# Carnegie Mellon University

Software Engineering Institute

# **Cyber DEM Python**

Release 0.0.5

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**CHAPTER** 

ONE

### **README**

### 1.1 Overview

CyberDEM Python provides a Python API for the Cyber Data Exchange Model (CyberDEM). CyberDEM Python provides methods to instantiate CyberDEM objects and events, serialize and deserialize objects and events, and manipulate instantiated objects. It also provides basic searching and file management methods.

### 1.2 Status

CyberDEM Python is based on the CyberDEM standard that is currently in DRAFT format, and therefore subject to change. For the most up to date version and documentation for CyberDEM Python see the CyberDEM Python GitHub page: https://github.com/cmu-sei/cyberdem-python.

# 1.3 Getting Started

These instructions will help you install a copy of the package on your local machine.

### 1.3.1 Install with pip

```
$ pip3 install cyberdem
```

### 1.3.2 Installing from source

- 1. Download CyberDEM Python and unzip the download folder
- 2. From within the top-level cyberdem folder (where setup.py is located) run

```
$ pip3 install .
```

3. To test that cyberdem is installed properly run

```
$ python3
>>> from cyberdem import base
>>> print(base.System())
System(
   id: 3bb3512e-dc75-4b86-b234-25040a79b9b9
)
```

You may also try running the example.py file downloaded with the zip file.

```
$ python3 example.py
Creating new FileSystem path ./test-fs.
OUERY 1
_____
['description', 'id', 'name', 'version', '_type']
('Rapid SCADA software', '0f717dfa-...', 'Rapid SCADA', '5', 'Application')
('PfSense Firewall', '2720359e-...', 'PfSense', '2.4.2', 'Application')
(None, '2f6ac399-...', None, None, 'Application')
(None, 'd36e99ce-...', None, None, 'Application')
('Firefox browser', 'df8478d6-...', 'Firefox', '60', 'Application')
(None, 'Oeaacdbc-...', None, None, 'Application')
(None, '6265eb88-...', None, None, 'Application')
OUERY 2
['description', 'name']
(None, None)
(None, None)
(None, None)
('PfSense Firewall', 'PfSense')
(None, None)
('Firefox browser', 'Firefox')
('Rapid SCADA software', 'Rapid SCADA')
QUERY 3: SELECT id FROM Application, OperatingSystem WHERE name='PfSense' OR.
['id']
('19a6f4b3-89ce-4aa5-8a94-a065833a3a53',)
('f177a5e0-f56a-4c11-b655-39e6c0cac873',)
Updating app versions...
Application(
  id: 19a6f4b3-89ce-4aa5-8a94-a065833a3a53
  name: PfSense
  version: 2.5.0
OperatingSystem(
  id: f177a5e0-f56a-4c11-b655-39e6c0cac873
  os_type: LinuxRedHat
  version: 8.0
)
```

You will see a folder called "test-fs" in the directory in which you ran the example.py script. This folder has subfolders containing each type of Cyber DEM object/event.

# 1.4 License

Copyright 2020 Carnegie Mellon University. See the LICENSE file for details.

# 1.5 Acknowledgements

• SISO Cyber DEM Product Development Group

CyberDEM Python,	Release	0.0.

**CHAPTER** 

**TWO** 

### **BASE CLASSES**

class cyberdem.base.Application (version=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Representation of an Application object.

Inherits \_CyberObject.

### **Parameters**

- **version** (*string*, *optional*) Version of the application.
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberObject class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Application
>>> kwargs = {
... 'version': '2.4.2',
... 'name': 'PfSense',
... 'description': 'PfSense Firewall'
... }
>>> my_app = Application(**kwargs)
```

**class** cyberdem.base.**BlockTrafficEffect** (*is\_random=None*, *percentage=None*, \*\*kwargs) Completely block all traffic over a communication channel.

Inherits Disrupt. No additional attributes.

Parameters kwargs (dictionary, optional) - Arguments to pass to the Disrupt class

### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import BlockTrafficEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
        'is_random': False,
        'percentage': .7,
        'event_time': datetime.today(),
        'targets': [the_target.id],
        'phase': 'Continue',
        'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
        'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
     }
>>> blocktraffic_effect = BlockTrafficEffect(**kwargs)
```

**class** cyberdem.base.**CPULoadEffect** (*percentage=None*, \*\*kwargs)
Artificial increase in CPU load.

Inherits Degrade.

#### **Parameters**

- percentage (float, optional) Percentage of CPU usage between 0.0 and 100.0
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import CPULoadEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
...    'percentage': 70,
...    'event_time': datetime.today(),
...    'targets': [the_target.id],
...    'phase': 'Start',
...    'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
...    'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> cpuload_effect = CPULoadEffect(**kwargs)
```

Representation of a CyberAttack object.

Inherits \_CyberAction. No additional attributes.

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import CyberAttack
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
       'event_time': datetime.today(),
       'targets': [the_target.id],
. . .
       'target_modifiers': {"characteristic":"value"},
. . .
       'phase': 'Continue',
. . .
       'duration': timedelta(seconds=10),
. . .
       'actor_ids': [attacker_1.id]
. . .
...}
>>> generic_attack = CyberAttack(**kwargs)
```

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{class} \text{ cyberdem.base.CyberDefend} (\textit{event\_time=None}, & \textit{targets=None}, & \textit{target\_modifiers=None}, \\ & \textit{phase=None}, & \textit{duration=None}, & \textit{actor\_ids=None}, \\ & \textit{source\_ids=None}, **kwargs) \end{array}$ 

Representation of a CyberDefend object.

