

strike

Threat Modeling 101

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Threat Modeling 101. Am I in the right spot?

- If you have already done Threat Models this might not be for you. Go check it out for other tracks while you still can ☺
- This is an introductory presentation about Threat Modeling.

Content and links

- Sessions will be recorded and available online at <https://strike> next week.

A real analogy

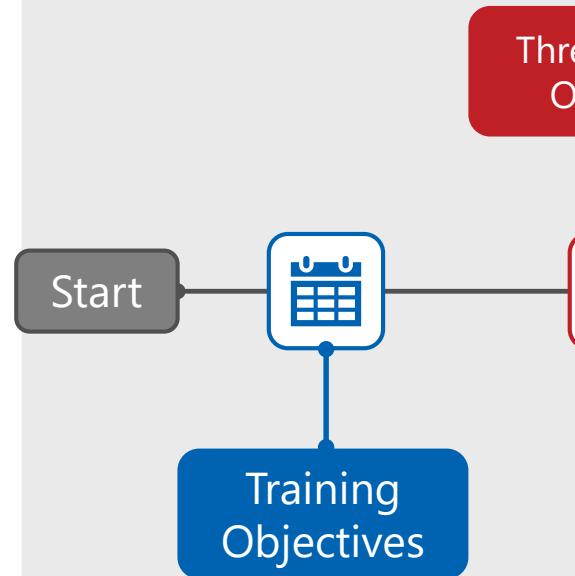
Do you play an instrument?

Do you do any sports?

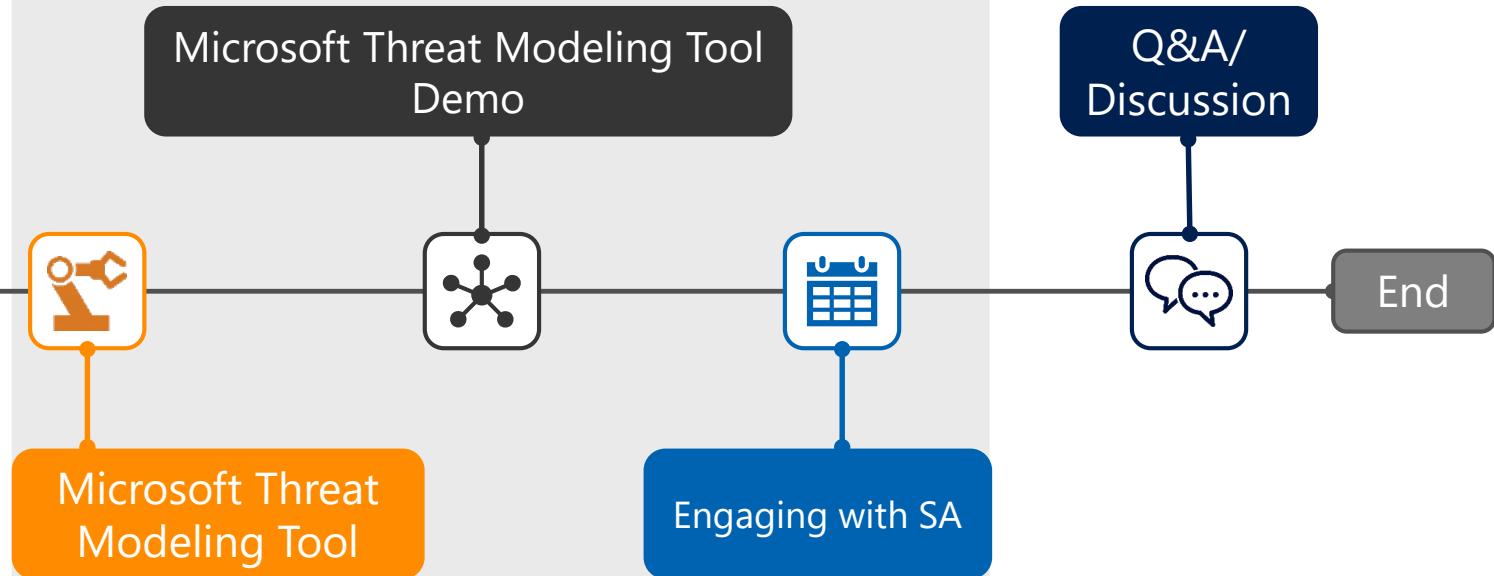
Purpose of this training:

Develop a critical muscle that will enable us to deliver trusted content to our customers.

Part 1: for everyone



Part 2: for those building threat models



Training objectives

Understand the **security mindset**.

Understand threat modeling and **how to prepare for and participate in a security review**.



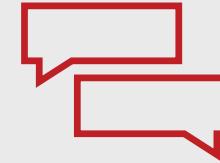
Understand that **security *is* part of your job**.

Enabled to **take action**.



Understand **how to build a threat model**.

Start the **conversation**.



Part 1: threat model overview

Dataflow Diagram (DFD) + model analysis



Threat Model



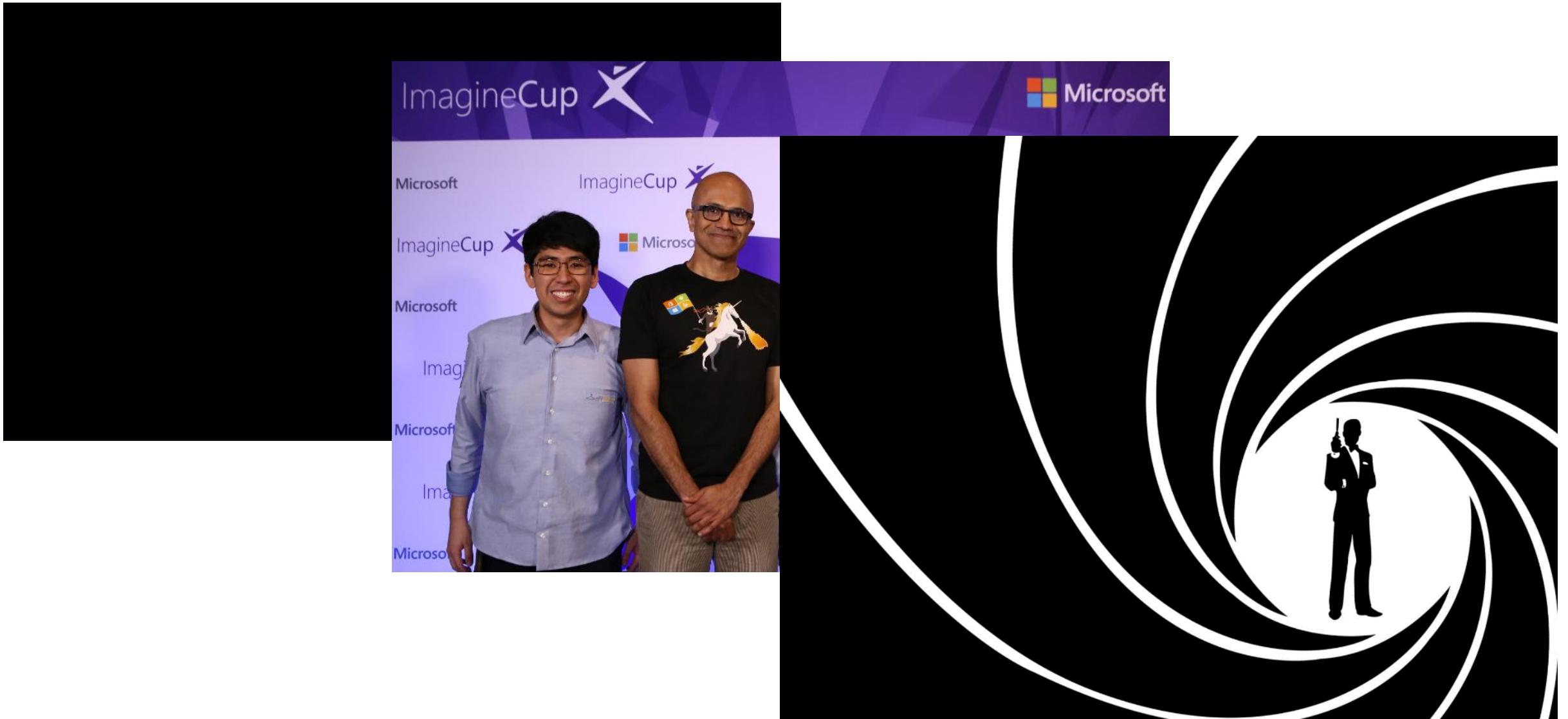
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Model Analysis



Why model my service?



How to diagram in the security mindset

- You own security.
- Understanding your environment is critical.
- To get started, ask yourself, “what keeps you up at night?”
- In other words, “how would you attack your own service?”



When to model?





Reorg

New component

New feature

New tool

Major changes to the service

Deprecation of the service

Threat model maintenance

Threat Model



Dataflow
Diagram (DFD)

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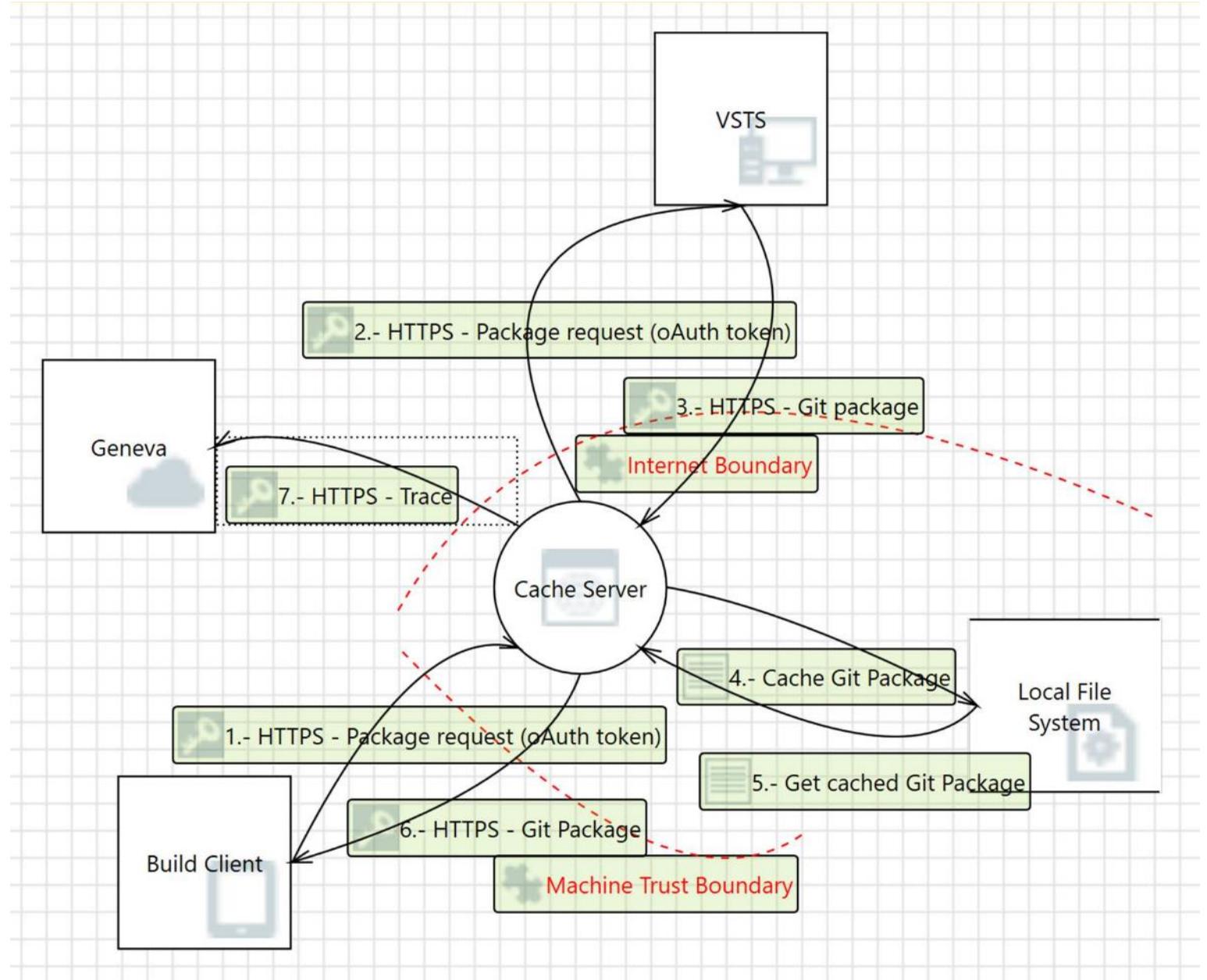
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Model Analysis

