

What is security modeling?

- Draw security problems as diagrams and pictures
- Useful for:
 - Finding suitable security requirements
 - Finding possible attacks and their mitigations
 - Finding causes to vulnerabilities
 - ...and much more!
- Commonly used in SDL and several risk management methods



Threat Modeling

Threat modeling

- Done early: During design and specification
- Typically part of risk management!
- Broad concept – can be done in many ways
- Threat modeling steps:
 - Identify critical assets
 - Decompose the system to be assessed
 - Identify possible points of attack
 - Identify threats
 - Categorize and prioritize the threats

Threat Modeling (contd.)

Threat modeling

- Threat modeling usually contains:
 - Assets (examples below)
 - Personal information, passwords
 - Confidential data
 - Financial data
 - Source code
 - Entry points (examples below)
 - On the network level, each service is an entry point
 - Vulnerabilities in web servers, protocols, databases...
 - Threat scenarios

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Use Cases

Use- and misuse cases

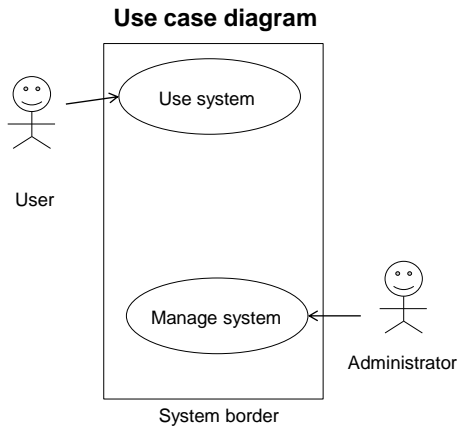
- Helps defining how a system should work
- Parts of a use case:
 - Usage story: Describes actors in the system and their actions
 - Use case diagram
 - Traceability features (who made the use case, when was it made, which actor is most important, what actions are essential etc.)
- In the diagram and story:
 - Actors, e.g. user, system administrator
 - Actions, e.g. log in, encrypt message, delete account

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Simple Use Case

Use- and misuse cases



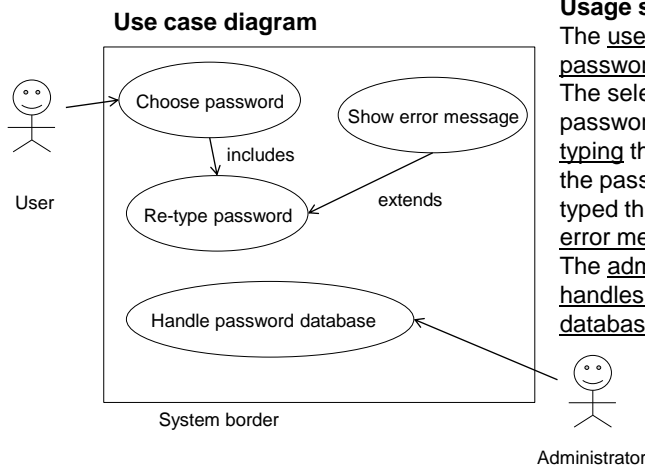
Usage story:
 The user uses the system. The administrator manages the system.

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(Not so) Simple Use Case

Use- and misuse cases



Usage story:
 The user chooses a password for the system. The selection of password includes re-typing the password. If the password is wrongly typed the second time, an error message is shown. The administrator handles the password database.

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Simple Misuse cases

Syntax by Sindre and Opdahl

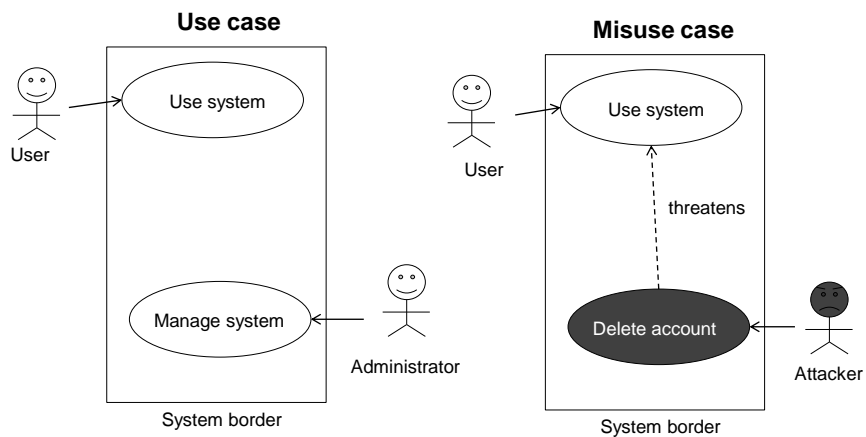
Use- and misuse cases

- Same as in use cases:
 - Positive actors and actions
 - Include and extend
- This is new for misuse cases:
 - Negative actors (attackers and other “misusers”) and actions
 - Threatens, detects and prevents

