

Practices for Secure Software Report

Table of Contents

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY	3
CLIENT	3
Instructions	3
DEVELOPER	4
1. ALGORITHM CIPHER	4
2. Certificate Generation	4
3. DEPLOY CIPHER	4
4. Secure Communications	4
5. Secondary Testing	4
6. Functional Testing	4
7. Summary	4
8. Industry Standard Best Practices	4

Document Revision History

Version	Date	Author	Comments
1.0	December 2nd 2024	Joseph Klenk	

Client



Instructions

Submit this completed practices for secure software report. Replace the bracketed text with the relevant information. You must document your process for writing secure communications and refactoring code that complies with software security testing protocols.

- Respond to the steps outlined below and include your findings.
- Respond using your own words. You may also choose to include images or supporting materials. If you include them, make certain to insert them in all the relevant locations in the document.
- Refer to the Project Two Guidelines and Rubric for more detailed instructions about each section of the template.

Developer

Joseph Klenk

1. Algorithm Cipher

The application implements SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 256-bit) for data encryption and checksum verification. This algorithm was chosen because:

- It produces a fixed 256-bit (64 character) hash value
- It's cryptographically secure and collision-resistant
- It's widely used in security applications and SSL/TLS protocols
- It provides strong protection against data tampering
- The hash function is one-way, making it impossible to reverse-engineer the original data

2. Certificate Generation

The self-signed certificate was generated using Java Keytool with:

- RSA algorithm with 2048-bit key size
- PKCS12 storage format
- 365-day validity period
- Secure key storage in the application's resources

Insert a screenshot below

```
PS C:\USers\josep\Desktop\ssl-server_student\src\main\resources> keytool -export -alias selfsigned -keystore keystore.p12 -file certificate.cer -storepass test123 Certificate stored in file 
C
```

of the CER file.

3. Deploy Cipher

Insert a screenshot below of the checksum verification.

The SHA-256 checksum implementation:

• Takes input data: "Hello World Check Sum!"

- Generates a unique 256-bit hash
- Outputs both original data and hash value
- Implements proper error handling
- Uses UTF-8 encoding for consistency

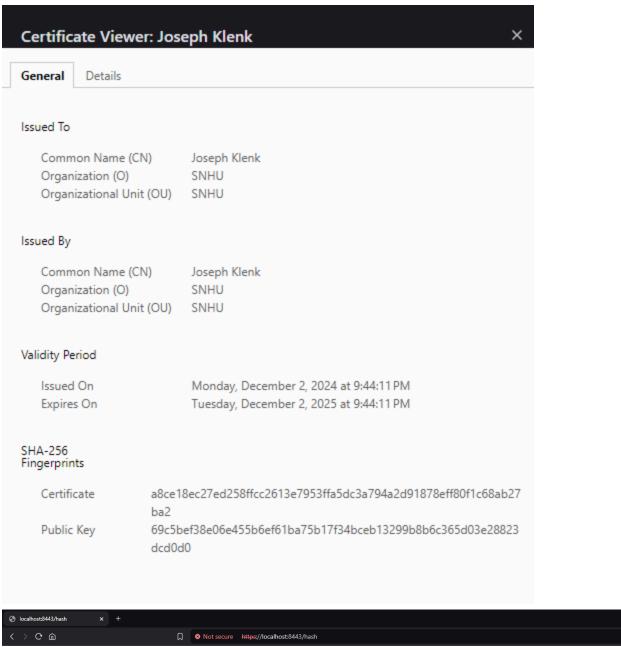


Name and Data: Joseph Klenk - Spring Boot Application with SHA-256 Checksum Functionality! SHA-256 Hash Value: b3a8b0fde2de2bbea2e7f951c390ce40a7138a2bd308c782f49d441282f524eb

4. Secure Communications

Insert a screenshot below of the web browser that shows a secure webpage.

