Johnny Zhong CS373 – DADA Aug 16 2019

Email Security

Security Spaces commonly involve databases.

Phishing Quiz

Education – significant portion of security.

The following portion was devoted to running the phishing quiz with the class.

The class identified basic criteria for determination of phishing emails vs legitimate emails. Some notable criteria:

- Origin email address
- Email address location
- Coupon codes
- Ads
- Request for personal information

Terminology:

Spam/Ham: illegitimate vs legitimate

Spamtrap/Honeypot: unprotected attractive machine which is used for collecting malware (and in this case, spam). An email that should, under normal circumstances, not receive emails. This would be used to unequivocally determine what is spam.

Snowshoe spam: use of many machines to send spam slowly to avoid reputation classifiers.

RBL: real time blackhole list – IP reputation: anything on the list is blocked and considered spam. Vendors have to subscribe to the RBL.

Heuristics: process for determination of spam (or other malware). Commonly using regexes, machine learning, etc.

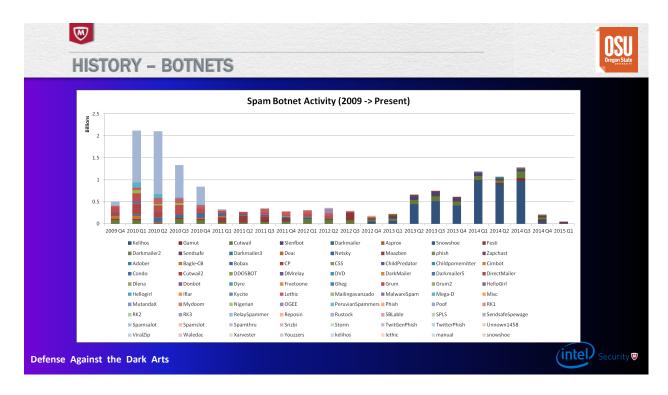
Bayesian Filtering: finding common features that would indicate the presence of spam using probability. Modified dynamically based on filtering.

Classics

419 phishing – "African Prince" phishing (promise of return on money if initial investment is provided). Preys on people's need for a quick fix/quick method for money.

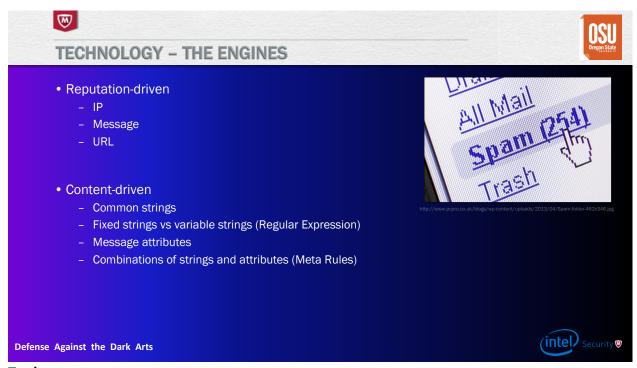
Canadian Pharmacy – embedded span tags to avoid heuristic filters

Pump n' Dump – artificial inflation of stock by spamming people to buy a stock, then the spammer dumps the stock.



Spam Botnet

Rustock – original botnet – making a lot of money at the beginning of emails. Spam numbers decreased after the initial push of botnets/spam bots



Tools

Reputation vs Content Driven
Content Driven explored in the class

Content Driven Tools

DIG aka Domain Information Groper – DNS querying, looks up MX records

WHOIS – IP and Domain Reg grep/sed/awk – string parsing databases - postgres regex coach – string parsing, regex

Regex Techniques were discussed in the lecture to be able to intelligently filter for advertisements for Viagra.

Research Techniques - Considerations

Extraction of Metadata:

Accuracy needs to increase as the number of samples increases. Value aggregation is necessary to filter through all the samples. COUNT DISTINCT is commonly used.

Scalability:

Can't have random and can't have individuals writing random regexes. Need to have an intelligent and strategic method to scale. Via human training, machine learning?

Classification Methods:

Probability Scoring vs Additive Scoring Different methods, so methods don't work.

Message Security

Constructing an SMTP Conversation:

- 1. Port 25
- 2. Get MX server location from domain
- 3. Provide recipient address
- 4. Write in data. Subject line, sender address, body.
- 5. Send message
- 6. Quit

SMTP protocol was not designed for security. Response code 554 – denied – complete rejection

From my observations of the next section, we're trying to build a matrix of features to distinguish spam and ham. This looks like we going to use supervised learning on a collection of spam and ham with the features established in both.



Some Indicators of a Spam Email:

To Subject line empty Russian domain that points to Personal Home Page Coming from the .cz

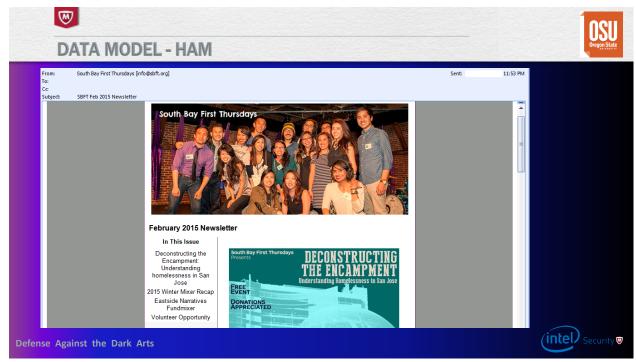
"Yahoo Mail"? No exclamations.

No attachments

Invoke Oprah/Major media figure?
No recipient in the message body

Didn't use a period in any part of the message body

URL ends in a PHP file



Some Indicators of a Ham Email:

Heavily formatted
List Mailing Service
Unsubscribe Button
From a .org
No greeting
Message size (length and bytes)

A star plot is created to represent n-dimensional vectors that functions as a representation for spam and ham. Clustering is used to determine likeness of features.