

Secure Data Storage and in Cloud

A PROJECT REPORT

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Objective

- To provide encrypted data storage and data sharing system to improve security.

Introduction

“Nowadays, Data is moving to the cloud at a record pace.”

Cloud-based solutions are increasingly in demand around the globe. These solutions incorporate everything from secure data storage to entire business processes. Cloud-based internet security is an outsourced solution for storing data. Instead of saving data onto local hard drives, users store data on Internet-associated servers. Data Centers manage these servers to keep the data safe and secure to access. Enterprises turn to cloud storage solutions to solve a variety of problems. Small businesses use the cloud to cut costs. IT specialists turn to the cloud as the best way to store sensitive data. Cloud based data storage provides us the any time access to the file as these files are stored remotely on server. Email is a prime example. Most email users don't bother saving emails to their devices because those devices are connected to the Internet. As we store our confidential documents on cloud, we need some type of encryption to be safe from security breaches.

Security breaches caused by poor cloud data protection. More than 40% of data security breaches occur due to employee error. the issues related to the cloud data storage such as data breaches, data theft, and unavailability of cloud data.

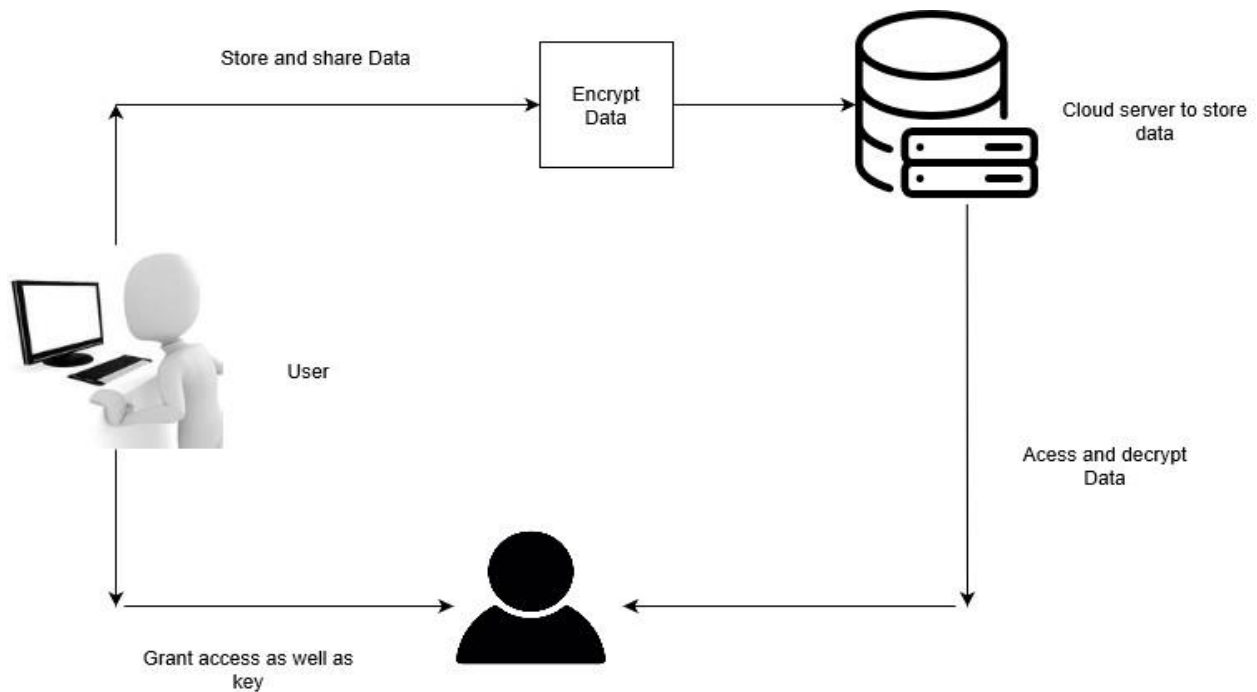
Factors affecting security breaches -:

- Awareness
- Authentication
- Phishing Protection
- Security Measures

“Negligent use can compromise even the best protection”

Project Description

As data security is important we in this project are providing the secure data storage of your confidential files on the cloud storage system. By encrypting the file using AES 128-bit encryption using a predefined key securely stored not known by any other person on AWS S3 bucket.



