Report

Client

The client/web server side of the application is built using Java Servlet architecture. The user interacts with JSP pages in browser, which are generated as responses from servlets. These servlet containers are mapped using the 'web.xml' document.

```
<display-name>SSCoursework_Prototype</display-name>
<welcome-file-list>
  <welcome-file>index.html</welcome-file>
  <welcome-file>login.html</welcome-file>
</welcome-file-list>
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>homepageServlet</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>servlets.TicketHomepageServlet</servlet-class>
  <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>homepageServlet</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/index.html</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>registerUser</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>servlets.RegisterUserServlet</servlet-class>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>registerUser</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/sign_up.html</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

Servlet mappings

Data and business logic are processed in the web server. When this data needs to be displayed to the user, it is presented in the form of a JSTL variable.

```
<%@ taglib prefix = "c" uri = "http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" %>
```

JSTL core library reference

This ensures that the presentation layer and the logic layer remain separate.

```
<tbody>
    <c:forEach var="ticket" items="${requestScope.ownTickets}">
        <c:set var = "ownTicketCounter" value="${ownTicketCounter + 1}"/>
        <tr>
            <th scope="row"><c:out value="${ownTicketCounter }"/></th>
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.ticketId}"/></td>
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.ticketName}"/></td>
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.createdByUserName}"/></td>
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.assignedToUserName}"/></td>
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.ticketType}"/></td>
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.ticketProjectName}"/></td>
            <!-- <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.ticketCompanyName}"/></td> -->
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.ticketStatus}"/></td>
            <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.priority}"/></td>
            <!-- <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.creationDate}"/></td> -->
            <!-- <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"><c:out value="${ticket.creationTime}"/></td> -->
            <td><form action="view_ticket.html" method="get">
                    <input type="hidden" name="viewTicketId" value="${ticket.ticketId}"/>
                    <button class="btn btn-primary" type="submit">Details</button>
                </form></td>
        </tr>
    </c:forEach>
</tbody>
```

JSTL tags for a list of tickets “${ticket.ticketId}”

```
▼<table style="text-align: center; font-size:14px;" class="table table-dark table-hover">
  ▶<thead>…</thead>
  ▼<tbody>
    ▼<tr>
        <th scope="row">1</th>
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">7</td>
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">Big problem</td>
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">JDeven200</td>
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">AMackenzie500</td>
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">Development</td>
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">Top Secret new shoot game</td>
        <!-- <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"></td> -->
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">Open</td>
        <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;">High</td>
        <!-- <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"></td> -->
        <!-- <td style="white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden;"></td> -->
      ▶<td>…</td>
```

HTML of JSP shown to client

Server

The database tables are split into “Users”, “User Credentials”, “Access Rights”, “Roles”, “Company”, “Project”, “Ticket”, “Ticket Comments” and “Ticket Log File”. For this prototype, the “Ticket Comments” and “Ticket Log File” did not get used. These tables are accessed using a Postgres JDBC. The reason for separating the tables is because if a single table is broken into, the other tables may remain secure.

Data

The logic layer which receives user requests, processes them and generates a response page is all handled using Java. When a request is received by a servlet, user inputs are parameterised (if any exist), the appropriate methods are called, the database server is accessed, the relevant SQL queries are called, and a response page is generated.

```
145    /**
146     * @see HttpServlet#doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
147     */
148    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
149        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
150        Integer userId = 0;
151        String currentUser = (String) request.getSession().getAttribute("loggedIn") !=null? (String) request.getSession().getAttribute("loggedIn")
152        ResultSet user = SQLQueries.getUserId(currentUser);
153        try {
154            while(user.next()) {
155                userId = user.getInt("user_id");
156            }
157            user.close();
158        } catch(SQLException e) {
159            e.printStackTrace();
160        }
161        ResultSet ownTickets = SQLQueries.getOwnTickets(userId);
162        ResultSet assignedToTickets = SQLQueries.getAssignedTickets(userId);
163        ArrayList<Ticket> ownTicketsList = getTickets(ownTickets);
164        ArrayList<Ticket> assignedTicketsList = getTickets(assignedToTickets);
165        request.setAttribute("ownTickets", ownTicketsList);
166        request.setAttribute("assignedTickets", assignedTicketsList);
167        request.getRequestDispatcher("/WEB-INF/test_page.jsp").forward(request, response);
168    }
```

Example of a POST request handler in the ‘view_tickets.html’ servlet

The SQL queries are hard coded into a Java class, each query is contained within its own method. An insert query returns a Boolean to check if it has worked or not and a select query is returned as a ResultSet object.

```
434    public static boolean saveCredentials(Integer userId, String encryptedPass) {
435        Connection conn = PostgresConnection.connectToPostgres();
436        String sql = "insert into user_credentials (user_id, encrypted_pass) values\r\n" +
437                "(?, ?)";
438        boolean querySuccess = false;
439
440        try {
441            PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
442            stmt.setInt(1, userId);
443            stmt.setString(2, encryptedPass);
444            stmt.executeUpdate();
445            querySuccess = true;
446        } catch (SQLException e) {
447            System.err.println("SQL query failed.");
448            e.printStackTrace();
449        } finally {
450            try {
451                PostgresConnection.closeConnection(conn);
452            } catch (SQLException e) {
453                System.err.println("Connection failed to close.");
454                e.printStackTrace();
455            }
456        }
457        return querySuccess;
458    }
```

Example of an insert query method

```
297    public static ResultSet getTicketsByName(String ticketName) {
298        Connection conn = PostgresConnection.connectToPostgres();
299        String sql = "Select * from ticket"
300                + "     where ticket_name = ?";
301        ResultSet res = null;
302        try {
303            PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
304            stmt.setString(1, ticketName);
305            res = stmt.executeQuery();
306        } catch (SQLException e) {
307            System.err.println("SQL query failed.");
308            e.printStackTrace();
309        } finally {
310            try {
311                PostgresConnection.closeConnection(conn);
312            } catch (SQLException e) {
313                System.err.println("Connection failed to close.");
314                e.printStackTrace();
315            }
316        }
317        return res;
318    }
```

Example of a select query method

Security Controls

Authentication

A session attribute and a user cookie are scanned for using an authorisation filter whenever a page from the application is requested. These are provided upon successful login.

Passwords are stored in the “User Credentials” table and are associated with users based on an ID number.

To mitigate weak passwords, at least one letter and number must be present as well as one special character. A password can only be between 8 to 16 characters long.

Authorisation

Every time ticket details are requested, or a ticket is created, the user who made the request is checked. Their role is then found along with the privileges that they have. If the action they attempted does not fall in line with their privileges, the action will not occur.

Repudiation

A log of every request along with the user who made the request is made. For the prototype, this is contained within the console, but for a full application it would be saved to a text file.

