Project title: AI-powered threat hunting tool

Vulnerability Name: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')

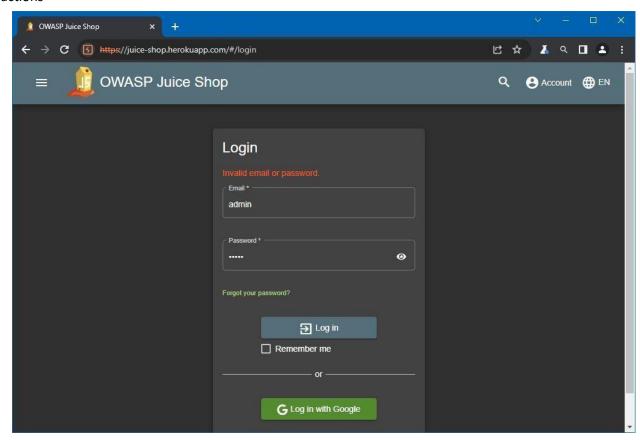
CWE: CWE-89

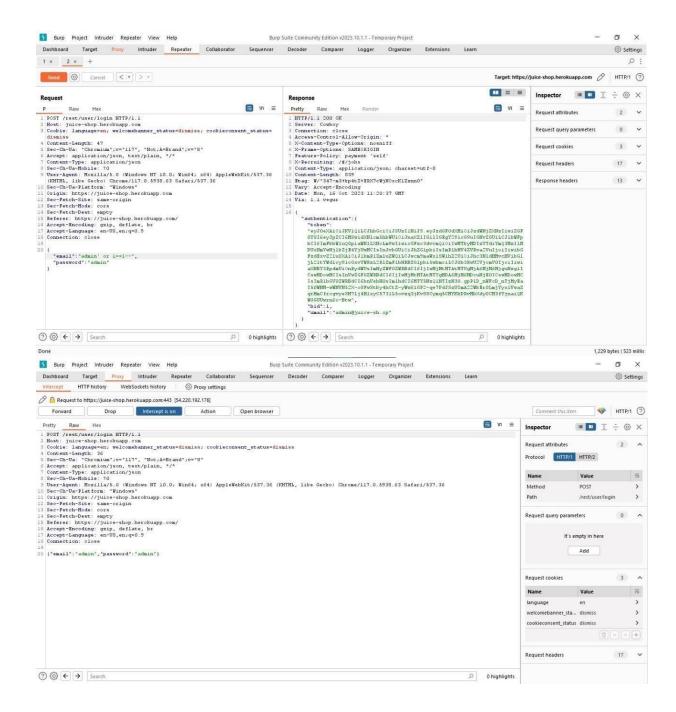
Description:

CWE-89, titled "Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')," is a common software vulnerability that occurs when an application does not properly validate or sanitize user inputs before including them in SQL queries.

Business Impact:

CWE-89, or SQL injection, poses a severe business impact. This vulnerability can lead to data breaches, causing financial losses, legal repercussions, and reputational damage. Data theft compromises sensitive customer information and intellectual property, eroding trust and potentially triggering costly legal actions





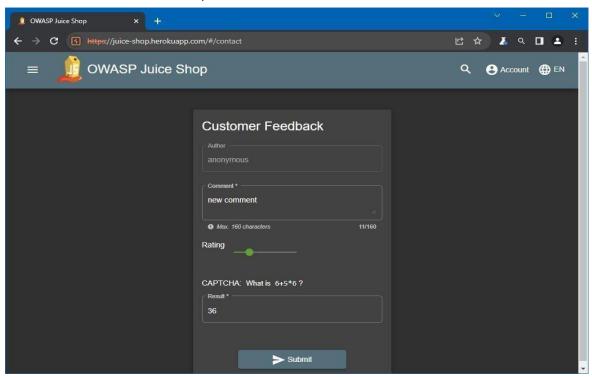
Vulnerability Name: Improper input validation

