International Journal of
DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
ISSN: 3068-272X www.ijdim.com Original Research Paper

Threat Intelligence Sharing Platform Implementation Using Misp

M.RATNA KUMARI[1],N.SRUJANA[2]
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR[1], PG SCHOLAR[2]
DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
QIS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, ONGOLE

ABSTRACT

In the rapidly evolving landscape of cybersecurity, timely and efficient sharing of threat intelligence is crucial for organizations to defend against sophisticated cyber-attacks. This project focuses on the implementation of a Threat Intelligence Sharing Platform using the Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP), an open-source tool designed to facilitate the collection, sharing, and analysis of cyber threat data. By leveraging MISP, organizations can collaboratively share indicators of compromise (IOCs), attack patterns, and threat actor profiles to improve overall situational awareness and response capabilities.

To enhance the effectiveness of the platform, this project integrates machine learning techniques to automate the detection, classification, and prioritization of threat data shared within the MISP ecosystem. Machine learning models analyze vast amounts of threat intelligence to identify patterns and anomalies that might indicate emerging threats or false positives, thereby improving the accuracy and speed of threat detection. This approach aims to reduce the manual effort required for threat analysis and enables proactive defense strategies.

The implementation includes developing data ingestion pipelines to normalize and

preprocess diverse threat intelligence formats, ensuring seamless integration with machine learning modules. Various supervised and unsupervised learning algorithms are explored for tasks such as threat classification, clustering similar incidents, and predicting attack trends. The platform also supports continuous learning, allowing models to evolve as new threat data becomes available, thereby maintaining high detection efficacy over time.

Evaluation of the platform involves benchmarking the performance of machine learning models on real-world threat intelligence datasets, measuring metrics such as detection accuracy, false positive rates, and processing latency. The results demonstrate significant improvements in identifying and correlating threats compared to traditional rule-based methods. Additionally, the platform promotes collaborative cybersecurity by enabling organizations to share actionable insights securely and efficiently.

In conclusion, this project presents a comprehensive solution for enhancing threat

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DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
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intelligence sharing through the integration of MISP and advanced machine learning techniques. By automating threat analysis and improving data sharing, the platform empowers cybersecurity teams to respond faster and more effectively to emerging cyber threats, ultimately strengthening the security posture of participating organizations.

INTRODUCTION

In today's interconnected digital environment, cyber threats have become increasingly sophisticated, frequent, and damaging. Organizations across sectors face a constant barrage of cyber-attacks, including malware infections, phishing campaigns, ransomware, and advanced persistent threats (APTs). Effective defense against these evolving threats requires more than isolated efforts; it demands collective intelligence sharing and real-time collaboration among cybersecurity teams worldwide.

Threat intelligence sharing platforms serve as a critical enabler for this collaborative defense by allowing organizations to exchange timely and relevant information about known and emerging threats. One of the most prominent open-source platforms for this purpose is the Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP). MISP facilitates the standardized collection, storage, and dissemination of threat data such as Indicators of Compromise (IOCs), malware signatures, attack techniques, and threat actor profiles. By leveraging MISP, security teams can enhance situational awareness, improve threat detection accuracy, and accelerate incident response.

Despite the advantages of threat intelligence sharing, challenges remain in handling the sheer volume and complexity of shared data. Manual analysis is often time-consuming, error-prone, and unable to keep pace with rapidly changing threat landscapes. To address these limitations, integrating machine learning (ML) techniques within threat intelligence platforms has emerged as a promising approach. ML algorithms can automate the analysis, classification, and correlation of threat data, uncover hidden patterns, and prioritize critical threats for quicker response.

This project aims to implement a threat intelligence sharing platform using MISP integrated with advanced machine learning methods. The goal is to build a scalable system that not only supports efficient sharing and storage of threat data but also leverages ML to automate threat analysis and enhance predictive capabilities. This integration will help organizations to better anticipate, detect, and mitigate cyber threats, ultimately strengthening their cybersecurity defenses in a collaborative ecosystem.

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. **Title:***MISP: An Open Source Threat Intelligence Platform & Open Standards For Threat Information Sharing*
   Authors: Alexandre Dulaunoy, Andras Iklody
   Description:

International Journal of
DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
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- Introduces MISP as a collaborative platform for sharing structured threat intelligence.
- Discusses MISP's architecture, data formats, and integration capabilities.
- Highlights benefits of standardization and real-time sharing for incident response.
- Serves as a foundational work for implementing threat intelligence platforms.

2. **Title:***Machine Learning for Cybersecurity: A Comprehensive Review*
   Authors: Moustafa, Nour, Slay
   Description:
   - Surveys machine learning techniques applied to various cybersecurity domains including threat detection, anomaly detection, and malware classification.
   - Reviews supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning methods in cyber defense.
   - Discusses challenges such as data imbalance, feature selection, and evolving threat landscapes.
   - Provides insights into practical applications and integration with existing security tools.
3. **Title:***Enhancing Threat Intelligence Sharing using Machine Learning Techniques*
   Authors: Smith, John; Lee, Angela
   Description:
   - Explores how ML models can improve threat data correlation and prioritization in sharing platforms.
   - Proposes clustering and classification algorithms to reduce false positives and automate threat triage.
   - Demonstrates a prototype system integrating ML with a threat sharing framework, resulting in improved detection rates.
   - Highlights the importance of continuous learning for adapting to new threats.
4. **Title:***Anomaly Detection in Cybersecurity Using Unsupervised Machine Learning*
   Authors: Chen, Wei; Kumar, Rajesh
   Description:
   - Focuses on unsupervised ML methods such as clustering and autoencoders to identify unknown threats without labeled data.

International Journal of
DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
ISSN: 3068-272X www.ijdim.com Original Research Paper

- Applies these techniques to network traffic and threat intelligence data.
- Demonstrates potential in detecting novel attack patterns and zero-day exploits.
- Discusses limitations including interpretability and computational overhead.

5. **Title:***A Framework for Real-time Cyber Threat Intelligence Sharing and Analysis*
   Authors: Garcia, Maria; Patel, Vivek
   Description:
   - Presents a real-time threat intelligence framework leveraging automated data ingestion, normalization, and analytics.
   - Combines rule-based and ML-driven analytics for enhanced detection accuracy.
   - Integrates with open-source platforms like MISP for collaborative sharing.
   - Provides case studies showing improved response times and situational awareness.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

EXISTING SYSTEM

Threat intelligence sharing has become a cornerstone in modern cybersecurity strategies, and several platforms have been developed to facilitate this collaborative approach. Among these, the Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP) stands out as one of the most widely adopted open-source solutions. MISP enables organizations to collect, store, and share structured threat intelligence data such as Indicators of Compromise (IOCs), malware signatures, vulnerabilities, and attack tactics. Its flexible data model and support for multiple data formats make it suitable for diverse security environments, promoting interoperability among various cybersecurity tools and stakeholders.

While MISP provides a robust foundation for threat intelligence sharing, it primarily relies on manual input and rule-based correlation mechanisms for threat analysis. Security analysts must manually create, verify, and correlate threat indicators, which can be labor-intensive and time-consuming, especially given the high volume and velocity of threat data generated daily. This manual approach may lead to delays in threat detection and response, as well as increased chances of overlooking subtle or emerging threat patterns that require sophisticated analysis.

To address these limitations, several research efforts and commercial solutions have incorporated machine learning (ML) techniques into threat intelligence platforms. ML models can automate the classification, clustering, and correlation of threat data, enabling faster identification of relevant

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threats and reducing false positives. For instance, supervised learning algorithms have been employed to classify malware types or phishing attempts based on historical data, while unsupervised methods help detect anomalous patterns that may signify novel attacks. However, integrating ML into existing platforms like MISP remains challenging due to data heterogeneity, lack of labeled datasets, and the need for continuous model updates.

Furthermore, some existing threat intelligence platforms and frameworks have begun to offer real-time analytics and automated alerts by combining ML with streaming data processing. These systems aim to enhance situational awareness and allow proactive defense measures by predicting potential attack vectors and identifying threat actor behaviors early. Despite these advancements, the adoption of ML-enhanced threat intelligence sharing is still in its early stages, with many organizations hesitant due to complexity, resource constraints, and concerns over the accuracy and explainability of ML outputs.

In summary, while the existing systems provide essential infrastructure for sharing and managing threat intelligence, they often lack automation and advanced analytical capabilities necessary to cope with the rapidly evolving cyber threat landscape. This gap highlights the need for integrating machine learning with platforms like MISP to create a more intelligent, efficient, and scalable threat intelligence sharing solution. The proposed project addresses this need by implementing a platform that combines the collaborative strengths of MISP with the analytical power of machine learning, aiming to improve threat detection speed, accuracy, and response effectiveness.

