



NS2024

POWER OF PARTNERSHIP



NS2024

POWER OF PARTNERSHIP

Secure Coding 101

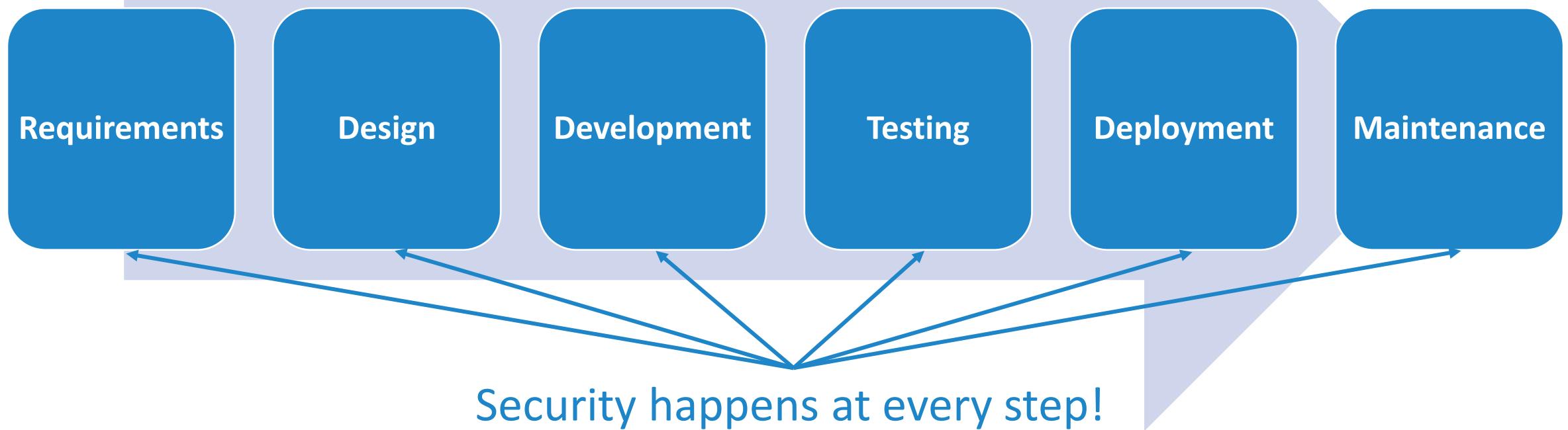
Melanie Coggan

Software Engineer, Security Advocate

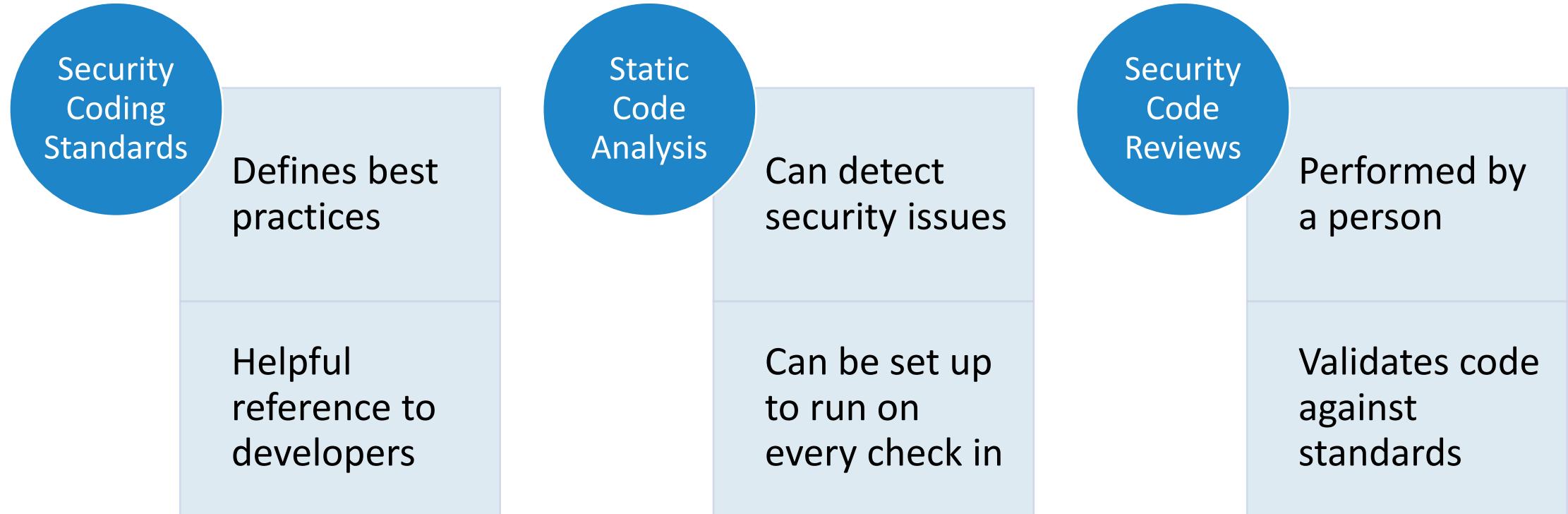


NS2024
POWER OF PARTNERSHIP

When Does Security Happen?



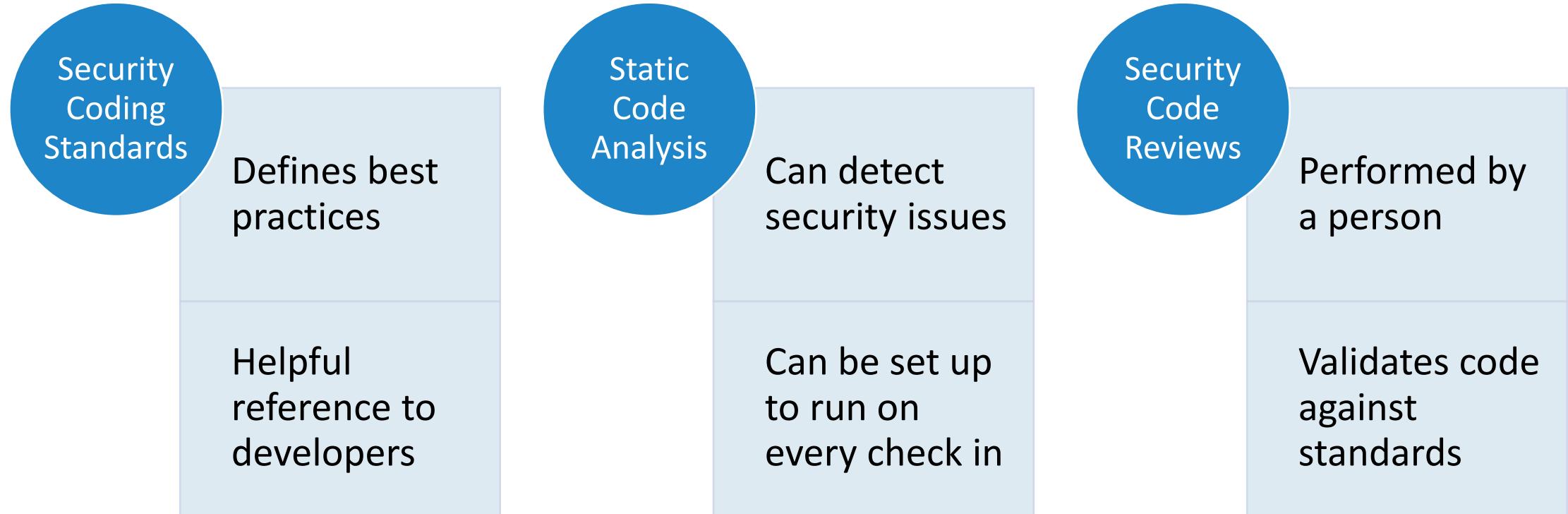
Secure Implementation Best Practices



Secure Coding Standards in Niagara

Access	Security Manager	Error Handling	Auditing	Logging	Injection
Authentication	Authorization	Input Validation	Output Sanitization	Return Values	Cookies
Protecting Sensitive Data	Passwords	Third Party Libraries	Secure by Default	Cryptographic Functions	Niagara-specific considerations

