

Cloudflare

Associate Solutions Engineer Take Home Test

Technical Requirements Part 1:

To view the application, please visit:

racherla.info

racherla.info/headers (to view request headers)

Implementation Summary:

The first thing I did was set up a hosted server using Render, deploying the HTTPBin application to simulate an endpoint that reflects HTTP headers. This met the requirement for an origin server capable of responding with headers.

I then forked the [HTTPBin GitHub repository](#) and linked it to my Render sever. After resolving minor issues with the deployment process (including auto deploy tweaks and minor code updates), the server went live.

The next step was to then purchase a domain (racherla.info) through Namecheap. Next, I created a Cloudflare account and added the domain. After updating the nameservers in Namecheap to point to my Cloudflare account, I set up CNAME records in Cloudflare's DNS to route traffic to my Render server.

Once DNS propagation was completed, I added racherla.info and www.racherla.info as custom domains in Render, linking them to the deployed app. After verification, HTTPS TLS certificates were issued automatically by Render, completing the TLS 1.2+ requirement.

Using Cloudflare's Web Application Firewall (WAF), I configured a country based challenge rule. Requests from the US and India receive an interactive CAPTCHA challenge, while any other requests from other countries are blocked. These rules were tested successfully from different IPs.

This assignment was a completely new experience for me. I learned the end to end process of deploying a web service, linking a custom domain, configuring DNS, securing traffic with TLS and setting up WAF protection. I also gained hands on experience with Render, Cloudflare and HTTPBin. More importantly, I now understand how these services can be used to build and secure public web applications.

How I Filled Knowledge Gaps:

I had very little background in domain linking, DNS record types like CNAME or A or WAF rule configurations. To fill in the gaps in my knowledge, I used official Cloudflare & Render documentation, community forums (Reddit, Stack Overflow and Quora), Youtube tutorials and technical blogs and walkthroughs. When I ran into errors, I figured them out by checking the logs, reading the error messages, researching online and using a trial and error approach till I could find an appropriate solution.

Issues I Faced & How I Solved Them:

- Render App Failing to Deploy: I encountered multiple errors when linking my forked HTTPBin repo to Render. These were resolved by editing requirements.txt and adjusting Render's settings.
- DNS Verification Failing in Render: Despite proper configuration, domain verification stalled. I resolved this by deleting and adding the custom domain.
- WAF Not Triggering Initially: After setting rules, no CAPTCHA appeared. This was due to proxy status being set to "DNS only." Enabling Cloudflare proxy fixed it.

Explaining Cloudflare Products in Simple Language:

Imagine your website is like an office building. Render is the office inside where all the work happens. Namecheap is like your address sign that tells people where to find you. Cloudflare is the security system that protects your building and helps people get in safely. It handles DNS (like a phonebook) routing which sends visitors to the right place. TLS encryption (like talking in a secret language) keeps the conversations private. The WAF works like the front desk/security, only letting in visitors you trust. And Cloudflare Tunnels are like secret underground paths that connect straight to your office. All of this keeps your site safe and running smoothly.

The idea of this analogy is from a Youtube video that I saw while researching.