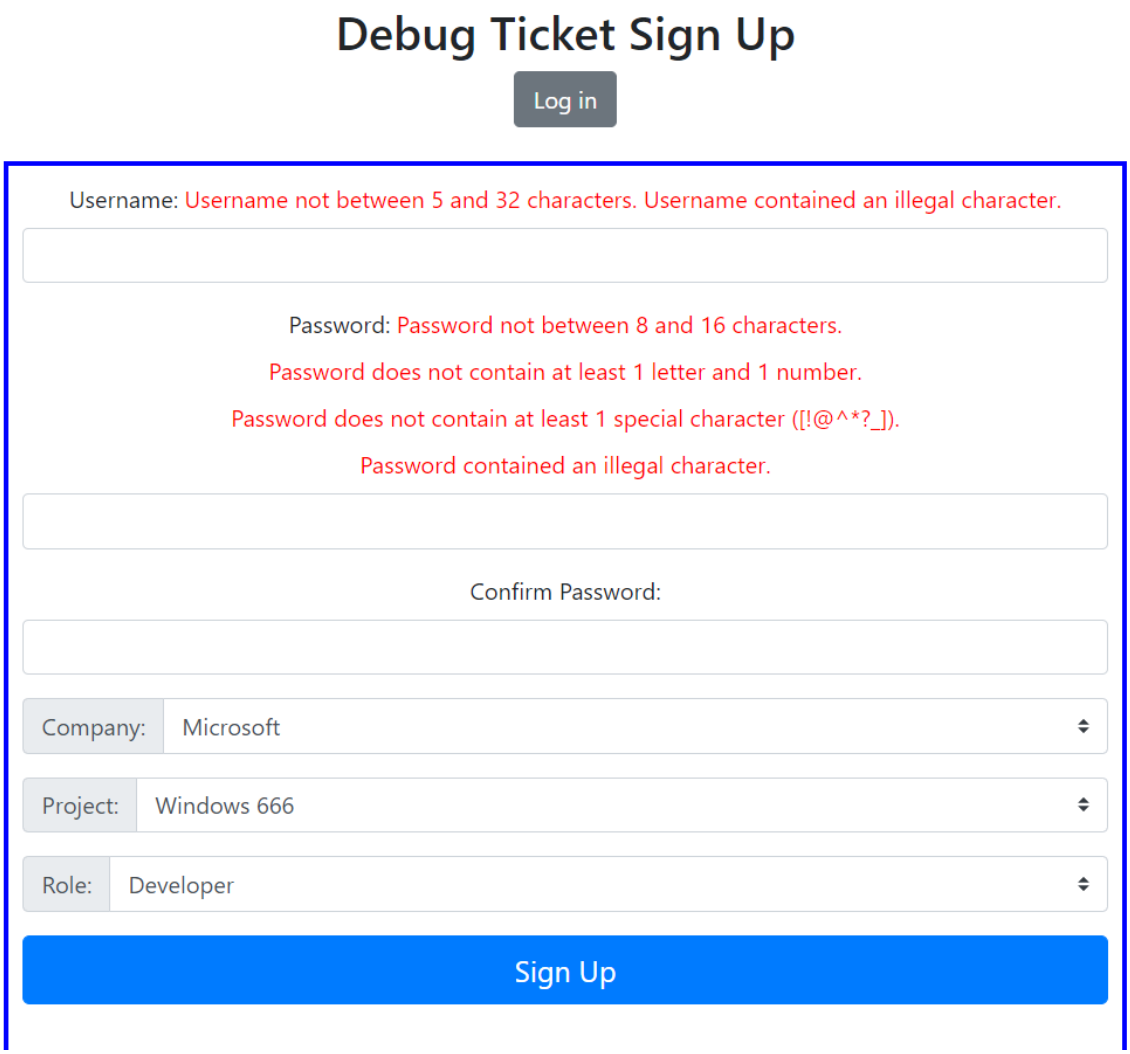
SQL Injection/XSS Mitigation

Every input a user makes is parameterised through prepared statements. As a bonus, a list of illegal characters (e.g. <>`’*) are used to sanitise data sent/received to and from the database. This sanitisation process is also used to mitigate XSS attacks.

