Java Code Quality Assignment

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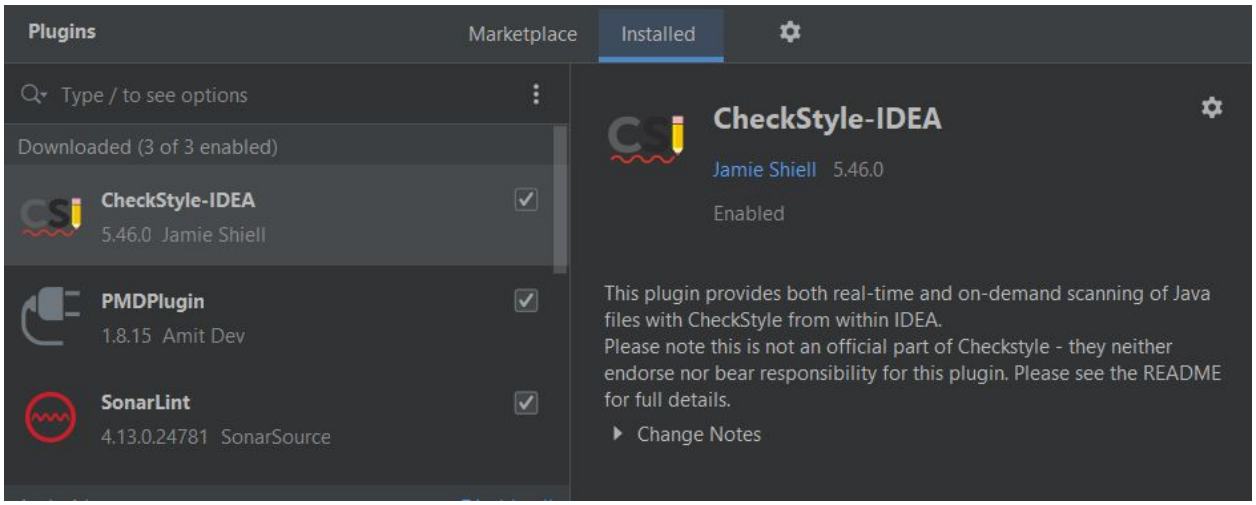
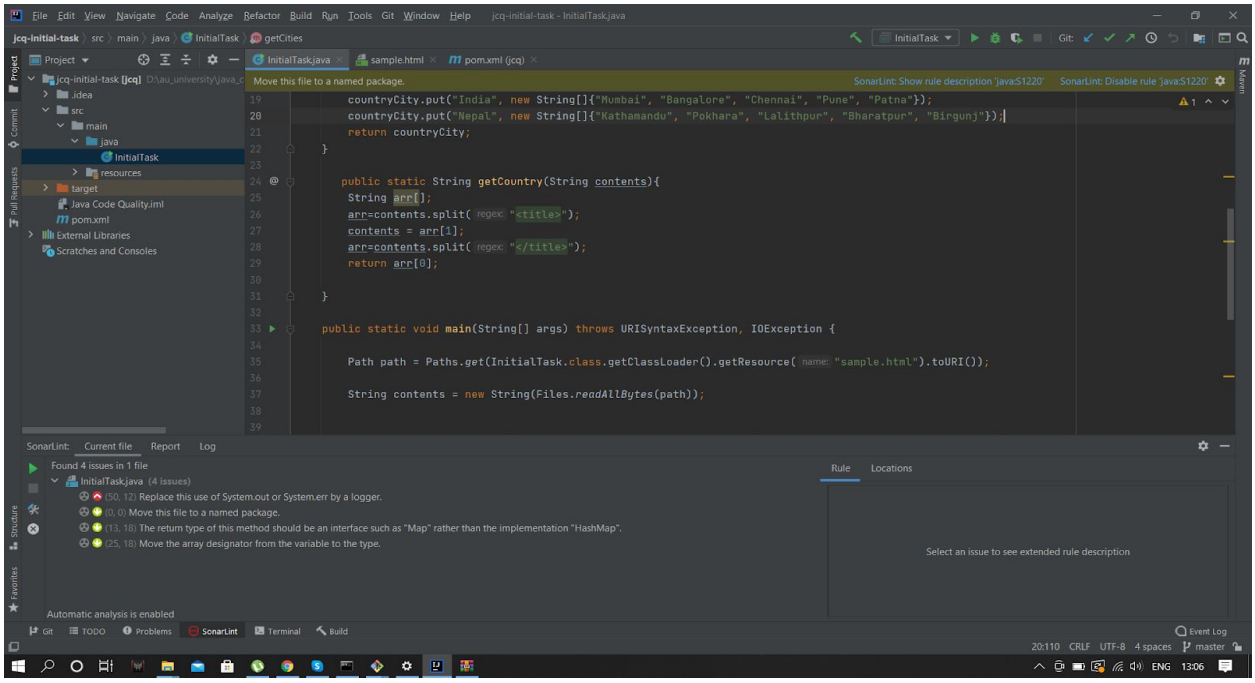
A) Please do install following code analyzers in your IDE and document the installation process along with a screenshot of a report of code analysis for each plugin

