

STIX 2.0 Specification - Pre-Draft

Vocabularies - Version 0.2

Document Table of Contents

[1. Controlled Vocabularies](#)

[1.1. Asset Kind](#)

[1.2. Campaign Status](#)

[1.3. COA Kind](#)

[1.4. COA Stage](#)

[1.5. High/Medium/Low](#)

[1.6. Intended Effect](#)

[1.7. Malicious Infrastructure Label](#)

[1.8. Malicious Tool Label](#)

[1.9. Malware Label](#)

[1.10. Planning and Operation](#)

[1.11. Report Label](#)

[1.12. Threat Actor Kind](#)

[1.13. Threat Actor Motivation](#)

[1.14. Threat Actor Sophistication](#)

Document Development Status

TODO - This section should be removed from the document prior to completion. It is included here to help visually track where things are at in the process.

Each physical documents contains a table that defines 4 levels of development for each TLO and CTI concept. The first level is called **Concept**. Content coming in to one of the documents starts as a Concept. Once the community starts to work on it it will move to **Development**. During this phase, the group will flesh out the design and come up with normative text. As the group comes to general consensus the TLO will move to a **Review** phase. During this phase the community can comment and offer suggestions on the normative text and design. After a period of time of no comments or feedback, the TLO will move to its final stage of **Draft**.

Object / Concept	Status	MVP
asset-kind-cv	Concept	Undecided
campaign-status-cv	Concept	Undecided
coa-kind-cv	Concept	Undecided
coa-stage-cv	Concept	Undecided
high-medium-low-cv	Concept	Undecided
intended-effect-cv	Concept	Undecided
malicious-infrastructure-label-cv	Concept	Undecided
malicious-tool-label-cv	Concept	Undecided
malware-label-cv	Concept	Undecided
planning-and-operations-cv	Concept	Undecided
report-label-cv	Concept	Undecided
threat-actor-kind-cv	Concept	Undecided
threat-actor-motivation-cv	Concept	Undecided

threat-actor-sophistication-cv	Concept	Undecided
--------------------------------	---------	-----------

1. Controlled Vocabularies

1.1. Asset Kind

Type Name: asset-kind-cv	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
--------------------------	-----------------------------------

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
access-reader	A device that protects an access point, using credentials. Both the access point and the credentials themselves can be virtual (password) or physical (access card).
administrator	
atm	An automatic teller machine.
auditor	
auth-token	A token used during authentication of an object, such as a user or system.
backup	A copy of data on a different storage device to be available in the case of destruction of the original data.
broadband	
call-center	A group of individuals that handles telephone inquiries for an organization
camera	A device for taking a photograph or video
cashier	A cashier is a person who handles the cash register at various locations such as the point of sale in a retail store.
customer	An individual or organization that purchases a product or service.

database	Software for efficiently storing large amounts of data.
dcs	A distributed control system (DCS) is a control system for a process or plant, where elements are distributed throughout the system.
desktop	A personal computer that generally isn't portable.
developer	An individual that develops hardware, software, etc.
dhcp	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a standardized network protocol used on Internet Protocol (IP) networks for dynamically distributing network configuration parameters, such as IP addresses for interfaces and services.
directory	A file system artifact for storing a collection of other file system artifacts, including other directories
disk-drive	A device used to store data on a disk medium
disk-media	
dns	Domain name system (DNS) is a collection of names of a computer hardware and/or software artifacts on a computer network
documents	
end-user	
executive	
file	A file system artifact for storing data in a particular format
finance	
firewall	A network security system that limits access to trusted traffic
flash-drive	A solid state data storage device that does not contain any moving parts.
former-employee	An individual who was previously employee by an organization
gas-terminal	An internet enabled gasoline dispensing device.
guard	An individual who secures a particular device or location

helpdesk	A resource for users of a product to troubleshoot problems
hsm	A hardware security model (HSM) is a device that securely stores a digital cryptographic key.
human-resources	A department in an organization that performs personnel management.
ids	An intrusion detection system (IDS) is a device or software application that monitors network or system activities for malicious activities or policy violations and produces reports to a management station
kiosk	
lan	A local area network (LAN)
laptop	A portable personal computer.
log	A digital recording of the activity of a device or process
mail	
mainframe	
maintenance	
manager	
media	An object used to store and deliver data
mobile-phone	A portable telephone that communicates over a cellular network
network	A collection of devices that are connected either physically or virtually
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.
partner	
payment-card	
payment-switch	

pbx	A private branch exchange (PBX) is a telephone switching system local to an organization
ped-pad	
peripheral	A device, which usually not logically or physically part of the main device, but connected physically or virtually.
person	
plc	A programmable logic controller (PLC) is a digital device used to control an electromechanical device.
pos-controller	
pos-terminal	
print	
private-wan	
proxy	
public-wan	
remote-access	
router-or-switch	
rtu	Remote Terminal Unit (RTU)
san	
scada	
server	
smart-card	
tablet	A portable personal computer without a hardware keyboard
tapes	A data media that uses spools of magnetic tape
telephone	
unknown	An unknown asset

user-device	
voip-adapter	
voip-phone	A telephone that communicates over voice internet protocol (VoIP)
web-application	A software application running on a server, which is accessed over the internet using a browser.
wlan	Wireless local area network (WLAN)