Inherits \_CyberAction. No additional attributes.

### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import CyberDefend
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
          'event_time': datetime.today(),
          'targets': [the_target.id],
          'target_modifiers': {"characteristic":"value"},
          'phase': 'Start',
          'source_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
        }
>>> generic_defend = CyberDefend(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.CyberRecon (recon\_type=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Representation of a CyberRecon object.

Inherits \_CyberAction.

#### **Parameters**

- recon\_type (value from the ReconType enumeration, optional) Type of reconnaissance
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberAction class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import CyberDefend
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'recon_type': 'NetworkMap',
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'phase': 'Start',
... 'source_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> recon_event = CyberRecon(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.Data(sensitivity=None, data\_type=None, encrypted=None, status=None, confidentiality=None, \*\*kwargs)

Representation of a Data object

Inherits \_CyberObject.

### **Parameters**

- **sensitivity** (value from *SensitivityType* enumeration, optional) [desc]
- data\_type (value from <code>DataType</code> enumeration, optional) [desc]
- encrypted (value from <code>EncryptionType</code> enumeration, optional) [desc]
- **status** (value from *DataStatus* enumeration, optional) [desc]
- confidentiality (float, optional) [desc]
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberObject class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Data
>>> kwargs = {
...    'sensitivity': 'FOUO',
...    'data_type': 'File',
...    'confidentiality': 0.6,
...    'name': 'Foo File',
...    'description': 'Foobarred file'
...    }
>>> my_data = Data(**kwargs)
```

Data exfiltration is the unauthorized copying, transfer or retrieval of data from a computer or server. Data

exfiltration is a malicious activity performed through various different techniques, typically by cybercriminals over the Internet or other network.

Inherits CyberAttack. No additional attributes.

Parameters kwargs (dictionary, optional) - Arguments to pass to the CyberAttack class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import DataExfiltration
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'phase': 'End',
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'duration': timedelta(hours=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> exfil = DataExfiltration(**kwargs)
```

To deny access to, or operation of, a target to a level represented as a percentage of capacity

Inherits *Deny*. No additional attributes.

Parameters kwargs (dictionary, optional) - Arguments to pass to the Deny class

### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Degrade
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'phase': 'Start',
... 'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> degrade_effect = Degrade(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.DelayEffect (seconds=None, \*\*kwargs)

Increased time for data to travel between two points

Inherits Degrade.

### **Parameters**

- seconds (float, optional) Number of seconds to delay delivery of data
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import DelayEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
         'seconds': 22.5,
         'event_time': datetime.today(),
         'targets': [the_target.id],
```

```
... 'duration': timedelta(minutes=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> delay_effect = DelayEffect(**kwargs)
```

To prevent access to, operation of, or availability of a target function by a specified level for a specified time, by degrade, disrupt, or destroy (JP3-12)

Inherits \_CyberEffect. No additional attributes.

Parameters kwargs (dictionary, optional) - Arguments to pass to the \_CyberEffect class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Deny
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'phase': 'Start',
... 'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> deny_effect = Deny(**kwargs)
```

To completely and irreparably deny access to, or operation of, a target.

Inherits *Deny*. No additional attributes.

Parameters kwargs (dictionary, optional) - Arguments to pass to the Deny class

### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Destroy
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'phase': 'Start',
... 'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> destroy_effect = Destroy(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.Detect(acquired\_information=None, \*\*kwargs)

To discover or discern the existence, presence, or fact of an intrusion into information systems.

Inherits CyberEffect.

### **Parameters**

• acquired\_information (dictionary, optional) - information obtained during detection

