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**PROJECT (MBACS-SIV-1)
REPORT ON**

**“Cloud-Based Vulnerability
Detection System with AI
Integration”**

**Submitted To
School of Management Studies,
National Forensic Sciences
University**

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

In

CYBER SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Submitted

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STUDENTS DECLARATION

This is to certify that I, **Ansh Modi**, have completed the Project titled "**Cloud-Based Vulnerability Detection System with AI Integration**" under the guidance of **Dr.Siddharth Dabhade** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Master of Business Administration in Cyber Security Management at National Forensic Sciences University – School Management Studies.

We hereby declare that this project is an original piece of work and has not been submitted earlier elsewhere.

Date: 08/05/2025

Place: NFSU, Gandhinagar

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CERTIFICATE FROM THE FACULTY GUIDE

This is to certify that the Internship/Project "**Cloud-Based Vulnerability Detection System with AI Integration**" is an academic work done by **Ansh Modi** submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration in Cyber Security Management at National Forensic Sciences University – School of Management Studies, under my guidance and direction.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the data and information presented by him/her in the project has not been submitted earlier.

Name of the Faculty Guide: Dr.Siddharth Dabhade

Designation: Assistant Professor

Faculty Guide Signature:

Preface

This report is the culmination of my academic and practical experience in the discipline of Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence, created through the project entitled "AI-Powered Cloud-Based Vulnerability Scanner." The primary aim of this project was to create a lightweight, smart, and accessible platform for detecting, analyzing, and remediating web application vulnerabilities using both conventional tools and advanced AI integration.

The impetus behind this project came from the increased call for easier cybersecurity tools that may be accessed both by experts and non-professional users. During an era when web applications have become a popular target of cyber-attacks, there has never been a greater need for intelligent, cloud-based, and responsive scan tools. This project seeks to cover that void by combining established tools such as OWASP ZAP with React.js, Flask, AI-powered remediation software, and cloud deployment platforms such as Vercel and DigitalOcean.

The project was implemented over three phases: a CLI-based scanner, GUI-based web app, and full-responsive, AI-enabled frontend built with React. Each phase has been thoroughly documented and showcased to emphasize both learning achievements and the technical hurdles encountered.

This preface is done in the hope that this report can not only be a project submission but also an informative guide for future students, developers, and cybersecurity enthusiasts to implement artificial intelligence with security automation.

I do hope that this endeavor is found to be helpful and inspiring for readers and contributes positively to the academic and technical community.

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank all those who helped and advised me in the process of working on this project, "AI-Powered Cloud-Based Vulnerability Scanner." The project is an amalgamation of my theoretical learning and real-world industry exposure, and it would not have been feasible without the efforts of various individuals and organizations.

Above all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my project guide and faculty mentor, Dr.Siddharth Dabhade for their support, encouragement, and technical guidance throughout the course of this project. Their constructive criticism and technical expertise assisted in refining the objectives of the project and improving the overall quality of the final output.

I am also deeply grateful to the members of the teaching staff of the Department of School of Management, National Forensic Sciences University for giving me a rich intellectual environment and access to supporting resources that enriched my learning experience.

I also want to thank the authors and owners of open-source software and platforms like OWASP ZAP, Flask, React.js, Tailwind CSS, Vercel, and Google Gemini API, without whom it would not have been possible to develop this project.

Finally, I am highly indebted to my family and friends for their unconditional support, patience, and motivation throughout the entire period of this project.

This recognition is a token compared to the great support that I have had, and I am still genuinely indebted to all those who, directly or indirectly, helped the success of this venture.

Executive Summary

The project, "AI-Powered Cloud-Based Vulnerability Scanner," is an end-to-end cybersecurity solution for automating the process of detection and remediation of web application vulnerabilities through artificial intelligence and cloud computing. The report outlines the conceptualization, implementation, and deployment of a multi-stage system consistent with existing industry practices in web security and AI-based threat management.

As more and more web applications come under the crosshairs of cyber threats, security tools often lag behind when it comes to usability, convenience, and wisdom. This project tackles all that by pairing trusted scanning technologies (e.g., OWASP ZAP) with an easy-to-use interface implemented through React.js, a compact Flask backend, and embedded AI capabilities driven through Google Gemini API to provide context-aware remediation suggestions.

The system is engineered in three phases of development:

- **CLI-Based Scanner:** Command-line interface Python and OWASP ZAP APIs for rapid vulnerability scanning.
- **GUI Web Application:** A web-based interface with HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Flask, augmented with WHOIS domain intelligence.
- **React + AI Integration:** Responsive, modular, full frontend engineered using React.js and Tailwind CSS, with more interactivity, visualization of scans, and AI-provided guidance.

Core features include:

- Automated web vulnerability scanning
- WHOIS domain search
- Remediation recommendations based on AI
- Structured scan reports and real-time terminal-style output
- Cloud deployment of frontend (Vercel) and backend (DigitalOcean/Oracle Cloud)

The report is organized into several chapters, starting with the project objectives, system analysis, and methodology, and ending with testing results, future scope, and references. Diagram placeholders and screenshots are included throughout for architecture visualization, workflows, and UI.

This project is an example of the confluence of university research, practitioner reality, and innovative application of AI in cybersecurity, providing a prototype that can be scaled up to become a commercial-ready SaaS product for proactive threat detection and management.



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Chapter 1: Introduction

Background of the Project

In this digital-first age, cybersecurity has emerged as a critical domain that protects sensitive information, systems, and networks from hostile attacks. Be it financial institutions and healthcare services, educational websites and government portals, the ever-growing dependence on the internet has opened up digital systems to unprecedented vulnerabilities and cyber threats. Vulnerability scanners like OWASP ZAP, Burp Suite, and Nessus have been utilized for years by security experts to find and examine prospective vulnerabilities in web applications. Unfortunately, these instruments tend to arrive with a cost: complicated setup, system-demanding requirements, platform dependence (such as Kali Linux), and a daunting learning curve for new users.

Seeing the necessity for an easier and user-friendly approach, this project was initiated to create a cloud-based vulnerability scanner that bridges the technical complexities of conventional scanners and the ease of use of contemporary web applications. Utilizing cloud technologies, artificial intelligence, and simple frontend frameworks, the solution seeks to enable users with diverse levels of knowledge to perform effective vulnerability scans with minimum technical knowledge and expensive hardware.

Problem Statement

Despite the availability of robust vulnerability scanning tools, several limitations hinder widespread adoption and usability:

- **High Resource Requirements:** Traditional scanners like Nessus or ZAP often need resource-heavy environments (e.g., Kali Linux, virtual machines).
- **Complex User Interfaces:** Tools generally favor professionals and may overwhelm students or novice users.

- **Manual Remediation:** Most tools identify vulnerabilities but do not assist with remediation unless paid versions are used.
- **Fragmented Functionalities:** Domain analysis (e.g., WHOIS lookups), DNS mapping, and security scanning are frequently accomplished with independent tools.
- **Absence of AI Integration:** There is a lack of utilizing AI to analyze vulnerability findings and create actionable mitigation steps in real time.

This project aims to address these issues by creating an intelligent, integrated, cloud-based vulnerability scanner.

Project Overview

The suggested system, "AI-Powered Cloud-Based Vulnerability Scanner", is an easy-to-use web application incorporating OWASP ZAP API for vulnerability scanning and WHOIS API for domain insights. Developed on Python, Flask, and React.js, the system offers an effortless user experience with a responsive UI and simple scanning process. Most importantly, the solution makes use of Google Gemini AI to provide customized remediation recommendations from scan results, replicating the advice of a seasoned cybersecurity analyst.

The project was undertaken in three formal phases:

- **Phase 1 (CLI-based Scanner):** Command-line Python application leveraging OWASP ZAP API for scanning sites and identifying security vulnerabilities.
- **Phase 2 (GUI-based Application):** Built with HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Flask for delivering a visual frontend, combined with WHOIS lookup functionality.
- **Phase 3 (AI Integration & React.js Upgrade):** Switch to React.js frontend, usage of Tailwind CSS for new responsive design, and integration with AI through Gemini API to provide smart remediation suggestions.

The program is mobile-responsive, cross-platform compatible through browsers, and takes away the reliance on operating system-based tools.

Project Motivation

The inspiration for this project arose from two concurrent observations:

- **Educational and Practical Need:** As a student and cybersecurity enthusiast, there was an evident gap between studying cybersecurity concepts and implementing them with conventional tools. Most of the available scanners are strong but not learner-friendly or accessible to those who lack access to strong machines or Linux environments.

Project Scope

This project provides the following salient features and functionalities:

- A lightweight, web-based vulnerability scanner constructed with Python (Flask) and React.js.
- Incorporation of OWASP ZAP API for the identification of known web application vulnerabilities.
- Domain WHOIS lookup for retrieving domain ownership and registrar data.
- AI-generated remediation instructions for every vulnerability from the Google Gemini API.
- Mobile-first, responsive UI developed with Tailwind CSS.
- Cloud-deployable architecture eliminates the need for dependence upon local operating systems.
- Future plans for extension into AI-powered threat parsing, phishing detection, and mobile application development (through PWA).

The present implementation is suitable for small security teams, students, and startups who want a dependable scanning tool without the sophistication of enterprise-level setups.

Significance of the Project

The significance of the project is its ease of access, automation, and smarts. The tool provides, by integrating standard scanning mechanisms with contemporary web development frameworks and AI, the following:

- **Educational Utility:** Students and cybersecurity students are able to utilize the scanner without advanced setups or powerful equipment.
- **Real-Time AI Support:** Users are provided with remediation recommendations real-time, lowering dependency on manual investigations or expert advice.
- **Relevance:** Designing the system based on on-the-job experience in using ArcSight SIEM and cybersecurity processes makes it relevant to real-world situations.
- **Flexibility:** With potential modules in the future such as AI-driven phishing detection and smart data parsing, the project provides space for professional and academic research.

In conclusion, this project not only provides a functional solution but also illustrates the implementation of theoretical knowledge, industry training, and advanced technologies in developing a scalable and effective cybersecurity tool.

