CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 77: Win Memory Page Region Object

Working Draft 01

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Additional artifacts:

This prose specification is one component of a Work Product which consists of:

* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 2: Common*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 3: Core*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 4: Default Extensions*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 5: Vocabularies*. [URI]
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* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 25: GUI Dialogbox Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 28: HTTP Session Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 34: Memory Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 35: Mutex Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 36: Network Connection Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 41: Network Socket Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 53: URL History Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 54: Unix File Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 55: Unix Network Route Entry Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 56: Unix Pipe Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 57: Unix Process Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 58: Unix User Account Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 59: Unix Volume Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 60: Unix Account Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 61: User Session Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 62: Volume Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 63: Whois Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 64: Win Computer Account Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 65: Win Critical Section Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 66: Win Driver Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 67: Win Event Log Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 68: Win Event Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 69: Win Executable File Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 70: Win File Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 71: Win Filemapping Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 72: Win Handle Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 73: Win Hook Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 74: Win Kernel Hook Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 75: Win Kernel Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 76: Win Mailslot Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 77: Win Memory Page Region Object*. (this document)
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 78: Win Mutex Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 79: Win Network Route Entry Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 80: Win Network Share Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 81: Win Pipe Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 82: Win Prefetch Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 83: Win Process Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 84: Win Registry Key Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 85: Win Semaphore Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 86: Win Service Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 87: Win System Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 88: Win System Restore Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 89: Win Task Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 90: Win Thread Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 91: Win User Account Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 92: Win Volume Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 93: Win Waitable Timer Object*. [URI]
* *CybOXTM Version 2.1.1 Part 94: X509 Certificate Object*. [URI]

Related work:

This specification is related to:

* *STIXTM Version 1.2.1 (placeholder)*

Abstract:

The Cyber Observable Expression (CybOX) is a standardized language for encoding and communicating high-fidelity information about cyber observables, whether dynamic events or stateful measures that are observable in the operational cyber domain. By specifying a common structured schematic mechanism for these cyber observables, the intent is to enable the potential for detailed automatable sharing, mapping, detection and analysis heuristics. This specification document defines the Win Memory Page Region Object data model, which is one of the Object data models for CybOX content.

Status:

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Table of Contents

[1 Introduction 6](#_Toc436826954)

[1.1 CybOXTM Specification Documents 6](#_Toc436826955)

[1.2 Document Conventions 6](#_Toc436826956)

[1.2.1 Fonts 6](#_Toc436826957)

[1.2.2 UML Package References 7](#_Toc436826958)

[1.2.3 UML Diagrams 7](#_Toc436826959)

[1.2.3.1 Class Properties 7](#_Toc436826960)

[1.2.3.2 Diagram Icons and Arrow Types 7](#_Toc436826961)

[1.2.4 Property Table Notation 8](#_Toc436826962)

[1.2.5 Property and Class Descriptions 8](#_Toc436826963)

[1.3 Terminology 9](#_Toc436826964)

[1.4 Normative References 9](#_Toc436826965)

[2 Background Information 10](#_Toc436826966)

[2.1 Cyber Observables 10](#_Toc436826967)

[2.2 Objects 10](#_Toc436826968)

[3 Data Model 11](#_Toc436826969)

[3.1 WindowsMemoryPageRegionObjectType Class 11](#_Toc436826970)

[3.2 MemoryPageProtectionType Class 12](#_Toc436826971)

[3.3 MemoryPageStateType Class 12](#_Toc436826972)

[3.4 MemoryPageTypeType Class 12](#_Toc436826973)

[3.5 MemoryPageProtectionEnum Enumeration 12](#_Toc436826974)

[3.6 MemoryPageStateEnum Enumeration 14](#_Toc436826975)

[3.7 MemoryPageTypeEnum Enumeration 14](#_Toc436826976)

[4 Conformance 16](#_Toc436826977)

[Acknowledgments 17](#_Toc436826978)

[Revision History 18](#_Toc436826979)

# Introduction

[All text is normative unless otherwise labeled]

The Cyber Observable Expression (CybOXTM) provides a common structure for representing cyber observables across and among the operational areas of enterprise cyber security. CybOX improves the consistency, efficiency, and interoperability of deployed tools and processes, and it increases overall situational awareness by enabling the potential for detailed automatable sharing, mapping, detection, and analysis heuristics.

