



Mapping the E-mail Universe

Dmitri Alperovitch
Principal Research Engineer

CipherTrust Highlights

The Leader in Messaging Security

- IDC: CipherTrust is bigger than the next 4 competitors combined
- 1/3 of Fortune 500 count on CipherTrust
- Global presence with customers in 40+ countries

One of the Fastest Growing Tech Company

- Among top 50 fastest growing companies: Red Herring, AlwaysOn, Catalyst and others.
- Profitable for consecutive 12 quarters

Pioneered E-mail Security Gateway

- Best-of-breed yet Integrated – inbound & outbound
- Global intelligence (TrustedSource) for proactive threat prevention
- 11 patents pending/awarded

#1 in All Categories by Leading Reviewers & Analysts

Gartner
Leader's Quadrant



#1 in Market Share



Best All-around Solution



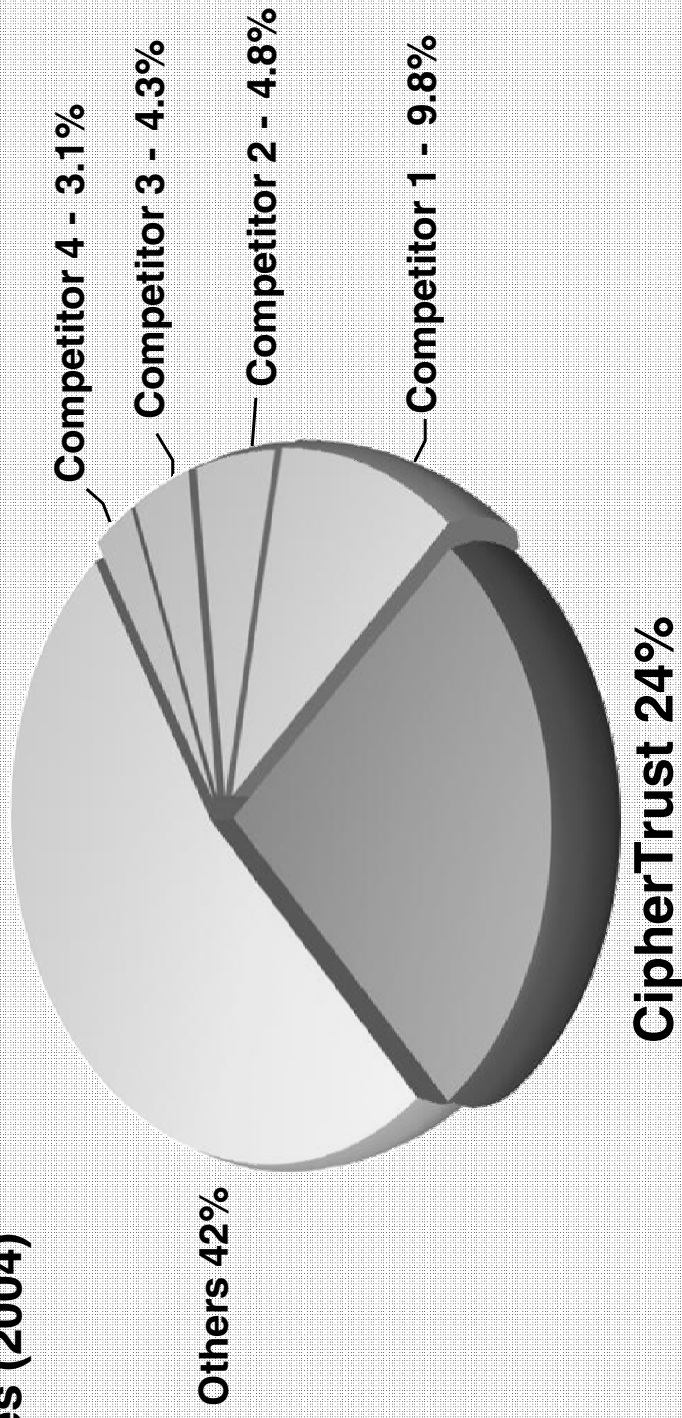
Best Buy Award



Pioneering Email Security Appliance Enterprise Leadership Leads to Market Dominance

*CipherTrust's market share equals the
4 closest competitors combined.*

SCM Appliances (2004)



