



SPIT Prevention

September 23, 2008



Spam over Internet Telephony (SPIT)

- The Threat of SPIT
- Solution Space
- The SPAM Score approach
 - Acme and XConnect test joint approach

The Threat - Overview

- Bulk unsolicited communications are seen as largest threat to open IP communication
- With Email we “missed the boat”

With VoIP There is still a chance to deploy ubiquitous solutions before problem becomes widespread

The Threat - Definition

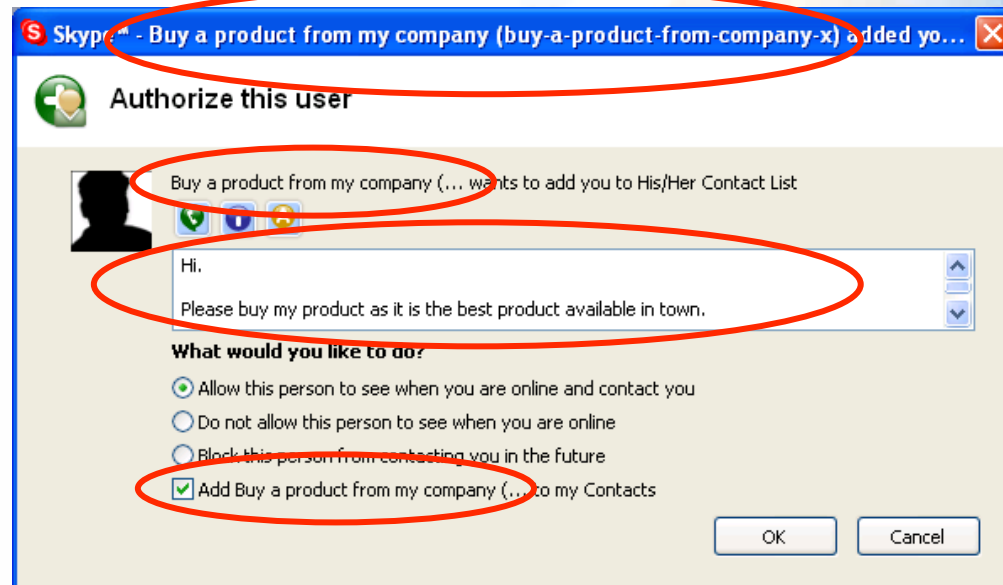
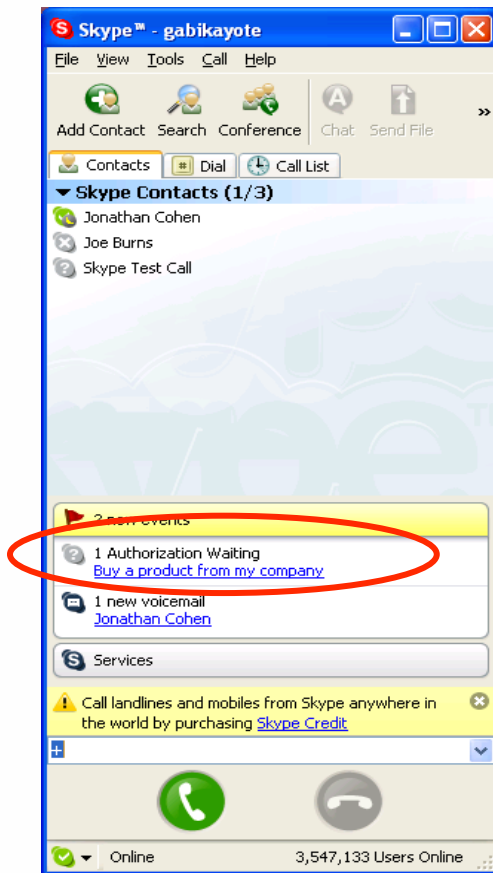
- Defined as the transmission of bulk unsolicited...
 - SPAM – email
 - SPIM – **I**nstant **M**essages or presence requests
 - SPIT – **I**nternet **T**elephony call attempts
 - SPIDEO – **V**ideo calls



The Threat - How do they get my number?

