



42 minutes to secure your code....

JUG Summer Camp
18 Septembre 2015
La Rochelle - France



OWASP
The Open Web Application Security Project

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OWASP France Leader & Evangelist

Agenda



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- OWASP ?
- Secure Coding ?
- 10 simply principles to secure code
- Controlling code security
- Q&A Beer ☺



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The Open Web Application Security Project

- ▶ Innovation and Technology @Advens && Application Security Expert
- ▶ OWASP France Leader & Founder & Evangelist,
- ▶ OWASP ISO Project & OWASP SonarQube Project Leader
- ▶ Application Security group leader for the CLUSIF
- ▶ Legal expert for Cour of Appeal of Poitiers
- ▶ Proud father of youngs kids trying to hack my digital life.



Twitter :@SPoint/@OWASP_France/@AppSecAcademy

Attribution - Pas d'Utilisation Commerciale - Partage dans les Mêmes Conditions 3.0 France





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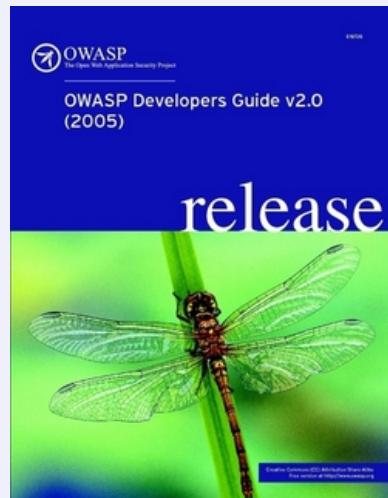
Learn



Contract



Design



Code



Testing



Maturity

OWASP publications !



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- Publications :
 - Top10 Application Security Risk ; bestseller
 - Testing Guide ; second bestseller
 - OWASP Cheat Sheets !!!
 - Application Security Verification Standard ; not the best well known document
 - OpenSAMM : improve your application security
 - OWASP Secure Contract Annex
 - OWASP Top10 for ... (mobile, cloud, privacy, ...)
- Tools / API
 - OWASP Zed Attack Proxy ; replace WebScarab with a lot of new functionalities
 - OWASP ESAPI : API for securing your Software
 - OWASP AppSensor ; a IDS/IPS in the heart of your software
 - OWASP Cornucoppia ; application security play with cards
 - OWASP Snake and ladder : play Top10

and many more....



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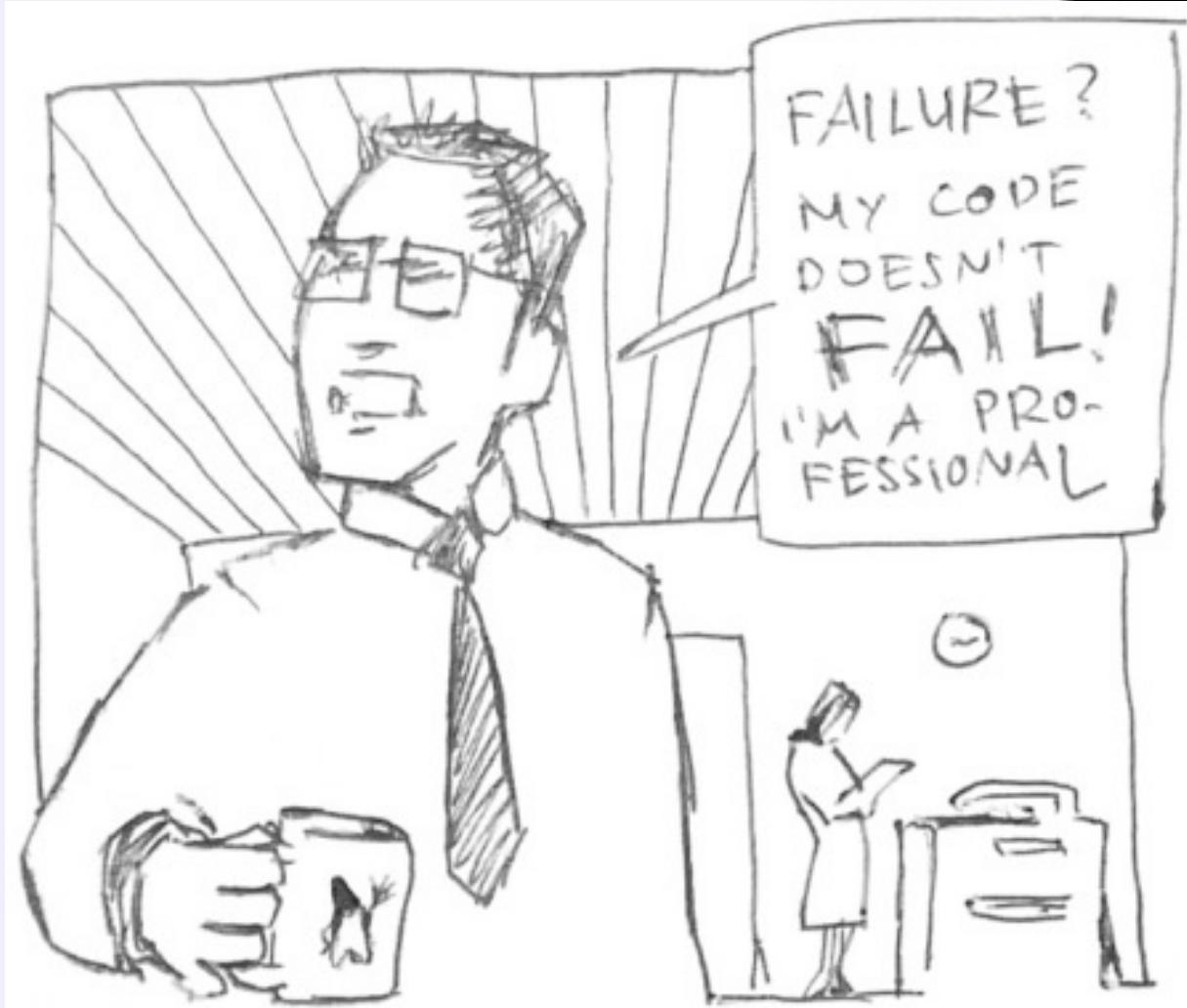
Secure Coding ?

Yes, this is you !



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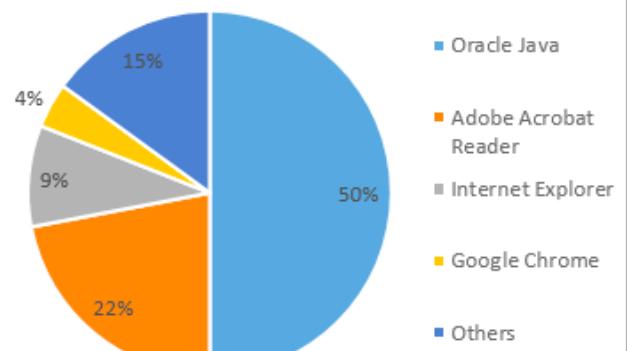
Some Stats....



