**DOCUMENTATION FOR FLASK USER PORTAL AND FILE UPLOADING APPLICATION**

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16. **Overview:**

The following Flask Application provides an interface for new user registration, login, and a dashboard with the user details such as first name, last name, address, Gmail address and the time the user logged in. It also allows user to upload a file from the File Explorer. Once the file is uploaded an email will be sent which was under registration of user regarding successful submission. This system allows the administrator to monitor user activities and secure data management.

1. **System Components:**

* **Backend:** Python Flask framework for authentication processing and file upload.
* **Frontend:** HTML templates and CSS for User Interface.
* **Database:** SQLite for storing user credentials.
* **Email Integration:** Flask-Mail for sending email notifications.
* **Security:** Flask-Werkzeug for password hashing.
* **Email Service**: Gmail SMTP
* **Libraries**: Flask-Mail, Flask-SQLAlchemy

1. **File Structure:**

**project\_portal/**

**├── instance/**

**│ ├── users.db:** Stores every individual user’s data.

**├── templates/**

**│ ├── login.html**

**│ ├── dashboard.html**

**│ ├── register.html**

**├── uploads/:** Stores all the files of user’s which are uploaded to the portal.

**├── portal.py:** The main python script in creation of flask-based portal and database and setting up email server.

**├── threat.py:** The python script which will create IoC and save them to the csv file.

**├── check.py:** The python script which authenticates and verify whether the user password is correct or not.

**├── delete\_users.py:** The script will delete if we want to select any existing user.

**├── registers.py:** The python script for generating random 100000 users.

**├── users.csv:** The file which got generated by running the above registers.py script. This file contains all the users’ details such as username, first name, last name, password, email address, address.

**├── failed\_users.csv:** The file which stores failed registration of users with the cause of failure.

**├── ioc\_combined.csv:** The file which stores all the IoC generated in the proper format.

**├── userregister.py:** The python script for registering all the users from users.csv.

1. **Functional Overview:**

* **User Registration:** Captures and securely stores user details including name, email, and address.
* **Amazon Linux 2023 Setup:** Amazon Linux 2023 was used for deploying the Flask app for its reliability and package availability.
* **Automated IOC Aggregation via APScheduler:** IOC data updates every 60 seconds from various threat sources using APScheduler.
* **Authentication System:** Verifies user credentials against the database and implements secure login mechanisms.
* **Google OAuth Login Integration:** Integrated Google login using Flask-Dance and Google Identity. Users can log in with Google accounts.
* **Uploading File:** Allows users to upload files, stores the uploaded files and sends email confirmation upon successful submission to the respected email of the user.
* **Passwords:** Passwords are hashed upon registration of the users and stores securely.

1. **Prerequisites:**

* Python 3.8 or later
* Active Internet connection
* Web browser
* Amazon Linux 2023

1. **Installations:**
2. Open terminal i.e., command prompt or windows power shell to check whether python is installed.

Command: **python –version**

1. If python is not installed, use the given link, download and install python

Link: <https://www.python.org/downloads/>

1. After installation to check that whether python is installed or not use the command from step a.
2. If the command returns: **Python 3.13,** then python is installed.
3. Now to install pip, stay in the same terminal and execute the following commands.

Commands: **curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py -o get-pip.py**

**python get-pip.py**

1. To verify whether pip is installed or not, Use

Command: **pip –version**.

1. To install necessary modules, libraries in the python which are required for this project, we need to execute the command given below

Command: **pip install flask flask\_sqlalchemy flask\_mail werkzeug**

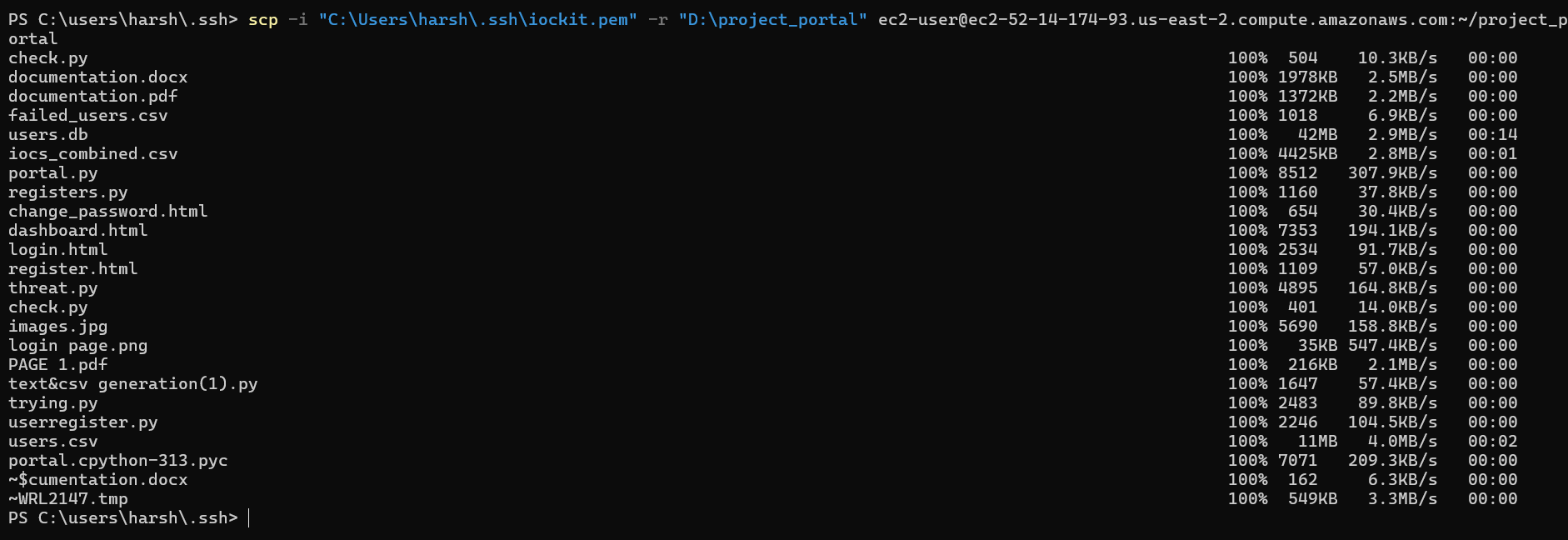
* Flask is for web application.
* Flask-SQLAlchemy is for database operations.
* Flask-Mail is for sending mail
* Werlzeug for password hashing.

1. Save the iockit.pem file in the secure folder such as C:/users/harsha/.ssh folder.
2. Ssh into the terminal where we saved the iockit.pem file. The ssh instance is:  
   ssh -i "iockit.pem" [ec2-user@ec2-52-14-174-93.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com](mailto:ec2-user@ec2-52-14-174-93.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com)
3. Saving all the files into this instance to run the program.
4. **Downloading Project File:**

Copy the given folder in to the file folder and save the file folder as “project\_portal” in a preferred location. (For example: D:/project\_portal)

Make sure all the files such as instances, templates are present in the folder along with html and python files.

Now all the files need to be moved into instance:

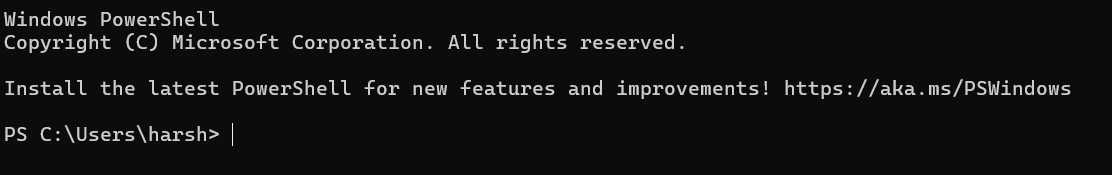


1. **Setting up GMAIL SMTP for sending mails in the flask:**

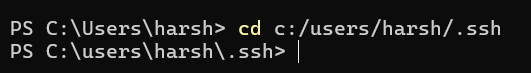
* Open Gmail account in the phone and navigate to “Google Account Settings”.
* In the security option enable 2-step verification (2FA).
* After enabling 2FA navigate to settings and search for app password.
* Google will generate a 16-digit password which we need to use in the project for sending mails.
* Now in the Gmail SMTP configuration code block replace that section with your Gmail and 16-digit password and save the file.

