

# The state of email in 2015

Martijn Grooten, Virus Bulletin

TROOPERS15, 19 March 2015

# Me, myself and I



# Anna sends an email to Bob



“Hi, here's an email for  
Bob@hermail.com  
here's an email for  
Bob@hermail.com”

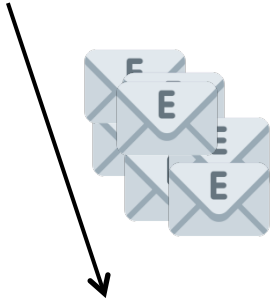
# Anna sends an email to Bob

Anna can send emails very easy and very fast.

She can do so without needing Bob's permission.

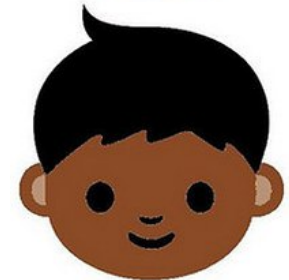
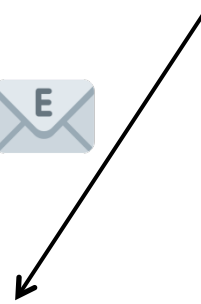
**Spam is a feature of email, not a bug.**

# It's the 1990s and here's Spike



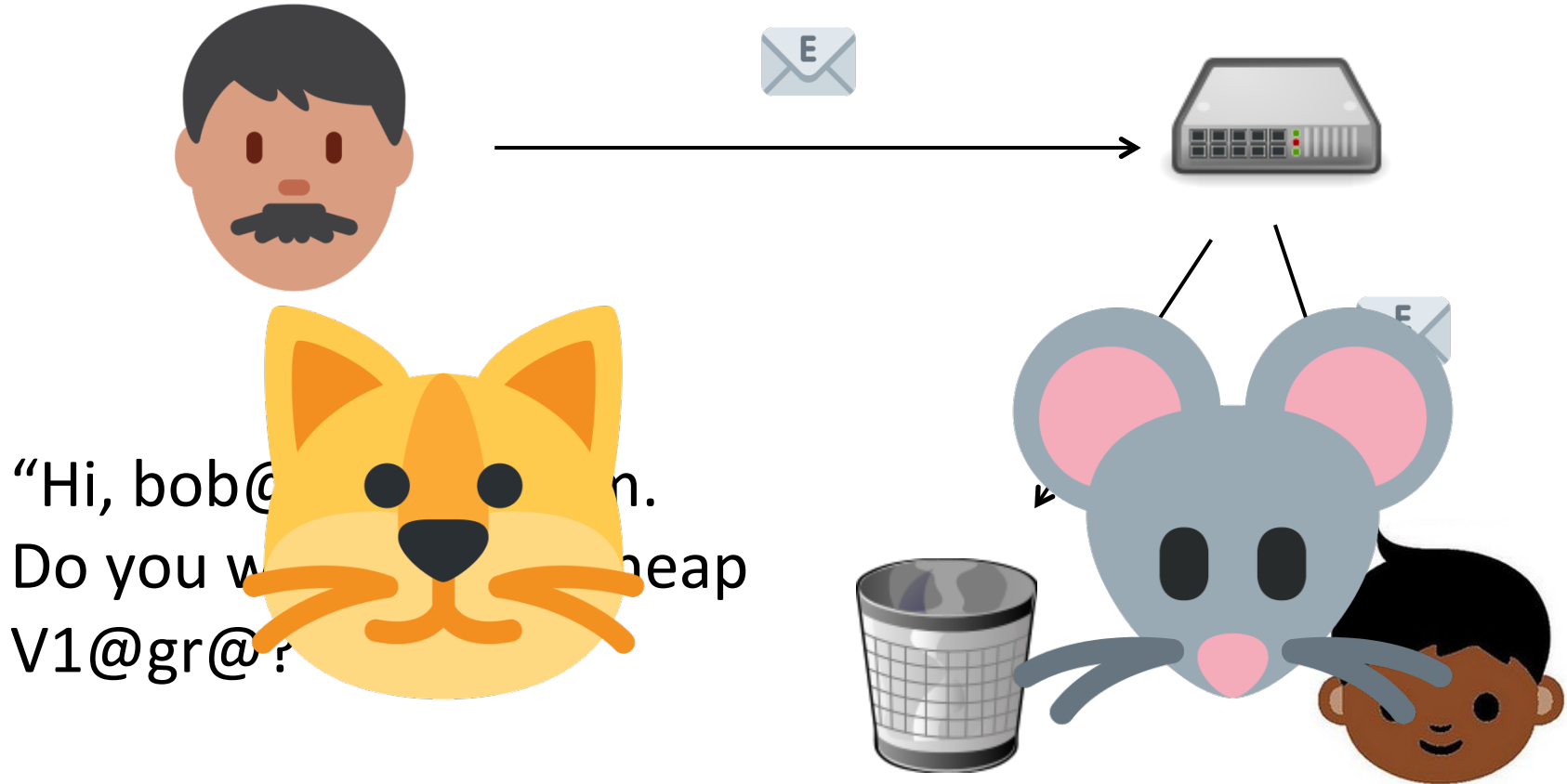
“Hi, bob@hismail.com.  
Do you want to buy the  
biggest offer?”