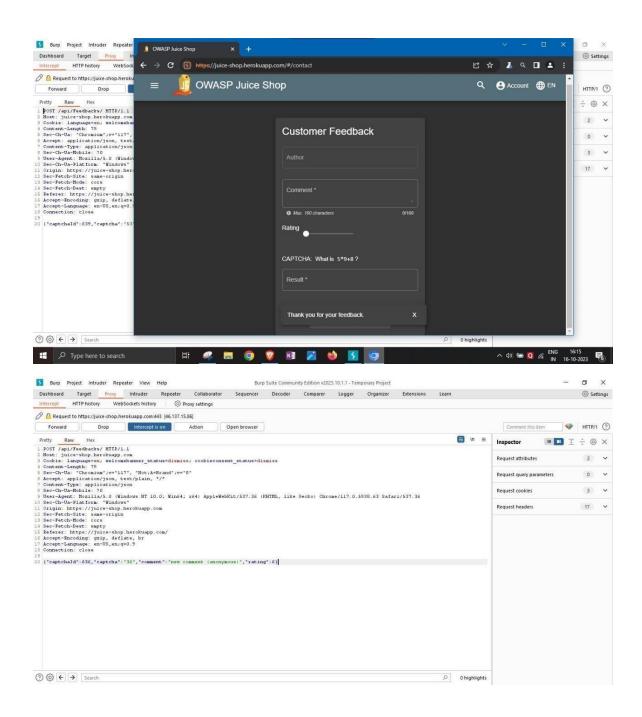
CWE: CWE 20 Description:

CWE-20, also known as "Improper Input Validation," is a software weakness that occurs when a program does not adequately validate and sanitize user inputs. This can lead to security vulnerabilities such as buffer overflows, SQL injection, and cross-site scripting.

Business Impact:

CWE-20 can have a significant business impact, including data breaches, financial losses, reputation damage, and legal liabilities. Vulnerabilities arising from improper input validation can allow attackers to exploit software, leading to unauthorized access, data theft, and service disruptions, potentially resulting in customer trust erosion and costly remediation efforts.





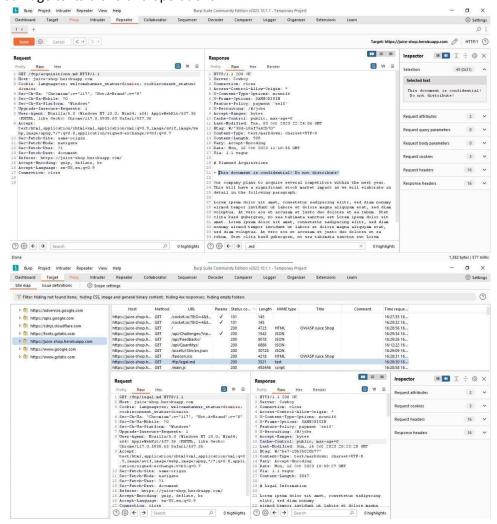
Vulnerability Name: Sensitive data exposure

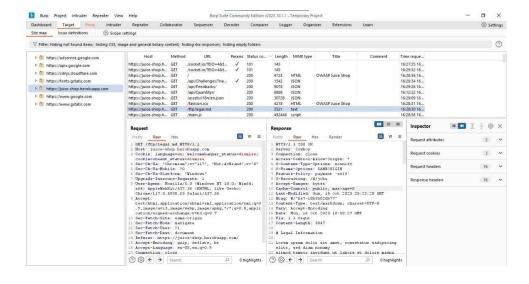
CWE: CWE 200 Description:

CWE-200, known as "Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor," represents a security weakness where sensitive data, like passwords, encryption keys, or personal information, is improperly disclosed to unauthorized individuals or systems. This vulnerability can lead to serious breaches, compromising privacy and security.

Business Impact:

CWE-200 can result in severe business consequences, including reputational damage, loss of customer trust, legal consequences, and financial losses. Exposing sensitive information to unauthorized actors can lead to data breaches and regulatory fines, impacting an organization's bottom line and causing longterm damage to its brand and operations.





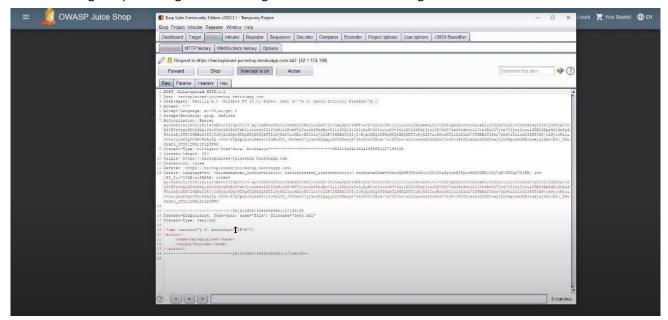
Vulnerability Name: Security misconfiguration

Description:

Security misconfiguration vulnerabilities occur when a system, application, or component is improperly set up, leaving it exposed to potential attacks. These weaknesses can lead to unauthorized access, data breaches, or other security incidents due to poorly configured permissions, default settings, or unnecessary features being enabled.