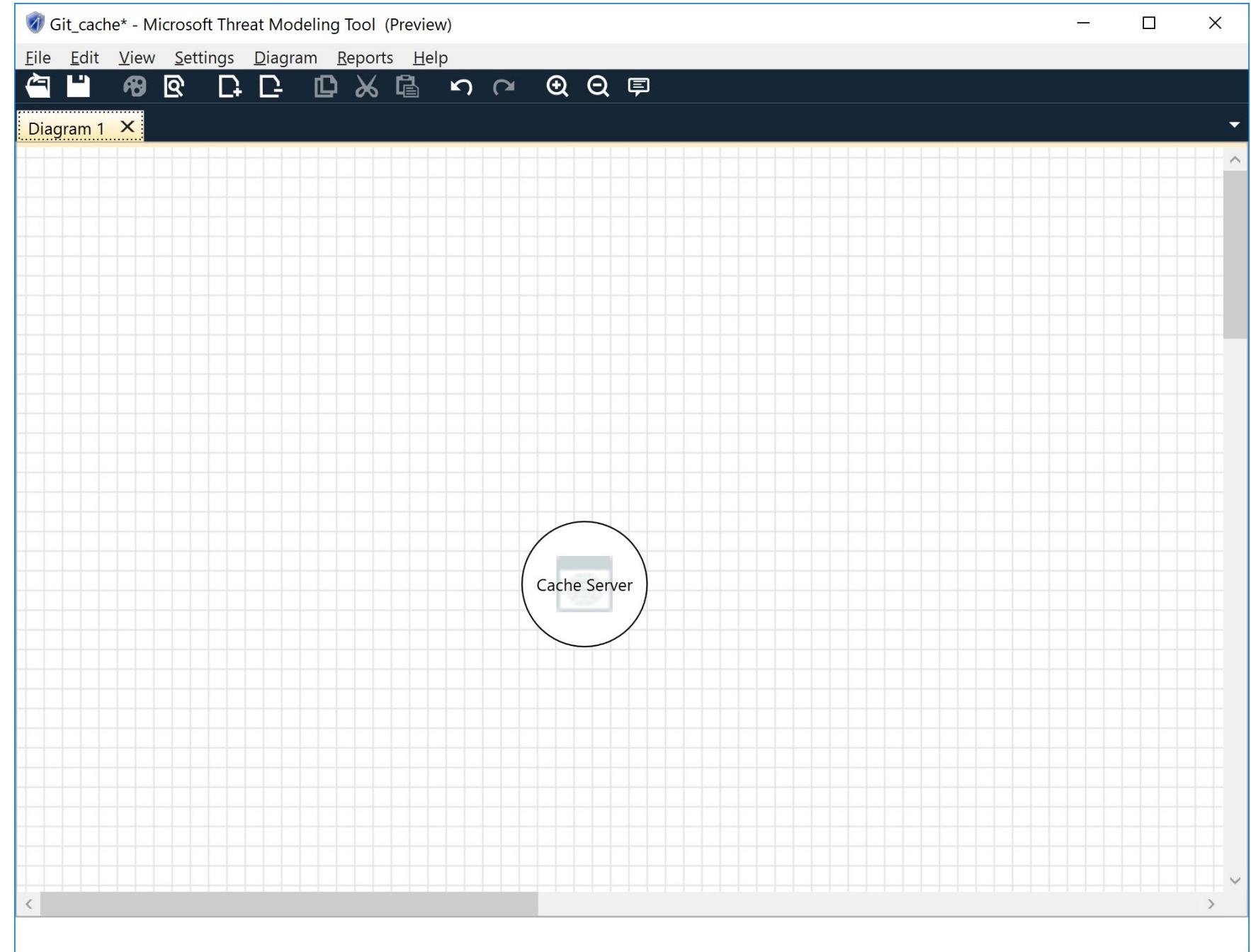


Dataflow diagram example:

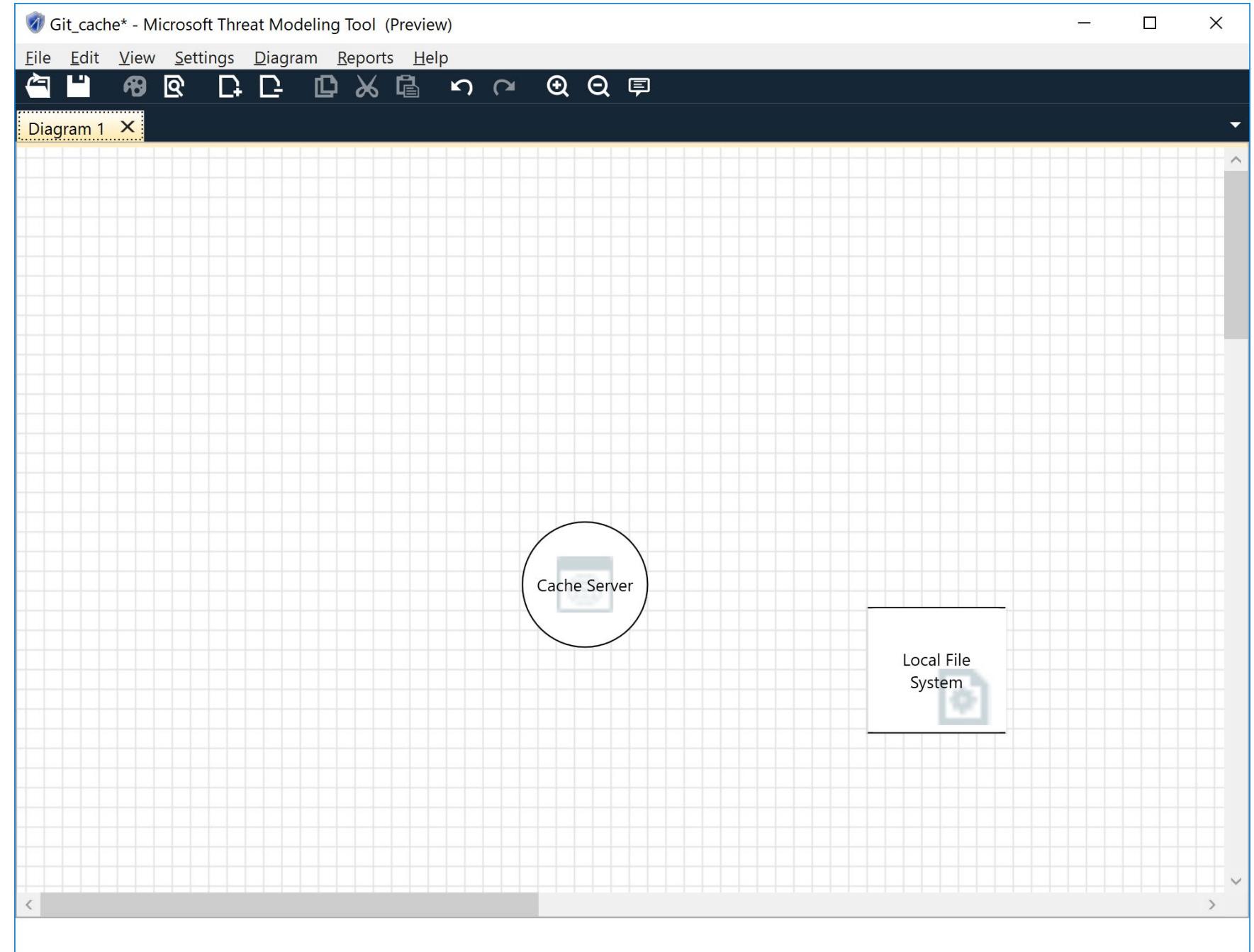
GIT cache server



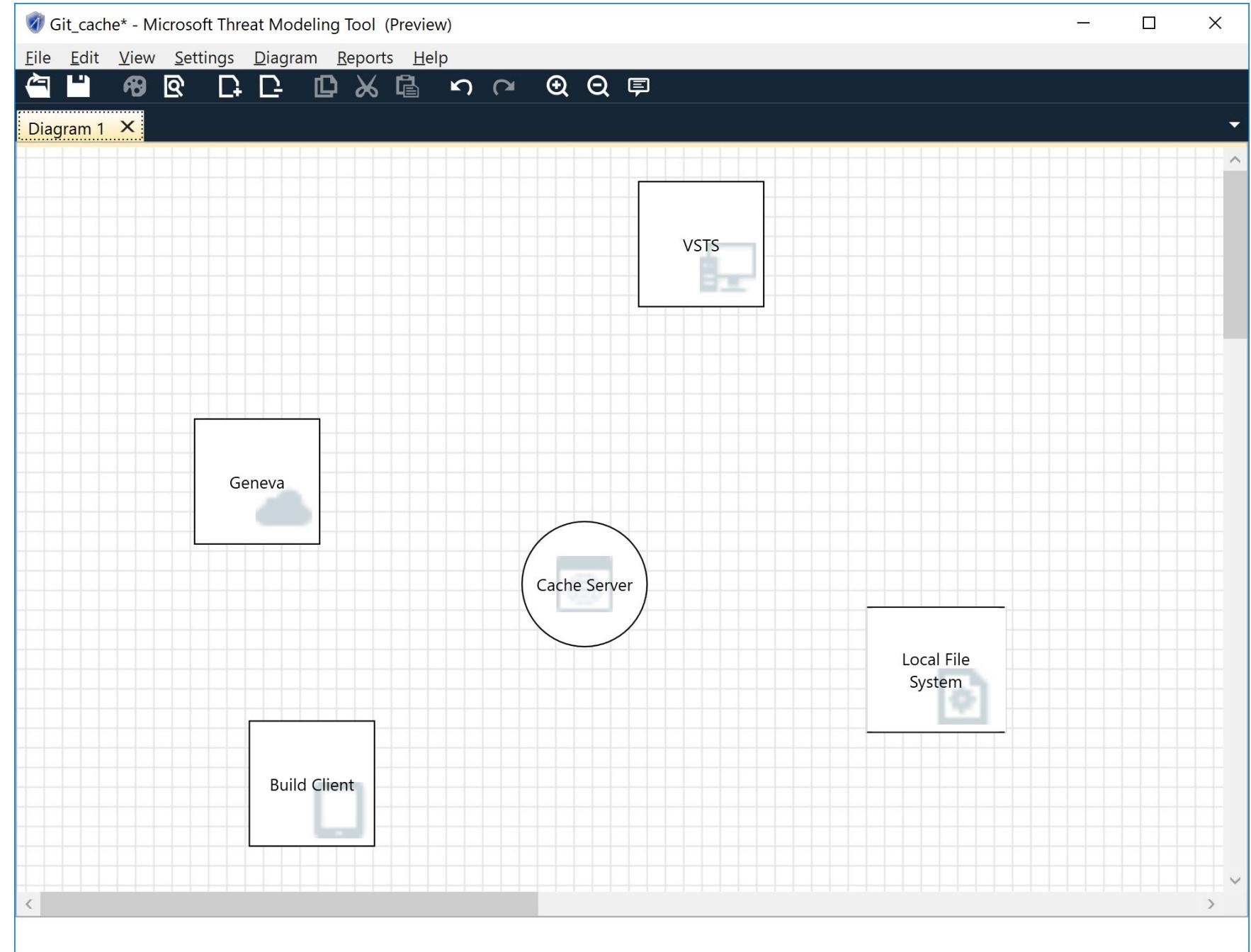
Start with
your
Process(es).



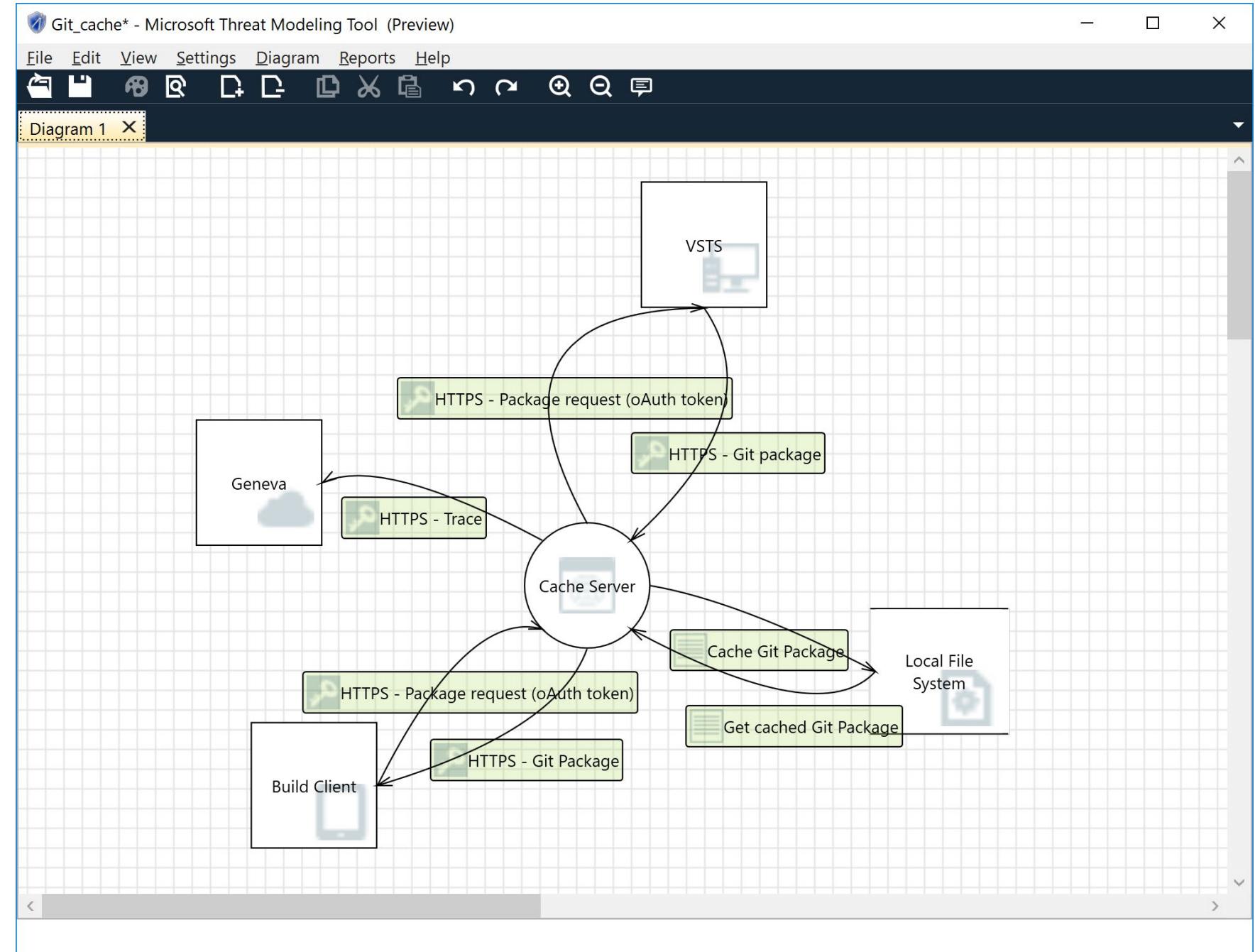
Add its
Storage.



