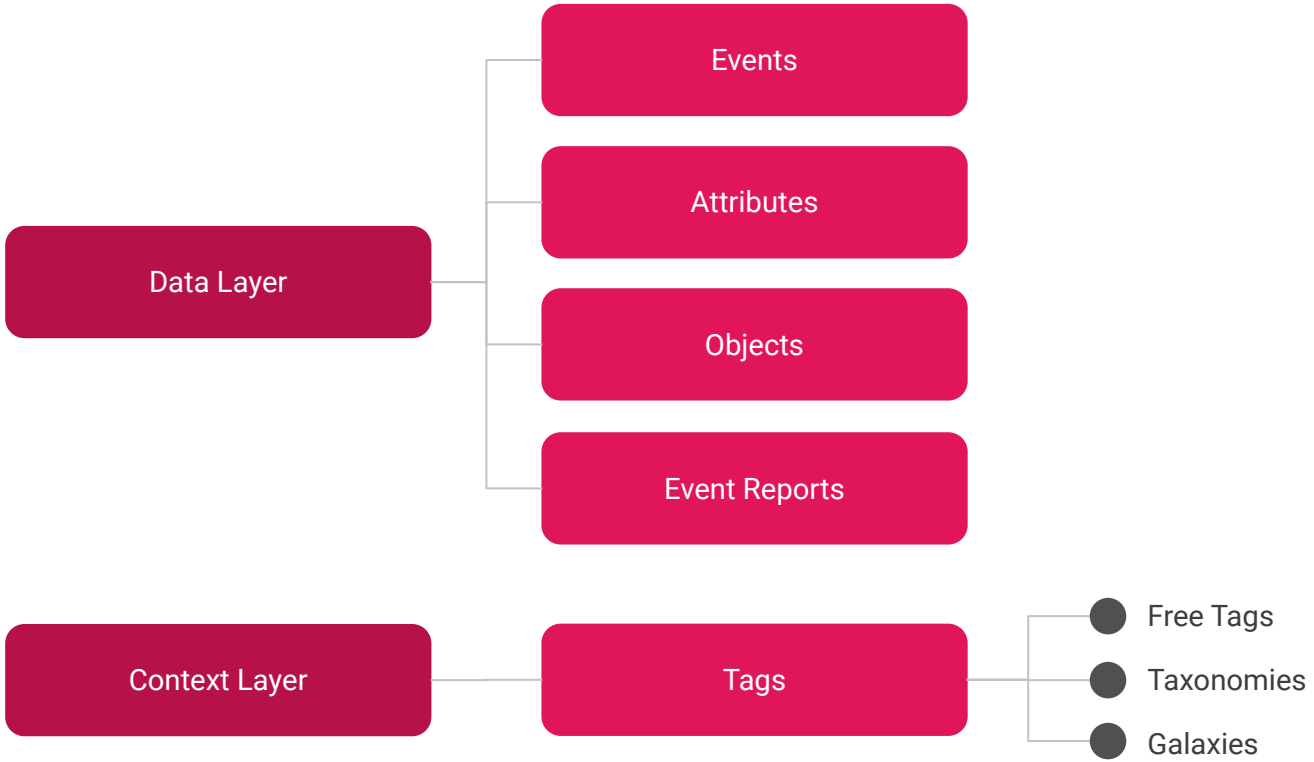
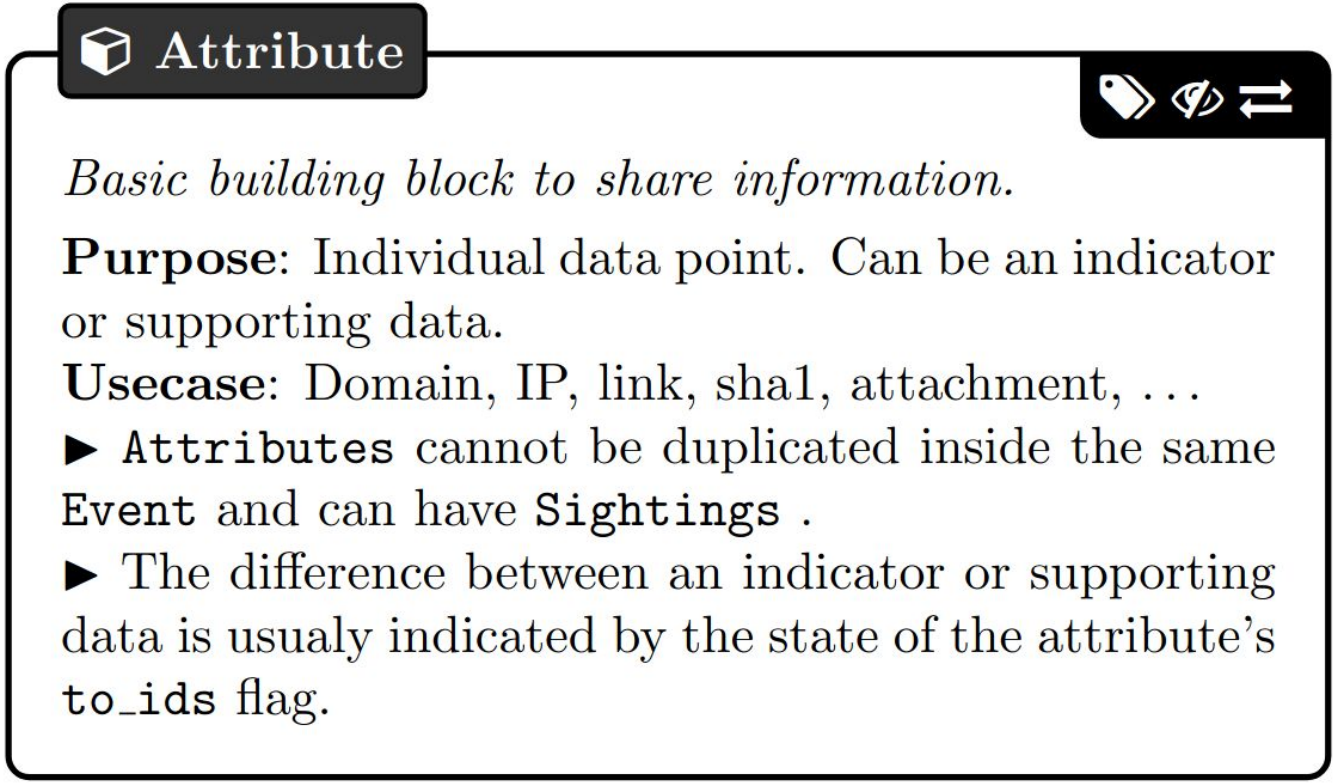
MISP Data model overview

