

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.

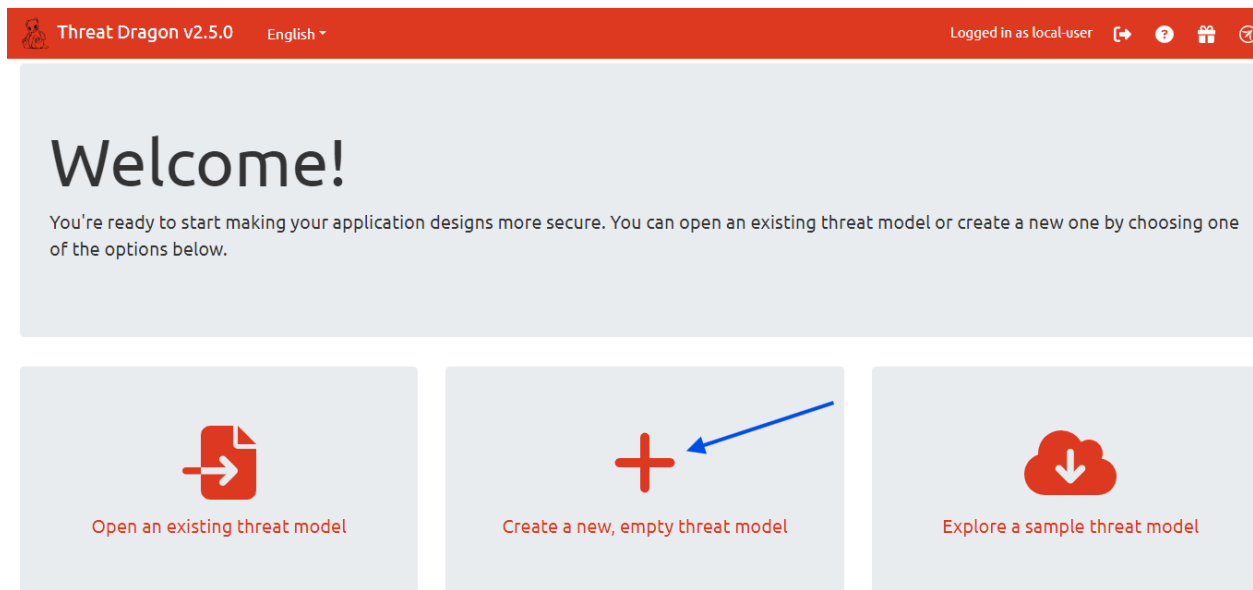
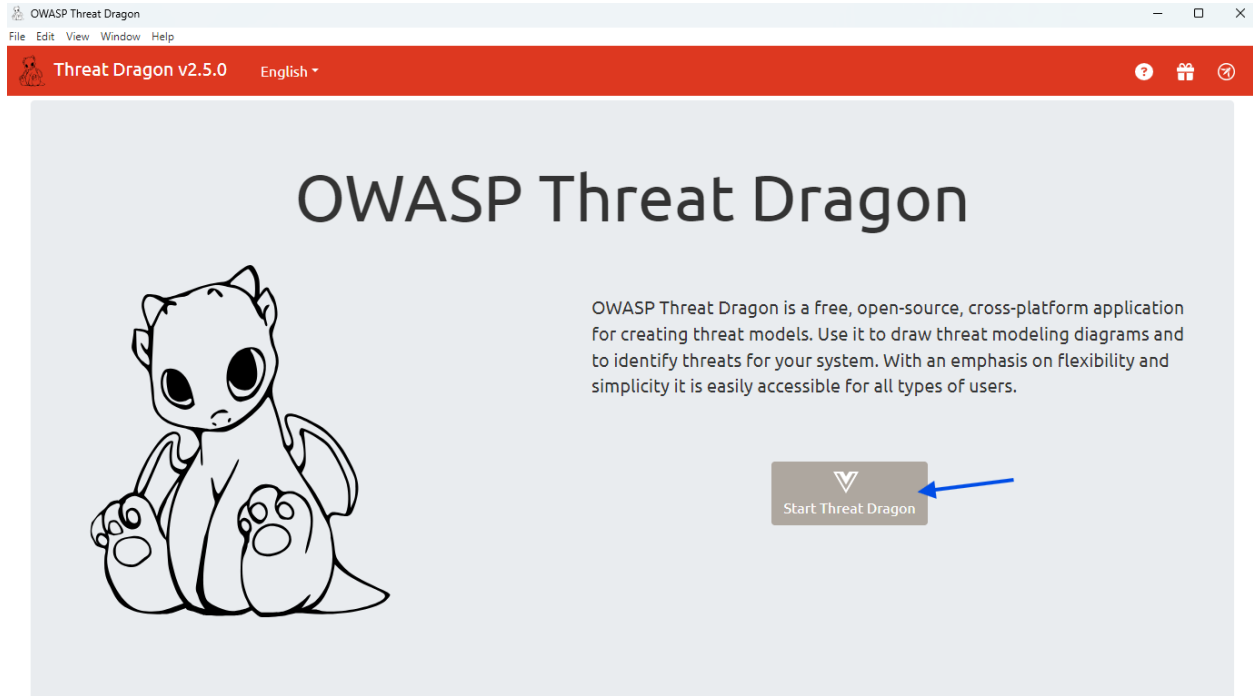
Threat modeling process

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 the STRIDE model, click save.