Source: IDC 2005

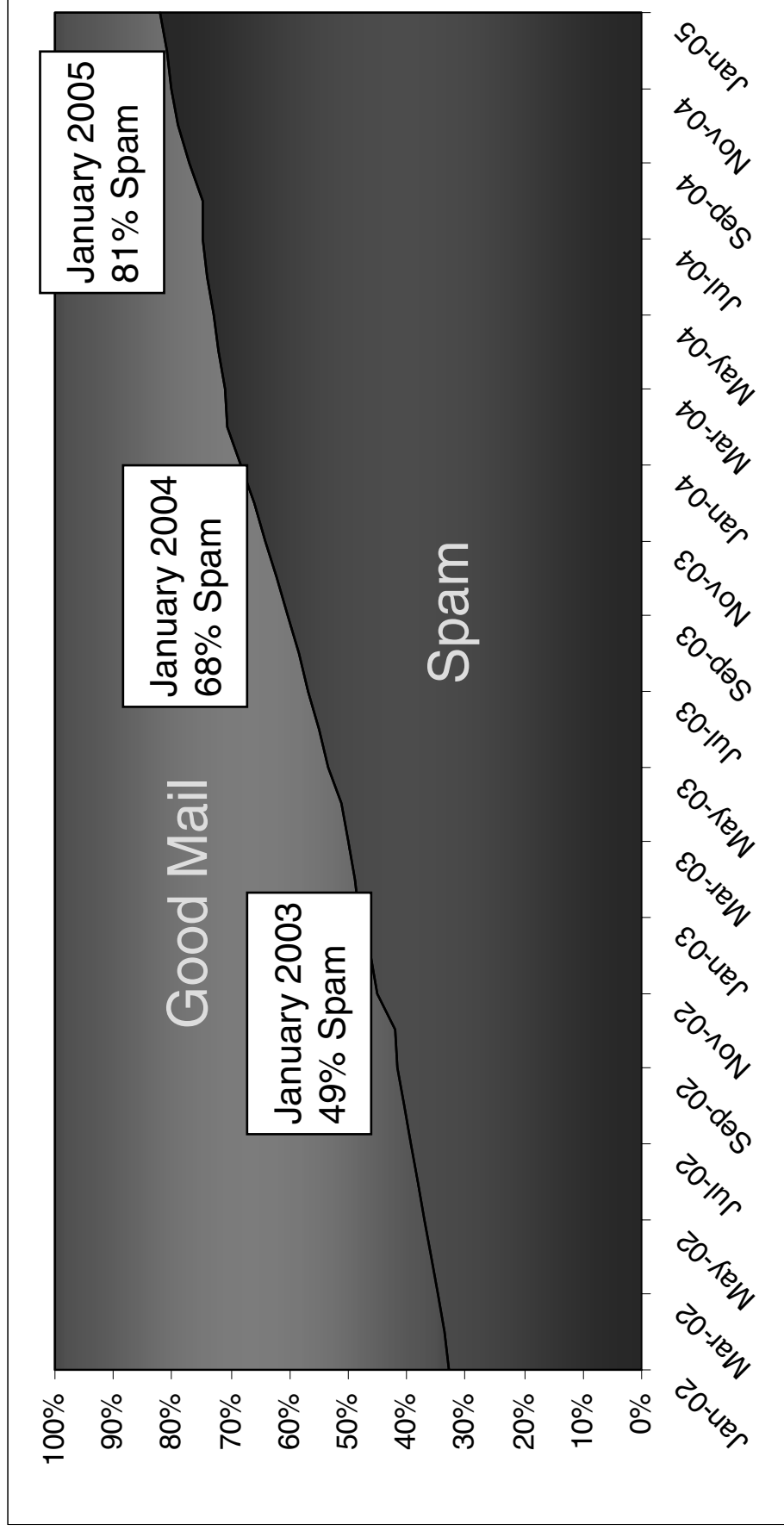
History of Messaging Attacks

- **E-mail**
- May 3, 1978:
1st E-mail Spam (DEC)
- January 1996:
1st Major Phishing Scam (AOL)
- February 26, 1997:
1st E-mail Virus (ShareFun)
- March 26, 1999:
1st Major E-mail Virus (Melissa)
- November 1, 1999:
1st Automated E-mail Worm
(Bubble Boy)
- January 13, 2003:
1st E-mail Virus Connected to
Spammers (Sobig)

- **Instant Messaging**
- Late 1997:
1st IM spam
- April 25, 2001
1st worm to use IM for
propagation. (FunnyFiles)
- February 24, 2004
1st mass-spreading IM worm.
(Bizex)

- **Wireless Messaging**
- June 14, 2004
1st cell phone virus (Cabir)

