SECURITY CHALLENGES IN DEPLOYING A CLOUD-BASED DJANGO APPLICATION USING AMAZON WEB SERVICES AND ELASTIC BEANSTALK

Capstone Project Presentation

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- Section 1. Introduction
- Section 2. Literature Review
- Section 3. Methodology
- Section 4. Results and Findings
- Section 5. Conclusion

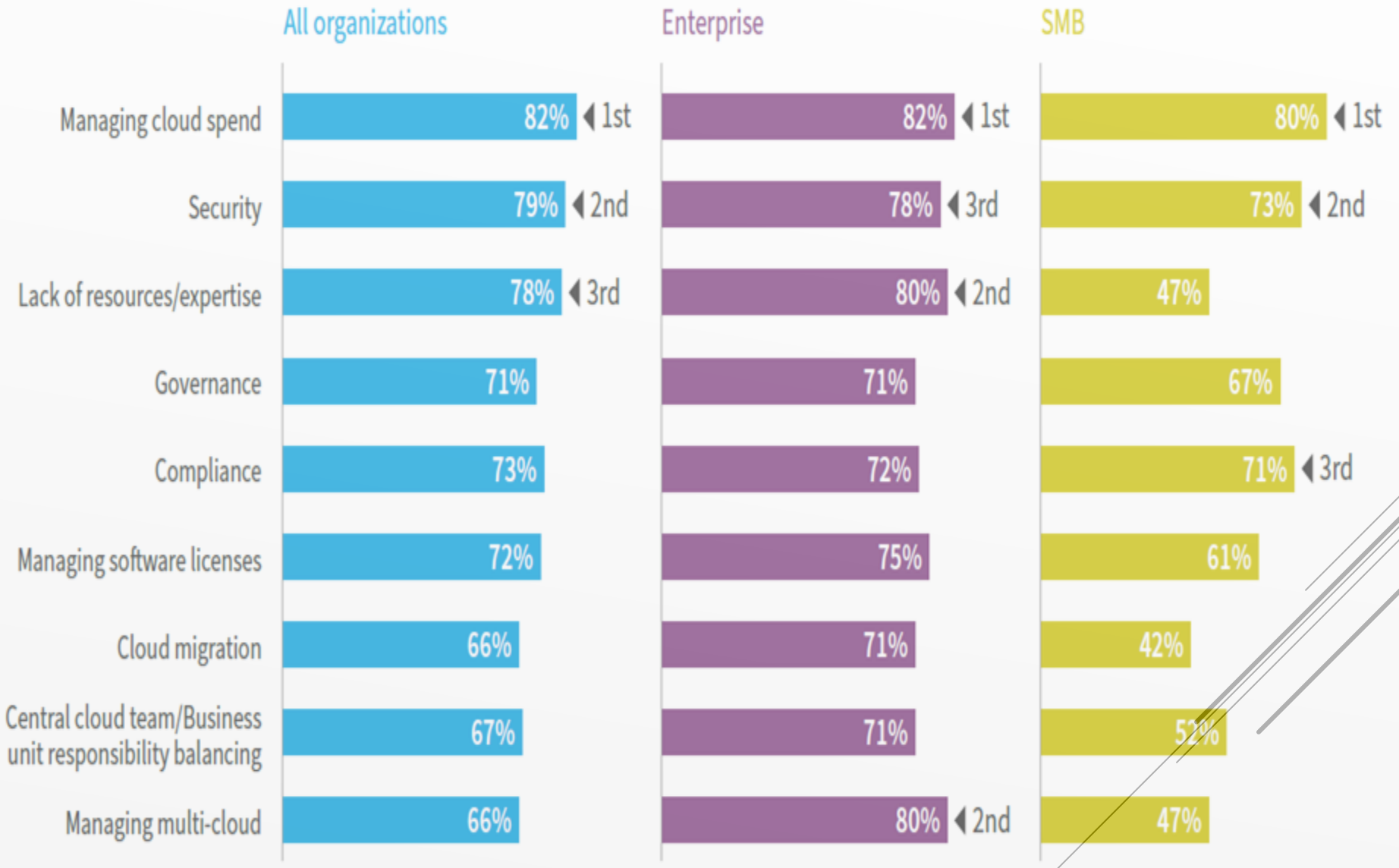
- Research Objectives
- Background on Cloud Computing
- Importance of Security in Cloud-Based Applications
- Overview of Django and Its Use in Web Development
- Significance of AWS and EBS
- Example Django Web Application ran on Cloud Model

INTRODUCTION
OVERVIEW

- Review the security landscape within AWS cloud computing environments
- Identifies users and usage scenarios of AWS Console
- Discusses architectural components of a Django Web Application deployed via AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- Emphasize understanding and mitigating security challenges involved in deploying a Django Web Application via AWS Elastic Beanstalk

INTRODUCTION
RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

TOP CLOUD CHALLENGES



Flexera, "Flexera State of the Cloud Report 2023," 2023. [Online]. Available: https://resources.flexera.com/web/pdf/Flexera-State-of-the-Cloud-Report-2023.pdf. [Accessed 21 11 2023].

	Amazon Web Services	Google Cloud Platform	Microsoft Azure
Users Preference	✓		
Revenue (Amount spent by users)	✓		
Preference based on Job Title	✓		
Beginner Friendly		✓	
Notebook Products		✓	
Compute Products	✓		
Machine Learning Products		✓	
Big Data Products		✓	
Business Intelligence Tools			✓

https://www.kaggle.com/code/nitishabharathi/data-science-in-the-cloud-who-wins-the-cloud-war

- Cloud computing allows users to access servers, software, and databases over the Internet, housed in data centers worldwide.
- Offers flexibility, scalability, and cost-efficiency, moving away from managing physical servers and software applications on personal devices.
- Significant milestones include the launch of AWS in 2006 and Google App Engine in 2008, marking the beginning of cloud computing's major impact on IT and business.
- The evolution of cloud services into IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS models has significantly reduced capital expenses and improved operational efficiencies for businesses.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND ON CLOUD COMPUTING

- Security in cloud computing is a critical concern, focusing on data integrity, confidentiality, and availability due to the shared responsibility model.
- Early concerns included loss of data control and reliance on third-party security measures, evolving to address vulnerabilities unique to the cloud environment.
- Developments in encryption, access control, and regular security audits have become standard to protect against threats like data breaches and DoS attacks.
- Despite advancements, continuous vigilance and innovation in security practices are required to combat the dynamic nature of cloud computing and cyber threats.

INTRODUCTION

IMPORTANCE OF SECURITY IN CLOUD-BASED APPLICATIONS

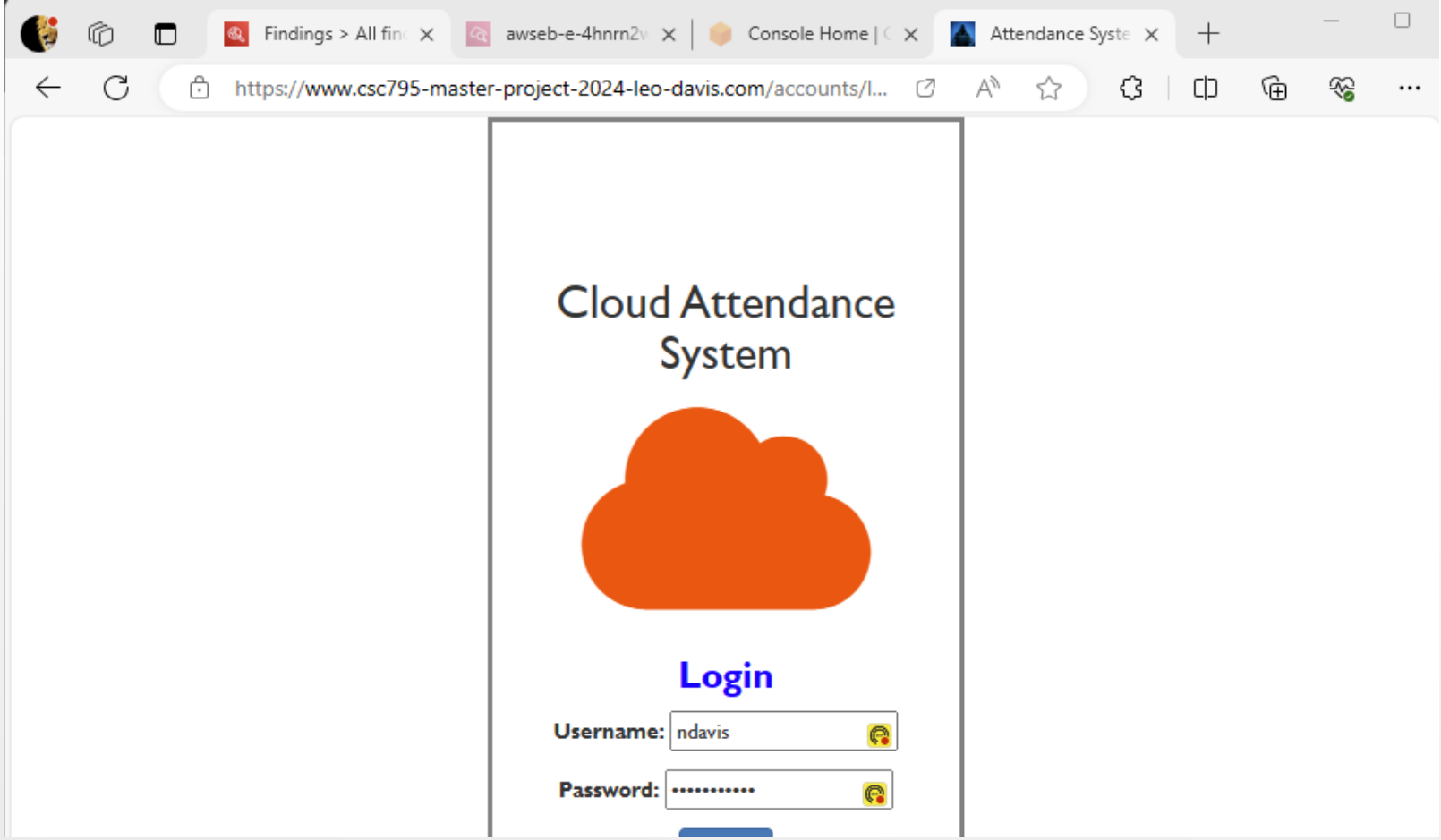
- Django, a high-level Python web framework, focuses on rapid development and DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself) principles to minimize code redundancy.
- Praised for its ORM system for database interactions and built-in protections against common vulnerabilities, Django is a choice for secure and scalable web development.
- Django supports horizontal scaling and integrates with caching mechanisms, with a community that provides reusable apps, plugins, and libraries to extend functionality.

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF DJANGO AND ITS USE IN WEB DEVELOPMENT

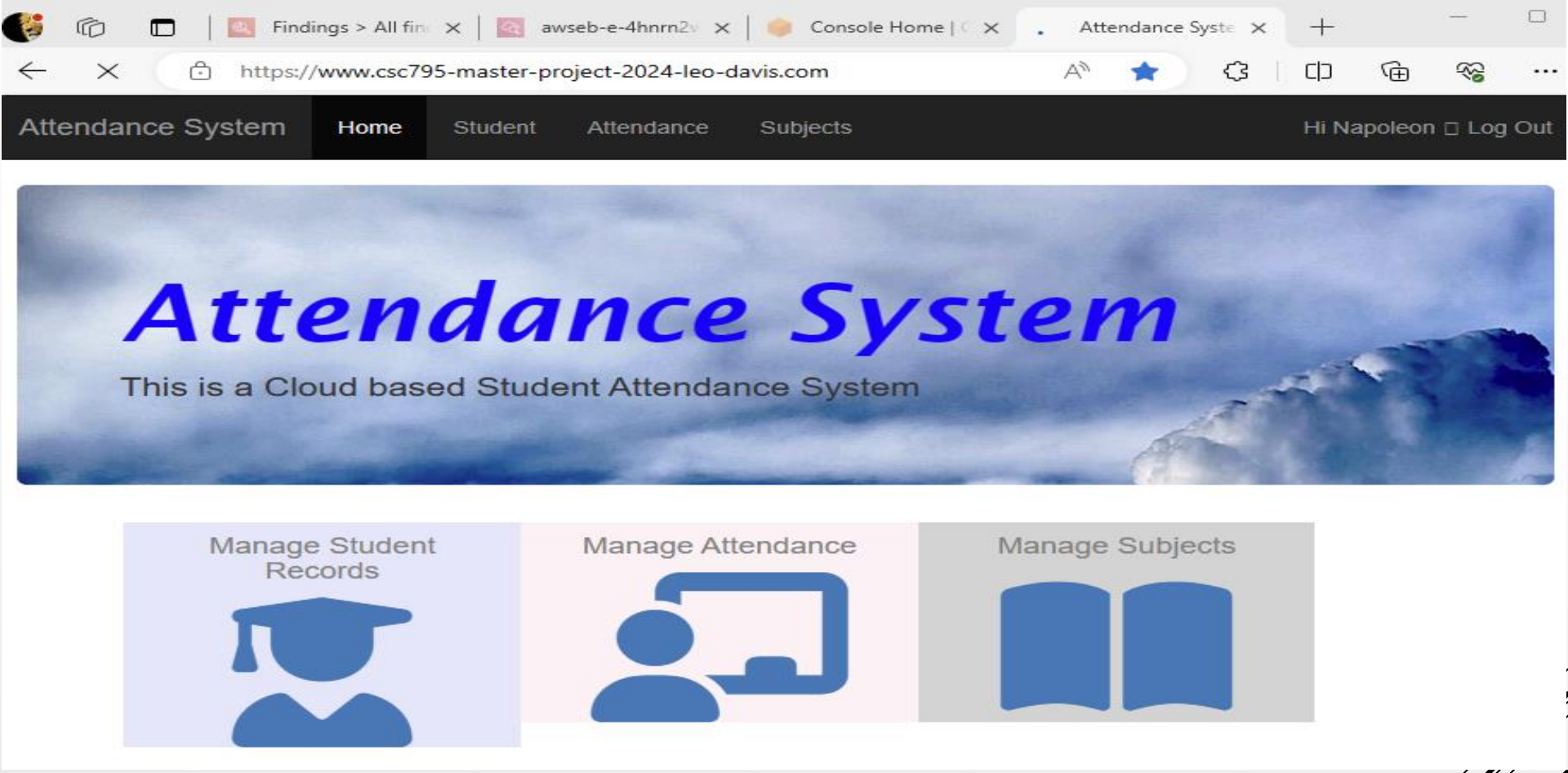
- AWS has been a pivotal force in cloud computing since 2006, offering a wide array of services that revolutionized IT infrastructure management.
- Elastic Beanstalk, introduced in 2011, simplifies deploying and managing applications, automating key tasks like provisioning, load balancing, and application health monitoring.
- The service has democratized cloud computing, making it accessible to developers without deep expertise in cloud environments, and contributed to trends like microservices and DevOps.

