

A PRIVACY SEARCH ENGINE

Project Report



PROFESSIONAL TRAINING REPORT at

Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology (Deemed to be University)

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Computer
Science and Engineering

Ву

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **Yasar Arafat E** (40111467) who carried out the project entitled "A privacy search engine" under my supervision from Aug 2022 to Oct 2022.

Internal Guide

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Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on							

External Examiner

Internal Examiner

DECLARATION

I <u>Yasar Arafat E</u> hereby declare that the Project Report entitled <u>A privacy Search Engine</u> done by me under the guidance of <u>Dr. A. C. Santha Sheela</u> is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering degree in Computer Science and Engineering.

DATE:

PLACE:

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to acknowledge my sincere thanks to **Board of**Management of SATHYABAMA for their kind encouragement in doing
this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

I convey my thanks to **Dr. T. Sasikala M.E., Ph.D.**, **Dean**, School of Computing **Dr.L.Lakshmanan M.E., Ph.D.**, Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

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ABSTRACT

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LIST OF ABBREVATIONS

- (i) **MSIX** Metered Services Information Exchange(Windows app package format)
- (ii) **RBI** Remote Browser Isolation
- (iii) AVD Azure Virtual Desktop
- (iv) **VM** Virtual Machine
- (v) **Azure AD** Azure Active Directory
- (vi) **ADE** Azure Disk Encryption
- (vii) **AKV** Azure Key Vault
- (viii) ABS Azure Blob Storage
- (ix) **ADO** Azure DevOps
- (x) ACS Azure Cloud Switch

Chapter - 1 INTRODUCTION

A Web search app made to do searches in the Internet, to find anything we want with freedom and privacy. This search engine has the mission to make searches truly free, putting people in control of the search algorithms — and not the inverse. It proposes a new Web search experience, being an open and collaborative search tool, to encourage choice, diversity and discoverability on the Web.

It uses ground-breaking pixel streaming technology to execute all web content within a completely safe isolation environment before serving up clean web pages, apps, and content to the user—defending against advanced threats and preventing sensitive data loss.

It offers the following benefits:

- Encrypted Connection(No IP Address Tracking)
- Block Price Trackers
- Avoid Retargeting Ads
- Browse Anonymously
- · Receive Unprofiled news
- · Prevent Online Profiling
- enables users to access websites without worrying about downloading malicious webpages even if their browsers are outdated, vulnerable or have insecure plugins installed.

Chapter - 2 Aim and Scope of the present investigation

While search engines have become vital tools for searching information on the Internet, privacy issues remain a growing concern due to the technological abilities of search engines to retain user search logs. Although such capabilities might provide enhanced personalized search results, the confidentiality of user intent remains uncertain. Studies have noted that web search query confidentiality continues to be a difficult problem, mainly due to the monetization of search results by search engines.

For instance, on the rationale for retaining user web search query logs, search engine companies offer the following reasons for doing so

- (i) Enhancing ranking algorithms,
- (ii) Query fine-tuning,
- (iii) Improving personalized query results,
- (iv) Combating fraud and abuse,
- (v) Enabling shared data for research, and
- (vi) Enabling shared data for marketing and other commercial purposes. It is interesting to note that each of the mentioned reasons for retaining user search query logs is a privacy concern.

Even when organizations claim to privatize web search query logs, errors can still be made; as was the case with the 2006 AOL scandal in which a user was re-identified and traced to their geo-location after an anonymized set of web search query logs was published.

In 2009, there was a bug in Google docs that potentially leaked 0.05% of all documents stored in the service. 05% of 1 billion users is 500,000 people.

Another fact worth noting is that Google's Chrome browser is a potential nightmare when it comes to privacy issues. All user activity within that browser can then be linked to a Google account. If Google controls your browser, your search engine, and has tracking scripts on the sites you visit, they hold the power to track you from multiple angles.

Therefore, the user-based privatization techniques that do not require

user data collection are urgently needed.

2.1 IDEATION

A Research study, Cooper (2008) noted that web search query obfuscation techniques could be judged using the following criteria

- (i) Effectiveness of the method to protect user privacy,
- (ii) Effectiveness of the procedure to conserve the usefulness of query results, and
- (ii) How effectively the user can have control to implement the privacy technique

The idea was inspired by the concept of RBI(Remote Browser Isolation) Browser isolation is a technology that keeps browsing activity secure by separating the process of loading webpages from the user devices displaying the webpages. This way, potentially malicious webpage code does not run on a user's device, preventing malware infections and other cyber attacks from impacting both user devices and internal networks. Visiting websites and using web applications involves a web browser loading content and code from remote, untrusted sources (e.g. faraway web servers), then executing that code on a user's device. From a security perspective, this makes browsing the web a fairly dangerous activity. Browser isolation instead loads and executes code far away from users, insulating them and the networks they connect to from the risks — similar to how using robots to perform certain dangerous tasks within a factory can keep the factory workers safer.

