# CS304 Software Engineering

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Reference: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T807GT0XCg4

#### Security Engineering

- Watch the video "Security risks and common mistakes in mobile application development" in lab folder (From: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T807GT0XCg4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T807GT0XCg4</a>)
- Accept the invitation links at:
  - https://classroom.github.com/a/RwgDwl38

# Security Engineering



**JUnit** 

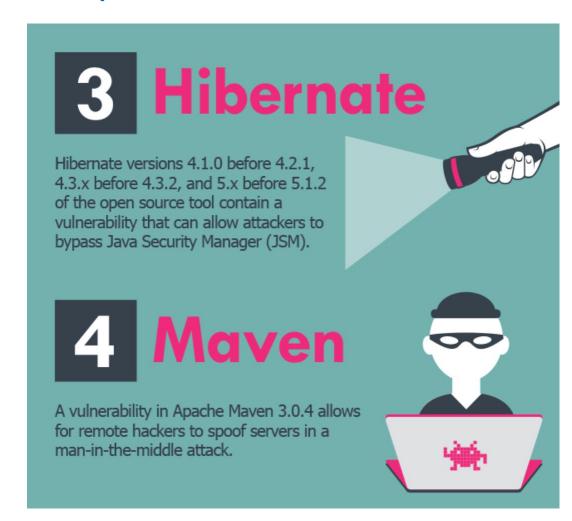
JUnit files that come with other applications can harbor vulnerabilities. For example, versions of the Google Web Toolkit (GWT) before 2.5.1 RC contain multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

Fig T (washed record over 1 and 1 an

2 Jenkins

Popularity as continuous integration tool usually means more vulnerabilities and exploits—and in Jenkins' case, multiple XSS, cross-site request forgery (CSRF), and denial-of-service (Dos) vulnerabilities exist.







Tomcat has amassed a relatively impressive range of security gaps from XSS to CSRF vulnerabilities—many of which have been exploited in the wild.



# 6 Java 7

Any version of Java below 7 should be updated immediately—even version 7 needs significant remediation for its fleet of vulnerabilities.



# 7 Spring Framework

As an open source project, Spring is not without its fair share of documented vulnerabilities.

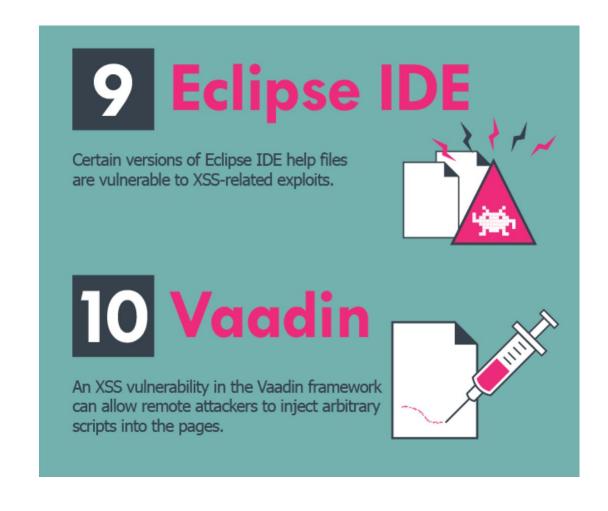


Access

Granted

# JavaServer Faces

A vulnerability in Apache MyFaces Core 2.0.x before 2.0.12 and 2.1.x before 2.1.6 can give remote attackers the ability to read arbitrary files.



### What is cross-site scripting (XSS)?

- Injection attack.
- When an attacker uses a trusted web site to send malicious code to an unsuspecting user, generally in the form of a JavaScript or HTML browser-side script.

A benign user enters a comment as intended.

#### Show me an example of XSS

Your site has this:

http://www.example.com/saveComment?

comment=Great+Site!

<a>h3> Thank you for your commental </a>

You wrote:

Great Site!

http://www.example.com/saveComment?comment=
<script>alert('xss');</script>
<h3>Thank you for your comments!</h3>
You wrote:

<script>alert('xss');</script>

>

An attacker uses the field to send malicious code to your site.