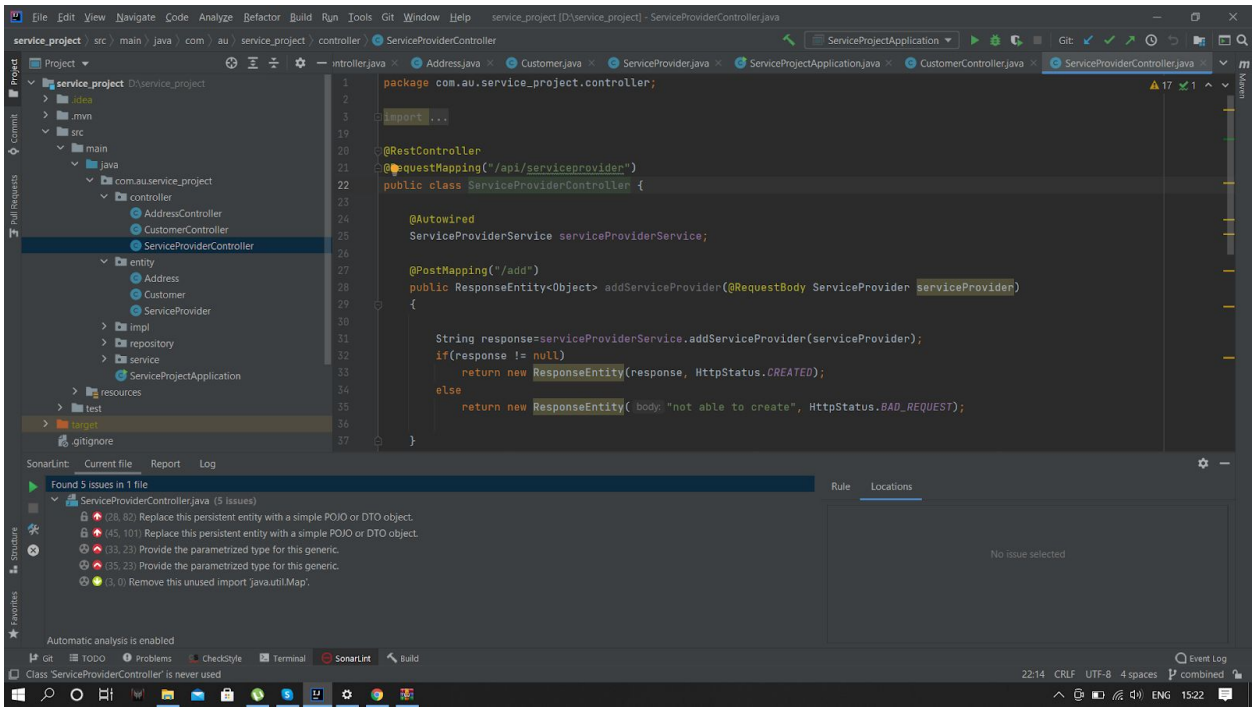
1) Sonarlint (https://www.sonarlint.org/)
2) PMD (we haven't discussed about it but it's a similar tool) (https://pmd.github.io/)
3) Checkstyle (https://maven.apache.org/plugins/maven-checkstyle-plugin/usage.html)