- SPAM bots scour the web
 - email addresses appearing on a web page
 - Screen scraping
- Trial and error
 - Not so complicated with email addresses
 - Reuse existing email namespace for VoIP spam
 - Trivial with “virtual” phone numbers
 - Finite number space

The Threat - IM/Presence Example





The Threat - Is the threat real?

- It occurs in the existing telephone network
 - 18M telemarketing calls are generated daily*
- It occurs on the internet (email)
 - In 2004, 12.4B SPAM messages/day**

* <http://www.privacycorps.com/pages/telemarketing-faq.htm>.

** <http://www.cybercity.com/business-email-content-filtering.asp>

The difference is cost



SPAM Cost Analysis Comparison

- one call at a time
- T1/T3 needed for large volume
- T1 line:
 - approximately US \$250/month
 - about 1.5 ¢/minute for calls
 - at most 24 simultaneous calls
- Assuming about 10s/call attempt
 - 2.4 call attempts per second

$$\frac{0.015\left(\frac{\$}{\text{min}}\right)}{6\left(\frac{\text{call}}{\text{min}}\right)} = 0.0025\left(\frac{\$}{\text{call}}\right)$$

SPAM

- Assume residential offering
 - 500K upstream
- Assume low compression codec
 - e.g. G.723.1 at 5.6 Kbps
 - ~ 90 simultaneous calls
- Assume about 10s of content/call
 - ~ 9 caps
 - broadband access ~ \$50/ month

$$\frac{50\left(\frac{\$}{\text{month}}\right)}{23.3M\left(\frac{\text{call}}{\text{month}}\right)} = 0.00000215\left(\frac{\$}{\text{call}}\right)$$

SPIT

The Threat - Additional SPIT Considerations

- Name/Number space mining easier
 - username@domain space
 - SIP uses the same form of addressing as email
 - Reuse existing email lists to reduce costs
 - phone number space
 - finite address space
 - one that is fairly densely packed
 - Sequential phone #'s likely to produce high hit rate
- Pending stronger identity - Blacklisting is ill-advised
 - Legitimate user unable to use VoIP
- Bayesian content filtering not applicable
 - Content is available only once the call is answered

The Solutions

- Make it harder to access namespace
- Reduce Automation
- Make cost prohibitive
- Limit “Openness” of communications



The Solutions - Make it harder to mine #s

- **Address Obfuscation**

- Spam lists are gathered from web sites
 - make your address impossible to gather
 - user@domain.com → u s e r a t d o m a i n d o t c o m
- Public sources of info (e.g. ENUM) can be mined as well
 - Private ENUM trees, policy based DNS

- **Limited Use Addresses**

- Give different addresses/numbers to different people
 - Once spam is detected on one account it is discontinued

- **Limited Use Addresses + presence**

- Instead of email addresses user gives presence URI instead
- Friends “subscribe” to presence info when wanting to send email
- Presence data can include an email where user can be reached
 - One time use, obfuscated, different for each requesting buddy

Buddy list represents an automatically updating address book

The Solutions - Reduce Automation



- Sender of message is given a “human only” puzzle
 - When solved correctly sender is placed on white list

The Jaggy Thistle

- **Turing Tests**
 - sender connected to IVR and needs to enter spoken digits
 - Dependent on strong identity mechanisms
 - Language dependent
 - Can pay cheap human labor to take the test

The Solutions - Make it cost prohibitive

- **Computational Puzzles** – Can't be solved by humans - expensive enough (computationally) to limit spam
 - Wide variation in computing power of potential clients wishing to communicate
 - Zombie machines help spammer reduce this cost
 - Active area of research (e.g. combining with white lists)
- **Payments at risk** – Sender puts money into receivers account prior to call - returned at end of call if not spam
 - Occurs only first time communicating with a given party
 - Relies on cheap micro payments techniques on the Internet
 - What is this “magical” amount?
- **Legal action**
 - Countries need to pass laws prohibiting spam – hard to enforce
 - Couple with existing laws (e.g. Habeas <http://www.habeas.com> header)
 - Peering agreements (e.g. <http://www.dundi.com/PEERING.pdf>)

