



Security & Privacy Architecture through  
Risk-driven Threat Assessment

# Insecure design in OWASP top 10

*“[...], we need more threat modeling, secure design patterns and principles, and reference architectures. [...]”*

## Top 10 2021

- A01 Broken Access Control
- A02 Cryptographic Failures
- A03 Injection
- A04 Insecure Design
- A05 Security Misconfiguration
- A06 Vulnerable and Outdated Components
- A07 Identification and Authentication Failures
- A08 Software and Data Integrity Failures
- A09 Security Logging and Monitoring Failures
- A10 Server Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

# Insecure design in OWASP top 10

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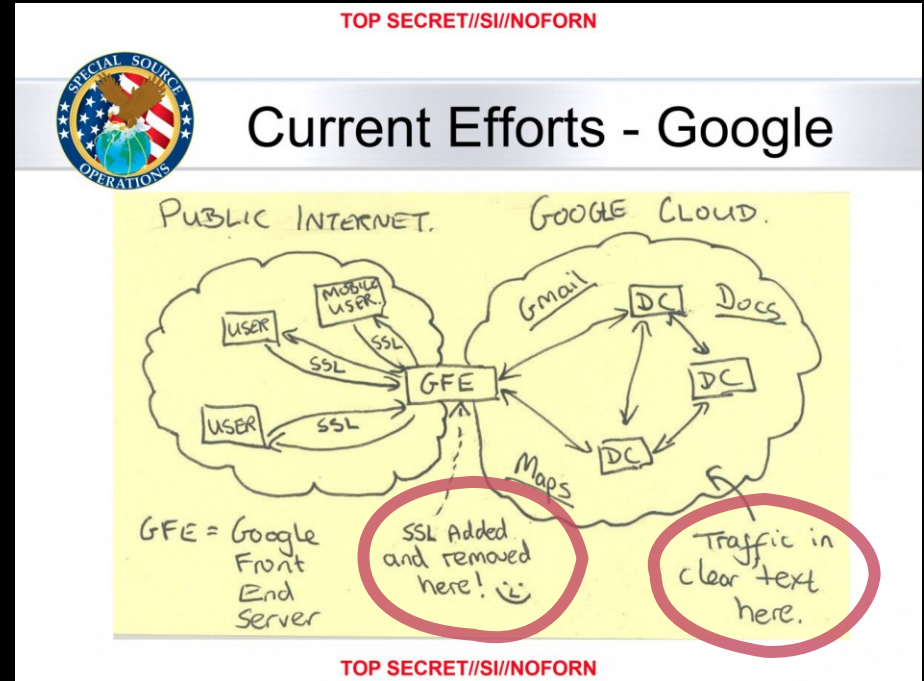
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# Consider the security of your design up-front

Analyze your design for security

*Because your adversaries certainly do*



# Tackling security early in the development lifecycle



## Early analysis

Perform analysis to identify threats in the early stages of development

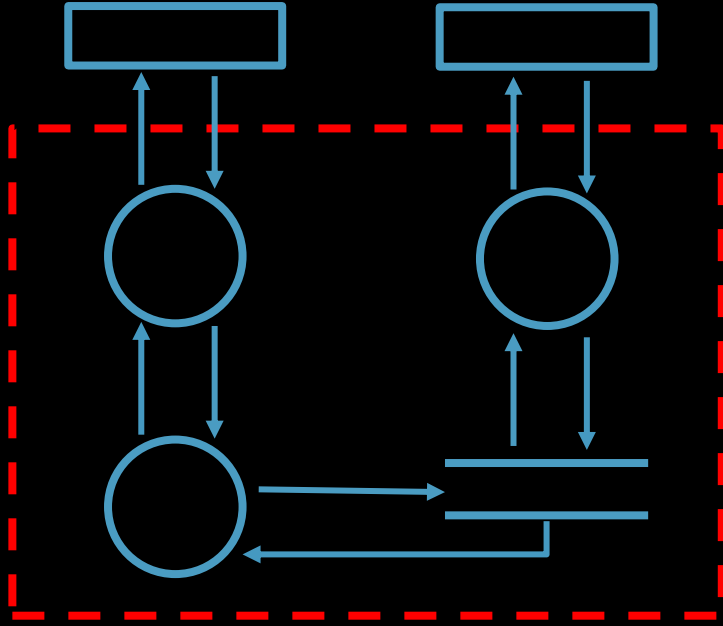
## Feedback-loop

Continuously re-assess the impact of changes as they are made

# Threat Modeling Process



# Problem: automation is hindered by lack of support for security and privacy in generic DFDS



## No solutions

Except in an ad hoc fashion

## No assets

E.g., personal information, cryptographic keys

## No prioritization

Lacking support to prioritize threats

# Threat modeling with SPARTA

## Extended DFD models

First-class support for security and privacy solutions

## Risk-driven prioritization

Prioritize elicited security and privacy threats

## Automation

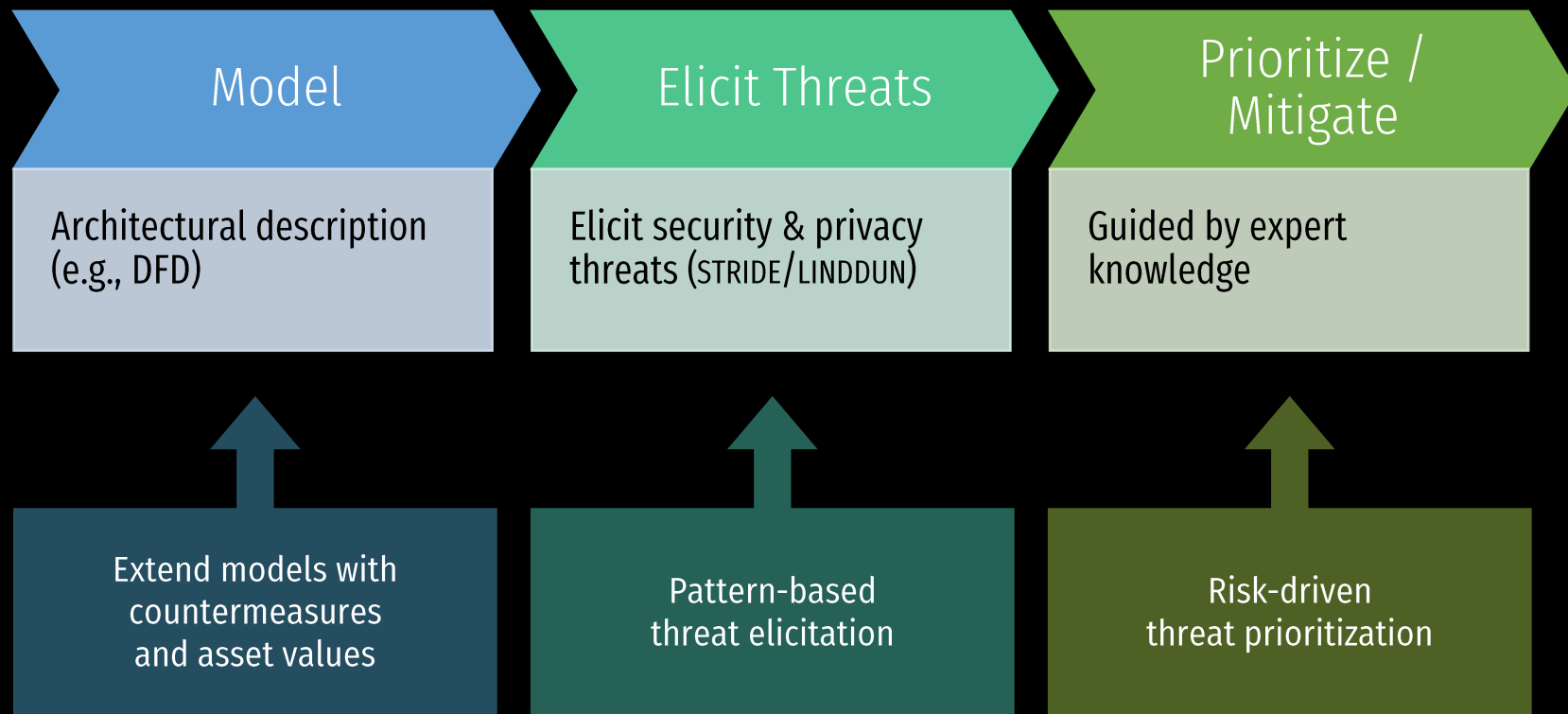
Continuously re-assess while models are updated