Business Impact:

Security misconfigurations can have significant business impacts, including data breaches, downtime, regulatory fines, and reputational damage. Improperly configured systems or applications can lead to unauthorized access, data exposure, and service disruptions. These incidents can result in financial losses, eroded customer trust, and legal consequences, affecting an organization's bottom line and market standing. Proper configuration management is essential to mitigate these risks.



Vulnerability Name: Broken access control

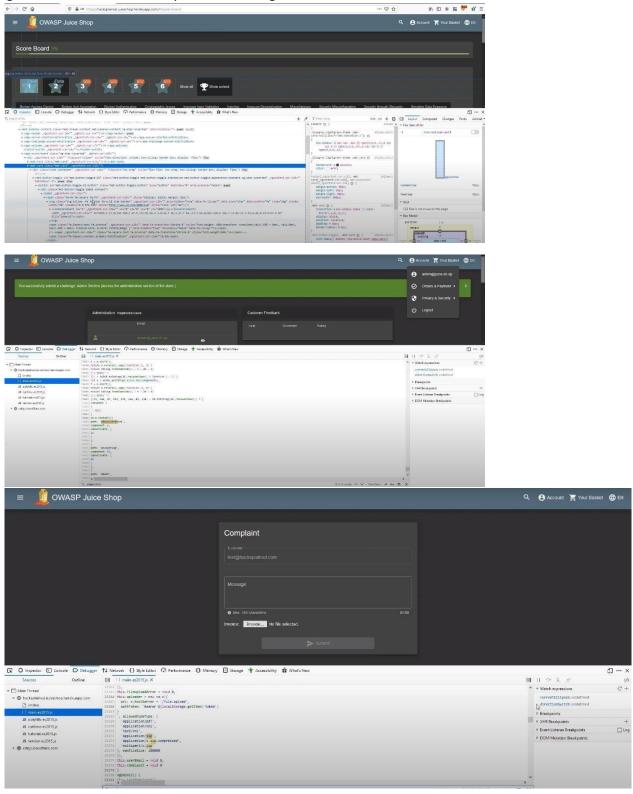
Description:

Broken access control is a security vulnerability that occurs when an application or system fails to enforce proper access restrictions. It allows unauthorized users to access sensitive data, perform actions, or modify resources they should not have permission to access. This issue can lead to unauthorized data exposure, data tampering, and pose significant security risks if not mitigated effectively through access control mechanisms.

Business Impact:

Broken access control can have serious business impacts, including data breaches, compromised privacy, regulatory fines, and damage to reputation. Unauthorized users gaining access to sensitive data or functionality can lead to information theft, legal liabilities, and a loss of customer trust. This can result in

financial losses, costs associated with investigations, and remediation efforts, ultimately affecting the organization's financial stability and brand image.



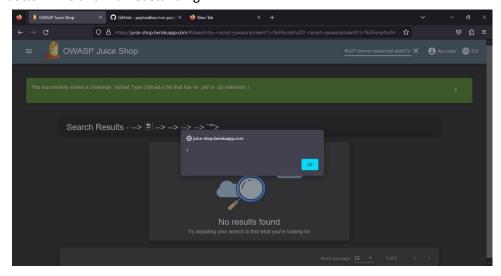
Vulnerability Name: Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')

CWE: CWE 79 Description:

CWE-79, also known as "Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')," is a security vulnerability where an application includes untrusted data in web pages without proper validation. Attackers can inject malicious scripts, enabling them to steal data or perform actions on behalf of users, compromising their security and privacy.

Business Impact:

CWE-79 can have significant business impact, including reputation damage, data breaches, and financial losses. Cross-site scripting vulnerabilities allow attackers to steal sensitive data, compromise user accounts, and deface websites, eroding customer trust and potentially leading to regulatory fines. Organizations may also incur costs for incident response, legal liabilities, and remediation, affecting their bottom line and market standing.



