Turning data into actionable intelligence

advanced features in MISP supporting your analysts and tools

Team CIRCL

MISP
Threat Sharing

ENISA CTI-EU
20200130

MISP
Threat Sharing

- CIRCL is mandated by the Ministry of Economy and acting as the Luxembourg National CERT for private sector.
- We lead the development of the Open Source MISP TISP which is used by many military or intelligence communities, private companies, financial sector, National CERTs and LEAs globally.
- **CIRCL runs multiple large MISP communities performing active daily threat-intelligence sharing**.

- Why is **contextualisation** important?
- What options do we have in MISP?
- How can we **leverage** this in the end?

- Open source "TISP" - A TIP with a strong focus on sharing
- Thanks to Andreas we don't have to explain what a TIP is... :)
- A tool that **collects** information from partners, your analysts, your tools, feeds
- Normalises, correlates, enriches the data
- Allows teams and communities to **collaborate**
- **Feeds** automated protective tools and analyst tools with the output

- Contextualisation became more and more important as we as a community matured
  - **Growth and diversification** of our communities
  - Distinguish between information of interest and raw data
  - **False-positive** management
  - TTPs and aggregate information may be prevalent compared to raw data (risk assessment)
  - **Increased data volumes** leads to a need to be able to prioritise
- These help with filtering your TI based on your **requirements**...
- ...as highlighted by Pasquale Stirparo *Your Requirements Are Not My Requirements*

- Context added by analysts / tools
- Data that tells a story
- Encoding analyst knowledge to automatically leverage the above

Context added by analysts / tools

- An IP address by itself is barely ever interesting
- We need to tell the recipient / machine why this is relevant
- All data in MISP has a bare minimum required context
- We differentiate between indicators and supporting data

- **Who** can receive our data? **What** can they do with it?
- **Data accuracy, source reliability**
- **Why** is this data relevant to us?
- **Who** do we think is behind it, **what tools** were used?
- What sort of **motivations** are we dealing with? Who are the **targets**?
- How can we **block/detect/remediate** the attack?
- What sort of **impact** are we dealing with?

TAGGING AND TAXONOMIES

- Simple labels
- Standardising on vocabularies
- Different organisational/community cultures require different nomenclatures
- Triple tag system - taxonomies
- JSON libraries that can easily be defined without our intervention

	Tag	Events	Attributes	Tags
☐	workflow:state="complete"	11	0	workflow:state="complete" ◄
☐	workflow:state="draft"	0	0	workflow:state="draft" ◄
☐	workflow:state="incomplete"	55	10	workflow:state="incomplete" ◄
☐	workflow:state="ongoing"	0	0	workflow:state="ongoing" ◄

Galaxies

- Taxonomy tags often **non self-explanatory**
  - ► Example: universal understanding of tlp:green vs APT 28
- For the latter, a single string was ill-suited
- So we needed something new in addition to taxonomies - **Galaxies**
  - ► Community driven **knowledge-base libraries used as tags**
  - ► Including descriptions, links, synonyms, meta information, etc.
  - ► Goal was to keep it **simple and make it reusable**
  - ► Internally it works the exact same way as taxonomies (stick to **JSON**)

₿ Ransomware galaxy

Galaxy ID	373
Name	Ransomware
Namespace	misp
Uuid	3f44af2e-1480-4b6b-9aa8-f9bb21341078
Description	Ransomware galaxy based on...
Version	4

Value ↓	Synonyms
.CryptoHasYou.	
777	Sevleg
7ev3n	7ev3n-HONE$T

- Standardising on high-level **TTPs** was a solution to a long list of issues
- Adoption was rapid, tools producing ATT&CK data, familiar interface for users
- A much better take on kill-chain phases in general
- Feeds into our **filtering** and **situational awareness** needs extremely well
- Gave rise to other, ATT&CK-like systems tackling other concerns
  - ▶ **attck4fraud** [1] by Francesco Bigarella from ING
  - ▶ **Election guidelines** [2] by NIS Cooperation Group

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[1]https://www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html#_attck4fraud
[2]https:
//www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html#_election_guidelines

DATA THAT TELLS A STORY

- Atomic attributes were a great starting point, but lacking in many aspects
- **MISP objects**[3] system
  - ▶ Simple **templating** approach
  - ▶ Use templating to build more complex structures
  - ▶ Decouple it from the core, allow users to **define their own** structures
  - ▶ MISP should understand the data without knowing the templates
  - ▶ Massive caveat: **Building blocks have to be MISP attribute types**
  - ▶ Allow **relationships** to be built between objects

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[3]`https://github.com/MISP/misp-objects`

