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Sem: 5 Batch: 51 Branch: CBA
Sub: Microservices

Practical 9

AIM: Demonstrate the secured HTTP through SSL. Symbiosis Pvt Ltd makes NodeJS-based websites and deploys as well. At the time of deployment, websites require some authentication, and encryption policy for security purposes. Apply the following technique and secure said company's website while deploying:

1. Generate a Public certificate with a public key and certificate
2. Connect it with the website using the HTTPS library
3. Secure application using Username and password.
4. Secure your REST APIs using the Bearer token technique.
5. Secure your REST APIs created in previous practicals using username and password

GITHUB LINK:

https://github.com/Shivam3783/microservice_practicals/tree/main/prac9

Practical 9.1: Generate a Public certificate with a public key and certificate

```
openssl genrsa -out key.pem  
openssl req -new -key key.pem -out csr.pem  
openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in csr.pem -signkey key.pem -out cert.pem
```

After run this code we will get public key and certificate.

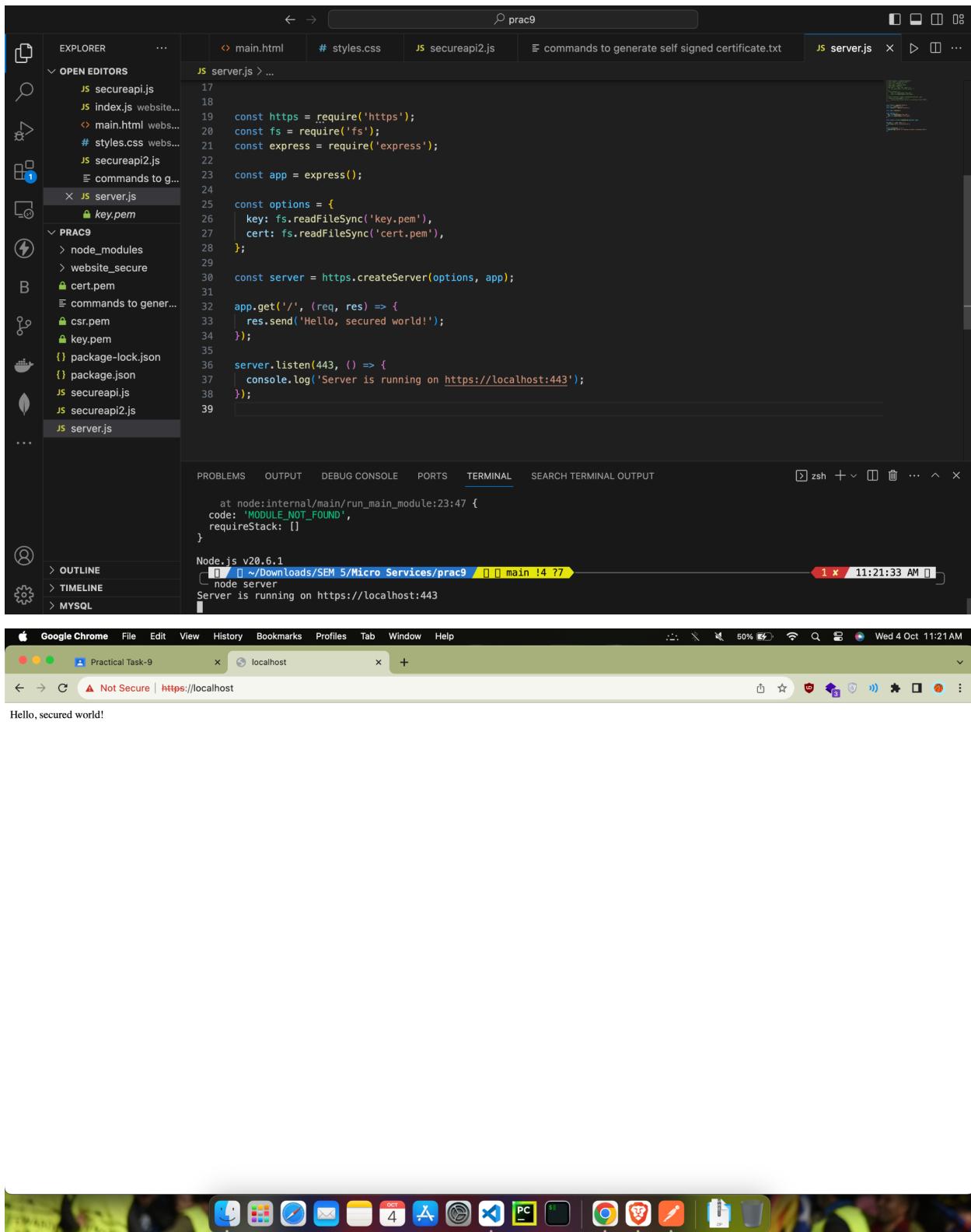
The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER**: Shows files like `secureapi.js`, `index.js`, `main.html`, `styles.css`, `secureapi2.js`, `server.js`, and certificates (`csr.pem`, `cert.pem`, `key.pem`).
- OPEN EDITORS**: The `csr.pem` file is open, displaying a long string of characters representing a certificate request.
- PROBLEMS**: Shows a single error message: "Server Started on PORT 5000".
- OUTPUT**: Shows the command "node secureapi2" and its output: "Server Started on PORT 5000".
- TERMINAL**: Shows the command "node secureapi2" and its output: "Server Started on PORT 5000".

