What Is Threat Modeling?

Threat modeling is a structured approach used to identify, analyze, prioritize, and mitigate potential security threats within a system, application, or process. It allows security teams and developers to understand *what could go wrong* before attackers exploit vulnerabilities.

At its core, threat modeling helps answer four major questions:

1. **What are we building?**
2. **What can go wrong?**
3. **What are we going to do about it?**
4. **Have we done a good job?**

It helps organizations anticipate attacks, strengthen system design, and build security into products from the earliest stages of development (shift-left security).

Key Benefits

- Identifies design-level vulnerabilities before coding begins
- Saves cost compared to fixing issues later
- Improves system understanding and documentation
- Enhances secure-by-design architecture
- Reduces overall attack surface

Threat modeling isn't tied to one specific methodology, but popular approaches include **STRIDE**, **DREAD**, **PASTA**, and **Kill Chain-based analysis**.

🛠 OWASP Threat Dragon

OWASP Threat Dragon is an open-source, browser-based tool used for creating and managing threat modeling diagrams.

What It Does

- Allows users to design **data flow diagrams (DFDs)** for applications and systems
- Automatically identifies threats based on model elements (STRIDE methodology)
- Helps track threats, mitigations, and risks through a structured interface
- Supports exporting models into reports for documentation

Uses & Advantages

- **Open-source and free** for all security teams and developers

- Useful for secure design reviews in DevSecOps pipelines
- Visual and easy to use, making it excellent for collaboration
- Works across platforms (web app and desktop)
- Helps build repeatable and consistent threat modeling practices

Ideal for developers, architects, and security teams early in the SDLC.

🛠 Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool (TMT)

Microsoft's Threat Modeling Tool is a mature, enterprise-ready solution that helps teams apply the **STRIDE** framework systematically.

What It Does

- Enables creation of high-quality DFDs with Microsoft's standardized modeling symbols
- Automatically generates a list of potential threats based on system components
- Provides mitigation suggestions aligned with Microsoft security guidance
- Supports detailed reporting and model validation

Uses & Advantages

- Strong integration with enterprise development workflows
- Extensive built-in threat libraries
- Excellent for modeling cloud, web, and enterprise applications
- Helps ensure consistency across large security teams
- Ideal for organizations using Microsoft development stacks (Azure, .NET, etc.)

It's particularly valuable for engineering teams that want a repeatable, scalable threat modeling process.

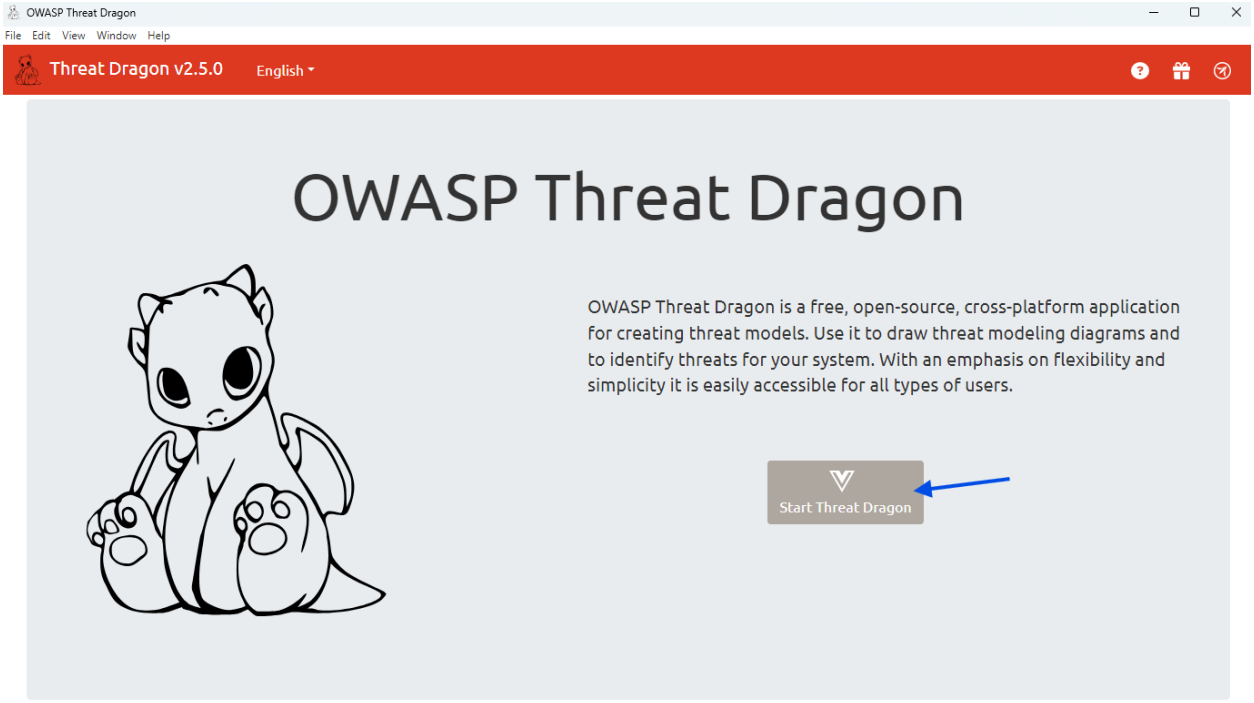
Threat modeling process

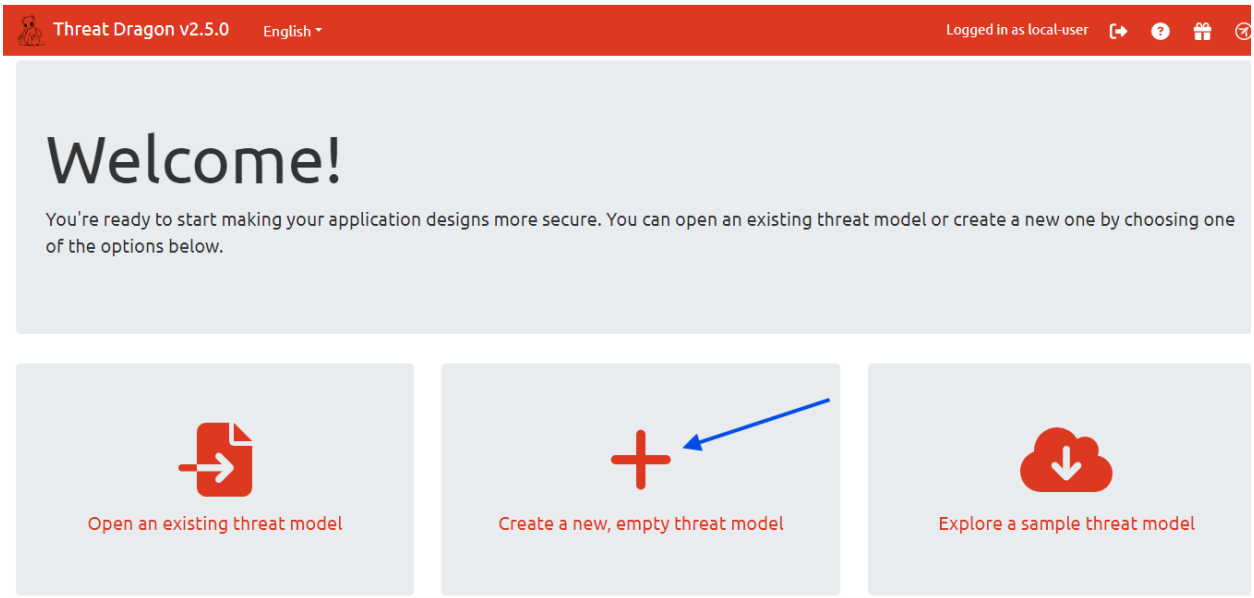
We will be simulation the building of a basic mobile app, which can be used to view inventory and place orders.

We will demonstrate with OWASP first then MTMT.

The OWASP app can be downloaded from https://github.com/owasp/threat-dragon/releases.

