

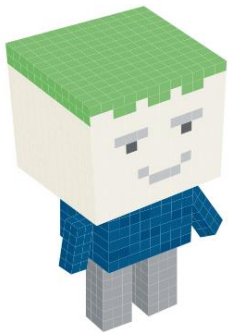


JN DATA



Utilizing MISP into your Incident response plan



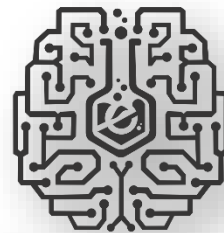


# Dennis Rand - working at JN Data in Denmark

Cyber Security CrossFitter (incident responder) and Threat intelligence Analyst

JN Data is providing amongst other infrastructure and security services for financial sector

---



eCrimeLabs

<https://www.ecrimelabs.com>

Founder of eCrimeLabs in Denmark,  
and active MISP user since 2015

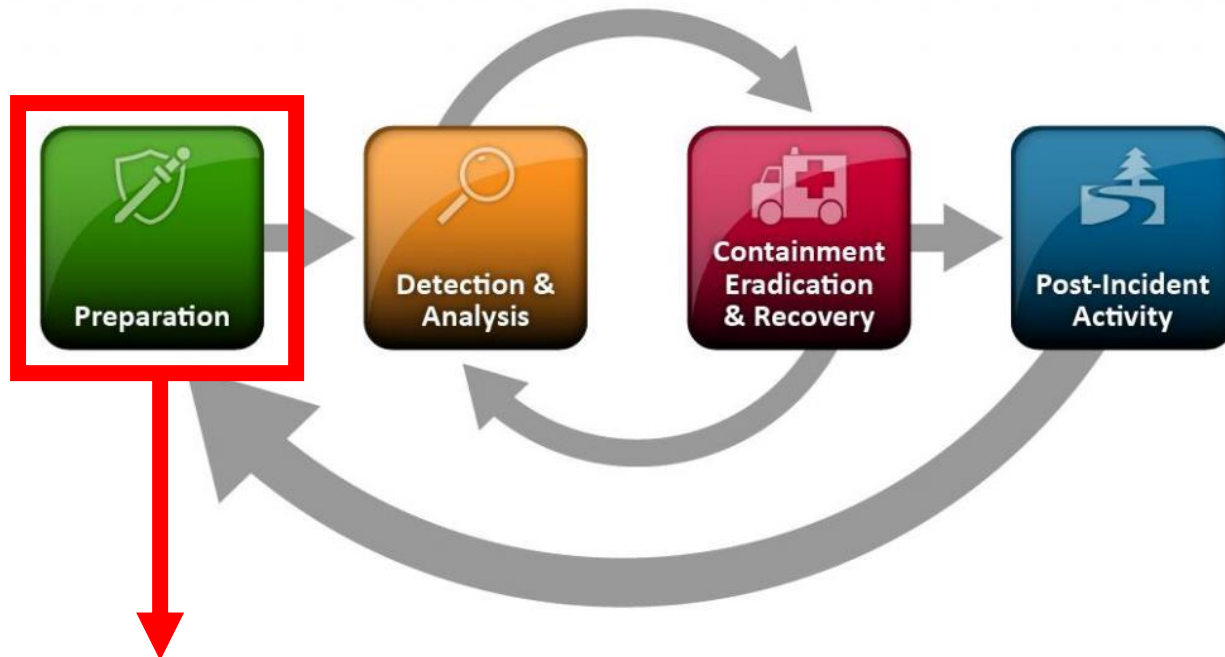
# Use the statistical data



fraud-tactics	Initiation (7 items)	Target Compromise (4 items)	Perform Fraud (4 items)	Obtain Fraudulent Assets (4 items)	Assets Transfer (4 items)	Monetisation (6 items)
Phishing		Malware	CxO Fraud	Compromised Account Credentials	Fund Transfer	Fund Transfer
Spear phishing		ATM Black Box Attack	Business Email Compromise	Compromised Intellectual Property (IP)	Fund Transfer	ATM Explosive Attack
ATM Shimming		Account-Checking Services	Insider Trading	Compromised Payment Cards	Cryptocurrency Exchange	ATM Jackpotting
ATM skimming		Account-Checking Services	Scam	Compromised Personally Identifiable Information (PII)	SWIFT Transaction	Money Mules
POS Skimming						Prepaid Cards
Social Media Scams						Resell Stolen Data
Vishing						