Type of Data model



Data Layer

MISP Attributes



MISP Objects

MISP Object

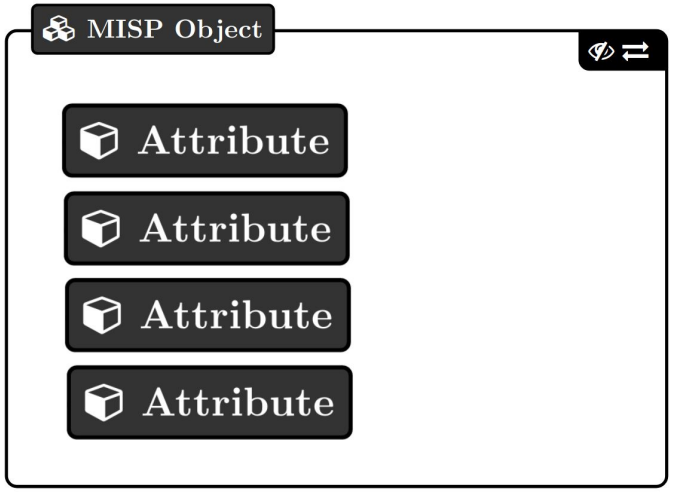
Advanced building block providing `Attribute` *compositions via templates.*

Purpose: Groups `Attributes` that are intrinsically linked together.

Usecase: File, person, credit-card, x509, device, ...

▶ `MISP Objects` have their attribute compositions described in their respective template. They are instanciated with `Attributes` and can `Reference` other `Attributes` or `MISP Objects` .

▶ MISP is not required to know the template to save and display the object. However, *edits* will not be possible as the template to validate against is unknown.



