

# The New 'Normalized'

Standardizing Security Data using the OASIS Heimdall Data Format (OHDF) ©

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**SOPHOS MITRE** | SOLVING PROBLEMS  
FOR A SAFER WORLD®

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# SOPHOS

# What is the MITRE Security Automation Framework<sup>®</sup>?

A suite of open-source security automation tools that facilitate the development, collection, and standardization of content for use by government and industry organizations to



## ▪ MITRE SAF<sup>®</sup> VISION

- *Implement evolving security requirements while deploying apps at speed*

# Challenge: So Many Formats, So Little Time

- **Most security tools do not provide full context to relevant compliance standards for comparison across security tools.**
- **Security tools typically generate data in unique formats that require multiple dashboards and utilities to process.**
- **OHDF reduces the time it takes to process security assessments, data in disparate locations and inconsistent semantics of a data element between formats.**

# Provide a Pathway for Data Alignment

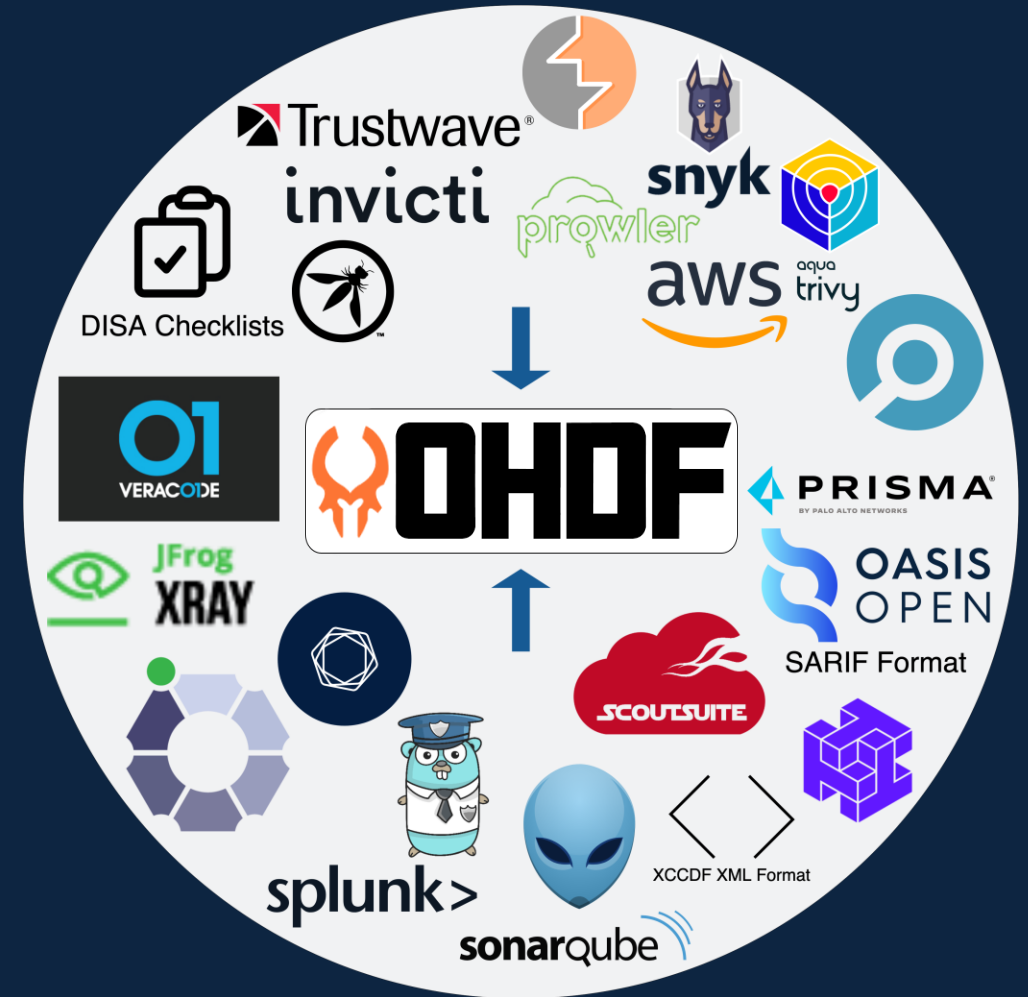
- OHDF is a developing standard format for exchanging normalized security data between cybersecurity tools.
- For Context:
  - ‘Standardization’ is the process of defining data elements in a consistent and contextualized manner.
  - ‘Normalization’ is the process for mapping a format's data elements into another format's data elements.