mitre-mobile-attack	mitre-attack	mitre-pre-attack	Initial access (11 items)	Execution (23 items)	Persistence (23 items)	Privilege escalation (23 items)	Defense evasion (27 items)	Credential access (20 items)	Discovery (22 items)	Lateral movement (17 items)	Collection (13 items)	Command and control (22 items)	Exfiltration (9 items)	Impact (14 items)
			Spearphishing Attachment	PowerShell	Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	Scheduled Task	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Input Capture	File and Directory Discovery	Remote File Copy	Input Capture	Commonly Used Port	Automated Exfiltration	Data Destruction
			External Remote Services	Scheduled Task	Scheduled Task	Startup Items	Masquerading	Credential Dumping	Application Window Discovery	AppleScript	Data from Local System	Standard Application Layer Protocol	Data Compressed	Data Encrypted for Impact
			Spearphishing Link	CMSTP	External Remote Services	Valid Accounts	Software Packing	Credentials in Files	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Screen Capture	Uncommonly Used Port	Data Encrypted	Defacement
			Valid Accounts	Exploitation for Client Execution	Hidden Files and Directories	Access Token Manipulation	CMSTP	Private Keys	Peripheral Device Discovery	Distributed Component Object Model	Automated Collection	Fallback Channels	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Disk Content Wipe
			Drive-by Compromise	Regsvr32	Startup Items	Accessibility Features	DLL Side-Loading	Account Manipulation	Process Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Clipboard Data	Remote File Copy	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Disk Structure Wipe
			Exploit Public-Facing Application	Rundl32	Valid Accounts	AppCert DLLs	Hidden Files and Directories	Bash History	System Network Connections Discovery	Logon Scripts	Data Staged	Communication Through Removable Media	Scheduled Transfer	Endpoint Denial of Service
			Hardware Additions	Scripting	.bash_profile and .bashrc	AppInit DLLs	Obfuscated Files or Information	Brute Force	Account Discovery	Pass the Hash	Data from Removable Media	Connection Proxy	Data Transfer Size Limits	Firmware Corruption
			Replication Through Removable Media	User Execution	Accessibility Features	Application Shimming	Regsvr32	Credentials in Registry	Domain Trust Discovery	Pass the Ticket	Audio Capture	Custom Command and Control Protocol	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Inhibit System Recovery
			Spearphishing via Service	AppleScript	Account Manipulation	Bypass User Account Control	Rundl32	Exploitation for Credential Access	Network Service Scanning	Remote Desktop Protocol	Data from Information Repositories	Custom Cryptographic Protocol	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Network Denial of Service
			Supply Chain Compromise	Command-Line Interface	AppCert DLLs	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Scripting	Forced Authentication	Network Share Discovery	Remote Services	Data from Network Shared Drive	Data Encoding		Resource Hijacking
			Trusted Relationship	Compiled HTML File	AppInit DLLs	Dylib Hijacking	Valid Accounts	Hooking	Network Sniffing	Replication Through Removable Media	Email Collection	Data Obfuscation		Runtime Data Manipulation
				Control Panel Items	Application Shimming	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Access Token Manipulation	Input Prompt	Password Policy Discovery	SSH Hijacking	Man in the Browser	Domain Fronting		Service Stop
				Dynamic Data Exchange	Authentication Package	Extra Window Memory Injection	BITS Jobs	Kerberoasting	Permission Groups Discovery	Shared Webroot	Video Capture	Domain Generation Algorithms		Stored Data Manipulation
				Execution through API	BITS Jobs	File System Permissions Weakness	Binary Padding	Keychain	Query Registry	Taint Shared Content		Multi-Stage Channels		Transmitted Data Manipulation
				Execution through Module Load	Bootkit	Hooking	Bypass User Account Control	LLMNR/NBT-NS Poisoning	Remote System Discovery	Third-party Software		Multi-hop Proxy		
				Graphical User Interface	Browser Extensions	Image File Execution Options Injection	Clear Command History	LLMNR/NBT-NS Poisoning and Relay	Security Software Discovery	Windows Admin Shares		Multiband Communication		



*“Threat data can also be used in prioritization of vulnerabilities”*

*“If there is an exploit mentioned or publicly available, you should prioritize patching this; No matter what CVSS score or Risk level it is marked with”*

Event ID	1350
UUID	5c6eea3c-fe10-43d3-902b-237d9742046f
Creator org	eCrimeLabs
Owner org	eCrimeLabs
Email	tip@ecrimelabs.net
Tags	
Date	2019-02-21
Threat Level	Undefined
Analysis	Completed
Distribution	Your organisation only
Info	Metasploit exploits with CVE assigned feed
Published	Yes (2019-02-22 06:10:07)
#Attributes	1777
First recorded change	2019-02-21 18:13:16
Last change	2019-02-21 18:13:16
Modification map	
Sightings	0 (0) - restricted to own organisation only.

**Related Events**

2018-09-09 (846) 2018-09-06 (1283) 2018-08-08 (21) 2018-08-01 (213)  
 2018-07-25 (1065) 2018-07-25 (1225) 2018-05-15 (175)  
 2018-01-31 (35) 2018-01-25 (1084) 2018-01-16 (864) 2017-12-04 (60)  
 2017-11-27 (1159) 2017-10-05 (1070) 2017-09-28 (163)  
 2017-06-20 (97) 2017-04-11 (500) 2017-03-31 (140) 2016-12-16 (1061)  
 2016-11-17 (644) 2016-11-07 (326) 2016-08-25 (1121)  
 2016-08-17 (1105) 2016-04-28 (377) 2016-04-22 (298)  
 2016-04-18 (968) 2016-01-12 (195) 2015-12-28 (476) 2015-09-28 (652)  
 2015-09-18 (353) 2015-08-24 (88) 2015-08-21 (742) 2015-08-10 (923)  
 2015-08-05 (349) 2015-06-30 (247) 2015-06-15 (236)  
 2015-06-11 (150) 2015-03-10 (662) 2015-01-11 (151) 2014-11-21 (115)  
 2014-11-13 (340) 2014-11-12 (1154) 2014-10-30 (1074)  
 2014-10-23 (429) 2014-10-09 (739) 2013-02-08 (568) 2012-04-16 (929)

[Collapse...](#)

**Related Feeds**

CIRCL OSINT Feed (1)  
 The Botvrij.eu Data (2)  
 Metasploit exploits with CVE assigned (54)



<https://www.ecrimelabs.com/blog/2019/9/2/using-threat-data-in-your-vulnerability-management-strategy>