This document serves as the specification for the CybOX Win Memory Page Region Object Version 2.1.1 data model, which is one of eighty-eight CybOX Object data models.

In Section **1.1** we discuss additional specification documents, in Section **1.2** we provide document conventions in, and in Section **1.3** we provide terminology. References are given in Section **1.4**. In Section **2**, we give background information necessary to fully understand the Win Memory Page Region Object data model. We present the Win Memory Page Region Object data model specification details in Section **3** and conformance information in Section **4**.

## CybOXTM Specification Documents

The CybOX specification consists of a formal UML model and a set of textual specification documents that explain the UML model. Specification documents have been written for each of the key individual data models that compose the full CybOX UML model.

CybOX has a modular design comprising two fundamental data models and a collection of Object data models. The fundamental data models – CybOX Core and CybOX Common – provide essential CybOX structure and functionality. The CybOX Objects, defined in individual data models, are precise characterizations of particular types of observable cyber entities (e.g., HTTP session, Windows registry key, DNS query).

Use of the CybOX Core and Common data models is required; however, use of the CybOX Object data models is purely optional: users select and use only those Objects and corresponding data models that are needed. Importing the entire CybOX suite of data models is not necessary.

The [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*](#AdditionalArtifacts) document provides a comprehensive overview of the full set of CybOX data models, which in addition to the Core, Common, and numerous Object data models, includes various extension data models and a vocabularies data model, which contains a set of default controlled vocabularies. [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*](#AdditionalArtifacts) also summarizes the relationship of CybOX to other languages, and outlines general CybOX data model conventions.

## Document Conventions

The following conventions are used in this document.

### Fonts

The following font and font style conventions are used in the document:

* Capitalization is used for CybOX high level concepts, which are defined in [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*](#AdditionalArtifacts).

Examples: Action, Object, Event, Property

* The Courier New font is used for writing UML objects.

Examples: ActionType, cyboxCommon:BaseObjectPropertyType

Note that all high level concepts have a corresponding UML object. For example, the Action high level concept is associated with a UML class named, ActionType.

* The ‘*italic’* font (withsingle quotes) is used for noting actual, explicit values for CybOX Language properties. The *italic* font (without quotes) is used for noting example values.

Example:  *‘HashNameVocab-1.0,’ high, medium, low*

### UML Package References

Each CybOX data model is captured in a different UML package (e.g., Core package) where the packages together compose the full CybOX UML model. To refer to a particular class of a specific package, we use the format package\_prefix:class, where package\_prefix corresponds to the appropriate UML package. The [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*](#AdditionalArtifacts) document contains the full list of CybOX packages, along with the associated prefix notations, descriptions, and examples.

Note that in this specification document, we do not explicitly specify the package prefix for any classes that originate from the Win Memory Page Region Object data model.

### UML Diagrams

This specification makes use of UML diagrams to visually depict relationships between CybOX Language constructs. Note that the diagrams have been extracted directly from the full UML model for CybOX; they have not been constructed purely for inclusion in the specification documents.  Typically, diagrams are included for the primary class of a data model, and for any other class where the visualization of its relationships between other classes would be useful.  This implies that there will be very few diagrams for classes whose only properties are either a data type or a class from the CybOX Common data model.  Other diagrams that are included correspond to classes that specialize a superclass and abstract or generalized classes that are extended by one or more subclasses.

In UML diagrams, classes are often presented with their attributes elided, to avoid clutter. The fully described class can usually be found in a related diagram. A class presented with an empty section at the bottom of the icon indicates that there are no attributes other than those that are visualized using associations.