# Early spam filters: content based

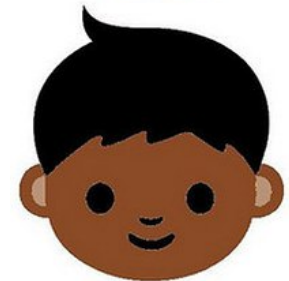
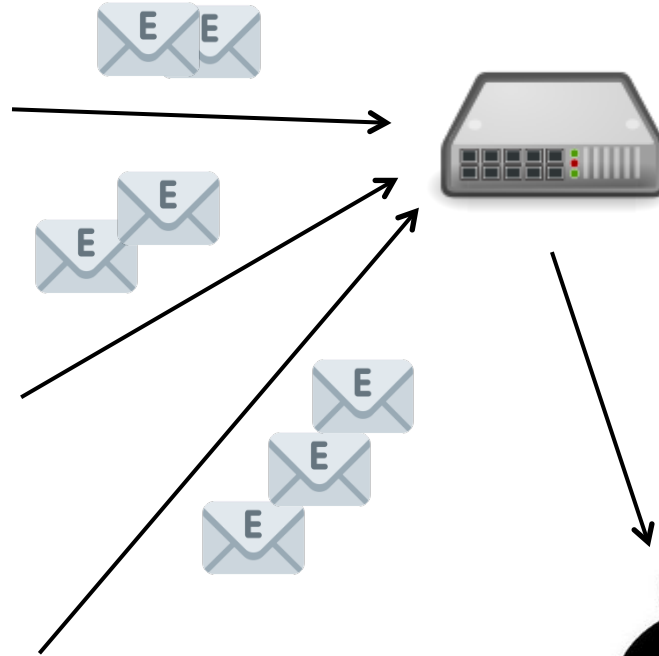


```
if $email contains "VIAGRA"  
then  
    send to trash  
else  
    send to Bob  
fi
```

# Spike thinks he's cleverer than that



# Spike started using hacked computers



...and pretending to be Anna



# Hold on. Isn't email totally broken!?

After all, anyone can rent a botnet to bombard Bob with emails claiming to come from Anna. Email does not have a built in mechanism for Bob to verify the source.