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER**: Shows the project structure with files like `secureapi.js`, `index.js`, `main.html`, `styles.css`, `secureapi2.js`, `server.js`, and certificates (`cert.pem`, `crt.pem`, `key.pem`). The `cert.pem` file is currently selected.
- OPEN EDITORS**: Displays the contents of the `cert.pem` file, which contains a self-signed SSL certificate for the domain `prac9`.
- PRAC9**: A folder containing `node_modules` and `website_secure`.
- PROBLEMS**: Shows no errors or warnings.
- OUTPUT**: Shows logs for the server starting on port 5000.
- DEBUG CONSOLE**: Not visible.
- PORTS**: Not visible.
- TERMINAL**: Shows the command `node secureapi2` and the message "Server Started on PORT 5000".
- SEARCH TERMINAL OUTPUT**: Not visible.
- COMMANDS**: Shows the command `ng serve`.
- SPLITTER**: A horizontal bar indicating the current view.
- STATUS BAR**: Shows the file path (~/`Downloads/SEM 5/Micro Services/prac9`), the terminal output (zsh), the current time (11:25:55 AM), and the file name (`cert.pem`).

Practical 9.2: Connect it with the website using the HTTPS library



The screenshot shows a Mac desktop environment with two main windows open:

- VS Code (Background)**: The code editor displays a file named `server.js` which contains the following Node.js code:

```
const https = require('https');
const fs = require('fs');
const express = require('express');

const app = express();

const options = {
  key: fs.readFileSync('key.pem'),
  cert: fs.readFileSync('cert.pem'),
};

const server = https.createServer(options, app);

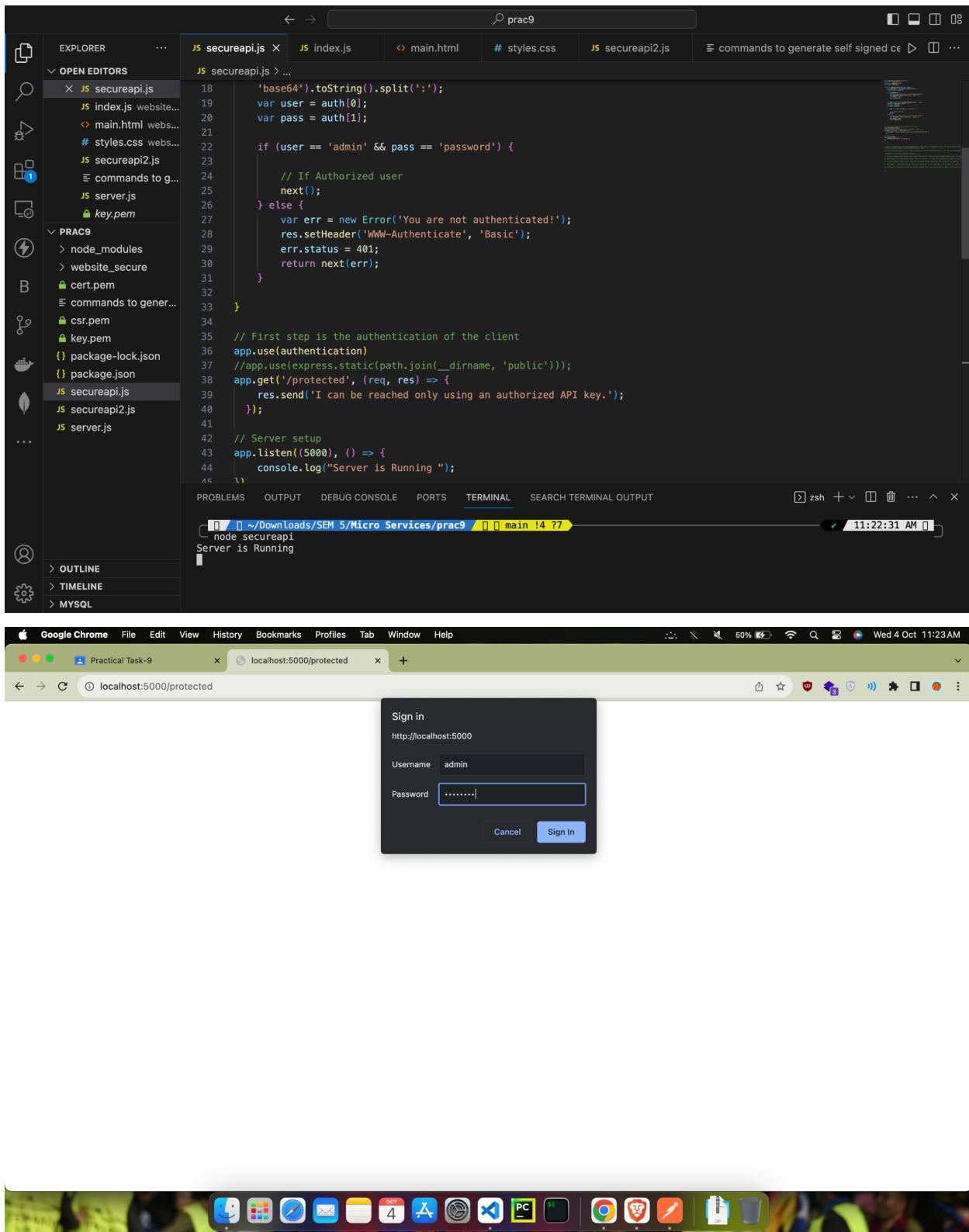
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
  res.send('Hello, secured world!');
});

server.listen(443, () => {
  console.log('Server is running on https://localhost:443');
});
```

- Google Chrome (Foreground)**: A browser window is open to `localhost`. The address bar shows `Not Secure | https://localhost`. The page content area displays the text `Hello, secured world!`.

The desktop dock at the bottom of the screen shows various application icons.

Practical 9.3: Secure application using Username and password.



