

natural-row-bece1e61

Current Risk Summary report

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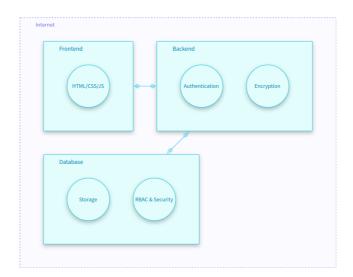
Project description: No description

Filtered by: No filters

Unique ID: bcc75c44-9515-490a-ac4b-715bcd56cfa0

Owner: sohaib khan
Workflow state: Draft

Tags: No tags







Content menu

Current risk summary

Components

Accepted Risks

Current Risks

- Authentication
- Backend
- Database
- Encryption
- Frontend
- HTML/CSS/JS
- RBAC & Security
- Storage



Current Risk summary

Inherent risk description: The Inherent Risk before countermeasures were applied.

• Risk Rating: 64% ^ High

The Current Risk description (the risk we are at now): The Current Risk is based on the current implementation status of the countermeasures and test results.

• Risk Rating: 64% High

Projected Risk description: The Projected Risk is the level of risk that would be reached should the required countermeasures be implemented.

• Risk Rating: 64% ^ High

Components

- Authentication
- Backend
- Database
- Encryption
- Frontend
- HTML/CSS/JS
- RBAC & Security
- Storage



Accepted Risks

No data



Current Risks

Component: Authentication

CRT1. Threat name: Attackers access the system taking advantage of broken authentication • Inherent risk: ♠ Critical • Current risk: 🔼 Critical • Projected risk: ♠ Critical • State: Expose • CR1. Countermeasure name: Implement server-side access control checks Status: RECOMMENDED CRT2. Threat name: Attackers exploit flaws in access control systems • Current risk: 🔼 Critical Projected risk:
 Critical • State: Expose CR2. Countermeasure name: Implement secure session management Status: RECOMMENDED • CR3. Countermeasure name: Implement Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) • Status: RECOMMENDED ■ Use case: Tampering CRT3. Threat name: Attackers capitalize on security misconfigurations • Inherent risk: ^ High • Current risk: A High • Projected risk: ^ High • State: Expose CR4. Countermeasure name: Conduct regular security audits and reviews • Status: RECOMMENDED of Use case: Information Disclosure CRT4. Threat name: Attackers get access to sensitive data Inherent risk:
 Critical • Current risk: 🛭 Critical • State: Expose CR5. Countermeasure name: Use encryption to protect sensitive data Status: RECOMMENDED Component: Backend ≪ Use case: Tampering CRT5. Threat name: Attacker exploit misconfiguration and Vulnerable Third-Party • Inherent risk: ^ High • Current risk: A High • Projected risk: ^ High • State: Expose CR6. Countermeasure name: Comprehensive Configuration Hardening and Dependency Auditing • Status: RECOMMENDED CRT6. Threat name: Attackers execute Injection Attacks • Inherent risk: ^ High • Current risk: A High • Projected risk: ^ High • State: Expose CR7. Countermeasure name: Use Parameterized Queries and Input Validation • Status: RECOMMENDED ∘**§ Use case:** Spoofing CRT7. Threat name: Attackers gain elevated privileges or unauthorized access

Inherent risk: ^ High
Current risk: ^ High
Projected risk: ^ High
State: Expose



- CR8. Countermeasure name: Implement Multi-layered Security for Authentication and Access Control
- Status: RECOMMENDED

og Use case: Information Disclosure

CRT8. Threat name: Attackers gather useful information from inadequate Error Handling

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: 🔼 High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR9. Countermeasure name: Implement Generic Error Messages and Proper Exception Handling
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT9. Threat name: Attackers take advantage of insecure communication channels and unprotected sessions

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: 🔼 High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR10. Countermeasure name: Implement Comprehensive Secure Communication and Session Management Protocols
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT10. Threat name: Attackers take advantage of weak encryption of sensitive Data

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: A High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR11. Countermeasure name: Implement and Maintain Advanced Encryption Standards with Effective Key Management
- Status: RECOMMENDED

≪ Use case: Denial of Service

CRT11. Threat name: Attackers perform a Denial of Service (DoS)

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR12. Countermeasure name: Implement Rate Limiting and Resource Allocation
- Status: RECOMMENDED

≪ Use case: Repudiation

CRT12. Threat name: Lack of evidences of misuse due to insufficient Auditing and Logging and poor log protection

- Inherent risk: = Medium
- Current risk: 🗖 Medium
- Projected risk:

 Medium
- State: Expose
- CR13. Countermeasure name: Implement Comprehensive Logging and Monitoring with Log Integrity Measures
- Status: RECOMMENDED

