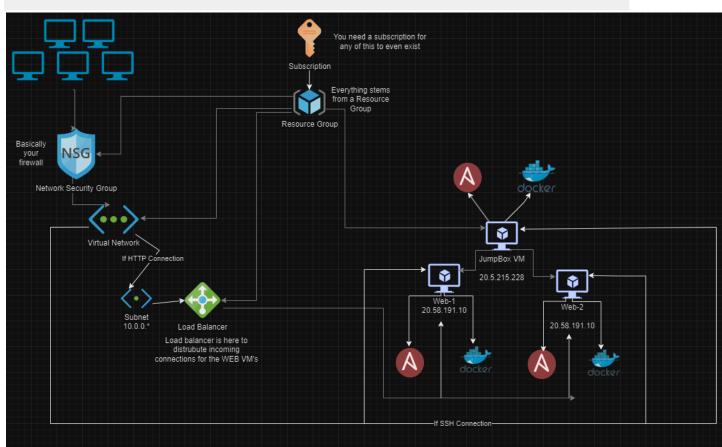
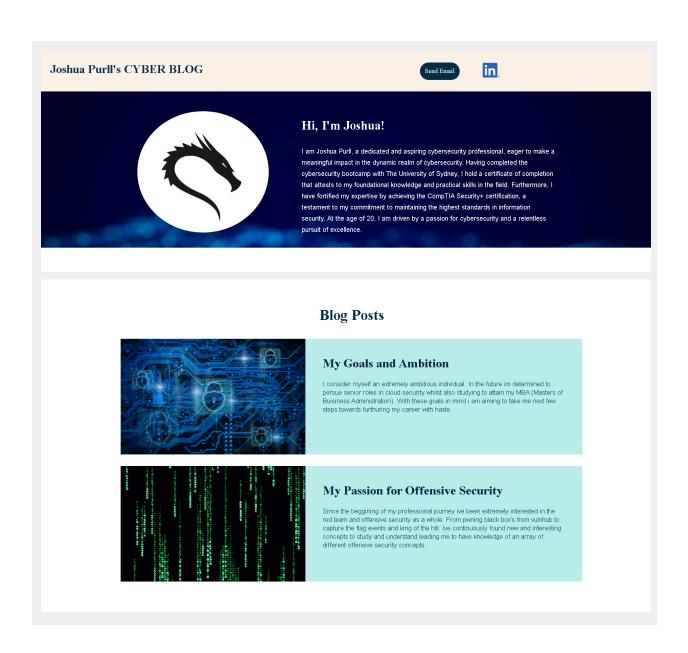


Project 1

Web Application

https://joshsec.azurewebsites.net





Day 1 Questions

General Questions

1. What option did you select for your domain (Azure free domain, GoDaddy domain)?

Azure free domain

2. What is your domain name?

joshsec.azurewebsites.net

Networking Questions

1. What is the IP address of your webpage?

20.211.64.22

2. What is the location (city, state, country) of your IP address?

Sydney, NSW, Australia

3. Run a DNS lookup on your website. What does the NS record show?

Dns Timeout

Web Development Questions

1. When creating your web app, you selected a runtime stack. What was it? Does it work on the front end or the back end?

A runtime stack typically refers to the combination of technologies and frameworks used to run a web application. This includes both the front end (client-side) and the back end (server-side) components

2. Inside the /var/www/html directory, there was another directory called assets. Explain what was inside that directory.

Contains the Styles and .css files that are used for specifying things such as font size.

3. Consider your response to the above question. Does this work with the front end or back end?

Day 2 Questions

Cloud Questions

1. What is a cloud tenant?

Cloud tenants are usually an individual or organization that makes use of cloud services to run their applications services off of instead of hosting themselves in order to make use of cloud services advantages such as ease of access, control, storage, monitoring ect.

2. Why would an access policy be important on a key vault?

Access policy is crucial in managing certificates, cryptographic keys and other secrets within the key vault.

3. Within the key vault, what are the differences between keys, secrets, and certificates?

Keys give access and act in similar sense to a password. Secrets are sensitive information and can be a number of things such as passwords, api keys, and connection strings. certificates are proof of authentication and or legitimacy.

Cryptography Questions

1. What are the advantages of a self-signed certificate?

Self signed certificates provide proof that traffic will be encrypted.

2. What are the disadvantages of a self-signed certificate?

The safety of the site is not guaranteed by an authority.

3. What is a wildcard certificate?

A wildcard certificate can be used for multiple subdomains and does not confine to a singular address.

4. When binding a certificate to your website, Azure only provides TLS versions 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2. Explain why SSL 3.0 isn't provided.

SSL 3.0 has significant vulnerabilities and can lead to a compromise of sensitive information as a result azure provides more modern solutions such as TLS 1.0, 1.1, 1.2

- 5. After completing the Day 2 activities, view your SSL certificate and answer the following questions:
 - a. Is your browser returning an error for your SSL certificate? Why or why not?

No error is returned. The web application used is attached to the free azure wildcard SSL certificate. If it were a self signed certificate or had no certificate at all it would return an error.

b. What is the validity of your certificate (date range)?

1st of August - June 28th

c. Do you have an intermediate certificate? If so, what is it?

No root certificate

d. Do you have a root certificate? If so, what is it?

Yes the website does have a root certificate. A root certificate is the highest level of certificate it represents the trust anchor for the entire certificate chain.

e. Does your browser have the root certificate in its root store?

f. List one other root CA in your browser's root store.

Digicert global root

Day 3 Questions

Cloud Security Questions

1. What are the similarities and differences between Azure Web Application Gateway and Azure Front Door?

The two main similarities are SSL termination and global load balancing.

2. A feature of the Web Application Gateway and Front Door is "SSL Offloading." What is SSL offloading? What are its benefits?

SSL offloading is a process in which runs encryption and decryption tasks from a dedicated hardware device.

3. What OSI layer does a WAF work on?

Application layer 7. WAF is used in order to protect web applications therefore placing it on this level.

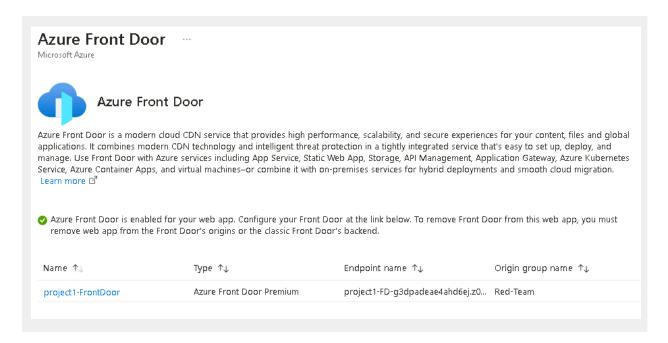
4. Select one of the WAF managed rules (e.g., directory traversal, SQL injection, etc.), and define it.

SQL injections are a certain web application vulnerability where the attacker uses malicious code in the format of SQL to attack a database and to query and return information that shouldnt be accessible.

5. Hypothetically, say that you create a custom WAF rule to block all traffic from Canada. Does that mean that anyone who resides in Canada would not be able to access your website? Why or why not?

All regular traffic will be blocked however users using vpn's (virtual private networks) will be able to access the website due to the rule blocking connection only to ip's that identify with the blocked country.

- 6. Include screenshots below to demonstrate that your web app has the following:
 - a. Azure Front Door enabled



b. A WAF custom rule

