Word template  
Technical documentation

Study program

Software Design

TH Aschaffenburg

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# Introduction

## Purpose (Written by Beshoy Farag)

This document was created by Team 14 (GitGuardians).

For Professor Illes-Seifert and Professor Oetzel.

This document covers all the technical work from the start of the VM set up, development of the pipeline until the dashboard development in detail.

This document is binding for all the stakeholders involved in this project.

## Summary (Written by Beshoy Farag)

**Stakeholders:**

Product owner, scrum master, DevOps engineer, Security Champ, Securtiy analysts, Web Developers, Vulnerability dashboard users .e.g: other developers of an app that the vulnerability dashboard shows its analysis.

**System Title:** Vulnerability Dashboard

**System Objectives:**

The Vulnerability Dashboard is a desktop-based application designed to display the latest security vulnerabilities detected in a web application called juice shop. It achieves this by pulling and analyzing artifacts generated from automated security checks ran via a gitlab CI/CD pipeline. The core objective is to provide developers with immeditae (live) and organized visibility into the security status of their application after each code commit.

**System Scope:**

Integration with GitLab’s API to automaticaclly fetch artifacts (primarily .json but sometimes as html) from recent CI/CD pipeline runs.

Parsing and analysis of scan artifacts from these security checks stages:

* Fuzzing - SAST – GITLEAKS -DAST -SCA

Then presenting the results in an organized (sorted according to severtiy way) as well as an overview of the stages.

**Out of Scope:**

Role-based access; anyone who has the application can see the results, there is no log-in or credentials needed.

**Technical and Business Context:**

Platform: Desktop Application

Development: Node.js desktop app, the entire process from setting the virtual machine until finishing the desktop-app was split into 5 sprint each of 2 weeks.

Integration: Connects directly into gitlab API to retrieve the artifacts.

## References Standards **and** regulations (optional)

# Requirements documentation (Written by Beshoy)

## Product vision and goals

**Product Vision:**

To provide web-app developers with automated vulnerability dashboard that shows them the security vulnerabilties after each commit in an organized way.

**Each Sprint goal (as mention before in the project „agile“ report):**

* **Sprint 1:** Setting up the virtual machine, getting the pipeline ready to accept jobs, figuring out the goals of the project.
* **Sprint 2:** Running the same security checks made for the pipeline locally and achieve the results.
* **Sprint 3:** CI/CD pipelines implementation of security tools for both of the apps in gitlab server.
* **Sprint 4**: Finish the pipeline development since some security checks were not complete and faced with issues, and start developing the dashboard (setu up the project for pulling the reports from the gitlab artifacts API)
* **Sprint 5:** the documentation is done for the project, the dashboard shows the reports and meets the deliverables.

## Personas

**Persona -1**

Description:

Joe Werner.

Web Developer

Married

Living and working in Darmstadt

My Typical Day:

Make updates and maintain the app

Learn new tools

My goals are:

To make the web app as useable and the features as efficient as possible

Document and the share the results with the concerned shareholders

My Challenges:

While making changes in the code I might make it vulnerable

Sometimes my team and I face communication problems

I see and hear:

The updates needed by the shareholders

Team members asking for help

These are my wishes:

Some app or interface to show me my vulnerabilities in real time.

To see my vulnerabilities every time I update the app and commit through the pipeline.

Good communication

Documentation of each process

I do and say this:

I develop the web app

“Features are important but they are not good unless secured”

**Persona -2**

Description:

Thomas Horn.

Security Analyst

Divorced

Living and working in FFM

My Typical Day:

Reviewing daily security reports and alerts.

Monitoring ongoing vulnerability scans and assessments.

Collaborating with developers and DevOps teams to solve security issues.

Using tools to analyze vulnerabilities, .html and .json reports.

My goals are:

Quickly identify the most critical vulnerabilities affecting the Web App.

Be in sync with security analysis technologies.

Inform the security team about any ongoing vulnerabilities.

My Challenges:

Managing and interpreting large volumes of scan data in different formats.

Keeping track of the latest security status after every code commit.

Lack of a unified tool that automatically pulls the latest vulnerability data.

Difficulty in prioritizing vulnerabilities based on severity .

I see and hear:

Developers discussing new features and tight deadlines.

Alerts and notifications about new vulnerabilities.

These are my wishes:

A user-friendly dashboard that shows all vulnerability data automatically after each pipeline run.

Clear visualization of security risks, sorted by severity and type.

Real-time updates without manual intervention.

Easy access to detailed vulnerability information to aid quick decision-making.

I do and say this:

“I need a reliable tool that shows me the latest security issues without hunting through multiple reports.”

“Prioritizing risks quickly helps me focus on what truly matters.”

“Automation should reduce my workload, not add to it.”

**Persona -3**

Description:

Jose Mendes.

