

SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING SUBJECT CODE: 15SE376L-MINOR PROJECT

Topic Name: Detecting app's vulnerabilities on cloud platform

NAME: Prithish Ghosh (RA1711020010165) Harsh J Shah(RA1711020010131)

SEMESTER: 7th Faculty: Siva R



Abstract:

The approach of cloud computing signifies a outlook changes in traditional computing system frameworks. It is one of the present most energizing innovation because of its capacity to lessen costs related with registering while at the same time expanding adaptability also versatility for pc measures. Associations have communicated worry about basics issues (for example: security, internal structure issue) that exists with the far-reaching execution of cloud computing. These sorts of concern begin from the way is information stored remotely from the user's location. In this project two methodologies are adopted & utilized. These are deployed app to cloud, web scanning and detection of vulnerabilities with various user's working in the cloud platform. Furthermore two of such security threats, data loss prevention, leak of data & insecure application programming interfaces that are duly reviewed and detection proposed in this project.

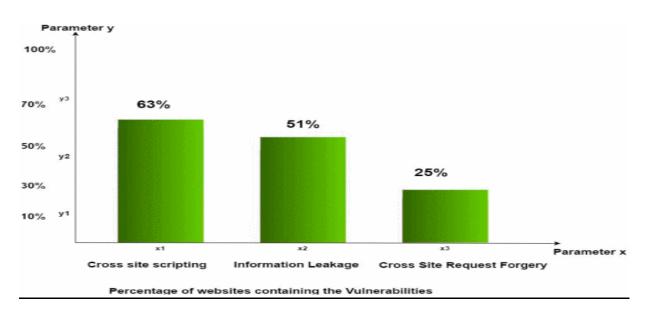


Introduction:

Web security is an important aspect for web applications. Today web security is a real concern related to the Internet. It is considered as the principle framework for the worldwide data society. Web applications provide a better interface for a client through a web page. The web page script gets executed on client web browser.

Web applications are a main base of attacks such as cross-site scripting, cookie-session theft, browser attack, self-propagating worms in web email and web sites. These types of attacks are called 'injection attacks' which attacks by the use of malicious code. Injection attacks have commanded the highest point of web application vulnerability lists for a significant part of the previous decade.

There are two most common security vulnerabilities today: SQL injection and cross-site scripting. A security evaluation of application prevent center, which had more than 250 e-commerce applications, online banking and the corporate sites came up with a statement that more than 85% of web applications are vulnerable to attacks.





Domain Study:

We observed the security measures and it's difficulty for internal mechanism while accessing app's functionality so we would like to go with "security domain".

Cloud computing is the delivery of on-demand computing services -- from applications to storage and processing power -- typically over the internet and on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Cloud computing services cover a vast range of options now, from the basics of storage, networking, and processing power through to natural language processing and artificial intelligence as well as standard office applications.

One benefit of using cloud computing services is that firms can avoid the upfront cost and complexity of owning and maintaining their own IT infrastructure, and instead simply pay for what they use, when they use it.



Literature Survey:

The main issue in web security research is in enabling a user a safe and trusted platform for communication with the web application. But some people continue to do business with insecure site. Some organizations or companies don't want to reveal the information about their own security holes. So, it's very hard task to get the reliable information about the state of web security today.

There are two common important security vulnerabilities today: SQL injection and cross-site scripting. These types of vulnerabilities directly affect web servers, application servers, and web application environment.

OWASP in this paper explores a number of Table: Reasons for Attacks methods for detecting threats and assess why they have not proven more successful. A better mechanism for minimizing such type of web vulnerabilities is proposed in this paper. Currently, there are many privacy risks in web applications. Today too many websites are hacked by anonymous people. They target website because of different types of reasons. They are mentioned in table.