The screenshot shows a Mac desktop environment with two windows open. The top window is a terminal-like interface (zsh) showing the command `node secureapi` and the output "Server is Running". The bottom window is a web browser (Google Chrome) displaying a "Sign in" form at `http://localhost:5000/protected`. The form has fields for "Username" (admin) and "Password" (redacted). The browser's status bar shows the date and time as "Wed 4 Oct 11:23AM".

```
18     'base64').toString().split(':');
19     var user = auth[0];
20     var pass = auth[1];
21
22     if (user == 'admin' && pass == 'password') {
23
24         // If Authorized user
25         next();
26     } else {
27
28         var err = new Error('You are not authenticated!');
29         res.setHeader('WWW-Authenticate', 'Basic');
30         err.status = 401;
31         return next(err);
32     }
33
34     // First step is the authentication of the client
35     app.use(authentication)
36     //app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
37     app.get('/protected', (req, res) => {
38
39         res.send('I can be reached only using an authorized API key.');
40     });
41
42     // Server setup
43     app.listen(5000, () => {
44
45         console.log("Server is Running ");
46     });
47
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```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS TERMINAL SEARCH TERMINAL OUTPUT

zsh + 11:22:31 AM

~ / ~Downloads/SEM 5/Micro Services/prac9 main !4 ??

node secureapi
Server is Running

Google Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks Profiles Tab Window Help

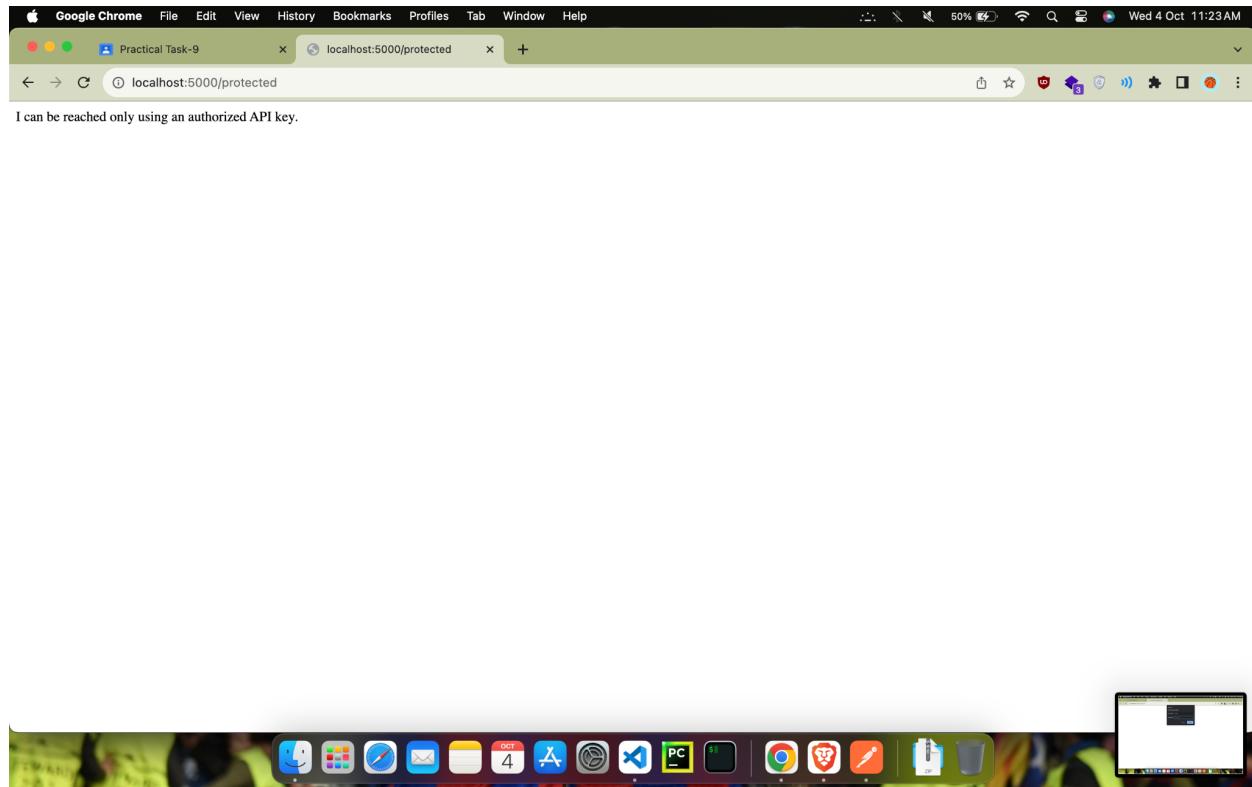
Practical Task-9 localhost:5000/protected

Sign in
http://localhost:5000

Username admin

Password

Cancel Sign In



The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'My Workspace' containing collections like 'exam.1', 'PRAC 10', 'PRAC 4', 'PRAC 5', 'PRAC 7', and 'PRAC 9'. The main area shows a 'New Request' dialog for a 'GET' method to 'http://localhost:5000/protected'. The 'Authorization' tab is selected, showing 'Basic Auth' with 'Username' set to 'admin' and 'Password' set to 'password'. Below the dialog, the response body shows a status of '200 OK' with the message 'I can be reached only using an authorized API key.'

Practical 9.4: Secure your REST APIs using the Bearer token technique.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The left sidebar has an 'EXPLORER' view with files like 'secureapi.js', 'index.js', 'main.html', 'styles.css', 'secureapi2.js', 'server.js', and 'key.pem'. The main editor pane displays 'secureapi2.js' with the following code:

```

const express = require('express');
const jwt = require('jsonwebtoken');

const app = express();
app.use(express.json());

app.post('/api/login',(req,res)=>{
    //you can do this either synchronously or asynchronously
    //if synchronously, you can set a variable to jwt sign and pass it into the payload with secret key
    //if async => call back

    //Mock user
    const user = {
        id:Date.now(),
        userEmail:'shivampatel21@gmail.com',
        password:'123456789'
    }

    //send above as payload
    jwt.sign({user}, 'mysecret', {
        expiresIn: "10h" // it will be expired after 10 hours
        //expiresIn: "20d" // it will be expired after 20 days
        //expiresIn: 120 // it will be expired after 120ms
        expiresIn: "120s" // it will be expired after 120s
    },(err,token)=>{
        res.json({token})
    })
})

```

At the bottom, the terminal shows the command 'node secureapi2' and the message 'Server Started on PORT 5000'.

Postman screenshot showing a POST request to `http://localhost:5000/api/login`. The request body contains a JSON object with a single key-value pair:

```
1  "token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1niIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.  
2  eyJ1c2VyIjp7ImlkIjoxNjKzMzk4OTgwNjA0LCJ1c2VyRwIhaawiOiJzaG1ZYW1zcGF0ZWyMUJnbWFpbC5jb20iLCJwYXNzd29yZC16IjEyMzQ1Njc40SJ9  
3  LCJpYXQiOjE2OTYzOTg50DAsemV4cCI6MTY5NjM5OTEwMHo.001HV6RzWGoKCLa_Uwje1UQ3ldBruu08nHuyJ465JuQ"
```

The response status is 200 OK, time 12 ms, size 497 B.

Postman screenshot showing a GET request to `http://localhost:5000/api/profile`. The Authorization tab is selected, showing a Bearer token. A tooltip provides information about sensitive data handling:

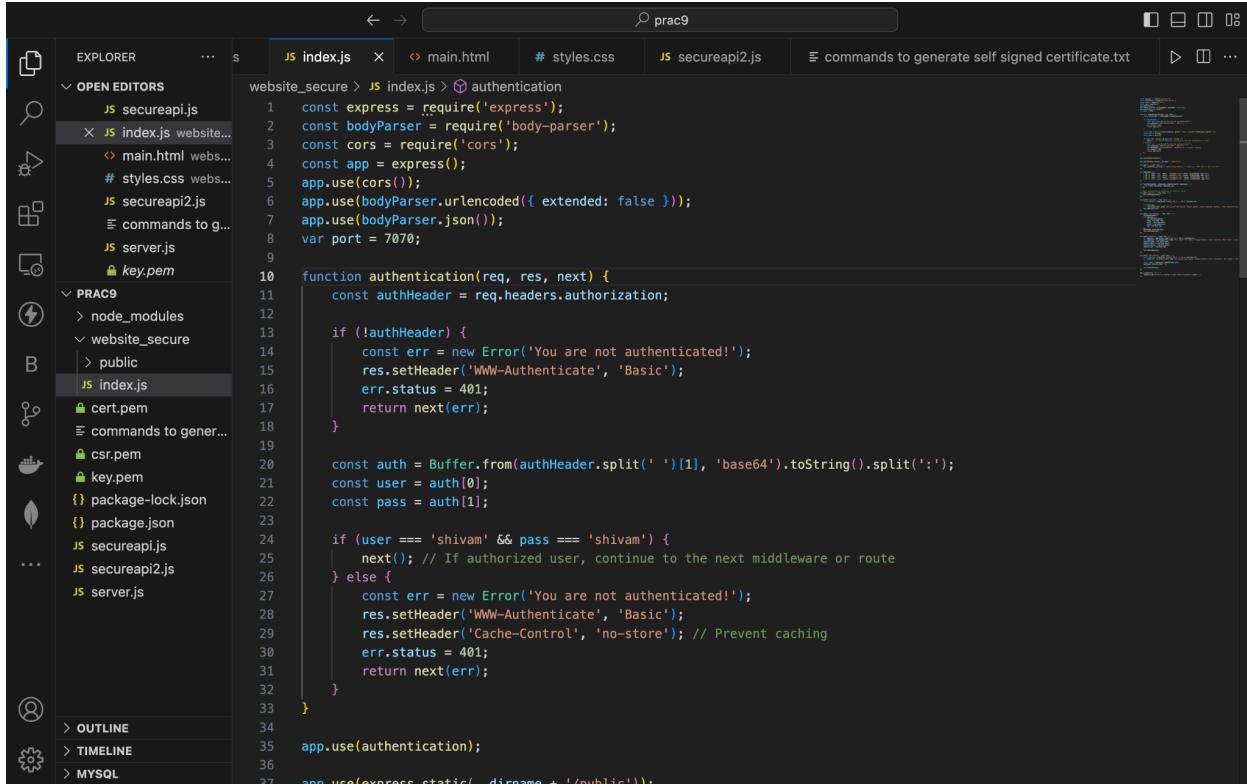
Heads up! These parameters hold sensitive data. To keep this data secure while working in a collaborative environment, we recommend using variables. Learn more about variables.

The token value is displayed in a modal:

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9eyJ1c2VyIjp7ImlkIjoxNjKzMzk4OTgwNjA0LCJ1c2VyRwIhaawiOiJzaG1ZYW1zcGF0ZWyMUJnbWFpbC5jb20iLCJwYXNzd29yZC16IjEyMzQ1Njc40SJ9eyJpYXQiOjE2OTYzOTg50DAsemV4cCI6MTY5NjM5OTEwMHo.001HV6RzWGoKCLa_Uwje1UQ3ldBruu08nHuyJ465JuQ
```

The response status is 200 OK, time 8 ms, size 405 B.

Practical 9.5: Secure your REST APIs created in previous practicals using username and password.



