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Additional artifacts:

This prose specification is one component of a Work Product whose components are listed in <http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/cybox/v2.1.1/csprd01/cybox-v2.1.1-csprd01-additional-artifacts.html>.

Related work:

This specification is related to:

* *STIX™**Version 1.2.1*. Edited by Sean Barnum, Desiree Beck, Aharon Chernin, and Rich Piazza. 05 May 2016. OASIS Committee Specification 01. <http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v1.2.1/cs01/part1-overview/stix-v1.2.1-cs01-part1-overview.html>.

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

Status:

This document was last revised or approved by the OASIS Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the “Latest version” location noted above for possible later revisions of this document. Any other numbered Versions and other technical work produced by the Technical Committee (TC) are listed at <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=cti#technical>.

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# Introduction

[All text is normative unless otherwise labeled]

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

This document serves as the specification for the CybOX Network Connection 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 Network Connection Object data model. We present the Network Connection Object data model specification details in Section **3** and conformance information in Section **4**.

## CybOXTM Specification Documents

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

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

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

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

## Document Conventions

The following conventions are used in this document.

### Fonts

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

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

Examples: Action, Object, Event, Property

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

Examples: ActionType, cyboxCommon:BaseObjectPropertyType

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

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

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

### UML Package References

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

The package\_prefix for the Network Connection data model is NetworkConnectionObj. Note that in this specification document, we do not explicitly specify the package prefix for any classes that originate from the Network Connection Object data model.

### UML Diagrams

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

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

#### Class Properties

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

#### Diagram Icons and Arrow Types

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

Table ‑. UML diagram icons

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

### Property Table Notation

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

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

### Property and Class Descriptions

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

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

Consequently, we have 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 identitifying characteristics, time-related attributes, and a list of the tools used to collect the information.The Description property captures a textual description of the Action.  |
| characterizes | Describes the distinctive nature or features of a class or property. Often used to describe classes and properties that themselves comprise one or more other properties. |
|  | *Examples*:The Action property characterizes a cyber observable Action.The Obfuscation\_Technique property characterizes a technique an attacker could potentially leverage to obfuscate the Observable.  |
| specifies | Used to clearly and precisely identify particular instances or values associated with a property. Often used for properties that are defined by a controlled vocabulary or enumeration; typically used for properties that take on only a single value. |
|  | *Example*:The cybox\_major\_version property specifies the major version of the CybOX language used for the set of Observables. |

## Terminology

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

## Normative References

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

# Background Information

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

## Cyber Observables

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

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

## Objects

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.

# Data Model

## NetworkConnectionObjectType Class

The NetworkConnectionObjectType class is intended as a way of characterizing local or remote (i.e. Internet) network connections. The UML diagram corresponding to the NetworkConnectionObjectType class is shown in **Figure 3‑1**.



Figure ‑. UML diagram of the NetworkConnectionObjectType class

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

Table ‑. Properties of the NetworkConnectionObjectType class

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Multiplicity** | **Description** |
| **tls\_used** | basicDataTypes:Boolean | 0..1 | The tls\_used property specifies whether or not Transport Layer Security (TLS) is used in the network connection. |
| **Creation\_Time** | cyboxCommon:DateTimeObjectPropertyType | 0..1 | The Creation\_Time property specifies the date/time the network connection was created. |
| **Layer3\_Protocol** | Layer3ProtocolType | 0..1 | The Layer3\_Protocol property specifies the particular network (layer 3 in the OSI model) layer protocol used in the connection. |
| **Layer4\_Protocol** | cyboxCommon:Layer4ProtocolType | 0..1 | The Layer4\_Protocol property specifies the particular transport (layer 4 in the OSI model) layer protocol used in the connection. |
| **Layer7\_Protocol** | Layer7ProtocolType | 0..1 | The Layer7\_Protocol property specifies the particular application (layer 7 in the OSI model) layer protocol used in the connection. |
| **Source\_Socket\_Address** | SocketAddressObj:SocketAddressObjectType | 0..1 | The Source\_Socket\_Address property specifies the source socket address, consisting of an IP Address and port number, used in the connection. |
| **Source\_TCP\_State** | TCPStateEnum | 0..1 | The Source\_TCP\_State property specifies the current state of the TCP network connection at the source, if applicable. |
| **Destination\_Socket\_Address** | SocketAddressObj:SocketAddressObjectType | 0..1 | The Destination\_Socket\_Address property specifies the destination socket address, consisting of an IP Address and port number, used in the connection. |
| **Destination\_TCP\_State** | TCPStateEnum | 0..1 | The Destination\_TCP\_State property specifies the current state of the TCP network connection at the destination, if applicable. |
| **Layer7\_Connections** | Layer7ConnectionsType | 0..1 | The Layer7\_Connections property allows for the characterization of any application (layer 7 in the OSI model) layer connections observed as part of the network connection. |