1. **Execution and Running of the project:**

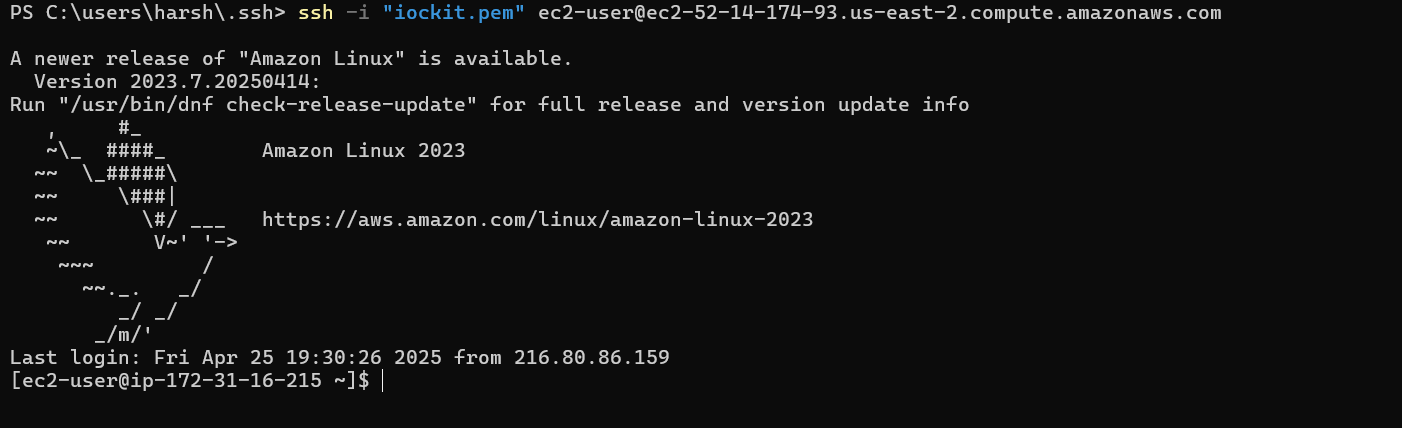
* Open the terminal in command prompt or windows power shell.



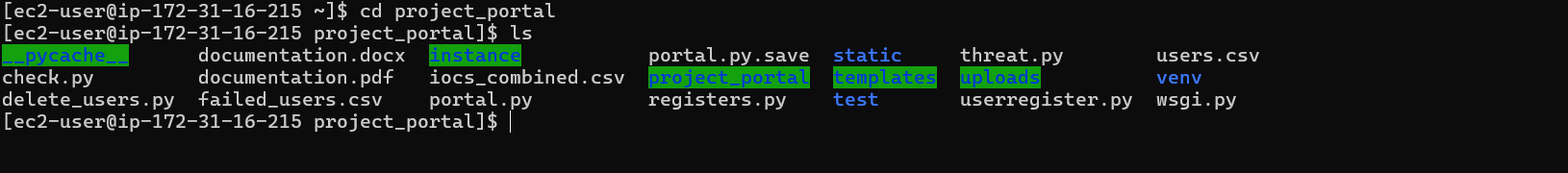
* Open the directory where you saved your iockit.pem file  
  such as: c:/users/harsh/.ssh

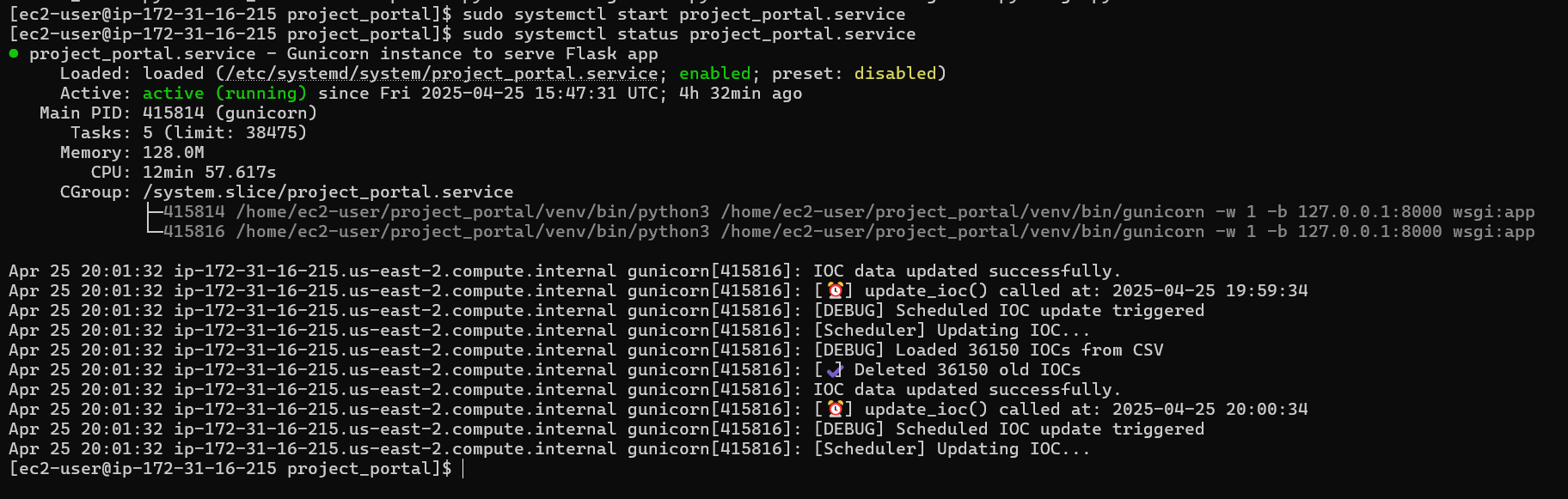


* Once you are into this folder ssh instance for this folder for amazon linux 2023:  
  ssh -i "iockit.pem" [ec2-user@ec2-52-14-174-93.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com](mailto:ec2-user@ec2-52-14-174-93.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com)



* Once you are into this instance open the project folder to see the list and change the directory to project\_portal.

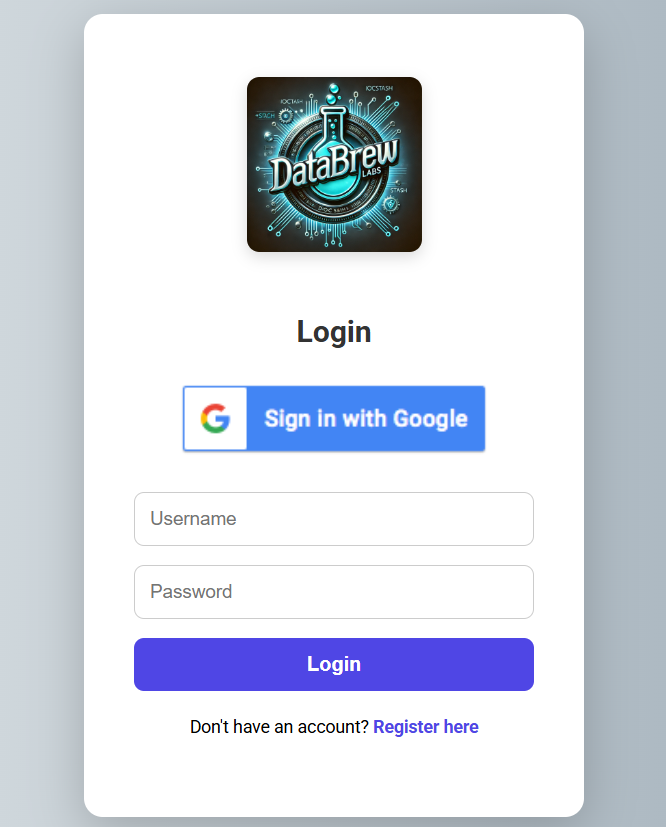


* Start the server and run the following commands to get the access to the portal  
  