The Solutions - Limit “Openness”

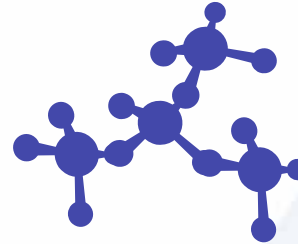
- Black lists/White lists



- Consent-based communications



- Reputations systems



- Circles of trust (peering)

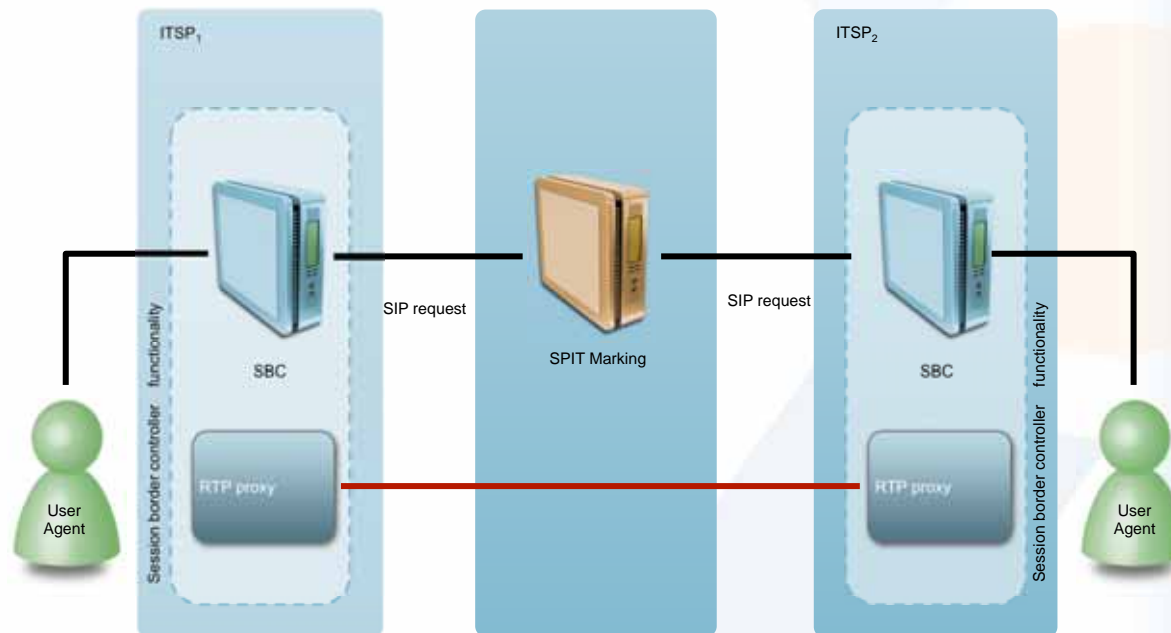


- Centralized providers (managed peering)



