

STRIDE – Threats assessment

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	Weakness point description	Relevant threat
1	Security config data is stored in a configuration file unencrypted.	<u>Tampering with Data</u> - Changing configuration file.
2	DB is running on an unsecured environment – local, not encrypted.	<u>Information Disclosure</u> , <u>Tampering with Data</u> - Accessing the DB not via the API.
3	TLS protocol is only implemented on frontend side.	<u>Information Disclosure</u> - API↔DB connection is insecure. <u>Repudiation</u> - No TLS between DB and backend.
4	"Login attempts", "Clients" tables in the DB are never reset.	<u>Denial of Service</u> - Very large tables might grow to unmanageable size.
5	SALT for hashing is stored unencrypted in the DB file.	<u>Denial of Service</u> - If SALT is changed all the users are locked out.
6	No multi factor authentication.	<u>Spoofing Identity</u> - Weak authentication can easily be breached.
7	No privileges are implemented for backend (API) and DB functions.	<u>Information Disclosure</u> , <u>Tampering with Data</u> - Anyone with the API URL can perform operations on the system.
8	[Low security mode] No input validation, allowing SQL Injection.	<u>Information Disclosure</u> , <u>Tampering with Data</u> - Any SQL query can be sent.
9	[Low security mode] No text formatting, allowing XSS.	<u>Information Disclosure</u> - Scripts can be run to insert a cookie or to send data from the user. <u>Tampering with Data</u> - Any HTML manipulation can change the system behavior. <u>Denial of Service</u> - Scripts can be run that will use the system resources.