

Secure Coding project

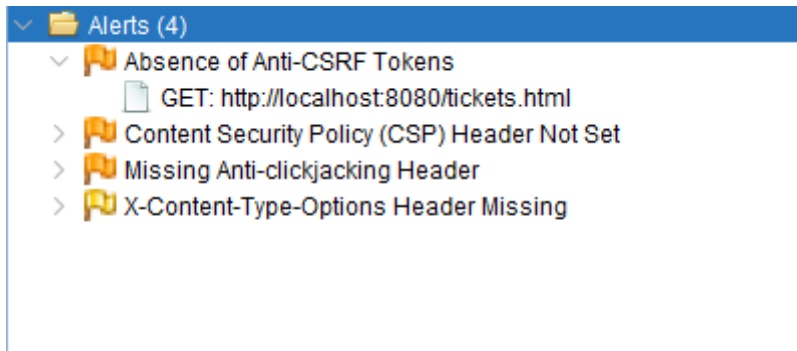
Valentin Hervé

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Module 1: ZAP - Burp

ZAP alerts before fixing vulnerabilities



In order to fix all these vulnerabilities, I create a SecurityConfig class. The following method fix all these 3 vulnerabilities:

```
@Bean
public SecurityFilterChain securityFilterChain(HttpSecurity http) throws
Exception {
    http
        .csrf(csrf -> csrf
            .ignoringRequestMatchers("/mvc/**", "/rest/**",
"/auth/api/v1/**")
        ) // Protect against anti csrf token
        .cors(AbstractHttpConfigurer::disable)
        .authorizeHttpRequests((authorize) -> authorize
            .requestMatchers("/auth/api/v1/login").permitAll()

        .requestMatchers("/auth/api/v1/refreshToken").permitAll()
            .requestMatchers("/auth/api/v1/**").authenticated()
            .requestMatchers("/mvc/**").authenticated()
            .requestMatchers("/rest/**").authenticated()
        .sessionManagement((session) -> session

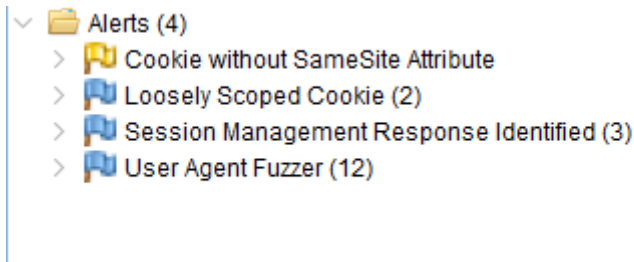
        .sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS))
            .authenticationProvider(authenticationProvider())
            .addFilterBefore(jwtAuthFilter,
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class)
            .headers(headers->
                headers.xssProtection(
                    xss ->
xss.headerValue(XXssProtectionHeaderWriter.HeaderValue.ENABLED_MODE_BLOCK)
                ).contentSecurityPolicy(
                    cps -> cps.policyDirectives("script-src 'self';
style-src 'self'; img-src 'self'; connect-src 'self'; frame-src 'self';
frame-ancestors 'self'; font-src 'self'; media-src 'self'; object-src
'self'; manifest-src 'self'; form-action 'self';")
                )); // Set the Content Security Policy header

    return http.build();
}
```

- '.csrf' adds the anti-csrf tokens,

- 'headers.contentSecurityPolicy' sets the Content Security Policy header protecting things like scripts to be loaded from outside of the site,
- 'frame-ancestors 'self'' protects against 'ClickJacking' attacks.

Here are the ZAP alerts after fixing these 3 vulnerabilities:



Module 2: SonarQube

A screenshot of the SonarQube Quality Gate Status page. The status is 'Passed' with a green checkmark and a 'Enjoy your sparkling clean code!' message. The 'Measures' section shows various metrics: Security (0 Open issues, A), Reliability (2 Open issues, E), Maintainability (32 Open issues, A), Accepted issues (0), and Coverage (0.0%). Below this, a specific issue is highlighted: 'Add a call to "setComplete()" on the SessionStatus object in a "@RequestMapping" method.' with a Reliability severity and a 'spring' tag. The issue is marked as 'Open' and 'Not assigned'.

```
@PostMapping("/ticket")
public String filterTickets(Model model, TicketFormDTO ticketFormDTO,
SessionStatus sessionStatus) {
    List<TicketDTO> ticketDTOList =
ticketService.filterByCriteria(ticketFormDTO);
    model.addAttribute("tickets", ticketDTOList);
    sessionStatus.setComplete() // added
    return "redirect:/mvc/ticket";
}
```