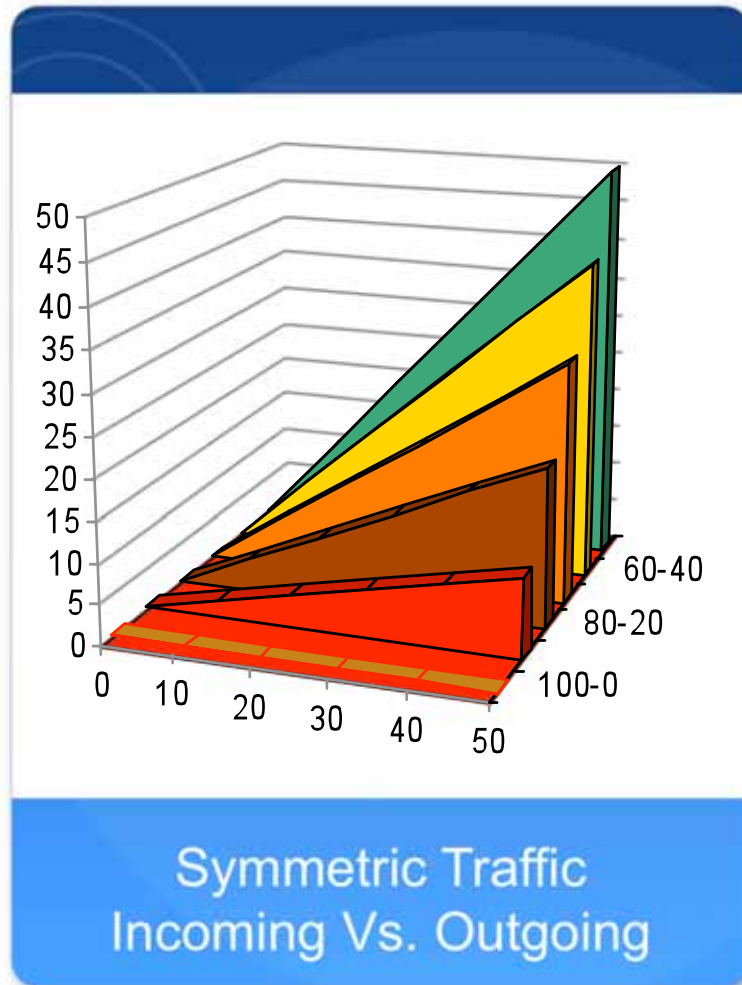
The Solutions - Peering Enabled Solutions

- Rating of Service Providers and individual call originators
 - Identity based
 - Assign a SPAM reputation or score



- SPIT threshold can be adjusted by each SBC enabled service provider

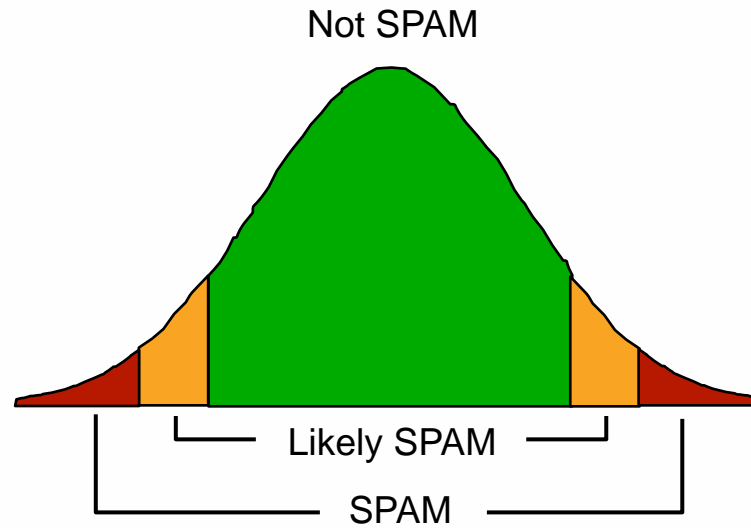
SPIT Metric Examples



- Concurrent calls
- Call Attempts Per Second
- Call duration relative to average
- % of call attempts to invalid numbers
- Call spread (unique new numbers)
- Call distribution throughout the day