1.2. Campaign Status

Type Name: <code>campaign-status-cv</code>	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
--	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
other	Using the value of <code>other</code> MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the <code>vocab-ext</code> extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.
ongoing	This campaign is currently taking place.
historic	This campaign occurred in the past and is currently not taking place.
future	This campaign is expected to take place in the future.

1.3. COA Kind

Type Name: <code>coa-kind-cv</code>	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
-------------------------------------	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
diplomatic-actions	Engaging in communications and relationship building with threat actors to influence positive changes in behavior.
eradication	Identifying, locating, and eliminating malware from the network.
hardening	Securing a system by reducing its attack surface by removing unnecessary software, usernames or logins, and services.
internal-blocking	Host-based blocking of traffic from an internal compromised source.
logical-access-restrictions	Activities associated with restricting logical access to computing resources.
monitoring	Setting up network or host-based sensors to detect the presence of a threat.
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.
patching	A specific form of hardening, patching involves applying a code fix directly to the software with the vulnerability.
perimeter-blocking	Perimeter-based blocking of traffic from a compromised source.
physical-access-restrictions	Activities associated with restricting physical access to computing resources.
policy-actions	Modifications to policy that reduce the attack surface or infection vectors of malware.
public-disclosure	Informing the public of the existence and characteristics of the threat or threat actor to influence positive change in adversary behavior.
rebuilding	Re-installing a computing resource from a known safe source in order to ensure that the malware is no longer present on the previously compromised resource.

redirection	Re-routing of suspicious or known malicious traffic away from the intended target to an area where the threat can be more safely observed and analyzed.
redirection-honey-pot	Setting up a decoy parallel network that is intended to attract adversaries to the honey pot and away from the real network assets.
training	Training users and administrators how to identify and mitigate threats.

1.4. COA Stage

Type Name: <code>coa-stage-cv</code>	Status: <code>Concept</code> MVP: <code>Undecided</code>
---	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
remedy	This COA is applicable to the "Remedy" stage of the threat management lifecycle, meaning it may be applied proactively to prevent future threats.
response	This COA is applicable to the "Response" stage of the threat management lifecycle, meaning it may be applied as a reaction to an ongoing threat.
other	Using the value of <code>other</code> MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the <code>vocab-ext</code> extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

1.5. High/Medium/Low

Type Name: <code>high-medium-low-cv</code>	Status: <code>Concept</code> MVP: <code>Undecided</code>
---	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
high	
medium	
low	
none	
unknown	
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

1.6. Intended Effect

Type Name: <code>intended-effect-cv</code>	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
---	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
account-takeover	The intended effect of the incident was for the attacker to obtain control over an account (financial, etc)
advantage	The intended effect of the incident was for the attacker to obtain some advantage over the target
advantage-economic	The intended effect of the incident was for the attacker to obtain some economic advantage over the target
advantage-military	The intended effect of the incident was for the attacker to obtain some military advantage over the target
advantage-political	The intended effect of the incident was for

	the attacker to obtain some political advantage over the target
brand-damage	The intended effect of the incident was for the attacker to cause some brand damage on the target
competitive-advantage	The intended effect of the incident was for the attacker to obtain some non-specific competitive advantage over the target
degradation-of-service	The intended effect of the incident was reducing the level of services provided by the target
denial-and-deception	
destruction	The intended effect of the incident was to cause the destruction of a software or hardware system.
disruption	
embarrassment	The intended effect of the incident was to expose a socially unacceptable action by the target
exposure	
extortion	The intended effect of the incident was force the payment of some sort to prevent the attacker from taking some action.
fraud	
harassment	The intended effect of the incident was to pressure or intimidate the target
ics-control	
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

theft	The intended effect of the incident was to perpetrate a non-specific theft
theft-credentials	The intended effect of the incident was to perpetrate a theft of credentials
theft-identity	The intended effect of the incident was to perpetrate a theft of the target's identity
theft-intellectual-property	The intended effect of the incident was to perpetrate a theft of intellectual property
theft-proprietary-information	The intended effect of the incident was to perpetrate a theft of proprietary information
traffic-diversion	
v	

