



Making Threat Modeling More Natural

Recommendations for Practitioners and Tool Developers

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Tufts Security & Privacy Lab

Agenda

Our Research Study

Our Threat Modeling Process Model

Applying Our Process Model to Tooling

Prototype Example

What is usable security?



What is usable security?

Humans do security

Humans use tools & processes to do security

Those tools and processes can be hard or get in the way

We want to make these things fit into your current process, and
not give you a migraine

**The Threat Modeling Naturally Tool: An Interactive Tool Supporting More Natural
Flexible and Ad-Hoc Threat Modeling**

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Our Research



"There are rabbit holes I want to go down that I'm not allowed to go down": An Investigation of Security Expert Threat Modeling Practices for Medical Devices

Ronald E. Thompson, Madline McLaughlin, Carson Powers,
and Daniel Votipka, Tufts University

<https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity24/presentation/thompson>

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Vulnerabilities in medical devices are a continued issue

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Pacemakers and Implantable
Cardiac Defibrillators:
Software Radio Attacks and
Zero-Power Defenses

Insulin pumps are vulnerable
to hacking, FDA warns amid
recall

Nine Vulnerabilities in
Critical Infrastructure Used
by 80% of Major Hospitals



IEEE S&P
May. 2008

The Washington Post

Jun. 2019



Aug. 2021

Medical Device Regulators are pushing secure-by-design

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Threat modeling includes a **PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING SECURITY OBJECTIVES, RISKS, AND VULNERABILITIES** across the system, and then **DEFINING COUNTERMEASURES TO PREVENT, OR MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF, THREATS** to the system throughout its lifecycle.

FDA Pre-Market Cybersecurity Guidance [2023]



Larger trend by governments to use threat modeling

Use a tailored threat model during development to **PRIORITIZE THE MOST CRITICAL AND HIGH-IMPACT** products. Threat models consider a product's specific use-case and enables development teams to fortify products.

Principles and Approaches for Secure by Design Software

Signed by 19 Different National Agencies



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Conducted a research study to understand...

How do MDM Security Experts identify specific threats and mitigations?

What processes do MDM Security Experts follow when navigating a system's design to identify threats?



With experts, we developed three realistic mock device scenarios

Robotic Surgical System

Type: Surgical System

Setting: Hospital

Potential Harm: Patient Death

Classification: Class II



Next-Gen Sequencer

Type: Diagnostic Equipment

Setting: Laboratory

Potential Harm: Diagnostic Error

Classification: Class II/IIa



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Artificial Pancreas

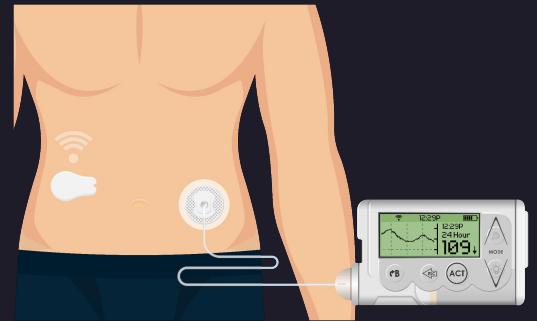
(Insulin Pump & Continuous Glucose Monitor)

