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
37 </head>
38
39 <body>
40 <div class="container-fluid pt-5">
41
42 <h1>Save Person</h1>
43
44 <?php echo $message ?><br>
45
46 <a href="persons.php" class="btn btn-success">Go back to Persons</a>
47
48 </div>
49 </body>
50 </html>
```


Update Person

Library App x Update Personal Information x +

web01.usn.no/~hansha/person_update.php?personid=1

Update Personal Information

Please update person information:

Full Name:

Email:

Password:

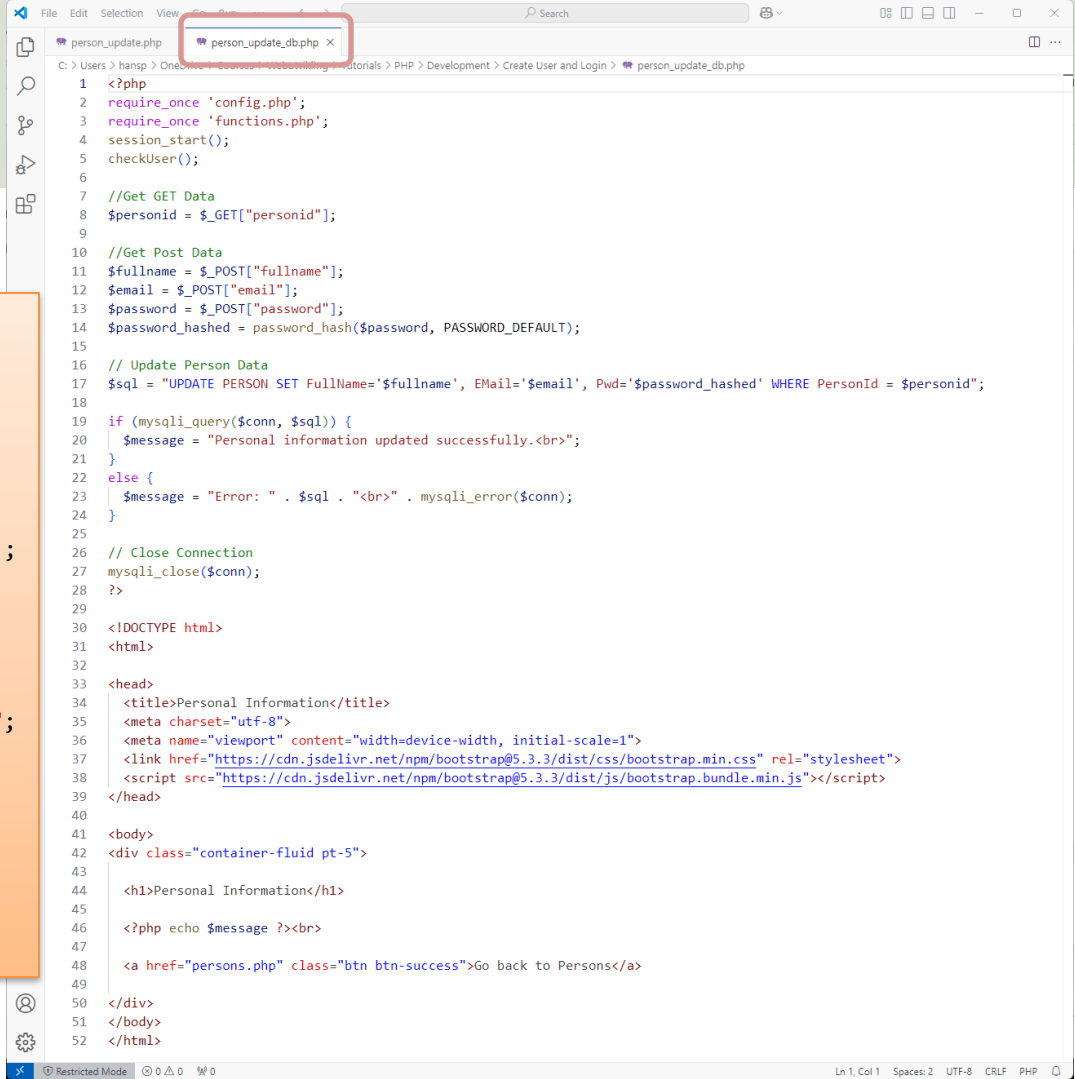
Save