<https://feeds.ecrimelabs.net/data/metasploit-cve>

20-10-2019



# Be an incident responder superhero

Using your MISP as a SOAR platform





# Challenge → Services + Governance x customers

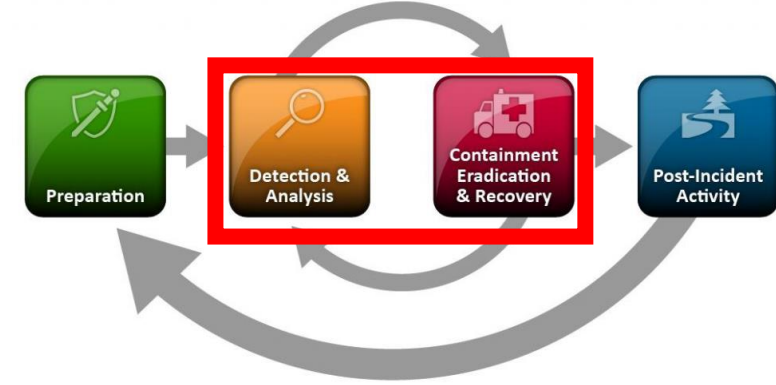


# Ensure coverage

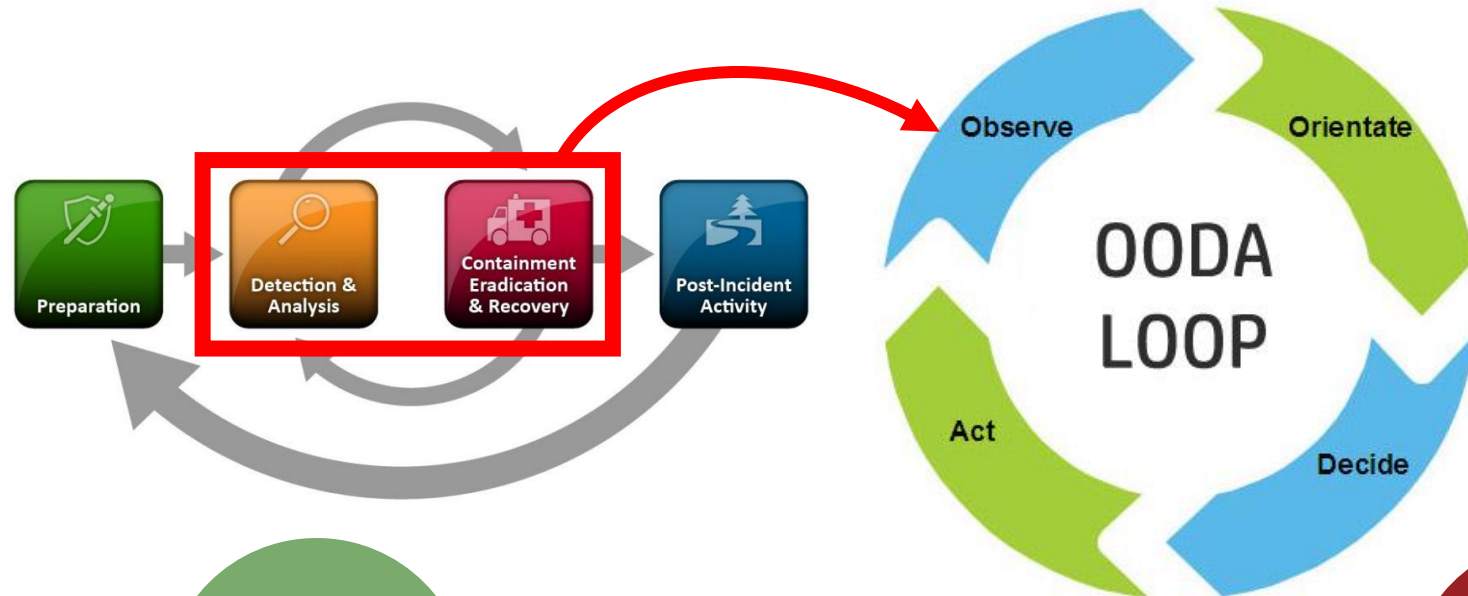
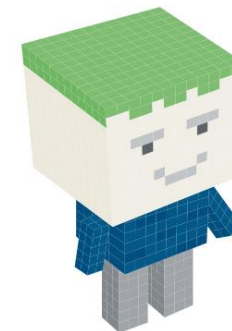
Network

Endpoints

Logs



3 is the best,  
2 is a minimum





# Tagging to the rescue

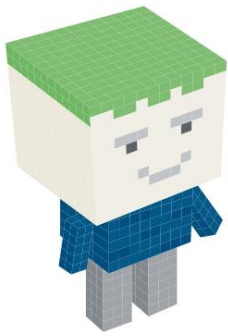
Name ↓
<code>jndata:incident-classification=alert</code>
<code>jndata:incident-classification=block</code>
<code>jndata:incident-classification=false-positive</code>
<code>jndata:incident-classification=hunting</code>
<code>jndata:incident-classification=incident</code>

IDS=True, Published=False

IDS=True, Published=True

IDS=True, Published=False

IDS=True, Published=False



Thank you for local tags, added in MISP 2.4.110

ALERT: Passiv - trigger alerts through SIEM/Log management (Event not need to be published)