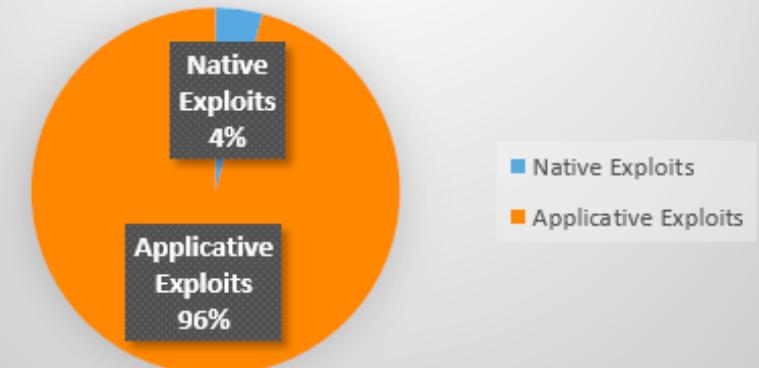
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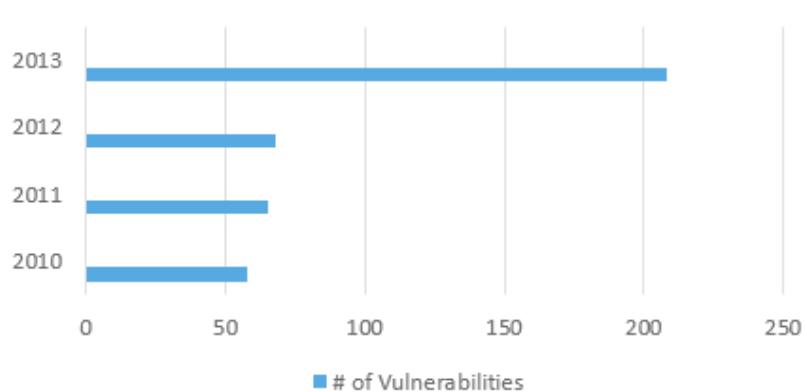
Exploitation of Application Vulnerabilities
December 2013



Total Java Exploits -
2012-2013



Java Vulnerabilities



(c) IBM March 2014

Hackers are clever



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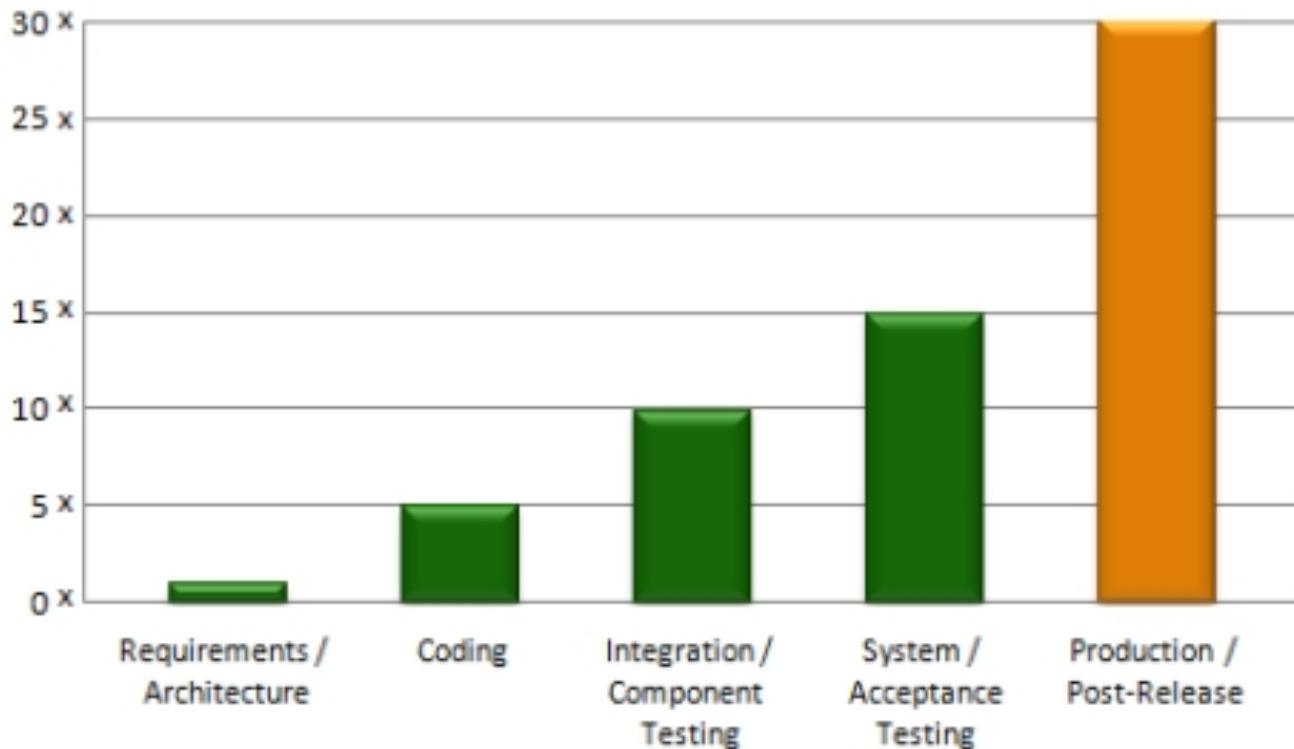
Money, Money, Money



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Relative cost to fix, based on time of detection



Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology

Be accurate



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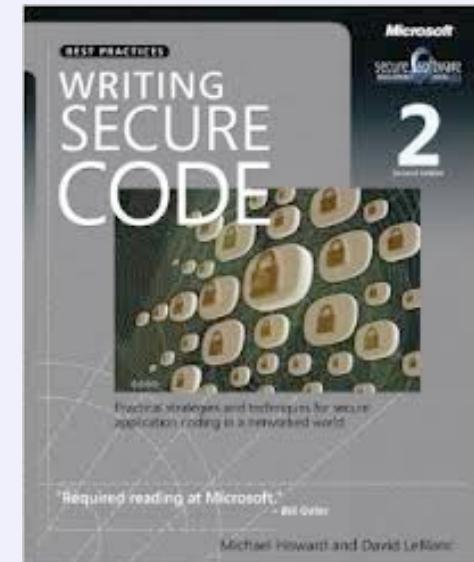
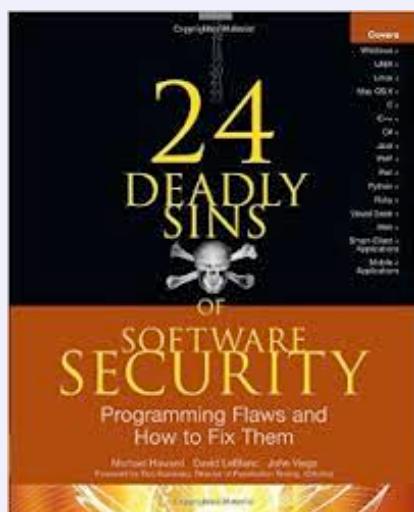
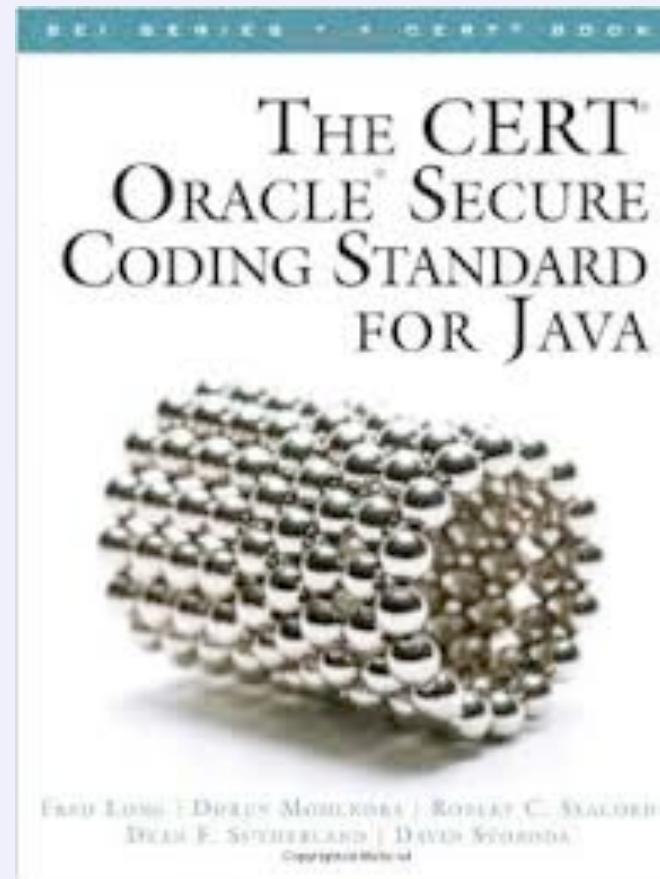
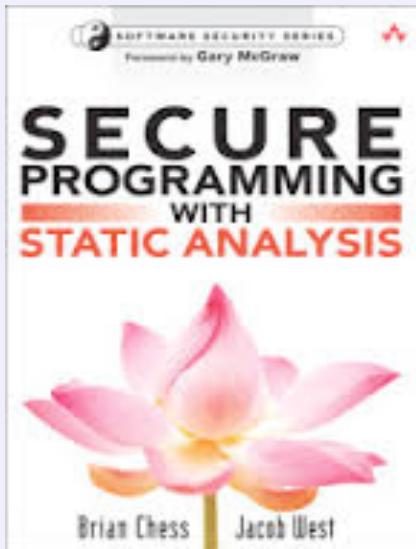
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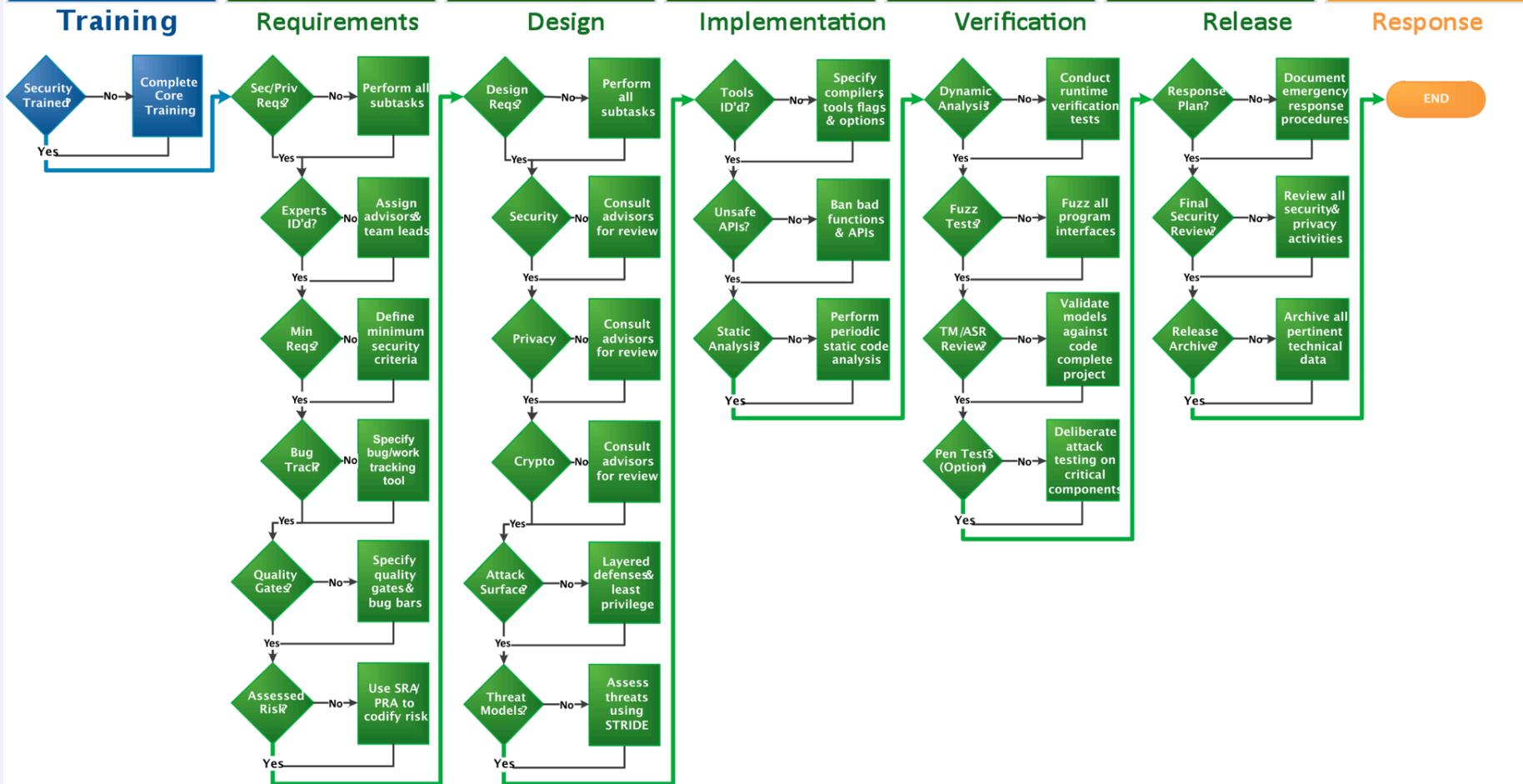
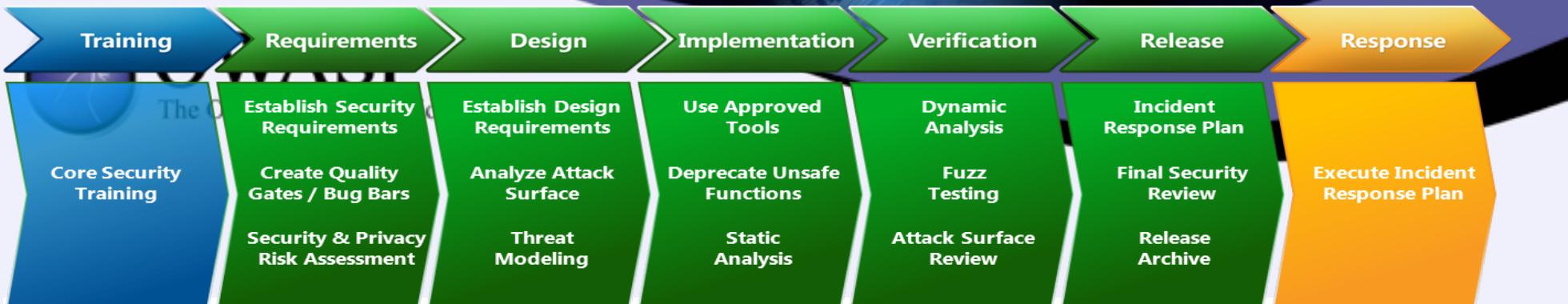