```
person_update.php x
7 //Get GET Data
8 $personid = $_GET["personid"];
9
10 // Get specific Book Data from Database
11 $sql = "SELECT FullName, EMail, Pwd FROM PERSON WHERE PersonId = $personid";
12 $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
13
14 if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {
15     $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);
16     $fullname = $row["FullName"];
17     $email = $row["EMail"];
18     $pwd = $row["Pwd"];
19 } else {
20     echo "0 results";
21 }
22
23 ?>
24
25 <!DOCTYPE html>
26 <html>
27
28 <head>
29 <title>Update Personal Information</title>
30 <meta charset="utf-8">
31 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
32 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
33 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
34 </head>
35
36 <body>
37 <div class="container-fluid pt-5">
38
39 <h1>Update Personal Information</h1>
40 <p>Please update person information:</p>
41
42 <div class="form-group">
43 <form action="person_update_db.php?personid=?php echo $personid ??" method="POST">
44 <label for="fullname" class="form-label">Full Name:</label>
45 <input type="text" id="fullname" name="fullname" class="form-control" value="<?php echo $fullname ??">
46
47 <label for="email" class="form-label">EMail:</label>
48 <input type="email" id="email" name="email" class="form-control" value="<?php echo $email ??">
49
50 <label for="password" class="form-label">Password:</label>
51 <input type="password" id="password" name="password" class="form-control" value="">
52
53 <br>
54 <input type="submit" value="Save" class="btn btn-success">
55 </form>
56 </div>
57
58 <?php
```

Update DB

```
<?php
..
//Get GET Data
$personid = $_GET["personid"];
//Get Post Data
$fullname = $_POST["fullname"];
$email = $_POST["email"];
$password = $_POST["password"];
$password_hashed = password_hash($password, PASSWORD_DEFAULT);
// Update Person Data
$sql = "UPDATE PERSON SET FullName='$fullname',
EMail='$email', Pwd='$password_hashed' WHERE PersonId =
$personid";
if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql)) {
    $message = "Personal information updated successfully.<br>";
}
else {
    $message = "Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . mysqli_error($conn);
}

// Close Connection
mysqli_close($conn);
?>
```



```
person_update_db.php
C:\Users> hamp > OneDrive > Courses > WebProgramming > Tutorials > PHP > Development > Create User and Login > person_update_db.php
1 <?php
2 require_once 'config.php';
3 require_once 'functions.php';
4 session_start();
5 checkUser();
6
7 //Get GET Data
8 $personid = $_GET["personid"];
9
10 //Get Post Data
11 $fullname = $_POST["fullname"];
12 $email = $_POST["email"];
13 $password = $_POST["password"];
14 $password_hashed = password_hash($password, PASSWORD_DEFAULT);
15
16 // Update Person Data
17 $sql = "UPDATE PERSON SET FullName='$fullname', EMail='$email', Pwd='$password_hashed' WHERE PersonId = $personid";
18
19 if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql)) {
20     $message = "Personal information updated successfully.<br>";
21 }
22 else {
23     $message = "Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . mysqli_error($conn);
24 }
25
26 // Close Connection
27 mysqli_close($conn);
28 ?>
29
30 <!DOCTYPE html>
31 <html>
32
33 <head>
34 <title>Personal Information</title>
35 <meta charset="utf-8">
36 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
37 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
38 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
39 </head>
40
41 <body>
42 <div class="container-fluid pt-5">
43
44 <h1>Personal Information</h1>
45
46 <?php echo $message ?><br>
47
48 <a href="persons.php" class="btn btn-success">Go back to Persons</a>
49
50 </div>
51 </body>
52 </html>
```

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Login

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```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... Search
login.php x
C:\Users\hansp>OneDrive>Courses>Webutvikling>Tutorials>PHP>Development>Create User and Login>login.php
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3
4 <head>
5 <title>Login</title>
6 <meta charset="utf-8">
7 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
8 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
9 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13 <div class="container-fluid pt-5">
14
15 <h1>Login</h1>
16 <p>Please enter your personal information:</p>
17
18 <div class="form-group">
19 <form action="login_db.php" method="POST">
20 <label for="email" class="form-label">EMail:</label>
21 <input type="email" id="email" name="email" class="form-cont
22
23 <label for="password" class="form-label">Password:</label>
24 <input type="password" id="password" name="password" class="
25
26 <br>
27 <input type="submit" value="Login" class="btn btn-success">
28 </form>
29 </div>
30
31 </div>
32 </body>
33 </html>
```

Login

Login

Please enter your personal information:

EMail:

Password:

Login

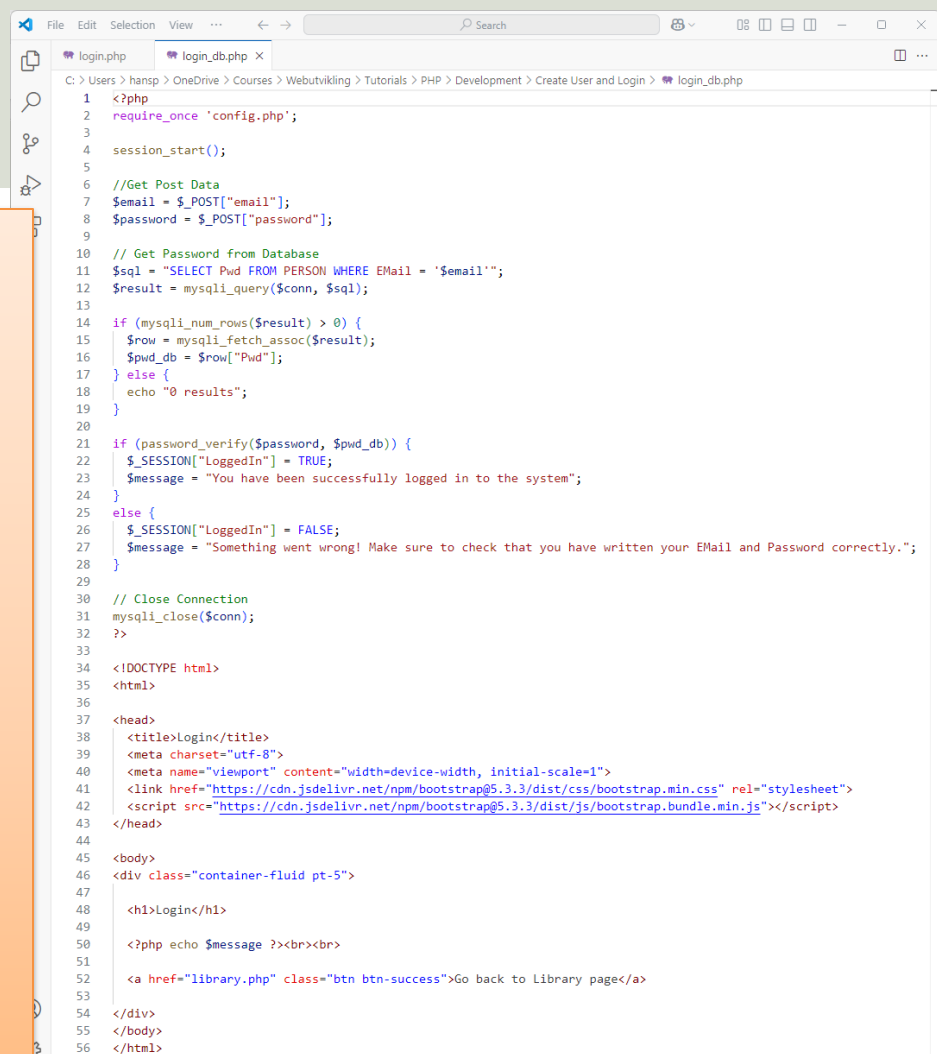
Check Login

```
//Get Post Data
$email = $_POST["email"];
$password = $_POST["password"];

// Get Password from Database
$sql = "SELECT Pwd FROM PERSON WHERE EMail = '$email'";
$result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);

if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {
    $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);
    $pwd_db = $row["Pwd"];
} else {
    echo "0 results";
}

if (password_verify($password, $pwd_db)) {
    $_SESSION["LoggedIn"] = TRUE;
    $message = "You have been successfully logged in ..";
} else {
    $_SESSION["LoggedIn"] = FALSE;
    $message = "Something went wrong! Make sure to check ..";
}
```



```
login.php login_db.php x
C:\Users> hamp > OneDrive > Courses > Webutvikling > Tutorials > PHP > Development > Create User and Login > login_db.php
1 <?php
2 require_once 'config.php';
3
4 session_start();
5
6 //Get Post Data
7 $email = $_POST["email"];
8 $password = $_POST["password"];
9
10 // Get Password from Database
11 $sql = "SELECT Pwd FROM PERSON WHERE EMail = '$email'";
12 $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
13
14 if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {
15     $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);
16     $pwd_db = $row["Pwd"];
17 } else {
18     echo "0 results";
19 }
20
21 if (password_verify($password, $pwd_db)) {
22     $_SESSION["LoggedIn"] = TRUE;
23     $message = "You have been successfully logged in to the system";
24 }
25 else {
26     $_SESSION["LoggedIn"] = FALSE;
27     $message = "Something went wrong! Make sure to check that you have written your EMail and Password correctly.";
28 }
29
30 // Close Connection
31 mysqli_close($conn);
32 ?>
33
34 <!DOCTYPE html>
35 <html>
36
37 <head>
38 <title>Login</title>
39 <meta charset="utf-8">
40 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
41 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
42 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
43 </head>
44
45 <body>
46 <div class="container-fluid pt-5">
47
48 <h1>Login</h1>
49
50 <?php echo $message ?><br><br>
51
52 <a href="library.php" class="btn btn-success">Go back to Library page</a>
53
54 </div>
55 </body>
56 </html>
```

Using Session variables

- We need to store information whether the User is logged in or not when the user enters the different pages.
- We can use Session variables to share that information between multiple web pages.

```
session_start();  
..  
$_SESSION["LoggedIn"] = TRUE;
```

