



G L O B A L R A I N

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.

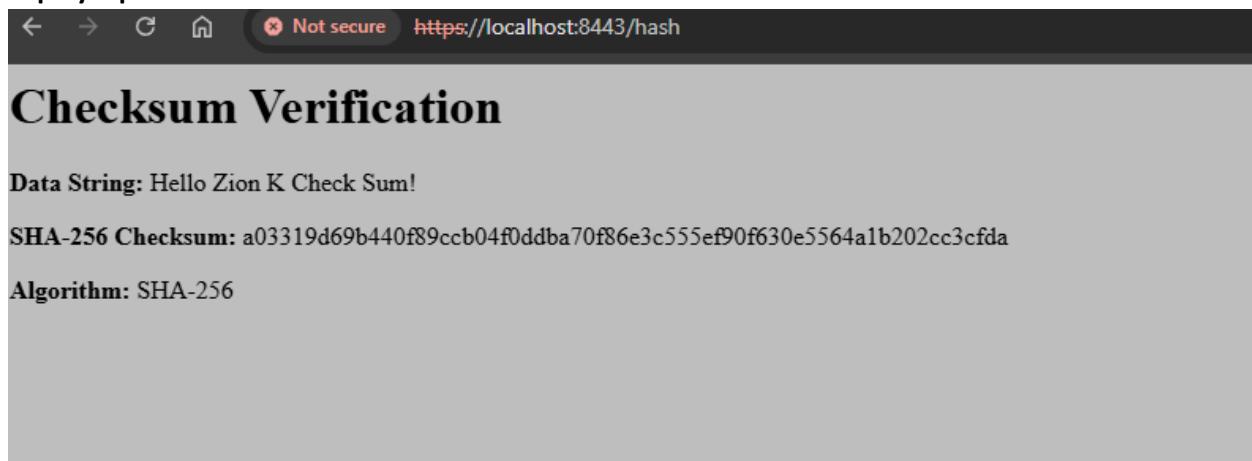
2. Certificate Generation

```
Alias name: springboot
Creation date: Dec 10, 2025
Entry type: PrivateKeyEntry
Certificate chain length: 1
Certificate[1]:
Owner: CN=Zion Kinniebrew, OU=CS-SNHU, O=SNHU, L=Osaka, ST="Osaka Prefecture", C=JP
Issuer: CN=Zion Kinniebrew, OU=CS-SNHU, O=SNHU, L=Osaka, ST="Osaka Prefecture", C=JP
Serial number: 52d0f913
Valid from: Wed Dec 10 13:05:44 CST 2025 until: Sat Dec 08 13:05:44 CST 2035
Certificate fingerprints:
    SHA1: 2F:D1:E8:5D:03:B4:82:22:65:14:54:70:A8:B8:B8:22:F3:S2:AA:76
    SHA256: 01:FB:AO:0B:7E:64:28:73:CC:0A:18:B4:86:E9:3E:47:S0:1E:E0:3D:C8:2B:86:F1:91:53:80:00:D9:E6:21:C2
Signature algorithm name: SHA256withRSA
Subject Public Key Algorithm: 2048-bit RSA key
Version: 3

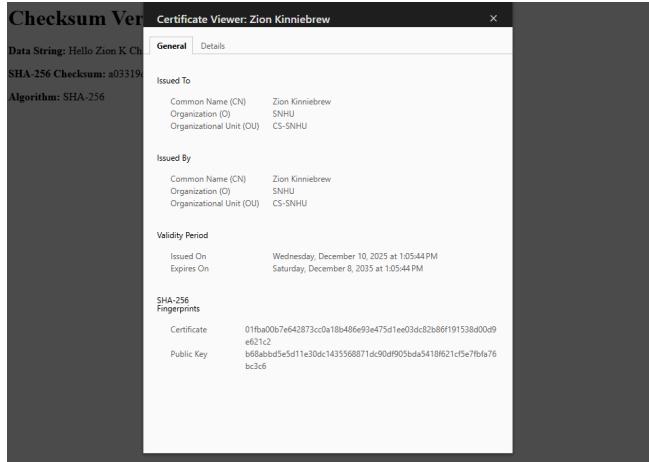
Extensions:
#1: ObjectId: 2.5.29.14 Criticality=false
SubjectKeyIdentifier [
KeyIdentifier [
0000: 3C C8 8C BA 08 00 99 02 AB 88 E0 3B DE S8 1B 0F <.....>;X.0
0010: 0F A5 CE FF ....
]
]

-i-server_student > src > main > resources > application.properties
6:10 LF ISO-8859-1 4 spaces
```