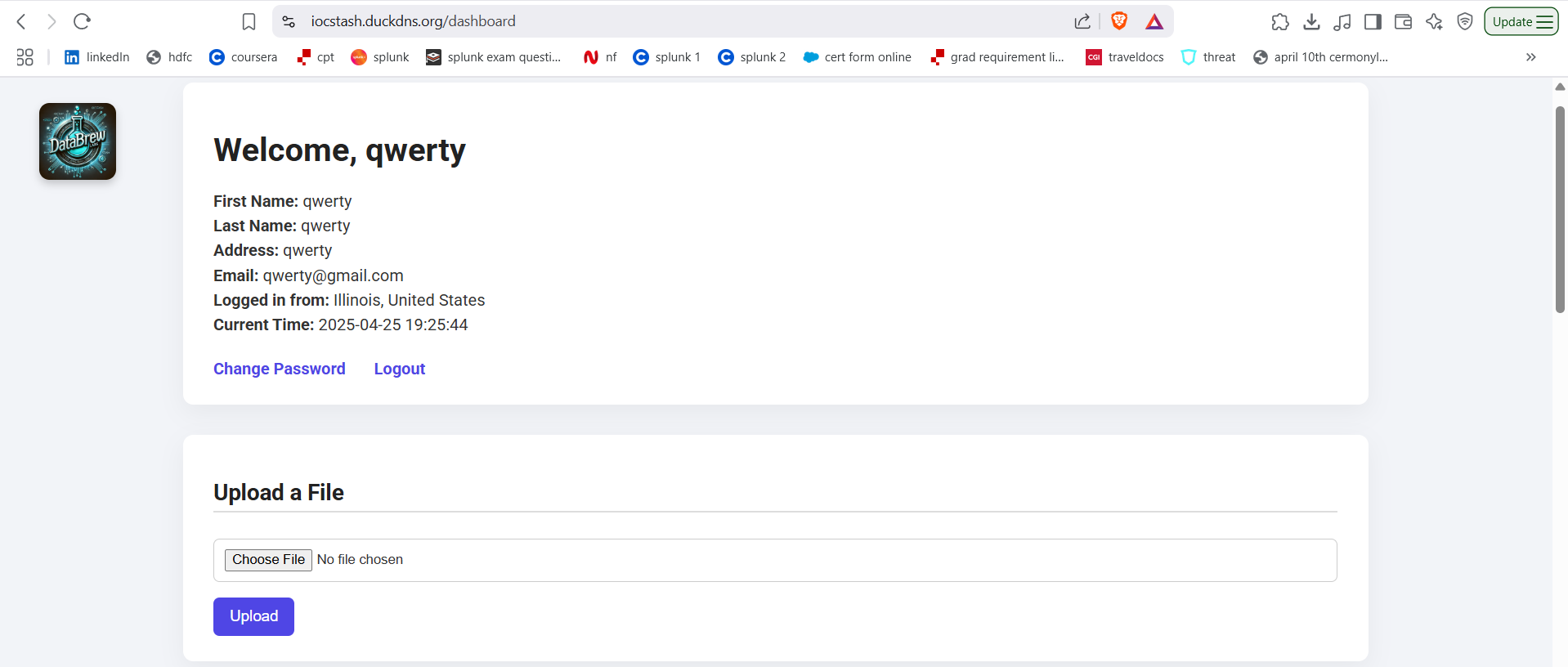
1. **Running in the web server:**

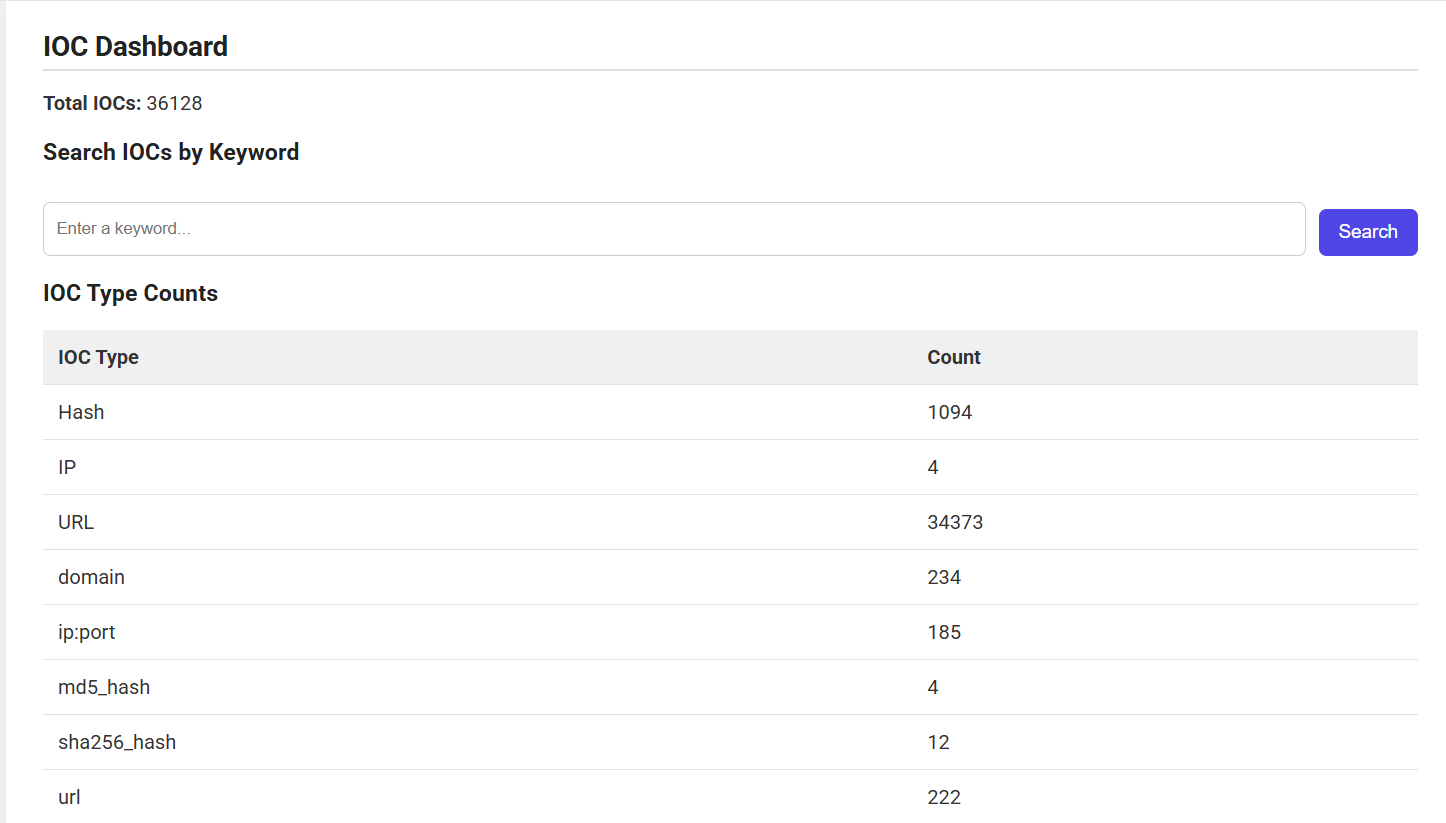
* Access the application via the provided localhost URL in a web browser.
* Here you can see the flask will be running and project runs.
* All the user’s data is stored in the users.db file which is inside instance folder.

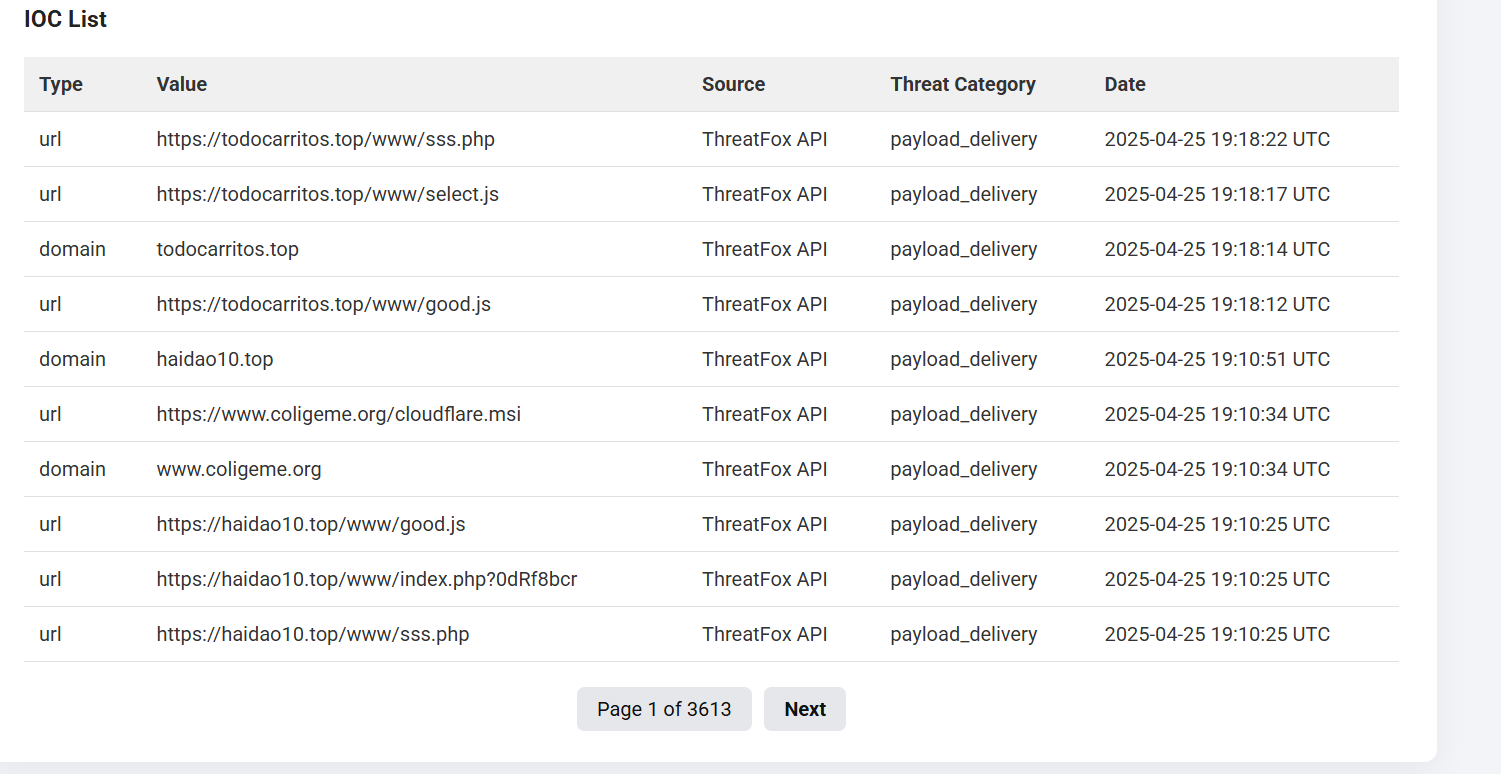
1. **Walkthrough of the portal:**
2. Once you access the localhost, you can see the following Login Interface.  
   If you are an existing user, then you can login with the details. You can also login through google sign from this portal.