Type: Implantable Medical Device

Setting: Implant

Potential Harm: Patient Death

Classification: Class III



Scenarios included requirements, a context diagram, and a DFD

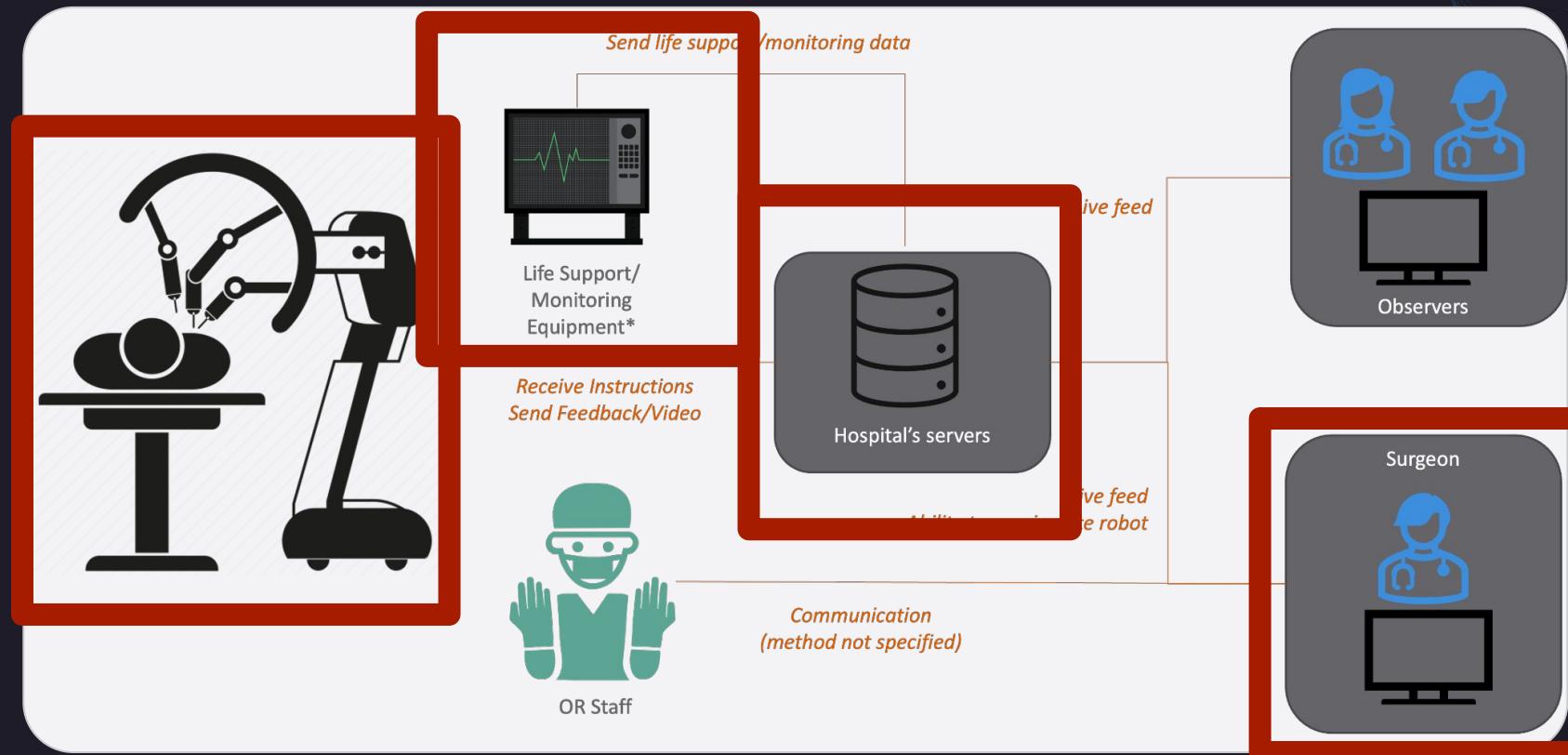
Robotic Surgical System

Allow for remote surgery

Store surgical reports on hospital server

Observers are able to watch the surgery (including the surgeon's viewpoint) from their computers

Third-party monitoring equipment should send vitals to surgeon's console



Our results fall into three major findings

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Flexible process for brainstorming threats and controls

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RQ1

Safety considerations are critical, unclear how to integrate

Ad-hoc Navigation & Reliance on Use Cases for prioritization

RQ2



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Our results fall into three major findings

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Flexible process for brainstorming threats and controls

Participants relied explicitly & implicitly on the Four Questions

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What are we
building?

What could go
wrong?

What are we
going to do
about it?

Did we do a
good enough
job?

Diagramming

Data Flow Diagram, UML,
State Diagram, Swim Lanes

Threat Brainstorming

STRIDE, LINDDUN, Attack
Trees, OWASP Top 10

Mitigation Assignment

NIST 800-53, CIS Critical
Security Controls

Residual Risk

Sufficiently decreased risk
to an acceptable level



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They discussed common implicit & explicit threat related questions

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Diagramming

Threat Brainstorming

Mitigation Assignment

Residual Risk

What threats exist?

What security properties
are being addressed?

What are the safety
impacts?