Technology Used -:

- Cloud provider – Amazon Web Services
- Cloud Services – Aws ec2 instance, Aws s3 storage bucket, boto3 – to store and retrieve data programmatically.
- Programming Language Used – Python
- Framework and packages used – Flask, cryptography

Amazon web services

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is a subsidiary of Amazon that provides on-demand cloud computing platforms and APIs to individuals, companies, and governments, on a metered pay-as-you-go basis. In aggregate, these cloud computing web services provide a set of primitive abstract technical infrastructure and distributed computing building blocks and tools.

Two of these services is -:

- Amazon ec2
- s3 bucket

Amazon ec2 (Elastic compute cloud)

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) forms a central part of Amazon.com's cloud-computing platform, Amazon Web Services (AWS), by allowing users to rent virtual computers on which to run their own computer applications. EC2 encourages scalable deployment of applications by providing a web service through which a user can boot an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to configure a virtual machine, which Amazon calls an "instance", containing any software desired. A user can create, launch, and terminate server-instances as needed, paying by the second for active servers – hence the term "elastic". EC2 provides users with control over the geographical location of instances that allows for latency optimization and high levels of redundancy.

s3 bucket (Simple Storage Service)

Amazon S3 or Amazon Simple Storage Service is a service offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS) that provides object storage through a web service interface. Amazon S3 uses the same scalable storage infrastructure that Amazon.com uses to run its global e-commerce network.

Amazon S3 can be employed to store any type of object which allows for uses like storage for Internet applications, backup and recovery, disaster recovery, data archives, data lakes for analytics, and hybrid cloud storage. In its service-level agreement, Amazon S3 guarantees 99.9% uptime, which works out to less than 43

minutes of downtime per month. Although Amazon Web Services (AWS) does not publicly provide the details of S3's technical design, Amazon S3 manages data with an object storage architecture which aims to provide scalability, high availability, and low latency with 99.999999999% durability and between 99.95% to 99.99% availability (though there is no service-level agreement for durability).

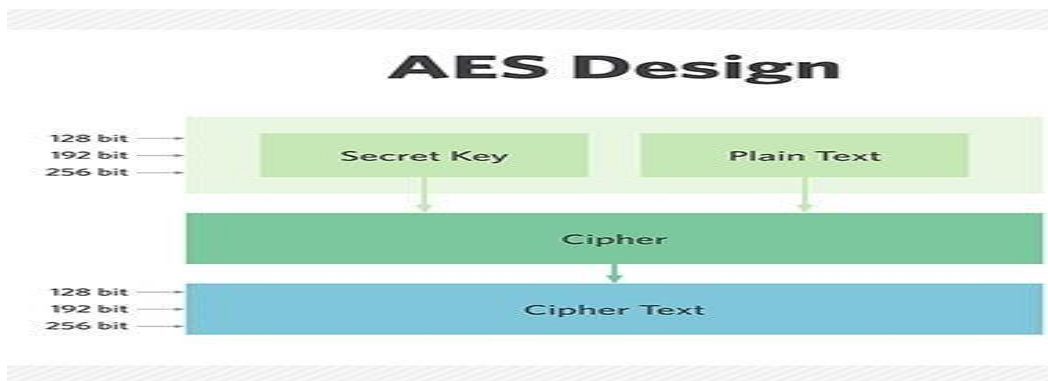
Flask

Flask is a Python web framework built with a small core and easy-to-extend philosophy. Flask is an implementation of the web frameworks concept. Flask was originally designed and developed by Armin Ronacher as an April Fool's Day joke in 2010. Despite the origin as a joke, the Flask framework became wildly popular as an alternative to Django projects with their monolithic structure and dependencies.