DevOps Engineer.

Single

Living and working in Aschaffenburg

My Typical Day:

Managing and maintaining CI/CD pipelines for projects.

Monitoring build statuses, pipeline executions, and artifact generation.

Collaborating with developers and security teams to integrate security tools into pipelines.

Troubleshooting pipeline failures and optimizing automation workflows.

My goals are:

Automate security checks and integrate them seamlessly into the CI/CD pipeline.

Ensure timely availability of security artifacts for analysis after each build.

Maintain pipeline reliability and speed while adding security layers.

My Challenges:

Managing complex integrations between multiple tools .

Handling artifact formats (JSON, HTML).

Keeping up with evolving security tools and best practices.

I see and hear:

pipeline failures.

Requests from developers for faster build times and fewer pipeline disruptions.

Discussions about improving pipeline security and compliance.

Notifications from security analysts about missing or delayed vulnerability data.

These are my wishes:

A dashboard that automatically fetches and displays pipeline security artifacts without manual steps.

Clear feedback on security scan statuses within the pipeline process.

Better collaboration with security and development teams.

I do and say this:

“My goal is to keep our pipelines fast but secure.”

“Automation should save time, not cause extra work.”

“Security is a team effort — everyone must stay informed.”

“If the pipeline breaks, we fix it fast.”

## User stories

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to verify connectivity and control between GitLab and my Ubuntu VM.

**AC:** Success in the access to the VM through the given ssh key has been documented. Gitlab CI/CD runner is able to establish a secure SSH connection to the target VM. The SSH credentials are securely stored using GitLab Ci/CD variables. The pipeline fails clearly if the connection cannot be established. The VM’s SSH logs show a successful connection attempt from the GitLab runner’s IP address or GitLab-hosted runner. Access to those variables is restricted to authorized users. The VM is configured to accept connections from GitLab runners

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to understand how the configuration file controls the CI/CD pipeline to write my own for the projects

**AC:** Read the official gitlab documentation for the pipeline configuration. Document the key elements to understand Link the offical documentation.

**Accepted**: As a DevOps engineer, I want to understand how to use the Dockerfile in the pipeline to create the Docker image.

**AC:** Read the official documentation related to the subject.The process has been documented.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to research the target audience for our vulnerability dashboard, so that we can design a user-centric tool.

**AC:** Stakeholder Identification.The key roles who will use or benefit from the dashboard. Personas Created. At least 1 user persona is developed that represent the primary dashboard users.Each persona includes demographics (role, experience level), needs, goals, and typical use cases.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to create Dockerfile files to use basic custom images.

**AC:** Create a file named “DockerFile” in both projects. Fill those files with the needed base images and dependencies based on the projects needs Document the process.

**Accepted**: As a DevOps engineer, I want to install gitlab runner in VM

**AC:** GitLab Runner is successfully installed on the target virtual machine.The gitlab-runner command is available and returns the expected version.The runner is registered to the correct GitLab instance/project using a valid registration token.The runner appears as active under GitLab →Project → Settings → CI/CD → Runners.The GitLab Runner service is enabled and starts automatically on VM reboot.Verified by restarting the VM and confirming the runner remains active. A test pipeline runs using the installed runner, executing a basic script (e.g., echo Hello from VM runner) and completes successfully. Access to the VM and runner is secured (e.g., via SSH keys, firewall rules).

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to verify and set up access to the GitLab server from the VM, so that our runner can securely connect and pull repositories to execute the CI/CD jobs of each project.

**AC:** The virtual machine (VM) has a stable network connection and can reach the GitLab server.Git is installed on the VM and can be used to manually clone repositories.Authentication from the VM to the GitLab server is configured using a secure method. The GitLab Runner is successfully registered from the VM to the intended GitLab project or group using a valid registration token.The registered runner can authenticate and pull project repositories it is assigned to.A test pipeline job using this runner successfully clones the repository and completes a basic task. Runner connectivity persists after VM reboots or network restarts, indicating persistent and reliable configuration.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to install docker engine in VM.

**AC:** Install docker if it is not already installed in the VM. Verifiy that the docker service is running. Document the process.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to Implement the SAST tool learnt to secure our projects

**AC:** The selected SAST tool is successfully installed and integrated into the target projects.The SAST tool is configured with baseline rulesets appropriate to the project technology stack. Scan results are clearly visible and accessible in the VM. Identified security issues are categorized by severity. The SAST tool does not significantly increase the pipeline runtime beyond acceptable thresholds.Documentation is provided.Security policies and guidelines are updated to include SAST tool usage and handling of scan results.The SAST tool can scan all major components of the projects, including backend, frontend, and infrastructure code as applicable.