MISP Events

Event

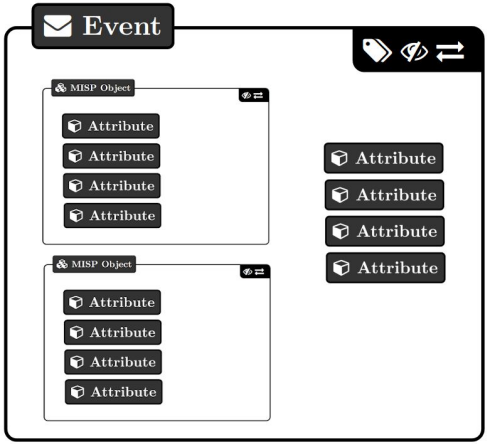
Encapsulations for contextually linked information.

Purpose: Group datapoints and context together. Acting as an envelop, it allows setting distribution and sharing rules for itself and its children.

Usecase: Encode incidents/events/reports/...

▶ `Events` can contain other elements such as `Attributes` , `MISP Objects` and `Event Reports` .

▶ The distribution level and any context added on an `Event` (such as `Taxonomies`) are propagated to its underlying data.



MISP Event Report

Event Report

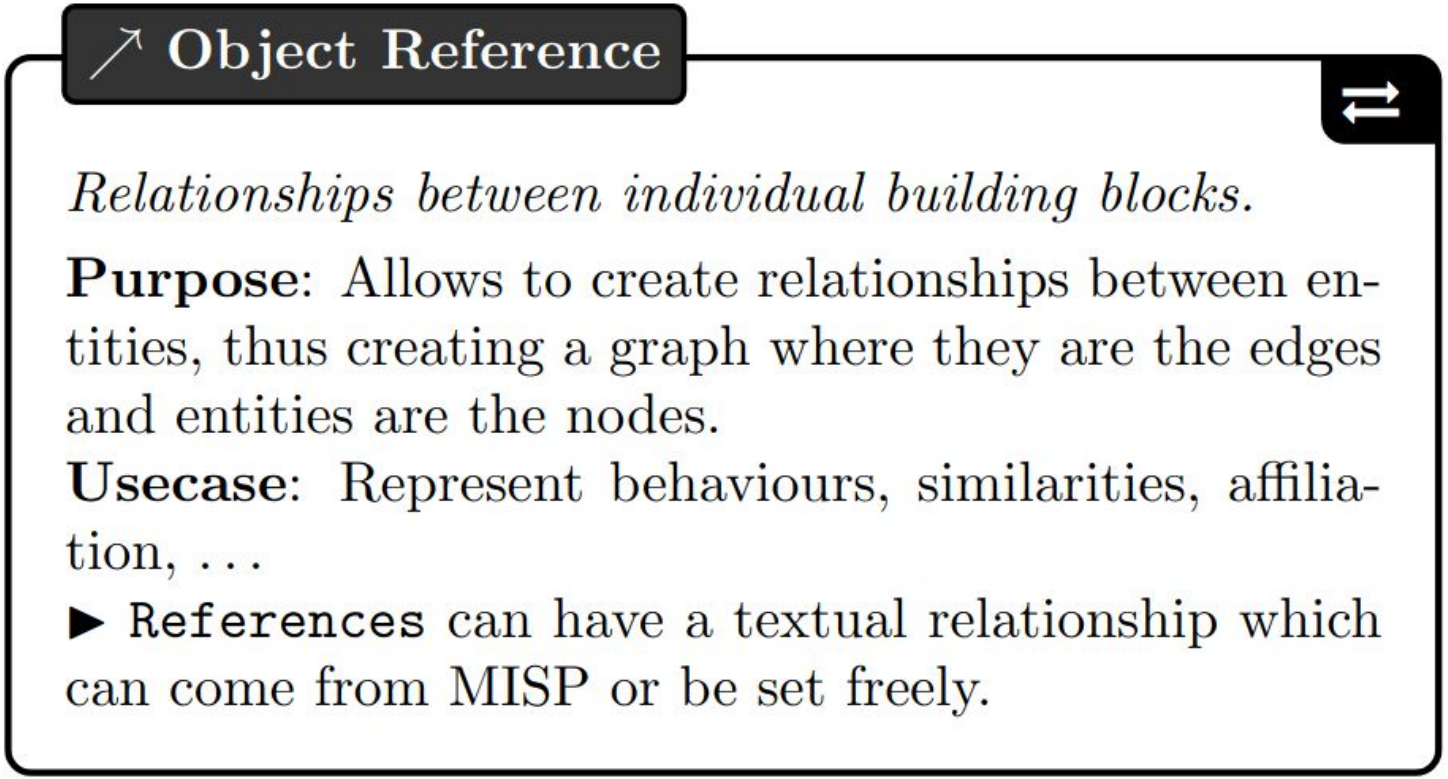
Advanced building block containing formated text.