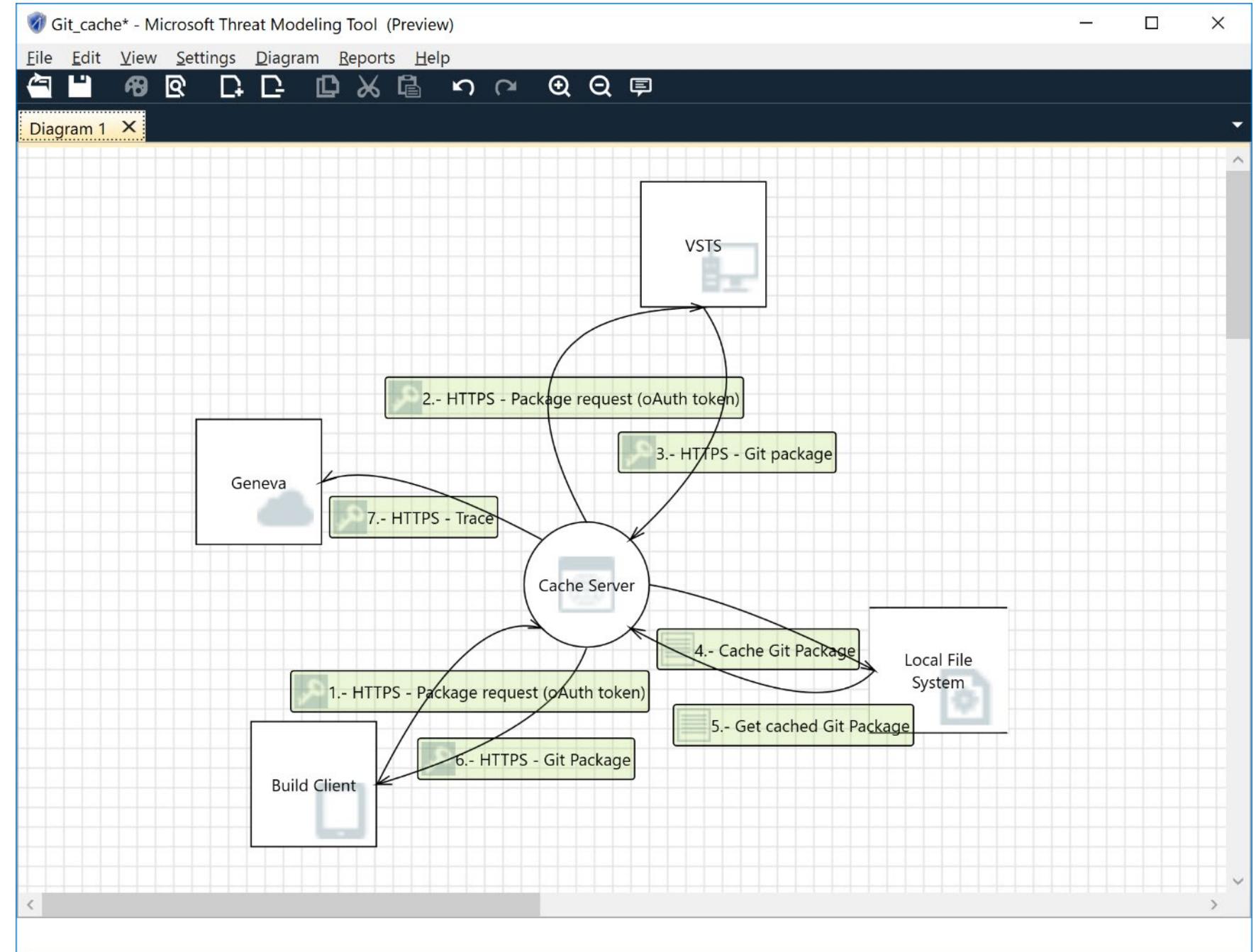
Add
external
interactors.



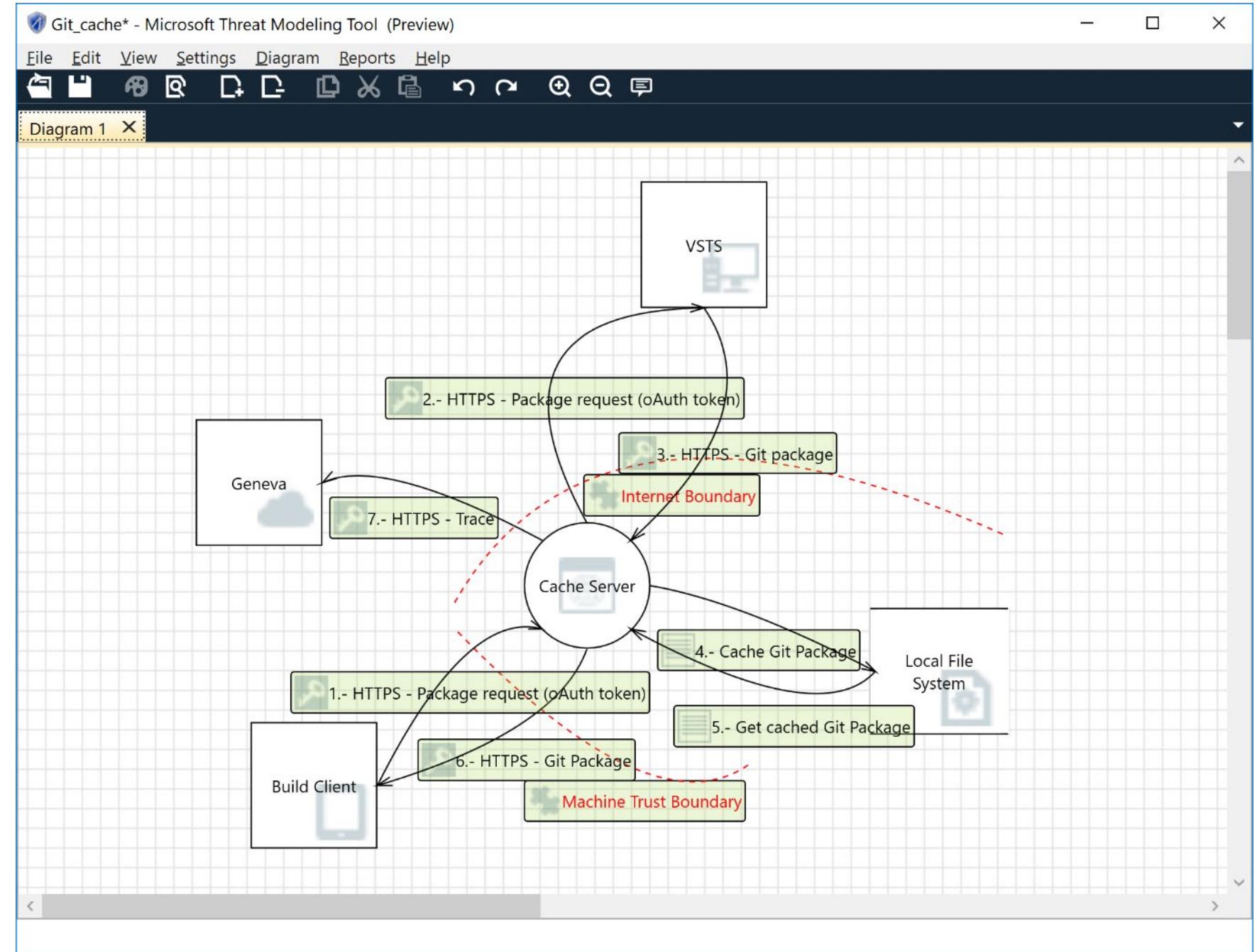
Add Dataflows.



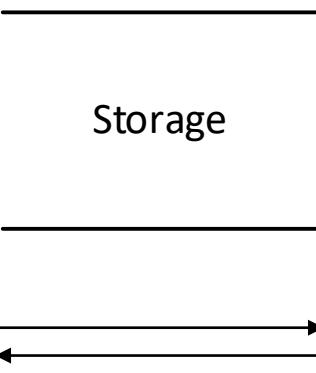
Add
numbering.



Add Trust Boundaries.



Dataflow diagram elements



Circles: your service and processes
(i.e. your code or under your control)

Squares: external interactors (users, 3rd party services
and other Microsoft services not under your control)

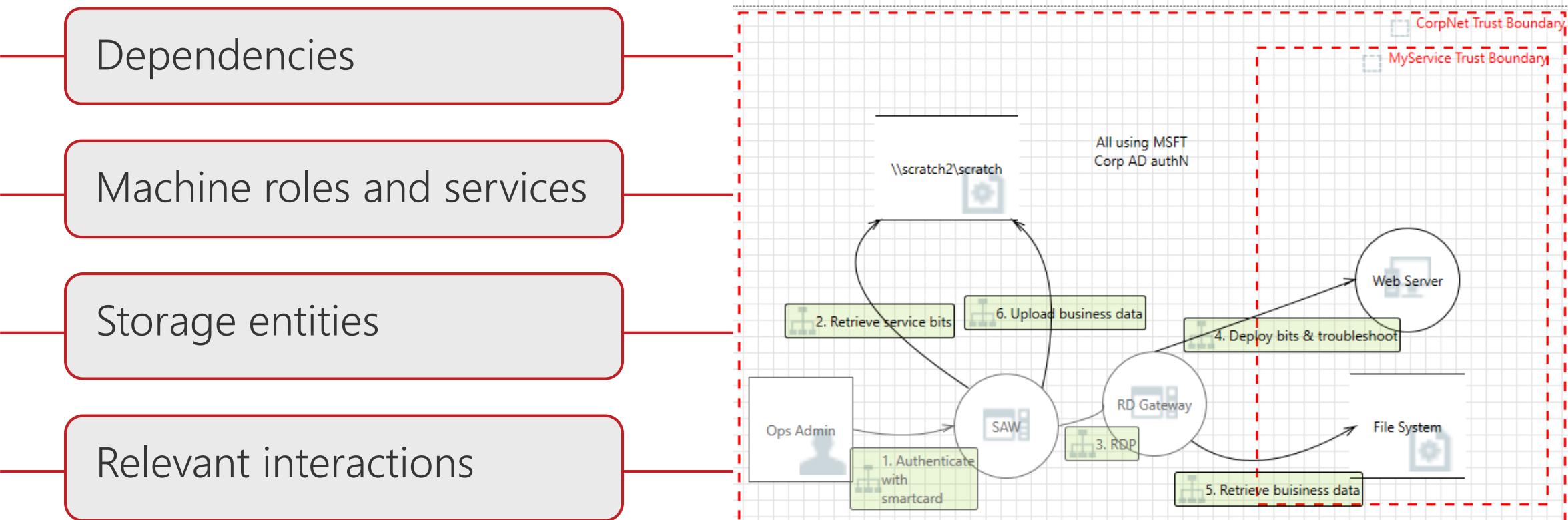
Lines: data storage
(databases, Azure storage, shared files)

Arrows: data, control, and influence move between elements



Dashed Lines: privilege boundary

Dataflow diagram complete



Threat Model



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+

Dataflow Diagram

Model
Analysis



Model analysis

STRIDE represents these threat categories:

Spoofing (of user identity)

Tampering

Repudiation

Information Disclosure (privacy breach or data leak)

Denial of Service (DoS)

Elevation of Privilege



Spoofing

Framing questions:

- How do we know the human user is who they claim to be?
- How do users know we are who we claim to be?
- How do you identify entities in a service to service communication?

Spoofing (of user iden



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Denial of Service (DoS)

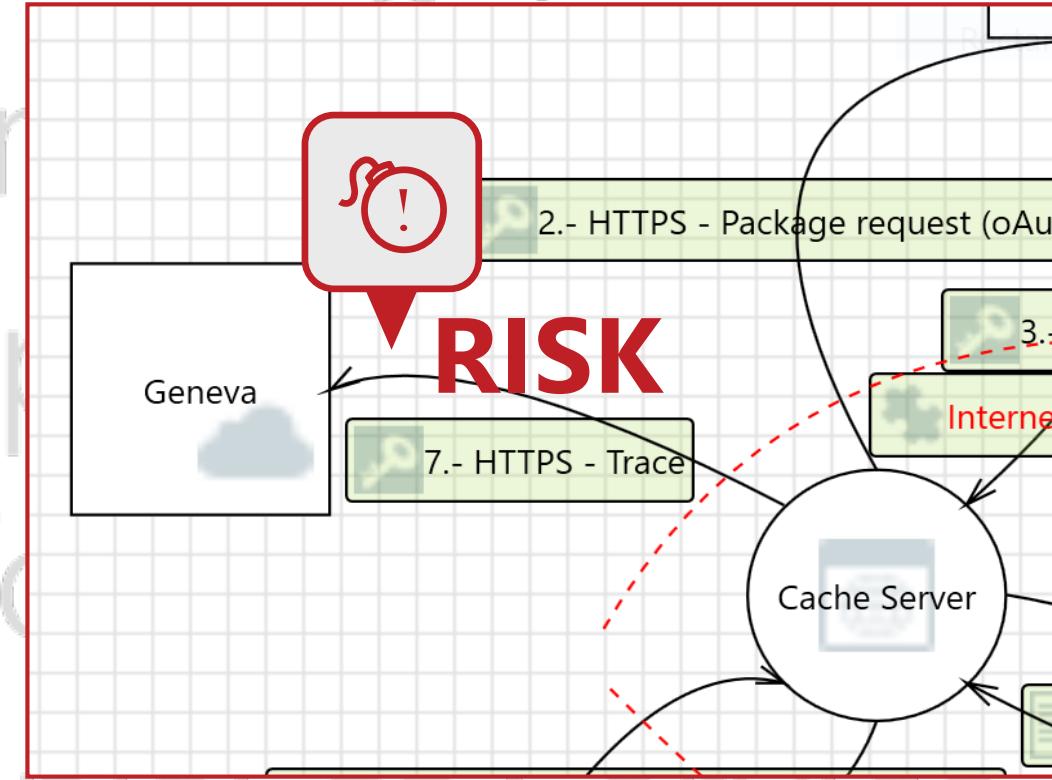
Elevation of Privilege

Spoofing

Someone could try to spoof Geneva to the Cache Server.