Browser isolation can be an important component of a Zero Trust security model, in which no user, application, or website is trusted by default.

2.2 Already Proposed Solution

There are some so-called privacy search engines which claims to make your search queries anonymous but in the end they are all for-profit companies and they all need sources of income to survive. Search engines cost money to maintain. Their increasingly powerful algorithms are the result of many man hours (and processing power) which all cost huge amounts of money. In return for access to vast amounts of

information our data.	we are a	isked to t	olerate t	he searc	ch engine	companies	s use of

Chapter - 3 Technologies and software Used

Azure is one of the main component used in creating the search engine software. Microsoft Azure, a public cloud computing platform **provides a range of cloud services**, **including compute**, **analytics**, **storage and networking**.

Web technologies like HTML, CSS, JS are used for creating the WebSearch Query Interface.

Customsearch.ai, an Custom Search API is used for the ranking of the websites, global-scale search index, and document processing ability.

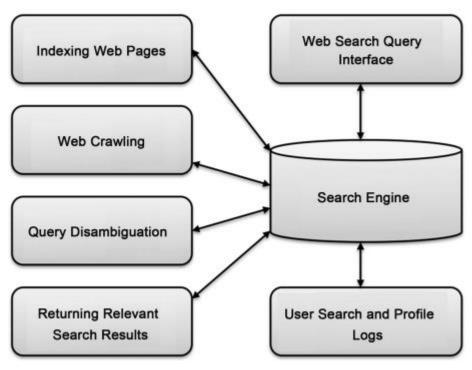


Fig. 3.1

Software Layers

- WebSearch Query Interface (Built primarily with web technologies like HTML, CSS, JS etc..)
- Customsearch.ai(Custom Search API gives the powerful ranking, a global-scale search index, and document processing ability.)
- Azure Cloud services

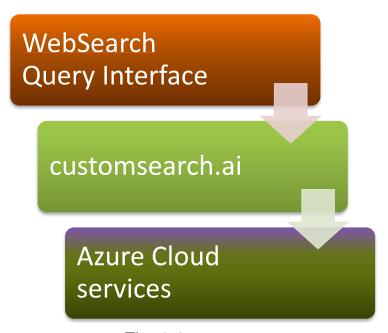


Fig. 3.2

3.1 CustomSearch.ai

The core technology of the software works in four steps — by identifying on-topic sites and images, providing automatic query suggestions, applying the Bing ranker, and delivering relevant search results.

The parameters can be adjusted and usage insights can be accessed anytime.

The parameters of the search domain can be defined and adjusted Quickly and reliably. Search result layouts can be rendered using a hosted Bing user experience.

Automatic query suggestions can be predefined for the content within selected domains. It can help users complete their queries faster by adding intelligent type-ahead capabilities to the application.

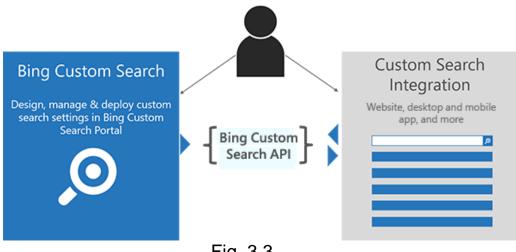


Fig. 3.3

Tailored search for specific content

A compelling search experience for content, such as web pages, images, videos, and even autosuggested words. With Bing Custom Search, client can promote or filter results to drive the outcome they want.

Complete control over search results

Control ranking, pinning, blocking, boosting, and demoting sites.

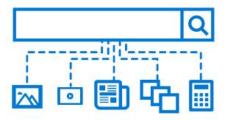


Fig. 3.4

3.2 Azure

Azure cloud computing service is used in the Search Engine software. It is responsible for managing the backend, server load and application processing.

A resource group container is created in the Azure cloud to manage the global-scale search index, document processing and client side web search query result processing.

A bing resource is created under the Resource group and it is used to completely tailor and maintain the search engine. The web search query insights can be seen in the resource group and it can be used to improve the application.

STEP 1: An Azure Active Directory is created

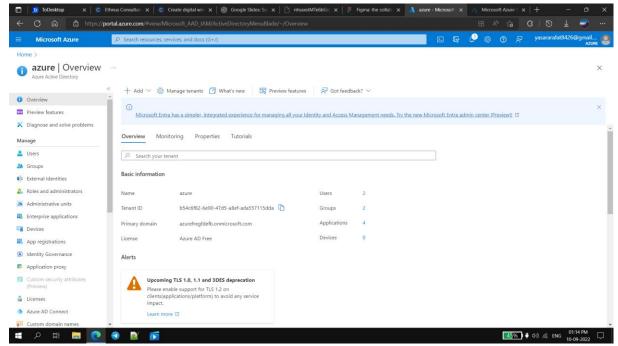


Fig. 3.5

Step 2: An Azure Virtual Desktop is created under the Azure Active Directory.