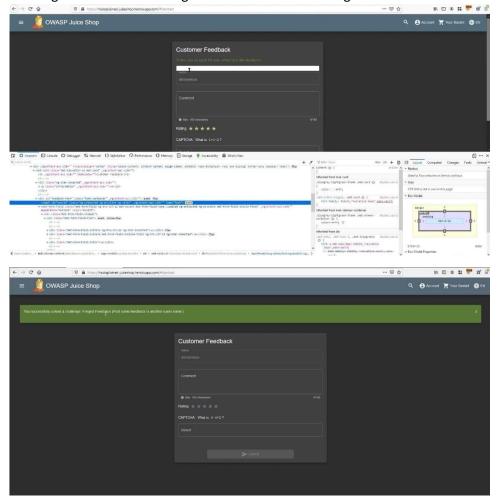
Vulnerability Name: Forged Feedback

Description:

Forged feedback is a security vulnerability where attackers manipulate or counterfeit feedback or responses from a system to deceive users or systems. This can lead to misinformation, trust erosion, and potentially security breaches when users make decisions or take actions based on the fraudulent feedback provided.

Business Impact:

Forged feedback vulnerabilities can have a significant business impact, including damage to an organization's reputation, financial losses, and a potential loss of customer trust. Attackers exploiting these weaknesses can deceive users and may lead to actions that compromise security, result in data breaches, or tarnish an organization's image. This can result in costs for incident response, legal liabilities, and long-term harm to the organization's market standing.



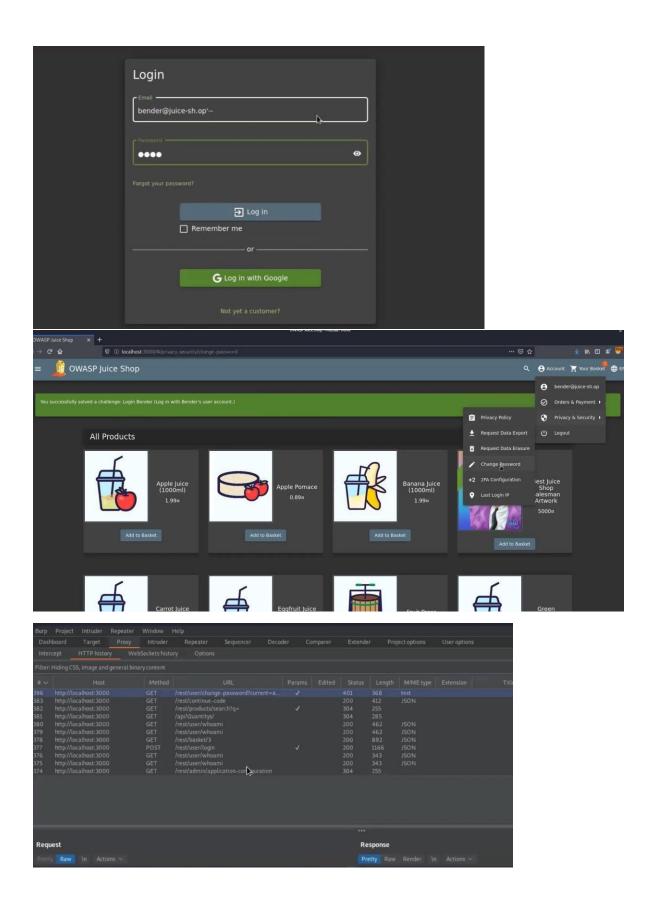
Vulnerability Name: Broken Authentication

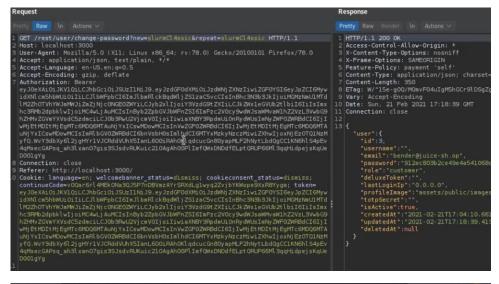
Description:

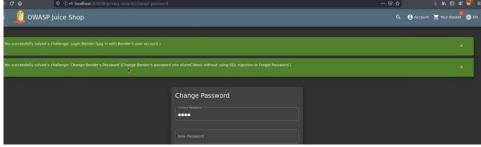
Broken authentication is a security issue where flawed or weak authentication and session management in an application enable unauthorized users to gain access to accounts and data. This can lead to data breaches, reputation damage, legal consequences, and financial losses.

