

# MISP AND DECAYING OF INDICATORS

## AN INDICATOR SCORING METHOD AND ONGOING IMPLE-

TEAM CIRCL

INFO@CIRCL.LU

SEPTEMBER 13, 2022



2022-09-13

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# 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 }
```

## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

- └ Expiring IOCs: Why and How?

- └ Indicators - Problem Statement

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

- Various users and organisations can share data via MISP, multiple parties can be involved
    - ▶ **Trust, data quality** and **time-to-live** issues
    - ▶ Each user/organisation has **different use-cases** and interests
      - Conflicting interests such as operational security, attribution,... (depends on the user)
- Can be partially solved with *Taxonomies*

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→ Can be partially solved with *Taxonomies*
- Attributes can be shared in large quantities (more than 7.3 million on MISPPRIV)
  - ▶ Partial info about their **freshness** (*Sightings*)
  - ▶ Partial info about their **validity** (last update)

→ Can be partially solved with our *Decaying model*

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→ Can be partially solved with our *Decaying model*

# REQUIREMENTS TO ENJOY THE DECAYING FEATURE IN MISP

- Starting from **MISP 2.4.116**, the decaying feature is available
- Don't forget to update the decay models and enable the ones you want
- The decaying feature has no impact on the information in MISP, it's just an overlay to be used in the user-interface and API
- Decay strongly relies on *Taxonomies* and *Sightings*, don't forget to review their configuration

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## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

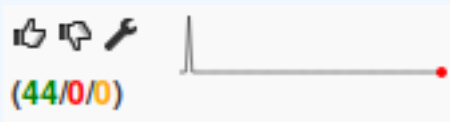
### └ Expiring IOCs: Why and How?

### └ Requirements to enjoy the decaying feature in MISP

- Starting from **MISP 2.4.116**, the decaying feature is available
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*Sightings* add temporal context to indicators. A user, script or an IDS can extend the information related to indicators by reporting back to MISP that an indicator has been seen, or that an indicator can be considered as a false-positive

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



MISP is a peer-to-peer system, information passes through multiple instances.

- **Producers can add context** (such as tags from *Taxonomies*, *Galaxies*) about their asserted confidence or the reliability of the data
- Consumers can have **different levels of trust** in the producers and/or analysts themselves
- Users might have other contextual needs

→ Achieved thanks to *Taxonomies*

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MISP and Decaying of Indicators

└ Expiring IOCs: Why and How?

└ Organisations opt-in - setting a level of confidence

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# 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-estimates | Ce vocabulaire attribue des valeurs en pourcentage à 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., Boukhouta, 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              | — 👁 🗑   |

- Tagging is a simple way to attach a classification to an *Event* or an *Attribute*
- Classification must be globally used to be efficient

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## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

- Expiring IOCs: Why and How?

## Taxonomies - Refresher (1)

**Taxonomies**

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- Tagging is a simple way to attach a classification to an *Event* or an *Attribute*
- Classification must be globally used to be efficient

# TAXONOMIES - REFRESHER (2)

## ADMIRALTY-SCALE Taxonomy Library

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Id          | 127   |
| Namespace   | admiralty-scale   |
| Description | 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. |
| Version     | 4   |
| Enabled     | Yes (disable)   |

« previous

next »

| 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

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## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

└ Expiring IOCs: Why and How?

└ Taxonomies - Refresher (2)

## TAXONOMIES - REFRESHER (2)

### ADMIRALTY-SCALE Taxonomy Library

Id

127

Namespace

admiralty-scale

Description

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.

Version

4

Enabled

Yes (disable)

| No | Expanded                                    | Numerical value                                     | Events | Attributes | Tags | Action                                      |       |
|----|---|---|--------|------------|------|---|-------|
| 1  | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="1" | Information Credibility: Confirmed by other sources | 100    | 6          | 0    | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="1" | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 2  | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2" | Information Credibility: Probably true              | 75     | 21         | 1    | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2" | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 3  | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="3" | Information Credibility: Possibly true              | 50     | 16         | 5    | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="3" | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 4  | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="4" | Information Credibility: Doubtful                   | 25     | 2          | 0    | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="4" | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 5  | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="5" | Information