1.7. Malicious Infrastructure Label

Type Name: malicious-infrastructure-label-cv	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
--	--

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
anonymization	
anonymization-proxy	
anonymization-tor-network	
anonymization-vpn	
communications	
communications-blogs	
communications-forums	

communications-internet-relay-chat	
communications-micro-blogs	
communications-mobile-communications	
communications-social-networks	
communications-user-generated-content-websites	
domain-registration	
domain-registration-dynamic-dns-services	
domain-registration - legitimate-domain-registration-services	
domain-registration-malicious-domain-registrars	
domain-registration-top-level-domain-registrars	
electronic-payment-methods	
hosting	
hosting-bulletproof-or-rogue-hosting	
hosting-cloud-hosting	
hosting-compromised-server	
hosting-fast-flux-botnet-hosting	
hosting-legitimate-hosting	
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

1.8. Malicious Tool Label

Type Name: <code>malicious-tool-label-cv</code>	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
---	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
<code>application-scanner</code>	
<code>malware</code>	Software designed to be used to attack or gain access to a computer system
<code>other</code>	Using the value of <code>other</code> MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the <code>vocab-ext</code> extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.
<code>password-cracking</code>	The process of using a software application to recover a plain text password from its encrypted representation
<code>penetration-testing</code>	The process of investigating a computer system to find security weaknesses.
<code>port-scanner</code>	A software application that reports on the status of the ports available on a host computer
<code>traffic-scanner</code>	A software application that monitors data transferred on a network
<code>vulnerability-scanner</code>	A type of software application used to discover vulnerabilities on a host, a network, or in a software product.

1.9. Malware Label

Type Name: <code>malware-label-cv</code>	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
--	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
automated-transfer-scripts	
adware	Any software that is funded by advertising. Adware may also gather sensitive user information from a system.
dialer	A program to automatically dial a telephone
bot	A program that resides on an infected system, communicating with and forming part of a botnet. The bot may be implanted by a worm or Trojan, which opens a backdoor. The bot then monitors the backdoor for further instructions.
bot-credential-theft	A bot for the specific purpose to steal credentials
bot-ddos	A bot for the specific purpose to cause a denial of service attack.
bot-loader	
bot-spam	A bot for the specific purpose to send out spam email
ddos	
ddos-participatory	
ddos-script	
ddos-stress-test-tools	
exploit-kits	A software toolkit to target common vulnerabilities
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.
pos-atm-malware	Malware that exclusively targets point of sale (POS) systems or automatic teller machines (ATMs)
ransomware	A type of malware that encrypts files on a victim's system, demanding payment of ransom in return for the access codes required to unlock files.

<code>remote-access-trojan</code>	A remote access Trojan program or RAT, is a Trojan horse capable of controlling a machine through commands issue by a remote attacker.
<code>rogue-antivirus</code>	A fake security product that demands money to clean phony infections.
<code>rootkit</code>	A method of hiding files or processes from normal methods of monitoring, and is often used by malware to conceal its presence and activities. Rootkits can operate at a number of levels, from the application level - simply replacing or adjusting the settings of system software to prevent the display of certain information - through hooking certain functions or inserting modules or drivers into the operating system kernel, to the deeper level of firmware or virtualization root kits, which are activated before the operating system and thus even harder to detect while the system is running.

1.10. Planning and Operation

Type Name: <code>planning-and-operations-cv</code>	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
--	--

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
<code>data-exploitation</code>	
<code>Data-exploitation-analytic-support</code>	
<code>Data-exploitation-translation-support</code>	
<code>Financial-resources</code>	
<code>Financial-resources-academic</code>	

Financial-resources-commercial	
Financial-resources-government	
Financial-resources-hacktivist-or-grassroot	
Financial-resources-non-attributable-finance	
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.
planning	
planning-osint-gathering	Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)
planning-operational-cover-plan	
planning-pre-operational-surveillance-and-reconnaissance	
planning-target-selection	
skill-development-recruitment	
skill-development-recruitment-contracting-and-hiring	
skill-development-recruitment-docex-training	Document Exploitation (DOCEX)
skill-development-recruitment-internal-training	
skill-development-recruitment-military-programs	
skill-development-recruitment-security-or-hacker-conferences	

skill-development-recruitment-underground-forums	
skill-development-recruitment-university-programs	

1.11. Report Label

Type Name: <code>report-label-cv</code>	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
---	---

Report intent is a controlled vocabulary enumeration descended from string. It is used in the intents field of `report`.