Once its saved, click file and open the saved file

The screenshot displays the Threat Dragon v2.5.0 application interface. The top bar shows the application name, language (English), and user status (Logged in as local-user). The main workspace is titled "Editing: MZGlobal mobile app".

Key elements and actions indicated by blue arrows:

- Title:** "MZGlobal mobile app"
- Owner:** "Morelzy Global"
- Reviewer:** "Dr Ajayi"
- High level system description:** (Empty text area)
- Contributors:** "Prof. Sanni" (Auditors) and an "Add" button.
- Diagrams:** A dropdown menu is open, showing options: CIA, CIADIE, LINDDUN, PLOT4ai, STRIDE, and Generic. The "STRIDE" option is selected.
- Diagram List:** "MZGlobal Stride DFD" and "New STRIDE diagram description" are listed. Buttons for "Duplicate" and "Remove" are present.
- Save/Reload/Close:** Buttons at the bottom right of the diagram list.

Below the main interface, a file explorer window titled "Open Model" is shown, displaying the file "mzglobal stride model.json" (1 KB) selected. The "Open" button is highlighted with a blue arrow.

MZGlobal mobile app

Owner:

Morelzy Global

Reviewer:


Dr Ajayi

Contributors:

Prof . Sanni, Auditors

High level system description

MZGlobal Stride DFD