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KEEP
CALM
AND
SECURE
YOUR APP



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https://

HI, THIS IS
YOUR SON'S SCHOOL.
WE'RE HAVING SOME
COMPUTER TROUBLE.



OH, DEAR - DID HE
BREAK SOMETHING?
IN A WAY -)



DID YOU REALLY
NAME YOUR SON
Robert'); DROP
TABLE Students;-- ?



OH, YES. LITTLE
BOBBY TABLES,
WE CALL HIM.

WELL, WE'VE LOST THIS
YEAR'S STUDENT RECORDS.
I HOPE YOU'RE HAPPY.



AND I HOPE
YOU'VE LEARNED
TO SANITIZE YOUR
DATABASE INPUTS.



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```
@Inject  
EntityManager em;  
  
@Transactional  
public User updateEmail(String username String email) {  
    TypedQuery<User> q = em.createQuery(  
        String.format("update Users set email '%s' where username =  
        '%s'", email, username),  
        User.class);  
    return q.getSingleResult();  
}
```

Parametrize ! don't Jeopardize !!!



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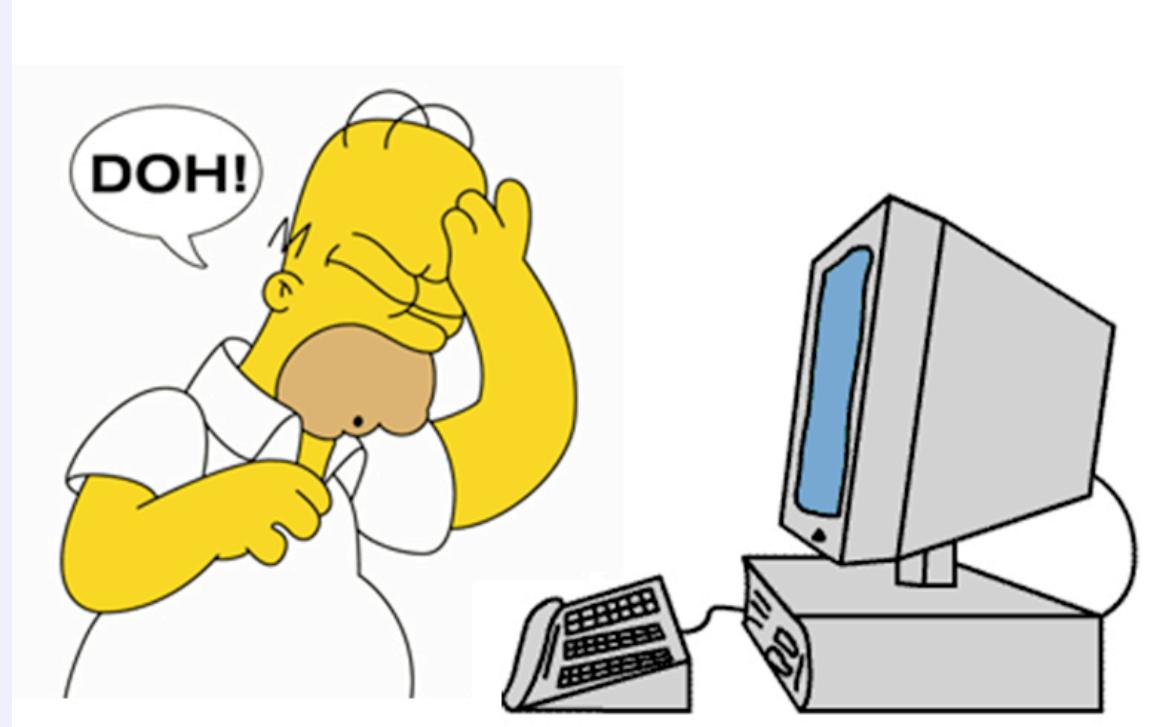
```
String eMail= request.getParameter("email") ;  
String userName= request.getParameter("username");  
  
//SQL  
PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("update Users set email = ? where  
username = ?);  
pstmt.setString(1, eMail);  
pstmt.setString(2, userName);  
  
//JPA  
Query safeQuery = entityManager.createQuery(  
                "update Users u SET u.email = ?1 WHERE u.username = ?2");  
safeQuery.setParameter(1, eMail) ;  
safeQuery.setParameter(2, userName);  
safeQuery.executeUpdate();
```

Moral !



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**NEVER re-implements
security mechanisms that are
approved in a core library !!**

This is the same thing for crypto and other mechanisms that are not security....

Spot the vuln(s) !



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```
public final class InsertEmployeeAction extends Action {  
    public ActionForward execute(ActionMapping mapping, ActionForm form,  
        HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception{  
  
        Obj1 service = new Obj1();  
        ObjForm objForm = (ObjForm) form;  
        InfoADT adt = new InfoADT();  
        BeanUtils.copyProperties(adt, objForm);  
        String searchQuery = objForm.getqueryString();  
        String payload = objForm.getPayLoad();  
  
        try {  
            service.doWork(adt); // do something with the data  
            ActionMessages messages = new ActionMessages(),  
            ActionMessage message = new ActionMessage("success", adt.getName() );  
            messages.add(ActionMessages.GLOBAL_MESSAGE, message );  
            saveMessages(request, messages );  
            request.setAttribute("Record", adt);  
            return (mapping.findForward("success"));  
        }  
        catch( DatabaseException de )  
        {  
            ActionErrors errors = new ActionErrors();  
            ActionError error = new ActionError("error.employee.databaseException" + "Payload: "+payload);  
            errors.add( ActionErrors.GLOBAL_ERROR, error );  
            saveErrors(request, errors );  
            return (mapping.findForward("error: "+ searchQuery));  
        }  
    }  
}
```