• **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) - Arguments to pass to the \_CyberEffect class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Detect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> info = {'siem log': 'file permission change on user-ws-2'}
>>> kwargs = {
... 'acquired_information': info,
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> detect_effect = Detect(**kwargs)
```

Inherits \_CyberObject.

#### **Parameters**

- device\_types (list of values from the DeviceType enumeration, optional) Type(s) of device (ex. "Sensor", "Printer")
- is\_virtual (boolean, optional) whether the device is a virtual device
- role(string, optional) [desc]
- device\_identifier(string, optional) [desc]
- network\_interfaces (list of lists, optional) mapping of interface names to addresses
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberObject class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Device
>>> kwargs = {
...    'device_type': ['Generic'],
...    'is_virtual': False,
...    'device_identifier':
    -'(01)12345678987654(55)120717(55)A12345B(55)4321',
...    'name': 'The Server',
...    'description': 'Generic server description'
...    }
>>> net_ints = [['eth0','204.105.24.23'], ['eth1','192.168.10.101']]
>>> my_device = Device(network_interfaces=net_ints, **kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.Disrupt (is\_random=None, percentage=None, \*\*kwargs)

To completely but temporarily deny access to, or operation of, a target for a period of time.

Inherits Deny.

### **Parameters**

• is\_random (boolean, optional) - whether or not the disruption is uniform or random

- percentage (float, optional) Percentage of bits to drop between 0.0 and 100.0
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Deny class

### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Disrupt
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
. . .
      'is_random': False,
      'percentage': .7,
. . .
      'event_time': datetime.today(),
      'targets': [the_target.id],
. . .
       'phase': 'Start',
       'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
       'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
. . .
...}
>>> disrupt_effect = Disrupt(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.DropEffect (percentage=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Packet dropping.

Inherits Degrade.

#### **Parameters**

- percentage (float, optional) Percentage of packets to drop between 0.0 and 100.0
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import DropEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'percentage': 99.5,
       'event_time': datetime.today(),
. . .
      'targets': [the_target.id],
. . .
     'phase': 'Start',
. . .
      'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
. . .
      'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
. . .
...}
>>> pdrop_effect = DropEffect(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.HardwareDamageEffect (damage\_type=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Physical damage to a device.

Inherits Destroy.

### **Parameters**

- damage\_type (value from the <code>HardwareDamageType</code> enumeration, optional) type of damage
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Destroy class

### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import HardwareDamageEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
```

```
'damage_type': 'PhysicalDestruction',
'event_time': datetime.today(),
'targets': [the_target.id],
'phase': 'Start',
'duration': timedelta(days=5)
'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
}
>>> hwdamage_effect = HardwareDamageEffect(**kwargs)
```

percentage=None,

Degradation, but not destruction of, hardware.

Inherits Degrade.

#### **Parameters**

- **degrade\_type** (string, optional) value from the HardwareDegradeType enumeration
- **percentage** (*float*, *optional*) The effectiveness of the hardware for the duration of the effect between 0.0 and 100.0
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import HardwareDegradeEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
      'degrade_type': 'BlueScreen',
      'percentage': 90,
. . .
       'event_time': datetime.today(),
. . .
       'targets': [the_target.id],
. . .
       'phase': 'Start',
. . .
       'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
. . .
       'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
. . . }
>>> hw_effect = HardwareDegradeEffect(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.JitterEffect (milliseconds=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Class for JitterEffect object.

Inherits Degrade.

### **Parameters**

- milliseconds (float, optional) [desc]
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import JitterEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'milliseconds': 22.5,
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'duration': timedelta(minutes=5)
```

```
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> jitter_effect = JitterEffect(**kwargs)
```

Inherits Degrade.

#### **Parameters**

- percentage (float, optional) Percentage of maximum achievable rate between 0.0 and 100.0
- rate\_type (string, optional) value from the LoadRateType enumeration
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import LoadRateEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
      'percentage': 22.5,
       'rate_type': 'Upload',
. . .
       'event_time': datetime.today(),
. . .
       'targets': [the_target.id],
. . .
       'phase': 'Start',
. . .
       'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
. . .
       'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
. . . }
>>> loadrate_effect = LoadRateEffect(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.Manipulate(description=None, \*\*kwargs)

The effect of controlling or changing information, information systems, and/or networks to create physical denial effects, using deception, decoying, conditioning, spoofing, falsification, and other similar techniques.

Inherits CyberEffect.

#### **Parameters**

- description (string, optional) information obtained during detection
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberEffect class

#### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Manipulate
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'description': "ransomware encrypted drives",
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'duration': timedelta(hours=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> manipulate_effect = Manipulate(**kwargs)
```

Controls or changes information, information systems, and/or networks to create physical denial effects, using deception, decoying, conditioning, spoofing, falsification, and other similar techniques.

Inherits CyberAttack.

#### **Parameters**

- **description** (*string*, *optional*) Describes the "what and how" of the manipulation attack
- attack\_content (string, optional) could contain the details of the manipulation attack itself OR the manipulated message after the attack
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the CyberAttack class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import DataExfiltration
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'phase': 'End',
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'duration': timedelta(hours=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> exfil = DataExfiltration(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.MemoryUseEffect (percentage=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Artificial increase in memory usage.

Inherits Degrade.

### **Parameters**

- percentage (float, optional) Percentage of memory to use between 0.0 and 100.0
- kwarqs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

#### **Example**

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import MemoryUseEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'percentage': 70,
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'phase': 'Start',
... 'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> memuse_effect = MemoryUseEffect(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.Network (protocol=None, mask=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Representation of a Network object.

 $Inherits \verb| \_CyberObject. \\$ 

- **protocol** (value from the *NetworkProtocolType* enumeration, optional) protocol used on the network
- mask (string, optional) network mask
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberObject class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Network
>>> kwargs = {
... 'protocol': 'OSPF',
... 'mask': '255.255.255.0',
... 'name': 'Network 10',
... 'description': 'User network'
... }
>>> my_network = Network(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.NetworkLink(is\_logical=None,

physical\_layer=None,

data\_link\_protocol=None, bandwidth=None, latency=None, jitter=None, network\_interfaces=None, \*\*kwargs)

Representation of a NetworkLink object.

Inherits \_CyberObject.

