

AI Coding Assistants Have a Blind Spot: Security



leo 
@leojr94_ Subscribe  

guys, i'm under attack

ever since I started to share how I built my SaaS using Cursor

random thing are happening, maxed out usage on api keys, people bypassing the subscription, creating random shit on db

as you know, I'm not technical so this is taking me longer that usual to figure out

for now, I will stop sharing what I do publicly on X

there are just some weird ppl out there

5:04 PM · Mar 17, 2025 · **2.2M** Views

 634  1K  6.2K  3.8K 

6 ways they create vulnerabilities in your code



The Story

A non-technical founder shared how he built his SaaS using Cursor.

Within days, attackers:

- ⚠ Maxed out his API usage
- ⚠ Bypassed subscriptions
- ⚠ Messed with his database

His post went viral with 2.2M views.





1

Hardcoded Secrets in Code

This is the most common mistake.

```
const apiKey = "sk-live-abc123...";
```

Push this to GitHub and bots will find it **within minutes.**

One student got a **\$55,000 bill** from a leaked API key.



The Fix

Always use environment variables.

✗ `const secret = 'supersecretkey';`

✓ `const secret =
process.env.SECRET;`

*Environment variables keep secrets out of your
codebase.*



2

Committing .env Files to Git

AI often creates .env files but doesn't always add them to .gitignore.

Once it's in Git history, it's there **forever**.

(Unless you rewrite history)

- ✓ Add `.env*` to `.gitignore` immediately
- ✓ If committed, invalidate ALL credentials
- ✓ Back up .env files elsewhere

3

Fallback Secrets

This one is sneaky.

```
const jwtSecret = process.env.JWT_SECRET ||  
'supersecretjwtkey';
```

Looks safe because it uses an env variable.

But if the env var isn't set, it falls back to a
hardcoded secret.

A time bomb waiting to explode.



A background network diagram consisting of numerous grey circular nodes connected by thin grey lines, forming a complex web-like structure. The nodes are distributed across the slide, with a higher density on the right side.

4

Insecure Random Numbers

AI generated this OTP function:

```
function generateOTP() {  
  return Math.floor(100000 + Math.random() *  
  900000)  
}
```

Math.random() is NOT cryptographically secure.

Attackers could potentially **predict future OTPs.**



The Fix

Use cryptographically secure randomness:

✘ `Math.random()`

✔ `crypto.randomInt(100000, 1000000)`

The AI knew this was wrong when I asked it to review. But it generated the insecure version first.



5

Unsanitized Input Enables Phishing

AI-generated forms rarely sanitize user input.

Attacker signs up with name:

```
John <a href="[malicious link]">Click for a special offer!</a>
```

Your welcome email becomes:

"Hi John [Click for a special offer!](#), thanks for signing up!"

Your signup form becomes a phishing delivery system.



6

AI Treats Rules as "Suggestions"

You can tell your AI:

"Never hardcode secrets. Always use environment variables."

You can add it to `.cursor/rules` or `CLAUDE.md`.

But AI treats these as **suggestions**, not guarantees.
It will break its own rules when the context gets complex.



The Bottom Line

AI coding assistants optimize for **"working code"**
not **"secure code."**

- ✓ Review AI-generated code for security issues
- ✓ Set up security rules (even if AI doesn't always follow them)
- ✓ Use environment variables for all secrets
- ✓ Scan your codebase for exposed credentials
- ✓ Understand that AI makes mistakes

Build fast, but build securely.



Want These Rules for Your AI?




I created a **security.md** file you can drop into your project to guide your AI coding assistant.

Comment "**Security**"
and connect with me
to get a copy of the rules.



Let's Connect

I share practical tips about AI, coding, and security.

-  Follow me for more insights
-  Repost to help others
-  Save this for future reference

#AI #Security #VibeCoding