Secure Implementation Best Practices



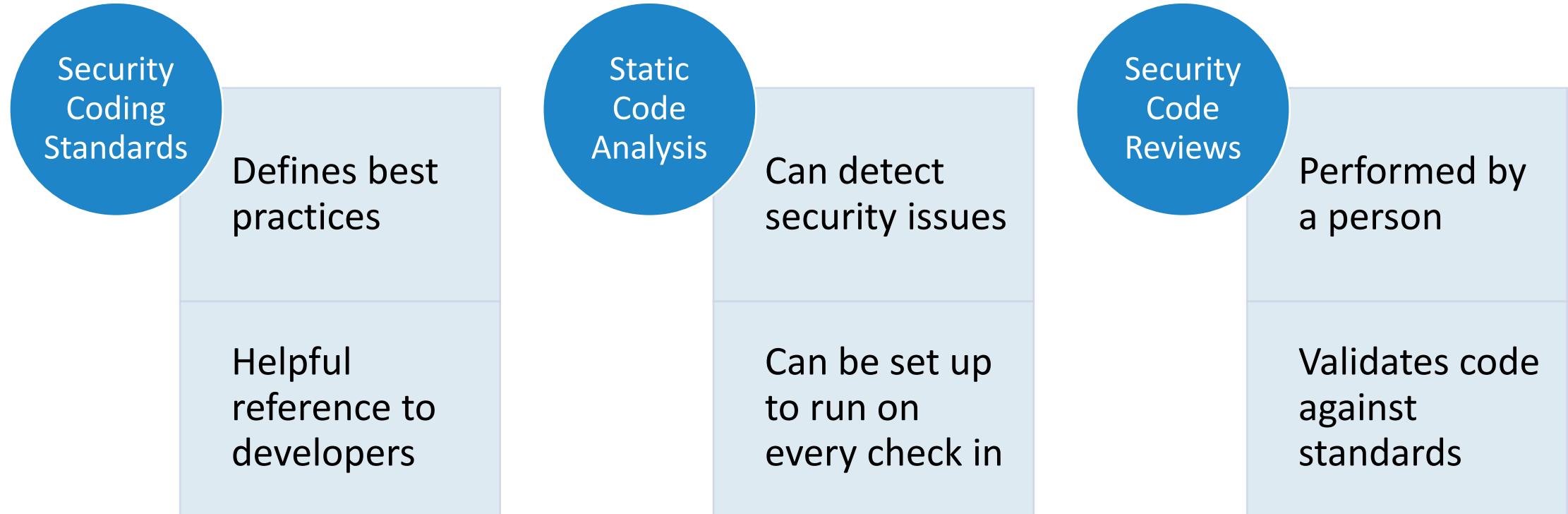
Static Code Analysis: Picking a Tool

Programming language support

Build tool integration

Supported issues and findings

Secure Implementation Best Practices



Security Code Reviews

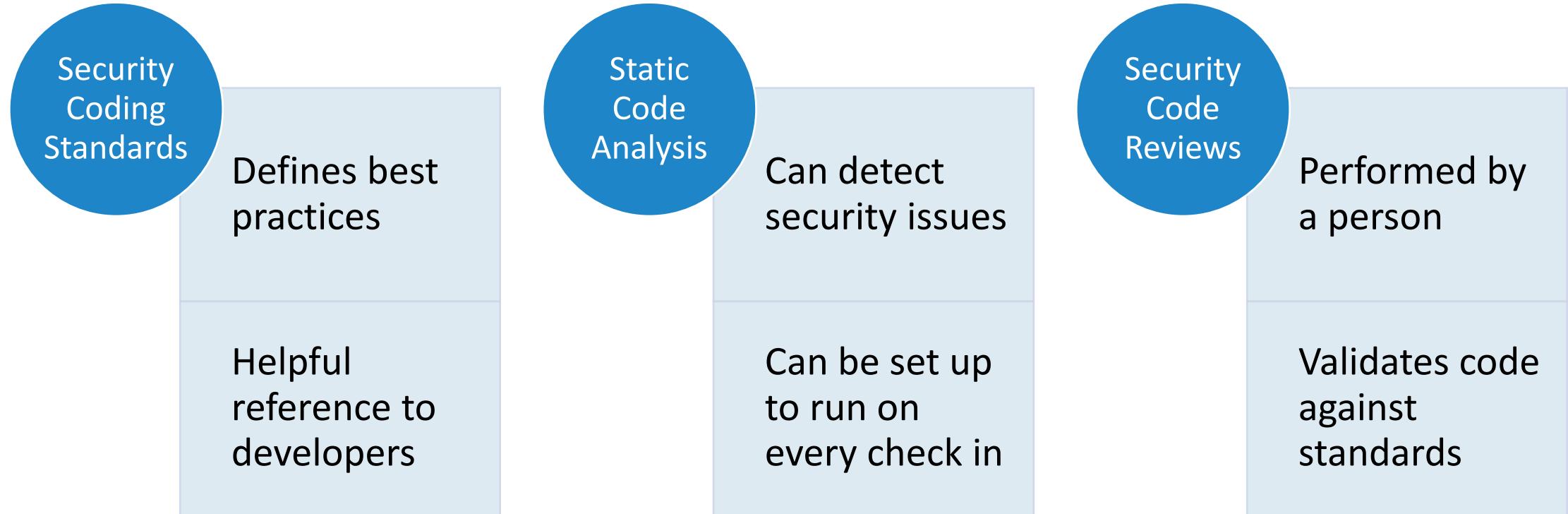
Performed by a security person

Catches things automated tools don't

Ensures security coding standards are met

Should be performed on all code

Secure Implementation Best Practices



Example: Access

Access	Security Manager	Error Handling	Auditing	Logging	Injection
Authentication	Authorization	Input Validation	Output Sanitization	Return Values	Cookies
Protecting Sensitive Data	Passwords	Third Party Libraries	Secure by Default	Cryptographic Functions	Niagara-specific considerations

Access Standards

Use access modifiers:

- private, package-private, protected, and public

Restrict access by default

Open access (with caution) if needed

Example: Access

```
public static void fetchUserFullName(String user) throws ConfigException
{
    try
    {
        String apiKey = AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<String>)() ->
            new String(SecurityUtil.toHexChars(keyRing.getKey("summit2024.apiKey"))));
        fetchDataFromRemoteServer("userFullName", user, apiKey);
    }
    catch (PrivilegedActionException e)
    {
        throw new ConfigException(e.getException(), "Could not retrieve api key");
    }
}
```

Uses the API key in a controlled way

Example: Access

```
public static void fetchUserFullName(String user) throws ConfigException
{
    try
    {
        String apiKey = AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<String>)() ->
            new String(SecurityUtil.toHexChars(keyRing.getKey("summit2024.apiKey"))));
        fetchDataFromRemoteServer("userFullName", user, apiKey);
    }
    catch (PrivilegedActionException e)
    {
        throw new ConfigException(e.getException(), "Could not retrieve api key");
    }
}

public static void fetchUserCreationDate(String user) throws ConfigException
