

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Programme Name

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Project Submission Sheet
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Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

As organisations increasingly use cloud technology to store and handle sensitive data, ensuring strong security measures becomes increasingly important. This need is addressed by the project "Enhancing Cloud Security Using a Hybrid Approach with AES and 3DES Methods," which implements a comprehensive security approach within the Amazon Web Services (AWS) environment. This setup handbook walks you through the process of installing and configuring the system to create a secure cloud architecture.

2 System Configuration

2.1 Software Specification

- Programming Language: Python
- Web Framework: Django
- Database: RDS Database PostgreSQL
- Email: Gmail account required for accessing the key

2.2 Hardware Requirement

- Processor: Intel ® Core ™ i5-CPU@ 1.60GHz
- RAM: 8.00 GB
- System Type: 64-bit operating system, x64-based processor

2.3 Encryption Algorithms

- AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)
- DES (Data Encryption Standard)
- 3DES (Triple DES)

2.4 Cloud Services

- AWS Elastic Beanstalk: Used for web deployment, ensuring a streamlined process with scalability and load balancing.
- EC2 Instance: Configured with essential security parameters and application requirements

3 Project Implementation

The Python programming language and the Django framework were used to create the complete application. The project's code was written in Visual Studio Code (VSCode). VSCode was chosen since it is a free application that is compatible with different systems and allows for programming in a variety of languages. The default text editor, however, is Visual Studio 2022's version 15.0. Ascertain that Python is installed on your system.

3.1 Environment Setup

The steps for setting the Django development environment in Visual Studio Code (VSC) are as follows:

3.1.1 Install Python

Python can be downloaded from the official website python.org and installed by following the installation instructions for your operating system. In my system, I have installed version 3.8.

3.1.2 Install VSC

Install Visual Studio Code, a powerful and free source-code editor accessible for a variety of operating systems. You can get it at code.visualstudio.com and install it by following the installation instructions.

3.1.3 Creating/Opening Django Project

Open Visual Studio Code and either utilise the File menu's "Open Folder" option or drag the freshly formed Django project folder into VSC as shown in the figure 1. This operation opens the project for editing in VSC.

3.1.4 Set Up Virtual Environment

You can use Virtual Environment to build a virtual environment within your project directory. Use the command as shown in Figure 2.

3.2 Database Server Setup

For the storing of application data, the project employs a Postgres database. With the help of this technology, we can connect our application to both local and cloud data storage. Navigate to RDS in the AWS Management Console, choose PostgreSQL as the engine, establish instance parameters, set access controls, and activate the RDS instance. The Postgres version used is 2.9.9.

3.3 Libraries Used

The requirements.txt file specifies the particular versions or constraints for the project's needed libraries and packages. The libraries that are used in this project are specified in the figure 5 and 6.

