Honours-Cybersecurity Module -2 White a detail about OWASP TOP 10 vulnerabilities along with its mitigation? > . OWASP Stands for Open Web Application Security project. · OWASP Top 10 95 regularly updated list of of the most critical web application security vulneyabilities · OWASP TOP 10 Serves as a valuable resource for developer, Security professional & organi-- zation to priotize their effort in securing web application. . OWASP TOP 10 1) Injection 2) Broken Authenticata 3) Sensitive Data Exposure 4) XMI External Entities (XEE) 5) Broken Access (ontrol 6) Security Misconfiguration F) (ross-site scripting (x35) 8) Insecure Deservalization 9) Using Components with Known Vulnerabity 10) Insufficient logging & Monitoring. 1) Injections-This attack happens when untrusted data is sent to code, interpreter thru a form input some other data submission to a web applicat.

Migitat": This type of attack can be prevented by validating and sanitizing user-submitted data. Also, avoid dynamic Query & inputs directly from user.

2) Broken Authenticatn:

Vulnerabilities in authencatn (login) sys can

give attacker access to user accent and even

the ability to compromise an entire system

using an admin accent.

Mitigath: Implement strong password policy, enable EZFA and MFA, limit login attempt using rate 19 miting, etc.

3 Sensitive Data Exposure:

- When sensitive data is not properly protected
9+ can be exposed to unauthorised parties
9+ they can sell or utilize that data for
nefarious purpose.

Mitigath: Can be minimized by encrypting all sensitive data as well as disabling the coaching of any sensitive information.

Also Regularly review & audit data access.

4) XML External Entities (XEE):

- This is an attack against web app that parises XML input. This input can reference an external entity, attempting to exploit vulnerablisty in pariser. An external entity in this context refer to as storage unit such as Mard Drive.

Mitigati: Disable XML external entity parsing processing. Use whitelist to validate xML inputs & update parsex to the latest version that have protect against XEE attack.

5) Broken Access Control:

- Thus vulnerability allows unauthorised user to bypass & perform task as though they were priveleged user such as admin Mitigath:

Implement proper access control, ensure that user can only access data & functionality that are authorised for, regularly test for access control issue, use authorisate tokens.

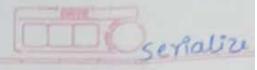
6) Security Misconfig:

- This occurs when security setting are not correctly configured, leaving vulnerab - Plities open to exploit.

- Mitigath:

Security setting and regularly update & patch software components.

This vulnerability occurs when web app allow user to add custom code into a ure path | onto a website that well be seen by other users. Often leading to theft of session cookins & other sensi information.



- Mitigath:

Sanitize & validate user-submitted data (1/p). & educate developers about xss prevent.

8) Insecure Deservalizato:-

- Many web app frequently seralize & deservative

- Serializath > taking obj from app code & converting them into format that can be used for another

propose. Deserralizat -> opposite.

- Vulnerability arises when an app desertable untrusted data, allowing attacker to execute malicious code.

Mitigatn:

Avoid deserbalisato of untrusted data, implement

9) Using Compo with Known Vulnerabilities:-

- Many web applicate uses 3rd party libraries

& components.

- These compo are poiece of siw that helps developer avoid redundant work & provide needed functionality. - if they have known vul satt can Mitigath:

Have process in place that Quickly address Known villnerabilities, Regularly update &

patch slw compo.