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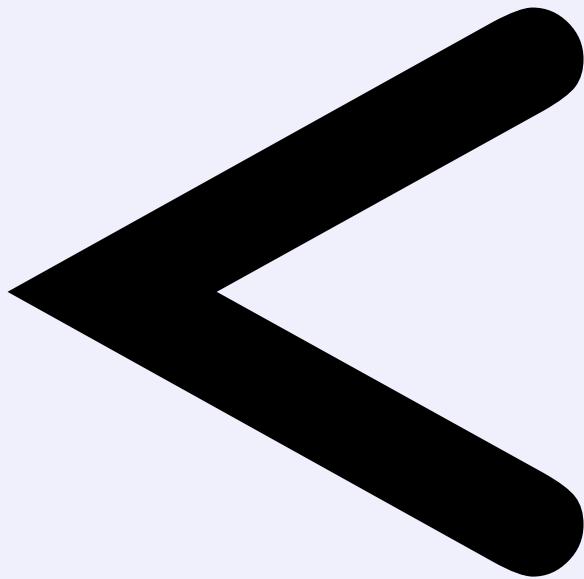
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- Session Hijacking
- Site Defacement
- Network Scanning
- Undermining CSRF Defenses
- Site Redirection/Phishing
- Load of Remotely Hosted Scripts
- Data Theft
- Keystroke Logging
- Attackers using XSS more frequently



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<i;

Encoding Output



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Safe ways to represent dangerous characters in a web page

Characters	Decimal	Hexadecimal	HTML Character Set	Unicode
" (double quotation marks)	"	"	"	\u0022
' (single quotation mark)	'	'	'	\u0027
& (ampersand)	&	&	&	\u0026
< (less than)	<	<	<	\u003c
> (greater than)	>	>	>	\u003e



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OWASP Java Encoder Project

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Java_Encoder_Project

- No third party libraries or configuration necessary
- This code was designed for high-availability/high-performance encoding functionality
- Simple drop-in encoding functionality
- Redesigned for performance
- **More complete API (uri and uri component encoding, etc) in some regards.**
- Java 1.5+



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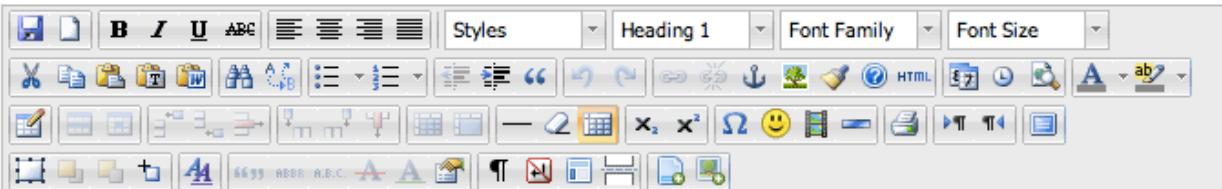
(3) Validate All Inputs



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This example displays all plugins and buttons that comes with the TinyMCE package.



Welcome to the TinyMCE editor demo!



Feel free to try out the different features that are provided, please note that the MCImageManager and MCFFileManager specific functionality is part of our commercial offering. The demo is to show the integration.

We really recommend [Firefox](http://www.getfirefox.com) as the primary browser for the best editing experience, but of course, TinyMCE is [compatible](#) with all major browsers.

Got questions or need help?

If you have questions or need help, feel free to visit
not miss out on the [documentation](#), its a great resou

Source output from post

Element	HTML
content	<pre><h1>Welcome to the TinyMCE editor demo!</h1> <p>Feel free to try out the different features that are provided, please note that the MCImageManager and MCFFileManager specific functionality is part of our commercial offering. The demo is to show the integration.</p> <p>We really recommend Firefox as the primary browser for the best editing experience, but of course, TinyMCE is compatible with all major browsers.</p> <h2>Got questions or need help?</h2> <p>If you have questions or need help, feel free to visit our community forum! We also offer Enterprise support solutions. Also do not miss out on the documentation, its a great resource wiki for understanding how TinyMCE works and integrates.</p> <h2>Found a bug?</h2> <p>If you think you have found a bug, you can use the Tracker to report bugs to the developers.</p> <p>And here is a simple table for you to play with.</p></pre>



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OWASP HTML Sanitizer Project

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Java_HTML_Sanitizer_Project

- HTML Sanitizer written in Java which lets you include HTML authored by third-parties in your web application while protecting against XSS.
- This code was written with security best practices in mind, has an extensive test suite, and has undergone adversarial security review
<https://code.google.com/p/owasp-java-html-sanitizer/wiki/AttackReviewGroundRules>.
- It allows for simple programmatic POSITIVE policy configuration. No XML config.
- Actively maintained by Mike Samuel from Google's AppSec team!
- This is code from the Caja project that was donated by Google. It is rather high performance and low memory utilization.



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- **Upload Verification**
 - Filename and Size validation + antivirus
- **Upload Storage**
 - Use only trusted filenames + separate domain
- **Beware of "special" files**
 - "crossdomain.xml" or "clientaccesspolicy.xml".
- **Image Upload Verification**
 - Enforce proper image size limits
 - Use image rewriting libraries
 - Set the extension of the stored image to be a valid image extension
 - Ensure the detected content type of the image is safe
- **Generic Upload Verification**
 - Ensure decompressed size of file < maximum size
 - Ensure that an uploaded archive matches the type expected (zip, rar)
 - Ensure structured uploads such as an add-on follow proper standard



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What is Access Control?