Upon installation, launch the app and create a new threat model

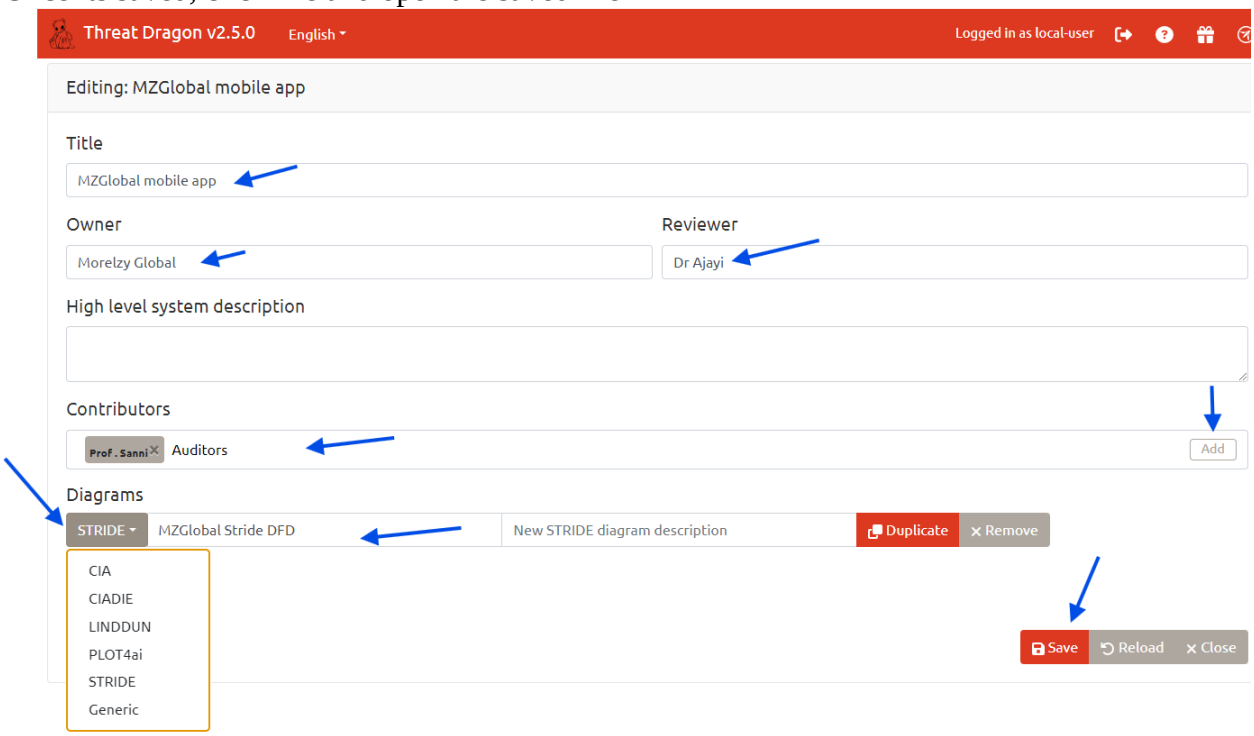


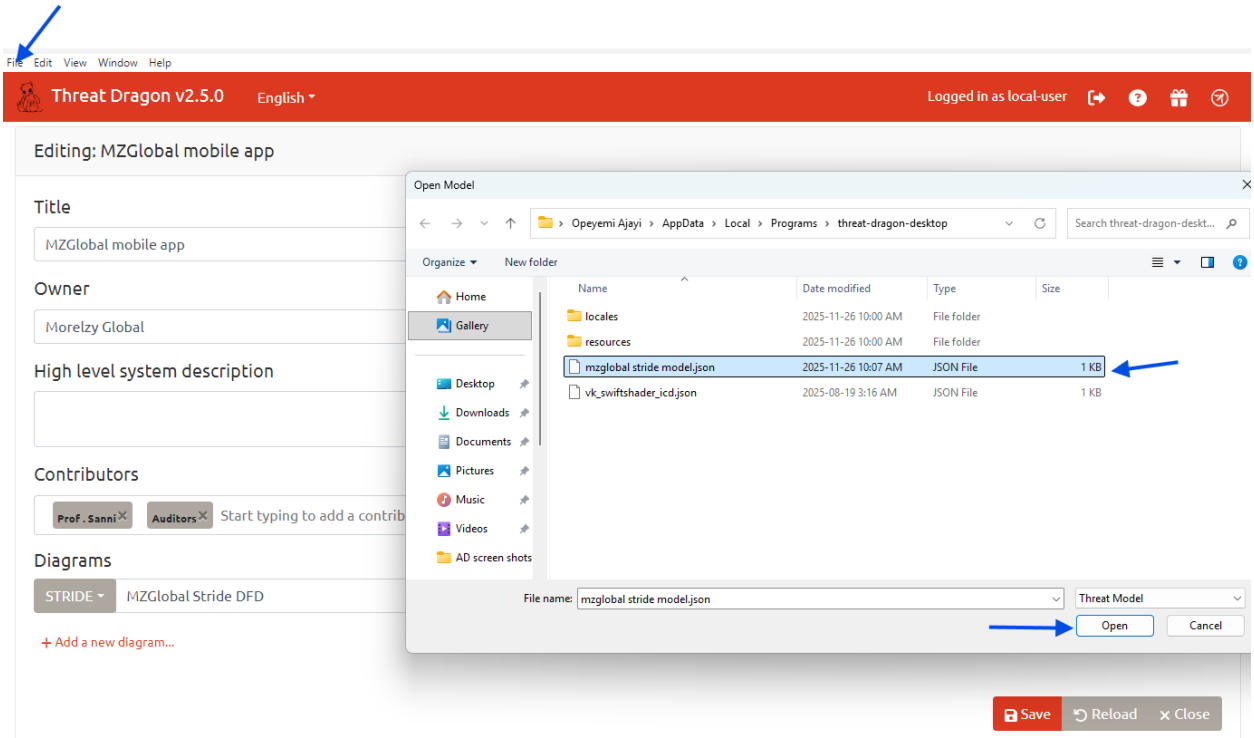


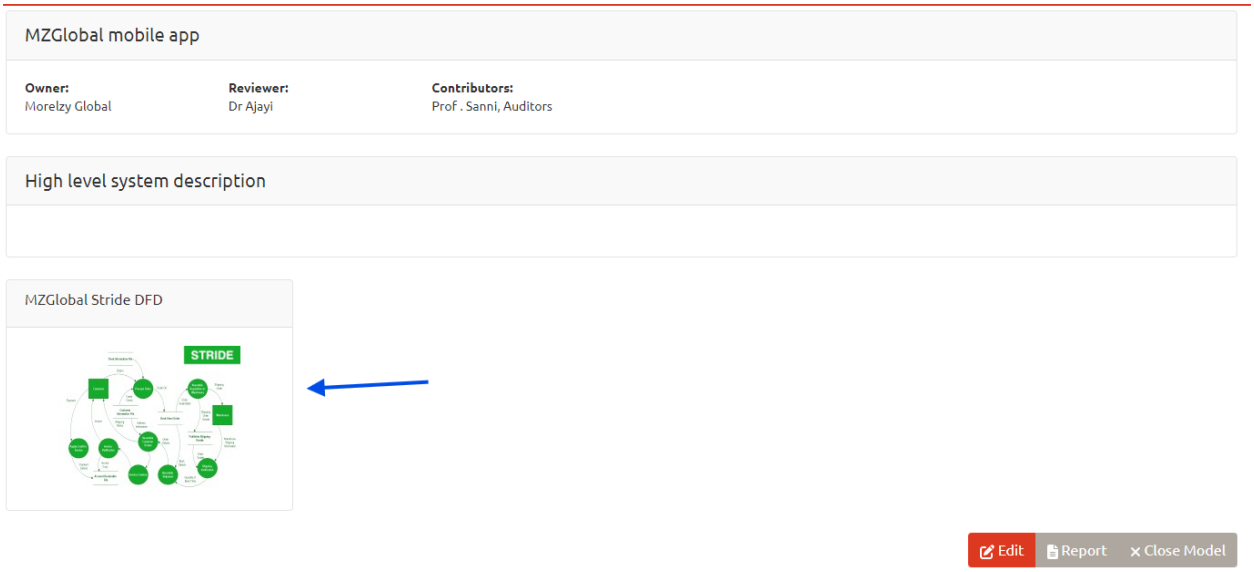
We give the model a title, define the owner and select the type of diagram.

In this instance we will be using he STRIDE model, click save.

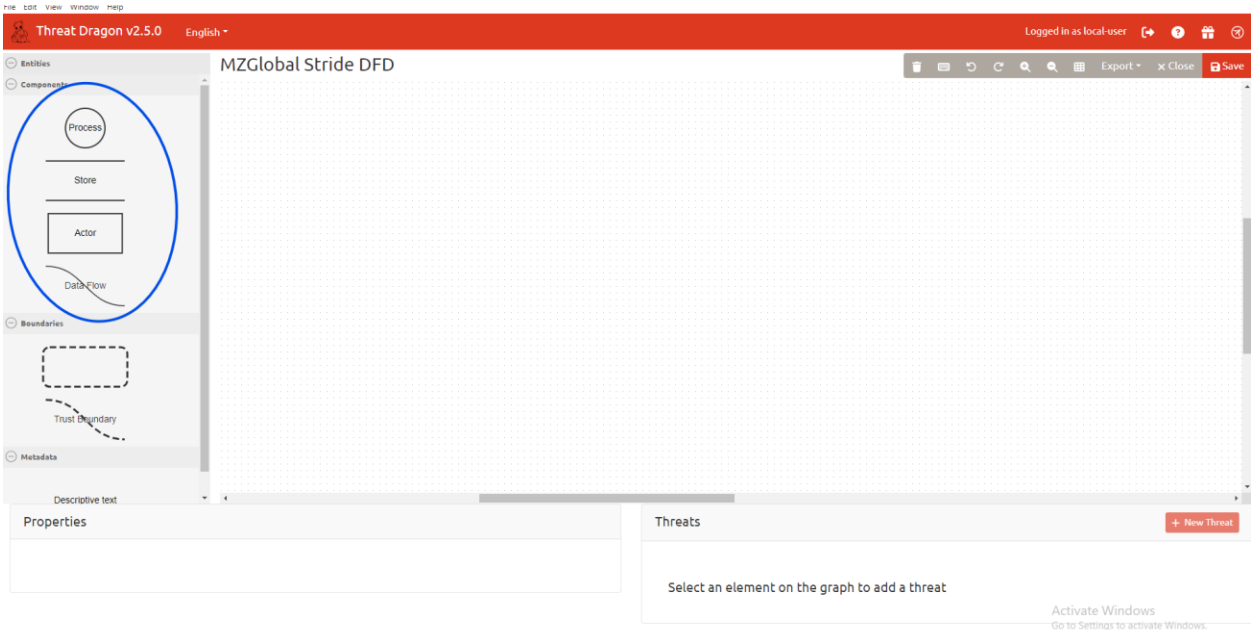
Once its saved, click file and open the saved file