I followed the instructions of SonarQube and added this 'sessionStatus.setComplete' line in the SearchTicketsController.java file.

src/.../ticketmasterfinderai/listener/TicketHttpSessionListener.java

☐ A "NullPointerException" could be thrown; "getRequestAttributes" is nullable here.

Intentionality

Reliability

cwe symbolic-execution ... +

☐ Open ☐ Not assigned

L18 • 10min effort • 2 hours ago • Bug • Major

```

@Override
public void sessionCreated(final HttpSessionEvent event) {

    try {
        HttpServletRequest request =
            ((ServletRequestAttributes)
Objects.requireNonNull(RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes())) .getReq
uest();

        String ipAddress = request.getRemoteAddr();

        System.out.println("Session created! IP address = " + ipAddress);
    }
    catch (NullPointerException e) {
        System.out.println("Session not created! " + e.getMessage());
    }
}

```

I added this 'Objects.requireNonNull' method to protect against a nullable attribute.

src/.../controller/mvc/SearchTicketsController.java

☐ Define a constant instead of duplicating this literal "tickets" 4 times.

Adaptability

Maintainability

design +

☐ Open ☐ Not assigned

L35 • 10min effort • 2 hours ago • Code Smell • Critical

src/.../repository/TicketRepositoryMock.java

☐ Define a constant instead of duplicating this literal "Rezultat je poznat" 4 times.

Adaptability

Maintainability

design +

☐ Open ☐ Not assigned

L29 • 10min effort • 2 hours ago • Code Smell • Critical

src/.../finder/ai/ticketmasterfinderai/TicketMasterFinderAiApplicationTests.java

☐ Add at least one assertion to this test case.

Adaptability

Maintainability

junit tests +

☐ Open ☐ Not assigned

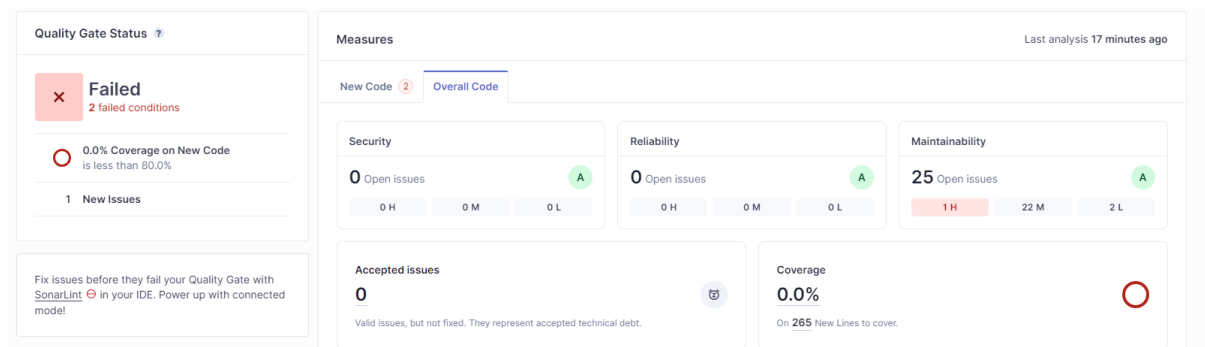
L10 • 10min effort • 2 hours ago • Code Smell • Blocker

```
private static final String TICKETS = "tickets";
```

```
private static final String TICKET_DESCRIPTION = "Rezultat je poznat";
```

I defined some constants where it was required where string were duplicated.

Here is the SonarQube analysis after fixing these problems.



