

REG

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FindBugs

FindBugs - javaissues En 3:31 PM

File Edit View Navigation Designation Help

Class name filter: Filter

Group bugs by: **Category** Bug Kind Bug Pattern \leftrightarrow Bug Rank De

▼ Bugs (306)

- ▶ **Correctness (14)**
- ▶ Bad practice (30)
- ▶ Experimental (4)
- ▶ Internationalization (8)
- ▶ Malicious code vulnerability (38)
- ▶ Multithreaded correctness (46)
- ▶ Performance (61)
- ▶ Dodgy code (105)


No cloud selected [Enable cloud plugin...](#)

0 reviewed bugs / 0 total reviews

[View in browser](#)

1

Find Next Previous

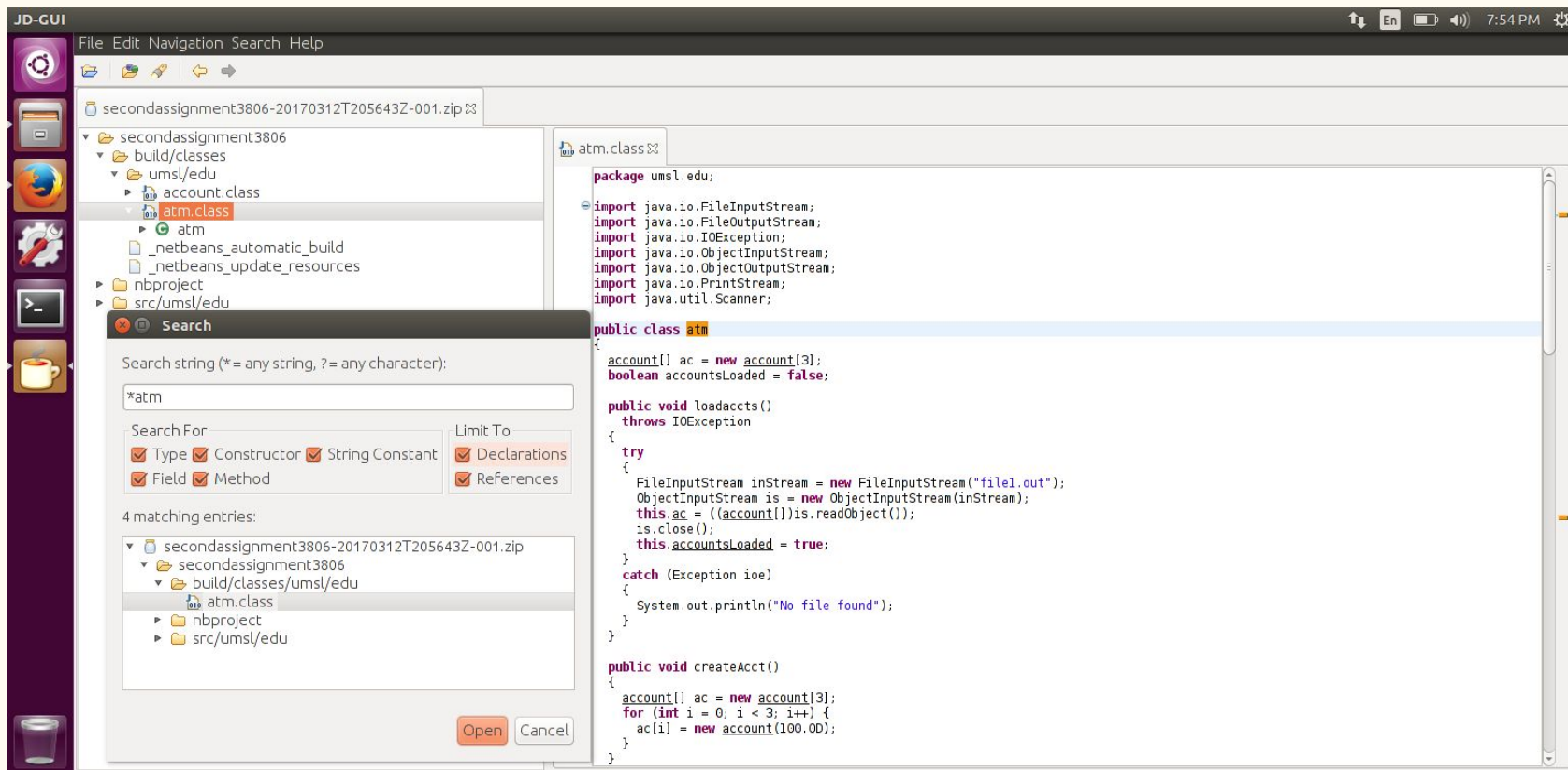
<http://findbugs.sourceforge.net> 

Tool: FindBugs

- FindBugs uses *static analysis* to inspect Java bytecode for occurrences of bug patterns. Static analysis means that FindBugs can find bugs by simply inspecting a program's code: executing the program is not necessary.
- FindBugs looks for bugs in Java programs. It is based on the concept of *bug patterns*. A bug pattern is a code idiom that is often an error. Bug patterns arise for a variety of reasons:
 - Difficult language features
 - Misunderstood API methods
 - Misunderstood invariants when code is modified during maintenance
 - Garden variety mistakes: typos, use of the wrong boolean operator
- Matched the following CWEs:
 - 89
 - 395
 - 502
 - 821



Java Decompiler



Tool: Java Decompiler

- The java decompiler aims to develop tools in order to decompile and analyze Java 5 “byte code” and later versions.
- It has four different options in which you can download to utilize the tool:
 - JD-Core
 - JD-GUI
 - JD-Eclipse
 - JD-IntelliJ
 -
- JD-GUI:
 - - a standalone graphical utility that displays Java source codes of “.class” files. Ability to browse the reconstructed source code with the JD-GUI for instant access to methods and fields.
- Matched the following CWEs:
 - 360
 - 484
 - 545

14 CWEs on Java

1. CWE-395: Use of NullPointerException Catch to Detect NULL Pointer Dereference**
