

Standardizing Event Management

CEE and EMAP Specifications

NIST ITSAC, Baltimore, MD 27-29 September 2010

William Heinbockel heinbockel@mitre.org



Motivation



- Products use different event formats
- Hard to combine and correlate events

Example:

header, 103, 2, execve(2), , Mon Jan 25 11:38:31 2010, + 52420844 msec path, /usr/bin/ls attribute, 100555, bin, bin, 8388608, 0, 0 subject, user123, root, other, root, other, 8722, 408, 0 0 hostname1 return, success, 0

More Motivation



Cryptic Records

Sep 01 08:11:53 Last message repeated 5 times

Missing and Inconsistent Event Details

```
Apr 10 12:31:34 host sshd[16682]: error: PAM: Authentication failure for user from remote-pc.mitre.org
```

```
Apr 10 12:31:39 host sshd[16701]: Accepted keyboard-interactive/pam for user from 192.168.0.1 port 2880 ssh2
```

Example



You are in an accident and need to describe it in a police report...



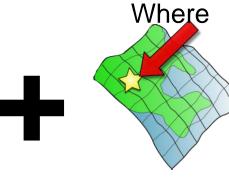
Image by Shuets Udono: http://acobox.com/node/239361. CC by-sa

Reporting Events















Target



Type









Recording Events





When

Start Time

Stop Time

Record Time

Where
Virtual
Physical
Network













Target







Recorder

CEE Goals



- Simplicity
- Extensibility
- Flexibility
- Integratability

CEE Members



- Microsoft
- RedHat
- ArcSight
- Cisco
- US Department of Defense
- NIST
- NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A)
- and many more...

Example



- What if I wanted to describe this presentation?
 - Type of Event: What is happening?
 - Temporal: Time, Timezone, Duration
 - Location: Hotel, Room Information
 - Presenter: Name, Organization, Email, Phone
 - Observer Details: Audience Count
 - Presentation Information: Title, Topic, Slide count, Previous/Next Presentation
 - Other: Importance, Related Topics
- These fields are defined in the CEE Dictionary

Example (Cont.)



... and represented using a CEE Syntax

```
<Event>
 <Timestamp>2010-09-27T13:30:00-05:00</Timestamp>
 <EventAction>present</EventAction>
 <LocationType>Conference Room
 <LocationName>Baltimore Convention Center/LocationName>
 <LocationCity>Baltimore</LocationCity>
 <PersonName>William Heinbockel</PersonName>
 <PersonEmail>heinbockel@mitre.org/PersonEmail>
 <PresentationTitle>Standardizing Event Mgt
 <Pre><Pre>entationDuration>PT30M</PresentationDuration>
</Event>
```

Representing Events



- Need many syntax options to support different environments
 - Binary: Small and fast for maximum resource utilization
 - Syslog, JSON, XML (min): Minimal structured event representation that is easy to use
 - XML (full): Formal XML representation with full XML
 Schema definitions allowing for event XML validation

However...



A standardized event format only goes so far



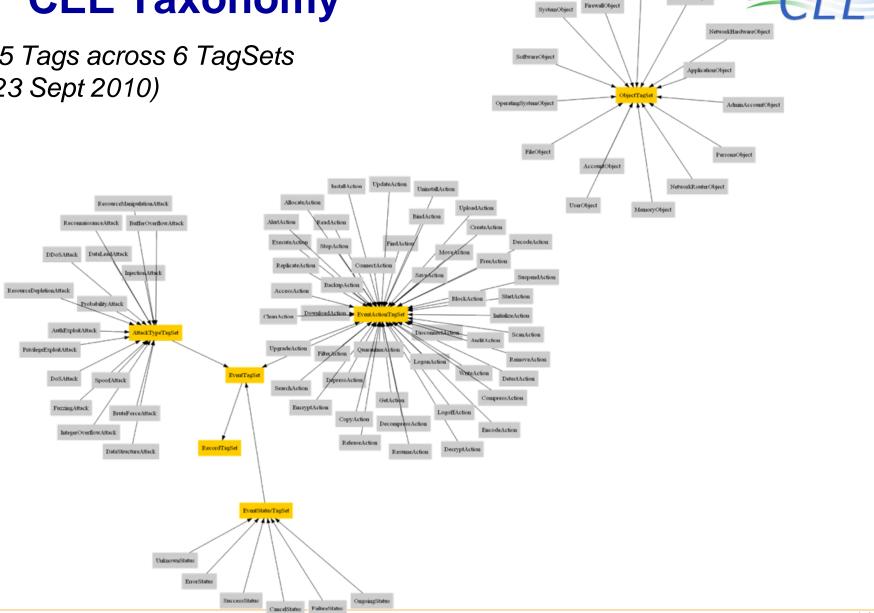
We need context!