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the file `index.js` open in the editor. The code implements a basic authentication middleware using Express.js. It checks for a `Authorization` header in the request. If it's missing or invalid, it returns a 401 error. If the user and password are correct ('shivam' and 'shivam'), it continues to the next middleware or route. Otherwise, it returns a 401 error.

```

const express = require('express');
const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
const cors = require('cors');
const app = express();
app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
app.use(bodyParser.json());
var port = 7070;

function authentication(req, res, next) {
    const authHeader = req.headers.authorization;

    if (!authHeader) {
        const err = new Error('You are not authenticated!');
        res.setHeader('WWW-Authenticate', 'Basic');
        err.status = 401;
        return next(err);
    }

    const auth = Buffer.from(authHeader.split(' ')[1], 'base64').toString().split(':');

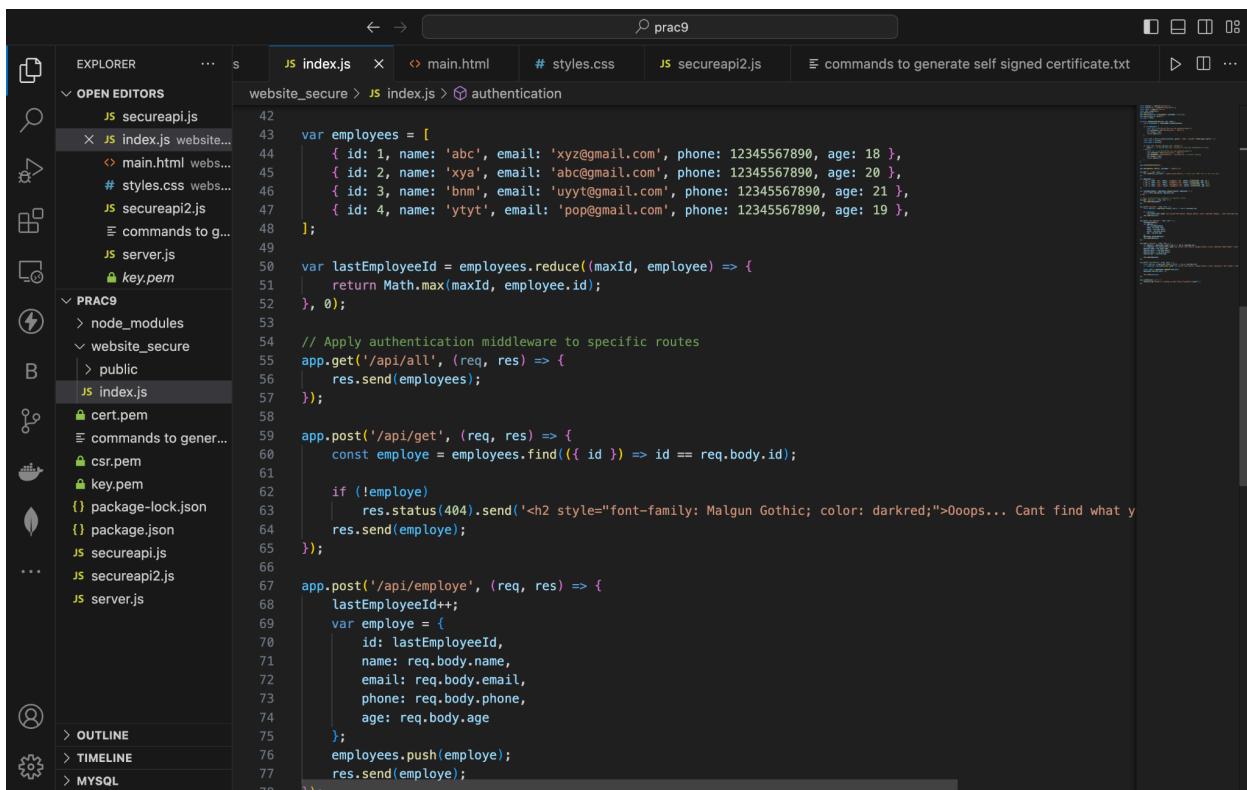
    const user = auth[0];
    const pass = auth[1];

    if (user === 'shivam' && pass === 'shivam') {
        next(); // If authorized user, continue to the next middleware or route
    } else {
        const err = new Error('You are not authenticated!');
        res.setHeader('WWW-Authenticate', 'Basic');
        res.setHeader('Cache-Control', 'no-store'); // Prevent caching
        err.status = 401;
        return next(err);
    }
}

app.use(authentication);

app.use(express.static(__dirname + '/public'));