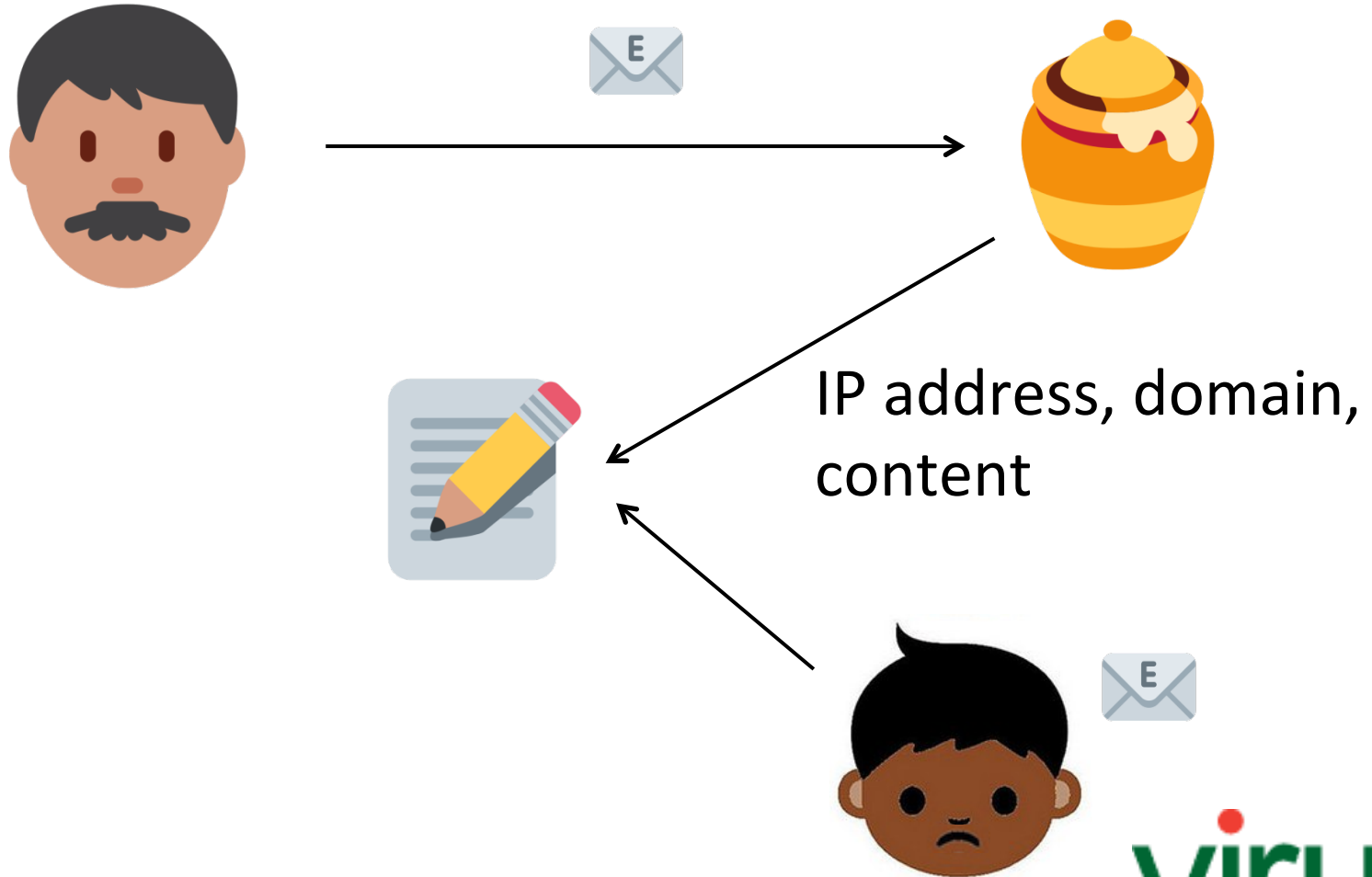
10 years ago, some pessimists thought that email was going to die soon.

Except we are cleverer than that.

# Mitigating the spam problem

- Content-based filters
- IP- and domain based blacklists
- Outbound filters
- Botnet takedowns
- Anti-spam legislation
- SPF
- DKIM
- DMARC

# Filters and blacklists

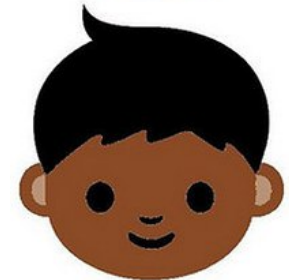
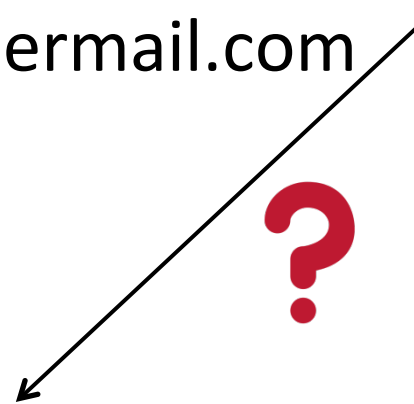


