

# Stopping Spam by Extrusion Detection

**Richard Clayton**

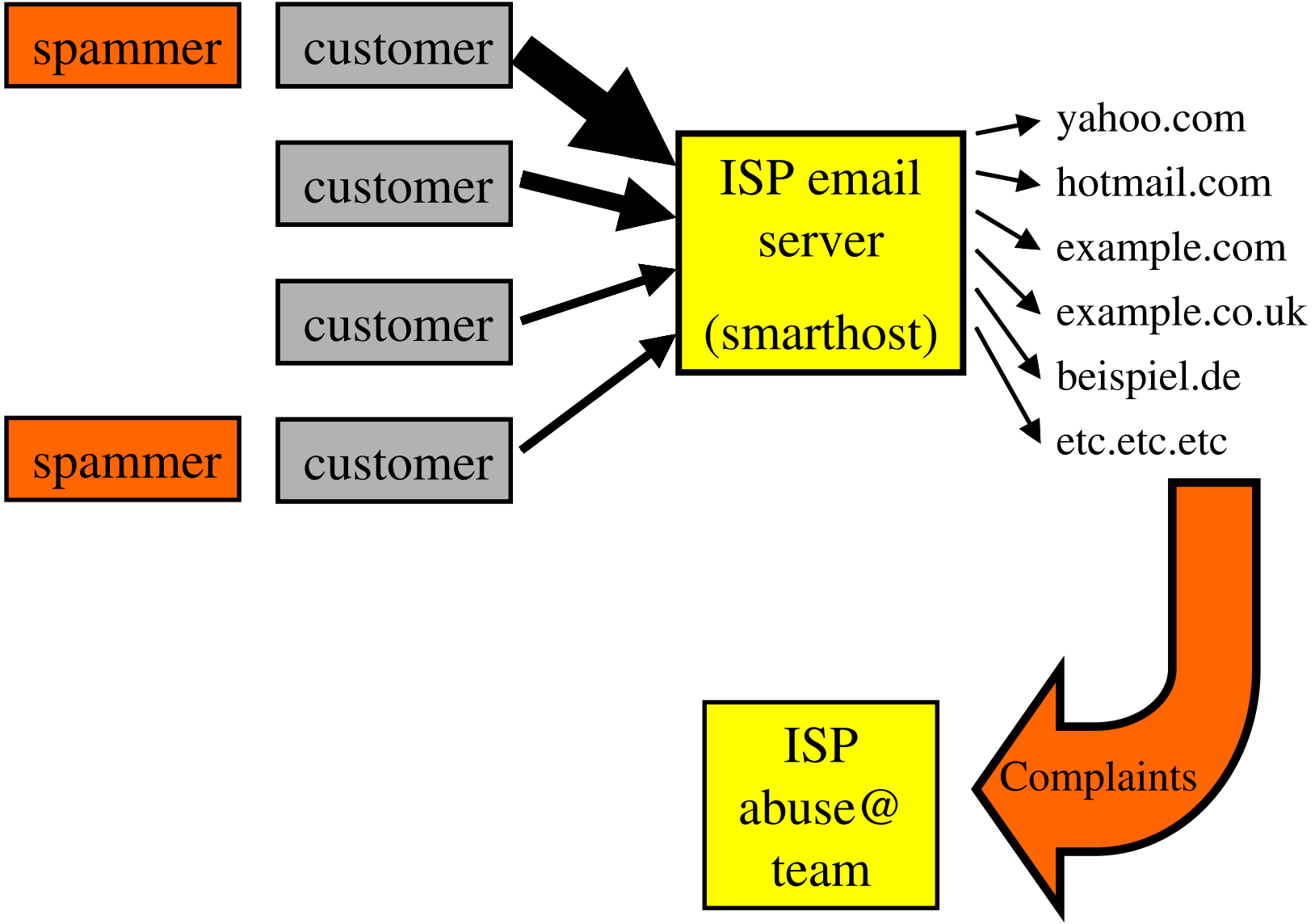
CEAS

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**UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE**  
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# Current (Jul 04) problems for ISPs

## ↳ Insecure customers

– very few real spammers in the UK!

- Open proxies

– mainly “trojans on non-standard ports”