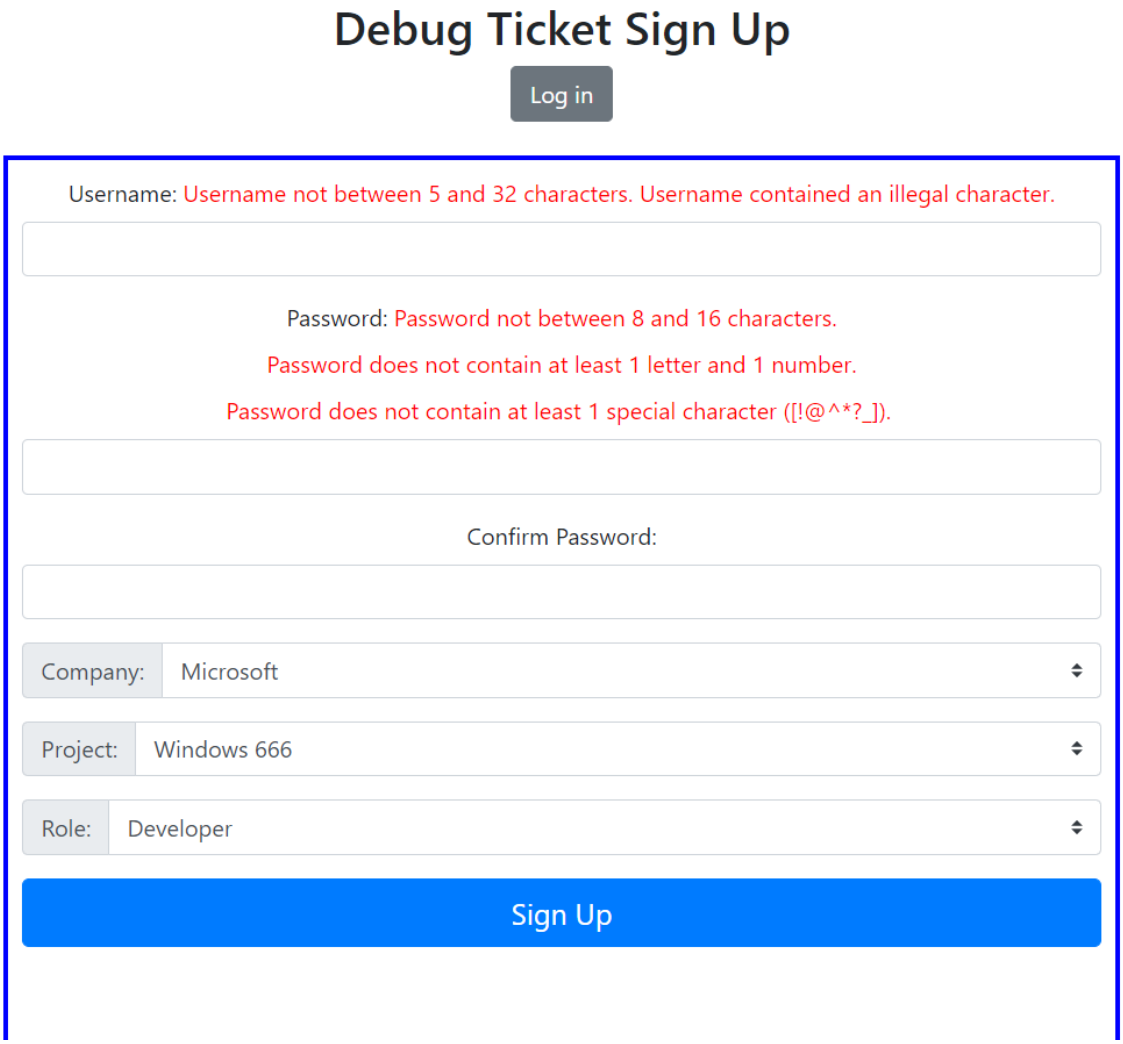
Word Count: 498

Screenshots

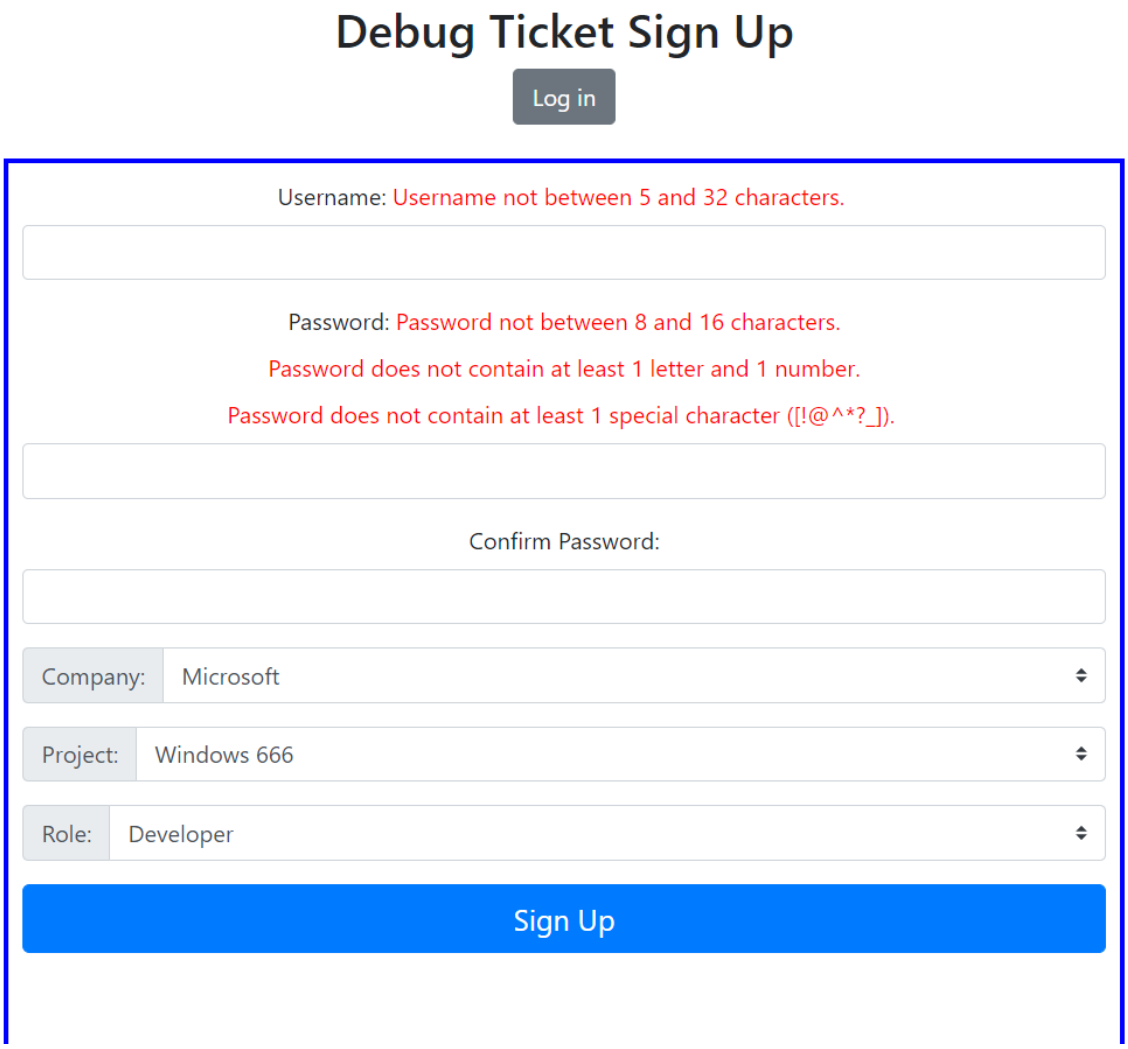
Sign Up



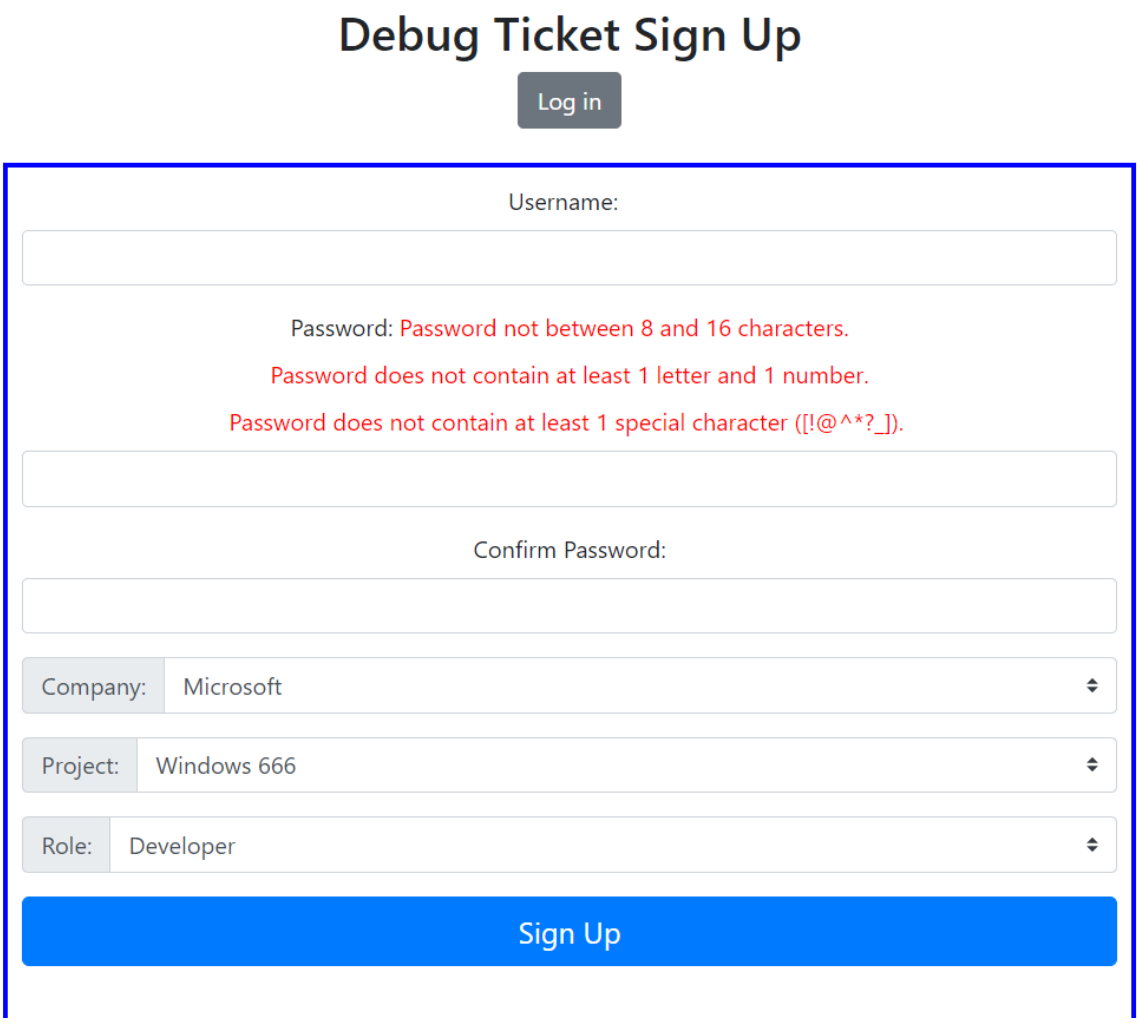
username/password length incorrect, password not alphanumeric, password has no special character, username and password contained illegal character