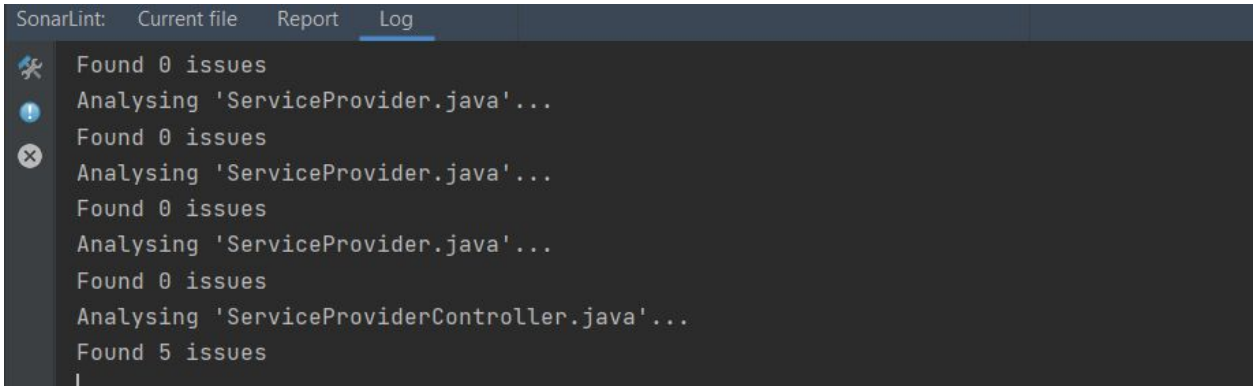
Plugins Installed



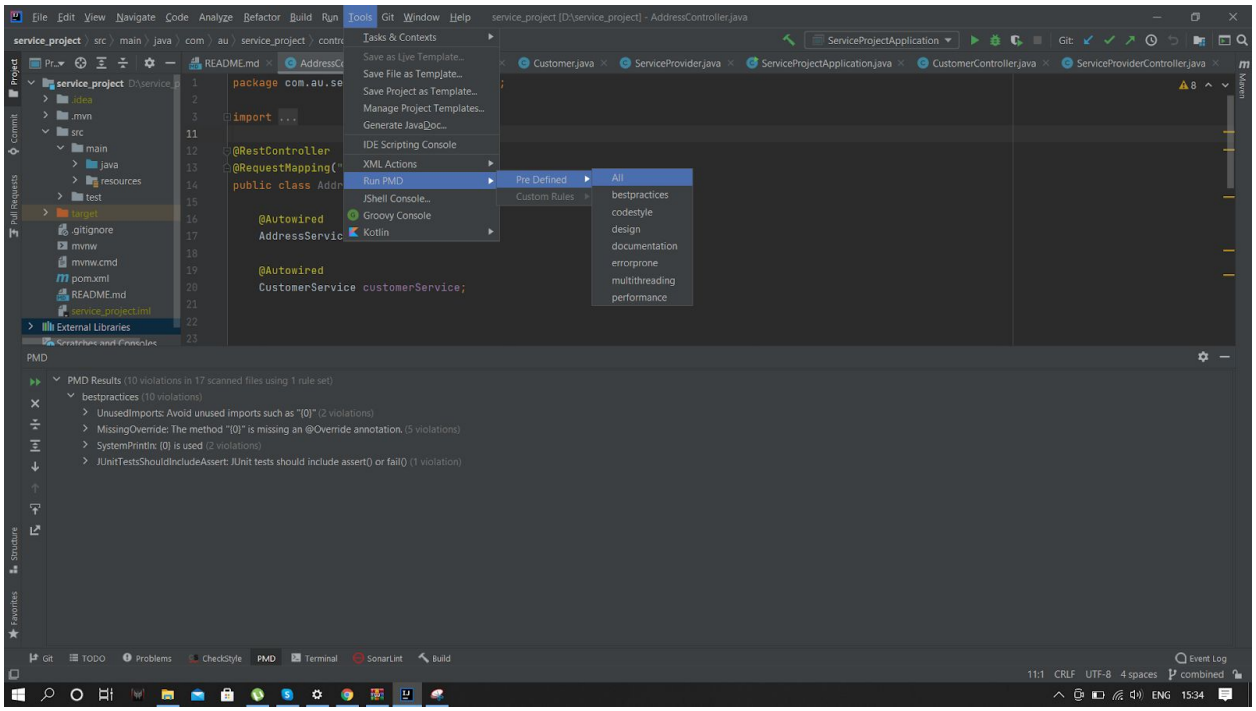
1)Sonarlint

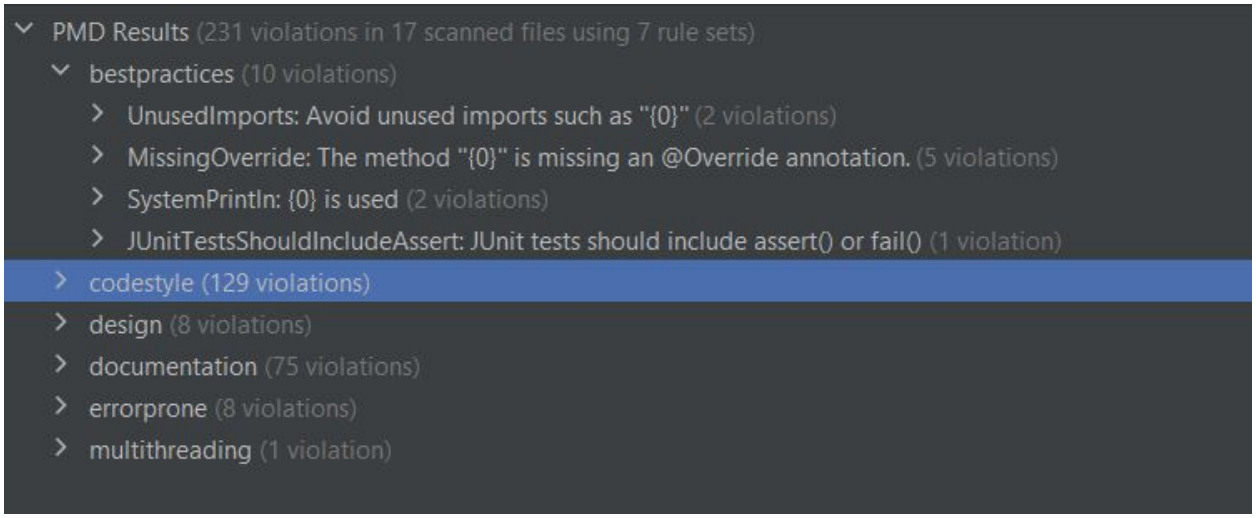

countryCity.put("India", new String[]{"Mumbai", "Bangalore", "Chennai", "Pune", "Patna"});
countryCity.put("Nepal", new String[]{"Kathamandu", "Pokhara", "Lalithpur", "Bharatpur", "Birgunj"});
return countryCity;
public static String getCountry(String contents){
String arr[];
arr=contents.split("<title>");
contents = arr[1];
arr=contents.split("</title>");
return arr[0];
public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException, IOException {
Path path = Paths.get(InitialTask.class.getClassLoader().getResource("sample.html").toURI());
String contents = new String(Files.readAllBytes(path));
Found 4 issues in 1 file
InitialTask.java (4 issues)
(50, 12) Replace this use of System.out or System.err by a logger.
(0, 0) Move this file to a named package.
(13, 18) The return type of this method should be an interface such as "Map" rather than the implementation "HashMap".
(25, 18) Move the array designator from the variable to the type.
Select an issue to see extended rule description


package com.au.service_project.controller;
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api/serviceprovider")
public class ServiceProviderController {
@Autowired
ServiceProviderService serviceProviderService;
@PostMapping("/add")
public ResponseEntity<Object> addServiceProvider(@RequestBody ServiceProvider serviceProvider)
{
String response=serviceProviderService.addServiceProvider(serviceProvider);
if(response != null)
return new ResponseEntity(response, HttpStatus.CREATED);
else
return new ResponseEntity("not able to create", HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST);
}
Found 5 issues in 1 file
ServiceProviderController.java (5 issues)
(28, 82) Replace this persistent entity with a simple POJO or DTO object.
(45, 101) Replace this persistent entity with a simple POJO or DTO object.
(33, 23) Provide the parametrized type for this generic.
(35, 23) Provide the parametrized type for this generic.
(3, 0) Remove this unused import 'java.util.Map'.
No issue selected