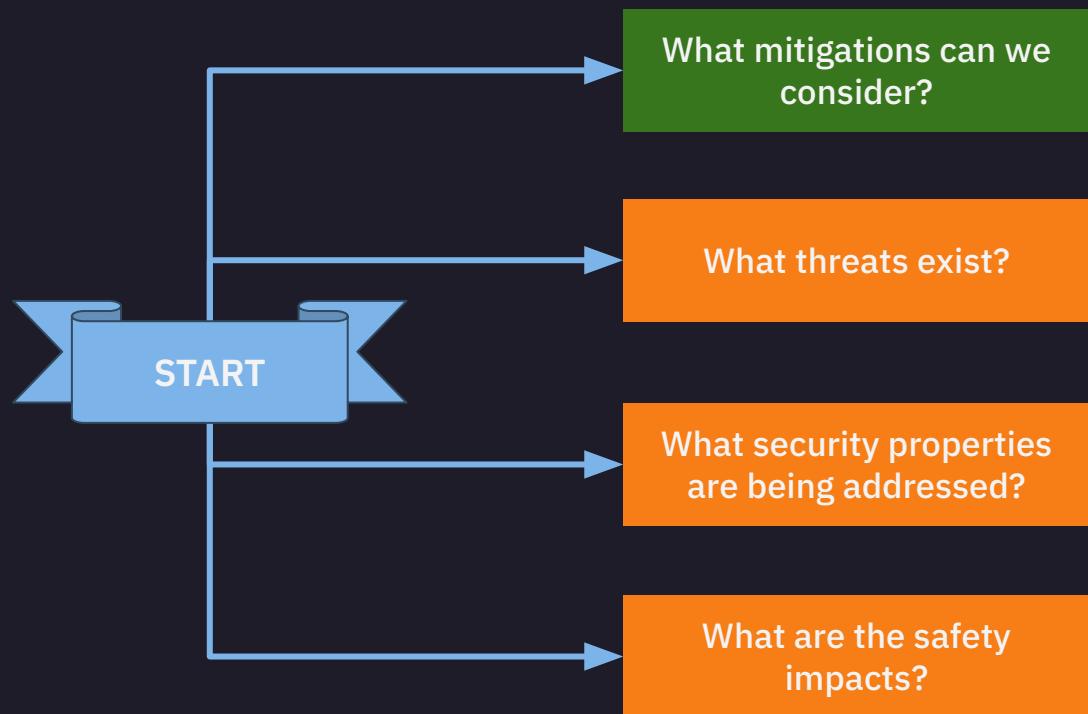
What mitigations can we
consider?

What are the different
configurations?



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When looking at a specific part, they initially answered different questions



Similar to the findings of prior work we found that these questions can be implicit assumptions [Van Landuyt & Joosen, Softw Syst Model 21]

Evaluating the component would involve answering the initial question & linking it to another question



“**INTEGRITY** of the data that flows across the system as well as the **AVAILABILITY** of the data flow and both could result in **HARM TO THE PATIENT**.”

It might also involve thinking about additional answers to the same question

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“ If the hospitals in charge of setting it up themselves, ideally I'd say put it on a **SEPARATE VLAN** and then have more **INDIVIDUAL ACCESS** for that. And then obviously the researchers and providers only a couple would've access to that for the people who would actually need it. So it'd be more **ROLE BASED ACCESS**. ”

Our results fall into three major findings

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Safety considerations are critical, unclear how to integrate

**Despite suggestions from standards to separate them,
security must consider the impact on safety & clinical
efficacy**

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“ We can’t just look at where data resides, **WE CAN’T JUST SAY, ‘HEY,
HARDEN YOUR SERVERS,’** and things of that general statements.
We have to really look at the function and what the data that’s flowing
between each component to understand and wrench its **IMPACT TO
AFFECTING THAT CLINICAL WORKFLOW.”**

Safety and security teams operate independently and use different language

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“The integration of this is very important, and we have **SEPARATE PROCESSES THAT HAVE SYNCHRONIZATION POINTS**, but without necessarily the two groups understanding each other, it **[POTENTIAL MISCOMMUNICATION] IS PRETTY DANGEROUS.**”