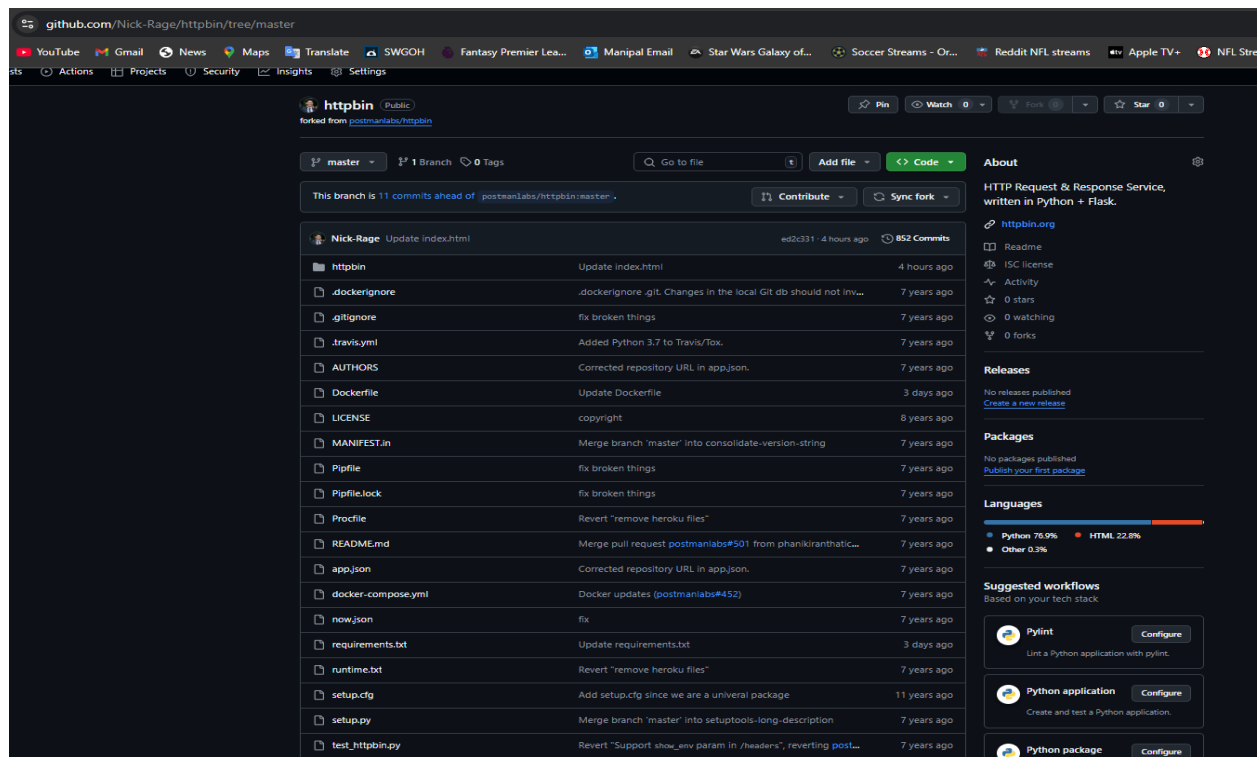
Would HTTP Response Headers Be Different Without Cloudflare?

Yes. Without Cloudflare the headers would only include data from the origin server (Render). With Cloudflare as a proxy, additional headers like Cf-Ray, Cf-Visitor, and Cf-IpCountry appear. These show Cloudflare's presence and routing.

How Would a Customer Experience This?

If a customer followed a streamlined guide or had prior knowledge of web hosting and DNS, they would find the process smooth and easy. For beginners, especially with a non-technical background, the number of moving parts (Render, GitHub, DNS, WAF, TLS, tunnels) may be overwhelming, but could be managed relatively quickly with good documentation or guidance.

Screenshots Showcasing Work:



WEB SERVICE

NikhilCFTest

Docker

Free

Upgrade your instance →

Connect

Manual Deploy

Nick-Rage / httpbin

racherla.info

Your free instance will spin down with inactivity, which can delay requests by 50 seconds or more.

Upgrade now

All logs

Search

Live tail

GMT+5:30

↓

↕

Apr 8 02:38:35 PM [2025-04-08 00:08:35 +0000] [1] [INFO] Shutting down: Master

Apr 8 02:38:35 PM [2025-04-08 00:08:35 +0000] [13] [INFO] Worker exiting (pid: 13)

Apr 8 02:38:35 PM [2025-04-08 00:08:35 +0000] [1] [INFO] Handling signal: term

Apr 8 02:26:43 PM ==> Docs on specifying a port: <https://render.com/docs/web-services#port-binding>

Apr 8 02:26:42 PM ==> Detected service running on port 80

Apr 8 02:21:37 PM ==> Your service is live 🎉

Apr 8 02:21:34 PM [2025-04-08 00:51:34 +0000] [13] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 13

Apr 8 02:21:34 PM [2025-04-08 00:51:34 +0000] [1] [INFO] Using worker: sync

Apr 8 02:21:34 PM [2025-04-08 00:51:34 +0000] [1] [INFO] Listening at: <http://0.0.0.0:80> (1)

Apr 8 02:21:34 PM [2025-04-08 00:51:34 +0000] [1] [INFO] Starting gunicorn 23.0.0

Apr 8 02:21:27 PM ==> Deploying...

Apr 8 02:09:19 PM [2025-04-08 00:39:19 +0000] [1] [INFO] Shutting down: Master

Apr 8 02:09:19 PM [2025-04-08 00:39:19 +0000] [7] [INFO] Worker exiting (pid: 7)

Apr 8 02:09:19 PM [2025-04-08 00:39:19 +0000] [1] [INFO] Handling signal: term

Apr 8 01:50:05 PM ==> Docs on specifying a port: <https://render.com/docs/web-services#port-binding>

Apr 8 01:50:05 PM ==> Detected service running on port 80

Apr 8 01:51:58 PM [2025-04-08 00:21:58 +0000] [1] [INFO] Shutting down: Master

Apr 8 01:51:58 PM [2025-04-08 00:21:58 +0000] [7] [INFO] Worker exiting (pid: 7)

Apr 8 01:51:58 PM [2025-04-08 00:21:58 +0000] [1] [INFO] Handling signal: term

Apr 8 01:50:58 PM ==> Your service is live 🎉

Apr 8 01:50:54 PM [2025-04-08 00:20:54 +0000] [7] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 7

Apr 8 01:50:54 PM [2025-04-08 00:20:54 +0000] [1] [INFO] Using worker: sync

Apr 8 01:50:54 PM [2025-04-08 00:20:54 +0000] [1] [INFO] Listening at: <http://0.0.0.0:80> (1)

Apr 8 01:50:54 PM [2025-04-08 00:20:54 +0000] [1] [INFO] Starting gunicorn 23.0.0

Apr 8 01:50:48 PM ==> Deploying...

