# CSE: 5382-001: SECURE PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT 10

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#### Part 1:

# **Manual Static Analysis:**

From the given program, when I performed manual static analysis on the program I was able to see that the BufferReader class was not closed and this can cause leakage of memory and exhausting of resources leading to security breach.

```
public void processRequest(Socket s) throws Exception {

/* used to read data from the client */

BufferedReader br =

new BufferedReader (

new InputStreamReader (s.getInputStream()));
```

In the same program at line 103, I was able to notice that the FileReader was also not closed. Failing to close the FileReader will also cause leakage of memory leading to severe performance issue. This performance issue will cause improper allocation of memory and can lead to serious threat to the application.

```
/* try to open file specified by pathname */
try {
    fr = new FileReader (pathname);
    c = fr.read();
}

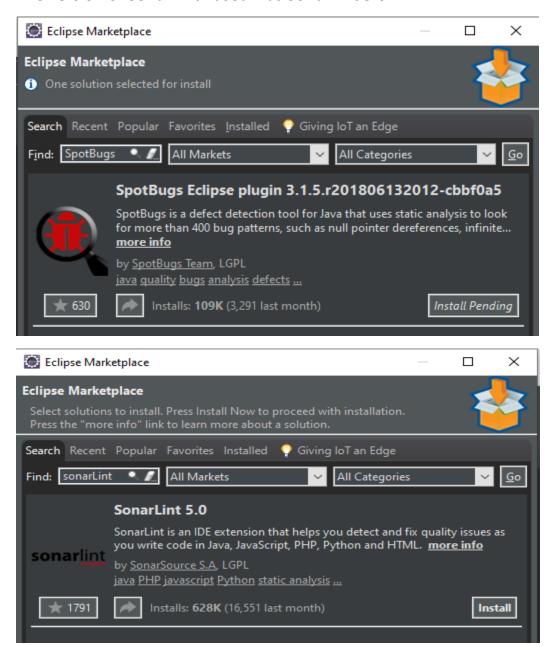
catch (Exception e) {
    /* if the file is not found, return the appropriate HTTP response code */
    osw.write ("HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found\n\n");
    return;
}
```

# **Tool Choices/Versions**

For the tools of choices for the static code analysis, I chose SpotBugs and SonarLint as the second tool of choice. I used Eclipse IDE for inspecting the java code and I have attached the screenshots of the tools from the Eclipse marketplace.

The version of SpotBugs I used was SpotBubs 3.1.5

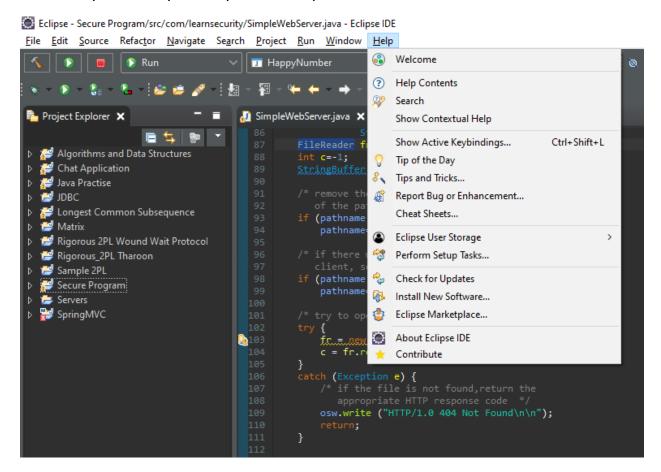
The version of SonarLint I used was SonarLint 5.0



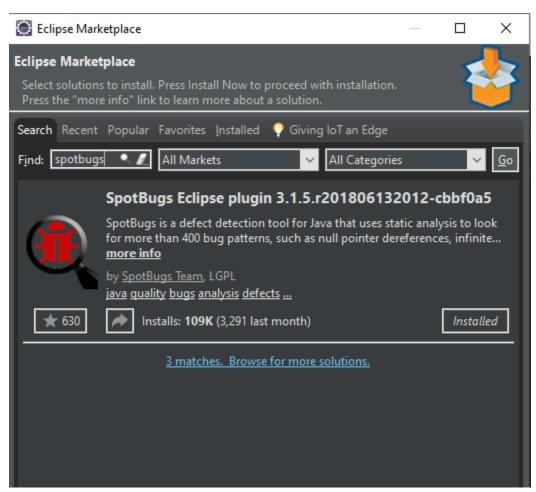
#### **Tool Invocation Process:**

To install the SpotBugs plug in in Eclipse IDE,

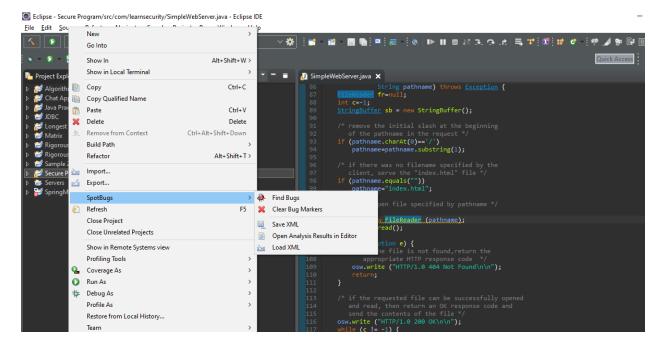
Go to Eclipse -> Help -> Eclipse Marketplace