Purpose: Supporting data point to describe events or processes.

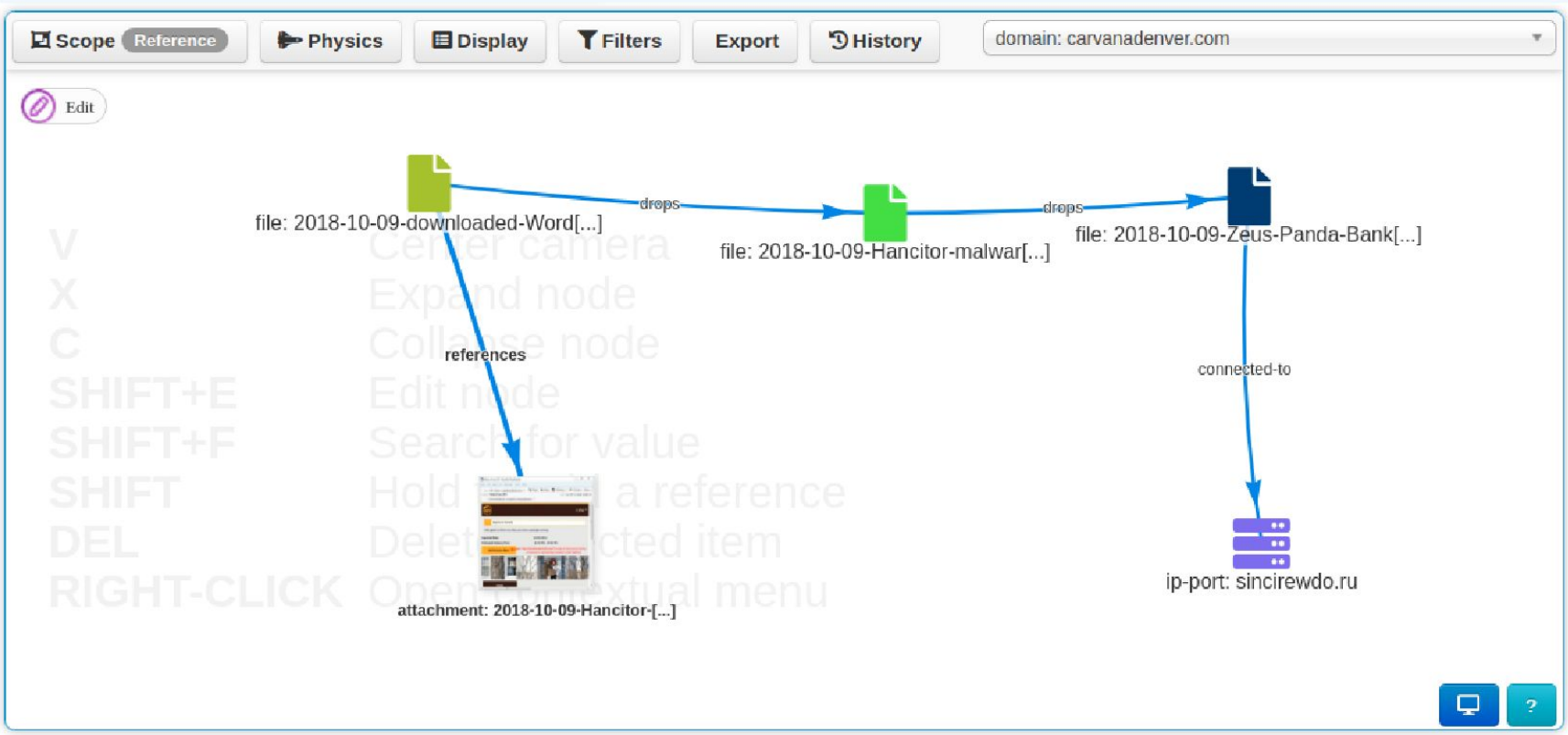
Usecase: Encode reports, provide more information about the `Event` , . . .