Credibility: Improbable                 | 0      | 1          | 0    | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="5" | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 6  | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="6" | Information Credibility: Truth cannot be judged     | 50     | 9          | 2    | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="6" | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 7  | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="a"      | Source Reliability: Completely reliable             | 100    | 1          | 0    | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="a"      | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 8  | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="b"      | Source Reliability: Usually reliable                | 75     | 21         | 76   | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="b"      | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 9  | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="c"      | Source Reliability: Fairly reliable                 | 50     | 9          | 8    | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="c"      | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 10 | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"      | Source Reliability: Not usually reliable            | 25     | 2          | 0    | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"      | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 11 | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="e"      | Source Reliability: Unreliable                      | 0      | 0          | 0    | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="e"      | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 12 | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="f"      | Source Reliability: Reliability cannot be judged    | 50     | 10         | 7    | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="f"      | ⏏ ⚙ - |
| 13 | admiralty-scale:source-reliability="g"      | Source Reliability: Deliberately deceptive          | 0      | N/A        | N/A  |   | ⏏ ⚙ + |

☐ OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY-SCALE TAXONOMY

→ Cherry-pick allowed Tags

→ Cherry-pick allowed Tags

- Some taxonomies have numerical\_value
  - Can be used to prioritise *Attributes*

| 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 ?  |

## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

- └ Expiring IOCs: Why and How?

- └ Taxonomies - Refresher (3)

- Some taxonomies have numerical\_value
  - Can be used to prioritise *Attributes*

| Description                  | Value | Description                | Value |
|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| Completely reliable          | 100   | Confirmed by other sources | 100   |
| Usually reliable             | 75    | Probably true              | 75    |
| Fairly reliable              | 50    | Possibly true              | 50    |
| Not usually reliable         | 25    | Doubtful                   | 25    |
| Unreliable                   | 0     | Improbable                 | 0     |
| Reliability cannot be judged | 50 ?  | Truth cannot be judged     | 50 ?  |
| Deliberately deceptive       | 0 ?   |                            |       |

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

Where,

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

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## CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP

# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: Event/view

The screenshot shows the MISP Event/view interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Plots', 'Galaxy', 'Event graph', 'Correlation graph', 'ATTACK matrix', 'Attributes', and 'Discussion'. Below these is a search bar and a 'Galaxies' section. The main table displays a list of events with columns for Date, Org, Category, Type, Value, Tags, Galaxies, Comment, Correlate, Related Events, Feed hits, IDS Distribution, Sightings, Activity, Score, and Actions. The 'Decay score' toggle button is visible in the top right of the table. The table contains several rows of events, each with a 'Decay score' value and a 'Model 5' score.

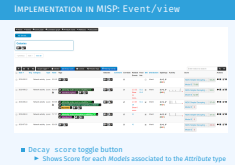
| Date       | Org | Category         | Type   | Value   | Tags | Galaxies | Comment | Correlate | Related Events | Feed hits | IDS Distribution | Sightings | Activity | Score | Actions |
|------------|-----|------------------|--------|---------|------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------|---------|
| 2019-09-12 |     | Network activity | ip-src | 5.5.5.5 |      |          |         |           |                |           |                  |           |          | 65.26 |         |
| 2019-08-13 |     | Network activity | ip-src | 8.8.8.8 |      |          |         |           |                |           |                  |           |          | 54.6  |         |
| 2019-08-13 |     | Network activity | ip-src | 9.9.9.9 |      |          |         |           |                |           |                  |           |          | 37.43 |         |
| 2019-08-13 |     | Network activity | ip-src | 7.7.7.7 |      |          |         |           |                |           |                  |           |          | 37.41 |         |
| 2019-07-18 |     | Network activity | ip-src | 6.6.6.6 |      |          |         |           |                |           |                  |           |          | 23.31 |         |

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

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MISP and Decaying of Indicators  
└ Current implementation in MISP

└ Implementation in MISP: Event/view



# 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    [...]
```

## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

- Current implementation in MISP

- Implementation in MISP: API result

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```
/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"  
        }  
      },  
      [...]  
    ]  
  },  
  [...]  
]
```

- **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

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## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

└─ Current implementation in MISP

└─ Implementation in MISP: Playing with Models

- 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



# DECAYING MODELS IN DEPTH

## SCORING INDICATORS: base\_score (1)

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

When scoring indicators<sup>1</sup>, multiple parameters<sup>2</sup> can be taken into account. The **base score** is calculated with the following in mind:

- Data reliability, credibility, analyst skills, custom prioritisation tags (economical-impact), etc.
- Trust in the source

$$\text{base\_score} = \omega_{tg} \cdot \text{tags} + \omega_{sc} \cdot \text{source\_confidence}$$

Where,

$$\omega_{sc} + \omega_{tg} = 1$$

<sup>1</sup>Paper available: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1803.11052>

<sup>2</sup>at a variable extent as required

## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### └ Decaying Models in Depth

### └ Scoring Indicators: base\_score (1)

SCORING INDICATORS: base\_score (1)

```
score(attribute) = base_score(attribute, model) • decay(model, time)
```

When scoring indicators<sup>1</sup>, multiple parameters<sup>2</sup> can be taken into account. The **base score** is calculated with the following in mind:

- Data reliability, credibility, analyst skills, custom prioritisation tags (economical-impact), etc.
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$$\text{base\_score} = \omega_{tg} \cdot \text{tags} + \omega_{sc} \cdot \text{source\_confidence}$$

Where,

$$\omega_{sc} + \omega_{tg} = 1$$

<sup>1</sup>Paper available: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1803.11052>

<sup>2</sup>at a variable extent as required

## SCORING INDICATORS: base\_score (2)

Current implentation ignores source\_confidence:

→  $\text{base\_score} = \text{tags}$

| Tag  | Computation |   |                 | Result |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------|--------|
|  | Eff.        |   |                 |        |
|  | Ratio       |   | numerical_value |        |
| admiralty-scale:source-reliability="Completely reliable" | 0.50        | * | 100.00          | 50.00  |
| phishing:psychological-acceptability="high"              | 0.50        | * | 75.00           | 37.50  |
|  |             |   |                 | 87.50  |

→ The base\_score can be use to prioritize attribute based on their attached context and source

## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### └ Decaying Models in Depth

### └ Scoring Indicators: base\_score (2)

Current implementation ignores source\_confidence:

→  $\text{base\_score} = \text{tags}$

| Tag  | Computation |   |                 | Result |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------|--------|
|  | Eff.        |   |                 |        |
|  | Ratio       |   | numerical_value |        |
| admiralty-scale:source-reliability="Completely reliable" | 0.50        | * | 100.00          | 50.00  |
| phishing:psychological-acceptability="high"              | 0.50        | * | 75.00           | 37.50  |
|  |             |   |                 | 87.50  |

→ The base\_score can be use to prioritize attribute based on their attached context and source

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

The decay is calculated using:

- The lifetime of the indicator
  - ▶ May vary depending on the indicator type
  - ▶ short for an IP, long for an hash
- The decay rate, or speed at which an attribute loses score over time
- The time elapsed since the latest update or sighting

- The lifetime of the indicator
  - ▶ May vary depending on the indicator type
  - ▶ short for an IP, long for an hash
- The decay rate, or speed at which an attribute loses score over time
- The time elapsed since the latest update or sighting

→ decay rate is **re-initialized upon sighting** addition, or said differently, the score is reset to its base score as new *sightings* are applied.

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

- $\tau$  = lifetime
- $\delta$  = decay speed

### └ Decaying Models in Depth

### └ Scoring Indicators: putting it all together

→ decay rate is **re-initialized upon sighting** addition, or said differently, the score is reset to its base score as new sightings are applied.

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

- $\tau$  = lifetime
- $\delta$  = decay speed

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

*Models* are an instantiation of the formula where elements can be defined:

- Parameters: lifetime, decay\_rate, threshold
- base\_score
- default base\_score
- formula
- associate *Attribute* types
- creator organisation

Multiple model types are available









