

CCS6344 T2410 Assignment 1 Submission

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YouTube link: https://youtu.be/roMNB26aMFo

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the project is to develop an application that centralizes and simplifies the management of wedding and catering services, reducing manual effort and increasing operational efficiency. From the application, we provided a user-friendly interface for admin to add staff, manage wedding staff and catering staff. Moreover, wedding manager and catering manager can only access the data about wedding and catering managers for viewing purposes. The aim of this project is also to show the security measures that we have implemented such as masking, user privilege, authentication, role-based control and minor encryption. Furthermore, are to show the implementation of STRIDE and DREAD threat modelling on application and the ability to pass through this test. Ensuring that the system complies with relevant data protection regulations, such as PDPA 2010, safeguarding personal data and ensuring legal compliance. Finally, design the system to be scalable and easy to maintain, allowing for future enhancements and the ability to handle growing user demands.

2. PROPOSED HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE TO DEVELOP THE APPLICATION

2.1 PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE AND DATABASE PROGRAMME

Programming Language: PHP

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a widely used open-source server-side scripting language for web development. PHP is compatible with various databases, including MySQL. PHP code can be embedded into HTML. It is efficient for creating dynamic and interactive web pages.

Database Program: MySQL

The SQL part of "MySQL" stands for "Structured Query Language". SQL is the most common standardized language used to access databases. It is an ideal choice for handling the data requirements of a wedding and catering management system.

2.2 TYPE OF SERVER OS AND WEBSERVER

Server OS: Ubuntu Server

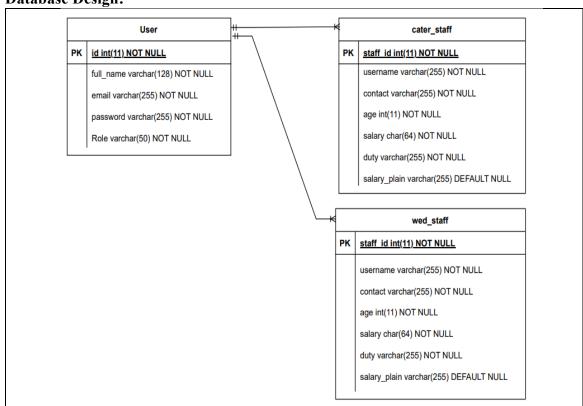
Ubuntu Server is a Linux-based operating system which provides a robust environment for hosting web applications and databases. Ubuntu Server is widely used in both development and production environments.

Web Server: Apache HTTP Server (part of the XAMPP package)

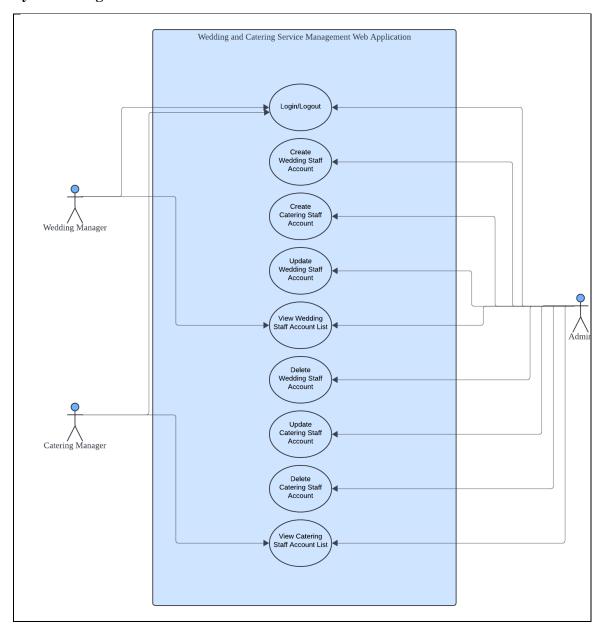
Apache is an open-source web server software that is widely used across various platforms, including Ubuntu Server. Apache is included in the XAMPP package which simplifies the setup process for development purposes.

3. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DATABASE DESIGN

Database Design:



System Design:



4. PLAN TO SECURE THE DATABASE USING TRADITIONAL DATABASE SYSTEM

Securing a traditional SQL database system involves implementing multiple layers of defence to protect against various threats and vulnerabilities. Here is a comprehensive plan for securing database system for the wedding and catering staff services.

First, robust authentication and authorization mechanisms are essential. Strong password policies should be enforced, requiring complex passwords with a minimum length and regular expiration. Passwords should be securely stored using hashing algorithms such as bcrypt or SHA-256.

Dynamic data masking can further protect sensitive information by obfuscating it for non-privileged users. This involves defining masking rules for fields containing sensitive data, such as social security numbers or credit card information, to prevent unauthorized access to this data.

Regular security assessments, including vulnerability scanning and penetration testing, should be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls. Automated tools can identify and remediate security weaknesses, and findings from penetration tests should be addressed promptly to enhance security measures.

By implementing these comprehensive security measures, the risk of data breaches can be significantly reduced, ensuring the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of the database system.

5. PROPOSED DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPLICATION USING SQL DATABASE

1. Design Description

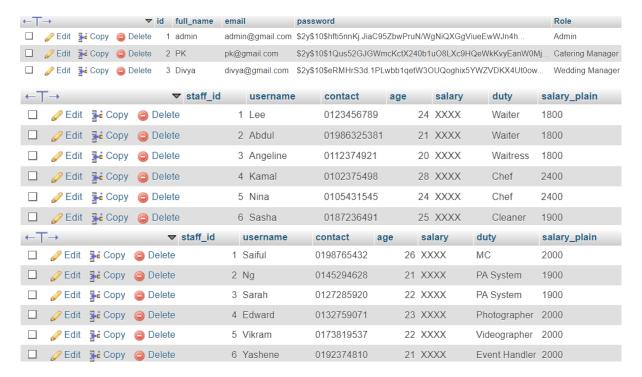
The application is a web-based staff management system built with PHP and MySQL, designed for managing wedding and catering staff details. It includes functionality for adding, viewing, updating, and deleting staff records with role-based access control, ensuring that only admins can perform all actions while managers have restricted views. The frontend uses HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for the user interface, and the backend operates on an Apache server within a XAMPP environment, handling authentication and database interactions.

2. Step-by-Step Application Creation

a. Firstly, we created users and roles in our database for logins on the web based on their respective roles.



b. Next, we created 3 tables within the database called users, wed_staff and cater_staff that will be used for the application.



c. After that, we created a login page using PHP with the implementation of HTML and CSS for a better UI for the users. By filling in the details, the system will check through the credentials from the users table in the database.

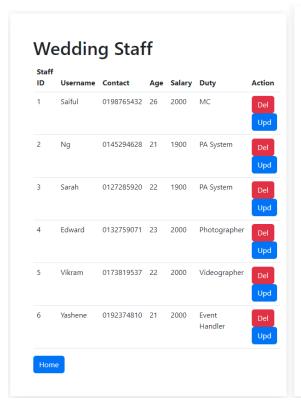
Enter Email:		
Enter Password:		
Login		

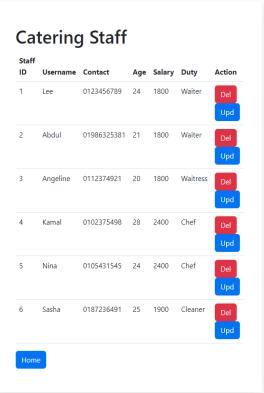
d. We have implemented a connection from the web application to the database by using PHP through database.php. This enables the function of insert, delete, update and view that are linked between the web application and the database.

require_once "database.php";

e. With the ability to log in to the web application, we have created web pages that are implemented to have role-based authorization which can make it easier for the users to access the web based on their respective role. For example, the Wedding Manager is only able to view the Wedding Staff page and not the user which is Catering Manager. Only the Admin can view all pages with some additional features.







