## TURNING DATA INTO ACTIONABLE IN-TELLIGENCE

ADVANCED FEATURES IN MISP SUPPORTING YOUR ANA-

CIRCL / TEAM MISP PROJECT



13TH ENISA-EC3 WORKSHOP



#### **ABOUT CIRCL**



■ The Computer Incident Response Center Luxembourg (CIRCL) is a government-driven initiative designed to provide a systematic response facility to computer security threats and incidents. CIRCL is the CERT for the private sector, communes and non-governmental entities in Luxembourg and is operated by securitymadein.lu g.i.e.

#### MISP AND CIRCL

- CIRCL is mandated by the Ministry of Economy and acting as the Luxembourg National CERT for private sector.
- CIRCL leads the development of the Open Source MISP threat intelligence platform 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.

#### THE AIM OF THIS PRESENTATION

- To give some insight into what sort of an evolution of our various communities' have gone through as observed over the past 8 years
- Show the importance of **strong contextualisation**...
- ...and how that can be leveraged when trying to make our data actionable

#### DEVELOPMENT BASED ON PRACTICAL USER FEEDBACK

- There are many different types of users of an information sharing platform like MISP:
  - ► Malware reversers willing to share indicators of analysis with respective colleagues.
  - Security analysts searching, validating and using indicators in operational security.
  - Intelligence analysts gathering information about specific adversary groups.
  - ► Law-enforcement relying on indicators to support or bootstrap their DFIR cases.
  - Risk analysis teams willing to know about the new threats, likelyhood and occurences.
  - Fraud analysts willing to share financial indicators to detect financial frauds.

#### THE INITIAL SCOPE OF MISP

- Extract information during the analysis process
- Store and correlate these datapoints
- Share the data with partners
- Focus on technical indicators: IP, domain, hostname, hashes, filename, pattern in file/memory/traffic
- Generate protective signatures out of the data: snort, suricata, OpenIOC

### **INITIAL WORKFLOW**



Raw data







Signatures

#### WHY WAS IT SO SIMPLISTIC?

- This was both a reflection of our maturity as a community
  - Capabilities for extracting information
  - ► Capabilities for **utilising** the information
  - Lack of willingness to share context
  - Lack of co-operation between teams doing technical analysis/monitoring and threat-intel
- The more growth we saw in maturity, the more we tried to match it with our data-model, often against pushback

#### THE GROWING NEED TO CONTEXTUALISE DATA

- There were separate factors that made our data-sets less and less useful for detection/defense in general
  - ► Growth 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 be able to prioritise

#### **OUR INITIAL SOLUTION**

- Allow users to tag any information created in MISP
- We wanted to be lax with what we accept in terms of data, but be strict on what we fed to our tools, with strong filter options
- We had some ideas on how to potentially move forward...

#### **OUR INITIAL FAILURES**

- Try to capture different aspects of contextualisation into **normalised values** (threat level, source reliability, etc)
  - Didn't scale with needs other than our own
  - ► Incorporating new types of contextualisation would mean **the modification of the software**
  - Getting communities with established naming conventions to use anything but their go-to vocabularies was a pipe-dream
  - Heated arguments over numeric conversions

#### **HUMAN CREATIVITY**

- We tried an alternate approach instead: Free tagging
  - Result was spectacularly painful, at least 7 different ways to spell tlp:amber
  - No canonisation for common terms lead to tagging ultimately becoming a highly flawed tool for filtering within a sharing community



## HOW WE ENDED UP TACKLING THE ISSUE MORE SUCCESSFULY

- We ended up with a mixed approach, currently implemented by the MISP-taxonomy system
  - ► Taxonomies are **vocabularies** of known tags
  - ► Tags would be in a **triple tag format** namespace:predicate="value"
  - Create your own taxonomies, recipients should be able to use data you tag with them without knowing it at the first place
  - ► Avoid any coding, stick to **ISON**
- Massive success, approaching 100 taxonomies
- Organisations can solve their own issues without having to rely on us

☐ 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"

#### WE WERE STILL MISSING SOMETHING...

- 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 |SON)



## BROADENING THE SCOPE OF WHAT SORT OF CONTEXT WE ARE INTERESTED IN

- 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?

## PARALLEL TO THE CONTEXTUALISATION EFFORTS: FALSE POSITIVE HANDLING

- Low quality / false positive prone information being shared
- Lead to alert-fatigue
- Exclude organisation xy out of the community?
- False positives are often obvious can be encoded
- Warninglist system¹ aims to do that
- Lists of well-known indicators which are often false-positives like RFC1918 networks, ...



https://github.com/MISP/misp-warninglists

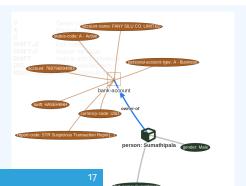
#### More complex data-structures for a modern age

- Atomic attributes were a great starting point, but lacking in many aspects
- MISP objects<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup>https://github.com/MISP/misp-objects

### SUPPORTING SPECIFIC DATAMODEL

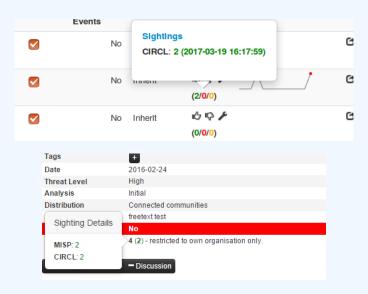
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#### CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK LOOP

- Data ingested by MISP was in a sense frozen in time
- We had a creation data, but lacked a way to use the output of our detection
- Lead to the introduction of the Sighting system
- The community could sight indicators and convey the time of sighting
- Potentially powerful tool for IoC lifecycle management, clumsy query implementation default