#### Class Properties

Generally, a class property can be shown in a UML diagram as either an attribute or an association (i.e., the distinction between attributes and associations is somewhat subjective). In order to make the size of UML diagrams in the specifications manageable, we have chosen to capture most properties as attributes and to capture only higher level properties as associations, especially in the main top-level component diagrams. In particular, we will always capture properties of UML data types as attributes. For example, properties of a class that are identifiers, titles, and timestamps will be represented as attributes.

#### Diagram Icons and Arrow Types

Diagram icons are used in a UML diagram to indicate whether a shape is a class, enumeration, or a data type, and decorative icons are used to indicate whether an element is an attribute of a class or an enumeration literal. In addition, two different arrow styles indicate either a directed association relationship (regular arrowhead) or a generalization relationship (triangle-shaped arrowhead). The icons and arrow styles we use are shown and described in **Table 1‑1**.

Table ‑. UML diagram icons

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Icon** | **Description** |
|  | This diagram icon indicates a class. If the name is in italics, it is an abstract class. |
|  | This diagram icon indicates an enumeration. |
|  | This diagram icon indicates a data type. |
|  | This decorator icon indicates an attribute of a class. The green circle means its visibility is public. If the circle is red or yellow, it means its visibility is private or protected. |
|  | This decorator icon indicates an enumeration literal. |
|  | This arrow type indicates a directed association relationship. |
|  | This arrow type indicates a generalization relationship. |

### Property Table Notation

Throughout Section **3**, tables are used to describe the properties of each data model class. Each property table consists of a column of names to identify the property, a type column to reflect the datatype of the property, a multiplicity column to reflect the allowed number of occurrences of the property, and a description column that describes the property. Package prefixes are provided for classes outside of the Win Memory Page Region Object data model (see Section **1.2.2**).

Note that if a class is a specialization of a superclass, only the properties that constitute the specialization are shown in the property table (i.e., properties of the superclass will not be shown). However, details of the superclass may be shown in the UML diagram.

### Property and Class Descriptions

Each class and property defined in CybOX is described using the format, “The X property verbY.” For example, in the specification for the CybOX Core data model, we write, “The id property specifies a globally unique identifier for the Action.” In fact, the verb “specifies” could have been replaced by any number of alternatives: “defines,” “describes,” “contains,” “references,” etc.

However, we thought that using a wide variety of verb phrases might confuse a reader of a specification document because the meaning of each verb could be interpreted slightly differently. On the other hand, we didn’t want to use a single, generic verb, such as “describes,” because although the different verb choices may or may not be meaningful from an implementation standpoint, a distinction could be useful to those interested in the modeling aspect of CybOX.

Consequently, we have chosen to use the three verbs, defined as follows, in class and property descriptions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **CybOX Definition** |
| captures | Used to record and preserve information without implying anything about the structure of a class or property. Often used for properties that encompass general content. This is the least precise of the three verbs. |
|  | *Examples*:  The Observable\_Source property characterizes the source of the Observable information. Examples of details captured include identifying characteristics, time-related attributes, and a list of the tools used to collect the information.  The Description property captures a textual description of the Action. |
| characterizes | Describes the distinctive nature or features of a class or property. Often used to describe classes and properties that themselves comprise one or more other properties. |
|  | *Examples*:  The Action property characterizes a cyber observable Action.  The Obfuscation\_Technique property characterizes a technique an attacker could potentially leverage to obfuscate the Observable. |
| specifies | Used to clearly and precisely identify particular instances or values associated with a property. Often used for properties that are defined by a controlled vocabulary or enumeration; typically used for properties that take on only a single value. |
|  | *Example*:  The cybox\_major\_version property specifies the major version of the CybOX language used for the set of Observables. |

## Terminology

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in **[**RFC2119**]**.

## Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., “Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels”, BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>.

# Background Information

In this section, we provide high level information about the Win Memory Page Region Object data model that is necessary to fully understand the specification details given in Section **3**.

## Cyber Observables

A cyber observable is a dynamic event or a stateful property that occurs, or may occur, in the operational cyber domain. Examples of stateful properties include the value of a registry key, the MD5 hash of a file, and an IP address. Examples of events include the deletion of a file, the receipt of an HTTP GET request, and the creation of a remote thread.