## Layer7ConnectionsType Class

The Layer7ConnectionsType specifies the different class of application (layer 7 in the OSI model) connections that may be initiated as part of the network connection.

The property table of the Layer7ConnectionsType class is given in **Table 3‑2**.

Table ‑. Properties of the Layer7ConnectionsType class

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Multiplicity** | **Description** |
| **HTTP\_Session** | HTTPSessionObj:HTTPSessionObjectType | 0..1 | The HTTP\_Session property specifies a single HTTP session initiated between source and destination IP addresses/ports, and includes 1-n HTTP Request/Response pairs. |
| **DNS\_Query** | DNSQueryObj:DNSQueryObjectType | 0..\* | The DNS\_Query property specifies a single DNS query/answer pair initiated between source and destination IP addresses/ports. |

## Layer3ProtocolType Class

The Layer3ProtocolType data type specifies the Layer 3 protocol type. Its core value SHOULD be a literal found in the Layer3ProtocolEnum enumeration. Its base type is the BaseObjectPropertyType data type, in order to permit complex (i.e. regular-expression based) specifications.

## Layer7ProtocolType Class

The Layer7ProtocolType data type specifies the Layer 7 protocol type. Its core value SHOULD be a literal found in the Layer7ProtocolEnum enumeration. Its base type is the BaseObjectPropertyType data type, in order to permit complex (i.e. regular-expression based) specifications.

## TCPStateEnum Enumeration

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

Table ‑. Literals of the TCPStateEnum enumeration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Enumeration Literal** | **Description** |
| **UNKNOWN** | Indicates an unknown TCP connection state. |
| **CLOSED** | Indicates the closed TCP connection state--i.e. no connection state at all. |
| **LISTENING** | Indicates the listening TCP connection state. |
| **SYN\_SENT** | Indicates the SYN sent TCP connection state--i.e. wait for a matching connection request after having sent a connection request. |
| **SYN\_RECEIVED** | Indicates the SYN received TCP connection state--i.e. waiting for a confirming connection request acknowledgment after having both received and sent a connection request. |
| **ESTABLISHED** | Indicates the established TCP connection state--i.e. an open connection in which data received can be delivered to the user. |
| **FIN\_WAIT\_1** | Indicates the FIN-WAIT-1 TCP connection state--i.e. waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP, or an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent. |
| **FIN\_WAIT\_2** | Indicates the FIN-WAIT-2 TCP connection state--i.e. waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP. |
| **CLOSE\_WAIT** | Indicates the CLOSE-WAIT TCP connection state--i.e. waiting for a connection termination request from the local user. |
| **CLOSING** | Indicates the CLOSING TCP connection state--i.e. waiting for a connection termination request acknowledgment from the remote TCP. |
| **LAST\_ACK** | Indicates the LAST-ACK connection state--i.e. waiting for an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent to the remote TCP (which includes an acknowledgment of its connection termination request). |
| **TIME\_WAIT** | Indicates the TIME-WAIT connection state--i.e. waiting for enough time to pass to be sure the remote TCP received the acknowledgment of its connection termination request. |
| **DELETING\_TCB** | Indicates the DELETE-TCB connection state--i.e. the Transmission Control Block (TCB) is being deleted. |

## Layer3ProtocolEnum Enumeration

The literals of the Layer3ProtocolEnum enumeration are given in **Table 3‑4**.

