CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview

Working Draft 01

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Additional artifacts:

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

* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*. (this document)
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 2: Common*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 3: Core*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 4: Default Extensions*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 5: Default Vocabularies*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 6: UML Model*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 7: API Object*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 8: ARP Cache Object*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 9: AS Object*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 10: Account Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 16: DNS Cache Object*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 17: DNS Query Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 19: Device Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 22: Domain Name Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 25: GUI Dialogbox Object*. [URI]
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* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 93: Win Waitable Timer Object*. [URI]
* *CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 94: X509 Certificate Object*. [URI]

Related work:

This specification is related to:

* *STIX 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 document serves as an overview of those specifications and defines how they are used within the broader CybOX framework.

Status:

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# Introduction

[All text is normative unless otherwise labeled]

The Cyber Observable Expression (CybOX) 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 Core Version 2.1.1 data model, which is one of two fundamental data models for CybOX content.

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 Sections **1.4** and **1.5**. In Section **2**, we give background information necessary to fully understand the Core data model. We present the Core data model specification details in Section **3** and conformance information in Section **4**.

## CybOX 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](#AdditionalArtifacts) 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 a set of default controlled vocabularies. [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*](#AdditionalArtifacts) also summarizes the relationship of CybOX to other externally defined data models, 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](#AdditionalArtifacts). 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. [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 1: Overview*](#AdditionalArtifacts)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 Core 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** |
| cid:image003.gif@01D05428.2B30AE20 | 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. |

#### Color Coding

The shapes of the UML diagrams are color coded to indicate the data model associated with a class.  The colors used in the Core specification are illustrated via exemplars in **Figure 1‑1**.

[need diagram]

Figure ‑. Data model color coding

### 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 Core 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.

In addition, properties that are part of a “choice” relationship (e.g., Prop1 OR Prop2 is used but not both) will be denoted by a unique letter subscript (e.g., API\_CallA, CodeB) and single logic expression in the Multiplicity column.  For example, if there is a choice of property API\_CallA and CodeB, the expression “A(1)|B(0..1)” will indicate that the API\_Call property can be chosen with multiplicity 1 or the Code property can be chosen with multiplicity 0 or 1.

### 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>.

[CPE] Common Platform Enumeration (CPE). (2014, Nov. 28). The MITRE Corporation. [Online]. Available: <http://cpe.mitre.org>.

**[CIQ]** *Customer Information Quality (CIQ) Specifications Version 3.0*. Edited by Ram Kumar. 8 April 2008. OASIS Public Review Draft 03. Available: <http://docs.oasis-open.org/ciq/v3.0/specs/ciq-specs-v3.html>.

## Non-Normative References

# Background Information

In this section, we provide high level information about the Core 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, for example. 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 comprise the Object.

# Language Modularity

## Core Data Model

The CybOX Core data model defines the four main classes: Action, Event, Observable and Object which corresponds to the primary structure characterized in CybOX. Please see [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 3: Core*](#AdditionalArtifacts) for complete information on the CybOX Core data model.

## Common Data Model

The CybOX Common data model defines object classes that are shared across the various CybOX data models. At a high level, the CybOX Common data model provides object property classes, content aggregation classes, shared classes, and a pattern class for permitting complex (i.e. regular-expression based) specifications. Please see [*CybOX Version 1.2.1 Part 2: Common*](#AdditionalArtifacts) for complete information on the STIX Common data model.

## Default Extensions Data Model

A primary design principle of CybOX is to avoid duplicating data models that already exist for capturing cyber threat information. Therefore, CybOX leverages a number of other structured languages and identifiers through the use of default extensions.

More precisely, the CybOX Default Extensions data model provides loose-coupling mechanisms and default extensions for leveraging constituent data models Common Platform Enumeration [**[CPE]**](#cpe) and OASIS Customer Information Quality model [[CIQ]](#CIQ).

High level summary information is given in Section **4**. Please see [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 4: Default Extensions*](#AdditionalArtifacts) for complete information on the STIX Default Extensions data model.