#### **Parameters**

- is\_logical (boolean, optional) the link is logical (rather than physical)
- **physical\_layer** (value from the *PhysicalLayerType* enumeration, optional) what type is the physical layer
- data\_link\_protocol (value from the <code>DataLinkProtocolType</code> enumeration, optional) data link protocol
- bandwidth (integer, optional) Max data transfer rate of the link in Gb
- latency (integer, optional) network link latency in milliseconds
- jitter (integer, optional) variability in the latency, measured in milliseconds
- network\_interfaces (list of lists, optional) mapping of interface names to addresses
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberObject class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import NetworkLink
>>> kwargs = {
... 'is_logical': False,
... 'physical_layer': 'Wired',
... 'data_link_protocol': 'Ethernet',
... 'bandwidth': 5,
... 'name': 'Link 10',
... 'description': 'User network link'
... }
>>> net_ints = [['eth1','192.168.10.100'], ['eth0','192.168.10.101']]
>>> my_link = NetworkLink(network_interfaces=net_ints, **kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.OperatingSystem(os\_type=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Representation of a OperatingSystem object.

Inherits Application.

#### **Parameters**

- **os\_type** (value from the <code>OperatingSystemType</code> enumeration, optional) Type of operating system
- kwarqs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Application class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import OperatingSystem
>>> kwargs = {
... 'os_type': 'MicrosoftWindows',
... 'name': 'User machine',
... 'description': 'For employees in foo department',
... 'version': '10'
... }
>>> my_os = OperatingSystem(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.OtherDegradeEffect (percentage=None, description=None, \*\*kwargs)
Generic degradation effect.

Inherits Degrade.

#### **Parameters**

- percentage (float, optional) Percentage of impacted capability's remaining availability between 0.0 and 100.0
- **description** (*string*, *optional*) Human-interpretable or machine-readable description of the effect
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Degrade class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import OtherDegradeEffect
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> kwargs = {
... 'degrade_type': 'BlueScreen',
... 'percentage': 90,
... 'event_time': datetime.today(),
... 'targets': [the_target.id],
... 'phase': 'Start',
... 'duration': timedelta(seconds=5)
... 'actor_ids': ["77545b7d-3900-4e34-a26f-eec5eb954d33"]
... }
>>> other_effect = OtherDegradeEffect(**kwargs)
```

Packet manipulation cyber effect: duplication, corruption, reordering, drop.

Inherits Manipulate.

### **Parameters**

• manipulation\_type (value from PacketManipulationType enumeration, optional) – type of manipulation

- percentage (float, optional) Percentage of packets to affect between 0.0 and 100.0
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Manipulate class

### Example

class cyberdem.base.Persona (name=None, description=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Representation of a Personna object.

Inherits \_CyberObject. No additional attributes.

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Persona
>>> kwargs = {
...    'name': 'Attacker 1',
...    'description': 'nation-state actor'
... }
>>> attacker_1 = Persona(**kwargs)
```

The fraudulent practice of sending messages purporting to be from reputable sources in order to induce individuals to reveal sensitive information or unknowingly initiate another attack.

Inherits CyberAttack.

#### **Parameters**

- message\_type (value from the MessageType enumeration, optional) type of message. Ex. "Email"
- header (string, optional) Originator, From, To, Subject, Reply To
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the CyberAttack class

### Example

```
... }
>>> phish = PhishingAttack(**kwargs)
```

Represents a relationship between two CyberObjects.

Given two CyberObjects A and B, where A administers B, the related\_object\_1 would be the id of A and related\_object\_2 would be the ID of B, preserving the ordering of "A administers B".

### **Parameters**

- related\_object\_1 (UUIDv4 string, required) ID of a CyberObject
- related\_object\_2 (UUIDv4 string, required) ID of a CyberObject
- $\bullet \ \ \textbf{relationship\_type} \ (string, \ optional) \textbf{value} \ from \ \textit{RelationshipType}$
- id (string, optional) unique ID (UUIDv4)
- privileges (list of strings, optional) [desc]

### Example

```
>>> # Where my_application is installed on my_device
>>> from cyberdem.base import Application, Device, Relationship
>>> my_application = Application()
>>> my_device = Device()
>>> my_rel = Relationship(
... my_device.id, my_application.id,
... relationship_type='ResidesOn', privileges=['priv1', 'priv2'])
```

class cyberdem.base.Service(service\_type=None, address=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Representation of a Service object.

Inherits Application.

#### **Parameters**

- **service\_type** value from the <code>ServiceType</code> enumeration, optional
- address(string, optional) -
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the Application class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import Service
>>> kwargs = {
...    'service_type': 'EmailServer',
...    'version': '15.2.595.4',
...    'name': 'Mail Server 1',
...    'description': 'external exchange server'
... }
>>> my_service = Service(**kwargs)
```

class cyberdem.base.System(system\_type=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Representation of a System object.

Inherits \_CyberObject.

- **system\_type** (value from the *SystemType* enumeration, optional) Type of system
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberObject class

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.base import System
>>> kwargs = {
...    'system_type': 'SCADA',
...    'name': 'MTU',
...    'description': 'Network 1 MTU'
... }
>>> my_system = System(**kwargs)
```

Passive superclass for all CyberDEM CyberActions.

Inherits \_CyberEvent. Included for completeness of the CyberDEM standard.

**class** cyberdem.base.\_**CyberDEMBase**(id=None, \*\*kwargs)
Superclass for all CyberDEM Objects and Events

Will create an appropriate id if one is not given.

