| CVE-IoT IoT Component | IoT Gateway | Pressure Adjusting Machine | Low-range wireless communication Technologies Medical Ventilator | Sensors | Infusion Pump |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------------|
| | | | | | |
| CVE-2017-7730 | CAPEC-482: TCP Flood, CAPEC-469: HTTP DoS | | | | |
| CVE-2020-4207 CVE-2017-14447 | CAPEC-8: Buffer Overflow through API calls CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-8: Buffer Overflow through API calls | | | | |
| CVE-2017-16252 | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-8: Buffer Overflow through API calls | | | | |
| CVE-2017-14455 | CAPEC-8: Buffer Overflow through API calls, | | | | |
| CVE-2021-33217 | CAPEC-8: Buffer Overflow through API calls, CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass | | | | |
| CVE-2017-5251 | CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks, CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM) | | | | |
| CVE-2017-14443 | CAPEC-131: Resource Leak Exposure | | | | |
| CVE-2017-14443 | CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data | | | | |
| CVE-2018-15125 | CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data, CAPEC-653: | | | | |
| | Use of Known Operating System Credentials CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data, CAPEC-88: OS Command Injection, CAPEC-653: Use of Known Operating System Credentials | | | | |
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| CVE-2021-33218 | CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data, | | | | |
| CVE-2021-33219 | CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data, | | | | |
| CVE-2018-18394 | CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data, | | | | |
| CVE-2021-27328 | CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data, CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-126: Path Traversal | | | | |
| CVE-2013-6948 | CAPEC-201: Serialized Data External Links, | | | | |
| CVE-2017-7728 | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-248: Command Injection, CAPEC-475: Signature Spoofing by Improper Validation | | | | |
| CVE-2017-16348 | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-486: UDP Flood | | | | |
| CVTE 2021 40 422 | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-273: HTTP | | | | |
| CVE-2021-40422 | CAPEC 115: Authortication bypass, CAPEC-273: HTTP Response Smuggling CAPEC 115: Authortication bypass | | | | |
| CVE-2020-3448 CVE-2021-37188 | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-638: Altered Component Firmware | | | | |
| | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse, CAPEC-88: OS Command | | | | |
| CVE-2019-13128 | Injection | | | | |
| CVE-2018-16200 | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse, | | | | |
| CVE-2017-2237 | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse, | | | | |
| CVE-2019-12787 | CAPEC-250: XML Injection | | | | |
| CVE-2020-24552 | CAPEC-242: Code Injection, | | | | |
| CVE-2017-7729 | CAPEC-102: Session Sidejacking, CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse | | | | |
| CVE-2021-37189 | CAPEC-102: Session Sidejacking | | | | |
| CVE-2016-0864 | CAPEC-560: Use of Known Domain Credentials | | | | |
| CVE-2016-0866 | Cross-site scripting (XSS) | | | | |
| CVE-2016-0863 | CAPEC-62: Cross Site Request Forgery, CAPEC-593: Session Hijacking | | | | |
| CVE-2019-11897 | CAPEC-62: Cross Site Request Forgery | | | | |
| CVE-2021-33215 | CAPEC-126: Path Traversal | | | | |
| CVE-2022-23135 | CAPEC-126: Path Traversal | | | | |
| CVE-2021-40520 | CAPEC-600: Credential Stuffing | | | | |
| CVE-2017-12701 | | CAPEC-125: Flooding Attacks | | | |
| CVE-2020-9061 | | | CAPEC-125: Flooding Attacks | | |
| CVE-2020-9060 | | | CAPEC-125: Flooding Attacks | | |
| CVE-2020-9059 | | | CAPEC-125: Flooding Attacks | | |