MODULE 3: JWT Access and refresh token

For the access token, I added an authentication filter in my security configuration. I added these lines that tells that everybody can access the url `‘/auth/api/v1/login’` and `‘/auth/api/v1/refreshToken’`, but you need to be authenticated to access the others.

```
.authorizeHttpRequests((authorize) -> authorize
    .requestMatchers("/auth/api/v1/login").permitAll()
    .requestMatchers("/auth/api/v1/refreshToken").permitAll()
    .requestMatchers("/auth/api/v1/**").authenticated()
    .requestMatchers("/mvc/**").authenticated()
    .requestMatchers("/rest/**").authenticated())
```

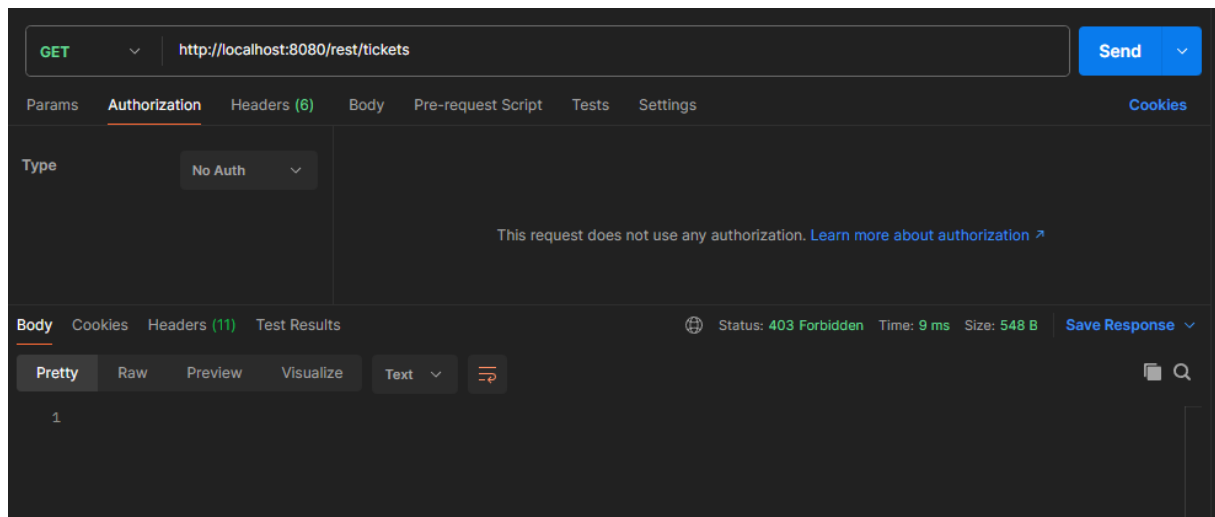
I created a table users, roles and user_roles to create user and assign them a role with a certain access level.

I finally created the AuthController file, which will allow users to login by giving and username and a password. If both match and are in the users database, then the server will send an access token, which will be required to access some data.

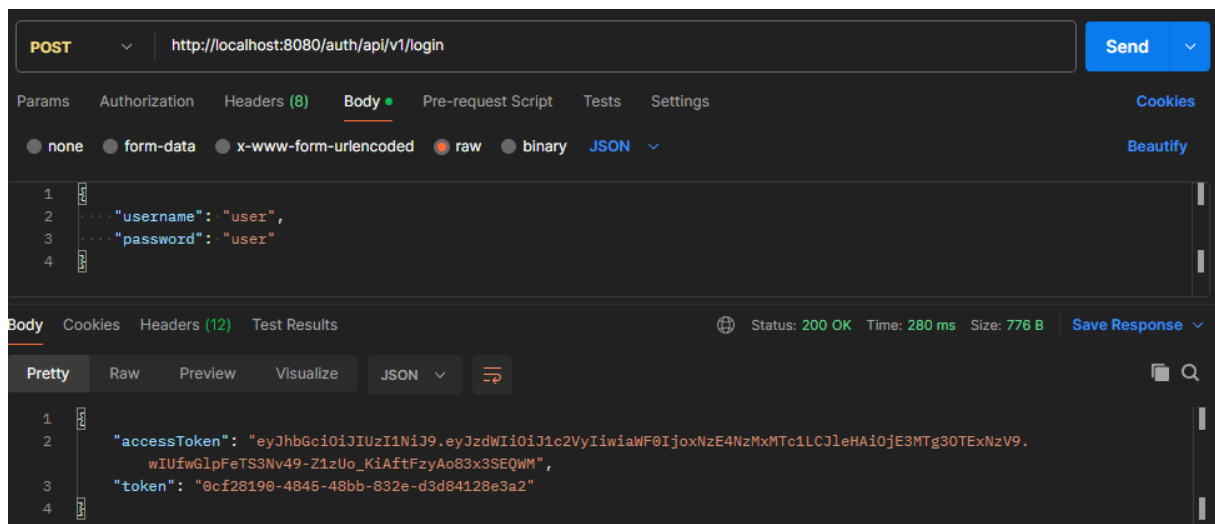
For the refresh token, I added a refresh token table in the database, and I added a /refreshToken POST endpoint in my AuthController file so that if we send a valid refresh token in the database it will send back the access token.