Attack Goal	%
Stealing Sensitive Information	42%
Defacement	23%
Planning Malware	15%
Unknown	08%
Deceit	03%
Blackmail	02%
Link Spam	03%
Worm	01%
Phishing	01%
Information Warfare	01%

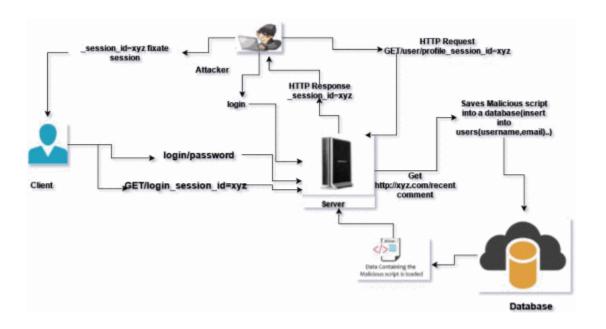


Problem Statement

To identify the vulnerabilities of the website/app for the purpose of improving the security features and creating a blockchain based functionality. Website/app is made for the registration of the certain system information which contains the personal details of the individual & working mechanism (i.e. storage, cloud, internal database, files etc)security scan is performed on the sample app which is created of our own using Google Cloud shell and python documentation which can sent through web server and deploy through cloud environment's security scanner which will show us the vulnerability description.



Proposed Architecture and Frame for Detecting Security Vulnerabilities:

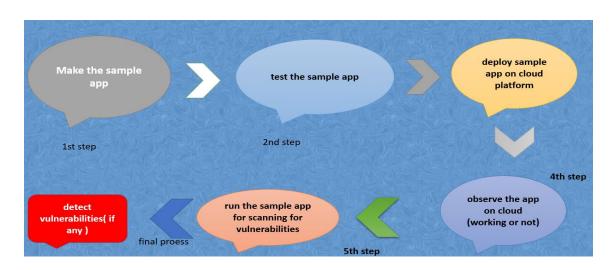


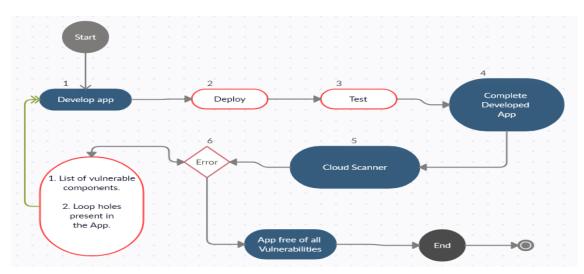


Objective of our Work:

- 1. The project is directives of security purpose.
- 2. Through cloud platform we will evaluate vulnerabilities for sample app.
- 3. Through this whole system we will try to identify security vulnerabilities in our any App Engine or web applications.
- 4. This process will secure our any app-design and development that will be used on cloud platform.

Process:



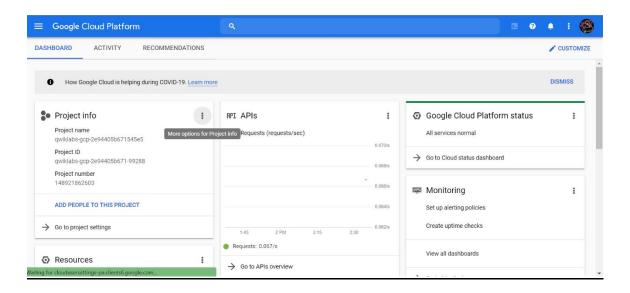




Implementation:

Step 1: SET-UP

Firstly we need to open https://console.cloud.google.com/?pli=1 for Google Cloud platform where we will start our process.



We will have to sign-in with our personal gmail account.

In the **Sign in** page, we need to paste the username that you copied from the Connection Details panel. Then copy and paste the password .

Click through the subsequent pages:

- Accept the terms and conditions.
- Do not add recovery options or two-factor authentication (because this is a temporary account).
- Do not sign up for free trials.

After a few moments, the Cloud Console opens in this tab.