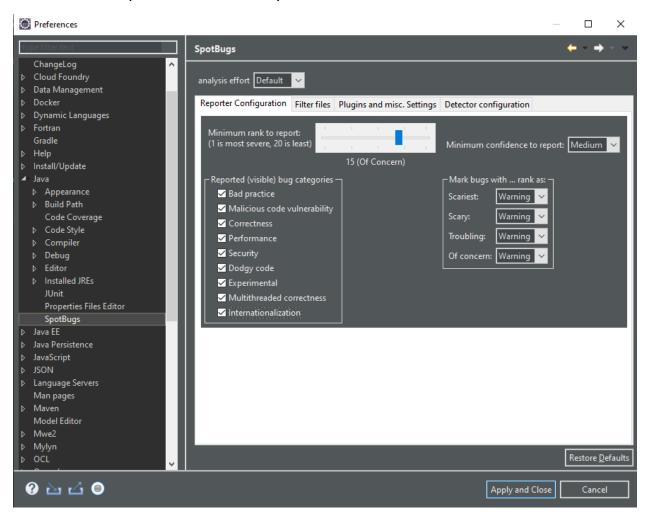
In the eclipse marketplace window, type SpotBugs in the Find field and click go. You will be able to see the plugin for SpotBugs getting displayed. Click on the install option to install the plugin. Accept the Terms and conditions to install SpotBugs in Eclipse.



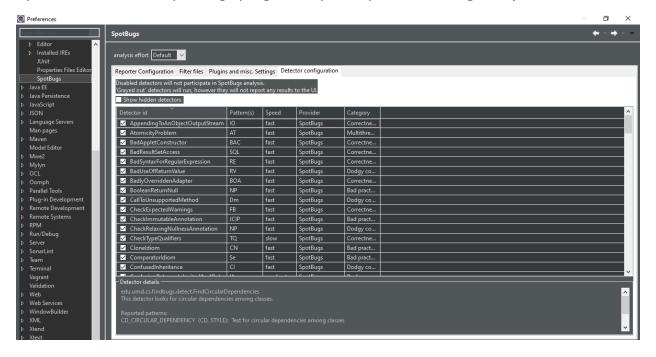
To check if SpotBugs is installed in Eclipse, Right click on your project and you will be able to see an option for SpotBugs.



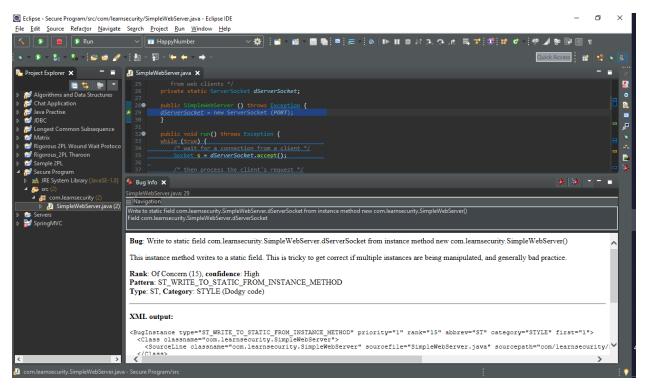
Then go to Window -> Preferences and choose SpotBugs under the Java option on the left pane. Under Reporter Configuration check all the visible bug categories so that the tool reports all the security related vulnerabilities.



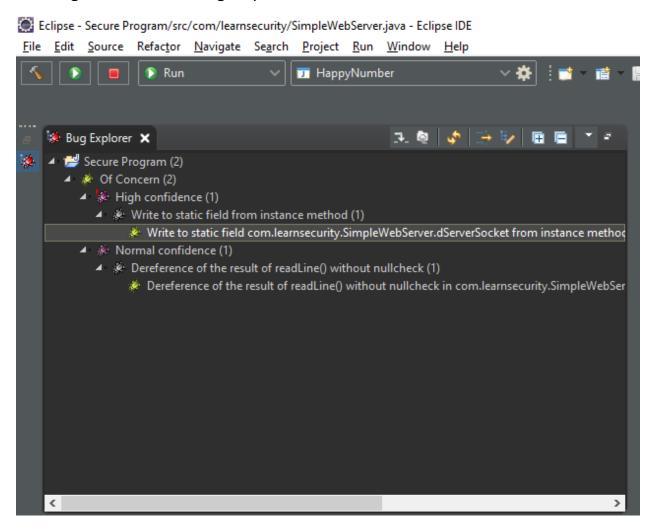
Then switch to Detector Configuration tab in the same window and check all the options so that the SpotBugs plugin will participate in all bug analysis.



