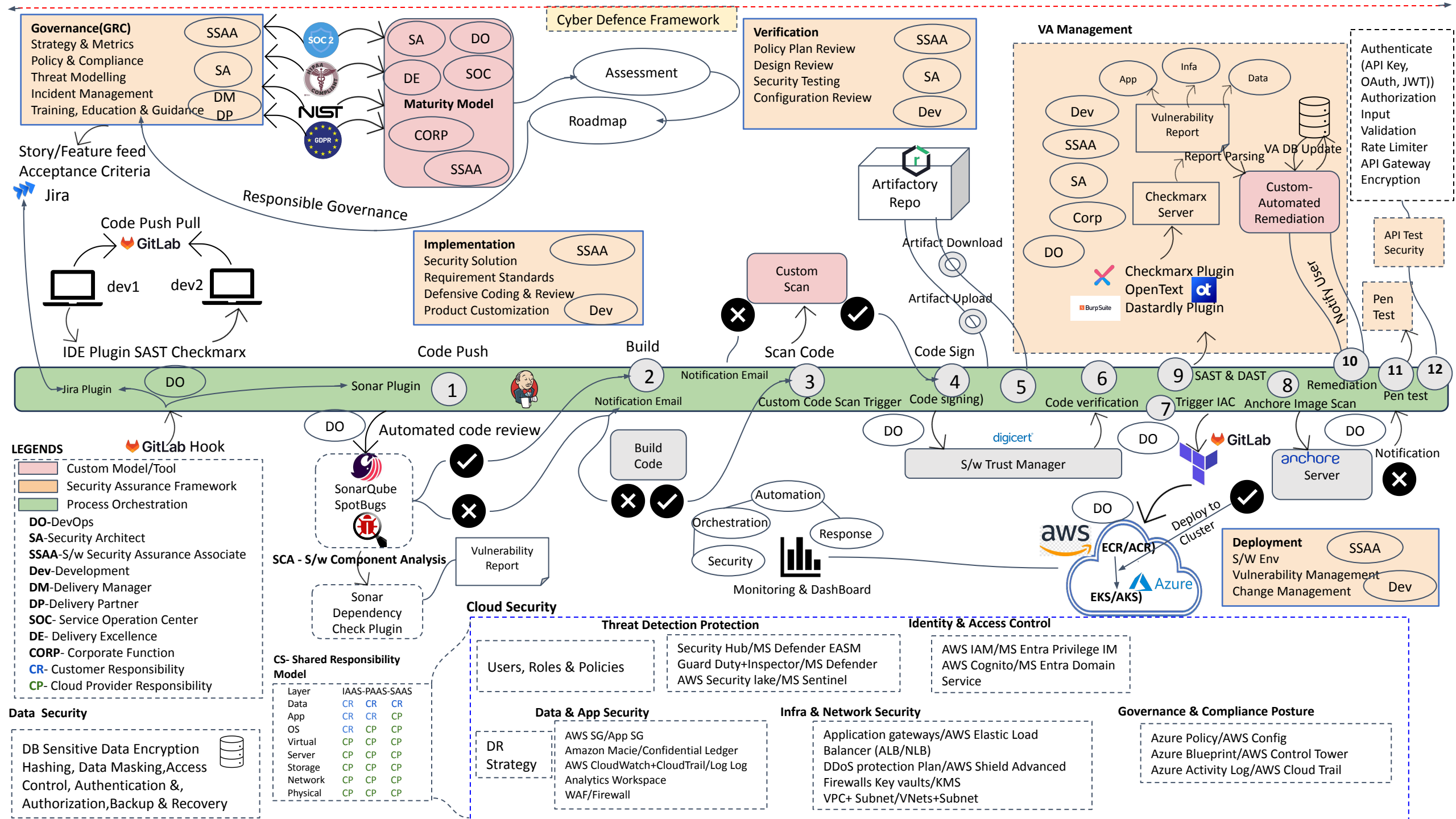


# Enterprise Dev-Security-Operation(DSO) Architecture



1. Base Metrics(intrinsic qualities of a vulnerability that are constant over time and across user environments.)
  - Exploitability Metrics
  - Vulnerable System Impact Metrics
  - Subsequent System Impact Metrics
2. Supplemental Metrics(do not modify final score)
3. Environmental(Modified Base Metrics)(Unique to an user environment)
  - Exploitability Metrics
  - Vulnerable System Impact Metrics
  - Subsequent System Impact Metrics
4. Environmental(Security Requirements)
5. Threat Metrics(change over time)