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Check if User is Logged in



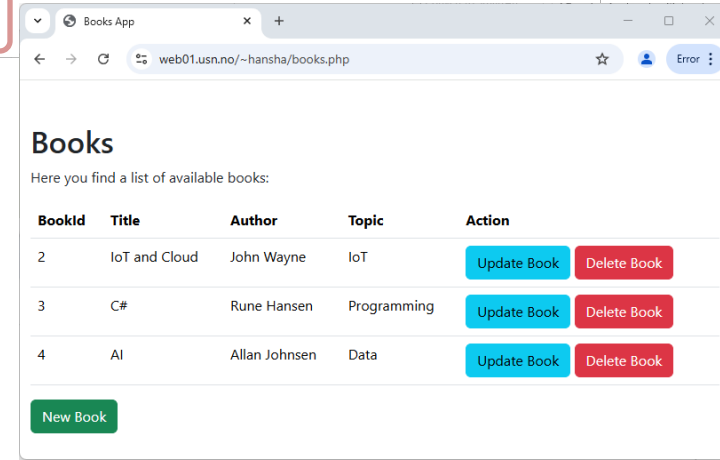
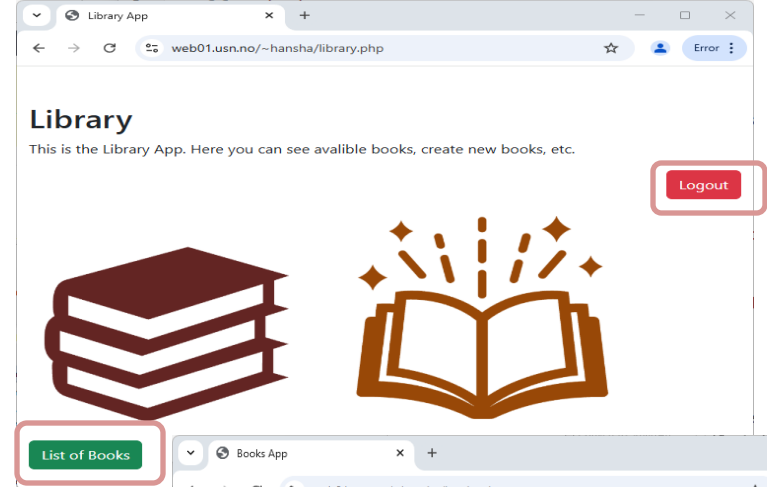
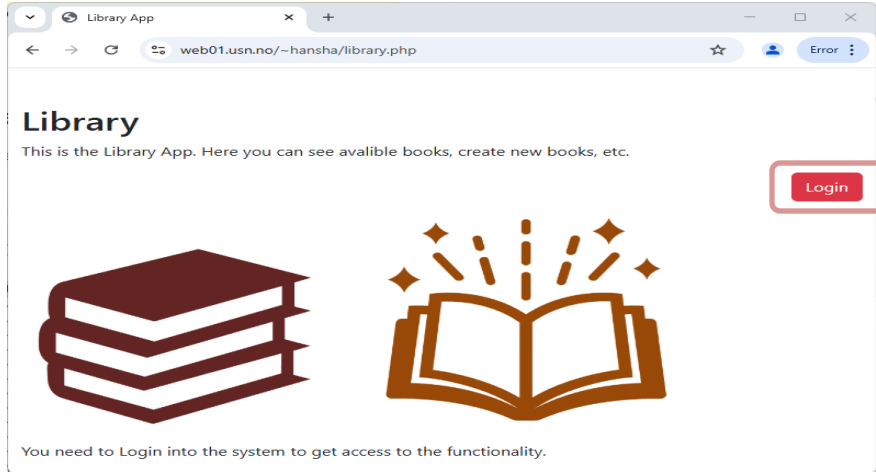
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Check if User is Logged in

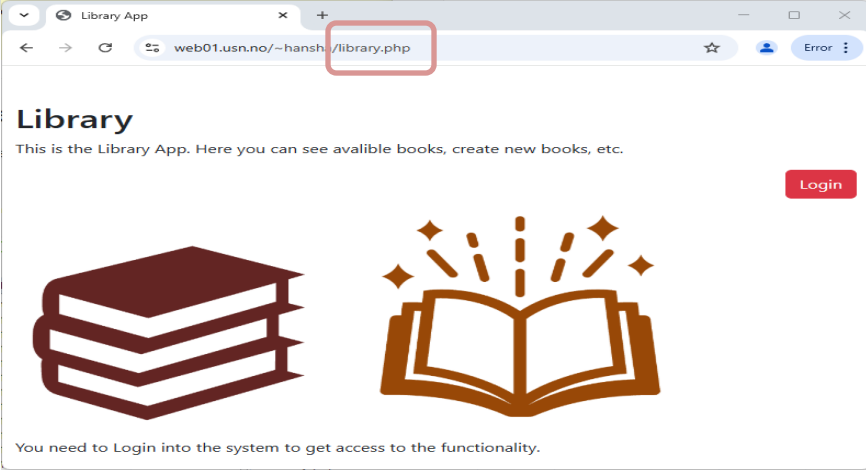
- We don't want the user to get access to different web pages if he has not logged in.
- In all other PHP files, perform a check in the beginning whether the user is logged in or not (check if the session variable is true)

Check if User is Logged in



The Library page will have different appearance/functionality depending on the user is logged in or not.