- CEE Taxonomy defines the type of event
- Defines common terms and relations
 - Built on RDF, OWL, SKOS concepts

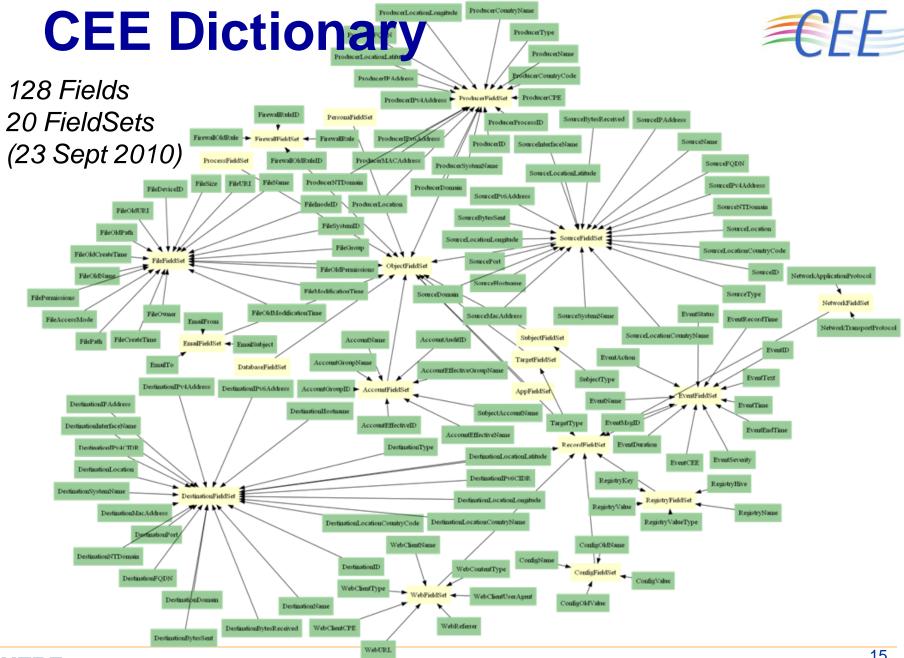
CEE Taxonomy

85 Tags across 6 TagSets (23 Sept 2010)



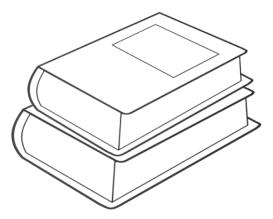


NetworkSwitchObject



CEE Organization





Dictionary & Taxonomy



Transport (CLT)



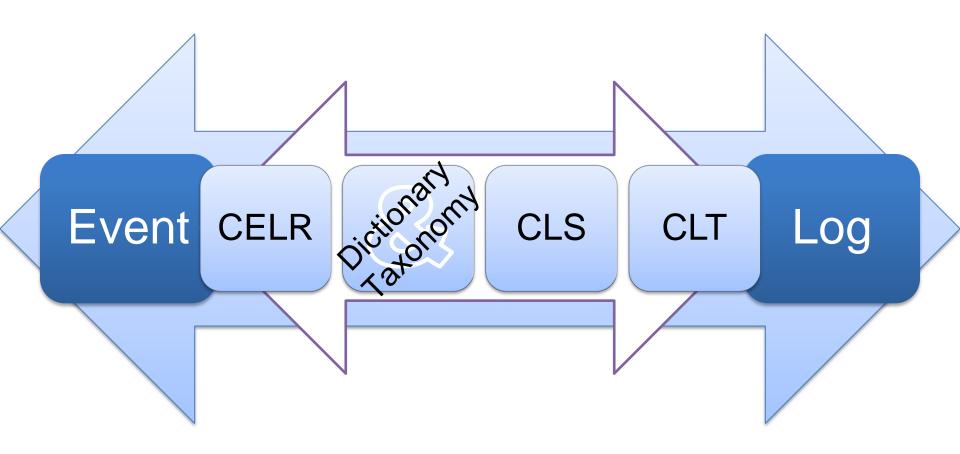






CEE Process





Solved



- Products use different even formats
- solution: CEE Hard to combine

Example:

header, 103, 2, execve (2), , Mon Jan 25 11:38:31 2010, + 52420844 msec path, /usr/bin/ls attribute, 100555, bin, bin, 8388608, 0, 0 subject, user123, root, other, root, other, 8722, 408, 0 0 hostname1 return, success, 0

Solution: CEE!