**Accepted**: As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn about the chosen SAST tool for further implementation in our CI/CD pipelines

**AC:** The DevOps engineer has completed official documentation for the chosen SAST tool.The engineer has successfully run sample scans on test projects or codebases using the SAST tool.

The engineer understands the key features, configuration options, and limitations of the SAST tool.A summary report or knowledge document is created detailing how the tool works, how to configure it, and best practices.Potential integration points of the SAST tool into the existing CI/CD pipeline are identified.The engineer is familiar with how to interpret scan results and address common findings.A roadmap or plan for implementing the SAST tool is documented.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps, I want to choose the most appropiate SAST tool based on the projects needs

**AC:** A clear list of project requirements and security goals for the SAST tool is documented. Tool evaluations include factors such as supported languages, ease of integration, accuracy, performance, and cost.The selected SAST tool aligns with the technology stack and compliance requirements of the projects.A final recommendation report is created, detailing the evaluation process and justifying the choice.Stakeholders review and approve the chosen tool.Next steps for procurement or implementation are clearly outlined.

**Accepted:** As a security analyst, i want to run SAST analysis on our juiceshop. so that i catch vulnerabilities in my app's code.

**AC:** The chosen SAST tool fits our juiceshop security needs SAST analysis results are obtained in a visually appealing way e.g html The process is well documented results are accessible via ubuntu vm or gitlab repo for the team.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn about the chosen container scannning tool for further implementation in our CI/CD pipelines

**AC:** Document the key elements to learn of the official documentation. Link the official documentation of the tool

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to implement the container scanning tool to our CI/CD pipelines

**AC:** Document the process of the implementation. Document the output log of the tool. Verify that the output logs that the tool functions as intended.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to research which container scanner tool fits better our use case.

**AC:** Document which tool has been selected. Document the reasoning of choosing said tool

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to implement the fuzzing tool in the todolist CI/CD pipeline.

**AC:** The fuzzing dependency has been added to the project. The fuzzing function has been added to the project. The output of the tool has been documented. The documented output does not show any kind of failure in its use. The documented output logs the vulnerabilities that the project may have.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to implement the fuzzing tool in the JuiceShop CI/CD pipeline

**AC:** The fuzzing dependency has been added to the project.The fuzzing module has been added to the project.The fuzzing function has been added to the project. The output of the tool has been documented. The documented output does not show any kind of failure in its use. The documented output logs the vulnerabilities that the project may have.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn about the specific fuzzing tool for further implementation on our CI/CD juiceshop pipeline.

**AC:** The Key elements have been documented. The official documentation has been read. The official documentation has been linked.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn about the specific fuzzing tool for further implementation in our CI/CD todolist pipeline

**AC:** The key elements have been documented. The official documentation has been read. The official documentation has been linked.

**Accepted:** As a security analyst, i want to implement the DAST tool for juiceshop app, so that i can catch running app vulnerabilities

**AC:** The reasons why you chose this DAST tool. The DAST tool shows the run time vulnerabilities. The results are stored on the ubuntu vm or on gitlab where team members can access it. The entire process is well documented for our team members.

**Accepted:** As a security analyst, i want to run DAST security checks on my todolist, to catch run time vulnerable behavior of my app.

**AC:** The reasons why you chose this DAST tool. The DAST tool shows the run time vulnerabilities. The results are stored on the ubuntu vm or on gitlab where team members. can access it.The entire process is well documented for our team members.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn how to publish my container for the further implementation in my CI/CD pipelines

**AC:** The key elements to know have been documented. The official documentation has been read. The official documentation has been linked.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer I want to learn how to publish a maven project package for the todolist project

**AC:** Documentation of the key points to understand has been done

The official documentation has been linked.

**Accepted:**As a Devops engineer, i want to implement fully the publishing of my both containers, sot that i can scan their vulnerabilities,  
**AC:** The todolist CI/CD pipeline has a variable set to the container that is going to be published (pushed). The JuiceShop CI/CD pipeline has a variable set to the container that is going to be published (pushed)

The todolist CI/CD pipeline’s container is pushed to the container registry

The JuiceShop CI/CD pipeline’s container is pushed to the container registry.

The todolist project has the tag of the pushed container in its registry

The JuiceShop project has the tag of the pushed container in its registry.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to publish the package of the todolist application.

**AC:** the project id has been referenced in the todolist application. The gitlab access token has been created. The output of the stage job has been documented. The output log shows that works properly. The package register of gitlab registers the last package.

**Accepted:** As i DevOps engineer, i want to implement the SAST in my yml file, so that the CI/CD pipeline run the checks automatically for the juiceshop

**AC:** The .gitlab-ci.yml file is updated to include the chosen SAST tool’s scanning job.The SAST scan runs automatically on every pipeline execution.The scan uses the correct configuration and settings for the Juiceshop project.The pipeline job properly fails or warns on findings based on severity thresholds.Scan results are visible and accessible within GitLab’s security artifacts.The SAST scan job completes within an acceptable time frame without causing major pipeline delays.The pipeline continues to run other jobs unaffected by the SAST scan.Documentation is updated to describe the SAST integration and how to interpret results.

