AN Introduction to Cybersecu-RITY Information Sharing

MISP - THREAT SHARING

CIRCL / TEAM MISP PROJECT

MISP PROJECT https://www.misp-project.org/

NSPA



AGENDA

Agenda and details available https://hdoc. csirt-tooling.org/3Q6r8PZES90sR05NtcoHiQ#

MISP AND STARTING FROM A PRACTICAL USE-CASE

- During a malware analysis workgroup in 2012, we discovered that we worked on the analysis of the same malware.
- We wanted to share information in an easy and automated way to avoid duplication of work.
- Christophe Vandeplas (then working at the CERT for the Belgian MoD) showed us his work on a platform that later became MISP.
- A first version of the MISP Platform was used by the MALWG and **the increasing feedback of users** helped us to build an improved platform.
- MISP is now a community-driven development.

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.



Co-financed by the European UnionConnecting Europe Facility

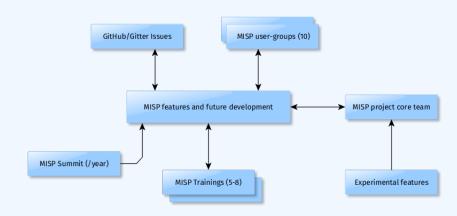
WHAT IS MISP?

- MISP is a **threat information sharing** platform that is free & open source software
- 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

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.

MISP MODEL OF GOVERNANCE



MANY OBJECTIVES FROM DIFFERENT USER-GROUPS

- Sharing indicators for a **detection** matter.
 - 'Do I have infected systems in my infrastructure or the ones I operate?'
- Sharing indicators to **block**.
 - ▶ 'I use these attributes to block, sinkhole or divert traffic.'
- Sharing indicators to **perform intelligence**.
 - ► 'Gathering information about campaigns and attacks. Are they related? Who is targeting me? Who are the adversaries?'
- lacktriangleright These objectives can be conflicting (e.g. False-positives have different impacts)

COMMUNITIES USING MISP

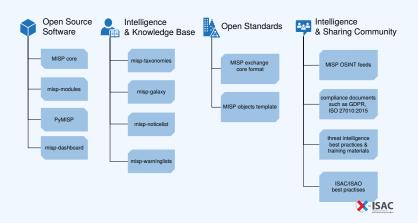
- Communities are groups of users sharing within a set of common objectives/values.
- CIRCL operates multiple MISP instances with a significant user base (more than 1200 organizations with more than 4000 users).
- **Trusted groups** running MISP communities in island mode (air gapped system) or partially connected mode.
- **Financial sector** (banks, ISACs, payment processing organizations) use MISP as a sharing mechanism.
- Military and international organizations (NATO, military CSIRTs, n/g CERTs,...).
- **Security vendors** running their own communities (e.g. Fidelis) or interfacing with MISP communities (e.g. OTX).
- **Topical communities** set up to tackle individual specific issues (COVID-19 MISP)

SHARING DIFFICULTIES

- Sharing difficulties are not really technical issues but often it's a matter of **social interactions** (e.g. **trust**).
- Legal restriction¹
 - "Our legal framework doesn't allow us to share information."
 - "Risk of information-leak is too high and it's too risky for our organization or partners."
- Practical restriction
 - "We don't have information to share."
 - "We don't have time to process or contribute indicators."
 - "Our model of classification doesn't fit your model."
 - "Tools for sharing information are tied to a specific format, we use a different one."

https://www.misp-project.org/compliance/

MISP PROJECT OVERVIEW



GETTING SOME NAMING CONVENTIONS OUT OF THE WAY...

■ Data layer

- **Events** are encapsulations for contextually linked information
- ► **Attributes** are individual data points, which can be indicators or supporting data
- ▶ **Objects** are custom templated Attribute compositions
- Object references are the relationships between other building blocks
- Sightings are time-specific occurances of a given data-point detected

Context layer

- ► Tags are labels attached to events/attributes and can come from Taxonomies
- Galaxy-clusters are knowledge base items used to label events/attributes and come from Galaxies
- Cluster relationships denote pre-defined relationships between clusters

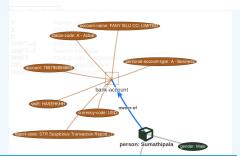
TERMINOLOGY ABOUT INDICATORS

- Indicators²
 - Indicators contain a pattern that can be used to detect suspicious or malicious cyber activity.
- Attributes in MISP can be network indicators (e.g. IP address), system indicators (e.g. a string in memory) or even bank account details.
 - ► A type (e.g. MD5, url) is how an attribute is described.
 - An attribute is always in a category (e.g. Payload delivery) which puts it in a context.
 - A category is what describes an attribute.
 - ► An IDS flag on an attribute allows to determine if **an attribute** can be automatically used for detection.