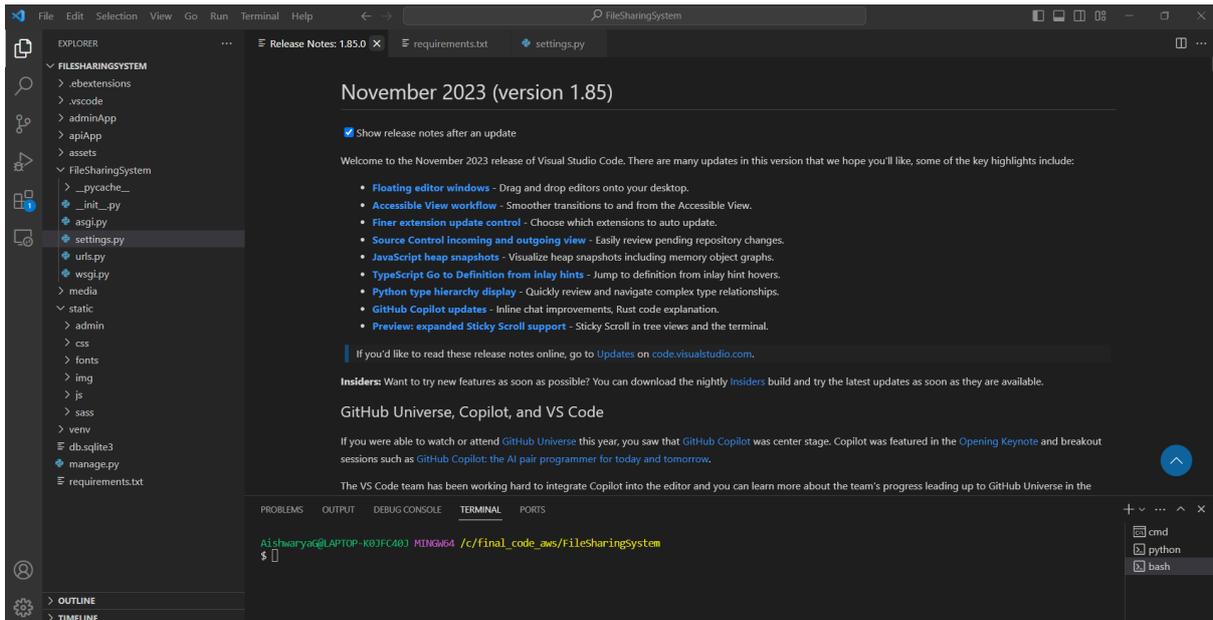


Figure 1: VSC

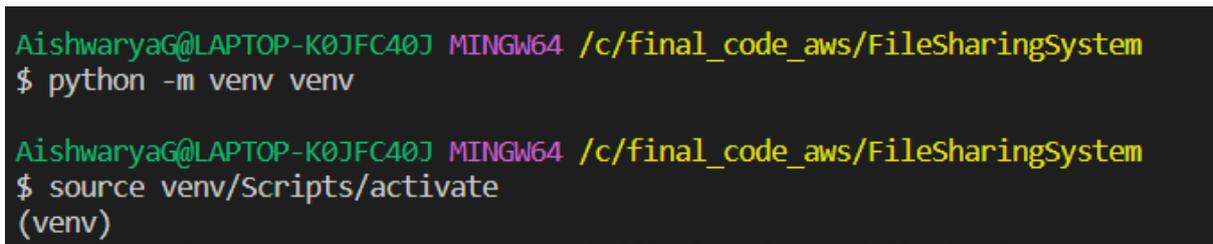


Figure 2: Command to setup environment and activate it

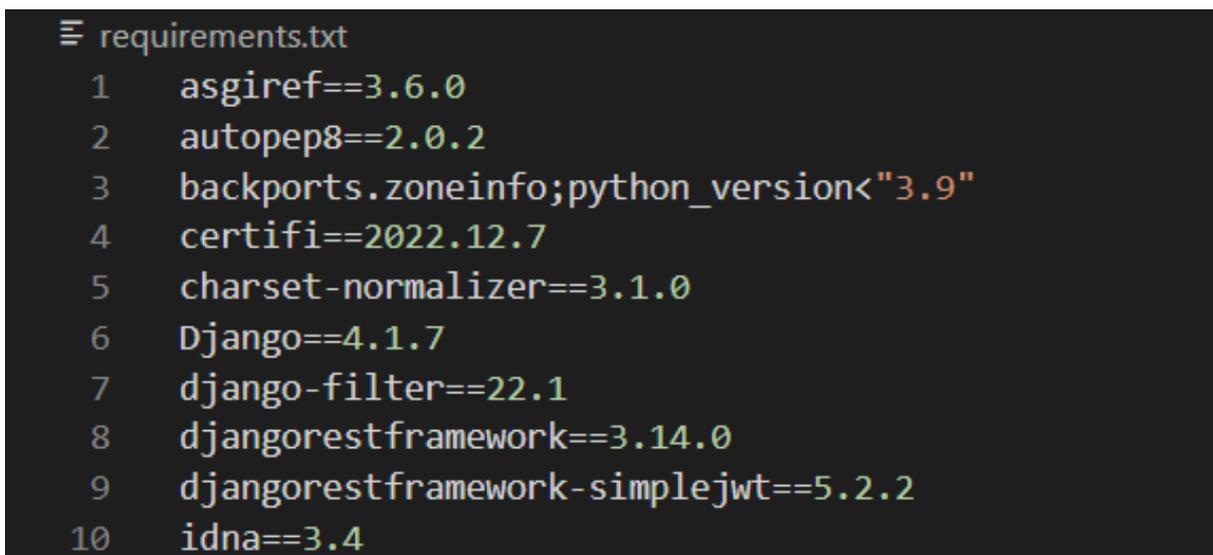


Figure 3: Imported Libraries

```
11 importlib-metadata==6.0.0
12 Markdown==3.4.1
13 Pillow==9.4.0
14 pycodestyle==2.10.0
15 PyJWT==2.6.0
16 pytz==2022.7.1
17 requests==2.28.2
18 sqlparse==0.4.3
19 tomli==2.0.1
20 urllib3==1.26.14
21 zipp==3.15.0
22 cryptography
23 pycryptodome
24 django-json==0.27
25 psycopg2
```