Apr 8 01:48:39 PM ==> Docs on specifying a port: <https://render.com/docs/web-services#port-binding>

Apr 8 01:48:39 PM ==> Detected service running on port 80

Domains → Details



Domain

Products

Sharing & Transfer

Advanced DNS

STATUS & VALIDITY

?

✓ ACTIVE

Apr 7, 2025 - Apr 7, 2026

AUTO-RENEW

ADD YEARS

Withheld for Privacy

?

PROTECTION

Apr 7, 2025 - Apr 7, 2026

AUTO-RENEW

ADD YEARS

SHOW DETAILS

PremiumDNS

?

Enable PremiumDNS protection in order to switch your domain to our PremiumDNS platform. With our PremiumDNS platform, you get 100% DNS uptime and DDoS protection at the DNS level.

BUY NOW

NAMESERVERS

?

Custom DNS

amy.ns.cloudflare.com

henrik.ns.cloudflare.com

ADD NAMESERVER

DNS

Records

Configure DNS records and review [proxy status](#) of your hostnames.

[DNS documentation](#)

Recommended steps to complete zone set-up

[Use wizard to add a DMARC policy](#) and choose what happens to outgoing mail that fails authentication. New Alert

DNS management for **racherla.info**

DNS Setup: Full Import and Export Dashboard Display Settings

Review, add, and edit DNS records. Edits will go into effect once saved.

Search DNS Records

Add filter

Q

Search

Add record

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Name	Content	Proxy status	TTL	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	CNAME	racherla.info	nikhilcftest.onrender.com	Proxied	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	CNAME	www	nikhilcftest.onrender.com	Proxied	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	MX	racherla.info	eforward3.registrar-serve...10	DNS only	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	MX	racherla.info	eforward2.registrar-serve...10	DNS only	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	MX	racherla.info	eforward1.registrar-serve...10	DNS only	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	MX	racherla.info	eforward4.registrar-serve...15	DNS only	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	MX	racherla.info	eforward5.registrar-serve...20	DNS only	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	NS	racherla.info	dns2.registrar-servers.com	DNS only	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	NS	racherla.info	dns1.registrar-servers.com	DNS only	Auto	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	TXT	racherla.info	"v=spf1 include:spf.efwd.reg...	DNS only	Auto	Edit

Custom Domains

Your service is always available at <https://nikhilcftest.onrender.com>

You can also point custom domains you own to this service. See [DNS configuration instructions](#).

www.racherla.info
redirects to racherla.info

Domain Verified

Certificate Issued

racherla.info

Domain Verified

Certificate Issued

Delete

+ Add Custom Domain

The image shows two screenshots of a web browser. The top screenshot displays the httpbin.org homepage, which is a simple HTTP Request & Response Service. It includes a navigation bar with links for 'Run locally', 'the developer', and 'Send email to the developer'. Below the navigation bar, there is a 'Schemes' dropdown menu set to 'HTTPS'. The main content area lists several features: 'HTTP Methods' (Testing different HTTP verbs), 'Auth' (Auth methods), 'Status codes' (Generates responses with given status code), 'Request inspection' (Inspect the request data), 'Response inspection' (Inspect the response data like caching and headers), and 'Response formats' (Returns responses in different data formats). The bottom screenshot shows the 'Response inspection' page, which displays the raw HTTP headers of the response. The headers are listed in a JSON-like format, including 'Accept', 'Accept-Encoding', 'Accept-Language', 'Cache-Control', 'CF-Connecting-IP', 'CF-Connecting-IP', 'CF-IPCountry', 'CF-Ray', 'CF-Visitor', 'Cookie', 'Host', 'Priority', 'Render-Proxy', 'Rend-ID', 'Sec-CH-UA', 'Sec-CH-UA-Arch', 'Sec-CH-UA-Bitness', 'Sec-CH-UA-Full-Version', 'Sec-CH-UA-Full-Version-List', 'Sec-CH-UA-Mobile', 'Sec-CH-UA-Model', 'Sec-CH-UA-Platform', 'Sec-CH-UA-Platform-Version', 'Sec-Fetch-Dest', 'Sec-Fetch-Mode', 'Sec-Fetch-Site', 'Sec-Fetch-User', 'True-Client-IP', 'Upgrade-Insecure-Requests', and 'User-Agent'.

httpbin.org 0.0.0

[Base URL: rancherla.info/]

A simple HTTP Request & Response Service.

