

MISP DEPLOYMENT

SOME BASIC GUIDELINES

CIRCL / TEAM MISP PROJECT



13TH ENISA-EC3 WORKSHOP

2024-09-11

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- **Deployment types**
- **Distro choice**
- **Hardware specs**
- **Authentication**
- Other considerations - **settings, gotchas**

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└─ MISP deployment considerations

- Deployment types
- Distro choice
- Hardware specs
- Authentication
- Other considerations - **settings, gotchas**

- Native install
 - ▶ Manual
 - ▶ One liner script - INSTALL.sh
<https://github.com/MISP/MISP/tree/2.4/INSTALL>
- MISP VM
<https://www.circl.lu/misp-images/latest/>
- Docker
- RPM maintained by SWITCH
<https://github.com/amuehlem/MISP-RPM>
- Cloud provider images
<https://github.com/MISP/misp-cloud>

└─ Deployment types

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- Ostefano's Docker instance (x86-64 (AMD64) and ARM64 (M1)) <https://github.com/ostefano/docker-misp>
 - ▶ <https://blogs.vmware.com/security/2023/01/how-to-deploy-a-threat-intelligence-platform-in-your-vm.html>
- National Cyber and Information Security Agency of the Czech Republic <https://github.com/NUKIB/misp>
- CoolAcid's MISP images <https://github.com/coolacid/docker-misp>
- MISP-docker by XME <https://github.com/MISP/misp-docker>
- docker-misp by Harvard security <https://github.com/MISP/docker-misp>

└ Docker options

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- Ubuntu 22.04 (20.04 will also work)
 - ▶ Our target platform
 - ▶ Our CI target
 - ▶ Use this unless you are absolutely forced not to
 - ▶ This is the platform we can support you with!
- CentOS 7
 - ▶ Annoying to operate
 - ▶ Less tested, though used by many
 - ▶ CentOS is dead. Consider other options
- RHEL 7
 - ▶ Same annoyance as CentOS in general
 - ▶ We test against CentOS in general, some assembly may be required

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- It's better to go a bit over what you need than under
- **SSDs** are massively beneficial
- Let's look at what affects specs and some sample configurations

└ Hardware specs

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- **SSDs** are massively beneficial
- Let's look at what affects specs and some sample configurations

- What are the factors that can impact my performance?
 - ▶ Clustering of the data (how many datapoints / event?) (RAM, disk speed)
 - ▶ Correlation (RAM, disk speed, disk space)
 - Consider blocking overtly correlating values from doing so
 - Feed ingestion strategy is crucial
 - ▶ Over-contextualisation (RAM, disk speed)
 - Tag/attach galaxies to the event instead of each attribute when possible

Hardware considerations

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- What are the factors that can impact my performance?
 - ▶ Number of users that are active at any given time (RAM, CPU, disk speed)
 - ▶ Logging strategy (Disk space)
 - ▶ API users especially with heavy searches (substring searches for example) (RAM, CPU, Disk speed)

└─ Hardware considerations - continues

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- What are the factors that generally do **NOT** impact my performance as much as expected?
 - ▶ Warninglist usage
 - ▶ Number of raw attributes on the instance
 - ▶ Number of sync connections / recurring syncs (with measure)
 - ▶ Tools feeding off the automation channels (ZMQ, kafka, syslog)

- Username/password is the default
- Some built in modules by 3rd parties (LDAP, Shibboleth, x509, OpenID, Azure Active Directory)
- CustomAuth system for more flexibility
- Additionally, consider Email OTP

└ Authentication options

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■ PHP tuning

- ▶ Maximum memory usage (per process)
- ▶ Timeout settings
- ▶ Consider setting it per role!
- ▶ Background processes are exempt

■ MySQL: key buffer size is important

- Generally, tune for few heavy requests rather than many light ones

└ Other considerations - tuning

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■ Clustering

- ▶ Load balanced apache servers with MISP
- ▶ Replicating / mirrored database backends

■ Careful about session pinning

■ Attachment storage can be abstracted / network attached

■ An example implementation for AWS

<https://github.com/oxtf/HAMISPA>

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└ Other considerations - high availability

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