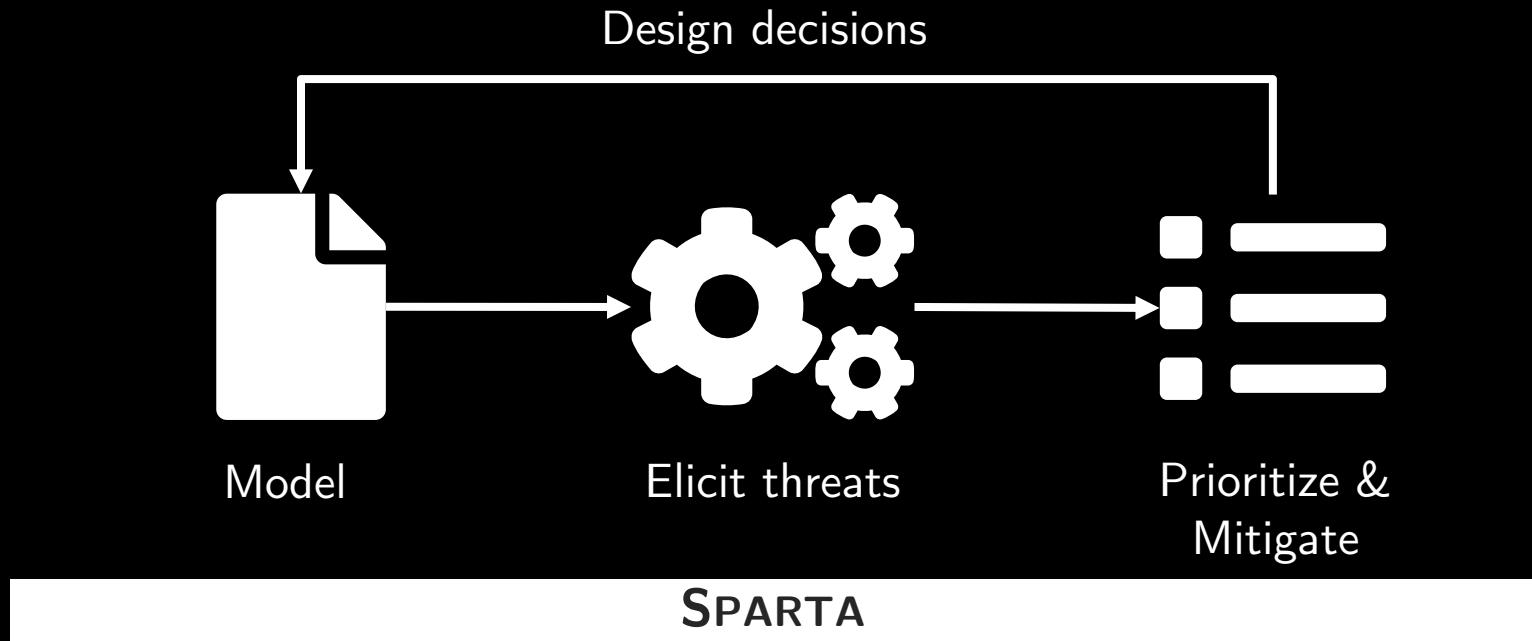
# SPARTA improvements



# SPARTA improvements

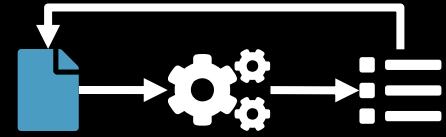


# SPARTA Approach



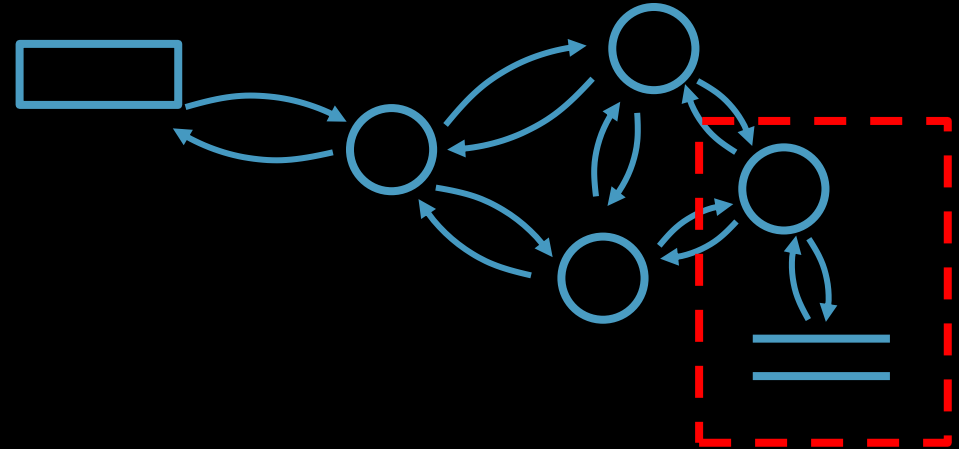


# Modeling the system



## Construct model of the system

Processes, data flows, external entities, data stores, trust boundaries



# Elicit threats



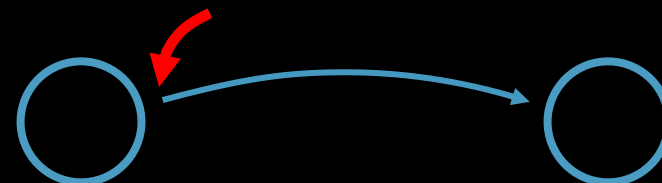
## Construct model of the system

Processes, data flows, external entities, data stores, trust boundaries

## Analyze model

Iterate over every interaction to identify threats

E.g., spoofing the sender



# Apply mitigations



## Construct model of the system

Processes, data flows, external entities, data stores, trust boundaries

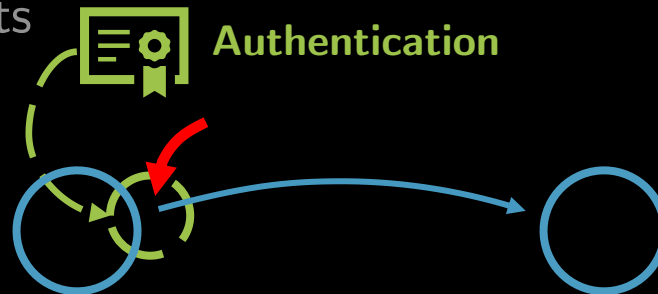
## Analyze model

Iterate over every interaction to identify threats

E.g., spoofing the sender

## Mitigate threats

E.g., apply authentication





# Re-assess

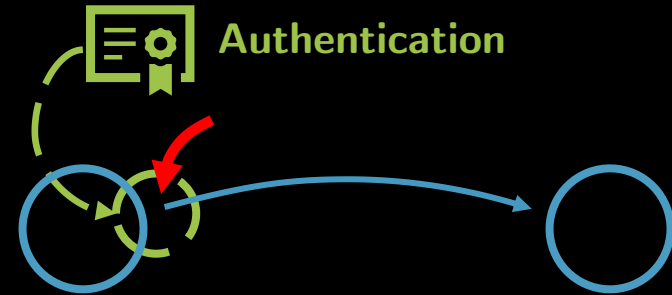


## Mitigate threats

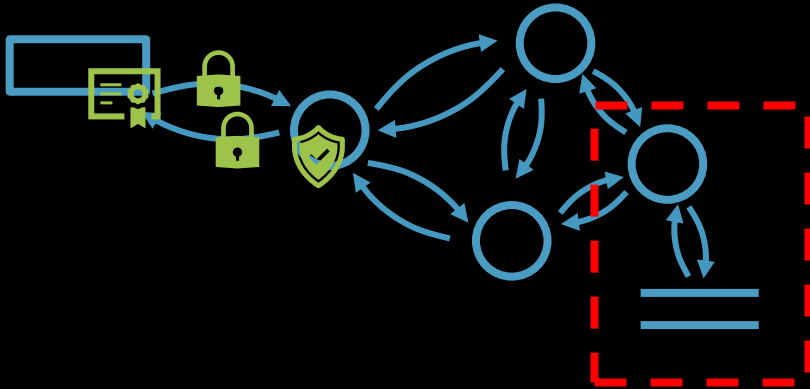
E.g., apply authentication