Business Impact:

The business impact of broken authentication is significant. It can result in unauthorized access to user accounts and data, leading to data breaches and potentially severe financial losses. It also risks damaging a company's reputation and trust among its customers. Legal consequences and noncompliance with data protection regulations may further compound the impact, resulting in fines and legal actions.







Vulnerability Name: Captcha Bypass(Broken Anti Authentication)

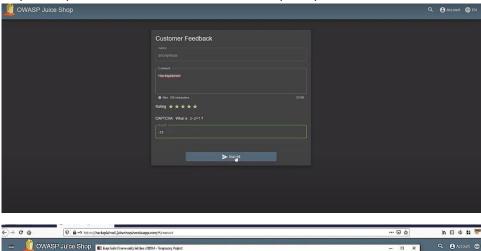
Description:

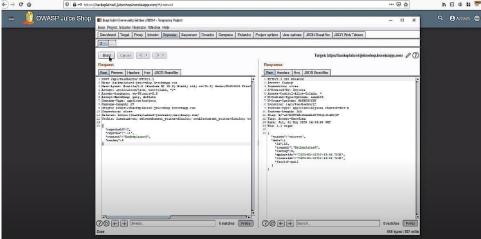
Captcha Bypass, a type of Broken Authentication, is a security vulnerability where automated scripts or attackers circumvent CAPTCHA challenges designed to prevent unauthorized access. By evading these safeguards, attackers can gain access to protected systems, potentially causing data breaches, fraud, or other malicious activities.

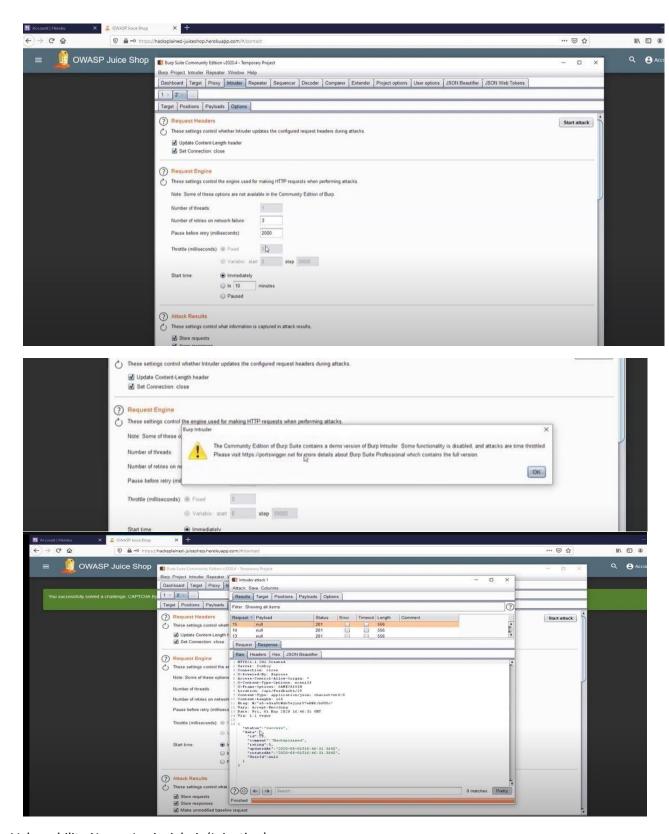
Business Impact:

Captcha Bypass, a form of Broken Authentication, can have serious business consequences. By allowing unauthorized users to evade CAPTCHA challenges, it can lead to unauthorized access, fraud, spam, and account takeovers. This undermines user trust, increases operational costs for dealing with fraudulent

activities, and may result in reputational damage. Companies may also face legal and regulatory issues if they fail to protect user accounts and data adequately.







Vulnerability Name: Login Admin(Injection)

Description:

A "login admin(injection)" typically refers to a security vulnerability known as SQL injection, where an attacker manipulates input fields to gain unauthorized access to an admin account on a website or application. This technique involves injecting malicious SQL code, potentially leading to data breaches or system compromises.

Business Impact:

The business impact of a "login admin(injection)" attack can be severe. It can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive data, user accounts, and administrative controls. This can result in data breaches, loss of customer trust, legal repercussions, and financial losses due to legal actions, compliance fines, and costs associated with remediation efforts. It may also damage the company's reputation, affecting future business opportunities and partnerships.