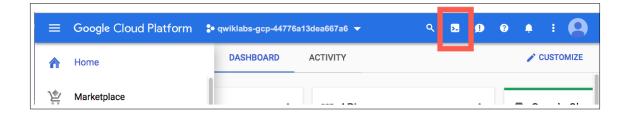




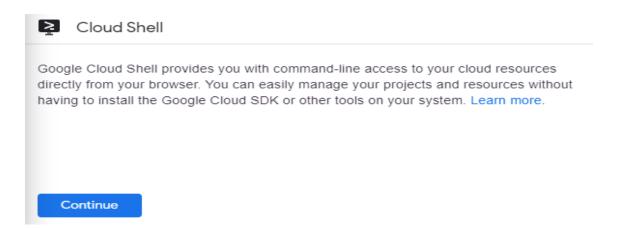
STEP 2: Activate Cloud Shell

Cloud Shell is a virtual machine that is loaded with development tools. It offers a persistent 5GB home directory and runs on the Google Cloud. Cloud Shell provides command-line access to your Google Cloud resources.

In the Cloud Console, in the top right toolbar, click the **Activate Cloud Shell** button.



Click Continue



It takes a few moments to provision and connect to the environment. When you are connected, you are already authenticated, and the project is set to your *PROJECT_ID*. For example:



STEP 3: Cloud Shell operation through command:

we will have to configure single project id with our project:

for this we can list the active account name for configuration with this command:

gcloud auth list

Now we will have to confirm the list of active project-id, through this command:

gcloud config list project

OUTPUT:

Google Cloud Platform qwiklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b Q Search products and resources CLOUD SHELL Terminal (qwiklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b) Palcome to Cloud Shall! Type "help" to get started. Your Cloud Flatform project in this seasion is set to getklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b. Student 03 labebascandfel cloudshall: (qwiklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b) gcloud auth list. Credentialed Accounts ACTIVE Ancount To set the active account, zum: Squided configuration is: (qwiklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b)\$ gcloud config list project project = qwiklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b)\$ gcloud config list project project = qwiklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b)\$ gcloud config list project project = qwiklabs-gcp-03-d4533704a79b)\$ gcloud configuration is: (cloudshall-18760)

STEP 4: DEPLOY APP TO CLOUD PLATFORM

In this section, we will deploy a sample <u>Hello World</u> application to run Security Scanner on. Run the following command in Cloud Shell to clone the repo: https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/python-docs-samples/tree/master/appengine/standard/hello_world

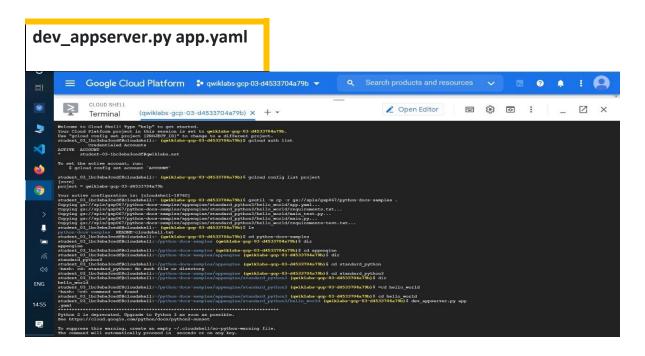
gsutil -m cp -r gs://spls/gsp067/python-docs-samples .

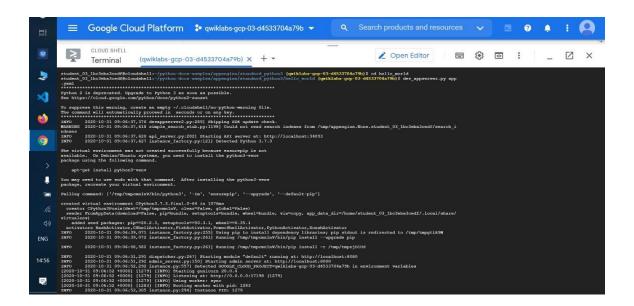
Then go to the directory that contains the sample code:

cd python-docs-samples/appengine/standard_python3/hello_world

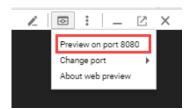
STEP 5: TESTING APP ON CLOUD PLATFORM

From within the **hello_world** directory where the app's app.yaml configuration file is located, start the local development server with the following command:





The local development server is now running and listening for requests on port 8080. Click on the **web preview** button in Cloud Shell, and select **Preview on port 8080** to see it:





STEP 6: DEPLOY OUR SAMPLE APP ON CLOUD

Deploy our app to App Engine by running the following command from within the root directory of your application (hello_world):

gcloud app deploy

Need to select a region. Choose the number for one that is near where you are. After the app is created in your lab, you'll be asked if you want to continue. Click **Y** to continue.

