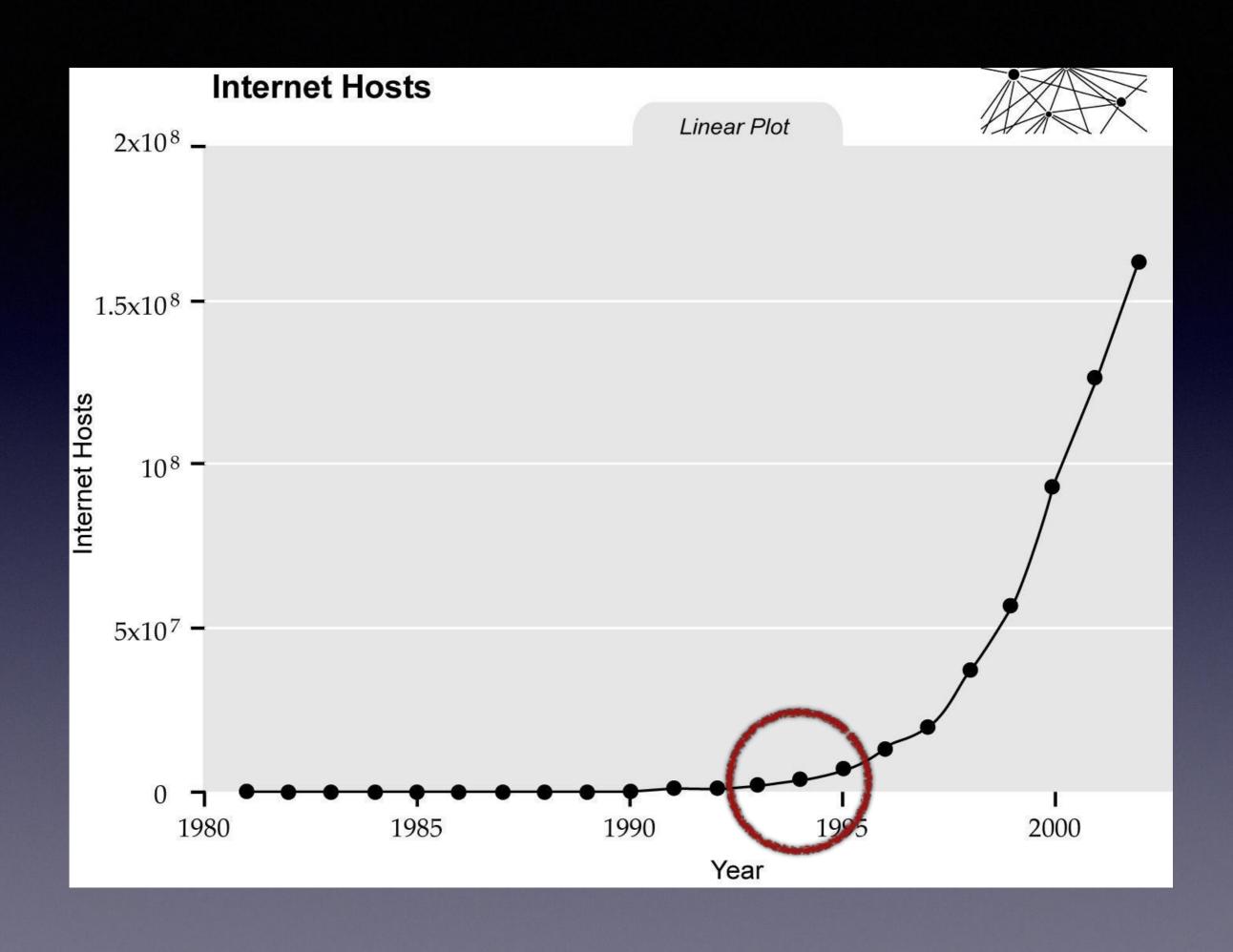


White Hats, Black Hats and STRIDE

An Introduction to Threat Modeling



Threat Modeling Risk Vulnerability Attack

Threat modeling is *looking at your system the* way an attacker does.

Attackers



"Zero-Days"

The Morris Internet Worm source code

This disk contains the complete source code of the Morris Internet worm program. This tiny, 99-line program brought large pieces of the Internet to a standstill on November 2nd, 1988.