Figure 4: Imported Libraries

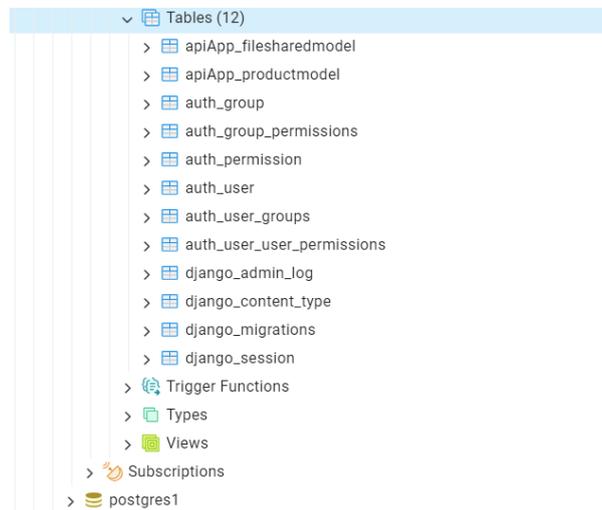


Figure 5: Database Tables

3.4 Database Tables Used

4 Deployment

The implementation incorporates powerful encryption algorithms, such as (AES+DES) and (AES+3DES), within the application's source to ensure data security. To begin, configure Amazon RDS and PostgreSQL to securely store encrypted data and user credentials. AWS services deliver important security parameters, Python/Django frameworks, and application requirements to EC2 instances. For web deployment, Elastic Beanstalk is employed, which speeds the process while ensuring scalability and load balancing.

4.0.1 Terraform should be installed in the AWS CloudShell

The AWS CloudShell is a browser-based shell that allows you to securely manage, examine, and interact with your AWS resources quickly and easily. Terraform may be installed via AWS CloudShell.Unknown (n.d.c)

1. Navigate to the AWS Management Console.
2. Click on the AWS CloudShell icon on the console navigation bar
3. With the AWS CloudShell type in:
git clone https://github.com/tfutils/tfenv.git /.tfenv
4. Now, type the following command to create a symlink for tfenv/bin/* scripts onto the path /bin:
ln -s /.tfenv/bin/ /bin/*
5. We may now install Terraform using the Terraform Version Manager. Enter the following command:
tfenv install

The Figure 8 shows the terraform script used to for deploying the application on Elastic Beanstalk.

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    aws = {
      source = "hashicorp/aws"
      version = "~> 5.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "aws" {
  region = "ap-south-1"
}

resource "aws_elastic_beanstalk_application" "my_app" {
  name = "MyElasticBeanstalkApp1"
}

resource "aws_elastic_beanstalk_environment" "my_environment" {
  name = "MyElasticBeanstalkApp1"
  application = aws_elastic_beanstalk_application.my_app.name
  solution_stack_name = "64bit Amazon Linux 2 v3.5.9 running Python 3.8"

  setting {
    namespace = "aws:autoscaling:launchconfiguration"
    name = "InstanceType"
    value = "t2.micro"
  }

  setting {
    namespace = "aws:elasticbeanstalk:environment"
    name = "EnvironmentType"
    value = "SingleInstance"
  }

  setting {
    namespace = "aws:elasticbeanstalk:application:environment"
    name = "PYTHONPATH"
    value = "/opt/python/current/app:/opt/python/run/venv/lib/python3.8/site-packages"
  }
}