Deployment of your app will then begin.



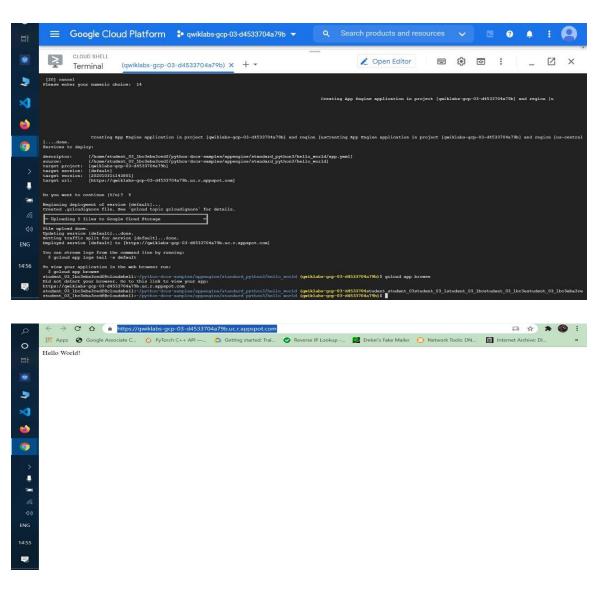
STEP 7:

VIEW OUR SAMPLE APP

Deploy your app to App Engine by running the following command from within the root directory of your application (**hello_world**):

gcloud app browse

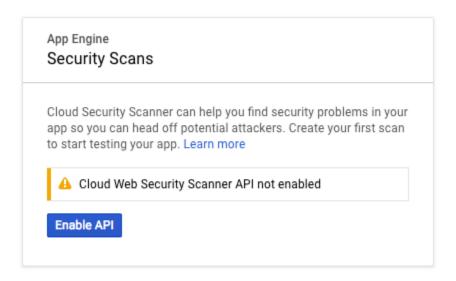
There will be a link in Cloud Shell that you can use, or view the app at http://[YOUR_PROJECT_ID].appspot.com. This is the URL you'll scan for vulnerabilities and it will be added to our scan parameters in the next step:



FINAL STEP: RUN OUR APP FOR SCANNING

The scan does not run immediately, but is queued for later execution; it can take hours before the scan executes, depending on current load.

Navigation menu > App Engine > Security scans:



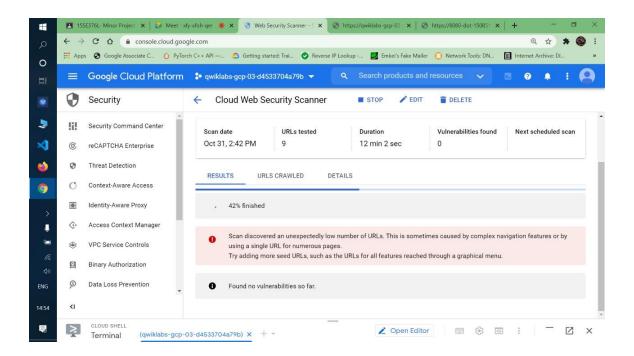
Click Enable API > Create scan.

Under Starting URLs, enter the URL of the application you want to scan.

We will use the sample app's URL and start for scanning:

The app link is below:





It will take some time

RESULT:



After all scanning the results will confirm if app has any vulnerability otherwise it will confirm as shown in the above pic. No vulnerability found . The scan overview page displays a results section when the scan completes. The following image shows example scan results when no vulnerabilities are detected.