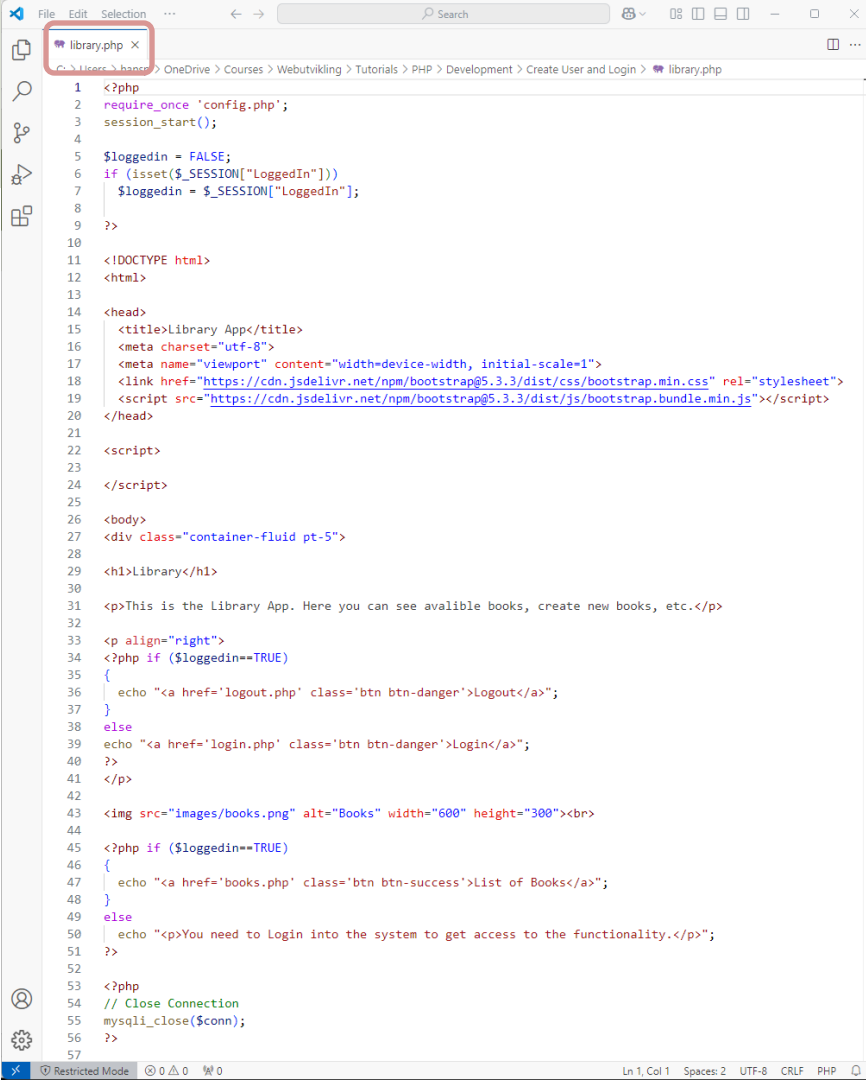
Library page



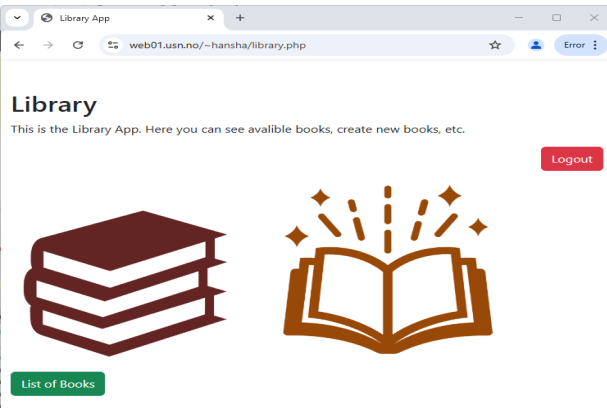
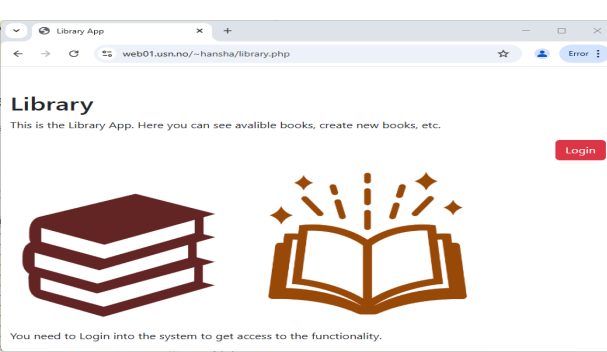
```
<?php
require_once 'config.php';
session_start();

$loggedin = FALSE;
if (isset($_SESSION["LoggedIn"]))
    $loggedin = $_SESSION["LoggedIn"];

?>
```



Library page Code cont.



