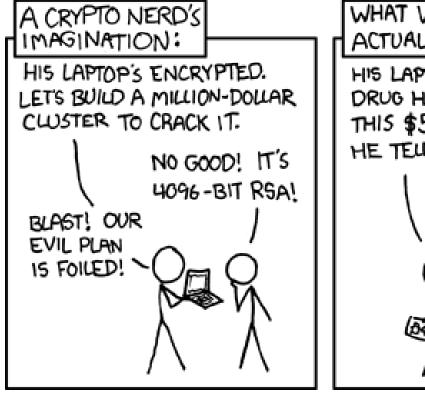
# **Threat Modelling**

An introduction





### What if?

Wouldn't it be better to find security issues before you write a line of code?

### **Ways to find Security Issues**

- Static Analysis
- Fuzzing
- Penetration Test
- Vulnerability Disclosures
- Bug Bounty Programe

### ...and Threat Modelling

- Think about security issues early!
- Understand your requirements better
- Prevent bugs before writing a single line of code

### What is Threat Modelling?

Threat modelling works to identify, communicate, and understand threats and mitigations within the context of protecting something of value.

A threat model is a **structured representation** of all the information that affects the security of an application. In essence, it is a view of the application and its environment through the **lens of security**.

#### What does a Threat Model consist of?

#### A threat model typically includes:

- Description of the subject to be modelled
- Assumptions that can be checked or challenged in the future as the threat landscape changes
- Potential threats to the system
- Actions that can be taken to mitigate each threat
- A way of validating the model and threats, and verification of success of actions taken

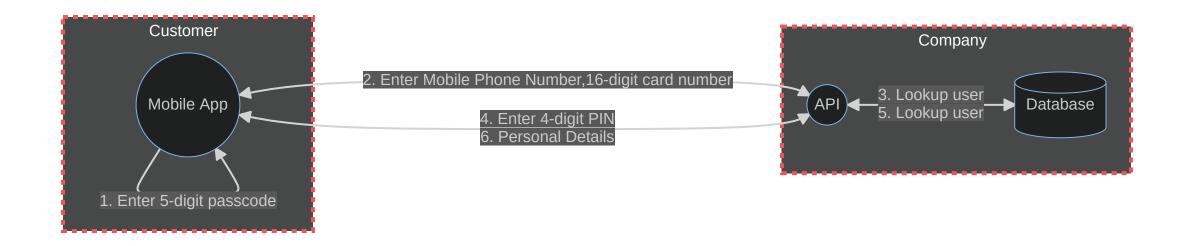
### When do you do a Threat Model?

Threat modelling is best applied **continuously** throughout a software development project!

Updating threat models is advisable after events such as:

- A new feature is released
- Security incident occurs
- Architectural or infrastructure changes

## How



#### References

- Lecture on Threat Modeling with STRIDE
- OWASP Threat Modelling
- Threat Modelling Cheat Sheet
- Threat Modelling Cookbook
- pytm: A Pythonic framework for threat modeling
- mermaid: Mermaid lets you create diagrams and visualisations using text and code
- MITRE ATT&CK: A knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques
- MITRE D3FEND: A knowledge graph of cybersecurity countermeasures