The worm was the first of many intrusive programs that use the Internet to spread.





White Hats

notify vendors before public

- Security Researchers
 - ★ Prestige, learning, public service
- Penetration Testers
 - ★ Payment
- Bug-Bounty Hunters
 - ★ Payment, reputation

Black Hats

no public release

- State Actors
 - ★ Intelligence, sabotage, zombies
- Hacktivists
 - * Retribution, publicity, zombies
- Vulnerability Brokers
 - ★ Money, reputation

Gray Hats

notify public first

- Insiders
 - ★ Vengeance, whistle-blowing
- Hobbyists
 - ★ Self-education, thrills, prestige...
 ...sometimes extortion

A\$\$hats

use, not create, exploits

- Cybercriminals
 - ★ Credit cards, identity theft, extortion
- Script Kiddies
 - ★ Thrills, attention, vengeance

Threat Actors

"The Bad Guys"

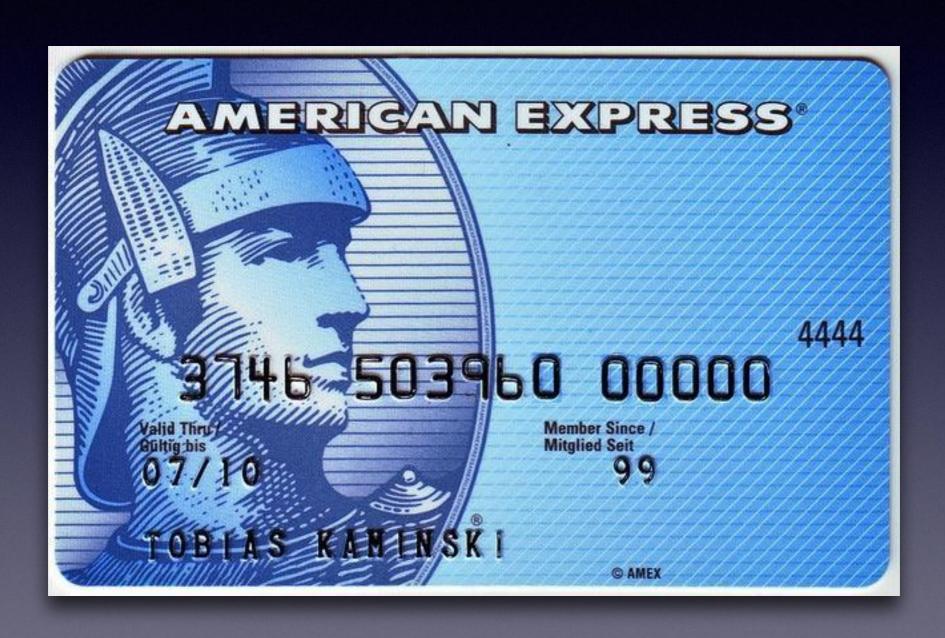
- Cybercriminals
 - ★ Credit cards, identity theft, extortion
- Script Kiddies
 - ★ Thrills, attention, vengeance