# SPF

1.2.3.4

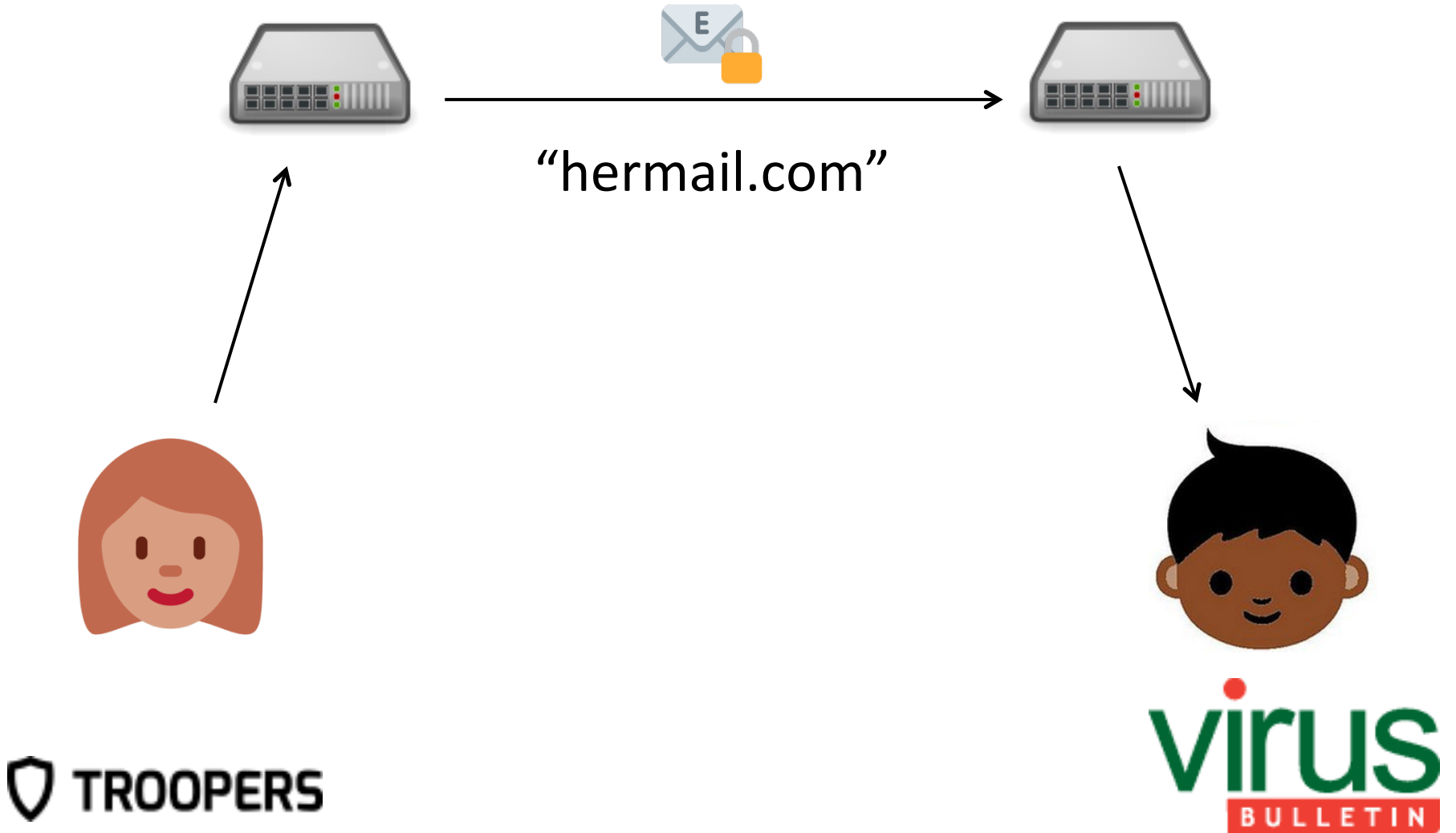


From: anna@hermail.com



“Dear DNS, can 1.2.3.4 send mail for hermail.com?”

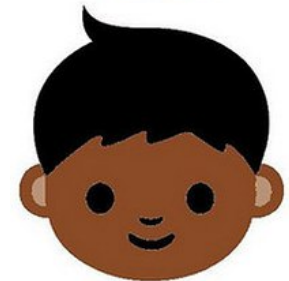
# DKIM



# DMARC



“Hi, I claim to be from hety.com, but I have been  
marked as suspicious because my email domain is not  
DKIM signed or aligned to SPF, please treat with  
suspicion.”



# The State of spam in 2015

Spam remains a problem in 2015, but it is fairly well mitigated. Bruce Schneier called it a rare success story in cybercrime.

Oh noes! IPv6 is coming





# Good news and bad news

Email (SMTP) takes place in the application layer, IPv6 in the network layer.



Spam filtering makes heavy use of the IP(v4) address.



# More good news and more bad news

We don't need all that many mail servers. They can just stay on IPv4.