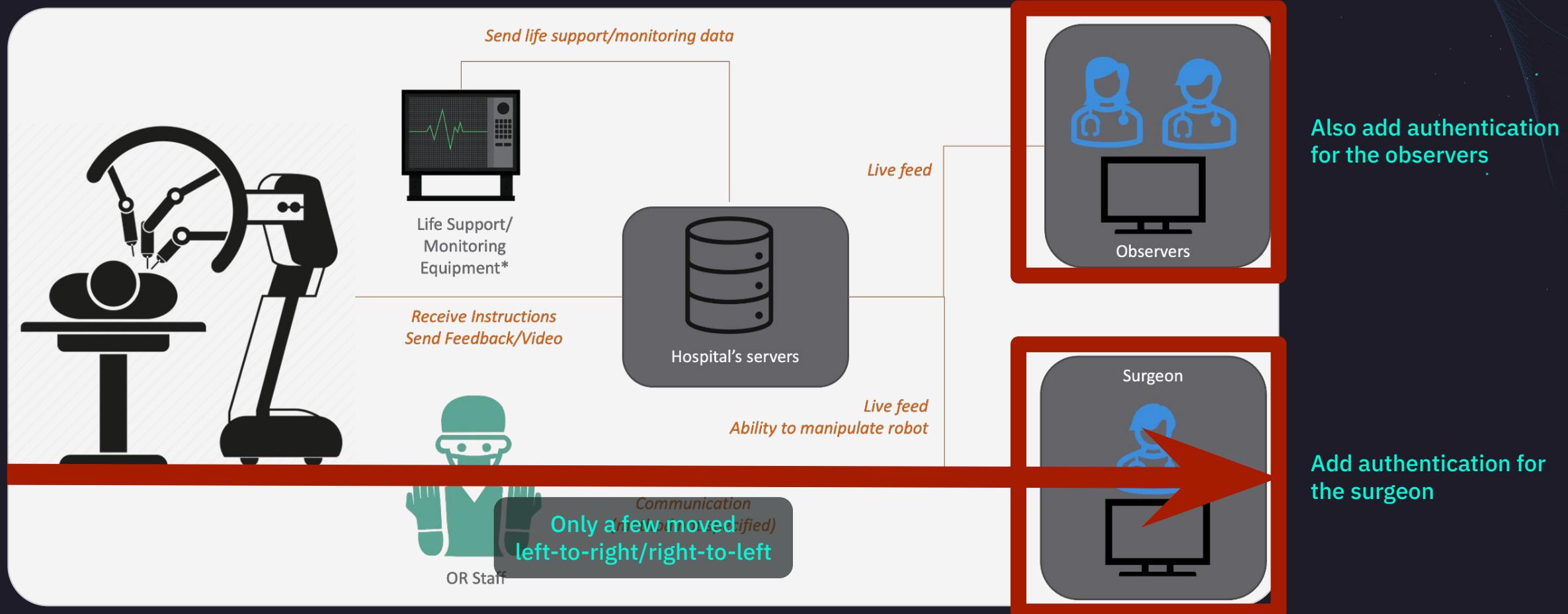
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Our results fall into three major findings