Chapter 2: Objectives

Primary Objective

The core objective of this project is to conceptualize, design, and implement a cloud-based, AI-integrated vulnerability scanning platform that streamlines the identification, assessment, and remediation of security flaws in web applications. This solution aspires to simplify the traditionally complex process of vulnerability management by combining automated scanning, domain intelligence, and contextual AI-powered recommendations into a unified, user-friendly platform. Emphasis is placed on cross-platform accessibility, allowing both cybersecurity professionals and novices to conduct assessments efficiently via command-line tools, browser-based interfaces, and intelligent automation layers.

Specific Objectives

To systematically accomplish the overarching vision, the project is divided into key developmental phases and features, each with precise technical goals:

1. Development of a Command-Line Interface (CLI) Vulnerability Scanner (Phase 1)

- Develop a base Python CLI that interfaces with the OWASP ZAP API to launch active and passive scans against target web applications.
- Add command-line arguments to provide flexibility for power users in accepting URLs, scan modes, and export options.
- Parse and extract important vulnerability information like alert risk levels, confidence scores, and descriptions.
- Print results in terminal-friendly formats for fast decision-making during penetration testing operations.
- Enable local debugging, rapid iteration, and lightweight operation without needing graphical elements.

2. Design and Deployment of a Graphical Web Interface (Phase 2)

- Develop an accessible and responsive web interface based on HTML5, CSS3, and Vanilla JavaScript for seamless user interaction.
- Build a secure Flask-based backend to handle RESTful API requests, process input validation, and start scan sessions.
- Integrate WHOIS Lookup API to fetch domain metadata such as registration, expiration, and ownership information—providing context to the security stance of a particular domain.
- Make zero-dependency installation possible by providing browser-based access without the necessity for local installs, making it accessible to less technical users.

3. Migration to React.js for Component-Based Architecture (Phase 3)

- Rebuild the frontend interface using React.js, bringing modular component-based development for scalability and maintainability.
- Use Tailwind CSS to optimize UI/UX with a responsive, mobile-first design system for fast prototyping and consistency across screen sizes.
- Use dynamic state management with React Hooks to manage user input, scan results, and asynchronous API interactions.
- Create a responsive layout with CSS Grid and Flexbox to improve responsiveness, accessibility, and visual hierarchy.

4. Integration of AI-Powered Remediation Guidance (Phase 3)

- Use the Google Gemini API or a similar generative AI platform to produce contextual, readable explanations and remediation steps specific to each vulnerability found.
- Create an AI processing layer that translates scan output (e.g., vulnerability name and CWE ID) to in-depth mitigation strategies.
- Make generated recommendations actionable, specific, and in line with industry best practices such as OWASP and NIST frameworks.
- Enhance learning outcomes through the application of AI to describe security threats in plain terms, for the junior analysts and students.

5. Real-Time Terminal Output Simulation and Tabular Result Display (Phase 3)

- Create a web-based terminal output simulation that simulates a live scan experience, increasing user interaction and realism.
- Implement dynamic loading indicators, command echoes, and color-coded severity levels to simulate real-world tools such as Nmap or Nikto.
- Develop a different results view as an organized HTML table with sorting and filtering functionality to support more in-depth analysis.
- Enable downloading reports as CSV, JSON, or PDF for archiving or compliance reporting purposes.

6. Scalability and Accessibility via Cloud Deployment

- Deploy the frontend application on Vercel using its CDN-backed infrastructure for worldwide reach and delivery optimization.
- Deploy the Flask backend and OWASP ZAP runtime environment to cloud providers like DigitalOcean or Oracle Cloud, supporting headless scanning operations through Docker containers or system daemons.
- Discover automated CI/CD pipelines through GitHub Actions to automate development-to-deployment workflows.
- Associate a custom domain (for example, vulnhub.anshmodi.tech) to boost brand identity and ease users' entry.

Long-Term Objectives and Vision for Future Development

Outside of the immediate scope, the project is intended to be a starting point for ongoing improvement and innovation in cybersecurity automation. Future development objectives are:

1. AI-Augmented Parsing and Report Simplification

- Create a machine learning–based parser that can condense lengthy scan logs into brief, categorized, and severity-ranked reports.
- Train NLP models to detect redundant entries, normalize descriptions, and emphasize exploitable trends.

2. Autonomous AI-Powered Vulnerability Scanner

- Develop a native vulnerability scanner with AI-powered detection mechanisms minimizing third-party API dependency.
- Implement heuristic, behavior-based, and anomaly detection algorithms to detect new vulnerabilities in real-time.

3. Phishing and Malicious Domain Detection Module

- Employ threat intelligence feeds (e.g., VirusTotal, PhishTank) to detect and block known phishing URLs.
- Employ machine learning classifiers to detect malicious patterns in URLs, domain age, WHOIS anomalies, and SSL certificates.

4. PWA Development

- Develop a PWA version for mobile devices for rapid assessments on smartphones or tablets.
- Provide offline functionality and push notifications for scan results or warning alerts.

5. Cloud-Based Logging, History Tracking, and Reporting

- Allow permanent storage of scan history by using cloud-based databases such as Firebase or Supabase.
- Develop user-specific dashboards with time-series charts, comparative analysis, and downloadable audit logs.

- Implement user authentication and RBAC (Role-Based Access Control) for enterprise readiness.



Chapter 3: Literature Survey

A survey of literature is required to determine the current state of technology, ascertain research gaps, and establish the need for an up-to-date, AI-powered, cloud-deployed vulnerability scanning solution. This chapter investigates scholarly articles, industry reports, and case studies on web application security, automated vulnerability scanning, artificial intelligence for cybersecurity, and cloud-based deployment models.

Survey of Vulnerability Scanning Technologies

Vulnerability scanners are tools that automate the detection of security vulnerabilities in applications and systems. Classic scanners such as Nessus, OpenVAS, and Qualys do their best to scan against predefined known vulnerability databases (e.g., CVE, CWE, and NVD). Nonetheless, most tools continue to need expert knowledge for interpretation and remediation, thus bridging the usability gap for junior developers or analysts.

A report by Scarfone & Mell (2007), which was published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), provided key guidelines for automated vulnerability management tools. It highlighted the requirement for consistent detection, reporting, and remediation—a gap which is still being seen in many contemporary tools which provide detection but lack proper remediation support.

OWASP ZAP and Open-Source Scanning

The OWASP ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy), a popular open-source web application scanner, provides a mature API and active/passive scanning features. It is cited in the OWASP Top 10 2021 Report as one of the recommended tools for security testing to be integrated into CI/CD pipelines by developers. Yet, the report mentions the difficulty of understanding scan results and incorporating those into secure development practices.

Although ZAP has a great baseline, its user interfaces and outputs are not made for less skilled users or non-cybersecurity users. This stresses the importance of improved user experience design and AI-assisted guidance, which are also objectives of this project.

Artificial Intelligence in Cybersecurity

Recent scholarly work has examined the use of machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) in cyber defense. A 2021 article by Ucci, Aniello, and Baldoni, "Survey of Machine Learning Techniques for Malware Analysis," examines how AI models are able to amplify detection through learning patterns beyond signature-based matching.

Yet another piece of research by Chio and Freeman (2020) in "Machine Learning and Security" explains how NLP may be used to provide automated, context-specific security suggestions. Such principles are integral to this project's AI remediation module that looks to streamline security advice with the help of generative AI (e.g., Gemini or GPT models).

Case Study: Equifax Data Breach (2017)

The Equifax incident, involving more than 147 million users, was caused by a patch-less Apache Struts vulnerability (CVE-2017-5638). The attack highlights the significance of prompt vulnerability detection and straightforward remediation routes.

Equifax utilized scanning tools, but misconfiguration and operator error prevented them from identifying the vulnerability, as per the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report. This real-life example provides the following recommendations:

- Automation in vulnerability discovery.
- AI-augmented remediation to minimize dependence on human interpretation.
- Cloud accessibility to facilitate centralized visibility and response.

Case Study: Shopify Bug Bounty and DevSecOps Culture

Shopify has implemented a DevSecOps approach, with security testing in each stage of development. With its HackerOne bug bounty program, the company identified thousands of vulnerabilities using tools such as Burp Suite and bespoke scanners.

A 2022 case study released by Shopify's engineering blog pointed out that their internal teams started to incorporate scanning tools directly into deployment pipelines, accompanied by internal documentation automatically generated by NLP.

This is consistent with the objectives of the project at hand, which aims to automate scanning and offer human-readable advice, thus making security an integral process and not an afterthought patch.

Cloud-Hosted Security Tools: Challenges and Opportunities

As cloud migration gains momentum in every industry, cloud hosting security tools is no longer a choice—it's a must. According to a Gartner report (2023), "by 2025, 70% of all security tools will be cloud-delivered," emphasizing the need for scalable, accessible, and platform-independent security.

However, cloud-hosting scanners increases data privacy, latency, and API reliability concerns. This project addresses those concerns through headless OWASP ZAP deployment, secure APIs, and the utilization of industry-standard cloud services such as Vercel and Oracle Cloud.

Identified Gaps in Solutions that available in Industry

Feature	Existing Tools (e.g., Nessus, Burp Suite)	This Project
Open Source	Limited (Burp Suite Free lacks many features)	Yes
AI-Powered Remediation	Rare or non-existent	Yes
Beginner-Friendly UI	Mostly complex or technical	Yes
Cloud-Hosted	Often requires local installation	Yes
WHOIS and Domain Intelligence	Not commonly integrated	Yes
Mobile-Responsive Interface	Minimal	Yes

Table 3.1: Identify Gaps

Chapter 4: System Analysis

System analysis entails recognizing the functional and non-functional specifications of the system, analyzing the existing technological scenario, determining flaws in current tools, and outlining a solution effective enough to serve the user's purpose. The chapter offers a detailed analysis of the suggested AI-Powered Cloud-Based Vulnerability Scanner, giving rise to the system's structure and development process.