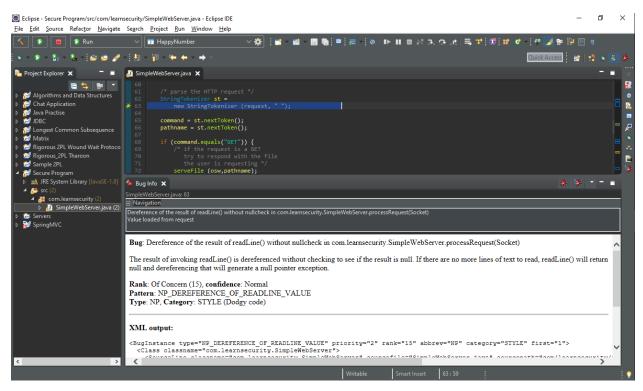
After installing and configuring the SpotBugs plugin, I created a Java Project in Eclipse and created a Java Class for the given program to perform static code analysis. Then I right clicked on the java program and chose the option Find bugs under the SpotBugs. Once I clicked the Find Bugs option, I was able to see 2 bugs getting displayed. The first bug is on line 29 where the SpotBug reported a ST\_WRITE\_TO\_STATIC\_FROM\_INSTANCE\_METHOD issue with High confidence. The bug states that the instance method writes to a static field multiple times.



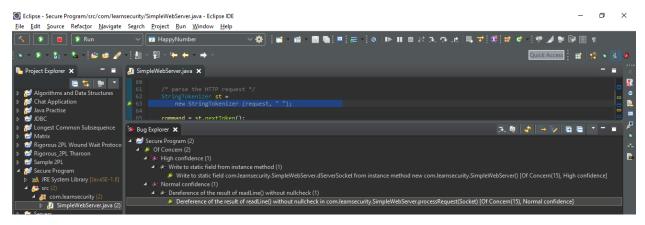
SpotBugs plugin has two types of viewing the bug. One is the Bug Info view and the other one is the Bug Explorer view. This is the snapshot of the Bug Explorer view showing the number of bugs reported.



The second bug is on the line 63. SpotBug reported it as a NP\_DEREFERENCE\_OF\_READLINE\_VALUE with normal confidence. The bug states that the readLine() is dereferenced without checking to see if the result is null. If there are no more lines of text to read, readLine() will return null and dereferencing that will generate a null pointer exception.



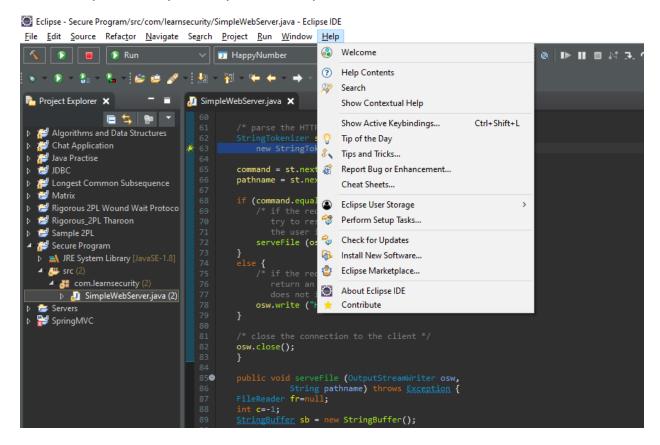
This is the snapshot of the Bug Explorer view for the second bug in the program.



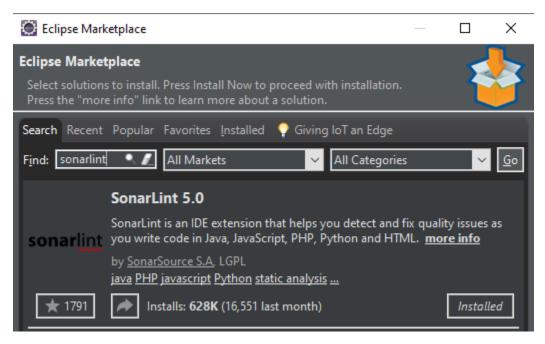
# **Using SonarLint:**

To install the SonarLint plug in in Eclipse IDE,

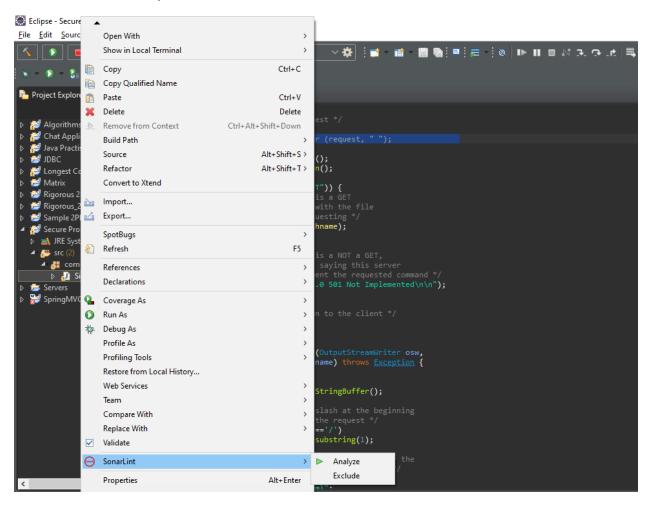
Go to Eclipse -> Help -> Eclipse Marketplace