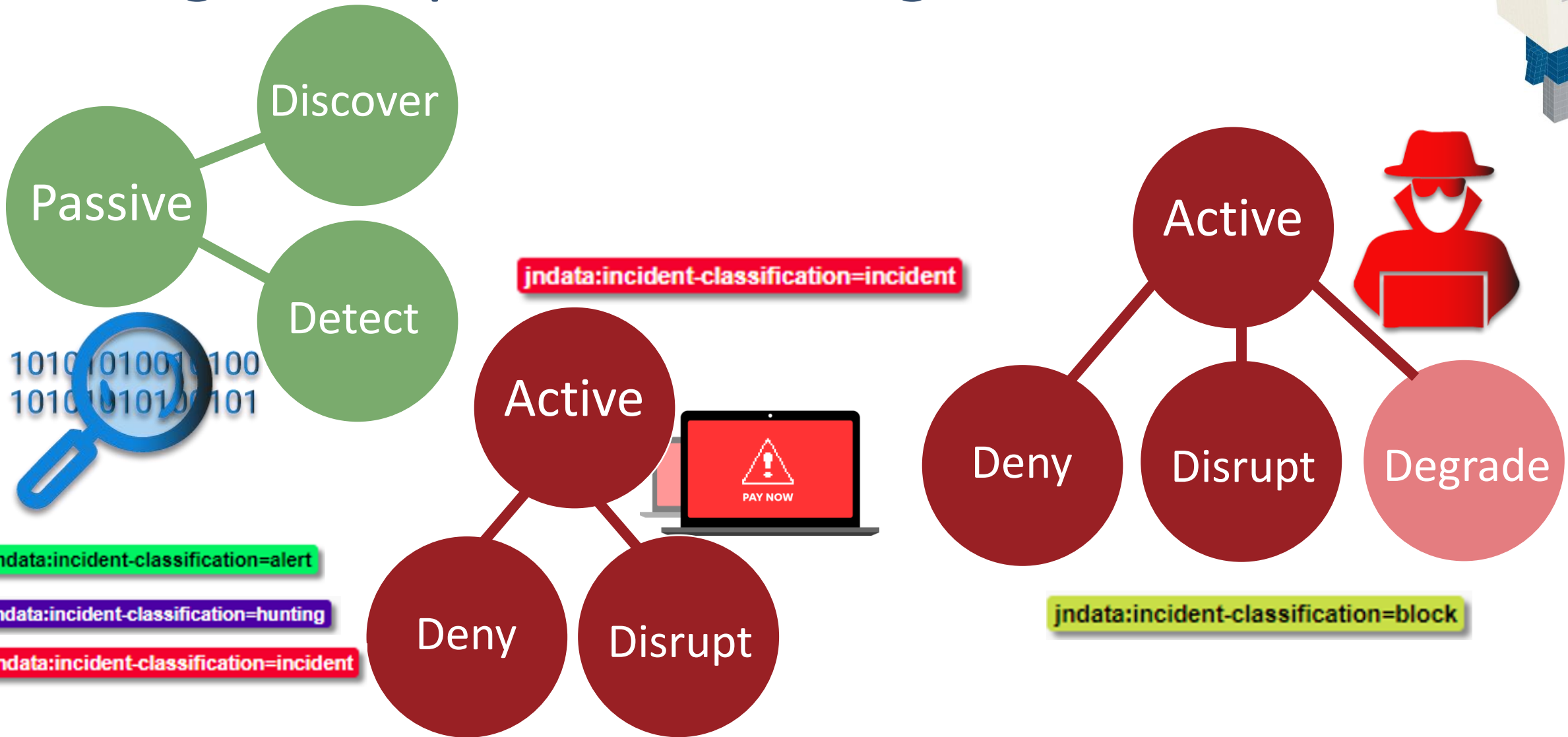
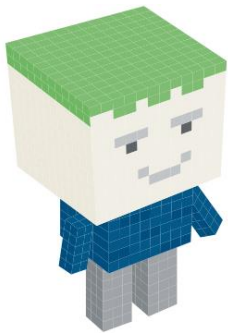
BLOCK: Active - Blocking in Firewalls, Proxies, etc. (Event published)

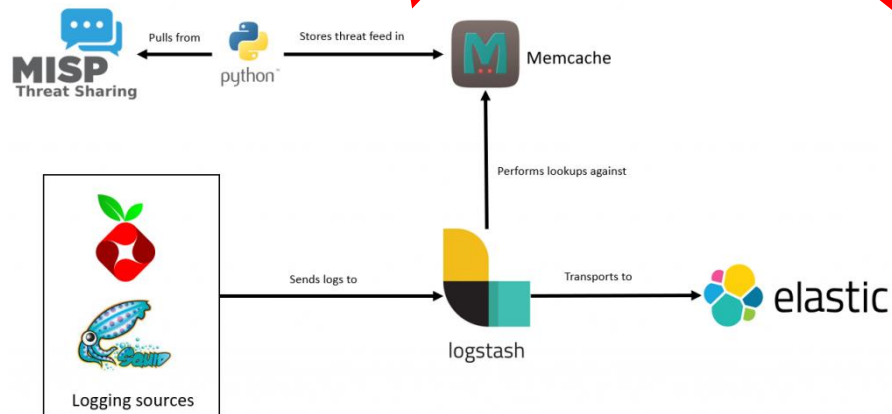
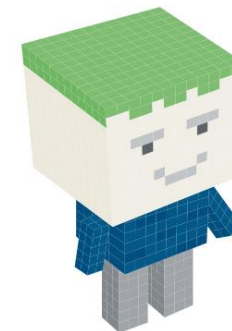
INCIDENT: Passive/Active (Event does not need to be published)

HUNTING: Do a retrosearch for attributes (Event not need to be published)

FALSE-POSITIVE: Exclude data from above, without having to delete

# Using the capabilities during an incident





### Search Threat Reports

MISP Threat Feed (CarbonBlackResponse)  
[MISP Threat Feed](#)

#### Report Details

ID 76521107602875eccc3c5a76540274b  
Link [https://](#)  
Updated Tue Jun 04 2019 14:29:28 GMT+0200 (Central European Summer Time)  
MD5s 4  
SHA-256s 4  
IPs 2  
Domains 5  
Queries none