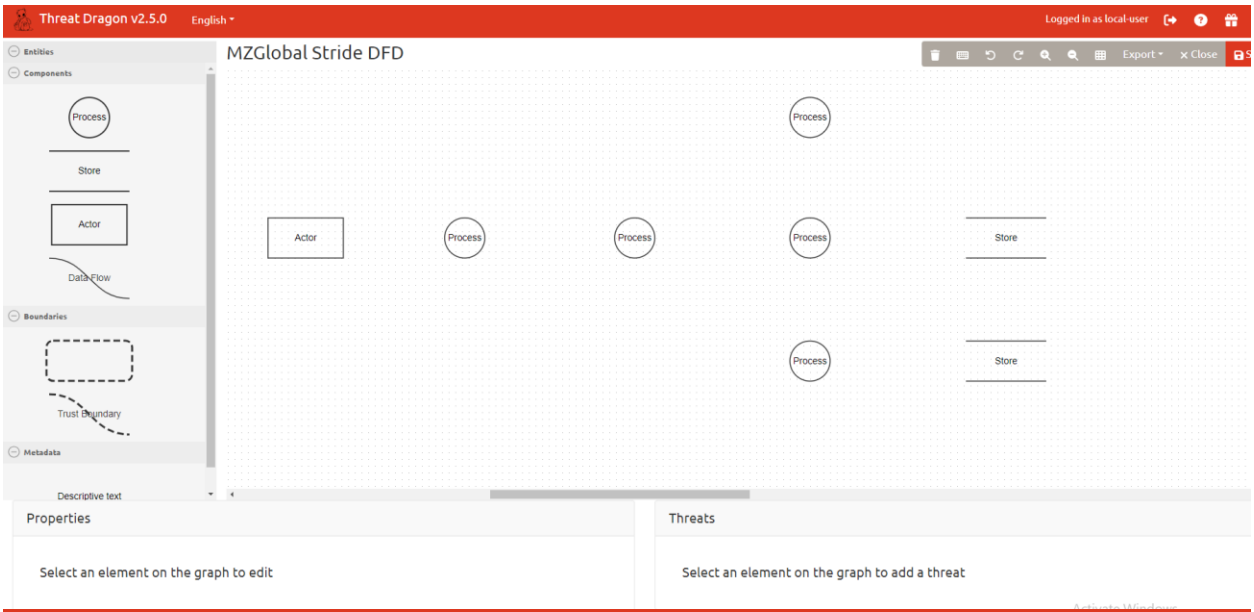


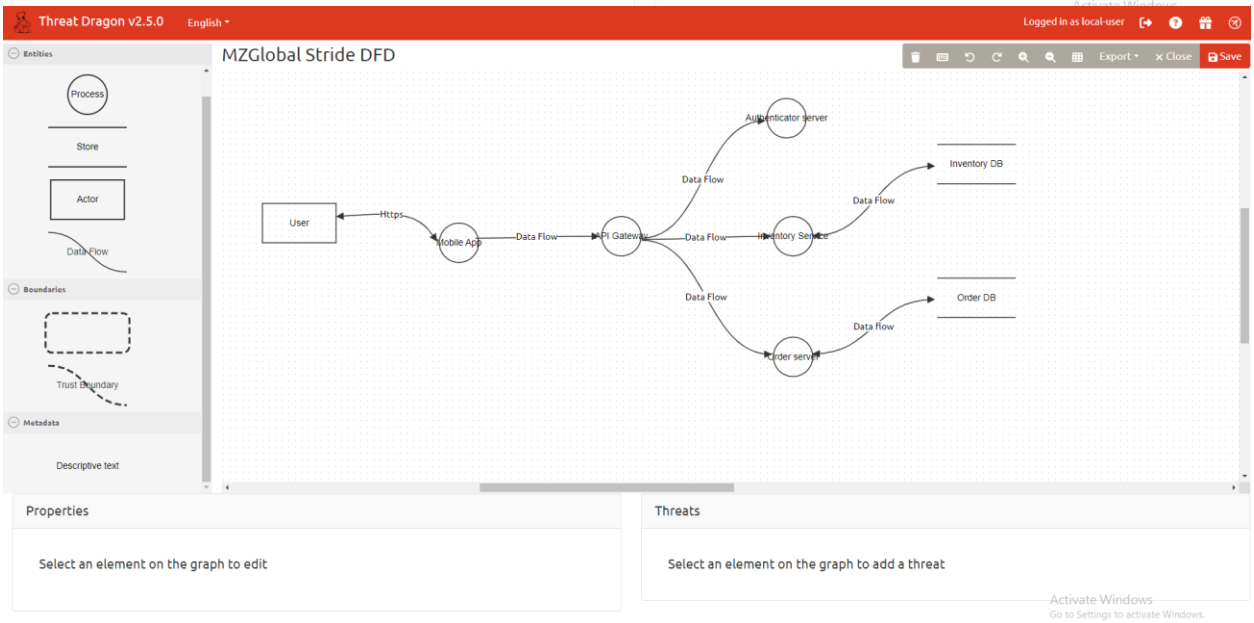




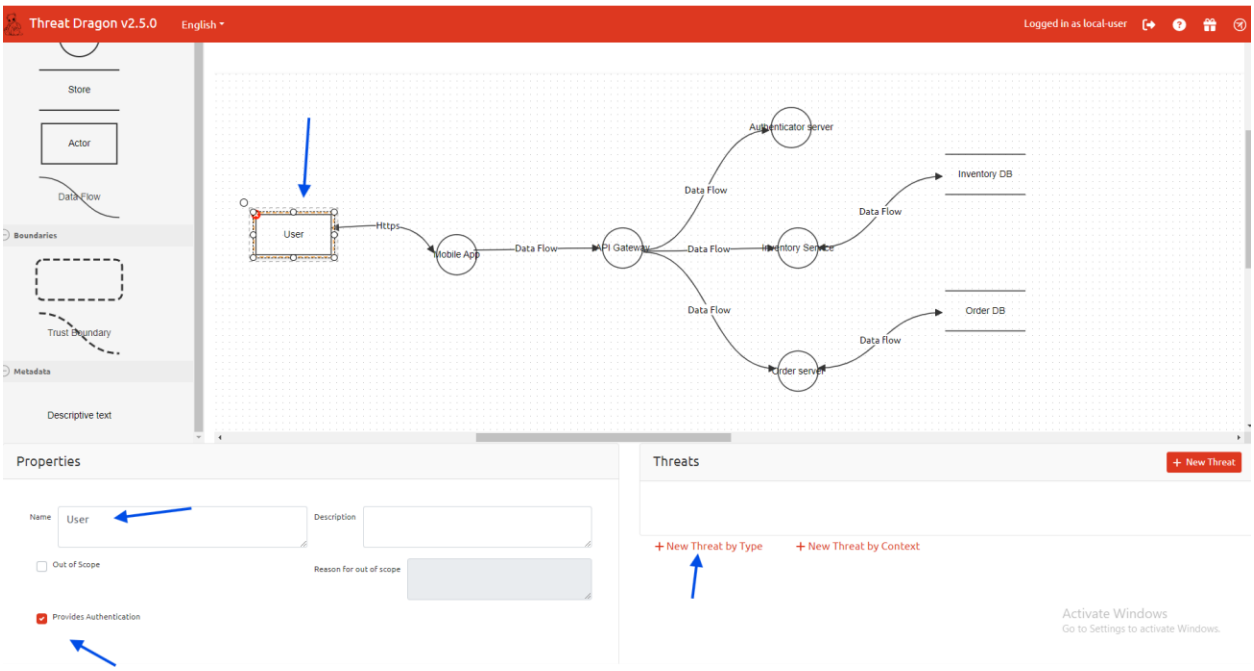
We begin by creating the DFD and use the components to creat the levels and the flow of data