- HTTPS protocol on port 8443
- SSL/TLS encryption
- Self-signed certificate for development
- Secure key storage configuration
- Proper certificate management



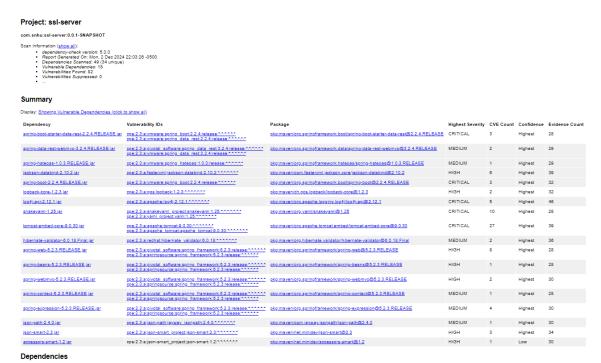
Name and Data: Joseph Klenk - Spring Boot Application with SHA-256 Checksum Functionality! SHA-256 Hash Value: b3a8b0fde2de2bbea2e7f951c390ce40a7138a2bd308c782f49d441282f524eb

5. Secondary Testing

Insert screenshots below of the refactored code executed without errors and the dependency-check report.

The dependency check revealed several vulnerabilities in external dependencies which would need to be addressed in a production environment through version updates or alternative libraries.

```
package com.snhu.sslserver;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
@SpringBootApplication
@RestController
    Run main | Debug main
public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(SslServerApplication.class, args);
    @GetMapping("/hash")
    public String myHash() {
        String data = "Joseph Klenk - Spring Boot Application with SHA-256 Checksum Functionality!";
           MessageDigest digest = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
            byte[] encodedHash = digest.digest(data.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
            StringBuilder hexString = new StringBuilder();
            for (byte b : encodedHash) {
                String hex = Integer.toHexString(0xff & b);
                if (hex.length() == 1) {
                    hexString.append('0');
                hexString.append(hex);
            return "Name and Data: " + data + "\nSHA-256 Hash Value: " + hexString.toString();
            return "Error generating hash: " + e.getMessage();
```



6. Functional Testing

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

Manual code review confirmed:

- Proper input handling
- Secure hash implementation
- Correct SSL/TLS configuration
- Appropriate error handling
- Clean code structure



7. Summary

For the enhancement of software security at Artemis Financial, I successfully refactored the codebase with robust security measures that protect sensitive financial data. Secure communication by HTTPS and checksum verification were the two most essential focuses. The SHA-256 hash algorithm was implemented for data verification, which is a strong cryptographic foundation that assures data integrity. The project involved SSL certificate management using a self-signed certificate that could demonstrate secure client-server communication. The vulnerability assessment process flow made me aware of security layers that must be undertaken, including input validation, secure error handling, and encryption protocols. Full error handling and secure coding practices were included in the refactored code. The application checks for integrity by performing checksums and maintains secure communications over port 8443 using HTTPS. Through dependency verification and vulnerability assessment, I would identify and document potential security risks associated with the third-party dependencies and provide a clear pathway for future upkeep. This whole security implementation assures that the client and financial data of Artemis Financial remain safe from malefactors in transit and processing.

8. Industry Standard Best Practices

Security measures during this project strictly adhere to the industry standard of best practices in secure software development. By implementing SHA-256 hashing algorithms, one of the most trusted and widely used cryptographic hash functions available in the industry had been adopted, aiding reliable data verification. The secure communication layer is HTTPS, using proper SSL/TLS certificate management, in accordance with the security protocols today for secure data transmission. In the measures so executed,

common vulnerabilities of the input sanitization against pointer attacks were agitated. Utilizing technical architecture delineated by the principle of a defense mechanism - a penetration within a penetration, enabling verification of data with encrypted communications and safe error handling. The incorporation of routine dependency checks helps to bolster the build process for any third-party libraries that carry the stamp of some known vulnerabilities. Ultimately, these measures add up to the security arm-base for Artemis Financial, gearing up to add accurate protection to client information while binding the integrity of data during secure communication. The best practices would ensure all-round safety first for the company and its clients by protecting them against possible threats.