#### Report Tags

None

#### Report Indicators

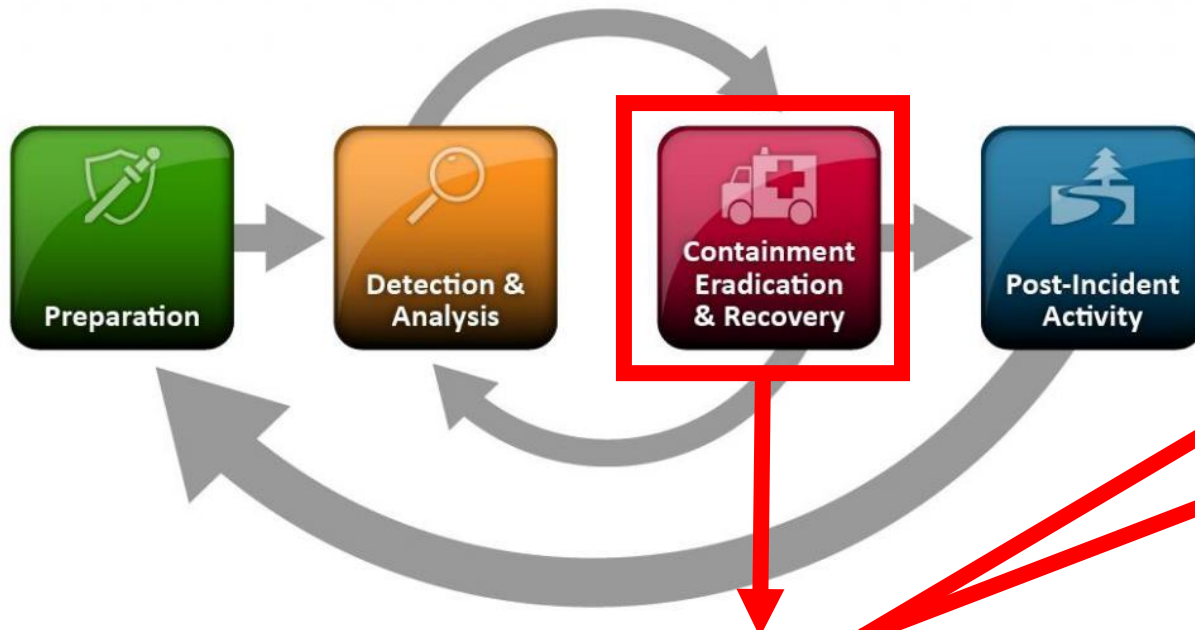
Type	Indicator	
ip	185.166.47.188	
ip	2a03:b0c0:2:40::31c:3001	
MD5	c037e088498b31c445dc0da76246a5	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
MD5	442e1565c413633a78f05064aa3f12d	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
MD5	442e1565c413633a78f05064aa3f12d	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
MD5	c037e088498b31c445dc0da76246a5	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
SHA-256	166de3426e447e36c0e09f2a08028ec2d1b52d16099aaxdc0f498b360d91f	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
SHA-256	e022edda78f20791ae7736c35b5177a7eab53188a61670da07ae32b90710541	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
SHA-256	e022edda78f20791ae7736c35b5177a7eab53188a61670da07ae32b90710541	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
SHA-256	166de3426e447e36c0e09f2a08028ec2d1b52d16099aaxdc0f498b360d91f	<a href="#">Process Search &gt;&gt;</a> <a href="#">Binary Search &gt;&gt;</a>
Domain	evilcorp.dk	
Domain	incident.evilcorp.dk	
Domain	alert.evilcorp.dk	
Domain	block.evilcorp.dk	



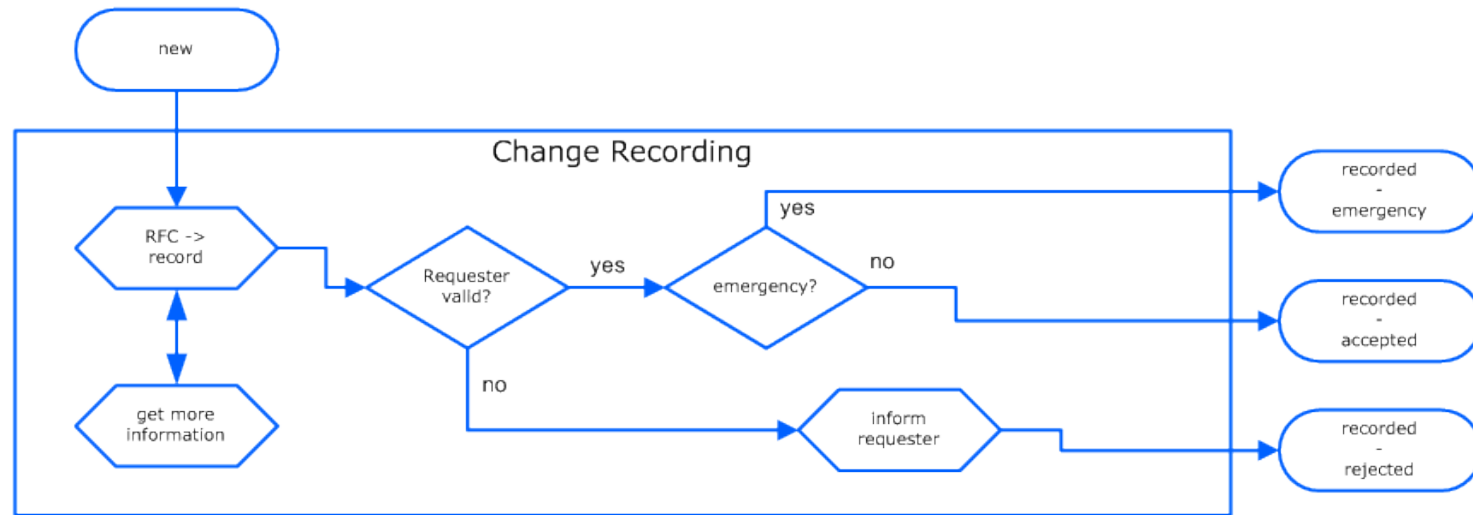
<https://github.com/eCrimeLabs/MISP2CbR>