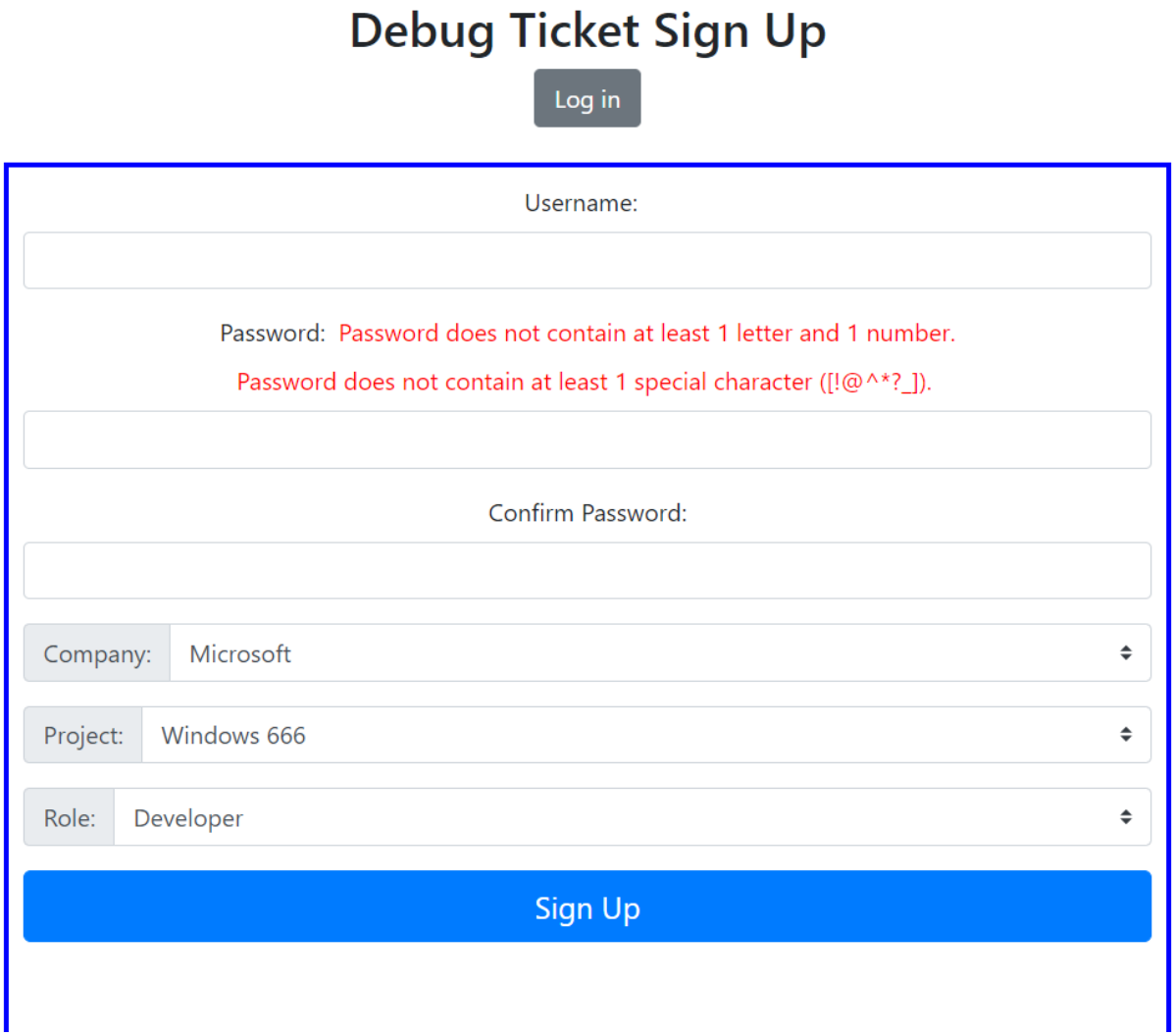
username/password length incorrect, password not alphanumeric, password has no special character, username contained illegal character



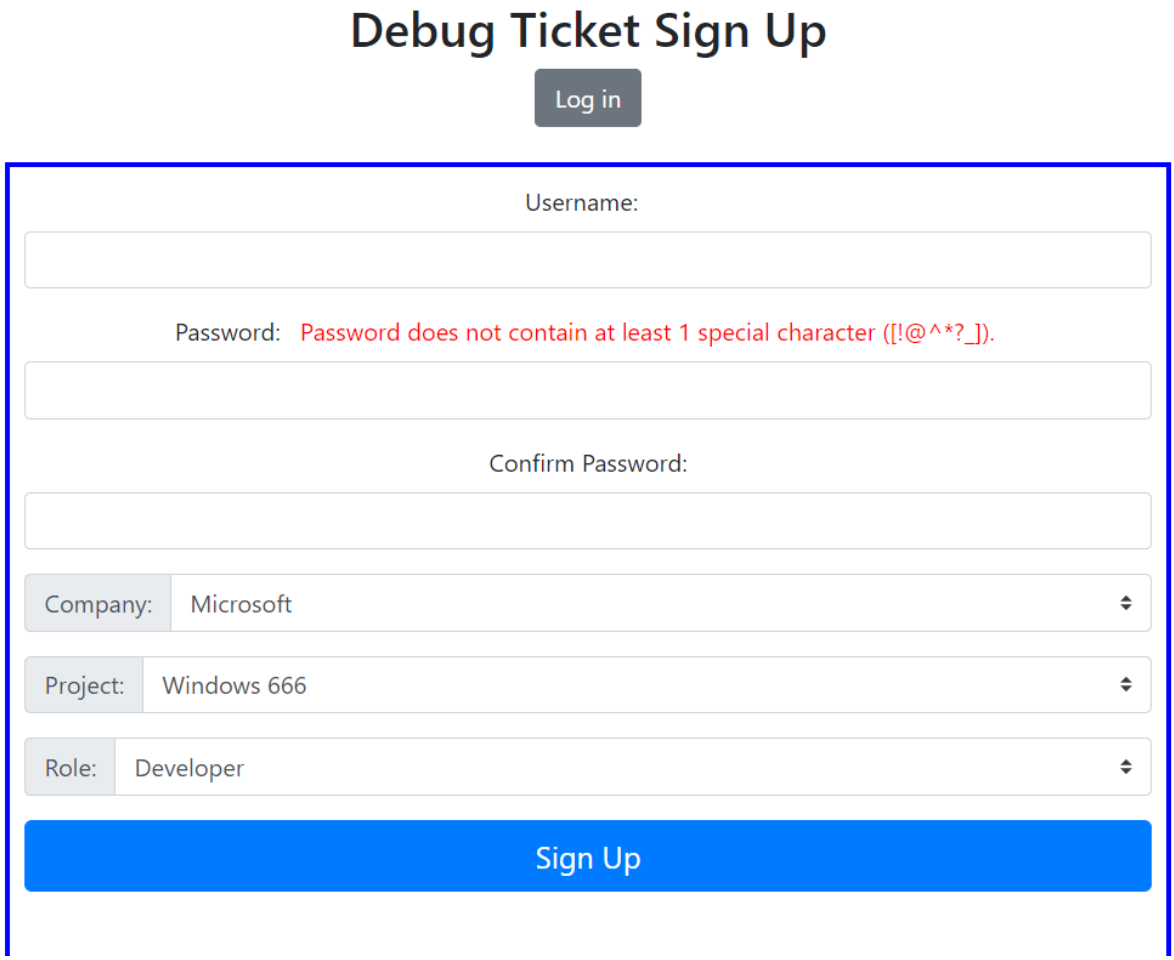
username/password length incorrect, password not alphanumeric, password has no special character