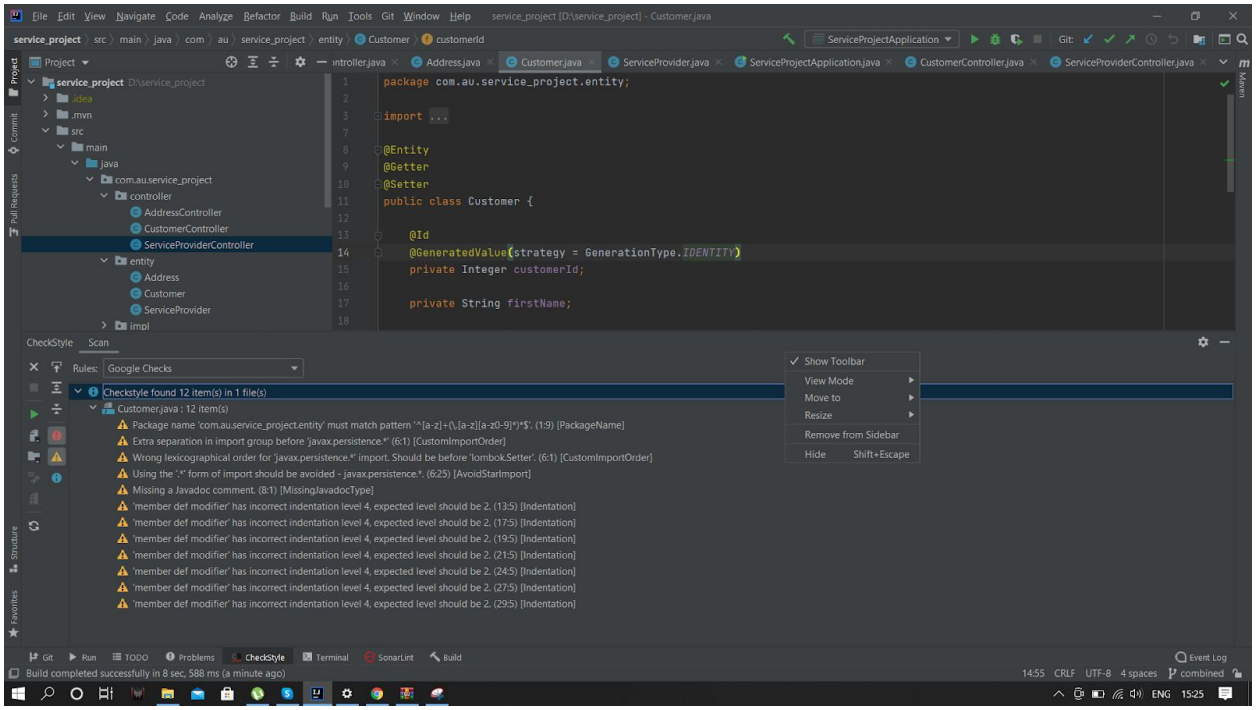

SonarLint: Current file Report Log
Found 0 issues
Analysing 'ServiceProvider.java'...
Found 0 issues
Analysing 'ServiceProvider.java'...
Found 0 issues
Analysing 'ServiceProvider.java'...
Found 0 issues
Analysing 'ServiceProviderController.java'...
Found 5 issues