Parameters id (string, optional) - string formatted UUIDv4

Raises ValueError - if a given id is not a valid string representation of a UUIDv4

Passive superclass for all CyberDEM CyberEffects.

Inherits \_CyberEvent. No additional attributes.

Superclass for all CyberDEM CyberEvents

CyberEvents are non-persistent cyber events, as opposed to persistent CyberObjects.

Inherits \_CyberDEMBase. Optionally sets the event\_time, targets, cyber event phase, duration, actor\_ids, and/or source\_ids parameters for any CyberEvent subclass.

- event\_time (datetime.datetime, optional) Time at which the event started
- targets (list, optional) One or more IDs identifying the CyberObject(s) targeted in the event
- target\_modifiers (dictionary, optional) mapping of target characteristics to values
- **phase** (value from *CyberEventPhaseType* enumeration, optional) The cyber event phase of the event
- duration (datetime.timedelta, optional) Length of time the event lasted
- actor\_ids (list, optional) Time ordered list of IDs of the perpetrators involved in this Cyber Event

- **source\_ids** (*list*, *optional*) Time ordered list of IDs of the simulations that this Cyber Event came from.
- **kwargs** (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberDEMBase class

class cyberdem.base.\_CyberObject (name=None, description=None, \*\*kwargs)
 Superclass for all CyberDEM CyberObjects

CyberObjects are persistent objects on a network or other cyber infrastructure.

Inherits \_CyberDEMBase. Optionally sets the name and/or description parameters for any CyberObject subclass.

- name (string, optional) The name of the object
- description (string, optional) A description of the object
- kwargs (dictionary, optional) Arguments to pass to the \_CyberDEMBase class

**CHAPTER** 

THREE

### **FILESYSTEM**

Methods for saving, searching, and retrieving CyberDEM objects and events.

```
class cyberdem.filesystem.FileSystem(path)
```

Create a directory structure and file storage and retrieval methods.

Creates file storage, retrieval, and query methods for storing and retrieving CyberObjects, CyberEvents, and Relationships.

**Parameters** path (string, required) – directory path to store CyberDEM json files; can be existing directory or non-existing

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem import filesystem
>>> fs = filesystem.FileSystem("./test-fs")
Using existing FileSystem at ./test-fs
>>> fs.path
'./test-fs'
```

get (id, obj\_type=None)

Get an object by ID

#### **Parameters**

- id (string, required) UUID of object to retrieve
- obj\_type (string, optional) CyberDEM type of the id. Ex. "Application"

**Returns** instance of the requested object

Return type cyberdem instance

### **Example**

```
>>> my_object = fs.get("82ca4ed1-a053-4fc1-b1cc-f4b58b4dbf8c",

"Application")
>>> str(my_object)
Application(
  id: 82ca4ed1-a053-4fc1-b1cc-f4b58b4dbf8c
)
```

### load\_flatfile (filename)

Loads CyberDEM objects and actions from a flat json file into the FileSystem

Parameters filename (string, required) – the json file load Example

```
>>> fs = FileSystem('./test-fs')
>>> fs.load_flatfile('cyberdem_input.json')
```

### query (query\_string)

Search the FileSystem for a specific object or objects

Parameters query\_string (string, required) - SQL formatted query string

Returns attribute names (headers), values of matching objects

Return type 2-tuple of lists

### **Example query strings**

- SELECT \* FROM \* (you probably shouldn't do this one...)
- SELECT attr1, attr2 FROM \* WHERE attr3=value
- SELECT id, name, description FROM Device, System WHERE name='my device'
- SELECT id FROM \* WHERE (name='foo' AND description='bar')
  OR version<>'foobar'

### **Example**

```
>>> query = "SELECT id FROM * WHERE name='Rapid SCADA'"
>>> fs.query(query)
(['id'], [('9293510b-534b-4dd0-b7c5-78d92e279400',)])
>>> query = "SELECT id,name FROM Application"
>>> headers,results = fs.query(query)
>>> headers
['id','name']
>>> results
[('9293510b-534b-4dd0-b7c5-78d92e279400',), ('46545b7a-
-1840-4e34-a26f-aef5eb954b25','My application')]
```

### save (objects, overwrite=False)

Save CyberDEM objects and events to the FileSystem as json files

#### **Parameters**

- **objects** (CyberDEM class instance from base, or a list of objects) CyberDEM object or event instance (or list of instances)
- **overwrite** (bool, optional) allow object with the same ID as one already in the FileSystem to overwrite the existing file, defaults to False

Raises Exception – if object is already in FileSystem and overwrite is set to False

### **Example**

### save\_flatfile (output\_path=None, ignore=[])

Saves objects and actions in the filesystem to one flat json file.

### **Parameters**

- output\_path(string, optional (defaults to filesystem path))—location and path to save the flat file (ex. 'resultscd\_output.json')
- ignore (list of strings, optional) list of CyberDEM objects or actions (as strings) not to indelude in the file

### **Example**

```
>>> fs = FileSystem('./test-fs')
>>> fs.save_flatfile(ignore=['Application'])
```

CyberDEM	Python,	Release	0.0.5
----------	---------	---------	-------

### **ENUMERATIONS**