Existing System Overview

There are many tools available in the market to scan web application vulnerabilities. These are:

- **Nessus:** A commonly used vulnerability scanning tool that provides extensive coverage but is paid and resource-intensive.
- **Burp Suite:** Used by penetration testers, providing manual and automated web security testing. However, its free version is limited, and its Pro version is costly.
- **OpenVAS:** A capable open-source scanner, but its learning curve is steep and system resources are large.
- **OWASP ZAP:** An open-source tool with good active/passive scanning strength, but its user interface and raw outputs tend to need expert knowledge to interpret.

Even with strengths, these tools generally suffer from the following limitations:

- No AI-based remediation recommendations.
- Difficult accessibility by non-technical users.
- Low cloud support or high setup cost.
- No mobile-friendly interfaces or on-the-move scanning.
- Insufficient integration with domain intelligence tools such as WHOIS.

Problem Definition

The chief issues with existing vulnerability scanning products are:

- **Newbie Complexity:** Most of the products need cyber security or network knowledge to set up, execute, and understand outputs.
- **Disperse Tools and Functionality:** A user tends to need different products for scanning, domain data, and remediation, which poses friction.
- **Lack of AI Guidance:** There is raw output from tools but no context-based suggestions, which are vital in enabling rapid, effective remediation.
- **Limited Flexibility of Deployment:** Most tools are desktop-bound and cannot be remotely accessed or incorporated into contemporary workflows.
- **No Real-Time UX:** The lack of a dynamic interface (e.g., terminal simulation or responsive design) makes these tools less interactive or intuitive.

Proposed System Overview

In order to overcome the above-mentioned challenges, this project suggests an AI-driven cloud-based vulnerability scanner that incorporates:

- A Python-based CLI scanner utilizing the OWASP ZAP API for terminal usage.
- A GUI web application for enhanced access, developed with Flask and JavaScript.
- A Tailwind CSS-powered React.js frontend for a contemporary, responsive feel.
- Google Gemini API (or equivalent) integration to offer AI-created remediation advice.
- WHOIS Lookup API integration for intelligence about domain registration.
- Terminal-like UX simulation and tabular data output to maximize engagement.
- Vercel (frontend) and DigitalOcean/Oracle Cloud (backend) deployment for remote usage.
- Practical lessons gleaned from real-world cybersecurity expertise, enhancing the system's real-world usability.

Feasibility Study

Type	Description
Technical Feasibility	The technologies used (Python, Flask, React.js, OWASP ZAP, Gemini AI, WHOIS API) are open-source, well-supported, and integrable via REST APIs. Cloud platforms like Vercel and Oracle Cloud simplify deployment.
Operational Feasibility	The project can be used by developers, cybersecurity trainees, and analysts without needing deep security expertise. AI-generated remediation and clean UI reduce learning curves.
Economic Feasibility	Uses mostly free or community-tier APIs and services. Budget remains minimal as deployment on services like Vercel and Oracle Cloud offers generous free tiers.
Legal/Compliance Feasibility	The tool does not store or manipulate sensitive data. WHOIS and vulnerability scan results are publicly accessible. AI integrations comply with usage terms.

Table 4.1: Feasibility Study

SWOT Analysis

- **Strength:**
 - Cost-effective
 - Cross-platform accessibility
 - Beginner-friendly UI
 - Modular and scalable architecture
- **Weakness:**
 - Limited by OWASP ZAP's scanning capabilities
 - AI remediation depends on external API limits
 - Complex integrations may require ongoing maintenance
- **Opportunities:**
 - Growing demand for DevSecOps tools
 - Expansion into mobile and enterprise sectors

- AI integration differentiates from traditional scanners
- **Threats:**
 - API rate limits or deprecation
 - Competitors with proprietary solutions
 - Security risks if cloud hosting is not hardened

System Requirements

- **Functional Requirements**
 - Users can start scans through CLI or web UI.
 - System should retrieve and present vulnerabilities from OWASP ZAP.
 - WHOIS Lookup should fetch domain metadata.
 - AI systems should provide human-readable mitigation steps.
 - Results should be presented in terminal-style output as well as in structured tables.
- **Non-Functional Requirements**
 - Applications should be mobile-friendly and responsive.
 - Backend needs to be hosted with a minimum of 99% uptime.
 - Data needs to be processed securely (HTTPS, restricted logging).
 - AI outputs need to be contextually appropriate and fast (sub-5s latency).

Chapter 5: Methodology

This chapter describes the systematic approach followed in the design and development of the AI-Powered Cloud-Based Vulnerability Scanner. The methodology followed ensures that the system is developed with clarity, modularity, scalability, and usability in real-world scenarios in mind. The development was done in three iterative phases, each incrementally building on the other, followed by integration with AI services and cloud deployment. This chapter also discusses the software development life cycle (SDLC), tools, frameworks, and third-party services utilized.

Development Methodology: Agile Iterative Model

The Agile Iterative Model was used in this project to enable ongoing development, integration of feedback, and feature-driven advancement. Each sprint aimed at producing a working subset of the system (CLI, GUI, AI, etc.) with room for refactoring and user testing.

Key Characteristics:

- Every phase served as a functional sprint.
- Feedback was integrated from testing to maximize features.
- AI and cloud elements were added in subsequent versions to minimize dependency risk early in the cycle.

Phase-Wise Implementation Strategy

1. Phase 1: CLI-Based Vulnerability Scanner

- Created a simple terminal application in Python that communicates with the OWASP ZAP API.
- Allowed for input of target URLs and returned a formatted list of vulnerabilities.
- Prioritized ease of testing, debugging, and raw functionality without UI overhead.

- **Tools & Libraries Used:**
 - requests, json, os, subprocess (for CLI actions and API communication)
 - OWASP ZAP in headless mode for API-driven scanning

2. Phase 2: GUI Web Application

- Developed with Flask (Python backend) and HTML/CSS/JavaScript frontend.
- Enabled form-based input for submission of URLs.
- Integrated WHOIS Lookup API to add domain registration information to vulnerability reports.
- Displayed results in a table-based UI through HTML templating.
- **Tools Used:**
 - Flask, Jinja2, Bootstrap (initially), WHOIS API, JavaScript for dynamic interaction

3. Phase 3: React-Based Web Application with AI Integration

- Moved frontend to React.js for a componentized architecture.
- Employed Tailwind CSS for a clean, responsive UI.
- Added terminal-like simulation using dynamic loading and animation effects.
- Linked up with Google Gemini API (or OpenAI/GPT alternative) for AI-based remediation.
- **Stack:**
 - React.js + Tailwind CSS (frontend)
 - Axios (API calls), Framer Motion (animation)
 - Flask (server), ZAP (scanner), Gemini API (AI)

AI Integration Methodology

The main objective was to convert static vulnerability information into readable, contextual remediation recommendations via AI. The below methodology was applied:

1. **Vulnerability Extraction:** Extracted vulnerability descriptions, impacted components, and severity from ZAP.

2. **Context Packaging:** Packed this information into well-formed prompts using JSON and forwarded it to the AI engine (Gemini).
3. **AI Prompt Engineering:** Custom prompt design guaranteed actionable and concrete remediation steps (e.g., "Based on the following vulnerability. recommend fixes developers can apply in simple terms.").
4. **Response Handling:** Presented the AI output in the UI with technical information for double-layered insight.

Cloud Deployment Workflow

To make the tool remotely accessible:

- **Frontend Hosting:** Hosted to Vercel for CI/CD-based React app deployment.
- **Backend Hosting:** The Flask server and OWASP ZAP container were hosted on Cloud-based Linux Server (Digital Ocean, Heroku, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, OCI, depending on resource quotas and availability).
- **Domain Integration:** The app was optionally published to a custom domain for public and branding use.

Tools, Libraries, and APIs

Category	Technology/Tool
Backend	Python, Flask, OWASP ZAP
Frontend	React.js, Tailwind CSS, Axios
AI Integration	Google Gemini API (or OpenAI GPT)
Domain Lookup	WHOIS python
Hosting	Vercel (frontend), Cloud-based Linux Server (backend)
Security	HTTPS, Input Sanitization, Error Logging

Table 5.1: Tools, Libraries & APIs

SDLC Mapping

SDLC Phase	Action Performed
Requirements	Gap analysis of existing tools, defining core goals
Implementation	Modular development in CLI → GUI → AI-based UI
Testing	Manual testing per phase
Deployment	Cloud deployment via Vercel and OCI
Maintenance	Version control via GitHub, code modularity for future updates

Table 5.2: SDLC Mapping

Chapter 6: System Design

System Design is a key stage in the development life cycle, converting requirements and methodology into a sound technical plan. In this project, the system design incorporates modular architecture, user-oriented interfaces, and cloud-native deployments. This chapter describes the system's architecture, data flow diagrams, component interactions, UI wireframes, and principal design considerations that informed development.

System Architecture Overview

The design of the Cloud-Based Vulnerability Detection System with AI Integration is modular, client-server-based with five key components:

1. CLI-Based Scanner Module (Phase 1)

- A local Python script that communicates with the OWASP ZAP API via a REST interface.
- Serves as the basis for the backend functionality.

2. Flask Backend API

- Responsible for communication between frontend and OWASP ZAP.
- Handles input validation, initiating scans, formatting results, and communication with external APIs (WHOIS, Gemini).

3. React Frontend (Phase 3)

- Provides an interactive UI for submitting scan requests and seeing results.
- Displays terminal simulation, formatted tables, and AI-provided remediation output.

4. WHOIS & AI Modules

- WHOIS API retrieves domain ownership and registration information.
- Gemini AI API translates vulnerabilities and generates remediation advice.

5. Cloud Deployment Layer

- Vercel serves the React frontend.
- DigitalOcean or Oracle Cloud serves the Flask backend and headless OWASP ZAP.

