

CEN 4078 Secure Software Development

Project name: Programming Exercise 1

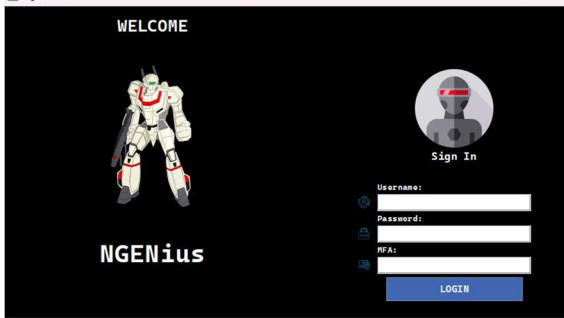
Module name: Login Module with Input Validation & Type Checking




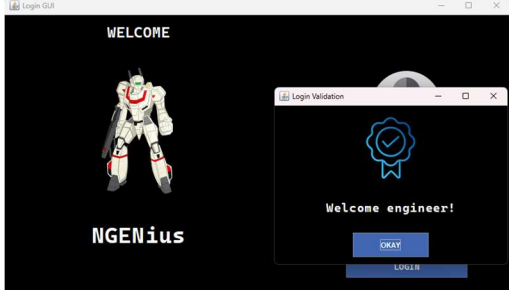
Developer: Shaquita Puckett

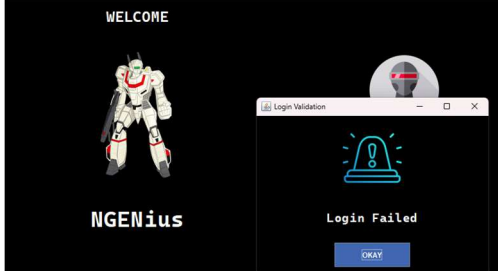
Course: CEN 4078 Secure Software Development

Date: 2/1/2026

Table 1. Login Module Test report

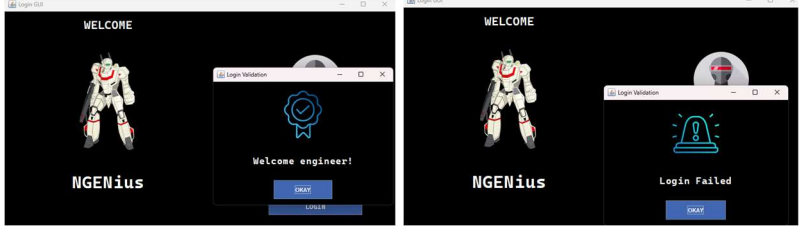
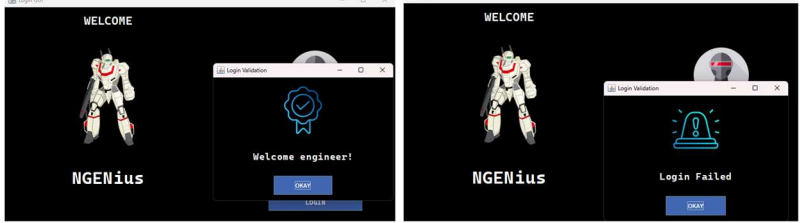
Data	Proof <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>may be copy of code snippet</i>- <i>may be screen captures</i>- <i>may be written proof but must have data not just prose</i>
Login Module	
Create an application to allow users to login	 <p>The app is launched from the LoginDemoMain.java file.</p>
Create three users: (include the usernames)	<p><i>Usernames I used:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-scientist-engineer-security
Create three passwords: (include the passwords)	<p><i>Passwords I used:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-scientist +1:d21jB4'v-engineer G^5&hM52L94-security wyD%Z\$737cO

Database: An array of the usernames and passwords	<pre>import java.io.IOException; import java.io.PrintWriter; public class LoginDemoMain { Shaquita Puckett = public static void main(String[] args) { Shaquita Puckett String[][] userDatabase = { {"scientist", "41:d21j84'v"}, {"engineer", "6^5&hM52L94"}, {"security", "my0%Z\$737c0"} }; try {</pre> <p><i>The database array was created in the LoginDemoMain.java file.</i></p>
Prompt the user for a username	 <p><i>The GUI displays a field for inputting a username.</i></p>
Prompt the user for a password	 <p><i>The GUI displays a field for inputting a password.</i></p>
The password should not be visible	 <p><i>Anything typed into the password field is displayed as gray dots instead of actual characters.</i></p>
If the login is successful, display a welcome message with the username in it	