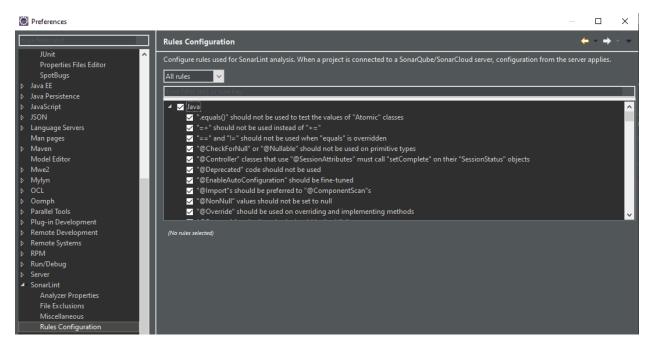
In the eclipse marketplace window, type SonarLint in the Find field and click go. You will be able to see the plugin for SonarLint getting displayed. Click on the install option to install the plugin. Accept the Terms and conditions to install SonarLint in Eclipse.



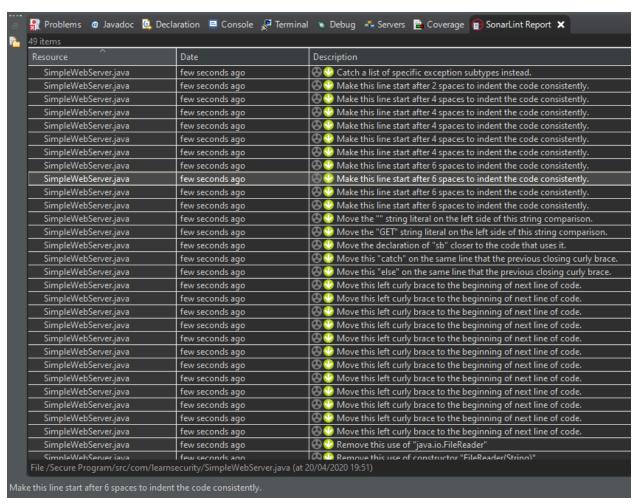
To check if SonarLint is installed in Eclipse, Right click on your project and you will be able to see an option for SonarLint.



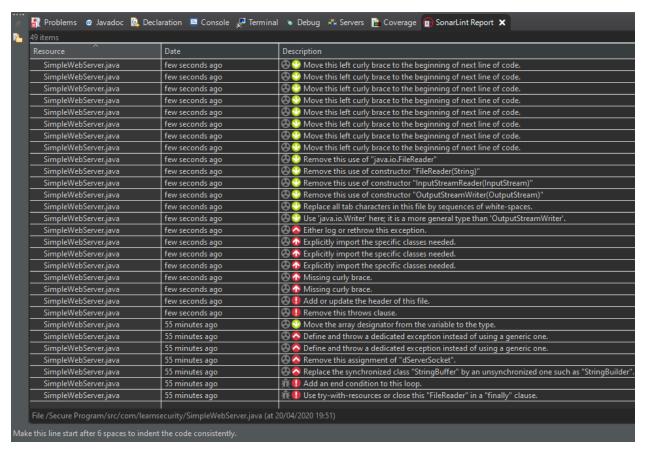
Then go to Window -> Preferences and choose SonarLint on the left pane of the window. Under SonarLint option choose Rules configuration. Under the Rules Configuration choose Java because we are going to analyze the java code. Check all the options under Java so that we can analyze the java code rigorously.



After installing and configuring the SpotBugs plugin, I created a Java Project in Eclipse and created a Java Class for the given program to perform static code analysis. Then I right clicked on the java program and chose the option Analyze under SonarLint option. I was able to see that there was a detailed description of the bug present in the program.



The red color indication depicts that there is a serious bug in the program and that those lines must be corrected in order to avoid any severe security breach to the application.



# **Comparison/Contrast:**

# Does the tool analyze source or binary as input?

# SpotBugs:

SpotBugs is a static analysis tool and it analysis the byte code of the source program. It analysis the byte code to find the bugs in the program.

#### **SonarLint:**

SonarLint analyses the source code of the program to analyse bugs. The main objective of SonarLint is to make the quality of the code available to everyone with very precise information about the bug.