INTRODUCTION
SIGNIFICANCE OF AMAZON WEB SERVICES AND ELASTIC BEANSTALK IN CLOUD COMPUTING



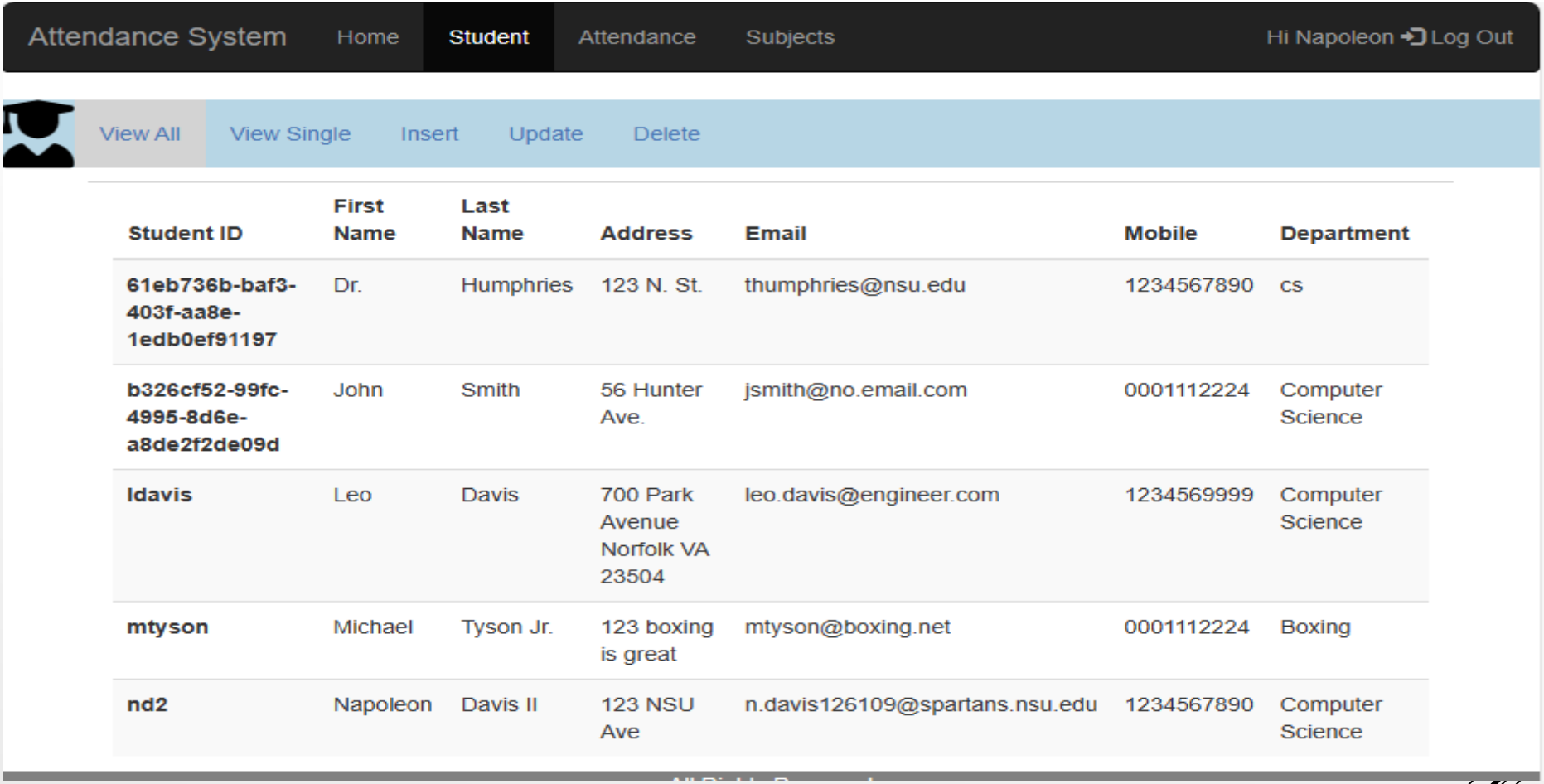
INTRODUCTION

EXAMPLE DJANGO WEB APPLICATION



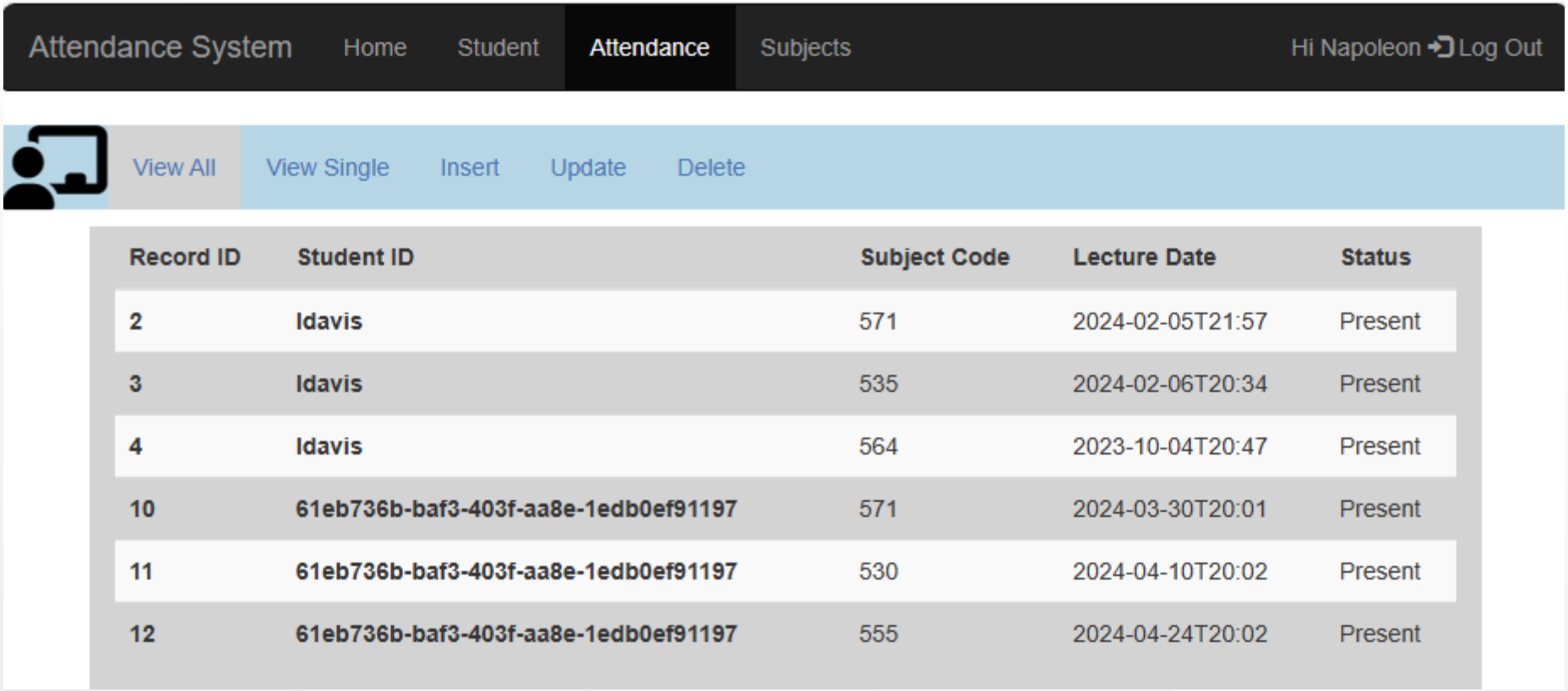
INTRODUCTION

EXAMPLE DJANGO WEB APPLICATION



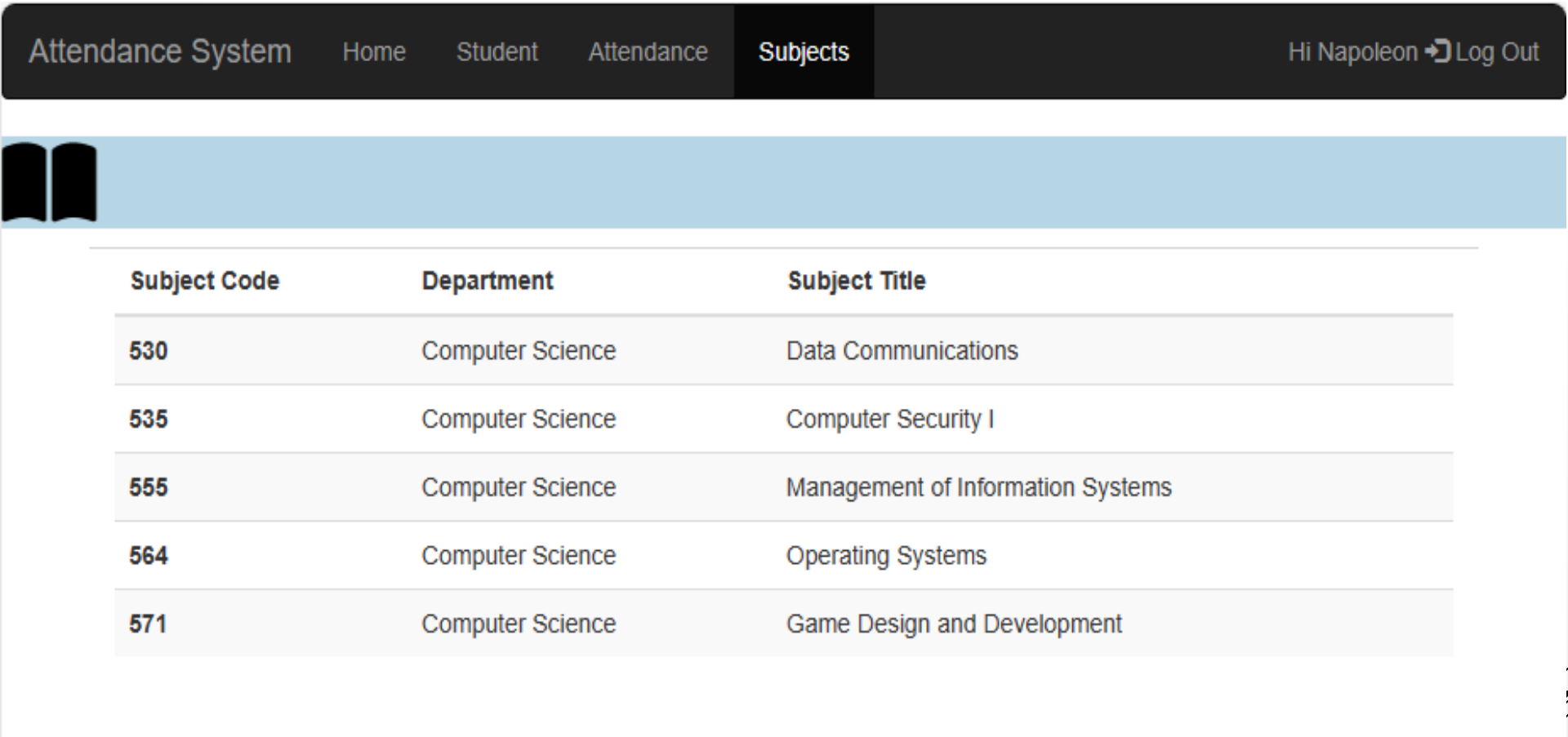
INTRODUCTION

EXAMPLE DJANGO WEB APPLICATION



INTRODUCTION

EXAMPLE DJANGO WEB APPLICATION



INTRODUCTION

EXAMPLE DJANGO WEB APPLICATION

- Section 1. Introduction
- Section 2. Literature Review
- Section 3. Methodology
- Section 4. Results and Findings
- Section 5. Conclusion

- Fundamentals of Cloud Computing
- Evolution of Cloud Computing
- Overview of Secure Cloud Computing
- Reliance on Automated Tools
- Previous Works concerning Cloud Security Challenges
- Security Challenges in Deploying Django Applications on AWS
- AWS Specific Security Challenges
- AWS Infrastructure and Elastic Beanstalk Overview
- Related Work on Cloud Computing
- Gaps in Existing Research

LITERATURE REVIEW

OVERVIEW

- Detailed explanation of cloud computing characteristics, service models (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS), and deployment models (public, private, hybrid).
- Benefits and challenges of cloud computing discussed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

FUNDAMENTALS OF CLOUD COMPUTING

LITERATURE REVIEW

EVOLUTION OF CLOUD COMPUTING

- Shift from on-premises data centers to cloud-based infrastructure for scalability, performance, and cost-effectiveness.
- Initial cloud services categorized into IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS.
- Security as a paramount concern with solutions like enhanced encryption and IAM frameworks.
- Future of cloud computing looks towards edge computing, quantum computing, and AI-driven services.

- Evolution of cloud security measures from early concerns to advanced security architectures and technologies.
- Emphasis on encryption, IAM, and best practices for secure cloud computing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

OVERVIEW OF SECURE CLOUD COMPUTING

- Shift towards using automated tools and frameworks enhancing productivity but introducing dependencies.
- Trust issues in automated processes discussed with examples of vulnerabilities and ethical concerns.

LITERATURE REVIEW

RELIANCE ON AUTOMATED TOOLS

- Multi-Tenancy and Data Location:
  - Jajodia, addresses multi-tenancy and data location's complexities within cloud environments.
  - Safhi, Al-Zahrani, and Mubaraki's research brings our focus to encryption and secure configurations to safeguard data.

- Vulnerabilities and Compliance
  - The "Taxonomy of Cloud Computing Vulnerabilities" presented by Mishra, Kumar, Singh, and Dwivedi laid the groundwork for our emphasis on identifying and mitigating specific threats.
  - The shared responsibility model and integration of security measures across the cloud stack, as advocated by "Cloud Security & Compliance For Dummies", by Miller have been pivotal in breaking up the design model into phases.

LITERATURE REVIEW

PREVIOUS WORK ON CLOUD SECURITY CHALLENGES

- Discussion on Django's security features including CSRF protection, SQL injection prevention, and secure password handling.
- Challenges such as security misconfigurations and the balance between security measures and performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

DJANGO SECURITY FEATURES AND LIMITATIONS

- Challenges like misconfigured S3 buckets, inadequate IAM policies, and insufficient network access control highlighted.
- Solutions include automated security scanning, encryption, and enhanced monitoring and logging.

LITERATURE REVIEW

AWS-SPECIFIC SECURITY CHALLENGES

- Evolution of AWS and Elastic Beanstalk security features to address cybersecurity threats.
- Introduction of services like AWS Shield, AWS WAF, and Amazon Inspector for improved security.

LITERATURE REVIEW

AWS AND ELASTIC BEANSTALK'S SECURITY MECHANISMS

- Application Modernization and Cloud Deployment Strategies
  - Our methodology is informed by the insights of Pushpaleela et al., who advocate for a structured approach to cloud deployment, emphasizing analysis, planning, and the leverage of AWS cloud automation and DevOps tools.
- Comparative Analysis of Cloud Computing Services
  - The comparative analysis provided by Kaushik et al., highlighting AWS's superior disk performance and RAM speed, has directly influenced our choice of AWS RDS for backend storage. This selection is pivotal for supporting database-intensive applications such as the attendance system, ensuring optimal performance and cost-effectiveness.

LITERATURE REVIEW

RELATED WORK ON CLOUD-BASED ATTENDANCE SYSTEMS

- Security Mechanisms on Cloud Platforms
  - Our methodology also integrates the findings of Kaur et al., who evaluated AWS and IBM Cloud's performance and security mechanisms. This comparison is vital for our deployment strategy, particularly for utilizing AWS RDS's security features to ensure the secure storage of sensitive attendance data, thus aligning our security measures with the specific requirements of our Django-based attendance system.
- AWS Cloud Computing Security Challenges and Solutions
  - The work of Mishra et al. on AWS Cloud Computing's security challenges offers insights into security measures, best practices, and AWS's efforts in ensuring data privacy and infrastructure security. This research is particularly relevant to our deployment, highlighting the necessity of robust security configurations in Elastic Beanstalk and RDS to safeguard against vulnerabilities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

RELATED WORK ON CLOUD-BASED ATTENDANCE SYSTEMS CONT…

- GAPS
  - Lack of in-depth analysis on specific security challenges for Django applications on AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
- BRIDGING THE GAP
  - My research, "Security Challenges in Deploying a Cloud-Based Django Application Using Amazon Web Services and Elastic Beanstalk," aims to provide comprehensive insights into deploying Django applications securely on AWS.

GAPS IN EXISTING RESEARCH

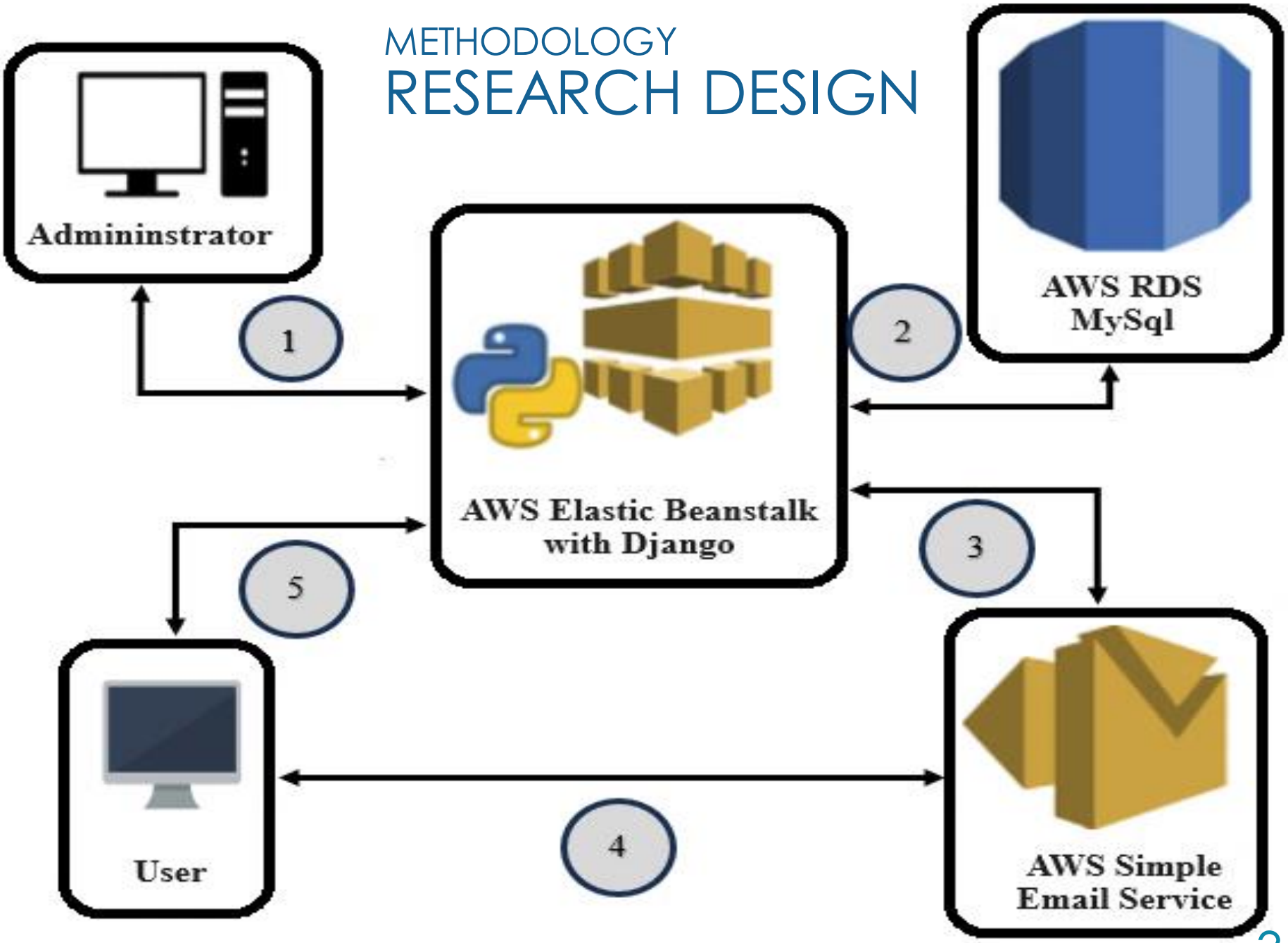
- Section 1. Introduction
- Section 2. Literature Review
- Section 3. Methodology
- Section 4. Results and Findings
- Section 5. Conclusion

- Research Design
- Implementation
- Data Collection
- Analysis

METHODOLOGY
OVERVIEW

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN



GitHub - kujalk/Cloud_Attendance_System: Cloud based student attendance system

- Phase I: Preparation and Security Setup
- Phase 2: Database and Email Service Configuration
- Phase 3. Application Preparation and Deployment
- Phase 4: Post-Deployment Security

METHODOLOGY
PHASES

Task	Objective	Procedure
Install Python 3.8.0:	Install Python 3.8.0 for compatibility with Django and AWS services.	Download Python from the official website, verify the checksum, and set up a virtual environment for dependency management.
Install MySQL Workbench	Facilitate database schema design and management.	MySQL Workbench configures SSL connections to AWS RDS instances for secure data management.
Create an AWS Free Tier Account	Utilize AWS services without initial costs.	Sign up, provide payment details, verify identity, and select a support plan.
Secure the AWS Account		▪ Setup MFA for Root User: Enhance security by adding a layer beyond passwords. ▪ Create Security Group for Power User: Define IAM policies for necessary permissions without full administrative access. ▪ Create IAM User and Setup MFA: Minimize root account usage and secure IAM user access. ▪ Assign IAM User to Power User Group: Streamline permission management. ▪ Create Security Access Key for IAM User: Enable programmatic access to AWS services, ensuring critical security.
Install and Configure Amazon CLI	Automate interactions with AWS services.	Install AWS CLI, configure it with the IAM user's security access key, and set up the default region and output format.

METHODOLOGY

PHASE 1: PREPARATION AND SECURITY SETUP

Task	Objective	Procedure
Create RDS MySQL Instance	Set up a scalable and secure managed database service.	Configure instances with security groups, appropriate sizes, automatic backups, and encryption.
Create an AWS SES Instance	Enable the application to send emails reliably and securely.	Verify a domain/email, set up DKIM, and create SMTP credentials.

METHODOLOGY

PHASE 2: DATABASE AND EMAIL SERVICE CONFIGURATION

Task	Objective	Procedure
Prepare Cloud Attendance System Project on Local Host	Ensure the application functions correctly before deployment.	Set up the development environment, install dependencies, and test the application locally.
Secure Secret Keys and Update settings.py	Enhance security by removing sensitive data from the source code.	Use environment variables for secret keys and database configurations.
Deploy Django Application to AWS via Elastic Beanstalk	Deploy the application in a secure and scalable manner.	Configure Elastic Beanstalk environment correctly, specifying Python version.

METHODOLOGY

PHASE 3: APPLICATION PREPARATION AND DEPLOYMENT

Task	Objective	Procedure
Monitor Application Health with Elastic Beanstalk	Ensure application reliability and performance.	Utilize monitoring tools and set up health checks and alarms.
Configure HTTPS and Domain Name	Establish a secure and professional online presence.	▪ Obtain and configure SSL certificate. ▪ Set up a domain name with Route 53. ▪ Implement HTTP to HTTPS redirection.
Setup Amazon Inspector	Assess the security and compliance of AWS resources.	▪ Enable Amazon Inspector ▪ Define assessment targets and templates. ▪ Run assessments ▪ Mitigate vulnerabilities

METHODOLOGY

PHASE 4: POST-DEPLOYMENT SECURITY

- Research design can be implemented using AWS Free Tier Services.
- The purchase of a custom domain name was involved but not necessary.

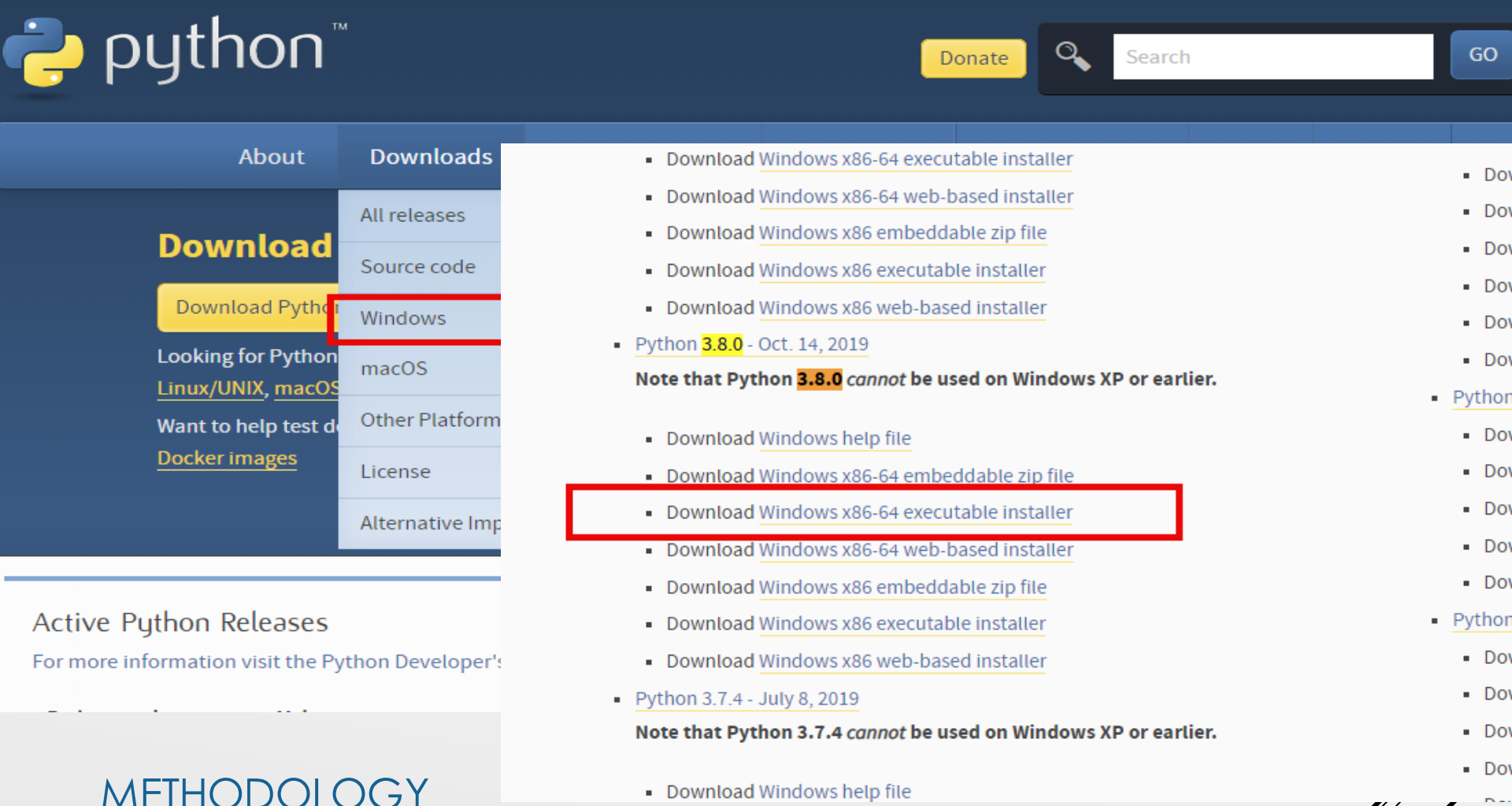
METHODOLOGY

DESIGN INITIAL STARTUP COSTS

Python 3.8.0 Installation	Python 3.8.0	$	Open Source
MySQL Workbench Installation	MySql Workbench Community Edition	$0	Open Source
AWS Free Tier Account Creation	AWS Free Tier	$0	Free for the first 12 months, certain limits apply.
AWS Account Security Setup	AWS Identity and Access Management	$0	Estimated Time to complete setup depends on experience.
Amazon CLI Installation and Configuration	AWS CLI	$0	Estimated Time to complete setup depends on experience.
RDS MySQL Instance Creation	AWS RDS	$0	Free Tier eligible; costs may apply for higher specifications
AWS SES Instance Creation	AWS SES	$0	Free Tier eligible; costs may apply for higher specifications. Time varies depending on the sandbox or production. Production requires some additional verifications that can take up to 72 hours.
Django Application Preparation	Cloud Attendance System Example	$0	
Elastic Beanstalk Deployment	AWS Elastic Beanstalk	$0	Free Tier eligible, costs may apply based on resources.
HTTPS and Domain Configuration	Domain Name	$ 13.00	Domain Name purchase varies depending on the domain name's current existence, whether someone already owns it, and the demand/number of requests for the same name.
Application Health Monitoring	AWS Elastic Beanstalk, CloudWatch	$0	Costs based on assessment runs and instances