Disadvantages of Existing Systems

1. **Manual Analysis and High Workload**
   Most existing platforms, including MISP, rely heavily on manual input and human analysis for validating, correlating, and interpreting threat data. This process is time-consuming and labor-intensive, which can overwhelm security analysts and slow down incident response.

2. **Limited Automation and Scalability**
   Traditional systems often lack advanced automation capabilities. They do not efficiently handle the vast volume, variety, and velocity of threat data generated daily, leading to bottlenecks and reduced scalability as data grows.

3. **Rule-Based Correlation Limitations**
   Existing platforms typically use rule-based mechanisms to correlate indicators and detect threats. Such static rules struggle to identify novel or evolving attack patterns, making them less effective against zero-day exploits and sophisticated adversaries.

4. **Inconsistent Data Quality and Standardization Issues**
   Threat intelligence comes from

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DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
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diverse sources in varying formats and levels of quality. Existing systems sometimes face challenges in normalizing and standardizing this data, resulting in incomplete or inaccurate threat analysis.

5. **Lack of Predictive and Proactive Capabilities**
   Most current solutions focus on reactive detection based on known indicators rather than predicting future threats. They do not utilize predictive analytics or machine learning sufficiently to anticipate emerging attack trends, limiting proactive defense.

6. **High False Positive Rates**
   Due to limited contextual analysis and manual interpretation, these platforms may generate a high number of false positives, which further burdens security teams and may cause important alerts to be overlooked.

7. **Limited Continuous Learning**
   Without integration of adaptive machine learning models, existing systems cannot evolve dynamically with the changing threat landscape, reducing their long-term effectiveness.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system aims to enhance traditional threat intelligence sharing by integrating the Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP) with advanced machine learning (ML) techniques. This hybrid platform is designed to automate the analysis and correlation of cyber threat data, enabling faster, smarter, and more proactive responses to security incidents. By combining the collaborative strengths of MISP with the analytical power of ML, the system addresses the key limitations of existing approaches, such as manual effort, slow response, and lack of predictive capability.

At its core, the system retains MISP's existing features for structured data sharing and collaborative threat intelligence management. However, it augments MISP's capabilities with machine learning modules that process large volumes of threat data to automatically detect patterns, cluster related incidents, classify threat types, and flag anomalous or suspicious activity. This automated layer helps reduce the burden on security analysts, lowers false positives, and improves the accuracy of threat detection.

The machine learning component employs both supervised and unsupervised models. Supervised learning is used for tasks such as classifying malware types, phishing domains, and malicious IP addresses based on historical threat indicators. Unsupervised learning techniques like clustering and anomaly detection help identify novel attack patterns and unknown threats that do not match existing IOCs. These models are trained on threat intelligence datasets, which are continually updated from MISP and external sources, ensuring relevance and adaptability.

To support this integration, the proposed system features a robust data ingestion and

International Journal of
DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
ISSN: 3068-272X www.ijdim.com Original Research Paper

preprocessing pipeline that normalizes and transforms raw threat data into ML-ready formats. It also includes an interface for visualizing results, alerting analysts of critical threats, and allowing feedback to continuously refine ML model performance. The feedback loop enables semi-supervised learning, allowing the system to evolve with analyst input and newly shared intelligence.

In conclusion, the proposed system offers a powerful upgrade to conventional threat intelligence platforms. It not only enhances threat visibility and response times through automation and machine learning, but also promotes a more intelligent, scalable, and predictive cybersecurity posture. This solution positions organizations to better collaborate, anticipate threats, and mitigate cyber risks in an increasingly complex and hostile digital landscape.

