

Kotlin static code analysis: Cipher algorithms should be robust

3 minutes

[Strong cipher algorithms](#) are cryptographic systems resistant to cryptanalysis, they are not vulnerable to well-known attacks like brute force attacks for example.

A general recommendation is to only use cipher algorithms intensively tested and promoted by the cryptographic community.

More specifically for block cipher, it's not recommended to use algorithm with a block size inferior than 128 bits.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
import javax.crypto.NoSuchPaddingException
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException
import javax.crypto.Cipher

class test {
    fun main(args: Array<String>) {
        try {
            val c1 = Cipher.getInstance("DES") // Noncompliant: DES
works with 56-bit keys allow attacks via exhaustive search
            val c7 = Cipher.getInstance("DESede") // Noncompliant:
Triple DES is vulnerable to meet-in-the-middle attack
            val c13 = Cipher.getInstance("RC2") // Noncompliant: RC2
is vulnerable to a related-key attack
            val c19 = Cipher.getInstance("RC4") // Noncompliant:
vulnerable to several attacks (see https://en.wikipedia.org
/wiki/RC4#Security)
            val c25 = Cipher.getInstance("Blowfish") // Noncompliant:
Blowfish use a 64-bit block size makes it vulnerable to birthday
attacks
            val nc = NullCipher() // Noncompliant: the NullCipher class
provides an "identity cipher" one that does not transform or encrypt
the plaintext in any way.

        } catch (e: NoSuchAlgorithmException) {
        } catch (e: NoSuchPaddingException) {
        }
    }
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
import javax.crypto.NoSuchPaddingException
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException
import javax.crypto.Cipher

class test {
    fun main(args: Array<String>) {
        try {
            val c31 = Cipher.getInstance("AES/GCM/NoPadding") //
Compliant

        } catch (e: NoSuchAlgorithmException) {
        } catch (e: NoSuchPaddingException) {
        }
    }
}
```

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-327](#) - Use of a Broken or Risky Cryptographic Algorithm
- [CERT, MSC61-J](#) - Do not use insecure or weak cryptographic algorithms
- [SANS Top 25](#) - Porous Defenses