```



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the file `index.js` open in the editor. This code defines an array of employees and handles requests to the `/api/all` endpoint. It also includes an authentication middleware and specific routes for getting and creating employees. The `getEmployee` route handles a 404 error by sending a custom message.

```

var employees = [
    { id: 1, name: 'abc', email: 'xyz@gmail.com', phone: 12345567890, age: 18 },
    { id: 2, name: 'xya', email: 'abc@gmail.com', phone: 12345567890, age: 20 },
    { id: 3, name: 'bnm', email: 'uyt@gmail.com', phone: 12345567890, age: 21 },
    { id: 4, name: 'ytyt', email: 'pop@gmail.com', phone: 12345567890, age: 19 },
];

var lastEmployeeId = employees.reduce((maxId, employee) => {
    return Math.max(maxId, employee.id);
}, 0);

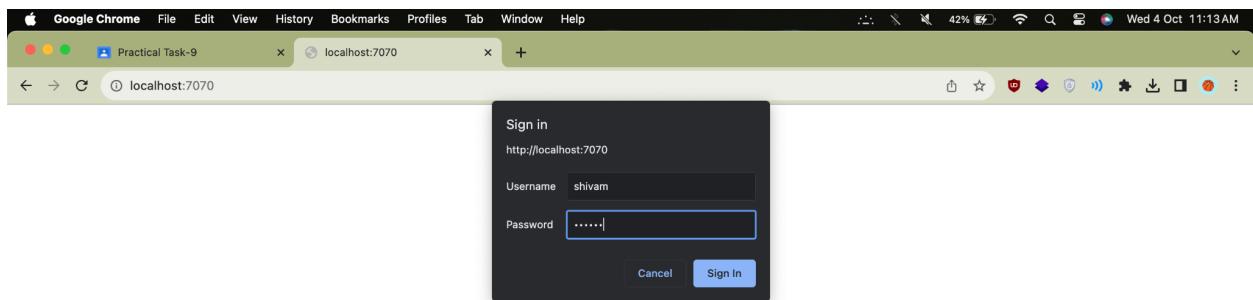
// Apply authentication middleware to specific routes
app.get('/api/all', (req, res) => {
    res.send(employees);
});

app.post('/api/get', (req, res) => {
    const employee = employees.find({ id: req.body.id }) => id == req.body.id;

    if (!employee)
        res.status(404).send('<h2 style="font-family: Malgun Gothic; color: darkred;">Oops... Cant find what you are looking for</h2>');
    res.send(employee);
});

app.post('/api/employe', (req, res) => {
    lastEmployeeId++;
    var employe = {
        id: lastEmployeeId,
        name: req.body.name,
        email: req.body.email,
        phone: req.body.phone,
        age: req.body.age
    };
    employees.push(employe);
    res.send(employe);
});

```



Employee Management

Get Employee Data by ID

Enter Employee ID:

Get Employee Data

Add New Employee

Name:

Email:

Phone:

Age:

Add Employee

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'My Workspace' containing collections like 'exam_1', 'New Collection', 'PRAC 10', 'PRAC 4', 'PRAC 5', 'PRAC 7', and 'PRAC 9'. Below it are sections for 'Environments', 'History', and a 'New Request' button. The main workspace has tabs for 'Collections', 'Environments', and 'History'. The current tab is 'PRAC 9 / New Request'. A navigation bar at the top includes 'Invite', 'Settings', 'Bell', and 'Upgrade' buttons. The request configuration shows a 'GET' method pointing to 'http://localhost:7070/api/all'. The 'Authorization' tab is selected, showing 'Basic Auth' with fields for 'Username' (shivam) and 'Password' (shivam). A note about sensitive data and variables is displayed. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing a 'Pretty' JSON response:

```
1 [ { 2   "id": 1, 3     "name": "abc", 4     "email": "xyz@gmail.com", 5     "phone": 12345567890, 6     "age": 18 7 }, 8   { 9     "id": 2, 10    "name": "xya", 11    "email": "abc@gmail.com", 12    "phone": 12345567890, 13    "age": 20 14 }, 15 ]
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates a successful response with 'Status: 200 OK', 'Time: 7 ms', and 'Size: 572 B'. There are also buttons for 'Save as Example' and other options.