SUPPORTING SPECIFIC DATAMODELS

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28

- Data shared was **frozen in time**
- All we had was a creation/modification timestamp
- Improved tooling and willingness allowed us to create a **feedback loop**
- Lead to the introduction of the **Sighting system**
- Signal the fact of an indicator sighting…
- …as well as **when** and **where** it was sighted
- Vital component for IoC **lifecycle management**

A brief history of time - Adding temporality to our data

- As Andreas said - no time based aspect was painful
- Recently introduced **first_seen** and **last_seen** data points
- Along with a complete integration with the **UI**
- Enables the **visualisation** and **adjustment** of indicators timeframes

The various ways of encoding analyst knowledge to automatically leverage our TI

FALSE POSITIVE HANDLING

- Low quality / false positive prone information being shared
- Lead to **alert-fatigue**
- Exclude organisation xy out of the community?
- FPs are often obvious - **can be encoded**
- **Warninglist system**[4] aims to do that
- Lists of well-known indicators which are often false-positives like RFC1918 networks, …

LIST OF KNOWN IPV4 PUBLIC DNS RESOLVERS

Id	89
Name	List of known IPv4 public DNS resolvers
Description	Event contains one or more public IPv4 DNS resolvers as attribute with an IDS flag set
Version	20181114
Type	string
Accepted attribute types	ip-src, ip-dst, domain|ip
Enabled	Yes (disable)

Values

1.0.0.1
1.1.1.1
1.11.71.4

Warning: Potential false positives

List of known IPv4 public DNS resolvers
Top 1000 website from Alexa
List of known google domains

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[4]https://github.com/MISP/misp-warninglists

- Providing advanced ways of querying data
  - Unified export APIs
  - Incorporating all contextualisation options into **API filters**
  - Allowing for an **on-demand** way of **excluding potential false positives**
  - Allowing users to easily **build their own** export modules feed their various tools

```
/attributes/restSearch
{
    "returnFormat": "netfilter",
    "enforceWarninglist": 1,
    "tags": {
      "NOT": [
        "tlp:white",
        "type:OSINT"
      ],
      "OR": [
        "misp-galaxy:threat-actor=\"Sofacy\"",
        "misp-galaxy:sector=\"Chemical\""
      ],
    }
}
```

```
/events/restSearch
{
    "returnFormat": "attack",
    "tags": [
        "misp-galaxy:sector=\"Chemical\""
    ],
    "timestamp": "365d"
}
```

Pre Attack - Attack Pattern | Enterprise Attack - Attack Pattern | Mobile Attack - Attack Pattern

☑ ▼ Show all

Initial access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege escalation	Defense evasion	Credential access	Discovery	Lateral movement	Collection	Exfiltration	Command and control
Spearphishing Attachment	Scripting	Screensaver	File System Permissions Weakness	Process Hollowing	Securityd Memory	Password Policy Discovery	AppleScript	Data from Information Repositories	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Standard Application Layer Protocol
Spearphishing via Service	Command-Line Interface	Login Item	AppCert DLLs	Code Signing	Input Capture	System Network Configuration Discovery	Distributed Component Object Model	Data from Removable Media	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Communication Through Removable Media
Trusted Relationship	User Execution	Trap	Application Shimming	Rootkit	Bash History	Process Discovery	Pass the Hash	Man in the Browser	Data Compressed	Custom Command and Control Protocol
Replication Through Removable Media	Regsvcs/Regasm	System Firmware	Scheduled Task	NTFS File Attributes	Exploitation for Credential Access	Network Share Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data Staged	Automated Exfiltration	Multi-Stage Channels
Exploit Public-Facing Application	Trusted Developer Utilities	Registry Run Keys / Start Folder	Startup Items	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Private Keys	Peripheral Device Discovery	Remote Desktop Protocol	Screen Capture	Scheduled Transfer	Remote Access Tools
Spearphishing Link	Windows Management Instrumentation	LC_LOAD_DYLIB Addition	New Service	Network Share Connection Removal	Brute Force	Account Discovery	Pass the Ticket	Email Collection	Data Encrypted	Uncommonly Used Port
Valid Accounts	Service Execution	LSASS Driver	Sudo Caching	Process Doppelgänging	Password Filter DLL	System Information Discovery	Windows Remote Management	Clipboard Data	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Multilayer Encryption
Supply Chain Compromise	CMSTP	Rc.common	Process Injection	Disabling Security Tools	Two-Factor Authentication Interception	System Network Connections Discovery	Windows Admin Shares	Video Capture	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Domain Fronting
Drive-by Compromise	Control Panel Items	Authentication Package	Bypass User Account Control	Timestomp	LLMNR/NBT-NS Poisoning	Network Service Scanning	Remote Services	Audio Capture	Data Transfer Size Limits	Data Obfuscation
Hardware Additions	Dynamic Data Exchange	Component Firmware	Extra Window Memory Injection	Modify Registry	Credentials in Files	File and Directory Discovery	Taint Shared Content	Data from Network Shared Drive		Connection Proxy
	Source	Windows Management Instrumentation Event Subscription	Setuid and Setgid	Indicator Removal from Tools	Forced Authentication	Security Software Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Data from Local System		Commonly Used Port
	Space after Filename	Change Default File	Launch Daemon	Hidden Window	Keychain	System Service Discovery	Third-party Software	Automated Collection		Data Encoding

