SWID M&A

draft-coffin-sacm-nea-swid-patnc-01
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-coffin-sacm-nea-swid-patnc/

SACM WG Meeting – IETF 96
July 18, 2016

Agenda

- Data Model
- Architectural Role

What are we reporting?

- List of globally unique identifiers?
  - Who manages the identifier list?
- Descriptive information?
  - Seems to be agreement that what is used here should be mirrored in the SACM IM
  - Seems to be agreement that this needs to be extensible
  - How much is enough? (What does the Vulnerability Assessment Scenario need?)
  - How hierarchical? (Flat attribute list or something more structured?)
- Both?

Possible descriptive structures mentioned

- Based on ISO SWID 2015?
- Based on XORCISM (or lessons learned therefrom)?
- Other?
- Build our own?

Architectural Role

- At previous Virtual Interim questions were raised about SWID M&A (and NEA in general) as part of SACM
  - Questioned because of NEA's role as a data consolidator rather than a general grid member

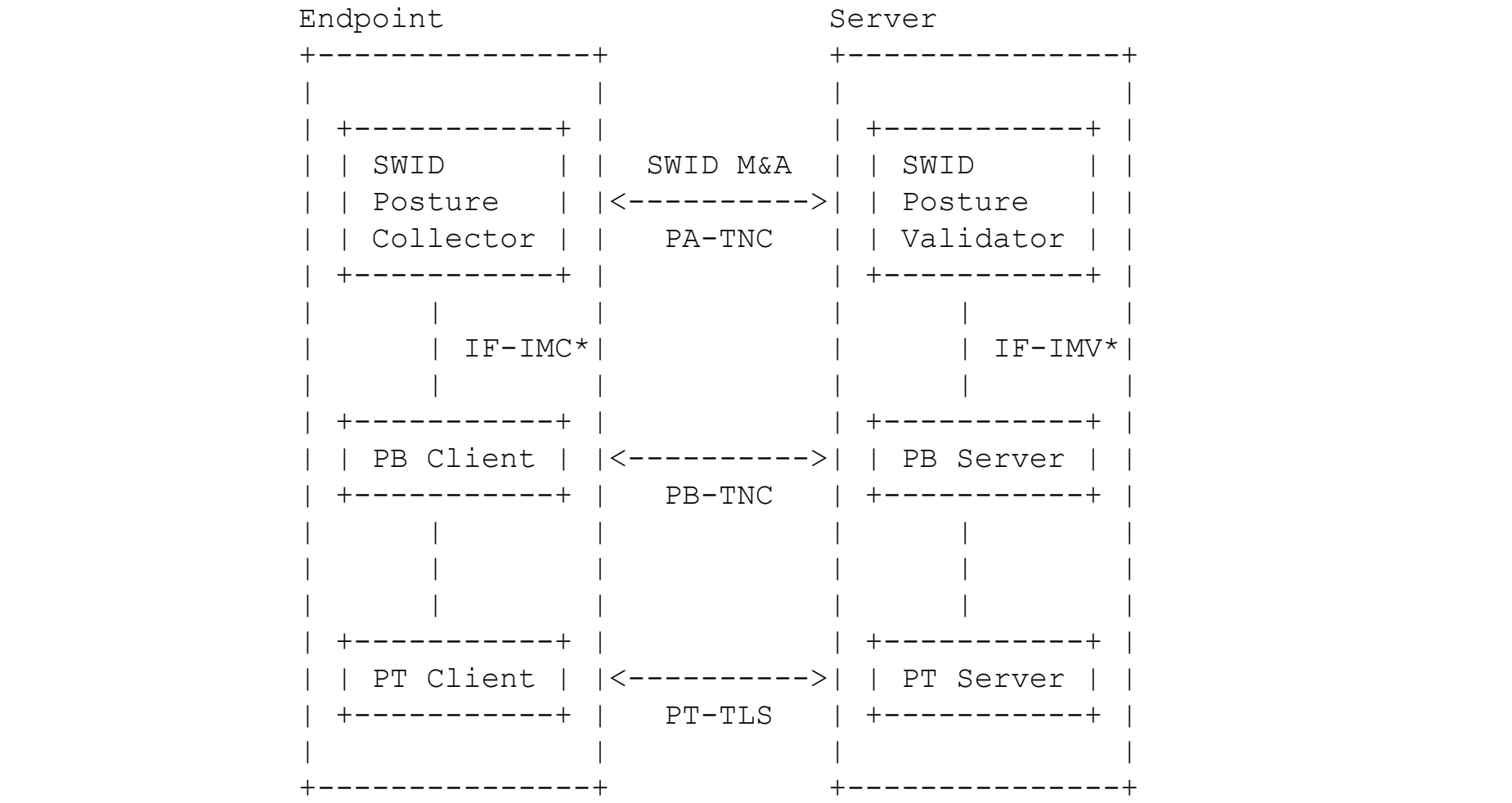
- Should have consensus as to if/how NEA lives in SACM

