Web Application Security & Optimization

Typical components of web applications

- Domain
- Hosting
- Application
 - Backend: PHP, java, nodeJS, Python, golang, etc.
 - o Frontend: HTML, CSS, JS
 - Data storage: Database, file storage, etc.

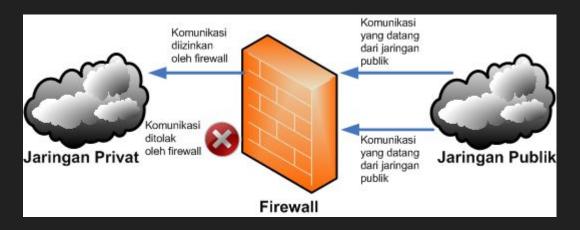
Problem is...

- Web applications need to be secure
- Web applications need to be fast
- Web applications need to be highly available
- Web applications need to be scalable
- Web applications need to be cost-efficient

Securing web applications

- Use strong passwords / key, enable two-factor-authentication everywhere
- Follow developer's recommendation for best security practices
 - Check their documentation
 - https://wordpress.org/support/article/hardening-wordpress/
 - https://docs.magento.com/user-guide/v2.3/magento/magento-security-best-practices.htm
 <u>I</u>
- Give least access to those who needs (developers, APIs, etc.)
 - Only allow specific ports to only specific IP address
 - Create separate user accounts for each specific needs
 - Never allow public access except you really have to
- Put firewall in multiple places

Firewalls

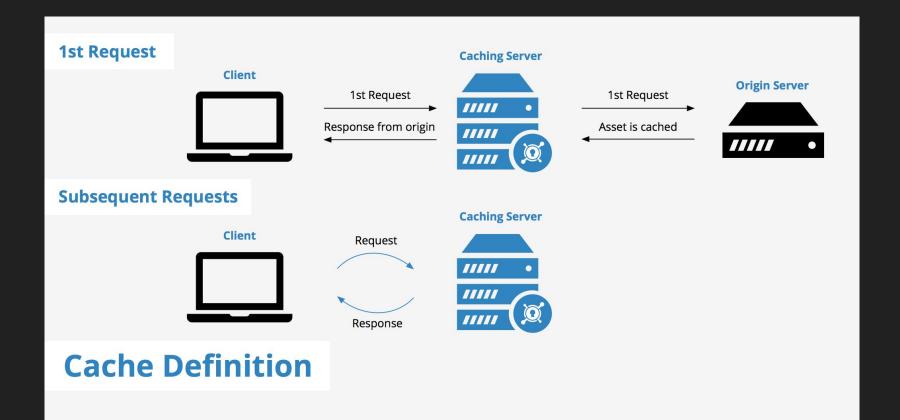


- OS firewall
- Cloud / VPS firewall
- Proxy: cloudflare, akamai, fastly, etc.

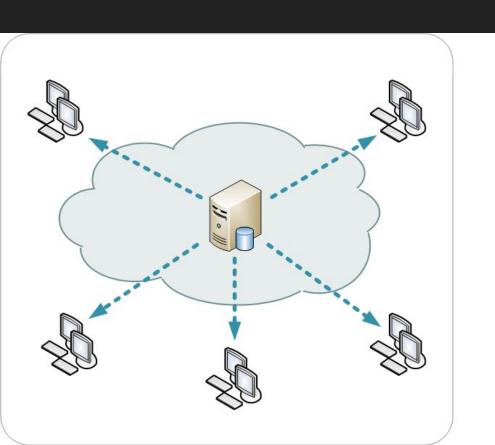
Building fast website

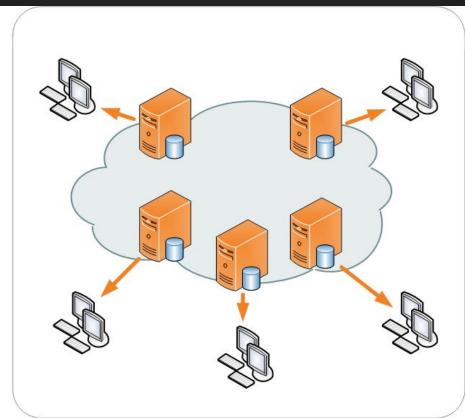
- Fast website loads in milliseconds
- Aspects to consider:
 - Application itself
 - Server specification
 - Network
 - Caching & CDN

Cache



CDN



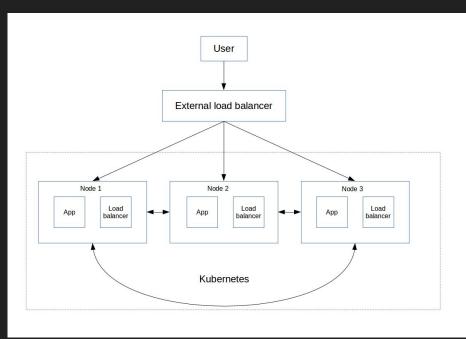


Building highly-available & scalable application

HA application: application that is designed to have higher availability than

average application

- How to achieve:
 - Multi server app
 - Load balancer
 - Kubernetes
 - Docker
 - Cloud



Cost efficiency

- Cost is a major aspect to consider
- Tools to use:
 - o CDN
 - Varnish / cache
 - On-demand pricing strategy VS reserved instances

Group Assignments

Implementasikan HTML & CSS sesuai desain yang telah diusulkan, kemudian upload ke web hosting (sama seperti pertemuan sebelumnya)