Here is an example of use:

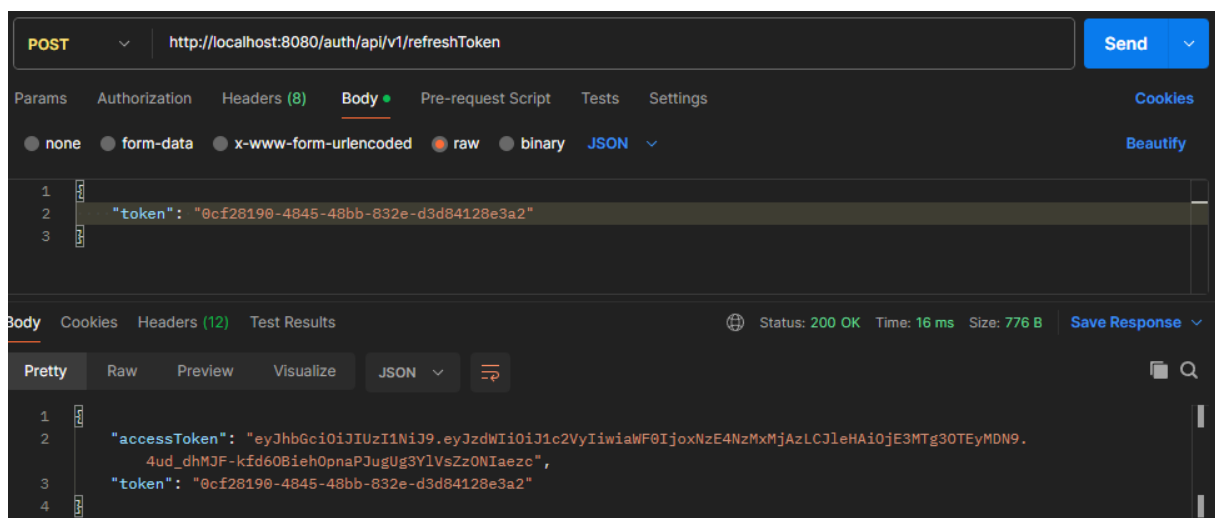
First let's try accessing some data without being authenticated:



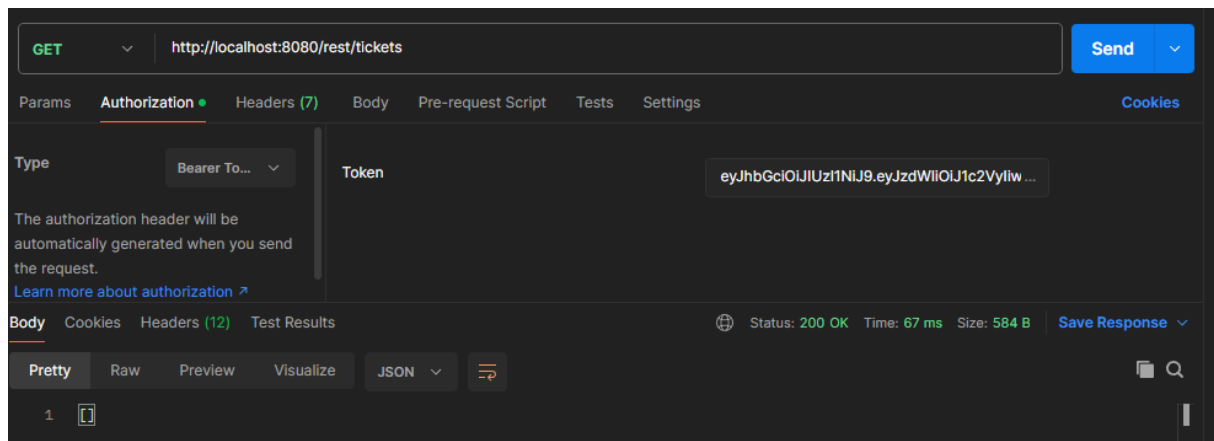
As you can see, we have the expected 403 error, forbidden access. Let's then try to authenticate ourselves as a regular user:



As you can see, we now have an access token and a token. We can use this token to get our access token back.



We can use this access token to authenticate ourselves (as a regular user):



We now have access to these data.

MODULE 4: SQL injections

The application uses parameterized queries for database operations, which protects us against SQL injection. Parameterized queries ensure that the parameters are treated as data and not executable SQL code like 'WHERE 1=1'. For example:

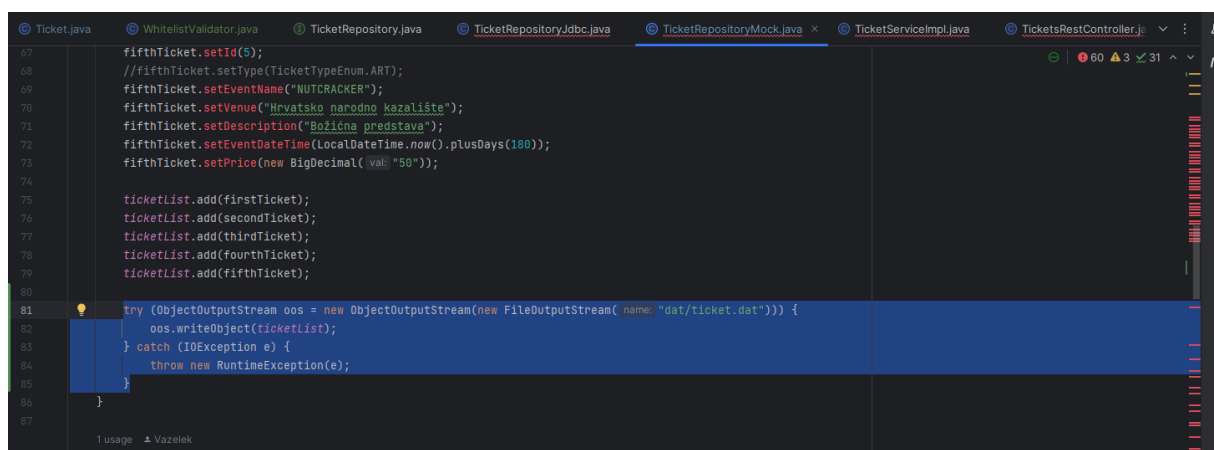
```
String sql = "SELECT * FROM TICKET WHERE ID = ?";
return Optional.ofNullable(
    jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(sql, new TicketRowMapper(), id));
```

Here, id is passed as a parameter to the query and not concatenated into the SQL string, which prevents SQL injection. On the contrary, something like this is very vulnerable, as there is no verifications of what param 'id' is. It could be something like '1 OR 1=1', which will then return all the tickets in the database:

```
String sql = "SELECT * FROM TICKET WHERE ID = " + id;
```

MODULE 5: Serialization

I implemented serialization as follows:



Here, we serialize the ticketList object in the 'dat/ticket.dat' file

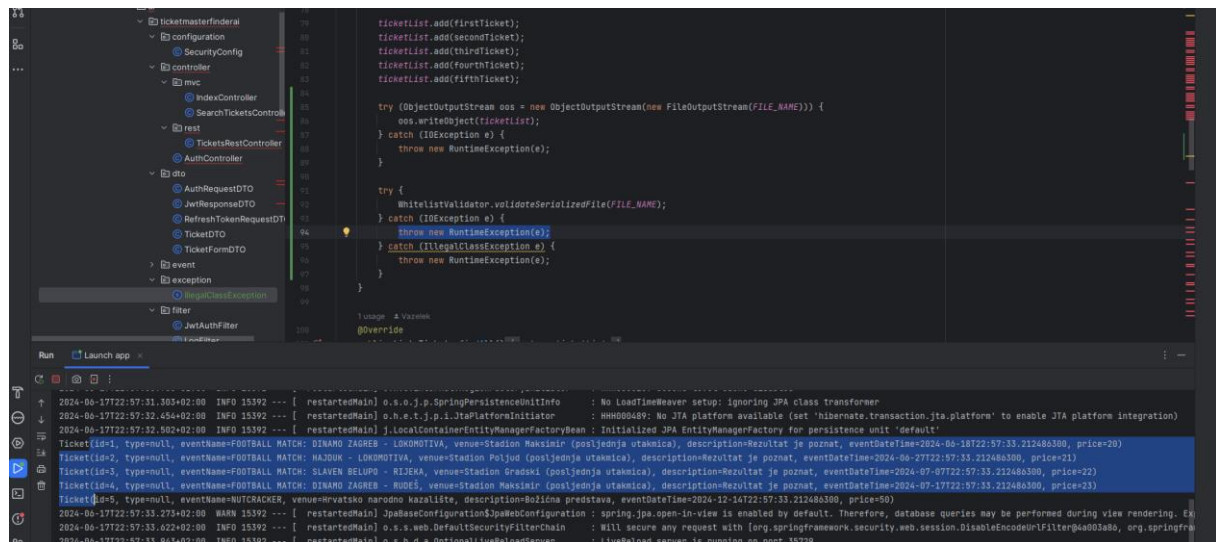
For the deserialization, I created a WhitelistValidator, which will deserialize objects only if the object is in the whitelist, else it will throw an Illegal Class Exception:

```
public class WhitelistValidator {

    6 usages
    private static Set<Class> deserializationClassWhitelist;

    static {
        deserializationClassWhitelist = new HashSet<Class>();
        deserializationClassWhitelist.add(Ticket.class);
        deserializationClassWhitelist.add(List.class);
        deserializationClassWhitelist.add(ArrayList.class);
    }
}
```

Only these 3 classes can be deserialized. The validateSerializedFile file will takes as input a binary file and then try to deserialize everything accordingly to the whitelist. If everything went well, you might see a result as follows, with the data that we just deserialized:



Else, an exception is thrown and the process exits:


```

ticketList.add(firstTicket);
ticketList.add(secondTicket);
ticketList.add(thirdTicket);
ticketList.add(fourthTicket);
ticketList.add(fifthTicket);

try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
    oos.writeObject(ticketList);
    oos.writeObject(new BigDecimal("42"));
} catch (IOException e) {
    throw new RuntimeException(e);
}

try {
    WhitelistValidator.validateSerializedFile(FILE_NAME);
} catch (IOException e) {
    throw new RuntimeException(e);
} catch (IllegalClassException e) {
    throw new RuntimeException(e);
}
}

```

```

Caused by: hr.ticketmaster.finder.ai.ticketmasterfinderai.exception.IllegalClassException Create breakpoint: There was a problem with deserialization!
at hr.ticketmaster.finder.ai.ticketmasterfinderai.whitelist.WhitelistValidator.validateSerializedFile(WhitelistValidator.java:44) ~[classes/:na]
at hr.ticketmaster.finder.ai.ticketmasterfinderai.repository.TicketRepositoryMock.<clinit>(TicketRepositoryMock.java:93) ~[classes/:na]
... 31 common frames omitted
Caused by: hr.ticketmaster.finder.ai.ticketmasterfinderai.exception.IllegalClassException Create breakpoint: The class class java.math.BigDecimal is not allowed
at hr.ticketmaster.finder.ai.ticketmasterfinderai.whitelist.WhitelistValidator.validateSerializedFile(WhitelistValidator.java:29) ~[classes/:na]
... 32 common frames omitted

```

MODULE 6: Authentication good practices

Protecting access to confidential data has already been done to some extent by allowing only certain requests from unauthenticated users in the security configuration.

