MISP

INTELLIGENCE SHARING

Best Practices in Threat Intelligence

Gather, document, analyse and contextualise intelligence using MISP

CIRCL / Team MISP Project

MISP Project

https://www.misp-project.org/

CRI MISP 2024

Objectives

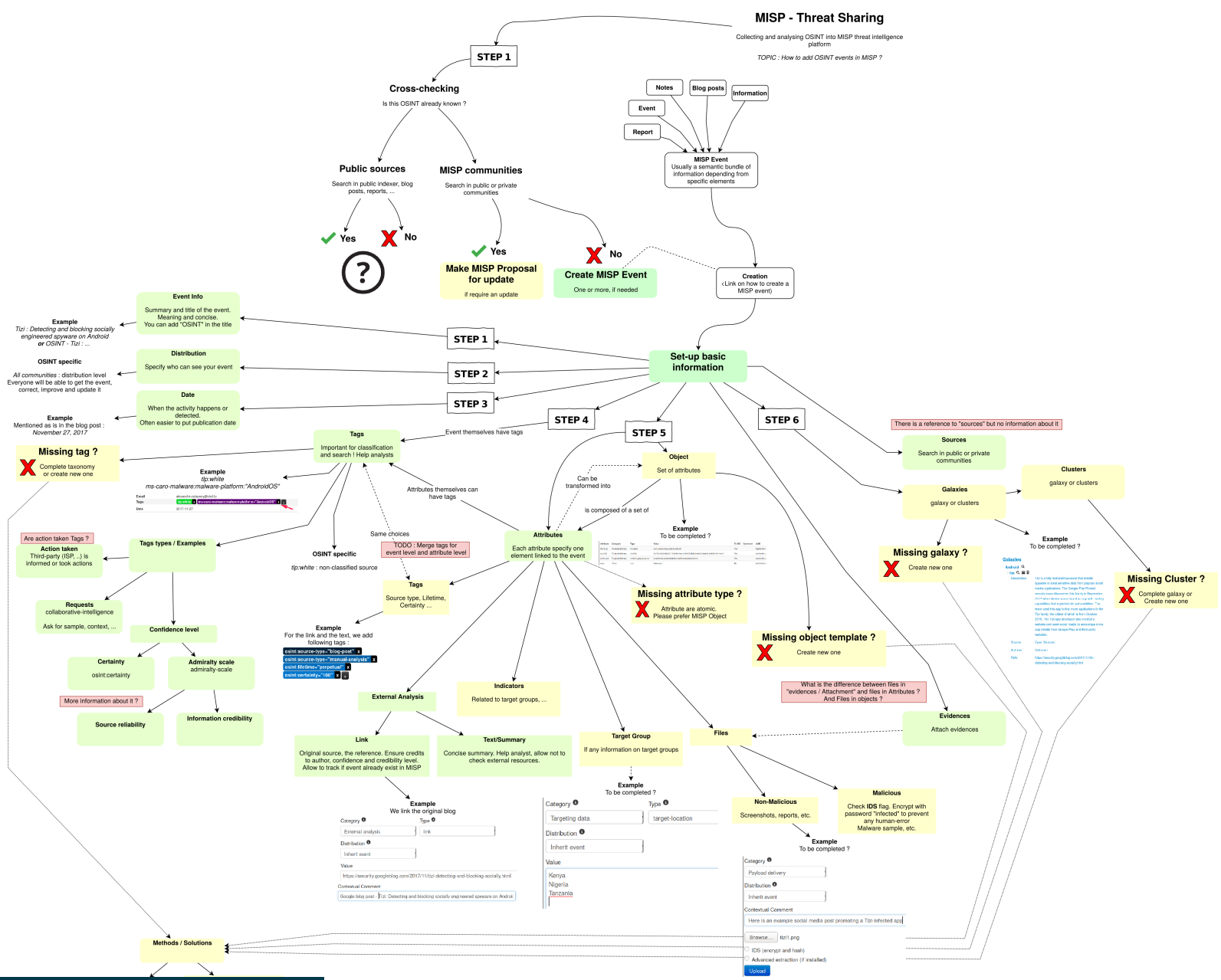
- Learn how to use MISP to support common OSINT gathering use-cases often used by SOC, CSIRTs and CERTs
  - Use practical exercise examples[1]
  - The exercises are based on **practical recent cases to model and structure intelligence** using the MISP standard
- Improve the data models available in MISP by exchanging live improvements and ideas
- Be able to share the results to the community at the end of this session