AES

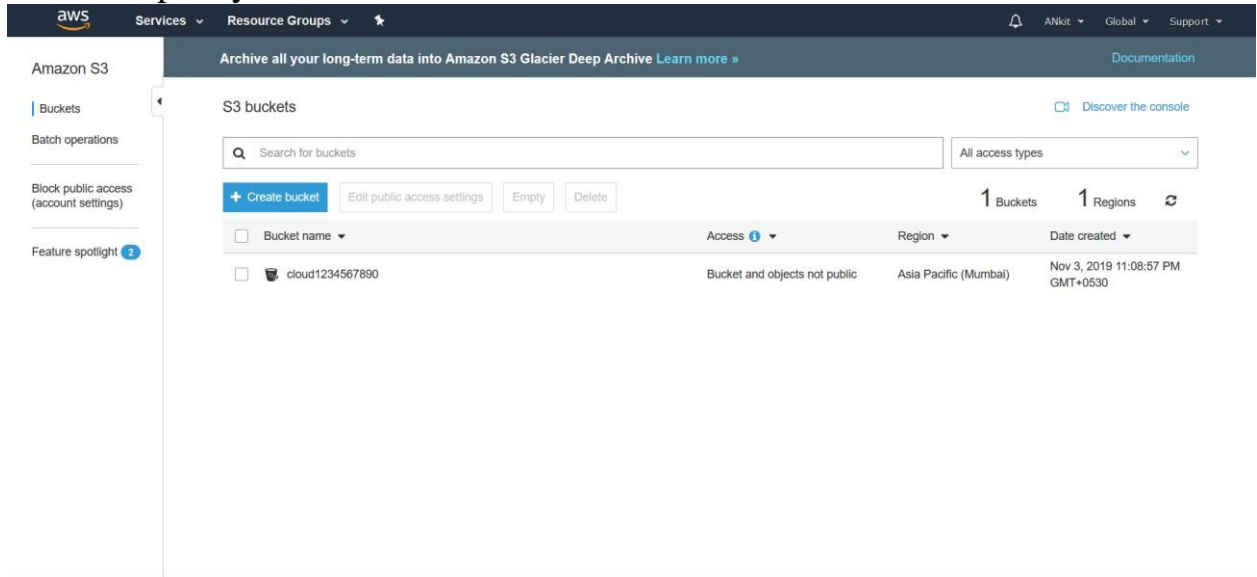
AES stands for advance encryption standard. AES is a cryptographic technique used for encryption and decryption. AES is a symmetric key block cipher. In AES data size is 128 bit and it is stronger and faster than triple DES. In AES the key size is 128 bit also with 10 rounds of process on the plain text. Features of AES –

- Block encryption implementation
- 128-bit group encryption with 128, 192 and 256-bit key lengths
- Symmetric algorithm requiring only one encryption and decryption key
- Data security for 20-30 years
- Worldwide access
- No royalties
- Easy overall implementation



Procedure

- Create a S3 bucket on the Aws. S3 bucket name should be unique and read and write policy must be checked.



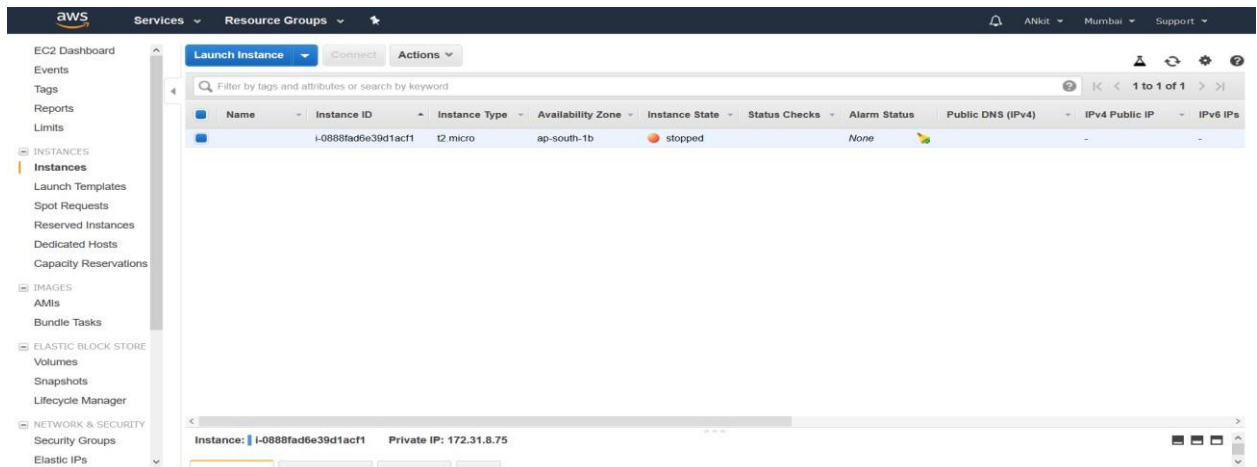
- Create an EC2 virtual machine instance on Aws using Aws web console.

