

TOMORROW starts here.



Cisco *live!*

Advanced Email Security with ESA

BRKSEC-3770

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Agenda

- IPv6 support for ESA
- Specifics of Cloud/Hybrid Cloud E-mail Security and migration from on-prem
- How Message Filters can help your mail flow
- Anti-phishing technologies: Outbreak Filters, DKIM and SPF; why and how to implement them
- Q&A

Abstract

This technical session will tackle several advanced topics of e-mail security with a focus on Cisco's solution.

We shall begin by describing the level of IPv6 support in newer versions of AsyncOS, and what changes this brings to traditional e-mail processing.

Second part of the session will talk about recent trends of migrating towards the Cloud or Hybrid Cloud e-mail security solution, and what are the challenges and migration consideration.

This will be followed by a section on Message Filters, a powerful mechanism of mail flow filtering which was deliberately neglected out of caution.

Several Anti-phishing techniques will be laid out in the remainder of the session, outlining Cisco's Outbreak Filters, and providing insight into DKIM and SPF deployment considerations.

Prerequisites for this session are acquaintance with SMTP and e-mail security technologies; experience with Cisco E-mail Security products is desirable.

The target audience are security and email administrators of the enterprise email gateway. The audience will also benefit from following the session BRKSEC-3771 "Advanced Web Security Deployment with WSA" and BRKSEC-2695 "Embrace Cloud Web Security with your Cisco Network"



IPv6

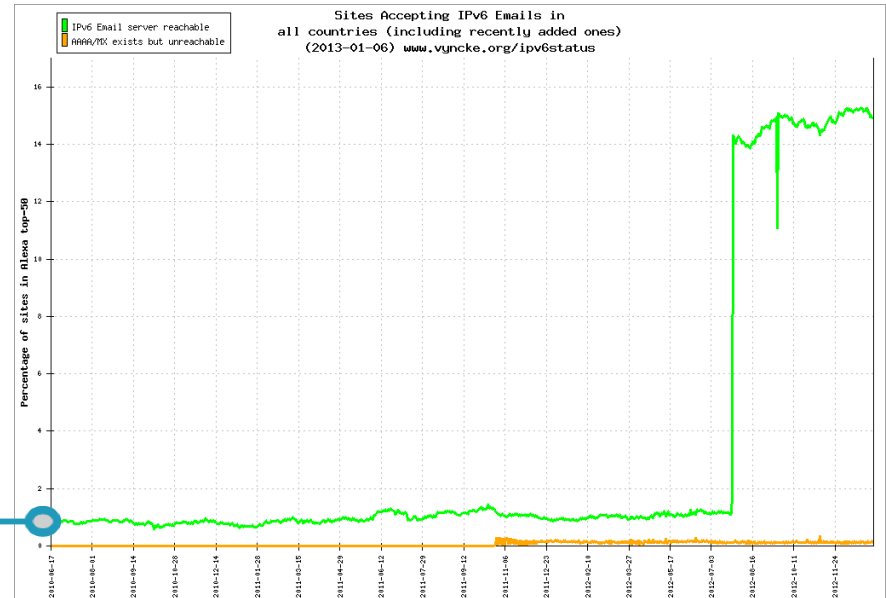
E-mail Security Appliance and IPv6

- IPv6 code existed in AsyncOS as a separate code train for years
- With AsyncOS 7.6, IPv6 merged into production releases
- Phased approach for IPv6 support – more exposed functions first
 - **Phase 1: basics**
 - Networking (dual-stacked interfaces, routing, NIC pairing)
 - SMTP (HAT/RAT, SMTP routes, destination controls, SMTP Call-Ahead, filters)
 - Reporting (reporting, tracking, trace)
 - GUI/CLI
 - **Phase 2: everything else**
 - Inter-device communication (clustering, SMA communication)
 - Infrastructure services (alerts, SNMP, DNS, LDAP, FTP, updates/upgrades, support tunnels)

How Much of the World Accepts IPv6 E-mail?

Time scale: June 2010 – December 2012

Until recently, only about 1% of sites globally even accepted IPv6 connections

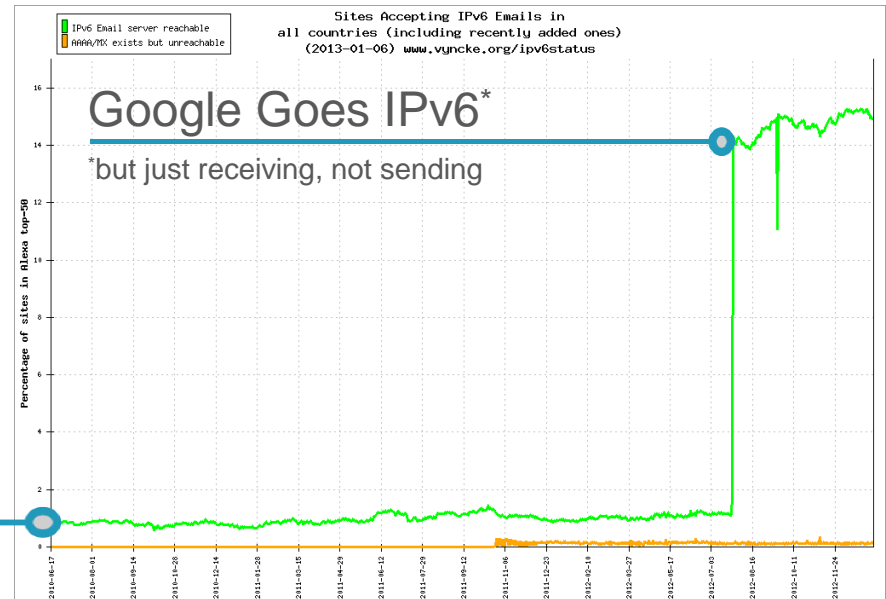


Eric Vyncke talks more about IPv6 security at BRKSEC-2003!

How Much of the World Accepts IPv6 E-mail?

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SBRs and IPv6

Back in 2010...

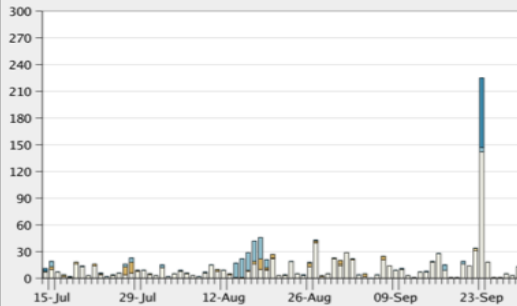
Executive Summary - all data

sl-mgmt8.sluzby.local

14 Jul 2010 00:00 to 29 Sep 2010 23:59 (GMT +02:00)

Data in time range: 100.0 % complete

Incoming Mail Graph



Incoming Mail Summary

Message Category	%	Messages
Stopped by Reputation Filtering	7.0%	81
Stopped as Invalid Recipients	13.2%	153
Spam Detected	7.0%	81
Virus Detected	0.0%	0
Stopped by Content Filter	1.0%	11
Total Threat Messages:	28.2%	326
Clean Messages	71.8%	829
Total Attempted Messages:		1,155

Negligible reputation data

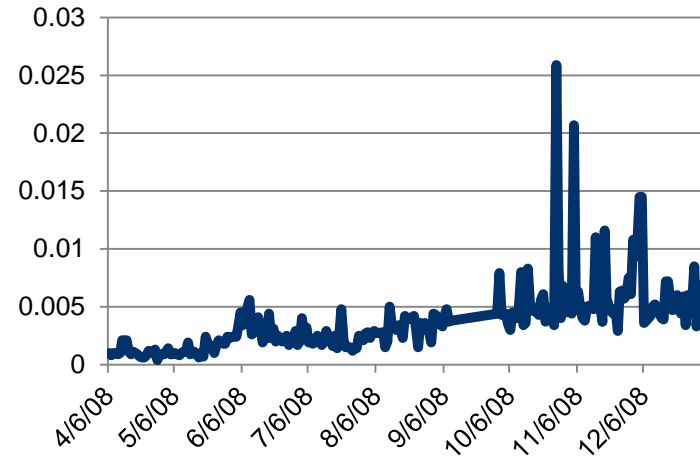
Traces of IPv4 spamming tools

...Not Much Different Today!