Virtual Desktops are VDI-based desktops with a unique set of configuration and Operating Systems. These desktops are virtual machines with dedicated resources, applications, and user settings.

Step 3: A host pool is created inside the Azure Virtual Desktop and a session host is created in the host pool.

Step 4: A virtual network and subnets is created for a private and secure network for the session host.

Step 5: A network security group and network interface is created with the Inbound port rules to connect with the session host

Step 6: Azure AD Domain Services is used to create an domain with Azure for hosting the virtual machine.

Step 7: An Azure storage disk is created with enough storage and capacity inside the session host to run the applications.

Step 8: An MSIX package of the application is uploaded to the session host.

A desktop application is created for the search engine and an MSIX package is created.

Step 9: The application is connected either using the RDP host or in the web interface.

Step 10: The application is accessed using the RDP host or through the web interface and the queries are searched to crawl websites across the web.

Chapter – 4, Results and Performance Analysis

The msix package was uploaded to the virtual machine and the search engine app was successfully simulated in the web using the remote web servers. The concept is to deliver virtualized app on end-point devices from a remote server setup.

Developing a streaming application needs consideration of several factors like features, tech stack required, and cost analysis. Considering each aspect and providing a higher user experience to your customers need proper planning, execution, testing of the product, monitoring them, maintaining performance, etc.

The performance of the streamed application is great in terms of security prospects. However, there are speed, stability and accessibility concerns surrounding the search engine app becoming main stream for every day uses.

Benefits:

- Dangerous downloads are deleted
- Malicious scripts do not execute on a device or inside a private network
- Zero-day exploits through the browser are blocked
- Malicious web content can be blocked without having to block entire websites

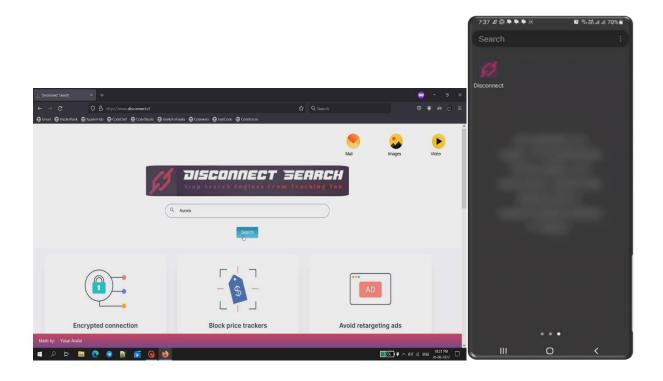
Pros

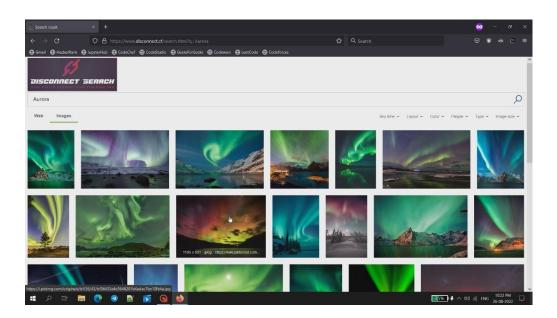
- Anonymous search results
- Not backed up by monopolistic corporate companies
- No Trackers
- No personalized ads

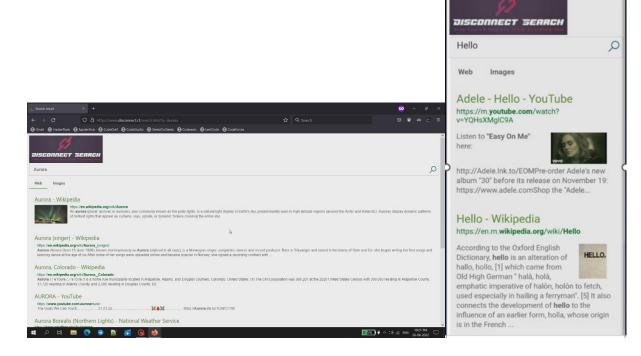
Cons

- As it's focused on privacy and protection of the user data, making a business model is hard
- Less Scalability

4.1 Web and Mobile Application







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Chapter – 5 Summary and Conclusions

Developing a streaming application needs consideration of several factors like features, tech stack required, and cost analysis. Considering each aspect and providing a higher user experience to your customers need proper planning, execution, testing of the product, monitoring them, maintaining performance, etc.