	<pre> /** * Private class used to handle the logic for the login button action listener. Once the login button is clicked, * all input login information will be sent to the Validation class for authentication, once authenticated this also * handles which of the LoginValidationWindow class's messages will be displayed on its window. */ private class LoginButtonListener implements ActionListener { 1 usage new * @Override new * public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) { Validation val = new Validation(userNameField.getText(), userPasswordField.getPassword(), mfaTextField.getText()); if (val.passesSQLInjection() && val.passesPWPolicy() && val.passesMultiFactorAuthentication()) { if (val.authenticatesUser()) { LoginValidationWindow valWindow = new LoginValidationWindow(parent: LoginGUI.this); valWindow.displaySuccessMessage(userNameField.getText()); valWindow.setVisible(true); } else if (!val.authenticatesUser()) { LoginValidationWindow valWindow = new LoginValidationWindow(parent: LoginGUI.this); valWindow.displayFailureMessage(); valWindow.setVisible(true); } } else if (!val.passesSQLInjection() !val.passesPWPolicy() !val.passesMultiFactorAuthentication()) { LoginValidationWindow valWindow = new LoginValidationWindow(parent: LoginGUI.this); valWindow.displayFailureMessage(); valWindow.setVisible(true); } } } </pre> <p><i>If the login is successfully validated with the Validation class, the LoginValidationWindow class popup displays with “Welcome + username!”</i></p>
<p>If the login is not successful, handle it in a “Secure Software Development” way.</p>	 <pre> /** * Private class used to handle the logic for the login button action listener. Once the login button is clicked, * all input login information will be sent to the Validation class for authentication, once authenticated this also * handles which of the LoginValidationWindow class's messages will be displayed on its window. */ private class LoginButtonListener implements ActionListener { 1 usage new * @Override new * public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) { Validation val = new Validation(userNameField.getText(), userPasswordField.getPassword(), mfaTextField.getText()); if (val.passesSQLInjection() && val.passesPWPolicy() && val.passesMultiFactorAuthentication()) { if (val.authenticatesUser()) { LoginValidationWindow valWindow = new LoginValidationWindow(parent: LoginGUI.this); valWindow.displaySuccessMessage(userNameField.getText()); valWindow.setVisible(true); } else if (!val.authenticatesUser()) { LoginValidationWindow valWindow = new LoginValidationWindow(parent: LoginGUI.this); valWindow.displayFailureMessage(); valWindow.setVisible(true); } } else if (!val.passesSQLInjection() !val.passesPWPolicy() !val.passesMultiFactorAuthentication()) { LoginValidationWindow valWindow = new LoginValidationWindow(parent: LoginGUI.this); valWindow.displayFailureMessage(); valWindow.setVisible(true); } } } </pre>

	<p><i>If the user information cannot be validated through the Validation class, the LoginValidationWindow class popup displays “Login Failed” message without revealing why the login failed.</i></p>
Input Validation & Type Checking	
Create a validation class in your login module	<pre> package loginmodule; /** * This class handles all input validation for the login credentials including a SQL Injection check, password policy enforcement, * and integer overflow detection for MFA codes. * * CEN4078 Programming Exercise 1 * File Name: Validation.java * * @author Shaquita Puckett * @version 1.0 * @since 2020-01-03 */ import java.io.File; import java.io.FileNotFoundException; import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.Scanner; public class Validation { 2 usages new * private String username = ""; 3 usages private char[] password; 8 usages private String mfa = ""; 3 usages /** * Overloaded constructor to initialize the username, password and mfa variables * @param username * @param password * @param mfa */ public Validation(String username, char[] password, String mfa) { 1 usage new * setUsername(username); setPassword(password); setMFA(mfa); } </pre> <p><i>This class handles all input validation for the login credentials including a SQL Injection check, password policy enforcement, and integer overflow detection for MFA codes.</i></p>
Create a SQL Injection validation method	<pre> /** * Method used for SQL Injection prevention. It uses hasForbiddenCharacters() to check whether * the username and password have forbidden characters. * @return false if either the username or password contain forbidden characters, and true if neither has them */ public boolean passesSQLInjection() { 2 usages new * return !hasForbiddenCharacters(username.toCharArray()) && !hasForbiddenCharacters(password); } /** * Private method to check whether a char array contains forbidden characters. * The forbidden characters are as followed: * '/' * '-' * ';' * '' * * @param input, a char array * @return true if the array contains the forbidden characters, and false otherwise */ @ private boolean hasForbiddenCharacters(char [] input) { 2 usages new * for (char c : input) { if ((c == '/') (c == '-') (c == ';') (c == '')) { return true; } } return false; } </pre> <p><i>passesSQLInjection() -> Method used for SQL Injection prevention. It uses hasForbiddenCharacters() to check whether the username and password have forbidden characters.</i></p>