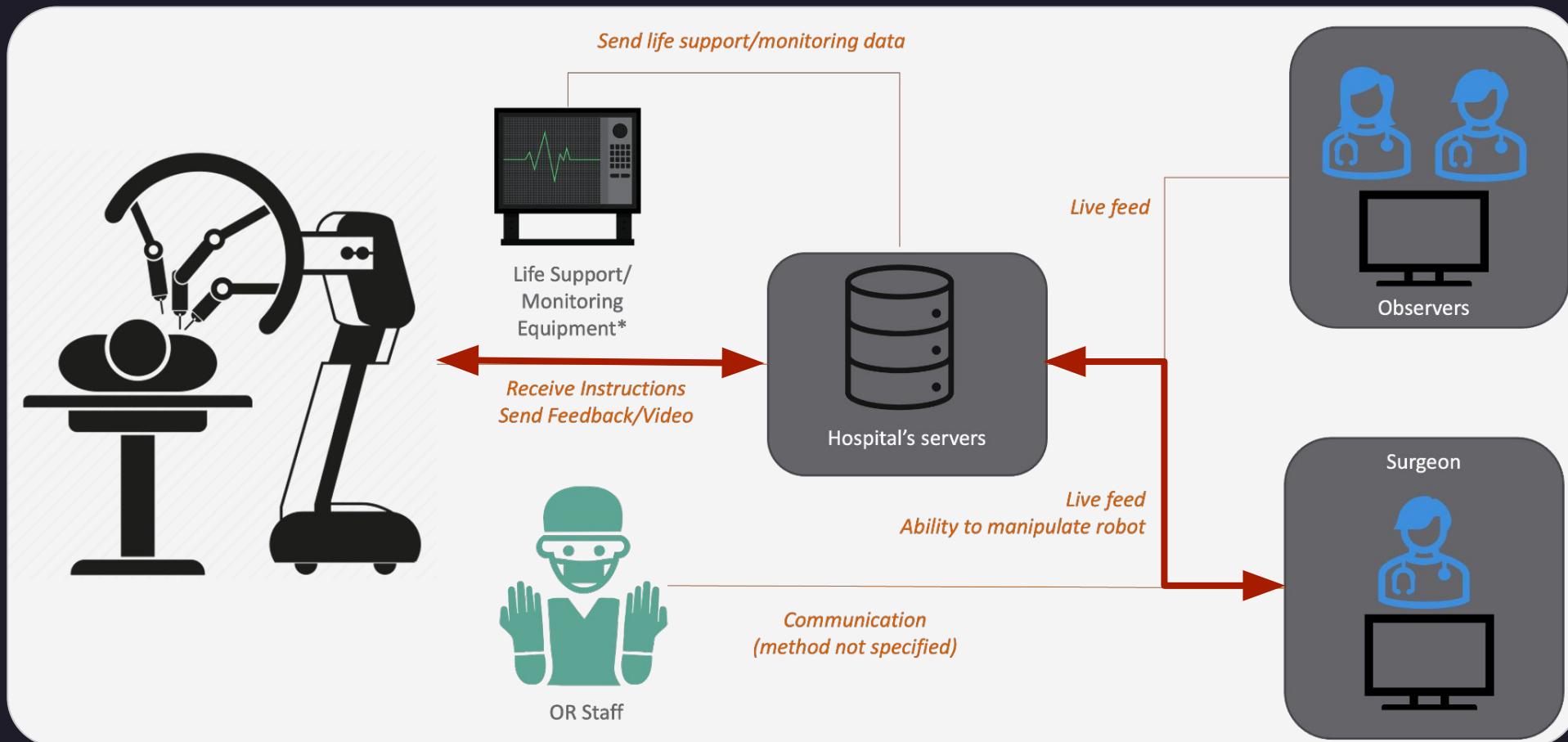


Ad-hoc Navigation & Reliance on Use Cases for prioritization

Participants would bounce between parts of the system based on what they previously thought about

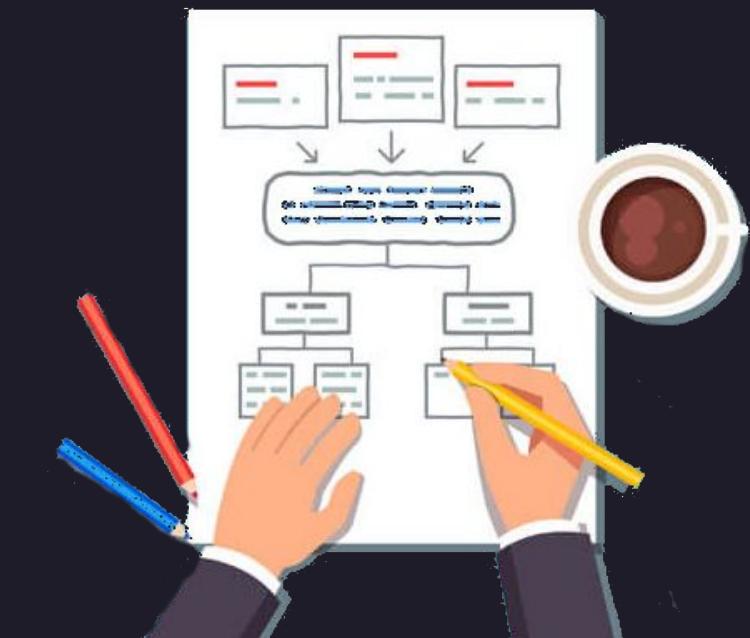


Participants rely on Use Cases to help them focus, but this is not accounted for in formalized threat modeling processes

