[2019-05-28] Change Log

- New version of CQM and Kiuwan Engine
 - New PL-SQL security rules
 - New Transact-SQL security rules

New version of CQM and Kiuwan Engine



Main features of this release are:

- 1. Kiuwan CQM (v2.3.0) and Engine
 - 14 New PL-SQL security rules
 - 9 New Transact-SQL security rules

CQM is the default Model (i.e. a concrete set of active and pre-configured rules):

- If you are using CQM,
 - o new rules will automatically become active and will be applied to new analyses
- If you are using your own **custom model, your model remains unchaged,** but you can modify it and activate the new rules (in case you want to be applied to your code).

You can find new rules by comparing this release of CQM against previous version. A detailed description of the behavior of these new rules is available in rule's description.



A new version of Kiuwan Engine has been released that incorporates bug fixes, performance and reliability improvements in rules and parsers.

Kiuwan Engine is the binary code executed when an analysis is run.

- If the engine is not blocked in your Kiuwan account, the engine will upgrade automatically to the last version of Kiuwan Engine once a new analysis is run
- If the engine is blocked, your kiuwan engine will not be modified.

New PL-SQL security rules

- Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an OS Command ('OS Command Injection')
- Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')
- Cursor Snarfing
- Use of Hard-coded Credentials
- Unvalidated data in HTTP response header or in cookies ('HTTP Response Splitting')
- Do not allow to control the URL used in a redirect by an unvalidated input
- External Control of File Name or Path
- Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')
- Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)
- · Potential malicious code
- Unqualified database items in AUTHID CURRENT_USER routine
- Avoid using an user controlled Primary Key into a query
- Weak cryptographic hashes cannot guarantee data integrity
- Weak symmetric encryption algorithm.

New Transact-SQL security rules

- Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an OS Command ('OS Command Injection')
- Dangerous procedure / function called.
- Standard pseudo-random number generators cannot withstand cryptographic attacks.
- Denial of Service by externally controlled sleep time
- Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
- · Too broad privileges granted.

- Avoid using an user controlled Primary Key into a query
 Weak cryptographic hashes cannot guarantee data integrity
 Weak symmetric encryption algorithm.