2. CWE-360: Trust of System Event Data**
3. CWE-821: Incorrect Synchronization**
4. CWE-484: Omitted Break Statement in Switch**
5. CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')**
6. CWE-545: Use of Dynamic Class Loading**
7. CWE-502: Deserialization of Untrusted Data**
8. CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')
9. CWE-543: Use of Singleton Pattern Without Synchronization in a Multithreaded Context
10. CWE-103: Struts: Incomplete validate() Method Definition
11. CWE-497: Exposure of System Data to an Unauthorized Control Sphere
12. CWE-299: Improper Check for Certificate Revocation
13. CWE-496: Public Data Assigned to Private Array-Typed Field
14. CWE-767 Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method

**Notes Exploits Shown in Presentation

CWEs: How to Exploit

CWE-395: Use of NullPointerException Catch to Detect NULL Pointer Dereference

- NullPointerException has the potential to be malicious since a programmer should not be running into this code.
- This is only acceptable if the code is part of a test harness that supplies unexpected input to the classes under test.
- It is a bad practice to catch NullPointerException due to the fact that a program explicitly throws a NullPointerException to signal an error condition.

<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/395.html>

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

Example Language: Java

```
try {  
    mysteryMethod();  
} catch (NullPointerException npe) {  
  
}
```

Example of CWE-395: Use of NullPointerException Catch to Detect NULL Pointer Dereference

The screenshot shows the FindBugs - javaissues application interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigation, Designation, and Help. The status bar at the top right shows icons for a computer, 'En', a document, a battery, and the time 8:52 PM.

The left sidebar contains several icons: a gear, a folder, a globe, a gear with a red arrow, a question mark, and two red bug icons.

