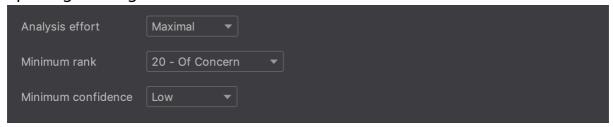
CS763 Lab 1 Static Application Security Testing

Donghang He

Question 1

SpotBugs setting



- How many bugs are identified by SpotBugs?
 64 bugs are identified by SpotBugs
 - ✓ Q JavaVulnerableLab (found 64 bug items in 15 classes) more...
 > M Dodgy code (28 items)
 > M Security (8 items)
 > M Performance (4 items)
 > M Bad practice (14 items)
 > M Experimental (7 items)
 > M Internationalization (2 items)
 > M Correctness (1 item)
- 2. What are the categories of these bugs?
 - Security 8 bugs
 - Bad practice 14 bugs
 - Experimental 7 bugs
 - Internationalization 2 bugs
 - Dodgy code 28 bugs
 - Correctness 1 bug

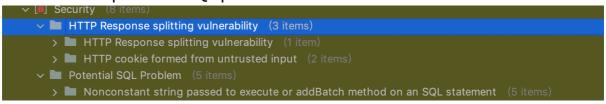
- Performance 4 bugs
- 3. What are security bugs identified?

8 security bugs are identified.

One is HTTP response splitting vulnerability.

Two are HTTP cookie formed from untrusted input.

Other five are potential SQL problem.



4. Modify the configuration to only report the scary bugs. How many are they?

SpotBugs setting

Analysis	effort	Maximal	•		
Minimum	rank	9 - Scary		•	
Minimum	confidence	Low	•		

Only 3 bugs are found

🗸 🤍 JavaVulnerableLab (found 3 bug items in 15 classes) 🛮 more							
✓ [ii] Security (3 items)							
→ HTTP Response splitting vulnerability (3 items)							
> HTTP Response splitting vulnerability (1 item)							
> HTTP cookie formed from untrusted input (2 items)							

5. Can you find any false positive?

No false positives, there are only some situations that turn warnings into bugs

Question 2

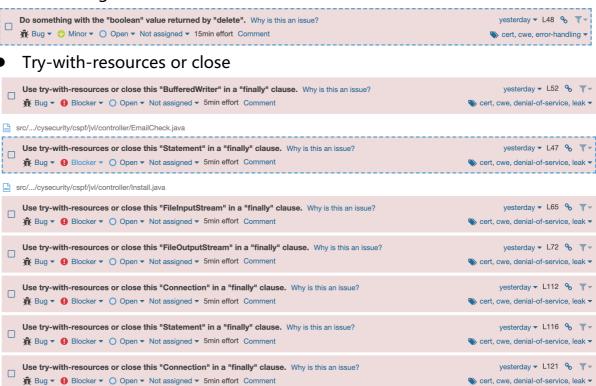
How many bugs are identified by SonarQube?
 bugs are identified by SonarQube



2. What are the categories of these bugs?

SonarQube does not provide specific bug categories, so I made a simple classification based on the content of the bug.

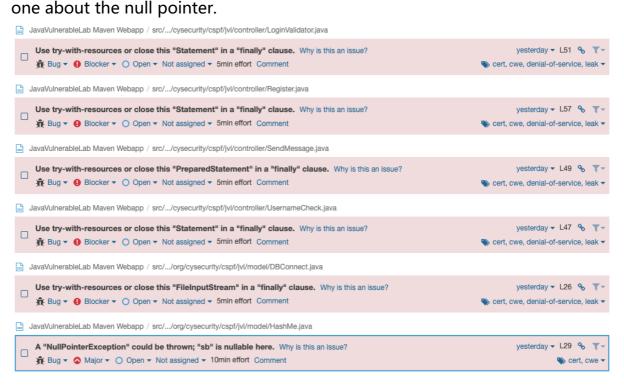
Return bug



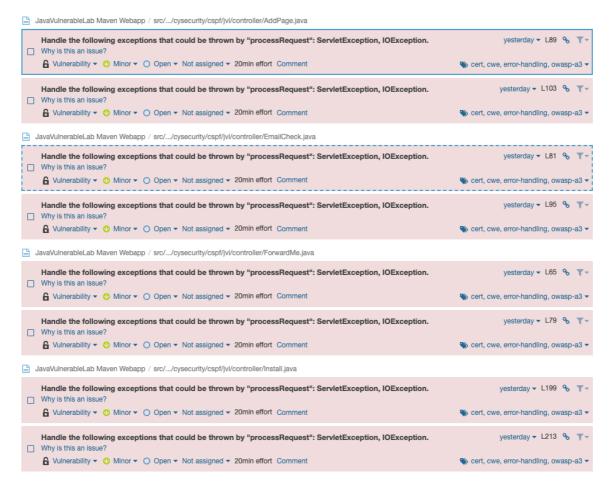
Front-end HTML/CSS bug



What are security bugs identified?
 Most security bugs are about the resource not be closed, and also there is



Also, in the vulnerability part there are some minor level bugs may also relate to security bug.