Spam Growth Rate



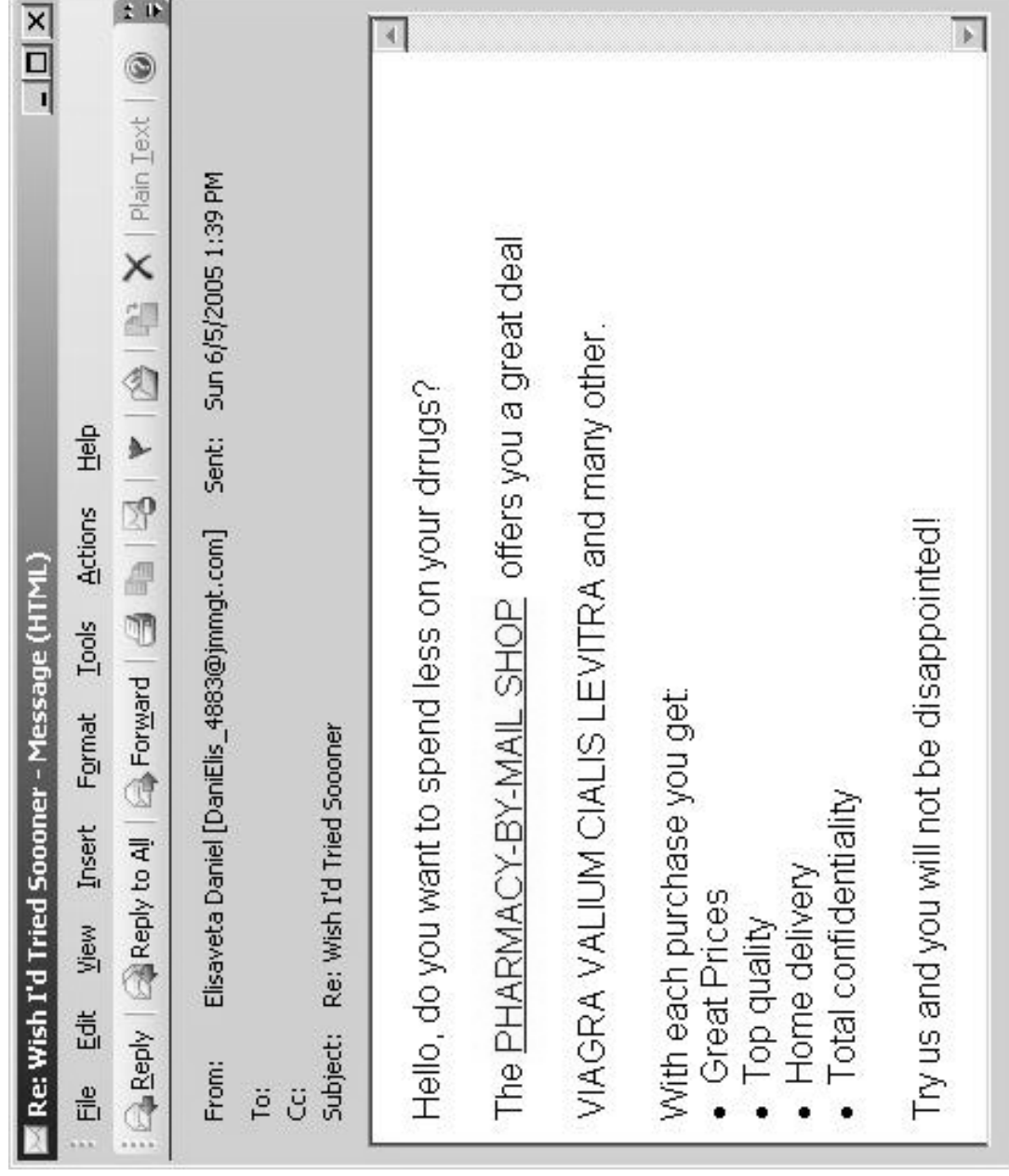
Fighting Spam

- Two main approaches to filter spam:
 - Examine the content of the message
 - Machine-learning techniques (Bayesian, SVM)
 - Signature-based pattern matching techniques
 - Examine the sender of the message
 - Whitelists/Blacklists
 - Challenge Response Systems
 - Reputation Systems

Content-Filtering Challenges

- Never-ending cat & mouse game against spammer randomizations
- Most solutions fail miserably against spam in Asian character sets (many Asian languages have no whitespace separation between words)
- Machine-learning techniques that require training generally are less effective in gateway / organization-wide deployments

Simple Drug Spam



Not so simple...

Message Source:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>

<META content="MSHTML 6.00.2800.1106" name=GENERATOR>
<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial>Hello, do you want to spend less<SPAN style="DISPLAY: none">sailed
along o' Bishop. But Bishop didn't trust us. He knew too</SPAN> on your
drugs?</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial>The <A href="http://www.jptl.requiyot.com">PHAR<SPAN style="DISPLAY:
none">long, inactive waiting was straining the nerves of both Lord</SPAN>MACY-BY-MAIL
SHOP</A>&nbsp;<SPAN style="DISPLAY: none">level of the negroes who sometimes
toiled beside him. The man,</SPAN>s you&nbsp;</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial></FONT><FONT face=Arial>&nbsp;</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial>VIA<SPAN style="DISPLAY: none">would be placed if you had direct word
from him of what has happened.</SPAN>GRA VA<SPAN style="DISPLAY: none">level of the
calves of his fine boots of Spanish leather, Captain</SPAN>LIUM CIAL<SPAN style="DISPLAY:
none">and in the latitude into which Lord Julian had strayed this was a</SPAN>IS LEV<SPAN
style="DISPLAY: none">all resolved upon joining the great Brotherhood of the Coast,
as</SPAN>ITRA and many other.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