{
    try
    {
        String apiKey = AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<String>)() ->
            new String(SecurityUtil.toHexChars(keyRing.getKey("summit2024.apiKey"))));
        fetchDataFromRemoteServer("userCreationDate", user, apiKey);
    }
    catch (PrivilegedActionException e)
    {
        throw new ConfigException(e.getException(), "Could not retrieve api key");
    }
}
```

The API key is
still used in a
controlled way

Example: Access

```
public static void fetchUserFullName_updated(String user) throws ConfigException
{
    fetchDataFromRemoteServer("userFullName", user, getApiKey());
}

public static void fetchUserCreationDate_updated(String user) throws ConfigException
{
    fetchDataFromRemoteServer("userCreationDate", user, getApiKey());
}

public class Utils
{
    static String getApiKey() throws ConfigException
    {
        try
        {
            return AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<String>)() ->
                new String(SecurityUtil.toHexChars(keyRing.getKey("summit2024.apiKey"))));
        }
        catch (PrivilegedActionException e)
        {
            throw new ConfigException(e.getException(), "Could not retrieve api key");
        }
    }
}
```

The API key is
still protected

Example: Access

```
public static void fetchUserFullName_updated(String user) throws ConfigException
{
    fetchDataFromRemoteServer("userFullName", user, getApiKey());
}

public static void fetchUserCreationDate_updated(String user) throws ConfigException
{
    fetchDataFromRemoteServer("userCreationDate", user, getApiKey());
}

public class Utils
{
    public static String getApiKey() throws ConfigException
    {
        try
        {
            return AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<String>)() ->
                new String(SecurityUtil.toHexChars(keyRing.getKey("summit2024.apiKey"))));
        }
        catch (PrivilegedActionException e)
        {
            throw new ConfigException(e.getException(), "Could not retrieve api key");
        }
    }
}
```