## Analysis takes into account the mitigations

Risk analysis considering countermeasures, asset values, attacker model

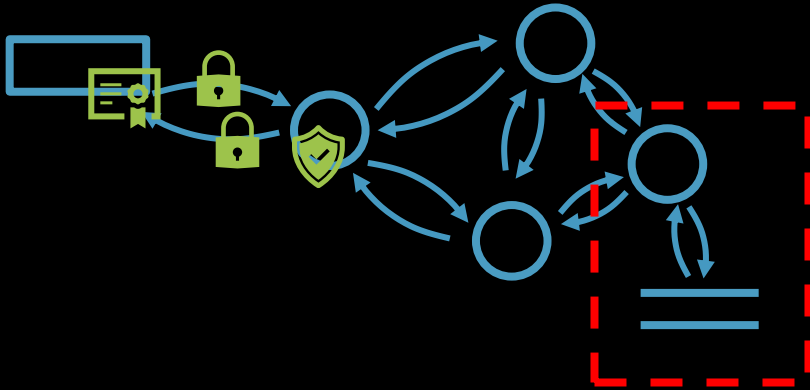


As solutions are added...



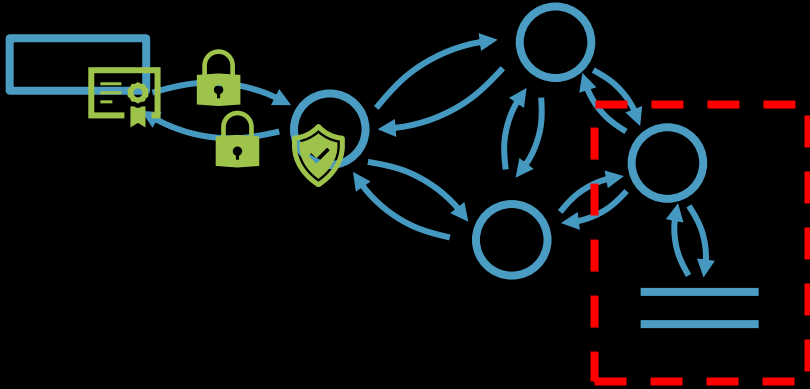
This image shows a handwriting practice sheet for the cursive letter 'z'. It features 14 rows of practice lines. The first two rows are pink, the next four are yellow, and the remaining eight are green. Each row contains a series of connected cursive 'z' characters. The first row is a single continuous line, while the subsequent rows are broken into segments. The letters are written in a consistent, flowing cursive style.

# Threats are re-prioritized



This image shows a handwriting practice sheet for the cursive letter 'z'. It features 14 rows of practice lines. The first two rows are pink, the next four are yellow, and the remaining eight are green. Each row contains a series of connected cursive 'z' characters. The first row is a single continuous line, while the subsequent rows are broken into segments. The letters are written in a consistent, flowing cursive style.

