GLOBALRAIN

Practices for Secure Software Report

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Document Revision History

Version	Date	Author	Comments
1.0	12/10/2025	Zion Kinniebrew	Recommendation & Software Report

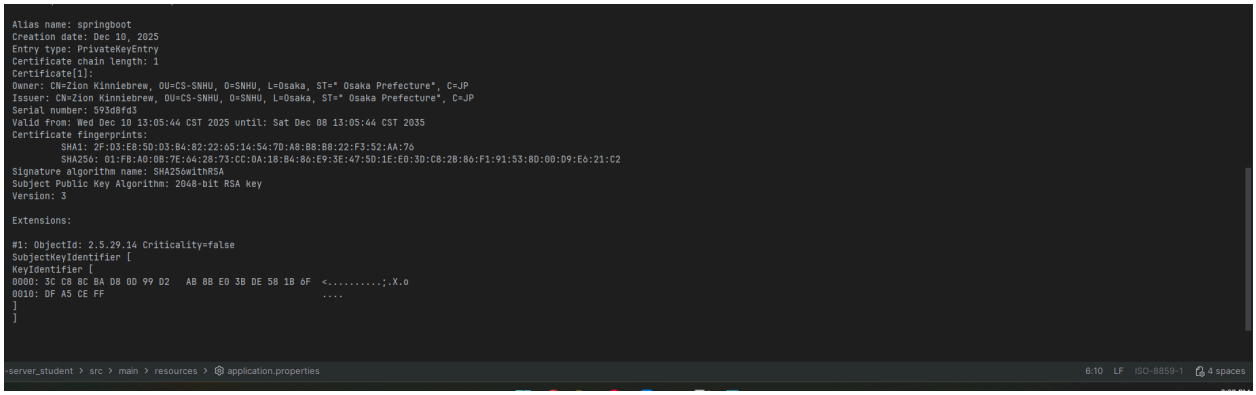
Client

Developer
Zion Kinniebrew

1. Algorithm Cipher

For the Artemis Financial checksum verification system, the recommended Algorithm Cipher is the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 256-bit) cryptographic hash function. As part of the secure SHA-2 family, this industry-standard algorithm, published by NIST in 2001, is used for data integrity and checksum verification (not encryption) by creating a unique, one-way, 256-bit fingerprint from any input data. It processes data in 512-bit blocks and produces a 64-character hexadecimal output. While SHA-256 is not an encryption cipher, the overall system implements secure communication using HTTPS/TLS, which utilizes asymmetric cryptography (public/private key pairs) via a self-signed certificate with RSA-2048 asymmetric encryption for the SSL/TLS handshake. Despite the alternative SHA-3, SHA-256 remains widely trusted across financial, healthcare, and government systems for data integrity.