■ Reality:

- 1-2% of SMTP traffic is IPv6
- IPv6-enabled spamtraps, although in place, not providing relevant amount of traffic
- Lack of data feed providers for IPv6 SBRS

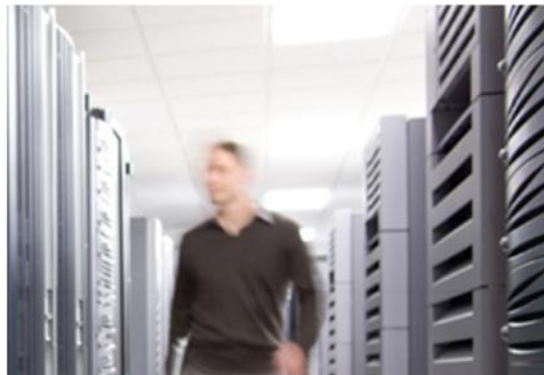
% IPv6 in telemetry



- Still, it's a thing to come, and we're ready – and:
- We Need Your Help: Have IPv6? Give us your feed!

Demonstration



- Configuring an IPv6 interface
- Sending an e-mail through IPv6 interface to IPv4 destination
- Sending an e-mail through IPv4 interface to IPv6 destination
- Viewing IPv6 information in tracking/reporting



Cloud/Hybrid Migration


Cisco Cloud E-mail

Choice of delivery options

 <p>Dedicated cloud infrastructure Cloud capacity assurance Cloud availability guarantee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DLP and Encryption• Targeted attack / APT defence with Cisco SIO• Anti-Malware / Antivirus• Outbreak Filter <p>Mobile smartphone email encryption Anti-Spam Defence against emerging IPv6 threats</p>	 <p>Appropriately sized to plug into your environment High performance Easy to install and manage</p>
<p>CLOUD</p>	<p>EMAIL SECURITY FAMILY OF PRODUCTS</p>	<p>APPLIANCES</p>

Cisco Cloud E-mail

Why migrate?

- **Lower operational cost vs. on-prem**
- **Guaranteed scalability / capacity assurance**
- **Service Level Agreements** 
 - 99.999% uptime
 - 99% inbound spam catch rate
 - 1/1 million FP rate
 - 100% known virus catch rate
 - 99.999% CRES uptime
- **Hybrid model: Best of both worlds**
 - Cloud for inbound, on-prem for outbound

Demonstration

- Connecting to a cloud system
- Connecting to Cisco ROS, opening a ticket

Migration Considerations

- **Challenge: Recipient validation and group policies**
 - Solution 1: Leverage SMTP Call-Ahead and open up your LDAP to the cloud
 - Solution 2: SMTP Call Ahead in the cloud + local policies on on-prem appliances
- **Challenge: Using Message Filters for incoming mail processing**
 - Solution: Open a ROS ticket for CLI access
- **Challenge: Using complex Incoming Mail Policies**
 - Solution: Alert the Activation Team, or work with your Cisco Security SE
- **Challenge: Split reporting/tracking**
 - Solution: Submit reporting data from hybrid devices to cloud SMAs
- **Caveat: Careful about the amount of generated traffic**

Cloud Deployment Limitations

- **Virtual Gateways are not supported**
 - Use Hybrid Deployment and on-prem ESAs for marketing email etc.
- **Limited administrative access**
 - “Administrator” account locked down; “Cloud Administrator” given to customers; limitations: no network configuration, shutdown/reboot, upgrade, cluster manipulation etc...
- **LDAP required a hole in the firewall**
 - But can be encrypted...
- **Upgrades are scheduled and performed according to Cisco’s upgrade schedule**

Centralised Centralised Management – Yes or No?

Be careful what you wish for...

- **In-the-cloud and on-prem boxes can't be combined in a single cluster**
- **Do you really want to do that?**
 - Network data definitely not shared between them
 - On-prem boxes and Cloud boxes have completely different policies
 - Only advantage: “single pane of glass” management
- **Drawbacks**
 - Cloud and on-prem must be on the same SW versions
 - Unnecessarily complex configurations exchanged between all units
 - Would require privilege escalation beyond “Cloud Administrator” role, and CLI access



Message Filters

“Message filters allow you to create special rules describing how to handle messages as they are received by the Cisco IronPort appliance. A message filter specifies that a certain kind of email message should be given special treatment. Cisco IronPort message filters also allow you to enforce corporate email policy by scanning the content of messages for words you specify.”

Cisco AsyncOS 7.6 for Email Advanced User Guide
Chapter 6, “Using Message Filters to Enforce Email Policies

Message Filters: What They Are

- High-performance scriptable filtering capability
- Accessible from the CLI only (filters command)
- Working on entire mail flow
- Allowing complex logical operators between conditions
- Executed serially
- If enabled, always executed

A Message Filter

```
myFilter
```

```
If (mail-from=="bugs.bunny@warnerbros.com") {  
    drop();  
}
```

A Message Filter

Label

myFilter

```
If (mail-from=="bugs.bunny@warnerbros.com") {  
    drop();  
}
```

A Message Filter

Label

myFilter

Rule

```
If (mail-from=="bugs.bunny@warnerbros.com") {  
    drop();  
}
```


A Message Filter

Label

myFilter

Rule

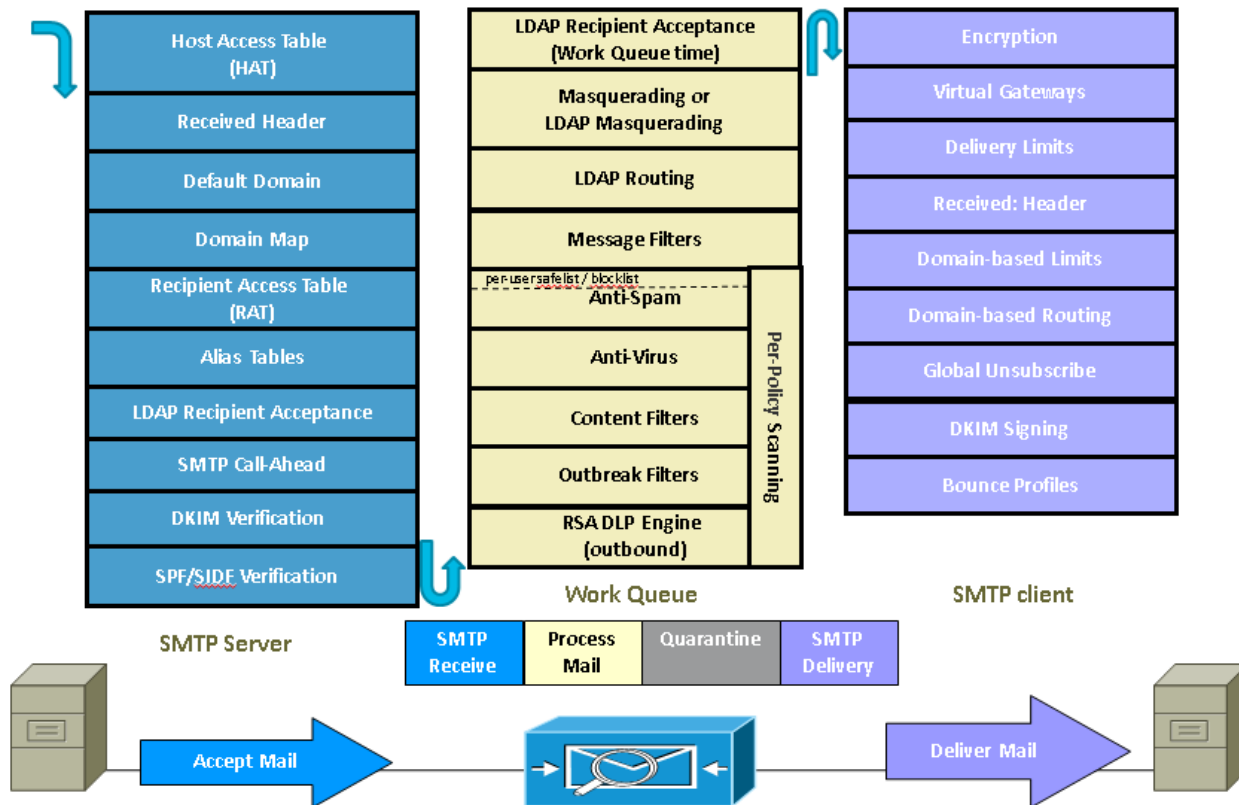
```
If (mail-from=="bugs.bunny@warnerbros.com") {  
    drop();  
}
```

Action

Message Filters in the Pipeline



For Your Reference



Message Filters vs. Content Filters

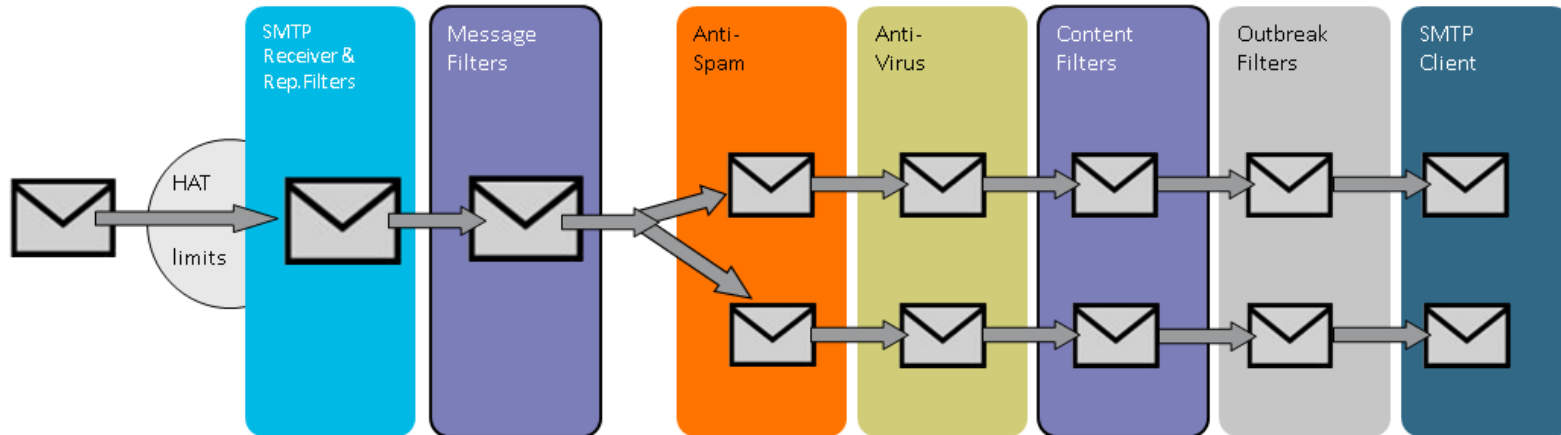
- Content Filters
 - Executed **after** the Policy Engine
 - Executed **after** security engines
 - Nice, easy-to-use GUI
 - Limited scope of conditions/actions
 - Either “AND” or “OR” logical operators between all conditions
 - Separate set of filters for Incoming and Outgoing mail
- Message Filters
 - Executed **before** the Policy Engine
 - Applies to the entire mail flow
 - More flexible in both capabilities and scriptability

The Danger of Message Filters



For Your
Reference

Mail Policies cause message splintering



- Different recipients may have different mail policies
- A message is splintered into multiple policies after Message Filters
- Message Filters can only apply one policy

The Message Filter Death Trap

devNoExe:

```
if (rcpt-to-group=="Development") {  
    drop-attachments-by-filetype("Executable");  
};
```

salesNoHTML:

```
if (rcpt-to-group=="Sales") {  
    html-convert();  
};
```

- What happens if a message is sent to two: Sales and Development?
- What happens if they are in Development and Management?

The Advance Part: Regex and Boolean

```
noBadguysPresos:  
if ((mail-from=="@badguys.com") AND (attachment-  
type="ppt|pptx")) {  
    quarantine("Badguys");  
    notify(infosec@cisco.com);  
};
```

The Advance Part: Regex and Boolean

Actually, Regex is always on

noBadguysPresos:

```
if ((mail-from=="@badguys\\.com") AND (attachment-  
type="ppt|pptx")) {  
    quarantine("Badguys");  
    notify(infosec@cisco.com);  
};
```

- Don't forget to double-escape (\\)!
- The Email Security Appliance uses Python Regex syntax (<http://docs.python.org/2/howto/regex.html>)

More Coolness: Action Variables

- Action Variables are expressions that are dynamically expanded based on the content/context of the message

```
if (spf-status="pra"=="Fail") {$EnvelopeFrom
    notify(secoff@domain.com, "SPF Failed: to
$EnvelopeRecipients");
}
```

- Can be used in Text Resources (notifications, headers, footers, and Content Filters too!

Supported Action Variables



For Your
Reference

- \$EnvelopeFrom
- EnvelopeRecipients
- \$RecvInt
- \$RecvListener
- \$RemoteIP
- \$remotehost
- \$Reputation
- \$Hostname
- \$Group
- \$Policy
- \$MID
- \$BodySize
- \$filenames
- \$filesizes
- \$dropped_filename
- \$dropped_filenames
- \$dropped_filetypes
- \$filetypes
- \$MatchedContent
- \$CertificateSigners
- \$AllHeaders
- \$Header["name"]
- \$Subject
- \$Date
- \$Time
- \$Timestamp
- \$GMTTimeStamp
- \$FilterName

What is a Message Body?

The screenshot shows an email client window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for Get Mail, Write, Address Book, Compact, Reply, Reply All, Forward, Redirect, Delete, Junk, All Headers, Print, Previous, and Next. On the left, a 'Folders' pane shows a tree view for 'Curt@hotmail.com' with sub-folders like Inbox, Trash, EBAY, and EPS. The main pane displays a list of messages with columns for Subject, Sender, and Date. The selected message is expanded to show its headers: Subject: Here is that jpeg, From: Craig Johnson <Craig@mailbox.com>, Date: 15:45, and To: Curt Von <Curt@hotmail.com>. The message body contains the text 'Please let me know when you get this' followed by a horizontal line and a flowchart. The flowchart starts with a box 'Perform Virus Scan', which branches into 'No' and a path leading to a diamond-shaped decision box. Below the flowchart is an 'Attachments' section with two items: 'AV-Options.jpg' and 'Craig Johnson.vcf'. Five callout boxes with arrows point to specific elements: 'Some headers' points to the message list; 'A text message (in HTML)' points to the message body text; 'A binary attachment (displayed inline)' points to the 'AV-Options.jpg' attachment; 'A couple of attachments' points to the 'Craig Johnson.vcf' attachment; and another callout points to the flowchart area.

Some headers

A text message (in HTML)

A binary attachment (displayed inline)

A couple of attachments

What is a Message Body? (2)

From: Craig Johnson<Craig@mailbox.com>
Subject: Here is that jpeg
To: Curt Von <curt@hotmail.com>

MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: multipart/mixed; boundary="Boundary_11111" MIME multipart/mixed + Boundary

This is a multi-part message in MIME format. Preamble

--Boundary_11111
Content-type: multipart/alternative; MIME multipart/alternative + Boundary_22222
boundary="Boundary_22222"

--Boundary_22222
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Please let me know when you get this! Alternative text part

--Boundary_22222
Content-type: text/html; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"> Alternative HTML Part
<html>
.
</html>

--Boundary_22222-- Alternative HTML Part

--Boundary_11111

What is a Message Body? (3)

```
Content-type: image/jpeg; name=AV-Options.jpg
Content-transfer-encoding: base64
Content-disposition: inline;
  filename=Antivirus-Options.jpg
```

• Filetype verified by fingerprinting

```
/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAQEAYABgAAD/2wBDAAgGBgcGBQgHBwcJCQgKDBQNDAsLDBkSEw8UHRof
KACiiigAooooAKKKKACiiigAooooAKKKKACiiigD/9k=
```

```
--Boundary_11111
Content-type: text/plain; CHARSET=us-ascii; name="Craig Johnson.vcf"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline; filename="Craig Johnson.vcf"
```

• Text/plain vcard attachment

```
BEGIN:VCARD
VERSION:3.0
N:Johnson;Craig;;;
...
END:VCARD
```

```
--Boundary_11111--
```

• Closing Boundary 11111

So... What IS a Message Body???

- RFC5322: Anything following the headers, regardless of the content type
- Humans: The textual part following the headers, but not the binaries
- Email Security Appliance:
 - The first text/plain part following the headers
 - The first multipart/alternative part following the headers, if it contains a text/plain part
 - Binaries encoded within the first text/plain part (e.j. uuencoded) are considered attachments

Filters: A Few Advanced Applications

Add policy granularity

```
noASfromSalesToMgmt:
```

```
if ((rcpt-to-group=="Management") AND (mail-from-  
group="Sales")) {
```

```
    skip-spamcheck();
```

```
};
```

The Policy Engine can only OR
senders/recipients in policy specification

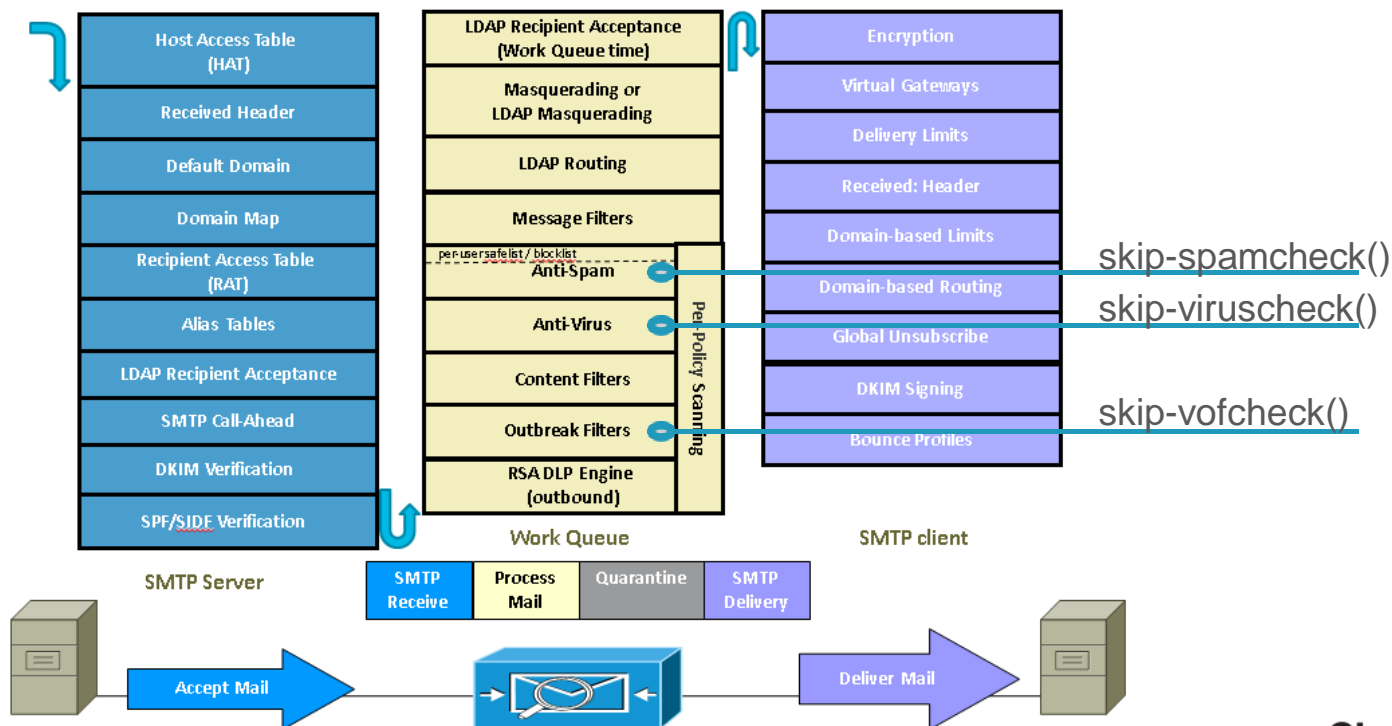
Message Filters can skip security engines

Message Filters in the Pipeline



For Your Reference

You can't control Anti-Spam and Anti-Virus with Content Filters!



Filters: A Few Advanced Applications

Delay Delivery of Large Messages

- Set up a quarantine to retain 8 hours , then release

```
if ((recv-listener=="OutgoingMail") AND (body-size > 10M) AND
(date > "01/30/2013 08:00") AND (date < "01/30/2013 1600")) {
    quarantine("Delayed");
    notify(postmaster@domain.com, "$EnvelopeFrom Trying to
send large messages");
};
```

- Method 2: Use altsrchoost() to change delivery IP address and QoS on the routers

Filters: A Few Advanced Applications

Processing S/MIME signatures

notOurkey:

```
if ((signed-certificate("signer") AND (signed-  
certificate("signer") != "cisco\\.com$")) {  
    notify(infosec@cisco.com, "Outgoing S/MIME message  
signed with non-Cisco certificate!");  
    quarantine("Policy");  
};
```

Filters: A Few Advanced Applications

Processing S/MIME signatures

notOurkey:

```
if ((signed-certificate("signer") AND (signed-  
certificate("signer") != "cisco\\.com$")) {  
    notify(infosec@cisco.com, "Outgoing S/MIME message  
signed with non-Cisco certificate!");  
    quarantine("Policy");  
};
```

Message is signed

But, not by us!

Filters: A Few Advanced Applications

The most polite Message Filter in the world 😊

obfuscateMailBombs:

```
if (addr-count("To", "Cc" > 30) {  
    strip-header("Cc");  
    edit-header-text("To", "undisclosed-recipients");  
};
```

- Your friends mass-mailing jokes are also a spammer's best friend. Don't let them get away with it!