- **Default Models:** Models created and shared by the community. Available from `misp-decaying-models` repository<sup>3</sup>.
  - ▶ → Not editable
- **Organisation Models:** Models created by a user belonging to an organisation
  - ▶ These models can be hidden or shared to other organisation
  - ▶ → Editable

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

# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: INDEX

## Decaying Models

« previous next »

| All Models | My Models    | Shared Models      | Default Models                     |  |  |            |                  |         |         |   |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|------------|------------------|---------|---------|---|
| 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.                      | {<br>"lifetime": 3,<br>"decay_speed": 2.3,<br>"threshold": 30,<br>"default_base_score": 80,<br>"base_score_config": {<br>"estimative-language": 0.5,<br>"phishing": 0.5<br>}<br>}  | Polynomial | 9                | 1       | ✓       |     |
| 85         | 1            | ✗                  | NIDS Simple Decaying Model<br>MISP | Simple decaying model for Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS). | {<br>"lifetime": 120,<br>"decay_speed": 2,<br>"threshold": 30,<br>"default_base_score": 80,<br>"base_score_config": {<br>"estimative-language": 0.25,<br>"priority-level": 0.25,<br>"retention": 0.25,<br>"targeted-threat-index": 0.125,<br>"false-positive": 0.125<br>}<br>} | Polynomial | 13               | 1       | ✓       |     |

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

« previous next »

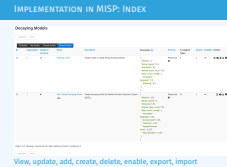
View, update, add, create, delete, enable, export, import

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## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### Decaying Models in Depth

### Implementation in MISP: Index







# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: base\_score TOOL

Search Taxonomy  **3 not having numerical value**

Default basescore 80

**Taxonomies**

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

**Example**

| Attribute          | Tags  | Base score |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| Tag your attribute | <b>+</b>  |            |
| Attribute 1        | admiralty-scale:information-credibility="5"   | 0.0        |
| Attribute 2        | priority-level:baseline-minor admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"<br>admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2" | 38.2       |
| Attribute 3        | priority-level:severe admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2"   | 84.6       |

**Computation steps**

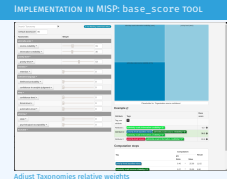
| Tag                                    | Eff. Ratio | Value | Result |
|--|------------|-------|--------|
| priority-level:baseline-minor          | 0.46       | 25.00 | 11.62  |
| admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d" | 0.27       | 25.00 | 6.80   |

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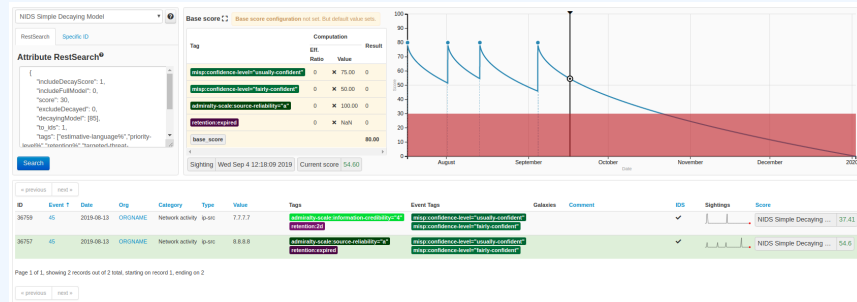
## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### Decaying Models in Depth

### Implementation in MISP: base\_score tool



# IMPLEMENTATION IN MISP: SIMULATION TOOL



Simulate *Attributes* with different *Models*

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## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### └ Decaying Models in Depth

### └ Implementation in MISP: simulation tool



Simulate 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
```

## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### └ Decaying Models in Depth

### └ 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
```

The current architecture allows users to create their **own** formulae.

1. Create a new file \$filename in app/Model/DecayingModelsFormulas/
2. Extend the Base class as defined in DecayingModelBase
3. Implement the two mandatory functions computeScore and isDecayed using your own formula/algorithm
4. Create a Model and set the formula field to \$filename

Use cases:

- Add support for **more feature** (expiration taxonomy)
- **Query external services** then influence the score
- Completely **different approach** (i.e streaming algorithm)
- ...

## CREATING A NEW DECAY ALGORITHM (2)

```
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 }
```

## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### └ Decaying Models in Depth

### └ Creating a new decay algorithm (2)

```
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';
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9     public function computeScore($model, $attribute, $base_score,
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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*
- For specific type, take into account data from other services
  - ▶ Could fetch data from *BGP ranking*, *Virus Total*, *Passive X* for IP/domain/... and adapt the score

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## MISP and Decaying of Indicators

### └─ Decaying Models in Depth

### └─ Decaying Models 2.0

- 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*
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