

## Threat Modeling Notes

- Are computers ever 100% secure?
- We can't eliminate risk, only mitigate it.
  - Mitigate:
    - verb (used with object), **mitigated, mitigating**.
    - 1. to lessen in force or intensity, as wrath, grief, harshness, or pain; moderate.
    - 2. to make less severe: (e.g., *to mitigate a punishment*).
    - 3. to make (a person, one's state of mind, disposition, etc.) milder or more gentle; mollify; appease.
    - <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/mitigate?s=t>
- Security is about managing an acceptable level of risk.
- Robert Morris, Sr.: Pioneer of cybersecurity:
  - "The three golden rules to ensure computer security are: do not own a computer; do not power it on; and do not use it" (in *Inside Java 2 Platform Security: Architecture, API Design, and Implementation*, Li Gong, Gary Ellison, and Mary Dageforde, Boston: Addison-Wesley, 2003, 2nd ed.)
  - Obituary: <https://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/30/technology/30morris.html>
- Security ratings for high security safes are in terms of time to crack and tools:
  - [https://standardscatalog.ul.com/standards/en/standard\\_687\\_15](https://standardscatalog.ul.com/standards/en/standard_687_15)
  - <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/08/nyregion/its-right-in-the-name-safes-are-safe-except-for-two-on-new-years-eve.html>
- Risk
  - Common definition: Risk = Impact × Probability
  - Better definition: Risk = Asset × Vulnerability × Threat
  - Risk is context dependent: the level of risk changes from one context to another.
  - There is no such thing as secure/insecure. Not a binary property. You are relatively secure to a specific threat.
- *Threat modeling* is about understanding vulnerabilities to specific threats, so that they can be prioritized and mitigated. In other words, prioritizes the most critical weaknesses and make them stronger or more secure.
- Security cards: A Security Brainstorming Toolkit: <http://securitycards.cs.washington.edu>
- Take for example the modern car. It has lots of features, but could vulnerabilities in any of these features have negative impacts?
  - Cool article about the way-ahead-of-its-time 2010 UCSD hack: <https://www.wired.com/2015/09/gm-took-5-years-fix-full-takeover-hack-millions-onstar-cars/>
  - 2015 Jeep hack: <https://www.wired.com/2015/07/hackers-remotely-kill-jeep-highway/>
  - 2016 Pwnie awards: <http://pwnies.com/winners/>
  - <https://www.wired.com/2016/08/jeep-hackers-return-high-speed-steering-acceleration-hacks/>
  - Tesla autopilot hack: <https://www.wired.com/2016/08/hackers-fool-tesla-ss-autopilot-hide-spoof-obstacles/>
  - VM entry and ignition hack: <https://www.wired.com/2016/08/oh-good-new-hack-can-unlock-100-million-volkswagens/>
  - Semi-truck hack: <https://www.wired.com/2016/08/researchers-hack-big-rig-truck-hijack-accelerator-brakes/>
  - More recent news articles about car hacking: <https://www.wired.com/tag/car-hacking/>
- Security is a mindset. It is a way of thinking. Security professionals learn to think like an attacker, or in other words develop "professional paranoia."