A benign user enters a comment as intended.

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Your site has this:

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http://www.example.com/saveComment? comment=Great+Site!

<h3> Thank you for your comments! </h3>

You wrote:

**Great Site!** 

Benign (good) users

An attacker uses the field to send malicious code to your site.

http://www.example.com/saveComment?comment=

<script>alert('xss');</script>

<h3>Thank you for your comments!</h3>

You wrote:

<script>alert('xss');</script>

**Attackers** 

#### **XSS** Prevention

**Getting it right:** This is the easiest case. Just HTML escape the dynamic content:

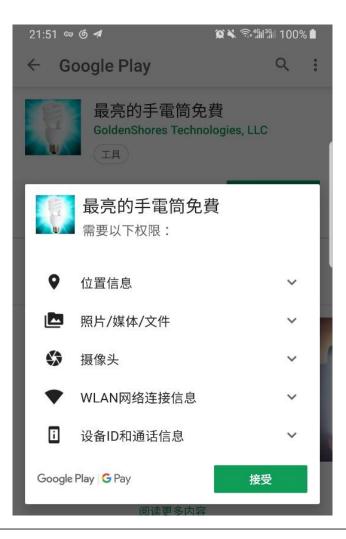
```
<div>
Hello ${cov:htmlEscape(name)}!
</div>
```

#### Have you ever encountered a security problem in apps?

• For example, 步道乐跑







### Question: How many security risk types are there?

- Weak Server Side Controls
- Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
- Poor authentication and Authorization
- Improper Session Handling
- Sensitive Information Disclosure

#### Weak Servier Side Controls

 What will you do when you find out a company handle your username and password in plain text?

What will happen if their database was attacked?

Question: How many of you store data in plain text in your App?

 You should encrypt the sensitive information in the server database, including username, password, location, tokens, etc.

#### **Insufficient Transport Layer Protection**



- If a hacker attacks your network, will your app becomes insecure?
- This picture again.
- Question: How many of you transfer data like 步道乐跑?
- Do not be like them!

#### Poor Authentication and Authorization

- Misusing already built in authentication libraries.
- Develop security logic to be managed and checked in the API and not in the APP itself.
   Because the client can be DECOMPILED!

# Improper Session Handling

- Session Must TIMEOUT in case of inactively!
- 15 minutes for high security apps
- 30 minutes for medium security apps
- 1 hour for low priority apps

#### Sensitive Information Disclosure

APIs can be crawled by search engine bots and hackers

Expose only required information to your API!

• Carefully design your API, if someone maliciously attacks your public API, it should be robust enough to defence itself!

#### Answer the questions in Github Classroom README.md

Link: <a href="https://classroom.github.com/a/RwgDwl38">https://classroom.github.com/a/RwgDwl38</a>

What kind of security problems you have in your app?

What you can do to induce the risk and improve security?

#### Reminder

- Project Final Presentation Uploaded:
  - due on 22 May 2021, 11.59pm
- All lab exercises due on 24 May 2021,11.59pm
  - coverage lab: <a href="https://classroom.github.com/a/S8hiiL1J">https://classroom.github.com/a/S8hiiL1J</a>
  - junit lab(Pair programming): <a href="https://classroom.github.com/g/trrjQPYs">https://classroom.github.com/g/trrjQPYs</a>
  - metrics lab: <a href="https://classroom.github.com/a/qMOJKfSm">https://classroom.github.com/a/qMOJKfSm</a>
  - reverse engineering lab: <a href="https://classroom.github.com/a/4Dfhej1A">https://classroom.github.com/a/4Dfhej1A</a>
  - ui-ci: https://classroom.github.com/a/Yuzgn5gJ
  - security (this week): <a href="https://classroom.github.com/a/RwgDwl38">https://classroom.github.com/a/RwgDwl38</a>