### **Description**

ThreatManager is a system that allows government staff to track and manage information and communications technology (ICT) threats across all internal systems (Government of the Netherlands, n.d.). Pillai's (2017) three key aspects of information security are relevant to this system:

- Confidentiality is important as details of the public and members of staff will be stored. Leaking of data is not only a GDPR issue but could cause reputational damage to this system itself and the Dutch National Police in general.
- Integrity is important because any tampering with the information being stored could result in public threats not being investigated or resolved.
- Availability: the system cannot be inaccessible for any significant length of time as this will delay the reporting of threats.

### **Operating Environment**

- Client-server architecture (for a justification please see Open University (N.D)).
- Linux
- Python programming language.
- Libraries: pip, python-dotenv, Flask, flask-wtf, flask-sqlalchemy, flask-migrate, flask-login, email-validator, Flask-email, pyjwt, Bootstrap, pyotp, pytest, pytest-cov, pylint, flake8, pyflakes, safety, pandas, LGTM

### Non-functional requirements

#### **Normalization**

The main objective is to create a well-structured relational database that fulfils the general definition of the Third Normal Form. This will be achieved by assessing normalisation whilst modelling the database through an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) as advised by Connolly and Beg (2015).

#### Software quality attributes

Pillai's (2017) key aspects to creating modifiable and flexible systems will be followed:

- Readability: Code will be clear and concise. Comments will be made throughout the code and README files will document the workings of the system.
- Modularity: The system will be divided into well-encapsulated modules.
- Reusability: The DRY principle will be followed.
- Maintainability: The system will be easy to update and maintain.

#### **Architecture patterns**

The system will make use of the Model View Controller (MVC) pattern to ensure good system design (Pillai, 2017). Furthermore, an API that provides a distributed service interface will follow a Representational State Transfer (REST) architecture style (Richards, 2006).

#### Security

ThreatManager will maintain a database of all the flaws within internal and related government systems, therefore security will be of utmost importance. Eight out of the ten of

OWASP's common vulnerabilities have been identified below as relevant to ThreatManager (OWASP, N.D.).

#### A1:2017-Injection:

• By using an ORM library (flask-sqlalchemy) to access the database, the application will rely on parameterized statements (SQLAlchemy, N.D.).

#### A2:2017-Broken Authentication:

- Regex will be used to do weak-password checks.
- Multi-factor authentication in the form of Time-based One-Time Password (TOPT).
- A maximum of 5 failed login attempts per hour.
- Once a user successfully logs in, a random session ID will be generated that will be used to verify the user before being destroyed upon logout.

#### A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure:

- Encryption of personal data in the database.
- HTTPS protocol to be used (provided by NCSC).
- Automatic deactivation of staff accounts if not accessed after 12 months.

#### A5:2017-Broken Access Control:

- JWT tokens used for authentication with an expiration time of 2 hours.
- Rate limit of 10 requests per hour on the API.
- Principle of least privilege (OWASP, N.D.).
- Role-based access control (Auth0, N.D.).

#### A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration:

- Proper error handling to not expose sensitive information.
- Up to date, tested libraries and code on the main application.
- Streamlined to not include unnecessary code or documentation.

#### A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting XSS:

- Flask, (N.D.) framework comes with security features to mitigate XSS such as:
  - Flask as a framework configures Jinja2 to automatically escape all values.
  - Explicitly defining content-type for content uploads.
  - o Proper quoting of attributes when using Jinja2 expressions.

#### A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities:

• The safety library will check for vulnerabilities in the project dependencies.

#### A10:2017-Insufficient Logging & Monitoring:

• Both errors and user actions will be logged and stored in a database.

#### **Business requirements**

Please see the activity diagram in the Appendix A.

#### **Assumptions**

- This project serves as a minimum viable product (MVP). As such, not all features are discussed or covered.
- The hosting environment will be provided by the National Cyber Security Centre.
- Dutch Law implements GDPR legislation in a similar way to the British legal system.
- The hosting environment meets the minimum specification required.

#### **Data Protection**

The only personal data stored will be: email address, name and surname

#### **GDPR**

All the below is based on guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO, 2021).

#### Proving technological security measures have been taken:

• Outlined in the OWASP table above.

#### Storage limitation/retention period:

User data will be kept for no longer than six months after resolution of an issue.