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From Use Case to Misuse Case

Use- and misuse cases

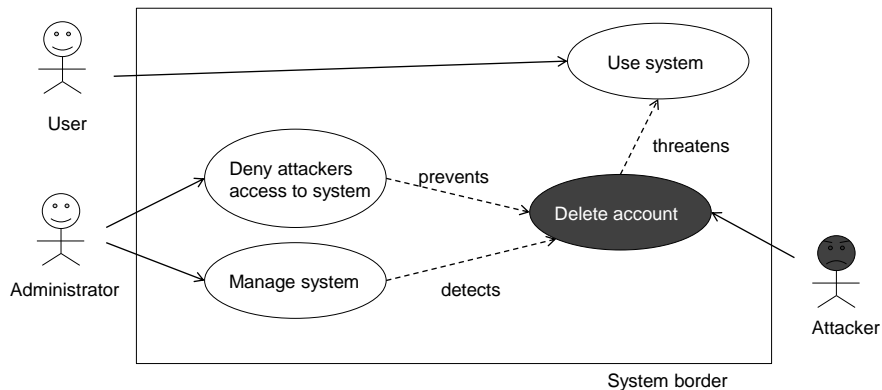


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Misuse case: Simple Syntax

Use- and misuse cases



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Extended Misuse cases

Syntax by Røstad

Use- and misuse cases

- Same as in use cases:
 - Positive actors and actions
 - Arrow labels: Include and extend
- Same as in simple misuse cases:
 - Negative actors (**outside** attackers) and actions
 - Threatens, ~~prevents~~ **mitigates** (detect is not used)
- New for extended misuse cases:
 - Insiders (e.g. good users gone bad, attackers with guest accounts)
 - Exploit and vulnerabilities

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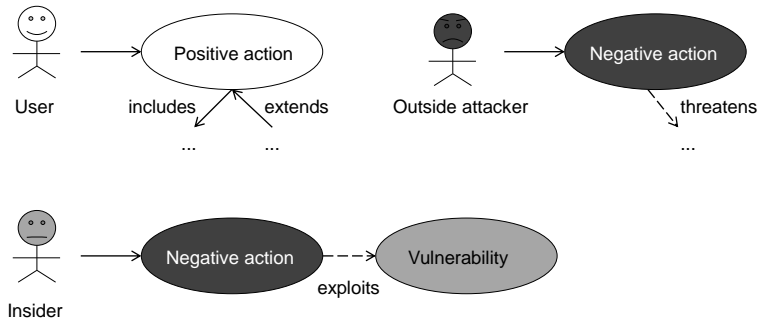
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Extended Misuse cases (contd.)

Use- and misuse cases

Syntax by Røstad

- Let's look at our actors!



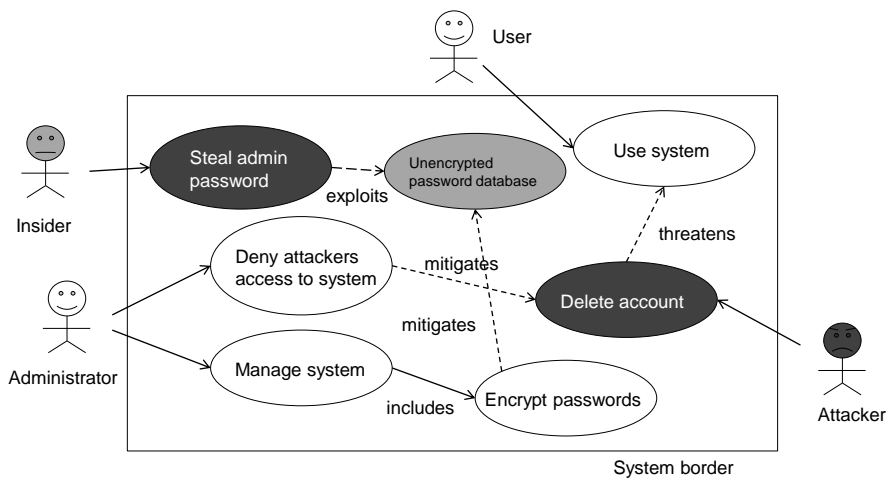
Note: Insiders can also do positive things.
Users and other positive actors can do things that lead to vulnerabilities!



