CybOX™ Version 2.1.1. Part 62: Volume Object

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Technical Committee:

OASIS Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) TC

Chair:

Richard Struse (Richard.Struse@HQ.DHS.GOV), DHS Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)

Editors:

Desiree Beck (dbeck@mitre.org), MITRE Corporation
Trey Darley (trey@kingfisherops.com), Individual member
Ivan Kirillov (ikirillov@mitre.org), MITRE Corporation
Rich Piazza (rpiazza@mitre.org), MITRE Corporation

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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 Volume Object data model, which is one of the Object data models for CybOX content.

Status:

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1 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 Volume 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, 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 Volume Object data model. We present the Volume Object data model specification details in Section **3** and conformance information in Section **4**.

1.1 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 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* 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* also summarizes the relationship of CybOX to other languages, and outlines general CybOX data model conventions.

1.2 Document Conventions

The following conventions are used in this document.

1.2.1 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*.

  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 (with single 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*

1.2.2 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 package_prefix for the Volume data model is `VolumeObj`. Note that in this specification document, we do not explicitly specify the package prefix for any classes that originate from the Volume Object data model.

1.2.3 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.

1.2.3.1 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. .

1.2.3.2 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 1-1. 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.

1.2.4 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 Volume 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.

1.2.5 Property and Class Descriptions

Each class and property defined in CybOX is described using the format, “The X property verb Y.” 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 preferred 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.

1.3 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]**.

1.4 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.

2 Background Information

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

2.1 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.

2.2 Objects

Cyber observable objects (Files, IP Addresses, etc) in CybOX are characterized with a combination of two levels of data models.

The first level is the Object data model which specifies a base set of properties universal to all types of Objects and enables them to integrate with the overall cyber observable framework specified in the CybOX Core data model.

The second level are the object property models which specify the properties of a particular type of Object via individual data models each focused on 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.

Any specific instance of an Object is represented utilizing the particular object properties data model within the general Object data model.

3 Data Model

3.1 VolumeObjectType Class

The `VolumeObjectType` class is intended to characterize generic drive volumes. The UML diagram corresponding to the `VolumeObjectType` class is shown in **Figure 3-1**.

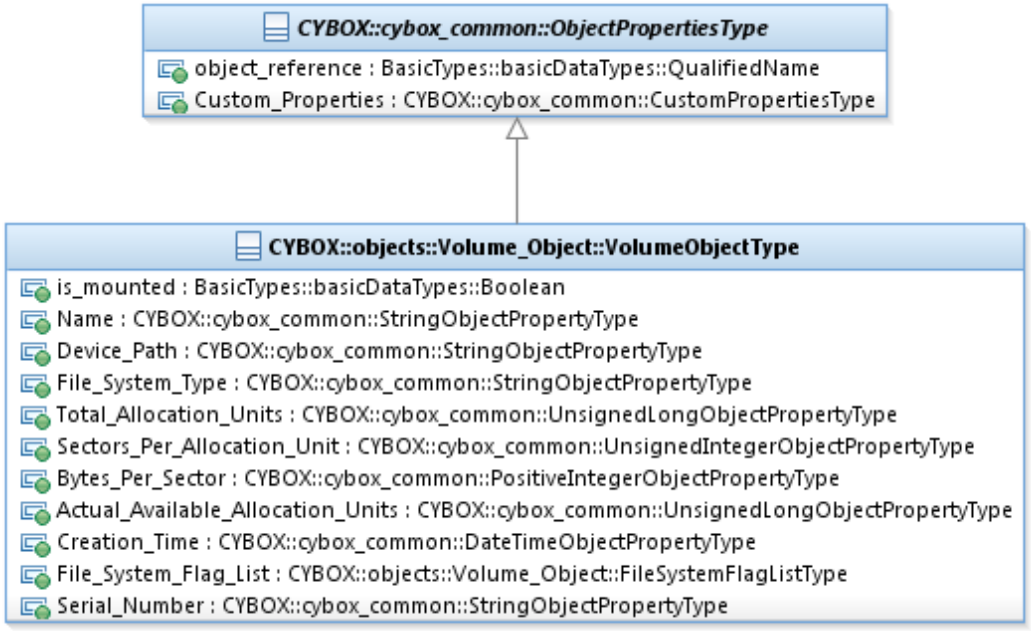

Figure 3-1. UML diagram of the `VolumeObjectType` class

The property table of the `VolumeObjectType` class is given in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1. Properties of the `VolumeObjectType` class

