

Java Web Application

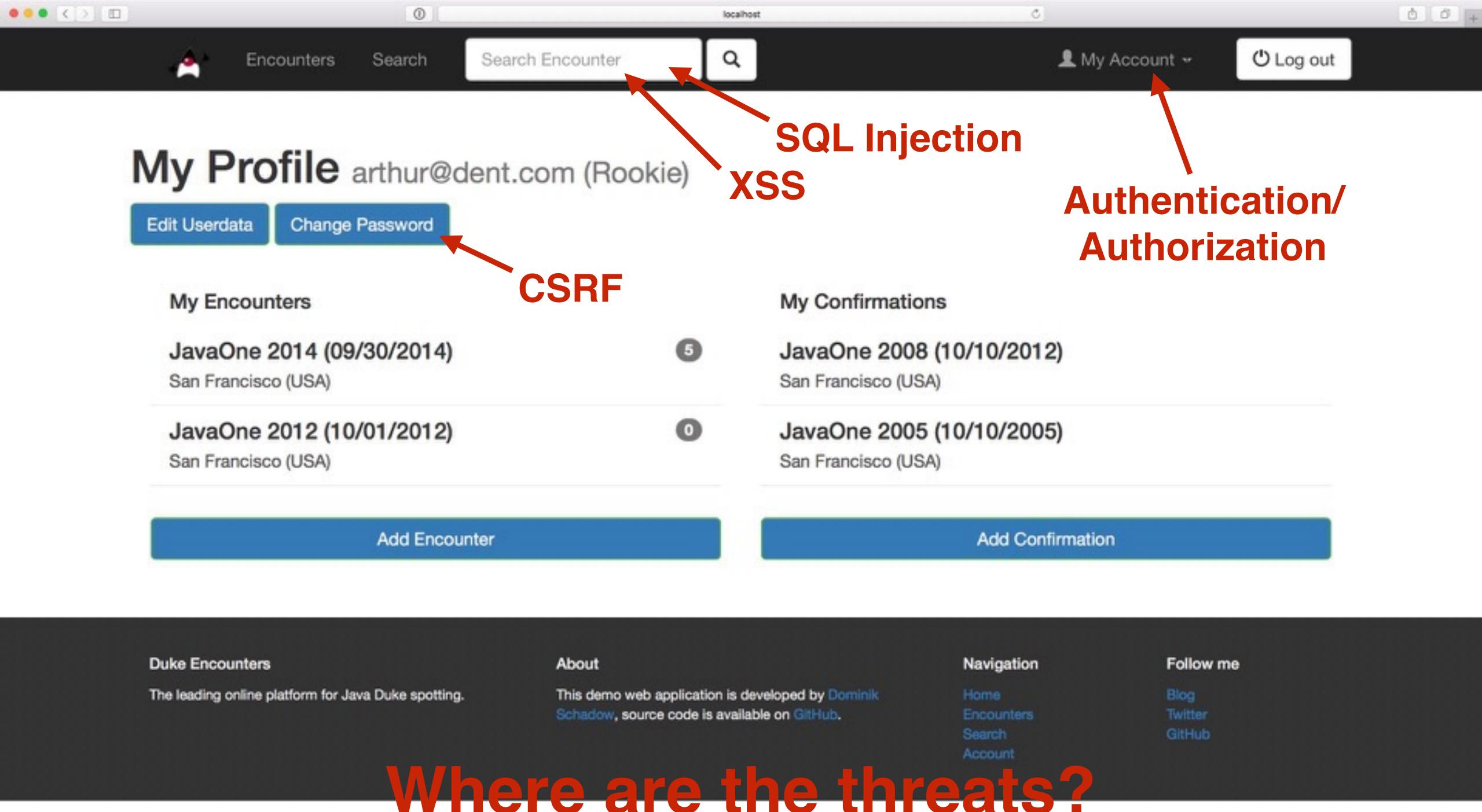
Java 8

Spring Boot 1.3 (Spring 4.2, Spring Security 4)

Thymeleaf 2.1

Tomcat 8

MySQL 5 database (users and application data)



We developers tend to focus on programming errors and ignore the underlying flaws.

