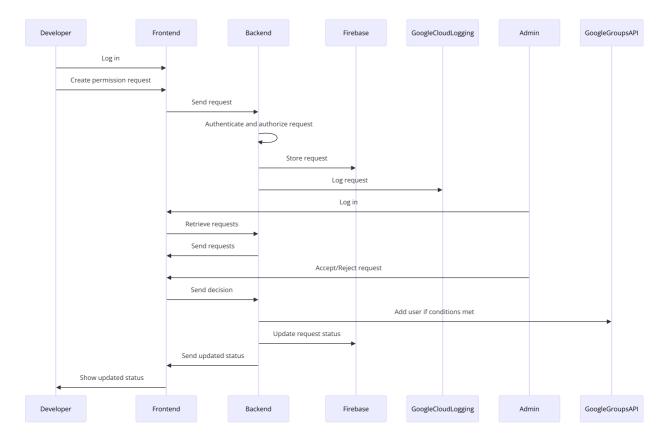
Detailed Architecture and Workflow

Overview

The objective is to develop a routine that enables developers to request elevated permissions through a web application, utilizing native Google Cloud Platform (GCP) components. The architecture includes the following key components:

- 1. **Front-End Application**: Built using React, styled with Tailwind CSS and Material UI (MUI), and deployed via Docker.
- 2. Backend Services: Google Cloud Functions powered by Flask to handle API requests.
- 3. Authentication: Google Identity Platform for user authentication with Gmail.
- 4. Logging and Auditing: Google Cloud Logging for tracking permission requests.

Architecture Diagram



Workflow

User Authentication

1. Login:

- Developers log in using their Gmail accounts via the Google Identity Platform.
- The application checks the user's role (developer or super admin) and renders the appropriate view.

Permission Request

1. Request Form:

- Developers access the web application and request elevated permissions by filling out a form with the desired group and a description of the request.
- The form submission triggers a POST request to the backend API.

Backend Services

1. Handling Requests:

- The backend API (Google Cloud Function) receives the request and logs the details (user email, description, timestamp) using Google Cloud Logging.
- If the requester is an owner/manager of the super admin group, they can view and manage all requests. Otherwise, developers can only view their own requests.

2. Endpoints:

- Get Groups:
 - GET /groups: Returns a list of groups and roles.
- Get Requests:
 - GET /requests: Returns a list of permission requests. Access is filtered based on the user's role (developer or super admin).
- Post Request:
 - POST /requests: Accepts a new permission request.
- Accept Request:
 - POST /accept?id=<request-id>: Accepts a pending request.
- Reject Request:
 - POST /reject?id=<request-id>: Rejects a pending request.

Logging and Auditing

1. Logging Function:

- Google Cloud Logging is used to keep a detailed log of all actions.
- The logging function writes log entries for each request and action taken.

```
from google.cloud import logging

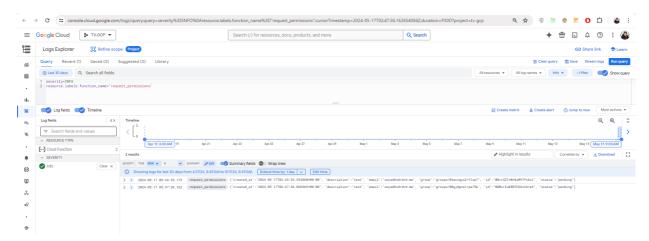
def write_entry(logger_name, entry):
    """Writes log entries to the given logger."""
    logging_client = logging.Client()

# This log can be found in the Cloud Logging console under 'Custom Logs'.
    logger = logging_client.logger(logger_name)

# Struct log. The struct can be any JSON-serializable dictionary.
    logger.log_struct(
        entry,
        severity="INFO",
    )
```

2. Audit Logs:

- The log entries include the user's email, description of the request, and timestamp.
- Actions such as request creation, acceptance, and rejection are logged for auditing purposes.
- Check the logs link



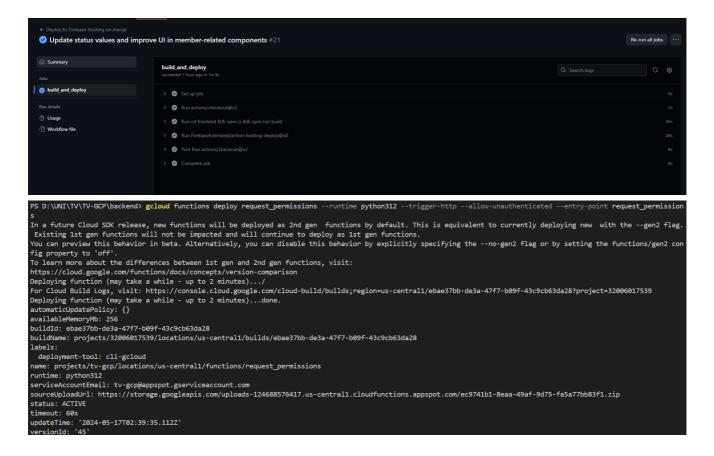
Dockerization and Deployment

1. Containerization:

• The front-end application is containerized using Docker, However, we have user the CI/CD of firebase to deploy since it is a static simple web app.

2. Deployment:

- The front-end application is deployed to Firebase Hosting using the Firebase CLI.
- The backend Google Cloud Functions are deployed using GCP's deployment tools.



Team Contributions

1. Front-End Development:

- Responsible: Zeyad Alagamy
- Email: z.alagamy@innopolis.univeristy
- Tasks: Developed the React application, integrated Tailwind CSS and MUI, implemented the login and home pages, assisted with GCP API integration, and reports.

2. Backend Development:

- Responsible: Ahmed Saber
- Email: a.soliman@innopolis.univeristy
- Tasks: Developed the Flask API, implemented Google Cloud Functions, defined API endpoints, and set up the environment user groups and accounts, and demo video.