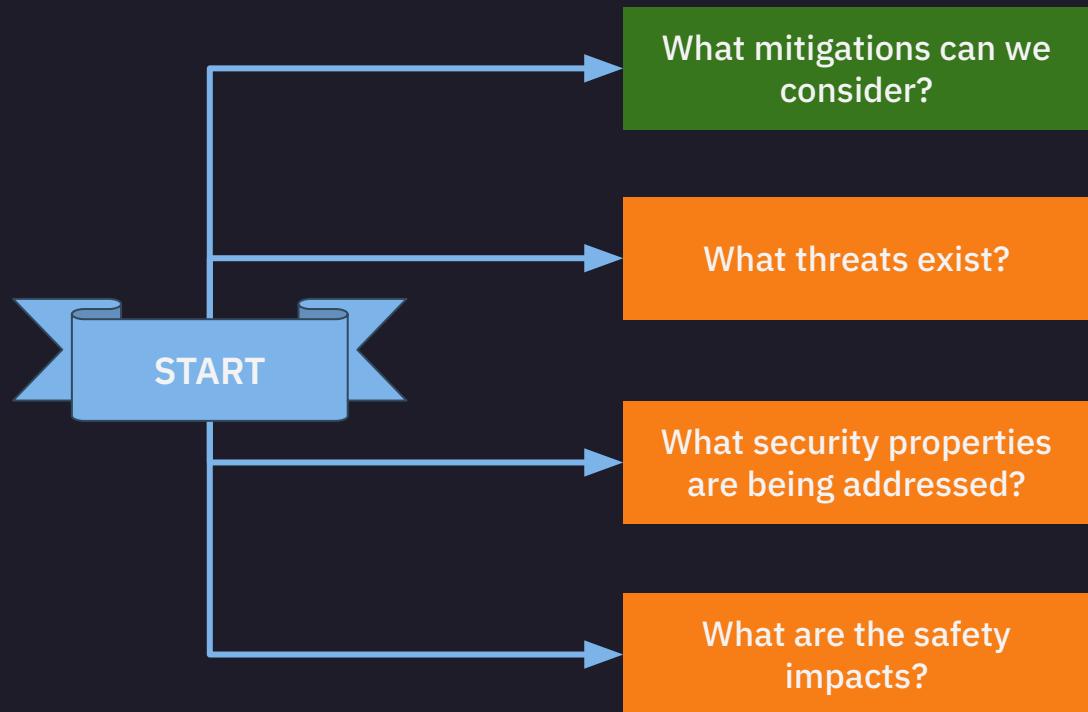


Adding more color to prior work that has found Data Flow Diagrams are not sufficient for threat modeling [Sion et al, ICSEW 20]

Our Process Model

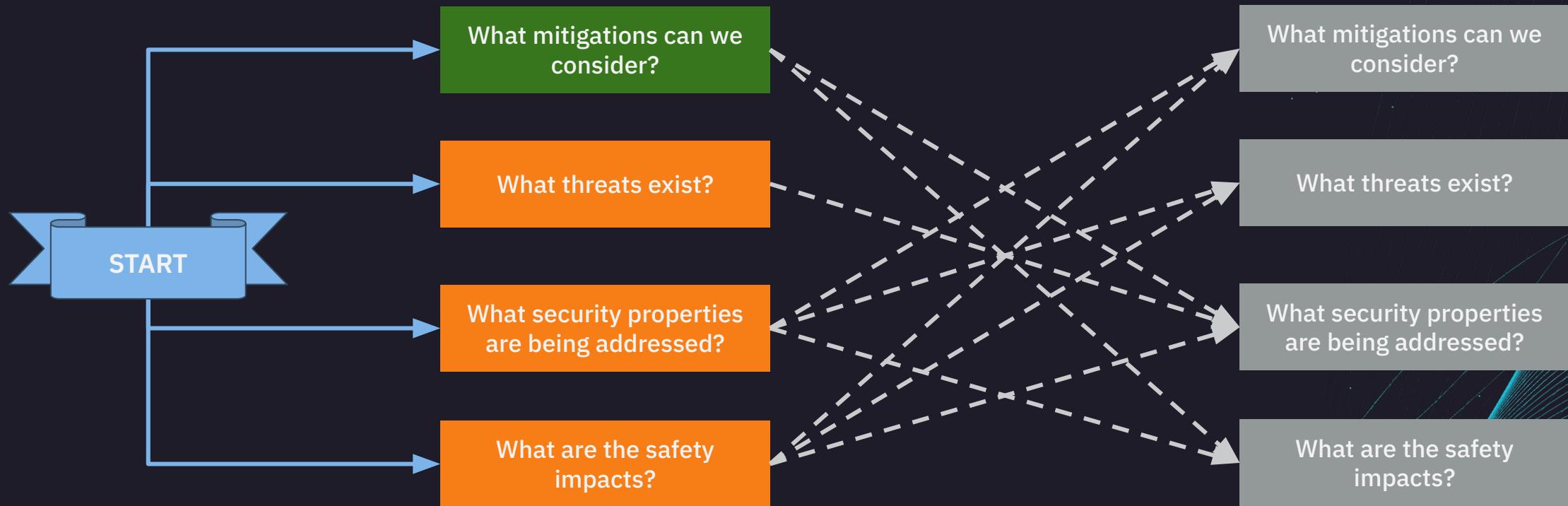


When evaluating a component, users can start at any of the following points



This can mean they are making implicit assumptions that are not always recorded during threat modeling

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Applying Our Process Model to Tooling



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Design goals that focus on usability & flexibility

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Support varied approaches

Uninterrupted brainstorming

Incomplete information and
alternative configurations

Evolving Interface



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Support varied approaches

Users have varied approaches to threat modeling, often adjusting their process while looking at the same system. Automation should fade into the background, suggesting threats and mitigations related to the current focus, only broadening focus when it appears the user is stuck.

Thompson et al. There are rabbit holes I want to go down that I'm not allowed to go down. USENIX Security 24

Not forcing user into a prescribed method by the tool designers, but instead allow it to be defined by the user.

Includes both high level threat modeling methods (such as PASTA) and more specific brainstorming (STRIDE, LINDDUN).





Uninterrupted brainstorming

Various configurations may exist for a single system. Threat modeling tools should support this annotation and recommend common configurations the user may not have considered.