Agenda



Threat
Modeling
Basics



Identifying
Threats in
Applications



Threat
Modeling
in Action

Threat Modeling Basics

Security flaws are introduced early in the development lifecycle, with no code developed yet

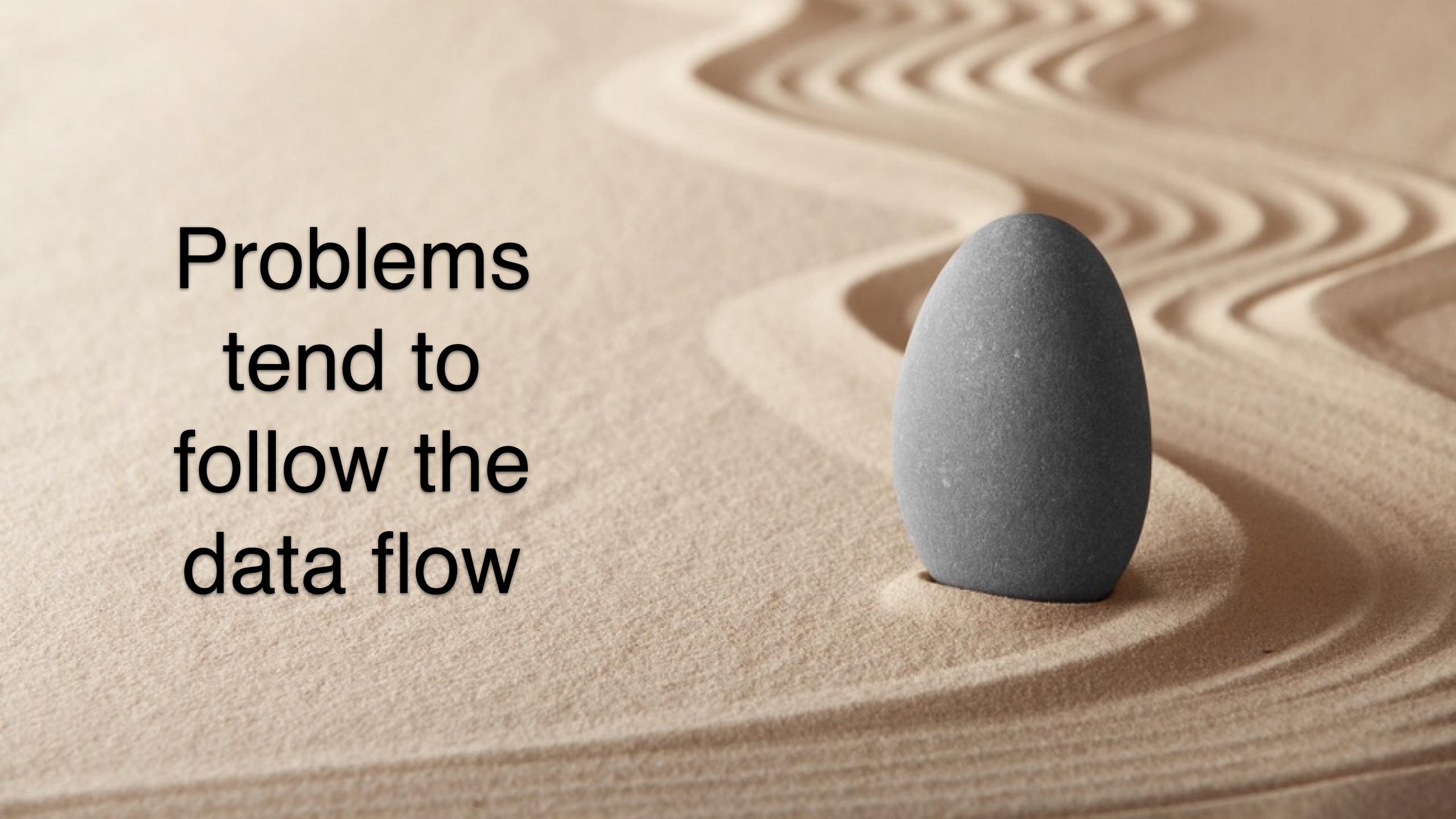
- Threat modeling is all about finding security problems
- Threat modeling starts early

Different ways to threat model

Which one is working out for you?

Focus on attackers: Can you really think like an attacker?

Focus on assets: What is an asset in your application? How do you link assets to threats?