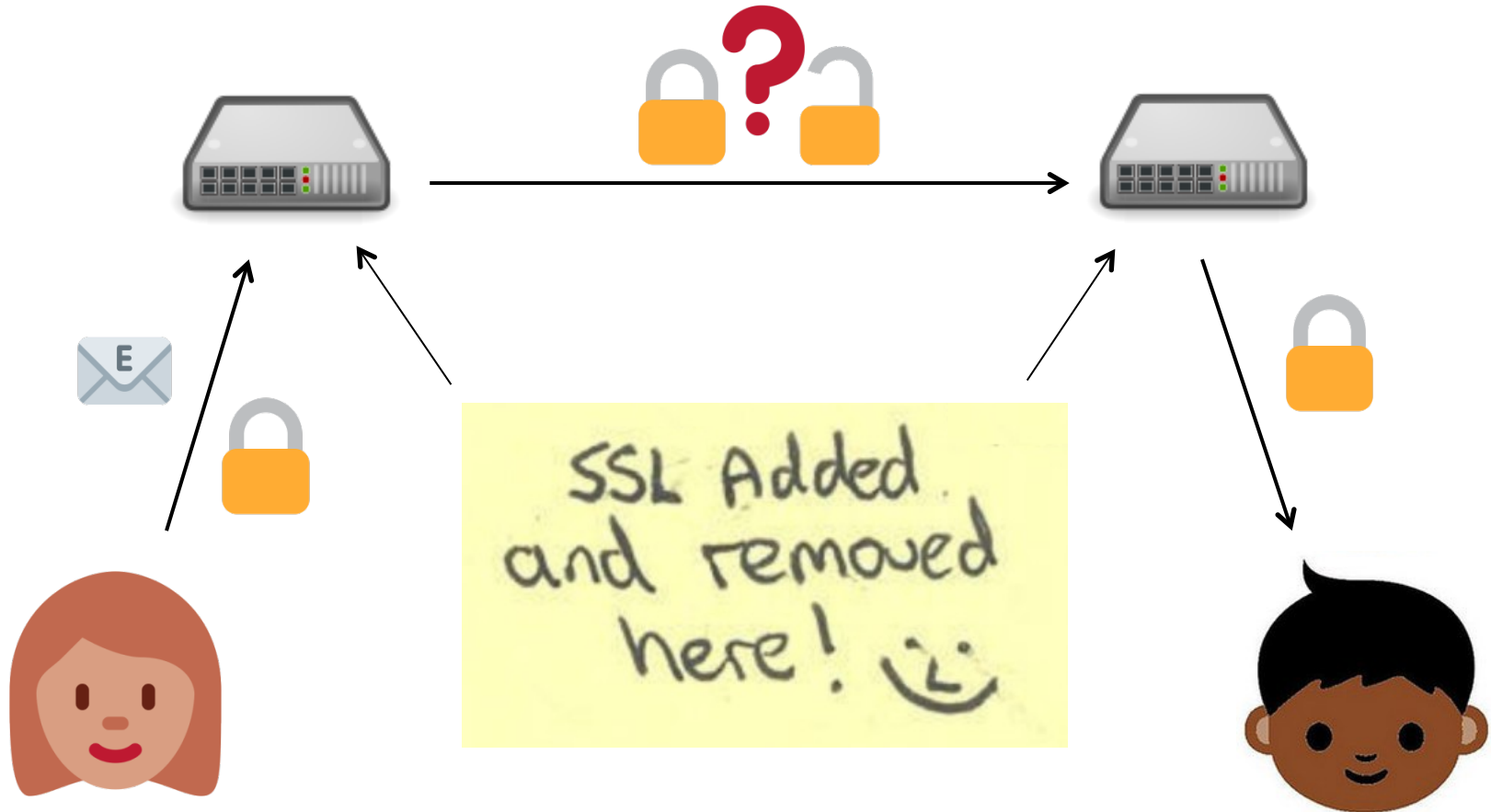


The IPv6 momentum can't be stopped. Not even for mail servers.