Wedding & Catering Management

Logout

Wedding Staff

Wedding & Catering Management

Logout

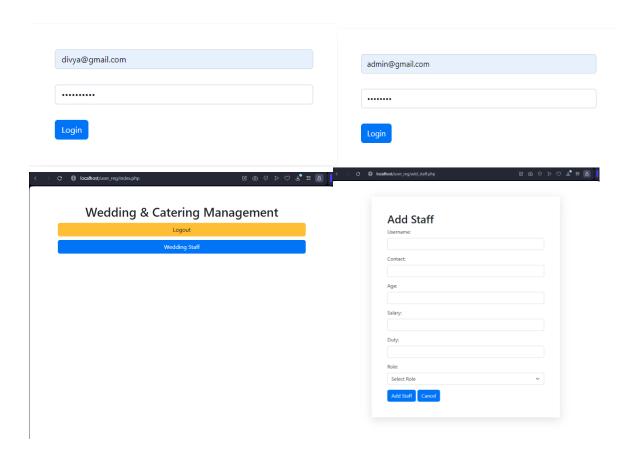
Catering Staff

3. Details of Security Measures Implemented

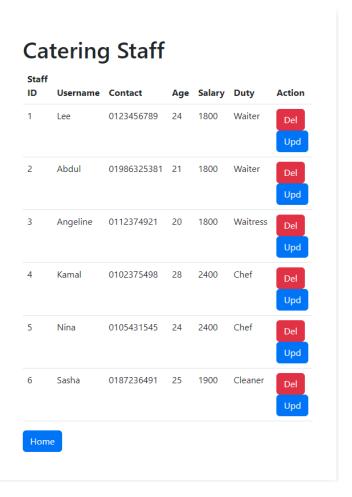
a. All the users are implemented through SQL where the users created are within the database. If the user inserted wrong credentials, the system would notify.

admin@gmail.com		
•••••		
Login		
mail does not match	Password does not match	
nter Email:	Enter Email:	

b. The user has their own authorization based on the roles that they are assigned to. For example, the Wedding Manager can only view the Wedding Staff list but not insert new staff. However, the admin can. If the Wedding Manager enters the add_staff.php, it will directly lead the user back to the index.php (Home page)



c. Only the Admin is given the authority to delete or update data from the database. Unauthorised users like the Catering Manager and the Wedding Manager are not able to access this feature.



Catering Staff

Staff ID	Username	Contact	Age	Salary	Duty
1	Lee	0123456789	24	XXXX	Waiter
2	Abdul	01986325381	21	XXXX	Waiter
3	Angeline	0112374921	20	XXXX	Waitress
4	Kamal	0102375498	28	XXXX	Chef
5	Nina	0105431545	24	XXXX	Chef
6	Sasha	0187236491	25	XXXX	Cleaner

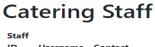
Home

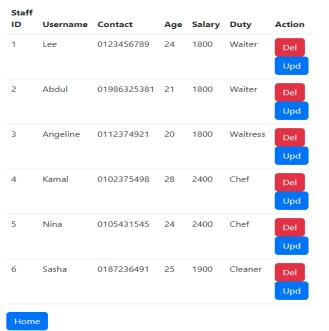
d. The staff's salary is considered as sensitive data. Therefore, we implement a dynamic masking to secure the data to be viewed by unauthorised users. Only the Admin can view the unmasked data.

Catering Staff

Staff ID	Username	Contact	Age	Salary	Duty
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Home



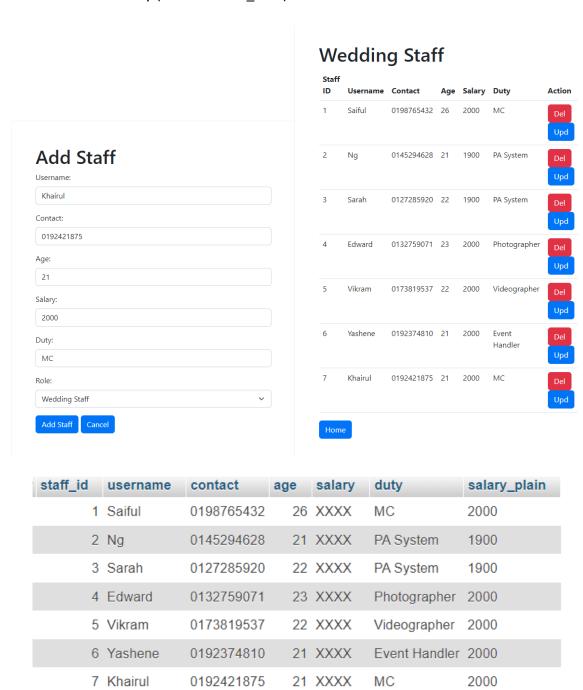


e. Important data such as the users' passwords are encrypted by using hash to avoid any disclosure of information.