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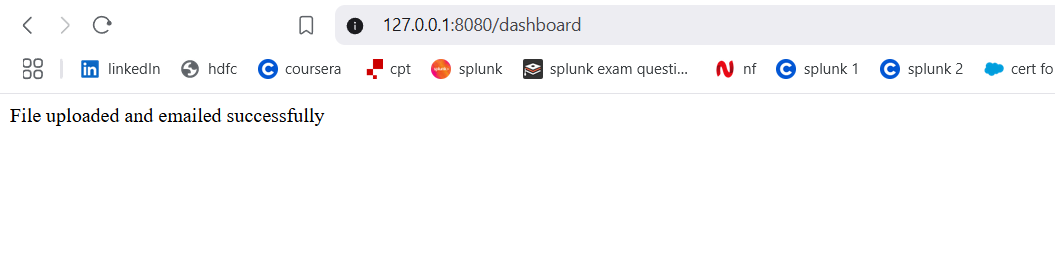
1. Once you logged in to the portal then you will see your details. And there will be an option to upload the file and also there is an option to logout. Choose file from your file explorer and click upload. Bottom to that you will be seeing IoC list which generated and refreshed with its types and causes. I have added pagination for this so that the page will not crash. Each page consists 10 IoC and with a search option to search any keyword to find in the list.

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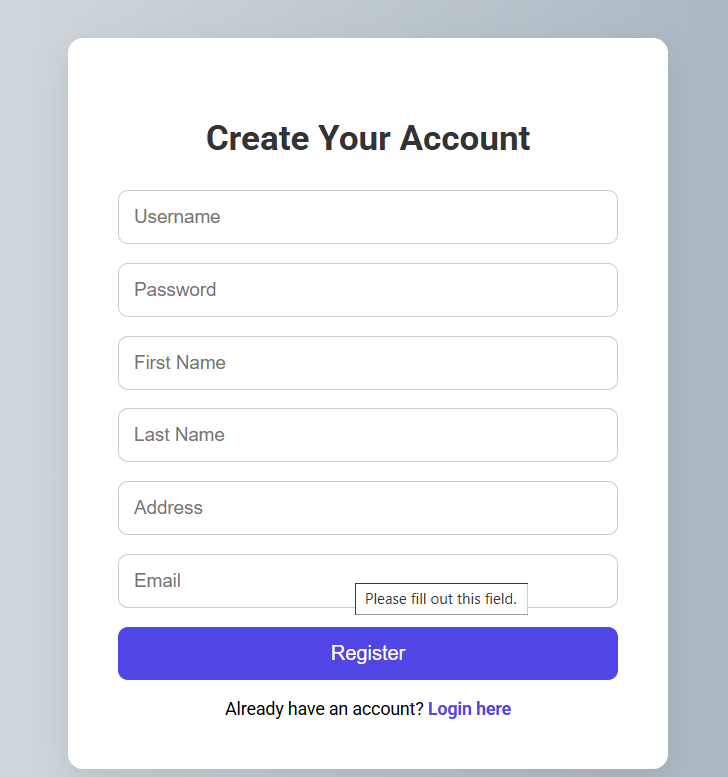
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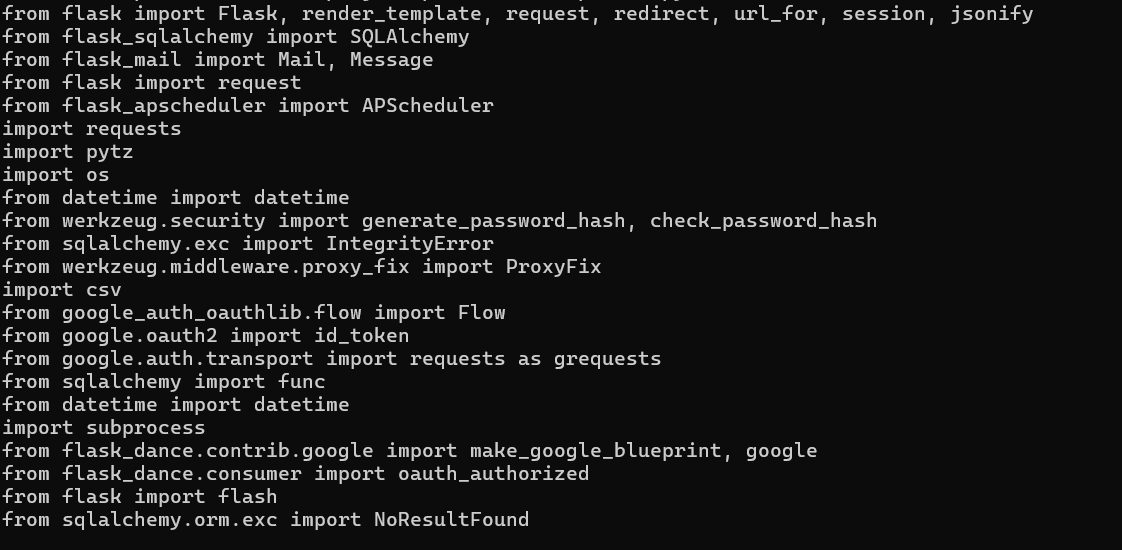
1. Once the file gets uploaded the user will get the email notification for the successful uploading and a copy of file will be sent to the email. The uploaded file will be stored in the uploads folder.

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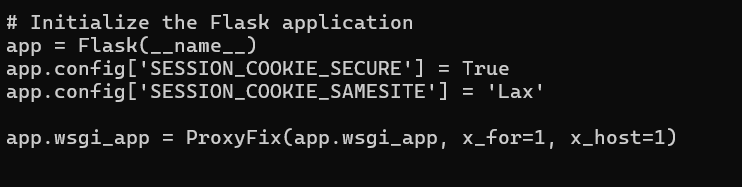
1. If you are a new register, then click on Register here section to create an account for yourself. Enter your details and complete registration.

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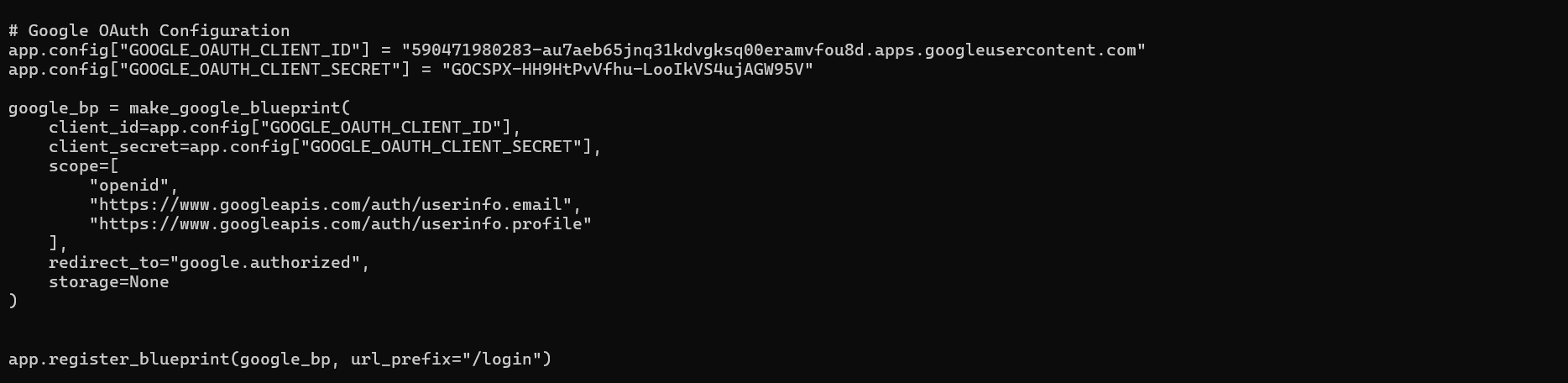
1. **Code Explanation:**
2. Importing all the required libraries necessary for the application to run.



