International Telecommunication Union

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

X.1500

Amendment 1

(03/2012)

SERIES X: DATA NETWORKS, OPEN SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS AND SECURITY

Cybersecurity information exchange – Overview of cybersecurity

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Overview of cybersecurity information exchange

Amendment 1: Revised structured cybersecurity information exchange techniques

Recommendation ITU-T X.1500 (2011) – Amendment 1

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ITU-T X-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

DATA NETWORKS, OPEN SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS AND SECURITY

PUBLIC DATA NETWORKS	X.1–X.199
OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION	X.200–X.299
INTERWORKING BETWEEN NETWORKS	X.300–X.399
MESSAGE HANDLING SYSTEMS	X.400–X.499
DIRECTORY	X.500–X.599
OSI NETWORKING AND SYSTEM ASPECTS	X.600–X.699
OSI MANAGEMENT	X.700–X.799
SECURITY	X.800–X.849
OSI APPLICATIONS	X.850–X.899
OPEN DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING	X.900–X.999
INFORMATION AND NETWORK SECURITY	
General security aspects	X.1000–X.1029
Network security	X.1030–X.1049
Security management	X.1050–X.1069
Telebiometrics	X.1080–X.1099
SECURE APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES	
Multicast security	X.1100–X.1109
Home network security	X.1110–X.1119
Mobile security	X.1120–X.1139
Web security	X.1140–X.1149
Security protocols	X.1150–X.1159
Peer-to-peer security	X.1160–X.1169
Networked ID security	X.1170–X.1179
IPTV security	X.1180–X.1199
CYBERSPACE SECURITY	
Cybersecurity	X.1200–X.1229
Countering spam	X.1230–X.1249
Identity management	X.1250–X.1279
SECURE APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES	
Emergency communications	X.1300–X.1309
Ubiquitous sensor network security	X.1310–X.1339
CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION EXCHANGE	
Overview of cybersecurity	**X.1500–X.1519**
Vulnerability/state exchange	X.1520–X.1539
Event/incident/heuristics exchange	X.1540–X.1549
Exchange of policies	X.1550–X.1559
Heuristics and information request	X.1560–X.1569
Identification and discovery	X.1570–X.1579
Assured exchange	X.1580–X.1589

For further details, please refer to the list of ITU-T Recommendations.

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Recommendation ITU-T X.1500

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Summary

Amendment 1 to Recommendation ITU-T X.1500 (2011) provides a list of structured cybersecurity information techniques that have been created to be continually updated as these techniques evolve, expand, are newly identified or are replaced. The list follows the outline provided in the body of the Recommendation. This amendment reflects the situation of recommended techniques as of February 2012, including bibliographical references.

History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group
1.0	ITU-T X.1500	2011-04-20	17
1.1	ITU-T X.1500 (2011) Amd. 1	2012-03-02	17

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Recommendation ITU-T X.1500

Overview of cybersecurity information exchange

Amendment 1

Revised structured cybersecurity information exchange techniques

1) Replace Appendix I with the appendix below.

Appendix I

Structured cybersecurity information exchange techniques

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

Table I.1 – Techniques in the weakness, vulnerability and state exchange cluster

Technique	Description	References
Common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVE)	Common vulnerabilities and exposures is a method for identifying and exchanging information security vulnerabilities and exposures, and provides common identifiers for publicly known problems. The goal of CVE is to make it easier to share data across separate vulnerability capabilities (tools, repositories, and services) with this "common enumeration". CVE is designed to allow vulnerability databases and other resources to be linked together, and to facilitate the comparison of security tools and services. As such, CVE does not contain information such as risk, impact, fix information, or detailed technical information. CVE only contains the standard identifier number with status indicator, a brief description, and references to related vulnerability reports and advisories. The intention of CVE is to be comprehensive with respect to all publicly known vulnerabilities and exposures. While CVE is designed to contain mature information, the primary focus is on identifying vulnerabilities and exposures that are detected by security tools, as well as identifying any new problems that become public, and then addressing any older security problems that require validation.	[b-ITU-T X.1520]

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Table I.1 – Techniques in the weakness, vulnerability and state exchange cluster

Technique	Description	References
Common vulnerability scoring system (CVSS)	The common vulnerability scoring system process provides for an open framework for communicating the characteristics and impacts of ICT vulnerabilities. CVSS consists of three groups: base, temporal and environmental. Each group produces a numeric score ranging from 0 to 10, and a vector, a compressed textual representation that reflects the values used to derive the score. The base group represents the intrinsic qualities of a vulnerability. The temporal group reflects the characteristics of a vulnerability that change over time. The environmental group represents the characteristics of a vulnerability that are unique to the environment of the user. CVSS enables ICT managers, vulnerability bulletin providers, security vendors, application vendors and researchers to all benefit by adopting a common language of scoring ICT vulnerabilities.	[b-ITU-T X.1521]
Common weakness enumeration (CWE)	Common weakness enumeration is a process for identifying and exchanging unified, measurable sets of software weaknesses. CWE enables more effective discussion, description, selection, and use of software security tools and services that can find these weaknesses in source code and operational systems. It also provides for better understanding and management of software weaknesses related to architecture and design. CWE implementations are compiled and updated by a diverse, international group of experts from business, academia and government agencies, ensuring breadth and depth of content. CWE provides standardized terminology, allows service providers to inform users of specific potential weaknesses and proposed resolutions, and allows software buyers to compare similar products offered by multiple vendors.	[b-ITU-T X.1524]
Common weakness scoring system (CWSS)	The common weakness scoring system provides for an open framework for communicating the characteristics and impacts of software weakness.	[b-CWSS] See Note.

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