```
class cyberdem.enumerations.CyberEventPhaseType
     CyberDEM CyberEventPhaseType enumeration
          Options 'Continue', 'ContinueWithChanges', 'End', 'Start', 'Suspend'
class cyberdem.enumerations.DataLinkProtocolType
     CyberDEM DataLinkProtocolType enumeration
          Options 'ATM', 'Bluetooth', 'Ethernet', 'LocalTalk', 'PPP', 'TokenRing', 'VLAN', 'WiFi',
              '1553Bus'
class cyberdem.enumerations.DataStatus
     CyberDEM DataStatus enumeration
          Options 'Corrupted', 'Erased', 'Manipulated', 'NonDecryptable', 'Uncompromised'
class cyberdem.enumerations.DataType
     CyberDEM DataType enumeration
          Options 'Code', 'Credentials', 'File'
class cyberdem.enumerations.DeviceType
     CyberDEM DeviceType enumeration
          Options 'Communications', 'ComputerNode', 'Controller', 'Generic', 'HMI', 'IoT', 'Monitoring',
              'Networking', 'PortableComputer', 'Printer', 'Scanner', 'Sensor', 'StorageDevice'
     _check_prop(value)
          Checks to see if value is an allowed enumeration value.
          Overrides the _check_prop() function from the super_CyberDEMEnumeration
          Campares the given value to the allowed options for the current enumeration class (sub-class to
          _CyberDEMEnumeration).
             Parameters value (list, required) – user-provided value for the enumeration type
             Raises ValueError – if the values in value are not in the allowed options.
class cyberdem.enumerations.EncryptionType
     CyberDEM EncryptionType enumeration
          Options 'AES', 'DES', 'RSA', 'SHA', 'TripleDES', 'TwoFish'
```

**Options** 'BootLoop', 'HardDriveErased', 'PhysicalDestruction',

class cyberdem.enumerations.HardwareDamageType
 CyberDEM HardwareDamageType enumeration

### class cyberdem.enumerations.HardwareDegradeType

CyberDEM HardwareDegradeType enumeration

Options 'BlueScreen', 'Display', 'Keyboard', 'Mouse', 'RandomText', 'Reboot', 'Sound'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.LoadRateType

CyberDEM LoadRateType enumeration

Options 'Download', 'Upload'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.MessageType

CyberDEM MessageType enumeration

Options 'Chat', 'Email', 'SocialMedia', 'Text'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.NetworkProtocolType

CyberDEM NetworkProtocolType enumeration

Options 'ARP', 'ICMP', 'InternetProtocol', 'IPsec', 'NAT', 'OSPF', 'RIP'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.OperatingSystemType

CyberDEM OperatingSystemType enumeration

Options 'Android', 'AppleiOS', 'AppleMacOS', 'BellLabsUnix', 'BSDUnix', 'CiscoIOS', 'DECHP\_UX', 'DECVMS', 'Firmware', 'GNUUnix', 'IBMOS\_2', 'LinuxRedHat', 'MicrosoftDOS', 'MicrosoftWindows', 'OpenSolaris', 'Ubuntu'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.PacketManipulationType

CyberDEM PacketManipulationType enumeration

Options 'Corruption', 'Dropped', 'Duplication', 'Redordering'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.PhysicalLayerType

CyberDEM PhysicalLayerType enumeration

Options 'Wired', 'Wireless'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.ReconType

CyberDEM ReconType enumeration

Options 'AccountEnumeration', 'ARPScan', 'DeviceEnumeration', 'DNSEnumeration', 'DomainEnumeration', 'LDAPScan', 'NetBiosScan', 'NetworkMap', 'NTPEnumeration', 'OSScan', 'Ping', 'PingScan', 'PortScan', 'PortSweep', 'ServiceEnumeration', 'SMTPEnumeration', 'SNMPSweep', 'TraceRoute', 'UNIX-LinuxEnumeration', 'VulnerabilityEnumeration', 'WindowsEnumeration'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.RelationshipType

CyberDEM RelationshipType enumeration

Options 'Administers', 'ComponentOf', 'ContainedIn', 'ProvidedBy', 'ResidesOn'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.SensitivityType

CyberDEM SensitivityType enumeration

**Options** 'Confidential', 'CosmicTopSecret', 'FOUO', 'FVEY', 'GDPR', 'HIPPA', 'NATOConfidential', 'NATORestricted', 'NATOSecret', 'PII', 'Proprietary', 'Public', 'Secret', 'SecretNoForn', 'TS', 'TS\_SCI', 'Unclassified'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.ServiceType

CyberDEM ServiceType enumeration

**Options** 'ChatServer', 'DatabaseServer', 'DomainNameServer', 'EmailServer', 'FileShare', 'Forum', 'SocialMediaServer', 'WebService'

### class cyberdem.enumerations.SystemType

CyberDEM SystemType enumeration

Options 'C2', 'Generic', 'ICS', 'SCADA'

### ${\tt class} \ {\tt cyberdem.enumerations.\_CyberDEMEnumeration}$

Super class for all CyberDEM enumerations

### \_check\_prop(value)

Checks to see if value is an allowed enumeration value.

Campares the given value to the allowed options for the current enumeration subclass.

**Parameters value** (required) – user-provided value for the enumeration type

Raises ValueError – if the value is not in the allowed options of the enumeration class.

**CHAPTER** 

**FIVE** 

### **WIDGETS**

Helper functions for using and integrating CyberDEM Python with your code.