We are developers

Focus on the application you are developing

Start with external entities - events which drive activity like a click in the browser



Creative process

Integrate with bug tracking

Add any discovered threat, even if you are looking for something else
Tag as security bug in your bug tracker

Data Flow Diagrams

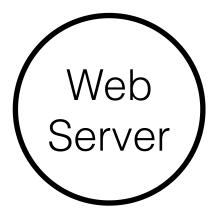
External Entity

People or code outside your control

Browser

Process

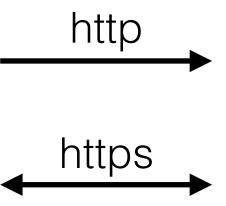
Any running code



Data Store Things that store data

Database

Data Flow Communication between processes or processes and data stores

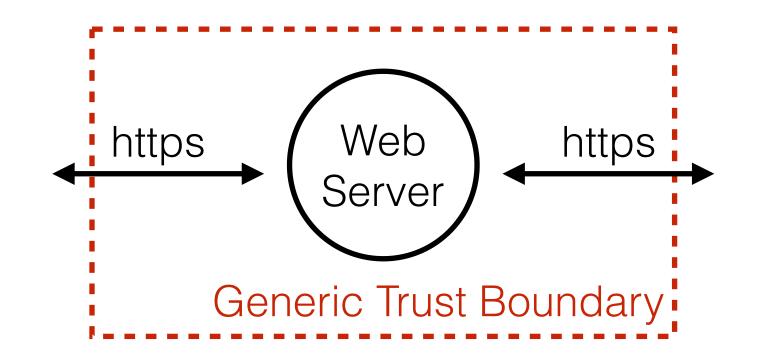


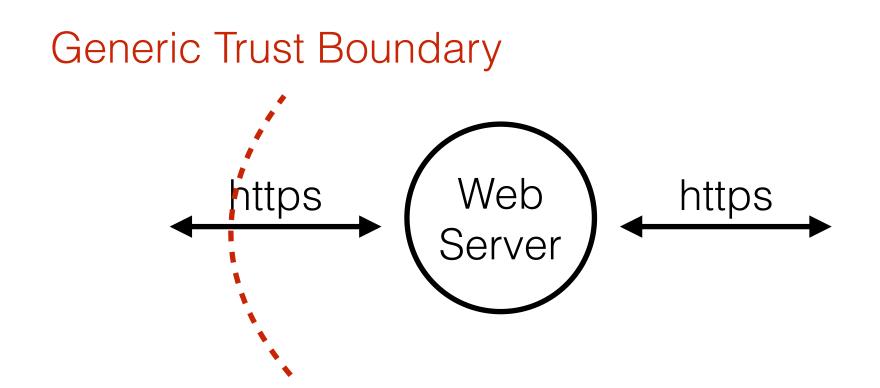
Trust Boundaries

Trust Boundary

Where entities with different privileges interact







What are typical boundaries?

Can be technical or organizational

Networks Servers VMs Firewalls

Where are the boundaries?

Start on one side, add a boundary every time the principal changes

- 1. Browser anonymous Internet user
- 2. Web Server Tomcat user
- 3. Database MySQL user

Identifying Threats in Applications

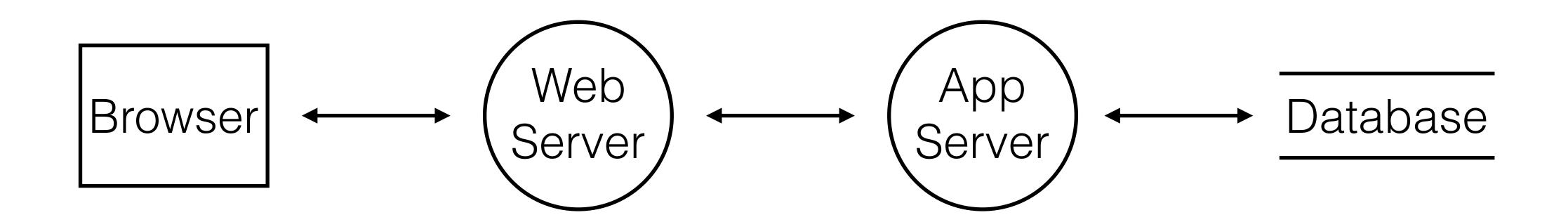
- 1. What are you building?
- 2. What can go wrong?
- 3. What should you do about those things that can go wrong?
- 4. Did you do a decent job of analysis?