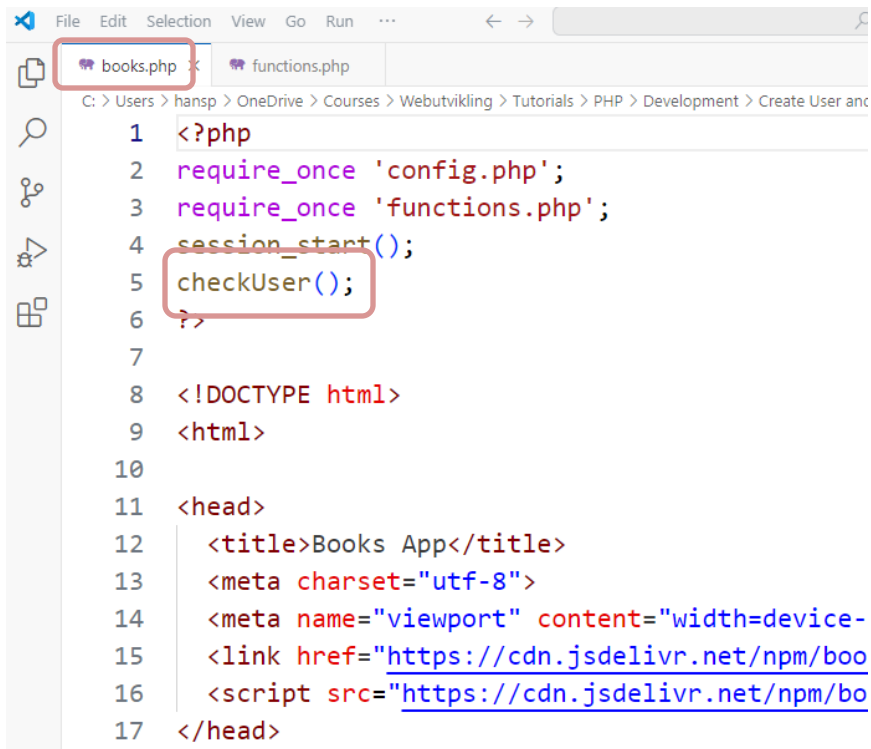
```
..
<p align="right">
<?php if ($loggedin==TRUE)
{
    echo "<a href='logout.php' class='btn btn-danger'>Logout</a>";
}
else
echo "<a href='login.php' class='btn btn-danger'>Login</a>";
?>
</p>

<br>

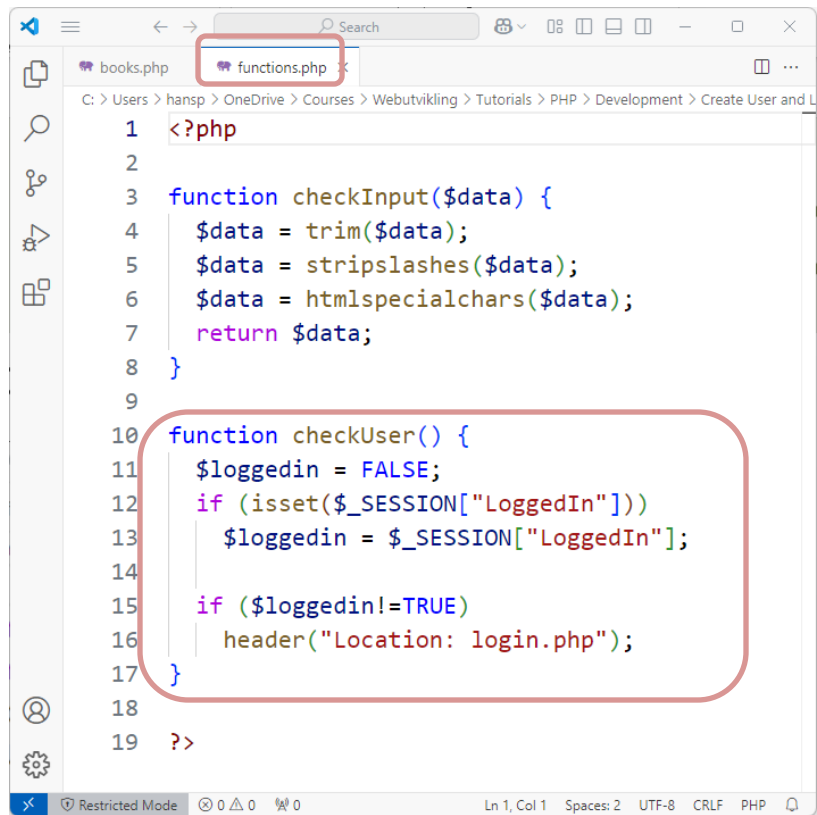
<?php if ($loggedin==TRUE)
{
    echo "<a href='books.php' class='btn btn-success'>List of Books</a>";
}
else
    echo "<p>You need to Login into the system to get access to the
functionality.</p>";
?>
..
```

Books page

The same check needs to be done in the different Books pages, etc.