The main window is divided into several sections:

- Class name filter:** A text input field with a 'Filter' button.
- Group bugs by:** A set of buttons: Category, Bug Kind, Bug Pattern, Bug Rank, and De.
- Tree view:** A list of bug categories with expand/collapse arrows:
 - Database resource not closed on all paths (1)
 - Incorrect definition of Serializable class (1)
 - Incorrect use of finalizers (2)
 - Null pointer dereference (1)
 - equals() method does not check for null argument (1)
 - equals(Object) does not check for null argument** (highlighted)
 - Serializable class with no Version ID (5)

Below the tree view, it says "No cloud selected" and "Enable cloud plugin...".

The right pane shows the details for the selected bug:

- ClientXid in org.apache.derby.client** (with a 'View in browser' button)
- 1 Unable to find source**

At the bottom of the right pane, there are buttons for 'Find', 'Next', and 'Previous'.

The bottom section of the interface provides detailed information about the selected bug:

- equals(Object) does not check for null argument**
In <Unknown>
In method org.apache.derby.client.ClientXid.equals(Object)
- equals() method does not check for null argument**
This implementation of equals(Object) violates the contract defined by java.lang.Object.equals() because it does not check for null being passed as the argument. All equals() methods should return false if passed a null value.
- Bug kind and pattern: NP - NP_EQUALS_SHOULD_HANDLE_NULL_ARGUMENT**

The URL <http://findbugs.sourceforge.net> is visible at the bottom left, and the University of Maryland logo is at the bottom right.

CWEs: How to Exploit

CWE-360: Trust of System Event Data

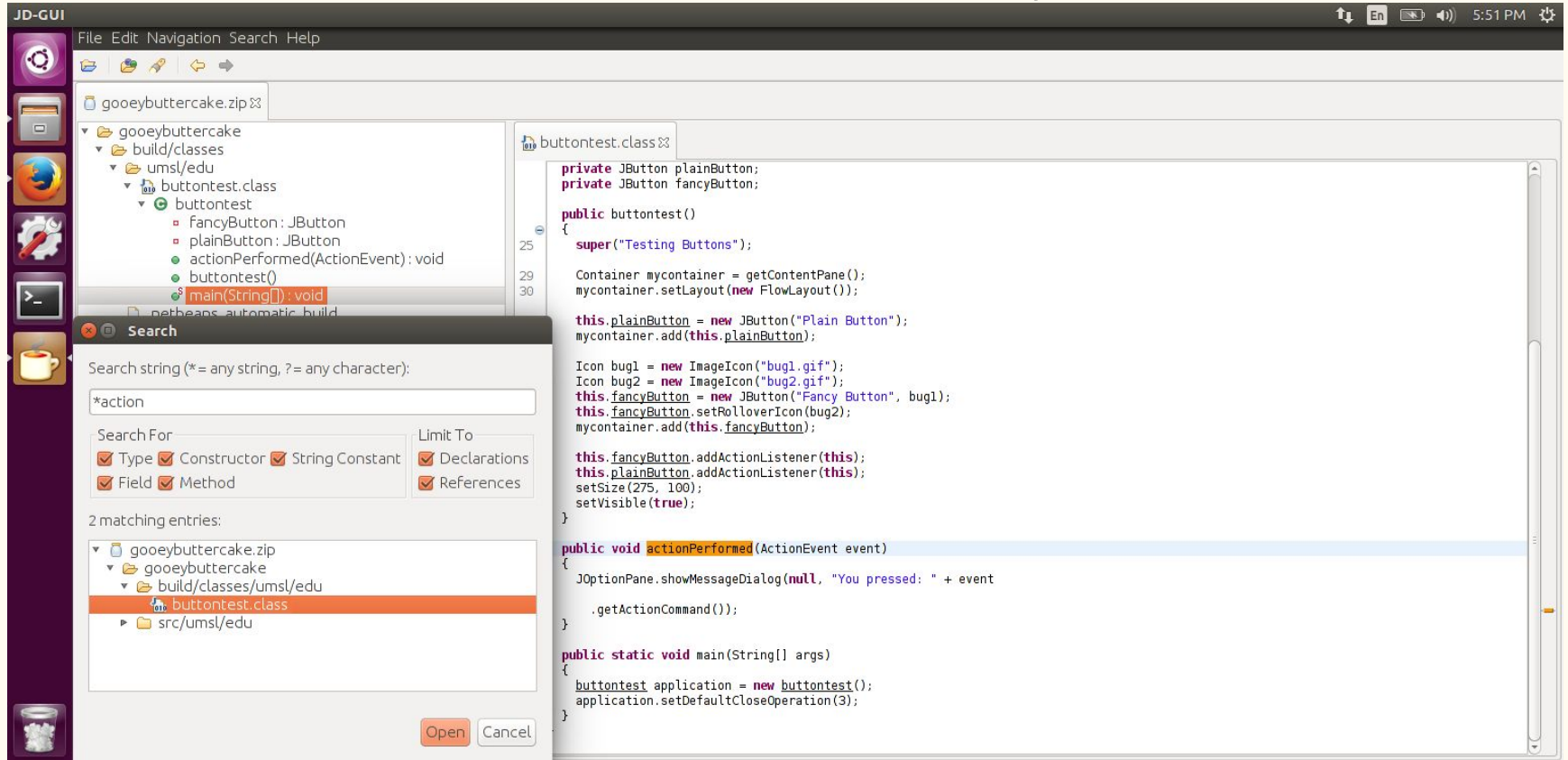
- This can simply be malicious to the end-user because events cannot be trusted.
- Events often does not have any type of authentication framework to allow them to be verified from a trusted source.
- One should not trust the system-event information because if commands are executed based on trust then they could potentially take actions based on a spoofed identity.