## Default Vocabularies

For some properties captured in CybOX, a content creator may choose to constrain the set of possible values by referencing an externally-defined vocabulary or by leveraging a default vocabulary class defined within CybOX. Alternatively, the content creator may use an arbitrary value without specifying any vocabulary. Please see  [*CybOX Version 2.1.1 Part 5: Vocabularies*](#AdditionalArtifacts) for more information about the default vocabularies defined in CybOX.

## Basic Data Types

The Basic Data Types data model defines UML data types used CybOX. As stated in the [**[UML 2.4.1]**](#UML241) specification, UML data types are similar to UML classes, but also different:

“A data type is a special kind of classifier, similar to a class. It differs from a class in that instances of a data type are identified only by their value. All copies of an instance of a data type and any instances of that data type with the same value are considered to be equal instances. Instances of a data type that have attributes (i.e., is a structured data type) are considered to be equal if the structure is the same and the values of the corresponding attributes are equal. If a data type has attributes, then instances of that data type will contain attribute values matching the attributes.”

Although four of the requisite primitive data types (Boolean, Integer, String, UnlimitedNatural) are defined in UML, the need for a broader set in CybOX drove the decision to define a complete set of basic data types in a separate, stand-alone UML package (the Basic Data Types data model). We explicitly define the data types in the Basic Data Types data model in Sections **2.7.1** and **2.7.2**.

### Common Basic Data Types

Common data types, such as string and integer, are defined in the Basic DataTypes data model and adhere to the following definitions shown in **Table 2‑1**. These definitions are based on the specification of the corresponding data types found in [**[W3DT]**](#W3DT).

Table ‑. Common basic data types

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Definition** |
| BasicString | The BasicString data type is a sequence of characters. Currently, characters are defined using the UTF-8 character encoding. The number of characters allowed is finite, but unbounded. |
| Boolean | The Boolean data type is defined with two possible literals: ‘*true*’ and ‘*false*’. |
| Decimal | The Decimal data type is a sequence of decimal digits, with perhaps an intervening decimal point, “.”. The number of digits on either side of the decimal point is finite, but unbounded. Often used to express currency amounts. |
| Integer | The Integer data type is a sequence of decimal digits, with perhaps a leading minus sign “-“. The number of decimal digits allowed is finite, but unbounded. |
| NonNegativeInteger | The NonNegativeInteger data type is a restriction on the Integer data type such that the leading minus sign is not allowed. |
| PositiveInteger | The PositiveInteger data type is a restriction on the NonNegativeInteger data type that disallows zero (0). |

### Specializations of the BasicString Data Type

The data types in Table 2‑2 correspond to strings that have semantics associated with them. Because of this, they usually are restricted to a certain pattern, defined via a regular expression, and/or more formally defined in a standardization document.

Table ‑. Specializations of the BasicString Data Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Definition** |
| CAPEC\_ID | The CAPEC\_ID data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type, such that it adheres to the regular expression “CAPEC-\d+”. The CAPEC\_ID values should correspond to those defined at [**[CAPEC]**](#capec). |
| CCE\_ID | The CCE\_ID data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it adheres to the regular expression “CCE-\d+\d”. The CCE\_ID values should correspond to those defined at [**[CEE]**](#cee). |
| CVE\_ID | The CVE\_ID data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it adheres to the regular expression “CVE-\d\d\d\d+\d+”. The CVE\_ID values should correspond to those defined at [**[CVE]**](#cve). |
| CWE\_ID | The CWE\_ID data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it adheres to the regular expression “CWE-\d+”. The CWE\_ID values should correspond to those defined at [**[CWE]**](#cwe). |
| DateTime | The DateTime data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it adheres to the standard defined in [**[ISO8601]**](#iso8601). |
| HexBinary | The HexBinary data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it adheres to the regular expression [0-9A-Fa-f]\*. The number of characters allowed is finite but unbounded. The number of digits must be even in length. |
| LanguageCode | The LanguageCode data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type, such that it adheres to the standard defined in [**[RFC5646]**](#rfc5646). |
| QualifiedName | The QualifiedName data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it adheres to the requirements specified in [**[W3Name]**](#W3Name). |
| NoEmbeddedQuoteString | The NoEmbeddedQuoteString data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it does not include any double quote characters. This data type captures properties that were attributes in the XML model. |
| URI | The URI data type is a restriction on the BasicString data type such that it adheres to the standard defined at [**[RFC3986]**](#rfc3986). |

# Data Model Conventions

The following general information and conventions are used to define the individual data models in [*STIX Version 1.2.1 Part 15: UML Model*](#AdditionalArtifacts). It should be noted that the STIX data models actually evolved as XML schemas, and as a consequence, our UML model follows some conventions so as to be compatible with the preexisting XML implementation. However, we have abstracted away from the XML implementation as much as possible.