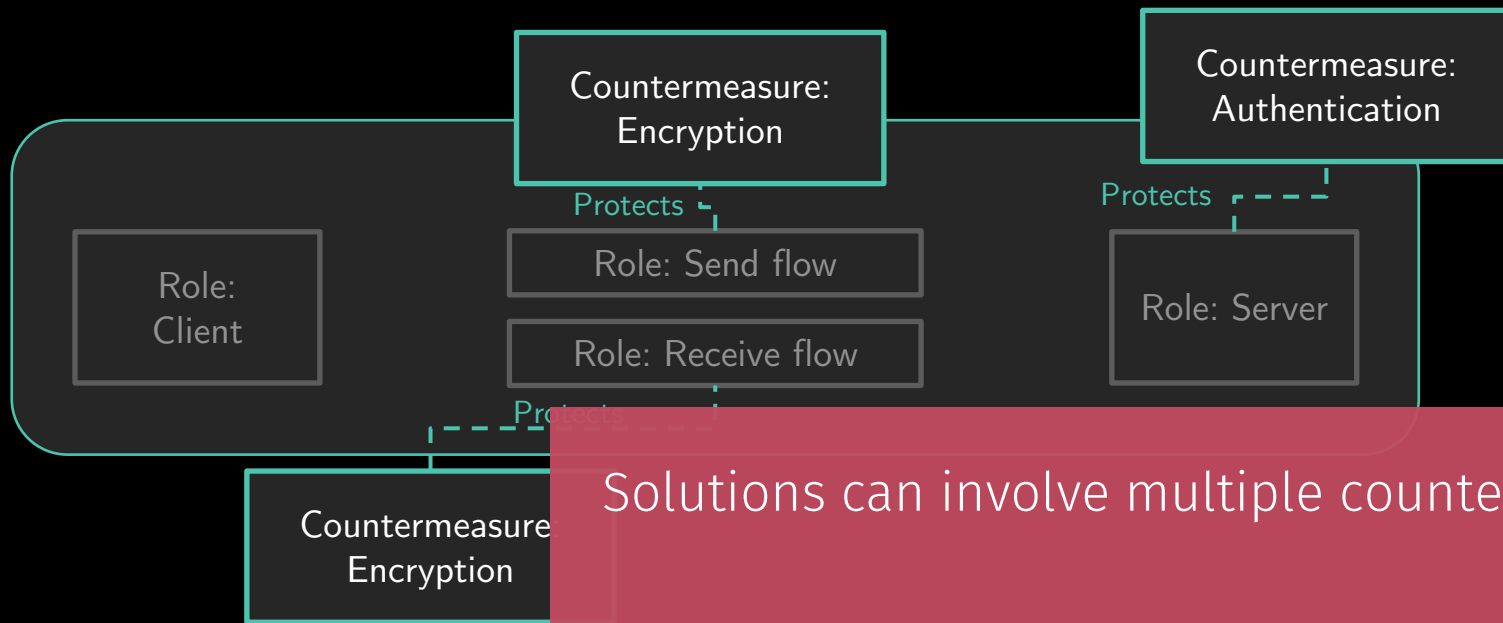
# Threats are re-prioritized

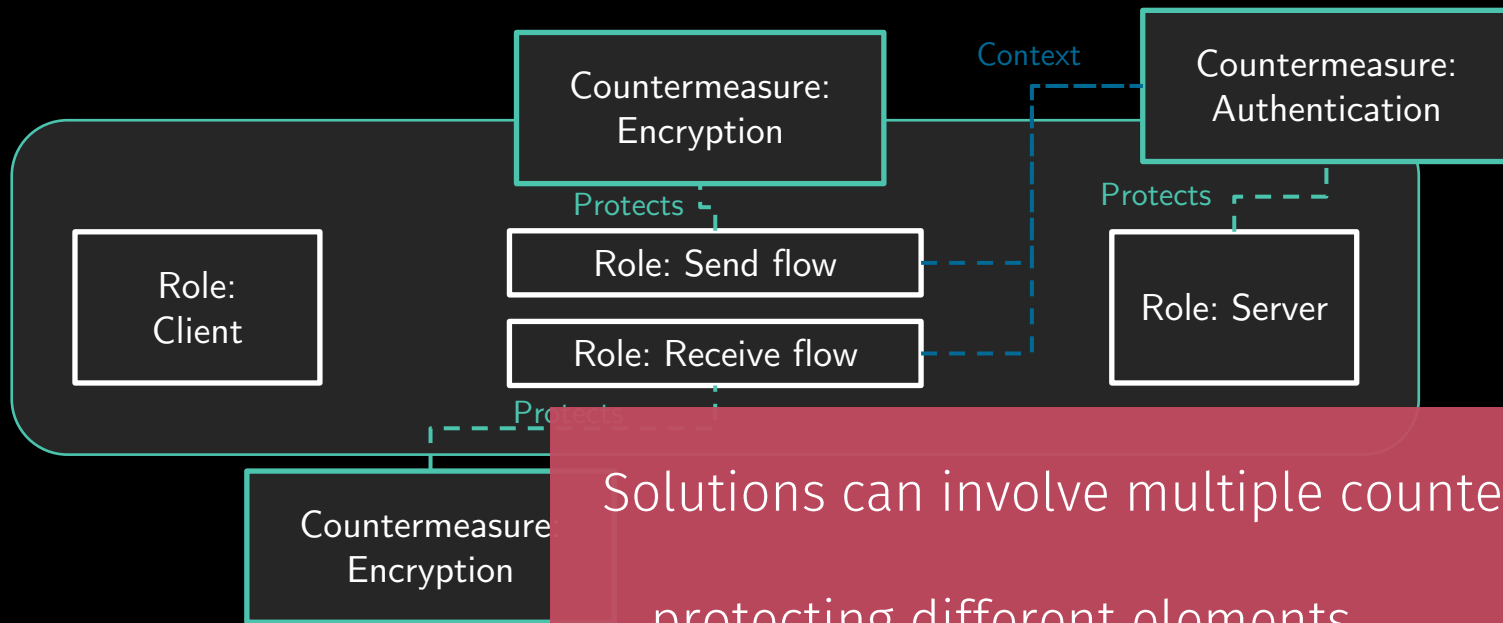


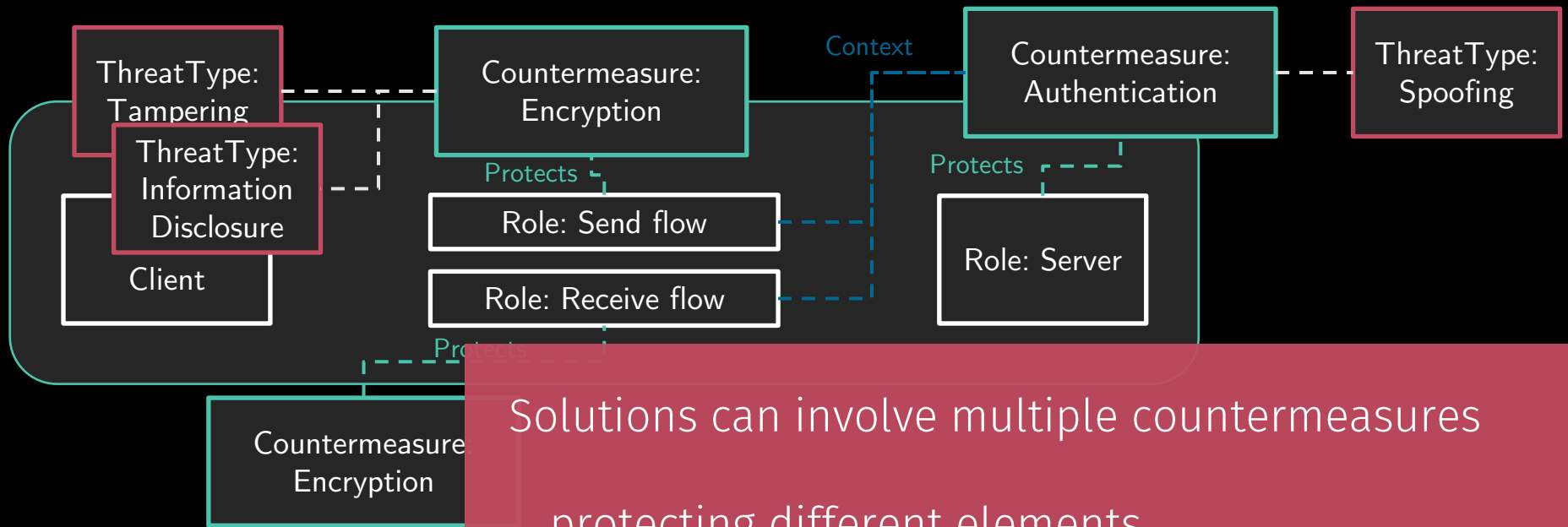
A series of 12 horizontal wavy lines, alternating between pink and yellow colors, filling the page. The lines are arranged in a vertical sequence, with each line having a distinct, slightly irregular wavy pattern. The colors alternate starting with pink at the top, followed by yellow, and so on, ending with a pink line at the bottom. The lines are of varying lengths and amplitudes, creating a rhythmic, textured appearance.