A cyber observable is different than a cyber indicator. A cyber observable is a statement of fact, capturing what was observed or could be observed in the cyber operational domain. Cyber indicators are cyber observable patterns, such as a registry key value associated with a known bad actor or a spoofed email address used on a particular date.

## Objects

Objects in CybOX are individual data models for characterizing a particular cyber entity, such as a Windows registry key, or an Email Message. Accordingly, each release of the CybOX language includes a particular set of Objects that are part of the release. The data model for each of these Objects is defined by its own specification that describes the context-specific classes and properties that compose the Object.

# Data Model

## WindowsMemoryPageRegionObjectType Class

The WindowsMemoryPageRegionObjectType class is intended to characterize Windows memory page regions. The UML diagram corresponding to the WindowsMemoryPageRegionObjectType class is shown in **Figure 3‑1**.

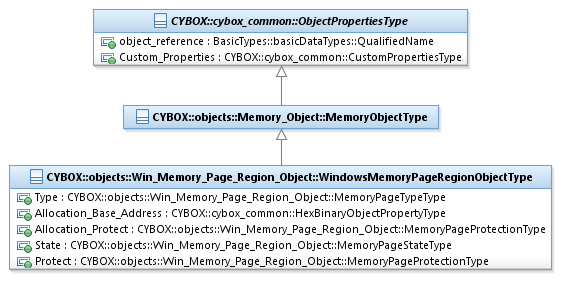


Figure ‑. UML diagram of the WindowsMemoryPageRegionObjectType class

The property table of the WindowsMemoryPageRegionObjectType class is given in **Table 3‑1**.

Table ‑. Properties of the WindowsMemoryPageRegionObjectType class

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Multiplicity** | **Description** |
| **Type** | WinMemoryPageRegionObj:  MemoryPageTypeType | 0..1 | The Type property specifies the type of pages in the memory page region. |
| **Allocation\_Base\_Address** | cyboxCommon:  HexBinaryObjectPropertyType | 0..1 | The Allocation\_Base\_Address property specifies the base address of the memory page region when the region was first allocated. |
| **Allocation\_Protect** | WinMemoryPageRegionObj:  MemoryPageProtectionType | 0..1 | The Allocation\_Protect property specifies the memory protection option for the memory page region when the region was initially allocated. |
| **State** | WinMemoryPageRegionObj:  MemoryPageStateType | 0..1 | The State property specifies the state of the memory pages in the region. |
| **Protect** | WinMemoryPageRegionObj:  MemoryPageProtectionType | 0..1 | The Protect property specifies the access protection of the memory pages in the region. |

## MemoryPageProtectionType Class

The MemoryPageProtectionType class specifies memory protection constant type. Its core value SHOULD be a literal from the MemoryPageProtectionEnum enumeration. It extends the BaseObjectPropertyType class, in order to permit complex (i.e. regular-expression based) specifications.

## MemoryPageStateType Class

The MemoryPageStateType class specifies the memory protection states. Its core value SHOULD be a literal from the MemoryPageStateEnum enumeration. It extends the BaseObjectPropertyType class, in order to permit complex (i.e. regular-expression based) specifications.

## MemoryPageTypeType Class

The MemoryPageTypeType class specifies the memory protection type. Its core value SHOULD be a literal from the MemoryPageTypeEnum enumeration. It extends the BaseObjectPropertyType class, in order to permit complex (i.e. regular-expression based) specifications.

## MemoryPageProtectionEnum Enumeration

The literals of the MemoryPageProtectionEnum enumeration are given in **Table 3‑2**.

