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Kotlin static code analysis

Unique rules to find Bugs, Vulnerabilities, Security Hotspots, and Code Smells in your KOTLIN code

All rules 98 | Vulnerability 10 | Bug 17 | Security Hotspot 15 | Code Smell 56

Tags

Search by name...

Hard-coded credentials are security-sensitive
Security Hotspot

Cipher algorithms should be robust
Vulnerability

Encryption algorithms should be used with secure mode and padding scheme
Vulnerability

Server hostnames should be verified during SSL/TLS connections
Vulnerability

Server certificates should be verified during SSL/TLS connections
Vulnerability

Cryptographic keys should be robust
Vulnerability

Weak SSL/TLS protocols should not be used
Vulnerability

"SecureRandom" seeds should not be predictable
Vulnerability

Cipher Block Chaining IVs should be unpredictable
Vulnerability

Hashes should include an unpredictable salt
Vulnerability

Regular expressions should be syntactically valid
Bug

"runFinalizersOnExit" should not be called
Bug

Using pseudorandom number generators (PRNGs) is security-sensitive

Analyze your code

Security Hotspot | Critical | cwe owasp

Using pseudorandom number generators (PRNGs) is security-sensitive. For example, it has led in the past to the following vulnerabilities:

- CVE-2013-6386
- CVE-2006-3419
- CVE-2008-4102

When software generates predictable values in a context requiring unpredictability, it may be possible for an attacker to guess the next value that will be generated, and use this guess to impersonate another user or access sensitive information.

Ask Yourself Whether

- the code using the generated value requires it to be unpredictable. It is the case for all encryption mechanisms or when a secret value, such as a password, is hashed.
- the function you use generates a value which can be predicted (pseudo-random).
- the generated value is used multiple times.
- an attacker can access the generated value.

There is a risk if you answered yes to any of those questions.

Recommended Secure Coding Practices

- Only use random number generators which are recommended by OWASP or any other trusted organization.
- Use the generated random values only once.
- You should not expose the generated random value. If you have to store it, make sure that the database or file is secure.

Sensitive Code Example

```
val random = Random() // Noncompliant: Random() is not a
val bytes = ByteArray(20)
random.nextBytes(bytes)
```

Compliant Solution

```
val random = SecureRandom() // Compliant
val bytes = ByteArray(20)
random.nextBytes(bytes)
```

See

- OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A2 - Cryptographic Failures
- OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A3 - Sensitive Data Exposure
- Mobile AppSec Verification Standard - Cryptography Requirements
- OWASP Mobile Top 10 2016 Category M5 - Insufficient Cryptography
- MITRE, CWE-338 - Use of Cryptographically Weak Pseudo-Random Number Generator (PRNG)
- MITRE, CWE-330 - Use of Insufficiently Random Values
- MITRE, CWE-326 - Inadequate Encryption Strength

- MITRE, CWE-1241 - Use of Predictable Algorithm in Random Number Generator
- Derived from FindSecBugs rule Predictable Pseudo Random Number Generator

Available In:

sonarcloud | sonarqube

"ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor" should not have 0 core threads

Bug

Jump statements should not occur in "finally" blocks

Bug

Using clear-text protocols is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Accessing Android external storage is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Receiving intents is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Broadcasting intents is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Using weak hashing algorithms is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Using pseudorandom number generators (PRNGs) is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Empty lines should not be tested with regex MULTILINE flag

Code Smell

Cognitive Complexity of functions should not be too high

Code Smell