[https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc\\_home.php?wg\\_abbrev=ohdf](https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=ohdf)



# OHDF Data Exchange Format

- Enables the consistent integration, aggregation, and analysis of security data from all available sources
- Preserves data integrity with original source data
- Maximizes interoperability and data sharing
- Facilitates the transformation and transport of data between security/management processes or technologies
- Allows for the mapping and enrichment of security data to relevant compliance standards (GDPR, NIST SP 800-53, PCI-DSS, etc.)



An **open, standardized, and normalized** format for exchanging security and risk information data between cybersecurity tools.

# The OHDF Technical Committee

- Formed in 2023 underneath OASIS Open, the international open source and standards consortium
- Established, proven foundation for the first draft of the specification ( v0.9 )
- Co-Chairs are Aaron Lippold (MITRE) and Mike Fraser (Sophos)
- Secretary is Stefan Hagen



[https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc\\_home.php?wg\\_abbrev=ohdf](https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=ohdf)



# What does OASIS Heimdall Data Format (OHDF) © look like?

## JSON-Schema based implementation

- Current in V0.9 – Initial Base
- Structured, normalized, contextualized results
- Easy to integrate & add new converters
- Transportable across multiple domains

- Test Title – High level overview of the test(s) goal
- Test Description – Details on the intent and possible impact
- Test Audit, aka ‘check text’ – the validation actions we are asking of the end user
- Test Remediation, aka ‘fix text’ – the remediation actions we are asking of the end user
- NIST SP 800-53 Control Alignment(s) – the NIST SP 800-53 security control this test(s) relates to
- Test Severity – The static default of the control categorization impact
- Test Impact – The context-specific severity during testing
- Other data tags specific to the source benchmark – other data elements that enhance the context of the test(s)
  - CIS – tags such as the level, version and scoring status of the CIS benchmark
  - DISA STIG – tags such as the DISA Common Correlation Index Identifier (CCI)
- Test Elements – the individual tests that make up the actions in the ‘Check Text’

### HDF Core Elements

## Schema

```
type: object ,
additionalProperties: true,
required: [
  0: "platform",
  1: "profiles",
  2: "statistics",
  3: "version"
],
properties: {
  platform: { ... },
  profiles: { ... },
  statistics: { ... },
  version: { ... }
},
description: "The top level value containing all of the results.",
title: "Exec JSON Output",
definitions: {
  Control_Description: { ... },
  Control_Group: { ... },
  Control_Result: { ... },
  Control_Result_Status: { ... },
  Dependency: { ... },
  Exec_JSON_Control: { ... },
  Exec_JSON_Profile: { ... },
  Platform: { ... },
  Reference: { ... },
  Source_Location: { ... },
  Statistic_Block: { ... },
  Statistic_Hash: { ... },
  Statistics: { ... },
  Supported_Platform: { ... },
  Waiver_Data: { ... },
  Attestation_Status: { ... },
  Attestation_Data: { ... }
```