Ec2 instance configuration -:

Operating System = Ubuntu Server 18.004 LTS

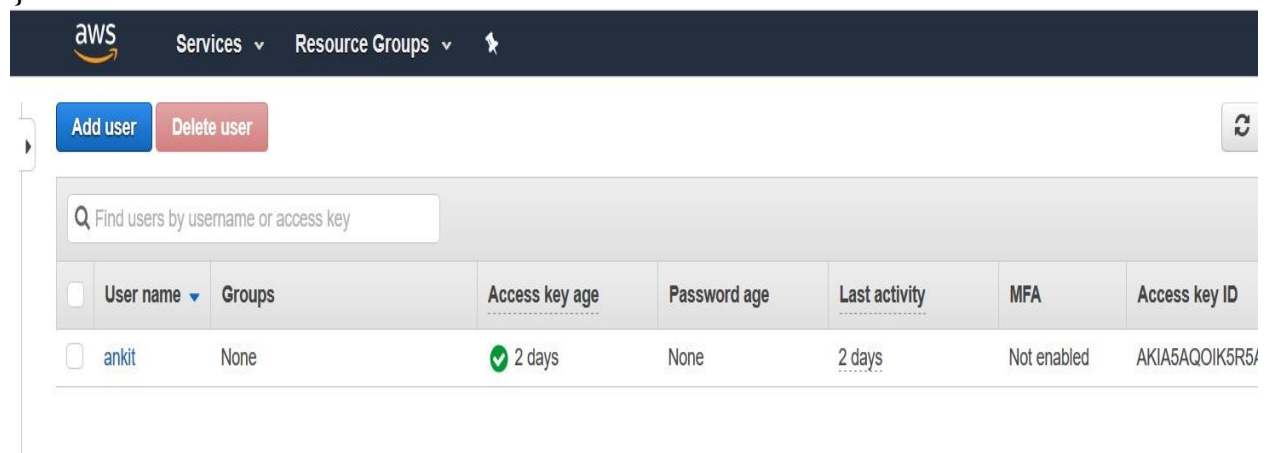
Storage – SSD Type 10GB

Ram – 1 GB



Create an IAM user policy to read and write Aws S3 programmatically and link it to S3.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "Policy1488494182833",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmnt1488493308547",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::894456846179:user/ankit"
      },
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation",
        "s3:Get*",
        "s3:Put*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::cloud1234567890"
    }
  ]
}
```



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, 'Resource Groups' dropdown, and a search icon. Below this, there are two buttons: 'Add user' (blue) and 'Delete user' (red). A search bar with the placeholder text 'Find users by username or access key' is present. Below the search bar is a table listing IAM users. The table has columns: 'User name', 'Groups', 'Access key age', 'Password age', 'Last activity', 'MFA', and 'Access key ID'. One user, 'ankit', is listed with 'None' for groups, '2 days' for access key age (indicated by a green checkmark), 'None' for password age, '2 days' for last activity, 'Not enabled' for MFA, and 'AKIA5AQOIK5R5/' for the access key ID.

<input type="checkbox"/>	User name	Groups	Access key age	Password age	Last activity	MFA	Access key ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	ankit	None	2 days	None	2 days	Not enabled	AKIA5AQOIK5R5/

aws Services Resource Groups

Amazon S3 > cloud1234567890

Overview Properties Permissions Management

Block public access Access Control List Bucket Policy CORS configuration

Bucket policy editor ARN: arn:aws:s3:::cloud1234567890

Type to add a new policy or edit an existing policy in the text area below

Delete Cancel Save

Granting public access in this policy will be blocked because Block public access settings are turned on for this bucket. To determine which settings are turned on, check your Block public access settings.