What are you building?

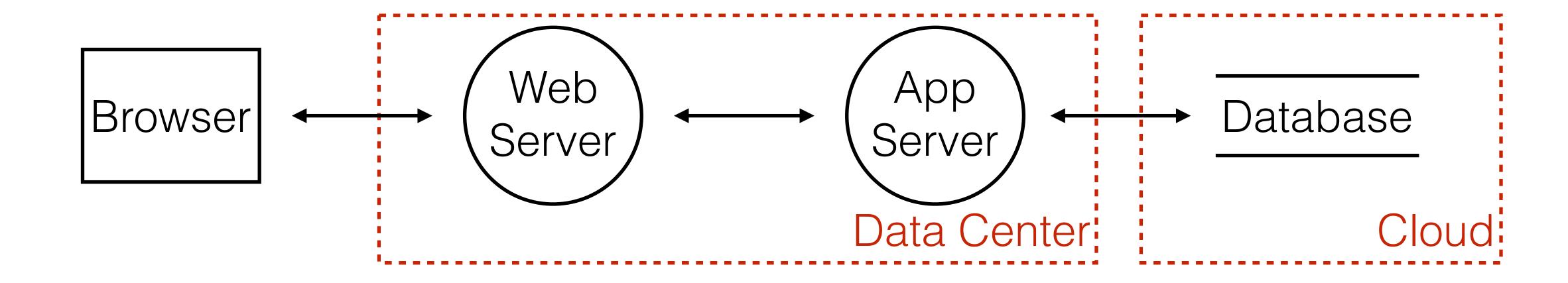
Focus on data flow

"Sometimes" indicates alternatives: model all No data sinks: show the consumers Data does not move by itself: draw the process moving it

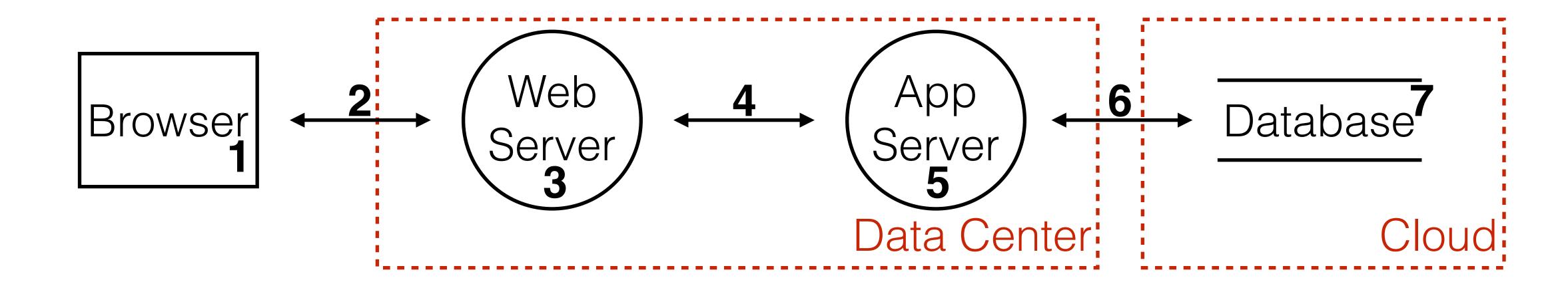
Follow the data



Add trust boundaries



Identify each element



What can go wrong?

Start with the data crossing trust boundaries

Brainstorm meetings with technology experts Elevation of Privilege game

STRIDE

Focus on threat, not on category

Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information Disclosure, Denial of Service, Elevation of Privilege

STRIDE

Spoofing

Pretending to be something or somebody else Violated property: **Authentication**

Tampering

Modifying something on disk, network or memory Violated property: **Integrity**

Repudiation

Claiming that someone didn't do something Violated property: **Non-Repudiation**

STRIDE

Information Disclosure

Providing information to someone not authorized Violated property: **Confidentiality**