Component Design

- **Frontend Components (React.js + Tailwind CSS)**
 - **URLInputForm:** Scan submission input component
 - **ScanTerminal:** Terminal-like output simulation during scan
 - **VulnerabilityTable:** Presents formatted vulnerability data
 - **RemediationSection:** Presents AI-generated advice
 - **DomainInfoCard:** Presents WHOIS information
- **Backend Components (Flask + Python)**
 - **/scan:** Endpoint to start scanning
 - **/whois:** Returns WHOIS information
 - **remediate:** Sends vulnerability information to Gemini API

Database Design

Although not used in the current version, a database schema can be implemented in future versions to store user data, scan logs, or remediation history.

Proposed Table: scan_results

Field	Type	Description
id	INT (PK)	Unique identifier
url_scanned	TEXT	URL submitted for scanning
vulnerability_data	JSON	ZAP scan output
ai_remediation	TEXT	AI-generated remediation suggestion
whois_data	JSON	Domain registration details

scan_date	DATETIME	Timestamp
-----------	----------	-----------

Table 6.1: Database Design

UI Design Considerations

- **Accessibility:** Large fonts, color contrast, mobile responsiveness using Tailwind
- **Clarity:** Icons, sectioned layouts, and minimal labels assist non-technical users
- **Simulation:** Terminal-like scan presentation improves experience for developers
- **Responsiveness:** Flex/grid layout for fluent usage on mobile, tablet, desktop
- **Sample UI Features:**
 - Scan progress bar in input bar
 - Real-time console-style output
 - Technical Details, Remediation, Domain Info tabs
 - AI Suggestions in expandable cards

Security Design

Security considerations in the design are:

- HTTPS communication through Vercel and backend SSL
- Sanitization of input to avoid injection or malformed URL input
- AI prompt filtering to prevent leakage of sensitive information
- Rate limiting (optional for future cloud-based versions)

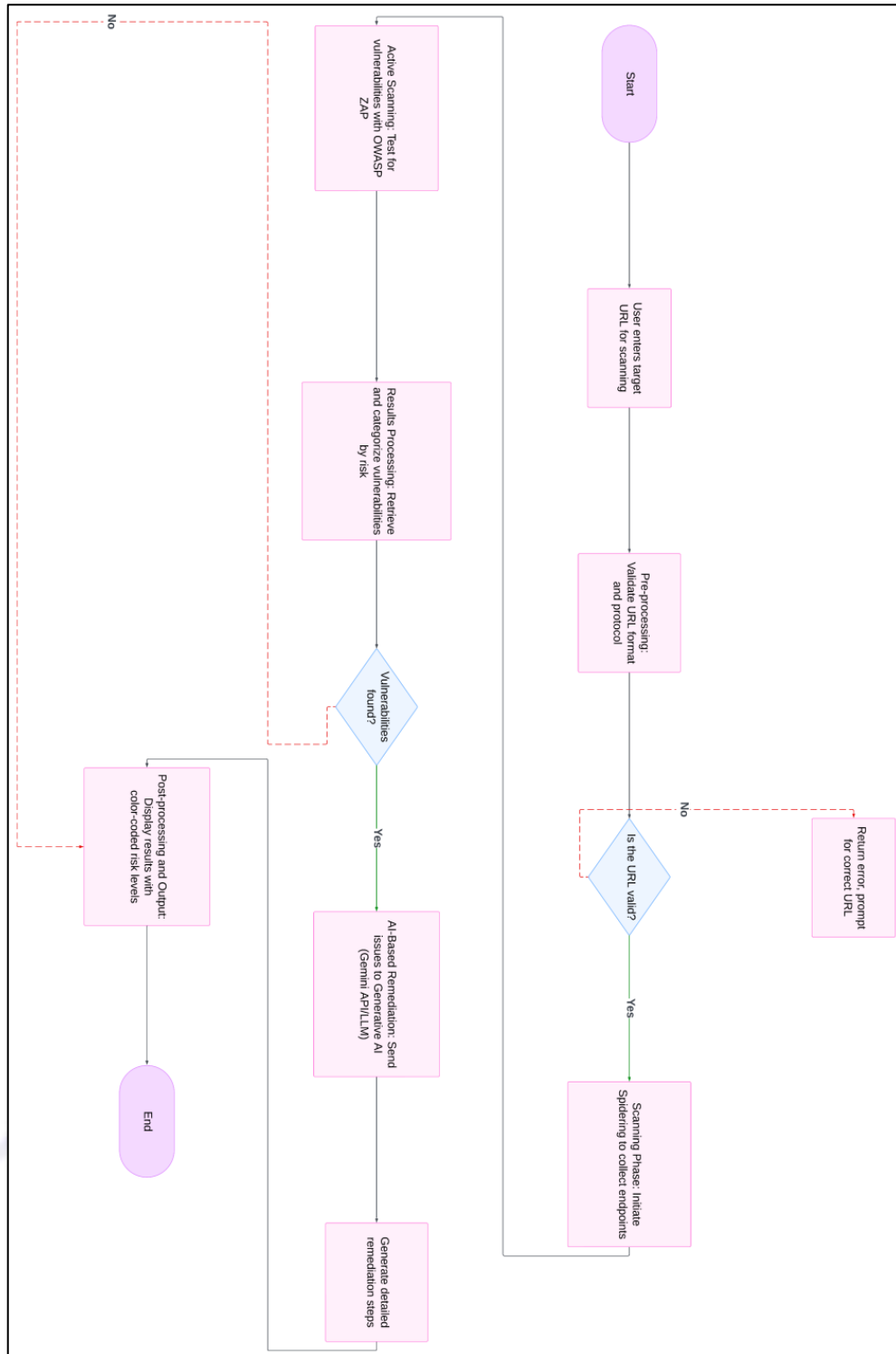


Fig 1: Flow Chart

Chapter 7: Implementation

Implementation phase converts the design plan into a working system. It entails programming the system, API integration, AI services, cloud hosting, and extensive testing for stability and usability. In this chapter, the tools, technologies, development process, and the problems faced during multi-stage build of the AI-driven cloud-based vulnerability scanner are discussed.

Phase-Wise Development Approach

The system was deployed in three primary development stages, followed by AI integration and cloud deployment:

1. Phase 1: CLI-Based Scanner using Python

- Used the OWASP ZAP API to perform vulnerability scans through command-line.
- Applied RESTful requests to drive ZAP from a Python script.
- Parsed and printed scan results in the terminal.
- **Developed utility scripts for:**
 - URL validation
 - Scan initiation
 - Alert extraction
 - Output formatting

2. Phase 2: GUI Web App with Flask + HTML/CSS/JS

- Built a Flask backend to connect the frontend and ZAP.
- Created a web interface with HTML, CSS, and vanilla JavaScript.
- Included a WHOIS lookup feature with whoisxmlapi or similar APIs.
- Added functionality to upload URLs, initiate scans, and display results.

3. Phase 3: Migration to React.js Frontend

- Converted frontend to React.js for enhanced interactivity.
- Applied Tailwind CSS for responsive and contemporary UI design.

- **Implemented principal components:**
 - **ScanForm.jsx:** manages scan input
 - **TerminalView.jsx:** mimics real-time output
 - **VulnTable.jsx:** table-based vulnerability view
 - **AIResponseCard.jsx:** AI-provided suggestions
- **Improved user experience with:**
 - State management using React Hooks
 - Page transitions
 - Flexbox/Grid-based layout

