

-  Secrets
-  ABAP
-  Apex
-  C
-  C++
-  CloudFormation
-  COBOL
-  C#
-  CSS
-  Flex
-  Go
-  HTML
-  Java
-  JavaScript
-  **Kotlin**
-  Kubernetes
-  Objective C
-  PHP
-  PL/I
-  PL/SQL
-  Python
-  RPG
-  Ruby
-  Scala
-  Swift
-  Terraform
-  Text
-  TypeScript
-  T-SQL
-  VB.NET
-  VB6
-  XML



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

Hard-coded credentials are security-sensitive

Analyze your code

 Security Hotspot  Blocker   cwe sans-top25 owasp

Because it is easy to extract strings from an application source code or binary, credentials should not be hard-coded. This is particularly true for applications that are distributed or that are open-source.

In the past, it has led to the following vulnerabilities:

- [CVE-2019-13466](#)
- [CVE-2018-15389](#)

Credentials should be stored outside of the code in a configuration file, a database, or a management service for secrets.

This rule flags instances of hard-coded credentials used in database and LDAP connections. It looks for hard-coded credentials in connection strings, and for variable names that match any of the patterns from the provided list.

It's recommended to customize the configuration of this rule with additional credential words such as "oauthToken", "secret", ...

Ask Yourself Whether

- Credentials allows access to a sensitive component like a database, a file storage, an API or a service.
- Credentials are used in production environments.
- Application re-distribution is required before updating the credentials.

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

Recommended Secure Coding Practices











- Store the credentials in a configuration file that is not pushed to the code repository.
- Store the credentials in a database.
- Use your cloud provider's service for managing secrets.
- If a password has been disclosed through the source code: change it.

Sensitive Code Example

```
val params = "password=xxxx" // Sensitive
val writer = OutputStreamWriter(getOutputStream())
writer.write(params)
writer.flush()
...
val password = "xxxx" // Sensitive
...
```

Compliant Solution

```
val params = "password=${retrievePassword()}"
val writer = OutputStreamWriter(getOutputStream())
writer.write(params)
writer.flush()
...
val password = retrievePassword()
...
```

| |
|---|
| <div>"ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor" should not have 0 core threads</div> <div> Bug</div> |
| <div>Jump statements should not occur in "finally" blocks</div> <div> Bug</div> |
| <div>Using clear-text protocols is security-sensitive</div> <div> Security Hotspot</div> |
| <div>Accessing Android external storage is security-sensitive</div> <div> Security Hotspot</div> |
| <div>Receiving intents is security-sensitive</div> <div> Security Hotspot</div> |
| <div>Broadcasting intents is security-sensitive</div> <div> Security Hotspot</div> |
| <div>Using weak hashing algorithms is security-sensitive</div> <div> Security Hotspot</div> |
| <div>Using pseudorandom number generators (PRNGs) is security-sensitive</div> <div> Security Hotspot</div> |
| <div>Empty lines should not be tested with regex MULTILINE flag</div> <div> Code Smell</div> |
| <div>Cognitive Complexity of functions should not be too high</div> <div> Code Smell</div> |
| |

See

- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A7](#) - Identification and Authentication Failures
- [OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A2](#) - Broken Authentication
- [MITRE, CWE-798](#) - Use of Hard-coded Credentials
- [MITRE, CWE-259](#) - Use of Hard-coded Password
- [SANS Top 25](#) - Porous Defenses
- Derived from FindSecBugs rule [Hard Coded Password](#)

Available In:

