

Sightings Use Cases

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Section 1

Introduction

Weiner's Law of Libraries

There are no answers, only cross-references.

Sightings, explained

192.168.42.22

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192.168.42.22

What is this?

Sightings, explained

192.168.42.22

- ▶ IP address
- ▶ IP version 4 address
- ▶ Probably has the mask 255.255.255.0 and CIDR 192.168.42.0/24
- ▶ RFC 1918: 192.168/16 prefix is a Private Network

A local IP? can we trust this?

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Would you trust any doctor because they are wearing a mask?

Sightings, explained

192.168.42.22

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 - ▶ Who is talking to it?

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⇒ Could go in too many directions!

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⇒ Could go in too many **wrong** directions!

Does that IP address mean something in my Industry?

Global Threat Intelligence

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Global Threat Intelligence

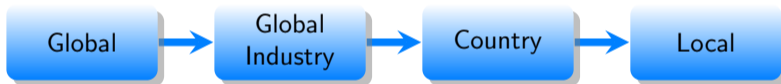
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- ▶ Global Threat Data, includes everything everybody knows
 - ▶ Anti-virus signature, OSINT
 - ▶ IDS signature etc. . .

Context

Closer is better.



Conclusion

Threat Intelligence Community must work together to provide tools, indicators, methodologies which enable you to be **as close as possible to the place where data is created**.

Section 2

Sightings

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Winston Churchill had enough of people entering his office and leaving promptly.
They were all apologizing!
He asked his initials to be removed from his office door.

Sightings allow to share an Observation, rather than a Reputation.

Storing is cheap!

- ▶ The entire IPv4 space is only 2^{32}
 - ▶ 4.3 billion addresses
 - ▶ Takes 4Gb of storage
-
- ▶ Faup, the URL parser (<https://github.com/stricaud/faup/>)
 - ▶ From my experience with proxy logs, several hundred of thousand users
 - ▶ About 15 000 unique URLs per week in average

Who is standardizing around Sightings?

- ▶ The MISP Project
 - ▶ <https://www.misp-standard.org/rfc/sightingdb-format.txt>
- ▶ ATT&CK
 - ▶ <https://attack.mitre.org/resources/sightings/>
- ▶ OASIS STIX v2
 - ▶ <https://oasis-open.github.io/cti-documentation/stix/intro.html>
 - ▶ https://docs.google.com/document/d/1IvkLxg_tCnICsatu2lyxKmWmh1gY2h8HUNssKIE-UIA/

Sightings in OASIS STIX v2

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Properties.

- ▶ **Common Properties:** type, id, created_by_ref, created, modified, revoked, labels, external_references, object_marking_refs, granular_markings
- ▶ **Sighting Specific Properties:** first_seen, last_seen, count, sighting_of_ref, observed_data_refs, where_sighted_refs, summary

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“that something in CTI” can only **count** up to 999,999,999.

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count (optional)	integer	This MUST be an integer between 0 and 999,999,999 inclusive and represents the number of times the SDO referenced by the sighting_of_ref property was sighted.
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“that something in CTI” can only **count** up to **999,999,999**.

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------------------	---------	--

From the JSON Standard:

numbers that are integers and are in the range $[-(2^{53})+1, (2^{53})-1]$ are interoperable in the sense that implementations will agree exactly on their numeric values

```
>>> 2**53-1
9007199254740991
```

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Establishes relationships.

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1 and 2 are the same.

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- Sighting relationships relate three aspects of the sighting:
 - What was sighted, such as the Indicator, Malware, Campaign, or other SDO (**sighting_of_ref**)
 - Who sighted it and/or where it was sighted, represented as an Identity (**where_sighted_refs**) and
 - What was actually seen on systems and networks, represented as Observed Data (**observed_data_refs**)

ATT&CK Sightings

Defines four types:

- ▶ direct-technique-sighting
- ▶ direct-software-sighting
- ▶ indirect-software-sighting
- ▶ technique

```
{  
  "id": "32",  
  "sightingType": "direct-malware-sighting",  
  "startTime": "2019-01-01T08:12:00Z",  
  "endTime": "2019-01-01T08:12:00Z",  
  "detectionType": "raw",  
  "sectors": ["healthcare"],  
  "software": "MacSpy"  
}
```

Very pragmatic, immediately useful.

Sightings in MISP

As usual, start with an implementation, learn, then write a specification.

- ▶ SQL backend
- ▶ SightingDB

Sightings in MISP

SightingDB format

This document describes the format used by SightingDB to give automated context to a given Attribute by counting occurrences and tracking times of observability. SightingDB was designed to provide to MISP and other tools an interoperable, scalable and fast way to store and retrieve attributes sightings.

Specification: [TXT](#) - [HTML](#)

Lead: [Devo Inc](#)

`www.misp-standard.org/rfc/sightingdb-format.txt`

Definition

Defines an JSON format to fetch and push sightings. A single one. A bulk.

Section 3

SightingDB

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The objective for this section is to help you leveling up your game. Feedback and Criticisms are encouraged!

`https://github.com/stricaud/sightingdb/`

A Scalable Sighting Database, hybrid in-memory/on-disc whose goal is to provide an easy to use way to count attributes.

- ▶ Work sponsored by Devo Inc.
- ▶ Available under MIT license

- ▶ Modeled after Zookeeper for its key-value store capability:
 - ▶ a key is a namespace, such as “foo/bar” where “bar” is a child of “foo”.
 - ▶ it allows to create as many placeholders as anyone dream
 - ▶ a value is simply a string

Why not Redis?

- ▶ Redis is not tailored for our very specific use-case
- ▶ Incrementing a value (INCR) in Redis is atomic
- ▶ Atomic means a lock on the key for writing, preventing multiple threads / resources to increment at the same time

Run a SightingDB instance

```
$ docker pull sightingdb/sightingdb
```

```
$ pip3 install sightingdb
```

Writing

```
import sightingdb
con = sightingdb.connection(host="localhost", apikey="changeme")
writer = sightingdb.writer(con)
writer.add("/key/namespace1", "pypi.org")
writer.add("/key/namespace1", "pypi.org")
writer.add("/key/namespace2", "example.com")
writer.commit()
```

Reading

```
import sightingdb
con = sightingdb.connection(host="localhost", apikey="changeme")
reader = sightingdb.reader(con)
reader.add("/key/namespace1", "pypi.org")
reader.add("/key/namespace2", "example.com")
for i in reader.fetch():
    print(str(i))
```

REST API

```
$ curl -k https://localhost:9999/w/foo/bar/?val=hello  
{"message":"ok"}
```

REST API

```
$ curl -k https://localhost:9999/r/foo/bar/?val=hello  
{  
  "value": "hello",  
  "first_seen": 1581627580,  
  "last_seen": 1581627580,  
  "count": 1,  
  "tags": "",  
  "ttl": 0,  
  "consensus": 1  
}
```

- ▶ OASIS STIX v2 Sightings

tag="oasis-stixv2:id="sighting-ee20065d-2555-424f-ad9e-0f8428623c75""

- ▶ ATT&CK Sightings

Simply use the namespace and tags.

Key being a namespace, powerful.

- ▶ Want to be compatible with ATT&CK? **/direct-software-sighting/JCry**
- ▶ Want to store relationships with a particular IP in the finance BU?
/finance/8.8.8.8/
- ▶ Want to store a url? **/url/**
- ▶ Want to store the url for all TLD in ch? **/url/tld/ch/**
- ▶ Want to store the ch TLD related URLs to find them faster? **/ch/tld/url/**
- ▶ Want to see how many times somebody searched for the value
`https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch` from **/url/? Shadow Sightings!**

Consensus: same value, many namespaces

```
$ curl -H "Authorization: changeme" -k https://localhost:9999/w/213.208.154.14?val=192.168.0.28  
{"message":"ok"}  
$ curl -H "Authorization: changeme" -k https://localhost:9999/w/1.1.1.1?val=192.168.0.28  
{"message":"ok"}
```

Consensus: same value, many namespaces

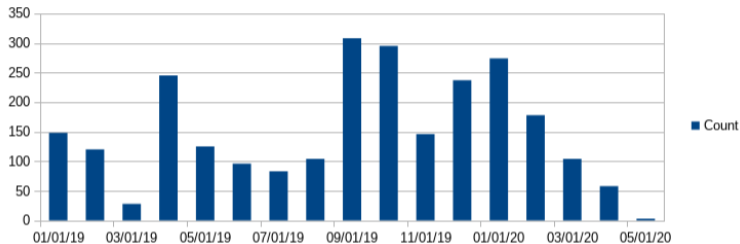
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{"message":"ok"}
```

```
$ curl -H "Authorization: changeme" -k https://localhost:9999/r/213.208.154.14?val=192.168.0.28  
{"value":"192.168.0.28","first_seen":1588741064,"last_seen":1588741064,"count":1,"tags":"","  
"ttl":0,"consensus":2}
```

Get all values from a namespace

```
curl -H "Authorization: changeme" -k https://localhost:9999/r/213.208.154.14
{
  "attributes": [
    {"value": "192.168.0.56", "first_seen": 1588740594, "last_seen": 1588742432, "count": 3029, \
      "tags": "", "ttl": 0, "consensus": 18},
    {"value": "192.168.0.28", "first_seen": 1588741064, "last_seen": 1588741064, "count": 8432, \
      "tags": "", "ttl": 0, "consensus": 10},
    {"value": "192.168.0.42", "first_seen": 1588741593, "last_seen": 1588742486, "count": 12, \
      "tags": "", "ttl": 0, "consensus": 57}
  ]
}
```

Statistics



```
{"value": "192.168.42.22", "first_seen": 1546300800, "last_seen": 1588291200, "count": 2552,
  "tags": "", "ttl": 0,
  "stats": {"1546300800": 148, "1548979200": 120, "1551398400": 28, "1554076800": 245, "1556668800": 125,
    "1559347200": 96, "1561939200": 83, "1564617600": 104, "1567296000": 308, "1569888000": 295,
    "1572566400": 146, "1575158400": 237, "1577836800": 274, "1580515200": 178, "1583020800": 104,
    "1585699200": 58, "1588291200": 3},
  "consensus": 1}
```

Pin-point low and slow for 192.168.42.22



- ▶ This is a total of 2552 events
- ▶ Guarantee it will never show in your SIEM dashboard
- ▶ SightingDB allows you to add a new hunting capability
- ▶ You will know it was a low and slow

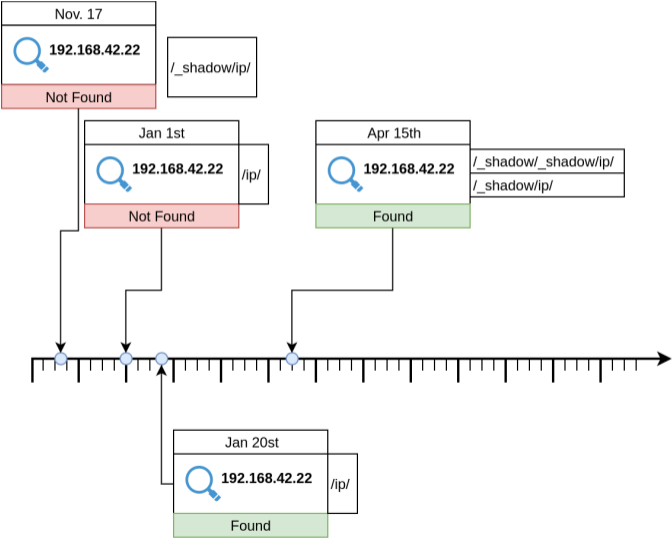
Shadow Sightings

- ▶ When we read, we write!

Shadow Sightings

- ▶ When we read, we write!
- ▶ How many time did somebody searched for a value in a namespace?
- ▶ SightingDB stores automatically into `/_shadow/`
- ▶ SightingDB also stores recursive access, enabling “one searched that one searched”

Shadow Sightings



SightingDB, a new type of database

Tailored for Sightings, just Sightings.

SightingDB is to Graph Databases what NoSQL Databases are to SQL. Very pragmatic and use-case centric.

Section 4

Conclusive Use-Cases

Definition

Infection: Someone did lots of access since the last few hours

⇒ Check when a value has its `first_seen`

Mapping

Definition

Mapping: All the MISP Attributes mapped to ATT&CK for Enterprise

⇒ Write to SightingDB using the ATT&CK namespace

Definition

Consensus: Knowing how many namespaces contain this value

⇒ Done automatically, simply retrieve a value and get its consensus.

Definition

Browsing: Looking at all available data

⇒ 1:1 check for each value

Definition

Ransomware: Show me all the machines impacted

⇒ Map to the MISP Ransomware Galaxy for its namespace

Recap

- ▶ Sightings are Observations, not Reputation
- ▶ Increase the understanding of attacks
- ▶ Wayback machine at scale
- ▶ Already in MISP

Thank You!

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