setting {
```

Figure 6: Terraform Script

4.0.2 CLI for AWS Elastic Beanstalk

The EB Command Line Interface (CLI) is a tool for managing and deploying AWS Elastic Beanstalk applications and environments. Unknown (n.d.b) The command to install is :
\$ pip install awsebcli

To begin using Elastic Beanstalk, you must first create an AWS account. Register or log in to the AWS account.

4.0.3 Configure EB – Initialize Your App

With the AWS Elastic Beanstalk CLI operational, the first step is to construct a Beanstalk environment on which to host the application. This should be run from the project directory. Unknown (n.d.a)

\$ eb init

4.0.4 Configure EB – Create an Environment

Command to create environment

\$ eb create

4.0.5 Database Setup

Navigate to AWS Management Console, and search for RDS. Click on create database as shown in figure 7. Then, proceed as follows:

1. Select the "Configuration" option.
2. Scroll all the way to the bottom of the page, and then click the link "create a new RDS database" under the "Data Tier" section.
3. Change the "DB Engine" setting on the RDS setup page to "postgres".
4. Create a "Master Username" and a "Master Password" for yourself.
5. Save your changes.

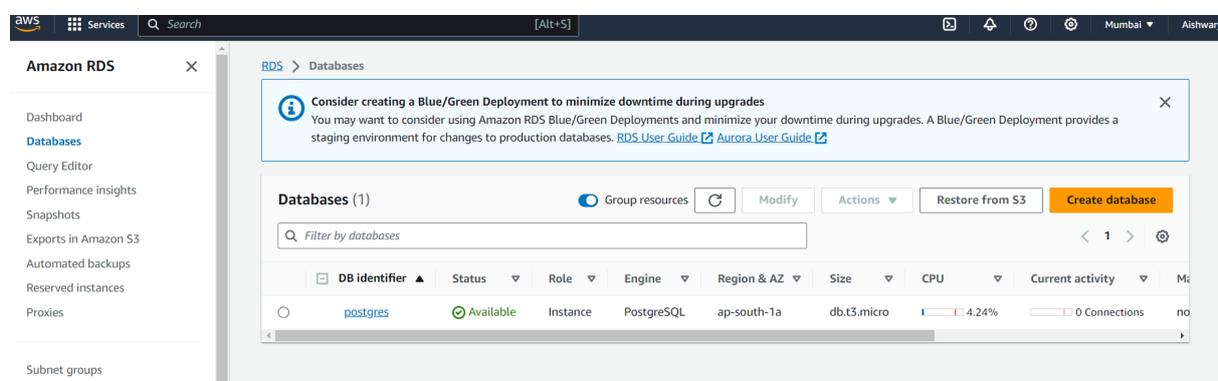


Figure 7: RDS: Create Database

The database configuration specifics can be found in the figure 8 and 9.

The screenshot shows the 'Connectivity & security' configuration page for an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL instance. The page is divided into three main sections: Endpoint & port, Networking, and Security.

- Endpoint & port:**
 - Endpoint: postgres.c023afk1yjda.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com
 - Port: 5432
- Networking:**
 - Availability Zone: ap-south-1a
 - VPC: vpc-047b9ccb4c1f7a52a
 - Subnet group: default-vpc-047b9ccb4c1f7a52a
 - Subnets:
 - subnet-014f3a3779fa3e5ea
 - subnet-0e5fe7eac037a0d64
 - subnet-00aad4ffd216b5ec3
 - Network type: IPv4
- Security:**
 - VPC security groups:
 - default (sg-045b42cfddc6e51c8) - Active
 - awseb-e-nppcybyt5n-stack-AWSEBSecurityGroup-ENYDFR1Q9R5Z (sg-0790be249ead4c135) - Active
 - Publicly accessible: Yes
 - Certificate authority: rds-ca-2019
 - Certificate authority date: August 22, 2024, 18:08 (UTC+01:00)
 - DB instance certificate expiration date: August 22, 2024, 18:08 (UTC+01:00)

Figure 8: Postgres Configuration in AWS

Security group	Type	Rule
awseb-e-nppcybyt5n-stack-AWSEBSecurityGroup-ENYDFR1Q9R5Z (sg-0790be249ead4c135)	CIDR/IP - Inbound	0.0.0.0/0
awseb-e-nppcybyt5n-stack-AWSEBSecurityGroup-ENYDFR1Q9R5Z (sg-0790be249ead4c135)	CIDR/IP - Outbound	0.0.0.0/0
default (sg-045b42cfddc6e51c8)	EC2 Security Group - Inbound	sg-045b42cfddc6e51c8
default (sg-045b42cfddc6e51c8)	CIDR/IP - Outbound	0.0.0.0/0

Replication (1)						
DB identifier	Role	Region & AZ	Replication source	Replication state	Lag	
postgres	Instance	ap-south-1a	-	-	-	

Figure 9: Security Roles

The RDS will be created for you by Beanstalk. Now we need to link our Django programme to the RDS. Beanstalk will assist us in this situation by providing a number of environment variables on the EC2 instances that specify how to connect to the Postgres server. To use those environment variables, we simply need to alter our settings.py file.

References

Unknown (n.d.a). Deploying a django app and postgresql to aws elastic beanstalk.

URL: <https://realpython.com/deploying-a-django-app-and-postgresql-to-aws-elastic-beanstalk/>

Unknown (n.d.b). Install terraform in the aws cloudshell.

URL: <https://www.techieclass.com/install-terraform-in-the-aws-cloudshell/>

Unknown (n.d.c). Terraform on aws cloudshell.

URL: <https://github.com/t2yijaeho/Terraform-on-AWS-CloudShell>