Component: Database

∘ **Use case:** Denial of Service

CRT13. Threat name: Attackers cause denial of service through resource exhaustion

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: 🔼 High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR14. Countermeasure name: Implement rate limiting and resource throttling
- Status: RECOMMENDED

∘ **g Use case:** Information Disclosure

CRT14. Threat name: Attackers exfiltrate data due to insecure backup procedures

- Current risk: 🔼 Critical
- Projected risk:
 Critical
- State: Expose
- CR15. Countermeasure name: Implement secure backup procedures with encryption and access controls
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT15. Threat name: Attackers exploit misconfigurations in postgresql settings



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    Inherent risk: ♠ Critical

    Current risk:    Critical

     • State: Expose
    • CR16. Countermeasure name: Harden postgresql configuration and restrict network access
      • Status: RECOMMENDED
 CRT16. Threat name: Attackers exploit sql injection vulnerabilities
     • Inherent risk: ^ High
     • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose

    CR17. Countermeasure name: Use parameterized queries and validate inputs

      • Status: RECOMMENDED
 CRT17. Threat name: Attackers intercept data due to unencrypted communications
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
    • Current risk: A High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
    • CR18. Countermeasure name: Enforce TLS encryption for all connections

    Status: RECOMMENDED

√g Use case: Tampering

 CRT18. Threat name: Attackers exploit outdated postgresql vulnerabilities
    • Inherent risk: ♠ Critical
     • Current risk: 🔼 Critical
    • State: Expose
    • CR19. Countermeasure name: Regularly update postgresql to the latest secure version
      • Status: RECOMMENDED
 CRT19. Threat name: Attackers tamper with data due to insecure file permissions
     • Inherent risk: ^ High
    • Current risk: 🔼 High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
     • CR20. Countermeasure name: Enforce secure file permissions on PostgreSQL database files

    Status: RECOMMENDED

  ∘ Use case: Spoofing
  CRT20. Threat name: Attackers gain unauthorized access due to weak authentication
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
     • Current risk: A High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
    • CR21. Countermeasure name: Implement robust authentication and role-based access control
      • Status: RECOMMENDED
Component: Encryption

≪ Use case: Tampering

 CRT21. Threat name: Attacker exploit misconfiguration and Vulnerable Third-Party
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
    • Current risk: A High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
    • CR22. Countermeasure name: Comprehensive Configuration Hardening and Dependency Auditing
      • Status: RECOMMENDED
 CRT22. Threat name: Attackers execute Injection Attacks
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
    • Current risk: A High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
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→ **Use case:** Spoofing

Status: RECOMMENDED

• CR23. Countermeasure name: Use Parameterized Queries and Input Validation



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• Inherent risk: ^ High
     • Current risk: <a> High</a>
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
     • CR24. Countermeasure name: Implement Multi-layered Security for Authentication and Access Control
      • Status: RECOMMENDED
   og Use case: Information Disclosure
  CRT24. Threat name: Attackers gather useful information from inadequate Error Handling
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
    • Current risk: A High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose

    CR25. Countermeasure name: Implement Generic Error Messages and Proper Exception Handling

      • Status: RECOMMENDED
 CRT25. Threat name: Attackers take advantage of insecure communication channels and unprotected sessions
     • Inherent risk: ^ High
     • Current risk:  High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
    • CR26. Countermeasure name: Implement Comprehensive Secure Communication and Session Management Protocols

    Status: RECOMMENDED

  CRT26. Threat name: Attackers take advantage of weak encryption of sensitive Data
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
     • Current risk: <a> High</a>
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
    • CR27. Countermeasure name: Implement and Maintain Advanced Encryption Standards with Effective Key Management
      • Status: RECOMMENDED

≪ Use case: Denial of Service

 CRT27. Threat name: Attackers perform a Denial of Service (DoS)
     • Inherent risk: ^ High
     • Current risk:  High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose

    CR28. Countermeasure name: Implement Rate Limiting and Resource Allocation

      • Status: RECOMMENDED
  ∘ Use case: Repudiation
 CRT28. Threat name: Lack of evidences of misuse due to insufficient Auditing and Logging and poor log protection
    • Inherent risk: = Medium
    • Current risk: 📮 Medium

    Projected risk: 

Medium

    • State: Expose
     • CR29. Countermeasure name: Implement Comprehensive Logging and Monitoring with Log Integrity Measures

    Status: RECOMMENDED

Component: Frontend
   CRT29. Threat name: Attackers can deceive users into clicking on hidden elements
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
    • Current risk: 🔼 High
    • Projected risk: ^ High
    • State: Expose
    . CR30. Countermeasure name: Employ frame-busting scripts, set X-Frame-Options header, and enforce Content Security Policy