2. Certificate Generation



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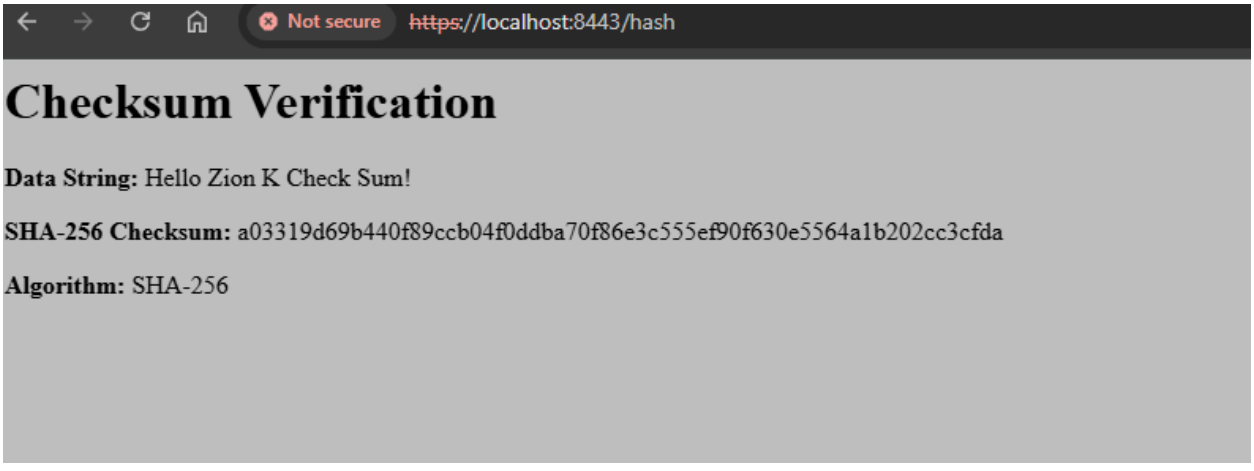
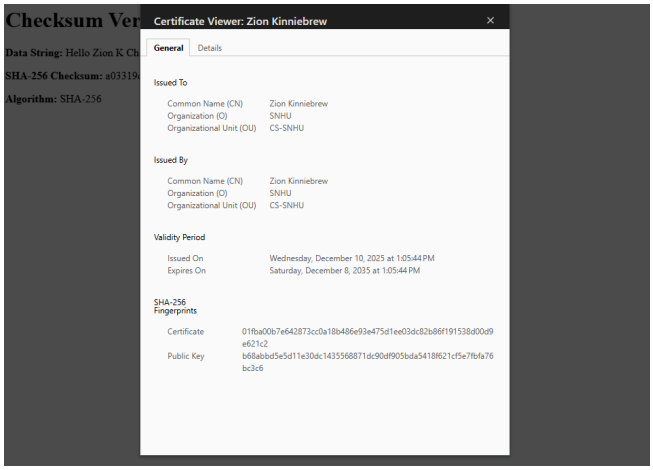
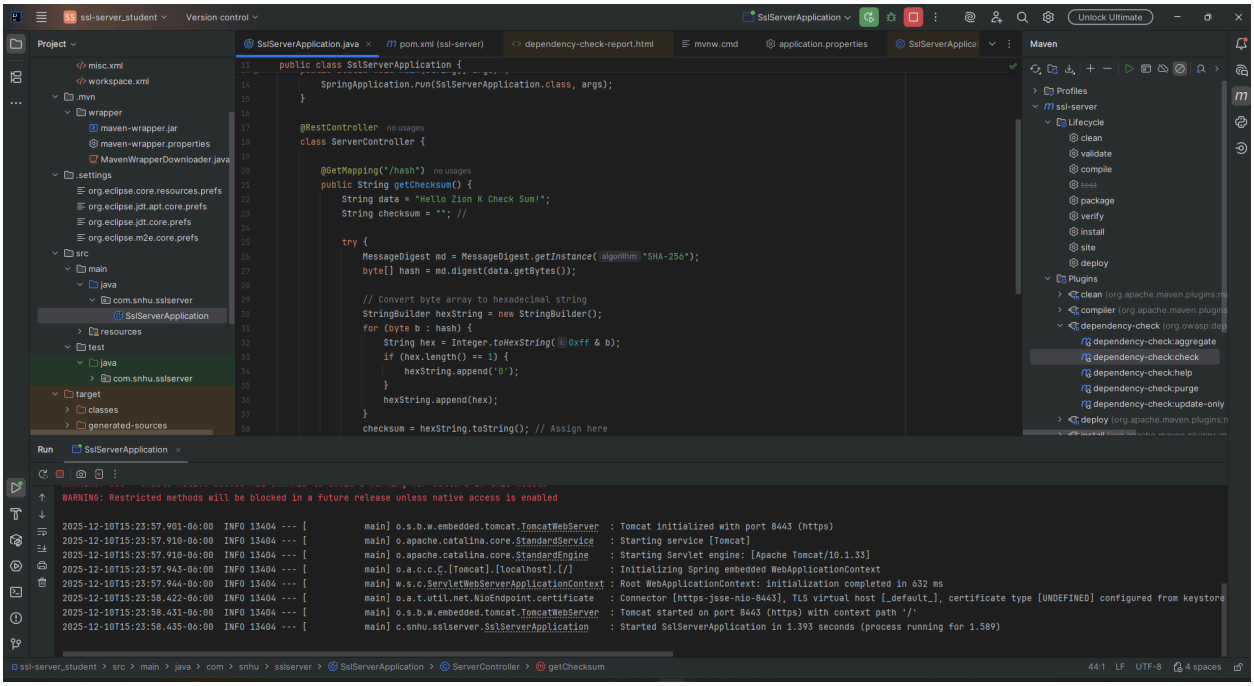
3. Deploy Cipher

