

## PASTA worksheet

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| Stages  | Sneaker company   |
|---|---|
| <b>I. Define business and security objectives</b> | <p>Make <b>2-3 notes</b> of specific business requirements that will be analyzed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Proper payment handling</i></li><li>• <i>Multiple payment options</i></li><li>• <i>Data privacy</i></li><li>• <i>Easy user account handling</i></li></ul>  |
| <b>II. Define the technical scope</b>             | <p>List of technologies used by the application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Application programming interface (API)</i></li><li>• <i>Public key infrastructure (PKI)</i></li><li>• <i>SHA-256</i></li><li>• <i>SQL</i></li></ul> <p>SQL should be the first technology to be looked at, as it is the one that might be targeted first, or the most vulnerable. Threat actors usually have a motive to obtain sensitive information or obtain administrative rights, and if they are able to exploit SQL, they can obtain sensitive user data.</p> |
| <b>III. Decompose application</b>                 | <p>When a user submits a search for a product, it sends a query to the SQL database, that query is then sent to the database which will give the user a listing of that current products inventory.</p>   |
| <b>IV. Threat analysis</b>                        | <p>List <b>2 types of threats</b> in the PASTA worksheet that are risks to the information being handled by the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>What are the internal threats?</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Unsafe handling of user data</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>What are the external threats?</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Session hijacking</i></li></ul></li></ul>   |
| <b>V. Vulnerability analysis</b>                  | <p>List <b>2 vulnerabilities</b> in the PASTA worksheet that could be exploited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Lack of input validation on user input</i></li><li>• <i>Improper payment encryption</i></li></ul>   |

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| <b>VI. Attack modeling</b>           | Threat actors can exploit a lack of prepared statements in the SQL database, which can lead to SQL injection, or take advantage of weak user login credentials, which can lead to session hijacking. |
| <b>VII. Risk analysis and impact</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encryption</li><li>• Authentication</li><li>• Authorization</li><li>• IDS</li></ul>  |

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