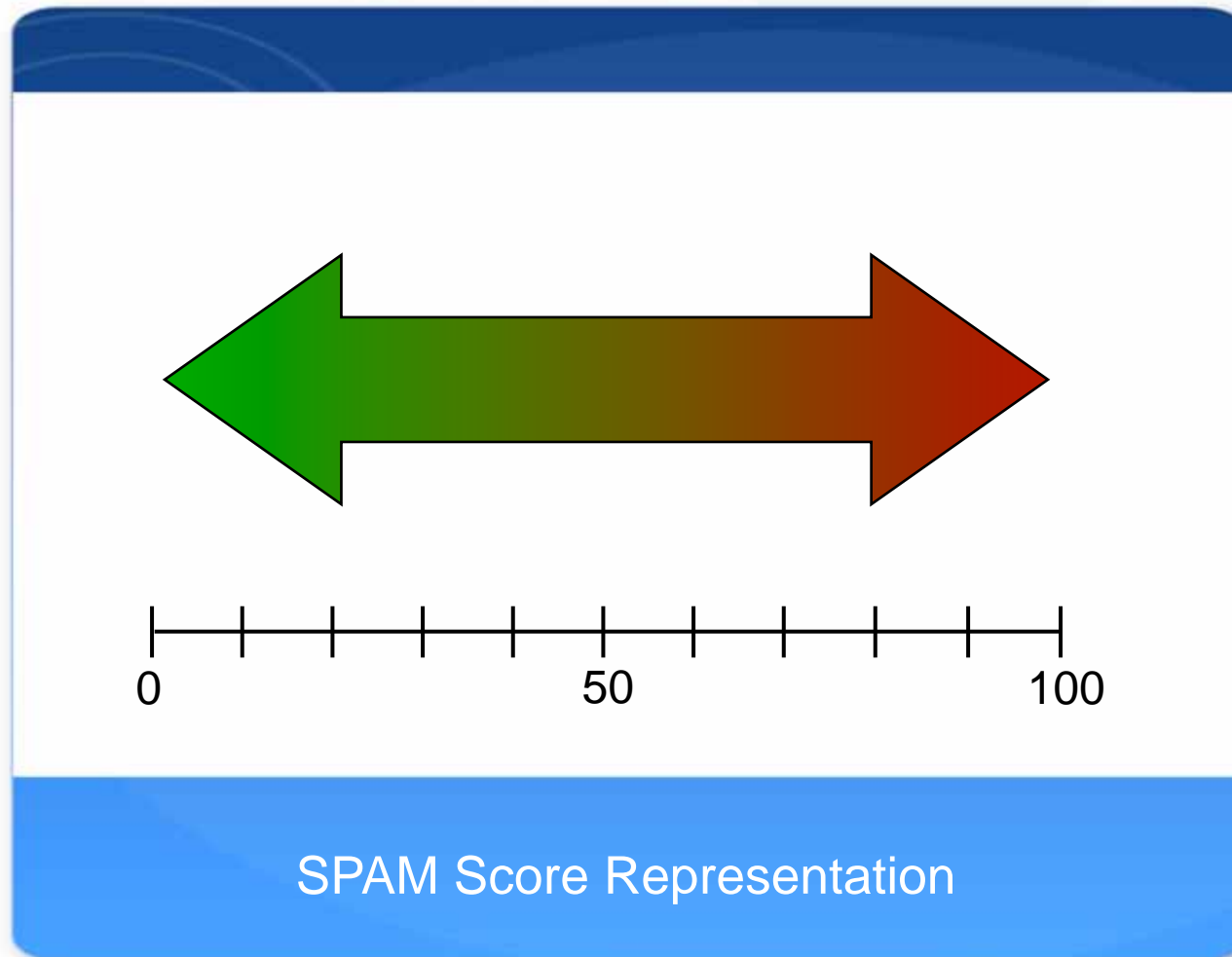
Other Metrics...

SPAM Metric Normalization



Algorithm for calculating individual metrics

SPAM Score



Spam-Score Header

INVITE ...

Via: ...

To: ...

From: ...

...

Spam-Score: Sym=0.7 ACD=0.4 Algo=SPAM1 Score=65

...

Cseq: ...