Attacks

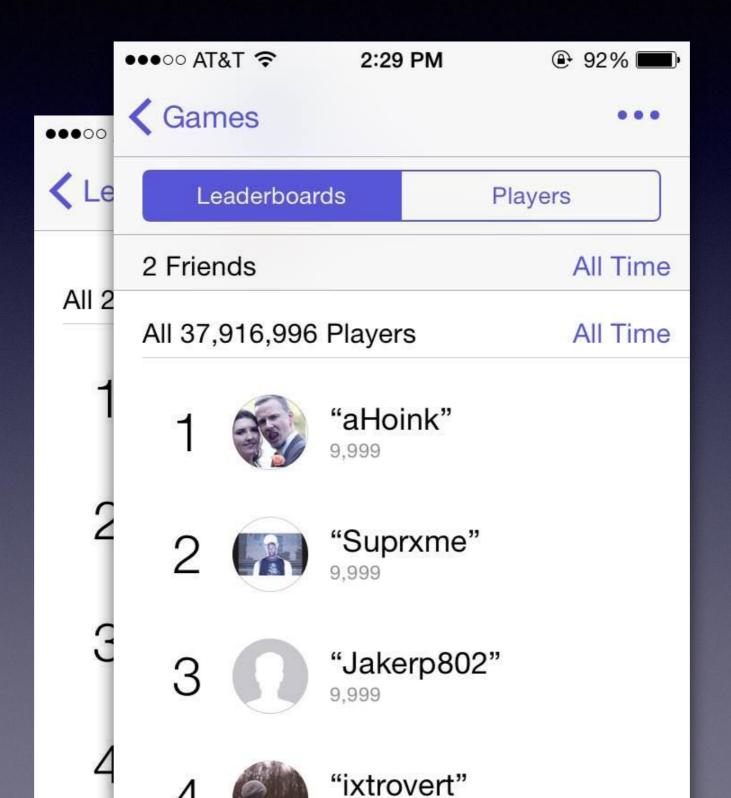
STRIDE

- Spoofing: Pretending to be another user
- Tampering: Modifying data outside of normal usage
- Repudiation: Erasing the history of an action
- Information disclosure: Reading secrets
- Denial of service: Preventing normal operation
- Elevation of privilege: Performing forbidden actions

Spoofing



Tampering



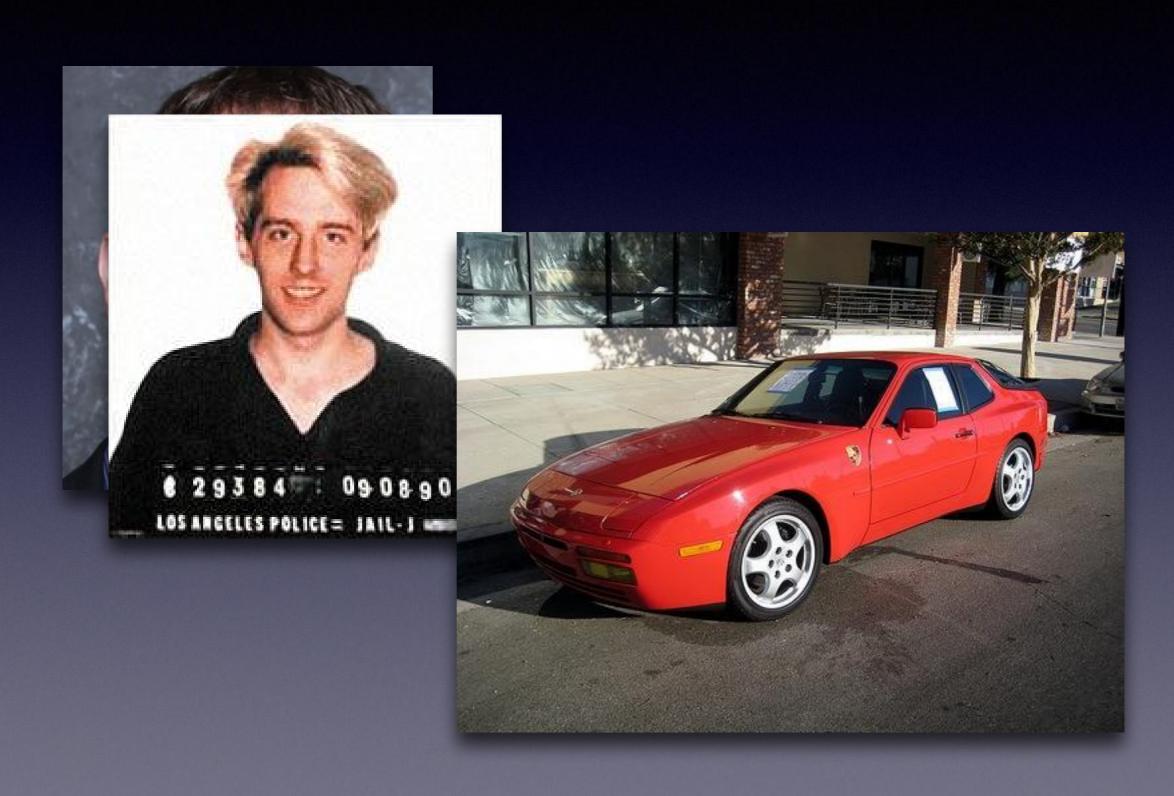
Repudiation



Information Disclosure



Denial of Service



Elevation of Privilege



- Threat modeling looks at your system the way an attacker does.
- Attackers have goals and motivations.
- Classifying attacks into categories helps us maintain focus and be methodical.