Thompson et al. There are rabbit holes I want to go down that I'm not allowed to go down. USENIX Security 24

Provide recommendations for the part of the system that is currently being investigated and anticipate what the user might look at next

As architects are looking at their system, they may need to accommodate different configurations based on customer needs.

Instead of having to create a whole new threat model, the tool should allow them to specify this different logic.





Incomplete information and alternative configurations

Because there are a variety of approaches when navigating the system, tooling should allow users to cycle through alternative visualizations. This includes allowing them to isolate specific use cases, as this was common among participants.

Thompson et al. There are rabbit holes I want to go down that I'm not allowed to go down. USENIX Security 24

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Allow users to create focused views of a use case or dive more deeply into a specific part of the system

Most tools just provide a single view as a Data Flow Diagram - which has found to not be sufficient

Sion et al. Security Threat Modeling: Are Data Flow Diagrams Enough? ICSEW 20





Evolving Interface

Interfaces with drag-and-drop, common among threat modeling interfaces are easier for experts to navigate

Schniederma and Plaisant. Designing the user interface: strategies for effective human-computer interaction. 2010.

Novices should be presented with specific instructions and views should be refined as they continue to learn and improve

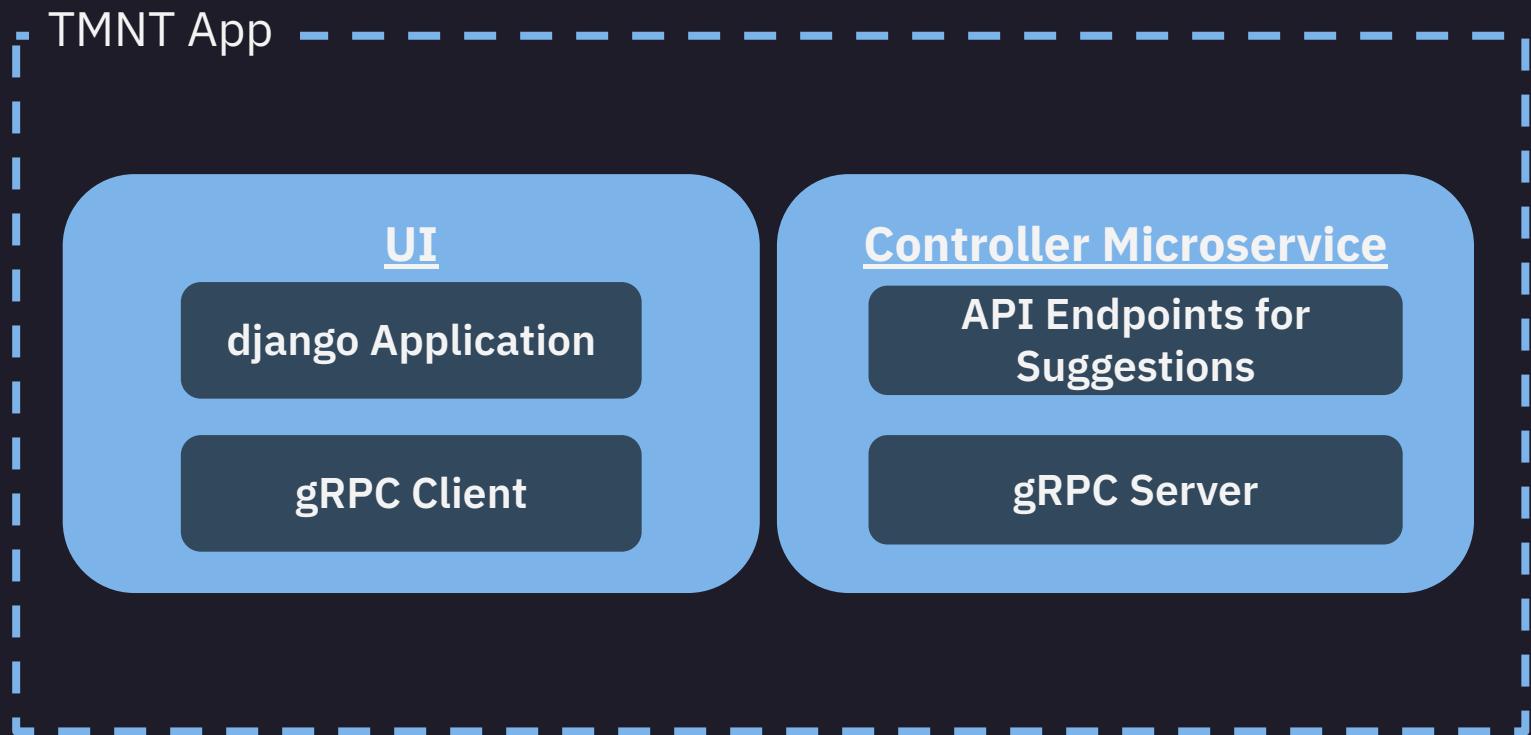
Lim, Benbasat, and Todd. An experimental investigation of the interactive effects of interface style, instructions, and task familiarity on user performance. TOCHI 96