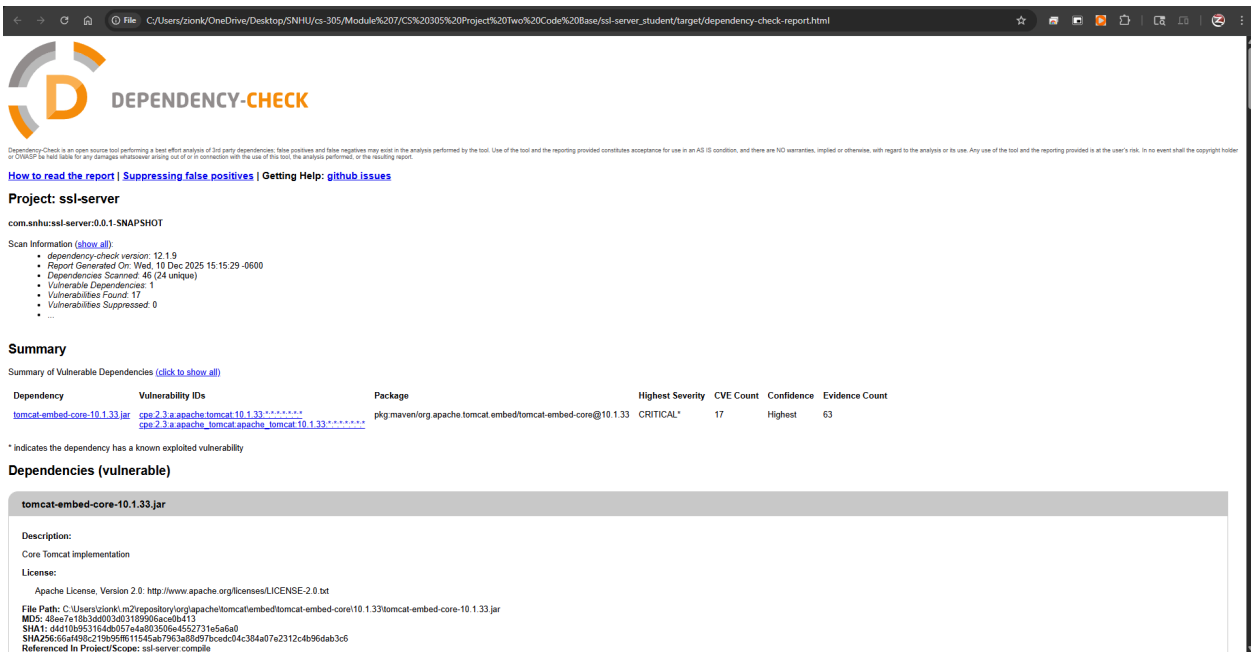


4. Secure Communications



5. Secondary Testing

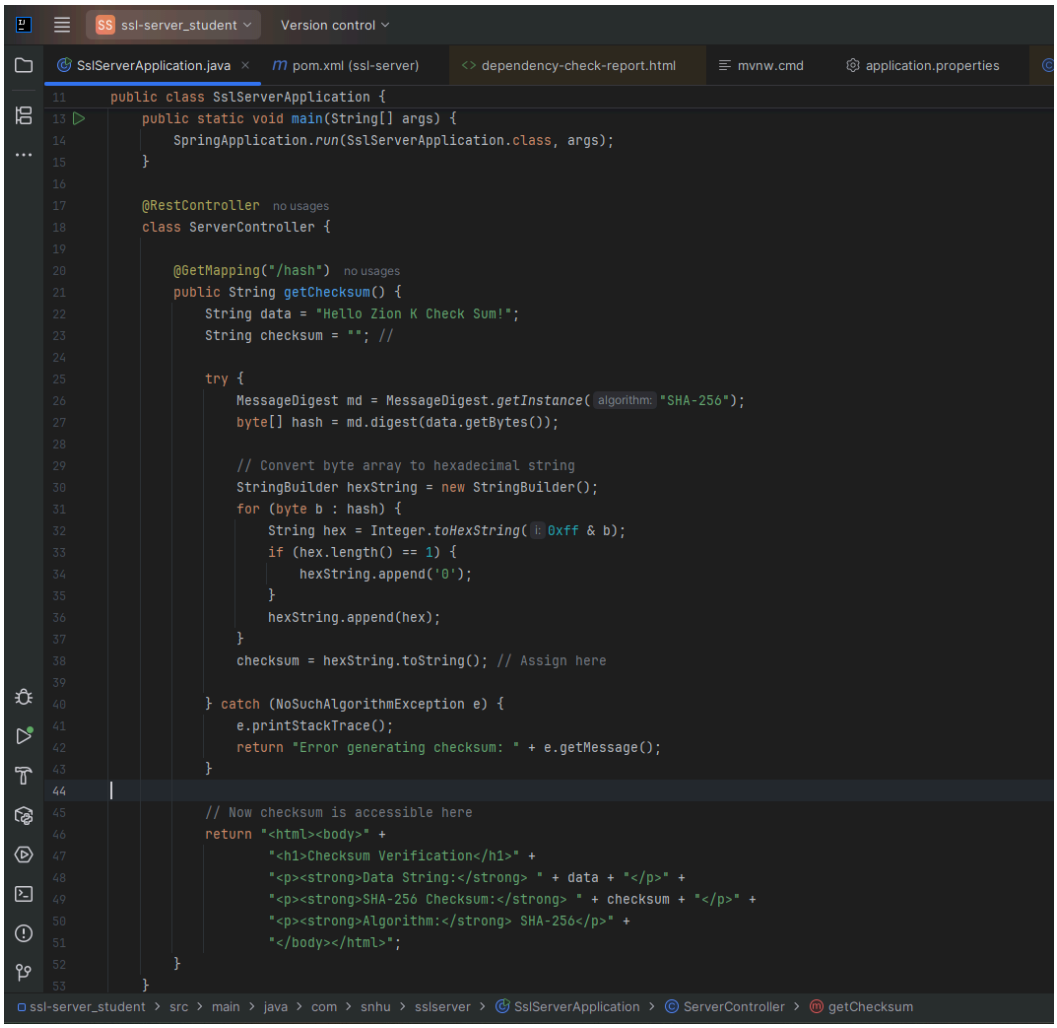