EditReportClose Model

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

Threat Dragon v2.5.0English

Logged in as local-user

Entities

Components

Boundaries

Metadata

Process

Store

Actor

Data Flow

Trust Boundary

MZGlobal Stride DFD

Descriptive text

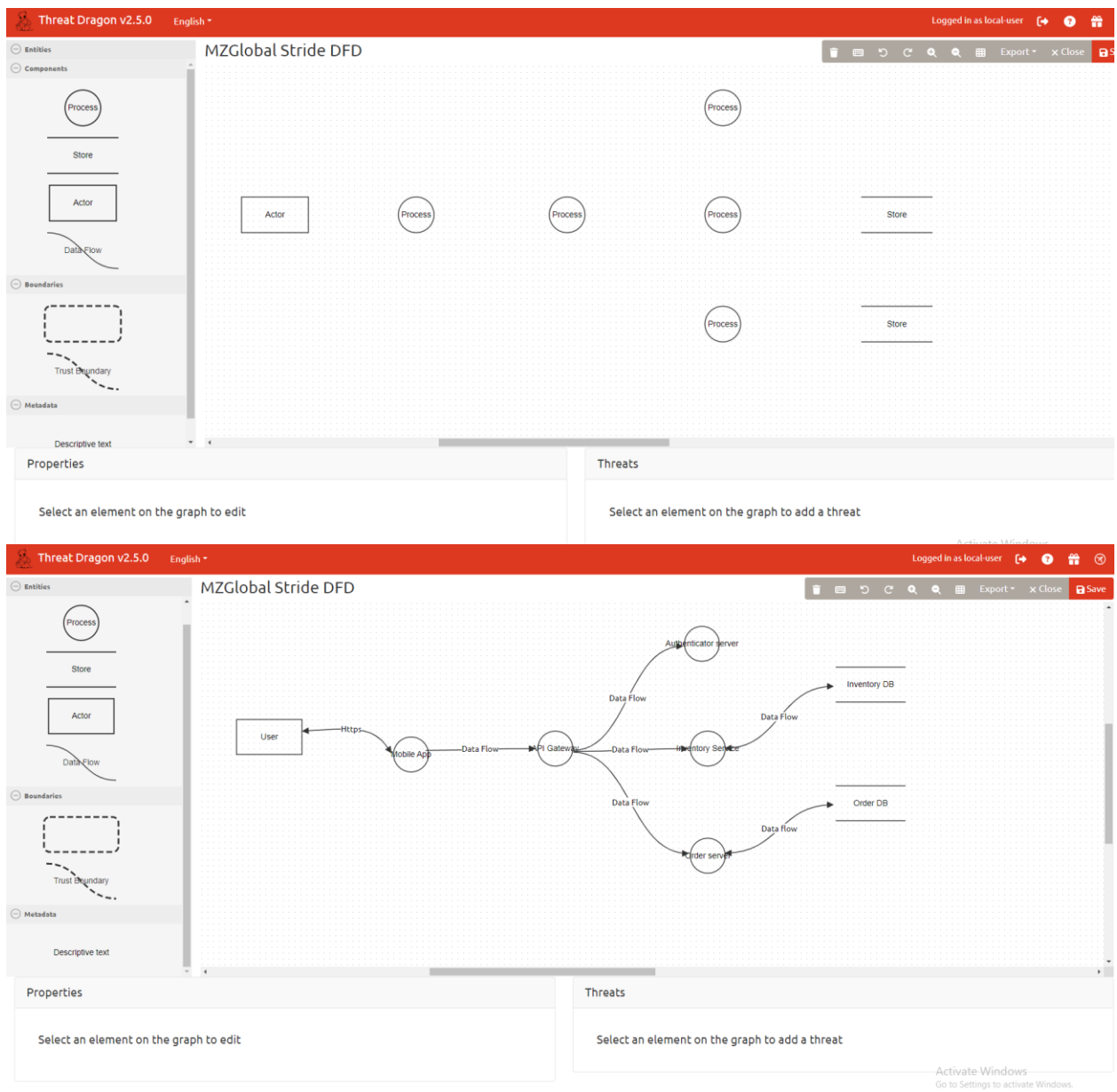
Properties

Threats

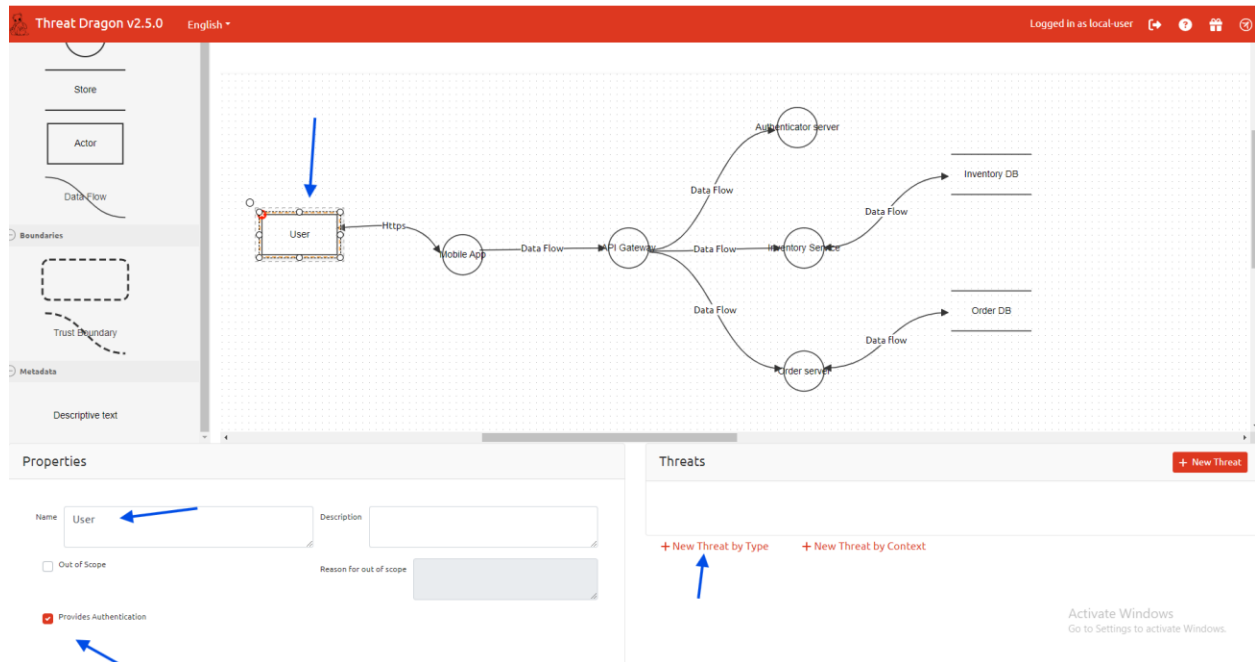
+ New Threat

Select an element on the graph to add a threat

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



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

The 'New Threat #1' dialog box is shown. It has a red header bar. The 'Title' field contains 'New STRIDE threat'. The 'Type' dropdown menu is set to 'Spoofing'. The 'Status' section has buttons for 'N/A', 'Open', and 'Mitigated'. The 'Score' field is empty. The 'Severity' section has buttons for 'TBD', 'Low', 'Medium', 'High', and 'Critical'. The 'Description' field contains the text 'Provide a description for this threat'. The 'Mitigations' field contains the text 'Provide remediation for this threat or a reason if status is N/A'. At the bottom, there are 'Previous', 'Next', 'Cancel', and 'Apply' buttons. Blue arrows point to the 'Type' dropdown, the 'Description' field, and the 'Mitigations' field.