**Accepted:** As i DevOps engineer, i want to implement the DAST in my yml file, so that the CI/CD pipeline run the checks automatically for the juiceshop

**AC:** The .gitlab-ci.yml file includes a DAST scanning job configured for the Juiceshop project. The DAST scan runs automatically on pipeline events such as pushes. The scan targets the correct application URL or environment (e.g., deployed Juiceshop instance). The DAST job completes successfully and reports vulnerabilities found in the web application. The scan results are integrated and visible in Gitlab artifacts. Documentation is updated to describe DAST integration, configuration, and interpreting scan results.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn the tools used to deploy the juice-shop project

**AC:** The key elemets to know have been documented. The official documentation has been read. The official documentation has been linked.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn the tools used to deploy the todolist project

**AC:** The key elemets to know have been documented. The official documentation has been read. The official documentation has been linked.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to implement the deployment to the todolist project.

**AC:** The output log has been documented the output log has been proven to have no issues, indicating that the deployment runs without errors the output has been proven to log the success of the deployment.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to implement the deployment in the juice-shop project.

**AC:** The output log has been documented.the output log has been proven to have no issues, indicating that the deployment runs without errors. The output has been proven to log the success of the deployment.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to implement the dependency scanning tools for our CI/CD pipelines.

**AC:** the output log has been documented and shows the desired behaviour.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to research which scanning tools can be used the specific project

**AC:** The selected tool is mentioned in the documentation.The reasoning of why the specified tool has been chosen has been documented.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to learn about the chosen scanning tool for further implementation in our CI/CD pipelines

**AC:** The key elements to learn has been documented. The Official documentation has been linked.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to check if the output of the security tools can be formated into a json file

**AC:** The documentation in relation to the specified tools has been checked, looking for an option in its output format. The option that formats the output into a json file has been documented. The official documentation about the specified tool and command has been linked.

**Accepted:** As a DevOps engineer, I want to check if the output can automatically be stored in an specific and accessible place for our dashboard

**AC:** Research about gitlab artifacts, and how they can be extracted.Research of what kind of authorisation might be required. Document the process.

## Dictionary of terms

**Artifacts:** Output files (like JSON or HTML reports) from CI/CD pipelines showing scan results.

**CI/CD:** Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment — automated process of building and testing code.

**SAST:** Static Application Security Testing — analyzing source code for vulnerabilities without running it.

**DAST:** Dynamic Application Security Testing — analyzing running applications for vulnerabilities.

**Fuzzing:** A security testing technique that inputs random data to find bugs or vulnerabilities.

**VM:** Virtual Machine — a software-based emulation of a physical computer used to run isolated environments.

**AC:** Acceptance Criteria — specific, measurable conditions that a system or feature must meet to be considered complete or successful.

**SCA:** Software Composition Analysis — scanning third-party components for vulnerabilities.

**GitLeaks**: Tool to detect secrets and sensitive information in code repositories.

**Pipeline:** A series of automated steps (build, test, deploy) executed in CI/CD.

# Architectural documentation

## System architecture and design

* + What are the non-functional requirements?
  + How were these prioritized and implemented in the project?
  + What does a high-level sketch of the system architecture look like?

## Human-machine interface

* + Are there any requirements for the MM interface?
  + What does the vulnerability dashboard look like? Justifyyour design decisions.

# Test documentation

## Status of the test objectives

### Pipeline ToDo List

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test objective | Status / Explanation |
| Functional correctness of the pipeline |  |
| Functional correctness of the Vulnerability Dashboard |  |
| Usability of the technical  Documentation |  |

Overall assessment of the achievement of the test objectives:

### Pipeline Juice Shop

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test objective | Status / Explanation |
| Functional correctness of the pipeline |  |
| Functional correctness of the Vulnerability Dashboard |  |
| Usability of the technical  Documentation |  |

Overall assessment of the achievement of the test objectives:

## Error status after successful test

### Pipeline ToDo List

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Open** | **Closed** |
| Blocking |  |  |
| High |  |  |
| Normal |  |  |
| Low |  |  |
| Total |  |  |

### Pipeline Juice Shop

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Open** | **Closed** |
| Blocking |  |  |
| High |  |  |
| Normal |  |  |
| Low |  |  |
| Total |  |  |

# Acceptance documentation

The following templates are to be used in the acceptance procedure:

BZA - Provision for acceptance

Acceptance protocol

# User documentation (optional)

# Summary

# Appendix

# Bibliog

# List of illustrations (optional)