# Which category of tools is it?

Spotbug is a,

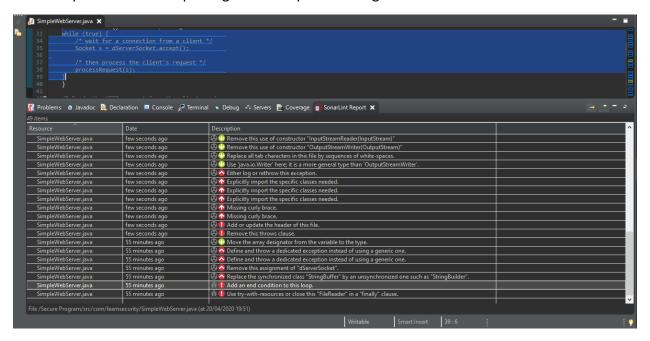
- Typechecking
- Security review
- Bug finding

SonarLint is a,

- StyleChecking
- Bug Finding
- Security review

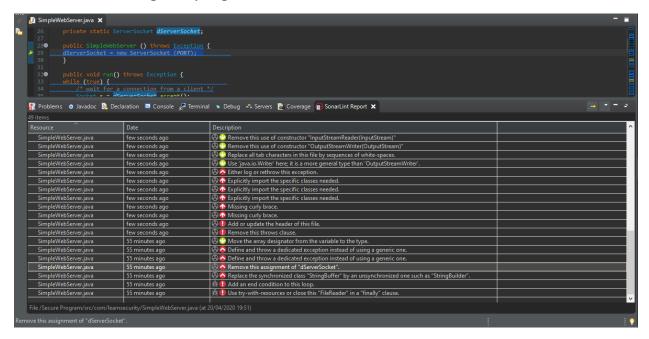
# Show an example (if one exists) of a finding that is reported by one tool and not others.

There was a bug reported by SonarLint in line 33, where there was no end condition for the while loop. Whereas the SpotBug did not report this bug.

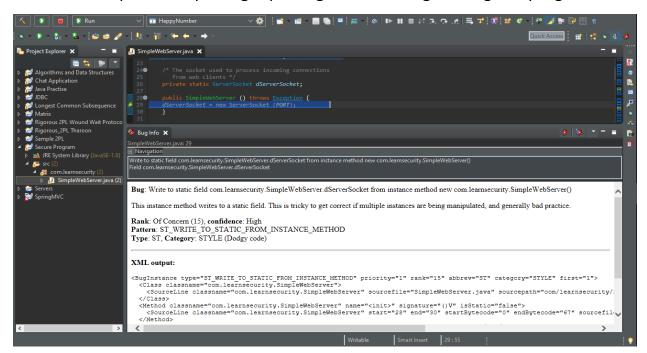


# Show an example (if one exists) of a finding reported by multiple tools

There was a bug reported by SonarLint on the line 29 of the given program. The description of the bug was to remove the assignment dServerSocket in the program. The same bug was reported by SpotBugs on line 29 of the given program. SpotBugs reported the same problem of dServerSocket. Both the tool spotted the same error in the given program.

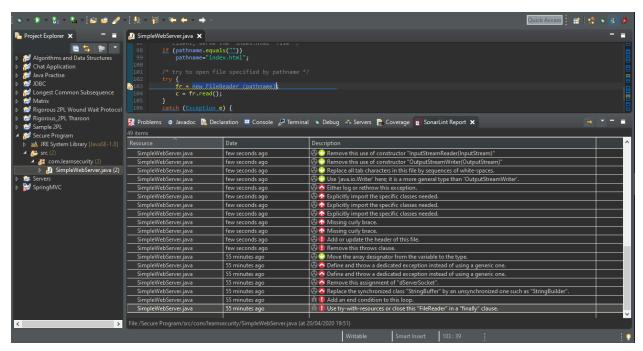


This is the snapshot of Spotbug reporting the same bug in the given program.



# For the known flaw in the code used, document which tools reported it (true negative) and which tools did not (false positive).

There is a bug on line 103 of the program. I have reported the bug in Manual static analysis of the given program. The bug is that the FileReader is not closed properly in the program. SonarLint has reported the bug of FileReader that it has to be closed to prevent any security vulnerability. The bug reported by SonarLint is that "Use try with resources or close this FileReader in a finally clause". Whereas SpotBug has failed to report this bug.



This is the snapshot of SpotBug report analysis where it only reported two bugs in the program.

```
Secure Program (2)

✓ Secure Program (2)

✓ High confidence (1)

✓ Write to static field from instance method (1)

✓ Write to static field from instance method (1)

✓ Write to static field com.learnsecurity.SimpleWebServer.dServerSocket from instance method new com.learnsecurity.SimpleWebServer() [Of Concern(15), High confidence]

✓ Normal confidence (1)

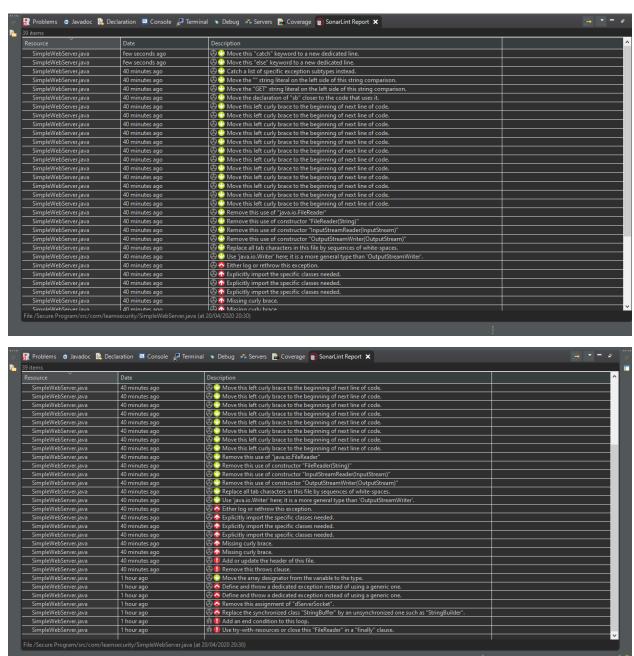
✓ Dereference of the result of readLine() without nullcheck (1)

✓ Dereference of the result of readLine() without nullcheck in com.learnsecurity.SimpleWebServer.processRequest(Socket) [Of Concern(15), Normal confidence]
```

