

Code responsibly with generative AI in Java

CYDJvWeb3dCop | 3 days | On-site or online | Hands-on

Your Web application written in Java works as intended, so you are done, right? But did you consider feeding in incorrect values? 16Gbs of data? A null? An apostrophe? Negative numbers, or specifically -1 or -2^31? Because that's what the bad guys will do – and the list is far from complete.

Handling security needs a healthy level of paranoia, and this is what this course provides: a strong emotional engagement by lots of hands-on labs and stories from real life, all to substantially improve code hygiene. Mistakes, consequences, and best practices are our blood, sweat and tears.

The curriculum goes through the common Web application security issues following the OWASP Top Ten but goes far beyond it both in coverage and the details.

All this is put in the context of Java, and extended by core programming issues, discussing security pitfalls of the Java language and the runtime environment.

So that you are prepared for the forces of the dark side.

So that nothing unexpected happens.

Nothing.

This variant of the course deals extensively with how certain security problems in code are handled by GitHub Copilot.

Through a number of hands-on labs participants will get first hand experience about how to use Copilot responsibly, and how to prompt it to generate the most secure code. In some cases it is trivial, but in most of the cases it is not; and in yet some other cases it is basically impossible.

At the same time, the labs provide general experience with using Copilot in everyday coding practice – what you can expect from it, and what are those areas where you shouldn't rely on it.

Cyber security skills and drills



31 LABS



16 CASE STUDIES

Audience

Java developers working on Web applications

Outline

- Cyber security basics
- The OWASP Top Ten 2021
- Wrap up

Group size

12 participants

Standards and references

OWASP, SEI CERT, CWE and Fortify Taxonomy

Preparedness

General Java and Web development

What you'll have learned

- Getting familiar with essential cyber security concepts
- Understanding how cryptography supports security
- Learning how to use cryptographic APIs correctly in Java
- Understanding Web application security issues
- Detailed analysis of the OWASP Top Ten elements
- Putting Web application security in the context of Java
- Going beyond the low hanging fruits
- Managing vulnerabilities in third party components

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Day 1

› Cyber security basics

What is security?

Threat and risk

[Cyber security threat types – the CIA triad](#)

Consequences of insecure software

› [The OWASP Top Ten 2021](#)

A01 – Broken Access Control

- Access control basics

 *Case study – Broken authn/authz in Apache OFBiz*

- Confused deputy
 - Insecure direct object reference (IDOR)
 - Path traversal

 *Lab – Insecure Direct Object Reference*

- Path traversal best practices
-  *Lab – Experimenting with path traversal in Copilot*
 - Authorization bypass through user-controlled keys

 *Case study – Remote takeover of Nexx garage doors and alarms*

 *Lab – Horizontal authorization*

- File upload
 - Unrestricted file upload
 - Good practices
 -  *Lab – Unrestricted file upload*
 -  *Case study – File upload vulnerability in Netflix Genie*

A02 – Cryptographic Failures

- Cryptography for developers
 - Cryptography basics
 - Java Cryptographic Architecture (JCA) in brief
 - Elementary algorithms
 - Hashing
 - Hashing basics

- Hashing in Java
- 🔗 *Lab – Hashing in JCA*
- Random number generation
- Pseudo random number generators (PRNGs)
- Cryptographically secure PRNGs
- Weak and strong PRNGs in Java
- 🔗 *Lab – Using random numbers in Java*
- 📖 *Case study – Equifax credit account freeze*
- Confidentiality protection
 - Symmetric encryption
 - [Block ciphers](#)
 - Modes of operation
 - Modes of operation and IV – best practices
 - Symmetric encryption in Java
 - Symmetric encryption in Java with streams
 - 🔗 *Lab – Symmetric encryption in JCA*
 - Asymmetric encryption
 - The RSA algorithm
 - Using RSA – best practices
 - RSA in Java
 - 📖 *Case study – RSA attacks: Bleichenbacher, ROBOT, and Marvin*
 - Combining symmetric and asymmetric algorithms

Day 2

› [The OWASP Top Ten 2021](#)

A03 – Injection

- Injection principles
- Injection attacks
- [SQL injection](#)
 - SQL injection basics
 - 🔗 *Lab – SQL injection*
 - Attack techniques
 - Content-based blind SQL injection
 - Time-based blind SQL injection
 - SQL injection best practices
 - Input validation
 - Parameterized queries
 - 🔗 *Lab – Using prepared statements*
 - 🔗 *Lab – Experimenting with SQL injection in Copilot*
 - Database defense in depth