1. Initializes the Flask application with secure cookie settings and ProxyFix to properly handle IPs behind a proxy (important for real deployments like AWS EC2).

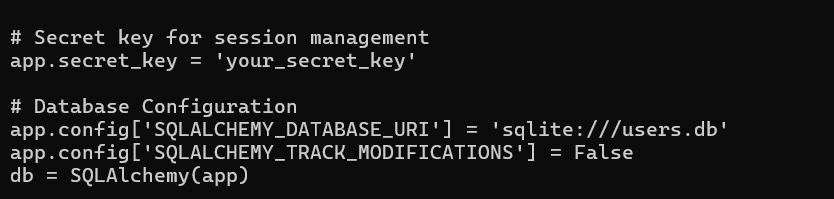


1. Integrates **Google OAuth** login using Flask-Dance. This allows users to log in using their Google account.



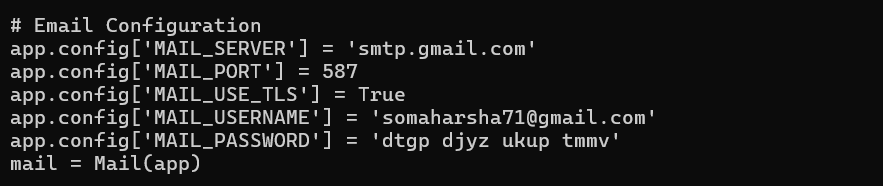
1. Configuring database to store user credentials. The details of user are all stored in this user.db file. The database type here I used is SQlite because of its lightweight and efficiency for simple data. The database here is a file instead of server because of smaller data.

SQLALCHEMY\_DATABASE\_URI: This specifies the database URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) i.e., sqlite:///users.db to use this file from project directory to the flask.

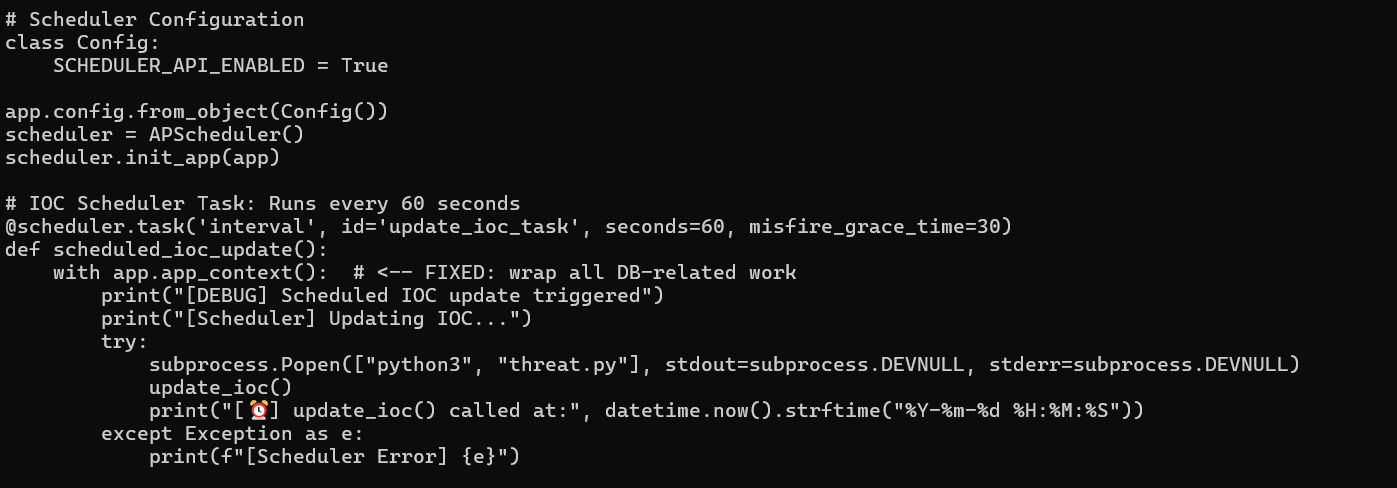


1. Setting up Flask Mail Configuration to send mails to the users from a dedicated mail.

MAIL\_SERVER uses smtp server for sending emails. The port to use SMTP connection is 587. This number is used because of sending the emails from server to clients using TLS secure connection. It is given TRUE so that it uses TLS encryption for email sending. The username I have given is my personal email which consists of the app password similar to regular password.



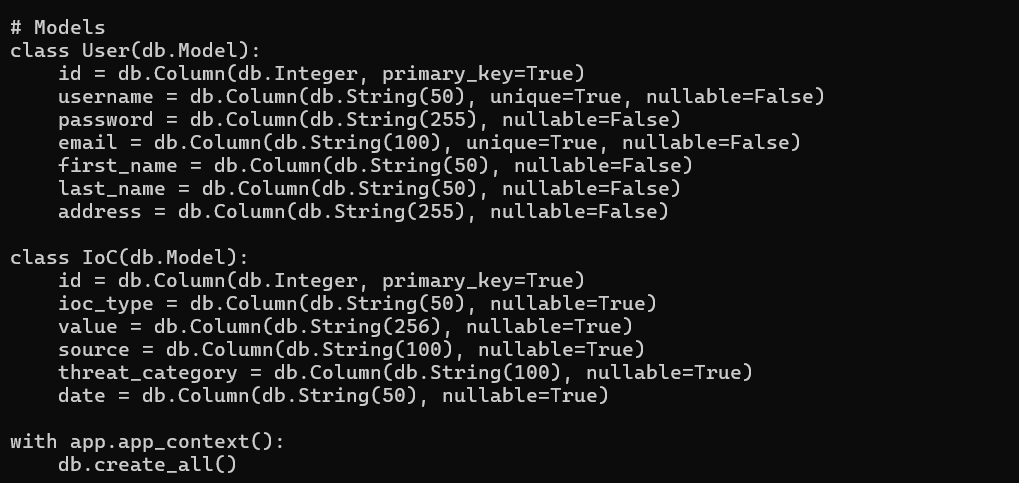
1. Sets up automatic background scheduled tasks using APScheduler — used here to run IOC data update every 60 seconds.



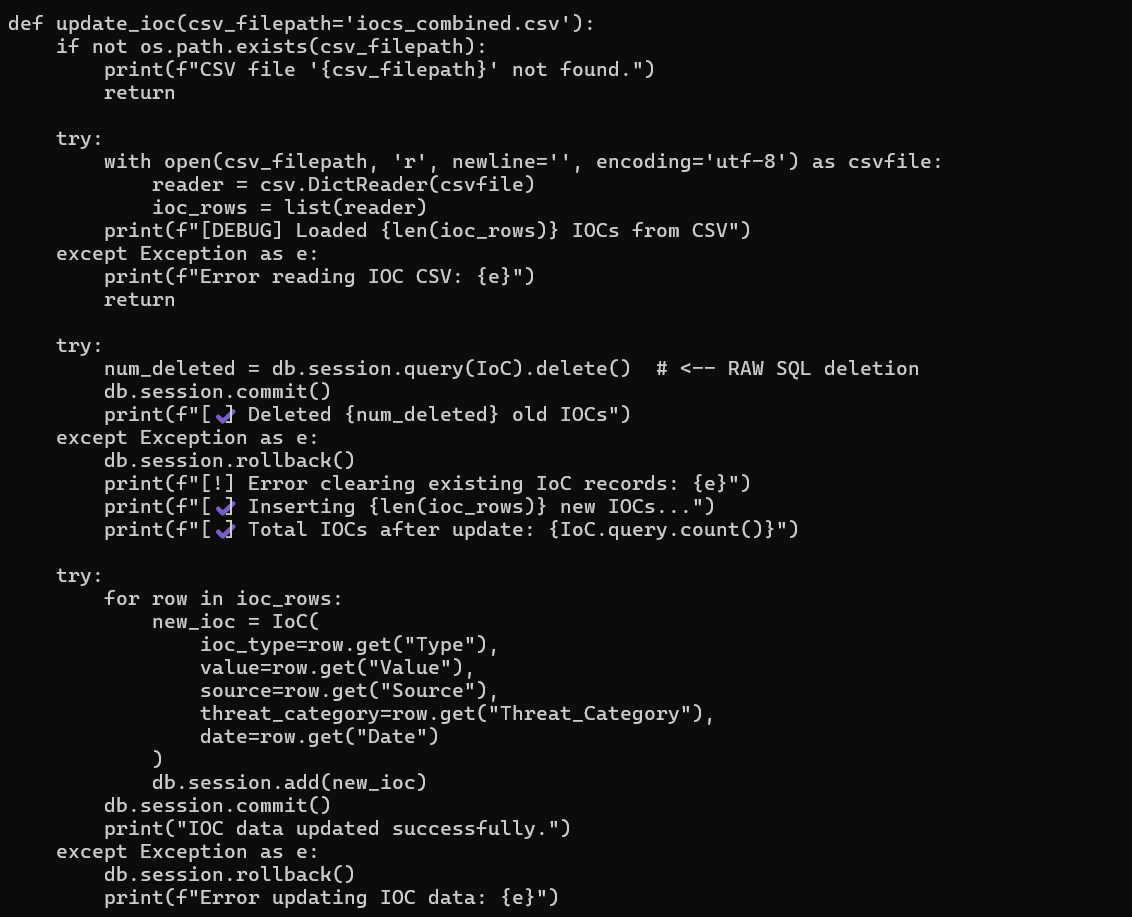
1. This defines how the user details need to be added in the SQLite users.db database.