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ...
books.php functions.php
C: > Users > hansp > OneDrive > Courses > Webutvikling > Tutorials > PHP > Development > Create User and L
1 <?php
2 require_once 'config.php';
3 require_once 'functions.php';
4 session_start();
5 checkUser();
6 ?>
7
8 <!DOCTYPE html>
9 <html>
10
11 <head>
12 <title>Books App</title>
13 <meta charset="utf-8">
14 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-
15 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/boo
16 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bo
17 </head>
```



```
books.php functions.php
C: > Users > hansp > OneDrive > Courses > Webutvikling > Tutorials > PHP > Development > Create User and L
1 <?php
2
3 function checkInput($data) {
4     $data = trim($data);
5     $data = stripslashes($data);
6     $data = htmlspecialchars($data);
7     return $data;
8 }
9
10 function checkUser() {
11     $loggedin = FALSE;
12     if (isset($_SESSION["LoggedIn"]))
13         $loggedin = $_SESSION["LoggedIn"];
14
15     if ($loggedin!=TRUE)
16         header("Location: login.php");
17 }
18
19 ?>
```

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2-Factor Authentication



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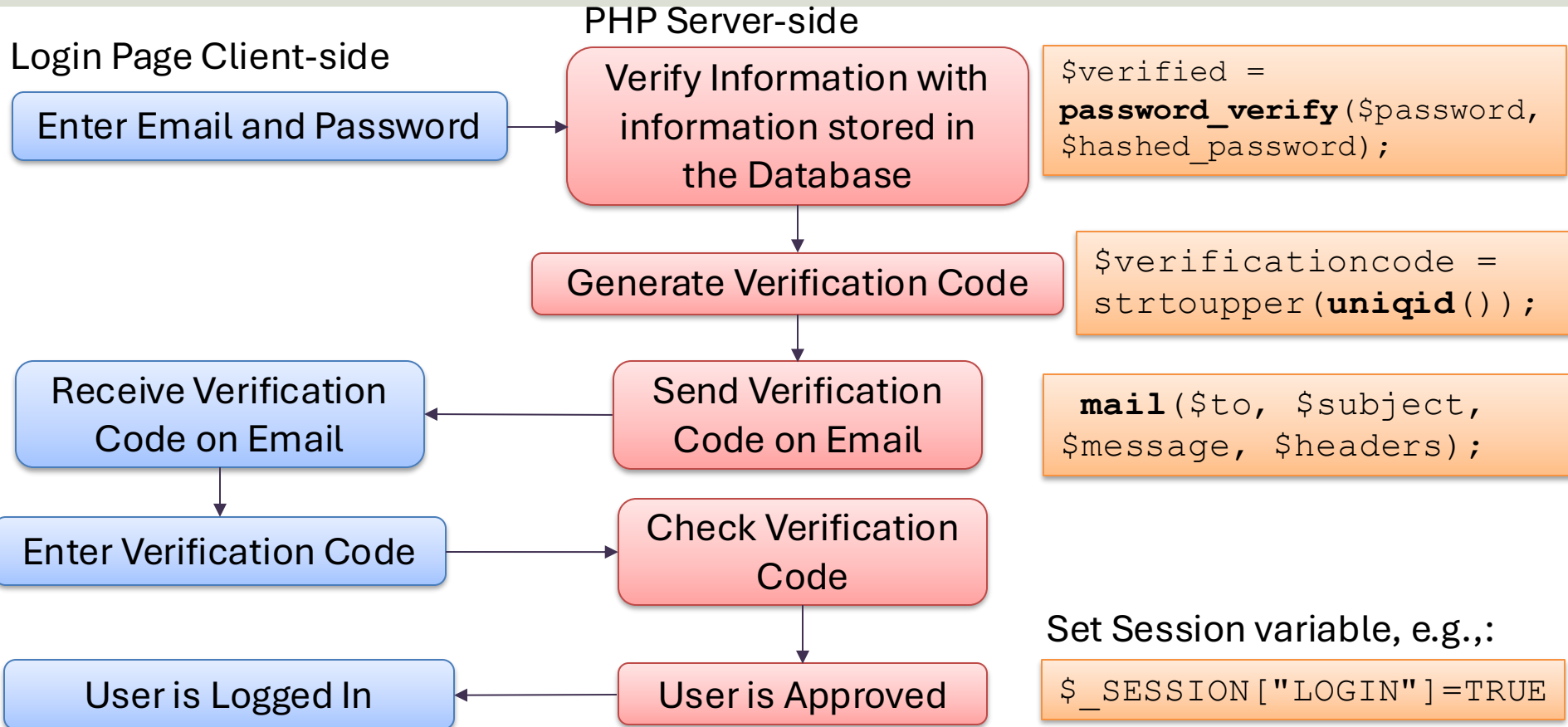
2-Factor Authentication

- To make your authentication even better you can also consider implementing so-called 2-Factor Authentication.
- This can be done in different ways.
- The easiest way in PHP is to use email.
- You can use the built-in `email()` function in PHP
- The procedure is then to generate and send a verification code on email from your web application during the login process. Then the the user needs to enter the verification code received on email during the login process.