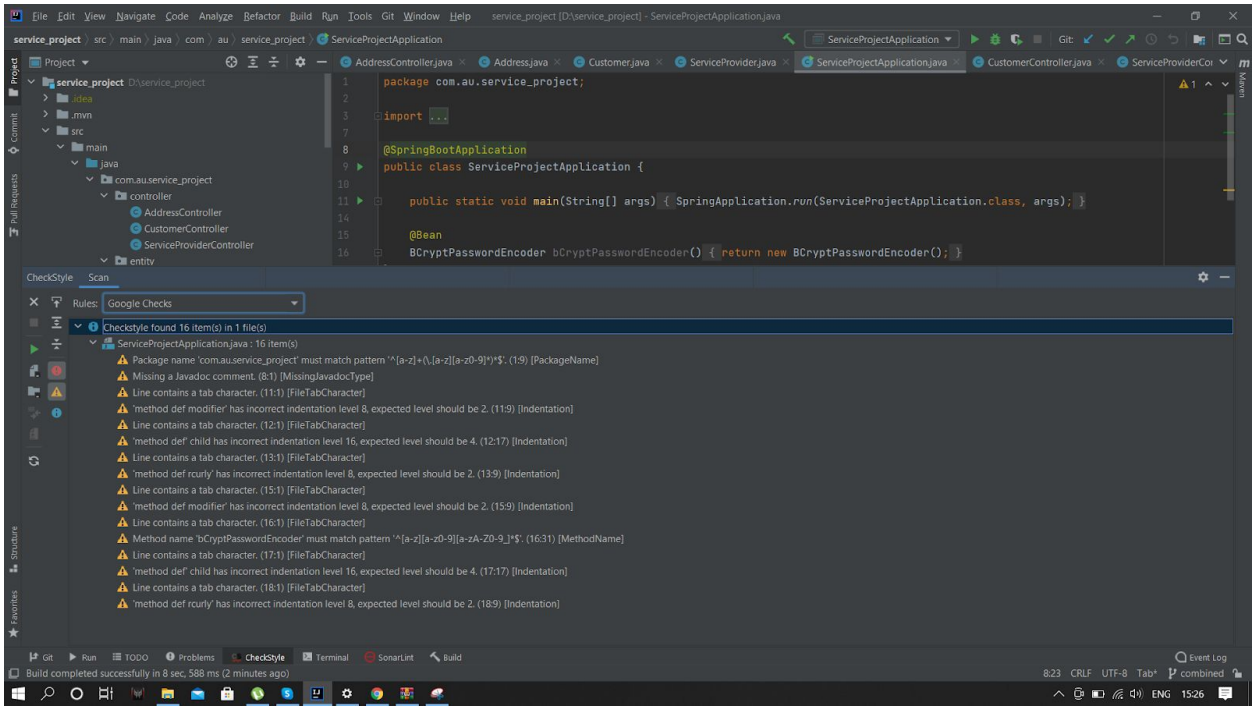
2)PMD


Tools
Tasks & Contexts
Save as Live Template...
Save File as Template...
Save Project as Template...
Manage Project Templates...
Generate JavaDoc...
IDE Scripting Console
XML Actions
Run PMD
JShell Console...
Groovy Console
Kotlin
Pre Defined
Custom Rules
All
bestpractices
codestyle
design
documentation
errorprone
multithreading
performance
PMD
PMD Results (10 violations in 17 scanned files using 1 rule set)
bestpractices (10 violations)
UnusedImports: Avoid unused imports such as "{0}" (2 violations)
MissingOverride: The method "{0}" is missing an @Override annotation. (5 violations)
SystemPrintln: {0} is used (2 violations)
JUnitTestsShouldIncludeAssert: JUnit tests should include assert() or fail() (1 violation)



3)CheckStyle



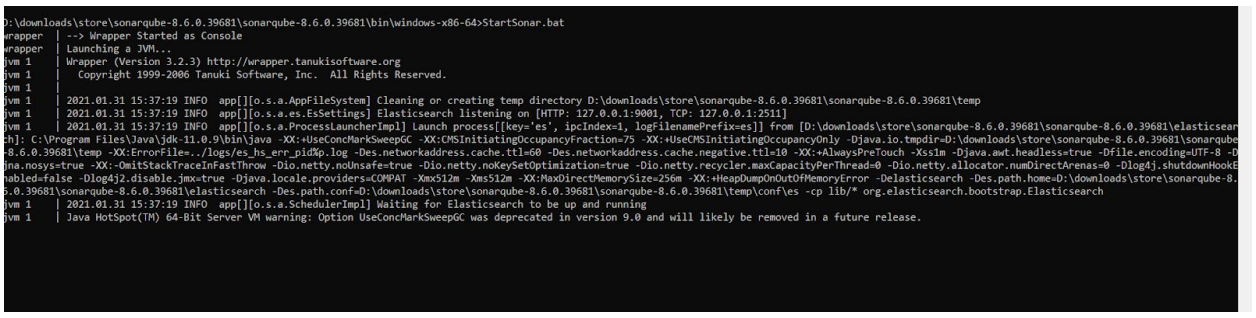


B) Install the sonarqube server in your local machine and run sonarqube analysis against one of your projects.
Choose any project of your choice which has at least 4 different classes.

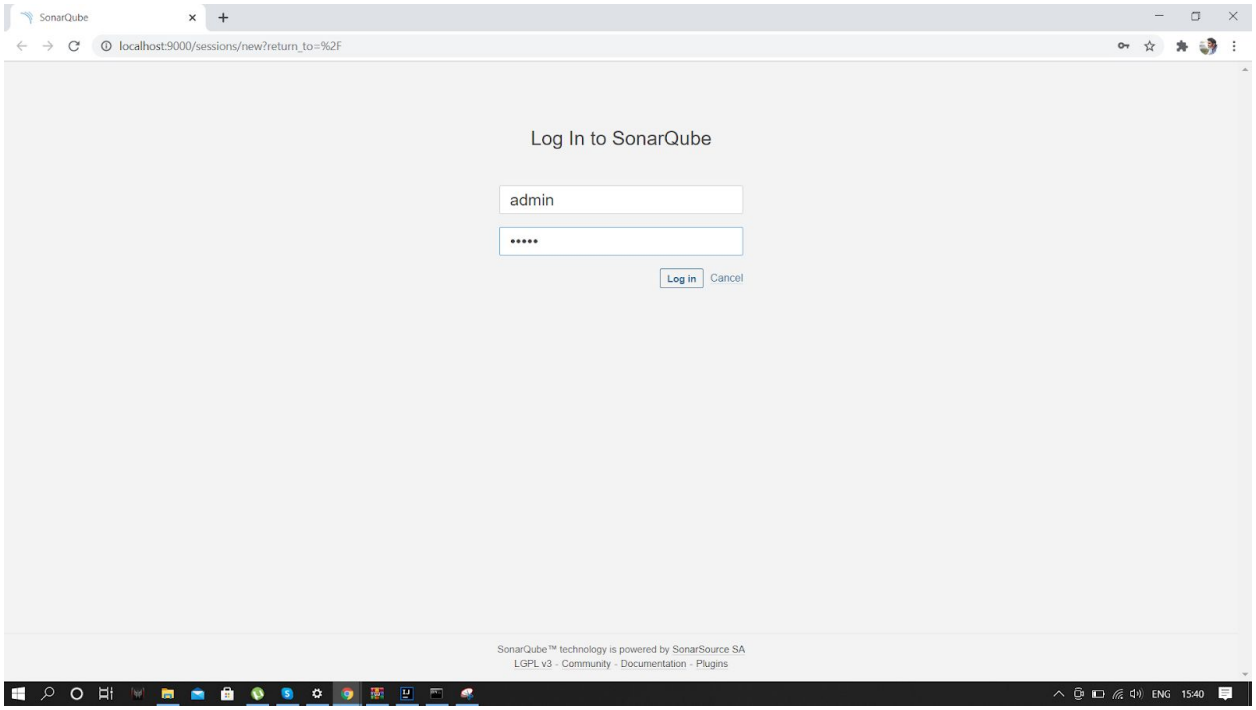
Document the process and add screenshot of sonarqube report.