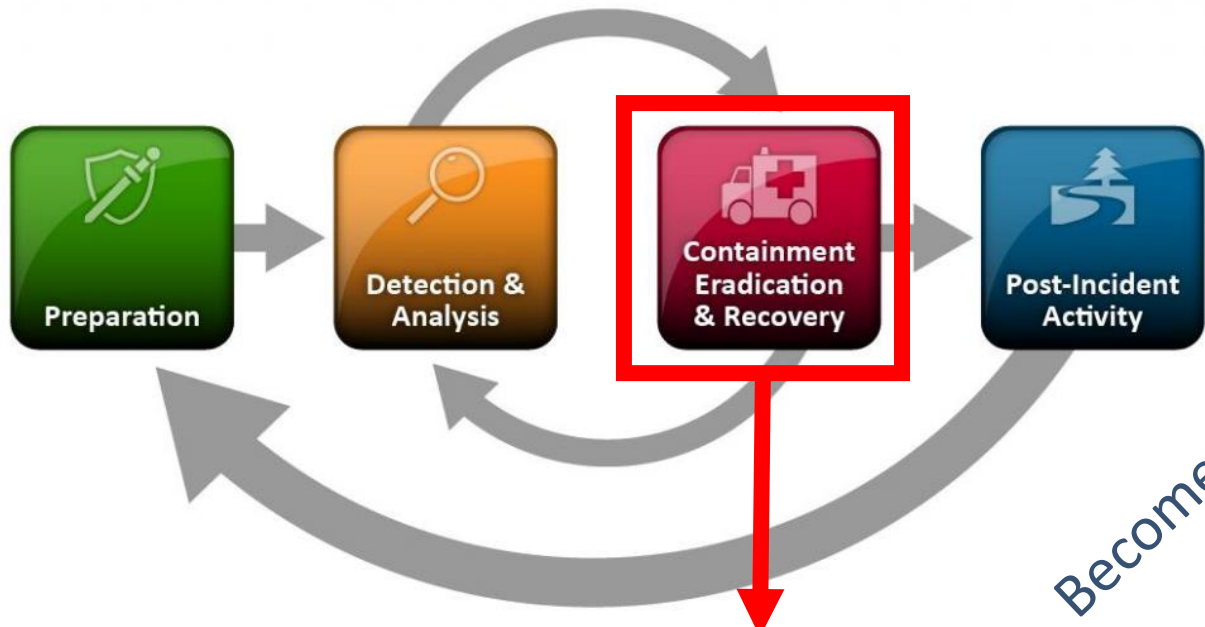
<https://www.securitydistractions.com/2019/05/17/enriching-elasticsearch-with-threat-data-part-2-memcached-and-python/>



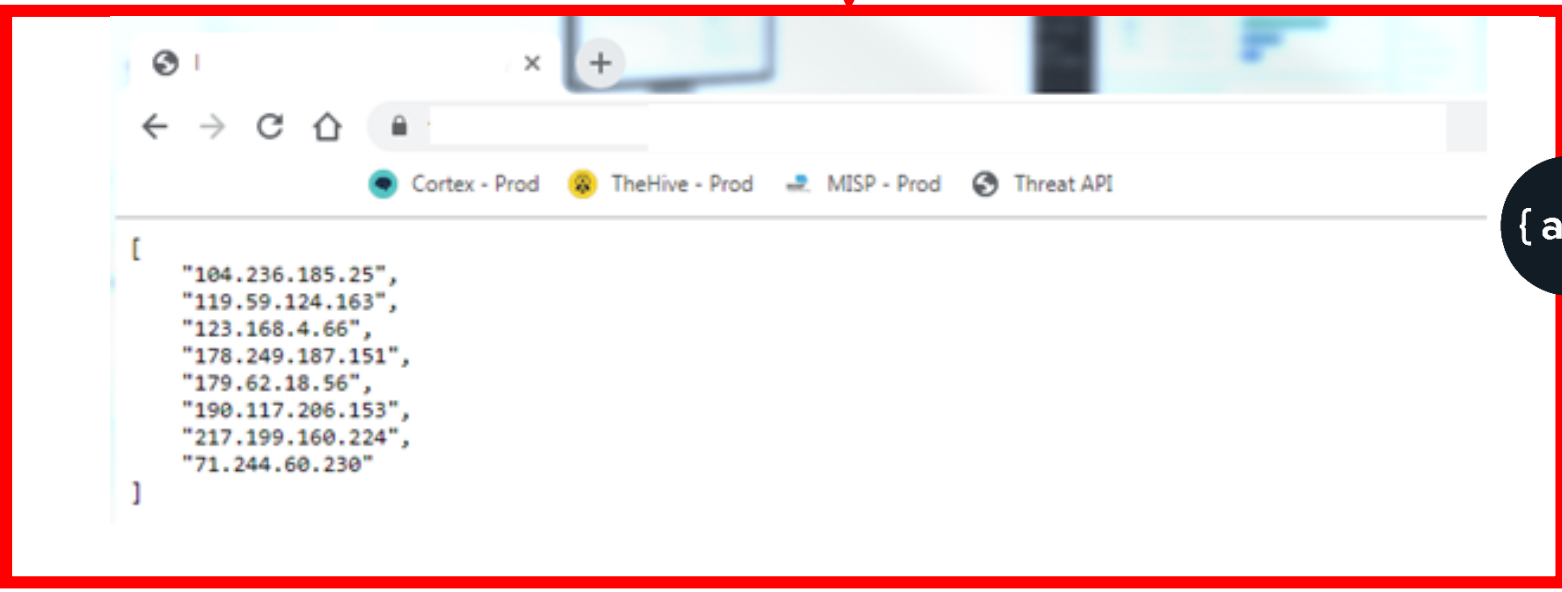


Change Priority #	Change Priority Name	Description
1	emergency	An accelerated authorization and planning procedure has to be performed in the case of an Emergency Change. The ECAB is responsible for the authorization and scheduling of this kind of changes.
2	high	If a potential damage exists, the change required for resolution of the related incidents or underlying problems/errors is often assigned a high priority. The existence of high-priority changes may result in reallocation of available resources for change planning and implementation.
3	middle	A medium-priority change is usually a non-time-critical change, providing the opportunity to be thoroughly planned. Often, Service Level Management is a main source of medium-priority changes, propagating service innovations or improvements
4	low	A low-priority change usually embodies a desirable, but not a necessary change.