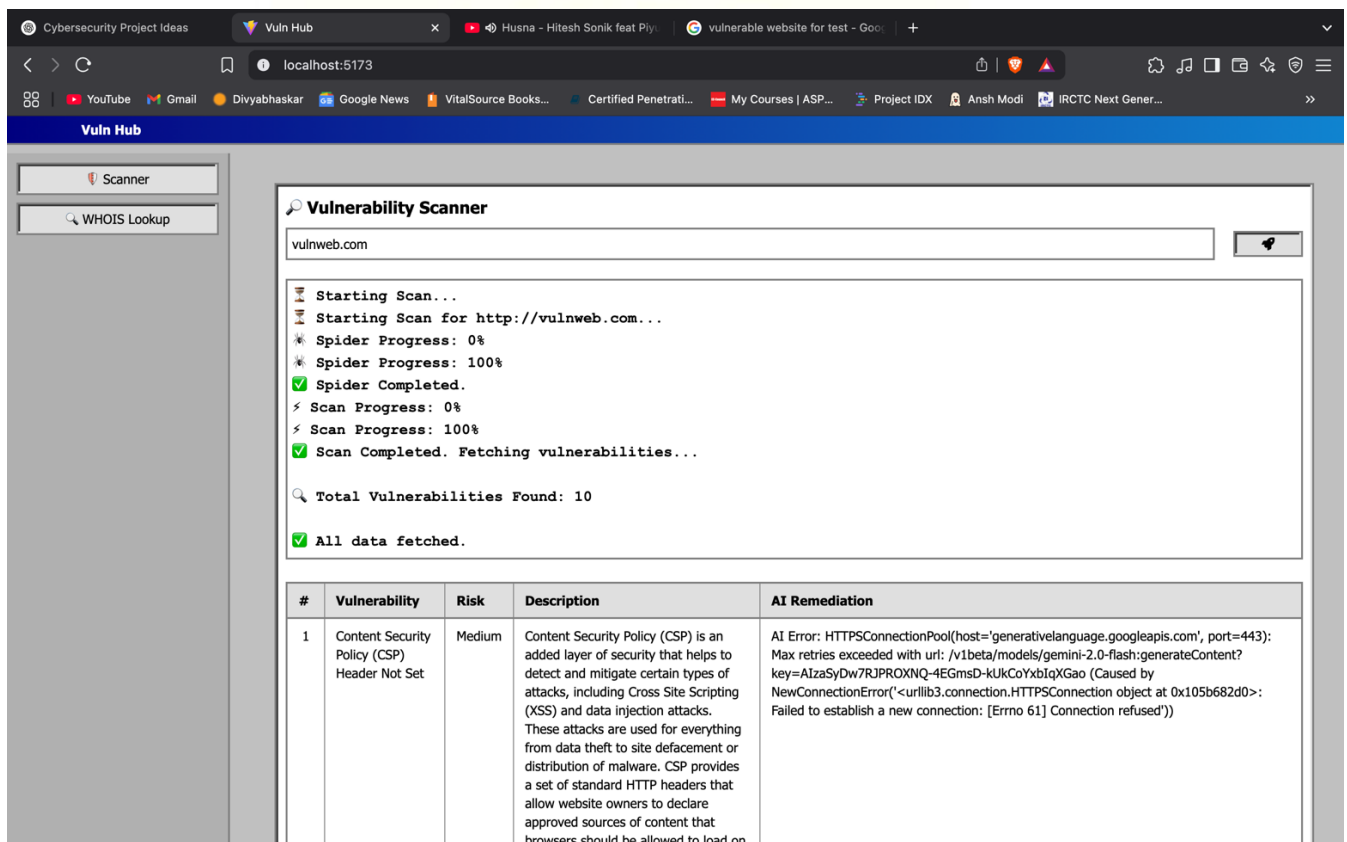
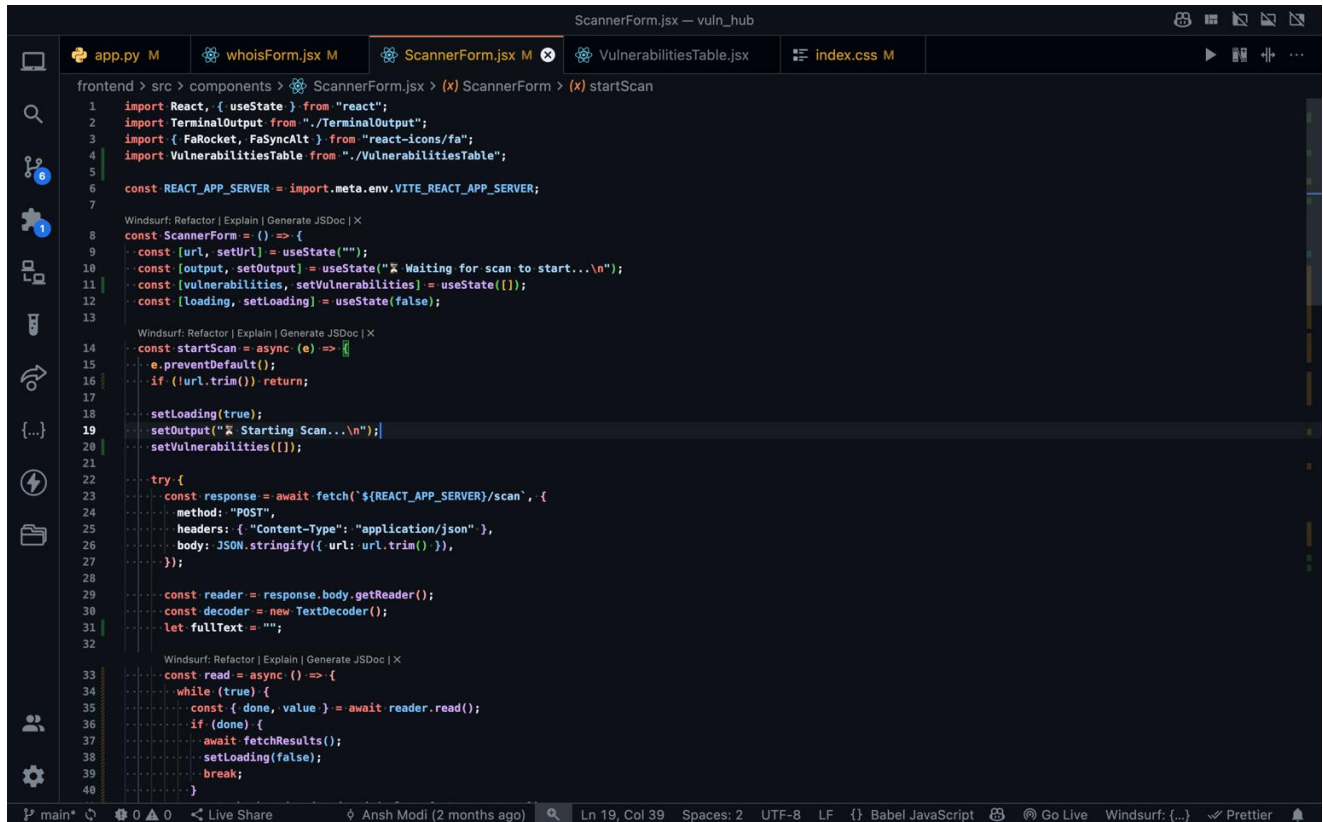


Fig 2: Output of ZAP Scanning



```
ScannerForm.js — vuln_hub
frontend > src > components > ScannerForm.js > (x) ScannerForm > (x) startScan
1 import React, { useState } from "react";
2 import TerminalOutput from "../TerminalOutput";
3 import { FaRocket, FaSyncAlt } from "react-icons/fa";
4 import VulnerabilitiesTable from "../VulnerabilitiesTable";
5
6 const REACT_APP_SERVER = import.meta.env.VITE_REACT_APP_SERVER;
7
8 const ScannerForm = () => {
9   const [url, setUrl] = useState("");
10  const [output, setOutput] = useState("X Waiting for scan to start...\n");
11  const [vulnerabilities, setVulnerabilities] = useState([]);
12  const [loading, setLoading] = useState(false);
13
14  Windsurf: Refactor | Explain | Generate JSDoc | X
15  const startScan = async (e) => {
16    e.preventDefault();
17    if (!url.trim()) return;
18    setLoading(true);
19    setOutput("X Starting Scan...\n");
20    setVulnerabilities([]);
21
22    try {
23      const response = await fetch(`${REACT_APP_SERVER}/scan`, {
24        method: "POST",
25        headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" },
26        body: JSON.stringify({ url: url.trim() }),
27      });
28
29      const reader = response.body.getReader();
30      const decoder = new TextDecoder();
31      let fullText = "";
32
33      Windsurf: Refactor | Explain | Generate JSDoc | X
34      const read = async () => {
35        while (true) {
36          const { done, value } = await reader.read();
37          if (done) {
38            await fetchResults();
39            setLoading(false);
40            break;
41          }
42          fullText += decoder.decode(value, { stream: true });
43        }
44      };
45      read();
46    } catch (error) {
47      setOutput("Error: " + error.message + "\n");
48    }
49  };
50}
```

Fig 3: Scanning Code (ScannerForm.js)

AI-Powered Remediation Integration

Integrated Google Gemini API to process vulnerability data.

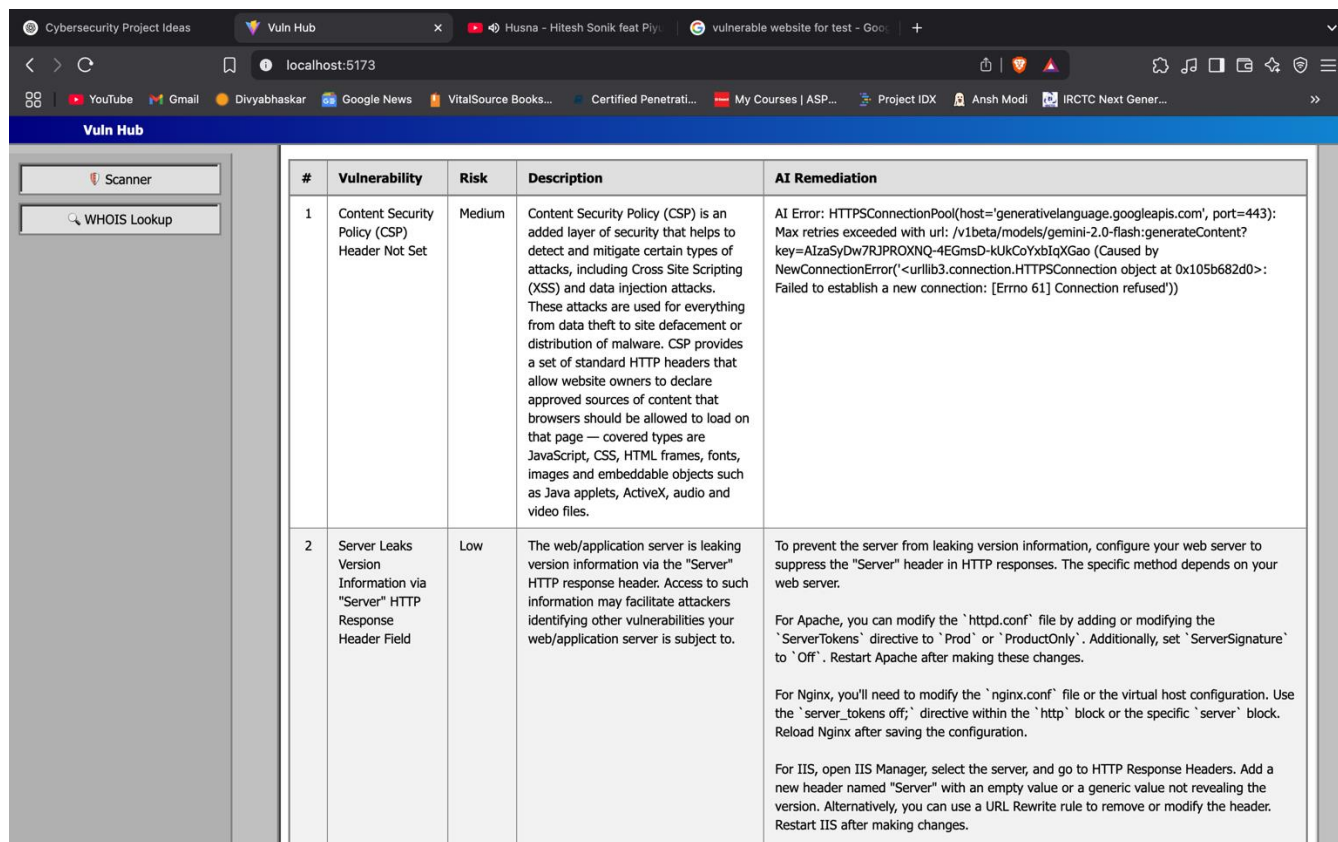
Built prompts such as:

- "Given this OWASP ZAP output: [vuln_data], provide specific and concise remediation steps for a web developer."
- Parsed the response and rendered it in the frontend under "AI Suggestions."