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- Authorization is the process where a system determines if a specific user has access to a resource
- **Permission:** Represents app behavior only
- **Entitlement:** What a user is actually allowed to do
- **Principle/User:** Who/what you are entitling
- **Implicit Role:** Named permission, user associated
 - `if (user.isRole("Manager"));`
- **Explicit Role:** Named permission, resource associated
 - `if (user.isAuthorized("report:view:3324"));`



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Access Control Anti-Patterns

- Hard-coded role checks in application code
- Lack of centralized access control logic
- Untrusted data driving access control decisions
- Access control that is “open by default”
- Lack of addressing horizontal access control in a standardized way (if at all)
- Access control logic that needs to be manually added to every endpoint in code
- Access Control that is “sticky” per session
- Access Control that requires per-user policy



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- Loss of accountability
 - Attackers maliciously execute actions as other users
 - Attackers maliciously execute higher level actions
- Disclosure of confidential data
 - Compromising admin-level accounts often results in access to user's confidential data
- Data tampering
 - Privilege levels do not distinguish users who can only view data and users permitted to modify data

HardCode Auth Rule



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```
void editProfile(User u, EditUser eu) {  
    if(u.isManager()) {  
        editUser(eu)  
    }  
}
```



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```
void editProfile(User u, EditUser eu) {  
    if((user.isManager() ||  
        user.isAdministrator() ||  
        user.isEditor()) &&  
        user.id() != 1132))  
    {  
        // do stuff  
    }  
}
```



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Hard-Coded Roles



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- Makes “proving” the policy of an application difficult for audit or Q/A purposes
- Any time access control policy needs to change, new code need to be pushed
- RBAC(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Role-based_access_control) is often not granular enough
- Fragile, easy to make mistakes



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- Never trust request data for access control decisions
- Never make access control decisions in JavaScript
- Never make authorization decisions ***based solely on:***
 - hidden fields
 - cookie values*
 - form parameters*
 - URL parameters*
 - anything else from the request*
- Never depend on the order of values sent from the client



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- Define a centralized access controller
 - ACLService.isAuthorized(PERMISSION_CONSTANT)
 - ACLService.assertAuthorized(PERMISSION_CONSTANT)
- Access control decisions go through these simple API's
- Centralized logic to drive policy behavior and persistence
- May contain data-driven access control policy information

Should be like this...



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```
int userId= request.getInt("userID"); //Best to get it from sessionID....  
  
if (validateUser(userId) ) {  
    if ( currentUser.isPermitted( "module:function:" + userId) ) {  
        log.info(userId + “are permitted to access .”);  
        doStuff(userId);  
    } else {  
        log.info(userId + “ is notallowed to access!”);  
        throw new AuthorizationException (userId);  
    }  
}
```



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Establish Authentication and Identity Controls



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1) Do not limit the type of characters or length of user password within reason

- Be wary of systems that allow unlimited password sizes (Django DOS Sept 2013)
- 2) Use a cryptographically strong credential-specific salt
- 3) Impose difficult verification
 - on the attacker and defender : use PBKDF2 or script
 - on *only* the attacker : use HMAC-SHA-256



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2) Use a cryptographically strong credential-specific salt

- `protect([salt] + [password]);`
- Use a 32char or 64char salt (actual size dependent on protection function);
- Do not depend on hiding, splitting, or otherwise obscuring the salt



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3a) Impose difficult verification on the attacker and defender

- PBKDF2([salt] + [password], c=140,000);
- Use **PBKDF2** when FIPS certification or enterprise support on many platforms is required
- Use **Scrypt** where resisting any/all hardware accelerated attacks is necessary but enterprise support and scale is not. (bcrypt is also a reasonable choice)



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3b) Impose difficult verification on *only* the attacker

- HMAC-SHA-256([private key], [salt] + [password])
- Protect this key as any private key using best practices
- Store the key outside the credential store
- Build the password-to-hash conversion as a separate webservice (cryptographic isolation).



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Password1 !

Changing Password



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Require 2 identity questions

- Last name, account number, email, DOB
- Enforce lockout policy

Ask one or more good security questions

- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Choosing_and_Using_Security_Questions_Cheat_Sheet

Send the user a randomly generated token via out-of-band

- app, SMS or token

Verify code in same web session

- Enforce lockout policy

Change password

- Enforce password policy

SecurePasswordStorage



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```
//import java.security and java.crypto and java.util needed
//Based on recommendation from NIST SP800-132.pdf
public class PasswordEncryptionService {

    public boolean authenticate(String attemptedPassword, byte[] encryptedPassword, byte[] salt)
        throws NoSuchAlgorithmException, InvalidKeySpecException {
        byte[] encryptedAttemptedPassword = getEncryptedPassword(attemptedPassword, salt);
        return Arrays.equals(encryptedPassword, encryptedAttemptedPassword);
    }

    public byte[] getEncryptedPassword(String password, byte[] salt)
        throws NoSuchAlgorithmException, InvalidKeySpecException {
        String algorithm = "PBKDF2WithHmacSHA1"; // SHA1 recommended by nist
        int derivedKeyLength = 160;
        int iterations = 20000; // minimum 1000 its from NIST
        KeySpec spec = new PBEKeySpec(password.toCharArray(), salt, iterations, derivedKeyLength);
        SecretKeyFactory f = SecretKeyFactory.getInstance(algorithm);
        return f.generateSecret(spec).getEncoded();
    }

    public byte[] generateSalt() throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {
        SecureRandom random = SecureRandom.getInstance("SHA1PRNG");
        byte[] salt = new byte[8];
        random.nextBytes(salt);
        return salt;
    }
}
```



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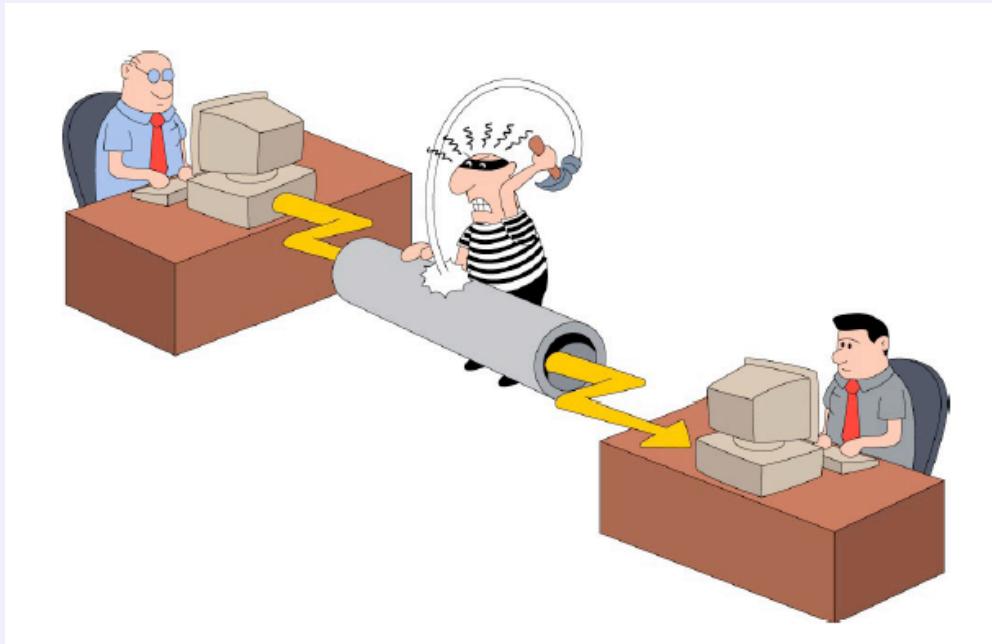
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- Authentication Cheat Sheet
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Authentication_Cheat_Sheet
- Password Storage Cheat Sheet
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php>Password_Storage_Cheat_Sheet
- Forgot Password Cheat Sheet
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Forgot_Password_Cheat_Sheet
- Session Management Cheat Sheet
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Session_Management_Cheat_Sheet
- ASVS AuthN and Session Requirements
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Application_Security_Verification_Standard_Project
- Choose Security Questions
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Choosing_and_Using_Security_Questions_Cheat_Sheet



