

# AUTOMATED THREAT IDENTIFICATION FOR UML

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**Abstract:** In tandem with the growing important roles of software in modern society is the increasing number of threats to software. Building software systems that are resistant to these threats is one of the greatest challenges in information technology. Threat identification methods for secure software development can be found in the literature. However, none of these methods has involved automatic threat identification based on analyzing UML models. Such an automated approach should offer benefits in terms of speed and accuracy when compared to manual methods, and at the same time be widely applicable due to the ubiquity of UML. This paper addresses this shortcoming by proposing an automated threat identification method based on parsing UML diagrams.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Today, software systems are involved in almost every aspect of our lives. From electrical power generation, to telecommunications, to air travel, software is essential. Unfortunately, software is threatened by security problems that are getting worst by the day. Building software systems that are resistant to the growing number of threats against them is one of the greatest challenges in information technology (Yee, 2006).

Threat identification or threat modeling methodologies have been proposed by researchers for the development of secure software. Among them are: Secure System Engineering Methodology (Salter et al., 1998), threat modeling methodologies based on Data Flow Diagrams (Howard & Lipner, 2006; Swiderski & Snyder, 2004; Saitta et al., 2005; Microsoft, n.d.-A), Microsoft's Threat Analysis and Modeling (TAM) methodology (Ingalsbe et al., 2008; Microsoft, n.d.-B), quantification on risk analysis in threat modeling (PTA Technologies, n.d.; Howard & LeBlanc, 2003), and expressing threat scenarios in UML diagrams (Wang et al., 2007; Object Management Group, n.d.-A).

Automated tools for threat modeling have also been developed for the threat modeling methodologies mentioned above. For example, a tool for threat modeling by Microsoft automates the threat modeling methodology by Swiderski & Snyder (2004). This tool provides a user interface to

collect background information required for threat modeling and generates the threat model by modeling the software in data flow diagrams. Another automated tool supports the TAM approach, developed by the Microsoft Application and Consulting Engineering team (Ingalsbe et al., 2008; Microsoft, n.d.-B). This tool defines application architecture in a set of components, service roles and calls.

Current threat identification methodologies, such as those mentioned above, exhibit two gaps. One gap is that none of the methodologies has proposed a threat identification process based on analyzing UML models. The other gap is that there is no *automated* threat identification method based on parsing UML diagrams. Existing approaches of software threat modeling rely on the developers to draw Data Flow Diagrams, attack graphs or other forms to express the architectural and data flow information of the system. The use of UML for analyzing threats and risks to a system is preferred since i) UML is a widely used modeling language in software engineering, and ii) software developers who are modeling the system in UML may not be familiar with attack graphs, or other forms that are used in the security domain.

This paper describes preliminary research that aims to fill the two gaps stated above. It looks at deriving threats based on analyzing existing UML diagrams, and shows how to automatically generate threats to the software by using an expert system in

conjunction with threat information from the UML. Thus, *this work aims to combine the benefits of automation (speed and accuracy) with the ubiquity of UML.*

The objectives of this paper are to a) propose an automated threat identification method based on analyzing existing UML diagrams, and b) apply the method to the UML model of an example web service. This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents our approach for automated threat identification. Section 3 implements the approach on example UML diagrams. Section 4 discusses some issues, and Section 5 presents conclusions and plans for future research.

## 2 PROPOSED APPROACH

The proposed threat identification approach consists of two phases, namely i) gathering relevant system information, and ii) processing the UML diagrams to identify threats. These phases are described as follows.

### Phase 1: Gather Relevant System Information

Identifying threats to a software system requires certain information regarding the system's design and deployment. This information can be categorized as a) assets that should be protected, b) software dependencies, and c) security assumptions.

Assets are resources that the system must protect from incorrect or unauthorized use (Swiderski & Snyder, 2004). For example, the common assets we are familiar with are business equipment in an office that should not be stolen by thieves, and sensitive data for a business that should not be disclosed to its competitors. Physical assets are easier to identify than abstract assets, such as the company's reputation. Different assets usually require different forms of protection. For example, money should not be lost or stolen, price data should not be modifiable by an adversary, and a web service should be available at all hours.

Software usually has dependencies. It runs on operating systems and hardware. It might use databases, a web server, or a framework (e.g. .NET framework). Such dependencies are important for determining the existence of threats.