▶ `Event Reports` are markdown-aware and include a special syntax to reference data points or context.

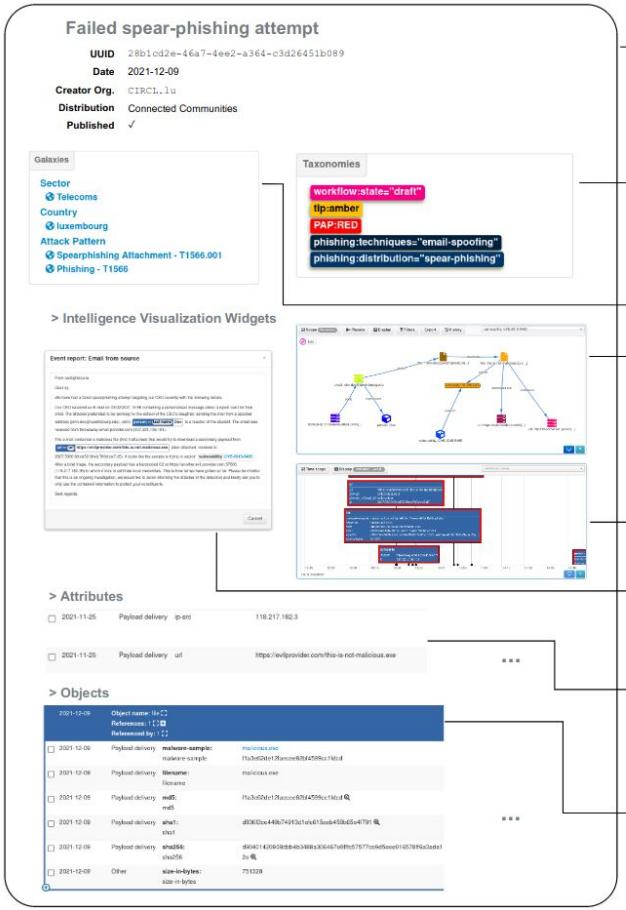
Object Reference



Object References



Anatomy of an Event



Representation of an incident in MISP

Event: Encapsulates contextually linked information.
Events also have basic information including ownership and access-control
Here: Contains all the information related to the spear-phishing incident.

Taxonomies: Simple label standardised on common set of vocabularies.
Here: Usage of labels to classify the current completeness of the Event, what recipient can do with the information and the category of the incident.

Galaxies & Galaxy-Clusters: Advanced label containing meta-data
Here: The sector affected by the incident as well as the country. The kill-chain of the attack can be described using the MITRE ATT&CK framework

Event Graph: Visualization of the relationships between entities contained in the Event.
Here: The whole story of the attack can be described with relationships defined between Attributes and Objects

Event Timeline: Visualization of the temporality of the data contained in the event.
Here: A timeline of the steps performed during the attack. The time data is taken directly from the Attributes and Objects belonging to the Event.

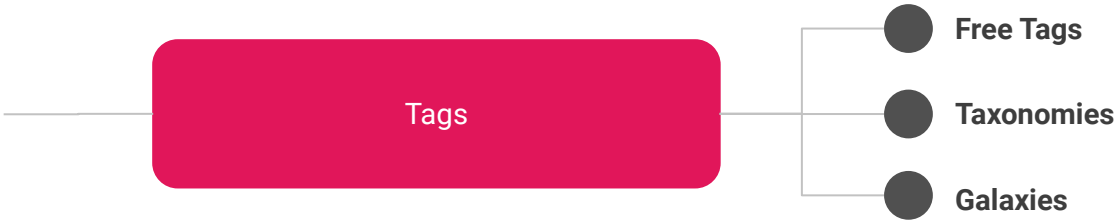
Event Report: Markdown-aware supporting text document to describe events or incidents
Here: The report describe the steps taken by the attacker and provide additional contextual information. It also contains references to Attributes and Object encoded in the Event

Attributes: Basic building block to represent information.
They can have context such as taxonomy and express if they are supportive data or meant for automation. An Event can have multiple Attributes
Here: Two Attributes representing payload delivery. One is an IP address, the other is an URL.