Monitor trends outside of MISP (example: dashboard)
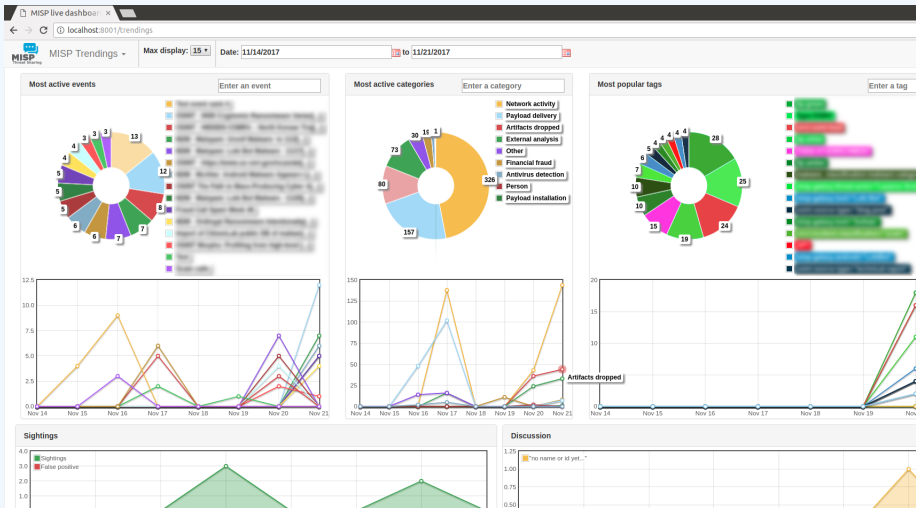
- We were still missing a way to use all of these systems in combination to decay indicators
- Move the decision making **from complex filter options to** complex **decay models**
- Decay models would take into account various available **context**
  - ▶ Taxonomies
  - ▶ Sightings
  - ▶ type of each indicator
  - ▶ Creation date
  - ▶ ...

- Decay score toggle button
  - Shows Score for each *Models* associated to the *Attribute* type

```
/attributes/restSearch
"Attribute": [
  {
    "category": "Network activity",
    "type": "ip-src",
    "to_ids": true,
    "timestamp": "1565703507",
    [...]
    "value": "8.8.8.8",
    "decay_score": [
      {
        "score": 54.475223849544456,
        "decayed": false,
        "DecayingModel": {
          "id": "85",
          "name": "NIDS Simple Decaying Model"
```

Create, modify, visualise, perform mapping
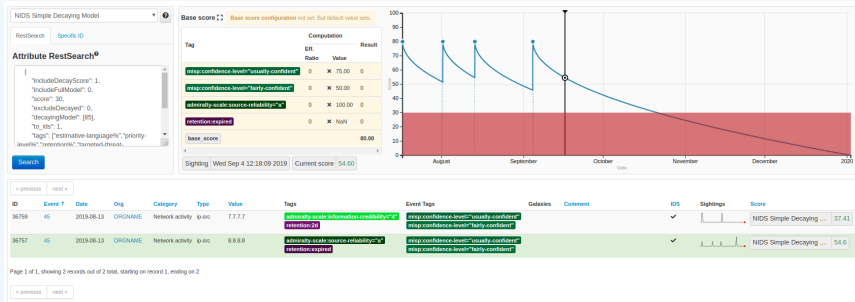
Simulate *Attributes* with different *Models*

- Massive rise in **user capabilities**
- Growing need for truly **actionable threat intel**
- Lessons learned:
  - ▶ **Context is king** - Enables better decision making
  - ▶ **Intelligence and situational awareness** are natural by-products of context
  - ▶ Don't lock users into your **workflows**, build tools that enable theirs

- Contact us
  - https://twitter.com/mokaddem_sami
  - https://twitter.com/iglocska
- Contact CIRCL
  - info@circl.lu
  - https://twitter.com/circl_lu
  - https://www.circl.lu/
- Contact MISPProject
  - https://github.com/MISP
  - https://gitter.im/MISP/MISP
  - https://twitter.com/MISPProject