Vocabulary Value	Description
<code>collective-threat-intelligence</code>	Report is intended to describe a broad characterization of a threat across multiple facets.
<code>threat-report</code>	Report is intended to describe a broad characterization of a threat across multiple facets expressed as a cohesive report.
<code>indicators</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly indicators.
<code>indicators-phishing</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly phishing indicators.
<code>indicators-watchlist</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly network watchlist indicators.
<code>indicators-malware-artifacts</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly malware artifact indicators.
<code>indicators-network-activity</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly network activity indicators.

<code>indicators-endpoint-characteristics</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly endpoint characteristics (hashes, registry values, installed software, known vulnerabilities, etc.) indicators.
<code>campaign-characterization</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a characterization of one or more campaigns.
<code>threat-actor-characterization</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a characterization of one or more threat actors.
<code>exploit-characterization</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a characterization of one or more exploits.
<code>attack-pattern-characterization</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a characterization of one or more attack patterns.
<code>malware-characterization</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a characterization of one or more malware instances.
<code>ttp-infrastructure</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a characterization of attacker infrastructure.
<code>ttp-tools</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a characterization of attacker tools.
<code>courses-of-action</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly a set of courses of action.
<code>incident</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly information about one or more incidents.
<code>observations</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly information about instancial observations (cyber observables).
<code>observations-email</code>	Report is intended to describe mainly information about instancial email observations (email cyber observables).

malware-samples	Report is intended to describe a set of malware samples.
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

1.12. Threat Actor Kind

Type Name: threat-actor-kind-cv	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
cyber-espionage-operations	
hacker	
hacker-white-hat	
hacker-gray-hat	
hacker-black-hat	
hacktivist	
state-actor-agency	
ecrime-actor-credential-theft-botnet-operator	
ecrime-actor-credential-theft-botnet-service	
ecrime-actor-malware-developer	
ecrime-actor-	

money-laundering-network	
ecrime-actor-organized-crime-actor	
ecrime-actor-spam-service	
ecrime-actor-traffic-service	
ecrime-actor-underground-call-service	
insider-threat	
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

1.13. Threat Actor Motivation

Type Name: threat-actor-motivation-cv	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
---	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
ideological	The threat actor is motivated by non-specific ideological reasons.
ideological-anti-corruption	The threat actor is motivated to attack targets engaging in corruption.
ideological-anti-establishment	The threat actor is motivated to attack established authority
ideological-environmental	The threat actor is motivated to attack targets engaging in actions detrimental to the

	environment.
ideological-ethnic-or-nationalist	The threat actor is motivated to attack targets engaging in actions either against or in favor of a nation state or ethnic group
ideological-information-freedom	The threat actor is motivated by the belief in the freedom of information.
ideological-religious	The threat actor is motivated to attack targets associated with a religion.
ideological-security-awareness	
ideological-human-rights	The threat actor is motivated to attack targets engaging in actions either in favor or against human rights.
ego	The threat actor is motivated by enhancing their own self worth.
financial-or-economic	The threat actor is motivated by financial gain.
military	The threat actor is motivated by the desire to exercise some military advantage.
opportunistic	The threat actor is motivated by the relative vulnerability of the target
political	The threat actor is motivated by the desire to exercise some political advantage.
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

1.14. Threat Actor Sophistication

Type Name: threat-actor-sophistication-cv	Status: Concept MVP: Undecided
--	---

< enter description >

Vocabulary Value	Description
innovator	Demonstrates sophisticated capability. An innovator has the ability to create and script unique programs and codes targeting virtually any form of technology. At this level, this actor has a deep knowledge of networks, operating systems, programming languages, firmware, and infrastructure topologies and will demonstrate operational security when conducting his activities. Innovators are largely responsible for the discovery of 0-day vulnerabilities and the development of new attack techniques.
expert	Demonstrates advanced capability. An actor possessing expert capability has the ability to modify existing programs or codes but does not have the capability to script sophisticated programs from scratch. The expert has a working knowledge of networks, operating systems, and possibly even defensive techniques and will typically exhibit some operational security.
practitioner	Has a demonstrated, albeit low, capability. A practitioner possesses low sophistication capability. He does not have the ability to identify or exploit known vulnerabilities without the use of automated tools. He is proficient in the basic uses of publicly available hacking tools, but is unable to write or alter such programs on his own.
novice	Demonstrates a nascent capability. A novice has basic computer skills and likely requires the assistance of a Practitioner or higher to engage in hacking activity. He uses existing and frequently well known and easy-to-find techniques and programs or scripts to search for and exploit weaknesses in other computers on the Internet and lacks the ability to conduct his own reconnaissance and targeting research.
aspirant	Demonstrates no capability.
other	Using the value of other MAY indicate that an alternative value has been provided using the vocab-ext extension point, but no fallback value is being provided.