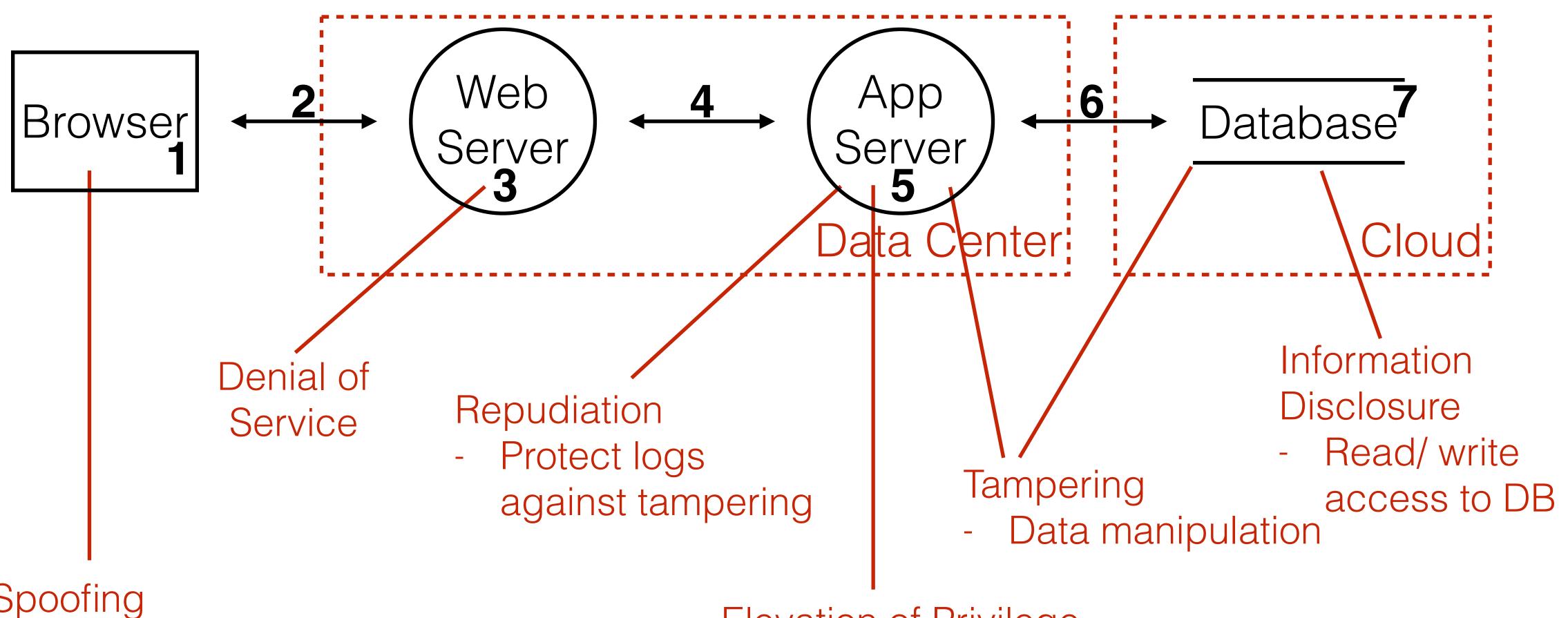
Denial of Service

Absorbing resources needed to provide service Violated property: **Availability**

Elevation of Privilege

Doing something someone is not authorized to do Violated property: **Authorization**

Add threats



Spoofing

- Identify user (authentication)
- Identify website (certificate)

Elevation of Privilege

Can someone access backend logic directly?

Addressing each threat

Decide for each threat how to handle it

Mitigate Eliminate Transfer Accept

Mitigate it

Preferred solution

Do something to make it harder to take advantage of a threat (like introducing a password policy)

Eliminate it

Most secure solution

Results in feature elimination most of the time (like removing admin functionality)

Transfer it

Team solution

Someone/ something else handles the risk - make sure they do (like operations adding a web application firewall)

Accept it

Last resort solution

Stop worrying about it and live with the risk (like someone stealing your server hard disk)

Threat Target	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Technique	Priority	Issue ID
Repudiating actions	Log	Logging all security relevant actions in an audit log	2	1001
Spoofing a user	Identification and authentication	Password policy, token, password reset process		1002
Network flooding	Elastic cloud	Dynamic cloud resources (servers and databases) to provide service	≺	1006
Tampering network packets	Cryptography	HTTPS/TLS	1	1007

Is it complete?

Let someone introduce the application by following the data flow

Watch out for phrases like "Sometimes we have to do ... instead of ... here" or "A lot of things are happening here which are not completely listed..."