<Event>

- <EventTime>2010-01-25T11:38:31.524208</EventTime>
- <EventAction>execute</EventAction>
- <EventStatus>success</EventStatus>
- <EventMsgID>execve(2)</EventMsgID>
- <FilePath>/usr/bin/ls</FilePath>
- <FilePermissions>100555</FilePermission>
- <FileOwnerName>bin</FileOwnerName>
- <FileGroupName>bin</FileGroupName>
- <FileSystemID>8388608</FileSystemID>
- <FileInodeID>0</FileInodeID><FileDeviceID>0</FileDeviceID>
- <AccountAuditID>user123</AccountAuditID>
- <AccountEffectiveName>root</AccountEffectiveName>
- <accountEffectiveGroupName>other</accountEffectiveGroupName>
- <AccountName>root</AccountName>
- AccountGroupName>other
- <ProducerProcessID>8722</ProducerProcessID>
- <AuditSessionID>408</AuditSessionID>
- <ProducerSystemName>hostname1/ProducerSystemName>

</Event>







```
{ "Event" : {
  "timestamp": "2010-01-25T11:38:31.524208",
  "action": "execute",
  "status" : "success".
  "msgid": "execve(2)",
  "file_path": "/usr/bin/ls",
  "file_perm": "100555",
  "file_own" : "bin", "file_grp" : "bin",
  "file_sysid": 8388608,
  "file inode": 0,
  "acct audit": "user123",
  "acct_effname" : "root",
  "acct_effgrp" : "other",
  "acct_name": "root",
  "acct_grp" : "other",
  "prod_procid": 8722,
  "sessionid": 408,
  "prod_sysname" : "hostname1" }}
```

Developing CEE Data



- Step 1: Identify event types
- Step 2: Identify associated event data
- Step 3: Integrate into CEE Dictionary and Taxonomy
 - Option 1: Merge event data into the existing CEE Dictionary & Taxonomy
 - Option 2: Add the data into a domain- or product-specific profile
- Step 4 (optional): Build event profiles for the events identified in Step 1
 - CELR Profiles are used for event validation and guidance

Status



- Initial documents published for review (v0.5)
 - CEE Architecture Overview
 - CEE Dictionary & Event Taxonomy Specification
- Upcoming releases
 - CEE Log Syntax Specification
 - CEE Event Log Recommendations Specification

Changes being applied to next draft release (v0.6)

EMAP



- Event Management Automation Protocol
- Related to SCAP
- Goal

To create interoperability specifications to enable standardized content, representation, exchange, correlation, searching, storing, prioritization, and auditing of event records within an organizational IT environment

Where to go from here?



- EMAP requires a normalized event representation format
 - Everything builds upon CEE
- EMAP Questions
 - How does EMAP support legacy log formats?
 - Which events pose more organizational risk?
 - What is the relationship between EMAP and existing audit policy and regulatory requirements (e.g., FISMA, HIPAA, PCI-DSS, Sarbanes-Oxley)?
 - How can organizations quickly write and distribute new filters, correlation rules or search patterns?

Questions?



William Heinbockel heinbockel@mitre.org

http://cee.mitre.org



BACKUP SLIDES

Event Management Challenges



- Systems must be able to understand the syntax of the event records that they receive.
- Systems must be able to parse the data in the fields of the event records that they receive.
- Systems must be able to understand the meaning of the data in the fields of the event records that they receive.

Event Management Challenges (2)



- Systems must be able to understand the event that an event record represents.
- Event consumers need a way of communicating a desired set of event records and fields to event producers.
- Event producers need a way of communicating the set of event records and fields that a product generates, to event producers.

Event Management Challenges (3)



Event consumers must receive event records from event producers, with all CEE-required metadata intact.