Run locally: `$ docker run -p 80:80 kennethreitz/httpbin`

[the developer](#) - Website

[Send email to the developer](#)

Schemes

HTTPS

HTTP Methods Testing different HTTP verbs

Auth Auth methods

Status codes Generates responses with given status code

Request inspection Inspect the request data

Response inspection Inspect the response data like caching and headers

Response formats Returns responses in different data formats

headers: {

"Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7",

"Accept-Encoding": "gzip, br",

"Accept-Language": "en-US,en;q=0.5",

"Cache-Control": "no-cache",

"CF-Connecting-IP": "49.205.246.215",

"CF-Connecting-IP": "49.205.246.215",

"CF-IPCountry": "IN",

"CF-Ray": "92d18083c79f91-51N",

"CF-Visitor": {"scheme": "https"}},

"Cookie": "cf_clearance=dkW3750V0tq0c0ldu.VWbz0Ma710v085dWaf10w-1748113435-1.2.1.1-1-cd0p7all121fua6J4a...c1C0V70mgtu0x0t0g0h0t1271uP0R0k4c56021Y0u0u0v0800g0p0P0S0r0c0t0j0C0g_0t000JX_0RT0g_0f0k370r0v0f0r0a0_0b0y080X070X070d0c2J0k0m0h0M0Q0h0v16y001f0P10p011j0t0r0n0c330J0c0P0n_0Lk0f0e0u0N0C50B0w0h0D1352150s0u0Z0B0p0Q0d0z0y0e250p0t_V0w01_0T0C0q0v0h0U0r0t0p_V0j0z0Q000040u01P0U0u0q0L0d0g0u0t00u0C08T0M7_01m0W0C0u0f0u0508_pu0LV0_0z0P07P0m0q0x20h00w0a0A70M0v0z0g0Pv0-0a0g0t0P0C0q0",

"Host": "rancherla.info",

"Priority": "u=0, p=0",

"Render-Proxy": "111",

"Rend-ID": "73808087-4037-4273",

"Sec-CH-UA": "\"Chromium\";v=\"134\", \"Not(A-Brand\";v=\"24\", \"Google Chrome\";v=\"134\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Arch": "\"x86\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Bitness": "\"64\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Full-Version": "\"134.0.6998.170\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Full-Version-List": "\"Chromium\";v=\"134.0.6998.170\", \"Not(A-Brand\";v=\"24.0.0.0\", \"Google Chrome\";v=\"134.0.6998.170\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Mobile": "\"no\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Model": "\"\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Platform": "\"Windows\"",

"Sec-CH-UA-Platform-Version": "\"139.0.0\"",

"Sec-Fetch-Dest": "document",

"Sec-Fetch-Mode": "navigate",

"Sec-Fetch-Site": "none",

"Sec-Fetch-User": "1",

"True-Client-IP": "49.205.246.215",

"Upgrade-Insecure-Requests": "1",

"User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/134.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"

}

Security

WAF

Zone-level Web Application Firewall (WAF) detects and mitigates malicious requests across all traffic under this zone.

[WAF documentation](#)

Custom rules Rate limiting rules Managed rules Tools

We have updated **firewall rules** to more powerful **custom rules**. Some features work differently - [learn about what changed](#).

The **firewall rules** API is deprecated, but it will work until the sunset date to support any automation built on it. Refer to [the documentation](#) for details on migrating to the Rulesets API.

Custom rules

Protect your website and API from malicious traffic with custom rules. Configure mitigation criteria and actions, or [explore templates](#), for better security.

You have used **2 out of 5** available Custom Rules.



[+ Create rule](#)


Q Search...