Security assumptions specify the features of the system or its environment that must be true for the system to remain secure. Defining the security assumptions is important for the proper identification of threats. For example, suppose that the system relies on the underlying operating system to protect encryption keys. A security assumption,

then, is that the operating system will protect the keys (Howard & Lipner, 2006). For Microsoft Windows XP, this assumption would be true if you store the keys using the data protection API (DPAPI). However, in the case of Linux (as of the 2.6 kernel), this assumption is incorrect, and leads to new threats that put the keys at risk.

### Phase 2: Process the UML and Identify the Threats Using an Expert System

This phase is accomplished in 2 steps. In step 1, the information needed to identify threats is extracted from existing UML deployment and sequence diagrams (available from normal UML-based software development) in the form of Prolog facts. In step 2, the threats are identified using an expert system in conjunction with the facts from step 1.

**Step 1 – Threat Information Extraction:** The extraction technique used here has been applied in the literature for UML model checking and UML quality assessment (Pap et al., 2001; Chimiak-Opoka et al., 2008). Most UML modeling tools allow machine processing of UML by expressing the UML model in XML Metadata Interchange (XMI) form (Object Management Group, n.d.-B). In our approach we first export the UML model in XMI format, in order to enable automatic machine processing. The XMI file is then imported into a logic programming language, e.g. SWI-Prolog with its provided package, the SGML/XML parser (SWI-Prolog, n.d.). The imported UML model (in XMI form) is processed and the information needed, such as the nodes, the instances, the interactive messages, all their relations, and so on, is extracted in terms of Prolog facts for the threat identification in step 2.

**Step 2 - Threat Identification:** The fact set obtained from step 1, together with the relevant system information gathered in Phase 1, form the working data of our expert system for threat identification. The associated knowledge base contains a set of threat identification rules. The inference engine is backward chaining (i.e. works backwards from goals), as provided by SWI-Prolog. This expert system analyzes the fact set and relevant system information, and generates threats to the software system based on the threat identification rules in the knowledge base. Figure 1 illustrates Phase 2.

A knowledge base for an expert system is a declarative representation of the expertise, usually in the form of rules. These rules are often written in the "IF THEN" format. A threat scenario explains how the system can be compromised. The knowledge

base is constructed by defining threat scenarios and formulating them into rules.

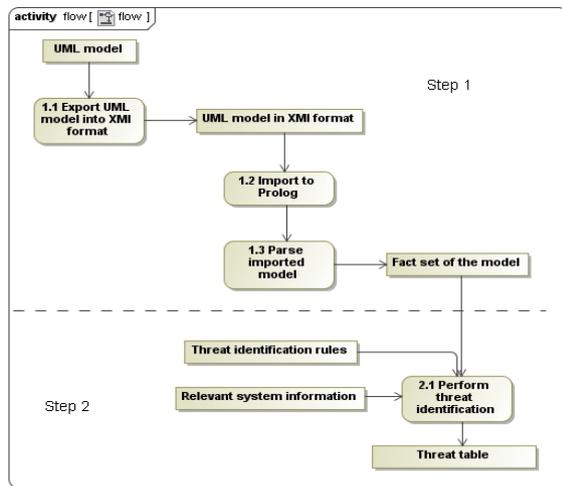


Figure 1: Process flow of Phase 2.

### 3 PROTOTYPE IMPLEMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION

We begin this Section with a prototype implementation of our approach, using Prolog to construct the expert system. The UML model was obtained using the Magic Draw UML Modeling Tool, version 16.0 (No Magic, n.d.) (note: in practice, the UML model would already exist, created as part of normal development); the expert system was constructed using SWI-Prolog, version 5.6.63 by Jan Wielemaker (SWI-Prolog, n.d.). The implementation consists of a user interface that allows the user to interact with the expert system, a procedure to process the UML model and extract the Prolog fact set, a set of threat modeling rules (knowledge base), and an analysis process that runs the rules on the system information and outputs the threats to the system. We used the SWI-Prolog built-in backward chaining inference engine as our goal-driven reasoning inference engine.

**GUI User Interface:** SWI-Prolog offers a user interface package called XPCE (SWI-Prolog, n.d.). This toolkit is object-oriented and offers different user interface classes that can be easily instantiated and organized into a recognizable and usable GUI.

