GLOBALRAIN

Artemis Financial Practices for Secure Software Report

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Document Revision History

Version	Date	Author	Comments
1.0	12/05/2022	Eric Slutz	Completed algorithm cipher section.
	12/06/2022	Eric Slutz	Completed self signed certificate section.
			Started work on deploy cipher section.
	12/07/2022	Eric Slutz	Completed deploy cipher section.
			Completed secure connection section.
			Completed secondary testing section.
			Completed functional testing section.
	12/08/2022	Eric Slutz	Completed summary section.
			Completed industry best practices secion.

Client

Developer

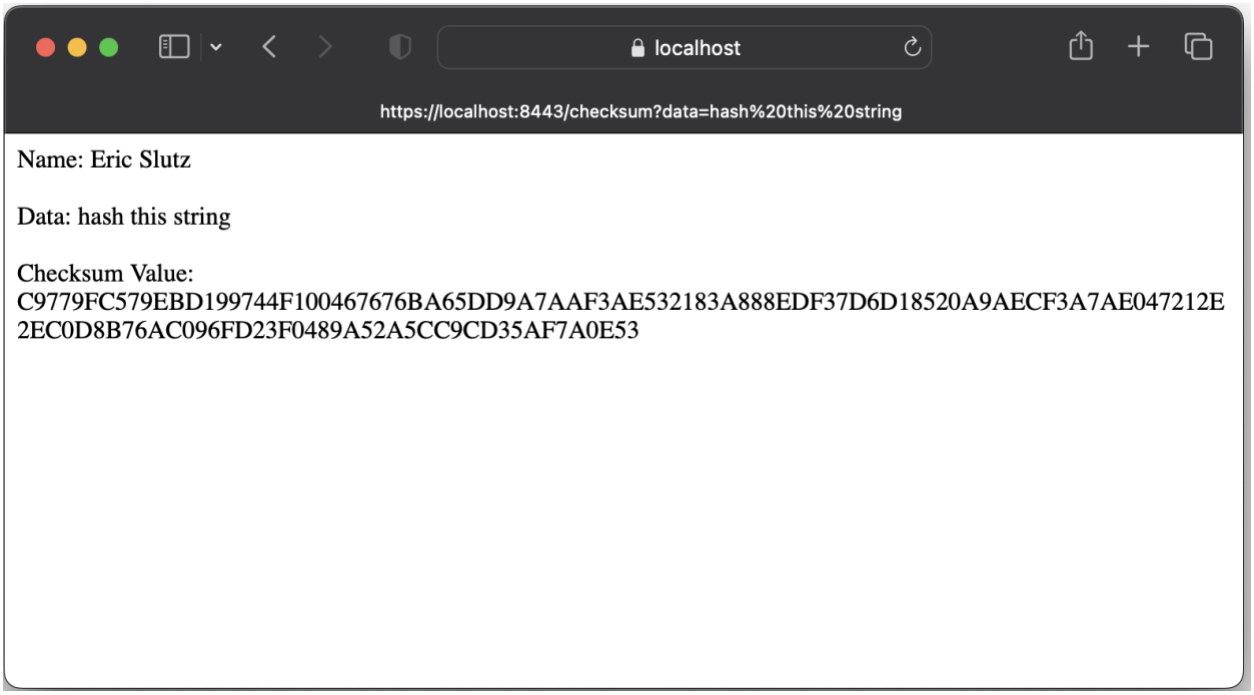
Eric Slutz

1. Algorithm Cipher

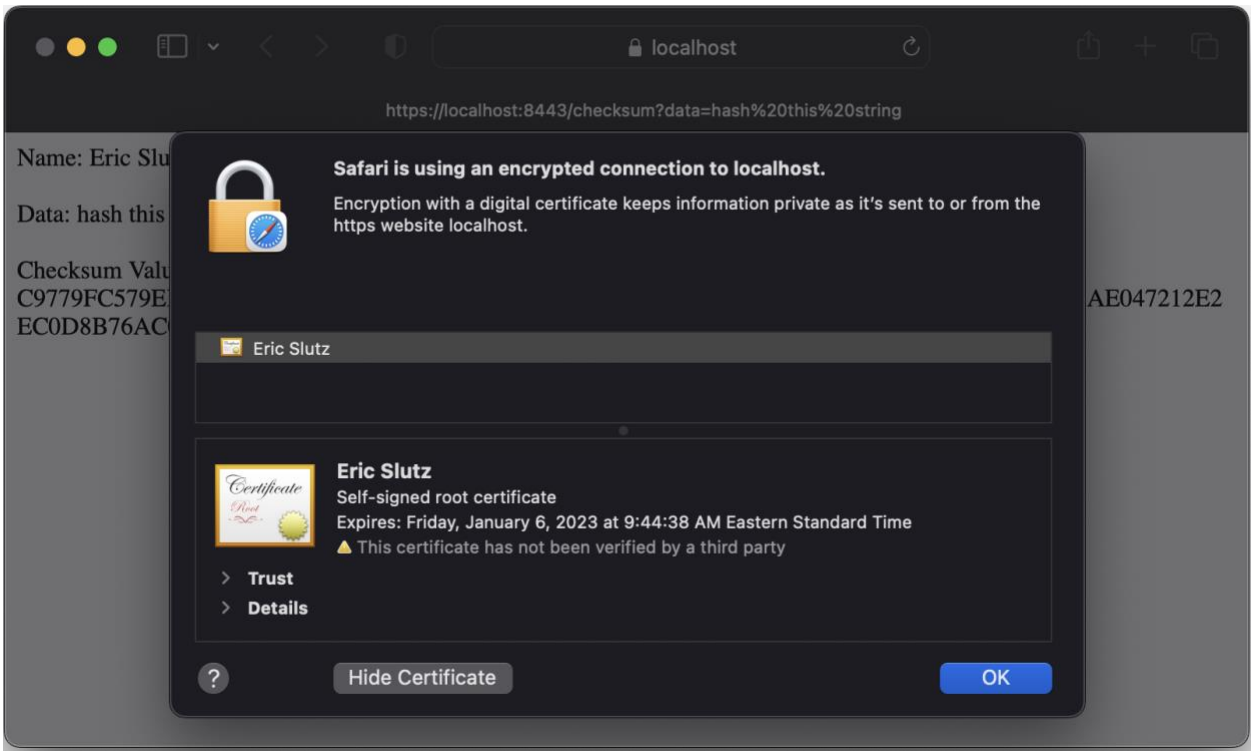
Encryption algorithm ciphers perform a series of steps to convert data to obscure the content of the data. The history of encryption can be traced back to ancient history. However, the widespread use of encryption didn't become commonplace until World War Two. The current state of encryption algorithms, such as AES, is that they are under no threat of being broken. The only way to get around it is through gaining access to the key. That should remain true until quantum computing becomes more common. At that point new encryption strategies will be needed to deal with that threat. To ensure secure communication of data in motion and from the available algorithm ciphers listed for MessageDigest in Java Security Standard Algorithm Names, SHA-512 is going to be the most secure and efficient option. In this case, a hash is created using SHA-512 to create the checksum. A hash collision is when a hash for a different value matches the hash of your value. Therefore, it is important to use a cipher algorithm that avoids collisions. Both SHA-256 and SHA-512 are collision resistant. The bit level of the cipher indicates the length of the key to encrypt or decrypt the data. In general, 256-bits or larger is considered very secure. The use of non-symmetric keys is also needed. This allows any data to be encrypted by the sender using the public key. The receiver can then verify that data with the checksum and decrypt that the data with their private key.

