



Web-Based Reporting Vulnerabilities System for Cyber Security Maintenance

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ABSTRACT

To maintain secure web services and IT infrastructure, this has proposed the prototype of a vulnerability reporting system. Among these reporting systems developed to deal with problems of maintenance and analysis report management system which not yet been implemented in the cyber security scanning tool, Nessus. The system, which was designed to manage and analyze cyber security maintenance by focusing on vulnerability reports, was based on web-based technology. To ensure that the prototyping system could be used quickly, the development process employed the prototyping-rapid application development technique. The administrator of this system may easily manage and keep track of the report following the activity of scanning the cyber security maintenance for vulnerabilities.

1. Introduction

Information technology is now used for a wider range of applications and with greater intelligence in society. Therefore, a lot of people utilize information technology as a tool to satisfy their interests and demands without considering the harm it may cause to other people or society [1]. The protection of information within computer networks continues to be addressed from a wide variety of inconsistent perspectives by uncoordinated groups often working at cross purposes [2].

Any organization must ensure the security of its web services and IT infrastructure to prevent further harm and unprofitable events [3]. Therefore, it must perform security testing and analysis on the organization's web services and IT infrastructure multiple times [4]. With the knowledge of the security condition in the web services and IT infrastructure, actions can be taken as soon as feasible [5].

Nessus is an open-source program that is the most reliable and effective for doing security analyses of web services and IT infrastructure [6]. After the scanning activity was done to the web

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services and IT infrastructure, a static report about the security level and available vulnerabilities was generated [7].

Vulnerability is the term used to describe the weak points in web services and IT infrastructure. It may turn into risks and vulnerabilities for the web services and IT infrastructure [8]. Examples include software defects, open ports that aren't required, and password system flaws.

2. Methodology

At the selected IT Lab, which is part of the faculty of Information Technology in the selected public university, a vulnerability report information system for web services and IT infrastructure was developed. The prototyping-rapid application development process was applied during the development, as can be seen in Figure 1.

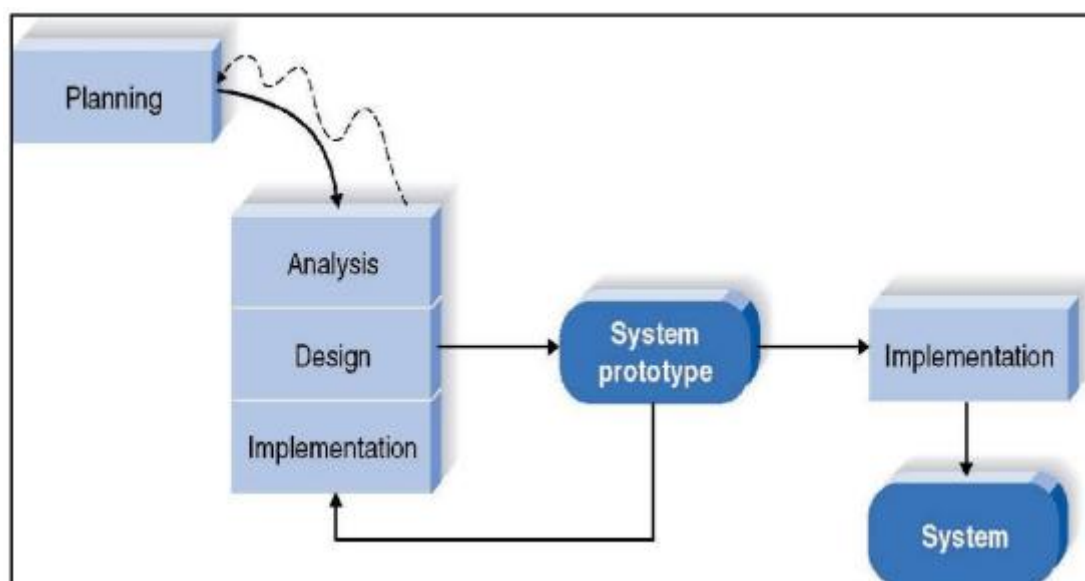


Fig. 1. Methodology of prototyping [9]

Before it could be completely implemented, the approach had to be completed in five steps to develop the prototype system. The steps are planning, analysis, design, system prototype, and implementation. In this system development, there existed the methodology range.