Search

Show filters

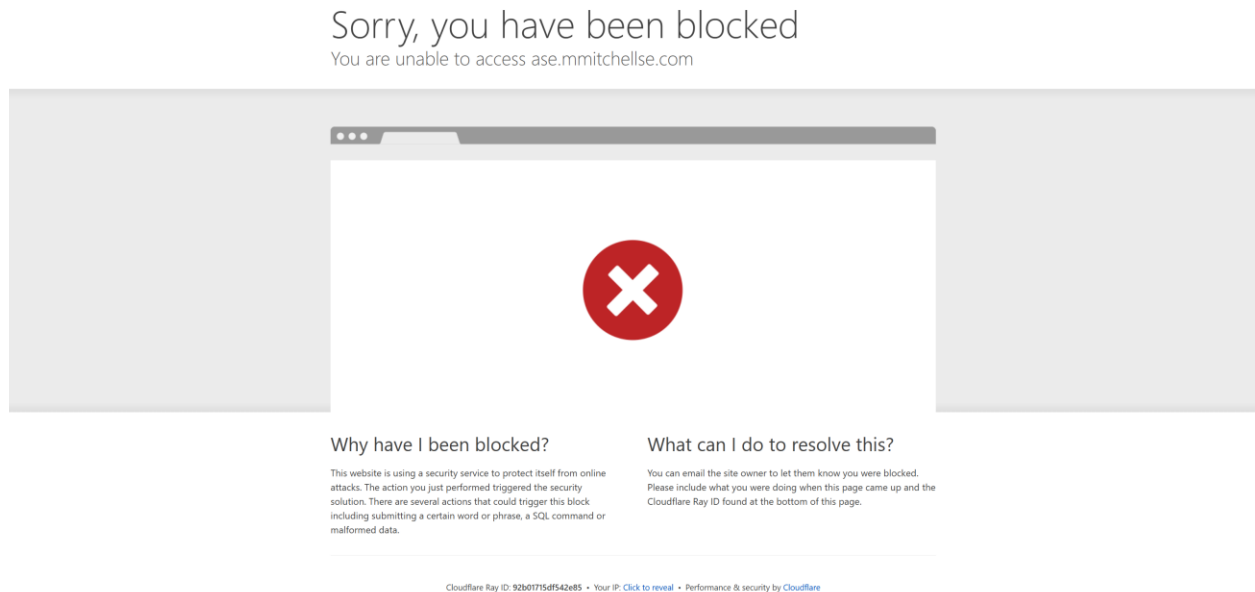
[Summarize with Cloudy](#)

Order	Action	Name	CSR ⓘ	Activity last 24hr	Enabled
1	Managed Challenge	India or US Country	21.74%	 138	<div><div></div></div>
2	Block	Anywhere else Country	-	 117	<div><div></div></div>

Sampled logs 					Export	Edit columns
Date	Action taken	Country	IP address	Service		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:45:15 PM	Managed Challenge	United States	47.90.167.27	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:34:30 PM	Managed Challenge	United States	52.44.244.233	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:34:26 PM	Managed Challenge	United States	54.81.138.163	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:33:34 PM	Managed Challenge	United States	170.106.180.139	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:33:32 PM	Managed Challenge	United States	52.20.19.158	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:33:32 PM	Managed Challenge	United States	52.20.19.158	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:33:32 PM	Managed Challenge	United States	52.20.19.158	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:32:24 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:27:11 PM	Managed Challenge	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:27:11 PM	Managed Challenge	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules		
▶ Apr 8, 2025 5:21:00 PM	Block	Singapore	159.65.4.188	Custom rules		

Technical Requirements Part 2:

Step 1: When I accessed <https://ase.mmitchellse.com>, I was presented with a Cloudflare “Sorry, you have been blocked” page. At the bottom of the page, I noticed a Ray ID, which I recognized as a unique request identifier that could be used for troubleshooting. This helped me begin my investigation using Cloudflare’s dashboard.



Step 2: When logging into the dashboard, I navigated the Events tab and filtered it by my IP address and the Ray ID. I discovered that my requests had been blocked multiple times, all triggered by a custom rule.

The screenshot shows the Cloudflare Security Events dashboard. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Overview, AI Audit, Analytics & Logs, Version Management, DNS, Email, Spectrum, SSL/TLS, Security, Events, WAF, Page Shield, Bots, API Shield, DDoS, Settings, Access, Speed, Caching, and Workers Routes. The main content area displays a table of sampled logs with columns for Date, Action taken, Country, IP address, and Service. Below the table, a detailed view of a specific event is shown, including matched service information, request analyses, and request details.

Date	Action taken	Country	IP address	Service
Apr 5, 2025 7:08:13 PM	Block	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 7:08:13 PM	Log	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 7:08:13 PM	Block	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 7:08:13 PM	Log	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 6:58:39 PM	Block	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 6:58:39 PM	Log	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 6:58:39 PM	Block	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 6:58:39 PM	Log	India	49.205.246.215	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 6:18:52 PM	Log	United States	34.57.94.80	Custom rules
Apr 5, 2025 6:18:15 PM	Log	United States	34.57.94.80	Custom rules

Apr 5, 2025 7:14:00 PM Log India 49.205.246.215 Custom rules

Matched service [Export event JSON](#)