Become a feed vendor to your own organization.



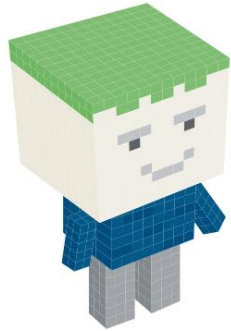
{ api }



http://

.com

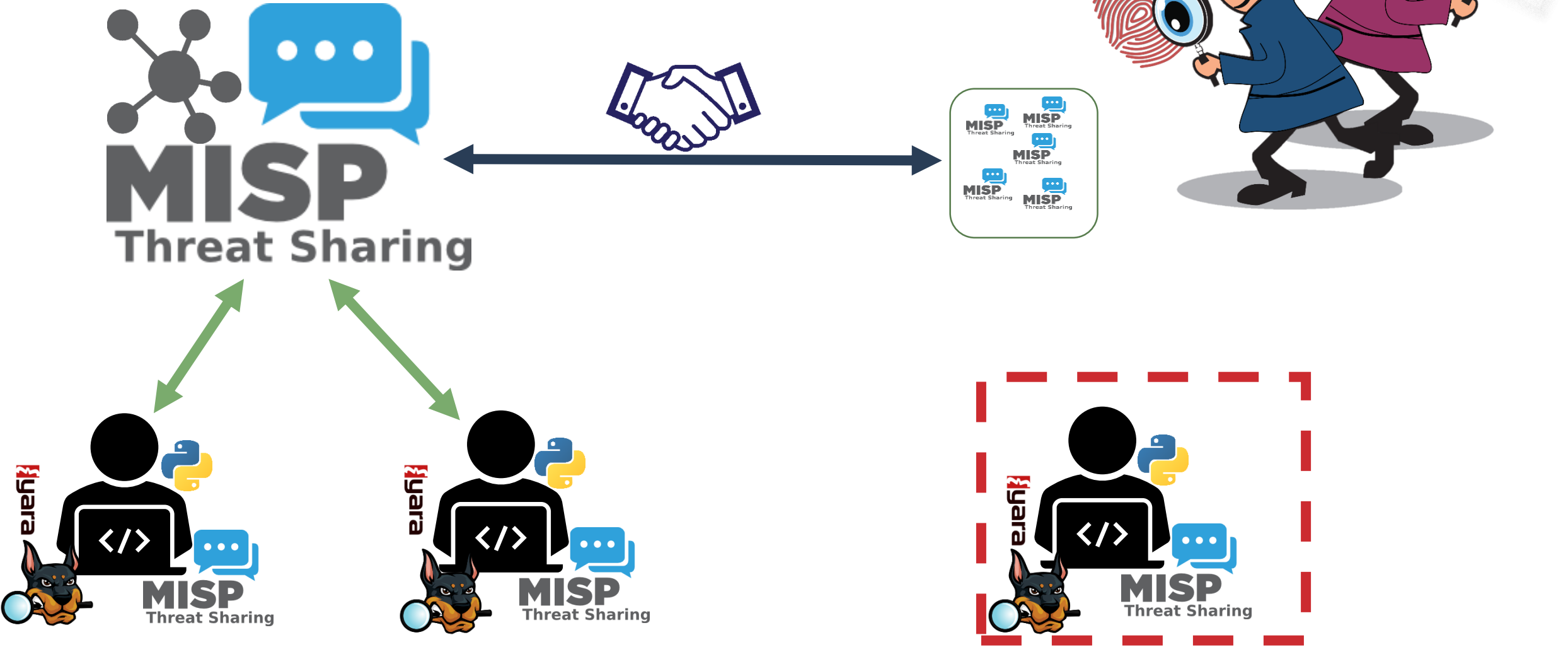
127.0.0.1







# Incident responders Go-Bag



# At times you want to test



**eCrimeLabs TIP - EvilCorp sample page**

You have accessed this website using the following domain: 'misp.evilcorp.dk'

This page can be used as a test page when implementation of the Threat API feeds in your security solutions.  
The following IOC's has been mapped to this page, and can be used in MISP where Threat platform tags can be added.

The MISP event with the below information can be downloaded here and imported into your MISP instance: [DOWNLOAD MISP EVENT](#)

**Domain:**

- evilcorp.dk

**Hostname:**

- incident.evilcorp.dk
- alert.evilcorp.dk
- block.evilcorp.dk
- hunt.evilcorp.dk

**URL's**

- <http://incident.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>
- <http://alert.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>
- <http://block.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>
- <http://hunt.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>
- <https://incident.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>
- <https://alert.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>
- <https://block.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>
- <https://hunt.evilcorp.dk/redpill/index.html>

**eMail related**

- no-reply@evilcorp.dk
- evilcorp.dk test subject

**IP's**

- 188.166.47.188
- 2a03:b0c0:2:d0::31c:3001

**Files**

Checksums of [ecrimelabs\\_file.bin \(text file\)](#)

- MD5: 442e16e9c413033a78bf306d4aa3f12d
- SHA1: 39730d06f0c5b89aa978564ff533387ac30175fd
- SHA256: e022edda7d672f761ad7736c35b5177a7ea853189a61670da07ae32b90715541

Checksums of [ecrimelabs\\_test.exe \(safe exe file\)](#)