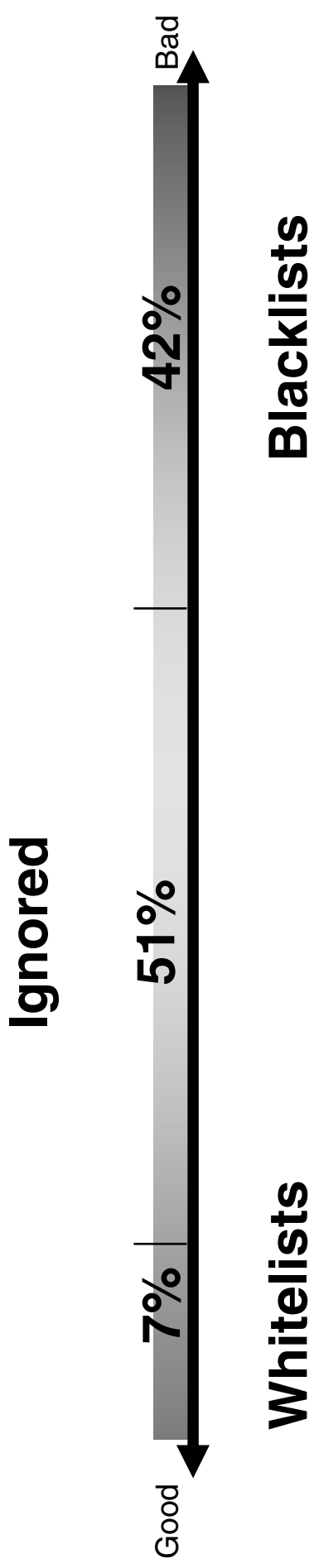
E-mail Sender IP Universe



Legitimate
Regular
Communication
Partners

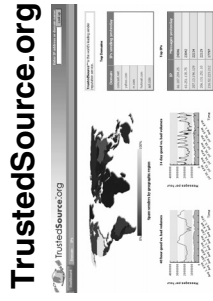
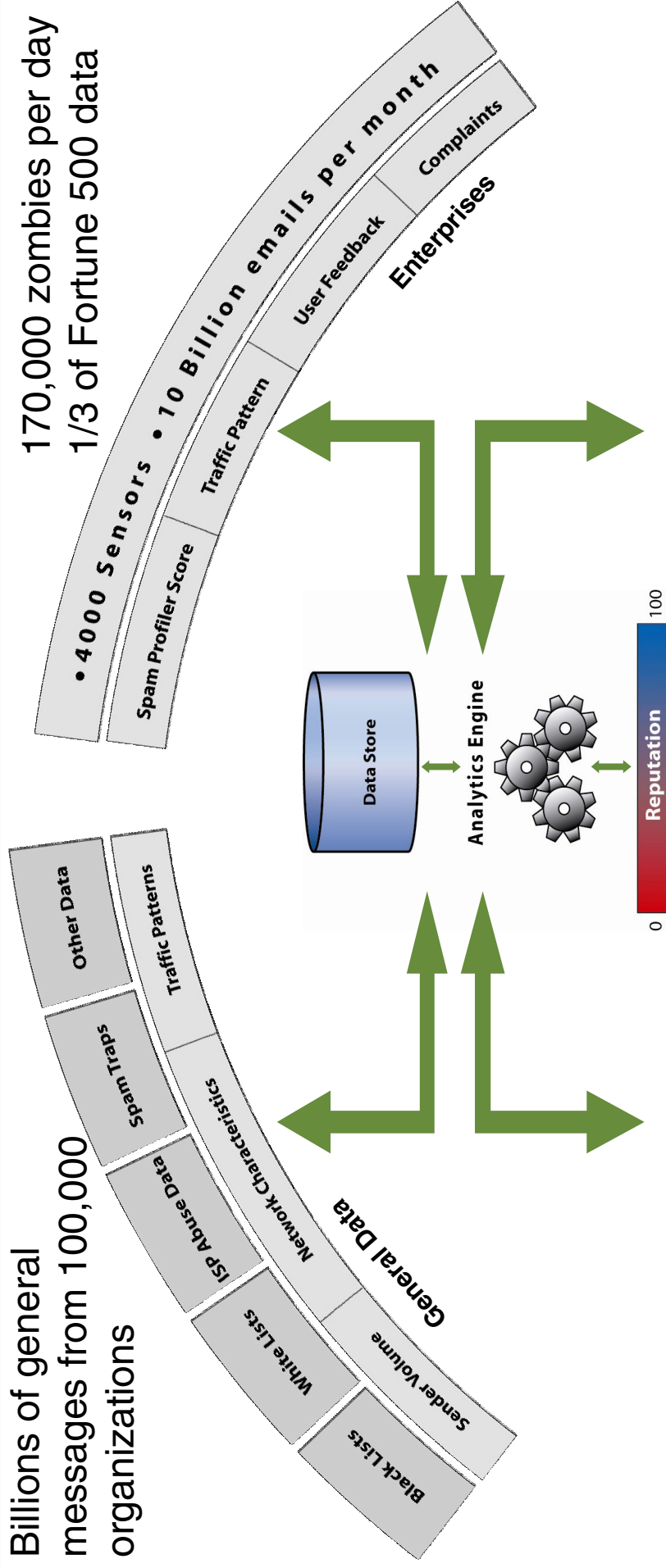
Egregiously Bad
Senders

Traditional Approach



TrustedSource Architecture

Share global intelligence with local behavior



Sender Behavioral Tests

- Spam sender behavior is vastly different from legitimate mailers
- Goal: send quickly as many messages as possible to a wide recipient population (few legitimate senders exhibit those characteristics)
- Sending IPs are predominantly zombies

Zombies: Definition

- Zombie: innocent machine infect with a worm/virus that carries (or downloads) a 'bot' program as its payload, used as staging ground for attacks
- The 'bot' software reports to a controller Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channel/website and downloads and executes instructions from it
- Instructions:
 - Launch DDoS attack
 - Open SOCKS/SMTTP relay proxy
 - Harvest passwords/e-mail addresses from infected system
 - Distribution of viruses

- Popular bot software: Mitgleider, rBot, AgoBot
- Largest botnet detected to date: 350,000 zombie IPs


```

* Now talking in #.ass
* Topic is '.advscan [sass_445 200 5 0 -r -b]'
* Set by Zool1 on Sun Nov 14 18:03:49
<[OWNED]08192> [!sass_445]: Exploiting IP: 200.28.195.210.
* [OWNED]05664 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]53853 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]03658 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]51417 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]83827 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
<[OWNED]40953> [FTP]: File transfer complete to IP: 200.47.137.61 (C:\WINDOWS\System32\msnudp.exe).
<[OWNED]82462> [SCAN]: Already 402 scanning threads. Too many specified.
* [OWNED]66098 has joined #.ass
* [OWNED]70069 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]27834 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]62927 has joined #.ass
* [OWNED]62927 has quit IRC (Client closed connection)
<[OWNED]89238> [!sass_445]: Exploiting IP: 217.98.236.189.
* [OWNED]04993 has joined #.ass
* [OWNED]07358 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]73047 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]97376 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]31731 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]84568 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]99107 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]45362 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]18805 has joined #.ass
* [OWNED]08796 has joined #.ass
<[OWNED]95269> [SCAN]: Already 402 scanning threads. Too many specified.
<[OWNED]04993> [SCAN]: Random Port Scan started on 192.168.x.x:445 with a delay of 5 seconds for 0 minutes using
200 threads.
* [OWNED]04993 has quit IRC (Client closed connection)
* [OWNED]63742 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
* [OWNED]05479 has quit IRC (Ping timeout: 180 seconds)
<[OWNED]18805> [SCAN]: Random Port Scan started on 83.27.x.x:445 with a delay of 5 seconds for 0 minutes using
200 threads.
<[OWNED]48956> [!sass_445]: Exploiting IP: 83.24.79.10.
<[OWNED]52092> [SCAN]: Already 402 scanning threads. Too many specified.
<[OWNED]08796> [SCAN]: Random Port Scan started on 83.29.x.x:445 with a delay of 5 seconds for 0 minutes using
200 threads.