²loC (Indicator of Compromise) is a subset of indicators

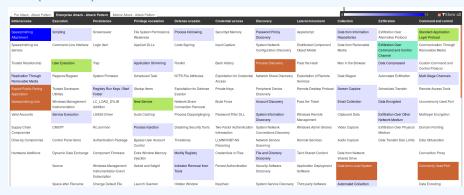
A RICH DATA-MODEL: TELLING STORIES VIA RELATIONSHIPS

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Date Org	⊞ © >⊄ Category	Type Fitters:	All File Network Financial Prop Value	cosal Correlation Warning Tags		now context fields	Q	crate Related Events
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2018-09-28	Other	status-code: text	A - Active		Add			
2018-09-28	Other	report-code: text	STR Suspicious Transaction Repor		Add			
2018-09-28	Other	personal-account-typ text	e: A - Business		Add			
2018-09-28	Financial fraud	swift: bic	HASEHKHH		Add		•	3849 11320 11584
2018-09-28	Financial fraud	account: bank-account-or	788796894883		Add		•	
2018-09-28	Other	account-name: text	FANY SILU CO. LIMITED		Add		•	
2018-09-28	Other	currency-code: text	USD		Add			



CONTEXTUALISATION AND AGGREGATION

 MISP integrates at the event and the attribute levels MITRE's Adversarial Tactics, Techniques, and Common Knowledge (ATT&CK).

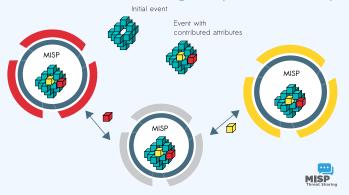


SHARING IN MISP

- Sharing via distribution lists **Sharing groups**
- **Delegation** for pseudo-anonymised information sharing
- Proposals and Extended events for collaborated information sharing
- Synchronisation, Feed system, air-gapped sharing
- User defined **filtered sharing** for all the above mentioned methods
- Cross-instance information caching for quick lookups of large data-sets
- Support for multi-MISP internal enclaves

MISP core distributed sharing functionality

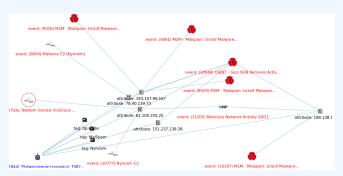
- MISPs' core functionality is sharing where everyone can be a consumer and/or a contributor/producer."
- Quick benefit without the obligation to contribute.
- Low barrier access to get acquainted to the system.



INFORMATION QUALITY MANAGEMENT

- Correlating data
- Feedback loop from detections via Sightings
- False positive management via the warninglist system
- Enrichment system via MISP-modules
- Integrations with a plethora of tools and formats
- Flexible **API** and support **libraries** such as PyMISP to ease integration
- **Timelines** and giving information a temporal context
- Full chain for indicator life-cycle management

CORRELATION FEATURES: A TOOL FOR ANALYSTS



■ To corroborate a finding (e.g. is this the same campaign?), reinforce an analysis (e.g. do other analysts have the same hypothesis?), confirm a specific aspect (e.g. are the sinkhole IP addresses used for one campaign?) or just find if this threat is new or unknown in your community.

SIGHTINGS SUPPORT



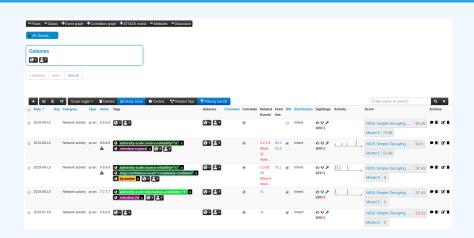
- Has a data-point been **sighted** by me or the community before?
- Additionally, the sighting system supports negative sightings (FP) and expiration sightings.
- Sightings can be performed via the API or the UI.
- Many use-cases for scoring indicators based on users sighting.
- For large quantities of data, SightingDB by Devo

TIMELINES AND GIVING INFORMATION A TEMPORAL CONTEXT

- Recently introduced first_seen and last_seen data points
- All data-points can be placed in time
- Enables the **visualisation** and **adjustment** of indicators timeframes

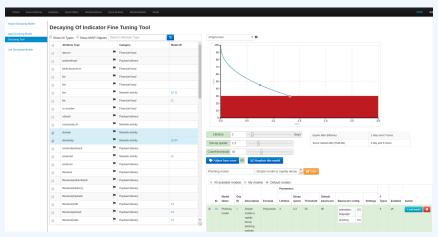


LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT VIA DECAYING OF INDICATORS



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

DECAYING OF INDICATORS: FINE TUNING TOOL



Create, modify, visualise, perform mapping

DECAYING OF INDICATORS: SIMULATION TOOL



Simulate Attributes with different Models

BOOTSTRAPPING YOUR MISP WITH DATA

- We maintain the default CIRCL OSINT feeds (TLP:WHITE selected from our communities) in MISP to allow users to ease their bootstrapping.
- The format of the OSINT feed is based on standard MISP JSON output pulled from a remote TLS/HTTP server.
- Additional content providers can provide their own MISP feeds. (https://botvrij.eu/)
- Allows users to **test their MISP installations and synchronisation with a real dataset**.
- Opening contribution to other threat intel feeds but also allowing the analysis of overlapping data³.

³A recurring challenge in information sharing

CONCLUSION

- Information sharing practices come from usage and by example (e.g. learning by imitation from the shared information).
- MISP is just a tool. What matters is your sharing practices. The tool should be as transparent as possible to support you.
- Enable users to customize MISP to meet their community's use-cases.
- MISP project combines open source software, open standards, best practices and communities to make information sharing a reality.