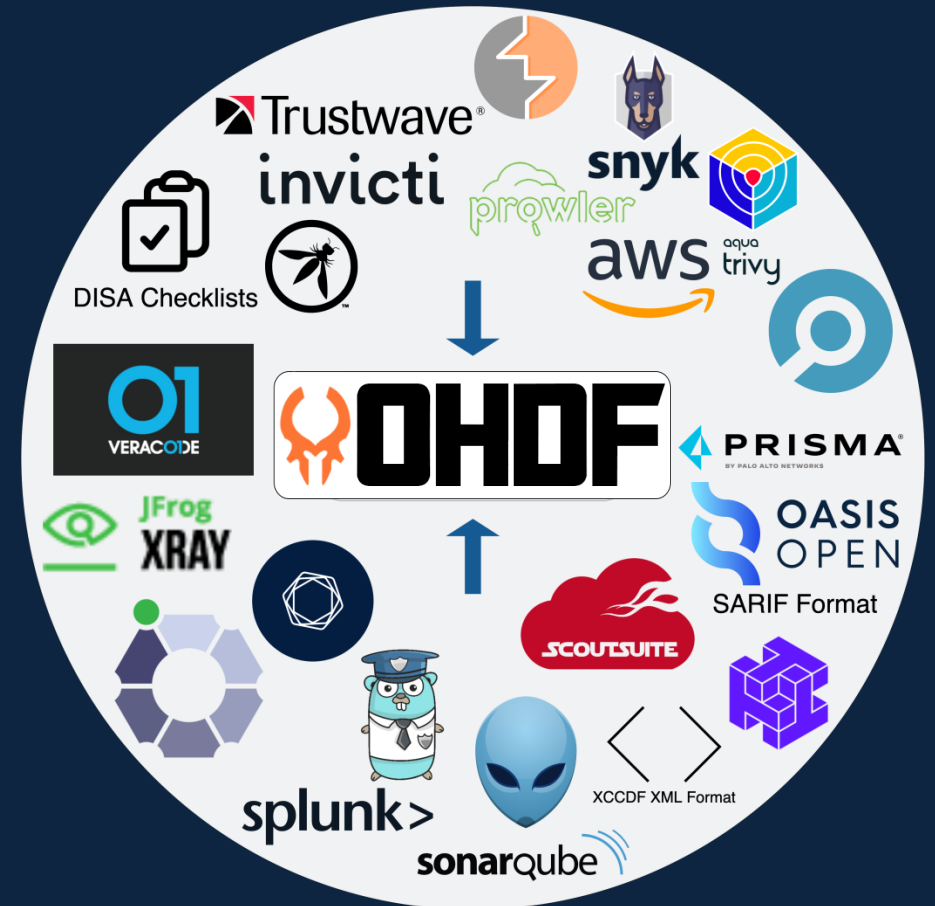
# Technical Example: BurpSuite -> OHDF

```
73 <issues burpVersion="2020.1" exportTime="Thu Feb 27 09:28:17 EST 2020">
1   <issue>
2     <serialNumber>2940178995452886016</serialNumber>
3     <type>2098688</type>
4     <name><![CDATA[Cross-origin resource sharing]]></name>
5     <host ip="54.82.22.214">http://zero.webappsecurity.com</host>
6     <path><![CDATA[/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js]]></path>
7     <location><![CDATA[/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js]]></location>
8     <severity>Information</severity>
9     <confidence>Certain</confidence>
10    <issueBackground><![CDATA[<p>An HTML5 cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) policy controls whether and how content from one domain can be accessed from another domain. This is a security issue because it allows an attacker to access sensitive information from a different domain.]]></issueBackground>
11
12    SA-11,
13    RA-5
14  ],
15  cweid: CWE-942: Overly Permissive Cross-domain Whitelist,
16  main Whitelist,
17  cci: [
18    CCI-003173,
19    CCI-001643
20  ],
21  confidence: Certain
22  },
23  refs: [],
24  source_location: {},
25  title: Cross-origin resource sharing,
26  "id": "2098688",
27  desc: An HTML5 cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) policy controls whether and how content from one domain can be accessed from another domain. This is a security issue because it allows an attacker to access sensitive information from a different domain.
28
```

# OHDF Currently Supported Data Formats

- Normalization
- Data Exchange
- Additional context
- CI/CD

Convert from OHDF



Convert to OHDF

# OHDF Current Ecosystem, Tooling & Libraries

- ✓ Translate data into a standard format to ensure interoperability
- ✓ Use OHDF Converters as a library in your custom application
- ✓ Add data conversion in your pipeline for automatic normalization in each run



- SAF<sup>®</sup> CLI (command line interface)



- OHDF Converters



- SAF<sup>®</sup> GitHub Actions



- Heimdall Lite
- Heimdall Server



- Sophos Factory
- Tools Support with OHDF
- SAF © Solution Catalog

## Supported Risk Information Sources

- AWS Security Hub
- Splunk
- AWS Config
- Snyk
- Aqua Security Trivy
- Tenable Nessus
- DBProtect
- CSV / XLSX
- Netsparker / Invicti
- Burp Suite
- GoSec
- Ion Channel
- Prisma
- SonarQube
- OWASP ZAP
- Prowler
- Fortify
- JFrog Xray
- Nikto
- SARIF
- ScoutSuite
- Twistlock
- DISA Checklist
- DISA XCCDF Results
- And more!