Security & privacy solutions



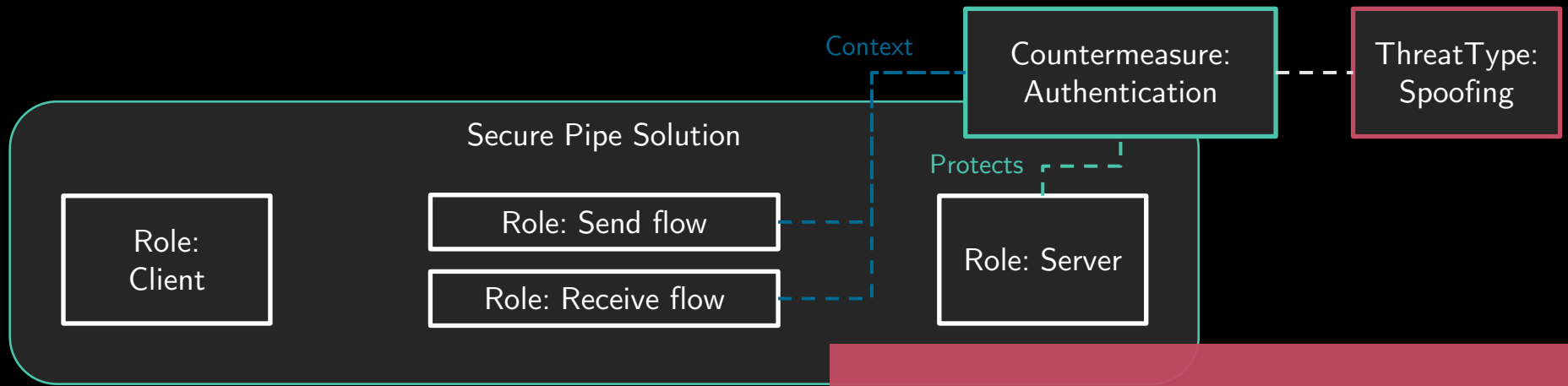




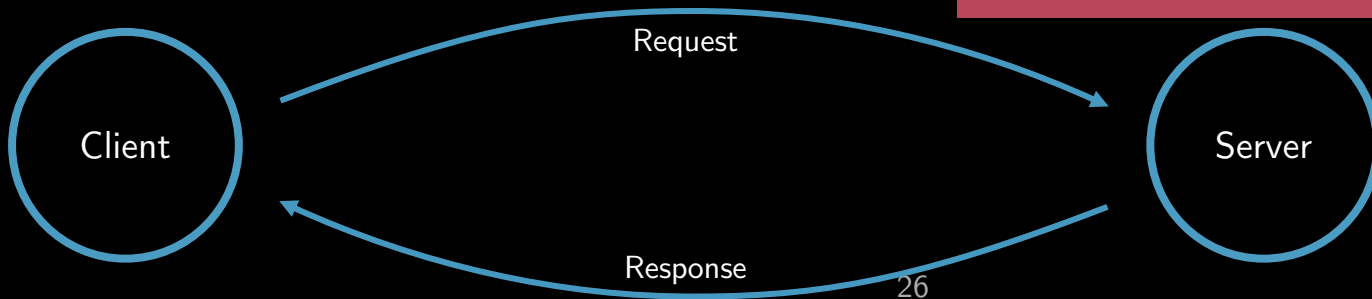
Solutions can involve multiple countermeasures

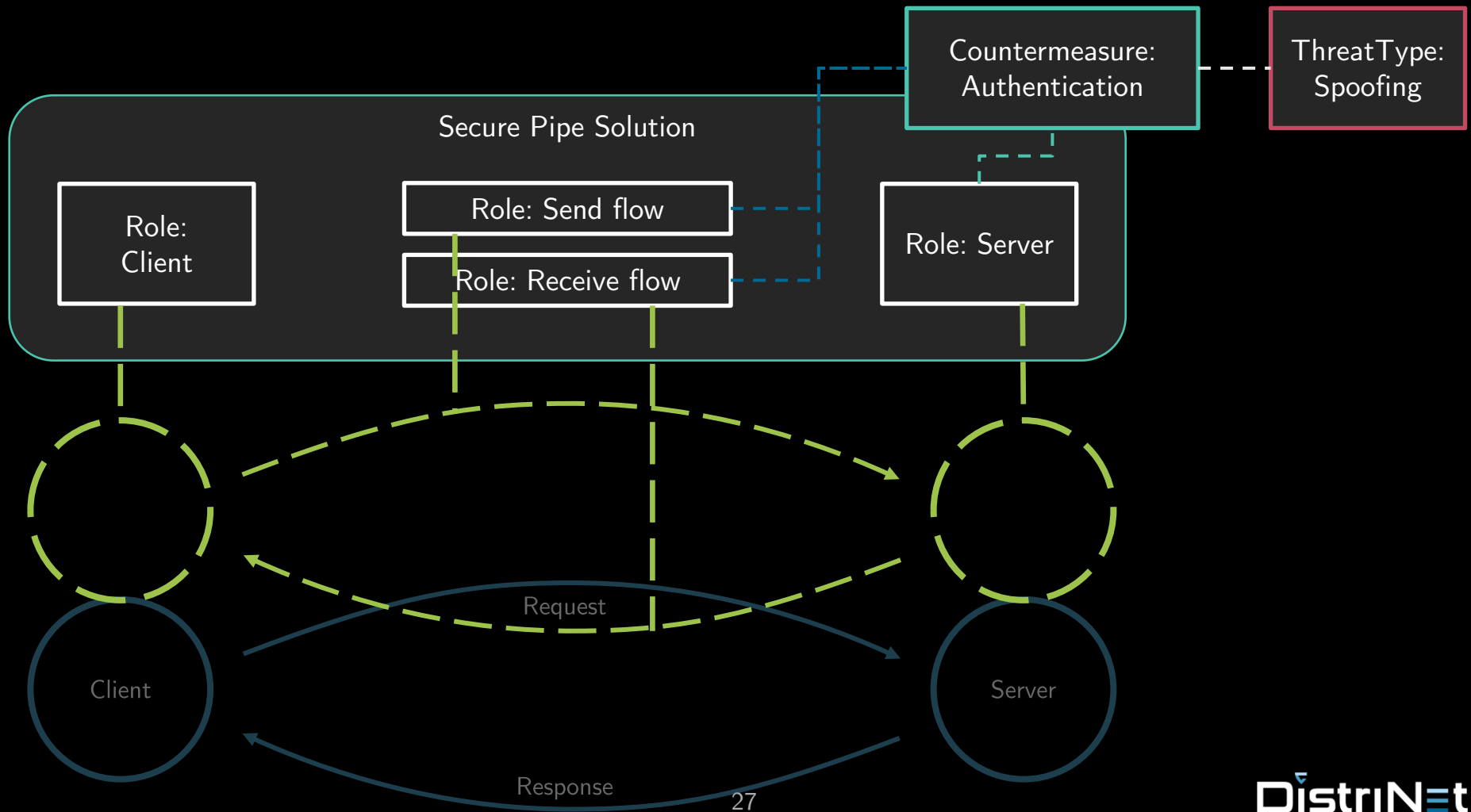
- ... protecting different elements
- ... protecting against different types of threats