The API key is exposed

Access in Niagara

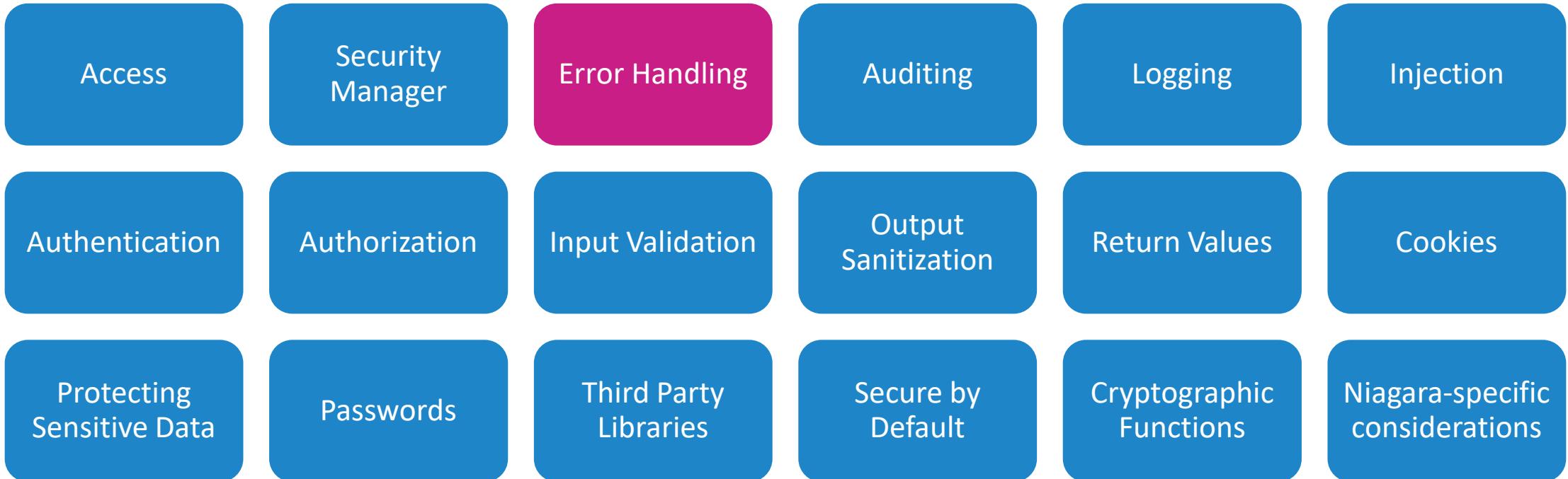
Slots are public

Flags are just UI hints

Use BPassword for sensitive data

Use IPropertyValidator to restrict user changes

Example: Error Handling



Error Handling: Client-Server

Helpful to users vs. helpful to attackers

Username not found.

Invalid username/password combination.

Incorrect password.



Error Handling: Client-Server

Consider ALL responses

Account exists



Account does not exist



Discover valid
accounts to
attack

Error Handling: Client-Server

Consider response timing

“Pass” vs. “Password10”

“Passwxxxxx” vs “Password10”

Use `javax.baja.nre.util.SecurityUtil.equals()`
or `javax.baja.security.BPassword.validate()`

Discover the
password one
character at a
time

Error Handling: Client-Server

Applies after authentication

Resource exists

404 Not Found

Resource does not exist

404 Not Found

Discover
Send the same response to the
resources to
client in both cases.
attack

Exception Handling

Do not expose sensitive information

Close resources – use try-with-resources

Restore state in multi-step operations

Fail secure

Exception Handling: Fail Secure

```
Role getUserRole(String username)
{
    Role role = Role.ADMIN;
    try
    {
        role = findRoleForUser(username);
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        // This should never happen
        log.warning("Could not find role for user: " + username);
    }
    return role;
}
```

If an exception
occurs, role remains
Role.ADMIN

Exception Handling: Fail Secure

```
Role getUserRole(String username)
{
    Role role = Role.NONE;
    try
    {
        role = findRoleForUser(username);
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        // This should never happen
        log.warning("Could not find role for user: " + username);
    }
    return role;
}
```