<https://saf.mitre.org>

# OHDF in Action

- Normalization
- Data Exchange
- **Additional context**
- CI/CD

**SAF CLI & OHDF Libraries allow for users to enhance and enrich their data – attest, waiver, supplement & passthrough**

- Manually attest to "Not Reviewed" controls

```
{  
  "control_id": "V-61409",  
  "explanation":  
    "Audit logs are automatically backed up and preserved as necessary",  
  "frequency": "monthly",  
  "status": "passed",  
  "updated": "2099-05-02",  
  "updated_by": "Json Smith, Security"  
},
```

- Waive not applicable controls
- Supplement information



- `$ saf supplement target read -i hdf_with_target.json | jq -rc '.key = "new value"' | xargs -0 -I{} saf supplement target write -i hdf_with_target.json -d {}`



# Example: OHDF via GitHub Actions

- Normalization
- Data Exchange
- Additional context
- **CI/CD**

```
name: Code analysis

on:
  pull_request:
    types: [opened, synchronize, reopened]
  workflow_call:
  workflow_dispatch:

env:
  SONARQUBE_PROJECT_KEY: "saf-example-pipeline"

jobs:
  code_analysis:
    name: Code analysis
    runs-on: ubuntu-20.04
    steps:
      - name: Check out
        uses: actions/checkout@v3
        with:
          fetch-depth: 0
      - name: Sonarqube scan
        uses: kitabisa/sonarqube-action@v1.2.0
        with:
          host: ${ secrets.SONARQUBE_HOST }
          login: ${ secrets.SONARQUBE_TOKEN }
          projectKey: ${ env.SONARQUBE_PROJECT_KEY }
      - name: Convert sonarqube scan to hdf
        uses: mitre/saf_action@v1
        with:
          command_string: "convert sonarqube2hdf -n ${ env.SONARQUBE_PROJECT_KEY } -u ${ secrets.SONARQUBE_HOST } --auth ${ secrets.SONARQUBE_TOKEN } -o sonarqube-hdf.json"
      - name: Upload sonarqube hdf to heimdall
        run: 'curl --show-error --fail --insecure -F "data=@sonarqube-hdf.json" -F "filename=${ github.ref_name }-sonarqube-hdf.json" -F "public=true" -H "Authorization: Api-Key ${ secrets.HEIMDALL_API_KEY }" "${ secrets.HEIMDALL_HOST }/evaluations"'
```



# SOPHOS: OHDF Integration in Sophos Factory

## Sophos Factory

## DevSecOps Automation Platform

- Tool support of existing modules
  - SonarQube, Trivy, Twistlock, & OpenSCAP
- Normalization of data across tools
- SAF CLI support in pipeline
- Add additional tools via pipelines
- Published via solution catalog

The screenshot shows the Sophos Factory interface for the MITRE solution catalog. The left sidebar contains navigation icons and the MITRE logo. The main content area is titled 'Solution Catalogs / MITRE' and features a search bar, a 'Tags...' dropdown, and a 'Last Updated (Newest)' filter. The catalog lists several pipelines:

- Execute InSpec and Validate with Thresholds**: [Main] Run a remote InSpec scan utilizing Mitre InSpec profile with validation against thresholds. 2 Steps | 1 Version.
- Execute InSpec**: [Main] Run a remote InSpec scan utilizing MITRE InSpec profile. 6 Steps | 1 Version.
- Upload files to AWS S3 bucket**: [Library] This pipeline uploads one or more files to an AWS S3 bucket using the AWS CLI. 2 Steps | 1 Version.
- Install InSpec**: [Library] Installs Chef InSpec on Sophos Factory runner. 4 Steps | 2 Versions.
- SAF: Validate with Thresholds**: [Library] Validate compliance based on defined thresholds. 6 Steps | 1 Version.
- Install MITRE SAF CLI**: [Library] Installs MITRE SAF CLI on a Sophos Factory Runner. 1 Step | 2 Versions.

A 'Load More' button is visible at the bottom of the pipeline list.