How can the Cache Server know Geneva is really Geneva?

Spoofing (of user iden



Tar Re Info Denial of Service (DoS) Elevation of Privilege

Spoofing

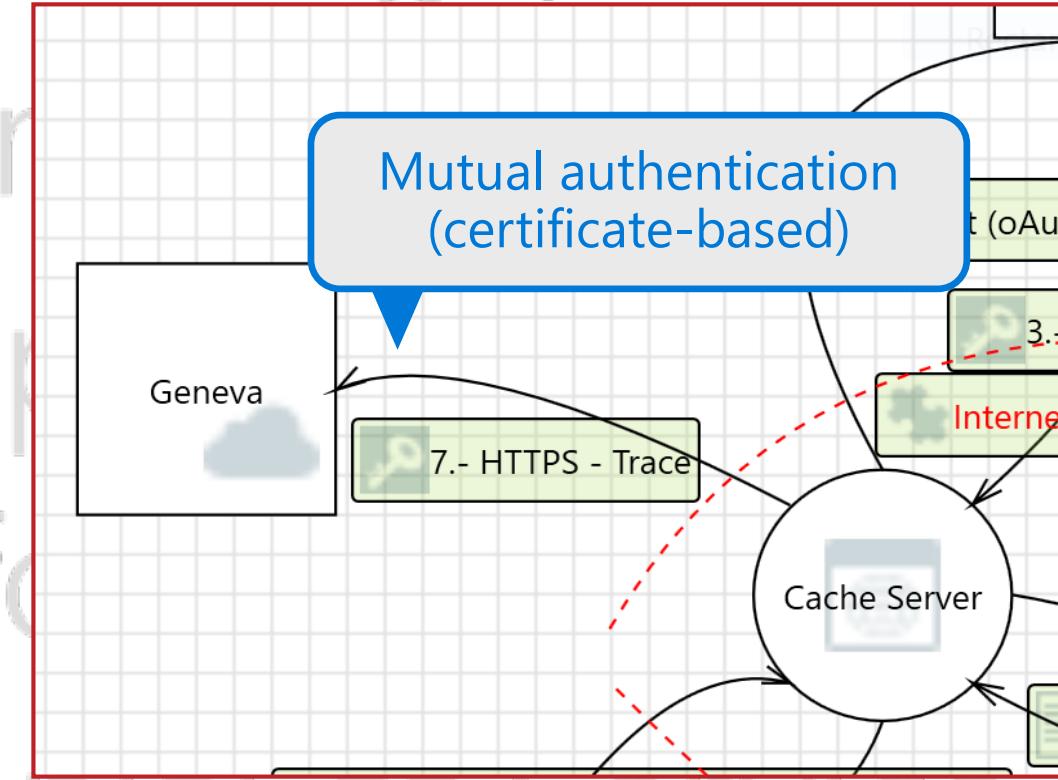
How do we mitigate?

Authentication

Mutual Authentication
(certificate based)

- Consider Certificate pinning

Spoofing (of user iden



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Denial of Service (DoS)

Elevation of Privilege

Tampering

Framing questions:

- Can somebody modify the data in transit?
- Can an unauthorized user modify the data at rest?
- Who can modify the binaries we deploy?

Spoofing (of user iden

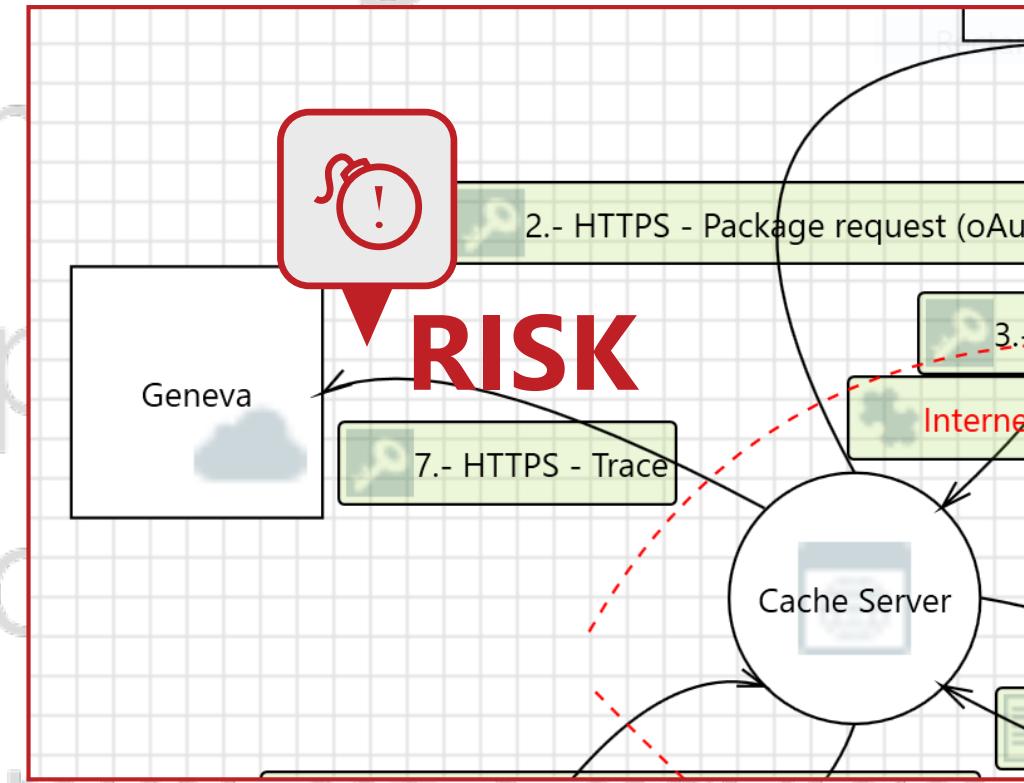


Tampering

Someone might tamper with the logs before they arrive at Geneva.

How can we prevent or detect that?

Spoofing (of user iden



Risk

Elevation of Privilege

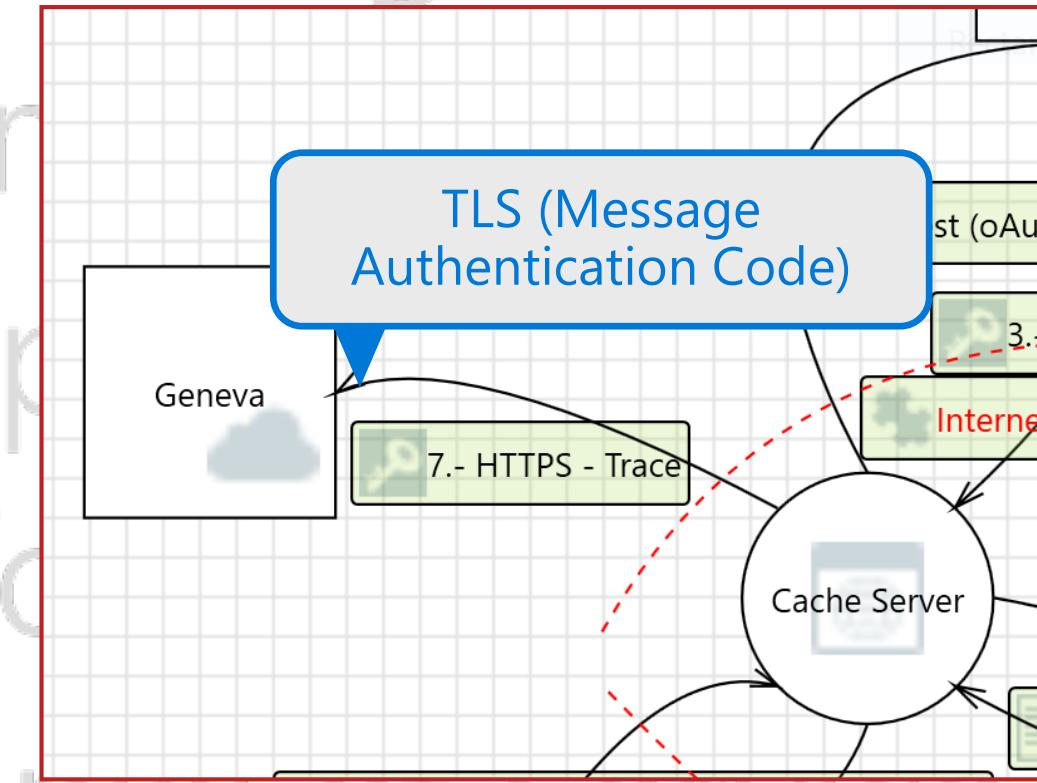
Tampering

How do we mitigate?

- Using protocols that provide integrity protection (i.e. HTTPS).
- For data-at-rest, use digital signatures or Authenticated Encryption (AE).
- Digital signature on executables.

*Transport Layer Security (TLS)

Spoofing (of user identity)



Denial of Service (DoS)

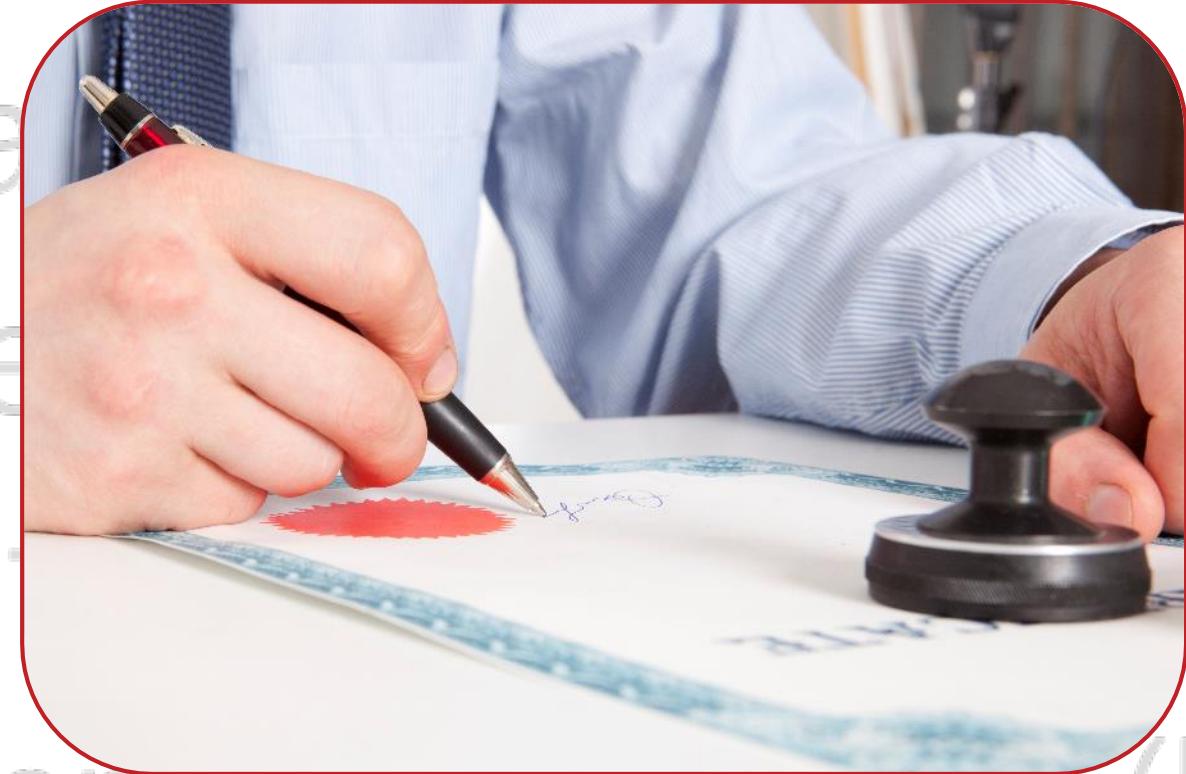
Elevation of Privilege

Repudiation

Framing question:

Can the user claim they did not commit an action on the server?