```


Zombies: Location

- Average of 170,000 never before seen zombies each day

1	United States	19.08%
2	China	14.56%
3	South Korea	9.61%
4	Germany	5.99%
5	France	5.69%
6	Brazil	5.56%
7	Japan	3.70%
8	United Kingdom	3.13%
9	Spain	2.96%
10	Taiwan	2.31%

- ~1500 new zombies seen each hour are located in US

Top 10 Networks:

1. AS 4134: ChinaNet Backbone
2. AS 4766: Korea Telecom
3. AS 3320: Deutsche Telekom
4. AS 4837: China169 Backbone
5. AS 3215: France Telecom
6. AS 9318: Hanaro Telecom (Korea)
7. AS 3462: Chunghwa Telecom (Taiwan)
8. AS 19262: Verizon Global Networks
9. AS 7738: Telecomunicacoes da Bahia (Brazil)
10. AS 4812: China Telecom

Top 5 Networks in US:

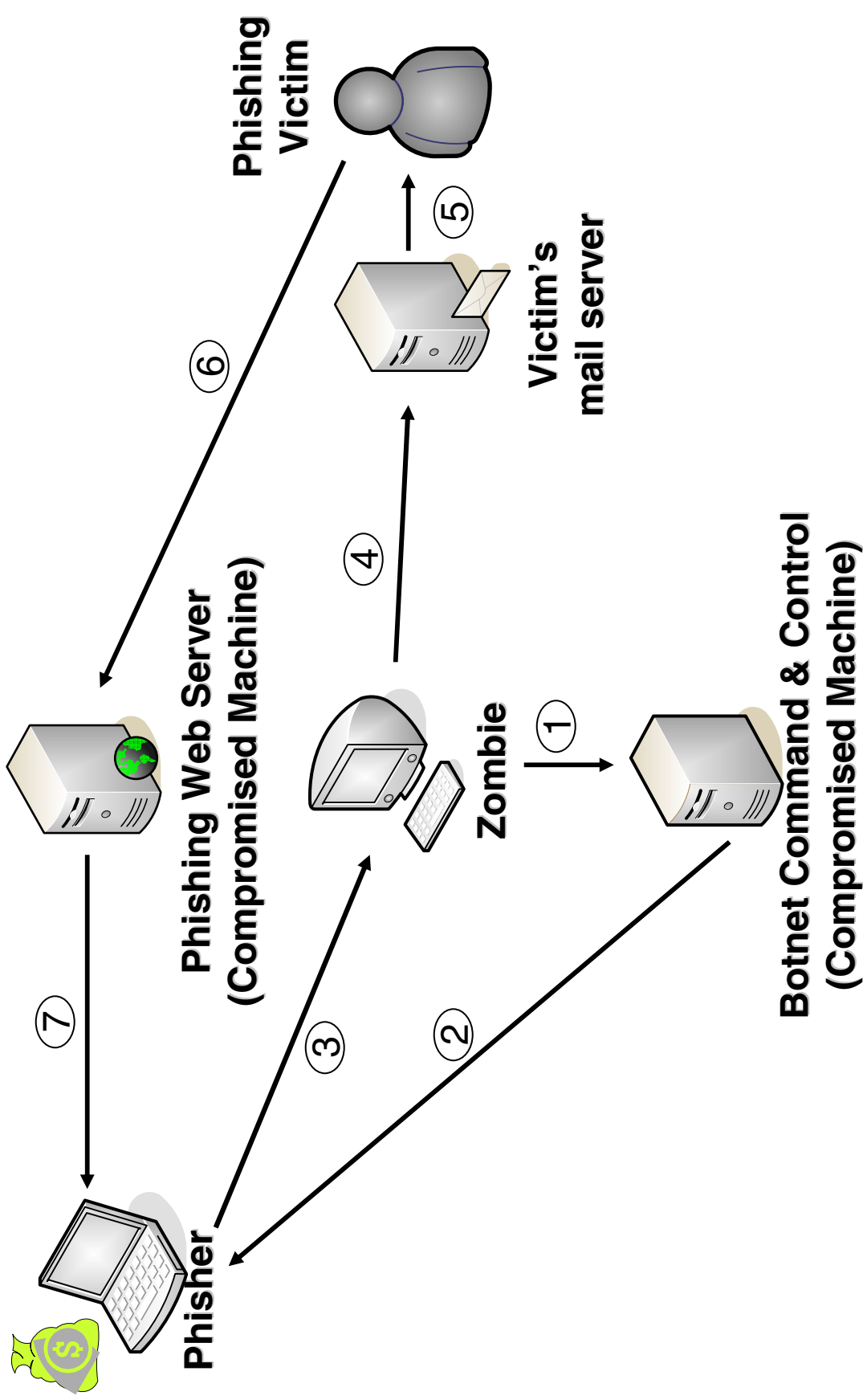
1. AS 19262: Verizon Global Networks
2. AS 3356: Level 3 Communications
3. AS 6198: BellSouth Network Solutions
4. AS 7132: SBC Internet Services
5. AS 7018: AT&T WorldNet Services