```

1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Id": "Policy1488494182833",
4   "Statement": [
5     {
6       "Sid": "Stmt1488493388547",
7       "Effect": "Allow",
8       "Principal": {
9         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::894456846179:user/ankit"
10      },
11      "Action": [
12        "s3:ListBucket",
13        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
14        "s3:GetBucketLocation",
15        "s3:Get*",
16        "s3:Put*"
17      ],
18      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::cloud1234567890"
19    }
20  ]
21 }

```

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- Get the access key and secret access key.

aws Services Resource Groups

Permissions Groups Tags Security credentials Access Advisor

Sign-in credentials

Summary • User does not have console management access

Console password Disabled | [Manage](#)

Assigned MFA device Not assigned | [Manage](#)

Signing certificates None

Access keys

Use access keys to make secure REST or HTTP Query protocol requests to AWS service APIs. For your protection, you should never share your secret keys with anyone. As a best practice, we recommend frequent key rotation. [Learn more](#)

Create access key

Access key ID	Created	Last used	Status
AKIA5AQOIK5R5AIO5XXY	2019-11-03 23:10 UTC+0530	2019-11-08 07:10 UTC+0530 with s3 in ap-south-1	Active Make inactive ✕

SSH keys for AWS CodeCommit

Use SSH public keys to authenticate access to AWS CodeCommit repositories. [Learn more](#)

Upload SSH public key

Verify that the access to S3 is enabled or not in the IAM policy permission section.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console for a user named 'ankit'. The 'Summary' tab is active, displaying the User ARN (arn:aws:iam::894456846179:user/ankit), Path (/), and Creation time (2019-11-03 23:10 UTC+0530). The 'Permissions' tab is selected, showing a list of permissions for the S3 service. The list includes actions like 'GetObject' and 'PutObject' with their respective resource conditions.