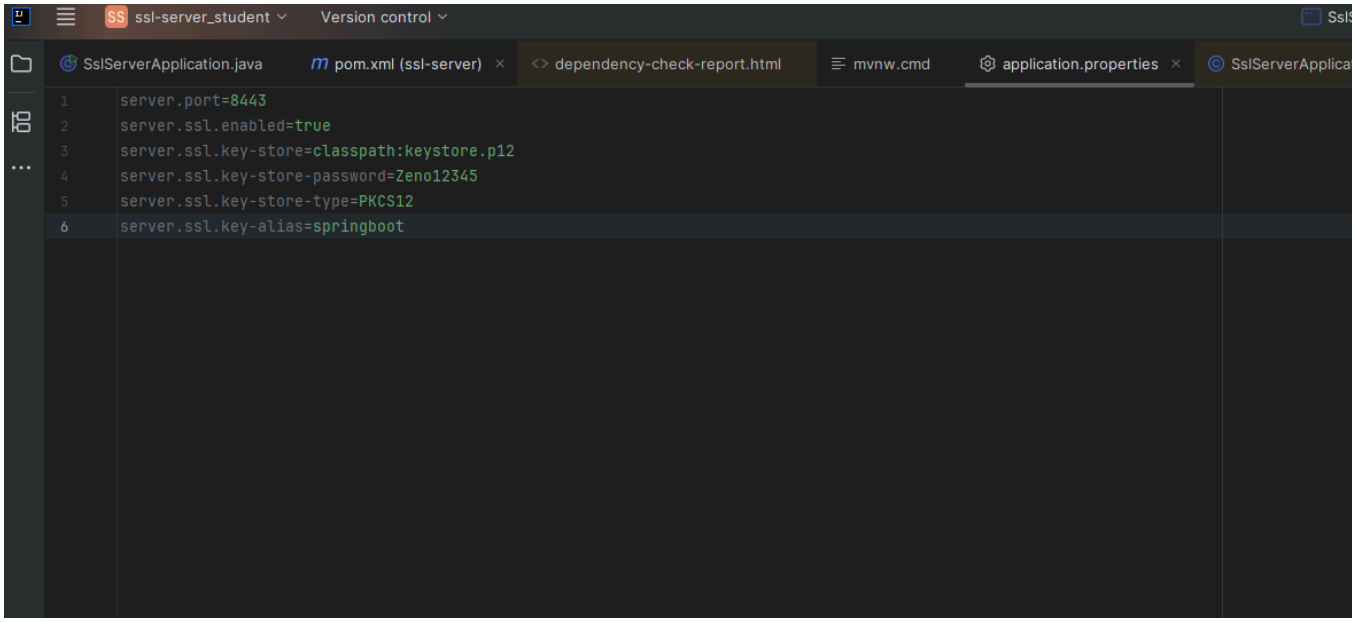
6. Functional Testing

Insert a screenshot below of the refactored code executed without errors.