```
$verificationcode = strtoupper(uniqid());
```

```
mail($to, $subject, $message, $headers);
```

2-Factor Authentication



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Authorization



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Authentication vs Authorization

- Authentication is a process to authenticate a user, that is, to verify that someone is who they say they are.
- Authorization is about determining a user's level of access and then granting access based on that level.

So far, we have focused on Authentication in this tutorial.
How can we implement Authorization?

Authorization

In our “Library” application we may want to have different types of users, examples:

- Administrators
 - They can add new Users, edit and delete Users.
- Librarians
 - They can create new Books, edit or delete books.
 - They can see information regarding book rentals, etc.
- End users
 - They have access to book information, but they cannot create new books, edit or delete books
 - They can rent books, see if books are available or not

=>This can be implemented in different ways, but typically you need to start to add one or more new tables or columns in the database to handle this in your application. This will not be part of this tutorial.

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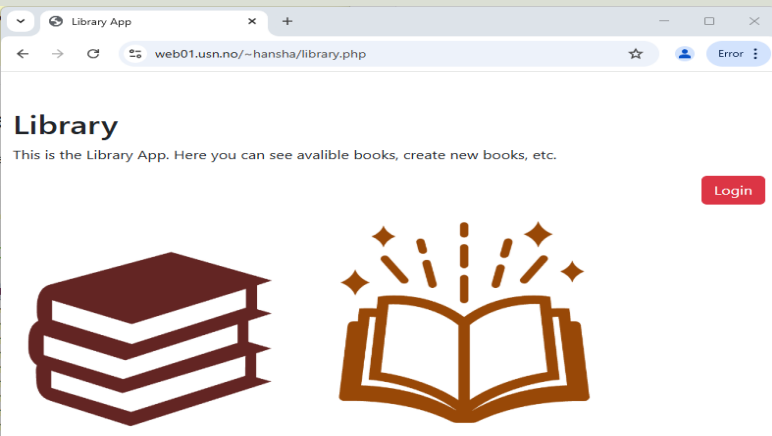
Summary



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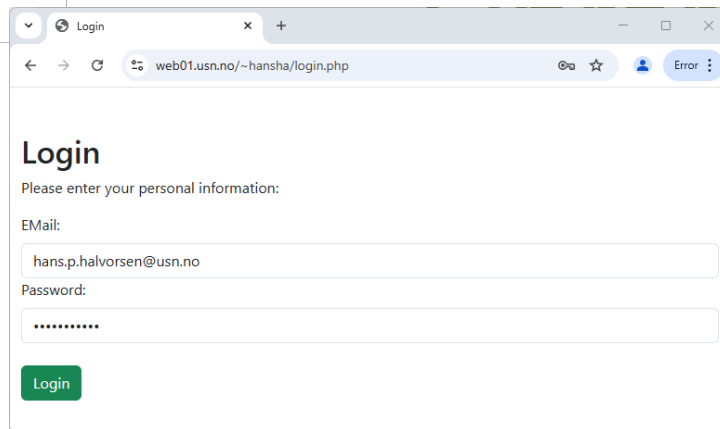
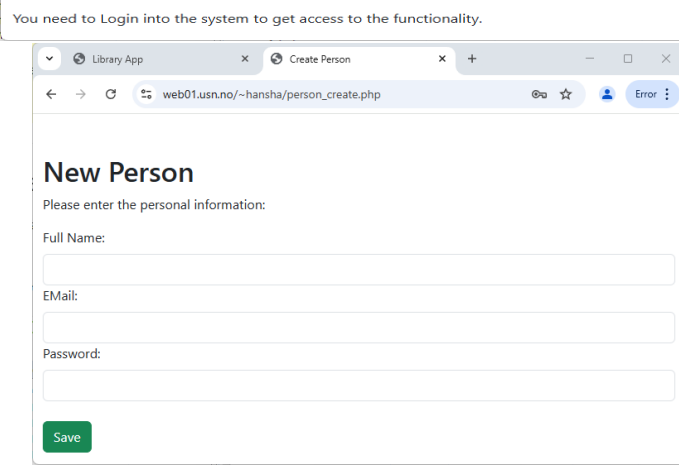
Summary



We have created a basic “Library” PHP Web Application. The Application shows a list of Books, but only after the User has logged into the system. We have also created basic User Administration where we can add, delete and modify Users.

Name

- ..
- images
- book_create.php
- book_create_db.php
- book_delete.php
- book_update.php
- book_update_db.php
- books.php
- config.php
- functions.php
- library.php
- login.php
- login_db.php
- logout.php
- person_create.php
- person_create_db.php
- person_delete.php
- person_update.php
- person_update_db.php
- persons.php



Resources and References

- PHP Tutorial w3school:
<https://www.w3schools.com/php/>
- PHP Tutorial TutorialsPoint:
<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/php/>
- PHP Documentation:
<https://www.php.net/manual/en/>
- MySQL Tutorial: <https://www.w3schools.com/mysql>
- Bootstrap Tutorial:
<https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5/>

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