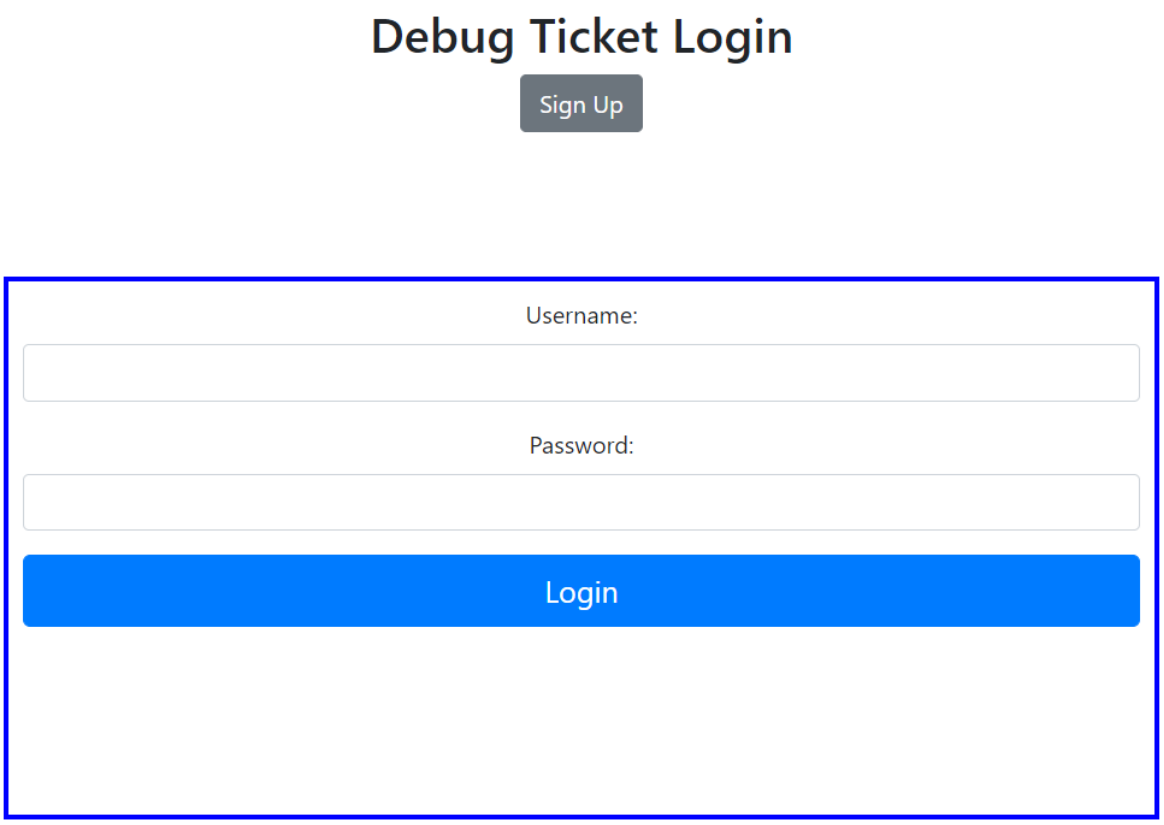
password length incorrect, password not alphanumeric, password has no special character



password not alphanumeric, password has no special character

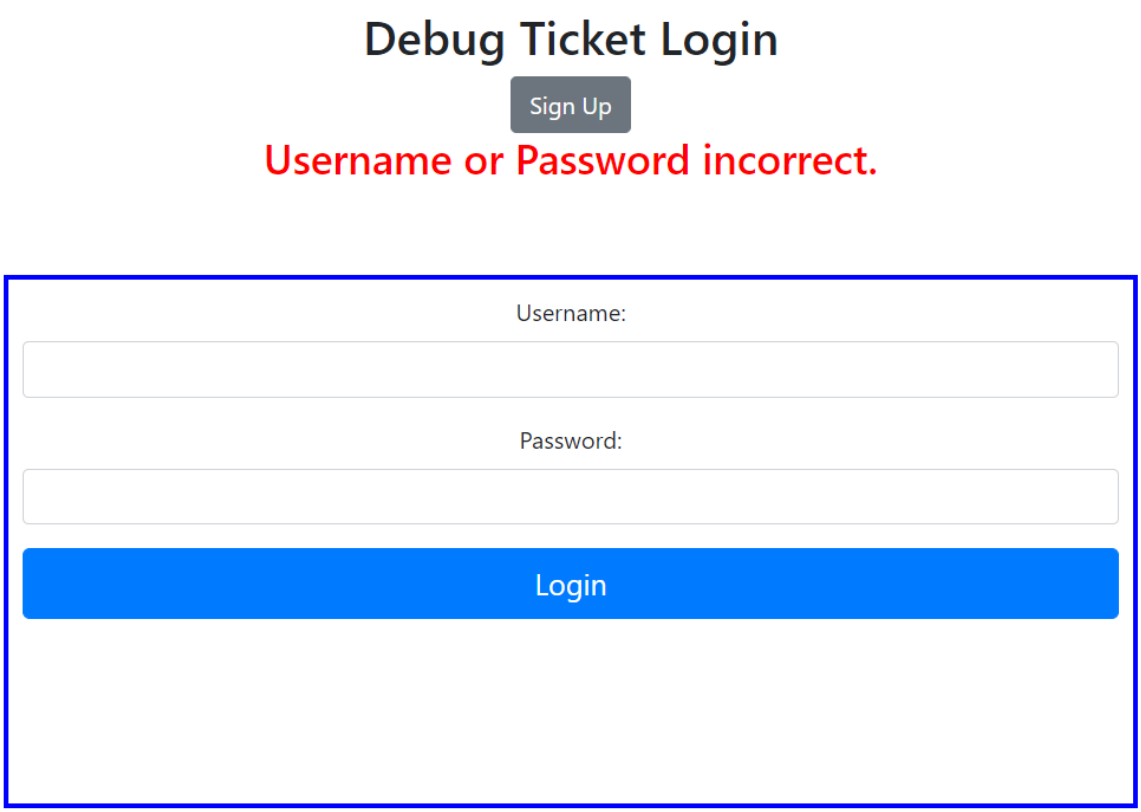


password has no special character

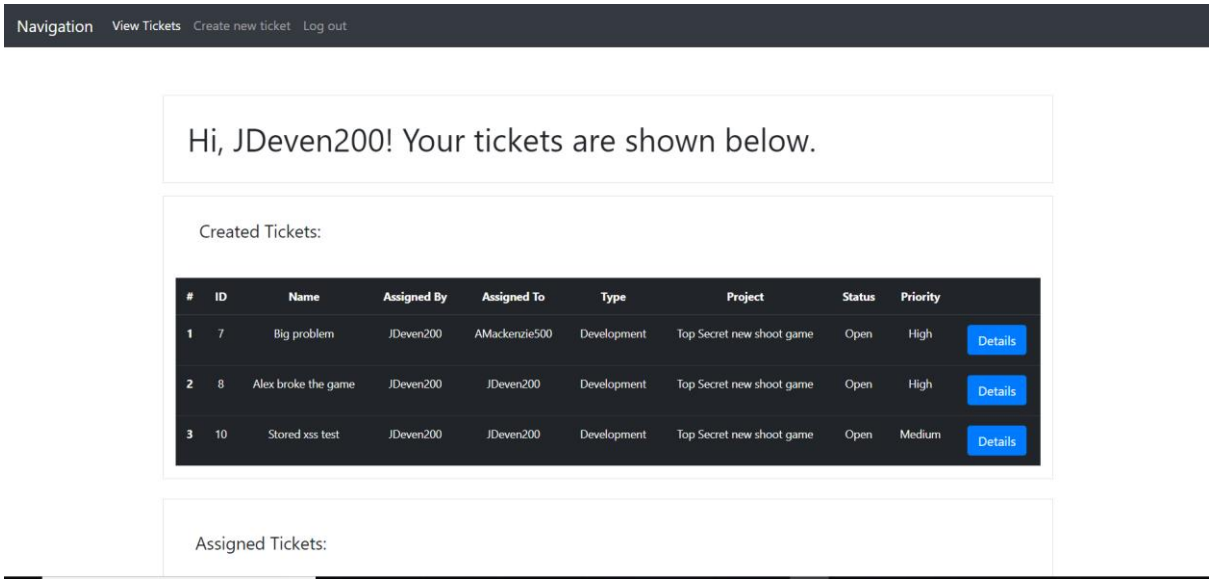