Status and Next Steps

- Once we have consensus on the SWID M&A data model, the spec will be mostly done
  - There have been no concerns over the SWID M&A commands and data flows – questions have been on “what” is transferred, but not “when” or “how”

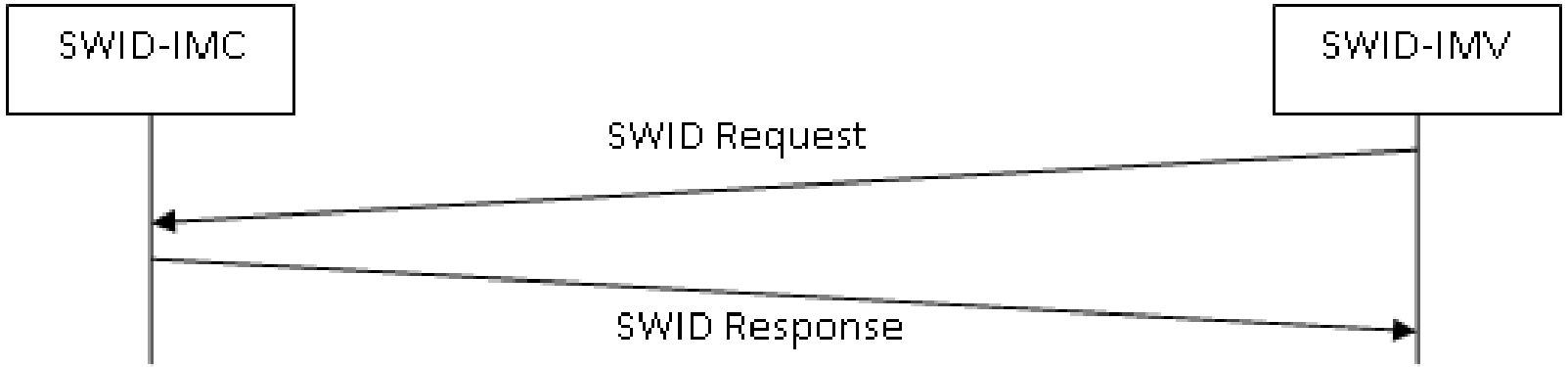
BACKUP

SWID M&A in the NEA Architecture



* Not currently part of NEA, but part of the compatible TNC architecture

SWID M&A Message Flows: Demand-Driven (Pull)



- 4 types of Response attributes depending on Request parameters
  - SWID Tag Inventory – Complete or targeted inventory expressed in SWID tags
  - SWID Tag Identifier Inventory – Complete or targeted inventory using tag IDs
  - SWID Tag Events – Changes since a given event number using in SWID tags
  - SWID Tag Identifier Events – Changes since a event number using tag IDs

Change Tracking in SWID M&A

- Posture Collectors MUST monitor their SWID tag collection for changes
  - Can be real-time or periodic monitoring
- Each change is assigned a unique, sequential “event number”
- All event numbers have an associated “event epoch”
- Within an epoch, event numbers fully order all change events
- All inventories are reported along with the event number and epoch of the last recorded event at time of inventory
  - Given this and a list of subsequent events, can track all changes just using deltas
  - Epoch changes represent discontinuities – no way to track across

SWID M&A Message Flows: Event-Driven (Push)