TURNING DATA INTO ACTIONABLE IN-TELLIGENCE

ADVANCED FEATURES IN MISP SUPPORTING YOUR ANA-

CIRCL / TEAM MISP PROJECT



MISP PROJECT



THE AIM OF THIS PRESENTATION

- Why is **contextualisation** important?
- What options do we have in MISP?
- How can we **leverage** this in the end?

THE GROWING NEED TO CONTEXTUALISE DATA

- Contextualisation became more and more important as we as a community matured
 - ► **Growth and diversification** 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 a need to be able to prioritise
- These help with filtering your TI based on your requirements...
- ...as highlighted by Pasquale Stirparo Your Requirements Are Not My Requirements

OBJECTIVES

- Some main objectives we want to achieve when producing data
 - ► Ensure that the information is **consumable** by everybody
 - ► That it is **useful** to the entire target audience
 - ► The data is **contextualised** for it to be understood by everyone
- What we ideally want from our data
 - ▶ We want to be able to **filter** data for different use-cases
 - We want to be able to get as much knowledge out of the data as possible
 - We want to know where the data is from, how it got there, why we should care

DIFFERENT LAYERS OF CONTEXT

- Context added by analysts / tools
- Data that tells a story
- Encoding analyst knowledge to automatically leverage the above

CONTEXT ADDED BY ANALYSTS / TOOLS

EXPRESSING WHY DATA-POINTS MATTER

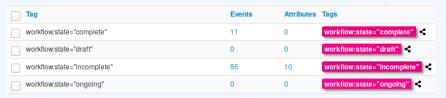
- An IP address by itself is barely ever interesting
- We need to tell the recipient / machine why this is relevant
- All data in MISP has a bare minimum required context
- We differentiate between indicators and supporting data

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?

TAGGING AND TAXONOMIES

- Simple labels
- Standardising on vocabularies
- Different organisational/community cultures require different nomenclatures
- Triple tag system taxonomies
- JSON libraries that can easily be defined without our intervention



GALAXIES

- 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 **ISON**)



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 ¹ by Francesco Bigarella from ING
 - ► **Election guidelines** ² by NIS Cooperation Group

https://www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html#_attck4fraud
https:

^{//}www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html#_election_guidelines

DATA THAT TELLS A STORY

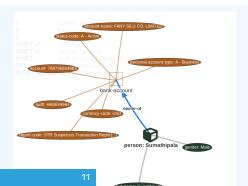
More complex data-structures for a modern age

- Atomic attributes were a great starting point, but lacking in many aspects
- MISP objects³ 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

³https://github.com/MISP/misp-objects

SUPPORTING SPECIFIC DATAMODELS

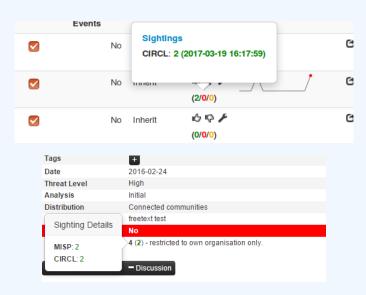
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CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK LOOP

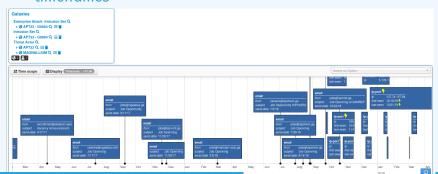
- Data shared was **frozen in time**
- All we had was a creation/modification timestamp
- Improved tooling and willingness allowed us to create a feedback loop
- Lead to the introduction of the Sighting system
- Signal the fact of an indicator sighting...
- ...as well as **when** and **where** it was sighted
- Vital component for IoC lifecycle management

CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK LOOP (2)



A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME - ADDING TEMPORALITY TO OUR DATA

- As Andreas said no time based aspect was painful
- Recently introduced first_seen and last_seen data points
- Along with a complete integration with the **UI**
- Enables the visualisation and adjustment of indicators timeframes



THE VARIOUS WAYS OF ENCODING ANALYST KNOWLEDGE TO AUTOMATICALLY LEVERAGE OUR TI

FALSE POSITIVE HANDLING

- Low quality / false positive prone information being shared
- Lead to **alert-fatigue**
- Exclude organisation xy out of the community?
- FPs are often obvious can be encoded
- Warninglist system⁴ aims to do that
- Lists of well-known indicators which are often false-positives like RFC1918 networks, ...



⁴https://github.com/MISP/misp-warninglists

MAKING USE OF ALL THIS CONTEXT

- Providing advanced ways of querying data
 - ► Unified export APIs
 - ► Incorporating all contextualisation options into API filters
 - Allowing for an on-demand way of excluding potential false positives
 - Allowing users to easily build their own export modules feed their various tools

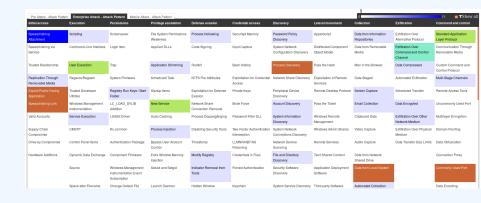
EXAMPLE QUERY

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

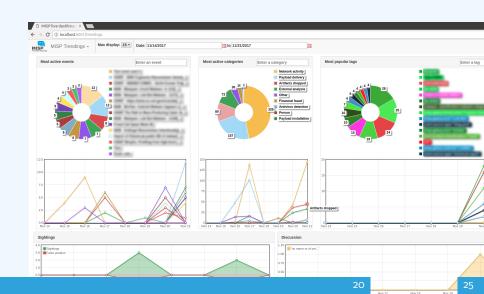
EXAMPLE QUERY TO GENERATE ATT&CK HEATMAPS

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

A SAMPLE RESULT FOR THE ABOVE QUERY



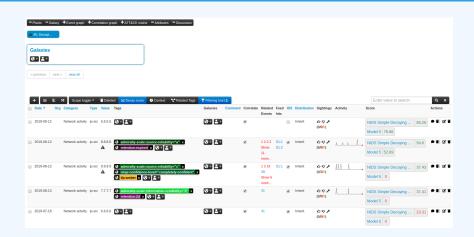
MONITOR TRENDS OUTSIDE OF MISP (EXAMPLE: DASHBOARD)



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 available context
 - ► Taxonomies
 - Sightings
 - type of each indicator
 - Creation date
 - **...**

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"
```

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

- Contact us
 - https://twitter.com/mokaddem_sami
 - ► https://twitter.com/iglocska
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