

An Introduction to Cybersecurity Information Sharing

MISP - Malware Information Sharing Platform & Threat Sharing



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Agenda

- (10:15 - 11:00) Introduction to MISP, information sharing (demo).
- (11:00 - 12:00) Extending MISP with **modules**.
- (12:00 - 12:15) Break
- (12:15 - 13:00) Contributing to MISP taxonomies, warning lists.
- (13:00 - 13:40) Using and abusing **MISP API**, PyMISP (viper as an example).
- (13:40 - 14:00) **MISP future** about data format, exchange and functionalities.

MISP and starting from a practical use-case

- During a malware analysis workgroup in 2012, we discovered that we worked on the analysis of the same malware.
- We wanted to share information in an easy and automated way **to avoid duplication of work.**
- Christophe Vandeplass (then working at the CERT for the Belgian MoD) showed us his work on a platform that later became MISP.
- A first version of the MISP Platform was used by the MALWG and **the increasing feedback of users** helped us to build an improved platform.
- MISP is now **a community-driven development.**

Development based on practical user feedback

- There are many different types of users of an information sharing platform like MISP:
 - **Malware reversers** willing to share indicators of analysis with respective colleagues.
 - **Security analysts** searching, validating and using indicators in operational security.
 - **Intelligence analysts** gathering information about specific adversary groups.
 - **Law-enforcement** relying on indicators to support or bootstrap their DFIR cases.
 - **Risk analysis teams** willing to know about the new threats, likelihood and occurrences.
 - **Fraud analysts** willing to share financial indicators to detect financial frauds.

Many objectives from different user-groups

- Sharing indicators for a **detection** matter.
 - 'Do I have infected systems in my infrastructure or the ones I operate?'
- Sharing indicators to **block**.
 - 'I use these attributes to block, sinkhole or divert traffic.'
- Sharing indicators to **perform intelligence**.
 - 'Gathering information about campaigns and attacks. Are they related? Who is targeting me? Who are the adversaries?'
- → These objectives can be conflicting (e.g. False-positives have different impacts)

Sharing Difficulties

- Legal restriction
 - "Our legal framework doesn't allow us to share information."
 - "Risk of information leak is too high and it's too risky for our organization or partners."
- Practical restriction
 - "We don't have information to share."
 - "We don't have time to process or contribute indicators."
 - "Our model of classification doesn't fit your model."
 - "Tools for sharing information are tied to a specific format, we use a different one."

Quick MISP introduction

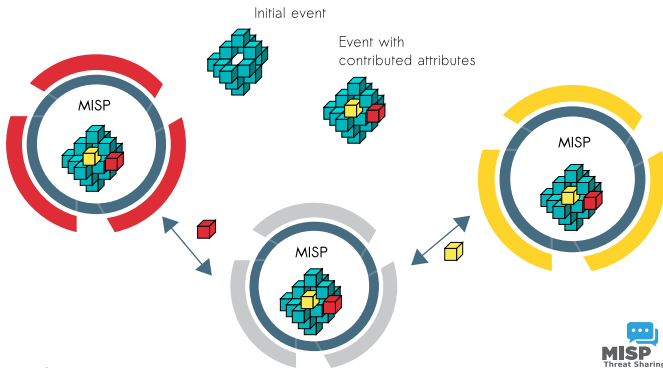


- MISP¹ is an IOC and threat indicators sharing free software.
- MISP has **many functionalities** e.g. flexible sharing groups, automatic correlation, free-text import helper, event distribution and collaboration.
- MISP project recently grown into multiple sub-projects to support information sharing practices.
- CIRCL operates multiple MISP instances with a significant user base (more than 400 organizations with more than 1000 users).
- After some years of trial-and-error, we explain the background behind current and new **MISP features**.

¹<https://github.com/MISP/MISP>
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MISP core distributed sharing functionality

- MISP's core functionality is sharing where everyone can be a consumer and/or a contributor/producer.
- Quick benefit without the obligation to contribute.
- Low barrier access to get acquainted to the system.



Events and Attributes in MISP

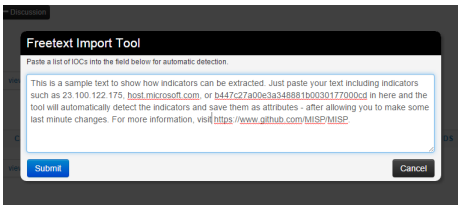
- MISP attributes² initially started with a standard set of "cyber security" indicators.
- MISP attributes are purely **based on usage** (what people and organizations use daily).
- Evolution of MISP attributes is based on practical usage and users (e.g. recent addition of the **financial indicators** in 2.4).
- In version 3.0, MISP objects and galaxy will be added to give the freedom to the **community to create new and combined attributes** and share them.