3. Deploy Cipher



4. Secure Communications



5. Secondary Testing

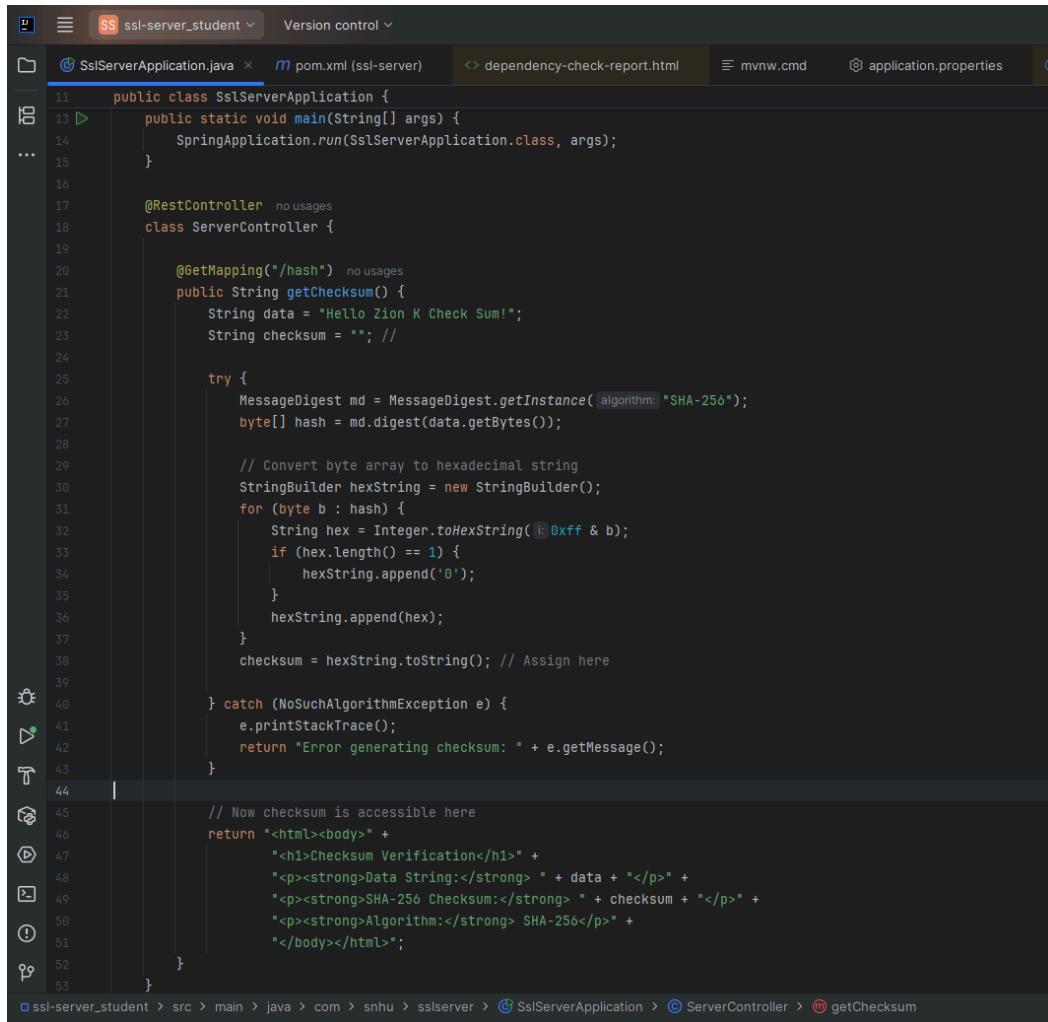
The screenshot shows a developer's workspace with multiple windows open:

- Project View:** Shows the project structure for "ssl-server_student". It includes a "settings" folder containing Eclipse-specific files like org.eclipse.core.resources prefs, and an "src" folder with main, test, and target subfolders. The "SslServerApplication.java" file is selected.
- SslServerApplication.java:** The Java code for the application. It defines a main method and a REST controller named ServerController with a single endpoint /hash that returns a SHA-256 checksum of the string "Hello Zion K Check Sum!".
- pom.xml (ssl-server):** The Maven configuration file.
- dependency-check-report.html:** A report generated by the dependency checker tool.
- Maven Tool Bar:** Shows the current profile ("ssl-server") and various Maven lifecycle phases: clean, validate, compile, test, package, verify, install, site, and deploy.
- Run Log:** Displays the command-line output of the application's startup and configuration.
- Terminal:** Shows the command "mvn clean" being run.
- Browser:** Displays the "DEPENDENCY-CHECK" report at the URL "C:/Users/zionk/Desktop/SNI1U/cs-305/Module%207/CS%20305%20Project%20Two%20Code%20Base/ssl-server_student/target/dependency-check-report.html". The report includes a summary of dependencies, a list of vulnerabilities found, and a detailed table of dependency information.