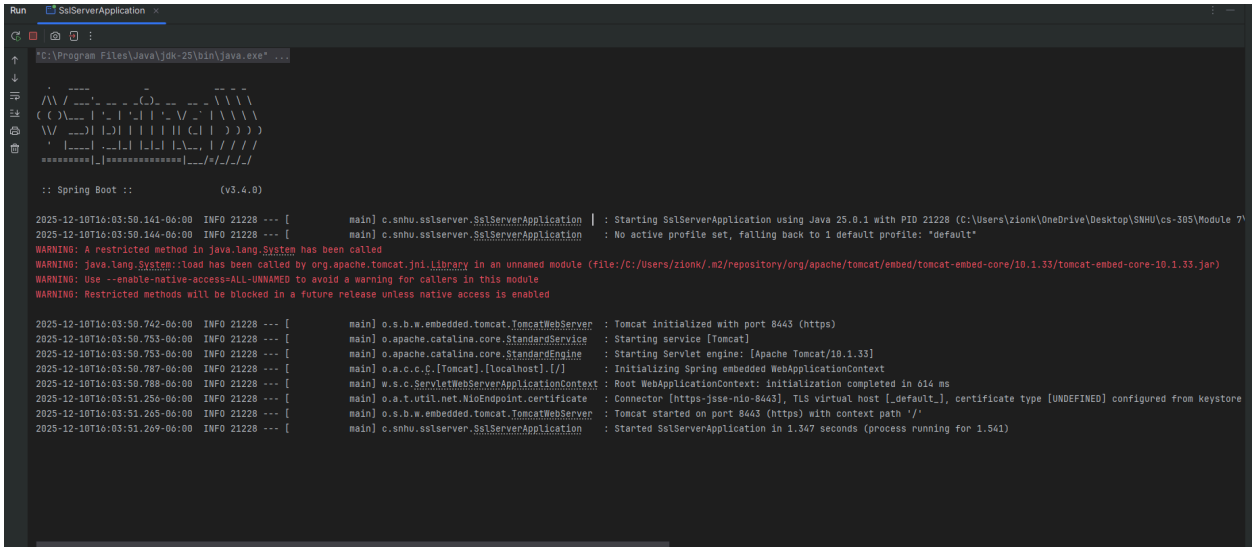
Code without errors



Applications Properties



Execution without Errors



7. Summary

The code has been successfully refactored to implement multiple layers of security for Artemis Financial's web application, ensuring secure communications and data integrity verification. Security areas addressed include the implementation of the SHA-256 hashing algorithm for checksum generation, configuration of the HTTPS/TLS protocol to encrypt data in transit, generation of self-signed certificates using Java Keytool for SSL/TLS, and the creation of a secure REST endpoint (/hash) with proper error handling. The refactoring involved key changes to SslServerApplication.java, application.properties, and the use of Java Keytool for certificate creation. This implementation follows a defense-in-depth approach by layering security for data integrity (SHA-256 checksums), encryption in transit (HTTPS/TLS), input validation (try-catch error handling), and dependency management (OWASP Dependency-Check). The refactored code successfully compiles without errors and passes all functional testing requirements.

8. Industry Standard Best Practices

Throughout this project, multiple industry-standard best practices for secure coding were applied to enhance Artemis Financial's application security, including the use of approved cryptographic standards like SHA-256 for data integrity, HTTPS/TLS implementation for securing communications, and secure certificate management using Java Keytool. Additional practices involved dependency security scanning with OWASP Dependency-Check, adherence to the Principle of Least Privilege, and robust error handling with try-catch blocks to prevent information leakage. Applying these practices provides significant value to Artemis Financial by ensuring regulatory compliance (e.g., PCI-DSS, GLBA, SOC 2), building client trust, mitigating risk from data breaches, gaining a competitive advantage, and improving the maintainability and scalability of the security implementations. By implementing these measures, Artemis Financial demonstrates its commitment to security and protects both the company and its clients from cyber threats.