Sign up was successful, user directed back to login page

Login

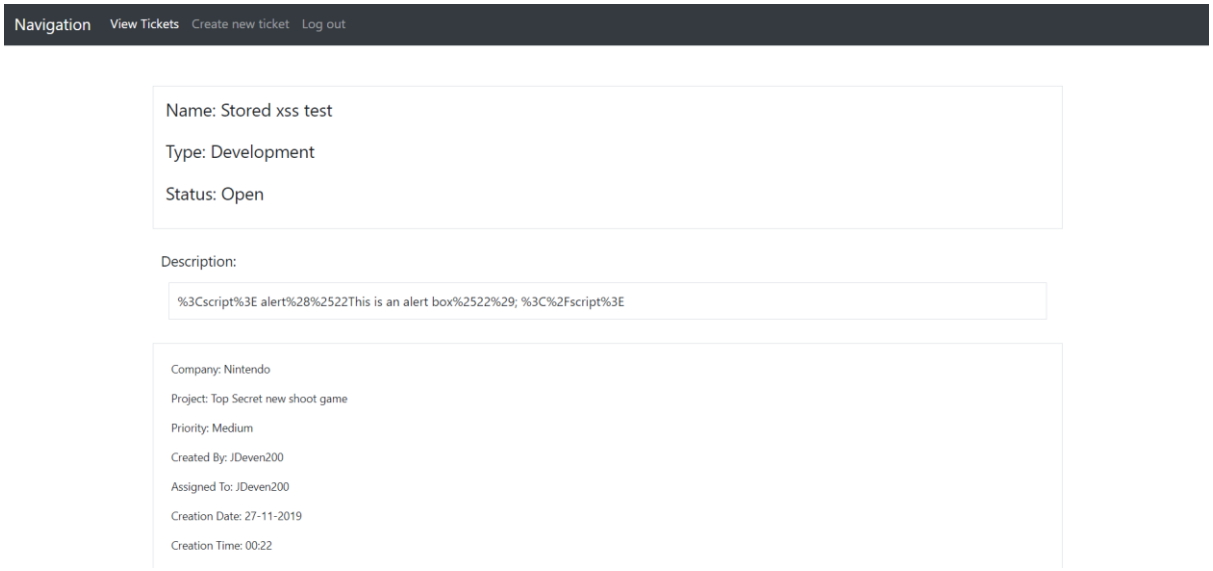


Username or password incorrect.

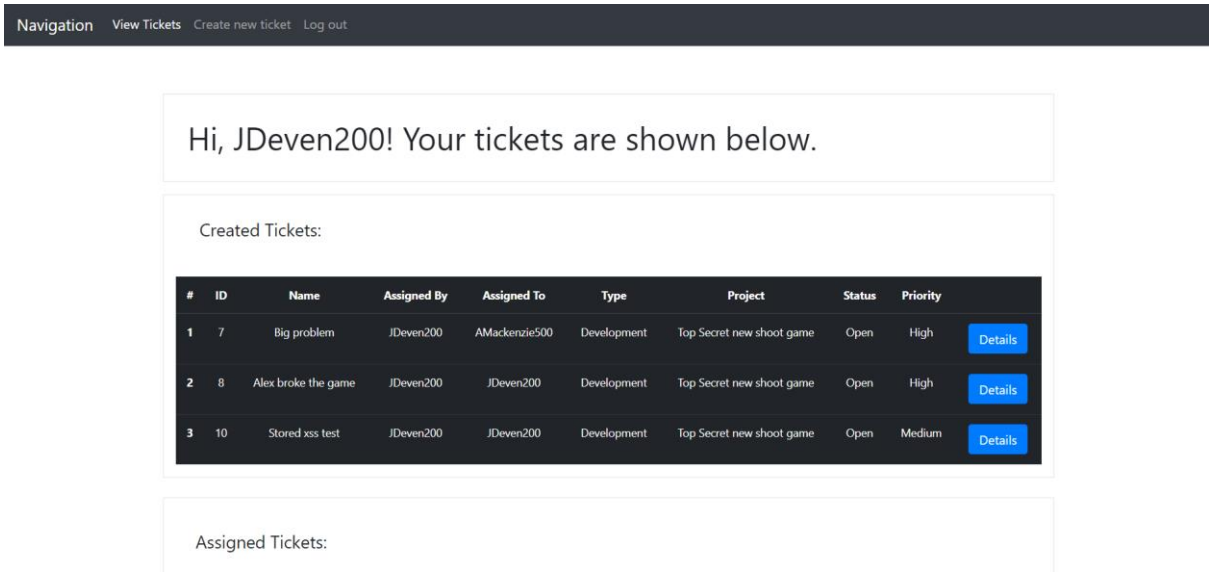


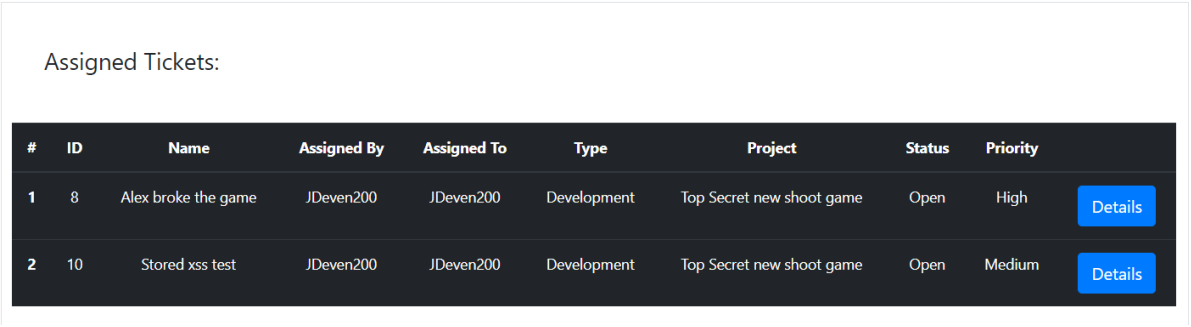
Username and password correct, directed to the home page. Tickets are loaded based on user ID.