Prototype Example



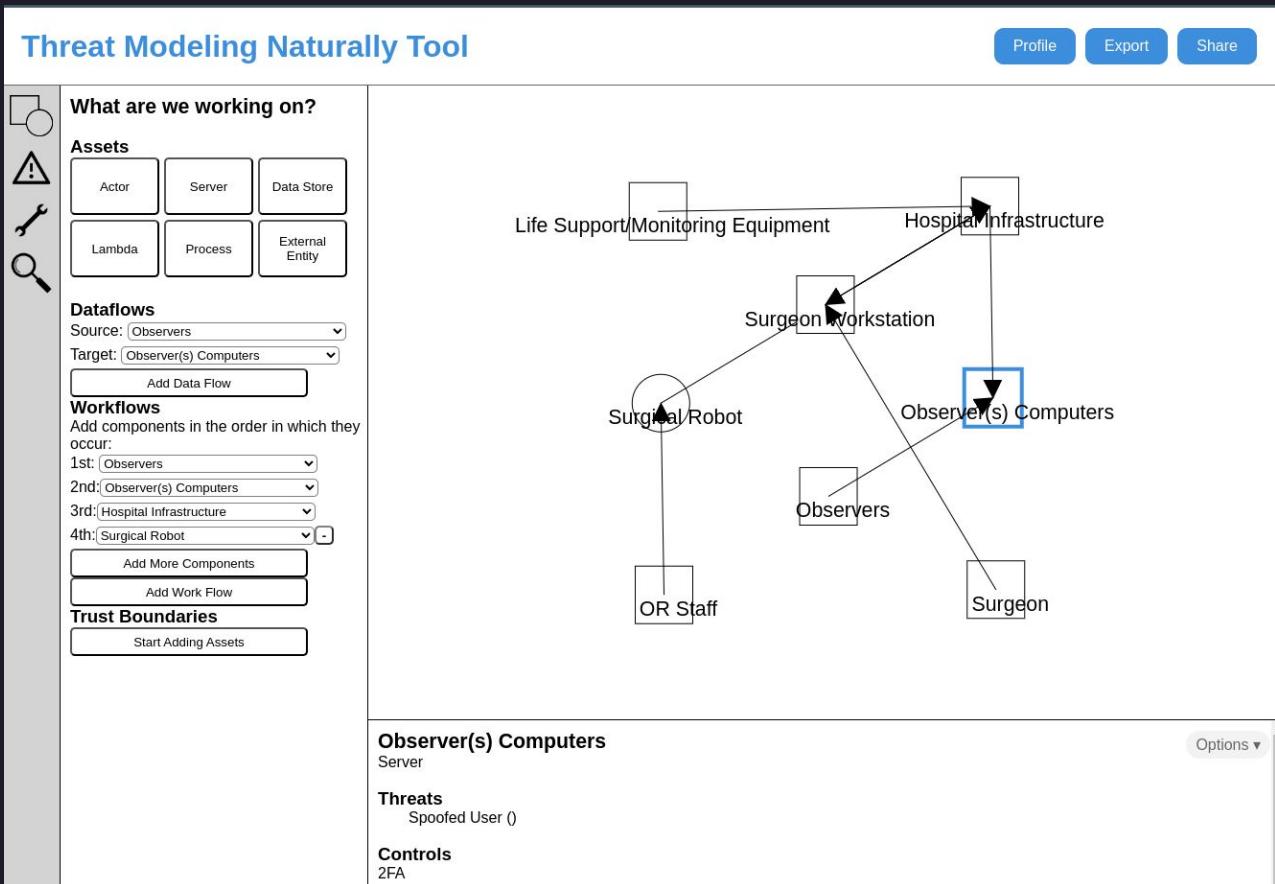
We developed a prototype application that can be leveraged for future threat modeling research

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Leveraging familiar design - Visual Studio Code - that will allow WoZ experiments and collect data

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Looking to collaborate with tool developers to implement “natural” functionality

Develop a common threat modeling data standard that allows for interoperability and flexibility for users



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Research Team



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Prototype Team

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Funding

 Medcrypt

 CISCO

Questions?

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Want to read our work?

go.tufts.edu/sec24

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Funding



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