Benefits:

- Time-saving for developers
- Human-readable, actionable solutions

- Insight for non-security professionals



#	Vulnerability	Risk	Description	AI Remediation
1	Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set	Medium	Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML frames, fonts, images and embeddable objects such as Java applets, ActiveX, audio and video files.	AI Error: HTTPSConnectionPool(host='generativelanguage.googleapis.com', port=443): Max retries exceeded with url: /v1beta/models/gemini-2.0-flash:generateContent?key=AIzaSyDw7RJPROXNQ-4EGmsD-kUkCoYxbIqXGao (Caused by NewConnectionError('<urllib3.connection.HTTPSConnection object at 0x105b682d0': Failed to establish a new connection: [Errno 61] Connection refused'))
2	Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP Response Header Field	Low	The web/application server is leaking version information via the "Server" HTTP response header. Access to such information may facilitate attackers identifying other vulnerabilities your web/application server is subject to.	<p>To prevent the server from leaking version information, configure your web server to suppress the "Server" header in HTTP responses. The specific method depends on your web server.</p> <p>For Apache, you can modify the `httpd.conf` file by adding or modifying the `ServerTokens` directive to `Prod` or `ProductOnly`. Additionally, set `ServerSignature` to `Off`. Restart Apache after making these changes.</p> <p>For Nginx, you'll need to modify the `nginx.conf` file or the virtual host configuration. Use the `server_tokens off;` directive within the `http` block or the specific `server` block. Reload Nginx after saving the configuration.</p> <p>For IIS, open IIS Manager, select the server, and go to HTTP Response Headers. Add a new header named "Server" with an empty value or a generic value not revealing the version. Alternatively, you can use a URL Rewrite rule to remove or modify the header. Restart IIS after making changes.</p>

Fig 4: AI Remediation Step (Gemini AI)

```

prompt = {
    "contents": [{
        "parts": [{
            "text": f"""
            Vulnerability: {vulnerability}
            Risk Level: {risk}
            Description: {description}

            Write clear remediation steps without numbering or asterisks.
            """
        }]
    }]
}

```

Fig 5: AI Prompt (Gemini AI) (app.py)

WHOIS Lookup Implementation

Utilized a third-party WHOIS API to retrieve domain data:

- Domain name
- Registrar
- Owner/Organization
- Country
- Expiration/Registration dates
- Integrated response into a React component (DomainInfoCard).

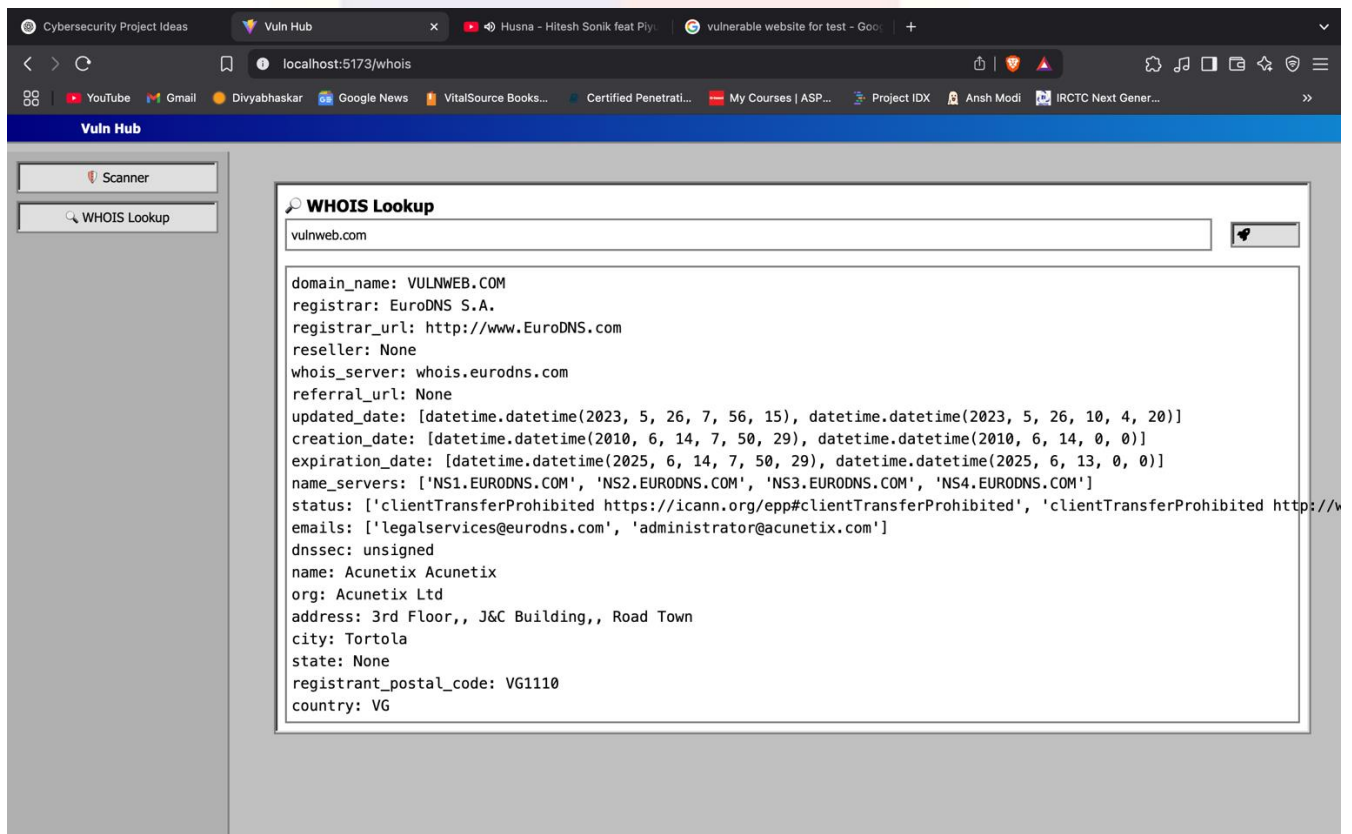
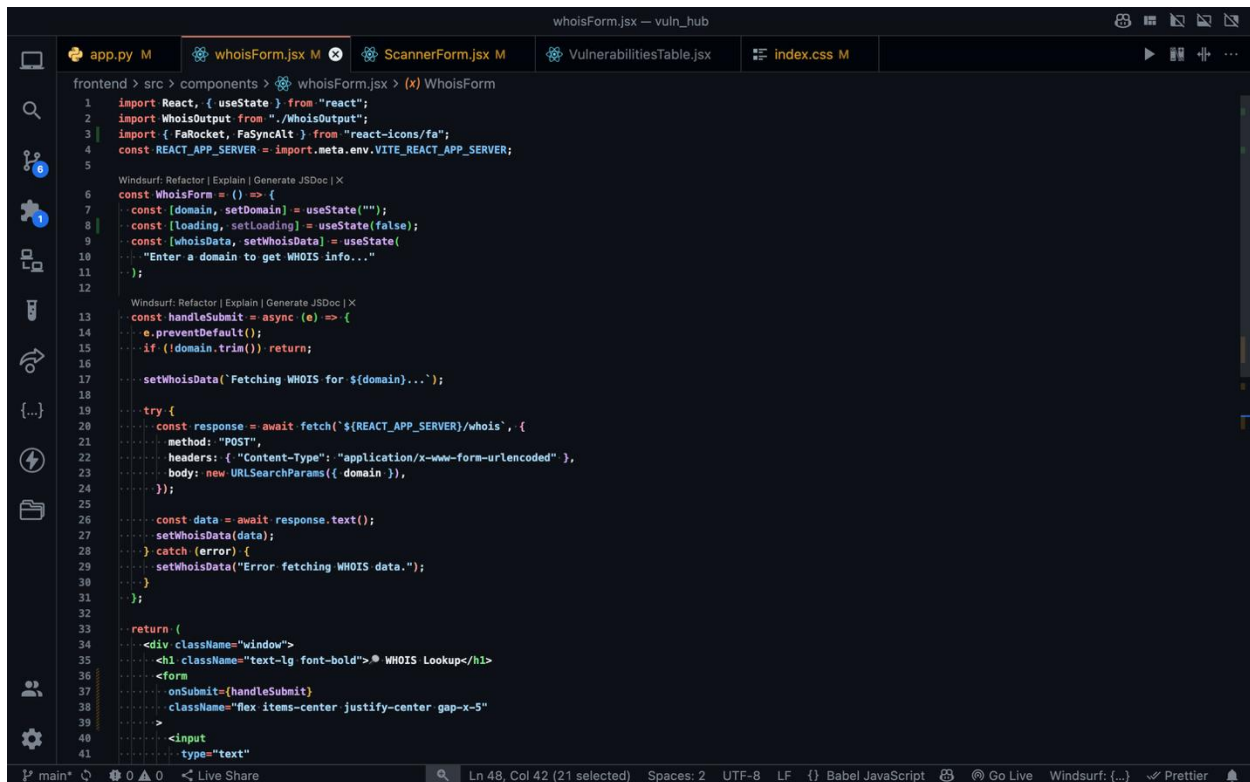