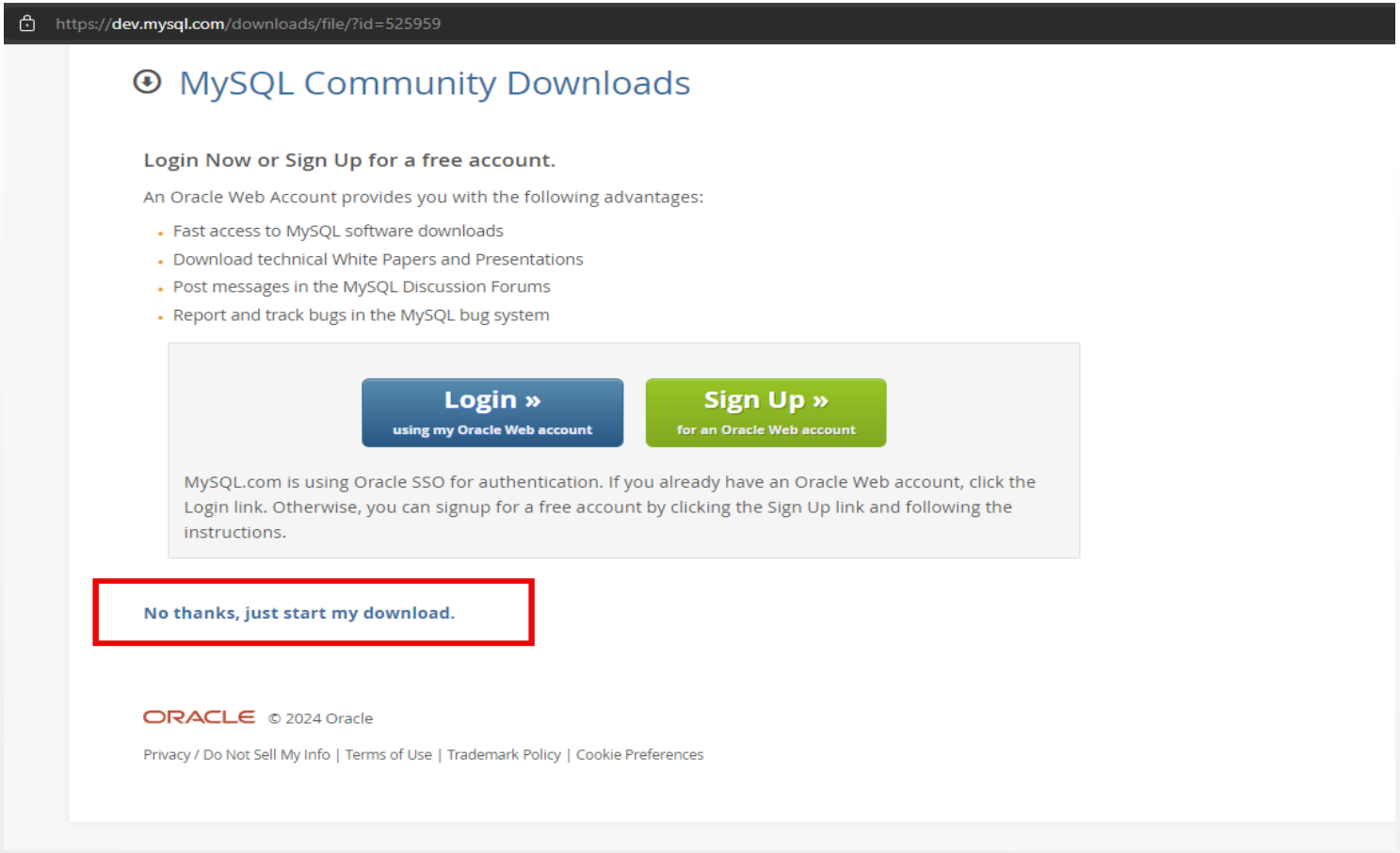
- Stresses the importance of installing Python 3.8.0 for compatibility and securing interactions through MySQL Workbench with AWS RDS.
- Highlights the significance of AWS Free Tier for cost-effective exploration of AWS services.
- Emphasizes securing the AWS account through MFA and the creation of IAM users and groups for minimized root account usage and streamlined permission management.
- Discusses automating interactions with AWS services through the Amazon CLI and securing programmatic access with security access keys.
- Details the creation of a scalable and secure RDS MySQL instance and SES instance for reliable email sending.
- Preparing the application locally and securing it before deploying to AWS Elastic Beanstalk for a secure, scalable presence.

METHODOLOGY
IMPLEMENTATION



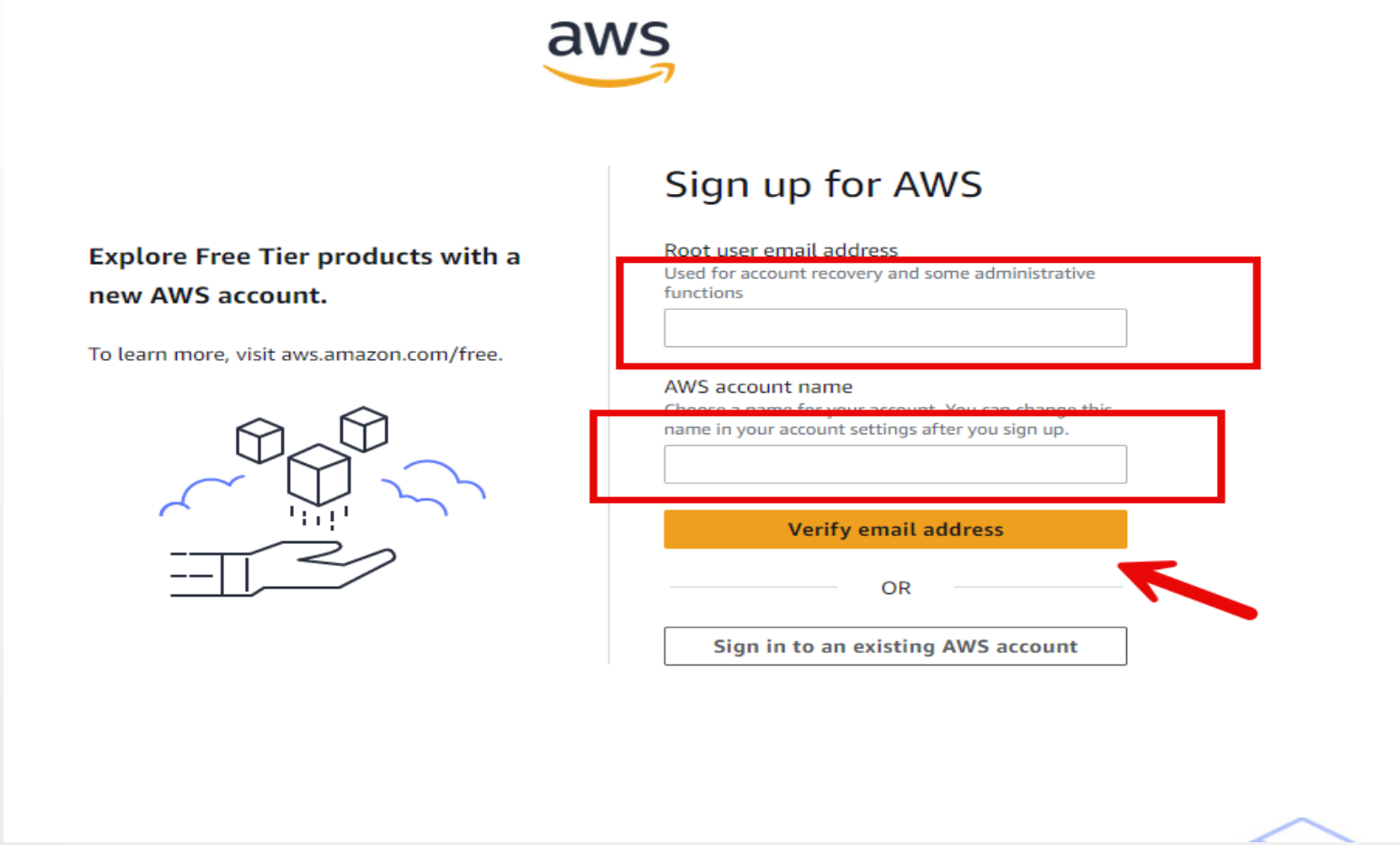
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION - PYTHON INSTALL



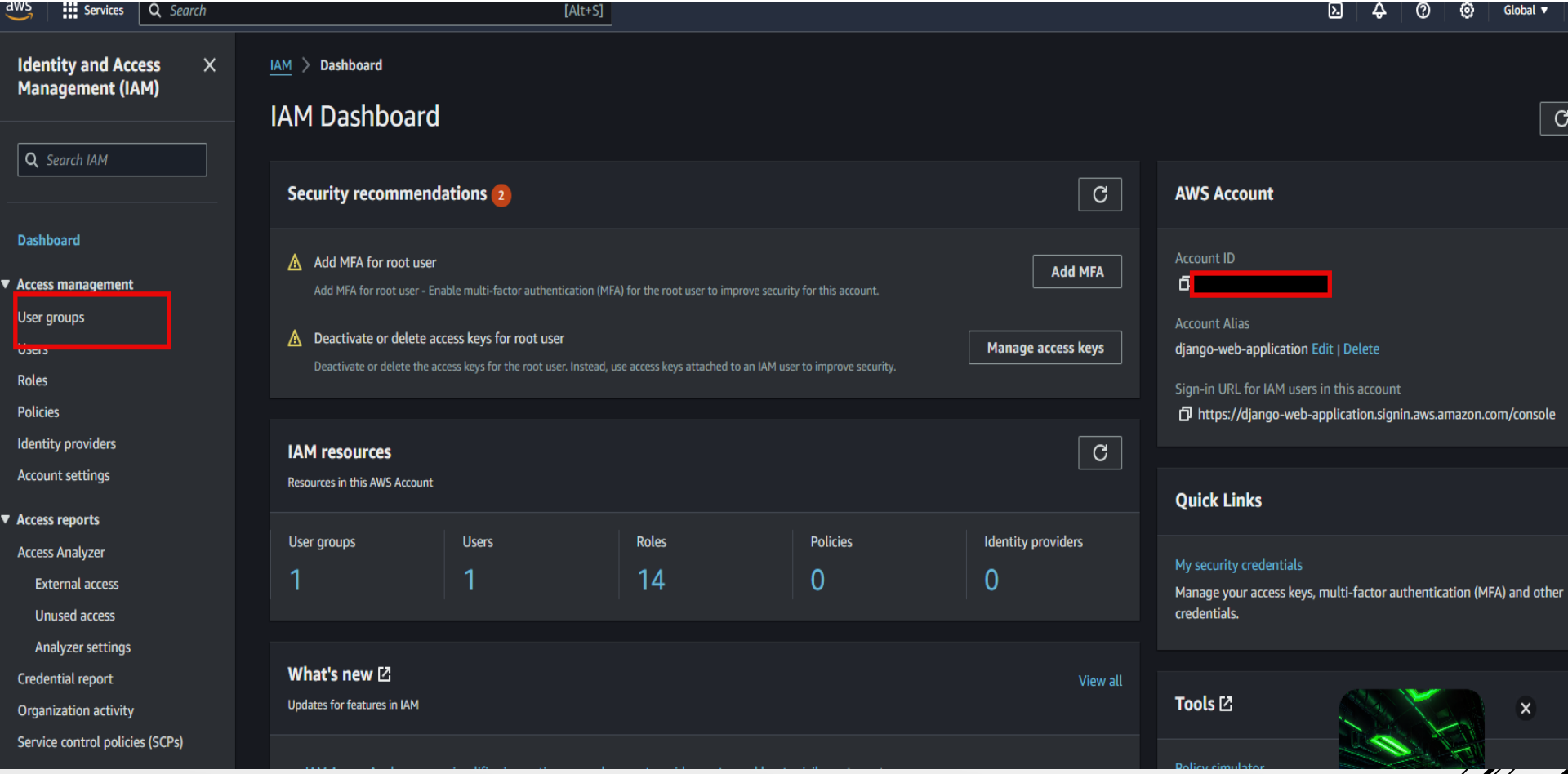
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION - MYSQL WORKBENCH INSTALL



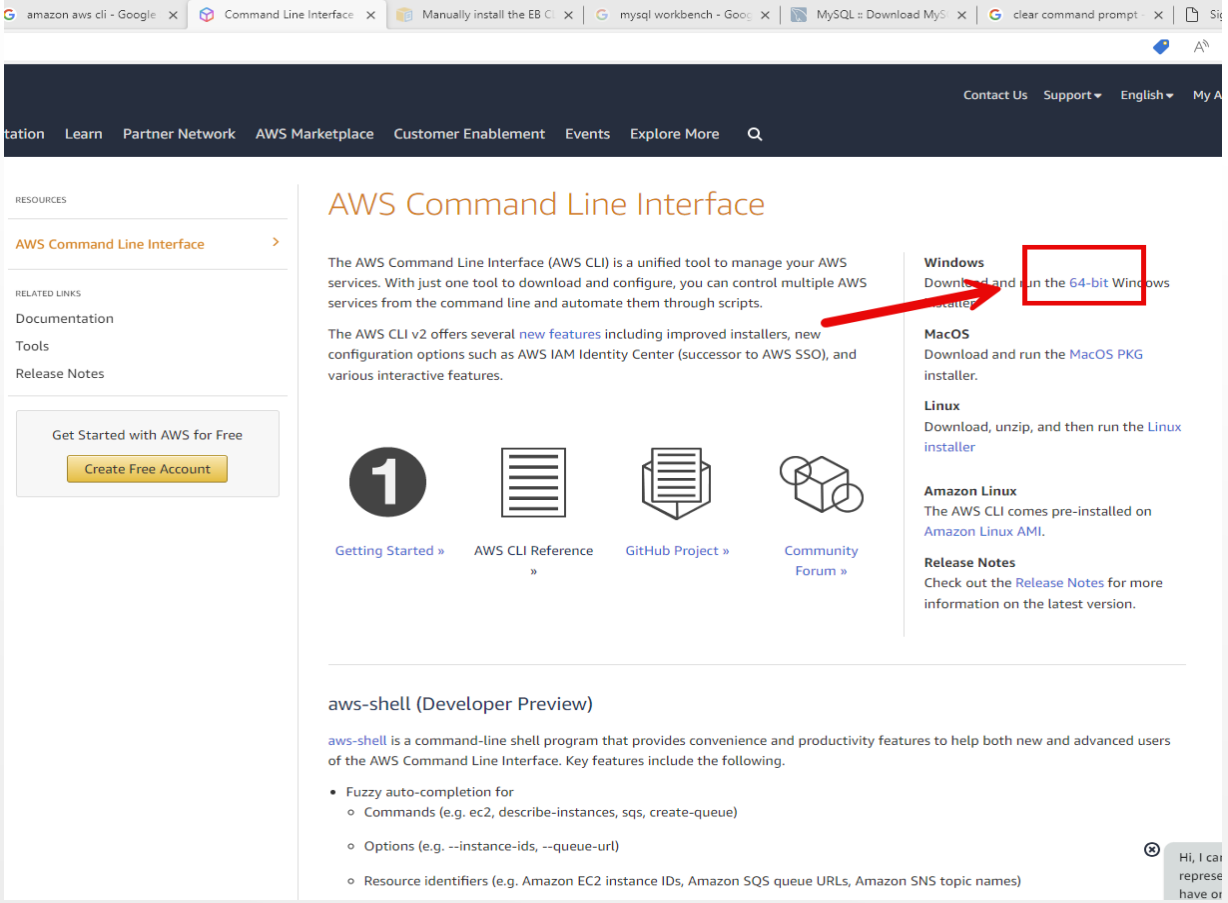
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION - AWS FREE TIER ACCOUNT SETUP



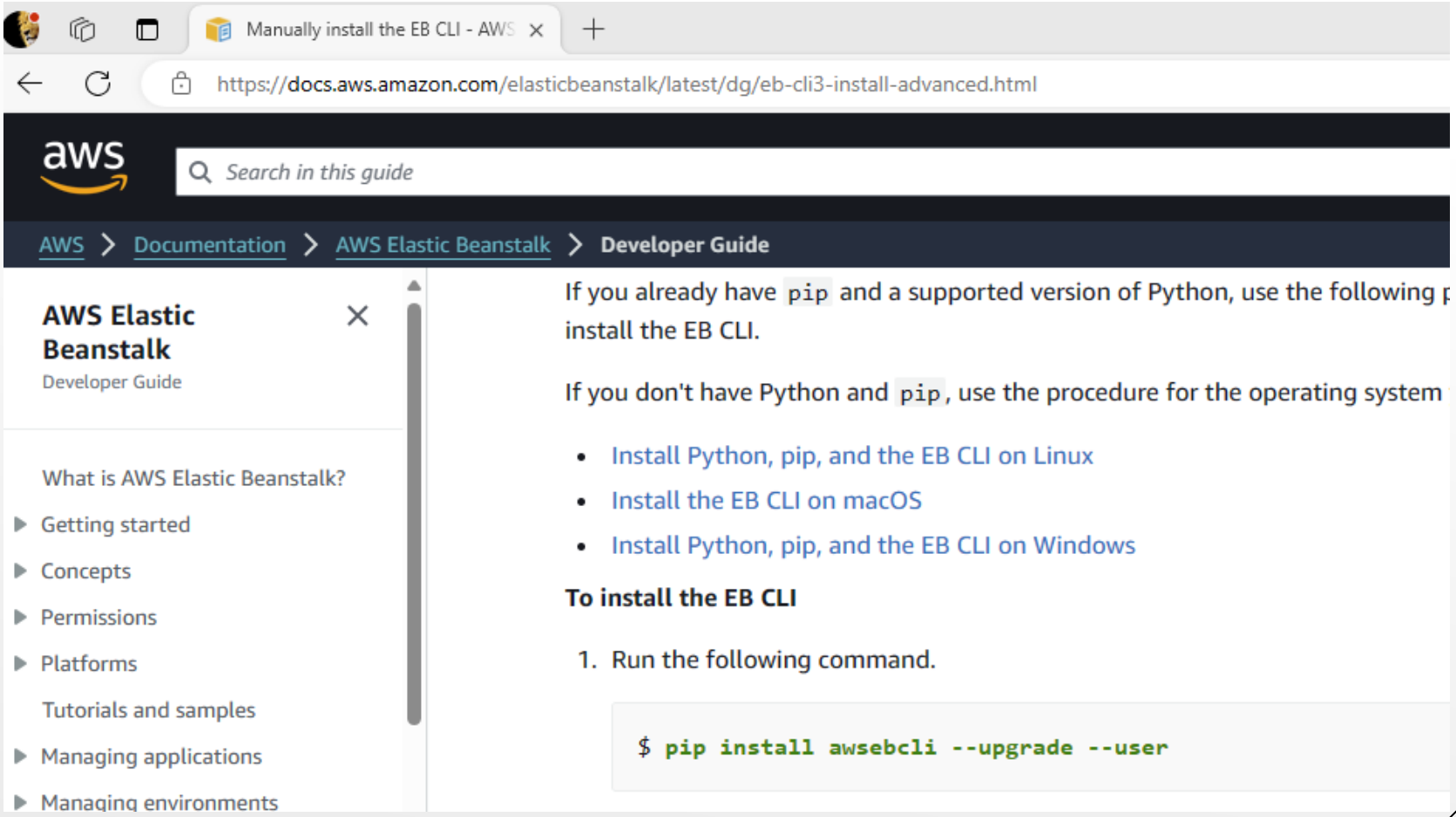
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – IAM USERS, GROUPS, PERMISSIONS, AND POLICIES