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Misuse case: Extended Syntax

Use- and misuse cases



Note: Important to model each high-risk attack and its mitigations



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Exercise: Misuse Cases

Use- and misuse cases

Extended Syntax

- In groups of 2-3 students
- Let's model the exploitation from the Pong-lab!
- You are the insider (already have a limited account)
- Your goal is to get root access
- ...you are also the administrator fixing the vulnerability

- *10 minutes modeling starts now!* 😊

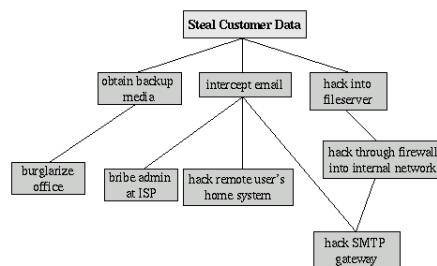
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Attack Trees

Attack trees

- Attack tree: visualization of possible attacks against a target
- Top node: Attack goal
- Sub-nodes: How to reach the attack goal

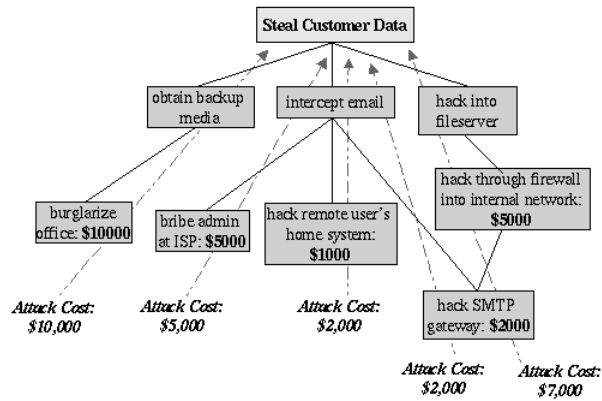


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Attack Trees (contd.)

Attack trees



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Exercise: Attack trees

(Simple, no labels on edges)

Attack trees

- In groups of 2-3 students
- Let's model the attack against Pong

- *5 minutes fast brainstorming and modeling!*

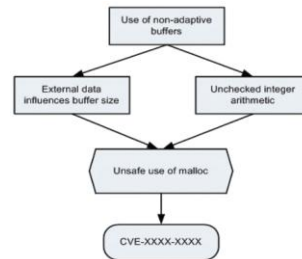
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Vulnerability Modeling

Vulnerability modeling

- Method included in S³P
- Model vulnerabilities
 - Initial analysis
 - Identifying vulnerability causes
 - Constructing Vulnerability Cause Graphs (VCGs)



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Example: CVE-2005-3192

Vulnerability modeling

- Heap-based buffer overflow in Xpdf 3.01 (CVE-2005-3192)
- Xpdf: open-source viewer for PDF files
- User-supplied integers are not checked for overflow or underflow in buffer size calculations
- A remote attacker may execute arbitrary code in the context of a user running the application

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Example (contd.)

Vulnerability modeling

```
StreamPredictor::Stream Predictor(Stream *str, int predictor, int
width, int nComps, int nBits) {
    nVals = width * nComps;
    pixBytes = (nComps * nBits + 7) >> 3;
    rowBytes = ((nVals * nBits + 7) >> 3) + pixBytes;
    predLine = malloc(rowBytes);
    memset(predLine, 0, rowBytes);
    predIdx = rowBytes;
}
```

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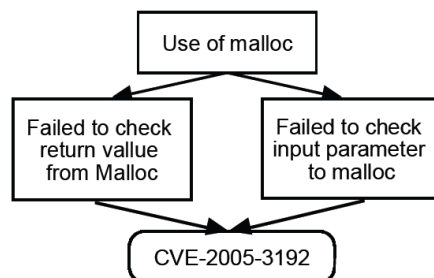
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Modeling CVE-2005-3192

