

# MISP and Decaying of Indicators

Primer for indicator scoring in MISP

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**MISP**  
**Threat Sharing**

- Present the components used in MISP to expire IOCs
- Present the current state of Indicators life-cycle management in MISP

## Expiring IOCs: Why and How?

- **Sharing information** about threats **is crucial**
- Organisations are sharing more and more

Contribution by **unique organisation** (Orgc.name) on MISPPriv:

Date	Unique Org
2013	17
2014	43
2015	82
2016	105
2017	118
2018	125
2019-10	135

```
1 {  
2   "distribution": [1, 2, 3]  
3 }
```

- Various users and organisations can share data via MISP, multiple parties can be involved
    - ▶ **Trust, data quality** and **relevance** issues
    - ▶ Each user/organisation have **different use-cases** and interests
      - Conflicting interests: Operational security VS attribution
- Can be partially solved with *Taxonomies*

# INDICATORS LIFECYCLE - PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Various users and organisations can share data via MISP, multiple parties can be involved
  - ▶ **Trust, data quality** and **relevance** issues
  - ▶ Each user/organisation have **different use-cases** and interests
    - Conflicting interests: Operational security VS attribution
- Can be partially solved with *Taxonomies*
- Attributes can be shared in large quantities (more than 12M on MISPPRIV - Sept. 2020)
  - ▶ Partial info about their **freshness** (*Sightings*)
  - ▶ Partial info about their **validity** (*last\_seen*)
- Can be partially solved with our *Data model*

MISP's *Decaying model* combines the two

# REQUIREMENTS TO ENJOY THE DECAYING FEATURE IN MISP

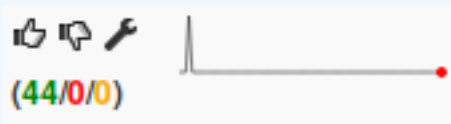
- Starting from **MISP 2.4.116**, the decaying feature is available
- **Update** decay models and **enable** some
- MISP Decaying strongly relies on *Taxonomies* and *Sightings*, don't forget to review their configuration

Note: The decaying feature has no impact on the information stored in MISp, it's just an **overlay** to be used in the user-interface and API

# SIGHTINGS - REFRESHER (1)

*Sightings* add a **temporal context** to indicators.

- *Sightings* can be used to represent that you saw the IoC
- **Usecase:** Continuous feedback loop MISP ↔ IDS





*Sightings* add a **temporal context** to indicators.

- *Sightings* give more credibility/visibility to indicators
- This information can be used to **prioritise and decay indicators**

# TAXONOMIES - REFRESHER (1)

## Taxonomies

< previous 1 2 next >

Id ↑	Namespace	Description	Version	Enabled	Required	Active Tags	Actions
181	workflow	Workflow support language is a common language to support intelligence analysts to perform their analysis on data and information.	9	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 / 26 (enable all)	- 🔍 🗑️
180	vocabulaire-des-probabilites-estimatives	Ce vocabulaire attribue des valeurs en pourcentage a certains énoncés de probabilité	2	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 / 5	- 🔍 🗑️
179	threats-to-dns	An overview of some of the known attacks related to DNS as described by Torabi, S., Boukhtouta, A., Assi, C., & Debbabi, M. (2018) in Detecting Internet Abuse by Analyzing Passive DNS Traffic: A Survey of Implemented Systems. IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, 1-1. doi:10.1109/comst.2018.2849614	1	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 / 18	+ 🔍 🗑️
178	targeted-threat-index	The Targeted Threat Index is a metric for assigning an overall threat ranking score to email messages that deliver malware to a victim's computer. The TTI metric was first introduced at SecTor 2013 by Seth Hardy as part of the talk "RATastrophe: Monitoring a Malware Menagerie" along with Katie Kleemola and Greg Wiseman.	2	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 / 11	- 🔍 🗑️

- *Taxonomies* are a simple way to attach a classification to an *Event* or an *Attribute*
- Classification must be globally used to be efficient (or agreed on beforehand)

# TAXONOMIES - REFRESHER (2)

## ADMIRALTY-SCALE Taxonomy Library

<b>Id</b>	127
<b>Namespace</b>	admiralty-scale
<b>Description</b>	The Admiralty Scale or Ranking (also called the NATO System) is used to rank the reliability of a source and the credibility of an information. Reference based on FM 2-22.3 (FM 34-52) HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTOR OPERATIONS and NATO documents.
<b>Version</b>	4
<b>Enabled</b>	Yes (disable)