Zombies: Source of Phishing

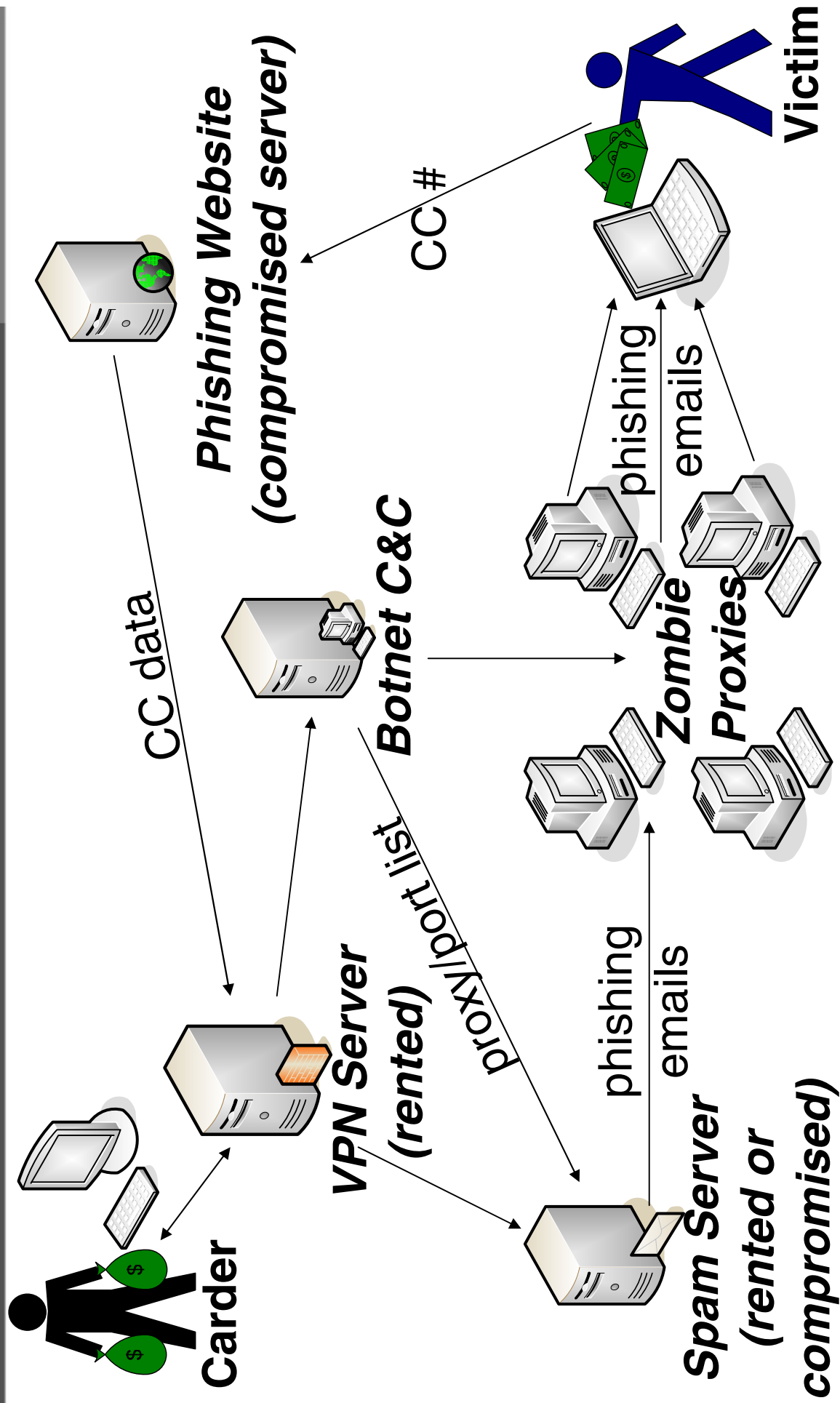
- Once a zombie is told to run a SOCKS/SMTP proxy, it is resold to spammer/phisher who proceeds to relay e-mails directly through it
- Get control of the zombie machine while it is relaying the e-mails from the phisher and you have a great chance of catching them!