| CVE-2019-19192 | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffer, CAPEC-25: Forced Deadlock | | |
| CVE-2019-19193 | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffer | | |
| CVE-2019-19195 | | | CAPEC 100. O. G. D. C. CAPEC 114. A. d. | | |
| CVE-2020-27301 | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffer, CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse | | |
| CVE-2020-27301 | | | CAPEC 100: Overflow Buffer | | |
| CVE-2020-27302 | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffer | | |
| CVE-2020-10135 | | | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse | | |
| CVE-2019-19194 | | | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse | | |
| CVE-2020-10137 | | | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse, CAPEC-651: Eavesdropping | | |
| CVE-2020-15802 | | | CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM), CAPEC-668: Key Negotiation of Bluetooth Attack (KNOB) | | |
| CVE-2016-5058 | | | CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM) | | |
| CVE-2016-5054 | | | CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM) | | |
| CVE-2020-9057 | | | CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM), CAPEC-651: Eavesdropping | | |
| CVE-2020-9058 | | | CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM), CAPEC-651: Eavesdropping | | |
| CVE-2018-3926 | | | CAPEC-273: HTTP Response Smuggling | | |
| CVE-2015-8732 | | | CAPEC-540: Overread Buffers | | |
| | | | | | |
| CVE-2015-6244 | | | CAPEC-540: Overread Buffers | | |

| CVE 2020 27200 | | | CAPEC-507: Physical Theft, CAPEC 93: Log-Injection-Tampering-Forging | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| CVE-2020-27290 | | | 93: Log-Injection-Tampering-Forging | | |
| CVE-2020-27278 | | | CAPEC-507: Physical Theft | | |
| CVE-2014-2360 | | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffer | |
| CVE-2021-27954 | | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffer | |
| CVE-2018-8870 | | | | CAPEC-507: Physical Theft | |
| CVE-2014-2361 | | | | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-507: Physical Theft | |
| CVE-2017-11578 | | | | CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks | |
| CVE-2020-15486 | | | | CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks, CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM) | |
| CVE-2020-11539 | | | | CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks, CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM) | |
| CVE-2019-18252 | | | | CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data | |
| CVE-2018-10825 | | | | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass, CAPEC-148: Content Spoofing | |
| CVE-2021-20107 | | | | CAPEC-679: Exploitation of Improperly Configured or Implemented Memory Protections, CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass | |
| CVE-2013-4860 | | | | CAPEC-115: Authentication bypass | |
| CVE-2018-11315 | | | | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse, CAPEC-275: DNS Rebinding | |
| CVE-2018-6402 | | | | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse, CAPEC-615: Evil Twin Wi-Fi Attack | |
| CVE-2019-18246 | | | | CAPEC-114: Authentication abuse | |
| CVE-2020-27373 | | | | CAPEC-88: OS Command Injection | |
| CVE-2018-11399 | | | | CAPEC-117: Interception | |
| CVE-2014-2379 | | | | CAPEC-102: Session Sidejacking | |
| CVE-2016-2311 | | | | CAPEC-653: Use of Known Operating System Credentials | |
| CVE-2020-8997 | | | | CAPEC-679: Exploitation of Improperly Configured or Implemented Memory Protections | |
| CVE-2021-27952 | | | | CAPEC-560: Use of Known Domain Credentials | |
| CVE-2014-2378 | | | | CAPEC-698: Install Malicious Extension | |
| CVE-2014-2362 CVE-2023-28116 | | | | CAPEC-97: Cryptanalysis CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffers | |
| CVE-2023-20110 CVE-2020-10061 | | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffers, CAPEC-130: Excessive Allocation, CAPEC-153: Input Data Manipulation | |
| CVE-2019-13916 | | | | CAPEC-100: Overflow Buffers, CAPEC-153: Input Data Manipulation | |
| CVE-2020-25183 | | | | CAPEC-114, CAPEC-151, CAPEC-148 | |
| CVE-2020-11957 | | | | CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks, CAPEC-94: Adversary in the Middle (AiTM), CAPEC-667: Bluetooth Impersonation AttackS (BIAS), CAPEC-112: Brute Force, CAPEC-102: Session Sidejacking | |
| CVE-2019-16336 | | | | CAPEC-158, CAPEC-130, CAPEC-153, CAPEC-231, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-26 | |
| CVE-2019-17520 | | | | CAPEC-153, CAPEC-157 | |
| CVE-2019-17061 CVE-2019-17519 | | | | CAPEC-157, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-25, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-157, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-231, CAPEC-153 | |
| CVE-2019-17060 CVE-2019-17517 | | | | CAPEC-157, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-25, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-100, CAPEC-153, CAPEC-157 | |
| CVE-2019-17518 CVE-2020-15531 | | | | CAPEC-100, CAPEC-231, CAPEC-157, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-157, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-153, | |
| CVE-2020-15532 | | | | CAPEC-248 CAPEC-157, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-153, CAPEC-248 | |
| CVE-2019-15948 | | | | CAPEC-157, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-153, CAPEC-248 | |
| CVE-2020-13594 CVE-2022-45192 | | | | CAPEC-157, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-157, CAPEC-153 | |
| CVE-2022-45191 CVE-2020-13595 | | | | CAPEC-157, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-157, CAPEC-153 | |
| CVE-2020-13593 CVE-2020-11114 | | | | CAPEC-157, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-157, CAPEC-100, CAPEC-153, CAPEC-248 | |
| CVE-2020-11114 CVE-2022-45190 | | | | CAPEC-248 CAPEC-94, CAPEC-667, CAPEC-115 | |
| CVE-2023-27917 CVE-2020-24552 | CAPEC-88, CAPEC-114 CAPEC-88, CAPEC-153 | | | | |
| CVE-2019-13128 CVE-2022-29556 | CAPEC-88, CAPEC-114 CAPEC-664 | | | | |
| CVE-2020-3702 CVE-2021-20999 | CAPEC-115, CAPEC-37, CAPEC-117 CAPEC-300, CAPEC-115, CAPEC-118, CAPEC-157 | | | | |
| CVE-2021-22547 CVE-2017-7728 | CAPEC-100, CAPEC-248, CAPEC-37, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-115, CAPEC-248 | | | | |
| CVE-2017-7728 CVE-2017-16348 CVE-2018-15125 | CAPEC-114, CAPEC-248, CAPEC-153 CAPEC-37 | | | | |
| CVE-2018-15125 CVE-2019-13128 CVE-2021-40519 | CAPEC-37 CAPEC-88, CAPEC-114 CAPEC- CAPEC-115, CAPEC-70, CAPEC-88 | | | | |
| CVE-2021-40519 CVE-2021-40422 CVE-2020-26558 | CAPEC-115, CAPEC-153 | CAPEC94, CAPEC-157, CAPEC-114, CAPEC-667 | | | |
| CVE-2020-26558 CVE-2020-15802 CVE-2021-31615 | | CAPEC94, CAPEC-157, CAPEC-114, CAPEC-667 CAPEC-667, CAPEC-157, CAPEC94, CAPEC-248, CAPEC-26, | | | |
| CVE-2022-25836 | | CAPEC-37 CAPEC-157, CAPEC-114, CAPEC-94, CAPEC-112 | | | |
| CVE-2020-35473 CVE-2020-27256 | | CAPEC-157, CAPEC-94 | | | CAPEC-507: Physical Theft, CAPEC-37: Retrieve Embedded Sensitive Data |
| CVE-2020-27258 CVE-2020-27264 | | | | | CAPEC-115: Authentication Bypass, CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks CAPEC-112: Brute Force |
| CVE-2020-27264 CVE-2020-27266 | | | | | CAPEC-112: Brute Force CAPEC-115: Authentication Bypass, CAPEC-22: Exploiting Trust in Client |
| CVE-2020-27270 | | | | | CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks |
| CVE-2020-27272 | | | | | CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks, CAPEC- 115: Authentication Bypass, CAPEC-151: Identity Spoofing |
| CVE-2020-27276 | | | | | CAPEC-115: Authentication Bypass, CAPEC-157: Sniffing Attacks |
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