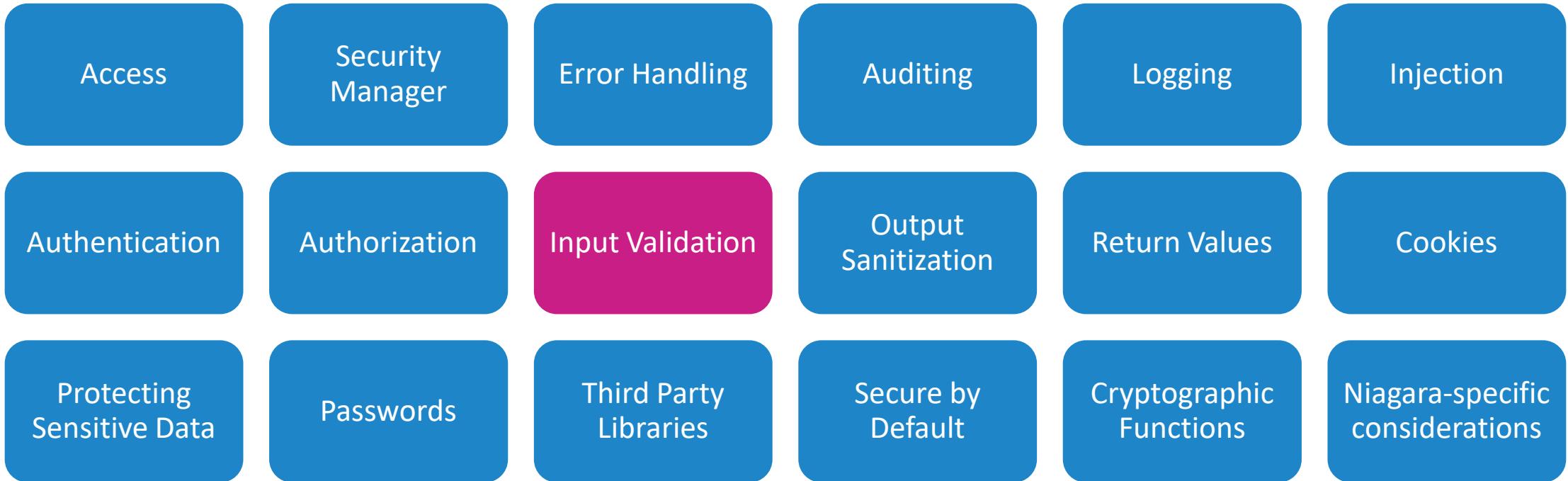
If code is added that
If an exception
sets role, it still
occurs, role remains
could end up in an
incorrect state
Role.NONE

Exception Handling: Fail Secure

```
Role getUserRole(String username)
{
    try
    {
        return findRoleForUser(username);
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        log.warning("Could not find role for user: " + username);
        return Role.NONE;
    }
}
```

Guaranteed to
return Role.NONE

Example: Input Validation



Input Validation

Input is in expected format

Input is within expected parameters

Input is checked before using

Avoids unintended behavior

Example: Input Validation

```
ResultSet getRecordsForDates(Connection connection, String username, UserInput userInput)
    throws SQLException
{
    String startDate = userInput.getStartDate();
    String endDate = userInput.getEndDate();

    String query = "SELECT * FROM records WHERE recordDate BETWEEN '" + startDate + "' AND " +
        endDate + "' AND username=''" + username + "'";
    try (Statement statement = connection.createStatement())
    {
        return statement.executeQuery(query);
    }
}
```

An attacker could set endDate to:

2024-04-15' AND username='anotherUser' --

And the query becomes:

SELECT * FROM records WHERE recordDate BETWEEN '2024-01-01'
AND '2024-04-15' AND username='anotherUser' -- nothing after this matters

Example: Input Validation

File Access

- new File(baseDirectory, "../../escape/to/new/directory/ohNo")

Running an OS command

- Runtime.getRuntime().exec(unintendedCommandInUserInput);

Building URLs

- <https://example.com/path?userInputParam=value1&badParam=value2>

Example: Input Validation

```
ResultSet getRecordsForDates(Connection connection, String username, UserInput userInput)
    throws SQLException
{
    String startDate = userInput.getStartDate();
    String endDate = userInput.getEndDate();

    String query = "SELECT * FROM records WHERE recordDate BETWEEN ? AND ? AND username=?";
    try(PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(query))
    {
        statement.setString(1, startDate);
        statement.setString(2, endDate);
        statement.setString(3, username);

        return statement.executeQuery();
    }
}
```

Each parameter is treated
as an individual entity and
cannot break out

How to Validate Input: Allow Lists

Lists of allowed inputs

Can look at input as a whole

Can look at individual characters

Allow List Example

```
static boolean isValid(String userInput)
{
    return VALID_DAYS.contains(userInput);
}

private static final List<String> VALID_DAYS = Collections.unmodifiableList(
    Arrays.asList("Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Sat", "Sun"));
```

Great for small input sets!