The second thing that I have done is adding these '@Secured("ROLE_ADMIN")' and '@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ROLE_ADMIN')")' tags in my controller:

```

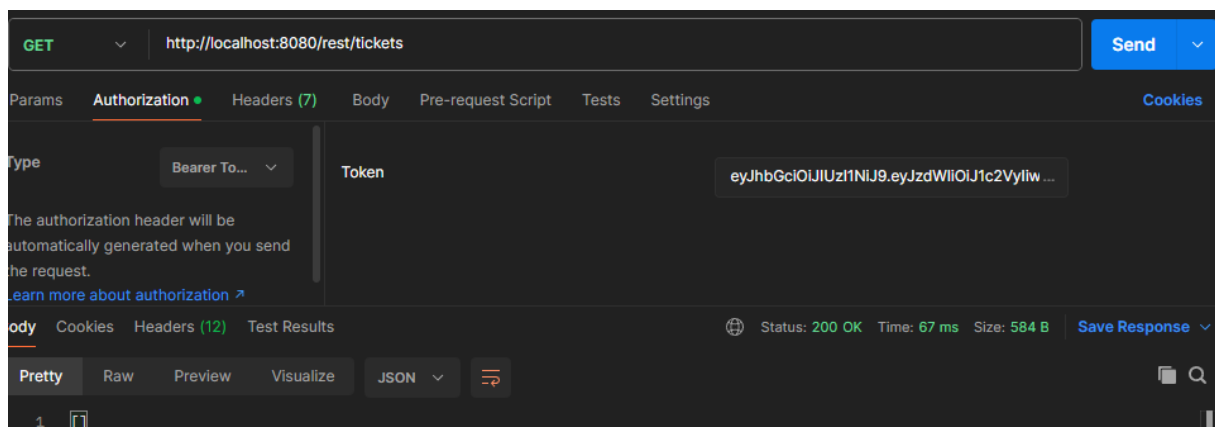
no usages  Vazelek
@Secured("ROLE_USER")
@GetMapping("/tickets")
public List<Ticket> getTicketList() { return ticketList; }

no usages  Vazelek
@Secured("ROLE_USER")
@GetMapping("/ticket/{id}")
public Ticket getTicketById(@PathVariable Integer id) {
    return ticketList.stream()
        .filter(t -> t.getId().compareTo(id) == 0)
        .toList().getFirst();
}

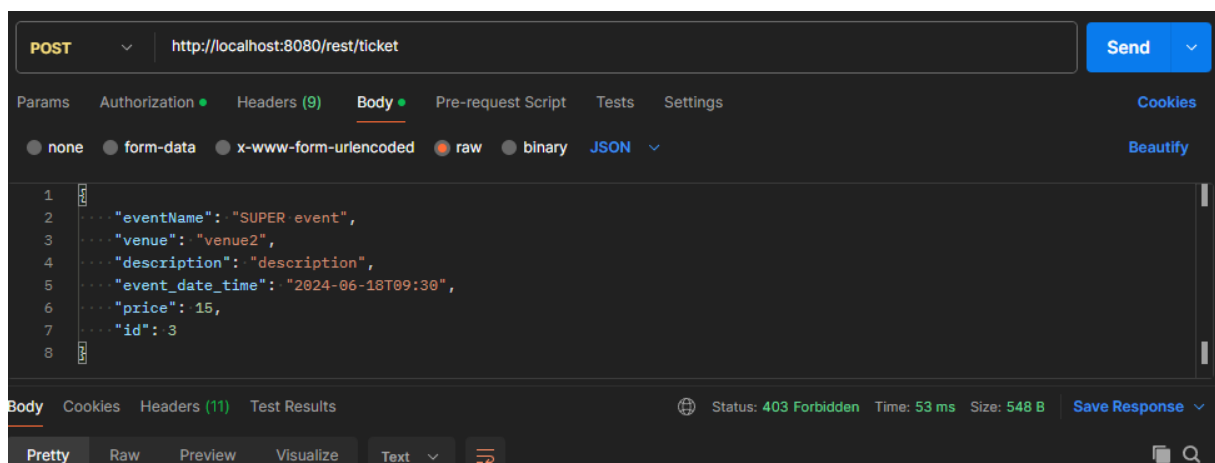
no usages  Vazelek
@Secured("ROLE_ADMIN")
@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ROLE_ADMIN')")
@PostMapping("/ticket")
@ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.CREATED)
public void createNewTicket(@RequestBody Ticket ticket) { ticketList.add(ticket); }