#### **Results:**

# a) Raw results provided:

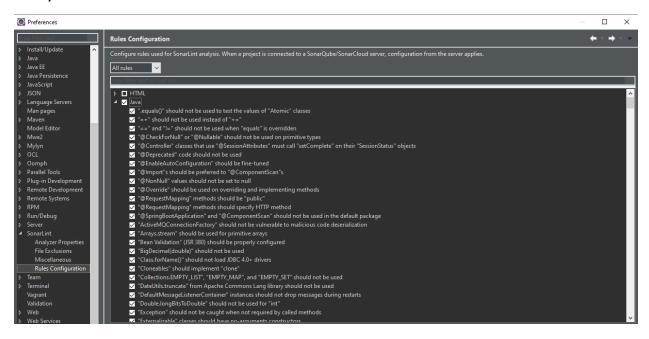
I have attached the snapshots of the bug report by both the tools SpotBugs and SonarLint. I have also attached the reports exported in the Excel format from both the tools. The name of the files are SonarLint part1.xlsx, SpotBugs part1.xlsx and SpotBugsReport.xml.



# b) Security rules enabled:

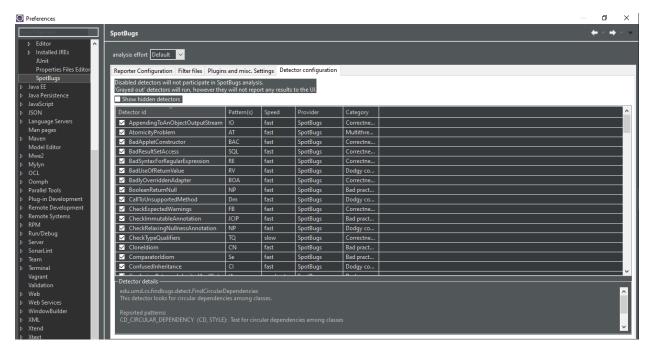
#### **SonarLint:**

For SonarLint I have enabled all the security rules under the preference of Eclipse. I have checked all the rules for Java since we are using java code for static code analysis.



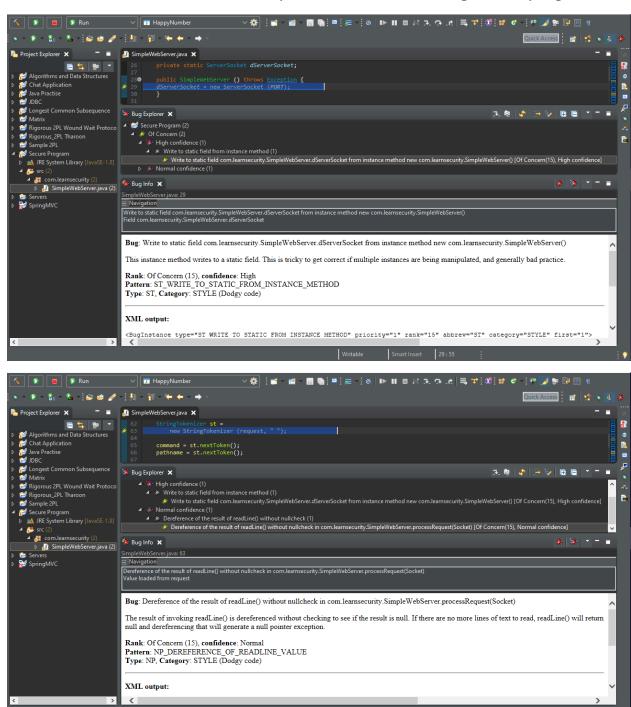
# **SpotBugs:**

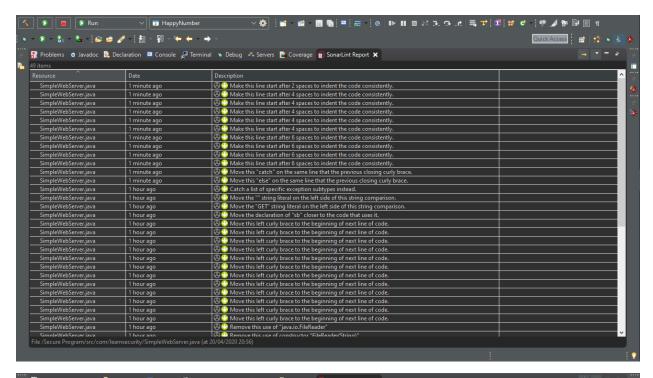
For SpotBugs also I have enabled all the security rules for analyzing the code.