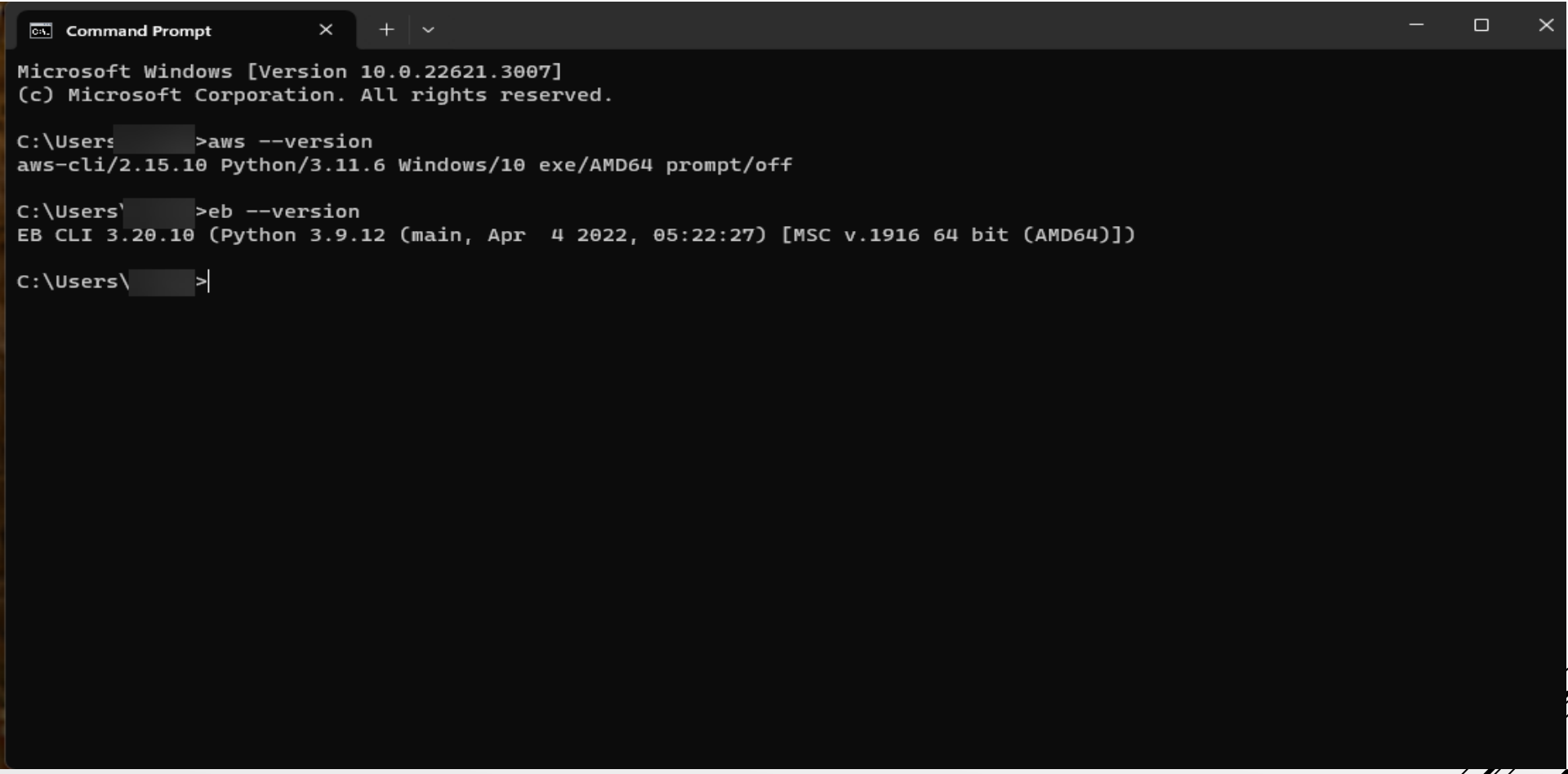
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – AWS CLI CONFIGURATION



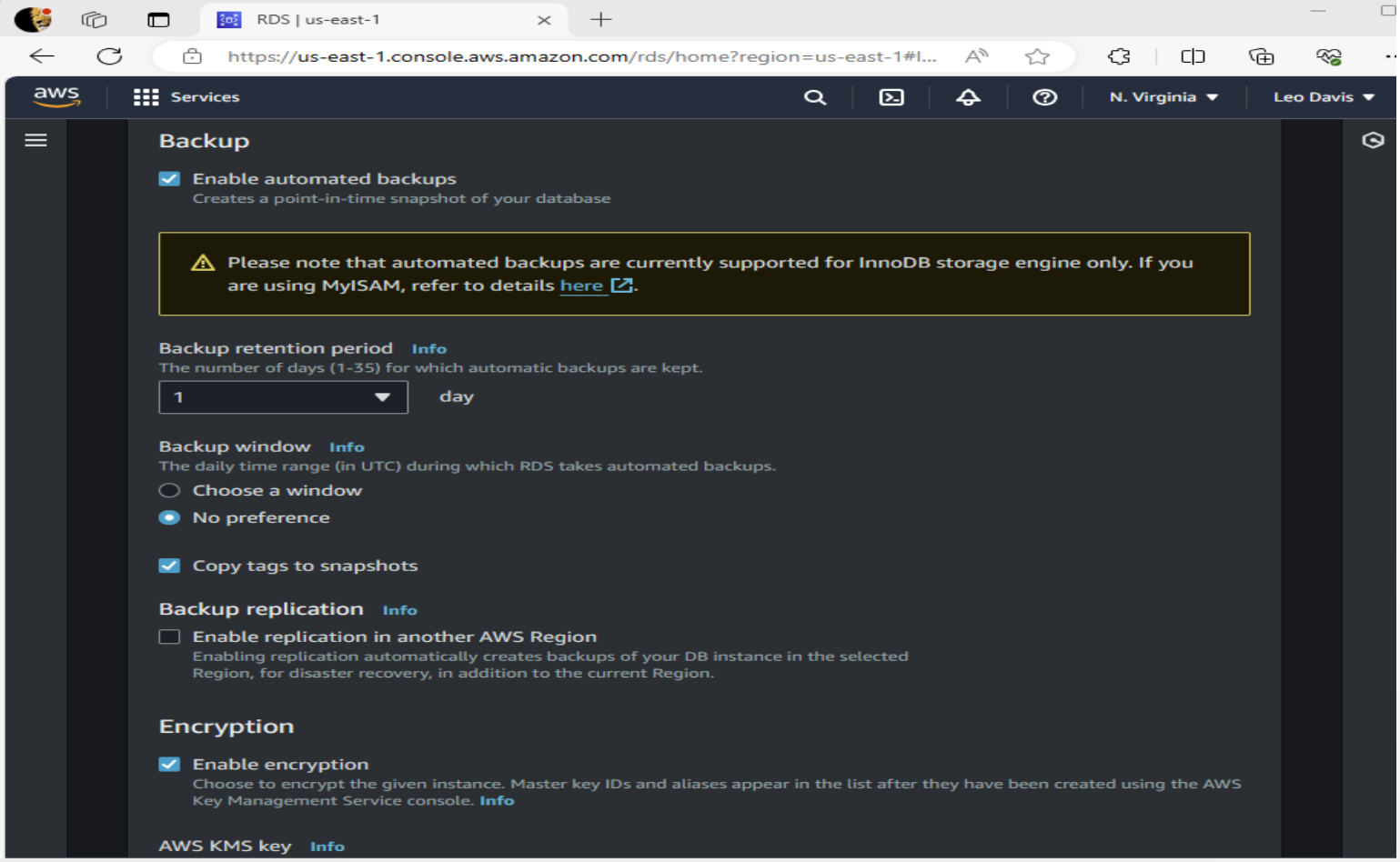
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – EBS CLI CONFIGURATION



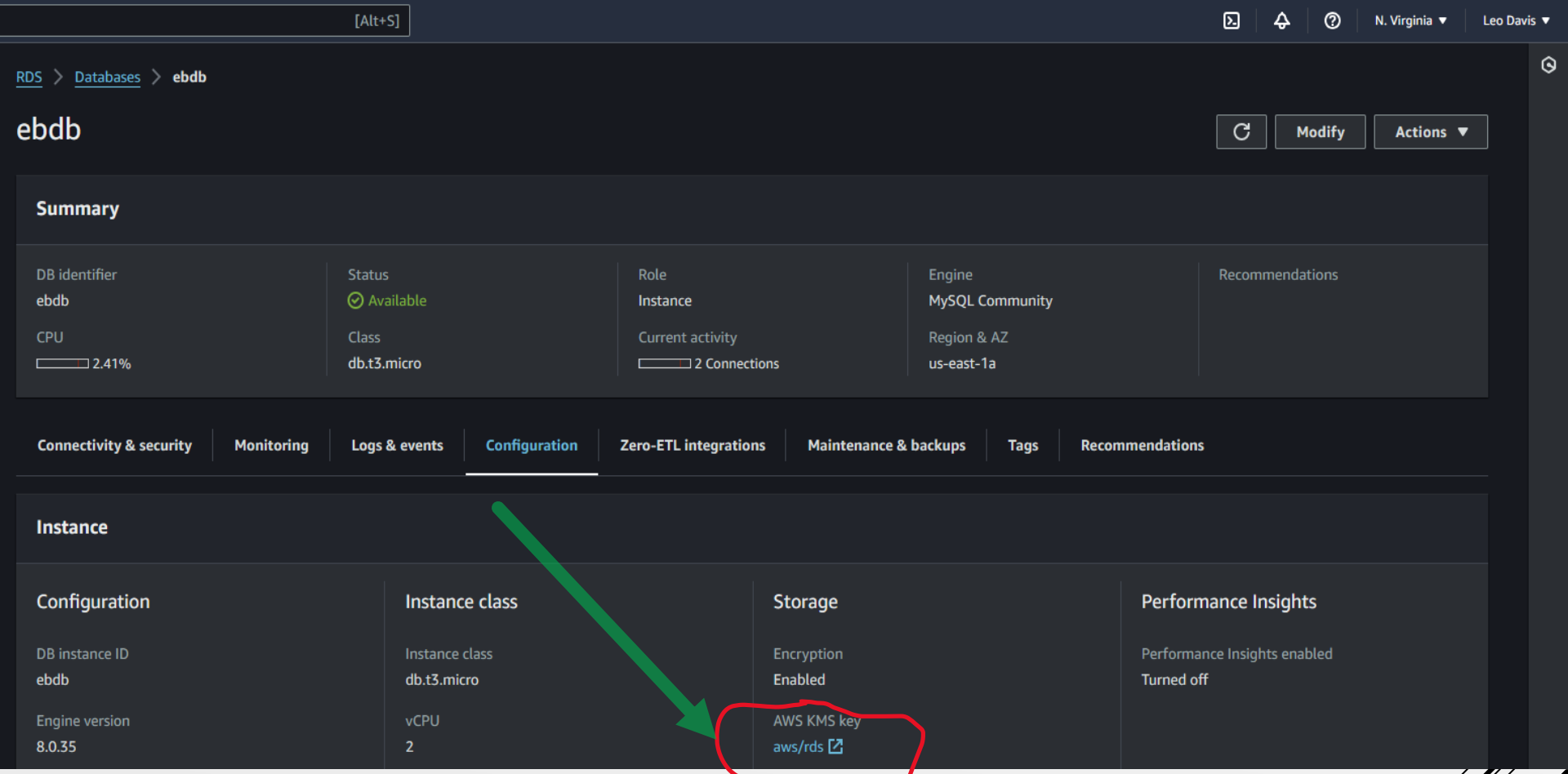
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – AWS AND EBS CLI INTERFACE VERSION



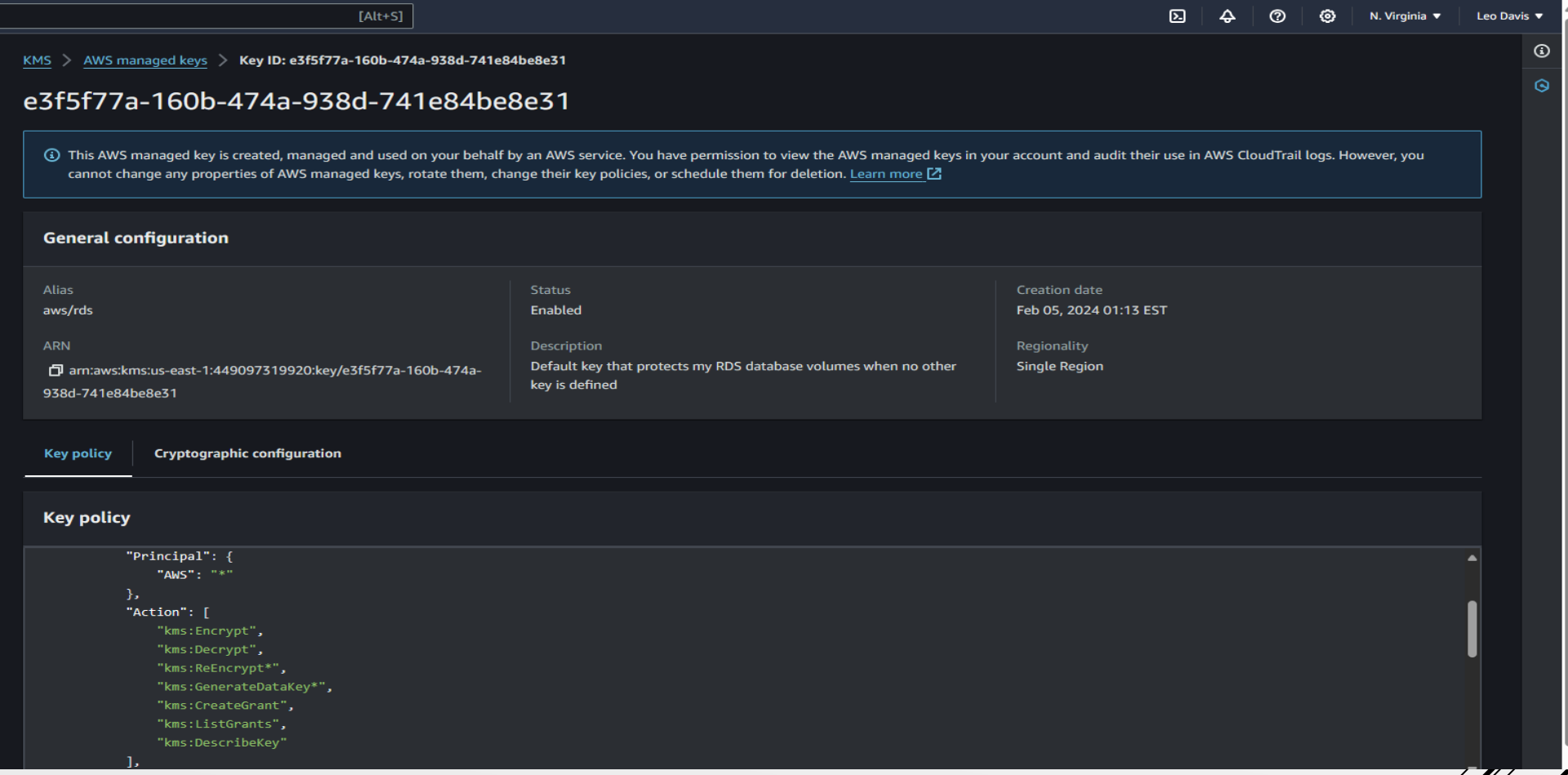
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – RDS SETUP



METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – RDS SETUP



METHODOLOGY

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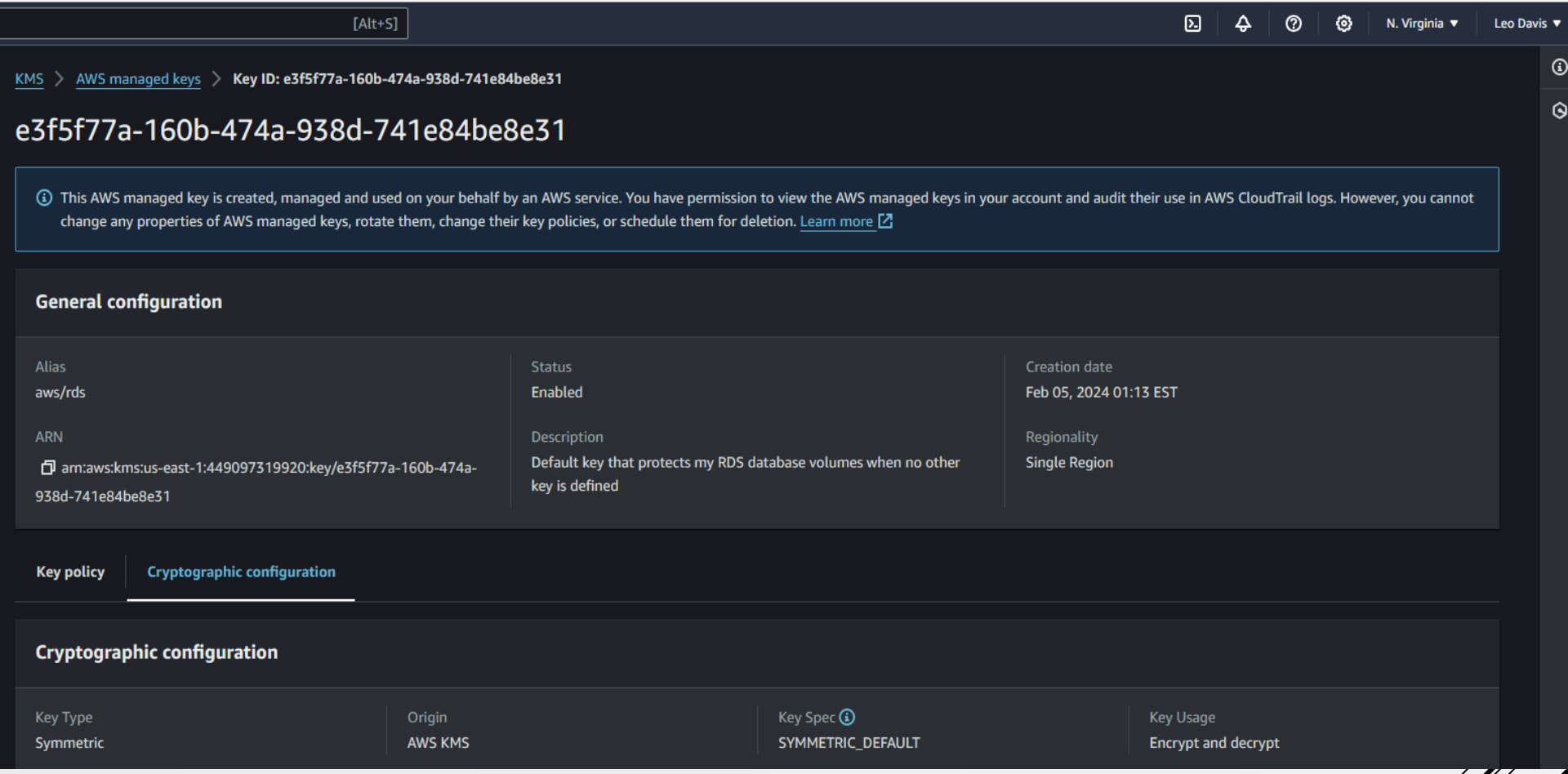
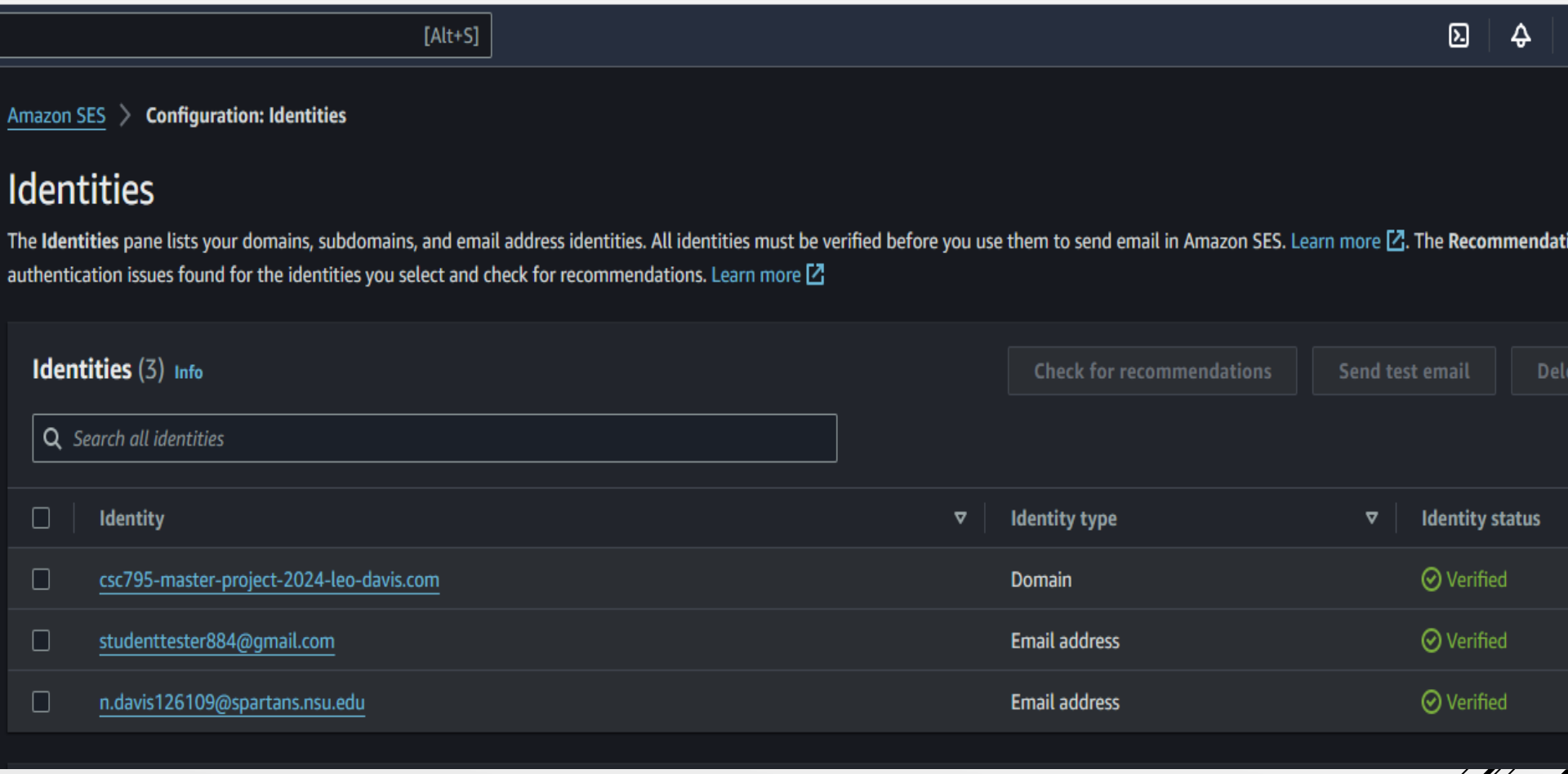