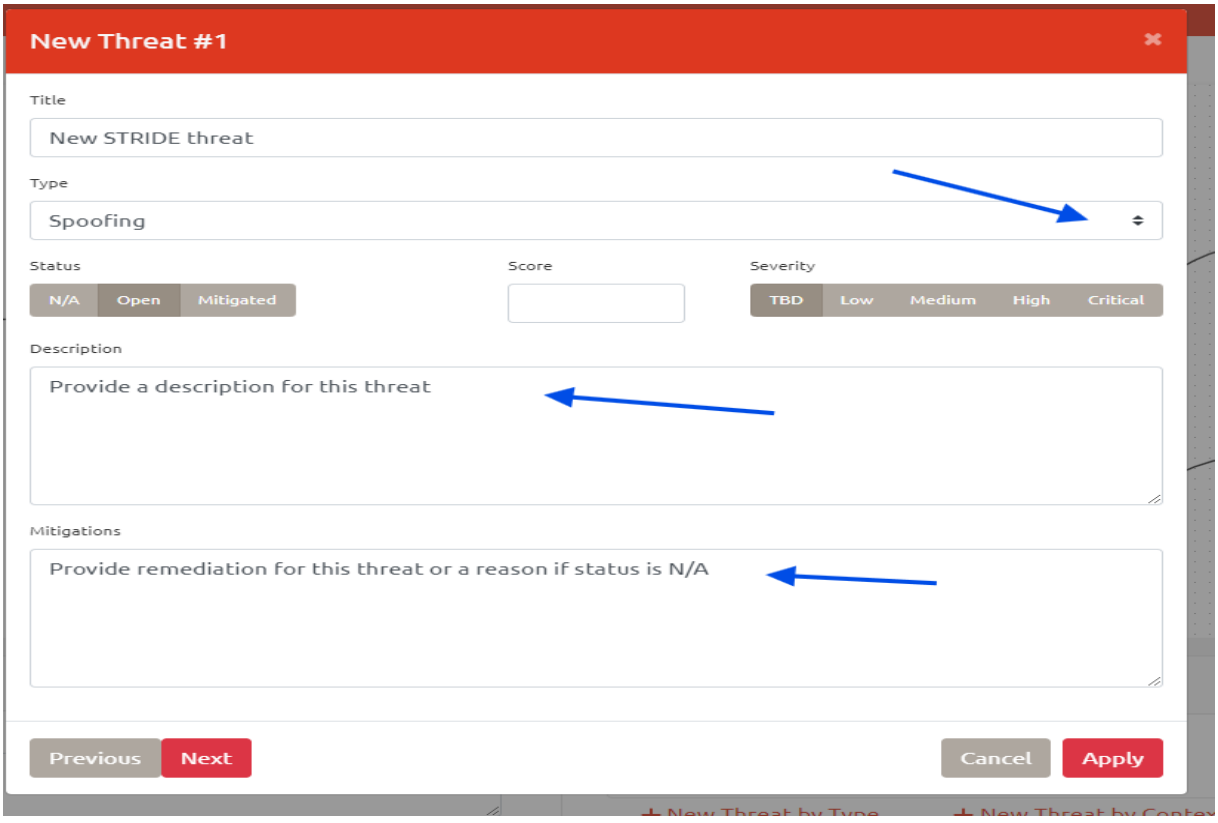


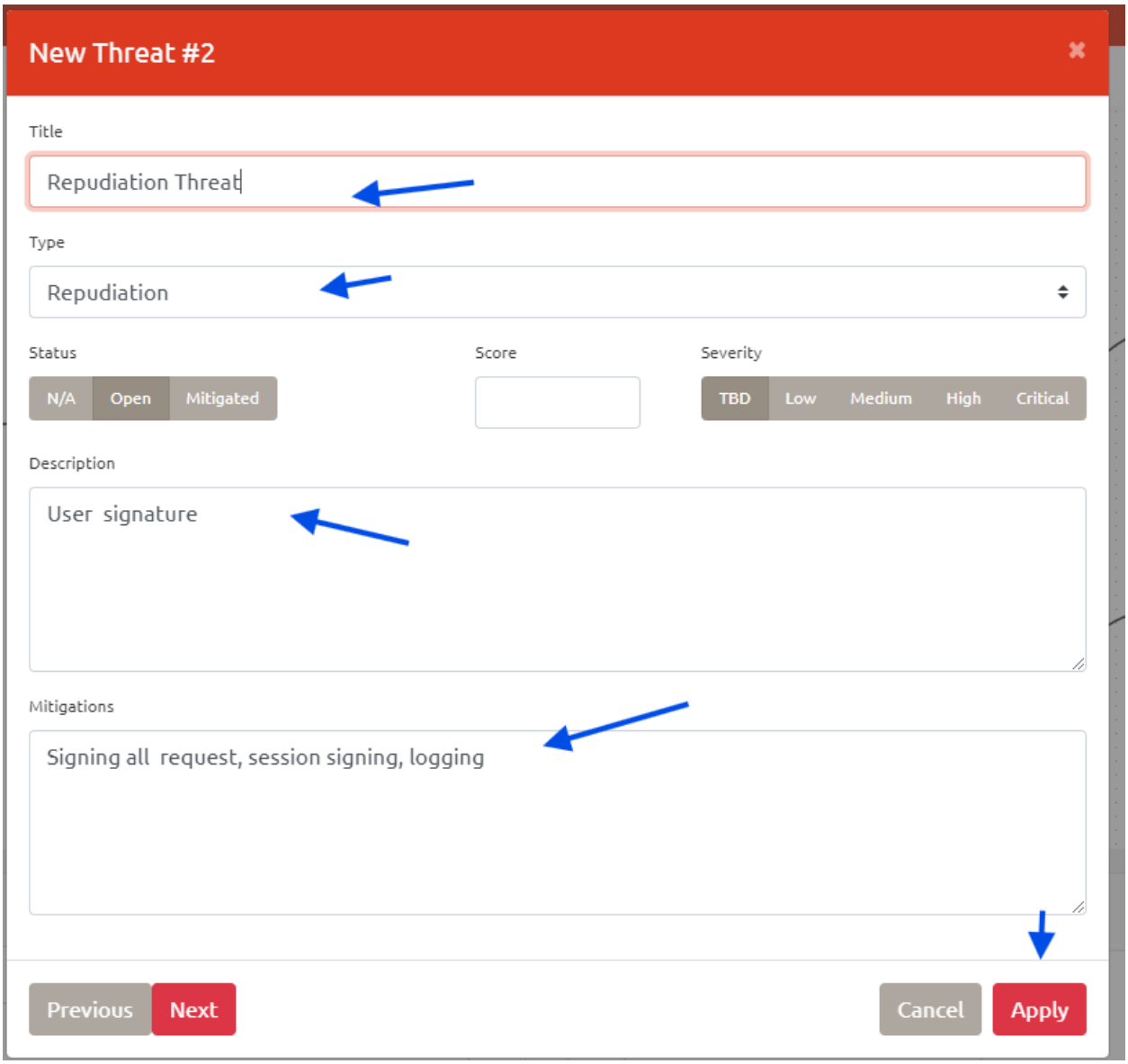


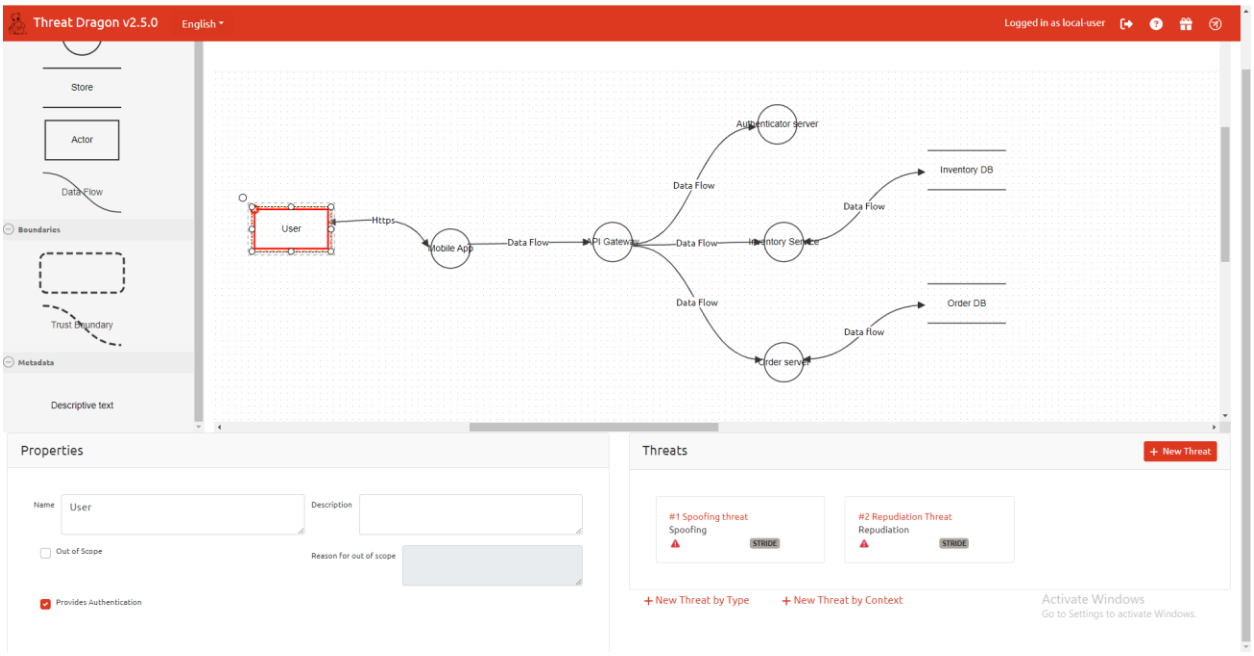
Once the diagram is done, we begin to define the properties for each level, and define the threats of each process or flow.



