

Email Authentication:

A common sense overview

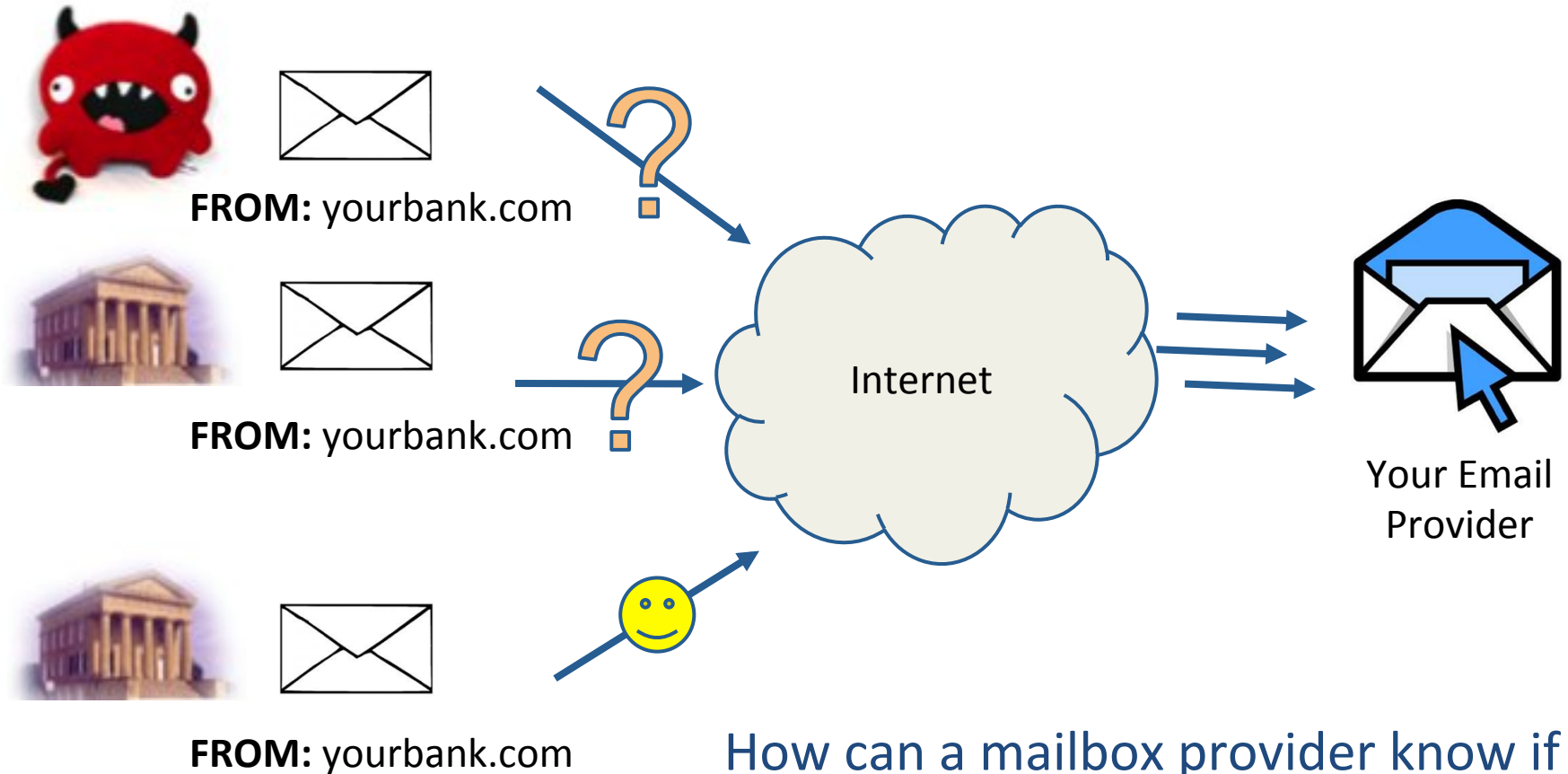
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Email Authentication