	<p>hasForbiddenCharacters() -> Private method to check whether a char array contains forbidden characters.</p> <p>The forbidden characters are as followed:</p> <pre>* '/' * '-' * ',' * '"'</pre> <p>@param input, a char array</p> <p>@return true if the array contains the forbidden characters, and false otherwise</p>
<p>Create a Password Policy validation method</p>	<pre>* Method to check whether the password abides by the rules in the password policy. The method uses private helper methods: * hasDigitChar(), hasCorrectPasswordLength(), hasUpperCaseChar() and hasLowerCaseChar(). * @return false if any of the rules fail, and true only if policy checks pass */ public boolean passesPWPolicy() { 2 usages new * return hasDigitChar() && hasCorrectPasswordLength() && hasLowerCaseChar() && hasUpperCaseChar(); } /** * Private method to check if the password is between 8 & 12 characters * @return false if the password is less than 8 or greater than 12 characters, and true if it is between 8 & 12 */ private boolean hasCorrectPasswordLength() { 1 usage new * return (password.length >= 8) && (password.length <= 12); } /** * Private method to check the password has at least one upper case character. * @return false if the password does not have an uppercase character, and true if it has at least one */ private boolean hasUpperCaseChar() { 1 usage new * for (char c : password) { if (Character.isUpperCase(c)) {return true;} } return false; } /** * Private method to check the password has at least one lower case character. * @return false if the password does not have a lowercase character, and true if it has at least one */ private boolean hasLowerCaseChar() { 1 usage new * for (char c : password) { if (Character.isLowerCase(c)) {return true;} } return false; } /** * Private method to check if the password has at least one digit * @return false if the password does not have a digit, and true if it has at least one */ private boolean hasDigitChar() { 1 usage new *</pre> <p>passesPWPolicy() -> Method to check whether the password abides by the rules in the password policy. The method uses private helper methods: hasDigitChar(), hasCorrectPasswordLength(), hasUpperCaseChar() and hasLowerCaseChar().</p> <p>@return false if any of the rules fail, and true only if policy checks pass</p> <p>hasDigitChar() -> Private method to check if the password has at least one digit</p> <p>@return false if the password does not have a digit, and true if it has at least one</p>

	<p>hasCorrectPasswordLength() -> Private method to check if the password is between 8 & 12 characters @return false if the password is less than 8 or greater than 12 characters, and true if it is between 8 & 12</p> <p>hasUpperCaseChar() -> Private method to check the password has at least one upper case character. @return false if the password does not have an uppercase character, and true if it has at least one</p> <p>hasLowerCaseChar() -> Private method to check the password has at least one lower case character. @return false if the password does not have a lowercase character, and true if it has at least one</p>
Create an Integer Overflow validation method	<pre>/** * Private method to check for integer overflow. This checks that the MFA is between the min and max values of what an * integer can be. * @param input a variable of type long * @return false if the input is not within the min and max values of what an integer can be, and true if it is */ private boolean hasNoIntOverflow(long input) { 1 usage new * return input >= Integer.MIN_VALUE && input <= Integer.MAX_VALUE; }</pre> <p>hasNoIntOverflow() -> Private method to check for integer overflow. This checks that the MFA is between the min and max values of what an integer can be. @param input a variable of type long @return false if the input is not within the min and max values of what an integer can be, and true if it is</p>
Validate the username with SQL Injection. Show pass and fail.	 <p>Pass/Fail shown by validation checking within the validation class and displaying on the popup window</p>
Validate the password with SQL Injection and Password Policy Show pass and fail.	

	<i>Pass/Fail shown by validation checking within the validation class and displaying on the popup window</i>
<p>Validate the MFA with Integer Overflow</p> <p>Show pass and fail.</p>	<pre> /** * Method to check the MFA has the correct length and detects for integer overflow. It first tries to parse the MFA into * a Long variable to send to the method for checking int overflow. If the MFA cannot be parsed to Long, the method * throws a NumberFormatException and immediately returns false. * @return false if the MFA cannot be parsed to Long or the length is wrong or integer overflow is detected, * and true if length == 10 and no integer overflow detected */ public boolean passesMultiFactorAuthentication() { 2 usages new * Long mfaConvert; try { mfaConvert = Long.parseLong(mfa); } catch (NumberFormatException e) { return false; } return hasCorrectMFALength() && hasNoIntOverflow(mfaConvert); } /** * Private method to check the length of the MFA * length must be 10 characters * @return false if the MFA is not 10 characters, and true if the MFA is 10 characters */ private boolean hasCorrectMFALength() { 1 usage new * return mfa.length() == 10; } /** * Private method to check for integer overflow. This checks that the MFA is between the min and max values of what an * integer can be. * @param input a variable of type long * @return false if the input is not within the min and max values of what an integer can be, and true if it is */ private boolean hasNoIntOverflow(long input) { 1 usage new * return input >= Integer.MIN_VALUE && input <= Integer.MAX_VALUE; } </pre> <p>passesMultiFactorAuthentication() -> Method to check the MFA has the correct length and detects for integer overflow. It first tries to parse the MFA into a Long variable to send to the method for checking int overflow. If the MFA cannot be parsed to Long, the method throws a NumberFormatException and immediately returns false. @return false if the MFA cannot be parsed to Long or the length is wrong or integer overflow is detected, and true if length == 10 and no integer overflow detected</p> <p>hasCorrectMFALength() -> Private method to check the length of the MFA. length must be 10 characters @return false if the MFA is not 10 characters, and true if the MFA is 10 characters</p> <p>hasNoIntOverflow(long input) -> Private method to check for integer overflow. This checks that the MFA is between the min and max values of what an integer can be. @param input a variable of type long @return false if the input is not within the min and max values of what an integer can be, and true if it is</p>
Summary	

Did you meet all the requirements. If not, describe why?	Yes all requirements were met. The app creates a database of usernames and password and then validates username, password and MFA input by way of a Validation class.
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