The id is the unique identifier for each person. Username needs to be unique and the password will be stored as hashes password instead of plaintext for security reasons. The other are the given requirements for the user.

* IoC: Manages Indicators of Compromise (IOC) records fetched from threat intelligence sources.
* User: Manages registered users.



1. Reads a CSV file (iocs\_combined.csv) and **updates the IoC table** by clearing old data and inserting new records.



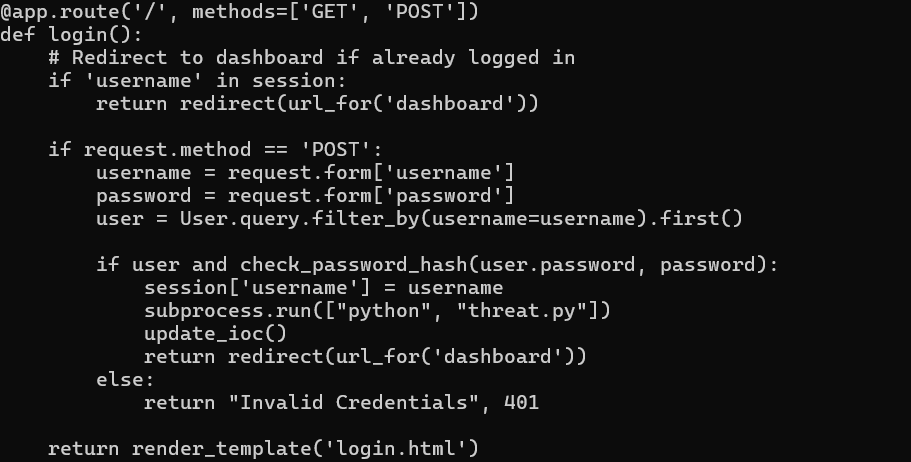
1. **get\_geo\_info**: Gets region, country, and timezone based on user's IP address using ipapi.co and ipwho.is.

**get\_client\_ip**: Extracts the user's real client IP (respecting proxies).

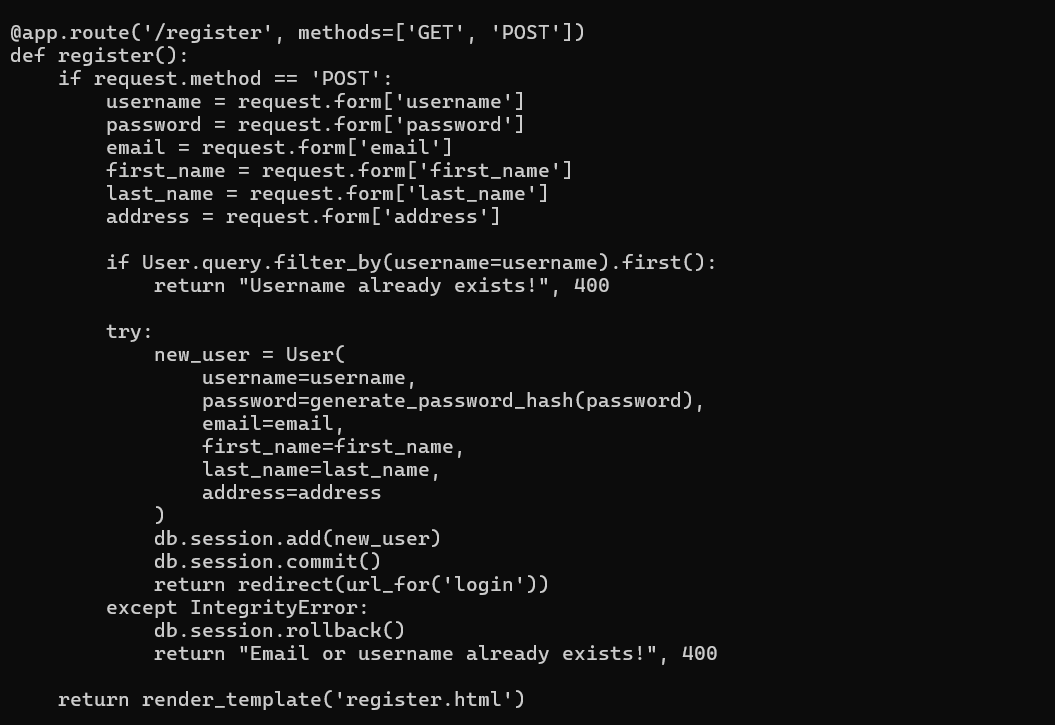


1. **Authentication Routes:**

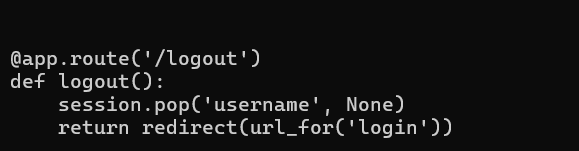
**Login** /: This section is for handling user login. The POST request will check the credentials such as username and password. If the details are correct, they will be redirected to the dashboard and the username will be stored in the session using cookies. If the details are incorrect then it outputs Invalid Credentials.



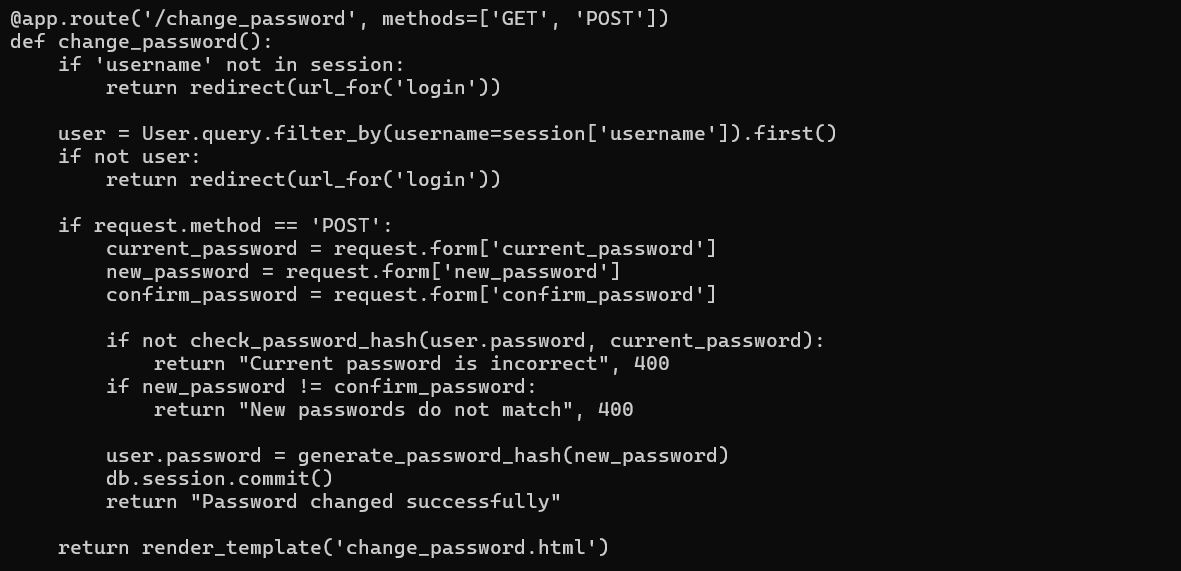
**Register** /: This section is for handling registration. If there is a new user then the login portal asks for register them. The POST requests checks whether the given username is taken or available. Once all the details have been entered, the details will be stored in the database and the password is hashed for security purposes. Once the registration is done then it redirects user to login page.