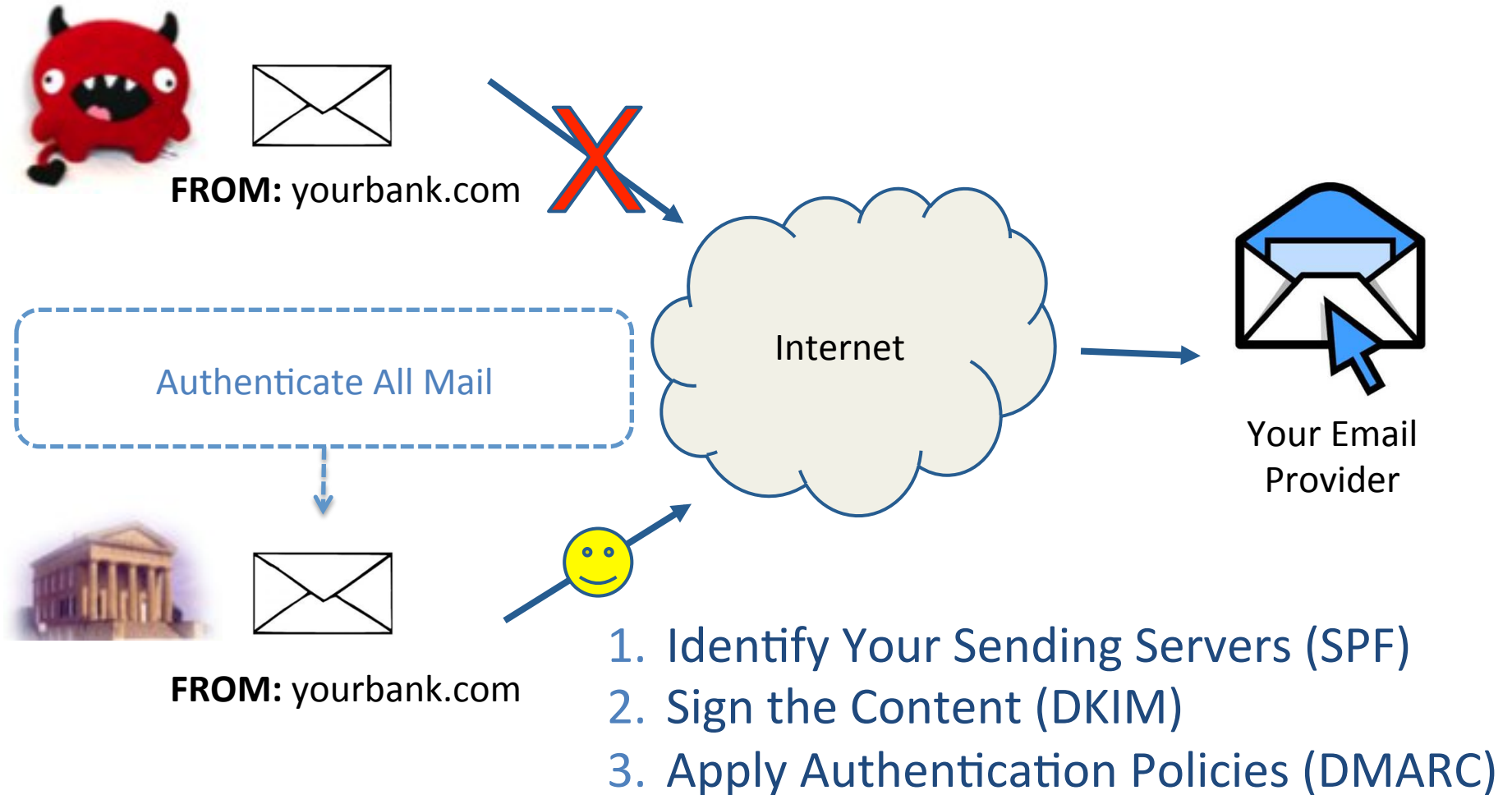
- **Introduction to Email Authentication**
 - What we mean by “authentication”
 - Authenticating the servers and mail envelope
 - Not about content-level inspection
 - Effective against spoofed-mail phishing
- **IETF Technologies in Place**
 - Authenticating the sending server (SPF)
 - Authenticating the message (DKIM)
 - Securing DNS (DNSSEC)
- **Adding Policy Declarations and Feedback Reports**
 - DMARC as an Example in Active Play
 - Building on SPF & DKIM, adding policy & reporting
 - Significant “running code” (*60% global coverage as of January 2013*)
 - An Individual Submission as a proposed Standard