# SOPHOS: OHDF Integration with Sophos Factory in Action

- Start with one tool, e.g., InSpec
- Add additional tools for use case
- View output in Run History

## Future Work

- Push to Heimdall Server
- Push to other systems

The screenshot displays the Sophos Factory interface. The main area shows a pipeline diagram with two steps: 'executelnspec' (Execute InSpec) and 'safValidate' (SAF: Validate wit...). The 'Execute InSpec' step is highlighted with a blue border. To the right, the configuration for this step is shown, including its name, version, and various input variables like 'profileUrl', 'target', 'targetUser', and 'sshPrivateKey'.

**Execute InSpec**  
Version #1

**Inputs**

Step ID: `executelnspec`

Display Name: `Execute InSpec`

Step Properties

Version: `#1: Ready to publish`

Variables

- `profileUrl` Profile URL  
`{ | vars.profileUrl | }`
- `target` Target  
`{ | vars.target | }`
- `targetUser` Target User  
`{ | vars.targetUser | }`
- `sshPrivateKey` SSH Private Key  
`{ | vars.sshPrivateKey | }`

# Integration Paths for OHDF

- Natively generate/process OHDF
  - InSpec, SAF CLI, Heimdall Application
- Pipeline
  - SAF CLI subcommand (`saf convert`)
- Libraries
  - HDF Converters
  - InSpecJS

▪ <https://github.com/mitre/saf/wiki/How-to-recommend-development-of-a-mapper>

```
control 'SV-230367' do
  title "RHEL 8 user account passwords must be configured so that existing
  passwords are restricted to a 60-day maximum lifetime."
  desc "Any password, no matter how complex, can eventually be cracked.
  Therefore, passwords need to be changed periodically. If RHEL 8 does not limit
  the lifetime of passwords and force users to change their passwords, there is
  the risk that RHEL 8 passwords could be compromised."
  desc 'rationale', ''
  desc 'check', ''
  Check whether the maximum time period for existing passwords is restricted
  to 60 days with the following commands:

  $ sudo awk -F: '$5 > 60 {print $1 \" \" $5}' /etc/shadow

  $ sudo awk -F: '$5 <= 0 {print $1 \" \" $5}' /etc/shadow

  If any results are returned that are not associated with a system account,
  this is a finding.
  ''
  desc 'fix', ''
  Configure non-compliant accounts to enforce a 60-day maximum password
  lifetime restriction.

  $ sudo chage -M 60 [user]
  ''

  impact 0.5
  tag severity: 'medium'
  tag gtitle: 'SRG-OS-000076-GPOS-00044'
  tag gid: 'V-230367'
  tag rid: 'SV-230367r627750_rule'
  tag stig_id: 'RHEL-08-020210'
  tag fix_id: 'F-33011r567848_fix'
  tag cci: ['CCI-000199']
  tag nist: ['IA-5 (1) (d)']

  shadow.users.each do |user|
    # filtering on non-system accounts (uid >= 1000)
    next unless user(user).uid >= 1000
    describe shadow.users(user) do
      its('max_days.first.to_i') { should cmp <= 60 }
      its('max_days.first.to_i') { should cmp > 0 }
    end
  end
end
```

# Future Work

## ▪ Post Conference Activities

- Merge current base PRs
- Stabilize schedule of the OHDF TC meetings
- Iterate to OHDF v1.0 (additional data elements)

## ▪ Community & Contribution Goals

- Handle more types of cybersecurity data (e.g., SBOM, event-log data)
- Specification additions & community engagement

**Issues, Discussions, and Pull Requests Welcome!**

# Questions?

MITRE SAF ©	<a href="https://saf.mitre.org/#/">https://saf.mitre.org/#/</a>
MITRE Heimdall © (and other libraries)	<a href="https://github.com/mitre/heimdall2">https://github.com/mitre/heimdall2</a>
MITRE SAF CLI	<a href="https://github.com/mitre/saf">https://github.com/mitre/saf</a>
OHDF Technical Committee	<a href="https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=ohdf">https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=ohdf</a>
Sophos	<a href="https://www.sophos.com/en-us/products/sophos-factory">https://www.sophos.com/en-us/products/sophos-factory</a>
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