- SMTP AUTH

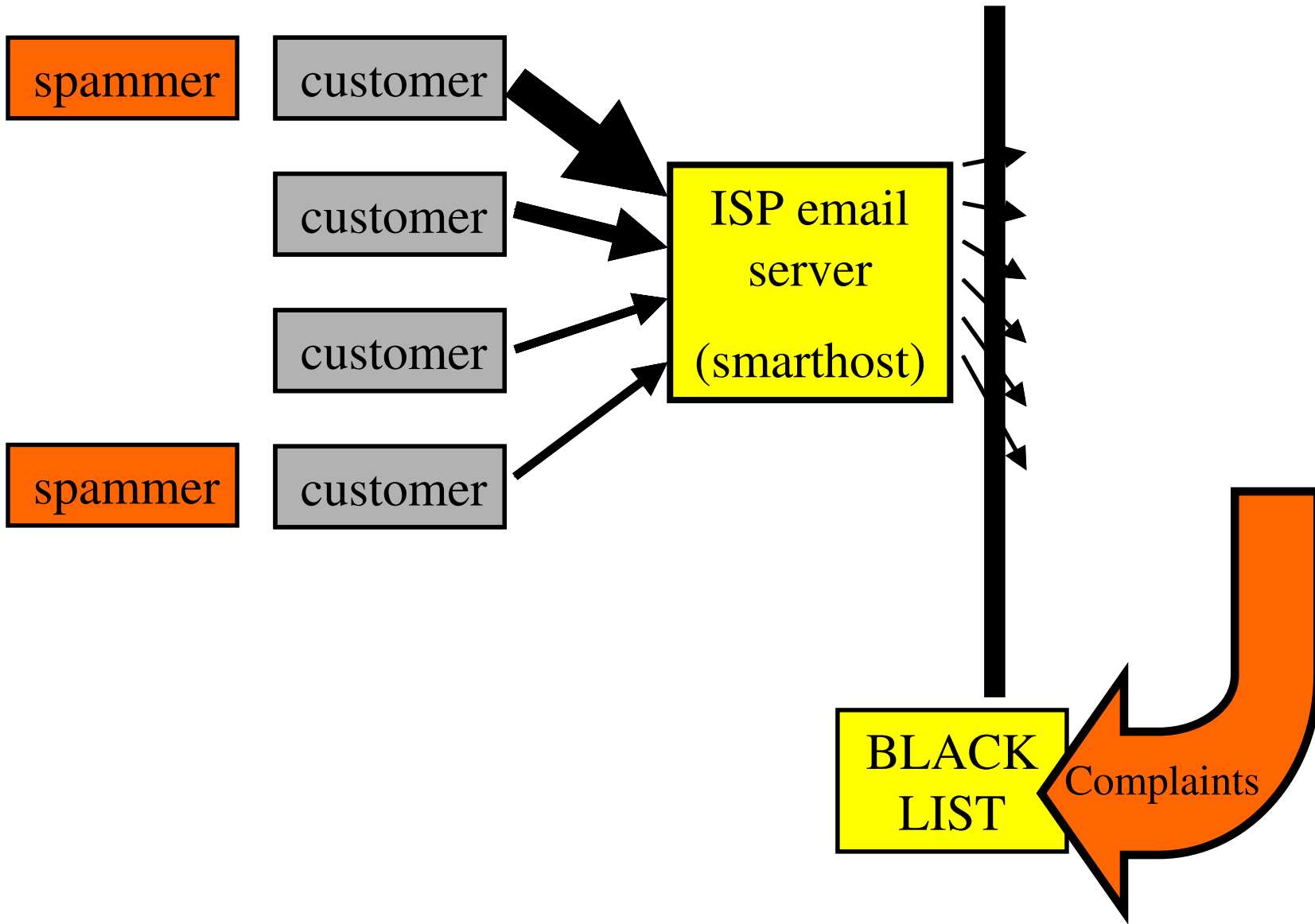
– Exchange “admin” accounts + *many others*

- Systems still insecure “out of the box”

– brand new XP is compromised before secured

# ISP's Real Problem

- Blacklisting of IP ranges & smarthosts
  - `listme@listme.dsbl.org`
- Rapid action necessary to ensure continued service to all other customers
- But reports may go to the blacklist and not to the ISP (or will lack essential details)