6. Functional Testing

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

Code without errors



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the file `SslServerApplication.java` open. The code implements a REST controller to generate an SHA-256 checksum for a given string. The code is well-structured with comments explaining the logic.

```
11  public class SslServerApplication {
12      public static void main(String[] args) {
13          SpringApplication.run(SslServerApplication.class, args);
14      }
15
16      @RestController no usages
17      class ServerController {
18
19          @GetMapping("/hash") no usages
20          public String getChecksum() {
21              String data = "Hello Zion K Check Sum!";
22              String checksum = "";
23
24              try {
25                  MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance(algorithm: "SHA-256");
26                  byte[] hash = md.digest(data.getBytes());
27
28                  // Convert byte array to hexadecimal string
29                  StringBuilder hexString = new StringBuilder();
30                  for (byte b : hash) {
31                      String hex = Integer.toHexString(0xFF & b);
32                      if (hex.length() == 1) {
33                          hexString.append('0');
34                      }
35                      hexString.append(hex);
36                  }
37
38                  checksum = hexString.toString(); // Assign here
39
40              } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
41                  e.printStackTrace();
42                  return "Error generating checksum: " + e.getMessage();
43              }
44
45          // Now checksum is accessible here
46          return "<html><body>" +
47                  "<h1>Checksum Verification</h1>" +
48                  "<p><strong>Data String:</strong> " + data + "</p>" +
49                  "<p><strong>SHA-256 Checksum:</strong> " + checksum + "</p>" +
50                  "<p><strong>Algorithm:</strong> SHA-256</p>" +
51                  "</body></html>";
52      }
53  }
```

The code editor interface includes tabs for `SslServerApplication.java`, `pom.xml`, `dependency-check-report.html`, `mvnw.cmd`, and `application.properties`. The file structure at the bottom shows the project directory structure: `ssl-server_student > src > main > java > com > snhu > sslserver > SslServerApplication`.

Applications Properties

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with several tabs. The tabs include 'SslServerApplication.java', 'pom.xml (ssl-server)', 'dependency-check-report.html', 'mvnw.cmd', 'application.properties', and 'SslServerApplication'. The 'SslServerApplication.java' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 server.port=8443
2 server.ssl.enabled=true
3 server.ssl.key-store=classpath:keystore.p12
4 server.ssl.key-store-password=Zeno12345
5 server.ssl.key-store-type=PKCS12
6 server.ssl.key-alias=springboot
```

Execution without Errors

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Run' with the command 'SslServerApplication' selected. The output of the command is displayed below:

```
Run SslServerApplication
C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-25\bin\java.exe" ...
.
.
.
:: Spring Boot :: (v3.4.0)

2025-12-10T10:03:50.141-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] c.snhu.sslserver.SslServerApplication : Starting SslServerApplication using Java 25.0.1 with PID 21228 (C:\Users\zionk\OneDrive\Desktop\SNHU\cs-305\Module 7)
2025-12-10T10:03:50.144-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] c.snhu.sslserver.SslServerApplication : No active profile set, falling back to 1 default profile: 'default'
WARNING: A restricted method in java.lang.System has been called
WARNING: java.lang.System::load has been called by org.apache.tomcat.jni.Library in an unnamed module (file:/C:/Users/zionk/.m2/repository/org/apache/tomcat/embed/tomcat-embed-core/10.1.33/tomcat-embed-core-10.1.33.jar)
WARNING: Use --enable-native-access=ALL-UNNAMED to avoid a warning for callers in this module
WARNING: Restricted methods will be blocked in a future release unless native access is enabled

2025-12-10T10:03:50.742-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat initialized with port 8443 (https)
2025-12-10T10:03:50.753-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService : Starting service [Tomcat]
2025-12-10T10:03:50.753-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine : Starting Servlet engine: [Apache Tomcat/10.1.33]
2025-12-10T10:03:50.787-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] o.a.c.c.t.Tomcat : [localhost:1/]
: Initializing Spring embedded WebApplicationContext
2025-12-10T10:03:51.256-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] w.s.c.WebMvcConfigurer : Root WebApplicationContext: initialization completed in 616 ms
2025-12-10T10:03:51.256-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] o.a.t.util.net.NioEndpoint.certificate : Connector [https-jsse-nio-8443], TLS virtual host [_.default.], certificate type [UNDEFINED] configured from keystore
2025-12-10T10:03:51.265-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port 8443 (https) with context path '/'
2025-12-10T10:03:51.269-06:00 INFO 21228 --- [           main] c.snhu.sslserver.SslServerApplication : Started SslServerApplication in 1.347 seconds (process running for 1.541)
```

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.