

### TASK 3: Using the System

**Q:** How many distribution options does MISP provide to share threat information?

In the task text:

## Event Creation

In the beginning, events are a storage of general information about an incident or investigation. We add the description, time, and risk level deemed appropriate for the incident by clicking the **Add Event** button. Additionally, we specify the distribution level we would like our event to have on the MISP network and community. According to MISP, the following distribution options are available:

1. **Your organisation only:** This only allows members of your organisation to see the event.
2. **This Community-only:** Users that are part of your MISP community will be able to see the event. This includes your organisation, organisations on this MISP server and organisations running MISP servers that synchronise with this server.
3. **Connected communities:** Users who are part of your MISP community will see the event, including all organisations on this MISP server, all organisations on MISP servers synchronising with this server, and the hosting organisations of servers that are two hops away from this one.
4. **All communities:** This will share the event with all MISP communities, allowing the event to be freely propagated from one server to the next.

**A: 4**

**Q:** Which user has the role to publish events?

Publish Event

Once the analysts have created events, the organisation admin will review and publish those events to add them to the pool of events. This will also share the events to the distribution channels set during the creation of the events.

**A:** organisation admin

## TASK 5: Scenario Event

**CIRCL** (Computer Incident Response Center Luxembourg) published an event associated with PupyRAT infection. Your organisation is on alert for remote access trojans and malware in the wild, and you have been tasked to investigate this event and correlate the details with your SIEM. Use what you have learned from the room to identify the event and complete this task.

First you'll need to start the attackbox and the machine to surf to, then you can lookup the ip given from the machine in the attackbox and start hunting the answers!

**Q:** What event ID has been assigned to the PupyRAT event?

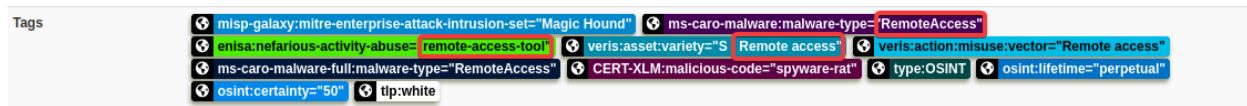
Looking up pupyrat in the filter of the events tab, we can see the event id on the left side.

[illegible]

A: 1145

Q: The event is associated with the adversary gaining \_\_\_\_\_ into organisations.



Click on the event ID and under **Tags** we'll get our answer:



A: remote access

Q: What IP address has been mapped as the PupyRAT C2 Server

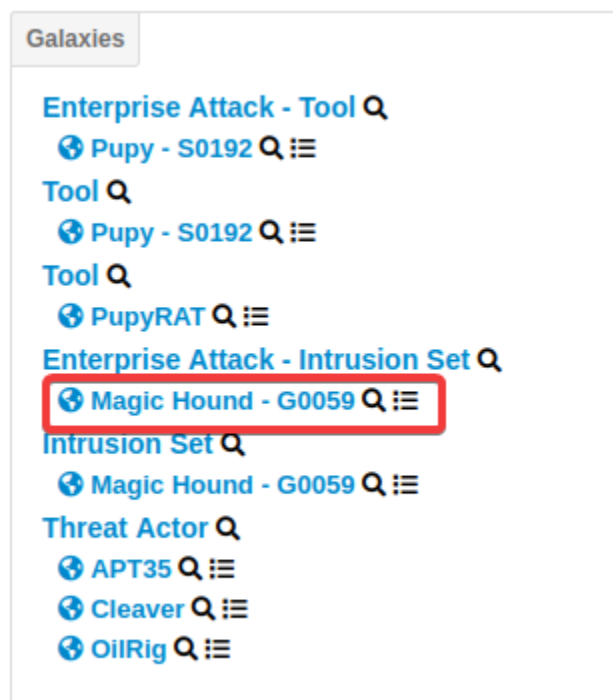
For this I just did a Ctrl+F for “c2” which got no relevant hits, then searched “command” and that got me the answer:

Date ↑	Org	Category	Type	Value	Tags	Galaxies	Comment	Correlate	Related Events	Feed hits	IDS	Distribution	Sightings	Activity	Actions
2020-01-29		Network activity	ip-dst	89.107.62.39			PupyRAT command and control server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inherit	 (0/0/1)		

A: 89.107.62.39

Q: From the Intrusion Set Galaxy, what attack group is known to use this form of attack?

just scroll down to galaxies and it's right there:





A: magic hound


**Q:** There is a taxonomy tag set with a Certainty level of 50. Which one is it?


Looking to tags, we can see the osint tag.


Tags


 misp-galaxy:mitre-enterprise-attack-intrusion-set="Magic Hound"


 ms-caro-malware:malware-type="RemoteAccess"


 enisa:nefarious-activity-abuse="remote-access-tool"


 veris:asset:variety="S - Remote access"


 veris:action:misuse:vector="Remote access"


 ms-caro-malware-full:malware-type="RemoteAccess"

 CERT-XLM:malicious-code="spyware-rat"

 type:OSINT

 osint:lifetime="perpetual"

 **osint:certainty="50"**

 tlp:white

**A:** osint