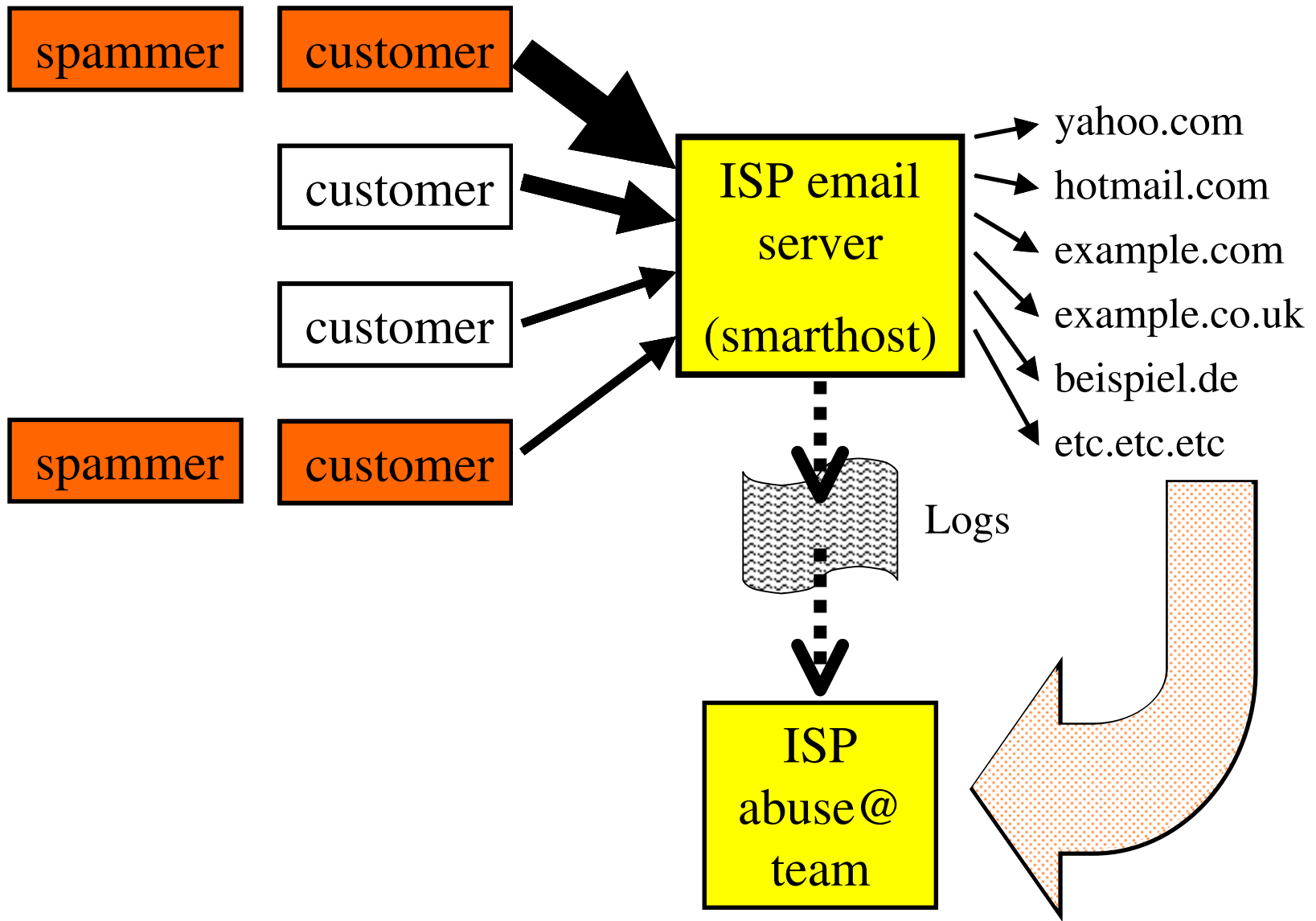


# Why Spotting Spam is Hard

- Expensive to examine outgoing content
- Legal/contractual issues with blocking
  - and “false positives” could cost you customers
- Volume is not a good indicator of spam
  - many customers with occasional mailshots
- “Incorrect” sender doesn’t indicate spam
  - many customers with multiple domains

# Key Insight

- Lots of spam is to ancient email addresses
- Lots of spam is to invented addresses
- Lots of spam is blocked by remote filters
  
- Can process server logs to pick out this information. Spam has delivery failures whereas legitimate email mainly works





# My Log Processing Heuristics

- ↳ **Report “too many” failures to deliver**
  - more than 40 works pretty well
- Ignore “bounces” !
  - have null “< >” return path, these often fail
  - detect rejection daemons without < > paths
- Ignore “mailing lists”
  - most destinations work, only a few fail
  - more than one mailing list is a spam indicator!

# Bonus! Also Detects Viruses

- Common for mass mailing “worms” to use address book (mainly valid addresses)
- Recent trend towards scanning the browser cache and (Sven) accessing Usenet servers
  - so many addresses now invalid or badly formed
  - plus remote sites may reject incoming malware
- **So virus infections are also detected**

# Evaluation at Large UK ISP

- 28 day period (1-28 March 2004)
- No public holidays (ie 20 working days)
- 85K active customers (of 200K total)
- 33.4 million emails (51.8 million destinations)
- System had been in production 6 months
  - hence there are no edge effects (initially was spotting dozens of problems per day)
- No major virus events occurred

# Evaluation Methodology

- Manually check all reports from system
  - spamming patterns are very obvious
- False positive occurs when report is wrong!
- False negatives assessed by comparison of results with manual inspection of results from a far more sensitively tuned version.
  - also examined all other reports of viruses etc

## Results (total over 28 days)

Abuse Type	total detected	false positive	false negative
Real Spammers	0	0	0
Open Servers	56	69	10
Virus Infection	29	6	4
Email loops	14	3	0

# Looking More Closely

Abuse type	total	False+ve	False -ve
Open Servers	56	69	10

## **FALSE POSITIVES:**

36 customers running multiple genuine mailing lists

22 customers with >40 delivery failures during one day

11 assorted other reasons (see paper)

## **FALSE NEGATIVES:**

7 (of the 10) were one “cutecandy” spammer (using a fixed sender string & remote sites accepted a dictionary attack)

# Future Work

- Spammers will evolve!
  - Spam resembling bounces will be hard to spot
  - Valid MAIL FROM will be harder to detect
  - Reducing the volume will be harder to spot
- Viruses will evolve!
  - Changing HELO isn't doing them much good
  - May begin to avoid nonsense destinations

# Conclusions

- Spammers & viruses that hide a pattern at the destination make a pattern at the source
- Some simple heuristics currently spot these patterns : with delivery failures being key
- False positives mainly caused by software & users that are being especially clueless ☹️



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<http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rnc1/>

THE END : Any questions ??



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