Optimising and Streamlining

- Regex is less expensive than Boolean , in every aspect

- Bad:

```
if (attachment-filename=="\\.exe$") OR (attachment-filename=="\\.com$") OR  
(attachment-filename=="\\.bat$") OR attachment-filename=="\\.dll") {
```

- Good

```
if (attachment-filename=="\\.(exe|com|bat|dll)$") {
```

- Auto-optimisation: Use nested IFs to avoid auto-optimisation

```
if ((recv-listener=="Incoming") AND (rcpt-to-group=="Sales"))
```

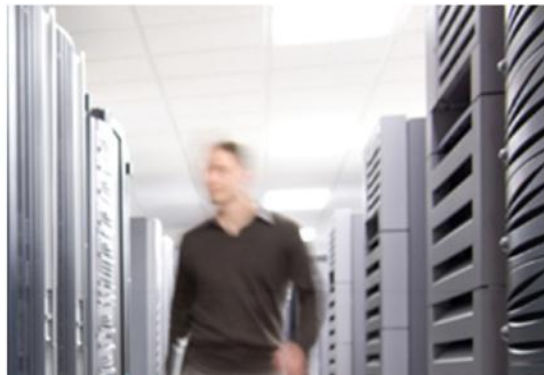
vs.

```
if (rcpt-to-group=="Sales") {  
if (recv-listener=="Incoming") {
```


Optimising and Streamlining (2)

- Filters with Final Actions first
 - drop(), bounce(), skip-filters()
- Most executed filters first
- Clean your filters up!
 - Filters that are inactive are still evaluated – just actions are not executed
 - Check for filters that are never triggered: search through mail_logs for matches
 - If you need to keep unused filters, insert a “catch-all” filter at the end of your used ones”

```
if (true) {  
skip-filters();  
}
```



Anti-Phishing: OF, DKIM And SPF

Outbreak Filters

Introduced in AsyncOS 7.5.x



Delay

- Suspicious Threat Msgs
- All Threat Types (spam, phishing, targeted)



Redirect

- Suspect URLs via Cisco Cloud Web Security

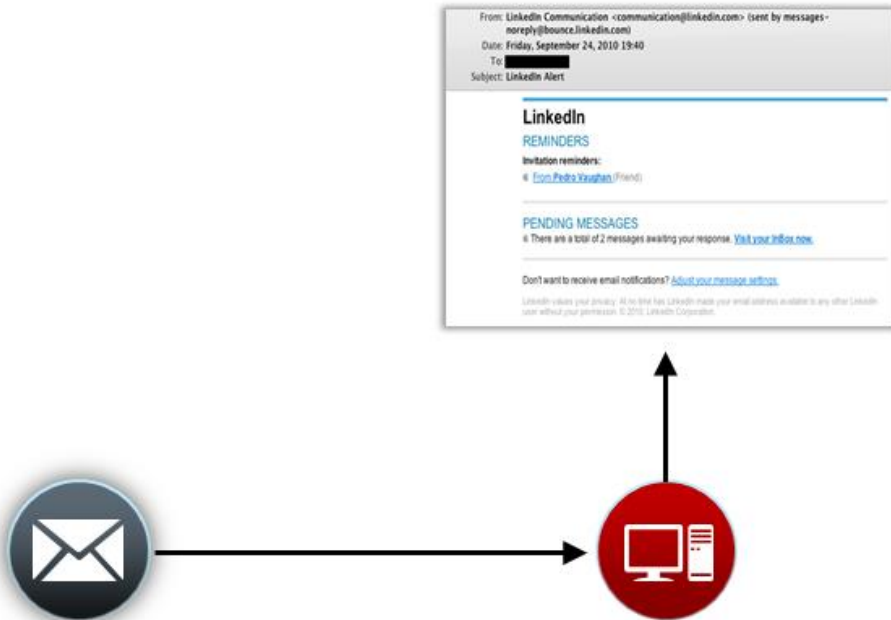


Modify

- Message Content (subject line)
- Add Warning Statements

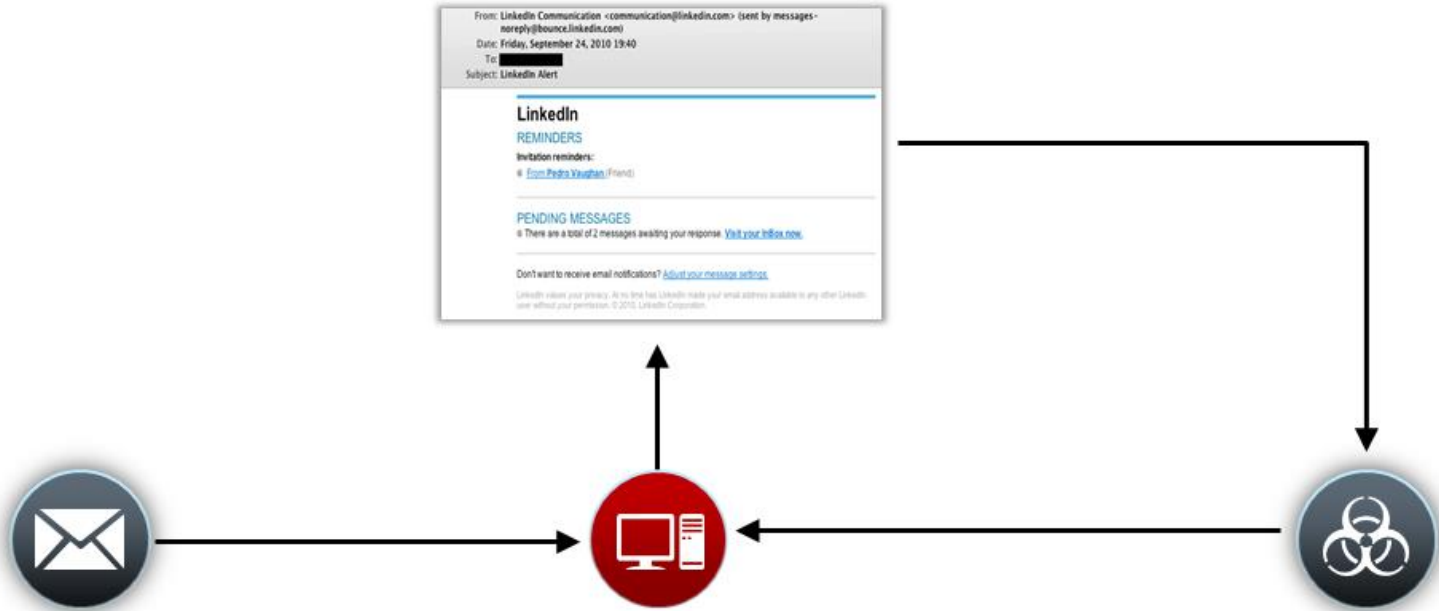
Outbreak Filters

Protection from suspect e-mails



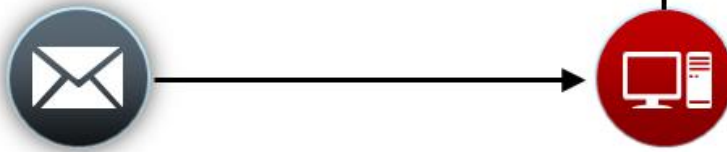
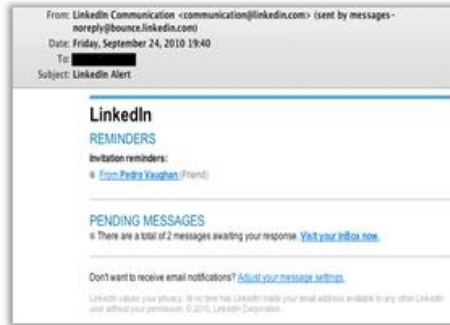
Outbreak Filters

Protection from suspect e-mails



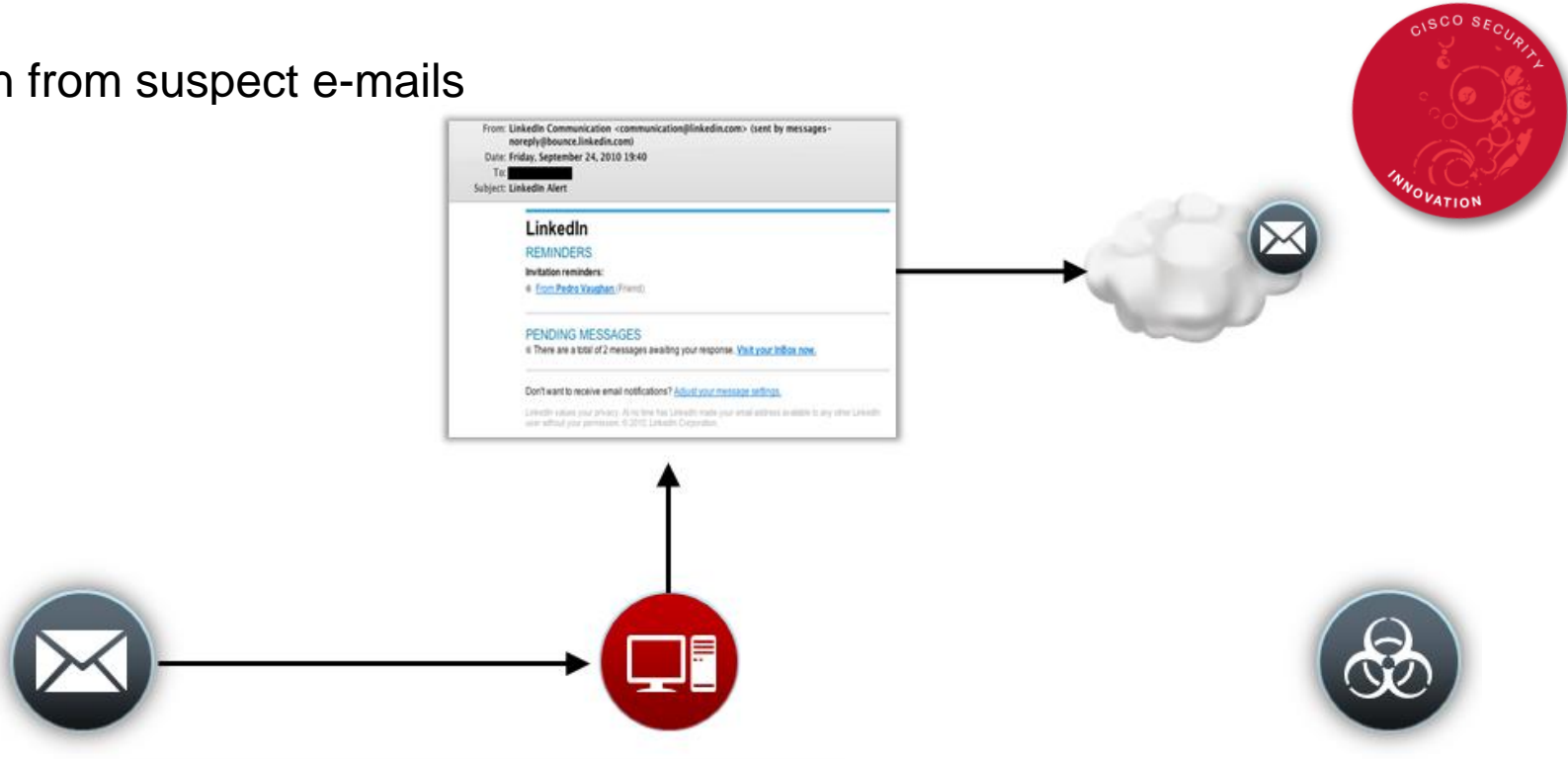
Outbreak Filters

Protection from suspect e-mails



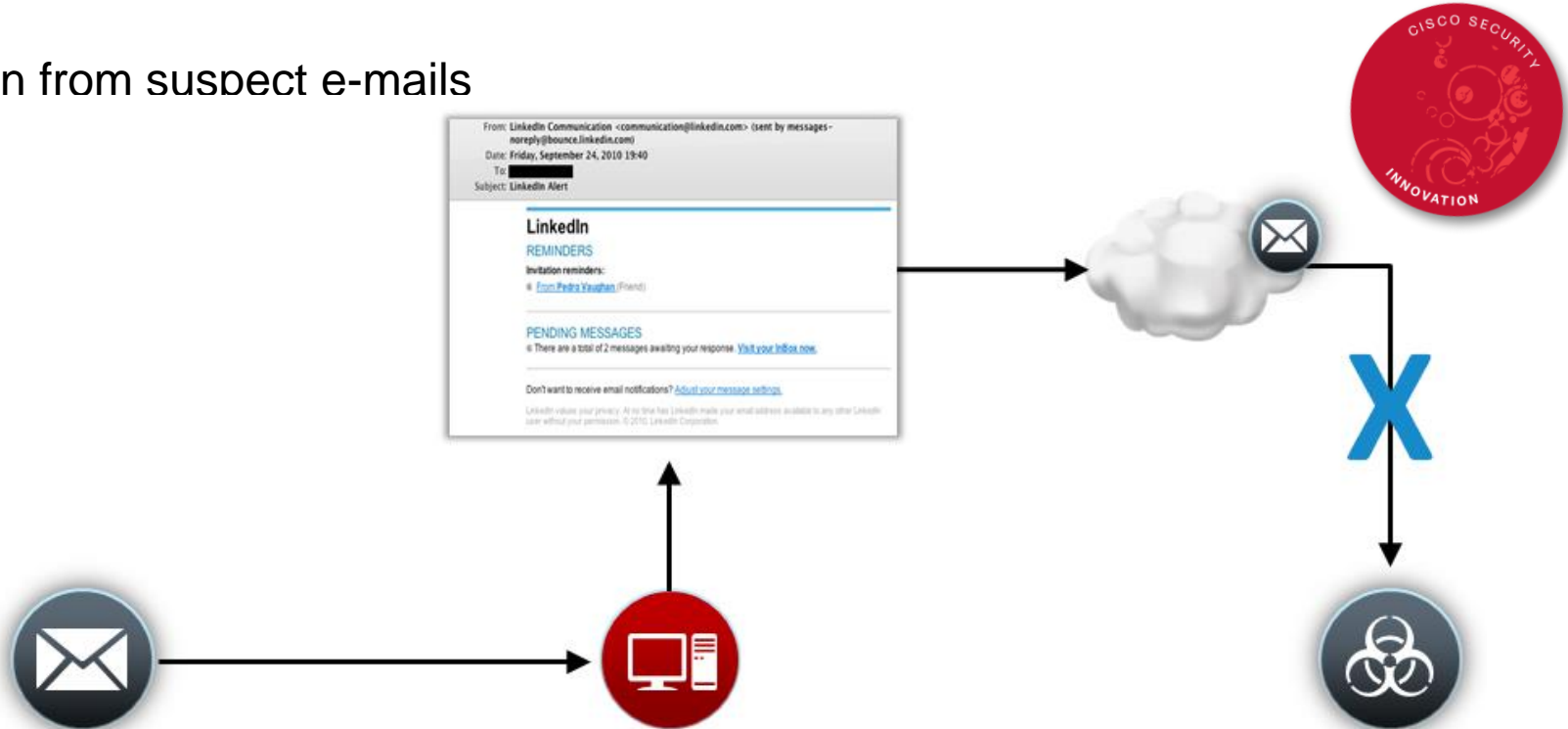
Outbreak Filters

Protection from suspect e-mails



Outbreak Filters

Protection from suspect e-mails



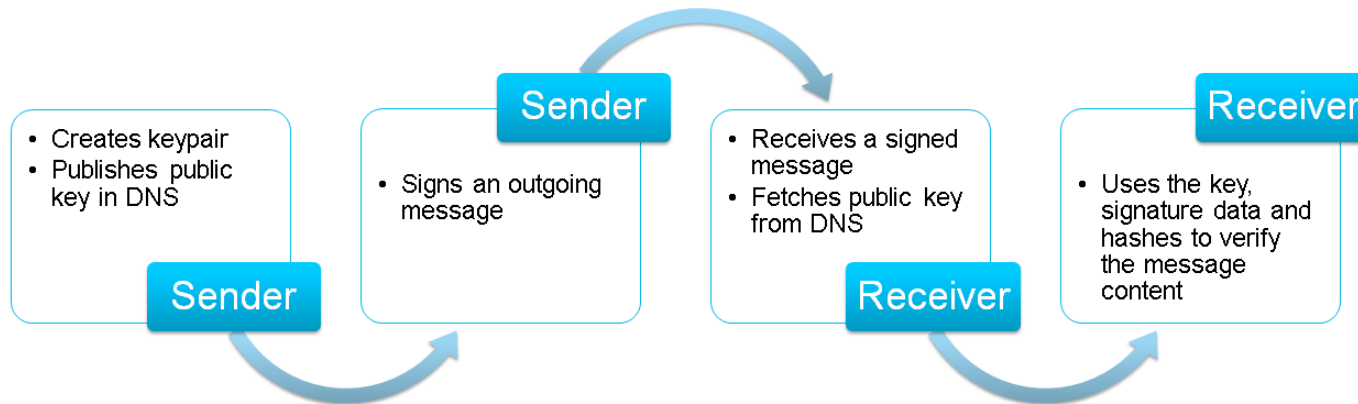
Demonstration

- Configuring Message Modification to On in Outbreak Filters configuration
- Sending a message with “X-Advertisement: outbreak” and a URL
- Verifying the URL got redirected in Webmail

E-mail Authentication Technologies

Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM) – RFC5585 et al.

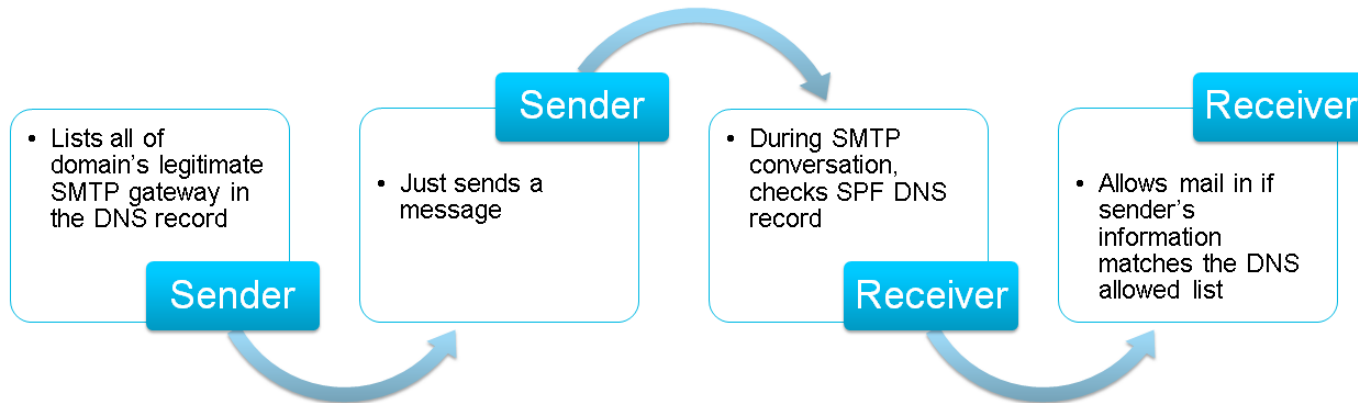
- Asymmetric encryption based message integrity, authentication, and non-repudiation
- Information stored in DKIM Signature header
- Verification key obtained from DNS



E-mail Authentication Technologies

Sender Policy Framework (SPF) – RFC4408

- Simple, DNS-based anti-spoofing technology
- Lists all legitimate SMTP gateways for a domain; provides information on what to do with senders not on the list (“-”: hard fail; “~” soft fail)
- Provides no integrity checking (susceptible to MitM) or non-repudiation



Why Use E-mail Authentication Technologies

- As a sender:
 - Avoid spoofing of your messages
 - Increase your reputation
 - Avoid getting blacklisted

- As a receiver:
 - Block phishing and spoofing attacks
 - Apply more liberal policies to AUTHENTICATED external sources
 - And, universally, help keep the Internet a nice and safe place – be a good Internet citizen

Implementing DKIM

The easy path: Use the tools on the Email Security Appliance

- Create a signing keypair
- Configure a DKIM signing profile using the key, and specify parameters:
 - Domain name, canonicalisation method, what to sign, additional tags to use, and which messages to sign
- Generate the DNS record and add it to your DNS zone(s)
- Use the “Test” option of the DKIM profile to verify if keys in the pair match

DKIM Signature

DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed; Algorithms used
Domain d=gmail.com; s=20120113; Canonicalization scheme
Signed headers h=mime-version:date:message-id:subject:from:to:content-type; Selector ("key version")
Header hash bh=pMD4ZYid1vn/f7RZAy6LEON+d+W+AD1VSR6I0zrYofA=;
Body hash b=n3EBxT5DwNbeISSYpKT6zOKHEb8ju51F4X8H2BKhdWk9YpOk8DuU4zgLhsrfeFCvf+
/2XEPnQaIVtKmE0h7ZTI8yvV6lDEQtJQQWqQ/RA7WsN4Tjg4BJAXPR+yF6xwLLcQqMlwz
sgLxC3pQAPw3Lp7py9C62nauei3nLEm0gLnXYshUvq6Is+qfJBOKeMby9WUsqRecg0AW
X8Dfb8gxXHQH8wKFJ96KiTB6iPFqufIOTaZWMhiFnL+NHR06v0PwsCQhsSccuk0eTDu9
Uqyf8bDn4opkhg7tZSyGhUFeuqwxJocJcghGf7edZ00IgzTEcuxLMcgl+mpSje2YIfeX
gFRg==

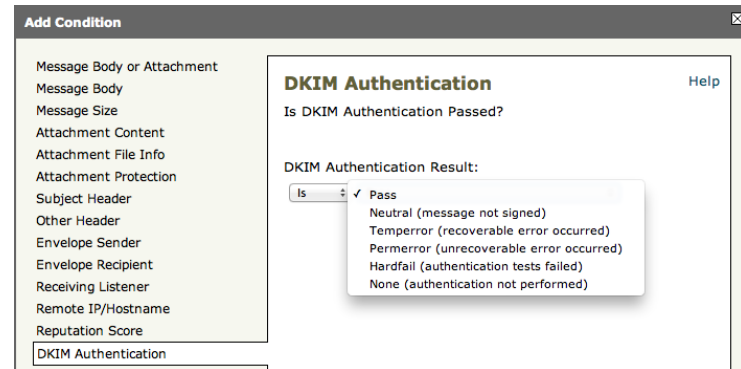
DKIM Public Key

```
$ host -T -t txt 20120113._domainkey.gmail.com
20120113._domainkey.gmail.com descriptive text "k=rsa\;
p=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCQAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAA1Kd87/UeJjenpabgbFwh
+eBCsSTRqmWIYYvywlbhbqoo2DymndFkbj0VIPildNs/m40KF+yzMn1skyoxcTUGCQ
s8g3FgD2Ap3ZB5DekAo5wMmk4wimD0+U8QzI3SD07y2+07w1NwWIt8svnxgdxGkVbb
hzY8i+RQ9DpSVpPbF7ykQxtKXkv/ahW3KjViiAH+ghvvIhkx4xYSIc9oSwwMAl50ct
MEeWUwg8Istjqz8BZeTWbf41fbNhte7Y+YqZ0wq1Sd0DbvYAD9N0ZK9v1fuaac0598H
Y+vtSBczUiKERHv1yRbcaQtZFh5wtiRrN04BLUTD21MycBX5jYchHjPY/WIDAQAB"
```


Email Security Appliance and DKIM

The easy path: Use the tools on the Email Security Appliance

- Enable DKIM in Mail Flow Policies
 - Signing in Outgoing Mail Flow Policy (“RELAY” by default)
 - Verification in Incoming (or Default) Mail Flow Policies
- Use Message Filters or Content Filters for verification
- Parse Authentication-Results header in Message Filters, or use “DKIM Authentication” Content Filters rule



Implementing SPF

- Figure out your outgoing SMTP sending hosts
- Create your SPF record
- Publish it for the world!