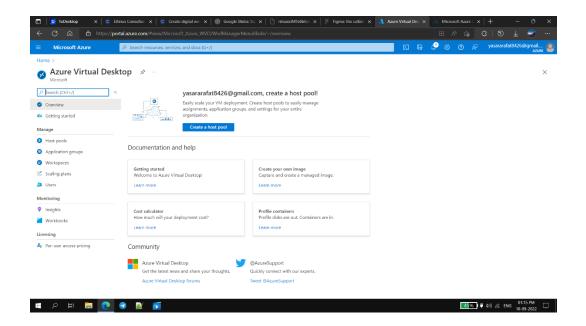
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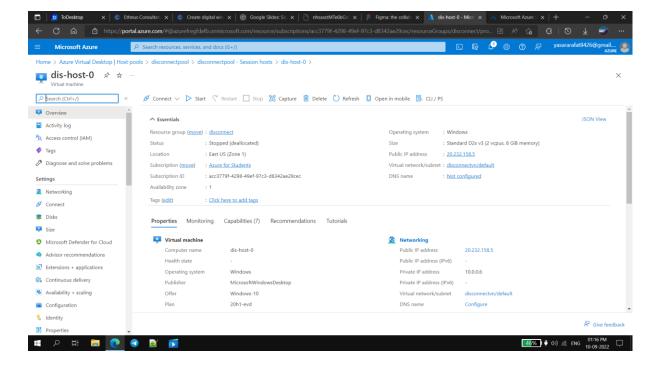
References: Scientific journal, scirp.org, <u>Journal of Information Security</u> > <u>Vol.8 No.1, January 2017</u> by Kato Mivule

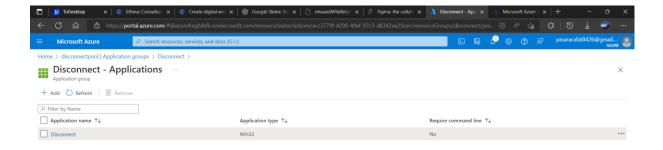
Web Search Query Privacy, an End-User Perspective (scirp.org)

APPENDIX

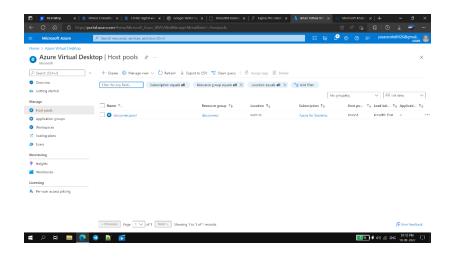
A. SCREENSHOTS

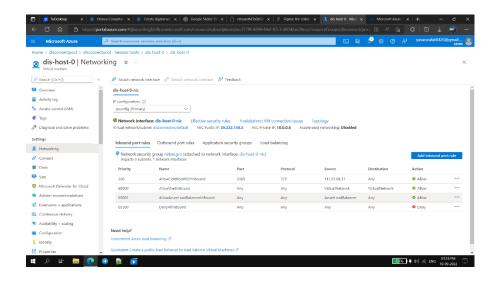


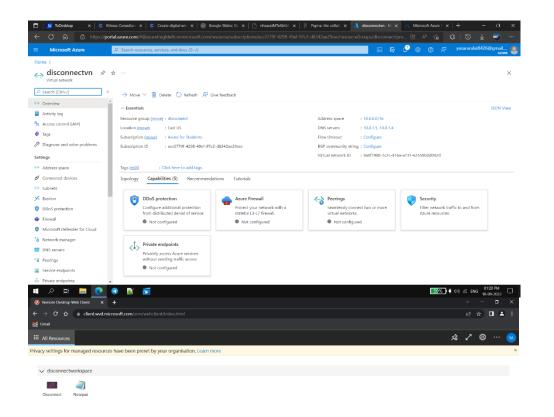




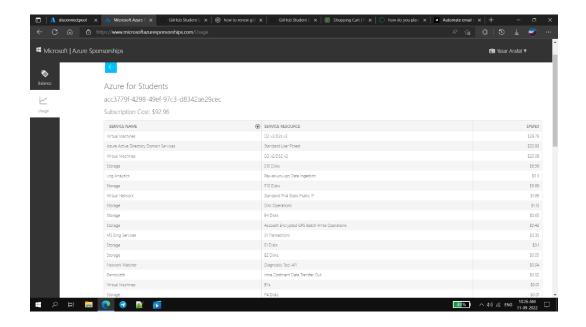












B. SOURCE CODE

Source code:

https://github.com/yasar-arafath/search

Search Engine web and app can be accessed on:

https://www.disconnect.cf