Spoofing (of user iden



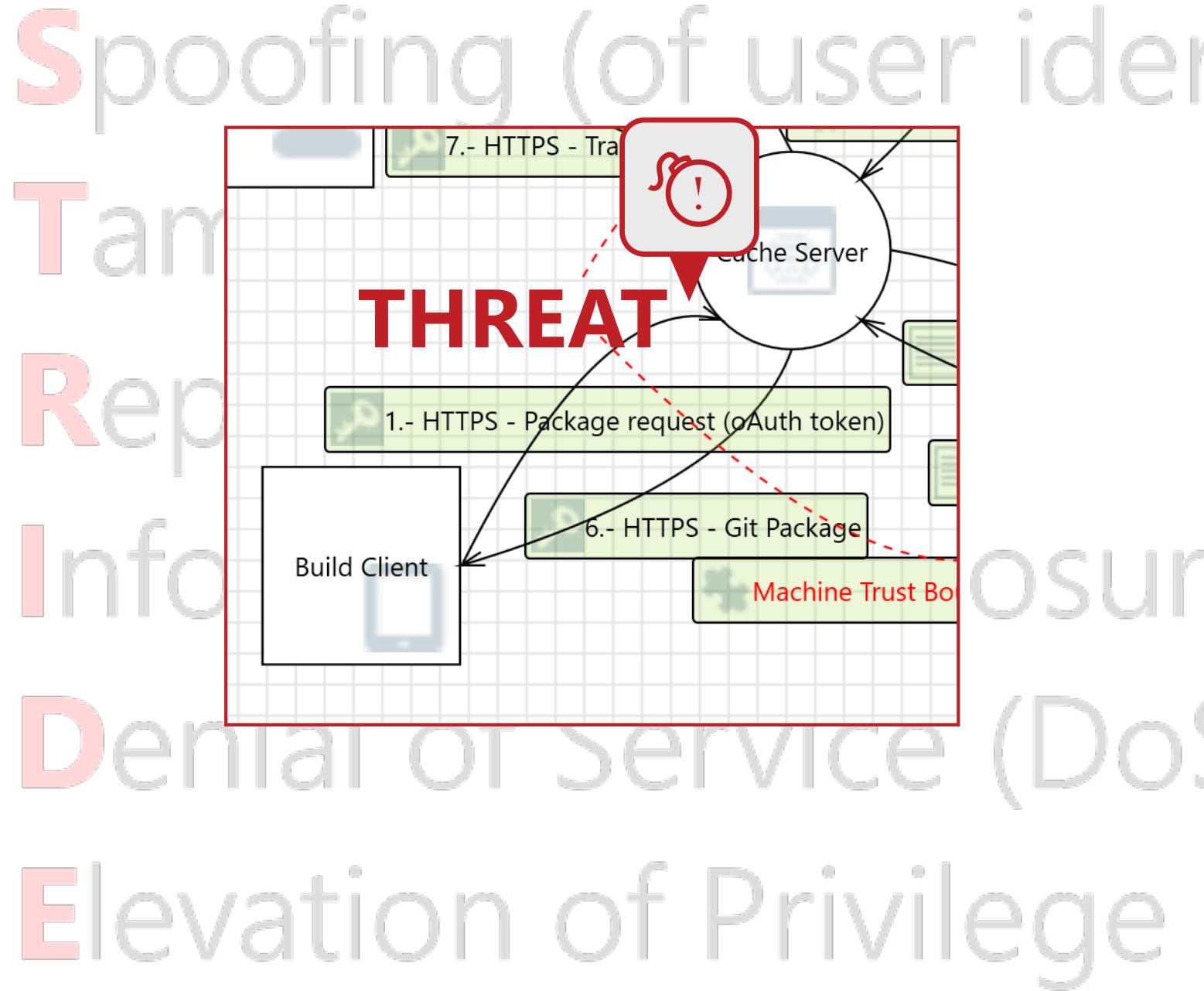
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Denial of Service (DoS)

Elevation of Privilege

Repudiation

Build Client could repudiate receipt of the package it requested.

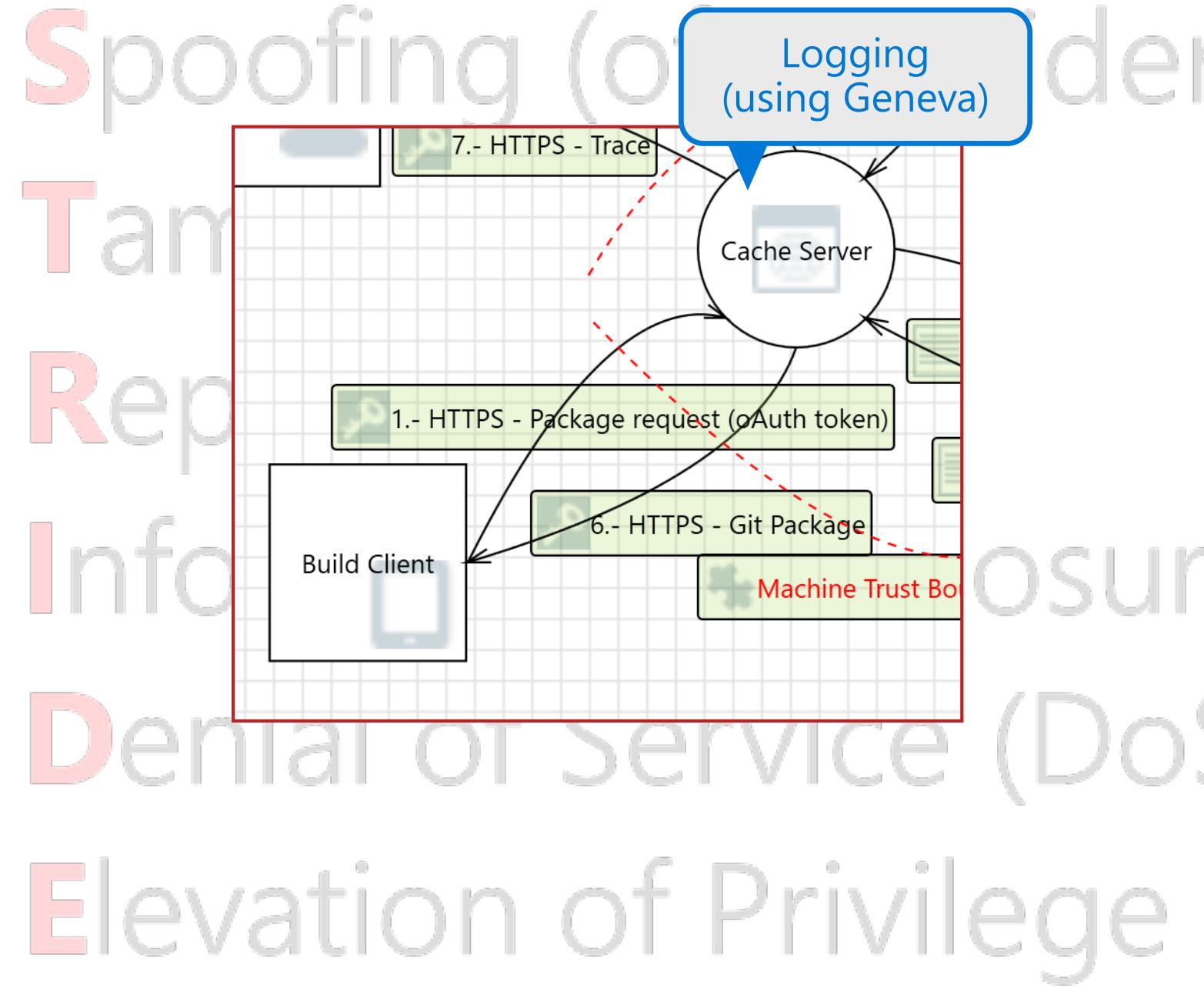
How can Cache Server prove that it sent the right package?



Repudiation

How do we mitigate?

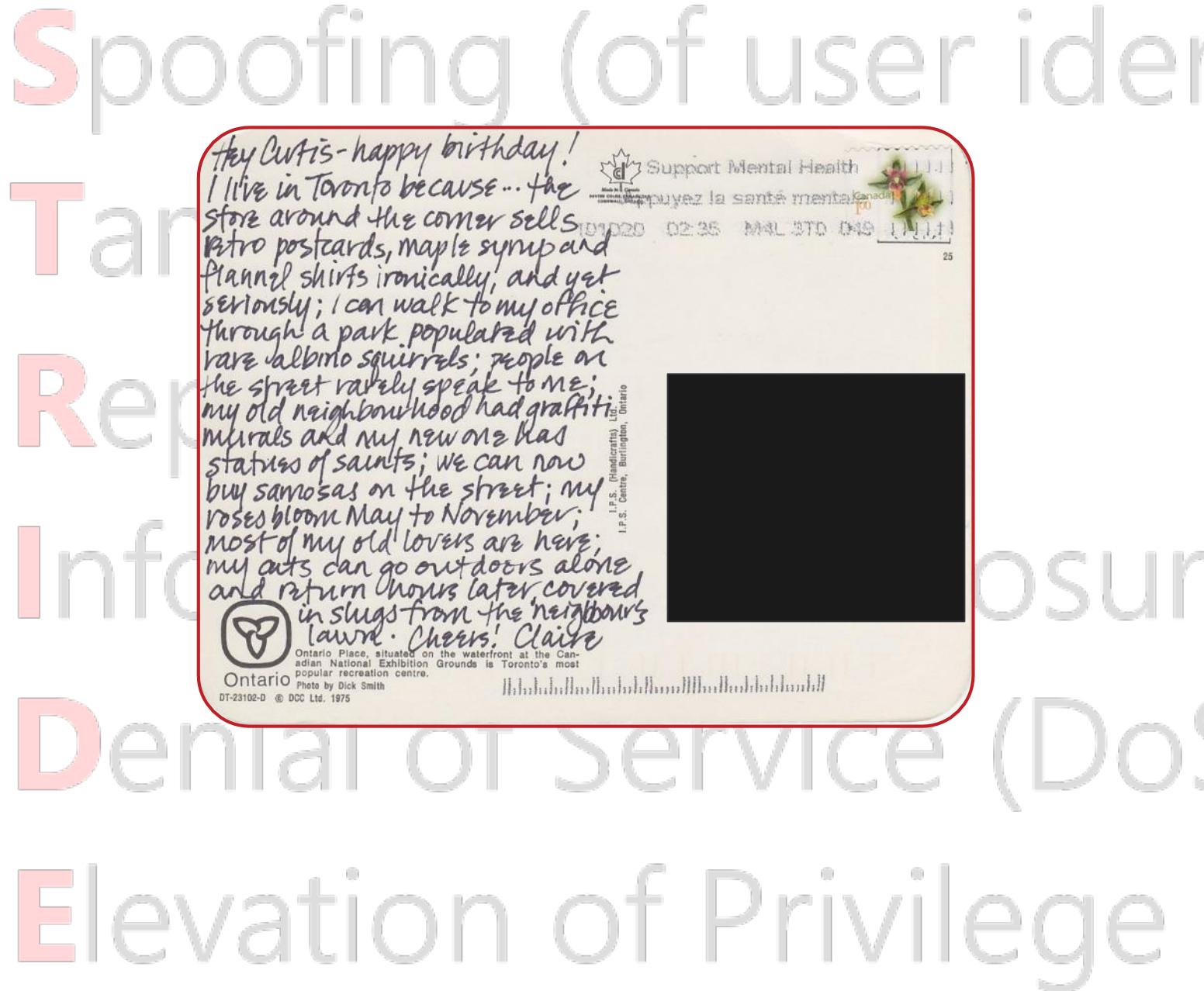
- Application logging
- Audit logs
- Event logs
- Monitoring



Information Disclosure

Framing questions:

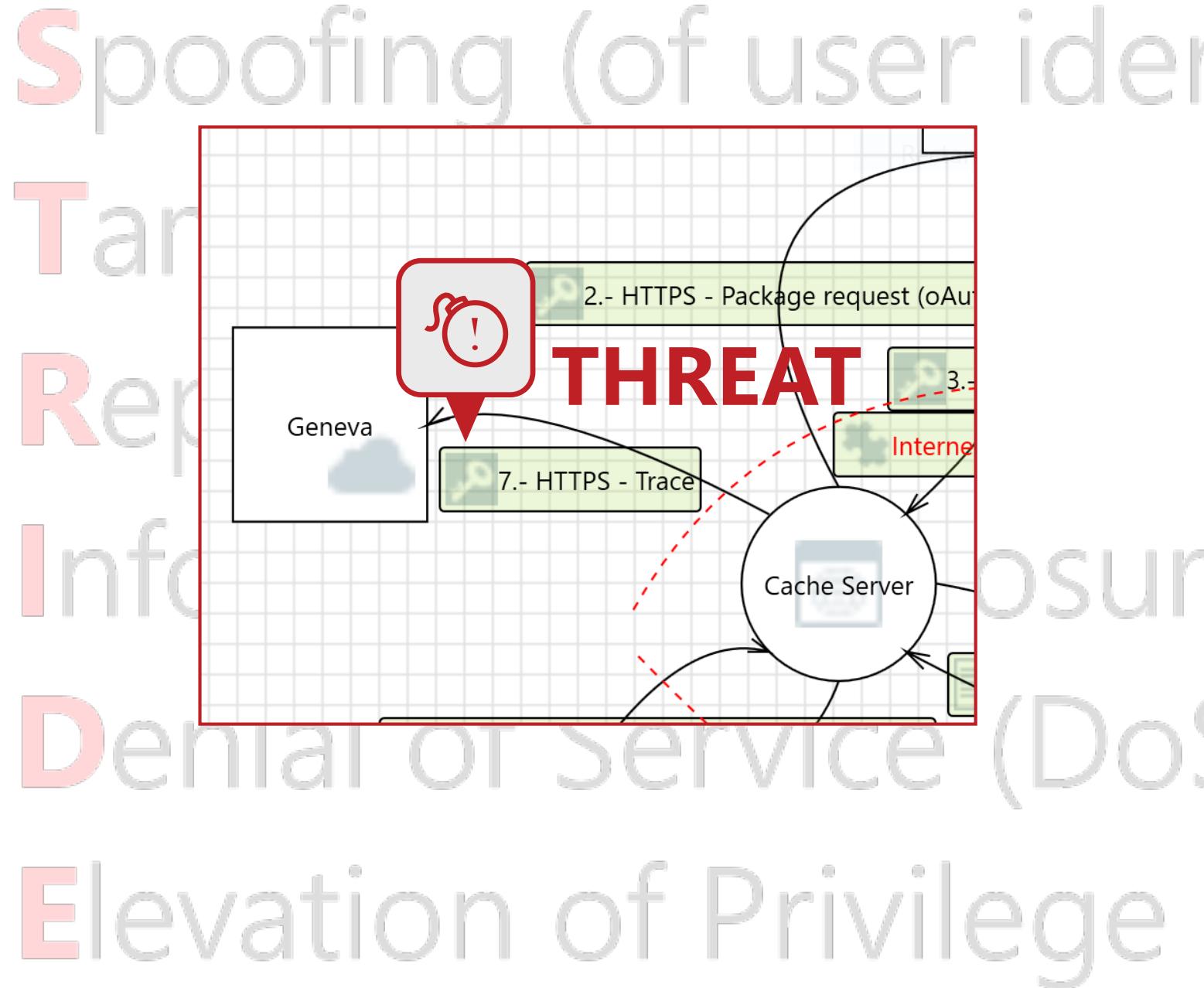
- Can somebody else look at the data being transmitted?
- Can unauthorized users access the data on disk (data at rest)?
- Can unauthorized users infer valuable information from errors in the system?



Information Disclosure

Information in logs
might be Disclosed
to an interloper en
route to Geneva.

How can Cache Server
keep this information
secret?