Table ‑. Literals of the Layer3ProtocolEnum enumeration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Enumeration Literal** | **Description** |
| **IPv4** | Specifies the Internet Protocol, version 4. |
| **IPv6** | Specifies the Internet Protocol, version 6. |
| **ICMP** | Specifies the Internet Control Message Protocol. |
| **IGMP** | Specifies the Internet Group Management Protocol. |
| **IGRP** | Specifies the Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. |
| **CLNP** | Specifies the Connectionless Networking Protocol. |
| **EGP** | Specifies the Exterior Gateway Protocol. |
| **EIGRP** | Specifies the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. |
| **IPSec** | Specifies the Internet Protocol Security suite. |
| **IPX** | Specifies the Internetwork Packet Exchange protocol. |
| **Routed-SMLT** | Specifies the Routed Split Multi-Link Trunking protocol. |
| **SCCP** | Specifies the Signalling Connection Control Part protocol. |

## Layer7ProtocolEnum Enumeration

The literals of the Layer7ProtocolEnum enumeration are given in **Table 3‑5**.

Table ‑. Literals of the Layer7ProtocolEnum enumeration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Enumeration Literal** | **Description** |
| **HTTP** | Specifies the Hypertext Transfer Protocol. |
| **HTTPS** | Specifies the Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. |
| **FTP** | Specifies the File Transfer Protocol. |
| **SMTP** | Specifies the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. |
| **IRC** | Specifies the Internet Relay Chat protocol. |
| **IDENT** | Specifies the Identification Protocol, IDENT. |
| **DNS** | Specifies the Domain Name System protocol. |
| **TELNET** | Specifies the Telnet protocol. |
| **POP3** | Specifies the Post Office Protocol, version 3. |
| **IMAP** | Specifies the Internet Message Access Protocol. |
| **SSH** | Specifies the Secure Shell protocol. |
| **SMB** | Specifies the Microsoft Server Message Block protocol. |
| **ADC** | Specifies the Advance Direct Connect protocol. |
| **AFP** | Specifies the Apple Filing Protocol. |
| **BACNet** | Specifies the Building Automation and Control Network protocol. |
| **BitTorrent** | Specifies the BitTorrent protocol. |
| **BOOTP** | Specifies the Bootstrap Protocol. |
| **Diameter** | Specifies the Diameter protocol. |
| **DICOM** | Specifies the Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine protocol. |
| **DICT** | Specifies the Dictionary protocol. |
| **DSM-CC** | Specifies the Digital Storage Media Command and Control protocol. |
| **DSNP** | Specifies the Distributed Social Networking Protocol. |
| **DHCP** | Specifies the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. |
| **ED2K** | Specifies the EDonkey2000 protocol. |
| **Finger** | Specifies the Finger protocol. |
| **Gnutella** | Specifies the Gnutella protocol. |
| **Gopher** | Specifies the Gopher protocol. |
| **ISUP** | Specifies the ISDN User Part protocol. |
| **LDAP** | Specifies the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. |
| **MIME** | Specifies the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions protocol. |
| **MSNP** | Specifies the Microsoft Notification Protocol. |
| **MAP** | Specifies the Mobile Application Part protocol. |
| **NetBIOS** | Specifies the Network Basic Input/Output System protocol. |
| **NNTP** | Specifies the Network News Transfer Protocol. |
| **NTP** | Specifies the Network Time Protocol. |
| **NTCIP** | Specifies the National Transportation Communications for Intelligent Transportation System Protocol. |
| **RADIUS** | Specifies the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service protocol. |
| **RDP** | Specifies the Remote Desktop Protocol. |
| **rlogin** | Specifies the rlogin protocol. |
| **rsync** | Specifies the rsync potocol. |
| **RTP** | Specifies the Real-time Transport Protocol. |
| **RTSP** | Specifies the Real-time Transport Streaming Protocol. |
| **SISNAPI** | Specifies the Siebel Internet Session Network API protocol. |
| **SIP** | Specifies the Session Initiation Protocol. |
| **SNMP** | Specifies the Simple Network Management Protocol. |
| **STUN** | Specifies the Session Traversal Utilities for NAT protocol. |
| **TUP** | Specifies the Telephone User Part protocol. |
| **TCAP** | Specifies the Transaction Capabilities Application Part protocol. |
| **TFTP** | Specifies the Trivial File Transfer Protocol. |
| **WebDAV** | Specifies the Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning protocol. |
| **XMPP** | Specifies the Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol. |
| **Modbus** | Specifies the Modbus Protocol. |

# 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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