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- What benefits do HTTPS provide?
 - Confidentiality, Integrity and Authenticity
 - Confidentiality: Spy cannot view your data
 - Integrity: Spy cannot change your data
 - Authenticity: Server you are visiting is the right one



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Encryption in Transit (HTTPS/TLS)

- HTTPS configuration best practices
 - [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Transport Layer Protection Cheat Sheet](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Transport_Layer_Protection_Cheat_Sheet)
 - <https://www.ssllabs.com/projects/best-practices/>



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- Certificate Pinning
 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Pinning_Cheat_Sheet
- HSTS (Strict Transport Security)
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEV3HOuM_Vw
 - *Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000*
- Forward Secrecy
 - <https://whispersystems.org/blog/asynchronous-security/>
- Certificate Creation Transparency
 - <http://certificate-transparency.org>
- Browser Certificate Pruning
 - Etsy/Zane Lackey



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HSTS – Strict Transport Security

- HSTS (Strict Transport Security)
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEV3HOuM_Vw
 - *Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains*
- Forces browser to only make HTTPS connection to server
- Must be initially delivered over a HTTPS connection

Intrusion Detection



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Logs and errors



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- Error messages can disclose information valuable to an attacker
- Failure can lead to an unhandled state, which can lead to denial of service – Unhandled failures can lead to malicious behavior being unnoticed



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- Not Just catching exception
- Not Just logging exception/errors

Handle all failures securely and return the system to a proper state



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- Don't assume that an error condition won't occur
- It's what the attackers want you to assume
- Errors are like accidents, you don't expect them, but they happen
- Any code that can throw an exception should be in a Try Block
- Handle all possible exceptions
- Use Finally Blocks: leaving files open or exceptions defined after use creates resource leaks and possible system failure
- Short specific Try Blocks give you more control over the error state



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App Layer Intrusion Detection

- Great detection points to start with
 - Input validation failure server side when client side validation exists
 - Input validation failure server side on non-user editable parameters such as hidden fields, checkboxes, radio buttons or select lists
 - Forced browsing to common attack entry points
 - Honeypot URL (e.g. a fake path listed in robots.txt like e.g. /admin/secretlogin.jsp)



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App Layer Intrusion Detection

- Others
 - Blatant SQLi or XSS injection attacks
 - Workflow sequence abuse (e.g. multi-part form in wrong order)
 - Custom business logic (e.g. basket vs catalogue price mismatch)
 - Further Study:
 - “libinjection: from SQLi to XSS” – Nick Galbreath
 - “Attack Driven Defense” – Zane Lackey



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OWASP AppSensor (Java)

- Project and mailing list
[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP AppSensor Project](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_AppSensor_Project)
- Four-page briefing, Crosstalk, Journal of Defense Software Engineering
- <http://www.crosstalkonline.org/storage/issue-archives/2011/201109/201109-Watson.pdf>



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Security Requirements



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OWASP ASVS

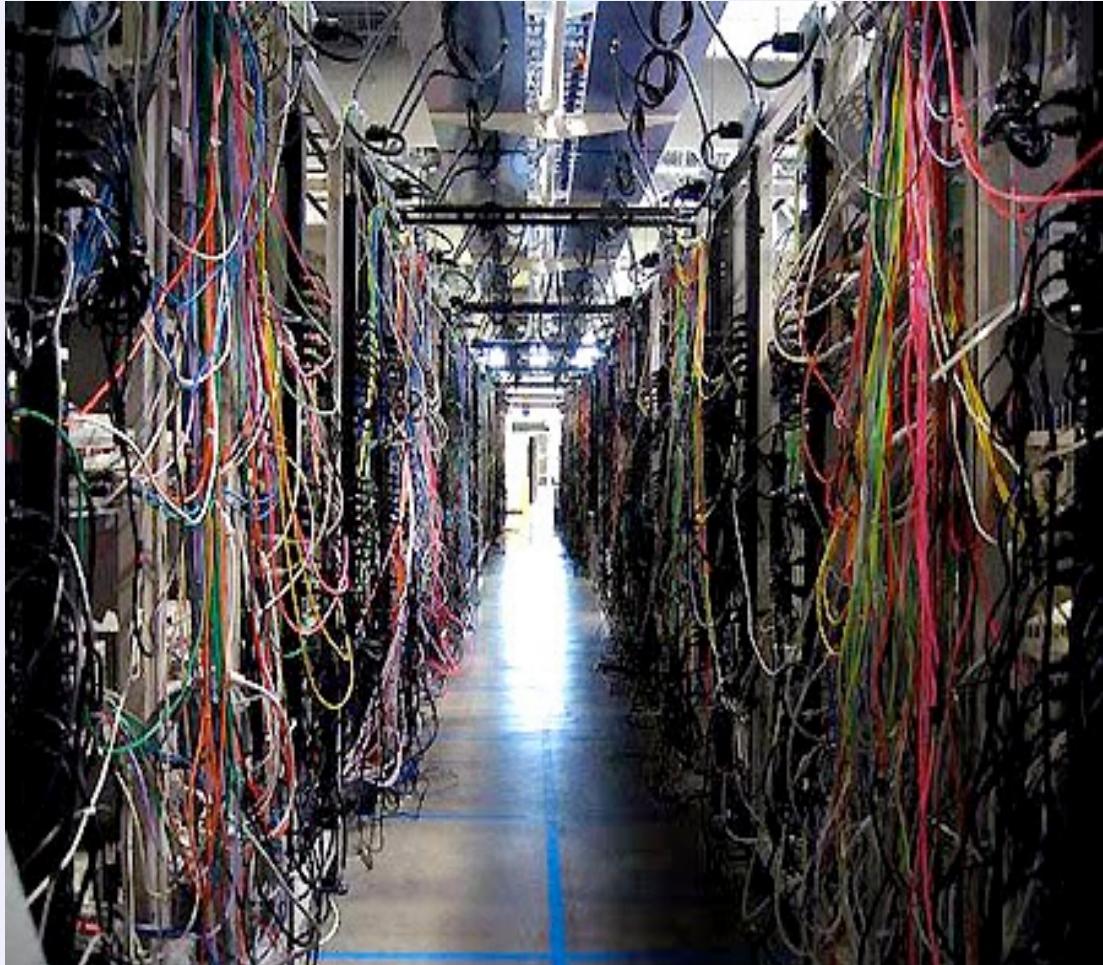
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_Application_Security_Verification_Standard_Project