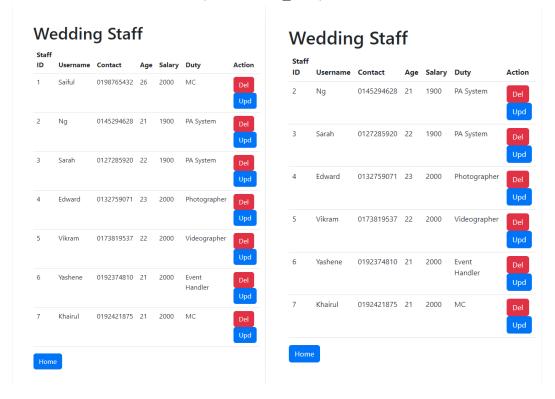


4. Testing Activity

a. Insert new entry (Khairul - wed_staff)

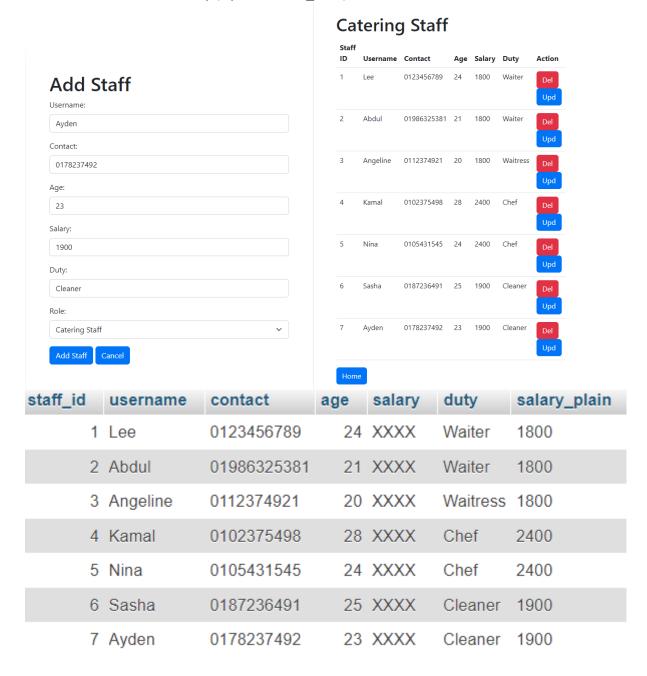


b. Delete one of the old entries (Saiful - wed_staff)



staff_id	username	contact	age	salary	duty	salary_plain
2	Ng	0145294628	21	XXXX	PA System	1900
3	Sarah	0127285920	22	XXXX	PA System	1900
4	Edward	0132759071	23	XXXX	Photographer	2000
5	Vikram	0173819537	22	XXXX	Videographer	2000
6	Yashene	0192374810	21	XXXX	Event Handler	2000
7	Khairul	0192421875	21	XXXX	MC	2000

c. Insert another new entry (Ayden - cater_staff)



6. THREAT MODELING

STRIDE:

RISK	STRIDE	JUSTIFICATION
SQL Injection	S, T, I	Spoofing: Attackers use malicious SQL queries
		to spoof identity.
		Tampering: Attackers can manipulate the
		database with crafted queries.
		Information Disclosure: Sensitive data can be
		extracted by attackers.
DoS Attack	D	Denial of Service: Attackers can overwhelm
		the server with excessive requests, leading to
		service downtime.
Privilege Escalation	E	Elevation of Privilege: Attackers can exploit
		vulnerabilities to gain higher-level access than
		intended.
Unauthorized Data	I, R	Information Disclosure: Sensitive data can be
Access		accessed without proper authorization.
		Repudiation : Actions by unauthorized users
		can be hard to trace back and deny their
		activities.
Data Tampering	T	Tampering: Attackers can alter data in the
		database, compromising data integrity.
Session Hijacking	S, E	Spoofing: Attackers can hijack legitimate user
		sessions.
		Elevation of Privilege: Attackers can gain
		unauthorized access by hijacking sessions.