Fig 6: WHOIS Scan Result



```
1 import React, { useState } from "react";
2 import WhoisOutput from "../WhoisOutput";
3 import { FaRocket, FaSyncAlt } from "react-icons/fa";
4 const REACT_APP_SERVER = import.meta.env.VITE_REACT_APP_SERVER;
5
6 const WhoisForm = () => {
7   const [domain, setDomain] = useState("");
8   const [loading, setLoading] = useState(false);
9   const [whoisData, setWhoisData] = useState(
10     "Enter a domain to get WHOIS info..."
11   );
12
13   const handleSubmit = async (e) => {
14     e.preventDefault();
15     if (!domain.trim()) return;
16
17     setWhoisData(`Fetching WHOIS for ${domain}...`);
18
19     try {
20       const response = await fetch(`${REACT_APP_SERVER}/whois`, {
21         method: "POST",
22         headers: { "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" },
23         body: new URLSearchParams({ domain }),
24       });
25
26       const data = await response.text();
27       setWhoisData(data);
28     } catch (error) {
29       setWhoisData("Error fetching WHOIS data.");
30     }
31   };
32
33   return (
34     <div className="window">
35       <h1 className="text-lg font-bold">WHOIS Lookup</h1>
36       <form
37         onSubmit={handleSubmit}
38         className="flex items-center justify-center gap-x-5"
39       >
40         <input
41           type="text"
```

Fig 7: WHOIS Code (whoisForm.jsx)

Cloud Deployment

- **Frontend Deployment (Vercel):**
 - Linked to GitHub repository for CI/CD.
 - Auto-deployment on push to main branch.
 - Custom domain configured:
 - e.g., <https://vulnhub.anshmodi.tech>
- **Backend Deployment (Oracle Cloud or DigitalOcean):**
 - Utilized a Linux VM to execute:
 - Flask backend
 - OWASP ZAP headless daemon
 - Secured with Nginx and SSL (Let's Encrypt)
 - Exposed endpoints for scan, AI, and WHOIS

Key Challenges and Solutions

Challenge	Solution
OWASP ZAP slow for large sites	Implemented timeout and async calls
Gemini prompt needed fine-tuning	Used prompt engineering with clear instructions
ZAP output was raw and verbose	Parsed and restructured using custom Python formatter
CORS issues between frontend and backend	Configured Flask-CORS and correct headers
Cloud VM resource limitations	Used lightweight Linux instance, minimized dependencies

Table 7.1: Key Challenges & Solution

Tools and Technologies Used

Area	Technology
Vulnerability Scan	OWASP ZAP (API mode)
CLI	Python
Backend	Flask, Python
Frontend	React.js, Tailwind CSS
AI Integration	Google Gemini API
WHOIS Lookup	WhoisXMLAPI or similar
Deployment	Vercel
Other	Git, GitHub, Postman

Table 7.2: Tools & Technologies use

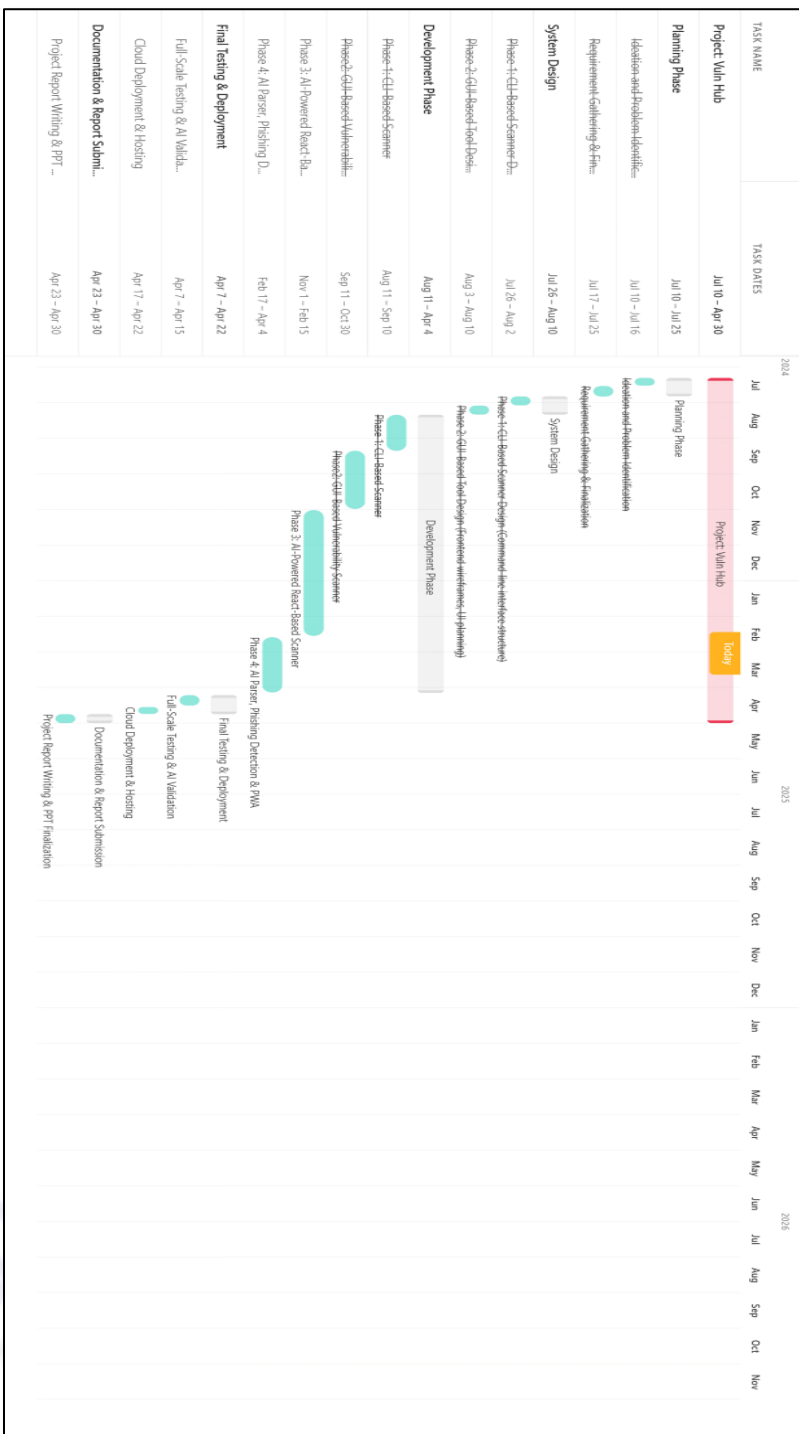


Fig 8: Gantt Chart

Chapter 8: Results and Discussion

This chapter outlines the results encountered in the actual deployment and application of the AI-based cloud-based vulnerability scanner. It assesses the project effectiveness in terms of performance metrics, feature delivery, user experience, and value created by AI integration and cloud hosting. Additionally, it offers key analysis of the system strengths, weaknesses, and practical impact.

Functional Results

The system was thoroughly tested on all features and phases with positive results. All modules worked as intended, including integration with OWASP ZAP, WHOIS API, Google Gemini AI, and the production cloud infrastructure.

Feature	Outcome	Remarks
CLI-based scanning	Successful for all tested URLs	Fast for small targets; verbose output
Flask web interface	Stable and responsive	Easy access via browser
React.js frontend	Fully responsive on all screen sizes	Improved usability and appearance
WHOIS integration	Returned accurate domain data	Useful for domain reconnaissance
AI remediation output	Contextual, readable, and specific	Significantly helped in understanding fixes
Cloud deployment (Vercel + VM)	High availability, fast load times	Smooth access without setup hassles

Table 8.1: Functional Result

Performance Metrics

Tests run under different scenarios provided the following average performance metrics:

Metric	Observed Result
Vulnerability Scan (avg)	12 - 60 seconds
AI Response Time (Gemini API)	1 - 7 seconds
WHOIS Lookup Response Time	1 - 5 seconds
Page Load Time (React Frontend)	< 1 second (Vercel deployed)
Backend API Latency	1ms – 60 second