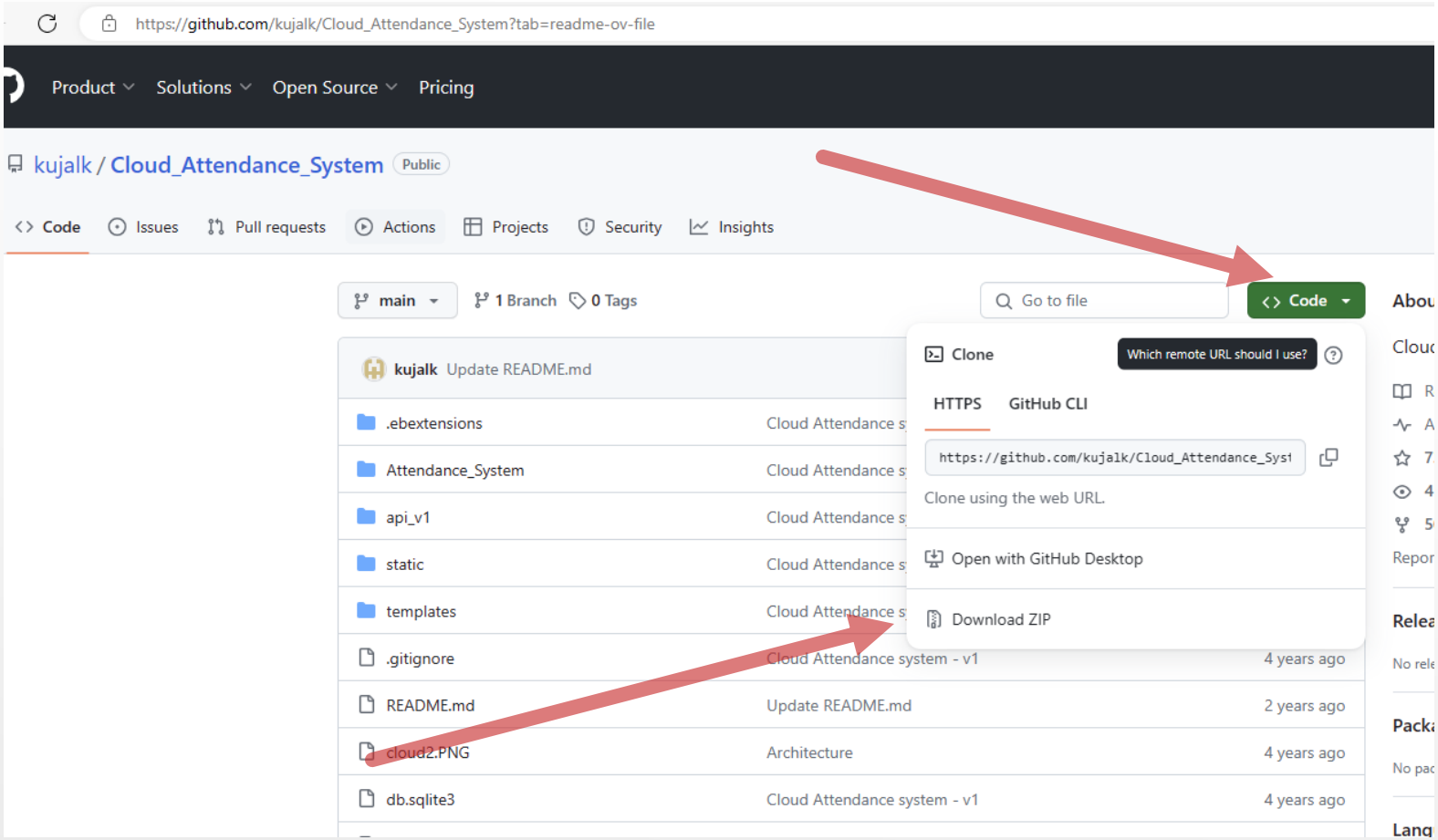
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – RDS SETUP



METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – SES SETUP



METHODOLOGY

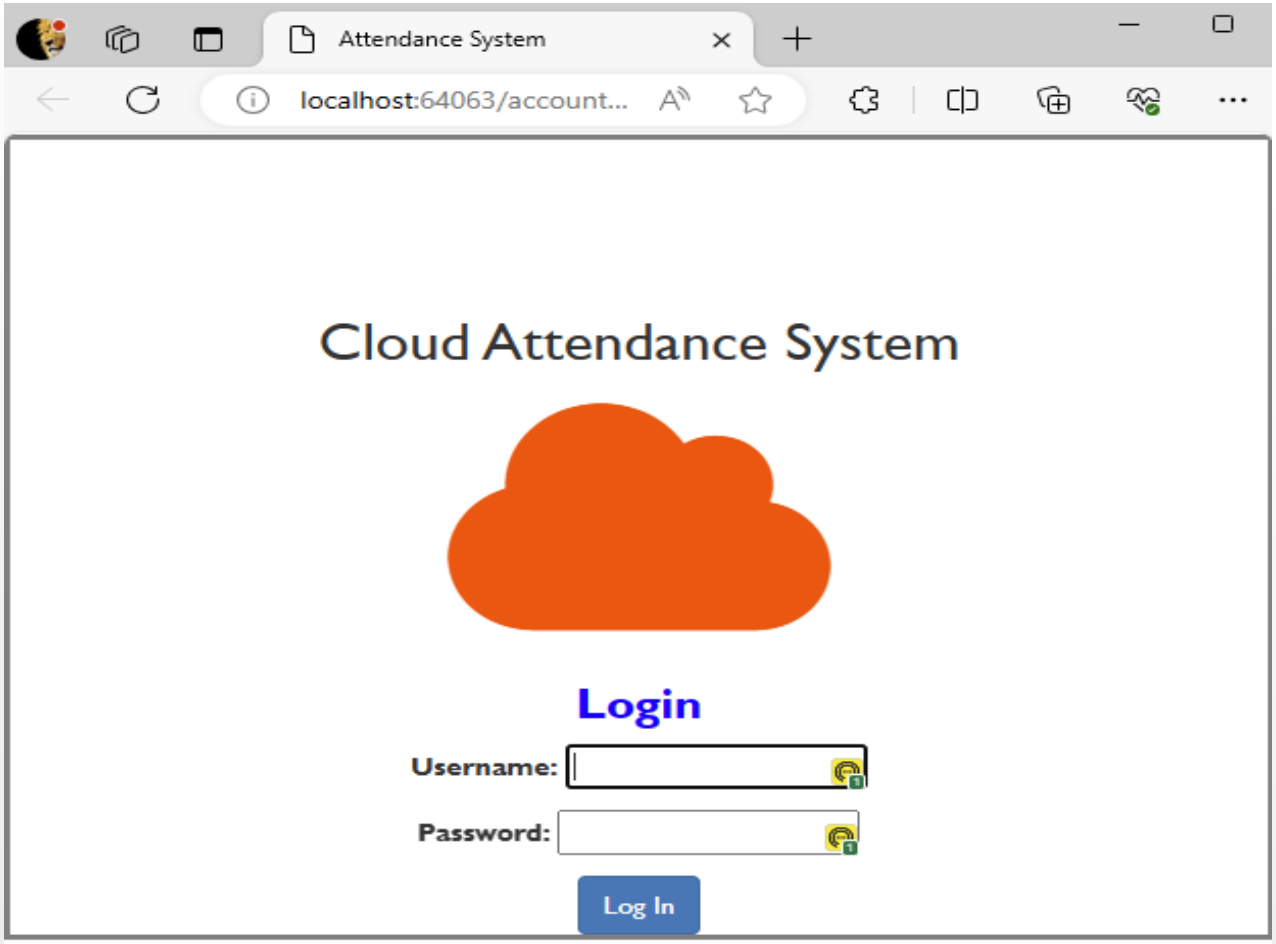
IMPLEMENTATION – DJANGO APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT

https://github.com/kujalk/Cloud_Attendance_System?tab=readme-ov-file

- Create Virtual Environment
- Activate virtual environment
- Install the packages using requirements.txt
- Launch web application locally to test
  - python .\manage.py runserver

METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – DJANGO APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT



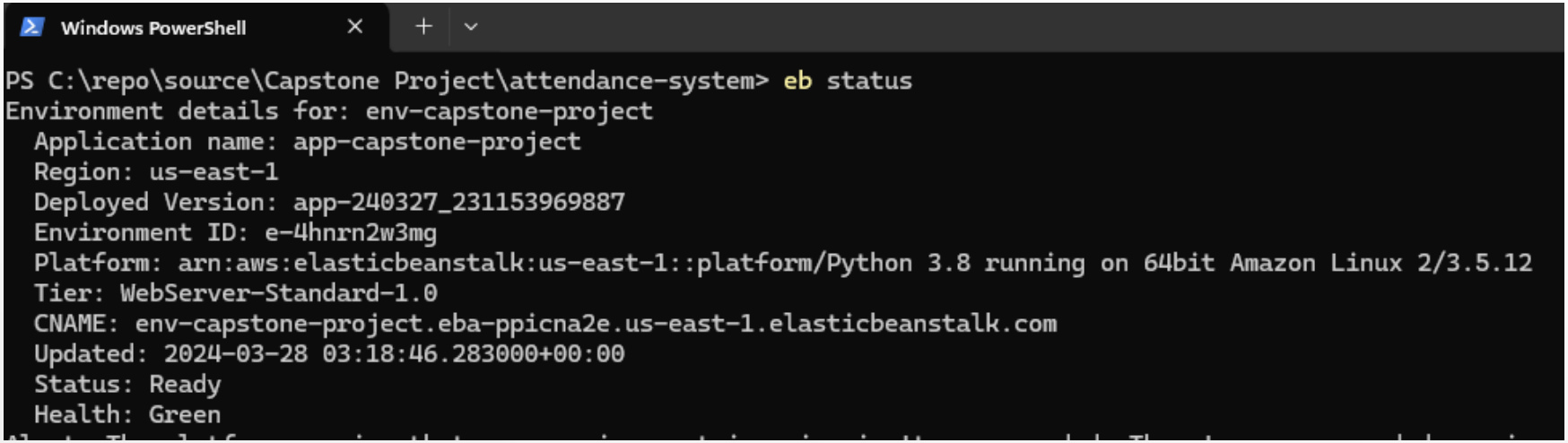
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – DJANGO APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT

- Create Application on Elastic Beanstalk
  - eb init – p python-3.8 app-name
- Create Environment on Elastic Beanstalk
  - eb create env-name
- Deploy Application
  - eb deploy
- Verify Status
  - eb status

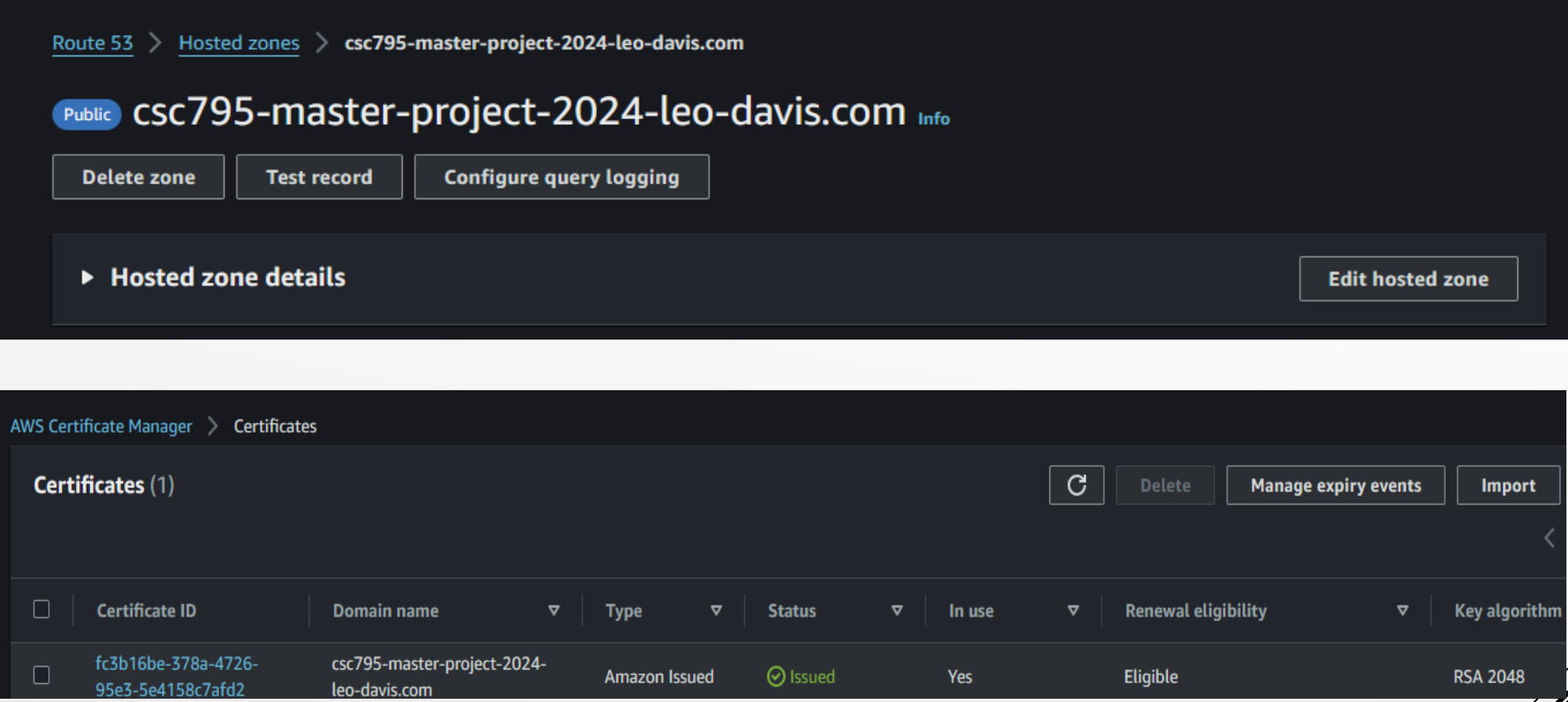
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – DJANGO APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT



METHODOLOGY

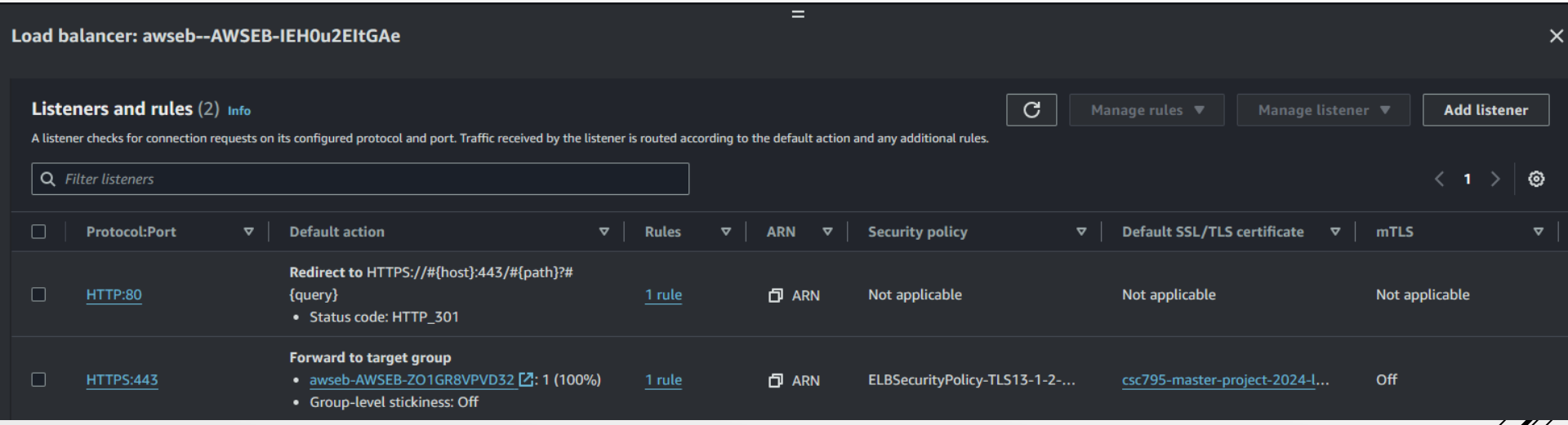
IMPLEMENTATION – DJANGO APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT



METHODOLOGY

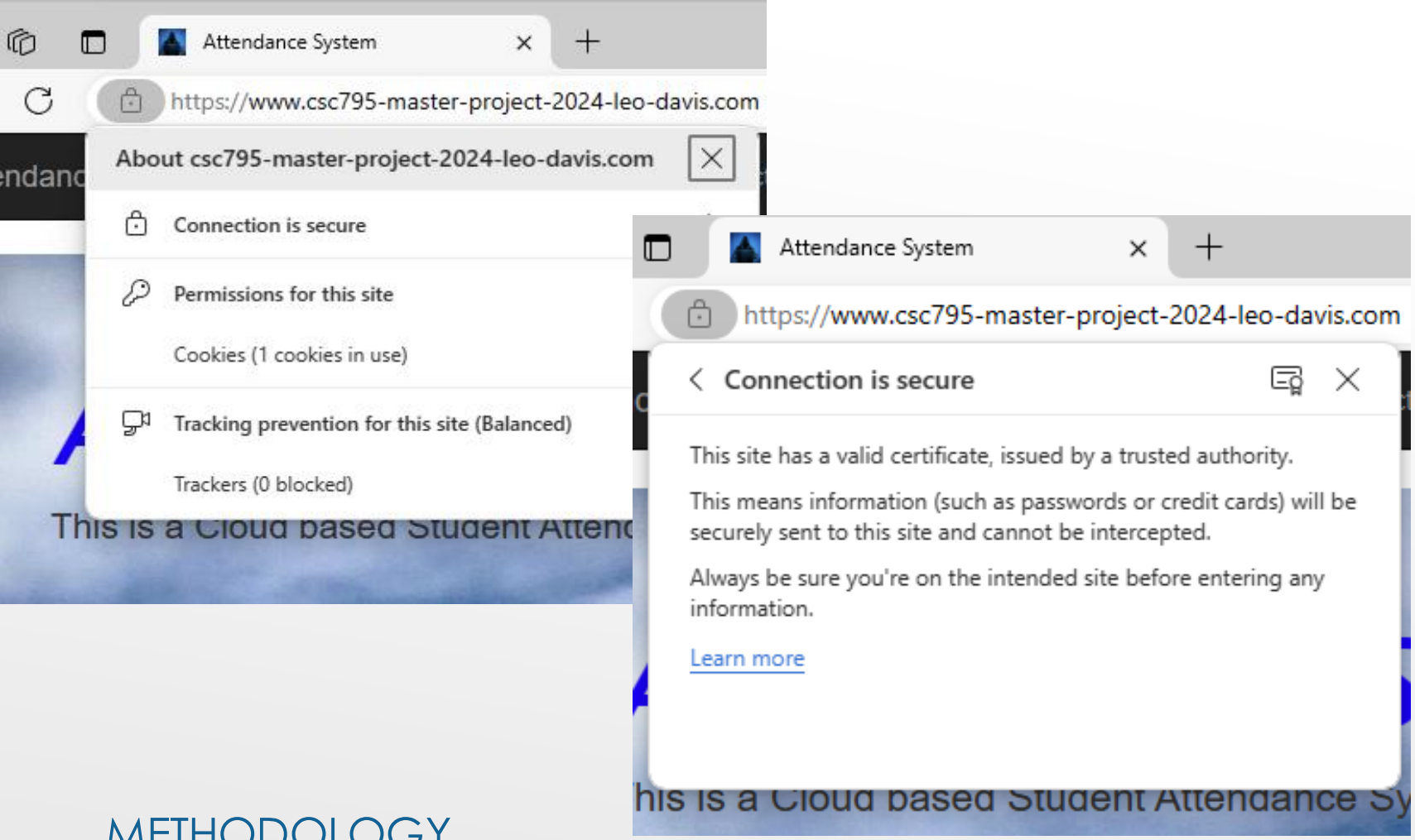
IMPLEMENTATION – DOMAIN NAME REGISTRATION AND SSL CONFIGURATION

- Configure all traffic going to port 80 to be redirected to port 443.