**Extracting Prolog Facts from UML:** This procedure will take a XMI file exported from the UML model tool as input and extract the Prolog

facts. The processing flow and some sample code are shown in Figure 2. In this Figure, the displayed code processes the UML deployment and sequence diagrams.

**Rules for the Expert System:** We investigated four threat scenarios and formulated rules from them.

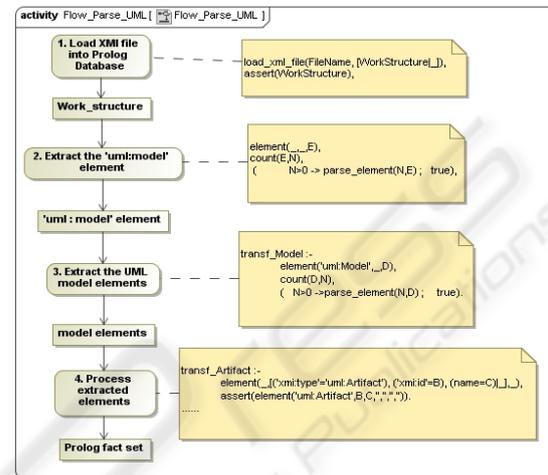
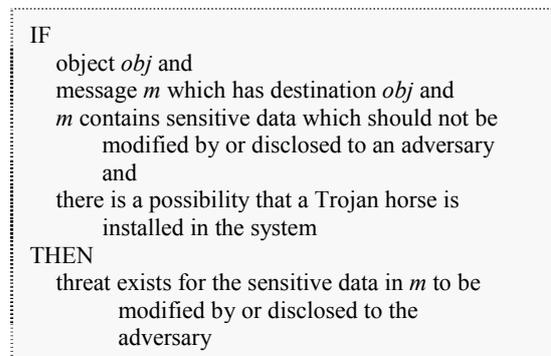


Figure 2: Processing flow for extracting Prolog facts from the XMI form of the UML model.

The scenarios are: i) a Trojan horse threat scenario, ii) a SQL threat scenario, iii) a Man-In-The-Middle (MITM) threat scenario, and iv) a Denial of Service (DoS) threat scenario. We could in principle have more threat scenarios but four were deemed sufficient to demonstrate our approach.

For example, consider the Trojan horse threat scenario. Suppose in our UML model a message *m* is sent to object *obj*. Message *m* contains sensitive data that is not allowed to be modified-by or disclosed to an adversary. Suppose there exists a Trojan horse in our system. Then a threat exists, namely that the sensitive data may be modified by or disclosed to an adversary. The rule for this threat scenario can be written in IF THEN format as follows:



**Threat Identification and Output of the Results**

After all the facts are extracted and processed from the XMI and saved, the inference engine performs the threat identification by backward chaining reasoning, based on the rules, the facts we have from the XMI (UML model), and the relevant system information. The threat identification is executed with the following query:

```
findall([Location, Asset, Required_Protection, Threat, Memo], threat(Location, Asset, Required_Protection, Threat, Memo), A).
```

This query will identify all the threats along with their locations, as determined by the rule set, and produce a threat table in Microsoft Excel format (using the SWI2EXCEL module (SWI-Prolog, n.d.)). The threat table is further described below.

Next, we demonstrate our prototype by applying it to the pre-existing UML model of a web store service (Figures 3 and 4) from Yee (2007). The service is hosted on a server and makes use of two other web services, an accounting service and an online payment service. The sequence diagram (shown as 3 component parts in Figure 4) depicts a successful order placement.

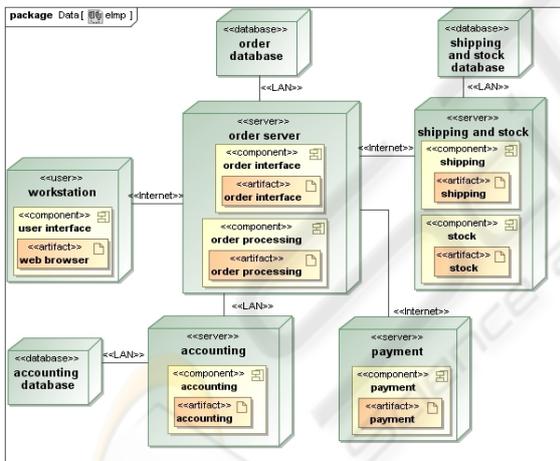


Figure 3: Deployment diagram for the web store service.