- previous   next -

<input type="checkbox"/> Tag	Expanded	Numerical value	Events	Attributes	Tags	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:information-credibility="1"	Information Credibility: Confirmed by other sources	100	6	0	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="1"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2"	Information Credibility: Probably true	75	21	1	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:information-credibility="3"	Information Credibility: Possibly true	50	16	5	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="3"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:information-credibility="4"	Information Credibility: Doubtful	25	2	0	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="4"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:information-credibility="5"	Information Credibility: Improbable	0	1	0	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="5"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:information-credibility="6"	Information Credibility: Truth cannot be judged	50	9	2	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="6"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:source-reliability="a"	Source Reliability: Completely reliable	100	1	0	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="a"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:source-reliability="b"	Source Reliability: Usually reliable	75	21	76	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="b"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:source-reliability="c"	Source Reliability: Fairly reliable	50	9	8	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="c"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"	Source Reliability: Not usually reliable	25	2	0	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:source-reliability="e"	Source Reliability: Unreliable	0	0	0	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="e"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:source-reliability="f"	Source Reliability: Reliability cannot be judged	50	10	7	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="f"	⏪ ⏩ -
<input type="checkbox"/> admiralty-scale:source-reliability="g"	Source Reliability: Deliberately deceptive	0	N/A	N/A		+

→ Cherry-pick allowed Tags

## TAXONOMIES - REFRESHER (3)

- Some taxonomies have a `numerical_value`
- Allows concepts to be used in an mathematical expression
  - Can be used to prioritise IoCs

admiralty-scale taxonomy<sup>1</sup>

Description	Value
Completely reliable	100
Usually reliable	75
Fairly reliable	50
Not usually reliable	25
Unreliable	0
Reliability cannot be judged	50
Deliberatly deceptive	0

Description	Value
Confirmed by other sources	100
Probably true	75
Possibly true	50
Doubtful	25
Improbable	0
Truth cannot be judged	50

<sup>1</sup><https://github.com/MISP/misp-taxonomies/blob/master/admiralty-scale/machinetag.json>

# TAXONOMIES - REFRESHER (3)

admiralty-scale taxonomy<sup>2</sup>

Description	Value
Completely reliable	100
Usually reliable	75
Fairly reliable	50
Not usually reliable	25
Unreliable	0
Reliability cannot be judged	50 ?
Deliberately deceptive	0 ?

Description	Value
Confirmed by other sources	100
Probably true	75
Possibly true	50
Doubtful	25
Improbable	0
Truth cannot be judged	50 ?

→ Users can override tag numerical\_value

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<sup>2</sup><https://github.com/MISP/misp-taxonomies/blob/master/admiralty-scale/machinetag.json>

$$\text{score}(\text{Attribute}) = \text{base\_score}(\text{Attribute}, \text{Model}) \bullet \text{decay}(\text{Model}, \text{time})$$

## ■ $\text{base\_score}(\text{Attribute}, \text{Model})$

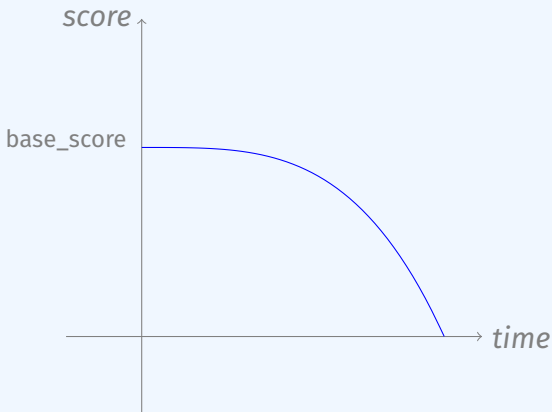
- ▶ Initial score of the *Attribute* only considering the context (*Attribute's type, Tags*)

## ■ $\text{decay}(\text{Model}, \text{time})$

- ▶ Function composed of the **lifetime** and **decay speed**
- ▶ Decreases the  $\text{base\_score}$  over time

# SCORING INDICATORS: OUR SOLUTION

$$\text{score}(\text{Attribute}) = \text{base\_score}(\text{Attribute}, \text{Model}) \bullet \text{decay}(\text{Model}, \text{time})$$