#### Other issues:

- Lawful basis of processing is legitimate interest (to help improve the link between the public reporting security issues and government organisations responding).
- Right of erasure will be achieved through requests from members of the public being passed to developers.
- Notification of data breaches to the Dutch equivalent of the ICO will be within 72 hours. This will be implemented through the daily review of system logs, with a policy of immediately reporting data leakage to the NCSC Data Protection Officer.
- No special categories of data will be processed (for example biometric data)

### **Testing plan**

Pillai (2017) suggest that there are several aspects of practical software testing, such as functional testing, performance testing, usability testing etc. The below will be used with ThreatManager:

#### Black-box testing:

- Functional testing: adding, approving and editing cases across the various authenticated user roles will be tested by each member of the team.
- Compatibility testing: the system will be tested on various browsers.
- Usability testing: to test for adequate usability, several people outside of the team will be asked to test the software and their reviews taken onboard by the team.
- Acceptance testing: will be used to mark a task as done.
- Security testing: Verification of the authorization of different account roles, such as the specified role's actions and sensitive data accessing, will be carried out throughout the development.

#### White-box testing:

- Unit testing for individual components will be conducted with at least 80% test coverage.
- Integration testing will be attempted.

The library *pytest* will be used for the unit and integration test, since it has rich inbuilt features and requires relatively less code, compared to other libraries like *unittest*. (Python Pool, 2021)

Several types of Linter will be used (as noted in the 'operating environment' section above). Experience-based testing and error-guessing will be used due to the limited time involved.

#### Code reviews

Code reviews will be done and at least one developer will have to accept or reject code.

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## **Appendices**

## Appendix A: Business requirements

### Register

Preconditions	Users must have a valid email address (assigned by a government related organisation or partner) in order to have a <i>read</i> role that can be upgraded to <i>editor</i> , <i>approver</i> or <i>admin</i> role. Every other registration will be of <i>public</i> type.
Description	The user will register and receive a confirmation email that will require him/her to click on in order to complete the registration in addition to activating Time-based One-Time Password (TOTP) to complete two-factor authentication (2FA).

### Login

Preconditions	Valid credentials.
Description	The user must authenticate before gaining access to the system. The user needs the following information:  - Email address - Password - TOTP

### Logout

Preconditions	The user must be logged in.
Description	The user logs out by pressing the corresponding button.

### Create threat listing

Preconditions	The user must be assigned the public or editor role.
Description	Create a detailed threat listing and request for users with an <i>approver</i> role to reject, approve or resolve the threat. File uploads limited to PNGs, and JPEGs with a max file size of 5mb per file and up to 5 files can be attached to a listing.

## View threat listing

Preconditions	A threat listing needs to exist.
Description	View a previously created threat listing. Can be viewed by any registered user in a <i>read-only</i> view and can be edited by a user with an <i>editor</i> role.

## Delete threat listing

Preconditions	A threat listing needs to exist. The user must be assigned an <i>editor</i> role.
Description	A previously created threat listing can be deleted.

## Reject threat listing

Preconditions	A threat needs to have been sent in for approval. The user must be assigned an approval role.
Description	A threat listing can be rejected if the information is insufficient.

## Approve threat listing

Preconditions	A threat needs to have been sent in for approval. The user must be assigned an approver role.
Description	A threat listing can be approved and sent to the necessary security departments if sufficient information has been provided.

## Resolve threat listing

Preconditions	A threat that was resolved. The user must be assigned an approver role.
Description	A threat listing can be marked as resolved if it was fixed.

### Add comment

Preconditions	A threat listing needs to exist.
Description	A threat listing can have comments attached to it. A user with the public role can add a comment to the listing that was created by him/her. A user with an <i>editor</i> role can add a comment to any listing, while an <i>approver</i> can add a comment to only the listing that he/she rejected, approved or resolved.

## Assign role

Preconditions	The user must be assigned an <i>admin</i> role. Roles need to exist in the database.
Description	A user with an admin role can <i>assign</i> roles to other users that do not already have an admin role assigned to them and that have requested an upgrade from their current role.

## Authenticate through REST API

Preconditions	Valid client id, secret key and user credentials
Description	A secret key has to be assigned to a developer role user. Gaining access to other endpoints requires the user to be authenticated.