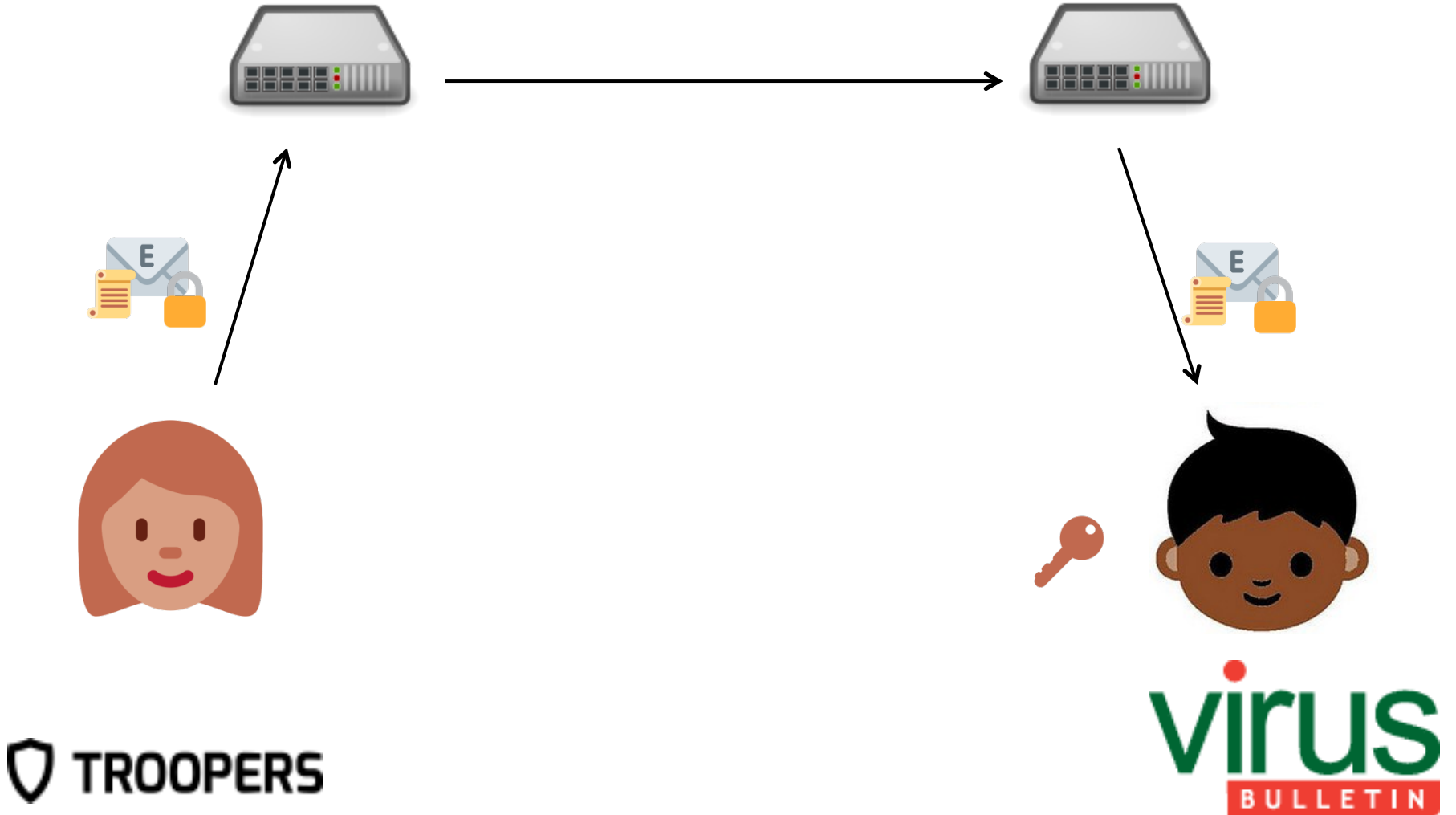




# Anna and Bob, post-Snowden



# PGP



# What PGP means

“Anna encrypts her email using what she has been made to believe is Bob’s private key.

Bob is able to verify that the email was sent by someone in possession of what he has been made to believe is Anna’s private key.”

# What we want PGP to mean

“Anna encrypts the email so that only Bob can read it. Bob can verify the email came from Anna.”

**This translation doesn't scale well.**

# And PGP leaks a lot of metadata

Of course, metadata is only metadata.  
But then, it is still metadata.