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 v2.5.0English

Logged in as local-user

Store

Actor

Data Flow

Boundaries

Trust Boundary

Metadata

Descriptive text

```
graph LR; User[User] -- "Https" --> MobileApp((Mobile App)); MobileApp -- "Data Flow" --> PIGateway((PI Gateway)); PIGateway -- "Data Flow" --> AuthenticatorServer((Authenticator server)); PIGateway -- "Data Flow" --> InventoryService((Inventory Service)); PIGateway -- "Data Flow" --> OrderService((Order service)); AuthenticatorServer -- "Data Flow" --> InventoryDB[Inventory DB]; OrderService -- "Data Flow" --> OrderDB[Order DB];
```

Properties

NameUserDescription

☐ Out of ScopeReason for out of scope

☒ Provides Authentication

Threats

#1 Spoofing threat
SpoofingSTRIDE

#2 Repudiation Threat
RepudiationSTRIDE

+ 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

The screenshot displays the Threat Dragon v2.5.0 interface. The top bar shows the version and language (English). The main workspace contains a Data Flow Diagram (DFD) with the following components and flows:

- Actors:** User, Authenticator server, Inventory DB, Order DB.
- Processes:** Mobile App, API Gateway, Inventory Service, Order service.
- Data Flows:**
 - User to Mobile App: HTTPS request
 - Mobile App to API Gateway: Data Flow
 - API Gateway to Authenticator server: Data Flow
 - API Gateway to Inventory Service: Data Flow
 - API Gateway to Order service: Data Flow
 - Authenticator server to Inventory DB: Data Flow
 - Inventory Service to Inventory DB: Data Flow
 - Order service to Order DB: Data Flow

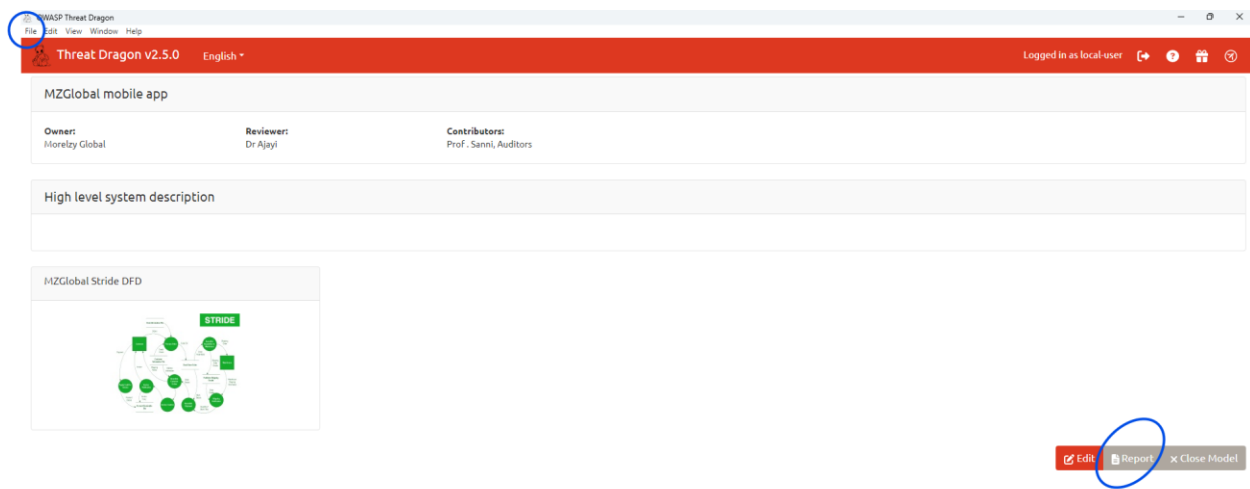
The left sidebar shows the 'Properties' panel for the selected 'API Gateway' process. The 'Privilege Level' section has three options: 'Card payment', 'Goods or Services', and 'Web Application' (which is selected and circled in blue). The 'Threats' panel on the right lists several threats, including #17 Spoofing threat, #18 Tampering threat, #19 Repudiation threat, #20 Info disclosure threat, #21 DOS threat, and #22 Elevation of privilege threat. The 'Edit Threat #17' dialog is open, showing the following details:

- Title:** Spoofing threat
- Type:** Spoofing
- Status:** N/A, Open, Mitigated
- Score:** TBD, Low, Medium, High, Critical
- Description:** The user can be impersonated, data theft
- Mitigations:** Ensure MFA, implementation of password policy, user education