Bad Design



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```
10 Input A ←  
15 Input B ←  
20 B = A + 10  
30 IF B > 12 GOTO 60  
40 C = B / 3  
50 IF C < 24 GOTO 10  
60 Write C  
70 IF Write Failed GOTO 15  
80 Input D
```



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Security Architecture and Design

Strategic effort

- Business, technical and security stakeholders
- Functional and non-functional security properties
- Different flavors/efforts based on SDL/culture

Example: state

- Should you use the request?
- Should you use a web session?
- Should you use the database?

These decisions have dramatic security implications



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Trusting Input

- Treating all client side data as untrusted is important, and can be tied back to trust zones/boundaries in design/architecture.
- Ideally we want to consider all tiers to be untrusted and build controls at all layers, but this is not practical or even possible for some very large systems.



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Security Architecture and Design

Additional Considerations

- Overall Architecture/Design
- Trust Zones/Boundaries/Tiers
 1. User Interface, API (Webservices),
 2. Business Layer (Custom Logic),
 3. Data Layer (Keys to the Kingdom)
 4. What sources can/cannot be trusted?
- What is inside/outside of a trust zone/boundary
- Specific controls need to exist at certain layers
- Attack Surface

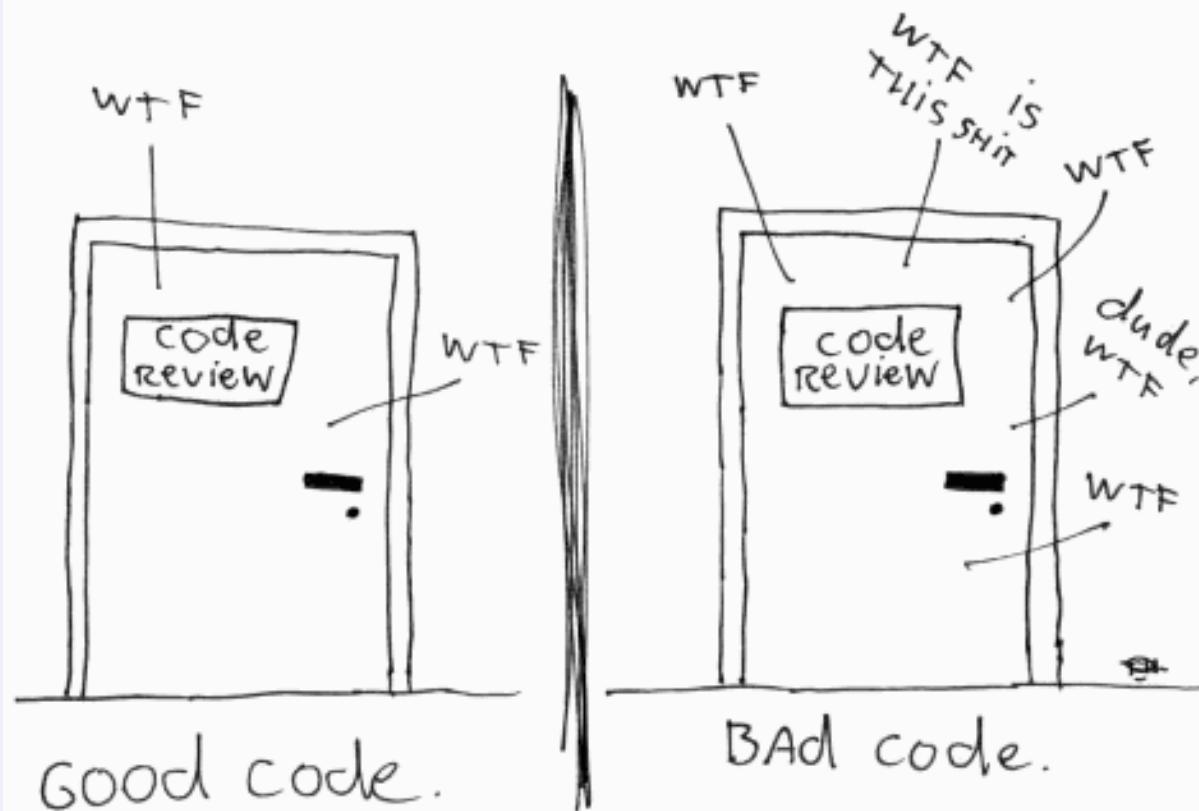
Controlling code in one picture



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The ONLY VALID MEASUREMENT
OF Code QUALITY: WTFs/minute



(c) 2008 Focus Shift

Pentest or code review for CISO



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Top10 Web	Pentest	Code Review
<u>A1-Injection</u>	++	+++
<u>A2-Broken Authentication and Session Management</u>	++	+
<u>A3-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)</u>	+++	+++
<u>A4-Insecure Direct Object References</u>	+	+++
<u>A5-Security Misconfiguration</u>	+	++
<u>A6-Sensitive Data Exposure</u>	++	+
<u>A7-Missing Function Level Access Control</u>	+	+
<u>A8-Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)</u>	++	+
<u>A9-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities</u>		+++
<u>A10-Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards</u>	+	+

Pentesting and code review for a developer



OWASP





OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

- Written in Java ☺
- Integrated with CI Tools
(Jenkins/Hudson/Bamboo)
- Modular (plugins by languages)
- Developer tools
- Dashboard
- OWASP project ☺
- Open-Source (and commercial too)



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project



- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_SonarQube_Project

Of Course !

License



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

Attribution - Pas d'Utilisation
Commerciale - Partage dans
les Mêmes Conditions 3.0
France



- @SPoint



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OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project

LAST BUT NOT LEAST....

Lack of knowledge...



OWASP

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```
String myString = "insecure";  
  
myString.replace("i","1")  
// do Stuff
```



**KEEP
CALM**
And trust me, I'm a
**JAVA
DEVELOPER**

Good Try...but...catch 😊



OWASP

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```
public class BadCatch {  
    public void mymethodErr1() {  
        try {  
            //do Stuff  
        } catch (SecurityException se){  
            System.err.println (se);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Nice comments



OWASP

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```
// Pattern to match the string
Pattern myPattern = "\bword1\\W+(?:\\w+/W+){1,6}?word2\b";
String updated = MYCONSTANT1.replaceAll(mypattern, "$2");

// i iterate from 0 to 10
for (int i=0; i <10 ; i++) {
    // do stuff
    myMethod(updated);
}
```

Unit testing



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- In [computer programming](#), **unit testing** is a [software testing](#) method by which individual units of [source code](#), sets of one or more computer program modules together with associated control data, usage procedures, and operating procedures, are tested to determine whether they are fit for use..
(c) Wikipedia