Vulnerability modeling

External data
influences buffer size

Unchecked integer
arithmetic

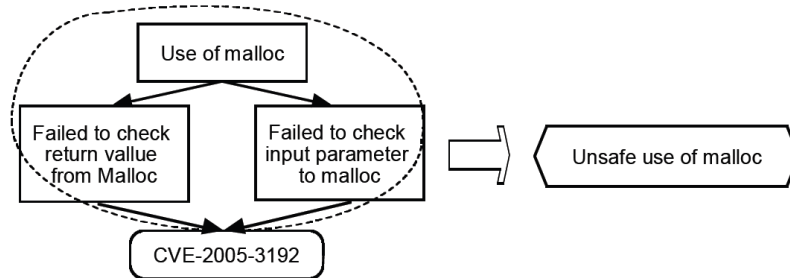


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Modeling CVE-2005-3192

Vulnerability modeling

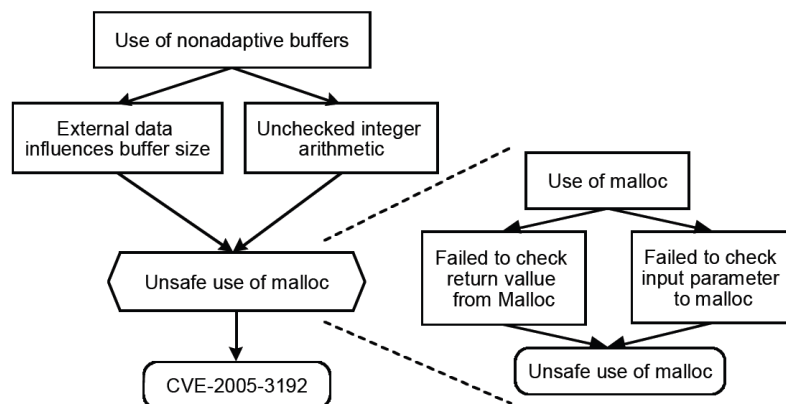


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Modeling CVE-2005-3192

Vulnerability modeling



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Example: CVE-2005-2558

Vulnerability modeling

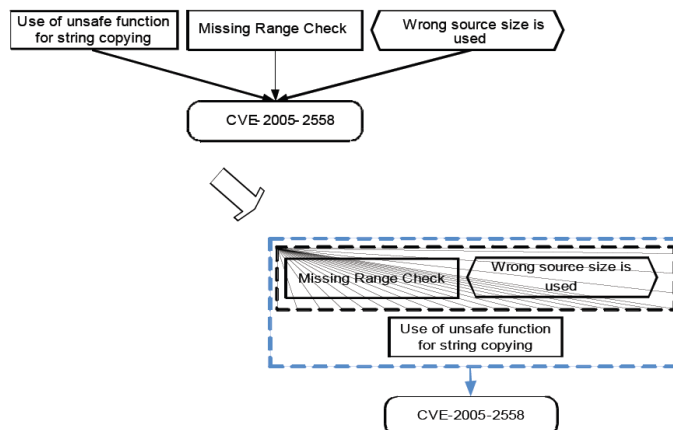
- Buffer overflow in MySQL
 - Stack-based buffer overflow in the `init_syms` function in MySQL 4.0 (several versions) allows remote authenticated users who can create user-defined functions to execute arbitrary code via a long `function_name` field.
- Analysis result
 - Unsafe string copy function
 - Function name (64 characters) copied into a buffer (size = 34)
 - Buffer size defined by `MAX_FIELD_NAME` instead of `NAME_LEN`