Objects: Advanced building block allowing Attribute composition via predefined templates.
As an Object is an instantiation of its template, it is composed of Attributes that make sense Together. They can also have relationship to other entity contained in the Event
Here: A file object composed of Attributes such as the filename, size and hashes. It also have a relationship

Context Layer

Tags



- **Free Tags**: Label where the text can be set without restriction
- **Taxonomies**: Normalized classification to express the same vocabulary
- **Galaxies**: Normalized classification boosted by meta-data

Free Tags

- Label where the text can be set without restriction
- Simplest form of contextualization
- Can make automation and understanding difficult

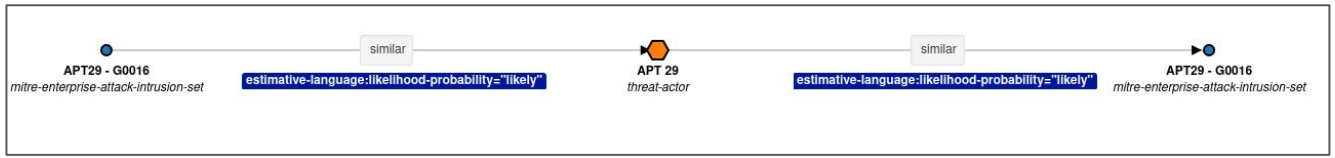
Taxonomies

- Simple label standardised on common set of vocabularies
- Efficient classification globally understood
- Ease consumption and automation

Tag	Events	Attributes	Tags
workflow:state="complete"	11	0	workflow:state="complete"
workflow:state="draft"	0	0	workflow:state="draft"
workflow:state="incomplete"	55	10	workflow:state="incomplete"
workflow:state="ongoing"	0	0	workflow:state="ongoing"

Galaxies

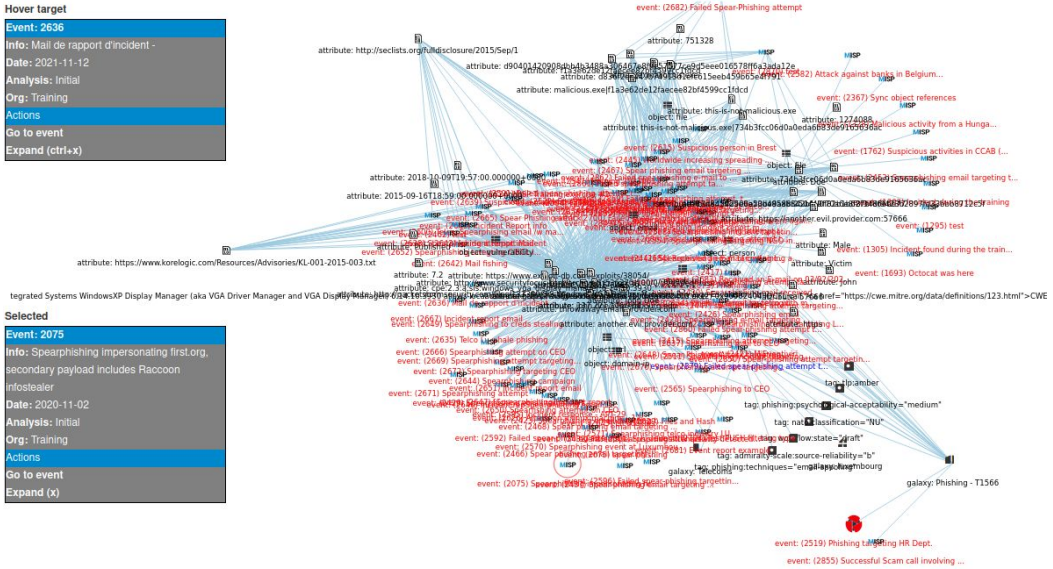
- Normalized classification boosted by meta-data
- Enable description of complex high-level information
- Used internally to represent the MITRE ATT&CK Framework