We describe the threat and define the mitigation for each threat , then save



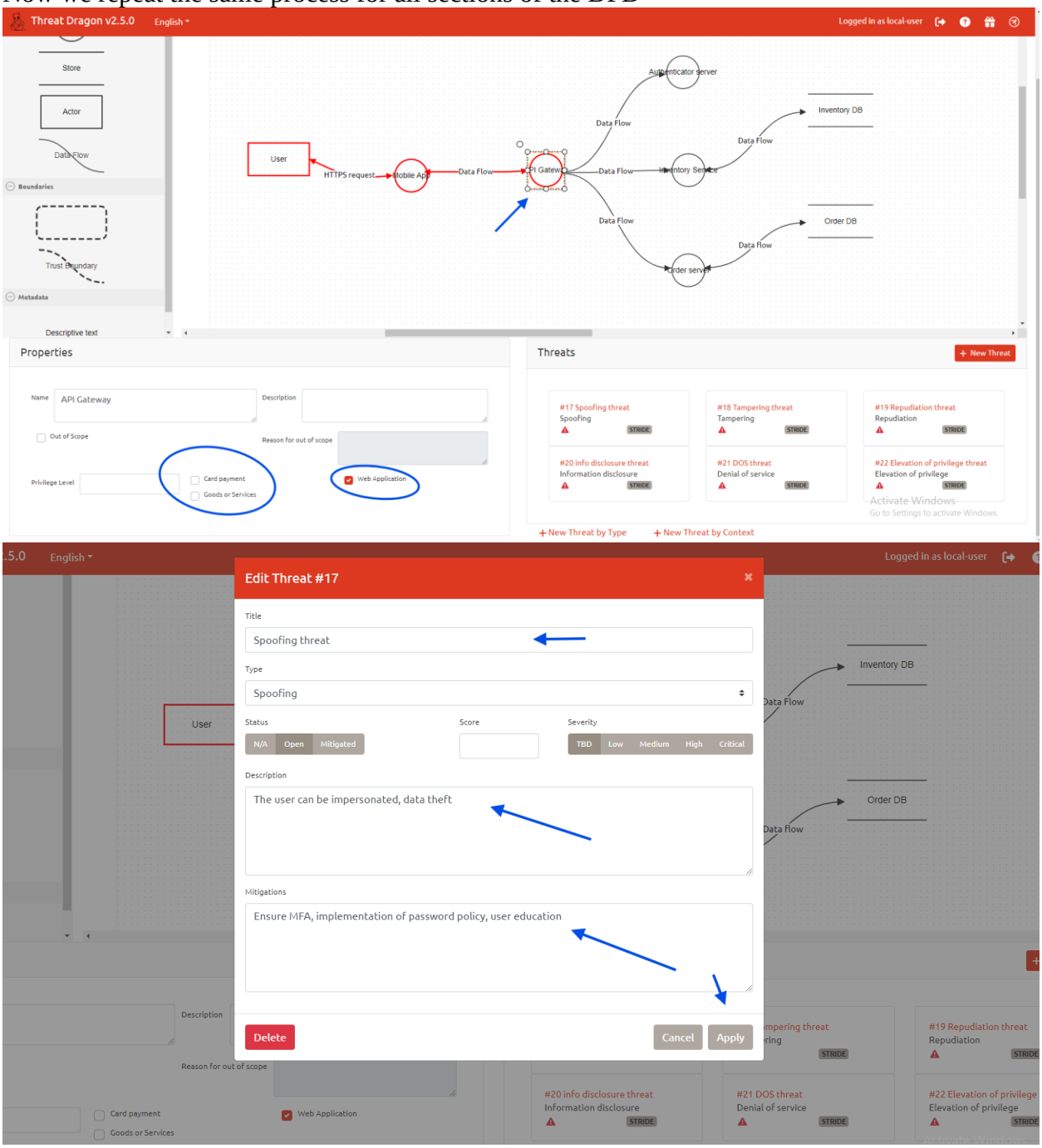

New Threat #2
Title
Repudiation Threat
Type
Repudiation
Status
N/A
Open
Mitigated
Score
Severity
TBD
Low
Medium
High
Critical
Description
User signature
Mitigations
Signing all request, session signing, logging
Previous
Next
Cancel
Apply


Threat Dragon v2.5.0
English
Logged in as local-user
Store
Actor
Data Flow
Boundaries
Trust Boundary
Metadata
Descriptive text
User
Https
Mobile App
Data Flow
API Gateway
Authenticator server
Data Flow
Data Flow
Inventory Service
Inventory DB
Data Flow
Data Flow
Order server
Order DB
Data flow

Properties
Name
User
Description
Out of Scope
Reason for out of scope
Provides Authentication

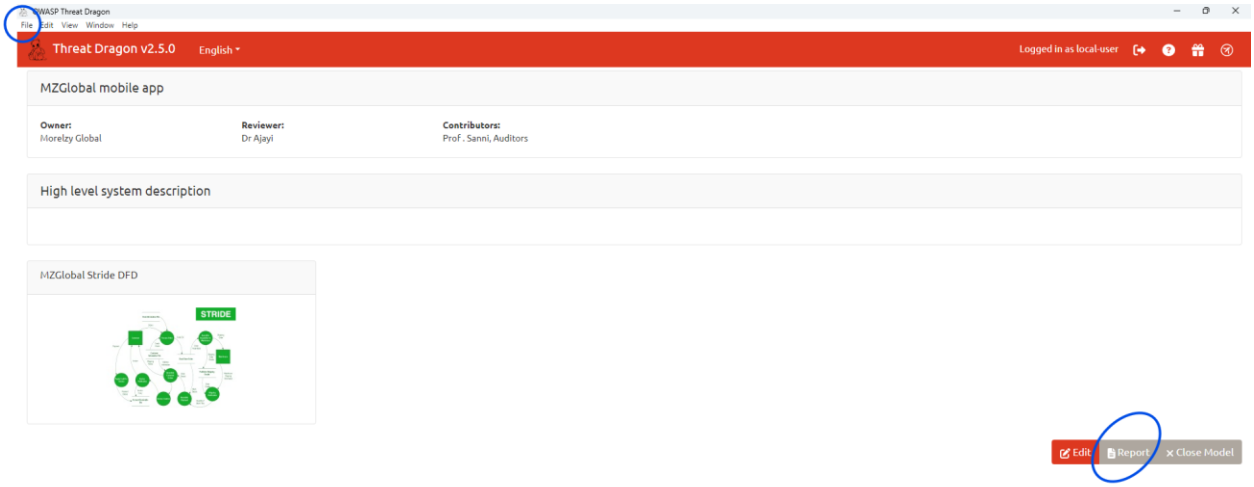
Threats
New Threat
#1 Spoofing threat
Spoofing
STRIDE
#2 Repudiation Threat
Repudiation
STRIDE
New Threat by Type
New Threat by Context
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Now we repeat the same process for all sections of the DFD

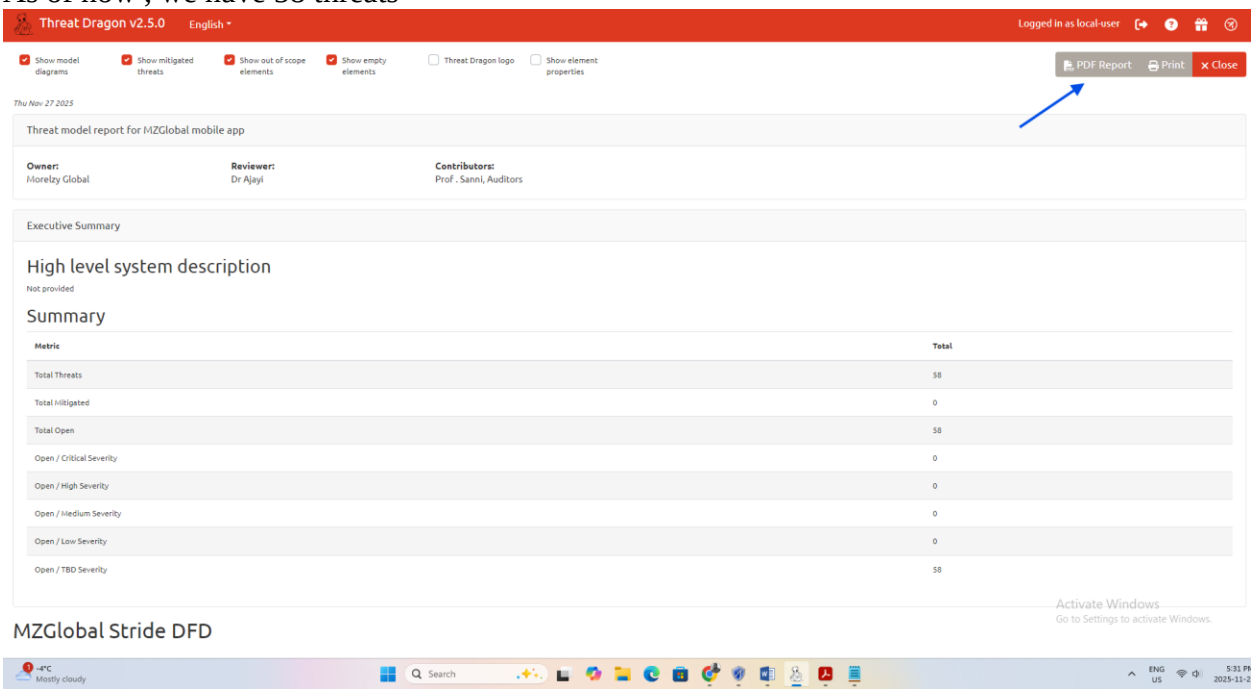


Once all fields and threats are defined, we save and reopen to generate a report.