**Logout** /:



**Change Password** /:



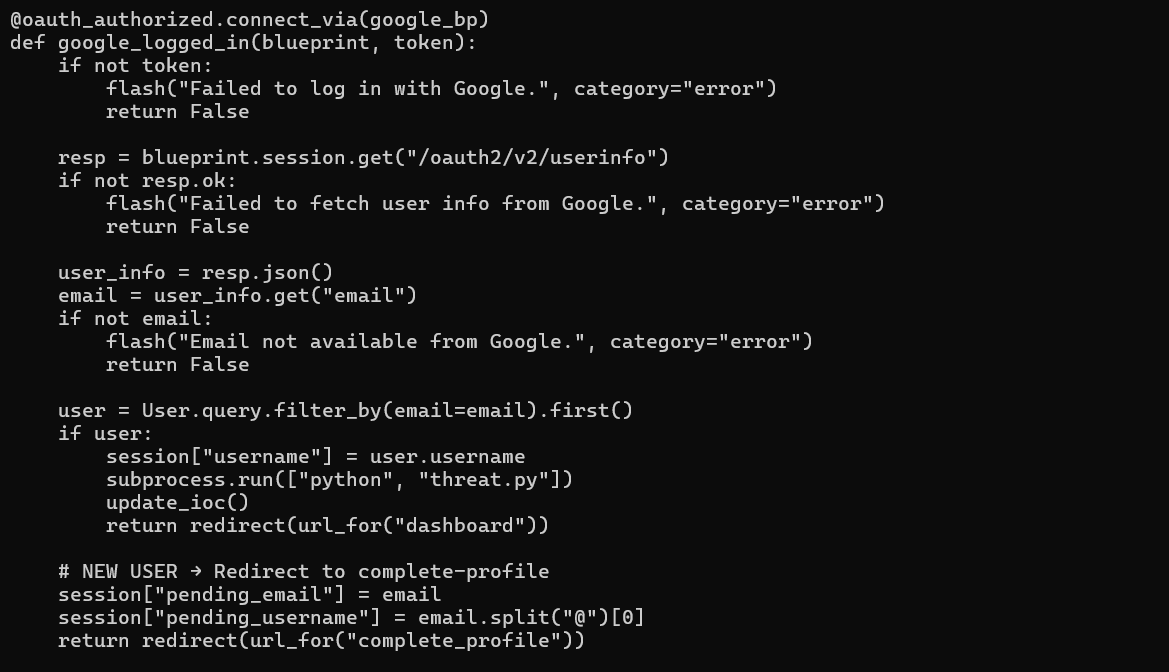
**Purpose**:  
Handles **user login, registration, password change, and logout** operations securely, with session management.

1. **Google OAuth User Flow:**

Handles post-login operations for Google OAuth users:

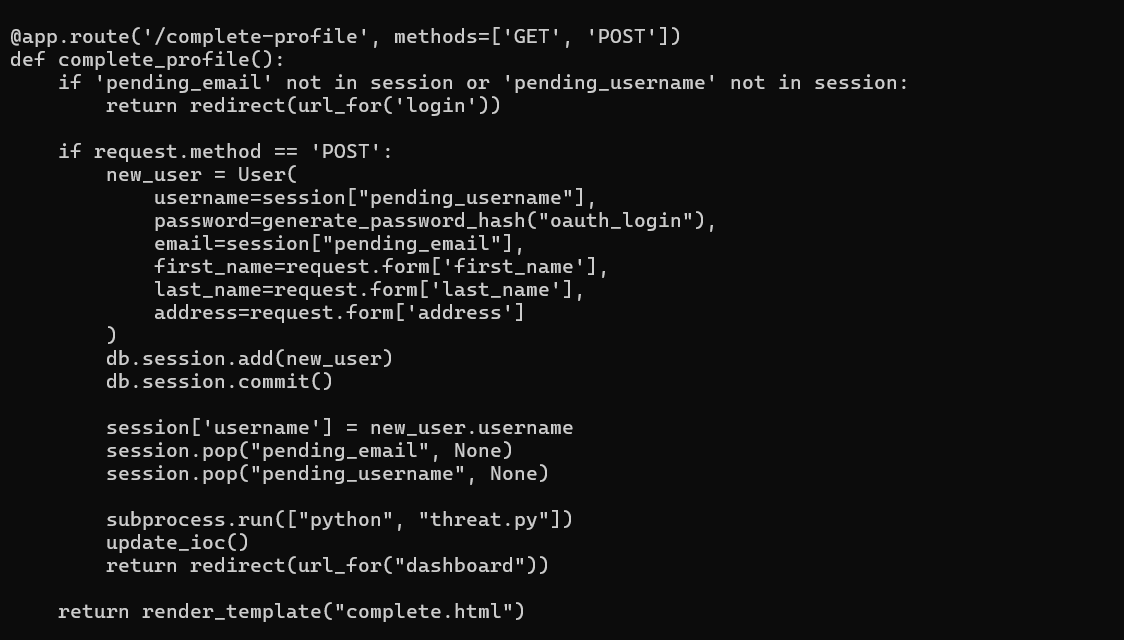
If user exists → logs them in

If user is new → redirects to profile completion form.

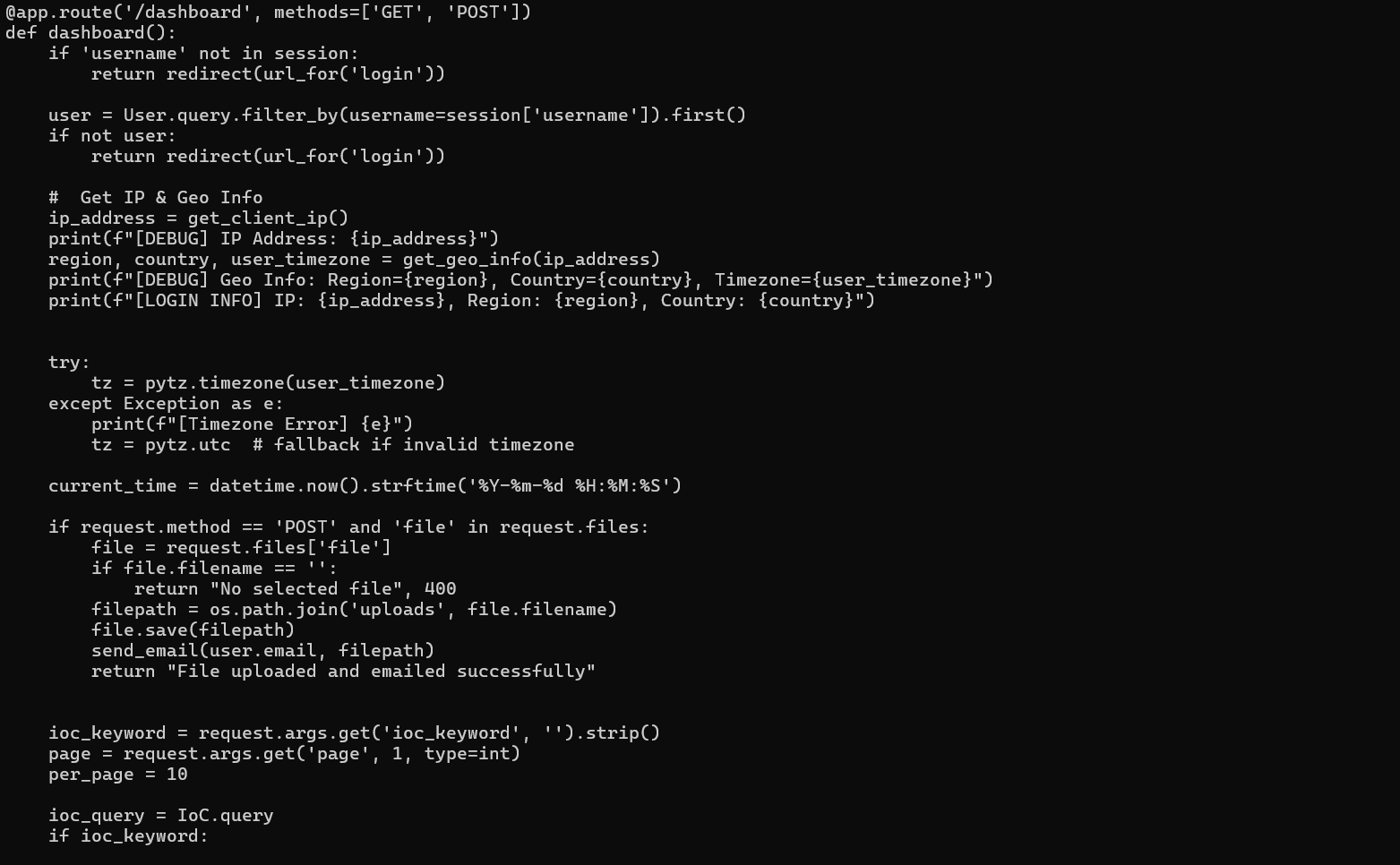


1. **Complete Profile for new google users:**

Allows new users logged in via Google to provide missing information (First name, Last name, Address) and create a complete account.