**Phase 1: Gather Relevant Information on the Web Service**

By examining the system architecture with the development team, we collect the following information for the purpose of threat identification:

1. We are to identify threats for a successful order placement.
2. The assets associated with a successful order placement are credit card number and total

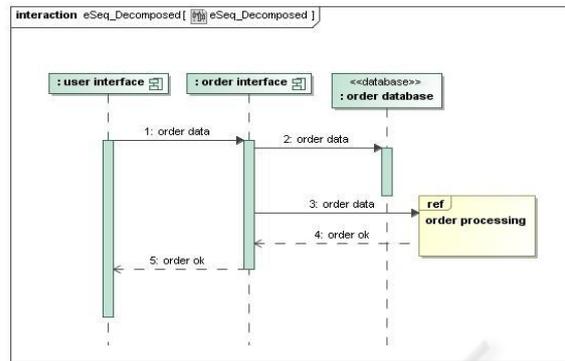


Figure 4(a): Beginning component sequence diagram for the web store service (successful order).

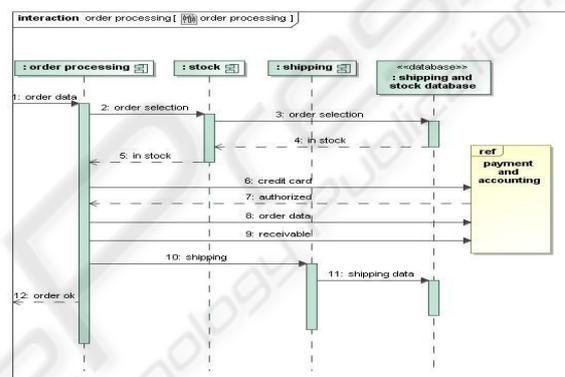


Figure 4(b): Middle component sequence diagram for the web store service (successful order).

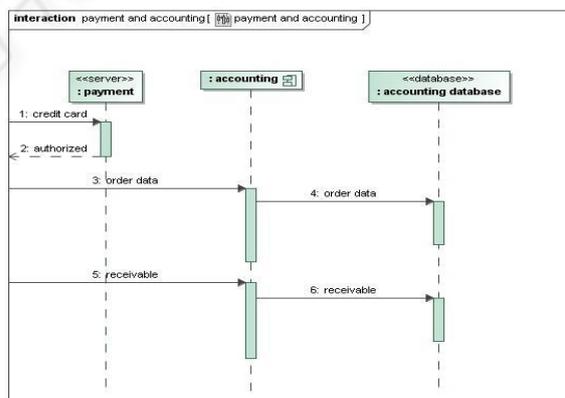


Figure 4(c): Last component sequence diagram for the web store service (successful order).

payment. The credit card number should not be disclosed to adversaries and the total payment should not be modifiable by adversaries.

3. Trojan horses may be present in the service platform.
4. The order data is stored in the order database and in the accounting database. The

receivable is stored in the accounting database.

5. We assume that the communication paths and the databases are not protected.
6. The order data is composed of customer name, credit card number, and total payment. The receivable consists of order number and total payment. The credit card information includes the customer name and credit card number.

We next code this information in the file *relevant\_information.pl*, which will be loaded when running the expert system.

**Phase 2: Process the UML and Identify Threats Using an Expert System**

Steps 1 and 2 of Phase 2 (see Section 2) are executed, identifying the threats shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Threat table, showing the threat identification results from the demonstration.