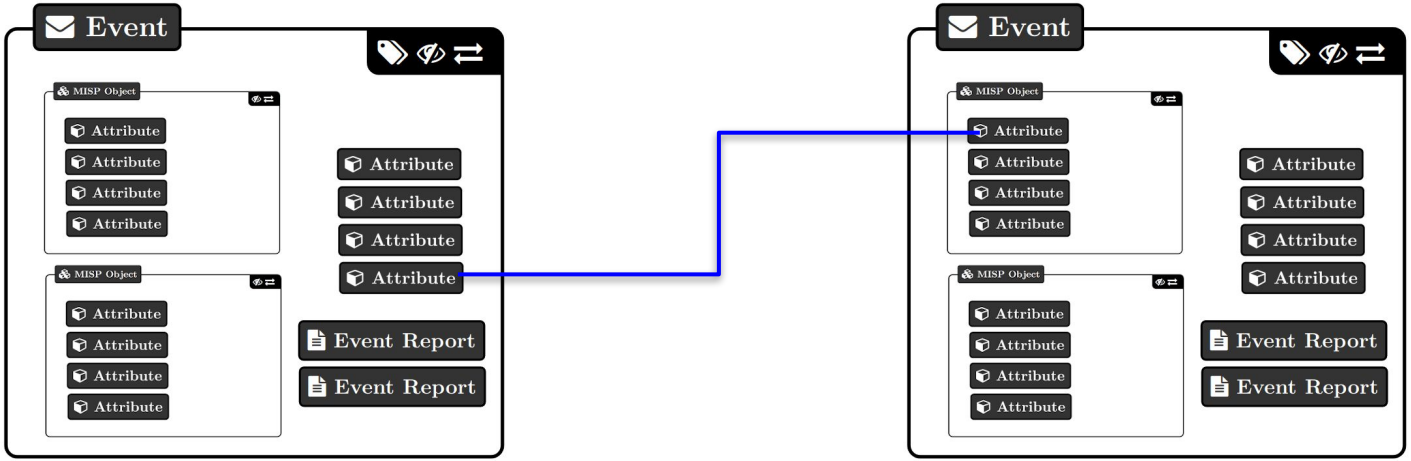
Correlation in MISP

Correlation in MISP

- Correlations
  - Links created automatically whenever an Attribute is created or modified. They allow interconnection between Events based on their attributes
- Correlation Engine
  - Is the system used by MISP to create correlations between Attribute ’s value



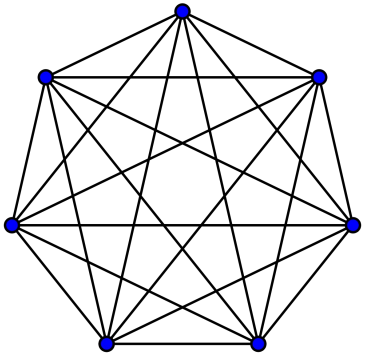
Correlation in MISP



01	String Value	• Exact match on the value • `DEADBEEF` <-> `DEADBEEF`
02	CDIR Block	• If an IP is contained in the CIDR block • `1.1.1.0/24` <-> `1.1.1.128`
03	SSDEEP Hash	• Algorithm computing fuzzy-hashes • `3:q8wK6FuFWcEqlv:3wK6FN1I,"stdin"` • `ssdeep-1.1/cycles.c matches md5deep-1.12/cycles.c (94)` • Setting: MISP.ssdeep_correlation_threshold

Correlation in MISP

- Correctly clustering data is important
  - Use extended events if applicable
  - Split data per incident or based on time
- Be careful when configuring non-MISP feed



Top correlations index

The values with the most correlation entries.

« previous | next »

Cache age: 2y | Regenerate cache

Value	Excluded	Correlation count	Actions
192.68.2.1	✗	132770	
162.248.164.36	✗	67222	
45.62.198.89	✗	66840	
45.62.198.73	✗	63728	
45.62.198.74	✗	63056	
45.62.198.243	✗	58912	
45.62.198.242	✗	58576	
149.56.79.217	✗	20666	