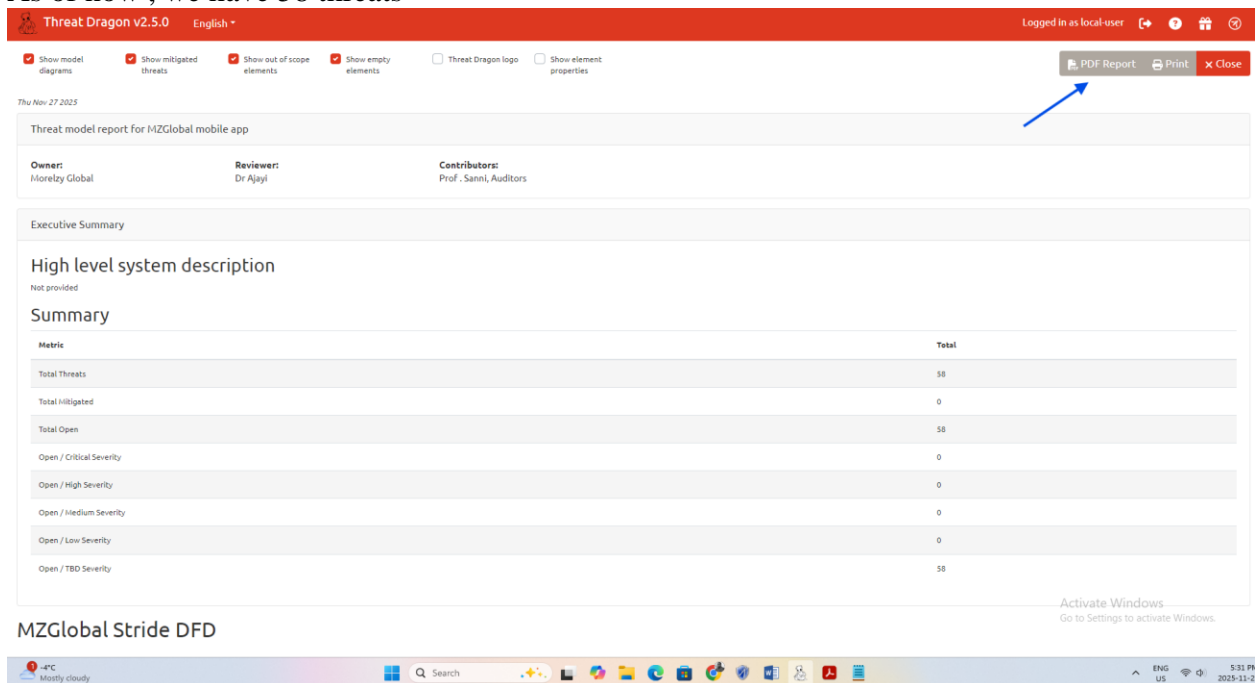
Buttons for 'Delete', 'Cancel', and 'Apply' are visible at the bottom of the dialog.