Table 8.2: Performance Metrics

```
* Debugger PIN: 234-136-403
127.0.0.1 - - [05/May/2025 01:02:29] "OPTIONS /scan HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [05/May/2025 01:02:29] "POST /scan HTTP/1.1" 200 -
[AI] Gemini API response time: 3.30 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 2.25 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 2.89 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 3.24 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 1.96 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 1.97 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 1.36 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 1.52 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 3.50 seconds
[AI] Gemini API response time: 2.53 seconds
[SCAN] Total Scan Time for http://vulnweb.com: 33.90s
127.0.0.1 - - [05/May/2025 01:03:03] "GET /results HTTP/1.1" 200 -
[WHOIS] Lookup time for vulnweb.com: 2.91s
127.0.0.1 - - [05/May/2025 01:05:51] "POST /whois HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Fig 9: Performance Metrics for Vulnerability Scan, AI Scan & WHOIS Scan

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time
scan	200	fetch	ScannerForm.jsx:23	571 B	33.91 s
results	200	fetch	ScannerForm.jsx:66	14.5 kB	7 ms
whois	200	fetch	whoisForm.jsx:20	1.2 kB	2.92 s

Fig 10: Backend Latency

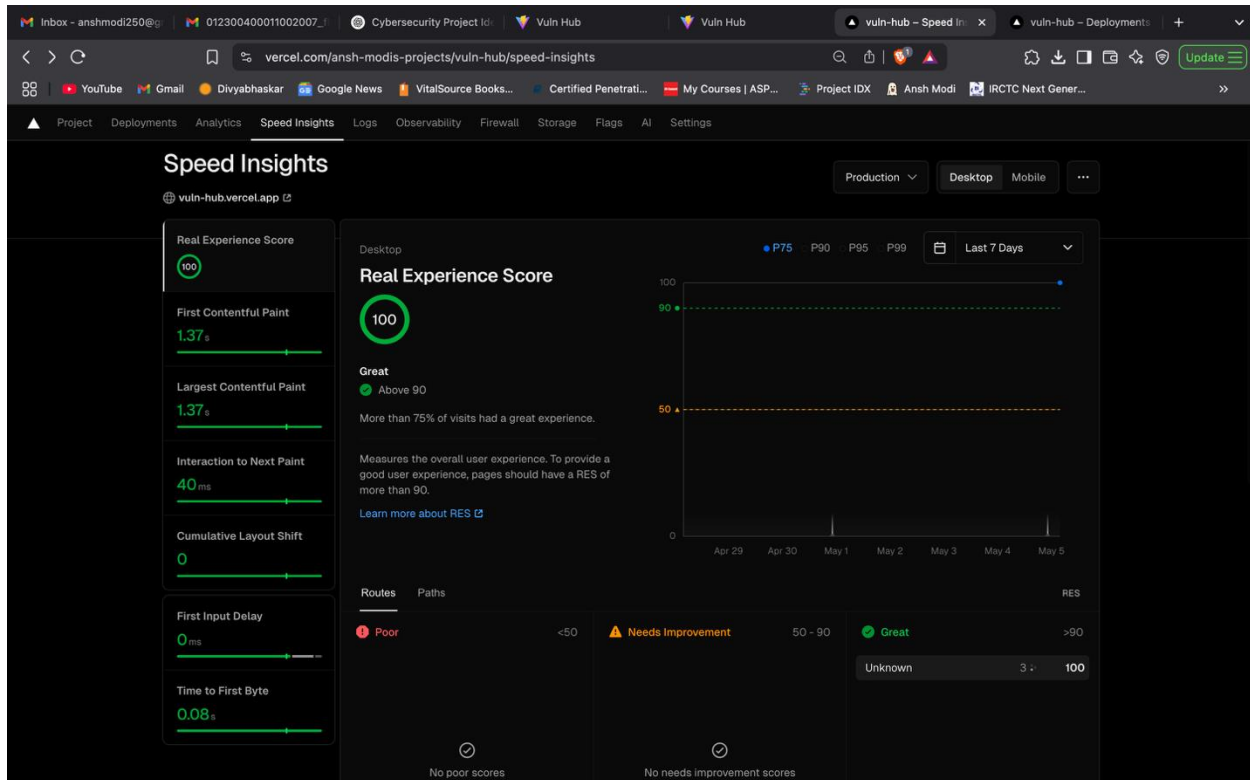


Fig 11: Page Load Metrics

Value of AI Integration

The Google Gemini API significantly enhanced the value of the scanner by converting technical scan results into actionable recommendations. Otherwise, users—particularly those with minimal cybersecurity experience—would have struggled to understand the raw OWASP ZAP output.

- **Pre-AI:**
 - ZAP alerts presented as raw JSON.
 - Users required in-depth knowledge to understand.
- **After AI Integration:**
 - Natural-language description of each vulnerability.
 - Specific remediation guidance (e.g., headers to set, input validation recommendations).
 - Enhanced accessibility for newcomers.

User Experience and Accessibility

- Trial user feedback (e.g., classmates) indicated:
- Great appreciation for live terminal simulation.
- Visualized vulnerability tables made prioritization easier.
- Mobile-responsive design improved accessibility.
- "No installation" cloud-based model was greatly appreciated.
- Accessibility Improvements:
 - Contrast-friendly color scheme
 - Button tooltips for newcomers
 - Structured output for ease of navigation

Comparative Analysis

Comparison with other free scanners:

Tool	Cloud-Based	AI Remediation	Custom Branding	Open Source
OWASP ZAP (Desktop)	✗	✗	✗	✓
Detectify (Free Trial)	✓	✗	✓	✗
This Project	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 8.3: Comparative Analysis

Limitations Identified

- Even though overall success was noted, some limitations were seen:
- OWASP ZAP scan time is greatly increased on complex, JavaScript-intensive websites.
- Gemini API has character limits and charges for prolonged usage.
- The system does not have login/authentication for safe multi-user use.
- Does not save scan histories or reports currently.

Discussion and Reflection

The project was successful in making vulnerability scanning for web applications democratic with cloud accessibility and AI-powered interpretation. It bridged the gap between professional and novice usability by providing:

- Easy-to-use UI
- Smart interpretation with AI
- Simple-to-deploy cloud architecture
- Modular and extensible design



Chapter 9: Future Scope

Overview

Although the present release of the Cloud-Based Vulnerability Detection System with AI Integration provides a complete solution for web application security scanning, its cloud-first approach and modular design allow it to be very extensible. Future revisions will go a long way in increasing its intelligence, precision, scalability, and usability to keep pace with emerging security threats and user requirements.

This chapter describes the potential improvements and sophisticated features proposed for upcoming revisions to the system.

Planned Enhancements

1. AI-Based Parser Module

- **Objective:** Design a specialized AI engine that can parse raw scan outputs (OWASP ZAP JSON/XML or similar) and summarize them intelligently.
- **Functionality:**
 - Convert complex vulnerability reports to human-friendly summaries.
 - Utilize machine learning methods (such as NLP transformers or fine-tuned LLMs) to categorize risks and provide remediation suggestions.
 - Offer risk ratings and priority logic for vulnerabilities.

2. Native AI-Powered Scanning Engine

- **Objective:** Decrease dependence on external tools like OWASP ZAP through the creation of an in-built vulnerability scanner based on AI heuristics and pattern recognition.
- **Approach:**
 - Train AI models against known patterns of vulnerabilities (XSS, SQLi, CSRF, etc.).

- Use regular expressions, machine learning, and anomaly detection.
- Improve constantly through user feedback and threat intelligence feeds.

3. Phishing Detection Module

- **Objective:** Detect and mark phishing-at-risk URLs and domains in real-time.
- **Key Features:**
 - URL reputation scores with third-party threat intelligence APIs.
 - Heuristic page structure analysis, form submission, and metadata analysis.
 - Simulation in the browser for behavioral analysis.

4. PWA-Based Mobile App

- **Goal:** Extend platform reach by creating a Progressive Web App (PWA) for mobile.
- **Advantages:**
 - Users can scan URLs, see results, and get AI recommendations on-the-go.
 - Offline viewing of previous scans.
 - Push-based security alerts or completion of scans.

5. Scan History Logging & Report Dashboard

- **Goal:** Allow users to store and review past scan outcomes with filtering and graphical analytics.
- **Planned Features:**
 - Secure access with authentication system.
 - Cloud database integration (Firebase, MongoDB, or Supabase).
 - Graphical dashboard of vulnerability trends and scan history.

6. Collaboration & Team-Based Scanning

- **Goal:** Facilitate team-based security testing.
- **Features:**
 - Multi-user role system (admin, analyst, viewer).
 - Commenting and tagging of vulnerabilities.
 - Sharing of reports via secure links or email.

Academic and Research Potential

This project opens avenues for research in:

- AI's role in cybersecurity automation.
- Ethical hacking tools enhanced by LLMs.
- Comparative analysis of traditional vs AI-driven scanning.
- Real-time cloud security reporting architectures.

Industry Integration Opportunities

With further polishing, this project could evolve into a commercial SaaS product targeting:

- Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for low-cost vulnerability scanning.
- Managed Security Service Providers (MSSPs).
- Educational institutions offering practical cybersecurity labs.
- SOC teams for quick, smart scanning support.

Long-Term Vision

"To revolutionize legacy vulnerability scanning as a context-driven, AI-led experience that makes cybersecurity easy for all."

This project hopes to be a full-fledged, AI-powered security automation platform with the following features:

- Always-on cloud infrastructure
- Smart risk assessment
- Plug-in based architecture
- Secure, collaborative environment

Chapter 10: Conclusion

Project Summary

The creation of the Cloud-Based Vulnerability Detection System with AI Integration represents a milestone in the mission to make cybersecurity software more accessible, smart, and easy to use. The project was able to merge a CLI-based scanning engine, a GUI-based web application, AI-fueled remediation logic, and cloud-based deployment into a single platform. It also showed real-world applicability by adding hands-on experience acquired from real-world professional cybersecurity work.

Covering three phases of development—Command-Line Interface (Phase 1), GUI-based Web Application (Phase 2), and a Responsive React + AI Interface (Phase 3)—this software caters to various segments of users, from technical security analysts to end-users, by offering depth of analysis in balance with ease of use.

Achievements

The major deliverables of the project are:

- A CLI tool that is functional and interacts with OWASP ZAP to scan for vulnerabilities automatically.
- A cloud-based GUI utilizing Flask and HTML/CSS that enhances usability.
- A sleek React.js frontend utilizing Tailwind CSS, with responsive, component-oriented design.
- Incorporation of the Google Gemini API for readable, AI-produced remediation of vulnerabilities.
- Support for WHOIS APIs to add extra domain intelligence and reconnaissance.
- Terminal output simulation and formatted report organization in real time.
- Complete cloud hosting with Vercel and backend test hosting experiments on DigitalOcean and Oracle Cloud.

Key Learnings

During the project lifecycle span, the below technical and professional skills were honed:

- **Python Development:** Extensive expertise with scripting, REST API integration, and automation.
- **Web Technologies:** Comprehensive hands-on experience with Flask, React.js, and Tailwind CSS.
- **Cybersecurity Principles:** Hands-on experience with OWASP vulnerabilities, scan engines, and remediation.
- **Cloud Deployment:** Hands-on experience in deploying scalable applications using Vercel, DigitalOcean, and DNS setup.
- **AI Integration:** Familiarity with prompt engineering and contextual response generation with LLMs.
- **Team Collaboration and Reporting:** Enhanced planning, documentation, and technical writing skills.

Challenges Faced

Some of the significant challenges that were faced included:

- Integrating asynchronous API responses without blocking the UI.
- Formatting complex ZAP alerts for AI prompt compatibility.
- Latency issues during cloud deployment, resolved through caching and server optimization.
- Overcoming Gemini's token limits for long vulnerability data inputs.
- Each challenge was approached iteratively, leading to better design decisions and technical resilience.

Final Verdict

The cloud vulnerability scanner powered by AI not only achieved but surpassed its initial goals. It is not just a tool—it is a platform that combines automation, intelligence, and convenience into

one cohesive experience. Its modular architecture and scalable design provide opportunities for expansion in the future, including phishing detection, AI-powered scanning engines, and mobile capability.

This project shows how with proper integration of AI, cloud, and cybersecurity fundamentals, security tools can be made robust yet accessible to everyone.



Chapter 11: References

This chapter contains all scholarly publications, official documents, APIs, tools, and platforms mentioned or used during the course of developing the Cloud-Based Vulnerability Detection System with AI Integration project.

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