<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/360.html>

Example Language: Java

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    if (e.getSource() == button) {  
        System.out.println("print out secret information");  
    }  
}
```

Example of CWE 360: Trust of System Event Data



CWEs: How to Exploit

CWE-821: Incorrect Synchronization

- The software utilizes a shared **resource** in a concurrent manner but it does not correctly synchronize access to the resource.
- It modifies and reads the applications data and alters the execution logic. Basically it affects integrity and confidentiality.
- It can be malicious if the attacker can influence the source code the end-user is sharing.

<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/821.html>

Example of CWE-821: Incorrect Synchronization

FindBugs - javaissues File Edit View Navigation Designation Help 7:49 PM

Class name filter: Filter

Group bugs by: **Category** **Bug Kind** **Bug Pattern** **Bug Rank** **De**

▼ Multithreaded correctness (46)
▼ Inconsistent synchronization (17)
▼ Inconsistent synchronization (17)
● Inconsistent synchronization of Connection.availableForReuse_
● Inconsistent synchronization of Connection.xaState_
● Inconsistent synchronization of Sqlca.connection_
No cloud selected Enable cloud plugin...

Inconsistent synchronization of Connection.availableForReuse_
In <Unknown>
Field org.apache.derby.client.am.Connection.availableForReuse_
Synchronized 83% of the time

Inconsistent synchronization
The fields of this class appear to be accessed inconsistently with respect to synchronization. This bug report indicates that the bug pattern detector judged that