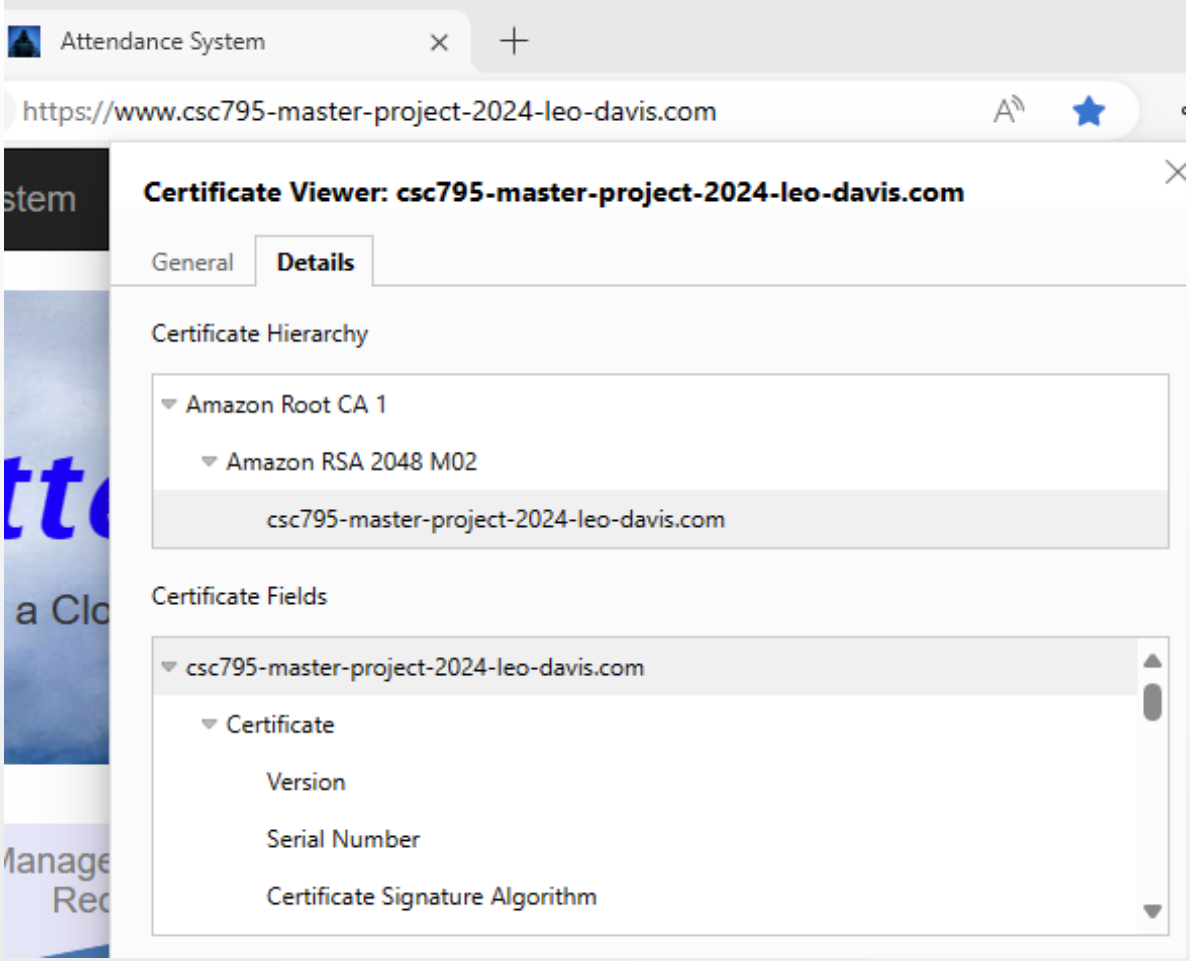
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – SSL REDIRECT



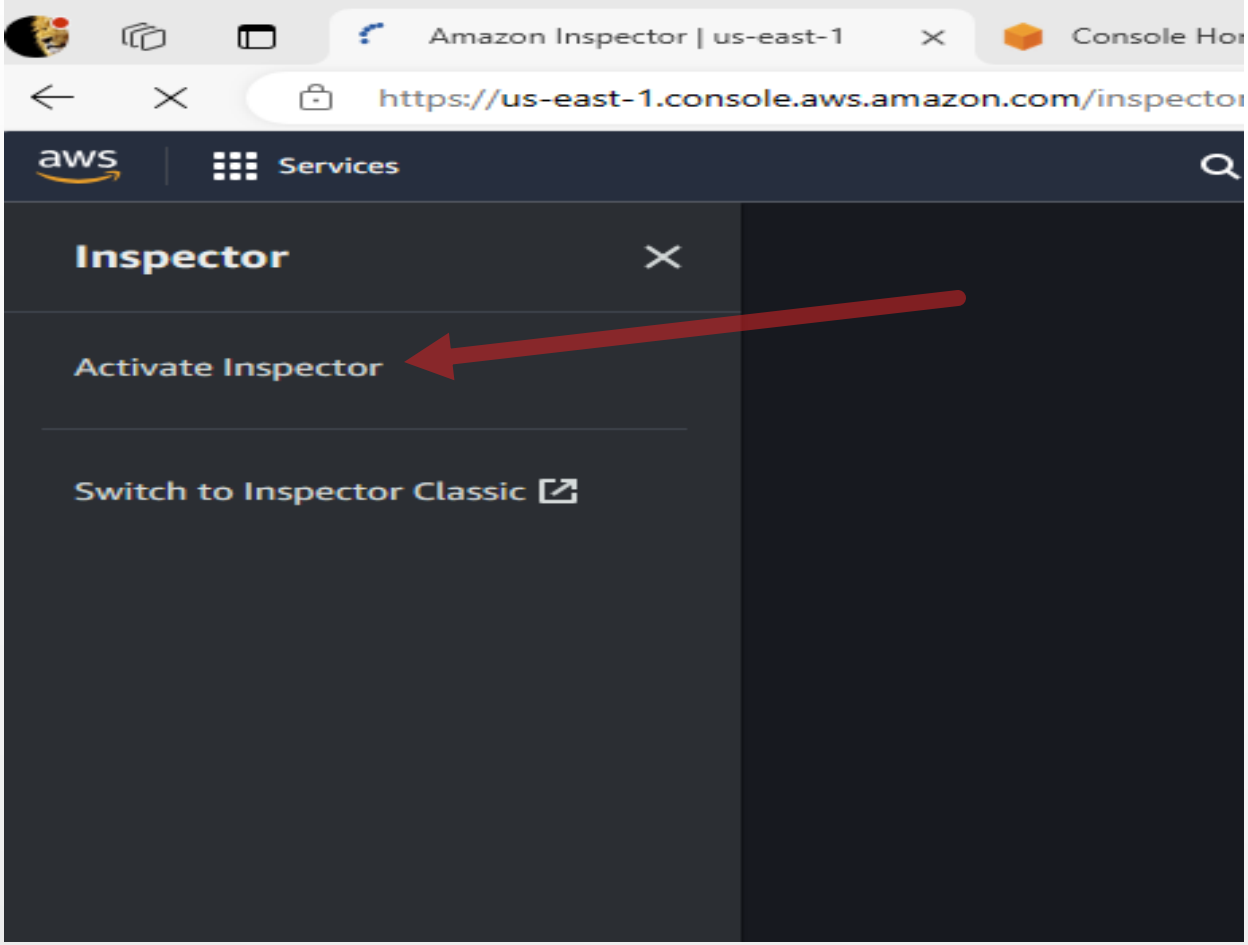
METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – SSL VERIFICATION



METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – REVIEW CERTIFICATE DETAILS



METHODOLOGY

IMPLEMENTATION – ACTIVATE AMAZON INSPECTOR

- Utilizes automated security scanning tools like AWS Inspector
- Employs AWS logging and monitoring tools for identifying security threats or misconfigurations.

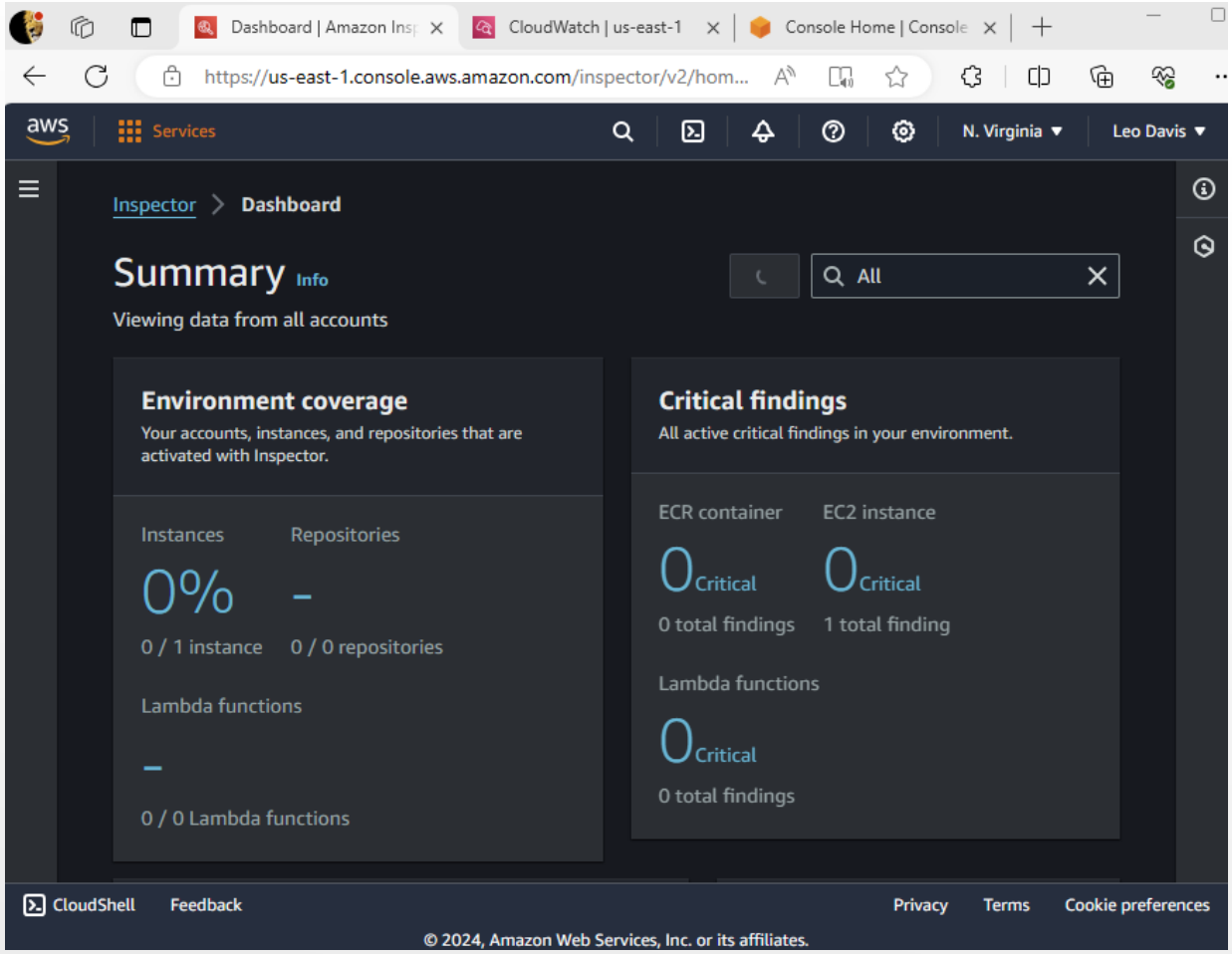
METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

- Automated Vulnerability Management
- Risk scoring and correlation to CVE information
- Integrates with other AWS Services such as Security Hub and AWS Systems Manager.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION – AMAZON INSPECTOR



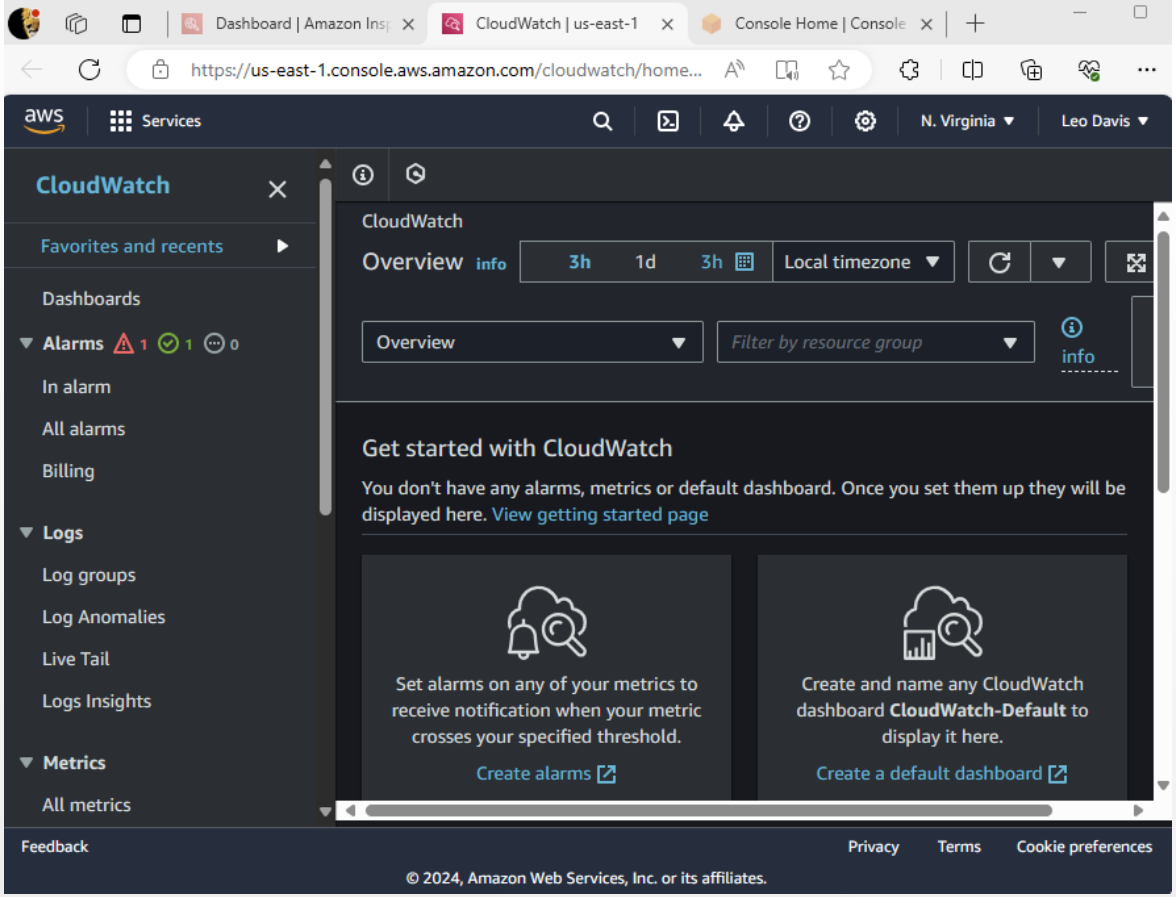
METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION – AMAZON INSPECTOR

- Enables end-to-end observability by visualizing and analyzing data.
- Promotes operational efficiency through automation.
- Provides an integrated view of AWS and other resources quickly.
- Enhances end-user experiences with proactive monitoring and actionable insights.

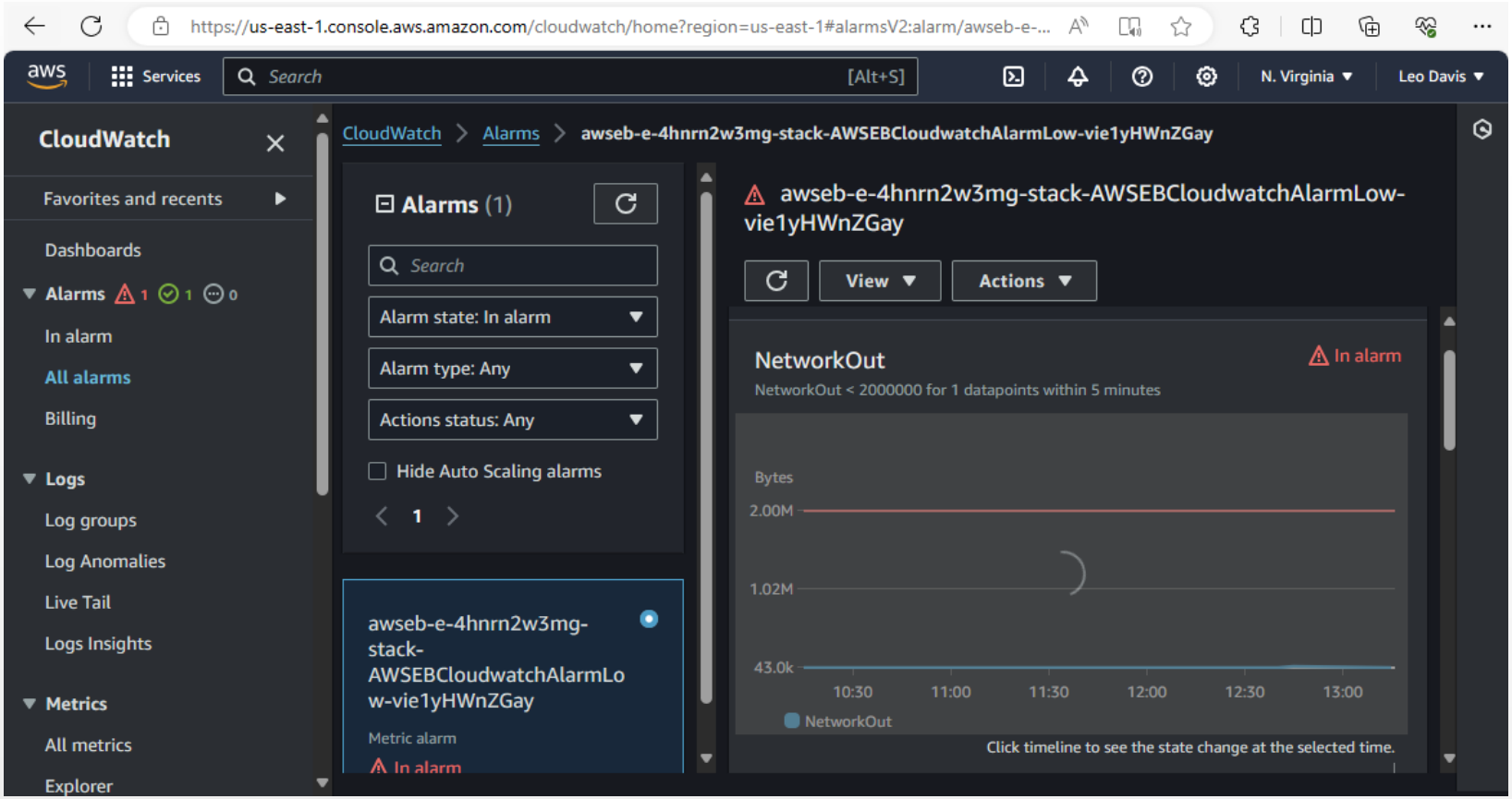
METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION – AMAZON CLOUDWATCH



METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION – AMAZON CLOUDWATCH



METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION – AMAZON CLOUDWATCH ALARM

- Analyzes the database migration process and domain name configuration for security compliance.
- Utilizes Elastic Beanstalk's monitoring tools for performance analysis and sets up auto-scaling for handling varying loads efficiently.
- Evaluates the SSL certificate setup and HTTPS redirection for securing data in transit.
- Assesses Amazon Inspector setup for security and compliance, recommending regular reviews and mitigation implementations.