    Status: RECOMMENDED

√g Use case: Tampering

 CRT30. Threat name: Attackers can exploit vulnerabilities in third-party dependencies leading to security breaches
    • Inherent risk: ^ High
      Current risk: A High
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CRT23. Threat name: Attackers gain elevated privileges or unauthorized access



- Projected risk: ^ High • State: Expose • Status: RECOMMENDED
- CR31. Countermeasure name: Regularly update dependencies, use dependency scanning tools, and follow best practices for secure coding

CRT31. Threat name: Attackers can inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR32. Countermeasure name: Implement input validation, output encoding, and enforce Content Security Policy (CSP)
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT32. Threat name: Attackers may exploit weaknesses in authentication and authorization mechanisms

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR33. Countermeasure name: Implement strong authentication mechanisms and follow the least privilege principle
- Status: RECOMMENDED

Component: HTML/CSS/JS

≪ Use case: Spoofing

CRT33. Threat name: Attackers can deceive users into clicking on hidden elements

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR34. Countermeasure name: Employ frame-busting scripts, set X-Frame-Options header, and enforce Content Security Policy
- Status: RECOMMENDED
- ≪ Use case: Tampering

CRT34. Threat name: Attackers can exploit vulnerabilities in third-party dependencies leading to security breaches

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: A High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- CR35. Countermeasure name: Regularly update dependencies, use dependency scanning tools, and follow best practices for secure coding
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT35. Threat name: Attackers can inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: A High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR36. Countermeasure name: Implement input validation, output encoding, and enforce Content Security Policy (CSP)
- Status: RECOMMENDED
- og Use case: Elevation of Privilege

CRT36. Threat name: Attackers may exploit weaknesses in authentication and authorization mechanisms

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: A High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR37. Countermeasure name: Implement strong authentication mechanisms and follow the least privilege principle
- Status: RECOMMENDED

Component: RBAC & Security

og Use case: Elevation of Privilege

CRT37. Threat name: Attackers gain unauthorized access or elevated privileges, e.g., via stolen credentials, cookies, or tokens

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: <a> High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose



- CR38. Countermeasure name: Use secure access control mechanisms
- Status: RECOMMENDED

≪ Use case: Tampering

CRT38. Threat name: Attackers inject malicious content, e.g., SQL queries, to manipulate or access data

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: <a> High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR39. Countermeasure name: Input validation and sanitization
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT39. Threat name: Attackers intercept or eavesdrop on sensitive information during transmission

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR40. Countermeasure name: Enforce secure configuration and encryption
- Status: RECOMMENDED

of Use case: Denial of Service

CRT40. Threat name: Attackers use enumeration to discover valid user identifiers, potentially creating a Denial of Service (DoS) condition

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: 🔼 High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR41. Countermeasure name: Rate limiting and proper resource management
- Status: RECOMMENDED

√§ Use case: Repudiation

CRT41. Threat name: Lack of evidences of misuse due to insufficient logging

- Inherent risk: = Medium
- Current risk: 🗖 Medium
- Projected risk: = Medium
- State: Expose
- CR42. Countermeasure name: Create a policy and workflow for comprehensive logging and monitoring
- Status: RECOMMENDED

Component: Storage

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CRT42. Threat name: An attacker exploits weak access controls to retrieve sensitive secrets

- Current risk: 🔊 Critical
- Projected risk:
 Critical
- State: Expose
- CR43. Countermeasure name: Implement strict access control policies
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT43. Threat name: Compromised systems reuse leaked or old secrets

- Inherent risk: ^ High
- Current risk: 🔼 High
- Projected risk: ^ High
- State: Expose
- CR44. Countermeasure name: Implement automatic secret rotation
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT44. Threat name: Overly permissive secrets sharing between services leads to data leakage

- Current risk: 🔼 Critical
- Projected risk:
 Critical
- State: Expose
- CR45. Countermeasure name: Restrict secret sharing based on least privilege
- Status: RECOMMENDED

CRT45. Threat name: Secrets are stored without encryption, leading to potential exposure



- Inherent risk:
 Critical
- Current risk: 🔯 Critical
- Projected risk:
 Critical
- State: Expose
- CR46. Countermeasure name: Enforce encryption of secrets at rest and in transit
- Status: RECOMMENDED

og Use case: Elevation of Privilege

CRT46. Threat name: Attackers exploit vulnerabilities in the Secrets Manager API

- Current risk: Critical
- State: Expose
- CR47. Countermeasure name: Secure the API with strong authentication and input validation
- Status: RECOMMENDED



End of Current Risk Report