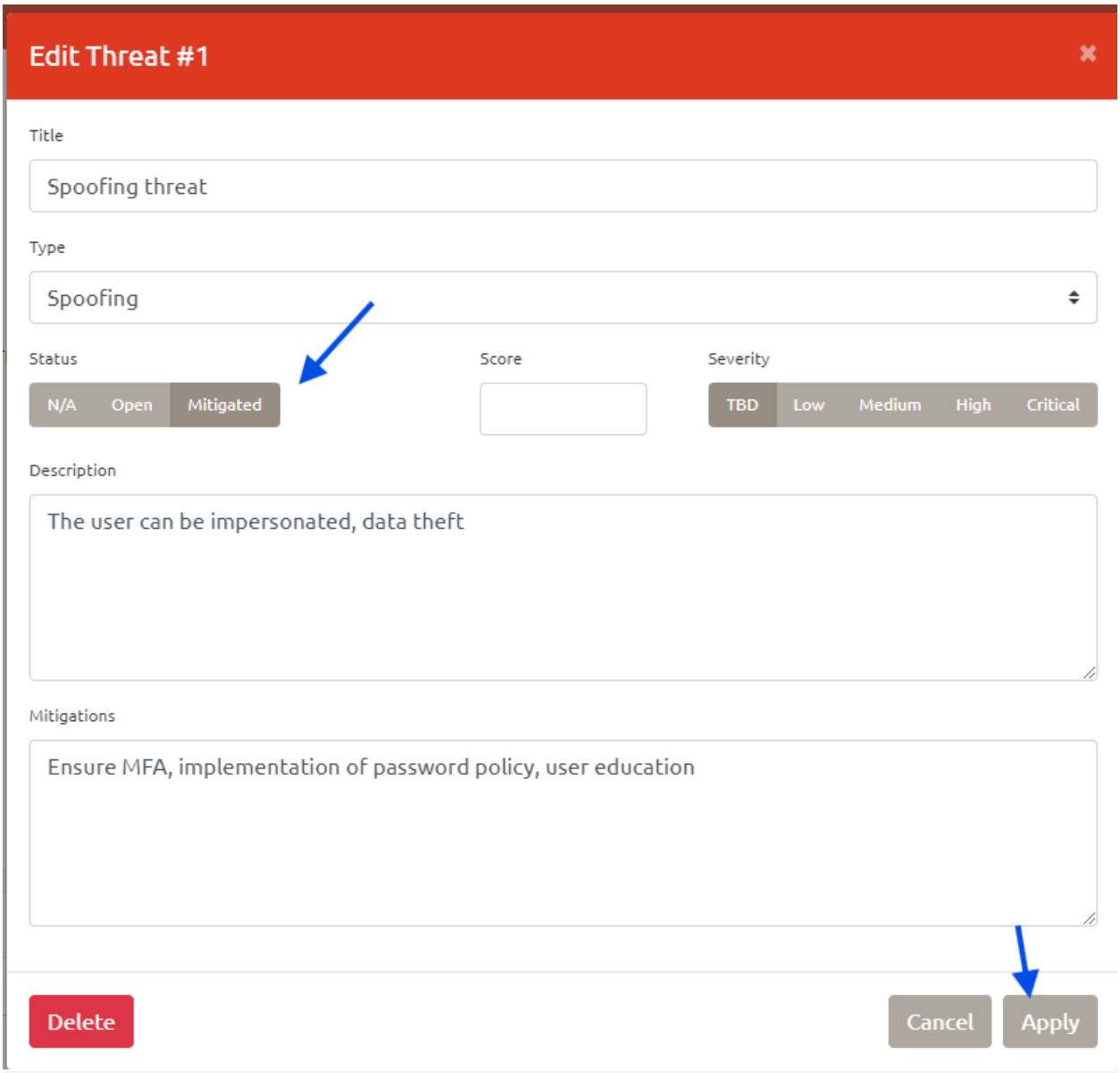
This report is given to the developers to implement.



As of now , we have 58 threats



When the threats have been mitigated, we return to the DFD and update the model



Executive Summary

High level system description

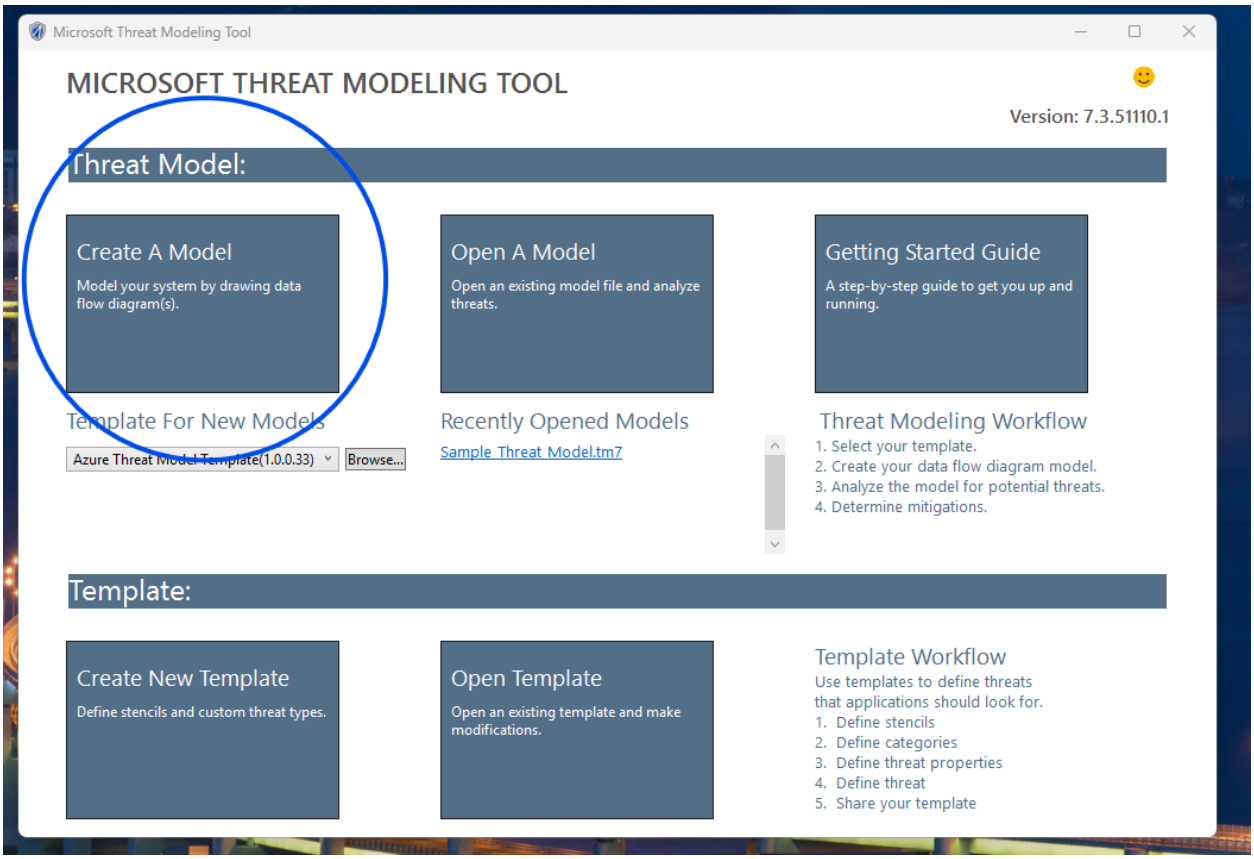
Not provided

Summary

Metric	Total
Total Threats	58
Total Mitigated	2
Total Open	56
Open / Critical Severity	0
Open / High Severity	0
Open / Medium Severity	0
Open / Low Severity	0
Open / TBD Severity	56