DREAD:

RISK	D	R	E	A	D	Threat	Justification
						Rating	
SQL Injection	8	7	9	8	8	8	Highly damaging as it can compromise
							the entire database, easy to exploit,
							and affects all users.
DoS Attack	5	3	4	6	6	5	Can significantly disrupt service
							availability, though mitigation
							measures like rate limiting can reduce
							impact.
Privilege	7	6	8	7	7	7	Serve impact due to unauthorized
Escalation							access and control over the system,
							mitigated by stringent access controls
							and regular audits.
Unauthorized	6	5	6	6	6	6	Affects confidentiality and integrity of
Data Access							sensitive data, moderate ease of
							discovery and mitigation with proper
							access control.

Data Tampering	7	6	6	7	7	7	Compromises data integrity, affecting business operations and decision-making, mitigated by checks and logging.
Session Hijacking	6	5	7	6	6	6	Potential for unauthorized actions using hijacking sessions, mitigated by secure session management and encryption.

7. PDPA 2010

Categorization of Personnel

According to PDPA 2010, personnel can be categorized as follows:

Data Users: Individuals who process personal data on behalf of data users.

Data Processors: Individuals or entities who process personal data on behalf of data users.

Data Controllers: Individuals who determine the purpose and means of processing personal

data

Mapping Data Lifecycle to PDPA 2010 Requirements

Data Collection: Before collecting an individual's personal data, obtain their consent except in specific situations outlined in the law. This can be achieved by using checkboxes or digital signatures on forms to obtain explicit consent from individuals. Example, wedding managers that ensures customers provide consent during the booking process.

Data Processing: Personal data must be processed fairly, and lawfully, and only for the purposes for which it was collected. Ensuring the personal data is used only for the purpose stated during collection. For example, admins that monitor and enforce data processing policies

Data Storage: Personal data must be stored securely and protected against disclosure, destruction and unauthorized access. Compliance action would be encrypt sensitive data both at rest and in transit. This can be done by database administrators who oversee encryption and access control mechanisms.

Data Transfer: Personal data must be transferred securely, especially when transferred outside of Malaysia. Ensure compliance with PDPA 2010 requirements for cross-border data transfers. For instance, network administrators monitor data transfers.

Data Retention and Disposal: Personal data must not be kept longer than necessary for the fulfilment of the purposes for which it was collected. The compliance action would be ensuring data is securely deleted or destroyed once it is no longer needed. For example, admins enforcing data retention and disposal policies.

Penalties for Non-Compliance

PDPA 2010 outlines various penalties for non-compliance, including:

Administrative Penalties: Imprisonment of up to three years, fines up to RM500,000 or both. For certain offenses.

Compensation to Data Subject: Individuals may be entitled to compensation for those affected by a breach of PDPA 2010 for damages suffered.

Liability of Directors and Managers: Directors, managers, and officers can be held personally liable for corporate offenses if committed with their consent or due to their neglect.

Civil Remedies: Individuals affected by a breach of PDPA 2010 may seek civil remedies, through civil proceedings.

8. SECURITY MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION

Data Masking

Data masking involves obscuring data within a database to protect it from unauthorized access. Example, masking the salary of wedding staffs by displaying only X letter (eg., XXXX).

User Privileges

User privileges control what actions a user can perform on the database. For instance, only the admin has privileges to insert, update and delete any data of the staffs in the database.

Authentication

Authentication verifies the identity of users attempting to access the system. Example, a user has to enter their respective email address and password to access the database. Only authorized user can access the web application and database.

Role-Based Access Control

It restricts system access to authorized users based on their roles within the organization. For instance, admin can manage user accounts and system settings.

Minor Encryption

Encryption involves encoding data to protect it from unauthorized access. For example, encrypting sensitive data stored in the database such as the usage of hash for user's password.