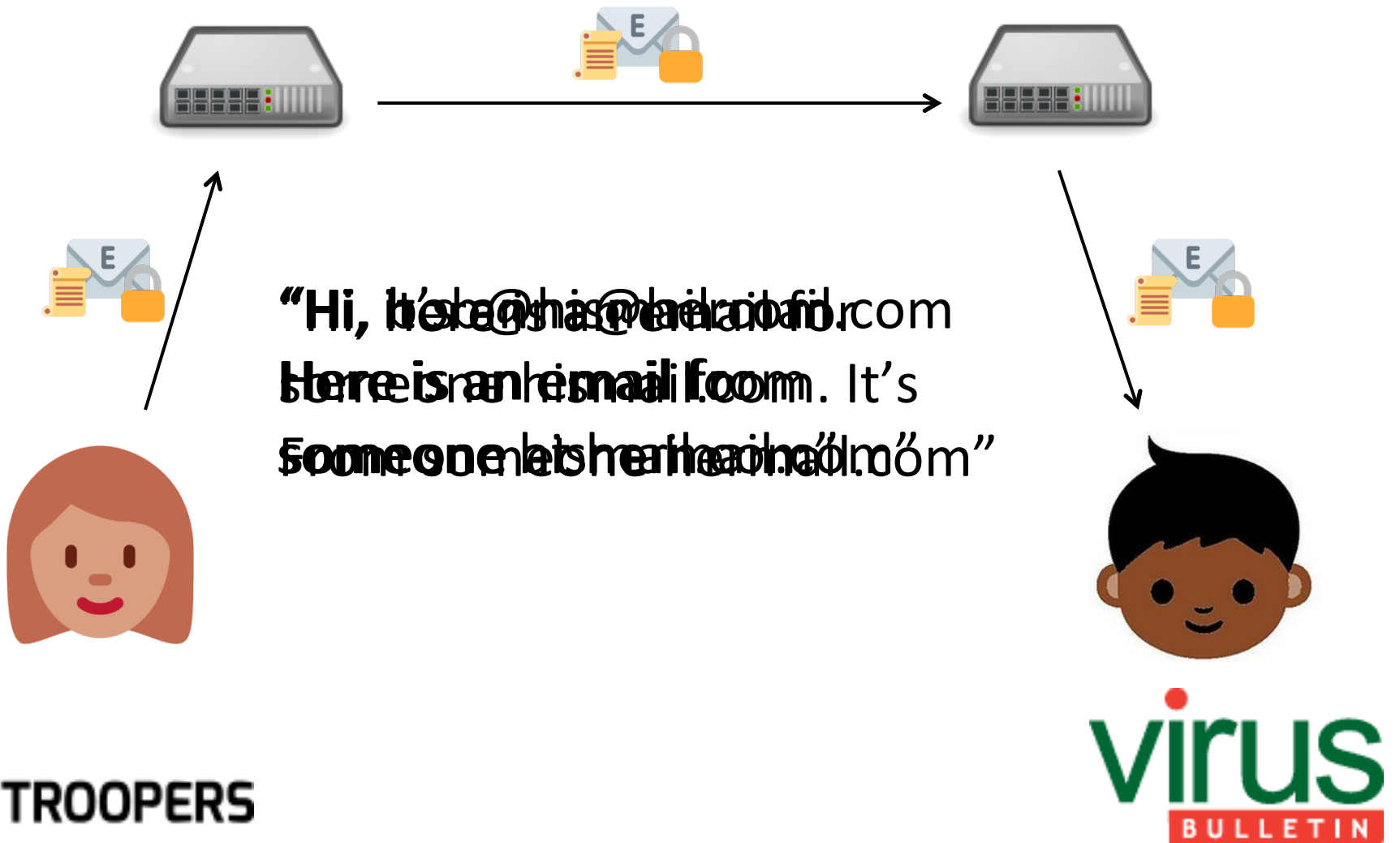
# It's good to keep in mind

Targeted surveillance by intelligence agencies isn't part of most people's threat model (nor should it).

2,000,000,000 email users can't be wrong. Or at least they won't change habits easily.

Cryptography is hard. Don't try it at home.

# Dark Internet Mail Environment



# Why I love DIME

- Written by people who understand both encryption *and* email.
- Integrates seamlessly into email; two system can exist next to each other.
- Allows users to place trust in servers (e.g. webmail).
- Users don't need to understand crypto.

# But what about spam?

The 108-page DIME specification doesn't mention spam even once.

Spam filters inspect email. So does the NSA. We can't have it both ways.

Spammers can use encryption as well as everyone else.

# Why I am optimistic

We have collectively shown we're very good at fighting spam.

DIME includes various level of security and of trust. Spam filters can be integrated into these.

We can't stop spam 100% anyway.

# Questions?

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