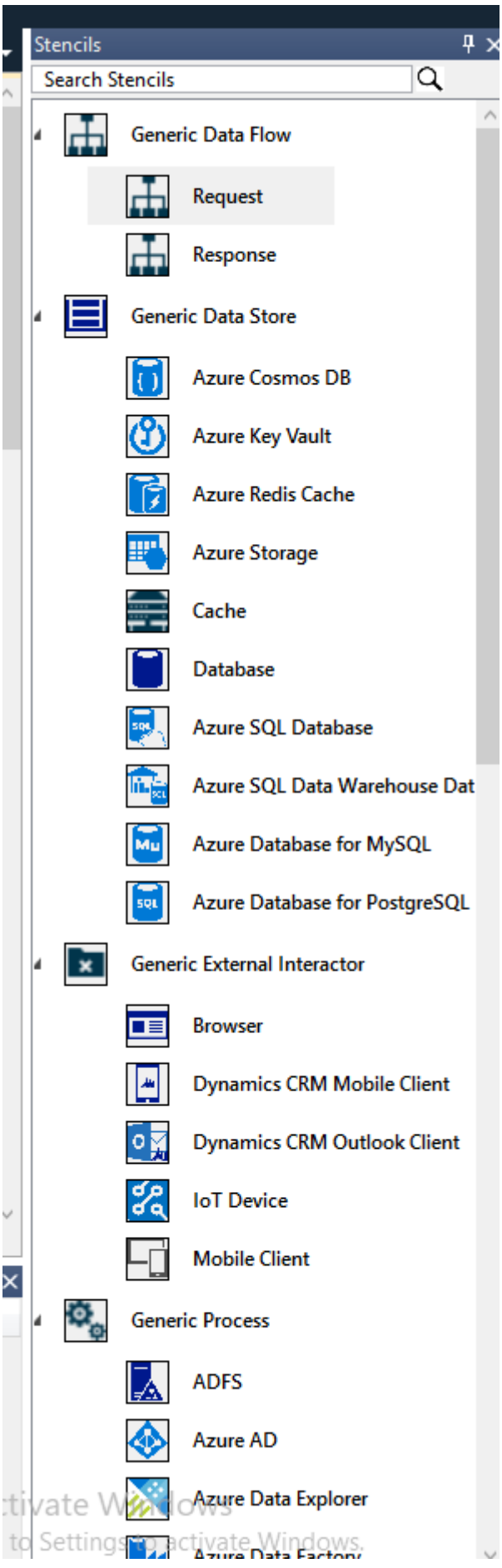
The process is similar for the Microsoft threat modeling tool, which can be gotten at https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/develop/threat-modeling-tool

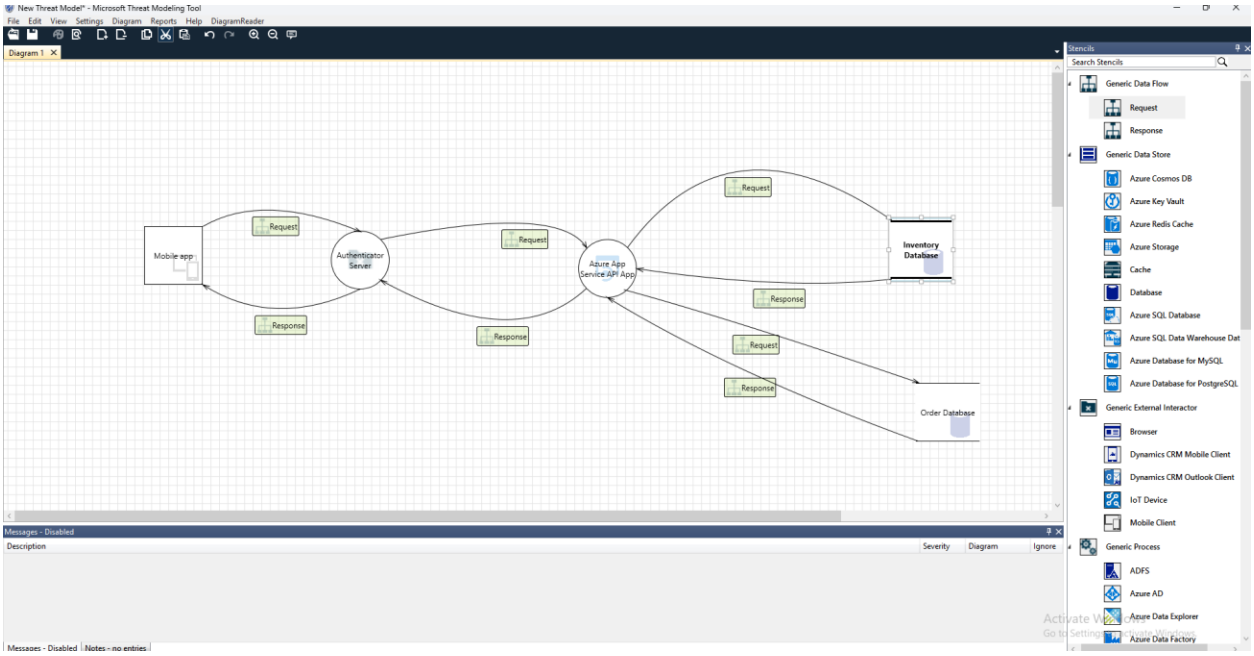
Below are the steps for creating a threat model

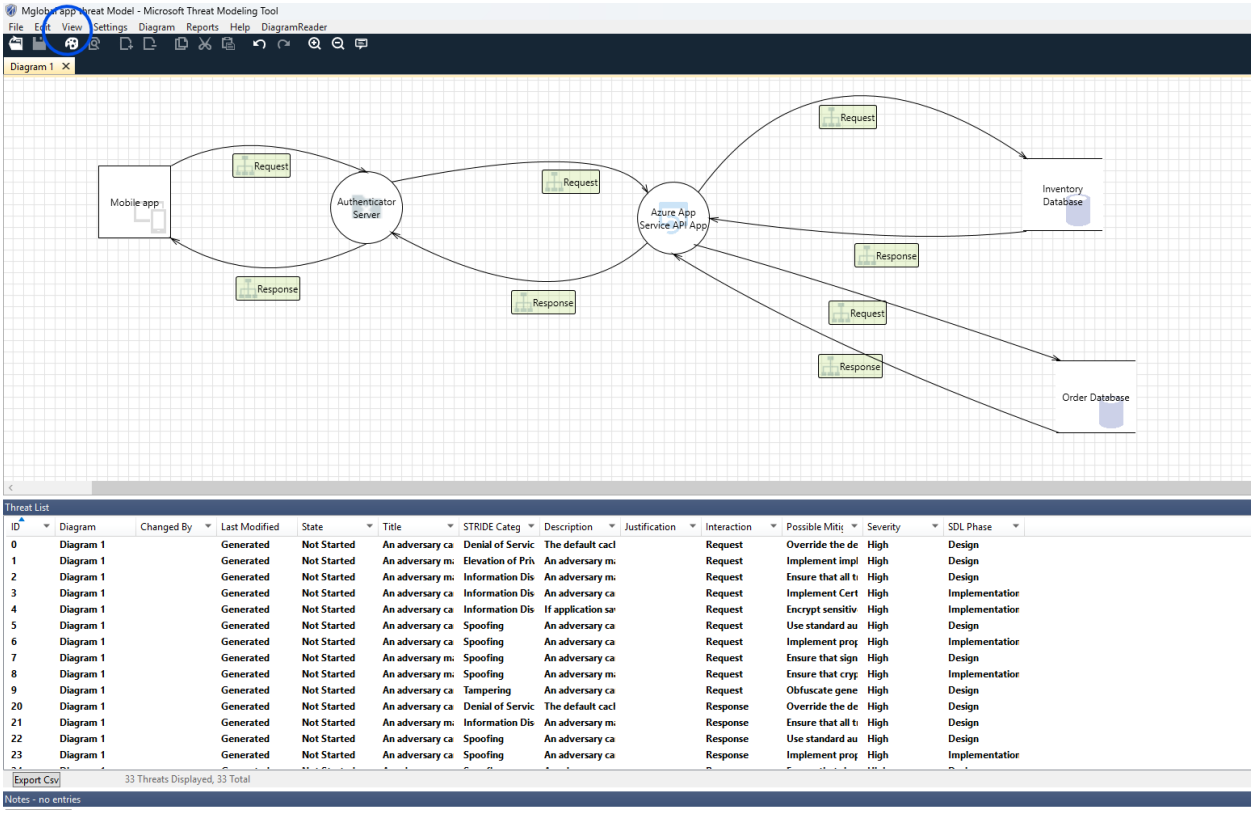


The left side of the screen contain tools to crate the DFD.

