

École polytechnique de Louvain (EPL)

IMAP proxy to sanitize attachments

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- Email is the most frequently used delivery mechanism for malware
- Most anti-viruses ineffective against 0-day malware
- New ways for viruses to spread and become less detectable

⇒ We need a complementary tool to anti-viruses



- Open-source email sanitizer developed in Python
- Developed by the Computer Incident Response Center Luxembourg (CIRCL)



This tool labels as dangerous files with active content



We would like to sanitize the email before the user retrieves it

- User has no IT knowledge \Rightarrow the process should be transparent
- User does not have access to its mail server \Rightarrow need a proxy
- User does not have financial means for sophisticated sanitizing tools \Rightarrow need an open-source solution

\Rightarrow Need an open-source IMAP transparent proxy

☹ Not available



Implement an IMAP transparent proxy to

- Integrate PyCIRCLearnMail module
- Provide a **generic** and **scalable** IMAP transparent proxy to the open-source community



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Theoretical base

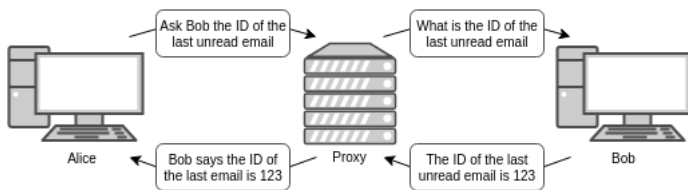


- Internet **M**essage **A**ccess **P**rotocol defined by the RFC 3501
- Used by e-mail client to retrieve e-mail messages from a mail server



Tag + Command + Arguments

- **Tag** = alphanumerical identifier of the command
 - *imaplib* uses 4 same letters + digits (ZRTF2, ZRTF3, ZRTF4,...)
 - *Thunderbird* uses only digits (1, 2, 3,...)
 - *Outlook* generates a different tag for each command



- A **proxy** is an intermediary between a client and a server
 - IMAP proxies: *Imapproxy*, *Perdition*
- A **transparent proxy** is a proxy that does not modify the request or response beyond what is required for authentication and identification

Detect
malicious attachments



Most of anti-malwares use 2 methodologies:

- **Signature-based**

- Analyze the file and generate its signature
- Compare this signature to signatures in a database
- If the signature is not present \Rightarrow safe

☹ Do not detect 0-day malwares

☹ Transformation techniques to by-pass detection

- **Behaviour-based**

- Analyze the behaviour of files

☺ Can detect 0-day malwares

☹ Reports much more false-positives

☹ Malwares can behave as normal application



Several experiments [1][2][3] show that

- Detection rate ranges from 40% to 80%
- Only 50% of scanners detect 0-day malwares
- Two days are required to detect new malware sample
- After a year, 10% of the scanners still do not detect some 0-day malwares



Analyzes the files statically and without running their content in order to label as dangerous each file containing or likely to contain active content:

- Commonly used malicious extensions
- Extensions that do not correspond to the MIME type
- Files without extension
- Libreoffice, Windows Office and PDF documents with active content

Proxy implementation



The client thinks he is talking to the server

- Client first authenticates to the proxy
- Proxy authenticates to the server with the client's credentials
- Proxy **swap tag** and transmits requests and response

```
[-->]: CLIENT1 CLOSE  
[-->]: SERVER1 CLOSE  
[<--]: SERVER1 OK CLOSE completed  
[<--]: CLIENT1 OK CLOSE completed
```




- Compatible with *Thunderbird, Outlook,...*
- Compatible with IPv6 only networks
- Support non-secure **and** secure connection
- Possibility to display IMAP payload
- Scalable and modular



- Easy to intercept new commands

```
def logout(self):  
    """ Logout and stop listening the client """  
    self.listen_client = False  
    self.transmit()  
  
def select(self):  
    """ Select a mailbox """  
    self.set_current_folder(self.client_flags)  
    self.transmit()  
  
def move(self):  
    """ Move an email to another mailbox """  
    misp.process(self)  
    self.transmit()  
  
def fetch(self):  
    """ Fetch an email """  
    pycircleanmail.process(self)  
    self.transmit()
```

- Easy to support new authentication mechanisms

```
def authenticate(self):  
    """ Authenticate the client and call the given auth mechanism """  
    auth_type = self.client_flags.split(' ')[0].lower()  
    getattr(self, self.client_command+"_"+auth_type)()  
  
def authenticate_plain(self):
```



- Adding a new *Capability* might require some changes in the code

```
CAPABILITIES = (  
    'IMAP4',  
    'IMAP4rev1',  
    'AUTH=PLAIN',  
    'UIDPLUS',  
    'MOVE',  
    'ID',  
    'UNSELECT',  
    'CHILDREN',  
    'NAMESPACE'  
)
```



If the user wants to FETCH an email

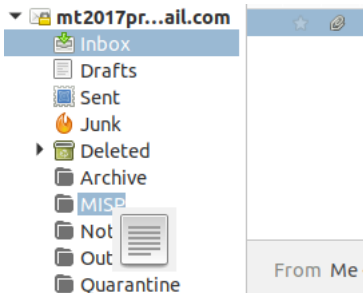
- The proxy first FETCH the X-CIRCL-Sanitizer signature of this email
- If the email contains the signature and has a correct value
⇒ already sanitized
- Else:
 - Fetch the entire email
 - Sanitize the email
 - Append the sanitized version of the email in the current folder
 - Append a copy of the original email in a *Quarantine* folder
 - Remove the original email

Finally, proxy transmits the original request to the server



Malware Information Sharing Platform

- Users drag and drop an email to *MISP* folder
- This email is sent to *MISP* SMTP server

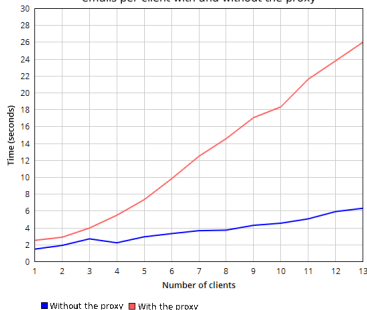


Demonstration

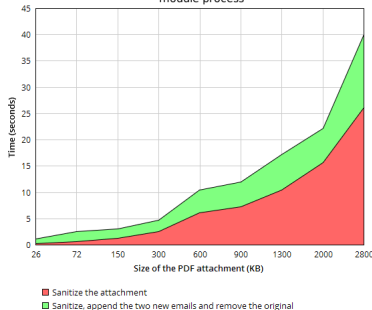
Performance



Comparison of the time needed to fetch 10 emails per client with and without the proxy



Time spent during the PyCIRCLeanMail module process



- Not adapted to continuously listen to multiple clients
- Time seems exponential depending on the size of a PDF
 - But some detections are instantaneous (extensions blacklist)



- Scalable and modular IMAP transparent proxy
- PyCIRCleanMail detects active content and complements anti-malwares
- Not adapted for multiple concurrent users



- 1 Q. K. A. Mirza, G. Mohi-Ud-Din, and I. Awan (2016). "A Cloud-Based Energy Efficient System for Enhancing the Detection and Prevention of Modern Malware".
- 2 Giovanni Vigna (2014). "Antivirus Isn't Dead, It Just Can't Keep Up".
- 3 A. Zarghoon et al. (2017). "Evaluation of AV systems against modern malware".