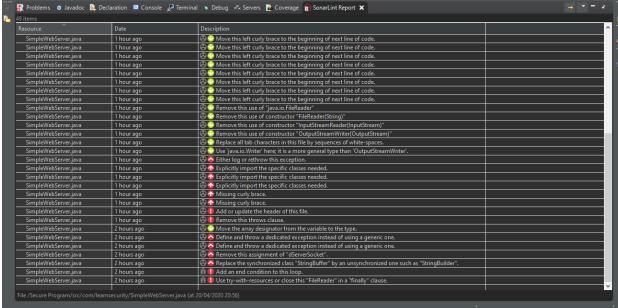


# Turned on most aggressive mode in tool for finding defects:

I have turned on the most aggressive mode for both tools by enabling all the security rules. I have attached the snapshots of the test result from both the tools. I was able see that both the tools reported all the severe bugs in the program.



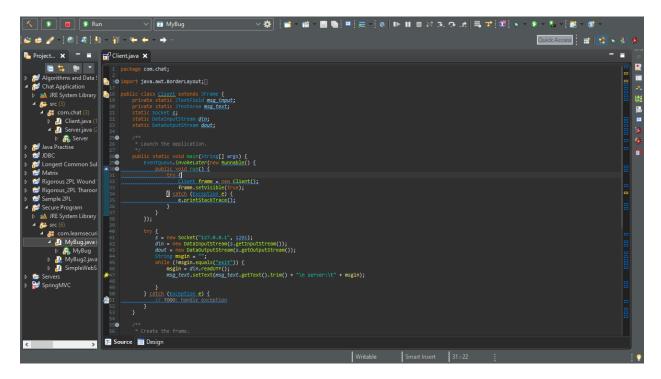




#### Part 2:

For the part 2, I had a java program for chat application that was implemented using sockets and Java GUI. The program basically has 2 parts, one is the server part and the other is the client part. I did a static code analysis on the client.java using the tools SpotBugs and SonarLint.

I have attached the snapshot of the code and I have also provided the source code in the submission file.



```
| Round | Mydding | Myddin
```

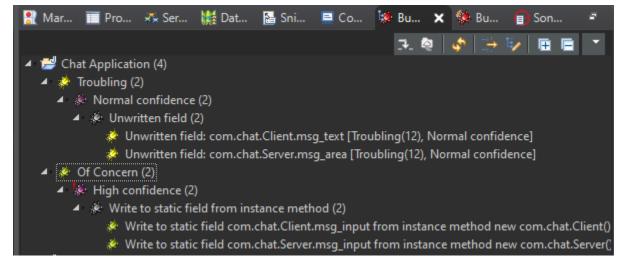
# **Manual Analysis:**

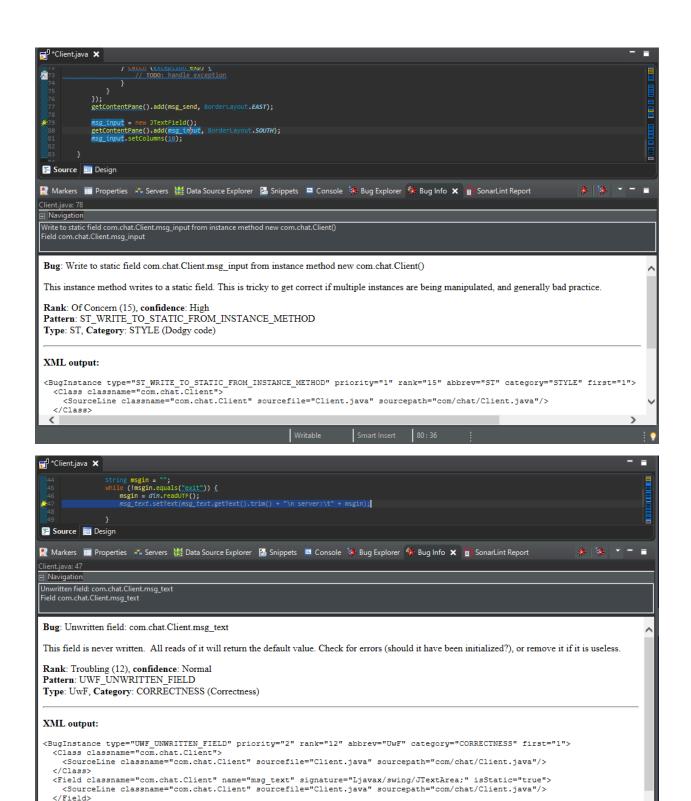
When I did a manual static analysis on the client.java program I was able to see that I did not close the socket connection after establishing a socket connection at the starting of the program. I failed to close the socket connection in the program which can lead many severe threats to the application. One major threat is that if the socket is not closed, the connection keeps accepting requests and there are many possibilities that an attacker can use this connection and inject malicious code into the application. Failing to close the connection will also lead to unwanted leak of resources and file descriptors.

```
try {
    s = new Socket("127.0.0.1", 1201);
    din = new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
    dout = new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());
    String msgin = "";
    while (!msgin.equals("exit")) {
        msgin = din.readUTF();
        msg_text.setText(msg_text.getText().trim() + "\n server:\t" + msgin);
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    // TODO: handle exception
```

#### **Results:**

I have attached the snapshots of the report generated by both tools. I have also included the report generated from both tools. The attached files are SonarLint part2.xslx and SpotBugsReport Part2.xml.