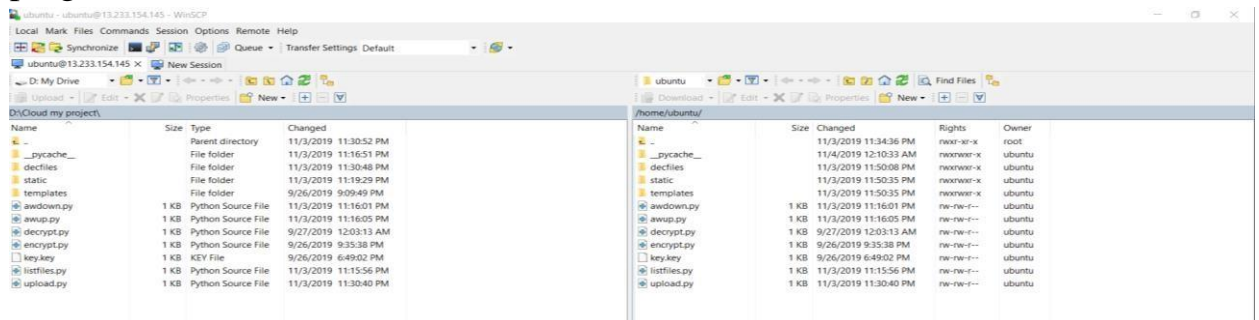
Action (2 of 84)	Resource	Request condition
Read (1 of 35 actions)		
GetObject	BucketName string like All	None
Write (1 of 32 actions)		
PutObject	BucketName string like All	None

- Configure the ec2 instance settings to serve to the HTTP in the inbound section of the instance.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for a Security Group named 'sg-0e55409c95d9529a1'. The 'Inbound' tab is selected, showing a list of inbound rules. The rules are configured for HTTP and SSH traffic.

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	
HTTP	TCP	80	:::0	
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	

Upload the files on Aws ec2 instance using the WinScp file transfer program.



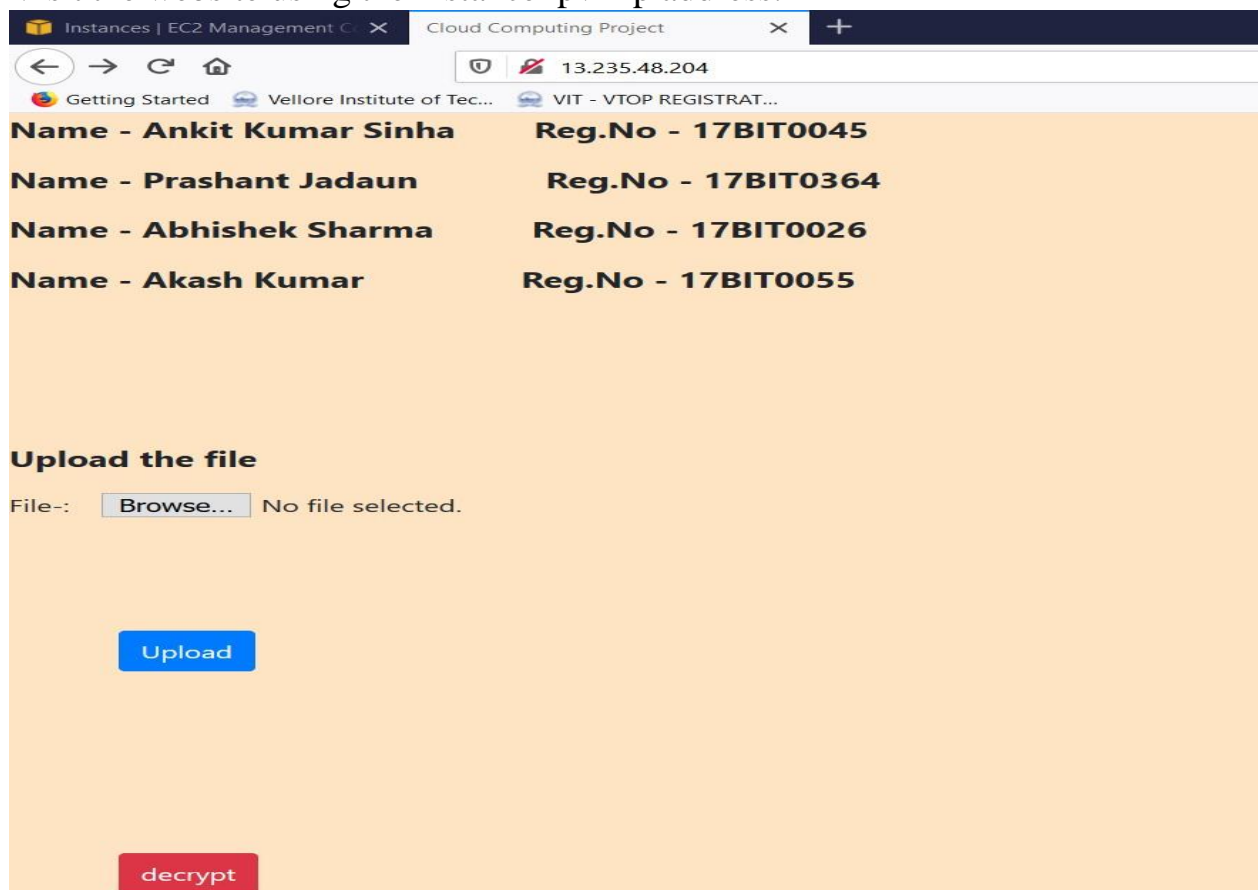
- Access the ec2 instance terminal on our system using putty

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-8-75: ~  
login as: ubuntu  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-1051-aws x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Wed Nov  6 01:42:04 UTC 2019  
  
System load:  0.07          Processes:            93  
Usage of /:   23.7% of 7.69GB Users logged in:       0  
Memory usage: 16%          IP address for eth0: 172.31.8.75  
Swap usage:   0%  
  
* Kata Containers are now fully integrated in Charmed Kubernetes 1.16!  
  Yes, charms take the Krazy out of K8s Kata Kluster Konstruktion.  
  
  https://ubuntu.com/kubernetes/docs/release-notes  
  
11 packages can be updated.  
0 updates are security updates.  
  
*** System restart required ***  
Last login: Sun Nov  3 18:40:03 2019 from 136.233.9.108  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-8-75:~$ ls  
__pycache__  awup.py  decrypt.py  key.key  static  upload.py  
awdown.py   decfiles encrypt.py  listfiles.py templates  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-8-75:~$
```

