

# Vulnerability Assessment Report

3<sup>rd</sup> November 2025

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## System Description

The server hardware consists of a powerful CPU processor and 128GB of memory. It runs on the latest version of Linux operating system and hosts a MySQL database management system. It is configured with a stable network connection using IPv4 addresses and interacts with other servers on the network. Security measures include SSL/TLS encrypted connections.

## Scope

The scope of this vulnerability assessment relates to the current access controls of the system. The assessment will cover a period of three months, from June 20XX to August 20XX. [NIST SP 800-30 Rev. 1](#) is used to guide the risk analysis of the information system.

## Purpose

Consider the following questions to help you write:

- *How is the database server valuable to the business?*
- *Why is it important for the business to secure the data on the server?*
- *How might the server impact the business if it were disabled?*

## Risk Assessment

| Threat source | Threat event                                  | Likelihood | Severity | Risk |
|---------------|---|------------|----------|------|
| Competitor    | Obtain sensitive information via exfiltration | 2          | 3        | 6    |
| Hacker        | Obtain sensitive data                         | 3          | 3        | 9    |
| Employee      | Disrupt operations                            | 2          | 3        | 6    |
| Customer      | Alter or Delete Critical Information          | 2          | 3        | 6    |

## **Approach**

Risks considered the data storage and management methods of the business. Since the database is open to the public, all the threat sources listed have a higher probability of causing damage to the organization. The likelihood of a threat occurrence and the impact of these potential events were weighed against the risks to day-to-day operational needs.

## **Remediation Strategy**

Implementing authentication, the principle of least privilege, and auditing mechanisms to ensure only authorized users access the database server. This includes using a strong password policy, role-based access controls, and multi-factor authentication to limit user privileges. Encryption of data in motion using TLS instead of SSL. IP allow-listing to corporate offices to prevent random users from the internet from connecting to the database.