View Ticket



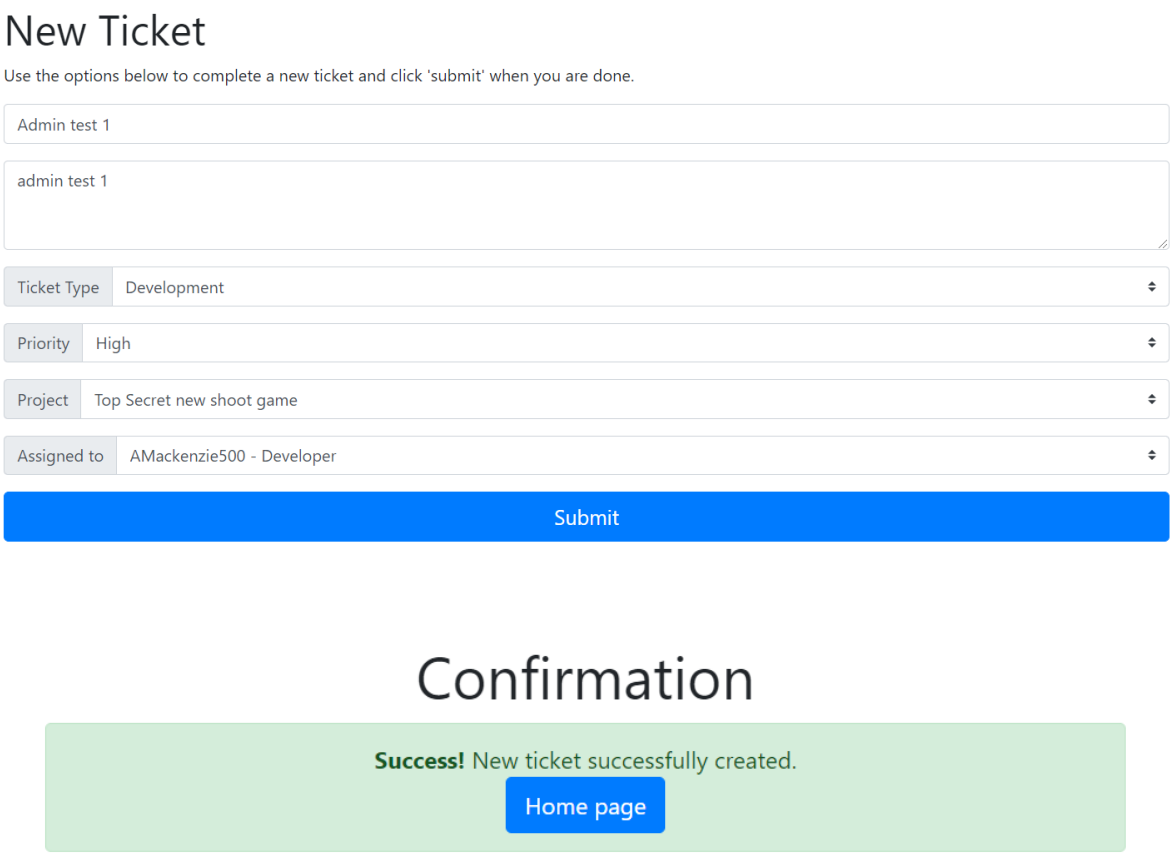
Ticket ID (10) matches one of the tickets associated with the currently logged in user. The ticket information is loaded.



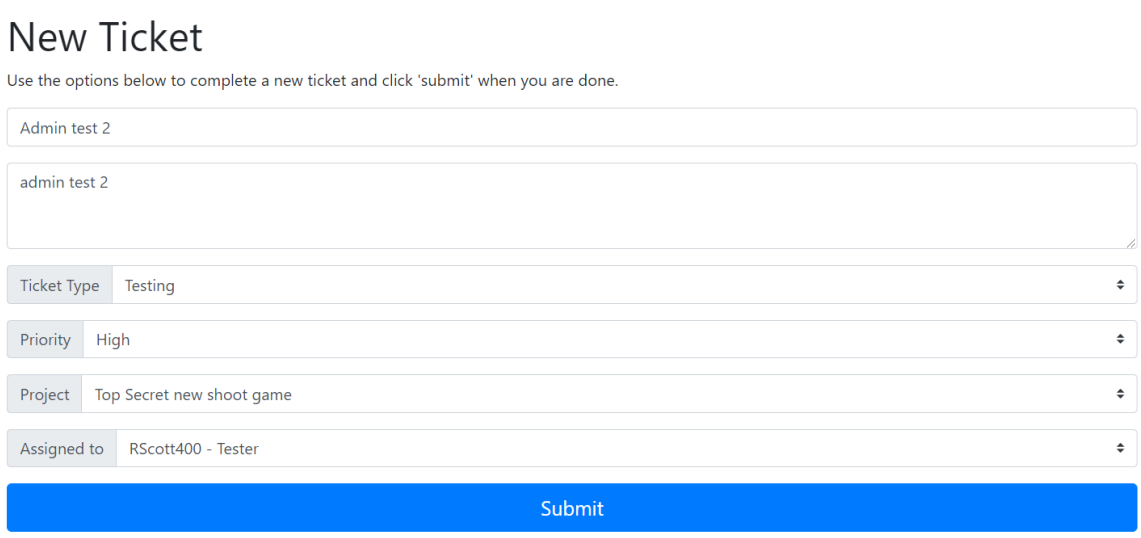


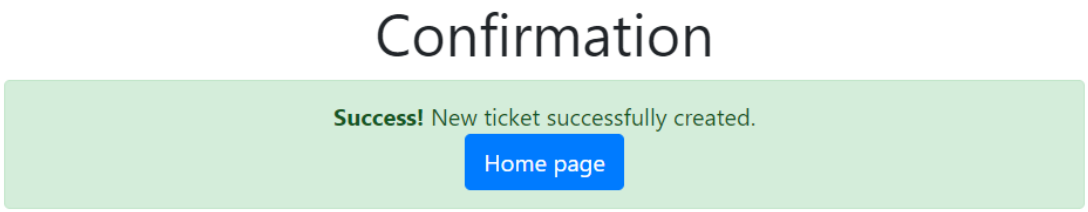
Ticket ID (11) does not match any of the tickets created or assigned tickets and the user is booted back to the home screen.