## Current implementation in MISP



# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: Event/view

The screenshot displays the MISP interface for viewing an event. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Photos, Galaxy, Event graph, Correlation graph, ATTACK matrix, Attributes, and Discussion. Below this, a search bar contains the text "45: Decay...". A "Galaxies" section is visible with a search icon and a plus sign. A navigation bar includes "previous", "next", and "view all" buttons. The main content area features a toolbar with "Scope toggle", "Deleted", "Decay score", "Context", "Related Tags", and "Filtering tool (1)". A search input field is present on the right. The event list table has columns: Date, Org, Category, Type, Value, Tags, Galaxies, Comment, Correlate, Related Events, Feed hits, IDS, Distribution, Sightings, Activity, Score, and Actions. The table contains five rows of event data. The first row shows an event from 2019-09-12 with a score of 65.26. The second row, dated 2019-08-13, has a score of 54.6 and includes tags like "admiralty-scale:source-reliability='A'", "retention:expired", and "misp:confidence-level='completely-confident'", along with a "number" tag. The third row, also from 2019-08-13, has a score of 37.43 and includes tags like "admiralty-scale:source-reliability='C'", "misp:confidence-level='completely-confident'", and "number". The fourth row, dated 2019-08-13, has a score of 37.41 and includes tags like "admiralty-scale:information-credibility='4'", "retention:2U", and "number". The fifth row, dated 2019-07-18, has a score of 23.31 and includes the "number" tag. Each row also shows a "NIDS Simple Decaying ..." model with its score and a "Model 5" button.

## ■ Decay score toggle button

- ▶ Shows Score for each Models associated to the *Attribute* type

# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: API RESULT

/attributes/restSearch

```
1 "Attribute": [  
2   {  
3     "category": "Network activity",  
4     "type": "ip-src",  
5     "to_ids": true,  
6     "timestamp": "1565703507",  
7     [...]  
8     "value": "8.8.8.8",  
9     "decay_score": [  
10      {  
11        "score": 54.475223849544456,  
12        "decayed": false,  
13        "DecayingModel": {  
14          "id": "85",  
15          "name": "NIDS Simple Decaying Model"  
16        }  
17      }  
18    ],  
19  [...]
```

- **Automatic scoring** based on default values
- **User-friendly UI** to manually set *Model* configuration (lifetime, decay, etc.)
- **Simulation** tool
- Interaction through the **API**
- Opportunity to create your **own** formula or algorithm

$$\mapsto score = base\_score \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}}\right)$$

*Models* are an instantiation of the formula with configurable parameters:

- Parameters: `lifetime`, `decay_rate`, `threshold`
- `base_score` computation
- default `base_score`
- associate *Attribute* types
- formula
- creator organisation

Two types of model are available

- **Default Models:** Created and shared by the community. Coming from `misp-decaying-models` repository<sup>3</sup>.
  - Not editable
  
- **Organisation Models:** Created by a user on MISP
  - ▶ Can be hidden or shared to other organisation
  - Editable

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<sup>3</sup><https://github.com/MISP/misp-decaying-models.git>

# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: INDEX

## Decaying Models

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All Models   My Models   Shared Models <b>Default Models</b>										
ID	Organization	Usable to everyone	Name	Description	Parameters { }	Formula	# Assigned Types	Version	Enabled	Actions
29	1	✓	Phishing model	Simple model to rapidly decay phishing website.	<pre>{   "lifetime": 1,   "decay_speed": 2.3,   "threshold": 30,   "default_base_score": 80,   "base_score_config": {     "estimative-language": 0.5,     "phishing": 0.5   } }</pre>	Polynomial ⊖	9	1	✓	
85	1	✗	NIDS Simple Decaying Model MSP	Simple decaying model for Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS).	<pre>{   "lifetime": 120,   "decay_speed": 2,   "threshold": 30,   "default_base_score": 80,   "base_score_config": {     "estimative-language": 0.25,     "priority-level": 0.25,     "retention": 0.25,     "targeted-threat-index": 0.125,     "false-positive": 0.125   } }</pre>	Polynomial ⊖	13	1	✓	

Page 1 of 1, showing 2 records out of 2 total, starting on record 1, ending on 2

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Standard CRUD operations: View, update, add, create, delete, enable, export, import

# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: FINE TUNING TOOL

The screenshot shows the 'Decaying Of Indicator Fine Tuning Tool' in MISP. On the left, a table lists various indicators with their attribute types, categories, and model IDs. The 'domainip' indicator is selected. The middle section features a graph titled 'Polynomial' showing a decay curve over 3.0 days. The y-axis represents a score from 0 to 100. A red shaded area below the curve indicates the decayed score. The right section contains configuration controls for the model, including lifetime, decay speed, and cutoff threshold, along with a table of available models.

Attribute Type	Category	Model ID
aba-rtn	Financial fraud	
authenrhash	Payload delivery	
bank-account-iv	Financial fraud	
bc	Financial fraud	
bin	Financial fraud	
bro	Network activity	10 11
bc	Financial fraud	11
cc-number	Financial fraud	
cdhash	Payload delivery	
community-id	Network activity	
domain	Network activity	
domainip	Network activity	10 94
email-attachment	Payload delivery	
email-dst	Network activity	11
email-enc	Payload delivery	
headers	Payload delivery	
headers/authenrhash	Payload delivery	
headers/iphuzzy	Payload delivery	
headers/iphash	Payload delivery	
headers/iptd	Payload delivery	13
headers/iphash	Payload delivery	13
headers/ihsl	Payload delivery	13

**Polynomial**

Graph showing score vs. days. The score starts at 100 and decays towards a cutoff threshold of 30. A red shaded area below the curve indicates the decayed score.