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

Edit Threat #1



Title

Spoofing threat

Type

Spoofing

Status

N/A

Open

Mitigated

Score

Severity

TBD

Low

Medium

High

Critical

Description

The user can be impersonated, data theft

Mitigations

Ensure MFA, implementation of password policy, user education

Delete

Cancel

Apply

Executive Summary

High level system description

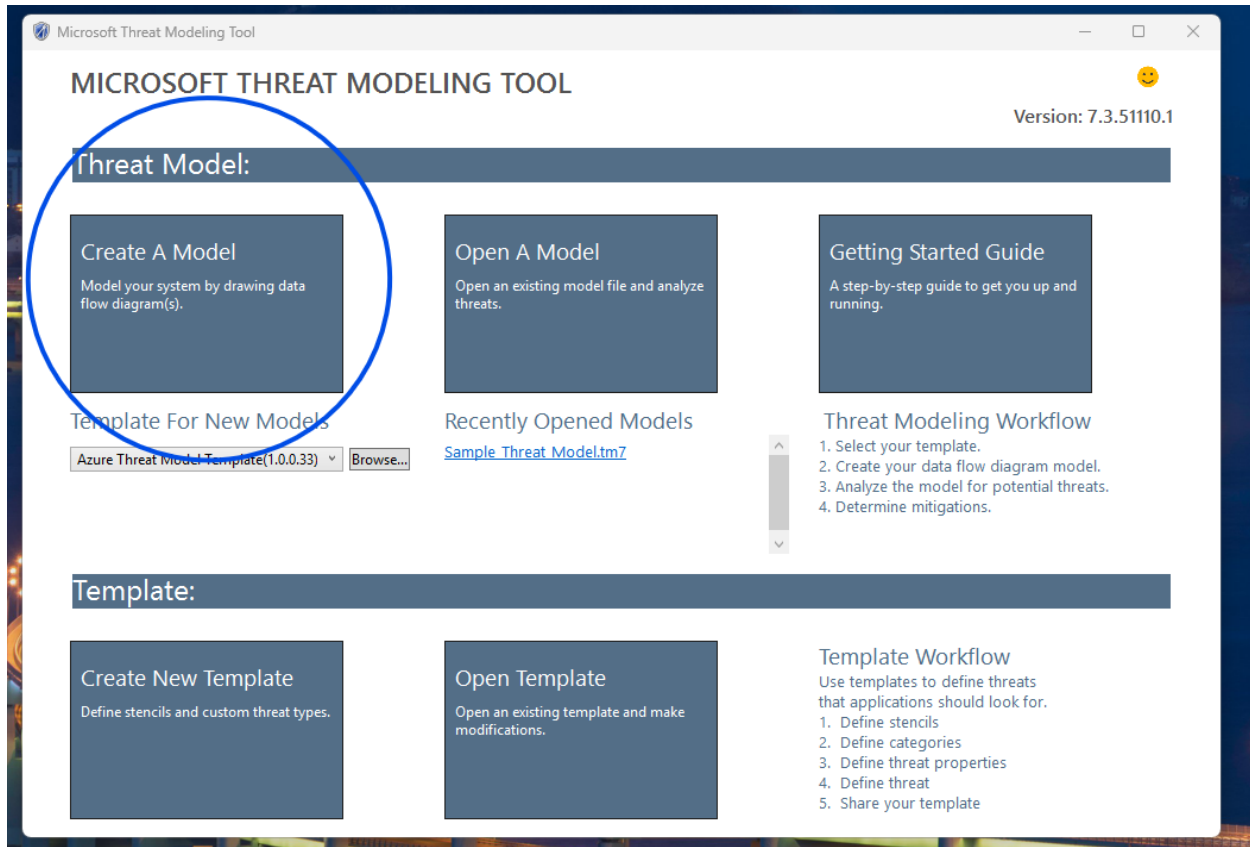
Not provided

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

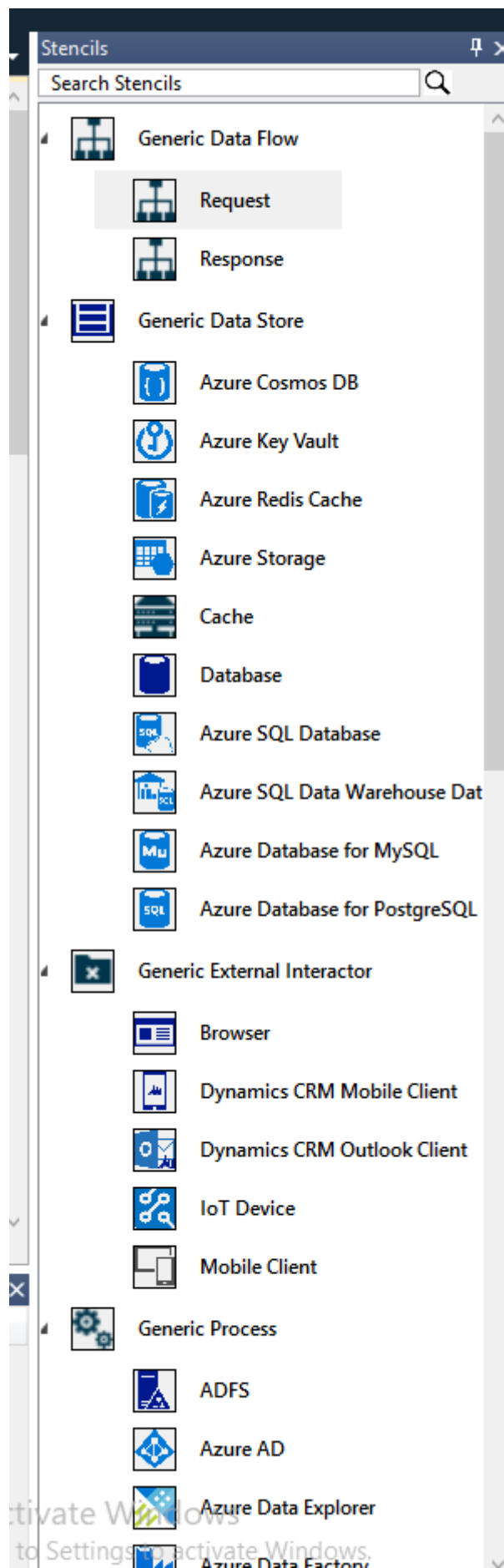
The process is similar for the Microsoft threat modeling tool, which can be gotten at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/develop/threat-modeling-tool>