<SourceLine classname="com.chat.Client" start="47" end="47" startBytecode="70" endBytecode="70" sourcefile="Client.java" s</pre>

</BugInstance>

	Data Source Explorer 🔠 Snippets 💻 Console 🔅 Bug Explorer 🌺 Bug Info 🍙 SonarLint Report 🗶 📑 🔻 🔭			
items				
source Date	Description			
Client.java	☼ Move this left curly brace to the beginning of next line of code.			
Client.java	Ø ♥ Move this left curly brace to the beginning of next line of code.			
Client.java	Ø   Move this left curly brace to the beginning of next line of code.			
Client.java	Ø   Move this left curly brace to the beginning of next line of code.			
Client.java	⊕  ♥ Move this left curly brace to the beginning of next line of code.  ■ Output  ■ Description:  ■ Descr			
Client.java	⊕ • Move this left curly brace to the beginning of next line of code.			
Client.java	⊕ V Remove this unused import 'javax.swing.JPanel'.			
Client.java	☼			
Client.java	⊗  Pename this local variable to match the regular expression '^[a-z][a-zA-Z0-9]*\$'.			
Client.java	⊗ ♦ Rename this local variable to match the regular expression '^[a-z][a-zA-Z0-9]*\$'.			
Client.java	⊗			
Client.java	🔓 🖖 Use a logger to log this exception.			
Client.java	⊗ Assign this magic number 10 to a well-named constant, and use the constant instead.			
Client.java	Assign this magic number 1201 to a well-named constant, and use the constant instead.			
Client.java	⊗ △ Either log or rethrow this exception.			
Client.java	⊗			
Client.java	🕁 🚫 Either log or rethrow this exception.			
Client.java	🕁 🚫 Make this anonymous inner class a lambda			
Client.java	🕁 🚫 Make this anonymous inner class a lambda			
Client.java & A grande "msg_text" which hides the field declared at line 20.				
Client.java	😂 🟊 This class has 6 parents which is greater than 5 authorized.			
Client.java	⊕			
Client.java	→ Remove this call from a constructor to the overridable "getContentPane" method.			
Client.java	☼ Remove this call from a constructor to the overridable "getContentPane" method.			
Client.java	☼ ① Add or update the header of this file.			

#### **Fixes:**

The bug found by the SpotBug tool on line 79 is а ST\_WRITE\_TO\_STATIC\_FROM\_INSTANCE\_METHOD. This is because msg\_input is a static variable and I create a new object and assign it to msg\_input each time when the Client class is invoked, that is the reason I am getting that bug in SpotBug. Since it is static whenever an object is assigned to msg input the other objects referring to msg input also gets changed and gets the new value that has been generated by the new object. The fix to this bug is to make the msg input non static member. So that whenever a new object is created the msg input is not overwritten and each object has its own instance of the variable msg\_input.

Before changing msg\_input to non static:

# After removing static in msg\_input:

```
30 import java.awt.BorderLayout;
<u>18</u>
     public class Client extends JFrame {
         private JTextField msg_input;
         private static JTextArea msg text;
         static DataOutputStream dout;
 250
         public static void main(String[] args) {
 280
 290
             EventQueue.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
▲30●
                 public void run() {
                     .trv..{.
                         Client frame = new Client();
                          frame.setVisible(true);
                      } catch (Exception e) {
                          e.printStackTrace();
                  }
             });
                  s = new Socket("127.0.0.1", 1201);
                 din = new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
                 dout = new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());
                 String msgin = "";
                 while (!msgin.equals("exit")) {
                     msgin = din.readUTF();
 47
                     msg_text.setText(msg_text.getText().trim() + "\n server:\t" + msgin);
             } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
msg_input = new JTextField();
getContentPane().add(msg_input, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
msg_input.setColumns(10);

}

}

82

83
}
84

85
```

# The same bug has been reported by SonarLint also:

Resource D	Date	Description
Client.java 4	4 hours ago	🛞 😲 Rename this field "msg_input" to match the regular expression '^[a-z][a-zA-Z0-9]*\$'.
Client.java 4	4 hours ago	Remove this assignment of "msg_input".

There is an another bug that has been reported by SpotBug on line 47. The pattern of the bug is UWF\_UNWRITTEN\_FIELD. msg\_txt field is never written. This is because msg\_txt is an instance of the class JTextArea and that we are calling a predefined method using the msg\_txt. This bug cannot be fixed and that we are assigning any values and that it is only an instance of the class JTextArea and calling a method a that has been defined in it. And hence this bug cannot be fixed and there cannot be any potential threat for the application. Application will not work as expected upon removal of msg\_txt variable.