

# INFORMATION SHARING AND TAXONOMIES

PRACTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THREAT INDICATORS US-

CIRCL / TEAM MISP PROJECT

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**MISP**  
Threat Sharing

# FROM TAGGING TO FLEXIBLE TAXONOMIES

## OSINT - Fancy Bear Source Code

Event ID	5703
Uuid	58724cbf-5508-4425-ab89-4f61950d210f
Org	<a href="#">CIRCL</a>
Owner org	<a href="#">CIRCL</a>
Contributors	
Email	alexandre.dulaunoy@circl.lu
Tags	<a href="#">ttp:white</a> x <a href="#">osint:certainty="75"</a> x <a href="#">osint:source-type="source-code-repository"</a> x <a href="#">circl:osint-feed</a> x <a href="#">ms-caro-malware:malware-platform="Python"</a> x +
Date	2017-01-08
Threat Level	Medium
Analysis	Initial
Distribution	All communities
Info	OSINT - Fancy Bear Source Code
Published	Yes
Sightings	0 (0)
Activity	

- Tagging is a simple way to attach a classification to an event or an attribute.
- In the early version of MISP, tagging was local to an instance.
- **Classification must be globally used to be efficient.**
- After evaluating different solutions of classification, we built a new scheme using the concept of machine tags.

- Triple tag, or machine tag, format was introduced in 2004 to extend geotagging on images.

admiralty-scale:source-reliability="c"		
namespace	predicate	value

- A machine tag is just a tag expressed in way that allows systems to parse and interpret it.
- Still have a human-readable version:
  - ▶ admiralty-scale:source-reliability="Fairly reliable"

- Taxonomies are implemented in a simple JSON format.
- Anyone can create their own taxonomy or reuse an existing one.
- The taxonomies are in an independent git repository<sup>1</sup>.
- These can be freely reused and integrated into other threat intel tools.
- Taxonomies are licensed under Creative Commons (public domain) except if the taxonomy author decided to use another license.

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.github.com/MISP/misp-taxonomies/>

# EXISTING TAXONOMIES

- NATO - **Admiralty Scale**
- CIRCL Taxonomy - **Schemes of Classification in Incident Response and Detection**
- eCSIRT and IntelMQ incident classification
- EUCI **EU classified information marking**
- Information Security Marking Metadata from DNI (Director of National Intelligence - US)
- NATO Classification Marking
- OSINT **Open Source Intelligence - Classification**
- TLP - **Traffic Light Protocol**
- Vocabulary for Event Recording and Incident Sharing - **VERIS**
- And many more like ENISA, Europol, or the draft FIRST SIG Information Exchange Policy.

# WANT TO WRITE YOUR OWN TAXONOMY? 1/2

```
1 {  
2   "namespace": "admiralty-scale",  
3   "description": "The Admiralty Scale (also called the NATO System  
4     ) is used to rank the reliability of a source and the  
5     credibility of an information.",  
6   "version": 1,  
7   "predicates": [  
8     {  
9       "value": "source-reliability",  
10      "expanded": "Source Reliability"  
11    },  
12    {  
13      "value": "information-credibility",  
14      "expanded": "Information Credibility"  
15    }  
16  ],  
17  ....
```

# WANT TO WRITE YOUR OWN TAXONOMY? 2/2

```
1 {  
2   "values": [  
3     {  
4       "predicate": "source-reliability",  
5       "entry": [  
6         {  
7           "value": "a",  
8           "expanded": "Completely reliable"  
9         },  
10    ....
```

- Publishing your taxonomy is as easy as a simple git pull request on [misp-taxonomies](https://github.com/MISP/misp-taxonomies)<sup>2</sup>.

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

# HOW ARE TAXONOMIES INTEGRATED IN MISP?

18	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="1"	admiralty-scale	4	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
19	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="2"	admiralty-scale	15	1		<input type="checkbox"/>		
20	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="3"	admiralty-scale	12	4		<input type="checkbox"/>		
21	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="4"	admiralty-scale	1	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
22	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="5"	admiralty-scale	1	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
23	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:information-credibility="6"	admiralty-scale	2	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
12	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="a"	admiralty-scale	0	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
13	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="b"	admiralty-scale	15	53		<input type="checkbox"/>		
14	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="c"	admiralty-scale	5	2		<input type="checkbox"/>		
15	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="d"	admiralty-scale	1	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
16	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="e"	admiralty-scale	0	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
17	✓	✗	admiralty-scale:source-reliability="f"	admiralty-scale	4	2		<input type="checkbox"/>		
1203	✓	✗	adversary:infrastructure-action="monitoring-active"	adversary	1	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		
1201	✓	✗	adversary:infrastructure-action="passive-only"	adversary	0	0		<input type="checkbox"/>		

- MISP administrator can just import (or even cherry pick) the namespace or predicates they want to use as tags.
- Tags can be exported to other instances.
- Tags are also accessible via the MISP REST API.