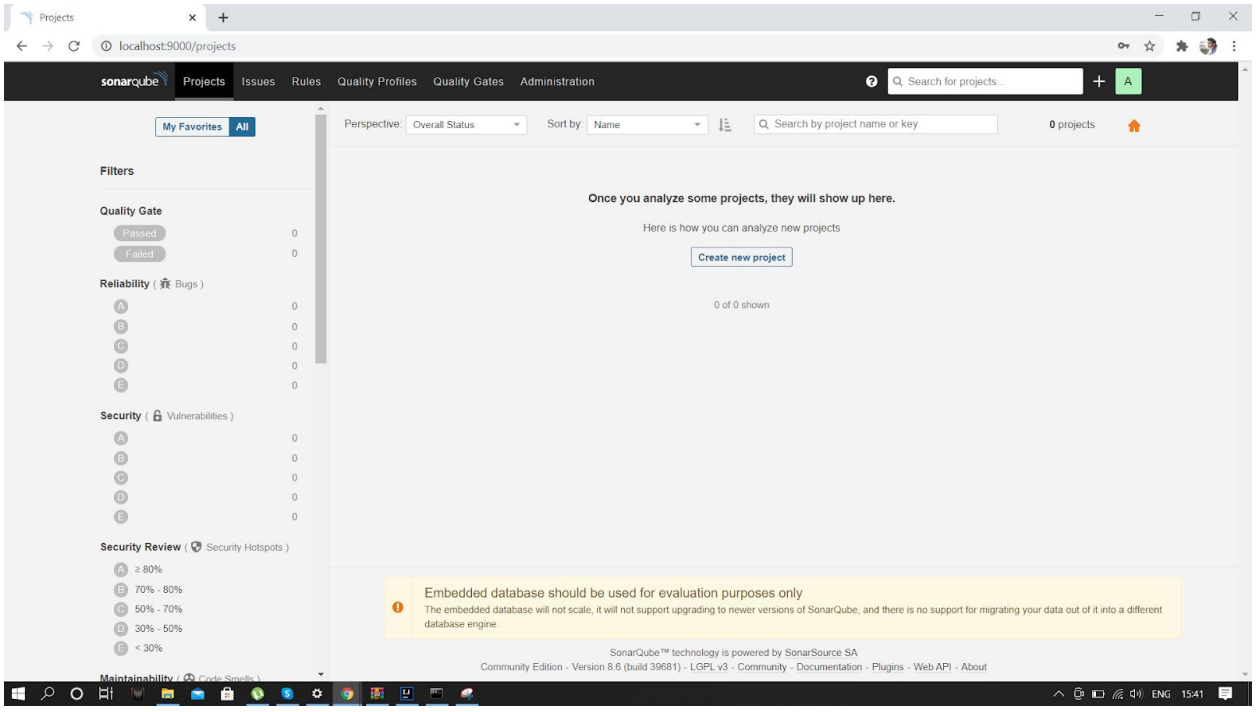
Sonarqube

Starting Sonarqube

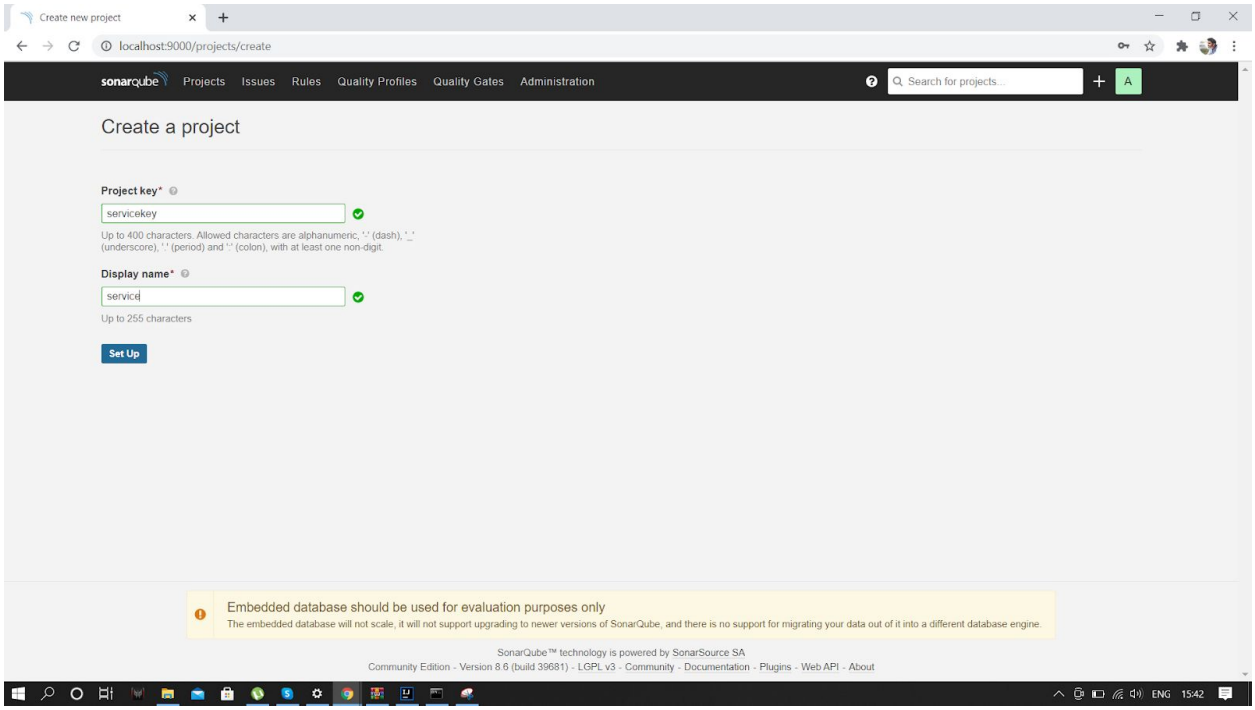


Logging In

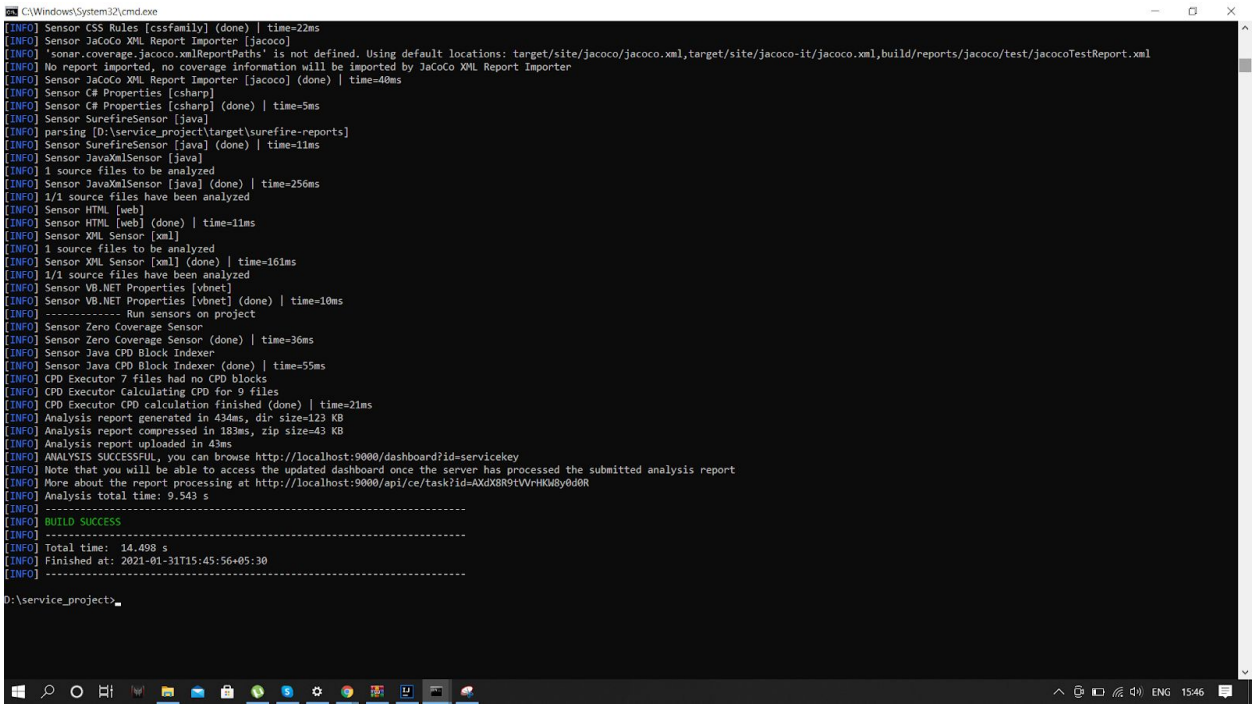

SonarQube
localhost:9000/sessions/new?return_to=%2F
Log In to SonarQube
admin
Log in
Cancel
SonarQube™ technology is powered by SonarSource SA
LGPL v3 - Community - Documentation - Plugins
ENG 15:40


Projects
localhost:9000/projects
sonarqube
Projects
Issues
Rules
Quality Profiles
Quality Gates
Administration
Search for projects...
My Favorites
All
Perspective: Overall Status
Sort by: Name
Search by project name or key
0 projects
Filters
Quality Gate
Passed
Failed
Reliability (Bugs)
Security (Vulnerabilities)
Security Review (Security Hotspots)
≥ 80%
70% - 80%
50% - 70%
30% - 50%
< 30%
Maintainability (Code Smells)
Once you analyze some projects, they will show up here.
Here is how you can analyze new projects
Create new project
0 of 0 shown
Embedded database should be used for evaluation purposes only
The embedded database will not scale, it will not support upgrading to newer versions of SonarQube, and there is no support for migrating your data out of it into a different database engine.
SonarQube™ technology is powered by SonarSource SA
Community Edition - Version 8.6 (build 39681) - LGPL v3 - Community - Documentation - Plugins - Web API - About
ENG 15:41