A feasibility analysis of the system was conducted during this planning phase to make sure it had realistic aims, a wide enough scope, and potential users [10]. All of the hardware and software requirements, as well as the location where the prototyping system study and implementation are to be done, have been specified [11].

The system requirements have been researched and determined for the prototyping system at this analysis phase. A study on the use of vulnerability scanning software in its reporting system was conducted.

To guarantee that the prototype system's output will match the study's purpose, the DFD (Data flow) and ERD (Entity-relationship) diagrams were created [12]. Additionally, it will make clear the crucial conditions for the data, database, module, and functioning of the prototype system. potential users. All of the hardware and software requirements, as well as the location where the prototyping system study and implementation are to be done, have been specified [13].

Before this design phase, all of the soft side requirements for the prototyping system itself had been completed conceptually in the form of DFD, ERD, tables, and diagrams. The design of the

prototyping system, which comprised the interface design, database design, system connectivity, and installation and configuration of the software used in this development, was therefore completed during this phase [14].

In the system prototyping phase, the design and analysis that went into this study were crucial for producing a working prototype of the system with the least amount of inaccuracy [15]. The system's source code will be generated in accordance with the findings of the previous phase, but it will undergo continuous review until it satisfies user needs with zero or fewer errors [16].

The system prototype was put into use during this implementation phase and was being used by the intended audience. To guarantee that users of the prototype system could use it quickly and efficiently, a user manual had been created [17].

In this stage, the prototyping system was tested and put to use to identify any flaws. Once everything has worked well and meets user criteria, it will then replicate all previous processes before moving on to the next ones.

3. Results

The prototype system has numerous features that have been built, such as login and password, upload and download of reports, viewing of reports, and report searching as the state in the following Figure 2.

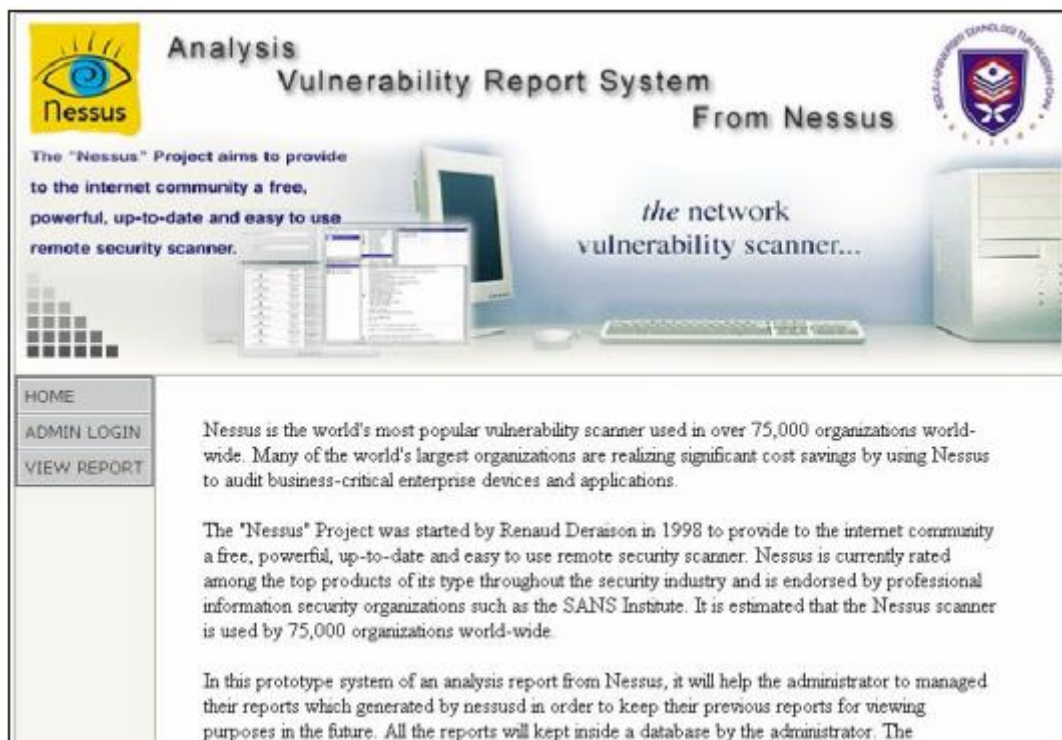


Fig. 2. Main page of the prototyping system

The prototype system has two different user types: administrative users and regular users. Users must double-click the View Report button for regular users and the Admin Login button for administrative users in order to log in.