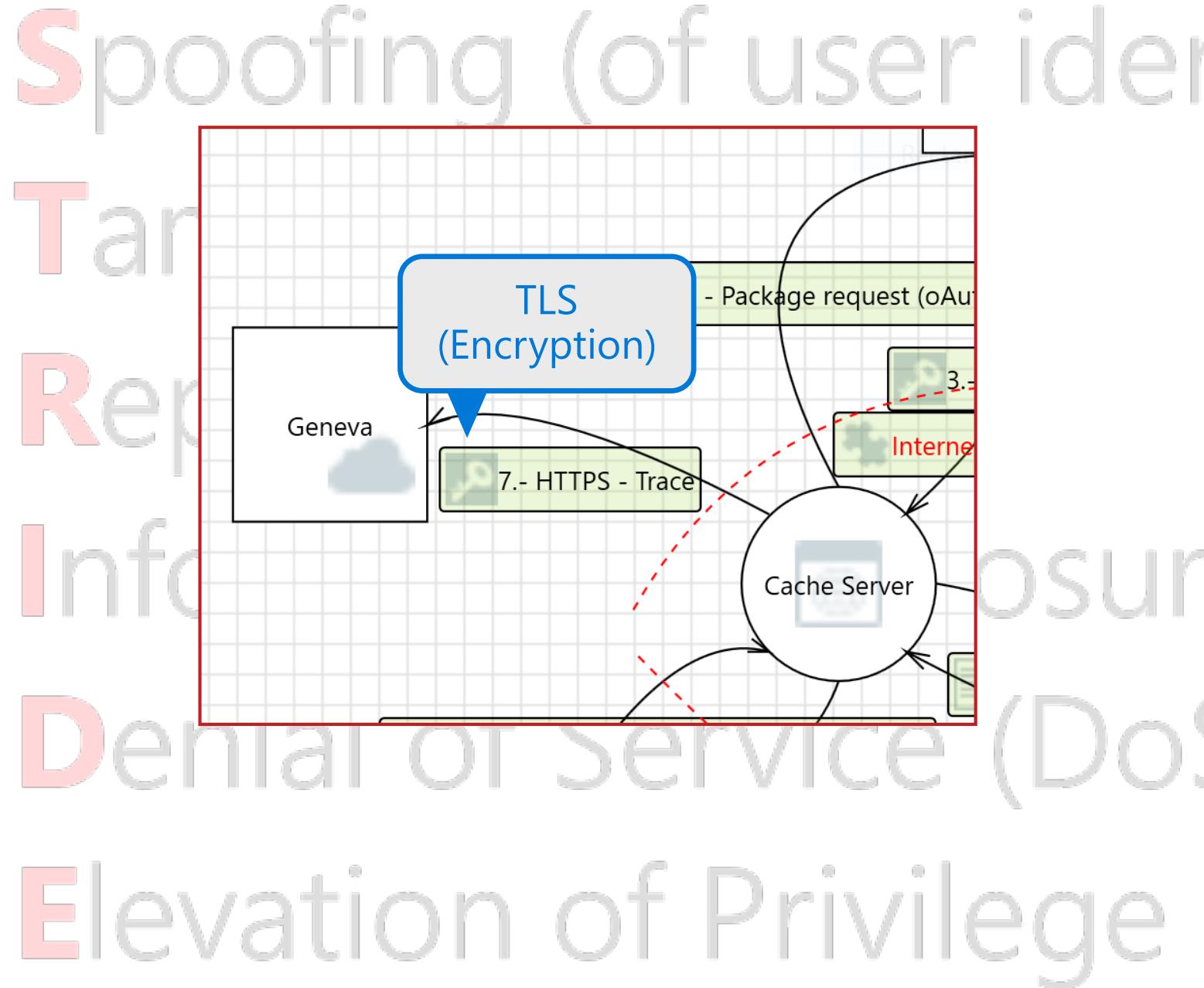


Information Disclosure

How do we mitigate?

- Encryption in transit (i.e. HTTPS)
- Encryption at rest
- Security details must not be exposed in error messages

*Transport Layer Security (TLS)



Denial of service

Framing questions:

- Could somebody prevent this interaction from being established?
- Could service disruption occur by using/abusing the API?

Spoofing (of user iden

Ta

Re

Int

sur

Denial of Service (DoS)

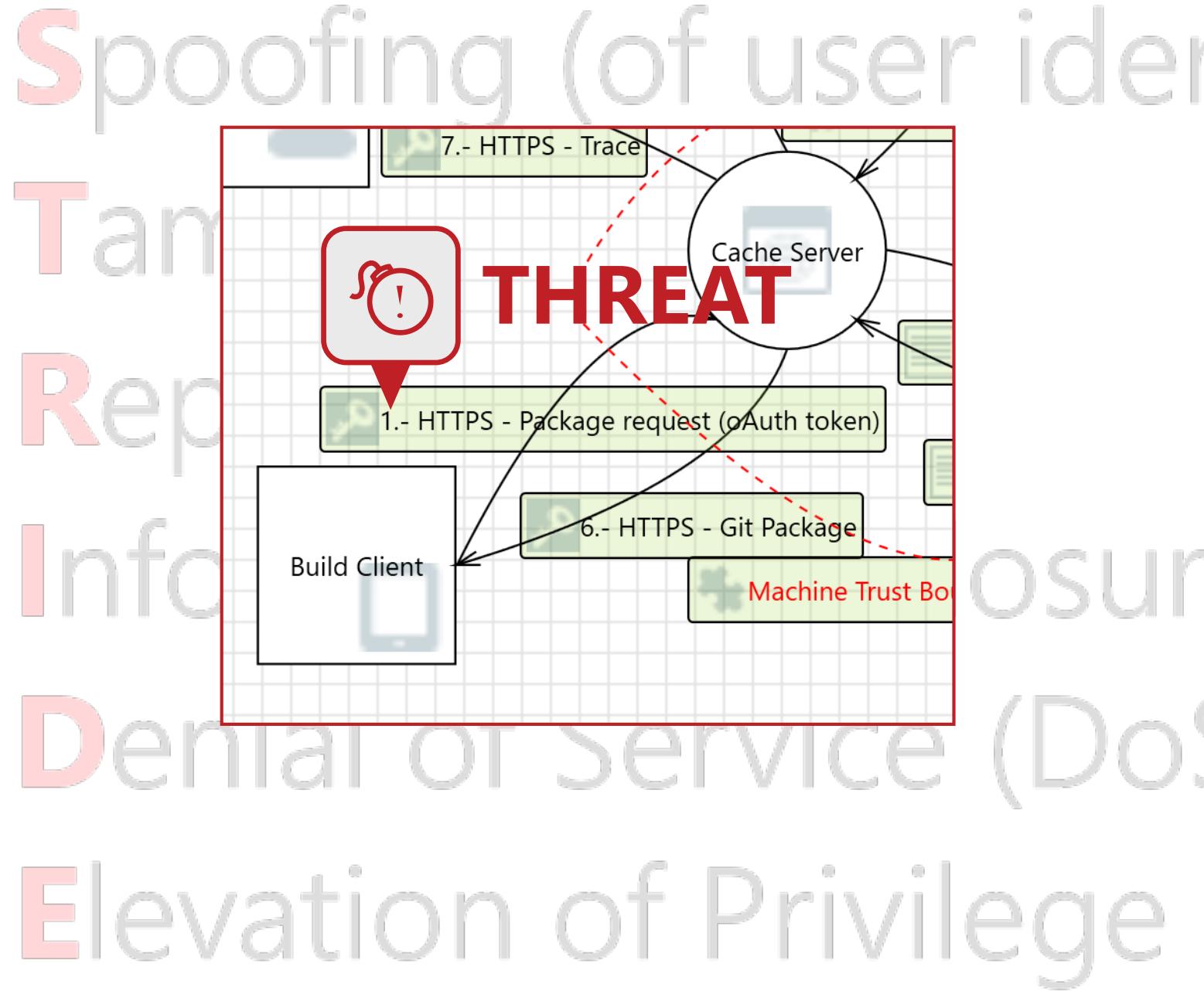
Elevation of Privilege



Denial of service

What if a hostile Build Client floods the Cache Server with requests?

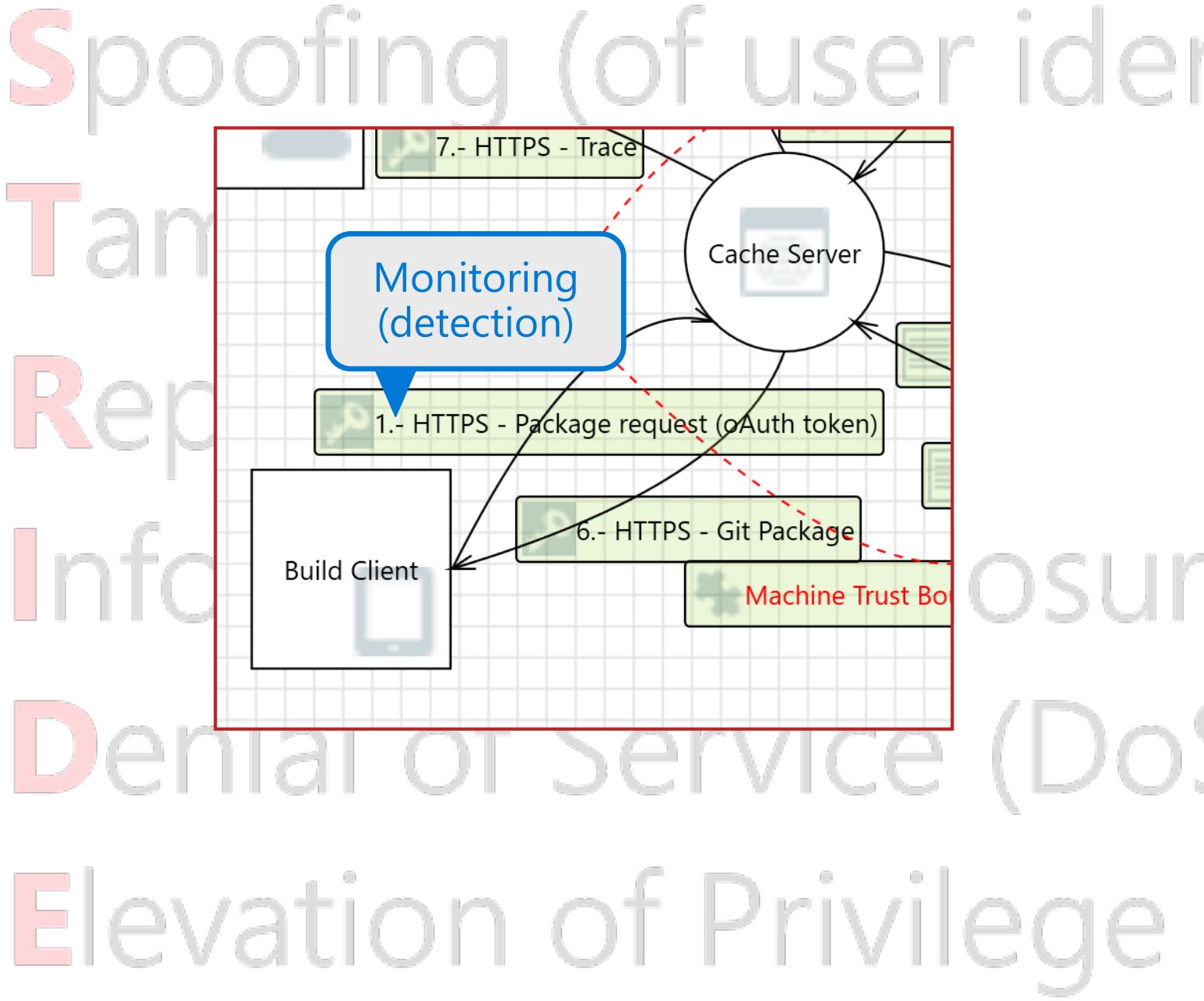
Could the Build Client DOS the Cache Server by running it out of disc cache?



Denial of Service

How do we mitigate?

- Azure DoS protection
- Monitor service availability
- Throttling



Elevation of Privileges

Framing questions:

- Can the user do more than they are supposed to?
- What else does your process have permission to do?