Table ‑. Literals of the MemoryPageProtectionEnum enumeration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Enumeration Literal** | **Description** |
| **PAGE\_EXECUTE** | From Microsoft: "Enables execute access to the committed region of pages. An attempt to read from or write to the committed region results in an access violation." |
| **PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READ** | From Microsoft: "Enables execute or read-only access to the committed region of pages. An attempt to write to the committed region results in an access violation.” |
| **PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READWRITE** | From Microsoft: "Enables execute, read-only, or read/write access to the committed region of pages.” |
| **PAGE\_EXECUTE\_WRITECOPY** | From Microsoft: "Enables execute, read-only, or copy-on-write access to a mapped view of a file mapping object. An attempt to write to a committed copy-on-write page results in a private copy of the page being made for the process. The private page is marked as PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READWRITE, and the change is written to the new page.” |
| **PAGE\_NOACCESS** | From Microsoft: "Disables all access to the committed region of pages. An attempt to read from, write to, or execute the committed region results in an access violation.” |
| **PAGE\_READONLY** | From Microsoft: "Enables read-only access to the committed region of pages. An attempt to write to the committed region results in an access violation. If Data Execution Prevention is enabled, an attempt to execute code in the committed region results in an access violation.” |
| **PAGE\_READWRITE** | From Microsoft: "Enables read-only or read/write access to the committed region of pages. If Data Execution Prevention is enabled, attempting to execute code in the committed region results in an access violation.” |
| **PAGE\_WRITECOPY** | From Microsoft: "Enables read-only or copy-on-write access to a mapped view of a file mapping object. An attempt to write to a committed copy-on-write page results in a private copy of the page being made for the process. The private page is marked as PAGE\_READWRITE, and the change is written to the new page. If Data Execution Prevention is enabled, attempting to execute code in the committed region results in an access violation.” |

## MemoryPageStateEnum Enumeration

The literals of the MemoryPageStateEnum enumeration are given in **Table 3‑3**.

Table ‑. Literals of the MemoryPageStateEnum enumeration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Enumeration Literal** | **Description** |
| **MEM\_COMMIT** | From Microsoft: "Indicates committed pages for which physical storage has been allocated, either in memory or in the paging file on disk.” |
| **MEM\_FREE** | From Microsoft: "Indicates free pages not accessible to the calling process and available to be allocated. For free pages, the information in the AllocationBase, AllocationProtect, Protect, and Type members is undefined.” |
| **MEM\_RESERVE** | From Microsoft: "Indicates reserved pages where a range of the process's virtual address space is reserved without any physical storage being allocated. For reserved pages, the information in the Protect member is undefined.” |

## MemoryPageTypeEnum Enumeration

The literals of the MemoryPageTypeEnum enumeration are given in **Table 3‑4**.

Table ‑. Literals of the MemoryPageTypeEnum enumeration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Enumeration Literal** | **Description** |
| **MEM\_IMAGE** | From Microsoft: "Indicates that the memory pages within the region are mapped into the view of an image section.” |
| **MEM\_MAPPED** | From Microsoft: "Indicates that the memory pages within the region are mapped into the view of a section." |
| **MEM\_PRIVATE** | From Microsoft: "Indicates that the memory pages within the region are private (that is, not shared by other processes)." |

# Conformance

Implementations have discretion over which parts (components, properties, extensions, controlled vocabularies, etc.) of CybOX they implement (e.g., Observable/Object).

[1] Conformant implementations must conform to all normative structural specifications of the UML model or additional normative statements within this document that apply to the portions of CybOX they implement (e.g., implementers of the entire Observable class must conform to all normative structural specifications of the UML model regarding the Observable class or additional normative statements contained in the document that describes the Observable class).

[2] Conformant implementations are free to ignore normative structural specifications of the UML model or additional normative statements within this document that do not apply to the portions of CybOX they implement (e.g., non-implementers of any particular properties of the Observable class are free to ignore all normative structural specifications of the UML model regarding those properties of the Observable class or additional normative statements contained in the document that describes the Observable class).

The conformance section of this document is intentionally broad and attempts to reiterate what already exists in this document.

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|  |  |  |  |
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| **Revision** | **Date** | **Editor** | **Changes Made** |
| wd01 | 16 November 2015 | Desiree Beck Trey Darley Ivan Kirillov Rich Piazza | Initial transfer to OASIS template |