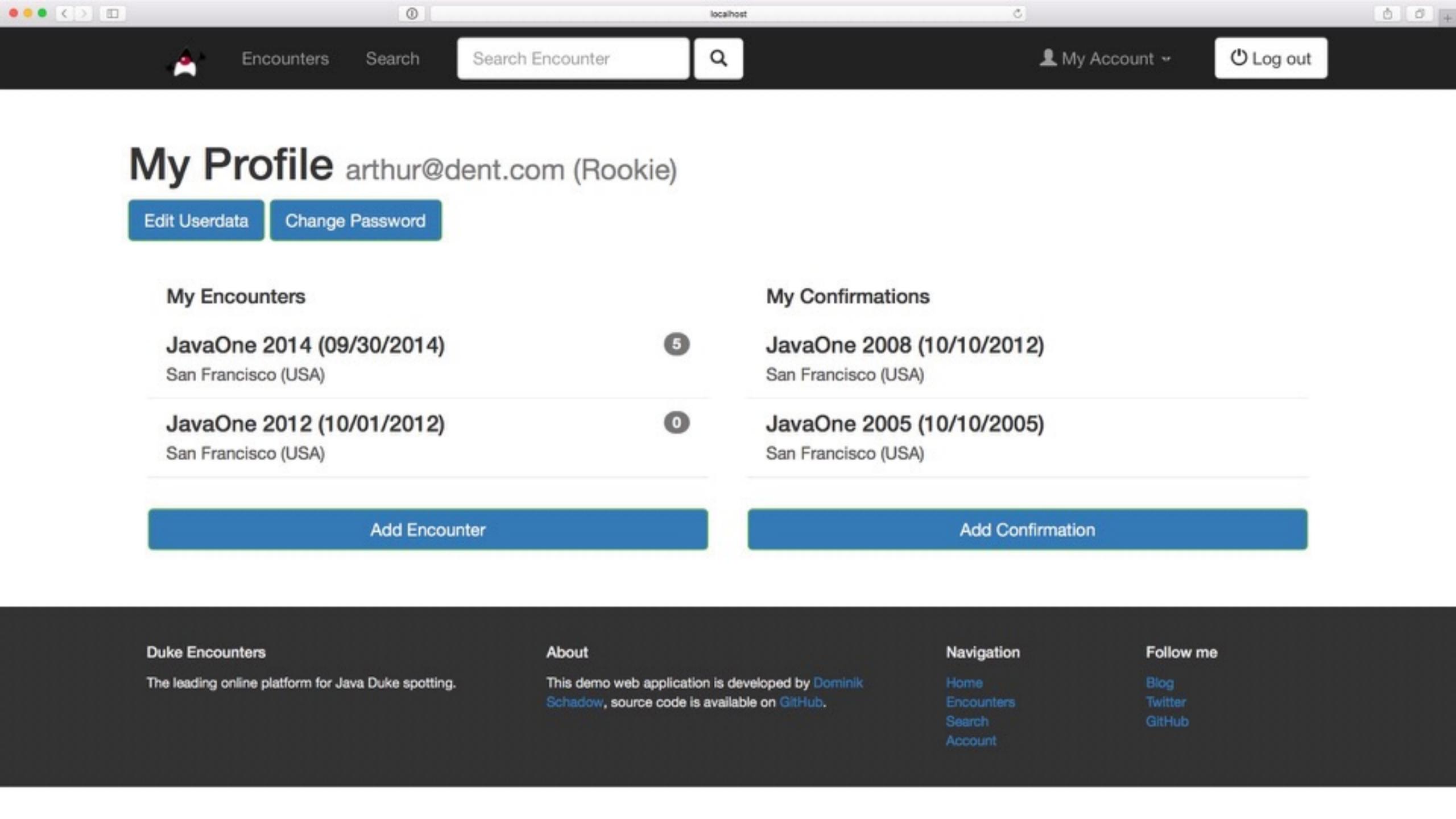
Breadth before depth

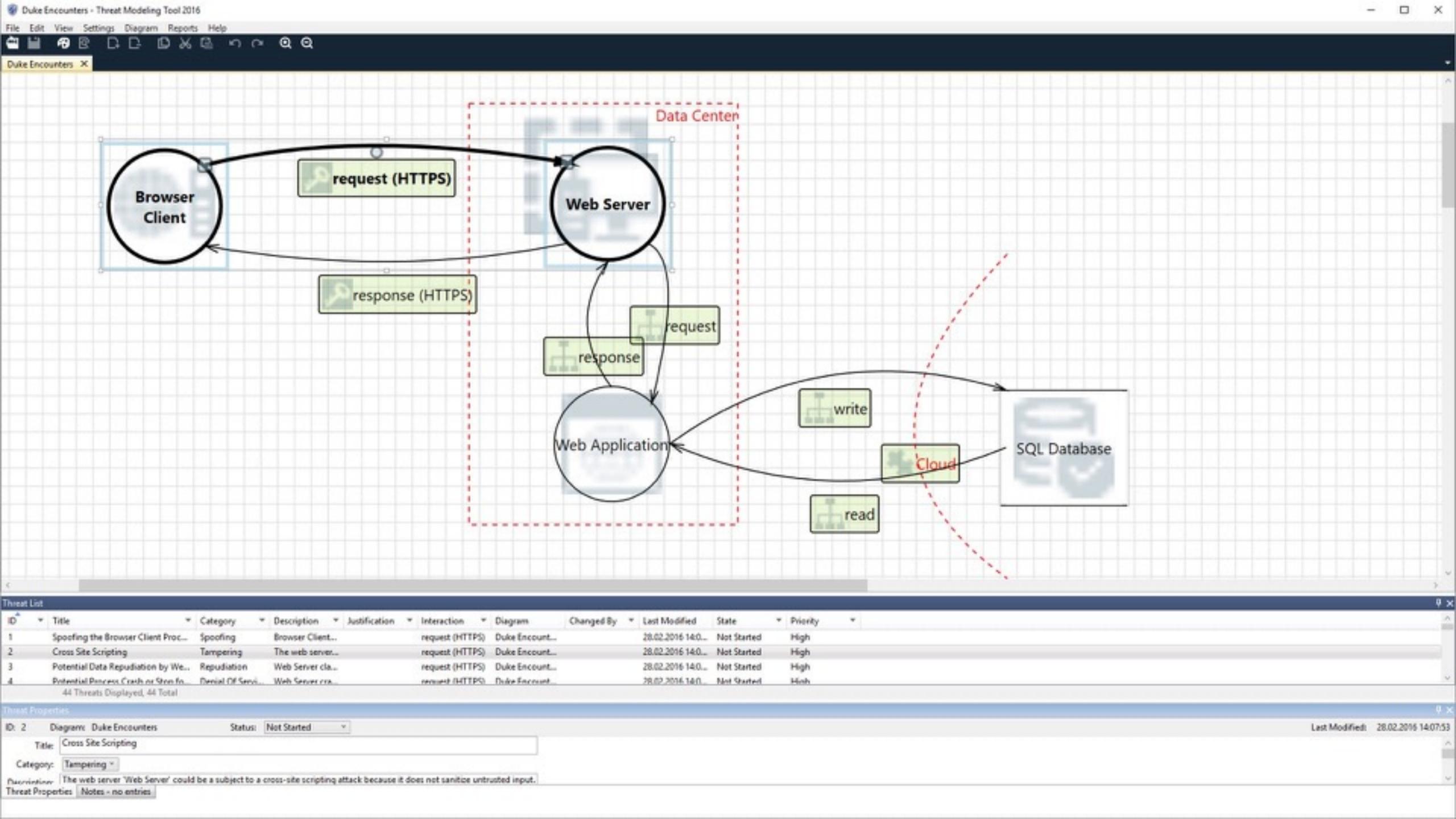
Criteria exist to show you are NOT done, but none to show you are done

Easy way: Have a threat of each type in STRIDE Harder way: Have one threat per element of the diagram

Threat Modeling in Action

Use one tool to threat model, version your models in a repoand check/update them every time the application changes.