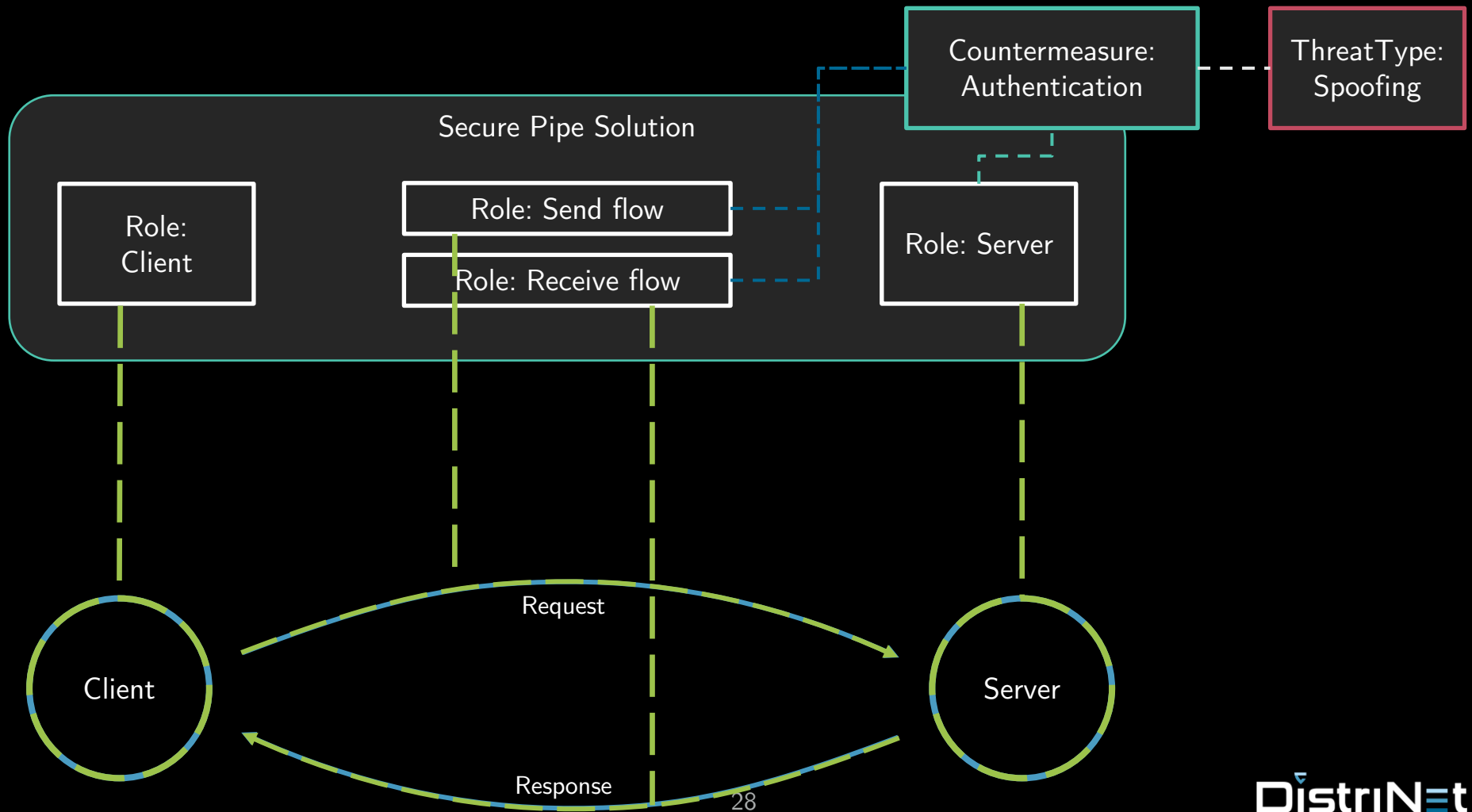




... reusable in multiple locations



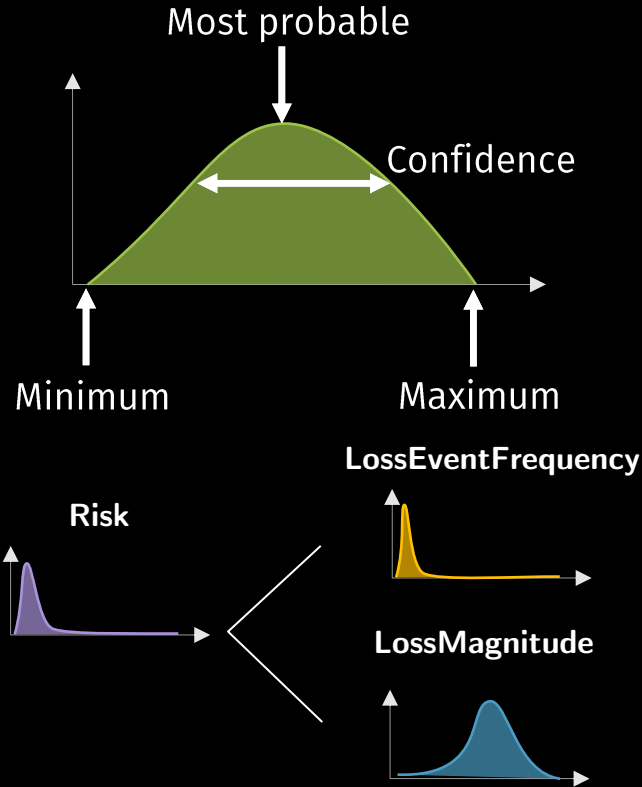






# Risk-driven threat prioritization

# Prioritizing threats using risk indicators



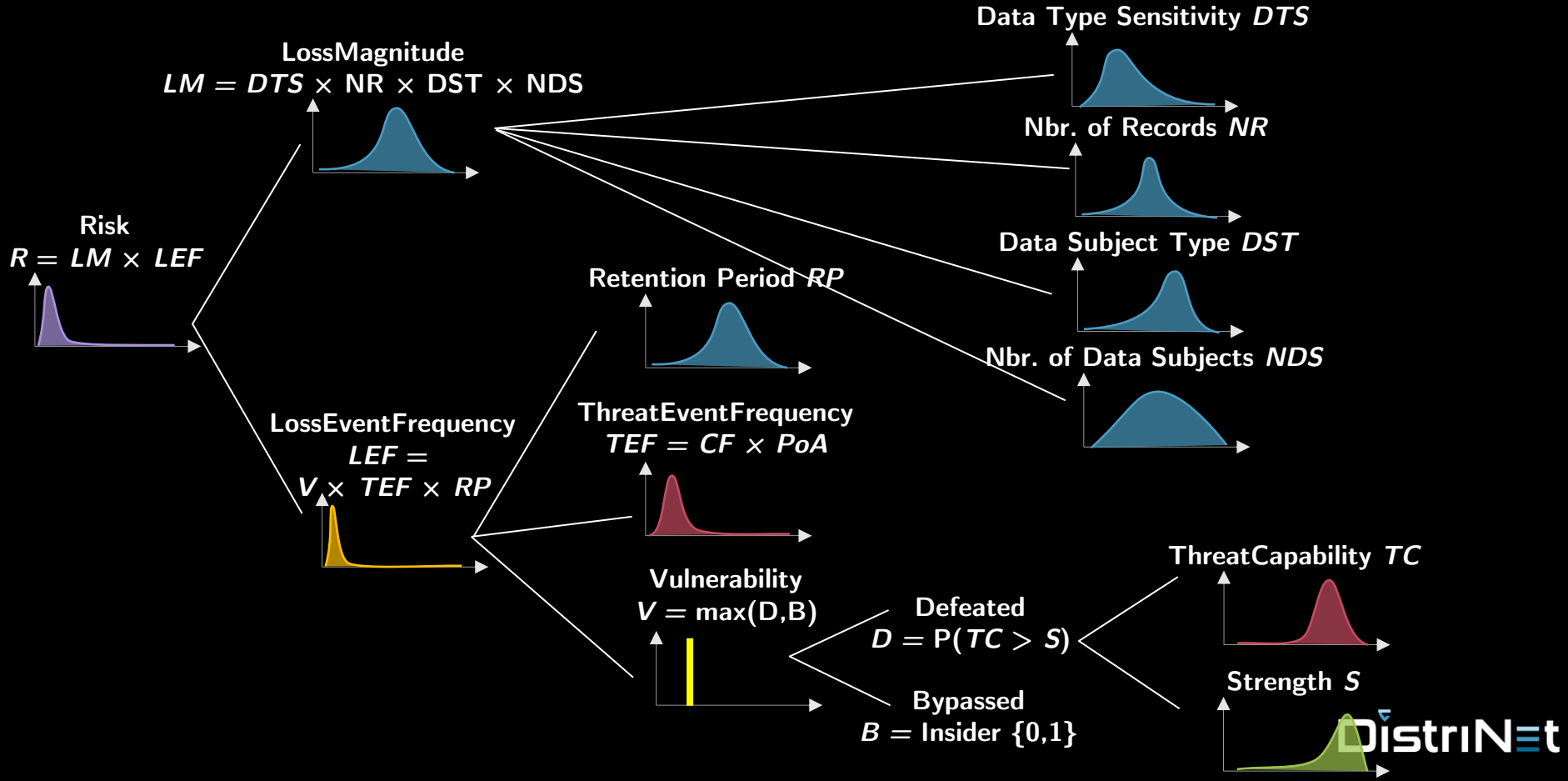
Inputs are estimates

Represents distribution to sample from

Inputs belong to one of 5 categories

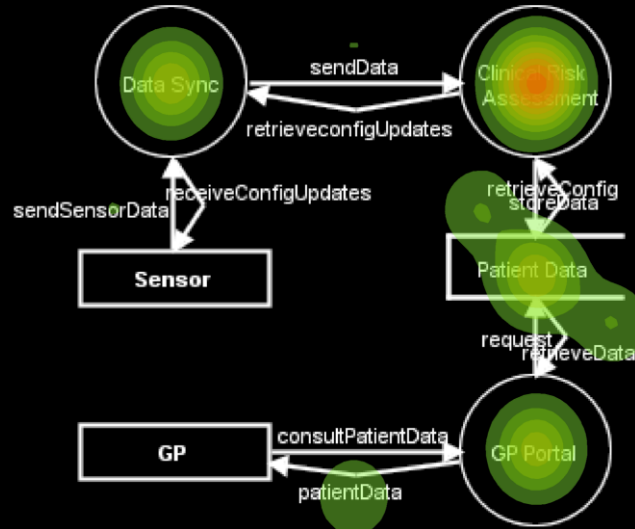
System, threat type, attacker profile,  
data subject type, datatype