# FILTERING THE DISTRIBUTION OF EVENTS AMONG MISP INSTANCES

## ■ Applying rules for distribution based on tags:

**Set push rules**

Allowed Tags	Available Tags	Blocked Tags
tlp:white	Type:OSINT tlp:green tlp:amber tlp:ex:chr admiralty-scale:informati	circl:topic="finance"

  

Allowed Organisations	Available Organisations	Blocked Organisations
CIRCL	ADMIN	

**Update** **Cancel**

## OTHER USE CASES USING MISP TAXONOMIES

- Tags can be used to set events or attributes for **further processing by external tools** (e.g. VirusTotal auto-expansion using Viper).
- Ensuring a classification manager **classifies the events before release** (e.g. release of information from air-gapped/classified networks).
- **Enriching IDS export** with tags to fit your NIDS deployment.
- Using **IntelMQ** and MISP together to process events (tags limited per organization introduced in MISP 2.4.49).

## FUTURE FUNCTIONALITIES RELATED TO MISP TAXONOMIES

- **Sighting** support (thanks to NCSC-NL) is integrated in MISP allowing to auto expire IOC based on user detection.
- Adjusting taxonomies (adding/removing tags) based on their score or visibility via sighting.
- Simple taxonomy editors to **help non-technical users** to create their taxonomies.
- **Filtering mechanisms** in MISP to rename or replace taxonomies/tags at pull and push synchronisation.
- More public taxonomies to be included.

- **Python module** to handle the taxonomies
- **Offline** and online mode (fetch the newest taxonomies from GitHub)
- Simple **search** to make tagging easy
- Totally independent from MISP
- **No external dependencies** in offline mode
- Python3 only
- Can be used to create & **dump a new taxonomy**

# PYTAXONOMIES

```
from pytaxonomies import Taxonomies
taxonomies = Taxonomies()
taxonomies.version
# => '20160725'
taxonomies.description
# => 'Manifest file of MISP taxonomies available.'
list(taxonomies.keys())
# => ['tlp', 'eu-critical-sectors', 'de-vs', 'osint', 'circl', 'veris',
#     'ecsirt', 'dhs-ciip-sectors', 'fr-classif', 'misp', 'admiralty-scale', ...]
taxonomies.get('enisa').description
# 'The present threat taxonomy is an initial version that has been developed on
# the basis of available ENISA material. This material has been used as an ENISA-internal
# structuring aid for information collection and threat consolidation purposes.
# It emerged in the time period 2012-2015.'
print(taxonomies.get('circl'))
# circl:incident-classification="vulnerability"
# circl:incident-classification="malware"
# circl:incident-classification="fastflux"
# circl:incident-classification="system-compromise"
# circl:incident-classification="sql-injection"
# ....
print(taxonomies.get('circl').machinetags_expanded())
# circl:incident-classification="Phishing"
# circl:incident-classification="Malware"
# circl:incident-classification="XSS"
# circl:incident-classification="Copyright issue"
# circl:incident-classification="Spam"
# circl:incident-classification="SQL Injection"
```

# THE DILEMMA OF FALSE-POSITIVES

- False-positives are a **common issue** in threat intelligence sharing.
- It's often a contextual issue:
  - ▶ False-positives might be different per community of users sharing information.
  - ▶ Organizations might have their **own view** on false-positives.
- Based on the success of the MISP taxonomy model, we built misp-warninglists.

# MISP WARNING LISTS

- misp-warninglists are lists of well-known indicators that can be associated to potential false positives, errors, or mistakes.
- Simple JSON files

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```
1 {  
2   "name": "List of known public DNS resolvers",  
3   "version": 2,  
4   "description": "Event contains one or more public DNS resolvers  
   as attribute with an IDS flag set",  
5   "matching_attributes": [  
6     "ip-src",  
7     "ip-dst"  
8   ],  
9   "list": [  
10    "8.8.8.8",  
11    "8.8.4.4", ... ]  
12 }
```

---

# MISP WARNING LISTS

- The warning lists are integrated in MISP to display an info/warning box at the event and attribute level.
- Enforceable via the API where all attributes that have a hit on a warninglist will be excluded.
- This can be enabled at MISP instance level.
- Default warning lists can be enabled or disabled like **known public resolver, multicast IP addresses, hashes for empty values, rfc1918, TLDs or known Google domains.**
- The warning lists can be expanded or added in JSON locally or via pull requests.
- Warning lists can be also used for **critical or core infrastructure warning, personally identifiable information...**





- <https://github.com/MISP/MISP>
- <https://github.com/MISP/misp-taxonomies>
- <https://github.com/MISP/PyTaxonomies>
- <https://github.com/MISP/misp-warninglists>
- [info@circl.lu](mailto:info@circl.lu) (if you want to join one of the MISP community operated by CIRCL)
- PGP key fingerprint: CA57 2205 C002 4E06 BA70 BE89 EAAD CFFC 22BD 4CD5