[1] https://gist.github.com/adulau/8c1de48060e259799d3397b83b0eec4f

(Threat) Intelligence

- **Cyber threat intelligence (CTI) is a vast concept** which includes different concepts, methods, and workflows
  - Intelligence is defined differently in the military than in the financial sector than in the intelligence community
- **MISP project doesn't want to lock an organisation or a user into a specific model**. Each model is useful depending on the objectives of an organisation
- A set of pre-defined knowledge base or data-models are available and organisations can select (or create) what they need
- During this session, an overview of the most used taxonomies, galaxies, and objects will be described

Overall process of collecting and analysing OSINT



Meta information and contextualisation 1/2

- Quality of indicators/attributes are important but **tagging and classification are also critical to ensure actionable information**
- Organizing intelligence is done in MISP by using tags, which often originate from MISP taxonomy libraries
- The scope can be classification (*tlp*, *PAP*), type (*osint*, *type*, *veris*), state (*workflow*), collaboration (*collaborative-intelligence*), or many other fields
- MISP taxonomy documentation is readily available[2]
- **Review existing practices of tagging in your sharing community, reuse practices, and improve context**

[2] https://www.misp-project.org/taxonomies.html

Meta information and contextualisation 2/2

- **When information cannot be expressed in triple tags format** (*namespace:predicate=value*), MISP use Galaxies
- **Galaxies** contain a huge set of common libraries[3] such as threat actors, malicious tools, tactics, target information, mitigations, and more
- When tagging or adding a Galaxy cluster, tagging at the event level is for the whole event (including attributes and objects). Tagging at the attribute level is for a more specific context

[3] https://www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html

Estimative Probability

- **Words of Estimative Probability**[4] propose clear wording while estimating probability of occurence from an event
- A MISP taxonomy called **estimative-language**[5] proposes an applied model to tag information in accordance with the concepts of Estimative Probability

[4] https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/sherman-kent-and-the-board-of-national-estimates-collected-essa6words.html

[5] https://www.misp-project.org/taxonomies.html

Reliability, credibility, and confidence

- The **Admiralty Scale**[6] (also called the **NATO System**) is used to rank the reliability of a source and the credibility of information
- A MISP taxonomy called admiralty-scale[7] is available
- US DoD **JP 2-0, Joint Intelligence**[8] includes an appendix to express confidence in analytic judgments
- A MISP predicate in estimative-language called confidence-in-analytic-judgment[9] is available

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[6] https://www.ijlter.org/index.php/ijlter/article/download/494/234, *US Army Field Manual 2-22.3, 2006*

[7] https://www.misp-project.org/taxonomies.html

[8] http://www.jcs.mil/Portals/36/Documents/Doctrine/pubs/jp2_0.pdf, page 114

[9] https://www.misp-project.org/taxonomies.html

Adding attributes/objects to an event

- If the information is a **single atomic element**, using a single attribute is preferred
  - Choosing an attribute type is critical as this defines the automation/export rule (e.g. *url* versus *link* or ip-src/ip-dst?)
  - Enabling the IDS (automation) flag is also important, but *when you are in doubt*, don't set the IDS flag
- If the information is **composite** (ip/port, filename/hash, bank account/BIC), using an object is strongly recommended

How to select the right object?