Once the DFD is complete and the properties of each section has been defined

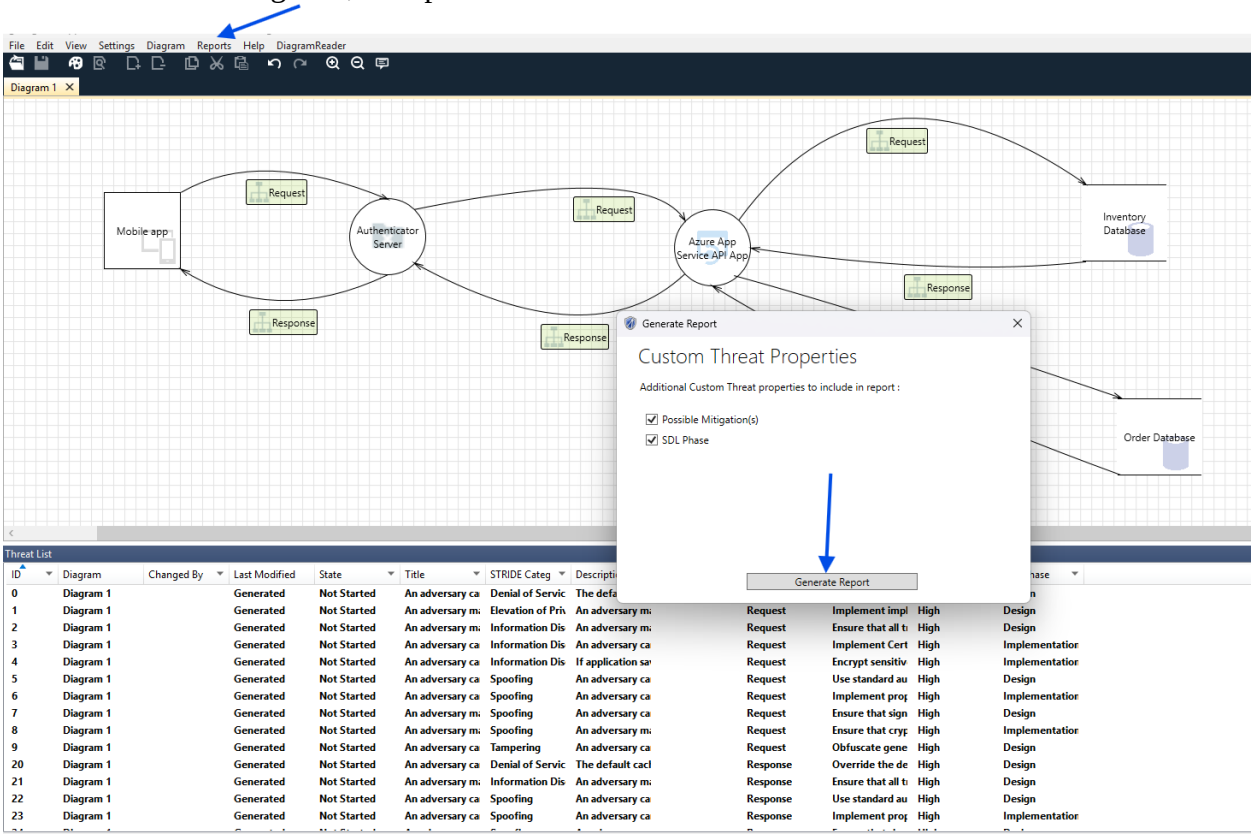






Click reports and generate a report, this coan then been shared with developers.

Once threats are mitigated , we update the model



Threat Modeling Report

File C:/Users/opezy/OneDrive/Documents/TMT7/mglobal%20app%20report.htm

Threat Modeling Report

Created on 2025-11-27 8:49:22 PM
Threat Model Name:
Owner:
Reviewer:
Contributors:
Description:
Assumptions:
External Dependencies:

Threat Model Summary:

Not Started	33
Not Applicable	0
Needs Investigation	0
Mitigation Implemented	0
Total	33
Total Migrated	0

Diagram: Diagram 1

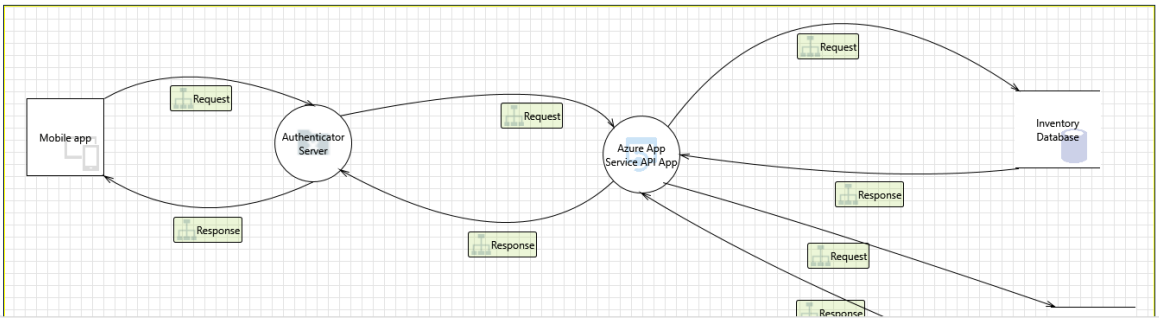
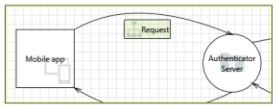


Diagram 1 Diagram Summary:

Not Started	33
Not Applicable	0
Needs Investigation	0
Mitigation Implemented	0
Total	33
Total Migrated	0

Interaction: Request



1. An adversary can leverage the weak scalability of Identity Server's token cache and cause DoS [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Denial of Service
Description:	The default cache that Identity Server uses is an in-memory cache that relies on a static store, available process-wide. While this works for native applications, it does not scale for mid tier and backend applications. This can cause availability issues and result in denial of service either by the influence of an adversary or by the large scale of application's users.
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Override the default Identity Server token cache with a scalable alternative. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtauthn#override-token
SDL Phase:	Design

2. An adversary may jail break into a mobile device and gain elevated privileges [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Elevation of Privileges
Description:	An adversary may jail break into a mobile device and gain elevated privileges
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Implement implicit jailbreak or rooting detection. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtauthz#rooting-detection
SDL Phase:	Design

3. An adversary may sniff the data sent from Identity Server [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

4. An adversary can gain access to sensitive data by sniffing traffic from Mobile client [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Information Disclosure
Description:	An adversary can gain access to sensitive data by sniffing traffic from Mobile client
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Implement Certificate Pinning. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtcommsec#cert-pinning
SDL Phase:	Implementation

5. An adversary can gain sensitive data from mobile device [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Information Disclosure
Description:	If application saves sensitive PII or HBI data on phone SD card or local storage, then it ay get stolen.
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Encrypt sensitive or PII data written to phones local storage. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtdata#pii-phones
SDL Phase:	Implementation

6. An adversary can bypass authentication due to non-standard Identity Server authentication schemes [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Spoofing
Description:	An adversary can bypass authentication due to non-standard Identity Server authentication schemes
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Use standard authentication scenarios supported by Identity Server. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtauthn#standard-authn-id
SDL Phase:	Design

7. An adversary can get access to a user's session due to improper logout from Identity Server [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

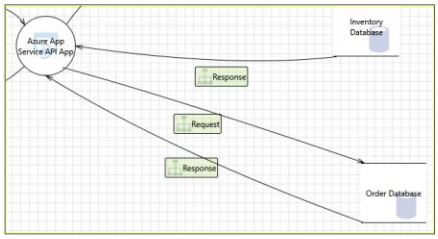
Category:	Spoofing
Description:	An adversary can get access to a user's session due to improper logout from Identity Server
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Implement proper logout when using Identity Server. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtsmgmt#proper-logout
SDL Phase:	Implementation

8. An adversary may issue valid tokens if Identity server's signing keys are compromised [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Spoofing
Description:	An adversary can abuse poorly managed signing keys of Identity Server. In case of key compromise, an adversary will be able to create valid auth tokens using the stolen keys and gain access to the resources protected by Identity server.
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Ensure that signing keys are rolled over when using Identity Server. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtcrypto#rolled-server
SDL Phase:	Design

File C:/Users/opezy/OneDrive/Documents/TMT7/mglobal%20app%20report.htm

Interaction: Response



31. An adversary may block access to the application or API hosted on Azure App Service API App through a denial of service attack [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Denial of Service
Description:	An adversary may block access to the application or API hosted on Azure App Service API App through a denial of service attack
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Network level denial of service mitigations are automatically enabled as part of the Azure platform (Basic Azure DDoS Protection). Refer: https://aka.ms/tmt-th165a. Implement application level throttling (e.g. per-user, per-session, per-API) to maintain service availability and protect against DoS attacks. Leverage Azure API Management for managing and protecting APIs. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmt-th165b. General throttling guidance, refer: https://aka.ms/tmt-th165c
SDL Phase:	Implementation

32. An adversary may gain long term persistent access to related resources through the compromise of an application identity [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Elevation of Privileges
Description:	An adversary may gain long term persistent access to related resources through the compromise of an application identity
Justification:	<no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s):	Store secrets in secret storage solutions where possible, and rotate secrets on a regular cadence. Use Managed Service Identity to create a managed app identity on Azure Active Directory and use it to access AAD-protected resources. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmt-th166
SDL Phase:	Implementation

33. An adversary may perform action(s) on behalf of another user due to lack of controls against cross domain requests [State: Not Started] [Priority: High]

Category:	Elevation of Privileges

Threat modeling helps teams think like attackers to identify weaknesses early in the design process.

- **OWASP Threat Dragon** → *Open-source, lightweight, simple to use; great for collaborative, accessible threat modeling.*
- **Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool** → *Enterprise-grade, detailed, and backed by strong STRIDE automation; ideal for large-scale or Microsoft-based environments.*

Both tools support secure-by-design principles and help organizations build safer software from the ground up.