

1. characters). user
can enter a valid

Psychology, Behaviorism



1. Possible copying of arbitrary data, command injection OR segfault because the password input is not null terminated Line: 23, 27 Description: The password used as an input is not null terminated, an attacker can copy arbitrary data in this field. This could also lead to a segmentation fault. This should probably use `std::string` rather than character arrays (including returning one). If we still use character arrays the pointers should be marked as `const` to enforce not modifying them within the function and allow compiler optimizations. Password needs to be properly quoted and escaped to stop command injection (and allow passwords with spaces and special characters). 2.

Possible copying of arbitrary data, command injection OR segfault because the path input is not null terminated Line: 25, 27 Description: The path used as an input is not null terminated, an attacker can copy arbitrary data in this field. This could also lead to a segmentation fault. This should probably use `std::string` rather than character arrays (including returning one). If we still use character arrays the pointers should be marked as `const` to enforce not modifying them within the function and allow compiler optimizations. Path needs to be properly quoted and escaped to stop command injection (and allow passwords with spaces and special characters). User can enter a valid path followed by “; rmdir C: Windows /s”? OR any other command. 3. Possible copying arbitrary path Line: 68 Description: The `cin.getline()` assumes the minimum size of path to be $n = 1024$. But 1024 is the intended maximum size of path. It is terminated by a null character and therefore the size should be no more than $1024 - 1 = 1023$.

If we run into the end of the file or enter path more than 1024, the function will still return True. Due to this an attacker can provide arbitrary path.

4. Possible to execute `executeMount()` function with incorrect password and path
 Line: 74, 84
 Description: It is already established that an attacker can provide arbitrary input (password & path) and due to the system call functions for `executeMount()` it is possible to execute with less privileges and arbitrary password and path which can unmount or replace the disk.

5. Incorrect use of return function
 Line: 27, 48
 Description: `std::string` should be really used here, for the return value as well.

The reference `.c_str` to get a `const char *` pointer. Since it is not intended to just return the `std::string`, `c_str` from the function however, `std::string` will go out of scope and an undefined behavior can be invoked.

6. No permission required to call `mountvol`
 Line: 21, 24
 Description: `Mountvol` can be called through an administrator account password however separate privileges must be set to call `mountvol` directly.

Other threats
 The following threats have either no direct impact on the security or the information provided is not sufficient to determine the level of the threat:

1. `Strlen`, `Strcat`, `Strcpy`
 Line: 21, 35, 37, 23, 24, 25, 40, 42, 44, 46, 22, 39
 Description: For safer practice, `strlen` should be replaced with `strlen`; `Strcat` should be replaced with `strncat`; `strcpy` should be replaced with `strncpy` or `strncpy`.

2. Constants declared with `#define`
 Line: 10, 11
 Description: constant should be defined with `const unsigned` mechanism rather than using `#define`.

Because once a constant is defined it can never be changed or undefined. 3. ANY user can see DISK_INFO Line: 63 Description: It is possible to call the system() command at line 63 and obtain DISK_INFO without any privileges.