

Exposure

What position the hacker needs to have

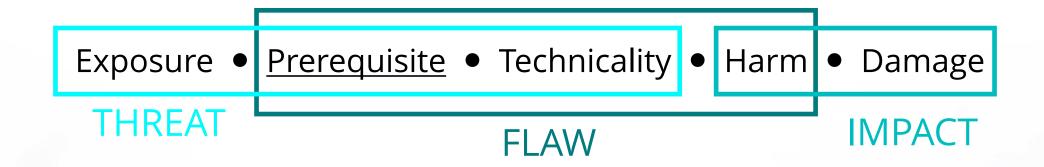
Remote When LSDi5Fun hacks you from the TORdjikisthan

Outside When Steve (High School student) find your Wifi key to not pay Internet access

Inside You know the malware in your cracked MS Office? That's inside

Physical When your sales's PC is left behind in the train





Prerequisite

What capabilities the hacker needs to have

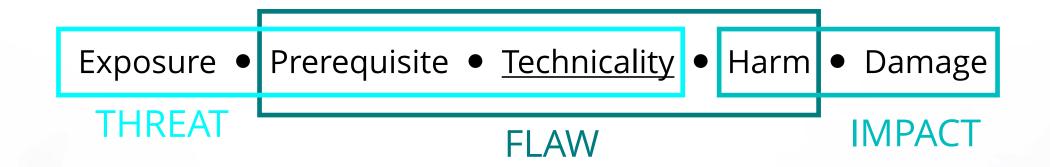
Unauthenticated A polite word for "open bar"

Deception When you click the link in the "Is that you on this picture!!?" email

Interception Every router between you and your server, including NSA-US routers

Authenticated When the hacker found that Billy uses the password "Billy01!"





Technicality

What skills the hacker needs to have

When the password is password

Or fully documented. Actually, all kinds Automated

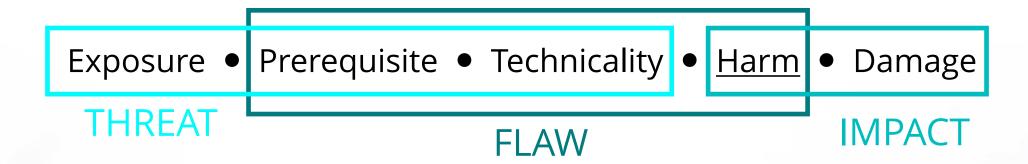
of "available in Kali" cases

When you have to read specs and open Complex

vim

When some paper says that SSL is Theoretical broken





Harm

What the hacker can do

Denial of service The good news for your electricity bill

Information disclosure It's time to read about the GDPR

Tampering When the medication dosage grows from 0,01g to 1337 g (non repudiation can be broken)

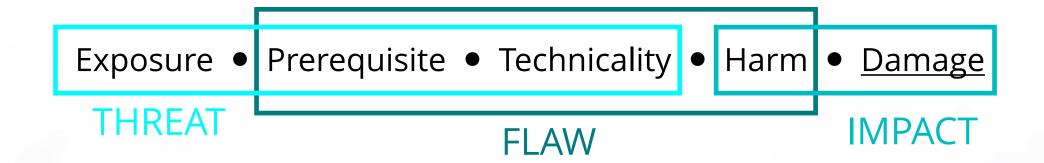
Code execution A sweet way to say "this is not your server anymore"

Privilege escalation

Authorization bypass, impersonation, spoofing, (not a great news too for non repudiation)

Scope extension When you reuse the nuclear code as your SIM card's PIN





Damage

What kinds of prejudice for the structure

Reputation But no one will never know if you get hacked no?

Legal Time for shawshank redemption

Health / Environmental When a radioactive substance is released and creates a new superhero

Strategic It's all about the money (and secrets)

Operational When the IT is down and you are rediscovering the stone age



And now, the maths!

Exposure, **Prerequisite** and **Technicality** define together the **likelihood** of the vulnerability exploitation For each, the top level value represents 3 points and the following: 2, 1, 0. Add those three scores

Score	Likelihood		
>= 8	Maximal		
>= 6	High		
>= 3	Medium		
>= 0	Low		

Exemple: a XSS is remotely exploitable (4), needs a deception (3) and is quite automated (3) = 10 (High likelihood)



And now, the maths!

Harm and **Damage** define the **Impact**

The scoring is more complicated because several options can be involved in the same time

For each **Harm** scenario, the score can be:

0:absent

1: limited and non sensitive part of the target involved

2: broad or sensitive part of the target involved

3: target fully affected

For the "scope extension", you can consider the level of magnitude like:

0: scope unchanged

1: new access available in the same area

2: new access available in a new area

3: new access available in all the areas (like a domain admin password leak)

For each **Damage** scenario, the score can be:

0:absent

1 : limited prejudice over time

2: significative prejudice over time

3: possible irrecoverable prejudice



And now, the maths!

Add all the points of **Harm** and **Damage**, the scale is:

Score	Impact
>= 22	Maximal
>= 15	High
>= 8	Medium
>= 0	Low

Exemple: a successfully exploited XSS permits information disclosure, tampering, privilege escalation and scope extension about one account: 2 + 2 + 1 + 1

The structure will suffer a limited prejudice in reputation (from the victime who was decepted), potentially a legal prejudice (GDPR or if non repudiation was mandatory), a limited obstacle about strategic and operational purposes: 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

= 10 (Medium Impact)

FINAL RISK

The final definition of the vulnerability risk is calculated according to the following table:

IMPACT

\uparrow	Maximal	MEDIUM	HIGH	CRITICAL	CRITICAL
	High	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	CRITICAL
	Medium	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH
	Low	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
		Low	Medium	High	Maximal

LIKELIHOOD