## Download file through a REST API

Preconditions	The client must have a valid JWT token.
Description	A client with a valid JWT token and an api role, can access the API that will return a JSON response that will contain a temporary URL of the file to be downloaded.

[Please note: there are additional pages below]

# Appendix B: Activity diagrams (please refer to attachment)

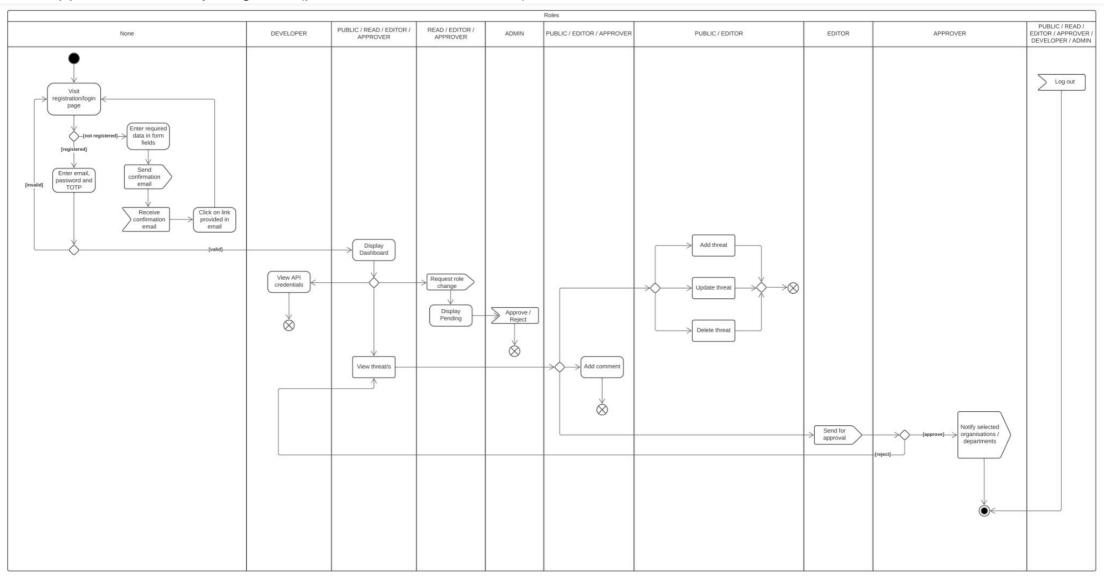


Figure 1: user's activities of the monolith application

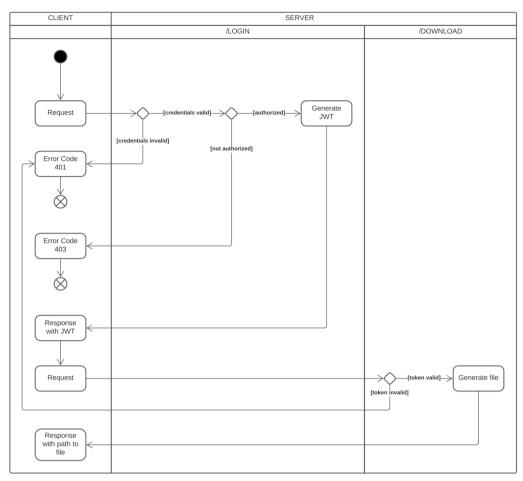


Figure 2: client's activity of the API

### Appendix C: Preliminary design of the application interface

Please note that the Dutch Police logo has been used under "exception to copyright" based upon educational exception guidelines by the Intellectual Property Office (2014). If this system is uploaded to the web (for example on an e-portfolio) then either a self-created logo or an image under a creative commons license will be used instead.