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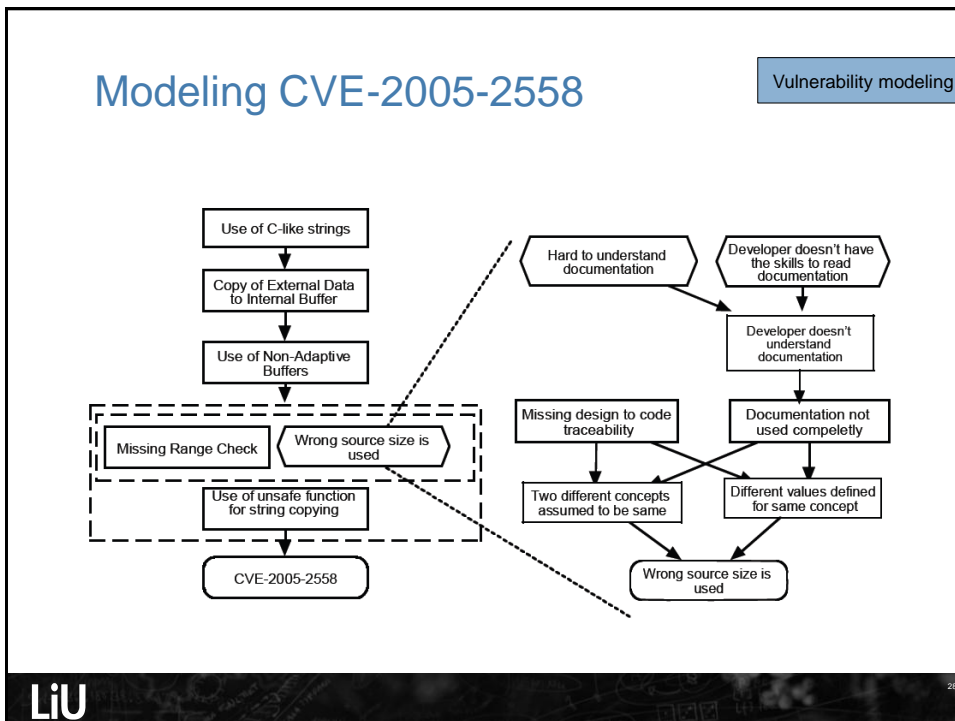
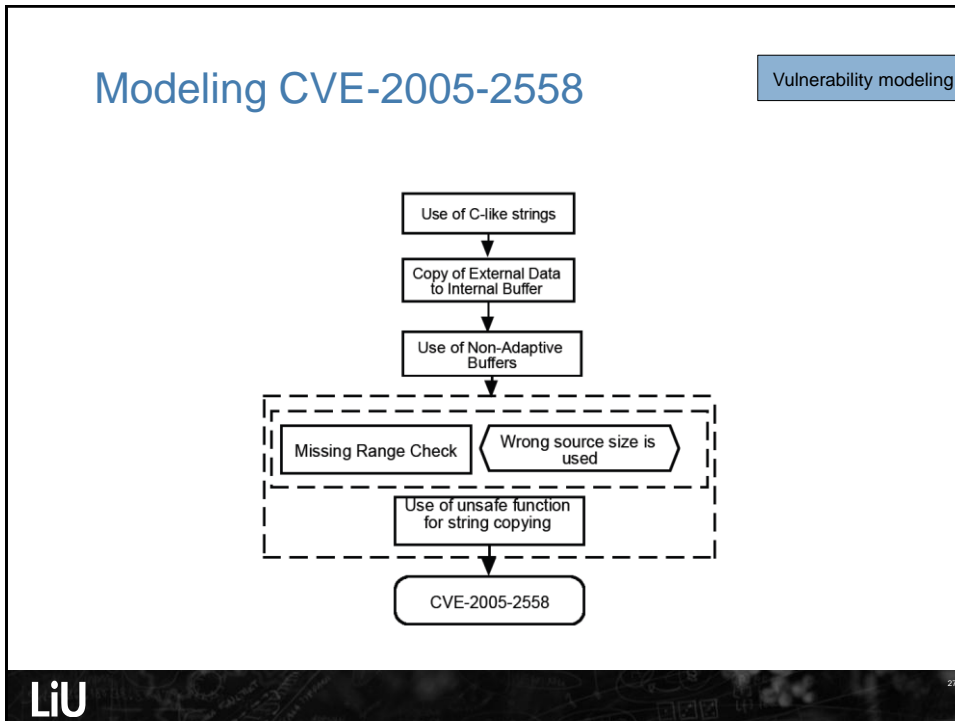
Modeling CVE-2005-2558