1. **Dashboard Route/:** This part of code ensures the user is logged in before using the dashboard. Once after login of user happens it will display the user details with the current time. There will be an option for file uploading in the bottom of user details and this dashboard handles the file uploading and sends email notification to the user email. Logged-in user details. IOC Records with **pagination** and **searching.** Real-time IP and Geolocation. File Upload feature → **uploads file and emails user**

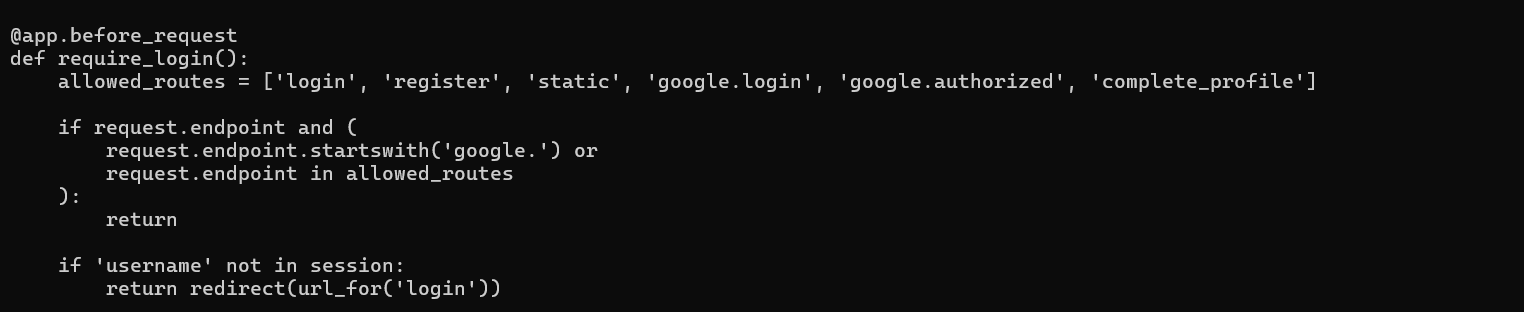


1. This part of code works on sending email to the user after uploading the documents. It creates a message with the file attachment. Sends an email with the uploaded file as an attachment to the logged-in user's email.



1. **Session Management:**

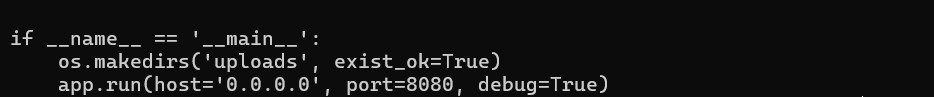
Ensures that users cannot access dashboard, profile pages without logging in.



1. **Main Runner:**

Creates uploads/ directory if it doesn’t exist.

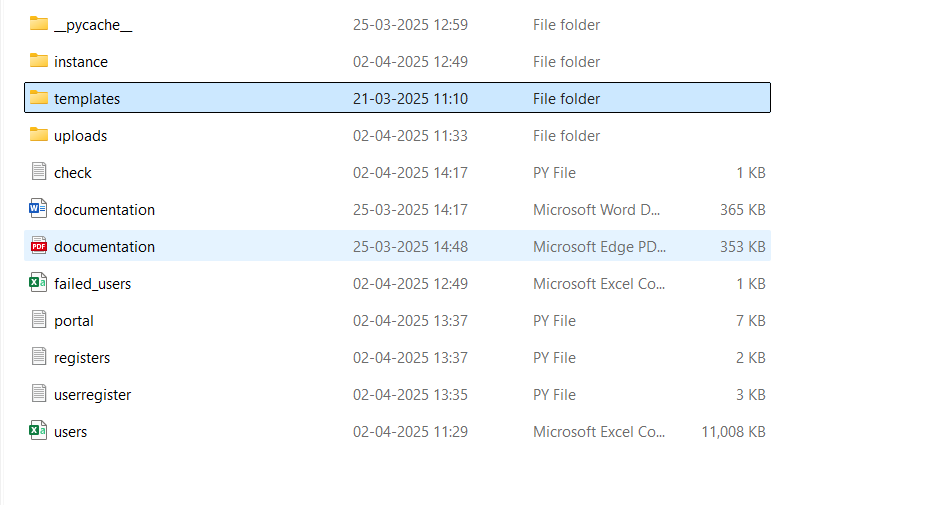
Starts the Flask application accessible from **all IPs** on port 8080.



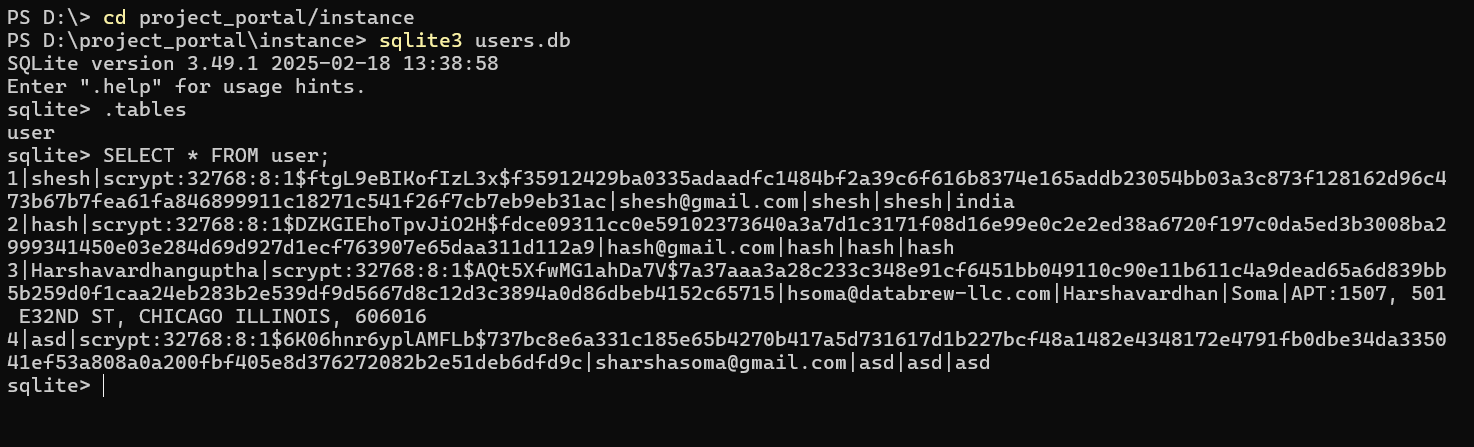
1. **Sqlite database being used with SQLAlchemy:**

* The database is a light-weight database which can store 100,000+ users efficiently as long as the file is within the few GB’s.
* This database supports 100+ concurrent users with only reading permissions without any issues.
* This database supports 1 concurrent write at a time. It allows up to 1-10 concurrent writers but there can be significant delays which are not noticeable.
* Since the project is small scale, using light weight database is optimal.

The below screenshot is the complete folder for the project\_portal. The instance folder contains the users.db file. There are three supporting html files for this python script such as for dashboard, login and register. These files are stored under templates folders. The uploads folder contains all the files which are uploaded by the user. The check file is a python file for checking whether the plain password and the hashed password is same or not. The documentation document is the explanation of the code and implementations. The portal file is the main python script where all the logics are written.



1. **Checking up the credentials of registered users:**



Run the “sqlite3 users.db” command in the instance folder since this folder has users.db file.

Next execute “. tables” in the sqlite to view what are the tables that are present in the .db file. We need to select from the user using query i.e., “SELECT \* FROM user;”.  
This query helps us retrieving all the user details in the above format.

The password is hashed since plain text has having higher chances of security concerns.

The format is userid | username | hashed password| Gmail | first name | last name | address.

1. **Conclusion:**

This Flask application is a basic user login and file upload application with authentication, file upload and email notifications. This application gives an overview of how to manage user data securely, send emails with attachments and handling file uploads in the web application.