## UML Packages

Each STIX data model is captured in a different UML package (e.g., Core package, Campaign package, etc.). 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. **Table 3‑1** lists the packages used throughout the STIX data model specification documents, along with the prefix notation and an example. Descriptions of the packages are provided in Section **2**.

Table ‑. Package prefixes used by the STIX Language

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Package | STIX Core |
| **Prefix** | **stix** |
| Description | The STIX Core data model defines a STIX Package that encompasses all other objects of STIX. |
| Example | stix:TTPsType |
|  | |
| Package | STIX Common |
| **Prefix** | **stixCommon** |
| Description | The STIX Common data model defines classes that are shared across the various STIX data models. |
| Example | stixCommon:ConfidenceType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Data Marking |
| **Prefix** | **marking** |
| Description | The STIX Data Marking data model enables data markings to be used. |
| Example | marking:MarkingType |
|  | |
| Package | STIX Default Vocabularies |
| **Prefix** | **stixVocabs** |
| Description | The STIX default vocabularies define the classes for default controlled vocabularies used within STIX. |
| Example | stixVocabs:MalwareTypeVocab |
|  | |
| Package | Packages used in STIX Default Extensions |
| **Prefix** | **a (ciq address); capec; ciq; stix-ciqidentity; maec; tlpMarking; cvrf; ioc; oval-def; oval-var** |
| Description | Various packages are used by STIX extensions. Details are given in [*STIX Version 1.2.1 Part 12: Default Extensions*](#AdditionalArtifacts). |
| Example | capec:Attack\_PatternType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Basic Data Types |
| **Prefix** | **basicDataTypes** |
| Description | The STIX Basic Data Types data model defines the types used within STIX. |
| Example | basicDataTypes:URI |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Indicator |
| **Prefix** | **indicator** |
| Description | The STIX Indicator data model conveys specific Observable patterns combined with contextual information intended to represent artifacts and/or behaviors of interest within a cyber security context. |
| Example | indicator:TestMechanismType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Incident |
| **Prefix** | **incident** |
| Description | The STIX Incident data model captures discrete instances of a specific set of observed events or properties affecting an organization. |
| Example | incident:AffectedAssetType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX TTP |
| **Prefix** | **ttp** |
| Description | The STIX TTP data model captures the behavior or modus operandi of cyber adversaries. |
| Example | ttp:AttackPatternType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Campaign |
| **Prefix** | **campaign** |
| Description | The STIX Campaign data model encompasses one or more Threat Actors pursuing an Intended Effect as observed through sets of Incidents and/or TTP, potentially across organizations. |
| Example | campaign:AttributionType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Threat Actor |
| **Prefix** | **ta** |
| Description | The STIX Threat Actor data model captures characterizations of malicious actors (or adversaries) representing a cyber attack threat including presumed intent and historically observed behavior. |
| Example | ta:ObservedTTPsType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Exploit Target |
| **Prefix** | **et** |
| Description | The STIX Exploit Target data model conveys a vulnerability or weakness in software, systems, networks or configurations that is targeted for exploitation by the TTP of a Threat Actor. |
| Example | et:ConfigurationType |
|  |  |
| Package | STIX Course of Action |
| **Prefix** | **coa** |
| Description | The STIX Course of Action data model conveys specific measures to be taken to address threats whether they are corrective or preventative to address Exploit Targets, or responsive to counter or mitigate the potential impacts of Incidents. |
| Example | coa:StructuredCOAType |
|  | |
| Package | STIX Report |
| **Prefix** | **report** |
| Description | The STIX Report defines a contextual wrapper for a grouping of STIX content, which could include content specified using any of the other eight top-level constructs, or even other related Reports. |
| Example | report:RelatedReportsType |
|  |  |
|  | CybOX Core |
| **Prefix** | **cybox** |
| Description | The [CybOX](#RelatedWork) core data model defines the core constructs used in CybOX. |
| Example | cybox:ObservablesType |

## Naming Conventions

The UML classes, enumerations, and properties defined in STIX follow the particular naming conventions outlined in Table 3‑2.