## **Dutch National Police**

### **Dutch National Police**



Figure 1: Registration



Figure 2: User login

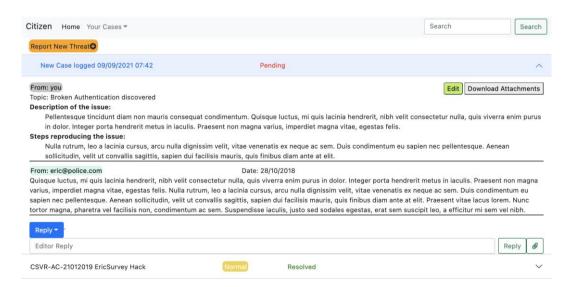


Figure 3: Citizen interface

#### Issue logger



#### Please complete a description of the issue (include any relevant URLs)

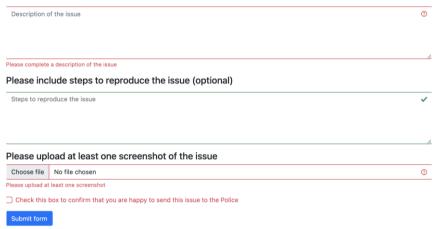


Figure 4: Form for reporting new issue / threat

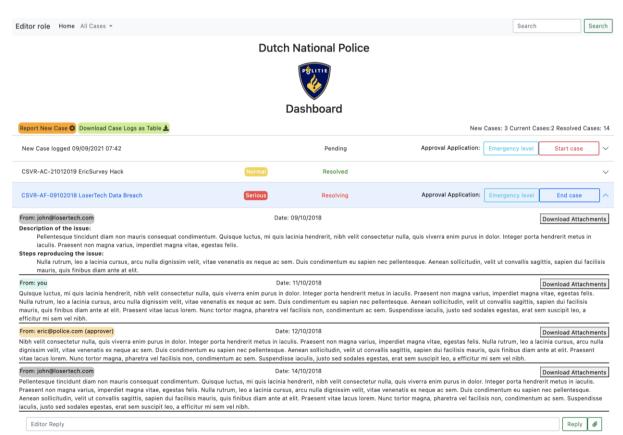


Figure 5: police (editor) dashboard

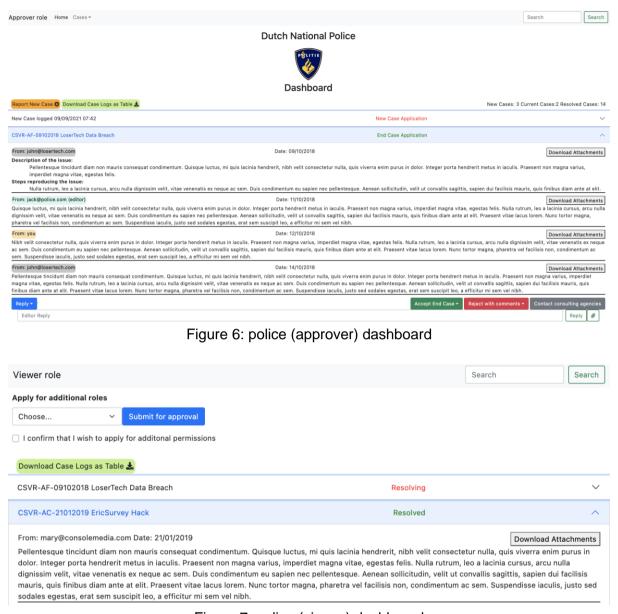


Figure 7: police (viewer) dashboard

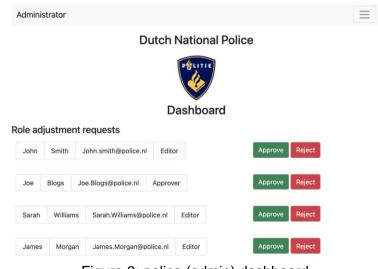


Figure 8: police (admin) dashboard

#### Appendix D: SQLite Database Diagram chat\_participants PK threat\_id INTEGER FK user\_id INTEGER API\_client PK id comments FK user\_id INTEGER PK id secret\_key TEXT user\_id INTEGER statuses created\_at timestamp threat\_id INTEGER status TEXT content TEXT attachment TEXT created\_at timestamp role\_applications created\_at timestamp threats INTEGER FK user\_id PK FK INTEGER role id users user\_id INTEGER created\_at timestamp FK status\_id INTEGER INTEGER role\_id INTEGER FK category\_id email TEXT TEXT title roles TEXT password. TEXT description PK id first\_name TEXT TEXT steps. role TEXT surname TEXT attachment INTEGER created\_at timestamp created\_at timestamp timestamp last\_login timestamp attachment files is\_active boolean PK id error\_logs address TEXT PK id threat\_categories timestamp TEXT content PK extension\_id INTEGER created\_at timestamp category TEXT timestamp created\_at created\_at timestamp action\_logs extension\_type PK id PK id TEXT content TEXT type.

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