Spoofing (of user iden

Tan

Re

Info

Denial of Service (DoS)

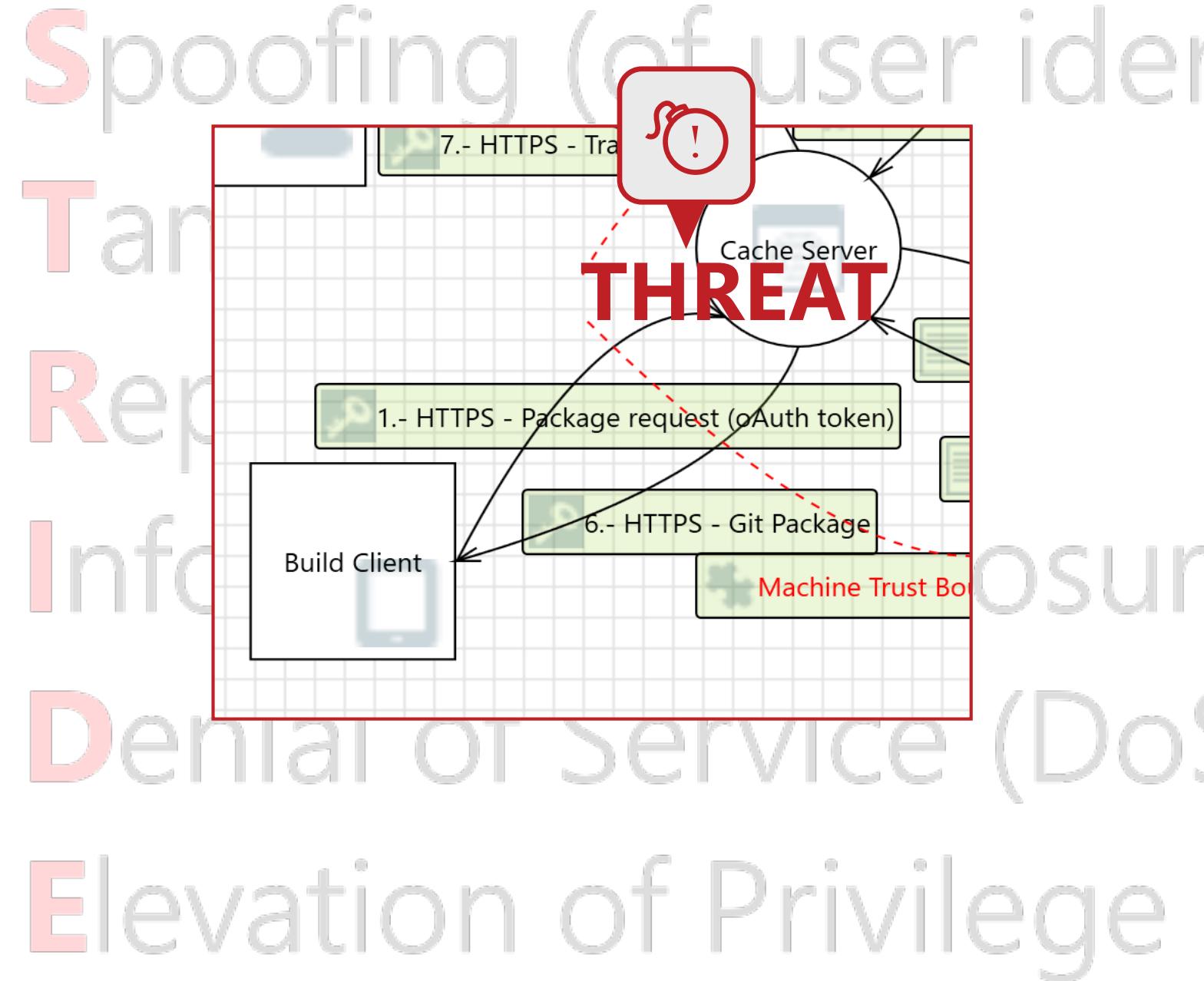
Elevation of Privilege



Elevation of Privileges

Could an attacker Elevate to the Cache Server's Privileges and gain additional access to VSTS?

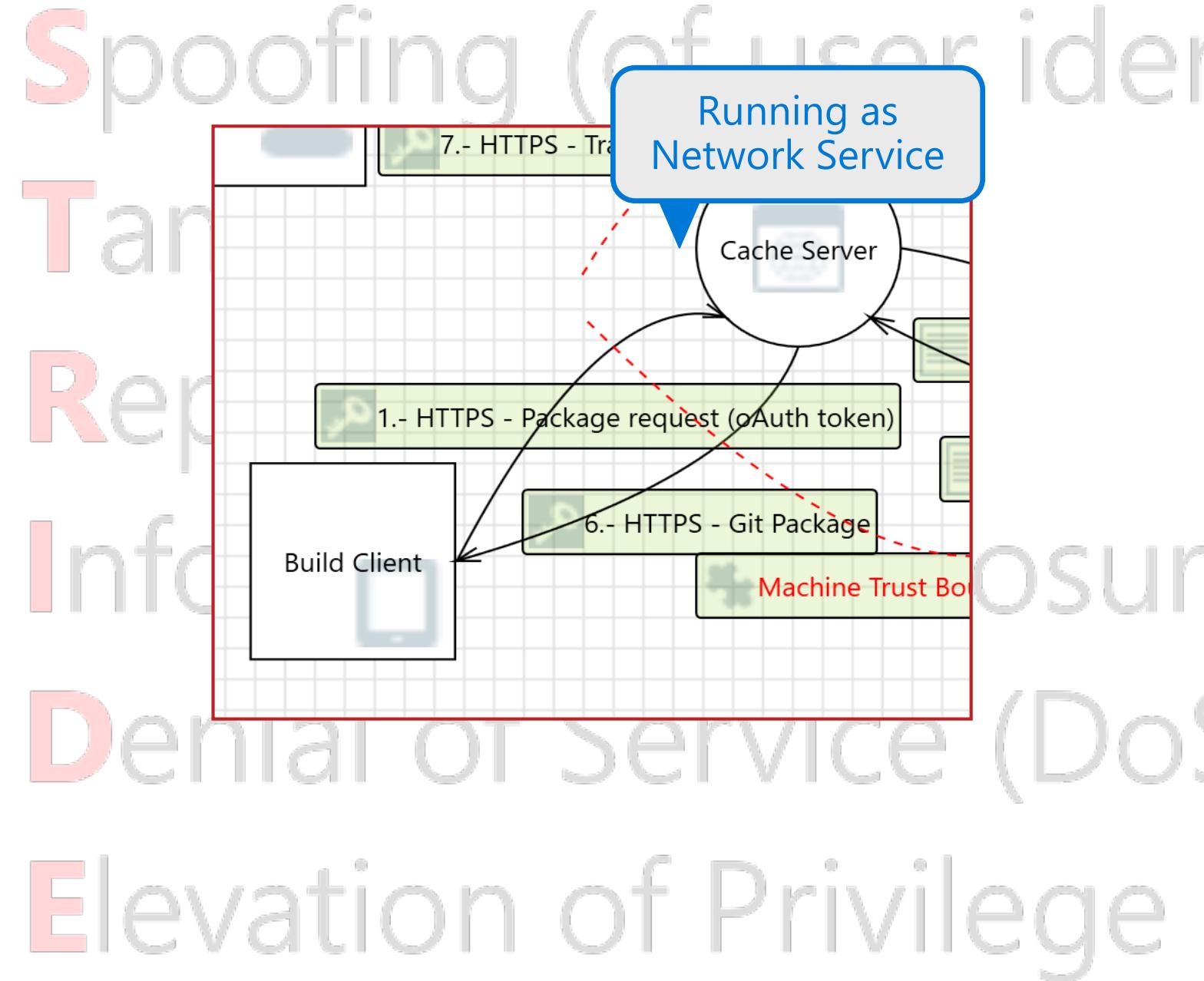
Could a malformed package request let a rogue Build Client get the Cache Server to do things other than what it was designed to do?



Elevation of Privileges

How do we mitigate?

- Run services with limited privileges
i.e., Network Service
- Strong access control policies and procedures
- Treat user input as hostile



Model analysis

STRIDE represents these threat categories:

Spoofing (of user identity)

Tampering

Repudiation

Information Disclosure (privacy breach or data leak)

Denial of Service (DoS)

Elevation of Privilege



Key Takeaways

Threat model = Dataflow diagram (DFD) + model analysis

Build a model for the right reason: to uncover risks & bugs

Build your dataflow diagram (DFD)& then analyze (STRIDE)

Part 2: Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool

<https://aka.ms/threatmodelingtool>

Now it is https ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ☺

Threat modeling tool overview

Smart diagram objects

Smart threats

Threat and mitigation output

Self-contained, stand-alone tool

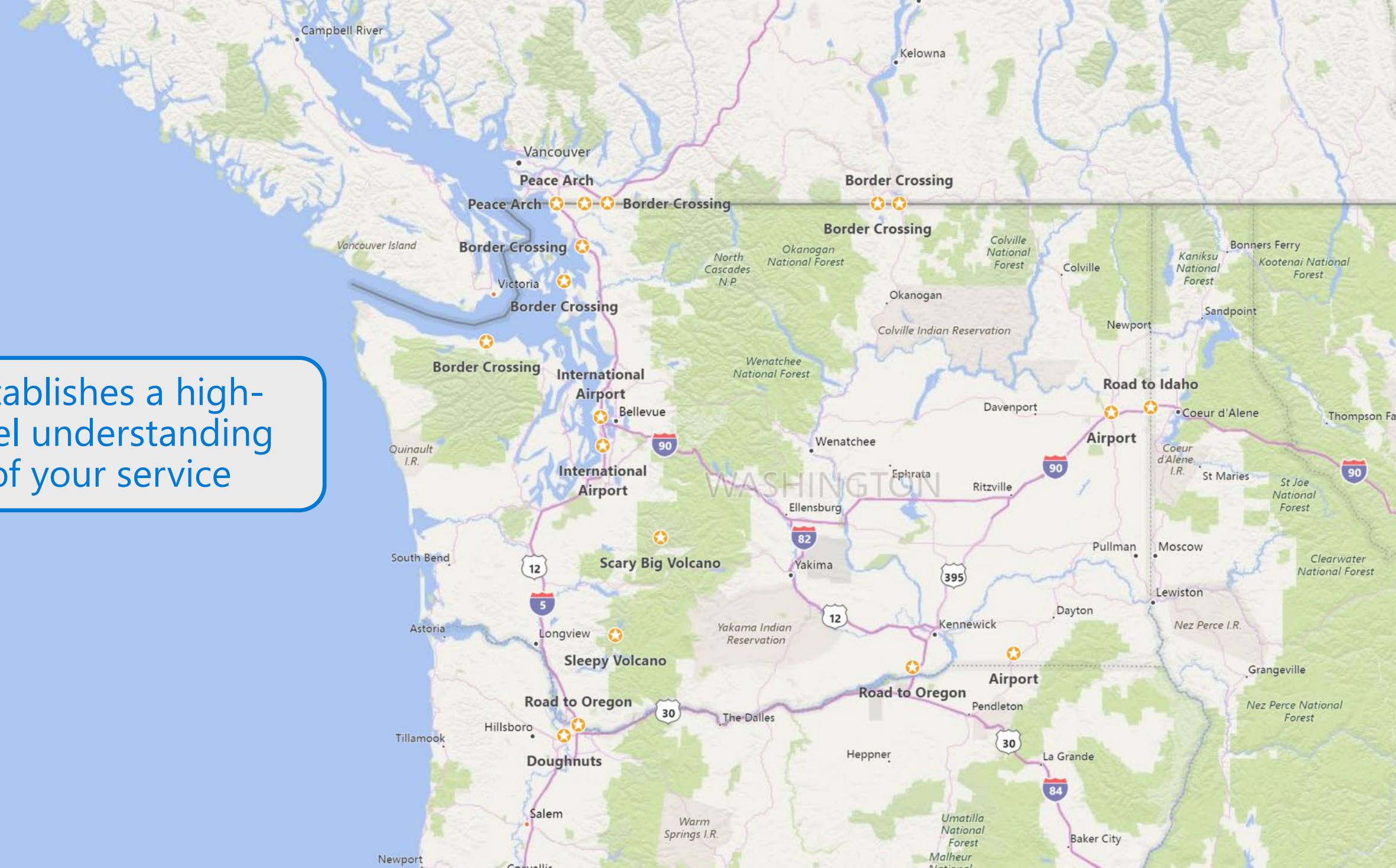
Ideal for services, applications, and OS

