

## Part 3: Secure Programming

For Part 3, I have chosen Asteroid game from my graphics programming assignment. The function of this game is to make the spaceship attack the incoming asteroids by releasing a series of bullets. The game ends in 3 different scenarios:

- 1) When the asteroids collide with the Spaceship
- 2) When the asteroids collide with the Earth
- 3) When the spaceship collides with the Earth.

### Secure Programming Recommendation 1:

One of the secure programming recommendations is to create unclonable classes. Using Java's object cloning technique an attacker could create a class function without having to call any of its constructors. For asteroid game, I have defined a few classes that are cloneable. One of such classes is the class BulletSystem.

```
class BulletSystem {  
    constructor(){  
        this.bullets = [];  
        this.velocity = new createVector(0, -5);  
        this.diam = 10;  
    }  
  
    run(){  
        this.move();  
        this.draw();  
        this.edges();  
    }  
  
    fire(x, y){  
        this.bullets.push(createVector(x,y));  
    }  
  
    //draws all bullets  
    draw(){  
        fill(255);  
        for (var i=0; i<this.bullets.length; i++){  
            ellipse(this.bullets[i].x, this.bullets[i].y, this.diam, this.diam);  
        }  
    }  
  
    //updates the location of all bullets  
    move(){  
        for (var i=0; i<this.bullets.length; i++){  
            this.bullets[i].y += this.velocity.y;  
        }  
    }  
  
    //check if bullets leave the screen and remove them from the array  
    edges(){  
        // YOUR CODE HERE (3 lines approx)  
        for (var i=this.bullets.length-1; i>=0; i--){  
            if(this.bullets[i].y<0){  
                this.bullets.splice(i,1);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

To make my class unclonable, I'm going to add a new method in each of my classes.

```
public final Object clone () throws java. lang.  
CloneNotSupportedException {
```

```
throw new java. lang. CloneNotSupportedException ();}
```

I feel implementing the above code in my classes will make my project more secure.

### Secure Programming Recommendation 2:

Another recommendation that I have to make my code more secure is to make my classes underserializeable.

An attacker can create a series of bytes that deserialize to a class instance with the attacker's preferred values. Deserialization is a form of a public constructor which lets an attacker pick the object's state. The impact of insecure deserialization can be very severe. However, project does not have any codes that can prevent deserialization.

```
class Spaceship {  
  
    constructor(){  
        this.velocity = new createVector(0, 0);  
        this.location = new createVector(width/2, height/2);  
        this.acceleration = new createVector(0, 0);  
        this.maxVelocity = 5;  
        this.bulletSys = new BulletSystem();  
        this.size = 50;  
    }  
}
```

In order to prevent deserialization, I implemented the following codes:

```
private final void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) throws  
java.io.IOException {
```

```
throw new java.io. IOException ("Class cannot be deserialized");}
```

I feel implementing the above code in my classes will make my project more secure.

### Secure Programming Recommendation 3: