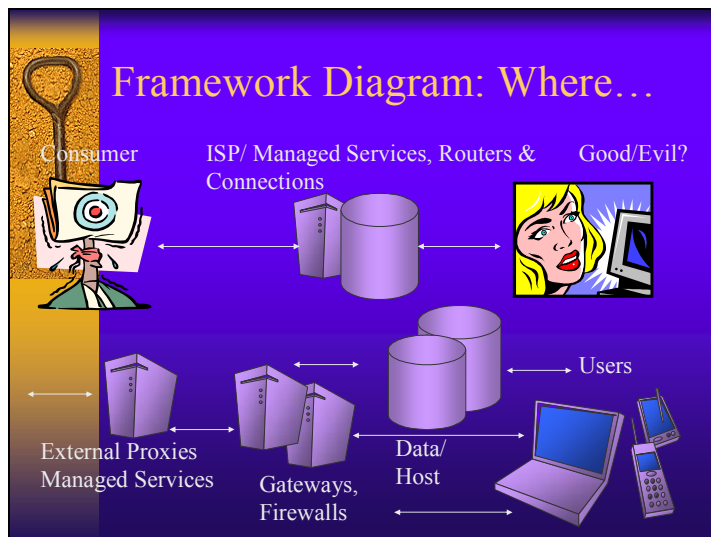




# The Evolving World of Spam Technology: An Overview

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## Anti-Spam/Spy/Phish Technology Placement Issues

- ◆ Desktop (individual, SME, enterprise – in combination)
- ◆ Servers (SME, Enterprise)
- ◆ Gateways/Network/ Edges (Enterprise -ISP)
- ◆ Managed Services (SME/ Possibly Enterprise after evaluation of criticality)
- ◆ Individual /SME- ease of use and affordable
- ◆ Enterprise - scalable, centralized reporting and policy enforcement with less employee discretion – ROI/Risk evaluation
- ◆ Managed Services: Potential privacy/confidentiality issues – content filtering and sectoral /sensitive data



## Malware Tech Trends...

- ◆ Phishing is up and becoming more automated
- ◆ E-mail/Directory harvesting is up – grow your own
- ◆ DNS attacks growing
  - Domain poisoning
  - DNS Hijacking
  - Wildcard DNS
- ◆ New social engineering in spyware/virus delivery: “click here to close”... relying on look and feel



## Types of Technologies/Solutions

- ◆ Filtering
  - ◆ Blocking/Blacklist
  - ◆ Challenge Response
  - ◆ Rate Limiting
  - ◆ Sender Authentication
  - ◆ Whitelist/Reputation
  - ◆ Two factor authentication
  - ◆ Anti-spyware/virus
- Gating Factors/Targets:
- ◆ Capture rate > 90%
  - ◆ False Positive <5%
  - ◆ Learning capability
  - ◆ Lower Complexity
  - ◆ Ease of update
  - ◆ Multi-layered defenses



## Positive Technology Trends

- ◆ Trends towards proactive as well as reactive measures
- ◆ Integrated/suite solutions
- ◆ Defense across the entire infrastructure
- ◆ Protection before spam gets into the enterprise/user system
- ◆ Ease of use/update



## Highlighted Technologies

- ◆ Host-based Intrusion Prevention Systems (HIPS)
  - Proactive, behavioral analysis, seeks potential malicious actions, may also catch abnormal program actions and measure against rules
- ◆ Two Factor Authentication – something you are or have – password is something you know – Bingo card to Secure Key
- ◆ Sender Authentication – Coordinates with ISPs and benefits senders and recipients, but needs to be scalable and affordable.



## Anti Spam / Filters

- ◆ Lexical analysis – phrases/words/Header/keyword
- ◆ Signature – additive; effective for known spam
- ◆ Bayesian – Algorithm of attributes – probability of spam
- ◆ Natural Language Processing – context-based correlates text and categories of meanings
- ◆ Collaborative/Community – group decision making and posting on spam
- ◆ Heuristics – more proactive, rules of analysis
- ◆ Toolkit – blend of the above



## Conclusions

- ◆ Malware is under constant and quicker development
- ◆ Anti spam/spy/phish technology is evolving to be more:
  - Integrated
  - Effective
  - Easy to use/update
  - Proactive as well as reactive
- ◆ Defense in depth/multi layered defenses