MISP Dashboard

Real-time overview of threat intelligence from MISP instances

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MISP Threat Sharing

MISP ZeroMQ

MISP includes a flexible publish-subscribe model to allow real-time integration of the MISP activities:

- Event publication
- Attribute creation or removal
- Sighting
- User login

 \rightarrow Operates at global level in MISP

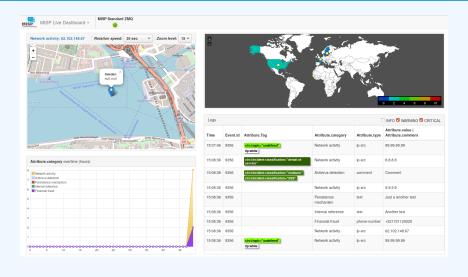
MISP ZeroMQ functionality can be used for various model of integration or to extend MISP functionalities:

- Real-time search of indicators into a SIEM¹
- Dashboard activities
- Logging mechanisms
- Continuous indexing
- Custom software or scripting

¹Security Information & Event Management

MISP-Dashboard: An introduction

MISP-DASHBOARD - REALTIME ACTIVITIES AND THREAT INTELLIGENCE



MISP-DASHBOARD - FEATURES

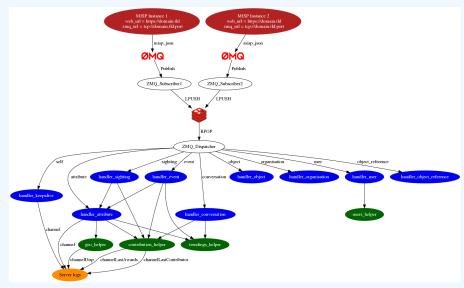


- Subscribe to multiple **ZMQ** MISP instances
- Provides historical geolocalised information
- Present an experimental Gamification of the platform
- Shows when and how MISP is used
- Provides real time information showing current threats and activity

MISP-Dashboard: Architecture and development

- 1. Be sure to have a running redis server: e.g.
 - redis-server -p 6250
- 2. Update your configuration in config.cfg
- 3. Activate your virtualenv:
 - . ./DASHENV/bin/activate
- 4. Listen to the MISP feed by starting the zmq_subscriber:
 - ./zmq_subscriber.py
- 5. Start the dispatcher to process received messages:
 - ./zmq_dispatcher.py
- 6. Start the Flask server:
 - ./server.py
- 7. Access the interface at http://localhost:8001/

MISP-Dashboard architecture



1	# Register your handler	
2	dico_action = {	
3	"misp_json":	handler_dispatcher,
4	<pre>"misp_json_event":</pre>	handler_event,
5	<pre>"misp_json_self":</pre>	handler_keepalive,
6	<pre>"misp_json_attribute":</pre>	handler_attribute,
7	<pre>"misp_json_object":</pre>	handler_object,
8	"misp_json_sighting":	YOUR_CUSTOM_SIGHTINGS_HANDLER,
9	"misp_json_organisation":	handler_log,
10	"misp_json_user":	handler_user,
11	"misp_json_conversation":	handler_conversation,
12	<pre>"misp_json_object_reference":</pre>	handler_log,
13	}	
14		

```
1 # Implement your handler
2
  # e.g. user handler
3
  def handler user(zmq name, jsondata):
       # json action performed by the user
5
6
       action = jsondata['action']
       # user ison data
7
       json user = jsondata['User']
8
       # organisation json data
9
       json org = jsondata['Organisation']
10
       # organisation name
11
       org = json_org['name']
12
       # only consider user login
13
       if action == 'login':
14
           timestamp = time.time()
15
           # users helper is a class to interact with the DB
16
           users_helper.add_user_login(timestamp, org)
17
18
```

- MISP authentication can now be used in the misp-dashboard
- Improved TLS/SSL support in the default misp-dashboard
- Self-test tool to debug and test ZMQ connectivity

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

• Optimizing contribution scoring and model to encourage sharing and contributions enrichment



Increasing geolocation coverage



Global filtering capabilities

- Geolocation: Showing wanted attribute or only on specific region

- Trendings: Showing only specified taxonomies



Tighter integration with MISP

- Present in MISP by default
- ACL enabled version

MISP-Dashboard can provides realtime information to support security teams, CSIRTs or SOC showing current threats and activity by providing:

- Historical geolocalised information
- Geospatial information from specific regions
- The most active events, categories, tags, attributes, ...

It also propose a prototype of gamification of the platform providing incentive to share and contribute to the community