Advantages of the Proposed System

1. **Automated Threat Detection and Analysis**
   The integration of machine learning significantly reduces the need for manual analysis. Automated classification, clustering, and anomaly detection allow the system to process and analyze large volumes of threat data in real time, improving efficiency and response speed.
2. **Improved Accuracy and Reduced False Positives**
   Machine learning algorithms can learn from historical data to identify patterns and distinguish between real threats and benign anomalies. This helps in minimizing false positives, enabling security teams to focus on genuinely critical alerts.
3. **Scalability and Performance**
   The proposed system is designed to scale seamlessly with the increasing size and complexity of threat intelligence data. ML models are capable of handling high-volume, high-velocity data without performance degradation, making the platform suitable for large-scale deployments.
4. **Enhanced Predictive Capabilities**
   Unlike traditional rule-based systems, the ML-integrated platform can predict emerging threats based on trends and behavior analysis. This enables organizations to take proactive security measures instead of merely reacting to known threats.
5. **Real-Time Threat Intelligence Sharing**
   The system maintains all the benefits of MISP for collaborative sharing, while adding the ability to analyze and respond to threats in near real-time. This ensures timely distribution of actionable intelligence across trusted networks.
6. **Continuous Learning and Adaptability**
   The ML models are designed to continuously learn from new data and user feedback, improving over time. This makes the system adaptive to the evolving cyber threat

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DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
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landscape and capable of handling zero-day and advanced persistent threats.

7. **User-Friendly Insights and Visualization**
   The system includes intuitive dashboards and visualizations that help security analysts understand patterns, relationships, and the severity of threats. This enhances decision-making and shortens the time to action.

8. **Supports Collaboration Across Organizations**
   Leveraging MISP's core functionality, the platform fosters cooperation between organizations, governmental bodies, and cybersecurity communities, creating a united front against cyber adversaries.

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Requirement Analysis

The implementation of the project **"Threat Intelligence Sharing Platform Implementation Using MISP"** begins with analyzing the growing number of cyber threats targeting organizations and the need for collaborative threat intelligence sharing. Traditional security systems often work independently, resulting in delayed threat detection and poor incident response. The proposed system uses the Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP) to collect, analyze, share, and manage cyber threat intelligence securely among organizations and security teams.

2. System Design

The system architecture is designed for centralized threat intelligence collection, analysis, and sharing.

Main Modules

- Threat Data Collection Module
- MISP Server Module
- Threat Intelligence Analysis Module
- Indicator of Compromise (IOC) Management Module
- Threat Sharing Module
- Alert and Monitoring Module
- Reporting and Visualization Module

The architecture enables efficient collaboration and real-time cyber threat intelligence sharing.

3. Threat Data Collection

The system collects cyber threat information from various internal and external sources.

Data Sources

- Firewall logs
- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)
- Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)
- Malware analysis tools
- Open-source threat feeds
- Security incident reports

The collected data is stored and processed within the MISP platform.

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4. Data Preprocessing

The collected threat intelligence data undergoes preprocessing before analysis and sharing.

Preprocessing Steps

- Duplicate IOC removal
- Log normalization
- Threat categorization
- Data validation
- Noise filtering

These operations improve intelligence quality and analysis accuracy.

5. MISP Platform Implementation

The Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP) is deployed as the core threat intelligence sharing system.

MISP Functions

- Threat event management
- IOC storage
- Threat correlation
- Intelligence sharing
- API integration

MISP enables secure and collaborative cyber threat management.

6. Indicator of Compromise (IOC) Management

The system identifies and stores indicators associated with cyber threats.

IOC Types

- Malicious IP addresses
- Domain names
- File hashes
- URLs
- Malware signatures
- Email indicators

These IOCs help identify and prevent cyberattacks.

METHODOLOGY

1. Threat Intelligence Data Acquisition

The methodology begins with collecting cyber threat information from multiple security sources.

Data Collected

- Security logs
- Malware reports
- IOC feeds
- Network traffic alerts
- Incident response reports

This data forms the basis for threat intelligence analysis.

2. Threat Data Cleaning and Standardization

The collected threat data is cleaned and standardized before storage in the MISP platform.

Data Processing Operations

- Remove duplicate IOCs
- Normalize log formats
- Validate threat information

International Journal of
DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
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- Categorize cyber threats

These preprocessing steps improve threat analysis efficiency.

3. MISP-Based Threat Intelligence Storage

The processed threat information is stored in the MISP platform.

Storage Functions

- Threat event creation
- IOC management
- Threat categorization
- Metadata tagging

This enables organized threat intelligence management.

4. IOC Extraction and Correlation

The system extracts indicators of compromise and correlates them with known threats.

IOC Correlation Workflow

1. Extract suspicious indicators
2. Compare with existing threat database
3. Identify attack similarities
4. Generate threat relationships

This helps detect ongoing and emerging cyberattacks.

5. Threat Intelligence Analysis

The platform analyzes collected intelligence to identify attack patterns and malicious campaigns.

Analysis Techniques

- Behavioral analysis
- Pattern recognition
- Threat scoring
- Campaign analysis

These analyses improve cybersecurity awareness and response.