4. How many critical security bugs?

In those bugs there are 13 blocker level bugs which more important than critical level.



5. Can you find any false positive?

Unexpected duplicate "background": This bug has appeared many times, but this is a false positive. This way of writing is cross-browser adaptation. webkit represents the adaptation to the chrome browser, moz means adaptation to the Firefox browser.

```
background: -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom, from(#10D5EB), to(#0883FF)

Unexpected duplicate "background" Why is this an issue?

Bug ▼ △ Major ▼ ○ Open ▼ Not assigned ▼ 1min effort Comment

background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #10D5EB, #0883FF);

Unexpected duplicate "background" Why is this an issue?

2 days ago ▼ L125 %

Bug ▼ △ Major ▼ ○ Open ▼ Not assigned ▼ 1min effort Comment

No tags ▼
```

Question 3

Compare the results by SpotBugs and SonarQube and state your findings.

- 1. In SpotBugs it found 64 bugs, and in SonarQube it found 62 bugs.
- 2. SpotBugs categorizes the bugs found in detail to make it easier to modify. The bugs displayed in SonarQube are not categorized, but are graded according to severity.
- 3. SpotBugs only analyzed the contents of the java folder, but did not analyze the rest of the jsp part of the webapp. In short, it only performed server-side code analysis, not the entire project. The analysis of SonarQube is more comprehensive, but it may not be as detailed as SpotBugs.
- 4. In summary, combining the two in the actual project development will produce very good results. And SonarQube also showed code smell related issues. However, according to my development experience in the last semester, most of the front-end code problems found in SonarQube may be avoided during development. Because the more and more humanized integrated development environment (IntelliJ IDEA) will already prompt these not-so-important bugs as warnings when programming. Therefore, many related problems will be avoided in the development process. At the same time, most of the other Java-related bugs can be found in SpotBugs, and they are clearly classified for easy modification. So, I think SpotBugs will be more practical than SonarQube for the projects I have been exposed to.

Question 4

Choose 5 bugs from any report and explain them in more detail. Do you know how to fix them? You may need to do additional research on them. (Optional: If you are familiar with Java and web development, you may review the code manually, and see if you can find any bugs that are not identified by SpotBugs or SonarQube?)

Many duplicate bugs have been found in SpotBugs and SnoarQube, although only the specific explanations and solutions of 5 bugs are listed below. However, they cover about half of the bugs.

1. Unexpected missing generic font family (from SonarQube)

```
#Main h2{
    color: #d4e5f2;
    font-family: Arial;

Unexpected missing generic font family Why is this an issue?

Bug ▼ △ Major ▼ ○ Open ▼ Not assigned ▼ 1min effort Comment

No tags ▼
```

This error is mainly due to the failure to define a general font when defining the font. The general font can ensure that the default font is used when the system cannot find the defined font. The code can be modified as follows:

```
#Main h2{
    color: #d4e5f2;
    font-family: Arial, serif;
    font-size: 18px;
    padding: 0 0 10px 5px;
}
```

At the same time, this problem is also an error that IntelliJ will automatically prompt as I mentioned before. And provides a simple one-

key modification

```
-webkit-box-shado
                            Font property font-family does not have generic default
   -moz-box-shadow:
  border: solid 4px
     margin-left: au
  margin-right: aut
                            The font-family CSS property specifies a prioritized list of
#logo {
                            one or more font family names and/or generic family names
                            for the selected element.
width:500px;
                            By Mozilla Contributors - CC BY-SA 2.5 -
     text-align:cent Values:
                                          [<font-family> | <generic-font-family>]#
 margin-left: auto
                                          of choice such as Helvetica or Verdana.
  margin-right: aut
                                          <generic-font-family> - The following
}
                                          generic family keywords are defined: 'serif',
                                          'sans-serif', 'cursive', 'fantasy', and
'monospace'. These keywords can be used
#Main{
                                          as a general fallback mechanism when an
     width: 650px:
                                          author's desired font choices are not
     height: 500px;
                                          available. As keywords, they must not be
                                          quoted. Authors are encouraged to append
           margin-left
                                          a generic font family as a last alternative for
  margin-right: aut
                                          improved robustness.
                            Supported by: Chrome, Chrome Android, Edge, Firefox, IE
#Main h2{
                                          3, Opera 3.5, Safari, Safari iOS
     color: #d4e5f2;
     font-family: Arial;
     font-size: 18px;
     padding: 0 0 10px 5px;
```

2. Add "" headers to this "" (SonarQube)



Here, the HTML specification requires that the first row of the table must be the header row, and a description of the table must be added. However, the form here is just for the password recovery step after forgetting the password, enter the username and security question to obtain the password. Here I tend to use bootstrap input groups

```
/*form>
/*div class="input-group mb-3">
/*div class="input-group-prepend">
/*div class="input-group-text">Username: </span>
/*div>
/*div>
/*input type="text" name="username" id="username" class="form-control">
/*div>
/*div>
/*div class="input-group mb-3">
/*div class="input-group-prepend">
/*div class="input-group-text">What's Your Pet's name? </span>
/*div>
/*div>
/*input type="text" name="secret" class="form-control">
/*div>
/*div}
/*div>
/*div>
/*div>
/*div}
/*div</mi>
/*div</m
```