# Detailed risk breakdown calculated per threat

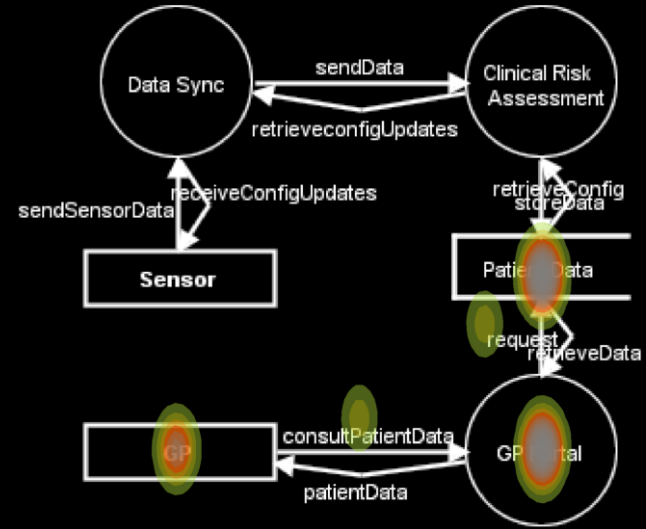


# Intermediate risk results can be aggregated

For example: per element and data subject type



Patient Risk



General Practitioner Risk

# Case study



# Evaluation: case study on the SecureDrop whistleblower submission system



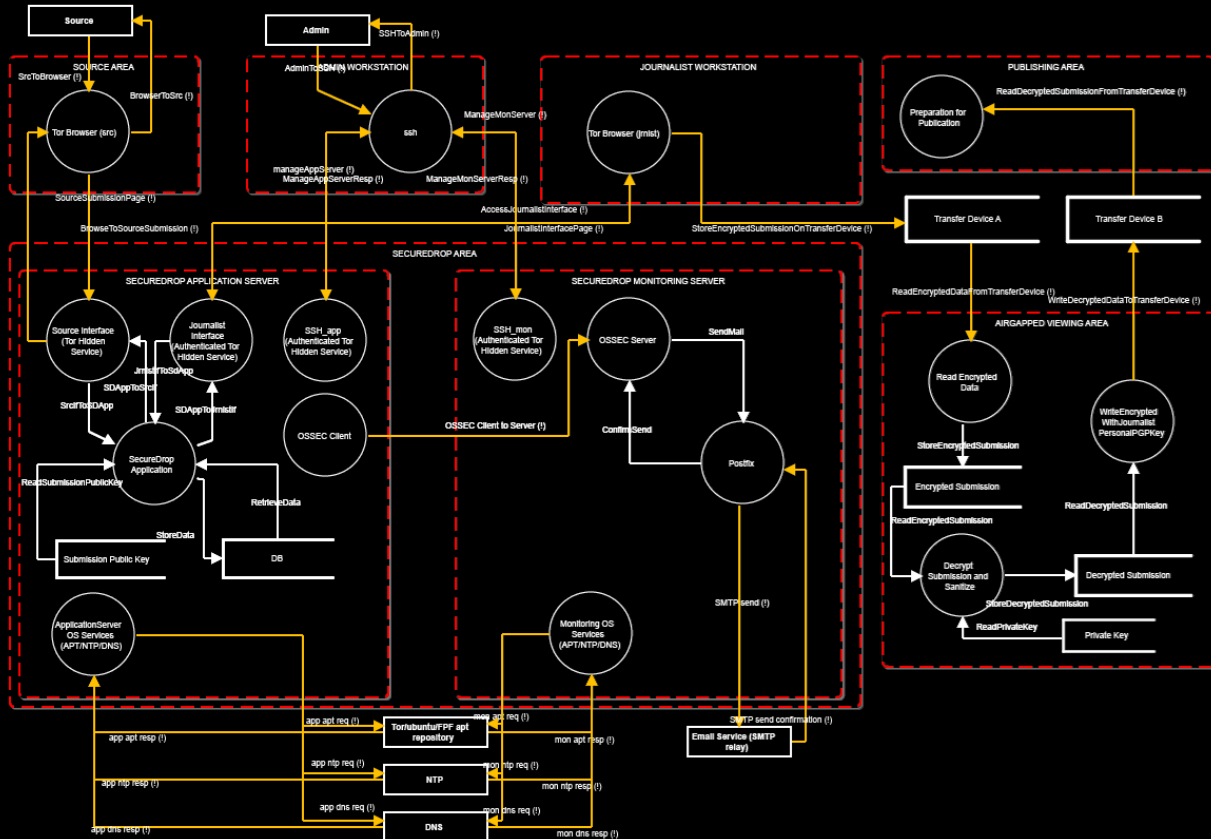
For media organizations

35 instances: Washington Post, New York Times, The Guardian, etc.

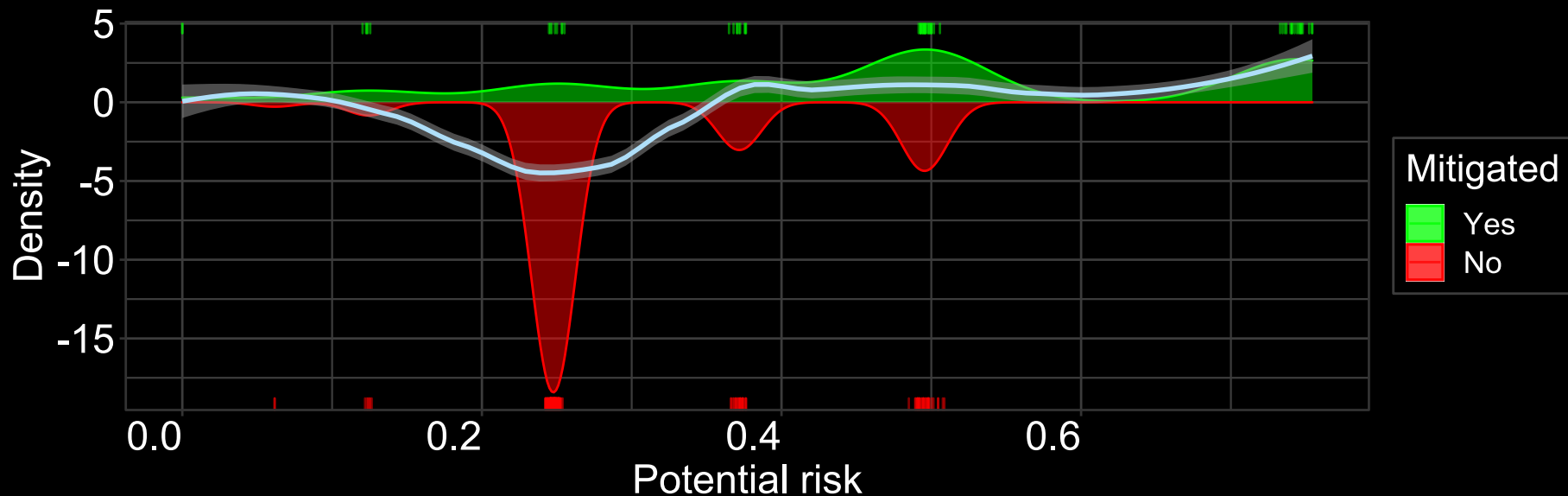
Anonymous journalistic sources

Protecting identity critical

# SecureDrop whistleblower submission system



# Higher risk threats have mitigations present





DEMO

# SPARTA: Automation and tool support



Iterative design feedback (early SDLC stages)

Continuous design assessment

Lightweight architectural descriptions

Extended DFDs with security and privacy solution support

Threat elicitation & risk-driven prioritization

FAIR-based risk decomposition

Evaluated feasibility

SecureDrop case study

# SPARTA framework as a driver for future threat analysis innovations

## Extend analysis activities

Leverage relations between threats

## Decision support

Evaluation and compare of design decisions

## Track threat mitigation evolution during development

Continuous analysis and monitoring of threats



# SPARTA

[sparta.distrinet-research.be](https://sparta.distrinet-research.be)