²attributes can be anything that helps describe the intent of the event package from indicators, vulnerabilities or any relevant information

Helping Contributors in MISP

- Contributors can use the UI, API or using the freetext import to add events and attributes.
 - Modules existing in Viper (a binary framework for malware reverser) to populate and use MISP from the vty or via your IDA.
- Contribution can be direct by creating an event but **users can propose attributes updates** to the event owner.
- **Users should not be forced to use a single interface to contribute.**

Example: Freetext import in MISP



Freetext Import Results

Below you can see the attributes that are to be created. Make sure that the categories and the types are correct, often several options will be offered based on an inconclusive automatic resolution.

Value	Category	Type	IDS	Comment	Actions
23.100.122.175	Network activity	ip-dst	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Imported via the freetext import.	
host.microsoft.com	Network activity	hostname	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Imported via the freetext import.	
b447c27a00e3a348881b0030177000cd	Payload delivery	md5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Imported via the freetext import.	
https://www.github.com/MISP/MISP	Network activity	url	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Imported via the freetext import.	

Submit

ip-dst → ip-src Change all

Update all comment fields Change all

		Filters: All File Network Financial Proposal Correlation							
Date	Org	Category	Type	Value	Comment	Related Events	IDS	Distribution	Actions
2016-02-24		Network activity	hostname	host.microsoft.com	Imported via the freetext import.		Yes	Inherit	
2016-02-24		Network activity	ip-dst	23.100.122.175	Imported via the freetext import.	298	Yes	Inherit	
2016-02-24		Network activity	url	https://www.github.com/MISP/MISP	Imported via the freetext import.		Yes	Inherit	
2016-02-24		Payload delivery	md5	b447c27a00e3a348881b0030177000cd	Imported via the freetext import.		Yes	Inherit	

Supporting Sharing in MISP

- Delegate events publication to another organization (introduced in MISP 2.4.18).
 - The other organization can take over the ownership of an event and provide **pseudo-anonymity to initial organization**.
- Sharing groups allow custom sharing (introduced in MISP 2.4) per event or even at attribute level.
 - Sharing communities can be used locally or even cross MISP instances.
 - **Sharing groups** can be done at **event level or attributes level** (e.g. financial indicators shared to a financial sharing groups and cyber security indicators to CSIRT community).

Sightings support

Related Events	ID \$	Distribution	Sightings	Actions
rt.	Yes		1 (1)	🗑️ 📄 🗑️
rt. 298	Yes	MISP: 1	1 (1)	🗑️ 📄 🗑️
rt.	Yes	CIRCL: 1	0 (0)	🗑️ 📄 🗑️
rt.	Yes	Inherit	1 (0)	🗑️ 📄 🗑️

Tags	
Date	2016-02-24
Threat Level	High
Analysis	Initial
Distribution	Connected communities
	freeltext test
Sighting Details	No
MISP: 2	4 (2) - restricted to own organisation only.
CIRCL: 2	
	Discussion

- Sightings allow users to notify the community about the activities related to an indicator.
- Refresh time-to-live of an indicator.
- Sightings can be performed via API, and UI including import of STIX sighting documents.
- Many research opportunities in scoring indicators based on users sighting.

Improving Information Sharing in MISP

- False-positive is a recurring challenge in information sharing.
- In MISP 2.4.39, we introduced the `misp-warninglists`³ to help analysts in their day-to-day job.
- Predefined lists of well-known indicators which are often false-positives like RFC1918 networks, public DNS resolver are included by default.

³<https://github.com/MISP/misp-warninglists>

Bootstrapping MISP with indicators

- We integrate default CIRCL OSINT feeds (TLP:WHITE selected from our communities) in MISP to allow users to ease their bootstrapping.
- The format of the OSINT is based on standard JSON MISP pulled from a remote TLS/HTTP server.
- Additional content providers can provide their own MISP feed. (<https://botvrij.eu/>)
- Allowing users to **test their MISP installations and synchronization with a real dataset.**
- Opening contribution to other threat intel feed but also allowing the analysis of overlapping data⁴.

⁴A recurring challenge in information sharing

Conclusion

- **Information sharing practices come from usage** and by example (e.g. learning by imitation from the shared information).
- MISP is just a tool. What matters is your sharing practices. The tool should be as transparent as possible to support you.
- Enable users to customize MISP to meet their community's use-cases.