METHODOLOGY

ANALYSIS

- Section 1. Introduction
- Section 2. Literature Review
- Section 3. Methodology
- Section 4. Results and Findings
- Section 5. Conclusion

- CASE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS
- COMPARIATIVE ANALYSIS OF SECURITY PRACTICES
- MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND BEST PRACTICES

RESULTS AND FINDINGS
OVERVIEW

- Case Study 1: Deploying a Secure Django App on AWS
- Case Study 2: Overcoming Elastic Beanstalk Security Challenges

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

CASE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS

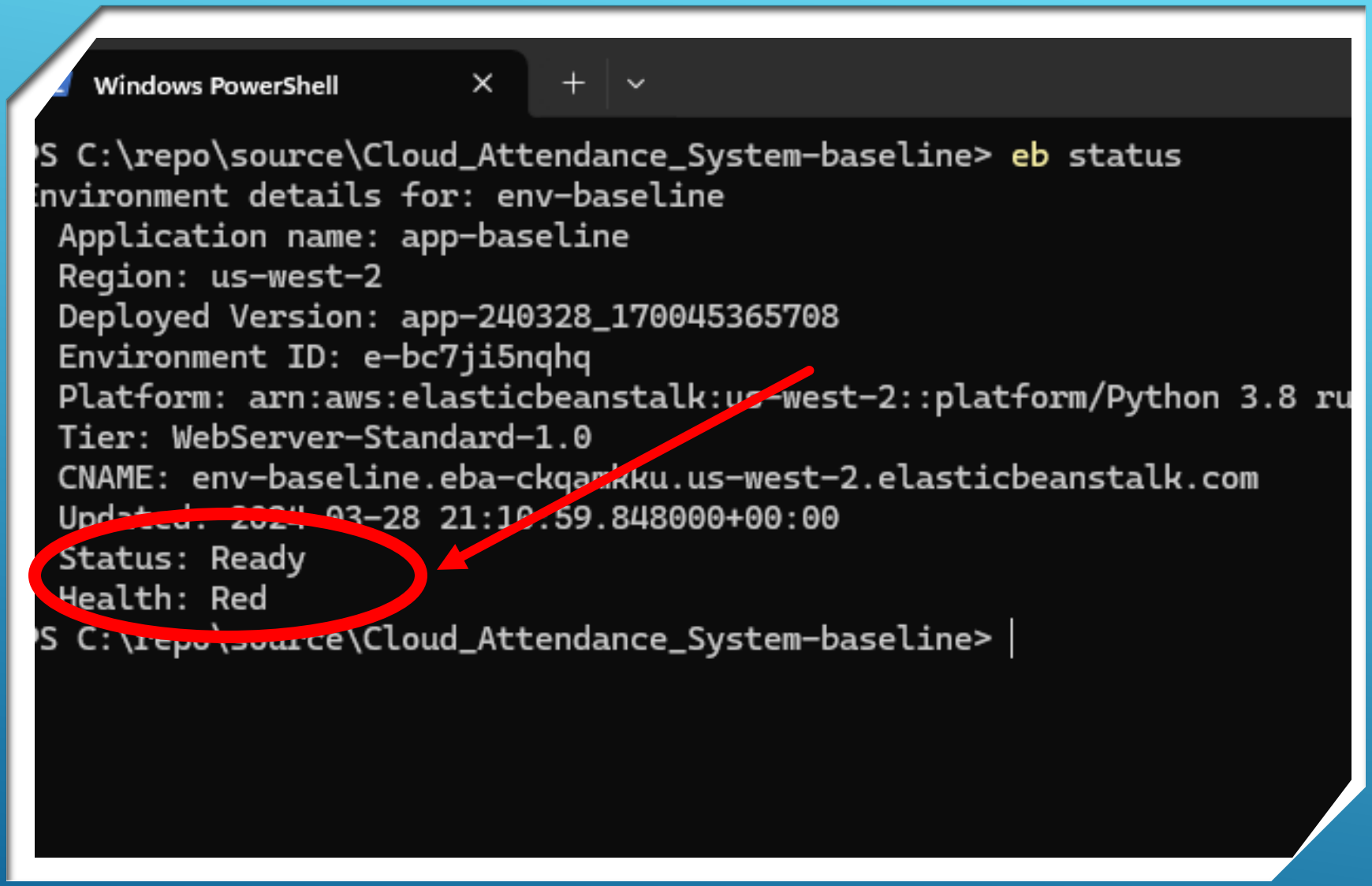
- Data Collection Methods
  - Vulnerability Scanning
  - Logs and Alarms
- Analysis Techniques
  - Scan, Patch, Rescan
  - Continuous Monitoring

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

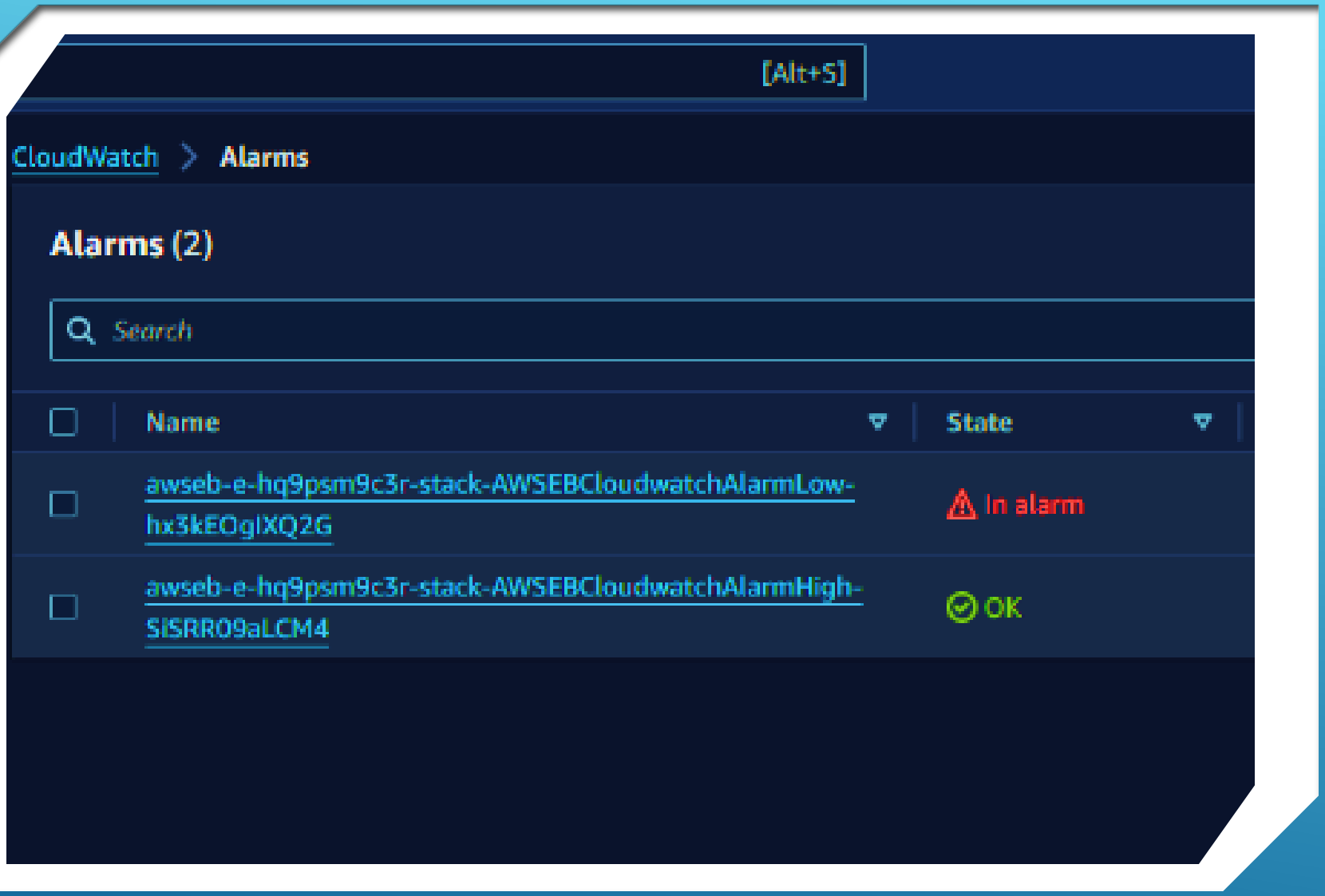
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SECURITY PRACTICES

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

BEFORE


Windows PowerShell
S C:\repo\source\Cloud_Attendance_System-baseline> eb status
nvironment details for: env-baseline
Application name: app-baseline
Region: us-west-2
Deployed Version: app-240328_170045365708
Environment ID: e-bc7ji5nqhq
Platform: arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-west-2::platform/Python 3.8 ru
Tier: WebServer-Standard-1.0
CNAME: env-baseline.eba-ckqamkku.us-west-2.elasticbeanstalk.com
Updated: 2024-03-28 21:10:59.848000+00:00
Status: Ready
Health: Red
S C:\repo\source\Cloud_Attendance_System-baseline>

Vulnerability	Critical	High
Port 80 is reachable from an Internet Gateway - TCP	0	0
Port 443 is reachable from an Internet Gateway - TCP	0	0
Port 22 is reachable from an Internet Gateway - TCP	0	0
CVE-2024-22365 - pam	0	0
CVE-2024-22195 - python-jinja2	0	0
CVE-2024-1086 - kernel, kernel-tools and 1 more	0	1
CVE-2023-7104 - nss-sysinit, nss and 1 more	0	1
CVE-2023-6931 - kernel, kernel-tools and 1 more	0	1
CVE-2023-6546 - kernel, kernel-tools and 1 more	0	1
CVE-2023-6135 - nss-softokn-freebl, nss-softokn	0	0
CVE-2023-6040 - kernel, kernel-tools and 1 more	0	1
CVE-2023-50447 - python-pillow	0	1
CVE-2023-49569 - amazon-ssm-agent	0	1

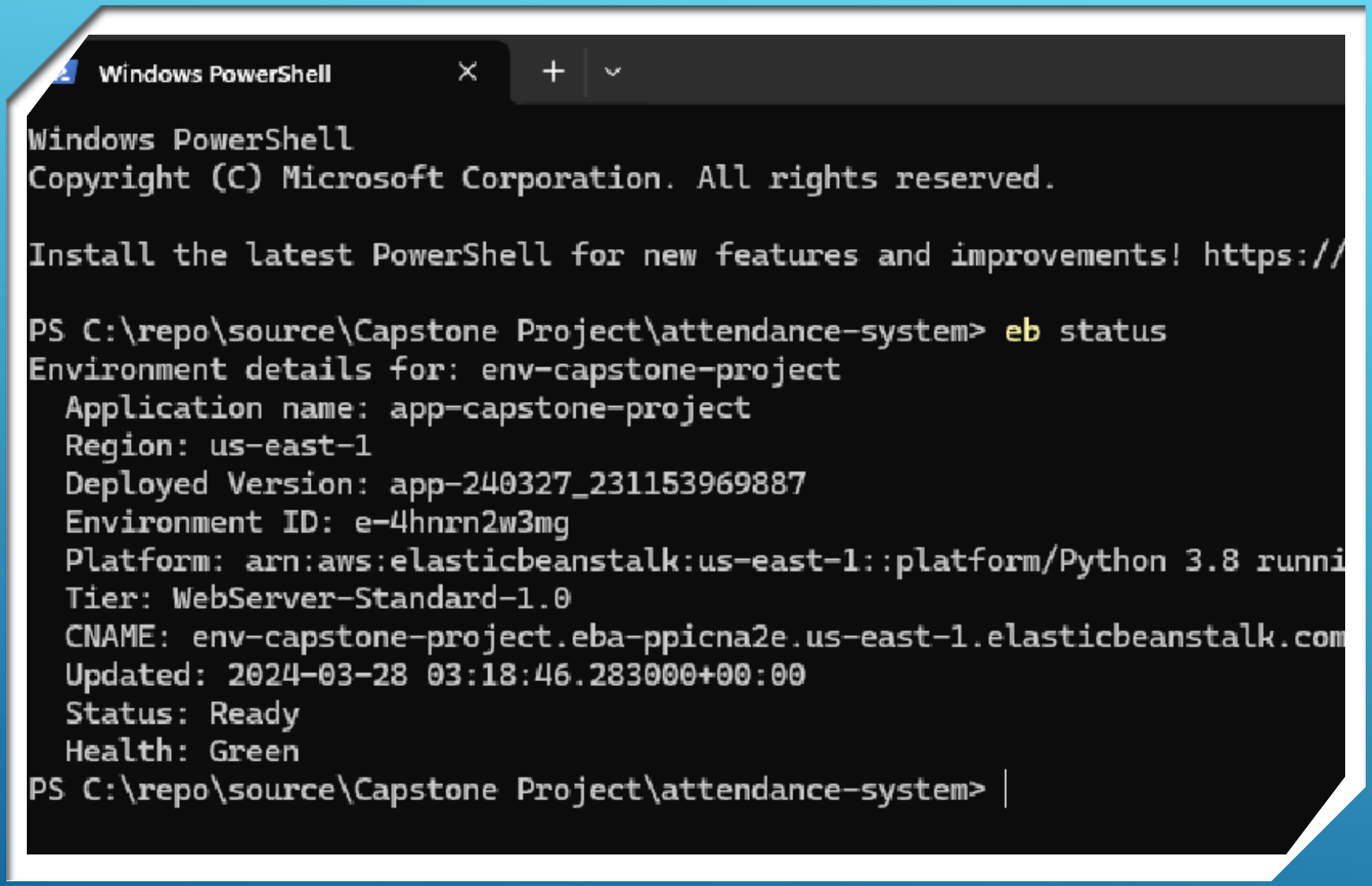

[Alt+S]
CloudWatch
Alarms
Alarms (2)
Search
Name
State
awseb-e-hq9psm9c3r-stack-AWSEBCloudwatchAlarmLow-hx3kEOglXQ2G
In alarm
awseb-e-hq9psm9c3r-stack-AWSEBCloudwatchAlarmHigh-SISRR09aLCM4
OK

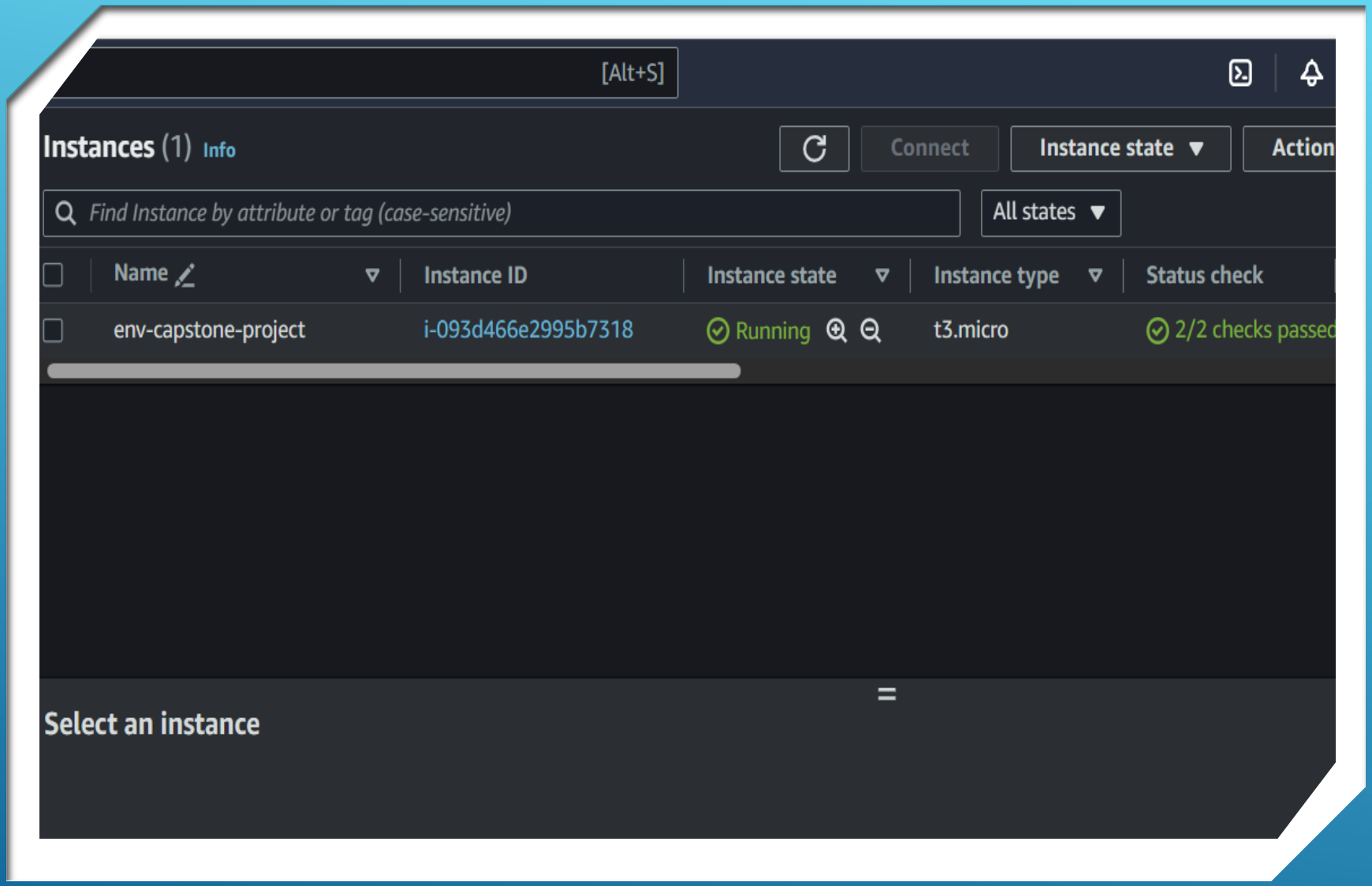
Vulnerability	Severity	Description
CVE-2024-1086 - kernel, kernel tools, and one more	High	A use-after-free vulnerability in the Linux kernel's netfilter: nf_tables component can be exploited to achieve local privilege escalation. The nft_verdict_init() function allows positive values as drop errors within the hook verdict. Hence, the nf_hook_slow() function can cause a double-free vulnerability when NF_DROP is issued with a drop error that resembles NF_ACCEPT. We recommend upgrading past commit f342de4e2f33e0e39165d8639387aa6c19dff660.
CVE-2023-7104 - nss-sysinit, NSS and 1 more	High	A vulnerability was found in SQLite SQLite3 up to 3.43.0 and classified as critical. This issue affects the function sessionReadRecord of the file ext/session/sqlite3session.c of the component makes all test Handler. The manipulation leads to a heap-based buffer overflow. It is recommended to apply a patch to fix this issue. The associated identifier of this vulnerability is VDB-248999. NOTE: https://sqlite.org/forum/forumpost/5bcbf4571c NOTE: Fixed by: https://sqlite.org/src/info/0e4e7a05c4204b47
CVE-2023-6931 - kernel, kernel-tools and 1 more	High	A heap out-of-bounds write vulnerability in the Linux kernel's Performance Events system component can be exploited to achieve local privilege escalation. A perf_event's read_size can overflow, leading to an heap out-of-bounds increment or write in perf_read_group(). We recommend upgrading past commit 382c27f4ed28f803b1f1473ac2d8db0afc795a1b.
CVE-2023-42465 - sudo	Low	Sudo before 1.9.15 might allow row hammer attacks (for authentication bypass or privilege escalation) because application logic sometimes is based on not equaling an error value (instead of equaling a success value), and because the values do not resist a single bit flips.