- Biggest challenge: **Figuring out your outgoing SMTP sending hosts**
 - You think you know them... but
 - There's always a rouge PC with no SMTP gateway configured
 - Internal applications might send e-mail directly
 - Servers/services from DMZ might send alerts/notifications

“My opinion is that any company which does not know where their SMTP servers are has to commit seppuku in front of the building starting from the CIO. DNS administrators can prove their loyalty by cutting one finger from their right hand.”

Member of Messaging Support Team
Very Large Global Corporation, a Cisco Email Security Customer

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A Few SPF Records

```
$ host -t txt cisco.com
```

```
cisco.com descriptive text "v=spf1 ip4:171.68.0.0/14 ip4:64.100.0.0/14  
ip4:64.104.0.0/16 ip4:72.163.7.160/27 ip4:72.163.197.0/24 ip4:128.107.0.0/16  
ip4:144.254.0.0/16 ip4:66.187.208.0/20 ip4:173.37.86.0/24 ip4:173.36.130.0/24  
ip4:204.15.81.0/26 ip4:216.206.186.129/25 ip4:208.90.57.0/26 mx:res.cisco.com ~all"
```

```
$ host -t txt google.com
```

```
google.com descriptive text "v=spf1 include:_netblocks.google.com  
include:_netblocks6.google.com ip4:216.73.93.70/31 ip4:216.73.93.72/31 ~all"
```

```
$ host -t txt amazon.com
```

```
amazon.com descriptive text "v=spf1 include:spf1.amazon.com include:spf2.amazon.com  
include:amazonses.com -all"
```


Email Security Appliance and SPF

- Not much to do there – publish your SPF records, configure verification in MPF, and use Message Filters or Content Filters to enforce (spf-status or spf-passed rules)

Security Features	
Spam Detection:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> On <input type="radio"/> Off
Virus Protection:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> On <input type="radio"/> Off
Encryption and Authentication:	TLS: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Off <input type="radio"/> Preferred <input type="radio"/> Required
	SMTP Authentication: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Off <input type="radio"/> Preferred <input type="radio"/> Required
	If Both TLS and SMTP Authentication are enabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Require TLS To Offer SMTP Authentication
Domain Key/DKIM Signing:	<input type="radio"/> On <input checked="" type="radio"/> Off
DKIM Verification:	<input type="radio"/> On <input checked="" type="radio"/> Off
	Use DKIM Verification Profile: <input type="text" value="DEFAULT"/>
SPF/SIDF Verification:	<input type="radio"/> On <input checked="" type="radio"/> Off
	Conformance Level: <input type="text" value="SIDF Compatible"/>
	Downgrade PRA verification result if 'Resent-Sender:' or 'Resent-From:' were used: <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
	HELO Test: <input type="radio"/> Off <input checked="" type="radio"/> On

Add Condition	
Message Body or Attachment	SPF Verification What are the SPF Verification results to match? SPF Verification: <input type="text" value="Is"/> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> SoftFail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> TempError <input type="checkbox"/> PermError
Message Body	
Message Size	
Attachment Content	
Attachment File Info	
Attachment Protection	
Subject Header	
Other Header	
Envelope Sender	
Envelope Recipient	
Receiving Listener	
Remote IP/Hostname	
Reputation Score	
DKIM Authentication	
SPF Verification	

Demonstration

- Configuring a DKIM signing profile
- Sending outgoing message, view signature
- Receiving a DKIM-Signed message, verifying signature
- Configuring SPF verification
- Receiving an SPF-verified message

The Future

A shining new star on the skyline: DMARC

- Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance – draft-dmarc-base-00
- Combines DKIM and SPF to eliminate their shortcomings
 - DKIM provides no way to advertise
 - SPF provides no integrity checks
- Additional layer: DKIM and SPF must be *in sync*
- Provides mechanism to send feedback *back to the senders*
- Based on DNS TXT records

A Sample DMARC Record

Agari.com

```
DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed; d=agari.com; i=@agari.com; q=dns/txt;
s=s1024; t=1340901310; x=1372437310; h=mime-version:in-reply-to:references:date:message-
id:subject:from:to:cc; bh=VL1kbrtttEN3rBcJqiuYwwCXKG+X0ivxazuWBSqsy1c=;
b=0hHljRyHhTRSnP1fHPqL7eEsW4E5uKhz3nsiVQ7v2EtcA7orMqtitDL5Al/Inx6/lvkckKs28eFrcFduPluIPpMc9t+4+gw
TKDIXq0AO41b1bFCdfnYoe8XNvR/7UmcYIdV36tP/A06eQQ8bY0gFXCK00KoZv9b2yuuxsC4f5go=;
```

```
s1024._domainkey.agari.com descriptive text "v=DKIM1\; k=rsa\;
p=MIGfMA0GCSqGSIB3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQDQwPqBxkIOc1YVnJv30ccfbd3S68p8E5BafsirMBaSPxqIgnzaxNSyPp8
INEPL61cIRKo3u195Px5XHNwjEfq76BvDu7eUYXxY8zKcAS74heKAeyfpVaMFWHUzCoujPNzzorCIRtP5CuY+ILw+Vj1SKN6x
lBWhouCSHWhOr/vcYQIDAQAB"
```

```
agari.com descriptive text "v=spf1 ip4:82.135.8.34 ip6:2001:a60:901e::22 ip4:72.250.241.196
ip4:74.250.241.195 ip4:74.217.77.9 ip4:74.217.77.10 ip4:74.116.66.11 ip4:74.116.66.12
include:_spf.google.com include:support.zendesk.com -all"
```

```
_dmarc.agari.com descriptive text
"v=DMARC1\;p=none\;pct=100\;ruf=mailto:d@ruf.agari.com\;rua=mailto:d@rua.agari.com"
```



And a Little More...

The Future

Coming soon to a Cisco Email Security environment near you!

- AsyncOS 8.0 and ESAv: Virtual Email Security Appliance
 - OVF file; ESXi 4.1 and 5.0 supported
 - 4 different virtual appliances, roughly equivalent to current hardware models
 - Available to all existing hardware appliance customers at FCS
 - No limitation on number of instances run
- Centralised Policy Quarantines
 - Migration Wizard for existing on-box quarantines
 - Search through multiple quarantines, release messages from multiple quarantines at once
- FIPS support and more, including Customisable Reporting Dashboard, Quick Links, and Landing Page in the web UI

Call to Action

- Visit the Cisco Campus at the World of Solutions
To experience the following demos/solutions in action: Cisco Email Security, Cisco Security Intelligence Operations
- Get hands-on experience attending one of the walk-in labs
- Meet the Engineer
 - Walk up to our Security Solutions Architects at the Content Security Booths at the World of Solutions – or come over for a chat at the MTE area
- Discuss your project's challenges at the Technical Solutions Clinics



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