## Base Metric Group

### Exploitability Metrics

Attack Vector

Attack Complexity

Attack  
Requirements

Privileges  
Required

User Interaction

### Impact Metrics

Vulnerable System  
Confidentiality

Vulnerable System  
Integrity

Vulnerable System  
Availability

Subsequent System  
Confidentiality

Subsequent System  
Integrity

Subsequent System  
Availability

## Threat Metric Group

Exploit Maturity

## Environmental Metric Group

### Modified Base Metrics

- Attack Vector
- Attack Complexity
- Attack Requirements
- Privileges Required
- User Interaction
- Vulnerable System Confidentiality
- Vulnerable System Integrity
- Vulnerable System Availability
- Subsequent System Confidentiality
- Subsequent System Integrity
- Subsequent System Availability

Confidentiality  
Requirement

Integrity  
Requirement

Availability  
Requirement

## Supplemental Metric Group

Automatable

Recovery

Safety

Value Density

Vulnerability  
Response Effort

Provider Urgency

## Basic Metrics

Attack Vector (**AV**)- (path or method attacker takes)

Phishing, Malware ,Social Engineering,Unpatched Software,Brute Force Attacks,Drive-by Downloads,Insider Threats,Man-in-the-Middle

Attack Complexity (**AC**)- (Difficulty level to exploit vulnerability)

High Target specific bypassing mitigation technique (Race condition in file reading for small time window) address space randomization (**ASLR**) or data execution prevention (**DEP**)

Low Straightforward no special condition requirement (SQL injection)

Attack Requirements (**AR**)-prerequisite deployment and execution conditions or variables of the vulnerable system

None - Does not depend on deployment and execution conditions or variables

Present - Network injection

Privileges Required(**PR**) -level of privileges an attacker must possess *prior to* successfully exploiting the vulnerability.

**None** - No authentication required to carry on attack (settings files)

examples - SQL Injection on a public-facing web app (no login needed).

Heartbleed (OpenSSL bug) → attacker just connects to the service.

Remote buffer overflow in a service listening on a port.

**Low** -Non sensitive resource, resources owned by a single low-privileged user

Local Privilege Escalation in Linux (user → root).

Viewing sensitive data in a web app after login (IDOR vulnerability).

WordPress plugin vulnerability that requires attacker to be a logged-in subscriber.

**High**-privileges that provide significant (e.g., administrative) control (full access)

Vulnerability in Windows Active Directory that requires Domain Admin.

Misconfigured database settings exploitable only by a DBA account.

Cisco router bug requiring privileged EXEC mode access.

User Interaction (**UI**) -requirement for a human user, other than the attacker, to participate in the successful compromise of the vulnerable system.

None - No human interaction needed

example- a remote attacker is able to send packets to a target system a locally authenticated attacker executes code to elevate privileges

Passive-requires limited interaction by the targeted user with the vulnerable system and the attacker's payload

example-

- utilizing a website that has been modified to display malicious content when the page is rendered (most stored **XSS** or **CSRF**)
- running an application that calls a malicious binary that has been planted on the system
- using an application which generates traffic over an untrusted or compromised network (vulnerabilities requiring an on-path attacker)

Active-requires a targeted user to perform specific, conscious interactions with the vulnerable system and the attacker's payload

Examples -

- importing a file into a vulnerable system in a specific manner
- placing files into a specific directory prior to executing code
- submitting a specific string into a web application (e.g. reflected or self XSS) dismiss or accept prompts or security warnings prior to taking an action (e.g. opening/editing a file, connecting a device).

# Impact Metrics