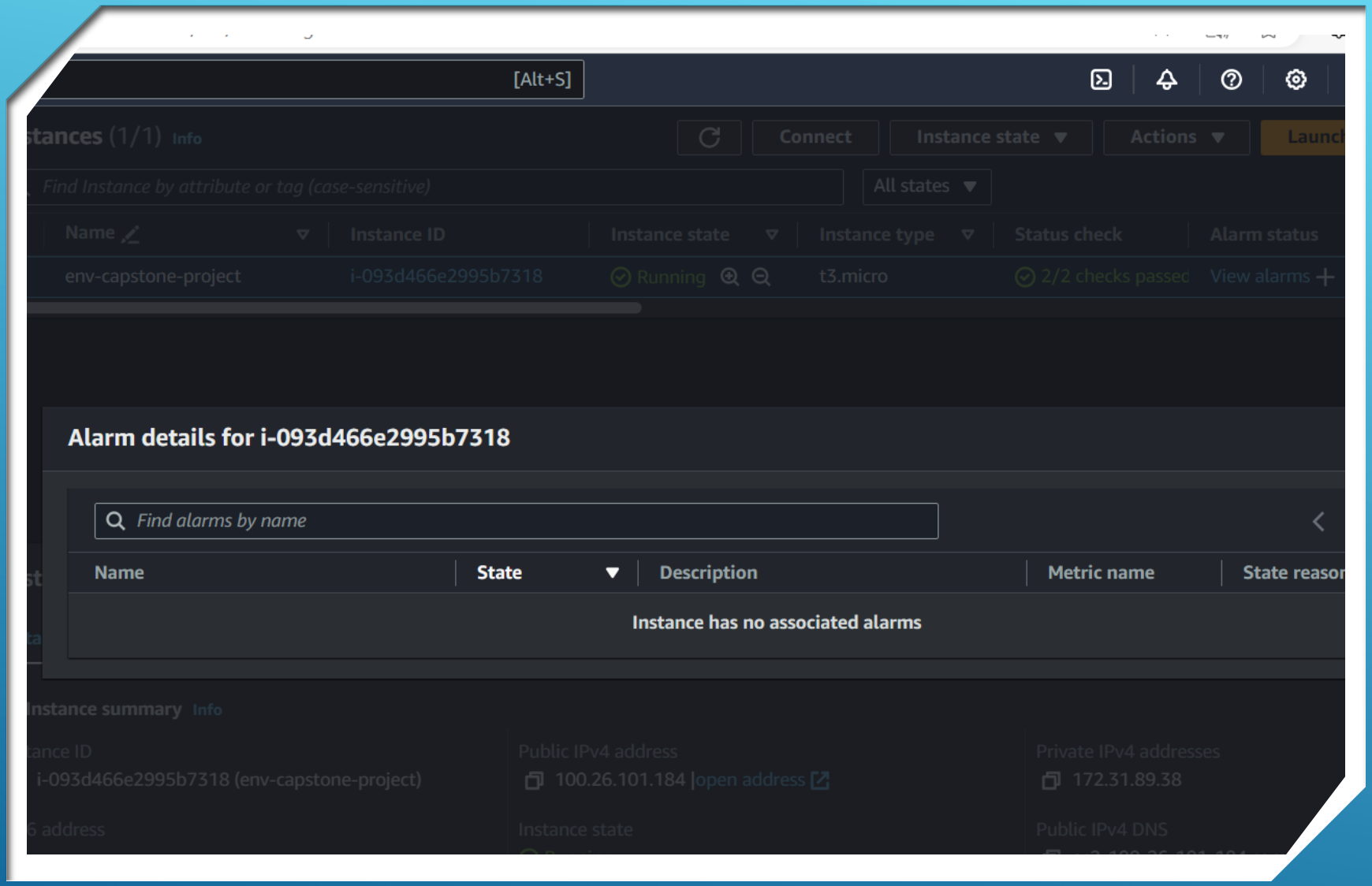
Vulnerability	REMEDIATION STEPS
CVE-2024-1086 - kernel, kernel tools, and one more	Upgrade your installed software packages to the proposed fixed in version and release. ▪ yum update kernel ▪ yum update kernel-tools ▪ yum update kernel-headers
CVE-2023-7104 - nss-sysinit, NSS and 1 more	Upgrade your installed software packages to the proposed fixed in version and release. ▪ yum update nss-sysinit ▪ yum update nss ▪ yum update nss-tools
CVE-2023-6931 - kernel, kernel-tools and 1 more	Upgrade your installed software packages to the proposed fixed in version and release. ▪ yum update kernel ▪ yum update kernel-tools ▪ yum update kernel-headers
CVE-2023-42465 - sudo	Upgrade your installed software packages to the proposed fixed in version and release. ▪ yum update sudo

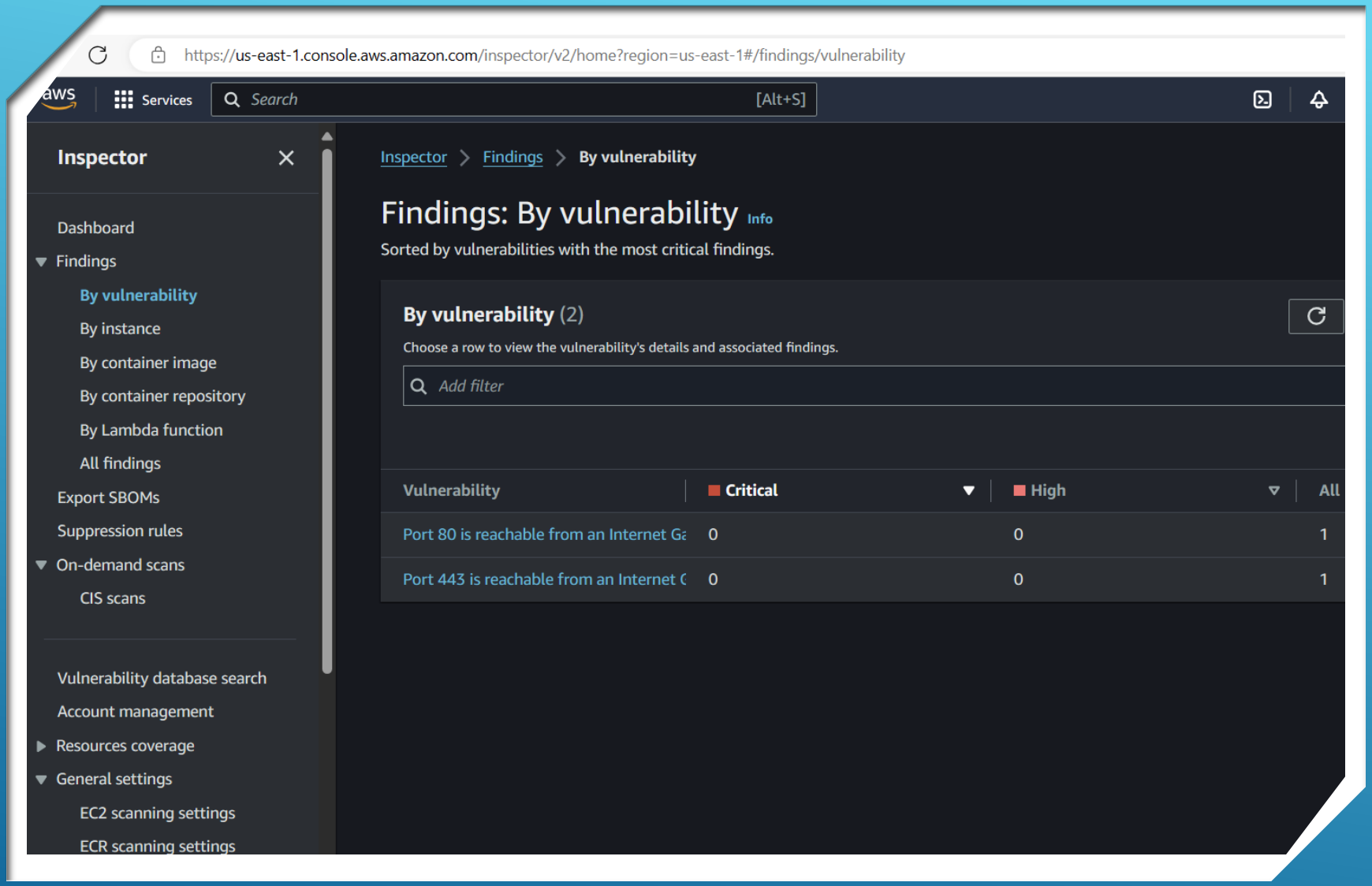
RESULTS AND FINDINGS

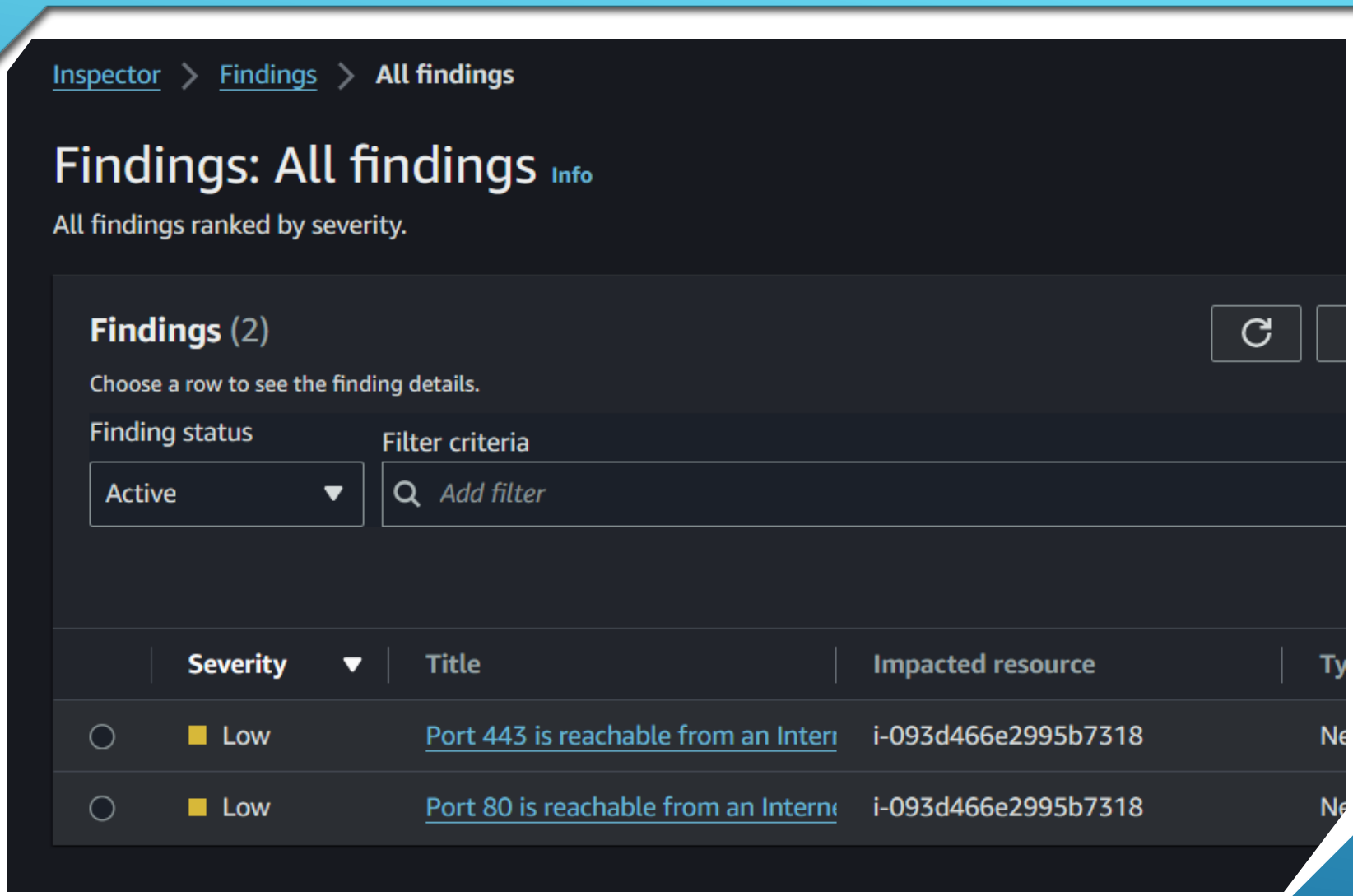
AFTER

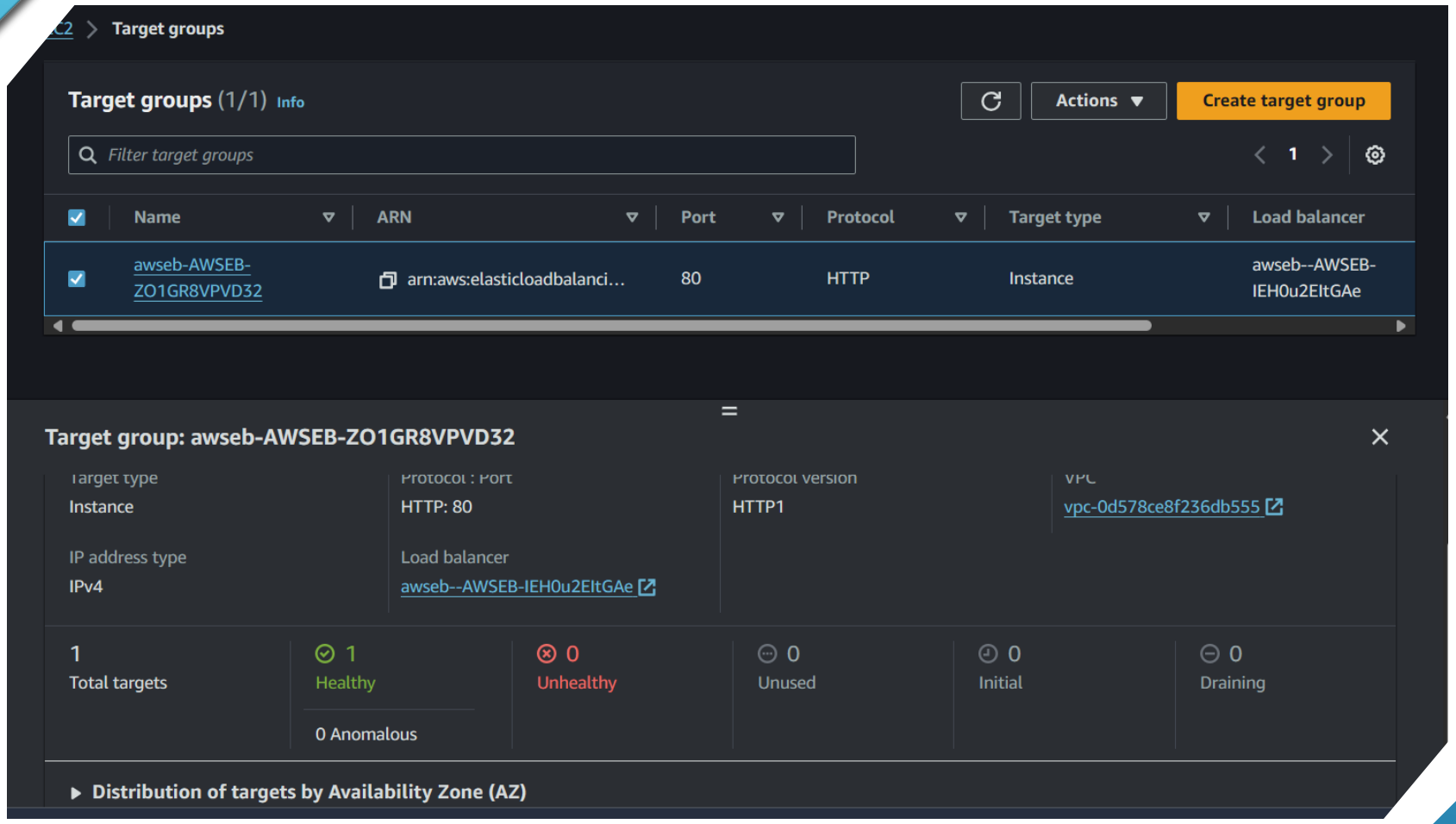

Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://
PS C:\repo\source\Capstone Project\attendance-system> eb status
Environment details for: env-capstone-project
Application name: app-capstone-project
Region: us-east-1
Deployed Version: app-240327_231153969887
Environment ID: e-4hnrn2w3mg
Platform: arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1::platform/Python 3.8 runni
Tier: WebServer-Standard-1.0
CNAME: env-capstone-project.eba-ppicna2e.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com
Updated: 2024-03-28 03:18:46.283000+00:00
Status: Ready
Health: Green
PS C:\repo\source\Capstone Project\attendance-system>


[Alt+S]
Instances (1) Info
Connect
Instance state
Action
Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)
All states
Name
Instance ID
Instance state
Instance type
Status check
env-capstone-project
i-093d466e2995b7318
Running
t3.micro
2/2 checks passed
Select an instance


[Alt+S]
stances (1/1) Info
Connect
Instance state
Actions
Launch
Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)
All states
Name
Instance ID
Instance state
Instance type
Status check
Alarm status
env-capstone-project
i-093d466e2995b7318
Running
t3.micro
2/2 checks passed
View alarms
Alarm details for i-093d466e2995b7318
Find alarms by name
Name
State
Description
Metric name
State reason
Instance has no associated alarms
Instance summary Info
Public IPv4 address
100.26.101.184 |open address
Private IPv4 addresses
172.31.89.38
i-093d466e2995b7318 (env-capstone-project)
Instance state
Public IPv4 DNS


https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/inspector/v2/home?region=us-east-1#/findings/vulnerability
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Inspector
Dashboard
Findings
By vulnerability
By instance
By container image
By container repository
By Lambda function
All findings
Export SBOMs
Suppression rules
On-demand scans
CIS scans
Vulnerability database search
Account management
Resources coverage
General settings
EC2 scanning settings
ECR scanning settings
Inspector > Findings > By vulnerability
Findings: By vulnerability Info
Sorted by vulnerabilities with the most critical findings.
By vulnerability (2)
Choose a row to view the vulnerability's details and associated findings.
Add filter
Vulnerability
Critical
High
All
Port 80 is reachable from an Internet Ga
0
0
1
Port 443 is reachable from an Internet G
0
0
1


Inspector
Findings
All findings
Findings: All findings
Info
All findings ranked by severity.
Findings (2)
Choose a row to see the finding details.
Finding status
Active
Filter criteria
Add filter
Severity
Title
Impacted resource
Low
Port 443 is reachable from an Inter
i-093d466e2995b7318
Low
Port 80 is reachable from an Interr
i-093d466e2995b7318


C2 > Target groups
Target groups (1/1) Info
Actions
Create target group
Filter target groups
1
Name
ARN
Port
Protocol
Target type
Load balancer
awseb-AWSEB-ZO1GR8VPVD32
arn:aws:elasticloadbalanci...
80
HTTP
Instance
awseb--AWSEB-IEH0u2EltGAe
Target group: awseb-AWSEB-ZO1GR8VPVD32
Target type
Instance
Protocol : Port
HTTP: 80
Protocol version
HTTP1
VPC
vpc-0d578ce8f236db555
IP address type
IPv4
Load balancer
awseb--AWSEB-IEH0u2EltGAe
1
Total targets
1
Healthy
0 Anomalous
0
Unhealthy
0
Unused
0
Initial
0
Draining
Distribution of targets by Availability Zone (AZ)

- Secure Coding Practices for Django
- AWS Security Tools and Features
- Elastic Beanstalk Security Tools and Features
- Continuous Monitoring and Incident Response

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND BEST PRACTICES

- Section 1. Introduction
- Section 2. Literature Review
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- Cloud computing has significantly evolved and become central to the digital economy, driving innovation and reshaping security frameworks.
- Deploying Django web applications on AWS reveals potential critical security vulnerabilities in the EC2 instance, highlighting the need for secure configuration management and rigorous security practices.
- Recommendations for enhancing security include using Amazon Inspector to identify and patch vulnerabilities in the EC2 instance, database encryption, regular updates, and continuous security assessments.

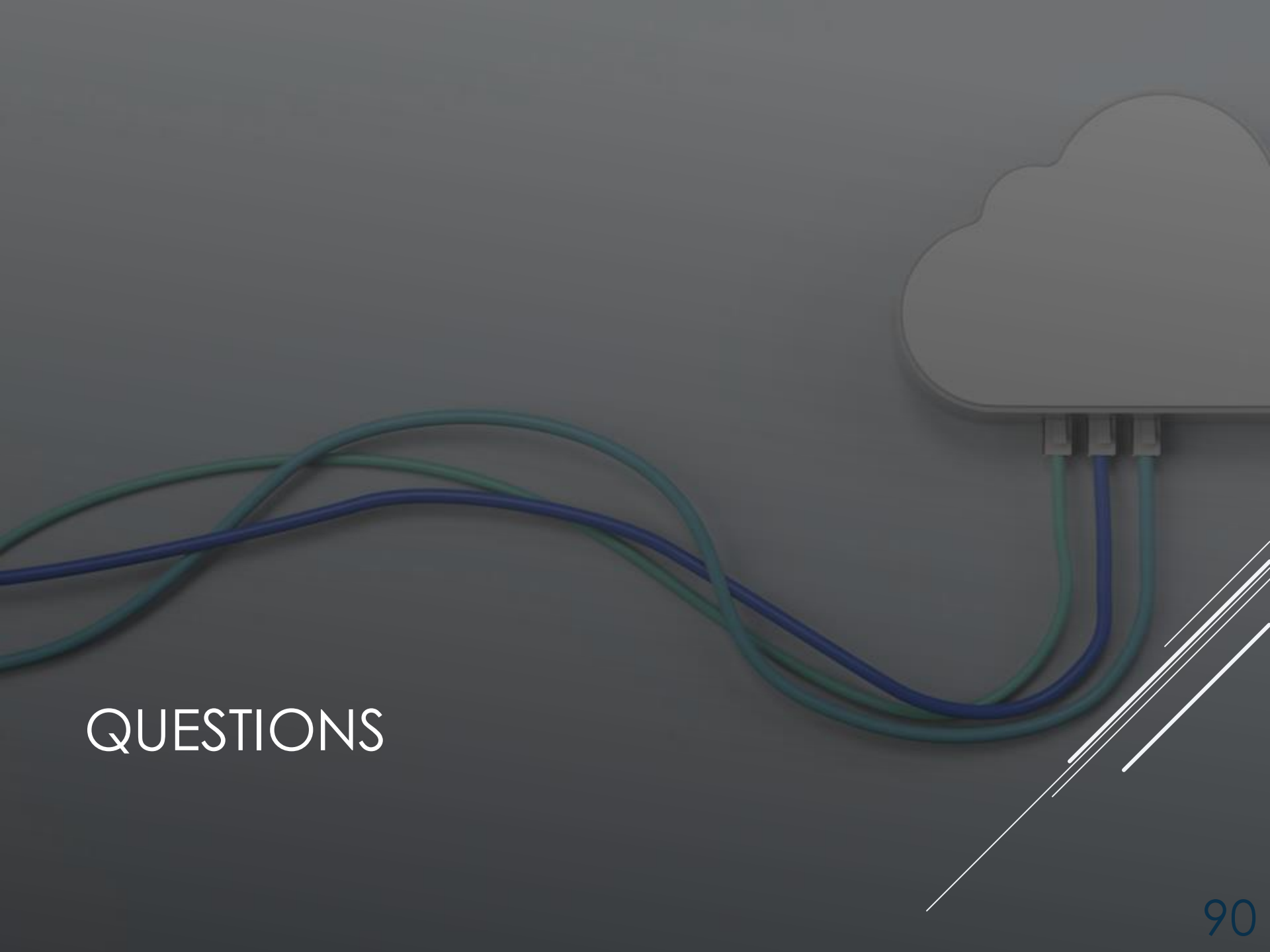
CONCLUSION

OVERVIEW

- Automated Code Review
- Vulnerability Patching
- Penetration Testing
- AWS Web Application Firewall (WAF)
- Advanced Threat Detection

CONCLUSION

FUTURE RESEARCH



QUESTIONS

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