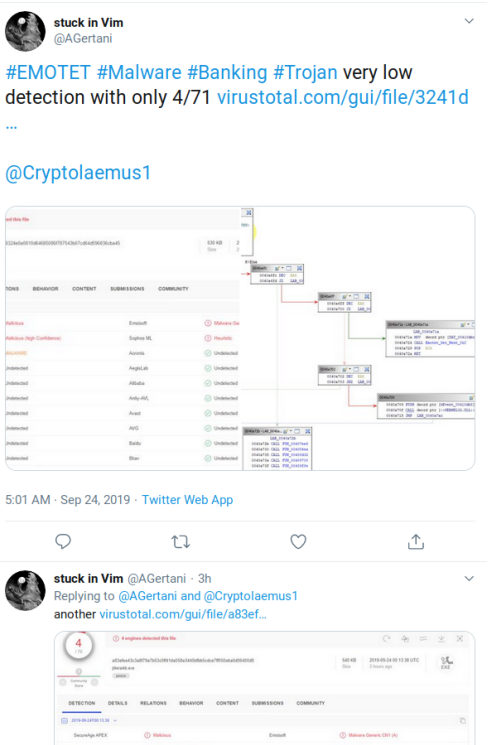
There are more than 150 MISP object[10] templates.
As an example, at CIRCL, we regularly use the following object templates *file*, *microblog*, *domain-ip*, *ip-port*, *coin-address*, *virustotal-report*, *paste*, *person*, *ail-leak*, *pe*, *pe-section*, *registry-key*.

[10] https://www.misp-project.org/objects.html

microblog object

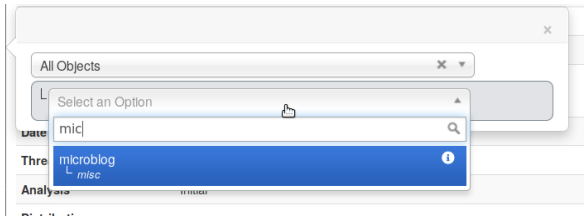
Use case

A series of OSINT tweets from a security researcher. To structure the thread, the information, and keep a history.



Object to use

The microblog object can be used for Tweets or any microblog post (e.g. Facebook). The object can be linked using *followed-by* to describe a series of post.



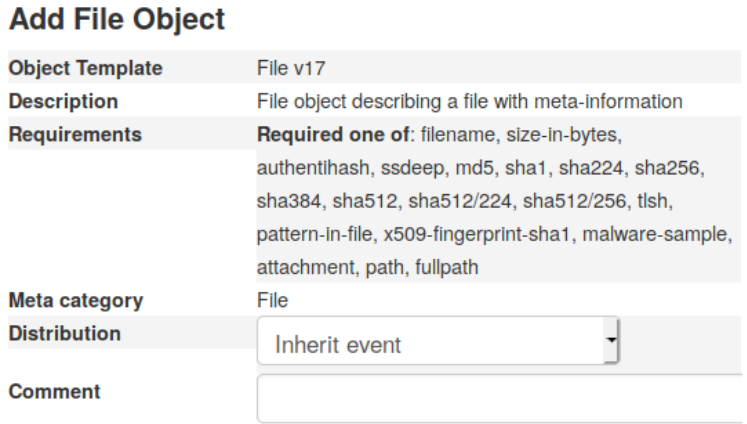
file object

Use case

- A file sample was received by email or extracted from VirusTotal
- A list of file hashes were included in a report
- A hash value was mentioned in a blog post

Object to use

The file object can be used to describe file. It's usual to have partial meta information such as a single hash and a filename.



References

- Graphical overview of OSINT collection using MISP https://github.com/adulau/misp-osint-collection
- MISP objects documentation https://www.misp-project.org/objects.html
- MISP taxonomies documentation https://www.misp-project.org/taxonomies.html
- MISP galaxy documentation https://www.misp-project.org/galaxy.html