For administrative users, there are various functions that they can perform in accordance with keeping reports in the system. It has the ability to upload, remove, print, and rename report files that

have been saved in the system. The files of overall reports can only be viewed, downloaded, and printed by regular users.

The login and password function for the administrative user in the system is shown in Figure 3 below. A login and password function for typical use in the system is shown in Figure 4.

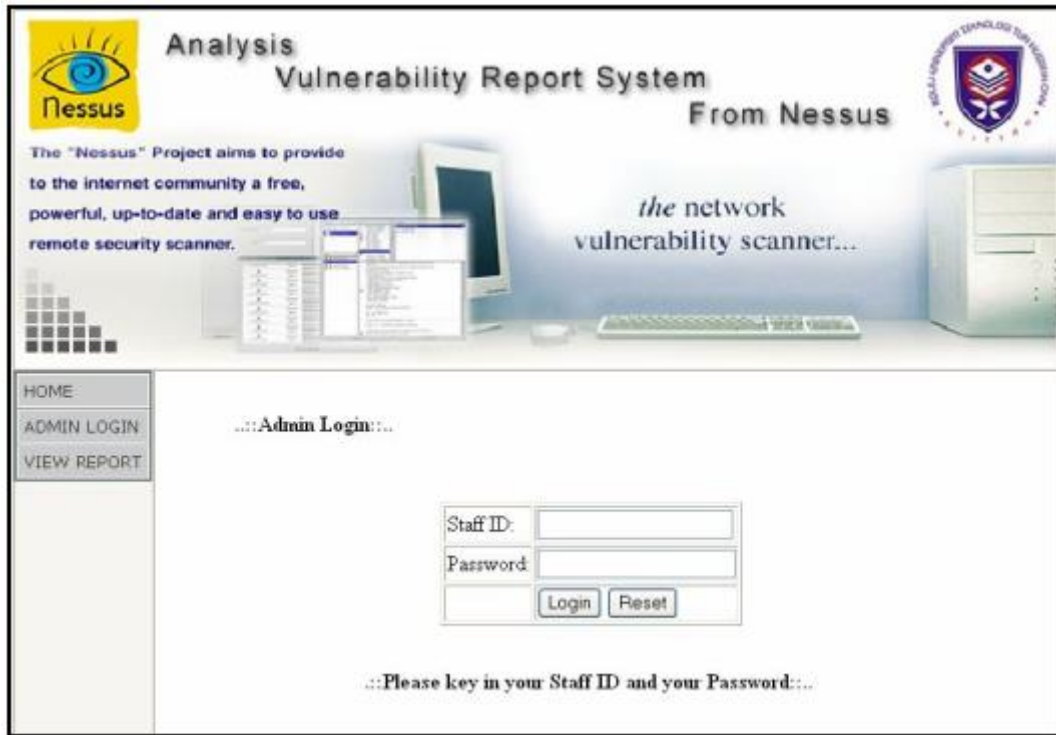


Fig. 3. Login page for administrator

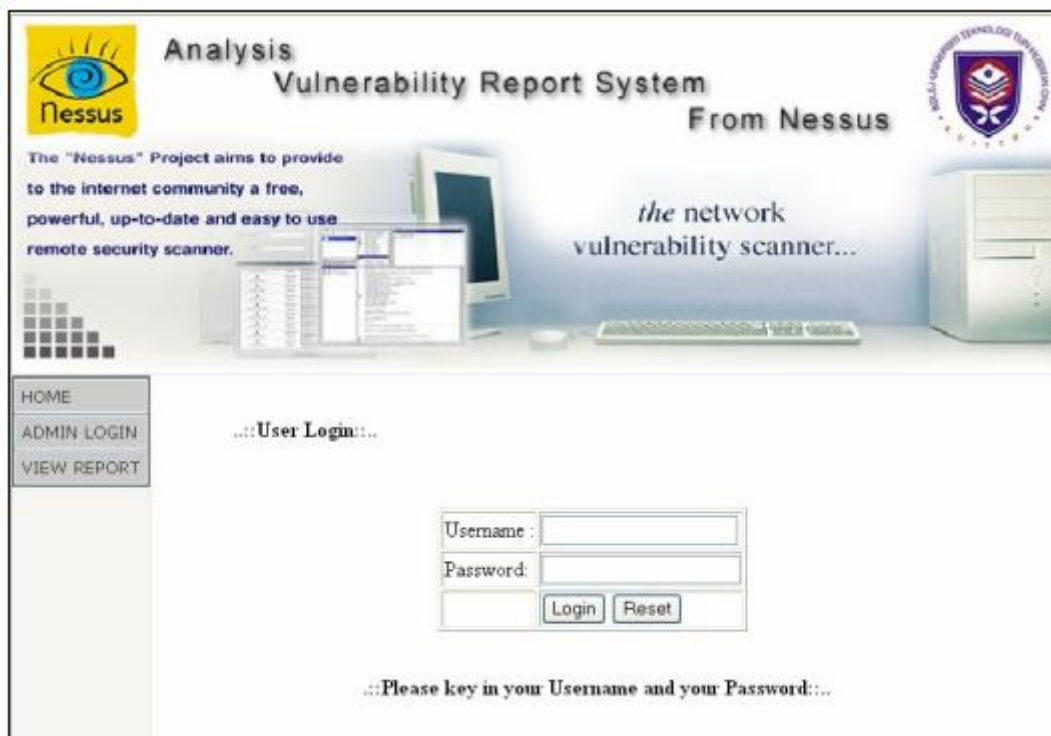


Fig. 4. Login page for user

Users with administrative privileges have the ability to upload report files into the database as the stated in Figure 5. Only files produced by the Nessus program with an HTML format are accepted by the system. Figure 6 shows an example of a user selecting the report's file name, PC7-192.268.0.113.html. In order to locate the file, it will click the Browse button on the system.