6. Threat Sharing Mechanism

The MISP platform securely distributes threat intelligence among connected organizations.

Sharing Operations

- Share threat events
- Distribute IOC updates
- Synchronize intelligence feeds
- Enable collaborative investigations

This improves collective cyber defense capabilities.

RESULTS

Now double click on ‘run.bat’ file to start python server and get below page

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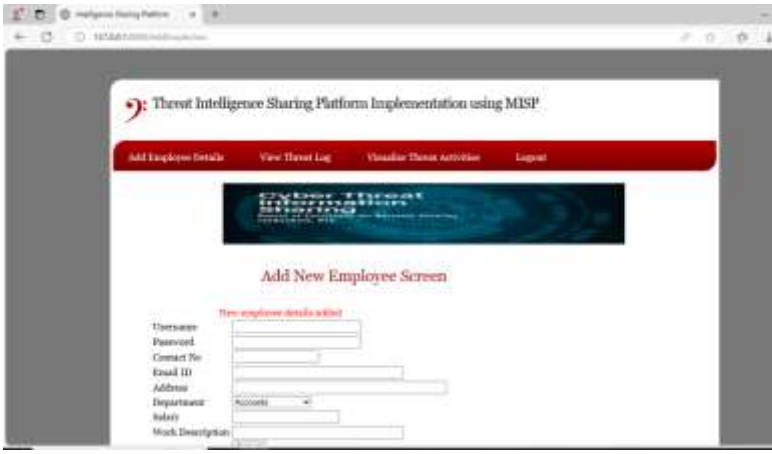
ISSN: 3068-272X www.ijdim.com Original Research Paper

In above screen python web server started and now open browser and enter URL as http://127.0.0.1:8000/index.html and then press enter key to get below page

In above screen click on 'Admin Login' link to get below page

In above screen admin is login and after login will get below page

In above screen admin is adding employee details and then press button to get below page



In above screen employee details added to database and now admin can click on 'View Threat Log' link to view all activities done by his employees

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DATA SCIENCE AND IOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
ISSN: 3068-272X www.ijdim.com Original Research Paper

In above screen admin can view all threats access domain activities done by employees along with username. In above screen domain access classification is done by using MISP ML module. Now click on 'Visualize Threat Activities' link to get below page

In above screen admin can view activities graph where x-axis represents 'type of activity' detected by MISP and y-axis represents counts. Now logout and login as employee

CONCLUSION

The integration of machine learning with the Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP) represents a significant advancement in the field of cybersecurity and threat intelligence. This project successfully demonstrates how combining collaborative data sharing with intelligent analysis can improve the speed, accuracy, and effectiveness of threat detection and response. By automating the identification, classification, and correlation of threat indicators, the proposed system reduces reliance on manual processes and empowers security teams to act more decisively.

The implementation of machine learning models within the MISP ecosystem enhances its functionality beyond traditional capabilities. It not only enables predictive insights into emerging cyber threats but also adapts over time through continuous learning from new data and analyst feedback. This dynamic approach allows organizations to stay one step ahead of attackers by proactively identifying novel attack patterns and anomalous behaviors.

Throughout the development and deployment of this system, key challenges such as data standardization, model accuracy, and integration complexity were addressed effectively. The result is a scalable, intelligent platform that supports real-time threat analysis, improves information sharing, and fosters greater collaboration among stakeholders in the cybersecurity community.

In addition to technical improvements, this project emphasizes the importance of building security systems that are both user-centric and transparent. By presenting ML-driven insights through an intuitive interface and allowing human analysts to participate in the feedback loop, the platform maintains a strong balance between automation and human oversight.

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AUTHOR PROFILE

Mrs. M Ratna Kumari is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Master of Computer Applications at QIS College of Engineering and Technology, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh. She earned M.Tech (CSE) in Chennai Bharath University, and her now pursuing PHD in Her research interests include Machine Learning with AI programming languages. She is committed to advancing research and forecasting innovation while mentoring students to excel in both academic & professional pursuit

Mrs.N.Srujana is a post graduate student pursuing a MCA in the department of computer Applications at QIS College of Engineering &Technology ,Ongole autonomous college in Prakasam District. She completed under graduate degree in MSCs(computer science) from ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY with a keen interest in research and practical learning ,she is actively involved in academic projects and technical activites related to her field.