# STRIDE and DREAD

HUNG WEI LIN
THIEN LIU
YUSUF FAHRY



#### **STRIDE**

**S**poofing

Tampering

Repudiation

nformation Disclosure

Denial of Service

Elevation of Privilege

#### Vulnerabilities identified:

- 1. Network security solutions Brute force attack against router PIN
- 2. Network protocol Denial of service attack

### **DREAD Rating Level**

DREAD Risk = (Damage + Reproducibility + Exploitability + Affected Users + Discoverability) / 5



## **Brute Force Attack**

| Category               | Score |
|------------------------|-------|
| Damage                 | 2     |
| Reproducibility        | 3     |
| Exploitability         | 2     |
| Affected Users         | 2     |
| Discoverability        | 3     |
| DREAD Risk: <b>2.4</b> |       |

# **Denial of Service**

| Category        | Score |  |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| Damage          | 3     |  |
| Reproducibility | 3     |  |
| Exploitability  | 3     |  |
| Affected Users  | 3     |  |
| Discoverability | 3     |  |
| DREAD Risk: 3.0 |       |  |

#### **Assumptions**

- Denial of service has a higher risk (DREAD risk 3.0) than brute force attack (DREAD risk
  - 2.4) based on the following assumptions:
    - Access point configuration can be reset and changed quickly
    - Information inside iStan is not real patient data
    - The system does not contain personal information about users
    - All staff members are well-trained to perform training without iStan
    - Troubleshooting guidelines are available

#### References

Meier, J., Mackman, A., Dunner, M., Vasireddy, S., Escamilla, R. and Murukan, A.

(2003). Threat Modelling