Service	Custom rules	Ruleset	default
Action taken	Log	Rule	Rule 348593

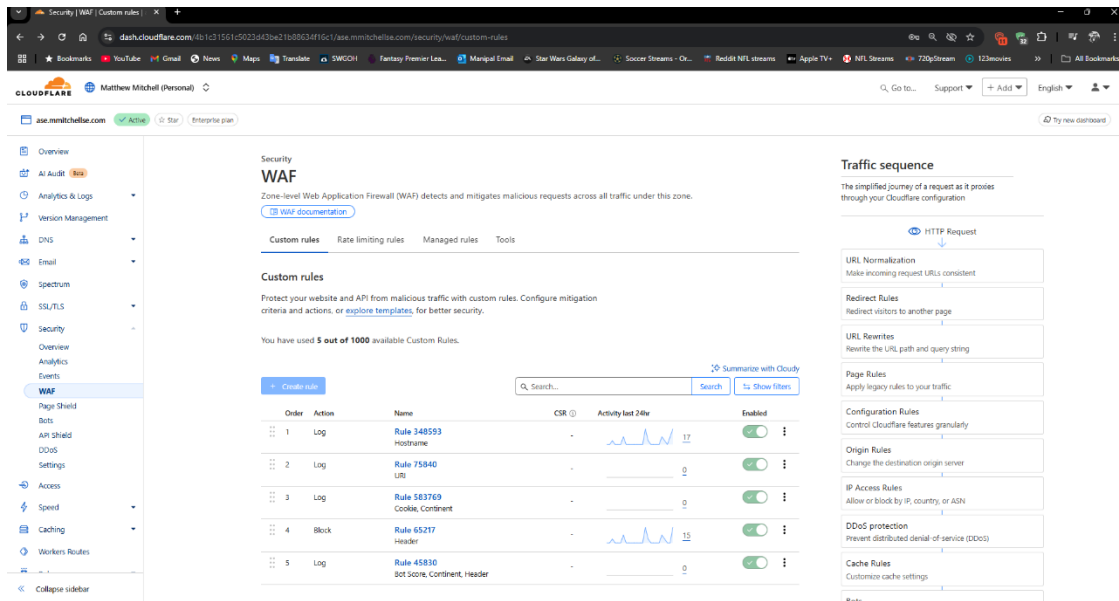
Request analyses

WAF Attack Score	89	Bot score	96
WAF XSS Attack Score	98	Bot source	Machine learning
WAF SQLi Attack Score	97	JA3 fingerprint	76bff861c200b6f52d5808c12c6e805f
WAF RCE Attack Score	91	JA4 fingerprint	t13d1517h2_8daaf6152771_b6f405a00624
		JA4 inter-request signals	Browser ratio 95.72% H2/H3 ratio 98.44% Cache ratio 31.64% Heuristic ratio 0.06%

Request details

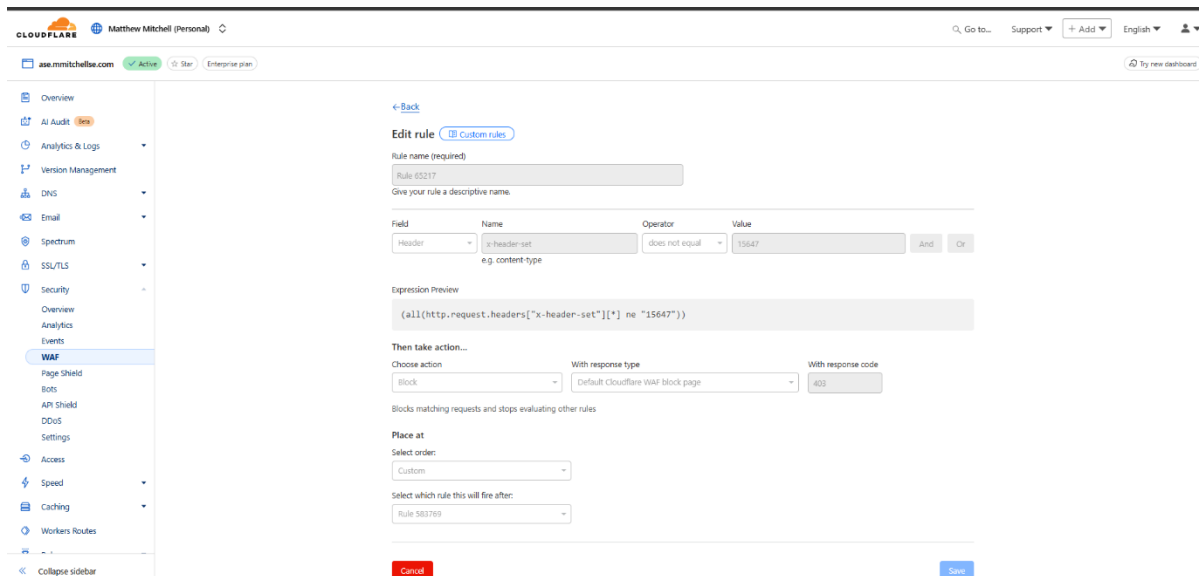
Ray ID	92b97a4c1b0e2e99	Referer	ase.mmittchellse.com
--------	------------------	---------	----------------------

Step 3: I then proceeded to the WAF section, where five rules were configured. Out of them four were set to log traffic, while one rule (Rule 65217) was set to block.