2. Certificate Generation

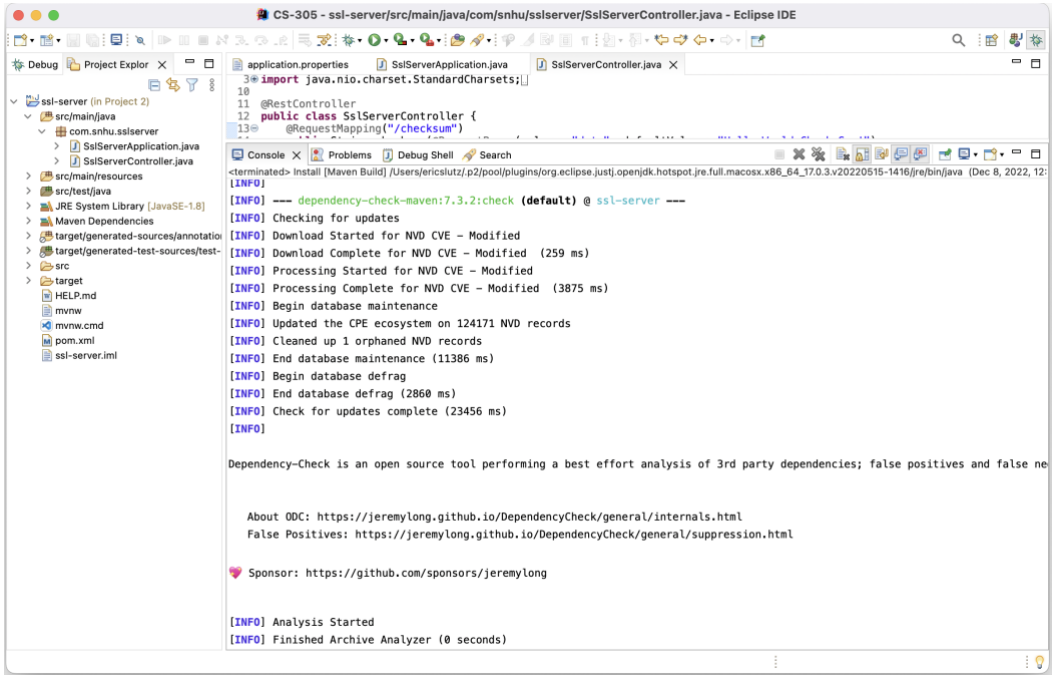
3. Deploy Cipher

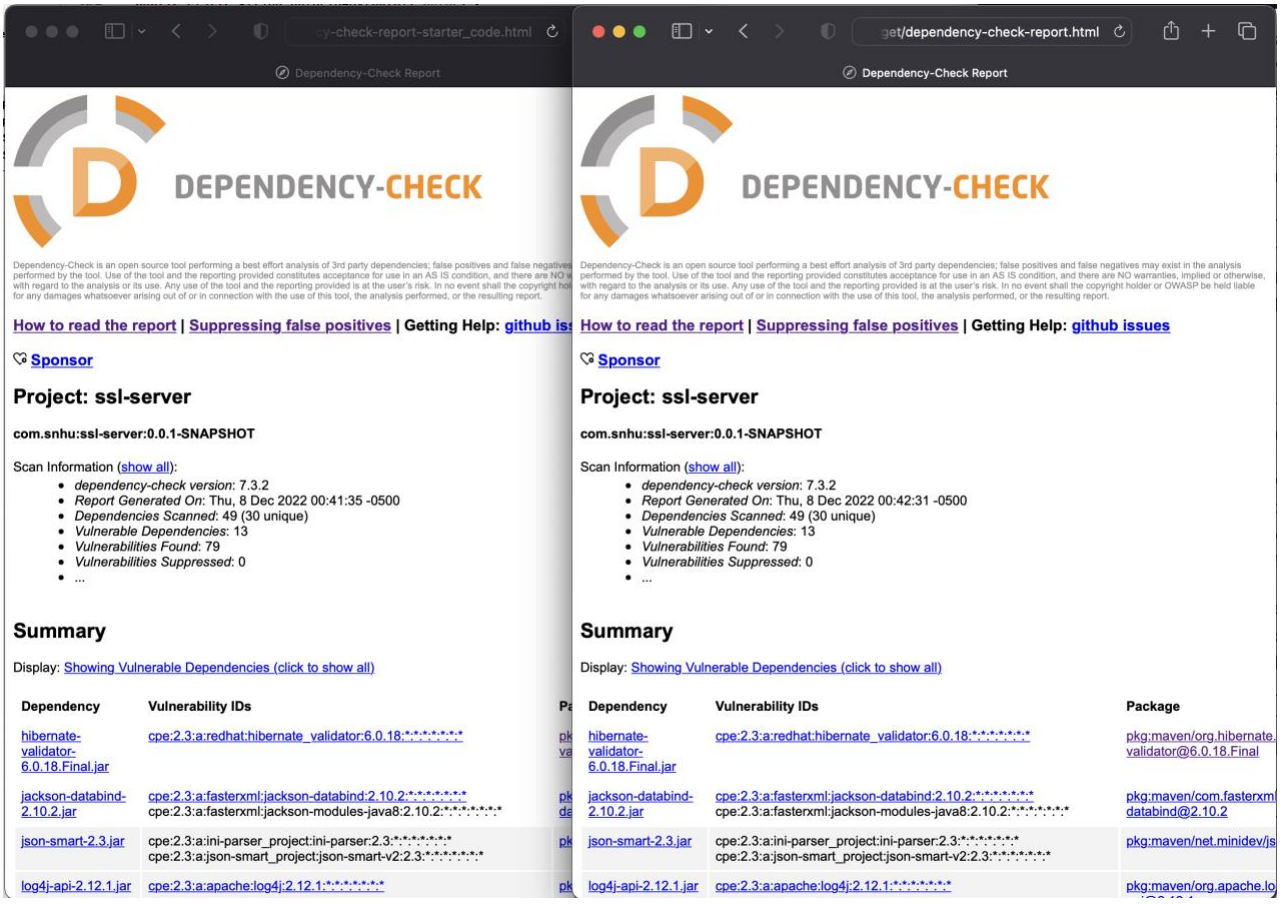


4. Secure Communications



5. Secondary Testing





6. Functional Testing

7. Summary

The code has been refactored keeping in mind many of the areas of security from the Vulnerability Assessment Process Flow Diagram. The program was reviewed for code errors and code quality to practice secure error handling and secure coding practices and patterns. Cryptography was also at use in the program. A string input was taken and then encrypted using industry standard levels of encryption and a checksum was created for validation. Additionally, since the string input is being taken from the user, the security area of input validation was taken into consideration. However, since any user input was desired to create a string and then just encrypt it, there was no validation that needed to be performed on that input. The last security area of concern was APIs. When creating the checksum API, work was done to ensure secure API interactions. The only input into the API is a string entered by the user. That string is then encrypted and a checksum of that value is returned.

8. Industry Standard Best Practices

To maintain the current level of security for this application, several industry standard best practices were applied. First a static analysis was performed on the system dependencies to search for any vulnerabilities. Then additional analysis and review were performed on the code looking for any security issues. This further review was done on the controllers, view, and APIs for the program. Applying industry standard best practices for secure coding helps to limit vulnerabilities and security threats to an application. By producing secure programs, this in turn will improve the company's overall wellbeing and reputation.