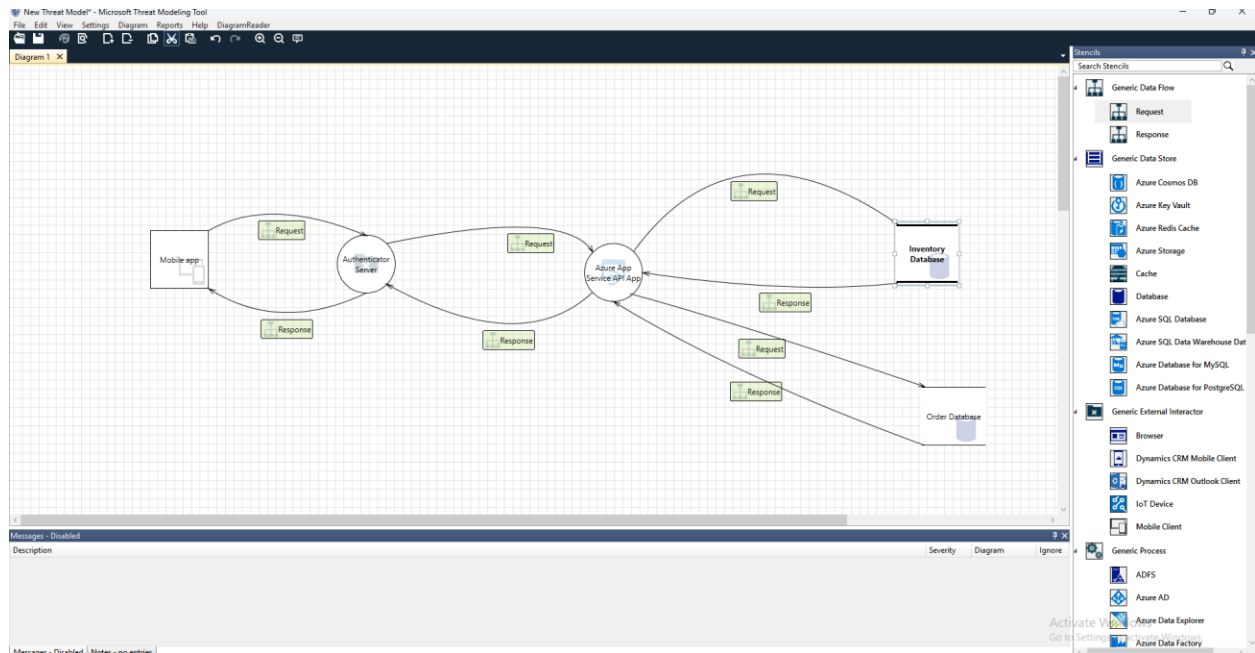
Below are the steps for creating a threat model



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





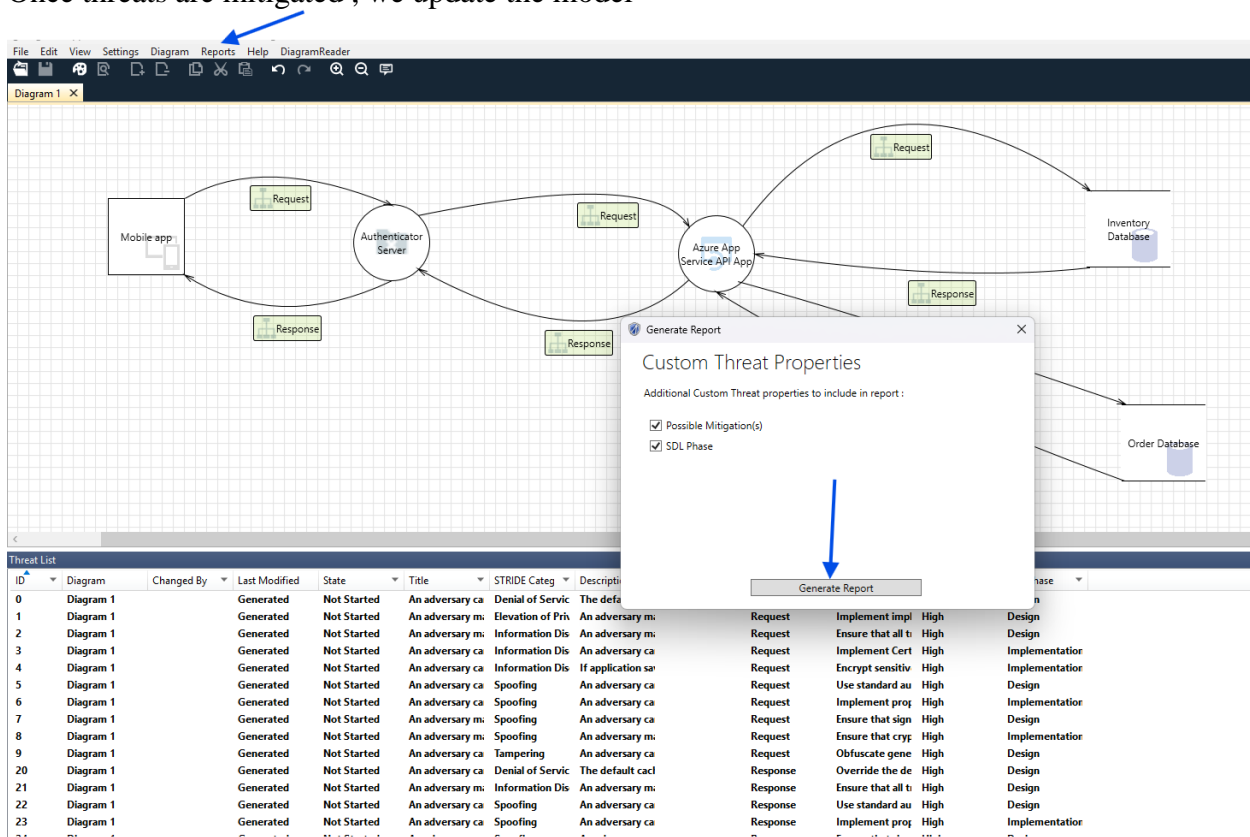
The screenshot shows the **Threat List** table in the Microsoft Threat Modeling Tool. The table contains 33 rows of threat data, each with columns for ID, Diagram, Changed By, Last Modified, State, Title, STRIDE Categ, Description, Justification, Interaction, Possible Mitig, Severity, and SDL Phase.