Configuration parameters:

- Lifetime: 3 days
- Decay speed: 2.3
- Cutoff threshold: 30
- Expire after (lifetime): 1 days and 7 hours
- Score halved after (Half-life): 0 day and 6 hours

Buttons: Adjust base score, Simulate this model, Refresh

Model selection: All available models, My models, Default models

ID	Model Name	Org ID	Description	Formula	Lifetime	Decay speed	Threshold	Default basescore	Basescore config	Settings	#	Types	Enabled	Action
29	Phishing model	1	Simple model to rapidly decay phishing website	Polynomial	3	2.3	30	80	estimate-language phishing	0.5	0.5	9	✓	Test model

Configure models: Create, modify, visualise, perform mapping

# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: base\_score TOOL

Search Taxonomy  x

Default basescore 80

3 not having numerical value

Taxonomies	Weight
<b>admiralty-scale</b>	
source-reliability	31
information-credibility	30
<b>priority-level</b>	
priority-level	53
<b>retention</b>	
retention	0
<b>estimative-language</b>	
likelihood-probability	0
confidence-in-analytic-judgment	0
<b>misp</b>	
confidence-level	0
threat-level	0
automation-level	0
<b>phishing</b>	
state	0
psychological-acceptability	0
<b>Excluded</b>	

Placeholder for "Organisation source confidence"

### Example [↗](#)

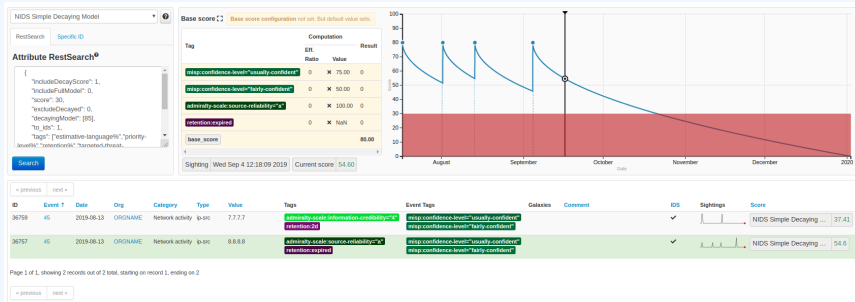
Attribute	Tags	Base score
Tag your attribute	<span style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">+</span>	
Attribute 1	<span style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">admiralty-scale:information-credibility="3"</span>	0.0 <span style="color: red;">?</span>
Attribute 2	<span style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">priority-level:baseline-minor</span> <span style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"</span> <span style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2"</span>	38.2 <span style="color: red;">?</span>
Attribute 3	<span style="background-color: #FF0000; padding: 2px;">priority-level:severe</span> <span style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2"</span>	84.6 <span style="color: red;">?</span>

### Computation steps

Tag	Computation		Result
	Eff. Ratio	Value	
<span style="background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 2px;">priority-level:baseline-minor</span>	0.46	* 25.00	11.62
<span style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"</span>	0.27	* 25.00	6.80



# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: SIMULATION TOOL



Simulate decay on *Attributes* with different *Models*

# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: API QUERY BODY

/attributes/restSearch

```
1 {  
2   "includeDecayScore": 1,  
3   "includeFullModel": 0,  
4   "excludeDecayed": 0,  
5   "decayingModel": [85],  
6   "modelOverrides": {  
7     "threshold": 30  
8   }  
9   "score": 30,  
10 }  
11
```

# CREATING A NEW DECAY ALGORITHM

```
1 <?php
2 include_once 'Base.php';
3
4 class Polynomial extends DecayingModelBase
5 {
6     public const DESCRIPTION = 'The description of your new
7     decaying algorithm';
8
9     public function computeScore($model, $attribute, $base_score,
10     $elapsed_time)
11     {
12         // algorithm returning a numerical score
13     }
14
15     public function isDecayed($model, $attribute, $score)
16     {
17         // algorithm returning a boolean stating
18         // if the attribute is expired or not
19     }
20 }
```

- Improved support of *Sightings*
  - ▶ False positive *Sightings* should somehow reduce the score
  - ▶ Expiration *Sightings* should mark the attribute as decayed
- Potential *Model* improvements
  - ▶ Instead of resetting the score to `base_score` once a *Sighting* is set, the score should be increased additively (based on a defined coefficient); thus **prioritizing surges** rather than infrequent *Sightings*
  - ▶ Take into account related *Tags* or *Correlations* when computing score
- Increase *Taxonomy* coverage
  - ▶ Users should be able to manually override the `numerical_value` of *Tags*