Name	Type	Multiplicity	Description

is_mounted	basicDataTypes:Boolean	0..1	The is_mounted property specifies whether the volume is mounted.
Name	cyboxCommon: StringObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Name property specifies the name of the volume.
Device_Path	cyboxCommon: StringObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Device_Path property specifies the full path to the volume, including the device on which it resides.
File_System_Type	cyboxCommon: StringObjectPropertyType	0..1	The File_System_Type property specifies the name of the file system which is used on the volume.
Total_Allocation_Units	cyboxCommon: UnsignedLongObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Total_Allocation_Units property specifies the total number of allocation units available on the volume.
Sectors_Per_Allocation_Unit	cyboxCommon: UnsignedIntegerObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Sectors_Per_Allocation_Unit property specifies the number of disk sectors used for each allocation unit on the volume.
Bytes_Per_Sector	cyboxCommon: PositiveIntegerObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Bytes_Per_Sector property specifies the number of bytes allocated for each sector of the volume.
Actual_Available_Allocation_Units	cyboxCommon: UnsignedLongObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Actual_Available_Allocation_Units property specifies the number of allocation units, or clusters, available on the volume.
Creation_Time	cyboxCommon: DateTimeObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Creation_Time property specifies the date/time that the volume was created.

File_System_Flag_List	FileSystemFlagListType	0..1	The File_System_Flag_List property specifies the particular flags set for the volume by the file system which is used on the volume.
Serial_Number	cyboxCommon: StringObjectPropertyType	0..1	The Serial_Number property specifies the serial number of the volume.

3.2 VolumeOptionsType Class

The VolumeOptionsType class specifies the particular options set for the volume. This is an abstract type since volume options are OS-specific, and is extended by the related OS-specific CybOX volume objects.

3.3 FileSystemFlagListType Class

The FileSystemFlagListType class is a listing of the flags specified for the volume by the file system.

The property table of the FileSystemFlagListType class is given in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2. Properties of the FileSystemFlagListType class

Name	Type	Multiplicity	Description
File_System_Flag	VolumeFileSystemFlagType	1..20	The File_System_Flag property specifies a particular flag used on the volume by the file system.

3.4 VolumeFileSystemFlagType Data Type

The VolumeFileSystemFlagType data type is used to specify a file system flag. Its core value SHOULD be a literal from the VolumeFileSystemFlagEnum enumeration. It extends the BaseObjectPropertyType data type, in order to permit complex (i.e. regular-expression based) specifications.

3.5 VolumeFileSystemFlagEnum Enumeration

Table 3-3. Literals for the `VolumeFileSystemFlagEnum` enumeration

Enumeration Literal	Description
FILE_CASE_SENSITIVE_SEARCH	Indicates that the specified volume supports case-sensitive file names. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000001.
FILE_CASE_PRESERVED_NAMES	Indicates that the specified volume supports preserved case of file names when it places a name on the disk. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000002.
FILE_UNICODE_ON_DISK	Indicates that the specified volume supports unicode on the disk. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000004.
FILE_PERSISTENT_ACLS	Indicates that the specified volume preserves and enforces access control lists (ACL). For example, the NTFS file system preserves and enforces ACLs, and the FAT file system does not. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000008.
FILE_FILE_COMPRESSION	Indicates that the specified volume supports file-based compression. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000010

FILE_VOLUME_QUOTAS	Indicates that the specified volume supports disk quotas. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000020.
FILE_SUPPORTS_SPARSE_FILES	Indicates that the specified volume supports sparse files. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000040.
FILE_SUPPORTS_REPARSE_POINTS	Indicates that the specified volume supports re-parse points. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000080.
FILE_SUPPORTS_REMOTE_STORAGE	Indicates that the specified volume supports remote storage. This is not listed with a lpFileSystemFlags value in documentation, but corresponds to the FileSystemAttributes value 0x00000100.
FILE_VOLUME_IS_COMPRESSED	Indicates that the specified volume is a compressed volume, for example, a DoubleSpace volume. This flag is incompatible with the FILE_FILE_COMPRESSION flag. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00008000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_OBJECT_IDS	Indicates that the specified volume supports object identifiers. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00010000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_ENCRYPTION	Indicates that the specified volume supports encryption. This corresponds to the

	lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00020000.
FILE_NAMED_STREAMS	Indicates that the specified volume supports named streams. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00040000.
FILE_READ_ONLY_VOLUME	Indicates that the specified volume is read-only. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00080000.
FILE_SEQUENTIAL_WRITE_ONCE	Indicates that the specified volume supports a single sequential write. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00100000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_TRANSACTIONS	Indicates that the specified volume supports transactions. For more information about transactions, see http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa365993(v=vs.85).aspx. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00200000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_HARD_LINKS	Indicates that the specified volume supports hard links. For more information about hard links, see http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa365006(v=vs.85).aspx. Note that hard links are DIFFERENT from symbolic links. This value is ONLY supported for Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 and later. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00400000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_EXTENDED_ATTRIBUTES	Indicates that the specified volume supports extended attributes. An extended attribute is a

