




 Secrets


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Java static code analysis

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

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 Code Smell


Constructors of an "abstract" class should not be declared "public"




Similar tests should be grouped in a single Parameterized test




Tests should be stable




Test methods should not contain too many assertions




AssertJ "assertThatThrownBy" should not be used alone




Character classes in regular expressions should not contain the same character twice




Names of regular expressions named groups should be used




Regexes containing characters subject to normalization should use the CANON_EQ flag



Regular expressions should not be too complicated






JUnit assertTrue/assertFalse should be simplified to the corresponding dedicated assertion



Only one method invocation is expected when testing runtime exceptions

OpenSAML2 should be configured to prevent authentication bypass

 Vulnerability  Major  spring owasp

In 2018, Duo Security found a new vulnerability class that affects SAML-based single sign-on (SSO) systems and this led to the following vulnerabilities being disclosed: [CVE-2017-11427](#), [CVE-2017-11428](#), [CVE-2017-11429](#), [CVE-2017-11430](#), [CVE-2018-0489](#), [CVE-2018-7340](#).

From a specially crafted <SAMLResponse> file, an attacker having already access to the SAML system with his own account can bypass the authentication mechanism and be authenticated as another user.

This is due to the fact that SAML protocol rely on XML format and how the underlying XML parser interprets XML comments.

If an attacker manage to change the <NameID> field identifying the authenticated user with XML comments, he can exploit the vulnerability.

Here is an example of a potential payload:

```
<SAMLResponse>
[... ]
<Subject>
  <NameID>admin@domain.com<!--.evil.com--></NameID>
</Subject>
[... ]
</SAMLResponse>
```

The attacker will manage to generate a valid <SAMLResponse> content with the account "admin@domain.com.evil.com". He will modify it with XML comments to finally be authenticated as "admin@domain.com". To prevent this vulnerability on application using Spring Security SAML relying on OpenSAML2, XML comments should be ignored thanks to the property ignoreComments set to true.

Noncompliant Code Example





```
import org.opensaml.xml.parse.BasicParserPool;
import org.opensaml.xml.parse.ParserPool;
import org.opensaml.xml.parse.StaticBasicParserPool;

public ParserPool parserPool() {
    StaticBasicParserPool staticBasicParserPool = new StaticBasicParserPool();
    staticBasicParserPool.setIgnoreComments(false); // Noncompliant
    return staticBasicParserPool;
}
```

```
public ParserPool parserPool() {
    BasicParserPool basicParserPool = new BasicParserPool();
    basicParserPool.setIgnoreComments(false); // Noncompliant
    return basicParserPool;
}
```

https://rules.sonarsource.com/java/RSPEC-5679

1/2

 Code Smell
Exception testing via JUnit ExpectedException rule should not be mixed with other assertions
 Code Smell
"@Deprecated" code marked for removal should never be used
 Code Smell
Vararg method arguments should not be confusing
 Code Smell
Whitespace for text block indent should be consistent

Compliant Solution


```
public ParserPool parserPool() {  
    return new StaticBasicParserPool(); // Compliant: "ignoreC  
}
```

```
public ParserPool parserPool() {  
    return new BasicParserPool(); // Compliant: "ignoreCommen  
}
```

See

- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A6](#) - Vulnerable and Outdated Components
- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A7](#) - Identification and Authentication Failures
- [OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A2](#) - Broken Authentication
- [OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A9](#) - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- [Duo Finds SAML Vulnerabilities Affecting Multiple Implementations](#)
- [Spring Security SAML and this week's SAML Vulnerability](#)
- [Spring Security SAML: Issue #228](#)

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