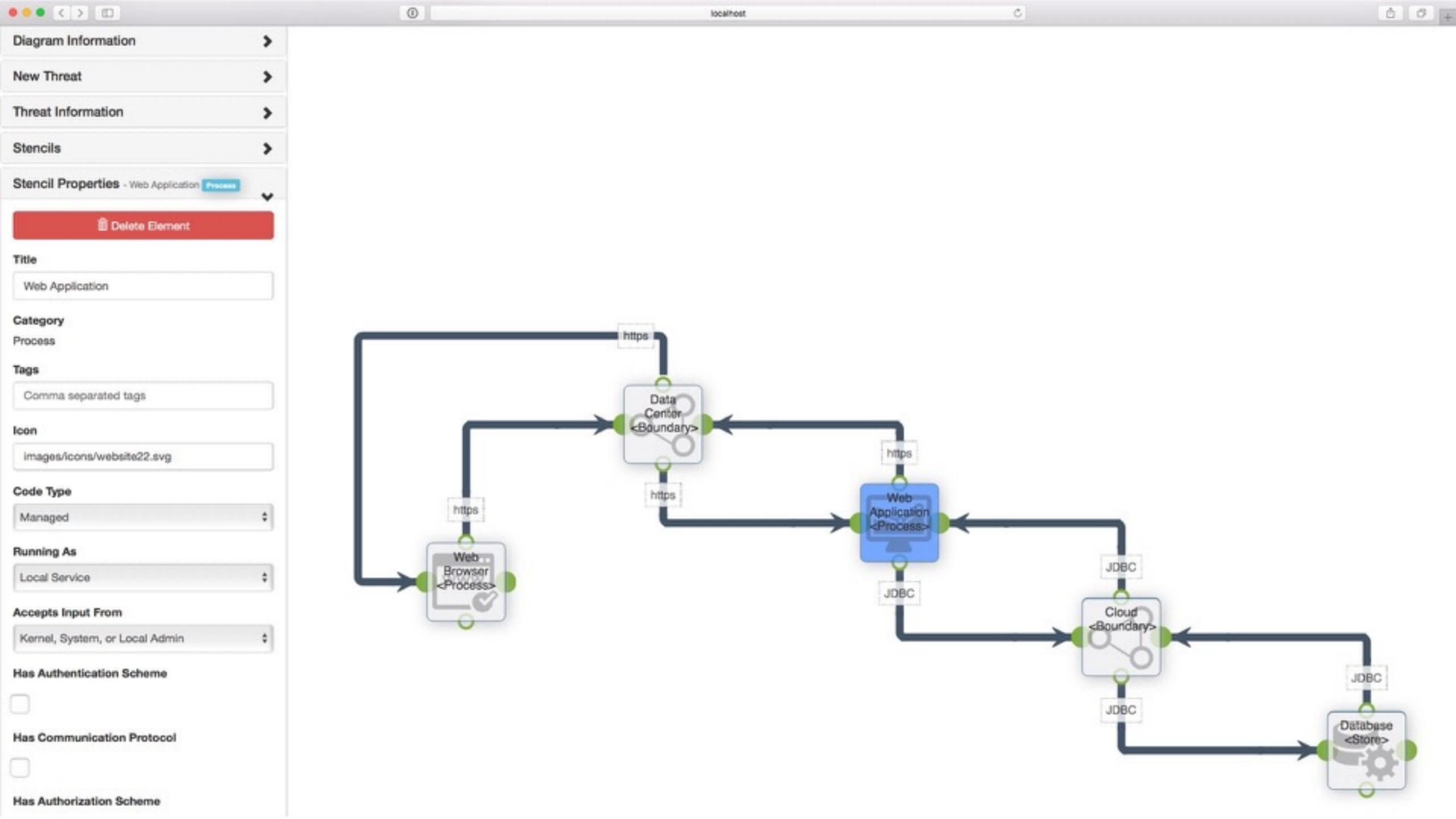




Demo

Spoofing

Threat Target	Mitigation Strategy	Mitigation Technique
Spoofing a user	Identification and authentication	Password policy, token, password reset process
Fake users	Registration form protection and email verification	Captcha in registration form, pending account unless verified by clicking on email link



Summary

Threat model before you start to code

Make sure you have addressed every threat

Update your threat model frequently



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Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool

www.microsoft.com/en-us/sdl/adopt/threatmodeling.aspx

Mozilla SeaSponge

air.mozilla.org/mozilla-winter-of-security-seasponge-a-tool-for-easy-threat-modeling

Threat Modeling: Designing for Security (Adam Shostack)

eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1118809998.html

Pictures

www.dreamstime.com