Content-Length: ...

draft-wing-sipping-spam-score-02.txt



AcmePacket and XConnect Cooperate to test and deliver SPIT solutions

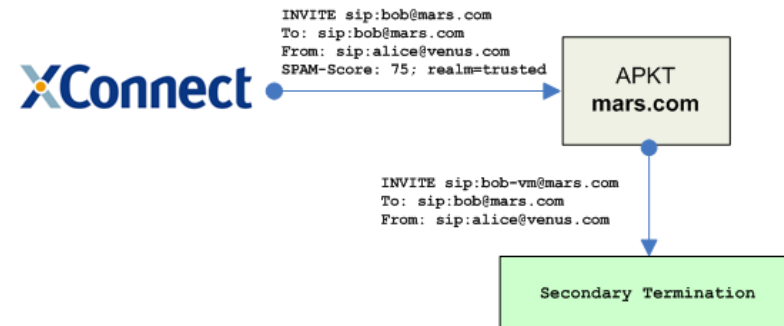
- Acme and XConnect technical executives participate in IETF standards initiatives for the design and functionality of the SPAM score concept
- Several drafts are introduced to the IETF including RUCUS Test Cases in July 08
 - <http://tools.ietf.org/pdf/draft-schwartz-rucus-test-cases-00.pdf>
- Proof of concept testing was conducted in Spring and Summer 2008
- Functionality now available in
 - latest Acme Packet NetNet SBC releases
 - XConnect Private Federations

Scenario 1: Call Flow from Trusted Provider

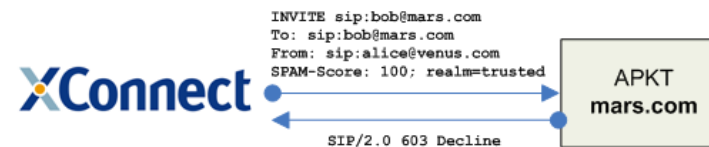
Scenario 1a - Call originating from trusted provider ("venus.com") with "white" score



Scenario 1b - Call originating from trusted provider ("venus.com") with "gray" score



Scenario 1c - Call originating from trusted provider ("venus.com") with "black" score

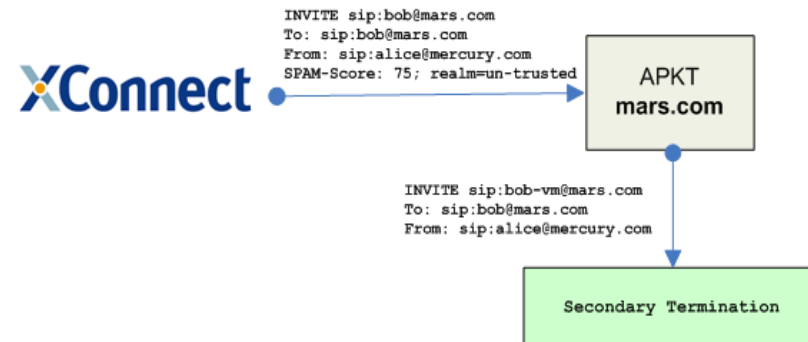


Scenario 2: Call from Un-Trusted Provider

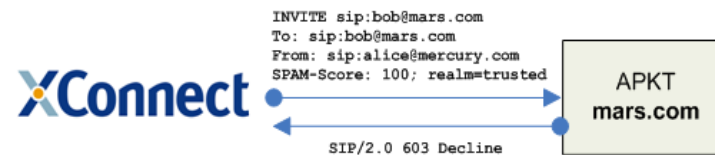
Scenario 2a - Call originating from un-trusted provider ("mercury.com") with "white" score



Scenario 2b - Call originating from un-trusted provider ("mercury.com") with "gray" score



Scenario 2c - Call originating from un-trusted provider ("mercury.com") with "black" score



Additional References

- The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Spam
 - RFC 5039
- SPAM Score For SIP
 - draft-wing-sipping-spam-score-02
- Policy based ENUM
 - draft-lendl-sip-peering-policy-00
- General background
 - draft-lendl-speermint-background-01

The logo for XConnect, featuring the word "XConnect" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letter "X" is stylized with a small orange dot at its top-left intersection.

XConnect

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