Create Ticket

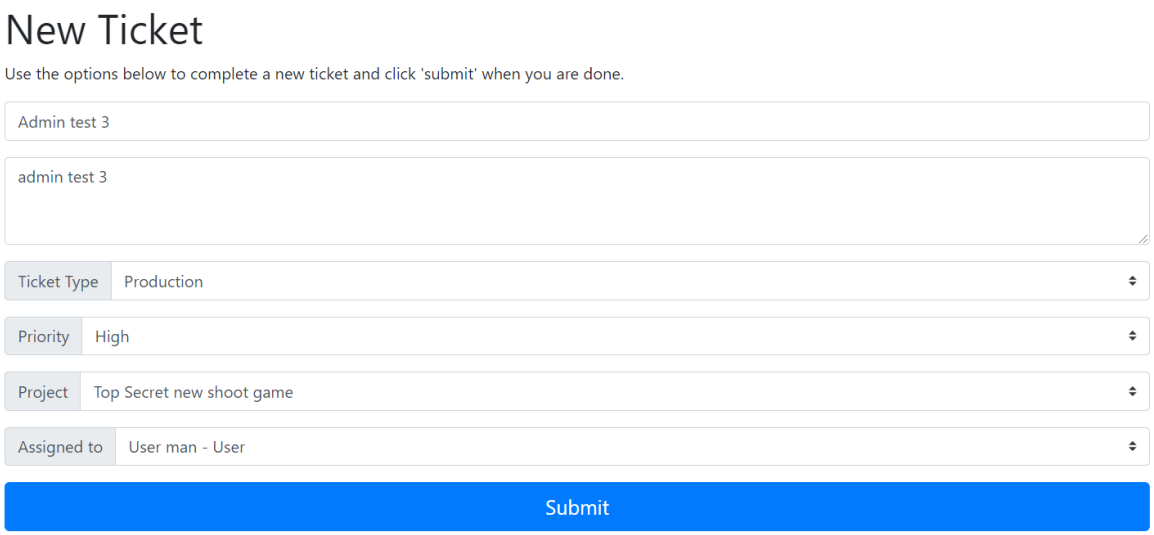


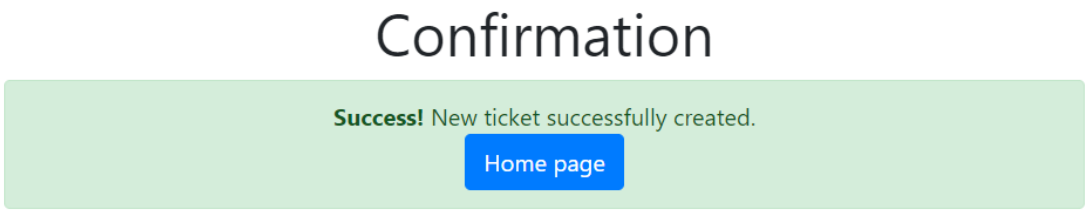
Admin creates a 'Development' ticket





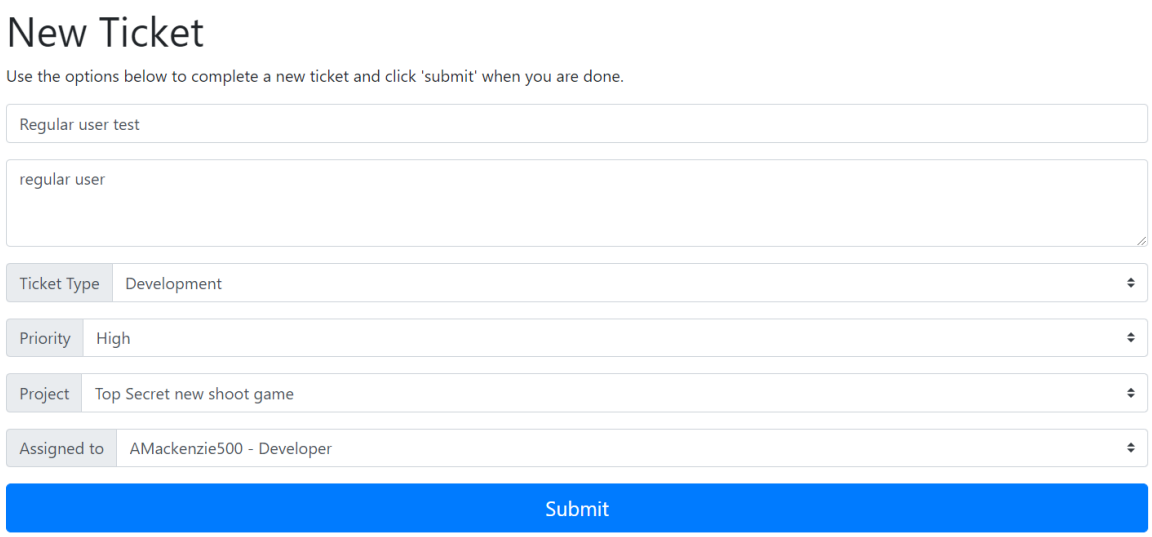
Admin creates a 'Testing' ticket

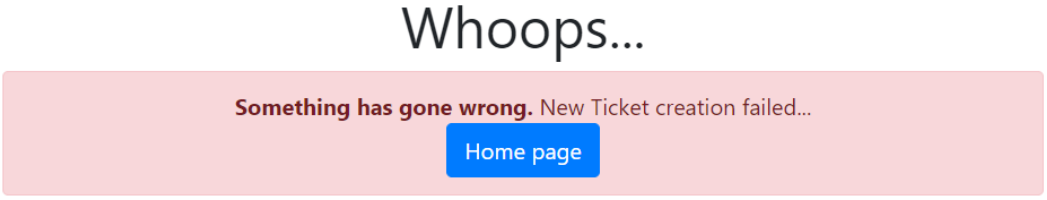




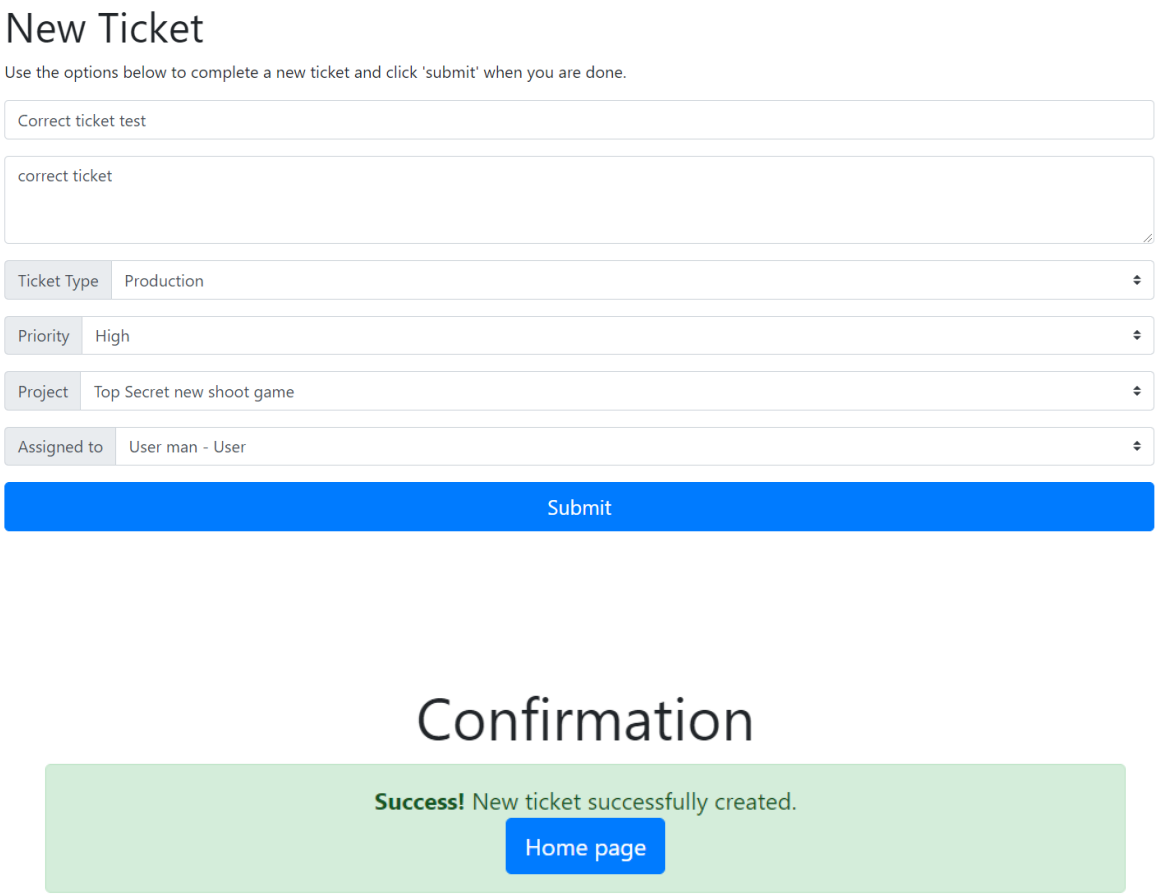
Admin creates a 'Production' ticket

User belongs to the company 'Nintendo', so the user can only view projects which belong to this company





User who is a 'User' in the system (as opposed to 'Developer' or 'Tester') tries to create a 'Development' ticket



User of type 'User' tries to create a 'Production' ticket