Start the HTTP server.

```
*** System restart required ***
Last login: Sun Nov  3 18:40:03 2019 from 136.233.9.108
ubuntu@ip-172-31-8-75:~$ ls
__pycache__  awup.py  decrypt.py  key.key  static  upload.py
awdown.py    decfiles  encrypt.py  listfiles.py  templates
ubuntu@ip-172-31-8-75:~$ sudo python3 upload.py
* Serving Flask app "upload" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: on
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:80/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 269-862-025
136.233.9.108 - - [06/Nov/2019 01:42:54] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
136.233.9.108 - - [06/Nov/2019 01:42:54] "GET /static/bootstrap.css HTTP/1.1" 200 -
136.233.9.108 - - [06/Nov/2019 01:42:55] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
136.233.9.108 - - [06/Nov/2019 01:43:03] "GET /dect HTTP/1.1" 200 -
█
```

- Visit the website using the instance ipv4 ip address.



•

```
from encrypt import encrypt
from decrypt import decrypted
from awup import fileonaws
from awdown import
filedownaws from listfiles
import oblist from flask
import *    app =
Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')    def home():
    return render_template('main.html')

@app.route('/success', methods =
['POST'])    def success():        if
```

```
request.method == 'POST':          f =  
request.files['file']
```

Display the files already uploaded.



Python code

For flask server

```

        f.save(f.filename)
    encrypt(f.filename)
    fileonaws(f.filename)

    return render_template("success.html", name = f.filename)

@app.route('/dect') def decrypt():      z
= oblist()      return
render_template('dec.html',z=z)

@app.route('/filedownload',methods = ['POST']) def
filedownload():      if request.method == 'POST':      g =
request.form['finaime']      filedownaws(g)
decrypted("decfiles/"+g)      return
send_file(g,attachment_filename="download.txt")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=80,debug = True)

```

For encryption and decryption


```

from cryptography.fernet import Fernet def
encrypt(input_file):
    file = open('key.key', 'rb')
    key = file.read()    file.close()
    with open(input_file,'rb') as f:
        data=f.read()
    fernet = Fernet(key)
        encrypted = fernet.encrypt(data)
    with open(input_file,'wb') as f:
        f.write(encrypted)
from cryptography.fernet import Fernet def
decrypted(output_file):
    file = open('key.key', 'rb')
    key = file.read()    file.close()
    with open(output_file,'rb') as f:
        data=f.read()    fernet =
    Fernet(key)    decryptedfile =
    fernet.decrypt(data)

    output_file=output_file.split("/")[1]
    with open(output_file,'wb') as f:
        f.write(decryptedfile)

```

For uploading the encrypted file on S3 programmatically

```

import boto3
from botocore.client import Config
ACCESS_KEY_ID = 'AKIA5AQ0IK5R5AIOSXXY'
ACCESS_SECRET_KEY =
'GJA0Fgh0wJ/nzhQFEuNUxukufRD4uGLk02hHKKVL' BUCKET_NAME =
'cloud1234567890' def fileonaws(file_name):    data =
open(file_name, 'rb')    s3 = boto3.resource(

    's3',

aws_access_key_id=ACCESS_KEY_ID,

aws_secret_access_key=ACCESS_SECRET_KEY,

config=Config(signature_version='s3v4')
    )    s3.Bucket(BUCKET_NAME).put_object(Key=file_name,
Body=data)

```

For downloading the decrypted files from s3

```

import boto3
from botocore.client import Config
ACCESS_KEY_ID = 'AKIA5AQ0IK5R5AIOSXXY'
ACCESS_SECRET_KEY =
'GJA0Fgh0wJ/nzhQFEuNUxukufRD4uGLk02hHKKVL' BUCKET_NAME =
'cloud1234567890' def filedownaws(FILE_NAME):    s3 =
boto3.resource(

    's3',

    aws_access_key_id=ACCESS_KEY_ID,

aws_secret_access_key=ACCESS_SECRET_KEY,

    config=Config(signature_version='s3v4')
)    d =
'./decfiles/'+FILE_NAME
    s3.Bucket(BUCKET_NAME).download_file(FILE_NAME,d)

```

```
#cloud1234567890
```

For getting the list of files available on S3

```
import boto3
from botocore.client import Config
ACCESS_KEY_ID = 'AKIA5AQ0IK5R5AIOSXXY'
ACCESS_SECRET_KEY =
'GJA0Fgh0wJ/nzhQFEuNUxukufRD4uGLk02hHKKVL' BUCKET_NAME =
'cloud1234567890' def oblist():
    s3 = boto3.resource(

        's3',

aws_access_key_id=ACCESS_KEY_ID,

aws_secret_access_key=ACCESS_SECRET_KEY,

config=Config(signature_version='s3v4')
    )    listObjSummary =
s3.Bucket(BUCKET_NAME).objects.all()    return
listObjSummary
```


[illegible]

