

Vulnerability Assessment Report

1st January 20XX

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

The database server is a centralized computer system that stores and manages large amounts of data for the business. It stores new and old customer information, campaign data, and analytic data that can later be analyzed to track performance and personalize marketing efforts. Because the system is regularly used for marketing operations, it is critical to secure it. If the server were to be disrupted, it could lead to a loss of reputation and financial loss.

Risk Assessment

| Threat source | Threat event | Likelihood | Severity | Risk |
|-----------------|--|------------|----------|------|
| <i>Hacker</i> | <i>Obtain sensitive information via exfiltration</i> | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| <i>Employee</i> | <i>Disrupt mission-critical operations</i> | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| <i>Customer</i> | <i>Alter/Delete critical information</i> | 1 | 3 | 3 |

Approach

Risks considered the data storage and management methods of the business. 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

Implementation of authentication, authorization, and auditing mechanisms to ensure that only authorized users access the database server. This includes using strong passwords, 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.