Location	Asset	Required Protection	Threat	Memo
627_1500	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	trojan_horse_attack	
627_1500	total_payment	no_modification	trojan_horse_attack	
664_1510	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	trojan_horse_attack	
664_1510	total_payment	no_modification	trojan_horse_attack	
799_1521	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	trojan_horse_attack	
799_1521	total_payment	no_modification	trojan_horse_attack	
6645_307	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	trojan_horse_attack	
4234_325	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	trojan_horse_attack	
4234_325	total_payment	no_modification	trojan_horse_attack	
4558_343	total_payment	no_modification	trojan_horse_attack	
8160_334	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	trojan_horse_attack	
8160_334	total_payment	no_modification	trojan_horse_attack	
9453_352	total_payment	no_modification	trojan_horse_attack	
664_1510	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	sql_attack	order data stored in order database
664_1510	total_payment	no_modification	sql_attack	order data stored in order database
8160_334	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	sql_attack	order data stored in accounting database
9453_352	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	sql_attack	order data stored in accounting database
8160_334	total_payment	no_modification	sql_attack	order data stored in accounting database
9453_352	total_payment	no_modification	sql_attack	order data stored in accounting database
8160_334	total_payment	no_modification	sql_attack	receivable stored in accounting database
9453_352	total_payment	no_modification	sql_attack	receivable stored in accounting database
116_1087	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	MITM	Through message 4234_325
116_1087	total_payment	no_modification	MITM	Through message 4234_325
116_1087	total_payment	no_modification	MITM	Through message 4558_343
258_1013	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	MITM	Through message 664_1510
258_1013	total_payment	no_modification	MITM	Through message 664_1510
533_1053	credit_card_number	no_disclosure	MITM	Through message 8160_334
533_1053	total_payment	no_modification	MITM	Through message 8160_334
533_1053	total_payment	no_modification	MITM	Through message 9453_352
1657_990		availability	DoS	
763_1070		availability	DoS	
289_1104		availability	DoS	

Our prototype and demonstration give rise to the following observations:

- UML model diagrams can be exported in XMI format using the MagicDraw 16.0 UML modeling tool and loaded into SWI-Prolog.
- XMI files exported by different UML modeling tools are slightly different, which means that it may be necessary to write different parsing code for parsing XMI from different tools.
- Our automated approach appears to parse UML

fairly efficiently, but we did not do any quantitative studies to confirm efficiency.

**4 SOME PRACTICAL ISSUES**

UML has been regarded as an informal or semi-formal modeling language (Glinz, 2000). In industrial settings, UML is widely used mainly because it facilitates communication between humans through visual means. When UML is used for machine processing in automated processes (as in this approach) some issues need to be considered, as follows.

**Missing Information**

Certain details used in threat identification may not be captured by UML, and thereby impact the results of our approach. These include, for example, how a system is protected for physical safety, what other applications are running and the risks they pose, who can access the system and how the system is accessed. UML also lacks the ability to model certain external entities and users that may be critical to threat analysis, e.g. the role of an Internet service provider. Some information may have been omitted from the UML model of the system, either because it was “too obvious” to be included in the model or because it was considered only relevant to security and not part of the UML model. One way to solve this problem is to collect more detailed relevant system information for the missing or omitted information. Also the system model should be more detailed in order to include enough information for the automated threat identification.

**Vague, Inconsistent, or Informal Information**

The visualization capability and the informality of UML provide more flexibility when modeling software, but at the same time they cause problems in automatic model processing. This is why UML is often criticized for its vague semantics, inconsistency and ambiguity. For example, in the demonstration web store service, the message “order data” can also be expressed as “order information” and both terms sound the same to a human. However, it is difficult for a machine to know that they should be considered the same when it processes the model automatically.

A realistic knowledge base can be developed by a group of experts, as part of commercializing our approach. However, building a knowledge base for threat identification is still a huge task and the following issues need to be considered.

### Always Changing

The threat landscape is always changing, with new vulnerabilities coming into play and existing vulnerabilities subject to new kinds of threats. Thus, it is difficult to build a complete set of rules for the knowledge base. But one benefit is obvious - the knowledge base can contain the threat identification expertise of many experts, which can be advantageous for development teams that lack this expertise.

### Need to Understand the Fact Set

The knowledge base relies heavily on understanding the system model. The problems of vagueness or missing information when modeling the system in UML (as discussed above) may be solved either by a) putting more detail in the UML to facilitate construction of the knowledge base for threat identification, or b) building a larger knowledge base containing additional rules sufficient to understand the problems caused by UML. In the latter case, the knowledge base will not only contain the threat identification rules, but also provide for reasoning capability to cope with the deficiencies of UML models.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

This work potentially fills the gap of a lack of threat identification methodology based on analyzing UML models, and the gap of a lack of automated approaches for threat identification based on UML. The limitations of this work include the issues discussed in Section 4. Due to these issues, the approach is probably best applied in conjunction with other techniques such as manual code inspection and designer testing, so that the different techniques can support one another in terms of the threats found, providing for more robust results.

Plans for future research include: a) addressing the issues mentioned above, b) trialling the approach with software developers, including using it in conjunction with code inspection and designer testing, c) investigating other UML diagrams and elements for use in threat identification, and d) performing a scalability analysis.

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