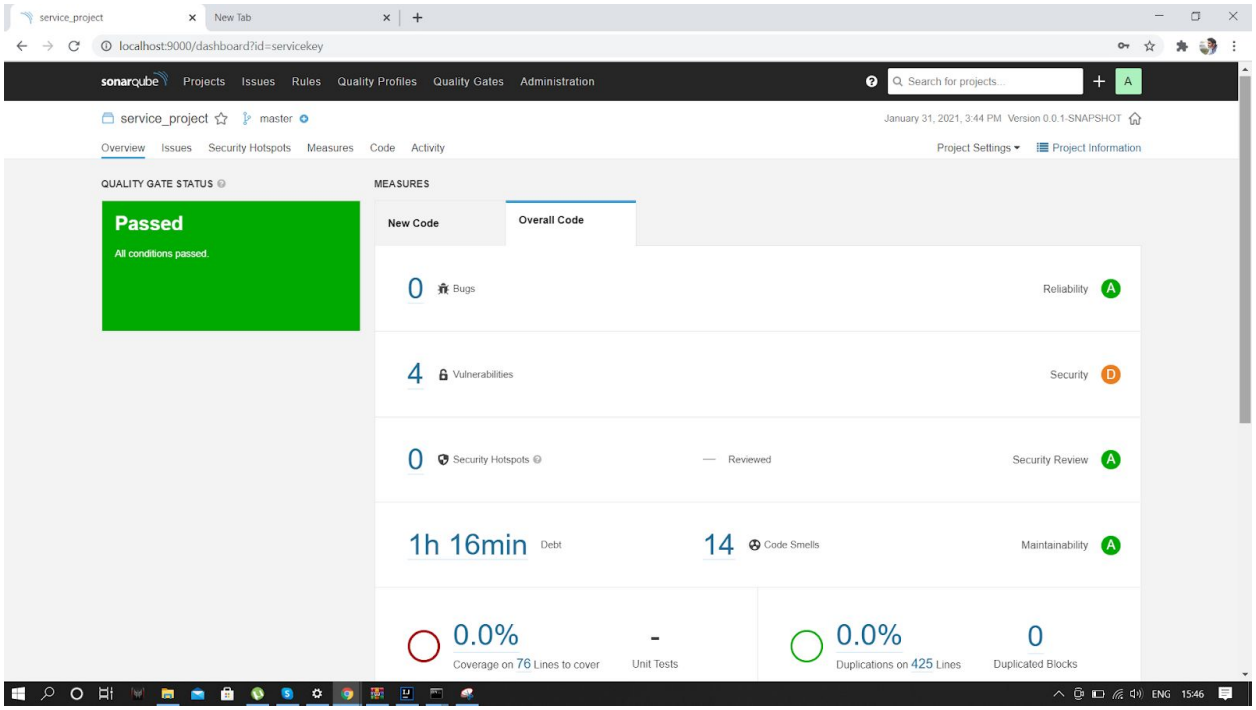
Creating Project



Scanning the project



Results


service_project
New Tab
localhost:9000/dashboard?id=servicekey
sonarqube
Projects
Issues
Rules
Quality Profiles
Quality Gates
Administration
Search for projects...
A
service_project
master
January 31, 2021, 3:44 PM Version 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
Overview
Issues
Security Hotspots
Measures
Code
Activity
Project Settings
Project Information
QUALITY GATE STATUS
Passed
All conditions passed.
MEASURES
New Code
Overall Code
0 Bugs
Reliability A
4 Vulnerabilities
Security D
0 Security Hotspots
Reviewed
Security Review A
1h 16min Debt
14 Code Smells
Maintainability A
0.0%
Coverage on 76 Lines to cover
-
Unit Tests
0.0%
Duplications on 425 Lines
0
Duplicated Blocks
ENG
15:46

CWE and SANS 25

Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) is a community-developed list of common software and hardware weakness types that have security ramifications.
“Weaknesses” are flaws, faults, bugs, vulnerabilities, or other errors in software or hardware implementation, code, design, or architecture that if left unaddressed could result in systems, networks, or hardware being vulnerable to attack.
The CWE List and associated classification taxonomy serve as a language that can be used to identify and describe these weaknesses in terms of CWEs.

CWE helps developers and security practitioners to:

- Describe and discuss software and hardware weaknesses in a common language.
- Check for weaknesses in existing software and hardware products.
- Evaluate coverage of tools targeting these weaknesses.
- Leverage a common baseline standard for weakness identification, mitigation, and prevention efforts.
- Prevent software and hardware vulnerabilities prior to deployment.

There list 25 Most Dangerous Software Weaknesses (SANS 25)

Here are ten of them

[1]	CWE-79	Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')	46.82
[2]	CWE-787	Out-of-bounds Write	46.17
[3]	CWE-20	Improper Input Validation	33.47
[4]	CWE-125	Out-of-bounds Read	26.50
[5]	CWE-119	Improper Restriction of Operations within the Bounds of a Memory Buffer	23.73
[6]	CWE-89	Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')	20.69

[7]	CWE-200	Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor	19.16
[8]	CWE-416	Use After Free	18.87
[9]	CWE-352	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	17.29
[10]	CWE-78	Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an OS Command ('OS Command Injection')	16.44

OWASP Top 10

The OWASP Top 10 is a standard awareness document for developers and web application security. It represents a broad consensus about the most critical security risks to web applications.

- Injection.
- Broken authentication.
- Sensitive data exposure.
- XML external entities (XXE)
- Broken access control.
- Security misconfigurations.
- Cross-site scripting (XSS)
- Insecure deserialization.
- Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities
- Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

CERT

CERT is a secure coding standard maintained by the Software Engineering Institute at Carnegie Mellon University. It supports commonly used programming languages such as C, C++, and Java.

CERT Risk Assessment For each guideline included in the secure coding standard, there is a risk assessment to help determine the possible consequences of violating that specific rule or recommendation. There are three sections to the risk assessment: Severity, Likelihood, and Remediation Cost. Each section is assigned a value between 1 and 3, and based upon the results of the assessment, you are able to determine the priority of the violation.

Severity — How serious are the consequences of the rule being ignored.

Likelihood — How likely is the coding flaw introduced by violating the rule can lead to an exploitable vulnerability?

Remediation Cost — How expensive will it be to comply with the rule.

Each of these three values— Severity, Likelihood, and Remediation Cost — are then multiplied together to determine priority, which is a measure of the risk, and therefore the level of the vulnerability. This can be used to prioritize the repair of violations.