- MD5: c037ceb86406b31c445dc5bda7b246a5
- SHA1: 8325c52cd197c9c3994fc52299c0b7a061962d7c
- SHA256: 166de3426a4d7e36c8eb99ff2aabb28ec2d1b52d16099aaddcd8498b3b0d91f

**Mutex**

Mutex of [ecrimelabs\\_test.exe \(safe exe file\)](#)

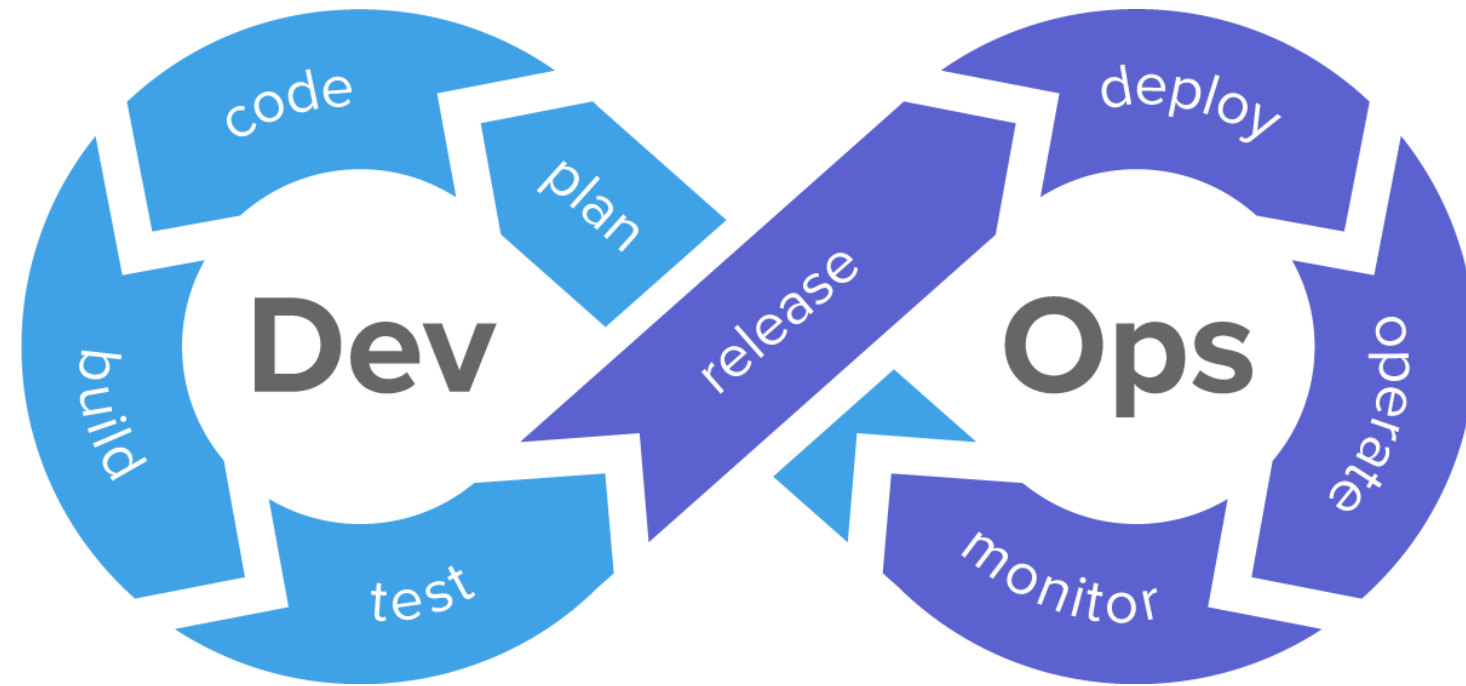
- eCrimeLabsTestMutex

**Yara**

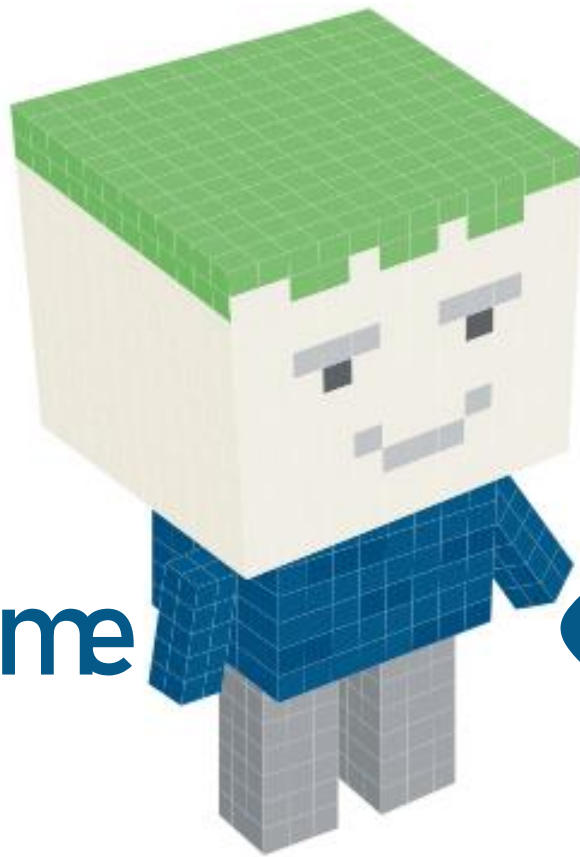
Yara rule [ecrimelabs\\_test.yara \(yara file\)](#)

- Can be used to detect [ecrimelabs\\_test.exe](#)

**Certificate Fingerprint for the https version of this site (See URL's)**



<http://misp.evilcorp.dk>



Thank you for your time

<https://github.com/ecrimelabs>



@DennisRand  
@eCrimeLabs

**Sharing is Caring**