```

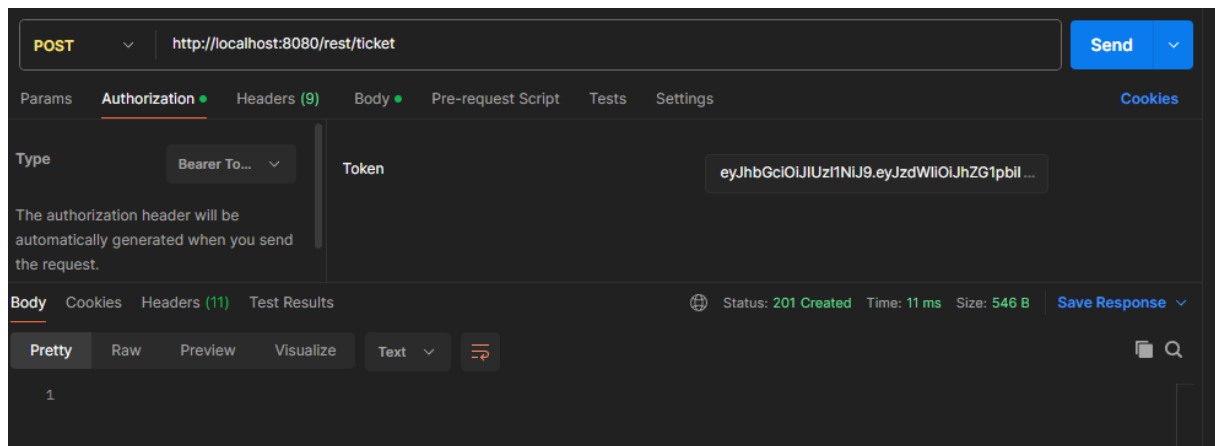
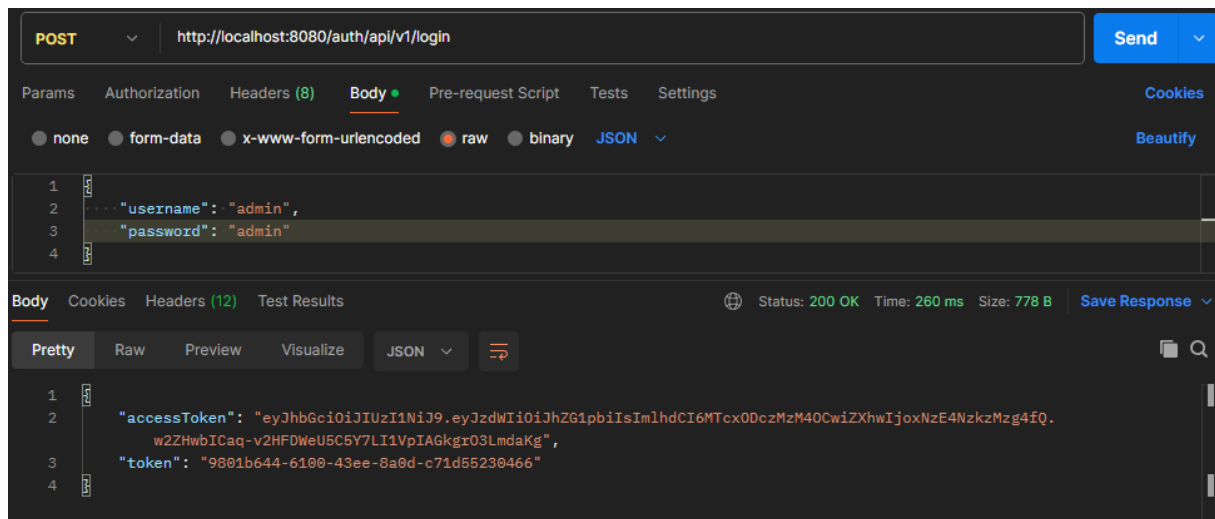
By doing it, I ensure that all users can access the get requests, but only admins can post. Let's try it using postman. I still have my classic user token:



As you can see, I can do the GET request and get a 200 response code, but if I try the POST request:



As a regular user, it is not working, but as an admin user:



I have the status 201 Created which means that the data have been sent, and I can get them (still as an admin):