3. Null pointers should not be dereferenced (SpotBugs and SonarQube)

```
public class HashMe {
   public static String hashMe(String str)
     StringBuffer sb=null;
       try
       {
           MessageDigest md = 2 MessageDigest.getInstance("MD5");
           md.update(str.getBytes());
           byte byteData[] = md.digest();
           sb= new StringBuffer();
           for (int i = 0; i < byteData.length; i++)</pre>
            sb.append(Integer.toString((byteData[i] & 0xff) + 0x100, 16).substring(1));
       catch( 3 NoSuchAlgorithmException e)
       return 4 sb.toString();
A "NullPointerException" could be thrown; "sb" is nullable here.
                                                                 2 days ago - L29 %
Why is this an issue?
cert, cwe
```

Null pointer exception is reported, and the toString function cannot be executed when sb is empty. A very common problem in Java. Empty

parameters cannot be converted to string type. The modification method is as follows:

```
if (sb != null) {
    return sb.toString();
} else {
    return "";
}
```

4. Confusing method name (SpotBugs bad practice)



There are two problems here. The first is that the first letter of the java class name should be capitalized, and the second is that the class name is ambiguous and has no clear definition. Change xxe to Show.

5. Runtime Exception capture (SpotBugs dodgy code)

Code errors that are not very severe, the official documents provide a modification plan

```
Exception is caught when Exception is not thrown

This method uses a try-catch block that catches Exception objects, but Exception is not thrown within the try block, and RuntimeException is not explicitly caught. It is a common bug pattern to say try { ... } catch (Exception e) { something } as a shorthand for catching a number of types of exception each of whose catch blocks is identical, but this construct also accidentally catches RuntimeException as well, masking potential bugs.

A better approach is to either explicitly catch the specific exceptions that are thrown, or to explicitly catch RuntimeException exception, rethrow it, and then catch all non-Runtime Exceptions, as shown below:

try {

catch (RuntimeException e) {

throw e;
} catch (Exception e) {

... deal with all non-runtime exceptions ...
}
```

Modify it accordingly

```
catch(RuntimeException e) {
    throw e;
}
catch(Exception e)
{
    out.print(e);
}
finally {
    out.close();
}
```

Question 5

If you have done any project before, use SpotBugs or SonarQube to examine one of your projects and report your findings.

I use the SpotBugs to examine my project of CS673.

After detecting with SpotBugs, it is found that a large number of bugs in the code are not adding final before some constants, which is the negligence of a lot of repeated work. In the figure below, you can see that some error messages have been added final, and some of the error messages defined at the beginning of the project are not added final. This is because we mentioned this problem when we optimized the code later but did not make detailed changes because it did not affect the overall operation.

```
//Error Message
8 usages
public static String PARAMETER_IS_WRONG = "Parameters %s is wrong!";
3 usages
public static final String ERROR_MESSAGE = "Error message: %s !";
1 usage
public static String ERROR_NOT_LOG_IN = "Please log in first!";
5 usages
public static String ERROR_LOG_IN_PARAM_WRONG = "Username is wrong!";
3 usages
public static String ERROR_LOG_IN_PASSWORD_WRONG = "Password is wrong!";
2 usages
public static String ERROR_ALREADY_LOGGED_IN = "Already logged in!";
1 usage
public static String ERROR_ALREADY_BEEN_FRIENDS = "Already been friends!";
1 usage
public static String ERROR_ALREADY_APPLIED_FRIENDS = "Already applied!";
2 usages
public static final String ERROR_ADD_YOURSELF = "Can't add yourself";
5 usages
public static final String PERMISSION_DENIED = "Permission denied: %s !";
1 usage
public static final String ALREADY_BEEN_MEMBER = "Already been member";
```

Since I am mainly responsible for the front-end implementation in this project, I am not very familiar with many back-end codes. So, I tested it again with SonarQube. It may be a problem with the project SonarQube did not analyze the front-end files but found as many as 195code smell related

problems. Which includes the final issue I mentioned earlier.



Since this course also has a project, and I plan to continue to use the last semester's project for improvement and safety-related optimization. So, we will continue to use this two software to optimize the bugs in the project.

Summary

The main purpose of this experiment is to learn to use the two software SpotBugs and SonarQube and can optimize and improve the code through the analysis results of these two software. I learned a lot in this experiment, but I am still not very familiar with this two software. I don't know the modification plan for some bugs raised. The difficulty of this experiment was moderate, and the document clearly stated all the points. For some problems that occur during operation, even if they are not mentioned in the document, they can be solved by browsing related web pages. It's just that I haven't found any bug classification for SonarQube, so the last few questions of the second question are somewhat difficult to answer. Both software are very easy to use and will help my future project development.