Email Authentication - *Questions*

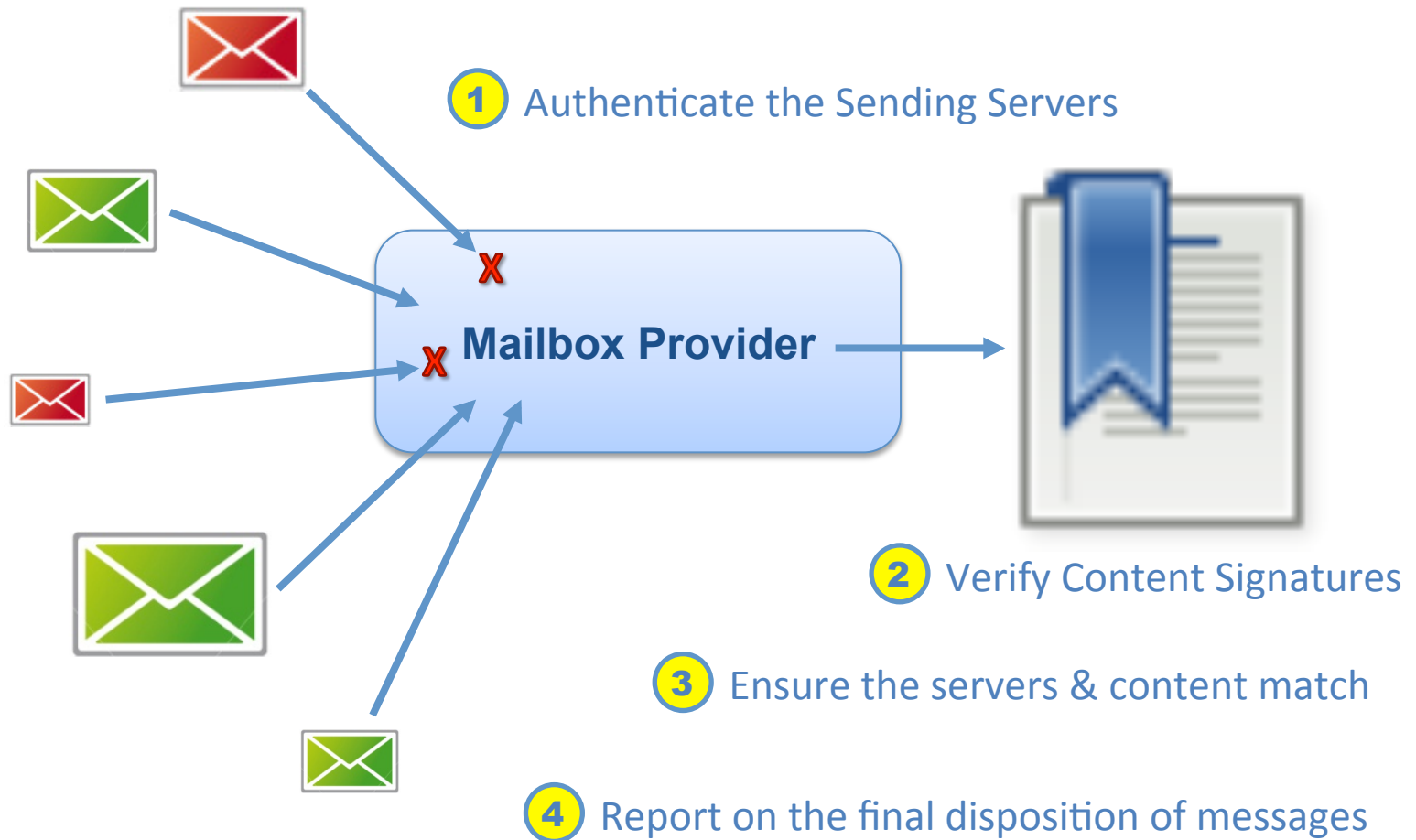


How can a mailbox provider know if an email it receives is legitimate?

Email Authentication - *Answered*



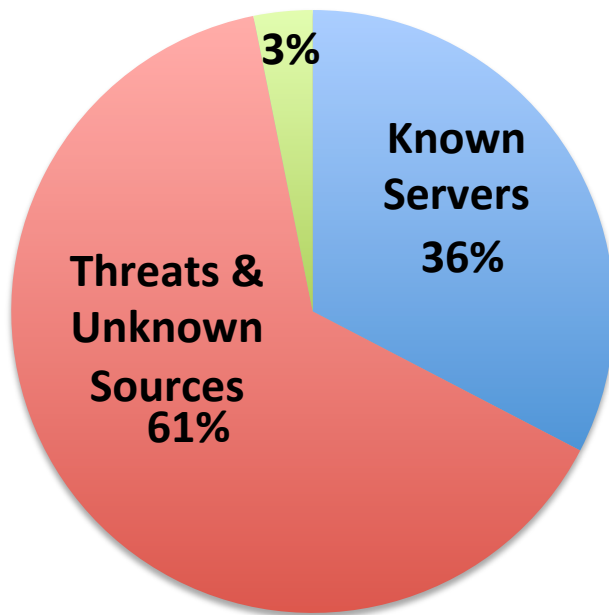
Email Authentication - *Receiving*



Email Authentication - *Reports*

- A large international conglomerate didn't know if they had a spoofing problem or not.
- They published a DMARC "monitor" record (i.e. "p=none") to receive reports.
- They quickly determined they had a problem, and now knew how bad it was.

Actual Email Threat Profile



36% - Known Servers:

Messages sent from servers that were identified as belonging to the organization

3% - Forwarders:

Messages determined to be forwarded by third parties (e.g. discussion lists)

61% - Threats & Unknown Sources:

Messages sent by unknown and/or potentially malicious senders

Source: Case study provided by Message Bus. More case studies can be found on [DMARC.org](https://dmarc.org)

Thanks! *Questions?*