How to Validate Input: Regular Expressions

Pattern that input must match

Well-defined structure

Lots of different combinations

Regular Expression Example

```
static boolean isValidSocialSecurityNumber(String userInput)
{
    return ssnPattern.matcher(userInput).matches();
}

private static final Pattern ssnPattern =
    Pattern.compile("^(!666|000|9\\d{2})\\d{3}-(!00)\\d{2}-(!0{4})\\d{4}$");
```

Consider getting your
regex from a trust source
e.g. OWASP

https://owasp.org/www-community/OWASP_Validation_Regex_Repository

More Ways to Validate Input

Check input length

- Very quick to check
- Can be used before another more expensive check

Semantic validation

- Checks meaning vs. format
- Even well-formed data can cause problems

Example: Cryptographic Functions

Access	Security Manager	Error Handling	Auditing	Logging	Injection
Authentication	Authorization	Input Validation	Output Sanitization	Return Values	Cookies
Protecting Sensitive Data	Passwords	Third Party Libraries	Secure by Default	Cryptographic Functions	Niagara-specific considerations

Example: Cryptographic Functions

Do not write your own crypto

Use modern, industry-standard algorithms

Properly manage secret keys

Use SecureRandom

Using Cryptographic Functions

```
void useEncryption(byte[] bytesToEncrypt)
{
    byte[] initializationVector = generateInitializationVector();
    byte[] encryptedBytes = encrypt(bytesToEncrypt, initializationVector);
    // do something with encryptedBytes
}
```

```
private byte[] generateInitializationVector()
{
    SecureRandom secureRandom = new SecureRandom();
    byte[] iv = new byte[12];
    secureRandom.nextBytes(iv);
    return iv;
}
```

Uses SecureRandom

Using Cryptographic Functions

```
void useEncryption(byte[] bytesToEncrypt)
{
    byte[] initializationVector = generateInitializationVector();
    byte[] encryptedBytes = encrypt(bytesToEncrypt, initializationVector);
    // do something with encryptedBytes
}
```

Uses integrated
crypto provider

Uses industry
standard
algorithm

```
private byte[] encrypt(byte[] bytesToEncrypt, byte[] iv)
{
    try (SecretBytes encryptionKey = getEncryptionKey())
    {
        Cipher aesCipher = Cipher.getInstance("AES/GCM/NoPadding");
        AlgorithmParameterSpec parameterSpec = new GCMParameterSpec(128, iv);
        SecretKey secretKey = new SecretKeySpec(encryptionKey.get(), "AES");
        aesCipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, secretKey, parameterSpec);
        return aesCipher.doFinal(bytesToEncrypt);
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        throw new SecurityException("Could not encrypt bytes: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}
```

Using Cryptographic Functions

```
private SecretBytes getEncryptionKey()
throws Exception
{
    BPassword secretKeyPassword;
    if (getSecretKey().isNull())
    {
        KeyGenerator keyGen = KeyGenerator.getInstance("AES");
        SecretKey secretKey = keyGen.generateKey();
        secretKeyPassword = BPassword.make(SecurityUtil.toHexChars(secretKey.getEncoded()));
        setSecretKey(secretKeyPassword);
    }
    else
    {
        secretKeyPassword = getSecretKey();
    }

    return AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedAction<SecretBytes>)() ->
        secretKeyPassword.getSecretChars().asSecretBytes());
}
```

Securely stores
secret key in a
BPassword slot

Example: Cryptographic Functions

Access	Security Manager	Error Handling	Auditing	Logging	Injection
Authentication	Authorization	Input Validation	Output Sanitization	Return Values	Cookies
Protecting Sensitive Data	Passwords	Third Party Libraries	Secure by Default	Cryptographic Functions	Niagara-specific considerations

Resources

- OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project)
 - <https://owasp.org/>
- SANS Institute
 - <https://www.sans.org/>
- CERT Secure Coding Standards
 - <https://wiki.sei.cmu.edu/confluence/display/seccode/SEI+CERT+Coding+Standards>
- Oracle's Java: The Secure Coding Guidelines
 - <https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase/seccodeguide.html>
- List of Static Code Analysis Tools
 - https://owasp.org/www-community/Source_Code_Analysis_Tools

Any questions?



NS2024

POWER OF PARTNERSHIP