• **Virtually all phishing is sent through zombies**

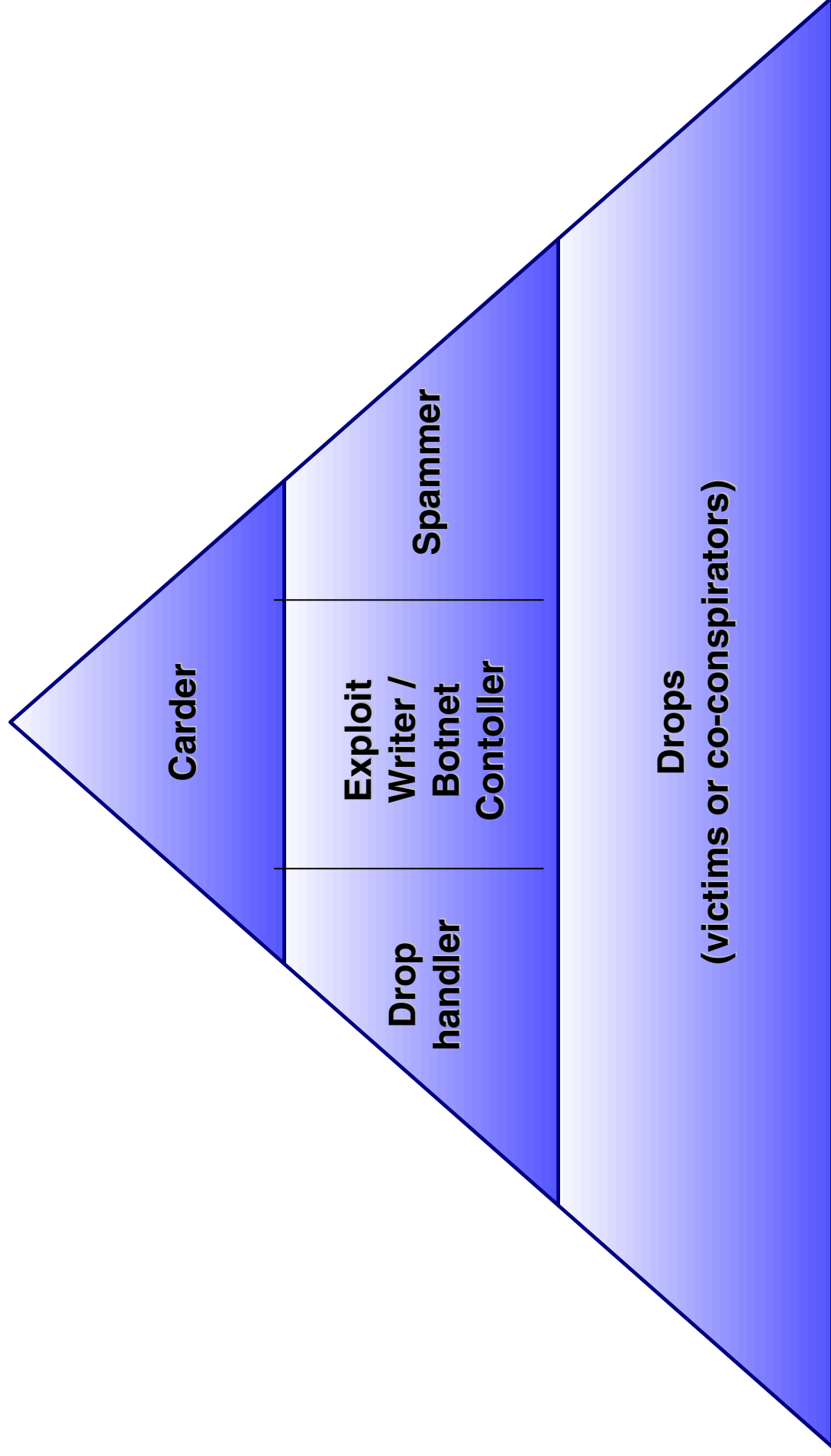
Phishing Cycle



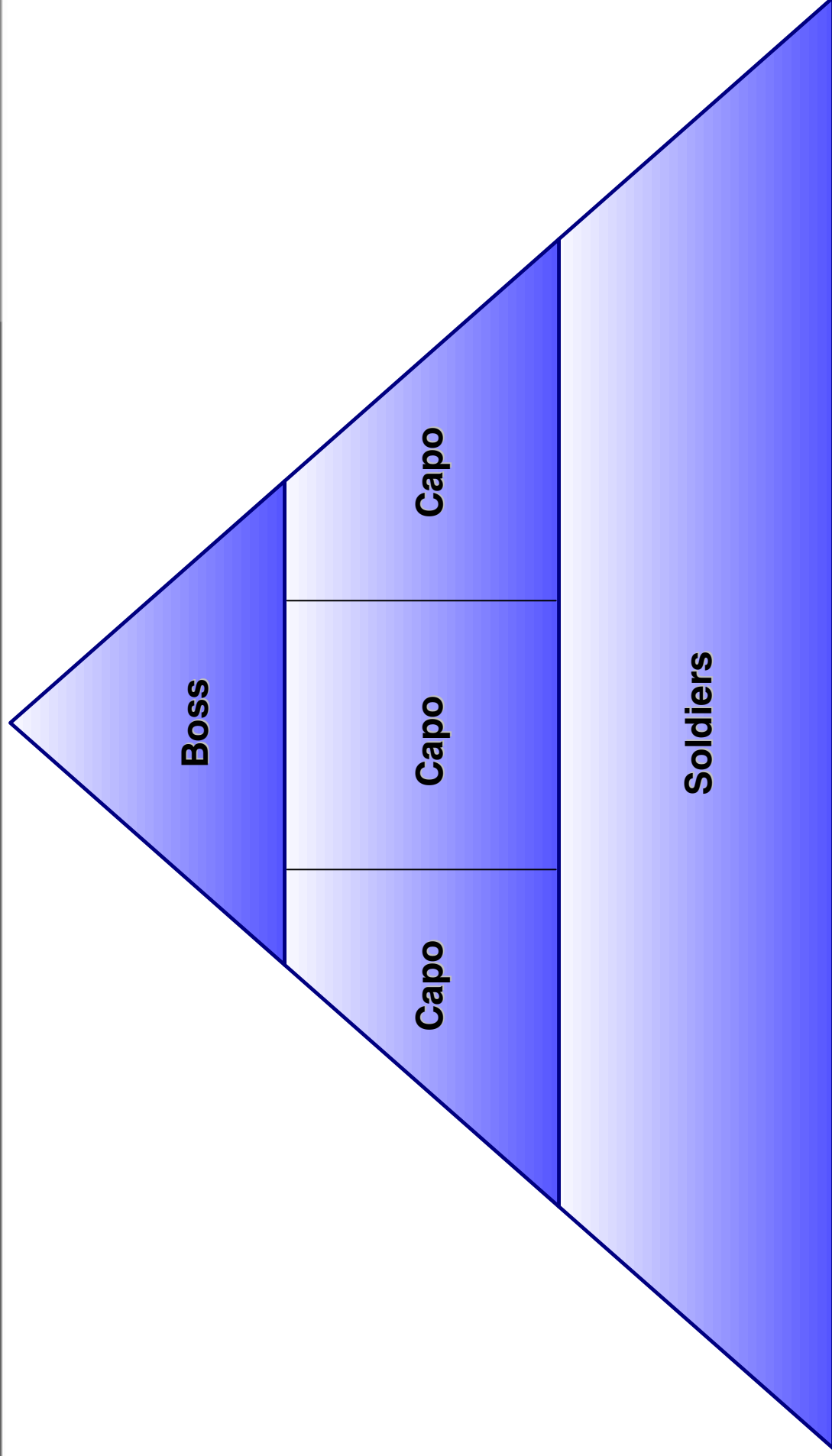
Operational security



Phishing: Organizational Structure



Mafia: Organizational Structure



Types of Phishing

1. Website Phishing

Victim conned into visiting to fraud website

2. Trojan Phishing

Trojan steals data directly off victim's machine or modifies OS/browser settings to unwittingly redirect them to fraud website

3. Phone Phishing

Traditional phone scamming (now with a VoIP twist)

4. E-commerce Store Phishing

Fake online store is setup to harvest credit cards

Phishing: What is involved?

1. Website Phishing

- Scam e-mail writer (English-competence required)
- Fraud website developer
- Bulk domain registrant for fraud site
- Web hosting provider for fraud site
- Professional spammer

•Typical phishing response: 15-20 legitimate replies on 1 million sent e-mails

Phishing: What is involved?

2. Trojan Phishing

- Trojan developer
- Web hosting provider for fraud site

3. Phone Phishing

- English speaker
- Equipment
 - IVR (Interactive Voice Response) System
 - Phone dialing system (ex. BigInform)
 - Analog Phone Gateway (ex. Cisco VG224)

•Proliferation of VoIP technology likely to soon result in increase in Phone Phishing

Phishing: What is involved?