- 📖 *Case study – SQL injection in Fortra FileCatalyst*
- Code injection
 - OS command injection
 - OS command injection best practices
 - Using Runtime.exec()
 - 📖 *Case study – Shellshock*
 - 🔗 *Lab – Shellshock*
 - 📖 *Case study – Command injection in VMware Aria*
- HTML injection – Cross-site scripting (XSS)
 - [Cross-site scripting basics](#)
 - Cross-site scripting types
 - Persistent cross-site scripting
 - Reflected cross-site scripting
 - Client-side (DOM-based) cross-site scripting
 - 🔗 *Lab – Stored XSS*
 - 🔗 *Lab – Reflected XSS*
 - XSS protection best practices
 - Protection principles – escaping
 - XSS protection APIs in Java
 - 🔗 *Lab – XSS fix / stored*
 - 🔗 *Lab – XSS fix / reflected*
 - Additional protection layers – defense in depth
 - 📖 *Case study – XSS vulnerabilities in DrayTek Vigor routers*

A04 – Insecure Design

- The STRIDE model of threats
- Secure design principles of Saltzer and Schroeder
 - Economy of mechanism
 - Fail-safe defaults
 - Complete mediation
 - Open design
 - Separation of privilege
 - Least privilege
 - Least common mechanism
 - Psychological acceptability
- Client-side security
 - Frame sandboxing
 - Cross-Frame Scripting (XFS) attacks
 - 🔗 *Lab – Clickjacking*
 - Clickjacking beyond hijacking a click
 - Clickjacking protection best practices
 - 🔗 *Lab – Using CSP to prevent clickjacking*

A05 – Security Misconfiguration

- Configuration principles
- XML entities
 - DTD and the entities
 - Entity expansion
 - External Entity Attack (XXE)
 - File inclusion with external entities
 - Server-Side Request Forgery with external entities
 - 🔗 *Lab – External entity attack*
 - 📖 *Case study – XXE vulnerability in Ivanti products*
 - Preventing XXE
 - 🔗 *Lab – Prohibiting DTD*
 - 🔗 *Lab – Experimenting with XXE in Copilot*

Day 3

› [The OWASP Top Ten 2021](#)

A06 – Vulnerable and Outdated Components

- Using vulnerable components
- Untrusted functionality import
- 📖 *Case study – The Polyfill.io supply chain attack*
- Vulnerability management
 - 🔗 *Lab – Finding vulnerabilities in third-party components*
- Security of AI generated code
 - Practical attacks against code generation tools
 - Dependency hallucination via generative AI
 - 📖 *Case study – A history of GitHub Copilot weaknesses (up to mid 2024)*

A07 – Identification and Authentication Failures

- Authentication
 - Authentication basics
 - Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
 - 📖 *Case study – The InfinityGauntlet attack*
- Password management
 - Inbound password management
 - Storing account passwords
 - 🔗 *Lab – Is just hashing passwords enough?*
 - [Dictionary attacks and brute forcing](#)
 - Salting

- Adaptive hash functions for password storage
- 🔗 *Lab – Using adaptive hash functions in JCA*
- 🔗 *Lab – Using adaptive hash functions in Copilot*
- Password policy
- [NIST authenticator requirements for memorized secrets](#)

A08 – Software and Data Integrity Failures

- Integrity protection
 - Message Authentication Code (MAC)
 - Calculating MAC in Java
 - 🔗 *Lab – Calculating MAC in JCA*
 - Digital signature
 - Digital signature with RSA
 - Elliptic Curve Cryptography
 - ECC basics
 - Digital signature with ECC
 - Digital signature in Java
 - 🔗 *Lab – Digital signature with ECDSA in JCA*
- Subresource integrity
 - Importing JavaScript
 - 🔗 *Lab – Importing JavaScript*
- Insecure deserialization
 - Serialization and deserialization challenges
 - Integrity – deserializing untrusted streams
 - Integrity – deserialization best practices
 - Look ahead deserialization
 - Property Oriented Programming (POP)
 - Creating a POP payload
 - 🔗 *Lab – Creating a POP payload*
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 - Summary – POP best practices
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- Logging and monitoring principles
- Log forging
- Log forging – best practices
- 📖 *Case study – Log interpolation in log4j*
- 📖 *Case study – The Log4Shell vulnerability (CVE-2021-44228)*
- 📖 *Case study – Log4Shell follow-ups (CVE-2021-45046, CVE-2021-45105)*
- 🔗 *Lab – Log4Shell*
- Logging best practices

A10 – Server-side Request Forgery (SSRF)

- Server-side Request Forgery (SSRF)

 *Case study – SSRF in Ivanti Connect Secure*

> Wrap up

Secure coding principles

- Principles of robust programming by Matt Bishop

And now what?

- Software security sources and further reading
- Java resources