Not designed for modeling hardware

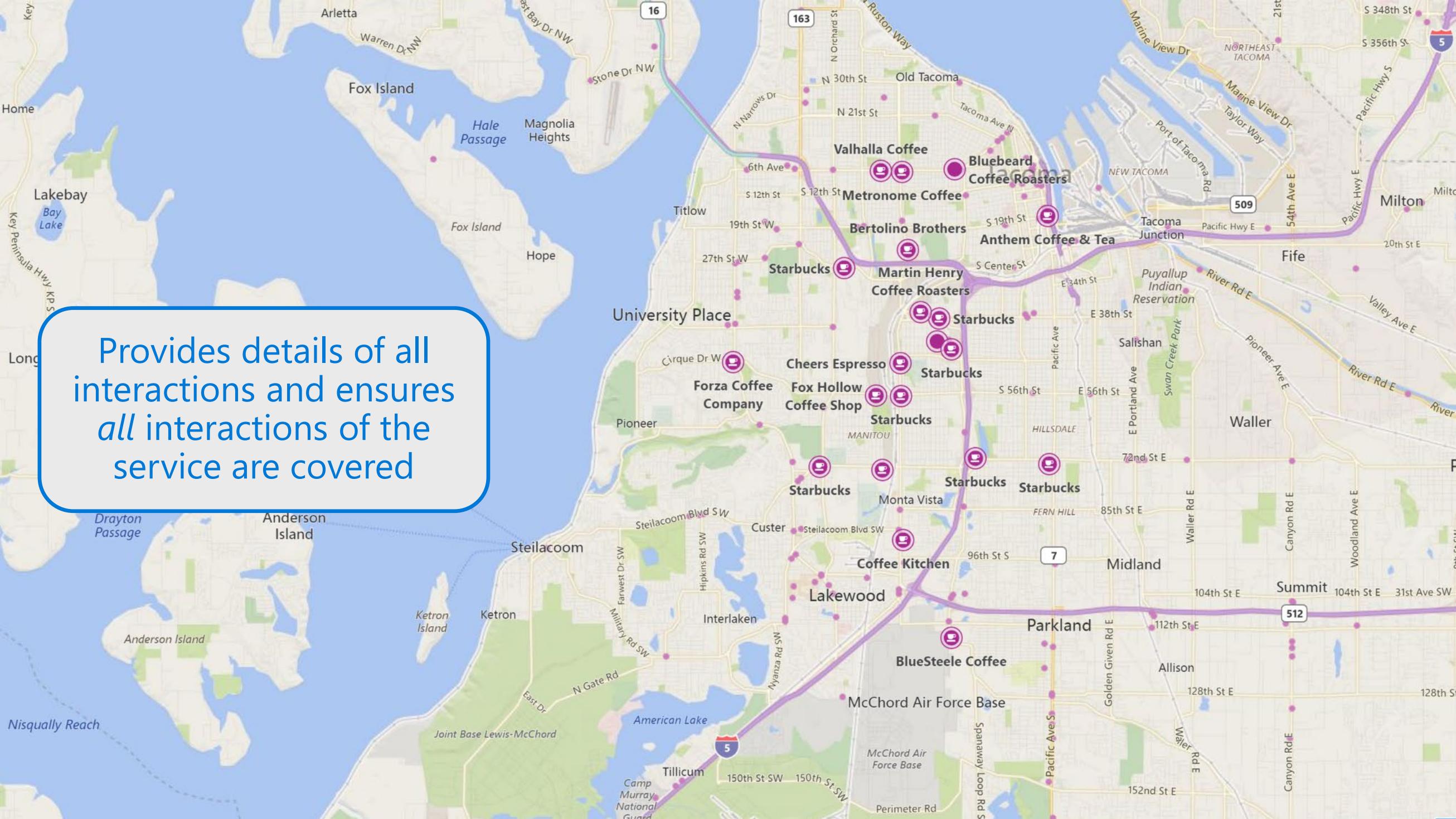
It's all in the details



Establishes a high-level understanding of your service



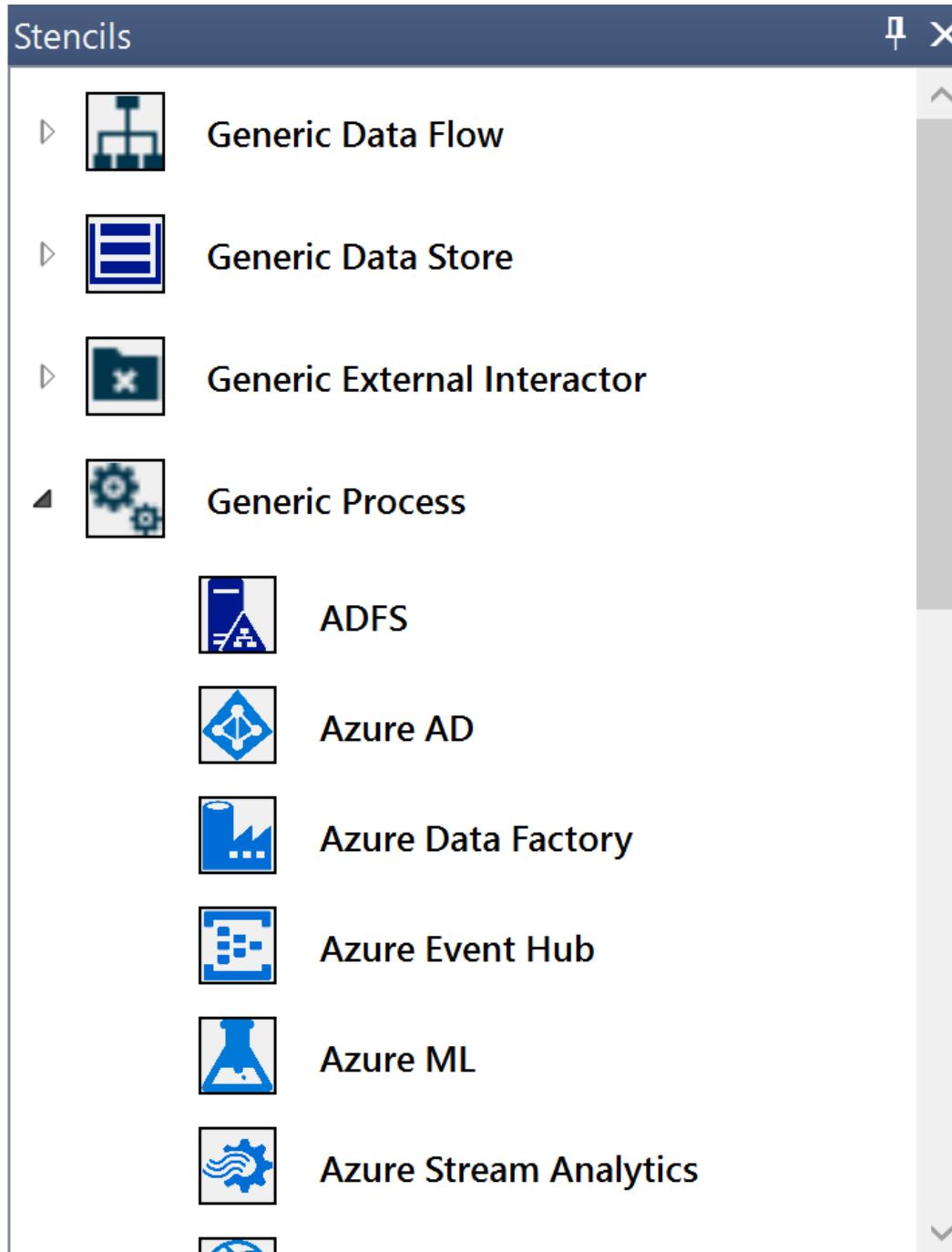
Provides details of all interactions and ensures *all* interactions of the service are covered



Stencils

Objects to drag into a threat model

- Processes
- External entities
- Data stores
- Data flows
- Trust boundaries



Properties

- Characteristics of selected entity (stencil)
- Specific to the type of entity
- Ex. HTTP dataflow vs HTTPS dataflow

Element Properties ✖

Web Application

Name

Out Of Scope

Reason For Out Of Scope

Configurable Attributes

Web Application Technologies

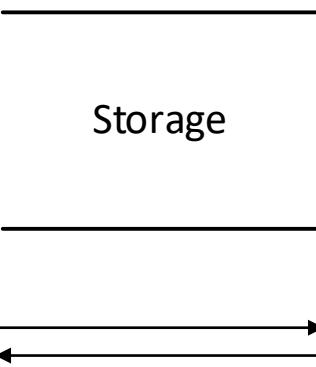
EnvironmentType

Processes XML

As Generic Process

[Add New Custom Attribute](#)

Dataflow diagram elements



Circles: your service and processes
(i.e. your code or under your control)

Squares: external interactors (users, 3rd party services
and other Microsoft services not under your control)

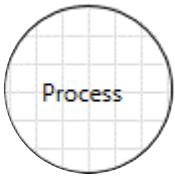
Lines: data storage
(databases, Azure storage, shared files)

Arrows: data, control, and influence move between elements

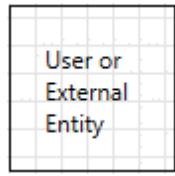


Dashed Lines: privilege boundary

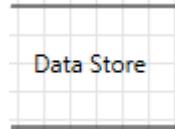
Dataflow diagram stencils



Azure AD
Azure Web job
Dynamics CRM
Azure ML
WCF
Web API
Web Application
Etc.



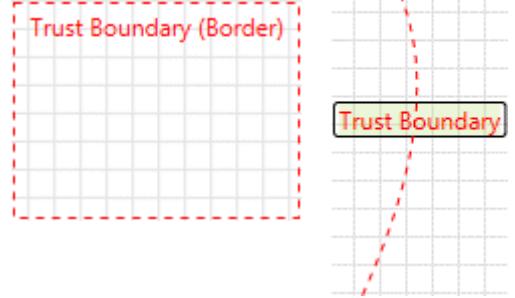
Mobile Client
Web browser
Anything external to the system that you can't control



Database
Cached
Azure DocDB
Azure Storage

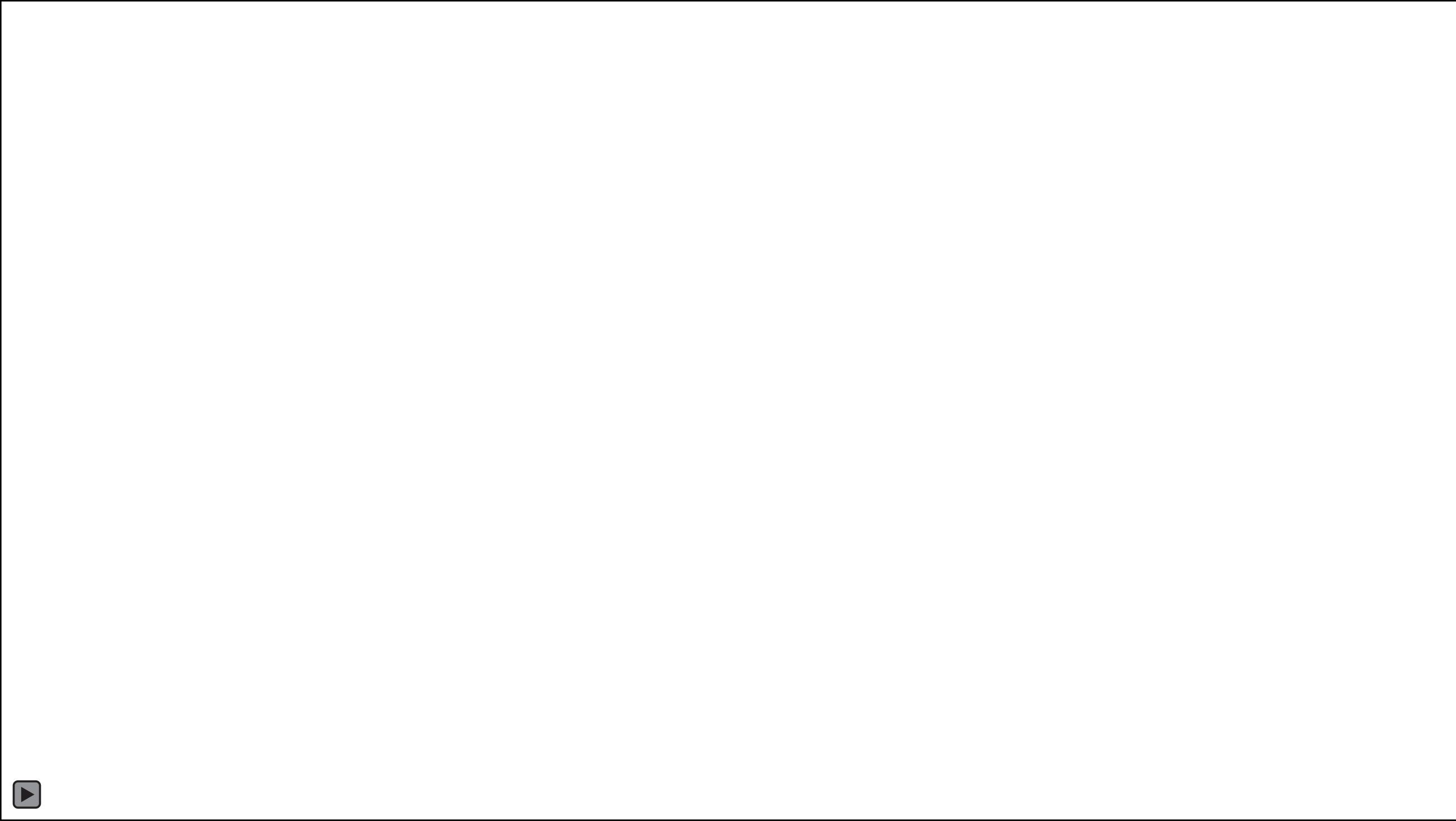


Request or Response
Network traffic
Function call
Any flow where data moves from one entity to another entity on DFD



Points/surfaces where an attacker can interject
Examples of boundaries:
Machine
Privilege
Network (even TLS)

Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool Demo



Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool Links

- TM Templates are available on our GitHub repo, we invite you all to collaborate:

<https://aka.ms/tmrepo>

- We are always looking for feedback, so please provide that using this link:

<https://aka.ms/threatmodelingsurvey>

Key Takeaways

All-in-one tool for creating dataflow diagram & analysis.

Use “design view” to create level 0 dataflow diagram.

Use “analysis view” to conduct STRIDE.

Go Do

- ✓ Own a service?
Start threat modeling it!
- ✓ Working on a new version of a service?
Great! Start modeling the new design!
- ✓ My service is already in production.
Go ahead and model everything as-is!
- ✓ I don't own a service.
Go talk to your PM/Dev/OPS counterpart about how you can help.



Q&A

I will be doing a QA later from
2:00-2:45 , come talk if you have
questions ☺

The screenshot displays the STRIKE website interface. At the top, there are four main navigation tabs: Community, Awareness, Training, and Documentation. The Awareness tab is currently active, showing a grid of video thumbnails. Below this, the 'STRIKE Online Courses' section features a banner with 'New Courses Now Available!' and a 'Browse Courses' button. The 'EDUCATION RESOURCES' section shows five course cards. The 'TRAINING' section is shown in a modal window, displaying a list of discussions under the 'DISCUSSIONS' heading. The 'DOCUMENTATION' section is also visible at the bottom.

DISCUSSIONS

- Newest Most Viewed View All
- Network discovery and file sharing is ... 2 0 0
- Swap Fn and Ctrl key from SAW BIOS 4 0 0
- Find out the owner of a particular SAW ... 8 0 0
- SAW - Win10 GuestOS credentials 7 0 0
- Enabling Unix - GME 8 0 0
- Reconfiguring an old SAW 8 0 0
- How do I "SAW device provisioned to AME ... 13 0 0
- An error occurred while processing your ... 12 0 0
- I have a SAW machine which is critical ... 15 0 1
- SAW setup hangs on "Your SAW's OS image ... 7 0 1
- ame password about to expire but can't ... 8 0 0

AWARENESS

- Newest Most Viewed View All
- SDL Onboarding Documentation 16 0 0
- Using XTS 60 0 0
- Securing You: Basics and Beyond Go Dos 382 0 0
- Secure Admin Workstation (SAW) and Azure ... 41 0 0
- Datacenter Industrial Control Systems ... 22 0 0
- Azure Stack Security and Compliance Go ... 38 0 0
- Algorithmic Complexities: Denial of ... 78 0 1
- Padding Oracles Go Dos 22 0 0
- Introduction to Azure Just in Time ... 57 0 0
- Identity Management & Access Control In ... 45 0 0
- Getting Started with Linux in Azure Go ... 52 0 0

COMMON LINKS

- STRIKE Program Glossary
- COMPLIANCE Requirements Reporting
- S360 Service Tree
- CONTACT Report It Now STRIKE Team

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- ✓ Security community
- ✓ Documentation
- ✓ Training resources
- ✓ Event content
- ✓ And more...

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strike

Thank you!