ID	Diagram	Changed By	Last Modified	State	Title	STRIDE Categ	Description	Justification	Interaction	Possible Mitig	Severity	SDL Phase
0	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Denial of Servic	The default cac		Request	Override the de	High	Design
1	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary m	Elevation of Pri	An adversary m		Request	Implement impl	High	Design
2	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary m	Information Dis	An adversary m		Request	Ensure that all t	High	Design
3	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Information Dis	An adversary ca		Request	Implement Cert	High	Implementation
4	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Information Dis	If application sa		Request	Encrypt sensitiv	High	Implementation
5	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Spoofing	An adversary ca		Request	Use standard au	High	Design
6	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Spoofing	An adversary ca		Request	Implement prog	High	Implementation
7	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary m	Spoofing	An adversary ca		Request	Ensure that sign	High	Design
8	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary m	Spoofing	An adversary m		Request	Ensure that cryp	High	Implementation
9	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary m	Tampering	An adversary ca		Request	Obfuscate gene	High	Design
20	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Denial of Servic	The default cac		Response	Override the de	High	Design
21	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary m	Information Dis	An adversary m		Response	Ensure that all t	High	Design
22	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Spoofing	An adversary ca		Response	Use standard au	High	Design
23	Diagram 1		Generated	Not Started	An adversary ca	Spoofing	An adversary ca		Response	Implement prog	High	Implementation

At the bottom of the table, it says "33 Threats Displayed, 33 Total". There is also an "Export Csv" button and a "Notes - no entries" section.

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

Once threats are mitigated , we update the model



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

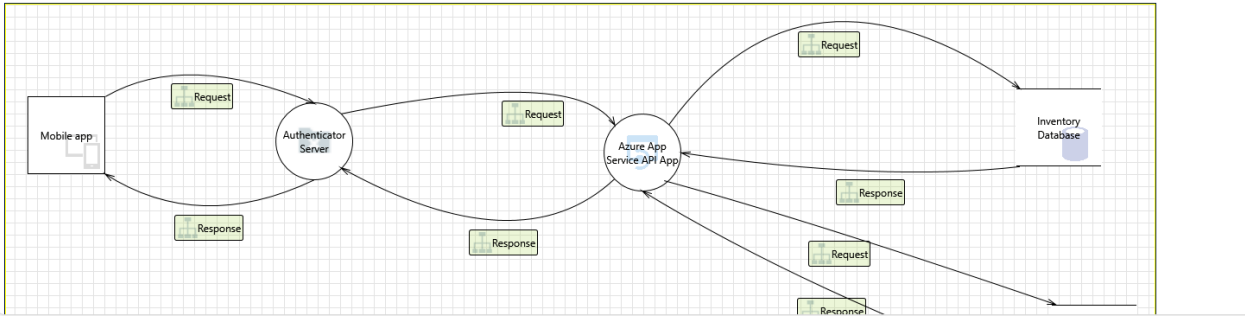
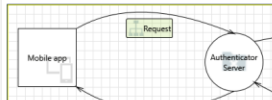


Diagram 1 Diagram Summary:

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]

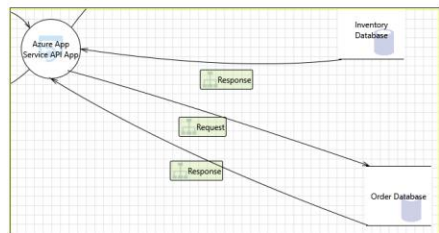
Category: Elevation of Privileges
Description: An adversary may jail break into a mobile device and gain elevated privileges
Justification: <no mitigation provided>
Possible Mitigation(s): Implement implicit jailbreak or rooting detection. Refer: https://aka.ms/tmtauthn#rooting-detection
SDL Phase: Design

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

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

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:	Spooing
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:	Spooing
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/tmtmgmt#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:	Spooing
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

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.