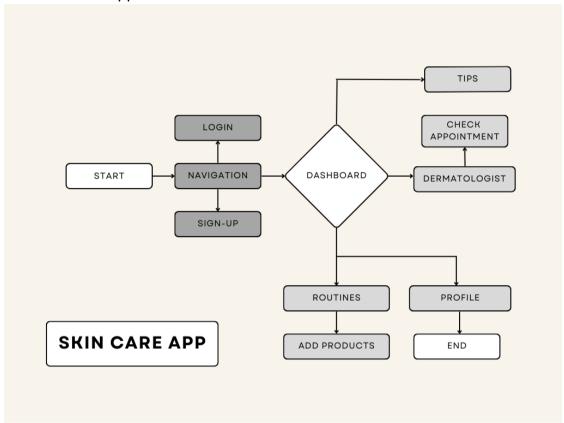
SE EXP: 5 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

For Skin Care App:



Explanation

Login Page: The user has to register to create an account. **Dashboard**: The user logs in and is directed to the dashboard.

Routines Page: The users can check their skin care routines.

Tips Page: The users can get various tips for skin care.

Dermatologist Page: The users can check their skin care appointments with the

dermatologist.

Profile Page: The users can check their profile.

Data Stores

Profile Page.: Contains personal information of the user.

Questions: Contains all the questions the user needs to answer.

External Entities

User: Initiates the Home Page and Symptoms Page

Data Flows

Log in: Flows from User to Home Page.

Retrieve user info.: Flows from User acc. info. to the Emergency Page. **User uses the shake feature:** Flows from Emergency Page to Call e.contact. **User answers the guestions:** Flows from Symptoms Page to Suggestions Page.

Displays all the info.: Flows from Suggestions Page to Prediction Page.

POSTLAB:

a) Evaluate the benefits of using Data Flow Diagrams (DFD) to analyse and visualise the data movement in a complex software system.

1. Clarity and Simplification:

Simplifies complex systems for better understanding.

2. Effective Communication:

 Serves as a universal language for technical and non-technical stakeholders.

3. Identification of Processes and Data Stores:

Clearly identifies system processes and data storage.

4. Boundary Definition:

Distinguishes between internal processes and external entities.

5. Data Transformation and Processing:

• Shows how data is processed and transformed within the system.

6. Change Management:

Facilitates managing system changes and updates.

7. Error Detection and Prevention:

Helps identify potential errors and bottlenecks.

8. Scalability and Optimization:

Aids in identifying areas for performance and scalability improvements.

9. Documentation and Training:

• Useful for documentation and onboarding new team members.

10. Requirements Analysis:

 Supports early-stage requirements gathering and system behavior definition.

b) Apply data flow analysis techniques to a given project and identify potential data bottlenecks and security vulnerabilities.

1. Data Flow Definition:

 Identify key data flows within the app, including user data, location data, and emergency contact details.

2. Create a Data Flow Diagram (DFD):

 Develop a DFD to visualize data flow, including processes, data stores, data flows, and external entities.

3. Data Flow Tracing:

Trace sensitive data to understand how it moves through the app.

4. Identify Data Bottlenecks:

 Look for areas where data processing or transfer may cause delays or bottlenecks.

5. Data Validation and Sanitization:

 Assess how the app validates and sanitizes user inputs to prevent security vulnerabilities.

6. Data Encryption:

• Examine encryption standards for sensitive data in transit and at rest.

7. Data Access Controls:

 Review user access controls and permissions to prevent unauthorized data access.

8. Authentication and Authorization:

 Ensure secure user authentication and authorized access to sensitive features or data.

9. Data Leakage and Privacy:

 Identify potential data leakage points, especially regarding period tracking and location data.

10. External Data Sources:

Assess security during interactions with external data sources or APIs.

11. Data Backup and Recovery:

 Review data backup and recovery processes for data integrity and availability.

12. Logging and Monitoring:

Implement robust logging and real-time monitoring for security events.

13. Security Audits and Testing:

Conduct periodic security audits and penetration tests.

14. Incident Response Plan:

 Develop an incident response plan for prompt security incident handling.

15. Data Retention and Purge Policies:

 Implement data retention and purging policies to minimize data exposure.

16. Compliance and Documentation:

 Ensure compliance with privacy regulations and maintain documentation of security processes.

c) Propose improvements to the data flow architecture to enhance the system's efficiency and reduce potential risks.

1. Data Validation and Sanitization:

- Strengthen validation and sanitization processes.
- Implement standardized input validation libraries.

2. Data Encryption:

- Upgrade encryption protocols for data at rest and in transit.
- Maintain robust key management practices.

3. Access Controls:

- Refine access controls and follow the principle of least privilege.
- Consider role-based or attribute-based access control.

4. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):

Introduce MFA for enhanced user authentication security.

5. Secure External Data Sources:

- Enhance security for external data sources with validation and rate limiting.
- Use API security tokens.

6. Data Leakage Prevention:

Implement DLP solutions and outbound data encryption.

7. Backup and Recovery:

- Strengthen backup and recovery strategies.
- Regularly test and validate backups.

8. Logging and Monitoring:

Implement comprehensive logging and real-time monitoring.

9. Security Audits and Penetration Testing:

- Conduct routine security audits and penetration testing.
- o Promptly address identified vulnerabilities.

10. User Education and Training:

- Educate users and staff on security best practices.
- Provide security awareness training.

11. Incident Response Plan:

 Develop a robust incident response plan with clear roles and procedures.

12. Data Retention and Purge Policies:

Implement data retention policies and regular data purging.

13. External Dependency Assessment:

- Continuously assess external dependency security.
- Keep dependencies updated and patched.

14. Documentation and Compliance:

- Maintain detailed security process documentation.
- Ensure compliance with security standards and regulations.

15. Regular Security Reviews:

 Conduct periodic security reviews and risk assessments to adapt to evolving threats.