Table ‑. Naming formats of different object types

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Object Type** | **Format** | **Example** |
| Class | CamelCase ending with “Type” | IndicatorBaseType |
| Property (simple) | Lowercase with underscores between words | capec\_id |
| Property (complex) | Capitalized with underscores between words | Associated\_Actor |
| Enumeration | CamelCase ending with “Enum” or “Type | DateTimePrecisionEnum; IndicatorVersionType |
| Enumeration value | *varies* | Flash drive; Public Disclosure; Externally-Located |
| Data type | CamelCase or if the words are acronyms, all capitalized with underscores between words. | PositiveInteger; CVE\_ID |

## Identifiers

Optional identifiers (IDs) can be assigned to several STIX constructs so that the constructs can be unambiguously referenced. Technically, the decision to specify an ID on a given construct is optional based on the specifics of the usage context. As a general rule, specifying IDs on particular instances of constructs enables clear referencing, relating, and pivoting.

Assigning IDs supports several very common STIX use cases such as:

* Enabling individual portions of content to be externally referenced unambiguously (e.g., a report talking about a specific Campaign or Threat Actor)
* Enabling the sharing/resharing of portions of STIX content (e.g., PartyB resharing two of a set of 100 Indicators received from PartyA)
* Enabling versioning of content
* Enabling the specification of potentially complex webs of interconnection and correlation between portions of STIX content (e.g., connecting particular TTPs and Indicators to specific Campaigns over time)
* Enabling analysis pivoting on content with multiple contexts (e.g., the same IP Address seen in multiple Incidents and with connections to multiple TTPs and Indicators)

In STIX v1.2.1, each STIX ID is a fully qualified name, which consists of a producer namespace and a unique identifier. The producer namespace is a short-hand prefix, which is separated from the unique identifier by a colon (“:”). For example:

[producer namespace]:[unique identifier]

This format provides high assurance that IDs will be both meaningful and unique. Meaning comes from producer namespace, which denotes who is producing it, and uniqueness comes from the unique identifier.

# Relationships to Other Externally-defined Data Models

STIX Version 1.2.1 leverages several other externally-defined data models that are relevant to the cyber threat domain. However, the STIX specification documents do not define any classes that are part of a non-STIX data model (e.g., [CybOX](#RelatedWork) classes are not defined in STIX specification documents). An alphabetical listing of these other data models is given below.

Please see [*STIX Version 1.2.1 Part 12: Default Extensions*](#AdditionalArtifacts) for further information on all of the externally-defined data models STIX leverages by default (with the exception of CybOX, for which a different reference is given in Section **4.4**).

## Customer Information Quality (CIQ)

The OASIS Customer Information Quality (CIQ) Version 3.0 is a set of XML specifications for representing characteristic information about individuals and organizations **[[CIQ]](#ciq)**. By extending the STIX Common AddressAbstractType and IdentityType classes, CybOX Version 2.2.1 leverages CIQ Version 3.0 to capture geographic address information and identity information associated with Threat Actors, victims, and sources of information.

## Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)

CPE is a structured naming scheme for information technology systems, software, and packages. Based upon the generic syntax for Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI), CPE includes a formal name format, a method for checking names against a system, and a description format for binding text and tests to a name. An XSD schema for version 2.3 can be found at [CPE].

# 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.

1. Acknowledgments

The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged:

Participants:

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

1. Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision** | **Date** | **Editor** | **Changes Made** |
| wd01 | 28 August 2015 | Desiree Beck Trey Darley Ivan Kirillov Rich Piazza | Initial transfer to OASIS template |