Vulnerability modeling



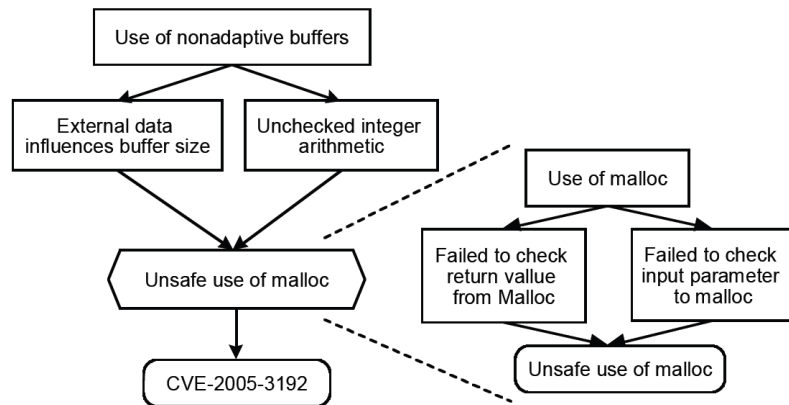
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Modeling CVE-2005-3192

Vulnerability modeling



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Exercise: VCGs

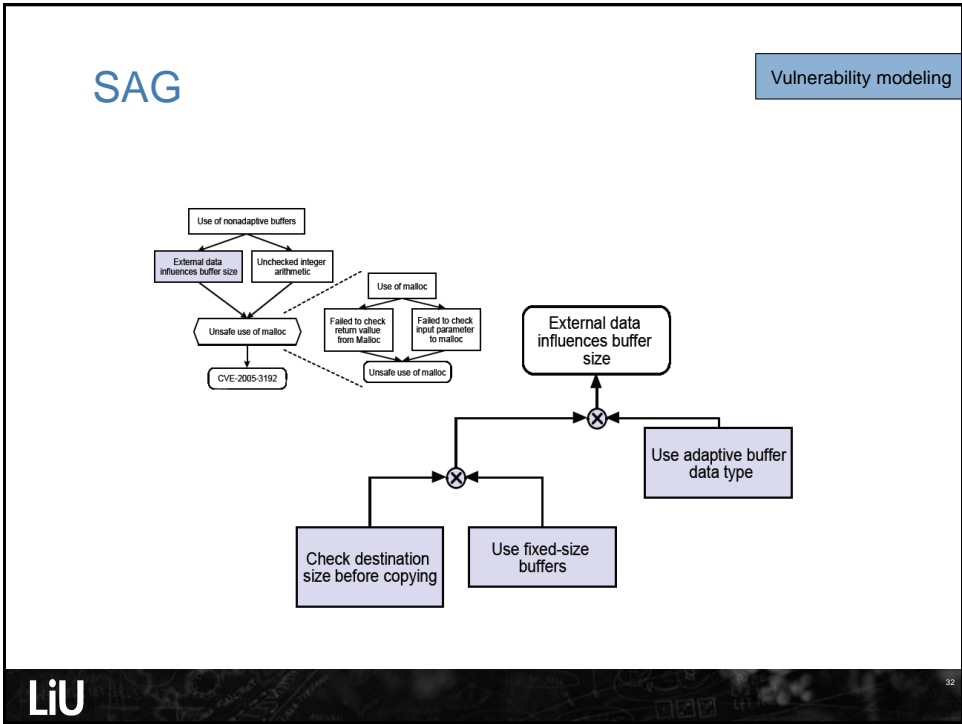
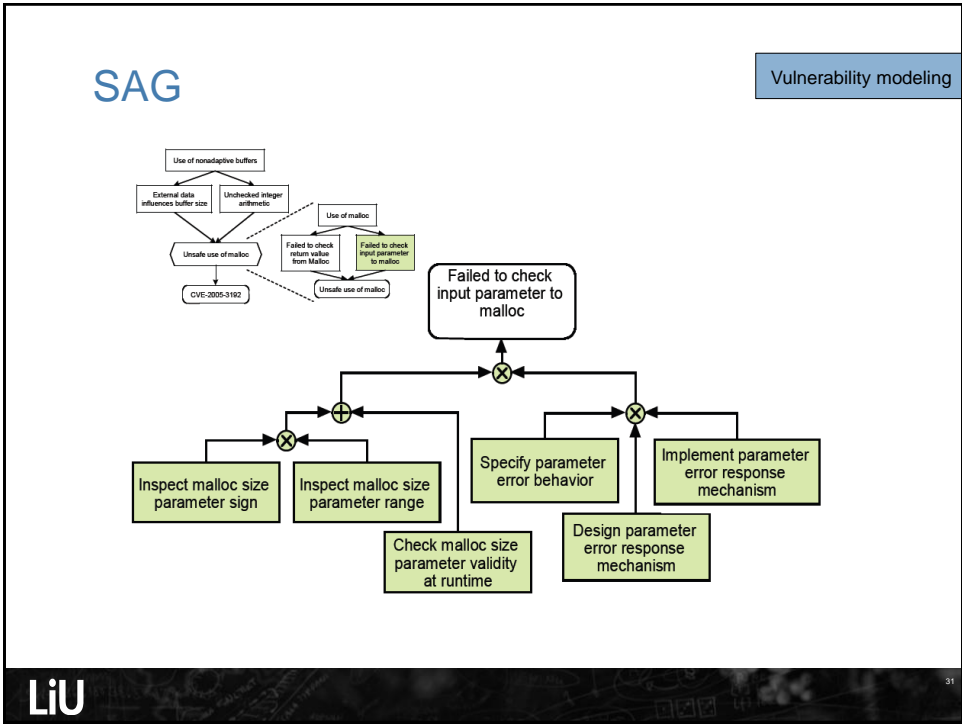
Vulnerability modeling