4. E-Commerce Store Phishing

- Website developer
- Web hosting provider
- Typically each of these services purchased from multiple verified ‘vendors’ advertised on Carder Forums

Phishing Zombie Analysis

Account Programmed Update hp - Message (HTML)

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Actions Help

Reply Reply to All Forward Plain Text HTML A²

Sent: Wed 5/5/2004 6:29 PM

From: Tad I. Henley [tadi_henley_qw@southtrust.com]

To:

Cc:


Subject: Account Programmed Update hp

SouthTrust

During our regular update and verification of the Internet Banking Accounts , we could not verify your current information. Either your information has been changed or incomplete, as a results your access to use our service has been limited. Please update your information.

Click on the link below to update your account information.

<https://www.southtrust.com/st/OnlineBanking/update/>

 EQUAL HOUSING LENDER

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Terms and Conditions
SouthTrust Bank, Member FDIC

Sending IP: 151.41.157.148 (adsl-ull-148-157.41-151.net24.it)



Time is of the essence

- **151.41.157.148** global sending history:

2005-05-06 10:23:51 EST

2005-05-06 10:23:51 EST

2005-05-06 10:35:58 EST

.....

2005-05-06 14:29:35 EST

2005-05-06 14:29:45 EST

2005-05-06 14:31:22 EST

4 hour activity window

- Hit ~8% of large U.S. enterprises
- Hasn't been heard from since

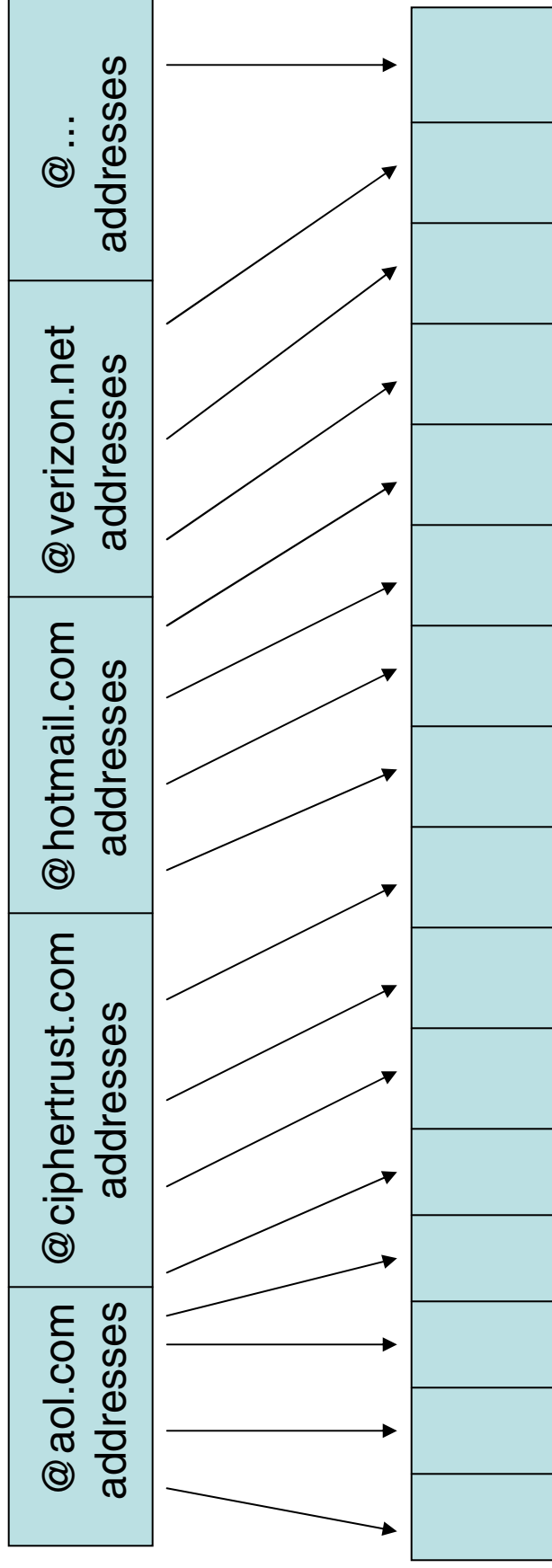
• **Average uptime for a phishing zombie: 8 hours**

Phishing Zombies

- Reasons:
 - Phishers and Spammers use e-mail 'hit' lists, addresses of all the people they send a particular e-mail campaign to
 - Phishing lists are typically smaller and more targeted in nature
 - The hit list is usually sorted and divided between all the zombies that are used in a campaign to optimize for speed and minimize chances of spamtrap detection

Phishing: Distribution Patterns

E-mail hit list



Zombie List (IPs & Port numbers)

**Zombie goes silent once it is done with its portion of the list:
often does not come back for months**

Sender Authentication


- 3 Industry Evolving Standards:
 - Sender Policy Framework (SPF)
 - SenderID
 - DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM)
- Goal: Verify that the sending IP is permitted to send mail on behalf of the domain it claims to come from

Sender Authentication Standards

- **SPF:** Authenticates IP based on connection-level data (RFC 821 MAIL FROM)
- **SenderID:** Authenticates IP based on message header data (RFC 822 Purported Responsible Address)
- **DKIM:** Cryptographically authenticates message based on message header data (RFC 822 From)

Anti-Spam Application

- Message Authenticity != Message Reputation
- Spammers have learned to register SPF/DomainKeys DNS records
 - 20% of spam with SPF records passes SenderID
 - 6% of spam with SPF records fails SenderID
- Need for reputation systems to make into an effective anti-spam tool



- Thank you.

- Questions?

Dmitri Alperovitch
Principal Research Engineer
dmitri@ciphitrust.com
(678) 904-9235