#### SUPPORTING SPECIFIC DATAMODEL



#### MAKING USE OF ALL THIS CONTEXT

- Most obvious goal: Improve the way we query data
  - ► Unified all export APIs
  - ► Incorporate all contextualisation options into API filters
  - Allow for an on-demand way of excluding potential false positives
  - Allow users to easily build their own export modules feed their various tools

## **EXAMPLE QUERY**

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

#### SYNCHRONISATION FILTERS

- Make decisions on whom to share data with based on context
  - MISP by default decides based on the information creator's decision who data gets shared with
  - Community hosts should be able to act as a safety net for sharing
    - Push filters what can I push?
    - Pull filters what am I interested in?
    - Local tags allow for information flow control

#### THE EMERGENCE OF ATT&CK AND SIMILAR GALAXIES

- 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 <sup>3</sup> by Francesco Bigarella from ING
  - ► **Election guidelines** <sup>4</sup> by NIS Cooperation Group

<sup>3</sup>https://www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html#\_attck4fraud
4https:

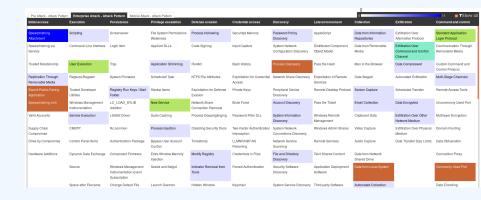
<sup>,</sup> inclus:

<sup>//</sup>www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html#\_election\_guidelines

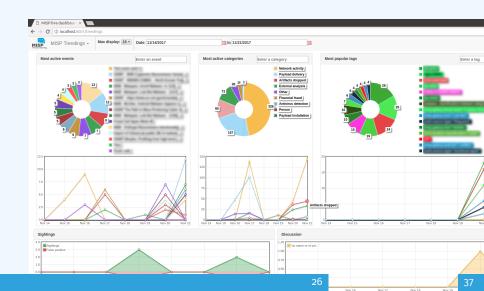
### **EXAMPLE QUERY TO GENERATE ATT&CK HEATMAPS**

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

#### A SAMPLE RESULT FOR THE ABOVE QUERY



# MONITOR TRENDS OUTSIDE OF MISP (EXAMPLE: DASHBOARD)



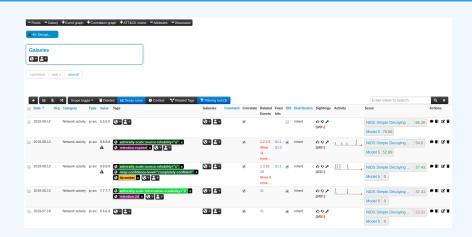
#### **DECAYING OF INDICATORS**

- 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 taxonomies, sightings, the type of each indicator Sightings and Creation date
- The first iteration of what we have in MISP now took:
  - 2 years of research
  - 3 published research papers
  - ► A lot of prototyping

#### Scoring Indicators: Our solution

- score ∈ [0, 100]
- base\_score  $\in$  [0,100]
- decay is a function defined by model's parameters controlling decay speed
- Attribute Contains Attribute's values and metadata (Taxonomies, Galaxies, ...)
- Model Contains the Model's configuration

## IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: Event/view

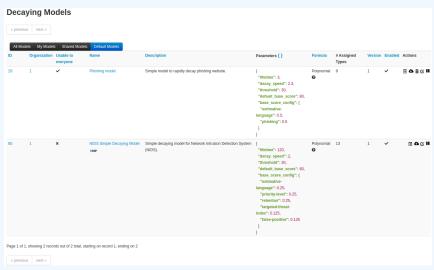


- Decay score toggle button
  - ► Shows Score for each Models associated to the Attribute type

#### IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: API RESULT

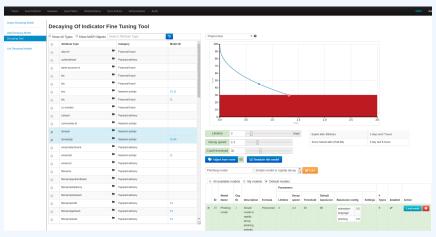
```
/attributes/restSearch
"Attribute": [
    "category": "Network activity",
    "type": "ip-src",
    "to ids": true.
    "timestamp": "1565703507",
    [...]
    "value": "8.8.8.8".
    "decay score": [
        "score": 54.475223849544456,
        "decayed": false,
        "DecayingModel": {
    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

#### IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: INDEX



View, update, add, create, delete, enable, export, import

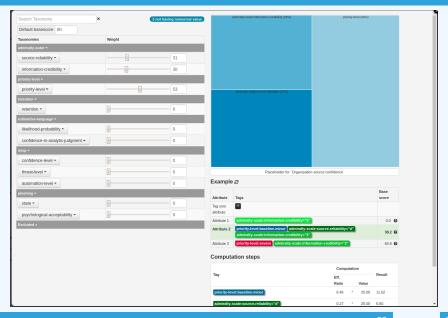
#### IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: FINE TUNING TOOL



Create, modify, visualise, perform mapping

2

## Implementation in MISP: base\_score tool



#### IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: SIMULATION TOOL



Simulate Attributes with different Models

## IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: API QUERY BODY

```
/attributes/restSearch
    "includeDecayScore": 1,
    "includeFullModel": o,
    "excludeDecayed": o,
    "decayingModel": [85],
    "modelOverrides": {
        "threshold": 30
    "score": 30.
```

#### TO SUM IT ALL UP...

- 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

## GET IN TOUCH IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS

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