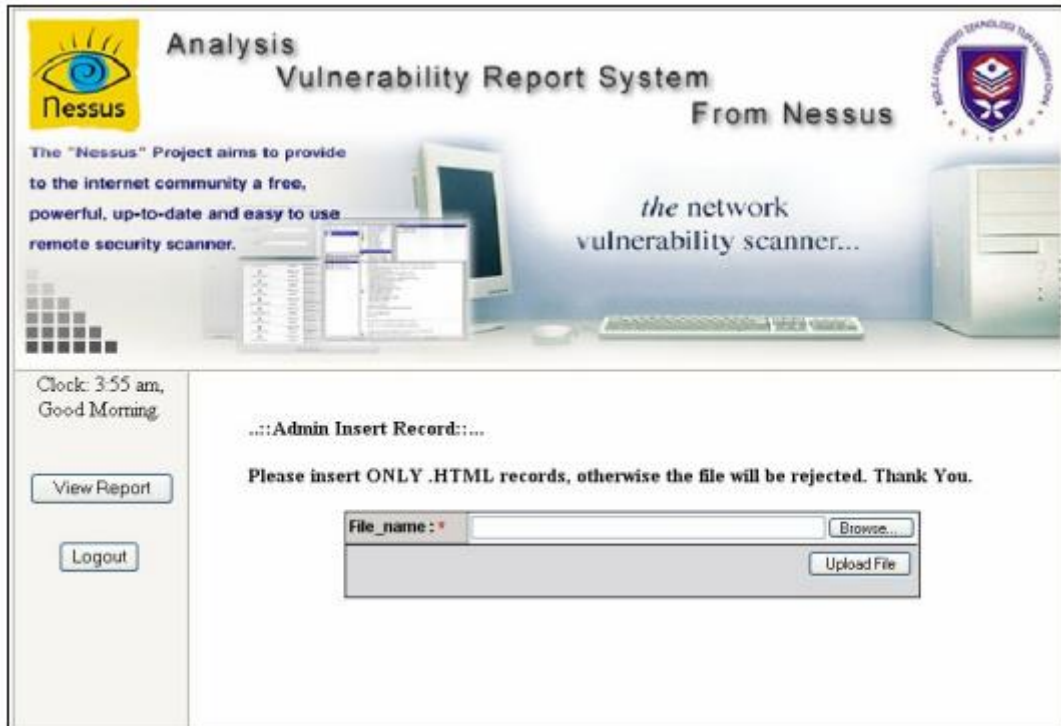


Fig. 5. Insert the report's file

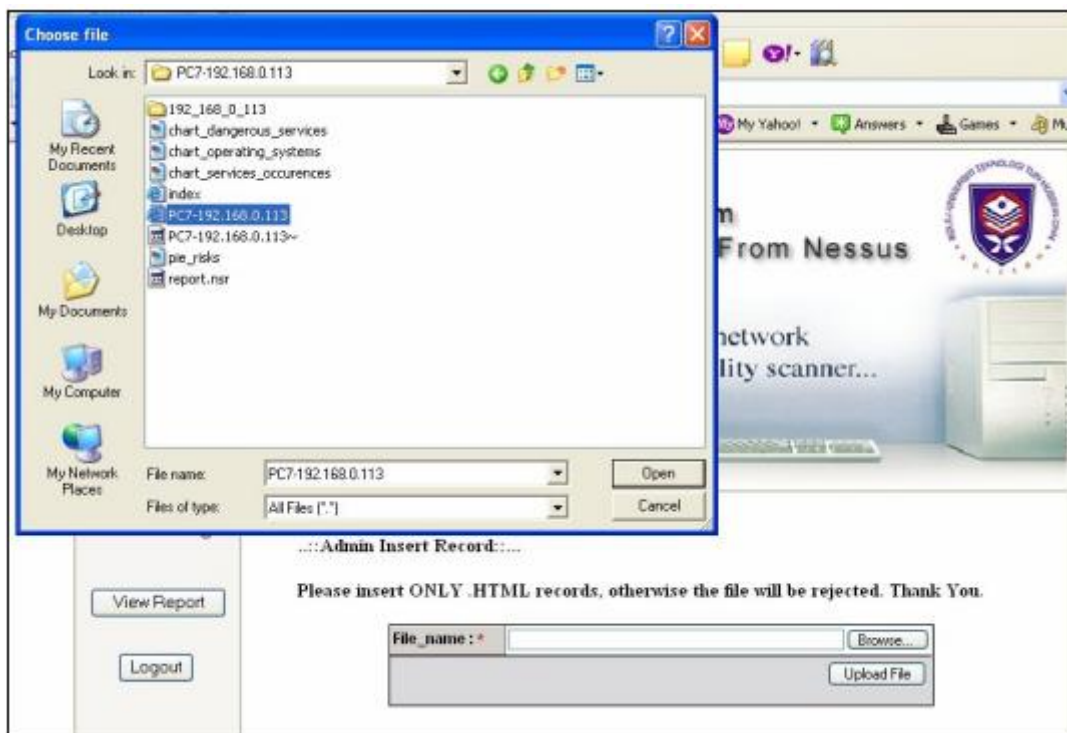


Fig. 6. Selecting report's file

The file had to then be uploaded by pressing the Upload File button on the prototype system. The report's file that had already been uploaded into the prototype system is shown in the next figure, Figure 7.



Fig. 7. Available report file

It is possible to delete and edit each reporting file that was present in the prototype system. By using the Edit function, the file's name can be changed. The prototype system also has a feature that allows users to conduct database searches on reports by selecting the Search button. All this menu had represented in Figure 7.

Figure 8 depicts the report view in the prototype system. It can display in a pop-up or a frame format. The user can print the report from this reporting function by selecting the Print button.

