Threat Modelling

Dr Rob Hegarty

Aims and Objectives

- Upon completion of this lecture you will be able to:
 - Describe the purpose of threat modelling
 - Categorise different types of threat
 - Propose proportional responses to a variety of threats
 - Demonstrate your understanding of threat modelling, by developing a personal threat model
- Note In order to preserve operational security, and encourage discussion and debate, this lecture focuses on personal threat modelling

Risk Appetite

 Risk appetite defines our tolerance to risk, and is typically derived from two main attributes

- Risk / Likelihood What is the probability of a threat being realised?
- Impact What are the potential consequences of a threat

Risk Appetite

- Individuals and organisations fit into a spectrum:
 - Risk Hungry risk taker, likes innovation, prepared to gamble
 - Risk Averse Avoid risks at all costs
- Risk appetite changes, and is influenced by outside factors, consider the current trend of home assistants:
 - Open microphone + Internet connection + Proven privacy failing
 - = MASS MAINSTREAM ADOPTION 😕
- Always consider the motivation behind a product, or risk becoming the product yourself.

Classifying Threats

Threats to the principles of security

- Confidentiality Eavesdropping, unauthorised access
- Integrity Unauthorised modification
- Availability Denial of Service

Threat Consequences

- Confidentiality Loss of privacy
- Integrity Compromise of assets, increased vulnerability to other threats
- Availability Disruption to services

- Also
 - Compliance, Reputational, Financial, Operational, Legal

Countermeasures (Recap)

- Consider both data at rest and data in transit:
 - Encryption
 - Cryptographic checksums
- Technical/Architectural countermeasures:
 - Firewalls, VPNs, Proxies, etc
- Access Control
- Policy
- Training

OpSec – Operational Security

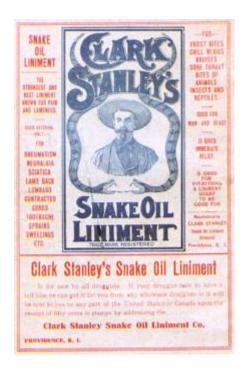
- Thinking holistically about security
- Considering how information may be used by an adversary
- Reducing the data footprint
- Recognising the threat/power of data aggregation and AI
- Asserting some control over digital assets

Threat Modelling

 Analysing threats from our environment, and preparing appropriate responses.

- We do it all the time in our everyday lives;
 - Crossing the road
 - Booking a holiday
- It involves:
 - Identifying threats
 - Rationalising risks
 - Proposing proportional responses

Threat Modelling Challenges











Personal Threat Modelling

- What do I want to protect?
- Who do I want to protect it from?
- How bad are the consequences if I fail?
- How likely is it that I will need to protect it?
- How much effort am I willing to expend to prevent the potential consequence?

• https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/your-security-plan

What do I want to protect?

- Assets, typically data:
 - Email
 - Contacts
 - Photographs
 - Online accounts
 - Browsing habits
 - Personal location / movements
- Where is it kept?
- Who has access to it?
- What prevents unauthorised access?
- Make a list of your most important assets

Who do I want to protect it from?

- Who is your adversary?
- Example adversaries:
 - Hacker
 - Friends / Enemies
 - Business competitor
 - Government
 - Data platform (Facebook, Google, Amazon, Microsoft, et al)
- Make a list ranked on importance to you, the order may vary for each of the assets you wish to protect

How bad are the consequences if I fail?

- What are the motives of your adversary?
- Potential motives:
 - Degrade ability to communicate (censorship)
 - Damage reputation
 - Gain access to secrets
 - Profiling
 - E.g. Impact on elections
 - Impairment of free will
 - E.g. advertising bias, exclusions in search results, ranking of results
- Make a list ranked by severity

How likely is it that I will need to protect it?

- Risk is the likelihood of a threat being realised, it must be balanced against your adversary's ability
- Assessing risks is subjective (consider air travel, and how it polarises people)
- Make a list of the threats you consider to be serious, and also make a list of risks that are; rare, harmless, or too difficult to combat.

How much effort am I willing to expend to prevent the potential consequences?

- Security is never 100%, and priorities and concerns vary from person to person over time.
- Consider the lists you have made, and plan a strategy to balance:
 - Privacy
 - Cost
 - Convenience
- Reflect on your responses (or lack of responses) to the threats you identified, are they proportionate to the risk and consequences?
- Guidance https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/your-security-plan

Reflection

- The primary goal of creating your own personal threat model, is to improve your awareness of threats, and allow you to make informed decisions about how you interact with technology.
- Hopefully there will be a knock-on affect in the way you recognise and rationalise threats in the workplace.
- As cyber security experts you play an important role in society, steering decisions that safeguard our privacy and security.
- It is your responsibility shape the world you interact with, be it by advising on security issues at work, or giving advice to friends and family.
 - Beyond; Use strong passwords, Don't post your holiday photographs publicly on Facebook, Update your operating system, etc

Summary

- Threat modelling is something we do instinctively in our everyday lives.
- The complexity of computer systems, makes threat modelling a challenging endeavour.
- By taking a structured pragmatic approach, it is possible to develop robust threat models, that balance security, privacy, cost, and convenience
- Our risk appetite, circumstances, and the technology which we interact with is continually changing, therefore we must continue to evolve our threat models to accommodate change.

Resources

- EFF https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/your-security-plan
- ArsTechnica https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2017/07/how-i-learned-to-stop-worrying-mostly-and-love-my-threat-model/
- Security Innovation https://blog.securityinnovation.com/creating-your-own-personal-threat-model