```
cyberdem.widgets.generate_network(num_devices, num_users, filesystem, purpose='enterprise', heterogeneity=0, network='192.168.0.0/16')
```

Create a network of a given size and purpose.

Given basic parameters, create cyber Objects such as devices, network links, software, accounts, and their relationships to each other.

### **Parameters**

- num\_devices (int, required) total number of workstations, routers, printers, etc.
- num\_users (int, required) total number of users on the network; affects the number of accounts and the amount of data and applications
- **filesystem** (*CyberDEM FileSystem*, required) where to save the generated assets
- purpose (string, optional (default='enterprise') choose from 'enterprise', 'scada', 'backbone')—general purpose of the network; affects the types of devices chosen, network architecture, and balance of user workstations to network devices
- heterogeneity (int, optional (default=0) chose from 0-5) variety of applications and operating systems on the network; zero is completely homogeneous (for example, an all Windows network), five is as much variety as possible given the purpose of the network
- network (string, optional (default 192.168.0.0/16)) the network address range to use

### Example

```
>>> from cyberdem.widgets import generate_network
>>> from cyberdem.filesystem import FileSystem
>>> fs = FileSystem('./test-fs')
>>> generate_network(10, 10, fs)
```

cyberdem.widgets.network\_summary(filesystem, count\_only=False, top\_N=None, ignore=[], pprint=False)

A summary count of CyberObjects in the FileSystem

### **Parameters**

• **filesystem** (FileSystem, required) – where the CyberObjects are stored

- **count\_only** (boolean, optional (default=false)) if true, provides only a high level count of CyberObjects
- top\_N (integer, optional) only show the top N results of each object type/name
- ignore (list, optional) don't include specified CyberObject types
- **pprint** (boolean, optional (default=false)) line and tab delimited print out for quick command line reading

### **Example**

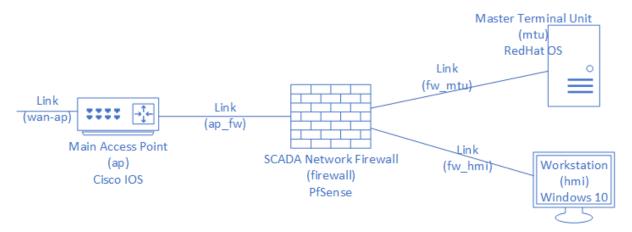
```
>>> from cyberdem.widgets import network_summary
>>> from cyberdem.filesystem import FileSystem
>>> fs = FileSystem('./test-fs')
>>> summary = network_summary(fs, top_N=5, pprint=True)
>>> print(summary)
```

**CHAPTER** 

SIX

### **EXAMPLE**

The following is an example script covering the use of the modules and methods in CyberDEM Python. It models the toy SCADA network in the figure below and instantiates a series of events on a particular attack chain.



### License for example.py

```
CyberDEM Example Script
CyberDEM Python
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DM20-0711
```

Import the necessary modules.

```
from cyberdem.filesystem import FileSystem
from cyberdem.base import *
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
```

Set up the file system to store CyberDEM objects and events.

```
fs = FileSystem('./test-fs')
```

Instantiate a set of known cyber objects representing the toy network. Save each of the objects to the file system.

```
ap = Device(
           name="Access Point", description="Main access point", is_virtual=False,
2
           network_interfaces=[["eth0", "10.10.30.40"], ["eth1", "192.168.10.2"]])
       fs.save(ap)
       firewall = Device(
6
           name="Firewall", description="Firewall", is_virtual=False,
           network_interfaces=[
                    ["eth0", "192.168.10.3"], ["eth1", "192.168.10.4"],
                    ["eth2", "192.168.10.5"]])
10
       fs.save(firewall)
12
       mtu = Device(
13
           name="MTU", description="Master Terminal Unit", is_virtual=False,
14
           network_interfaces=[["eth0", "192.168.10.6"]])
15
       fs.save(mtu)
16
17
       hmi = Device(
18
           name="HMI", description="HMI Workstation", device_types=['HMI'],
19
           is_virtual=False, network_interfaces=[["eth0", "192.168.10.7"]])
20
       fs.save(hmi)
21
22
       wan_ap = NetworkLink(
23
           name='WAN-AP', description='WAN to AP link', physical_layer='Wired',
           is_logical=False, data_link_protocol='Ethernet')
       fs.save(wan_ap)
26
27
       ap_fw = NetworkLink(
28
29
           name='AP-FW', description='AP to FW link', physical_layer='Wired',
           is_logical=False, data_link_protocol='Ethernet')
31
       fs.save(ap_fw)
32
       fw_mtu = NetworkLink(
33
           name='FW-MTU', description='FW to MTU link', physical_layer='Wired',
34
           is_logical=False, data_link_protocol='Ethernet')
35
       fs.save(fw_mtu)
36
       fw_hmi = NetworkLink(
           name='FW-HMI', description='FW to HMI link', physical_layer='Wired',
39
           is_logical=False, data_link_protocol='Ethernet')
40
       fs.save(fw_hmi)
41
42
43
       cisco_ios = OperatingSystem(
           name='Cisco IOS', description='AP OS is Cisco IOS', version='15.4(3)M',
```