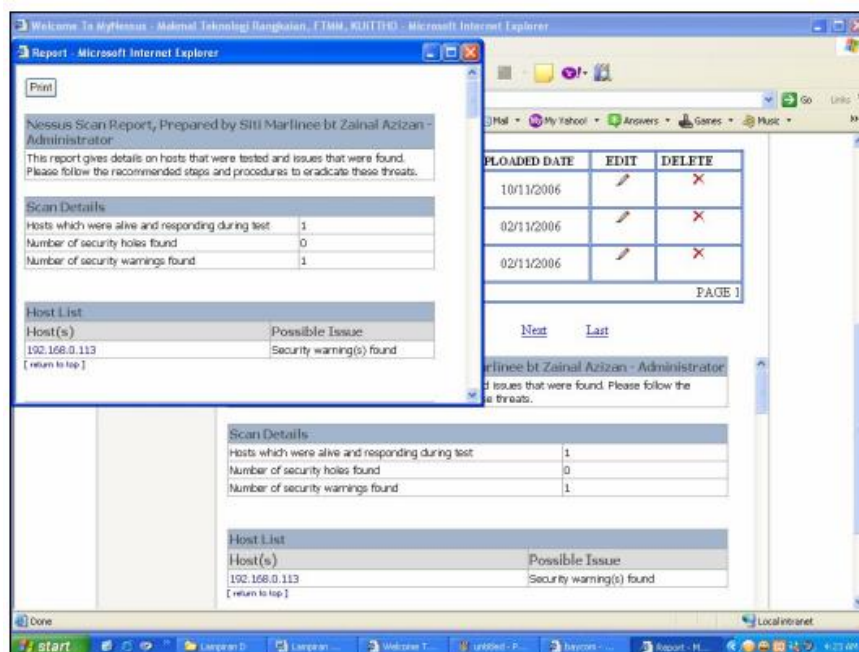


Fig. 8. Management of report's file

The prototype system will provide an interface similar to that in Figure 9 once a regular user has logged on using their login information and password. The average user has access to the files that were stored on the system and can read, search for, and print reports from them [18].

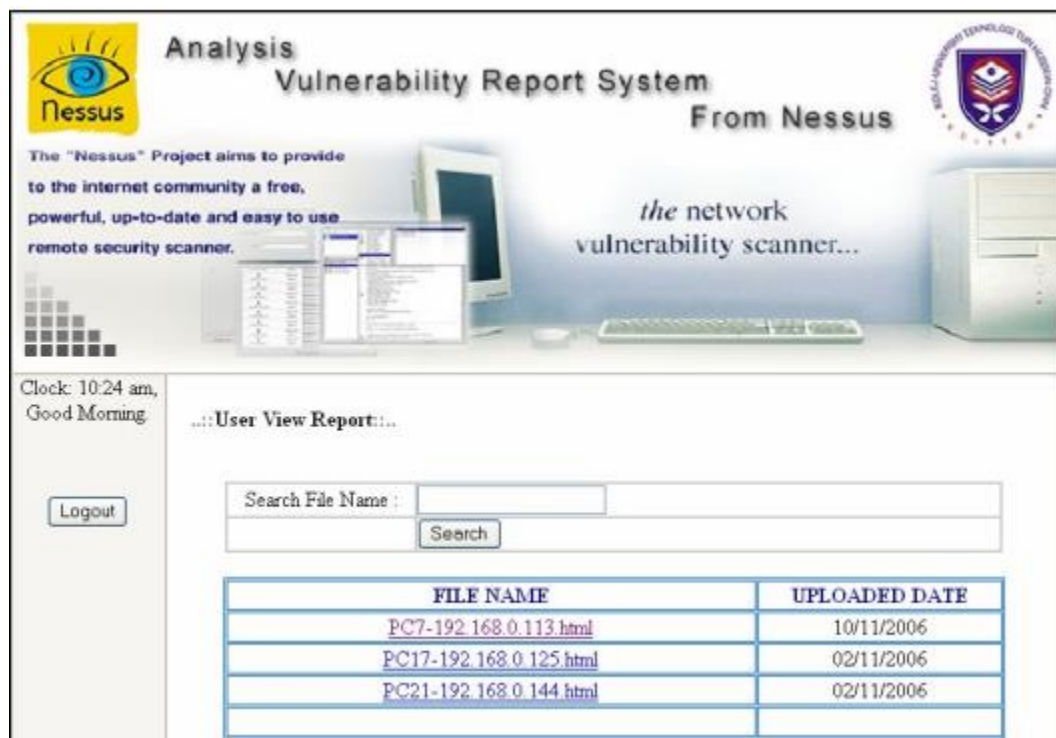


Fig. 9. Main menu

4. Conclusions

The reports of the results of the vulnerability scan in the cyber security maintenance of web services and IT infrastructure must be kept in the correct system after completion. Better management of the reports that must be analysed or viewed in the present or in the future will result from this [19].

In this case, it is possible to handle the vulnerability scanning activity's outcomes and report effectively. The lone prototype system, however, is the focus of this investigation [20]. Future work on this prototype will involve improving the technique so that it can be implemented more effectively and function as a usable system to do the cyber security maintenance of web services and IT infrastructure [21]. It indicates that the system may be used with all necessary functionality and zero or fewer errors.

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