The class contains a mix of locked and unlocked accesses,
The class is **not** annotated as `javax.annotation.concurrent.NotThreadSafe`,
At least one locked access was performed by one of the class's own methods, and
The number of unsynchronized field accesses (reads and writes) was no more than one third of all accesses, with writes being weighed twice as high as reads
A typical bug matching this bug pattern is forgetting to synchronize one of the methods in a class that is intended to be thread-safe.
You can select the nodes labeled "Unsynchronized access" to show the code locations where the detector believed that a field was accessed without synchronization.
Note that there are various sources of inaccuracy in this detector; for example, the detector cannot statically detect all situations in which a lock is held. Also, even when the detector is accurate in distinguishing locked vs. unlocked accesses, the code in question may still be correct.

Bug kind and pattern: IS - IS2_INCONSISTENT_SYNC

<http://Findbugs.sourceforge.net>

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CWEs: How to Exploit

CWE-484: Omitted Break Statement in Switch

- Write a switch statement
- Don't include a switch or break statement between cases.
- This will cause the code to execute on multiple conditions instead of one which can cause malicious code to be inserted

Bad Code:

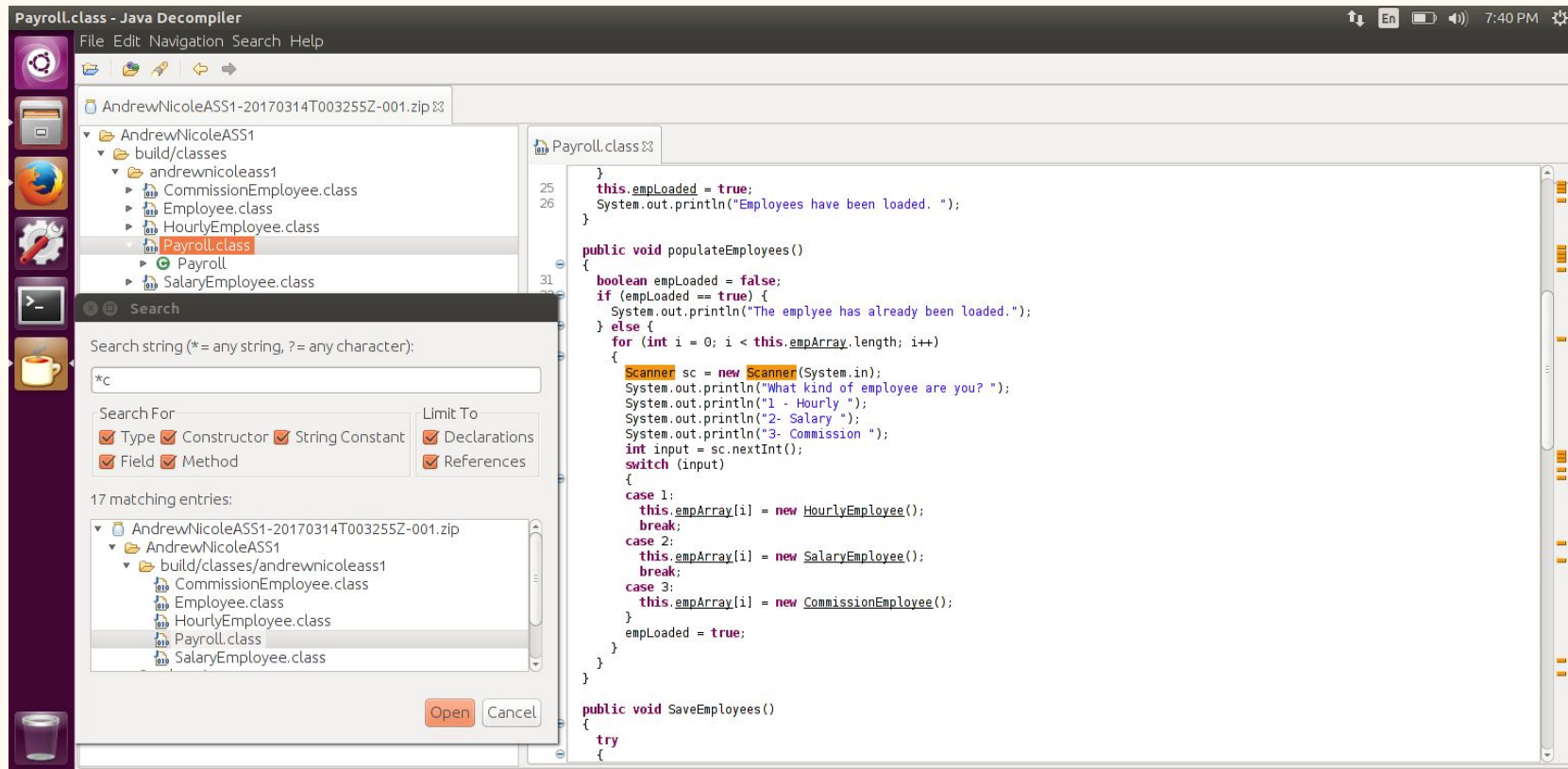
```
switch (myVariable) {  
  case 1:  
    foo();  
    break;  
  case 2: // Both 'doSomething()' and 'doSomethingElse()' will be executed. Is it on purpose ?  
    doSomething();  
  default:  
    doSomethingElse();  
    break;  
}
```

Good Code:

```
switch (myVariable) {  
  case 1:  
    foo();  
    break;  
  case 2:  
    doSomething();  
    break;  
  default:  
    doSomethingElse();  
    break;  
}
```

<http://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/484.html>

Example of CWE-484: Omitted Break Statement in Switch



CWEs: How to Exploit

CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')

- SQL injection used to modify a web site to serve malicious code
- Can bypass the requirement to only return items owned by authenticated user
- Shell command execution in MS SQL

<http://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/89.html>

```
' ; exec master..xp_cmdshell 'dir' --
```

Example of CWE 89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')

The screenshot displays the FindBugs - javaissues application interface. The top bar includes a menu (File, Edit, View, Navigation, Designation, Help) and system icons (8:30 PM). The main window is divided into several sections:

- Class name filter:** A text input field with a "Filter" button.
- Group bugs by:** A set of buttons for "Category", "Bug Kind", "Bug Pattern", "Bug Rank", and "De".
- Bug List:** A list of bugs with columns for "Category", "Bug Kind", "Bug Pattern", "Bug Rank", and "De". The selected bug is "Incorrect lazy initialization of static field SQLException".
- Cloud Selection:** A section with "No cloud selected" and an "Enable cloud plugin..." button.
- Bug Details:** A detailed view of the selected bug, showing the method "getMessageUtil" in "org.apache.derby.client.am.SQLException".

The bug details section includes the following text:

Incorrect lazy initialization of static field

This method contains an unsynchronized lazy initialization of a non-volatile static field. Because the compiler or processor may reorder instructions, threads are not guaranteed to see a completely initialized object, if the method can be called by multiple threads. You can make the field volatile to correct the problem. For more information, see the Java Memory Model web site.

Bug kind and pattern: LI - LI_LAZY_INIT_STATIC

The bottom of the interface shows the URL <http://findbugs.sourceforge.net> and the University of Maryland logo.

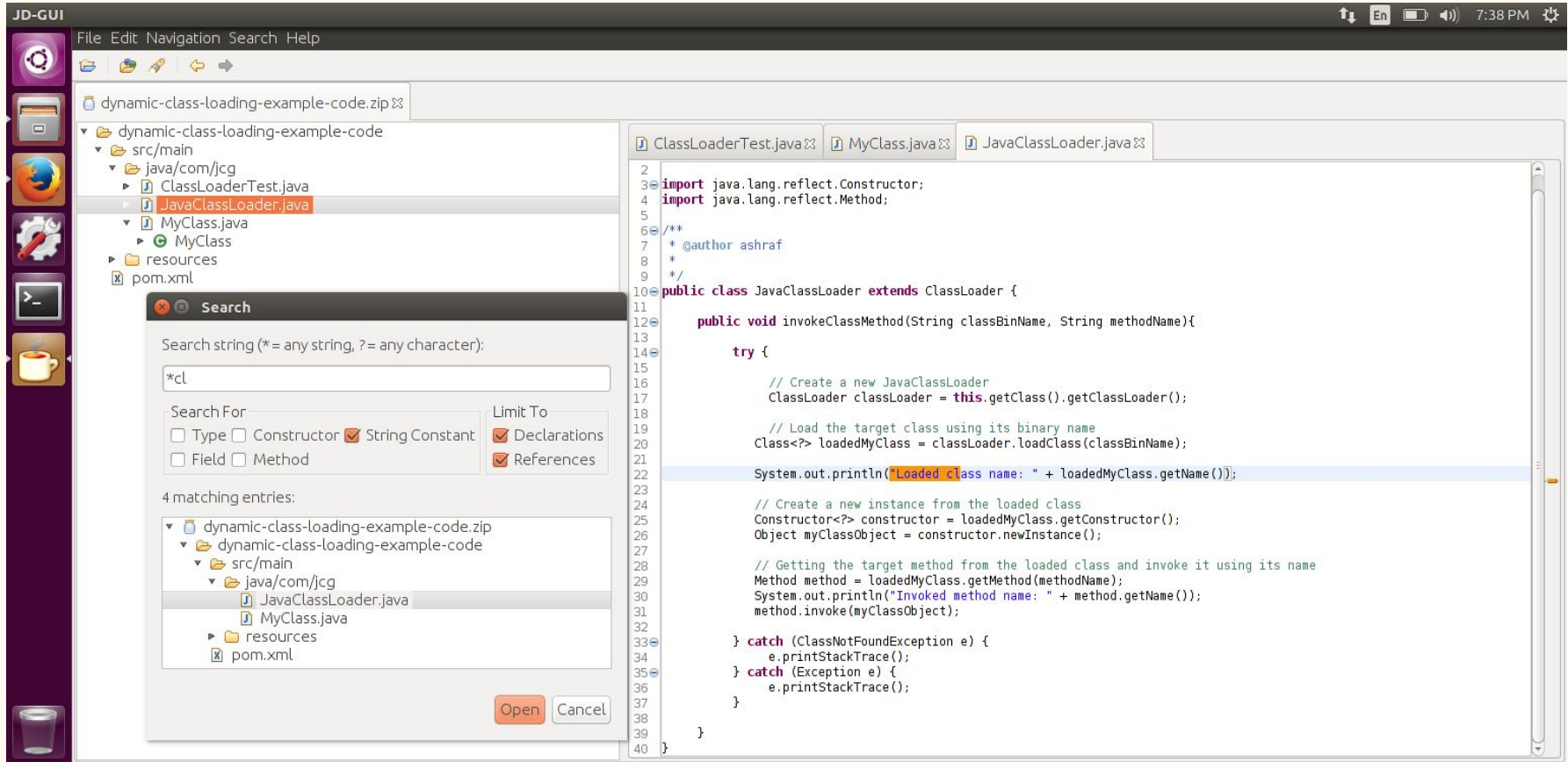
CWEs: How to Exploit

CWE-545: Use of Dynamic Class Loading

- Dynamically loaded code has the potential to be malicious.
- When it can be introduced in the architecture and design and implementation.
- Avoid the use of class loading as it complicates code analysis.

<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/545.html>

Example of CWE-545 Dynamic Class Loading



The screenshot displays the JD-GUI application interface. On the left, a project tree shows the structure of 'dynamic-class-loading-example-code.zip', with 'JavaClassLoader.java' selected. A 'Search' dialog box is open, showing the search string '*cl' and 4 matching entries, including 'JavaClassLoader.java'. The main editor window displays the source code of 'JavaClassLoader.java', which extends 'ClassLoader'. The code includes imports for 'Constructor' and 'Method' from 'java.lang.reflect', and a 'try' block that loads a class, prints its name, creates an instance, and invokes a method. The code is as follows:

```
1
2
3 import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
4 import java.lang.reflect.Method;
5
6 /**
7  * @author ashraf
8  */
9
10 public class JavaClassLoader extends ClassLoader {
11
12     public void invokeClassMethod(String classBinName, String methodName){
13
14         try {
15
16             // Create a new JavaClassLoader
17             ClassLoader classLoader = this.getClass().getClassLoader();
18
19             // Load the target class using its binary name
20             Class<?> loadedMyClass = classLoader.loadClass(classBinName);
21
22             System.out.println("Loaded class name: " + loadedMyClass.getName());
23
24             // Create a new instance from the loaded class
25             Constructor<?> constructor = loadedMyClass.getConstructor();
26             Object myClassObject = constructor.newInstance();
27
28             // Getting the target method from the loaded class and invoke it using its name
29             Method method = loadedMyClass.getMethod(methodName);
30             System.out.println("Invoked method name: " + method.getName());
31             method.invoke(myClassObject);
32
33         } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
34             e.printStackTrace();
35         } catch (Exception e) {
36             e.printStackTrace();
37         }
38     }
39 }
40 }
```

CWEs: How to Exploit

CWE-502: Deserialization of Untrusted Data

- This exploit deserializes untrusted data without sufficiently verifying that the resulting data will be valid.
- Exploit can be introduced during Architecture, Design and Implementation
- To avoid security issues with the data a hash-based message authentication code could be used to ensure that data has not been modified.

<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/502.html>

Bad Code

Example Language: Java

```
try {  
    File file = new File("object.obj");  
    ObjectInputStream in = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(file));  
    javax.swing.JButton button = (javax.swing.JButton) in.readObject();  
    in.close();  
}
```

Good Code

Example Language: Java

```
private final void readObject(ObjectInputStream in) throws java.io.IOException {  
    throw new java.io.IOException("Cannot be deserialized");  
}
```

Example of CWE - 502 Deserialization of Untrusted Data

FindBugs - example

The screenshot shows the FindBugs IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigation, Designation, and Help. The top right corner displays system icons and the time 5:06 PM. The left sidebar contains icons for FindBugs, a folder, Firefox, a gear, a question mark, and a red bug icon. The main window is divided into several sections:

- Class name filter:** A text input field with a 'Filter' button.
- Group bugs by:** A set of tabs including Category, Bug Kind, Bug Pattern, Bug Rank, and De.
- Tree view:** A hierarchical list of bug categories:
 - Malicious code vulnerability (1)
 - Performance (1)
 - Dubious method used (1)
 - Method invokes inefficient new String(String) constructor (1)
 - edu.umsi.Student.setID(String) invokes inefficient new
 - Dodgy code (7)

- Cloud status:** A section indicating 'No cloud selected' and a button to 'Enable cloud plugin...'. Below this, it states 'GradStudent is Serializable; consider declaring a serialVersionUID At: GradStudent.java:[lines 12-52] In class edu.umsi.GradStudent'.
- Bug details:** The selected bug is titled 'Class is Serializable, but doesn't define serialVersionUID'. The description states: 'This class implements the Serializable interface, but does not define a serialVersionUID field. A change as simple as adding a reference to a .class object will add synthetic fields to the class, which will unfortunately change the implicit serialVersionUID (e.g., adding a reference to String.class will generate a static field class\$java\$lang\$String). Also, different source code to bytecode compilers may use different naming conventions for synthetic variables generated for references to class objects or inner classes. To ensure interoperability of Serializable across versions, consider adding an explicit serialVersionUID.' The bug kind and pattern are listed as 'SnVI - SE_NO_SERIALVERSIONID'.

The bottom left corner of the window shows the URL <http://findbugs.sourceforge.net>. The bottom right corner features the University of Maryland logo.

Conclusion

- Everything has a vulnerability, weakness, or bug that can be exploited.
- BE CAREFUL WITH WHAT YOU DO!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- Questions?