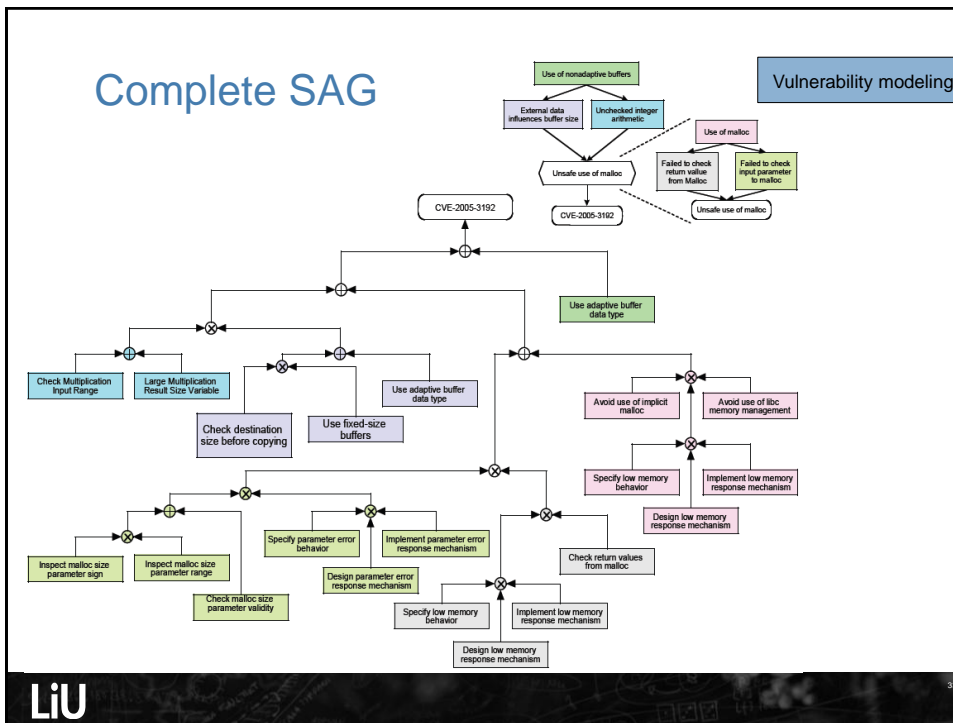
- In groups of 2-3 students
- Let's model...
the buffer overflow in Pong!

5 minutes modeling starts now!

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Summary

- Security modeling: Draw security scenarios
 - Pictures and diagrams helping you to fix security problems

- Modeling techniques seen today:
 - Threat modeling (broad concept)
 - Misuse cases
 - Attack trees
 - Vulnerability modeling: VCGs and SAGs

Practical Information

- Only **two** lectures left!
 - Common Criteria guest lecture
 - Course wrap-up
- All other lecture slots in the schedule is extra time (not used)
- Labs must be passed at 16th December → finish earlier!
- Muddy card evaluation!
 - What do you like with this course? (Labs, lectures, people, contents, reading material, website, structure...)
 - Should something be improved? (We listen and apply fixes!)