```
os_type='CiscoIOS')
45
46
       fs.save(cisco_ios)
47
       redhat = OperatingSystem(
           name='RedHat', description='RedHat OS', version='8',
            os_type='LinuxRedHat')
50
       fs.save(redhat)
51
52
       win_10 = OperatingSystem(
53
            name='Windows 10', description='HMI OS is Win10',
            version='Win 10, 2004', os_type='MicrosoftWindows')
55
       fs.save(win_10)
56
57
       pfsense = Application(
58
           name='PfSense', description='PfSense Firewall', version='2.4.2')
59
       fs.save(pfsense)
60
       firefox = Application(
62
           name='Firefox', description='Firefox browser', version='60')
63
       fs.save(firefox)
64
65
       rapid_scada = Application(
66
           name='Rapid SCADA', description='Rapid SCADA software', version='5')
       fs.save(rapid_scada)
69
       httpd_service = Service(
70
           name='httpd', description='Apache web server', version='2.4.20',
71
            service_type='WebService', address='192.168.100.40')
72.
       fs.save(httpd_service)
73
74
       generic_admin = Persona(
75
           name="Network admin", description="Runs the systems")
76
       fs.save(generic_admin)
77
```

### Create and save extra CyberObjects (4 of each type) for background data.

### Create and save relationships between the known CyberObjects.

```
fs.save(Relationship(ap.id, wan_ap.id))
fs.save(Relationship(ap.id, ap_fw.id))
fs.save(Relationship(ap.id, cisco_ios.id))
fs.save(Relationship(firewall.id, ap_fw.id))
fs.save(Relationship(firewall.id, fw_mtu.id))
```

```
fs.save(Relationship(firewall.id, fw_hmi.id))
6
       fs.save(Relationship(
           redhat.id, firewall.id, relationship_type='ResidesOn'))
       fs.save(Relationship(mtu.id, fw_mtu.id))
       fs.save(Relationship(redhat.id, mtu.id, relationship_type='ResidesOn'))
10
       fs.save(Relationship(
11
           httpd_service.id, mtu.id, relationship_type='ResidesOn'))
12
       fs.save(Relationship(
13
           rapid_scada.id, mtu.id, relationship_type='ResidesOn'))
14
       fs.save(Relationship(hmi.id, fw_hmi.id))
15
       fs.save(Relationship(win_10.id, hmi.id, relationship_type='ResidesOn'))
16
       fs.save(Relationship(firefox.id, hmi.id, relationship_type='ResidesOn'))
17
18
```

### Create the CyberEvents of an attack on the toy network.

```
# phishing attack via email targeting the SCADA administrator
       fs.save(PhishingAttack(
           message_type='Email', targets=[generic_admin.id],
           event_time=datetime(2020, 9, 18)))
       # actor on the HMI ping scans the network block
       scada_netblock = NetworkLink(network_interfaces=[["etho", "192.168.10.0"]])
       fs.save(scada_netblock)
       fs.save(CyberRecon(
           recon_type="PingScan", event_time=datetime(2020, 9, 19),
           targets=[scada_netblock.id], duration=timedelta(seconds=300),
10
           source_ids=[hmi.id]))
11
       # actor using the HMI installs a malicious file on the MTU
12
       fs.save(Manipulate(
13
           description="installation of malicious file",
           event_time=datetime(2020, 9, 19), targets=[mtu.id],
15
           source_ids=[hmi.id]))
16
       fs.save(Manipulate(
17
           description="malicious code changes readings on MTU",
18
           event_time=datetime(2020, 9, 19), targets=[mtu.id], phase='Continue'))
19
```

#### Query the file system for objects/events with various characteristics.

```
headers, resp = fs.query("SELECT * FROM Application")
       print(f'\nQUERY 1: SELECT * FROM Application\n----\n{headers}')
2
       for line in resp:
           print(line)
       query2 = (
6
           "SELECT description, name FROM * "
           "WHERE (is_logical=False AND physical_layer<>'Wired') OR "
           "event_time<>'2020-09-18'")
       # @TODO query2 is not currently returning what is expected
10
       headers, resp = fs.query(query2)
       print(f'\nQUERY 2\n----\n{headers}')
12
       for line in resp:
13
           print(line)
14
15
       query3 = (
16
           "SELECT id FROM Application, OperatingSystem "
17
           "WHERE name='PfSense' OR os_type='LinuxRedHat'")
```

```
headers, resp = fs.query(query3)
print(f'\nQUERY 3: {query3}\n----\n{headers}')
for line in resp:
print(line)
```

Reinstantiate objects found in the last query, update their version numbers, and re-save to the filesystem.

```
# change some property and re-save the instance
       print("\nUpdating app versions...")
2
       for line in resp:
3
           app = fs.get(line[0])
4
           try:
5
               del app.description
           except AttributeError:
               pass
           if isinstance(app, Application):
               app.version = '2.5.0'
10
           else:
11
               app.version = '8.0'
12
```

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