Step 4: Clicking into Rule 65217 revealed that it was blocking requests based on a custom HTTP header condition. Specifically, the expression logic required all requests to include the header x-header-set: 15647.

Any request that did not include this header was automatically blocked before reaching the origin server. Since I had initially accessed the site using a standard browser without that specific header, my request was denied, triggering the 403 error. This confirmed that the root cause of the block was the absence of this specific header.



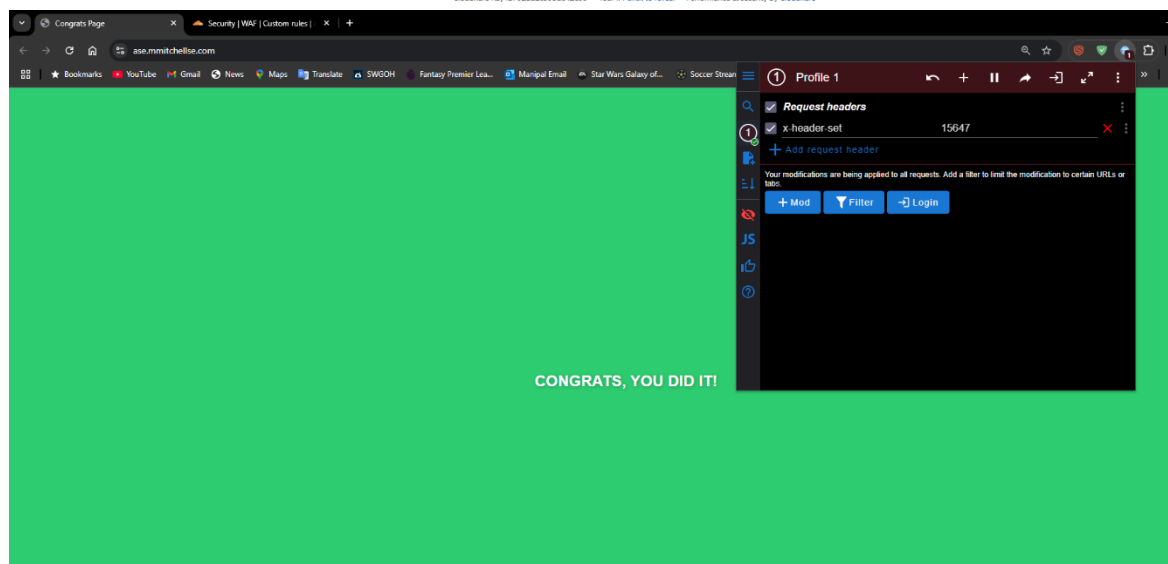
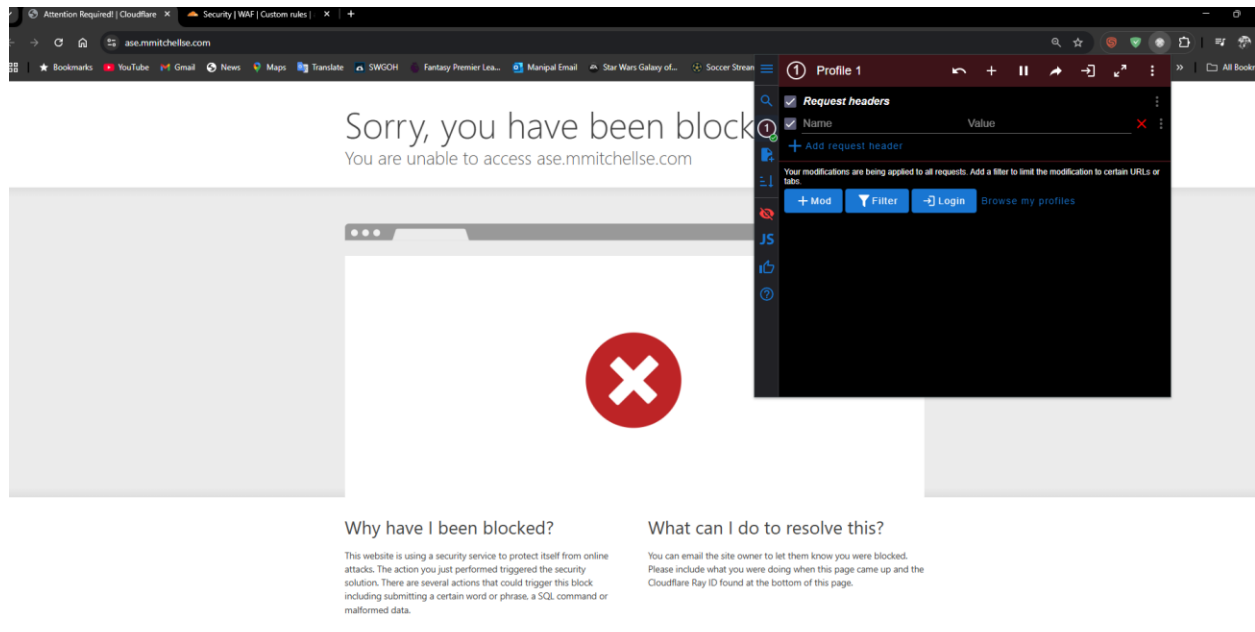
Bonus 1:

This type of security configuration is particularly useful in enterprise environments where lightweight access control is needed. For example, organizations could use similar rules to restrict access to staging environments, internal APIs or sensitive resources. It can serve as a quick authentication layer or a method to block automated scanning tools and bots. However, in production systems, this method should be used alongside other stronger identity based security controls such as tokens or Cloudflare Zero Trust policies.

Bonus 2:

To bypass the block and reach the Congrats Page, I tested two different methods. First, I used the ModHeader browser extension to inject the required header into my request. I added the header x-header-set with the value 15647, then reloaded the page in the browser. This successfully allowed me to view the Congrats Page.

As a second method, I also created a simple PowerShell script using Notepad. The script sent a request to the site with the correct header, saved the HTML response to a local file, and then automatically opened it in the default browser. This was especially useful as a privacy conscious environment and would be ideal where browser extensions are restricted. Both approaches demonstrated a successful bypass and confirmed the custom header requirement.



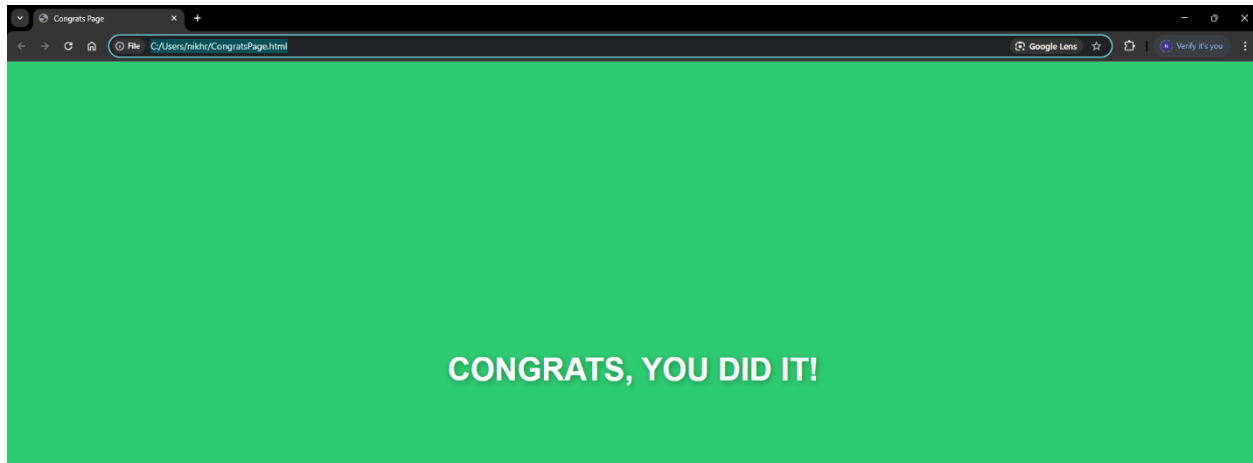
Notepad Script:

```
$response = Invoke-WebRequest -Uri "https://ase.mmitchellse.com" -Headers @{ "x-header-set" = "15647" }
```

```
$outputPath = "$HOME\CongratsPage.html"
```

```
$response.Content | Out-File -FilePath $outputPath -Encoding utf8
```

```
Start-Process $outputPath
```



Summary

In conclusion, this investigation gave me hands on experience with identifying WAF rule behavior, understanding custom header logic and simulating how such issues might impact real customers. I was able to not only replicate the issue but also resolve it using practical and privacy friendly approaches.