	piece of application-specific metadata that an application can associate with a file and is not part of the file's data. This value is ONLY supported for Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 and later. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x00800000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_OPEN_BY_FILE_ID	Indicates that the specified volume supports open by FileID. For more information about open by FileID, see http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa364226(v=vs.85).aspx. This value is ONLY supported for Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 and later. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x01000000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_USN_JOURNAL	Indicates that the specified volume supports unique service number (USN) journals. For more information about USN journals, see http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa363803(v=vs.85).aspx. This value is ONLY supported for Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 and later. This corresponds to the lpFileSystemFlags and FileSystemAttributes value 0x02000000.
FILE_SUPPORTS_INTEGRITY_STREAMS	Indicates that the specified volume supports integrity streams. Currently, this value is ONLY available for ReFS and Windows 8 Beta. This corresponds to the FileSystemAttributes value 0x04000000.

4 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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John Morris

Laura Rusu

Ron Williams

IID

Chris Richardson

Integrated Networking Technologies, Inc.

Patrick Maroney

Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory

Karin Marr

Julie Modlin

Mark Moss

Pamela Smith

Kaiser Permanente

Russell Culpepper

Beth Pumo

Lumeta Corporation

Brandon Hoffman

MTG Management Consultants, LLC.

Charles Schmidt
Emmanuelle Vargas-Gonzalez
John Wunder

National Council of ISACs (NCI)
Scott Algeier
Denise Anderson
Josh Poster

NEC Corporation
Takahiro Kakumaru

North American Energy Standards Board
David Darnell

Object Management Group
Cory Casanave

Palo Alto Networks
Vishaal Hariprasad

Queralt, Inc.
John Tolbert

Resilient Systems, Inc.
Ted Julian

Securonix
Igor Baikalov

Siemens AG
Bernd Grobauer

Soltra
John Anderson
Aishwarya Asok Kumar
Peter Ayasse
Jeff Beekman
Michael Butt
Cynthia Camacho
Aharon Chernin
Mark Clancy
Brady Cotton
Trey Darley
Mark Davidson
Paul Dion
Daniel Dye
Robert Hutto
Raymond Keckler
Ali Khan
Chris Kiehl
James Cabral

National Security Agency
Mike Boyle
Jessica Fitzgerald-McKay

New Context Services, Inc.
John-Mark Gurney
Christian Hunt
James Moler
Daniel Riedel
Andrew Storms

OASIS
James Bryce Clark
Robin Cover
Chet Ensign

Open Identity Exchange
Don Thibeau

PhishMe Inc.
Josh Larkins

Raytheon Company-SAS
Daniel Wyschogrod

Retail Cyber Intelligence Sharing Center (R-CISC)
Brian Engle

Semper Fortis Solutions
Joseph Brand

Splunk Inc.
Cedric LeRoux
Brian Luger
Kathy Wang

TELUS
Greg Reaume
Alan Steer

Threat Intelligence Pty Ltd
Tyron Miller
Andrew van der Stock

ThreatConnect, Inc.
Wade Baker
Cole Iliff
Andrew Pendergast
Ben Schmoker
Jason Spies

TruSTAR Technology

Clayton Long
Michael Pepin
Natalie Suarez
David Waters
Benjamin Yates

Symantec Corp.

Curtis Kostrosky

The Boeing Company

Crystal Hayes

ThreatQuotient, Inc.

Ryan Trost

U.S. Bank

Mark Angel
Brad Butts
Brian Fay
Mona Magathan
Yevgen Sautin

US Department of Defense (DoD)

James Bohling
Eoghan Casey
Gary Katz
Jeffrey Mates

VeriSign

Robert Coderre
Kyle Maxwell
Eric Osterweil
Chris Roblee

United Kingdom Cabinet Office

Iain Brown
Adam Cooper
Mike McLellan
Chris O'Brien
James Penman
Howard Staple
Chris Taylor
Laurie Thomson
Alastair Treharne
Julian White
Bethany Yates

US Department of Homeland Security

Evette Maynard-Noel
Justin Stekervetz

ViaSat, Inc.

Lee Chieffalo
Wilson Figueroa
Andrew May

Yaana Technologies, LLC

Anthony Rutkowski

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Appendix B. Revision History

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
wd01	15 December 2015	Desiree Beck Trey Darley Ivan Kirillov Rich Piazza	Initial transfer to OASIS template