

CSN09101

Networked Services

Week 11: Email Management

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This lecture

- SMTP
- Linux Email
- Discussions

SMTP

SMTP

- Email is send between source and destination using a simple protocol.
- SMTP is the basic protocol used
 - Simple Mail Transport Protocol (RFC 821 and 1123)
- SMTP deals mostly with simple email without attachments.
- Attachment emails (plus email delivery using some advanced features) uses ESMTP
 - Extended/Enhanced SMTP (RFC 1869).

SMTP

- Very simple protocol
- Text Based
- You can send email using TELNET.
- Easy to forge an email...

telnet grussell.org 25

Connected to grussell.org (10.10.5.5).

Escape character is '^']'.

220 grussell.org ESMTP Sendmail 8.12.11/8.12.11; Sun, 14
Nov 2008 19:01:01 GMT

> **helo pc236b.napier.ac.uk**

250 grussell.org Hello pc236b.napier.ac.uk [10.4.5.6],
pleased to meet you

> **mail from: g.russell@napier.ac.uk**

250 2.1.0 g.russell@napier.ac.uk ... Sender ok

> **rcpt to: me@grussell.org**

250 2.1.5 me@grussell.org.. Recipient ok

telnet grussell.org 25

> **data**

354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself

> **From: "Santa" claws@northpole.com**

> **To: Gordon Russell <me@grussell.org>**

> **Date: Tue, 15 Jan 2008 16:02:43 -0500**

> **Subject: SMTP**

Hello gordon.

I am Santa

> .

250 Ok: queued as 5555

> **QUIT**

221 Bye

Envelope and Headers

- The email information about from and to supplied using SMTP (except the contents of the DATA command) makes up what is known as the Message Envelope.
- The from, to, and other initial information in the email itself (the part in DATA) is known as the email header.
- The email instructions in the envelope DOES NOT have to match that in the email headers.
- This is useful when, for instance, dealing with email mailing lists: The envelope directs it to you, but the headers state it is actually to “the name of the email group”.

Forged Emails

- Note that the envelope FROM was:
> **mail from: g.russell@napier.ac.uk**
- The data FROM was:
From: "Santa" claws@northpole.com
- This is perfectly valid. It will be delivered.
- The envelope is used through the delivery process, but it is discarded when it is finally delivered to the recipient.
- The final recipient cannot recover the information in the envelope. However, the headers can give useful information.

Email headers

From g.russell@napier.ac.uk Sun Nov 15 11:12:21 2009
Received: from pc236b.napier.ac.uk [10.2.4.5]
by grussell.org (8.18.11) id PDQ666
Sun Nov 15 11:12:20 2008 -0000
Received: (gor@localhost)
by pc236b.napier.ac.uk (8.18.11) id LXY123
Sun Nov 15 11:12:16 2008 -0000
Date: Sun Nov 15 11:12:15 2008 -0000
From: g.russell@napier.ac.uk
To: me@grussell.org
Message-Id: <20041115111215.LXY123@pc236b.napier.ac.uk>
Subject: Wow

Message body is here. This is the message.

- From “Date” down is the data added by the original sender.
- As the email moves from machine to machine, extra information is added to the data.

From g.russell@napier.ac.uk Sun Nov 15 11:12:21 2009

Received: from pc236b.napier.ac.uk [10.2.4.5]

by grussell.org (8.18.11) id PDQ666

Sun Nov 15 11:12:20 2008 -0000

Received: (gor@localhost)

by pc236b.napier.ac.uk (8.18.11) id LXY123

Sun Nov 15 11:12:16 2008 -0000

Received

Received: from pc236b.napier.ac.uk [10.2.4.5]
by grussell.org (8.18.11) id PDQ666
Sun Nov 15 11:12:20 2008 -0000

Received: (gor@localhost)
by pc236b.napier.ac.uk (8.18.11) id LXY123
Sun Nov 15 11:12:16 2008 -0000

- The first “hop” the email went through was at pc236b.
- The email was written by someone on that machine (user gor).
- Sendmail handled that hop, version 8.18.11

Received

**Received: from pc236b.napier.ac.uk [10.2.4.5]
by grussell.org (8.18.11) id PDQ666
Sun Nov 15 11:12:20 2008 -0000**

Received: (gor@localhost)
by pc236b.napier.ac.uk (8.18.11) id LXY123
Sun Nov 15 11:12:16 2008 -0000

- The second “hop” the email went through was at grussell.org. It received the email from a server with ip 10.2.4.5.
- Pc236b and 10.2.4.5 should be the same thing.
- It took 4 seconds to be delivered between servers.
- Sendmail handled that hop, version 8.18.11

Spotting forged emails

- You are looking for “funnies” in the headers.
 - Dates and times that go backwards (taking into account the timezone)
 - Hops which don’t match up
 - Strange strings in the hop data
 - DATA and hop data which makes no sense.
 - HOP routes which sound strange (like a bank delivering emails via yahoo).

MX Records

- When you email “linuxzoo.net” the delivery process will look for a MX record for linuxzoo.net.
- If it doesn’t find one, email is directed to the A record.
- If it finds a MX record, email is delivered to the machine described in the MX record.
- This allows a whole domain to delegate email reception to one or more key servers, without having to have email servers on every single possible host.

Linux Email

MUA, MTA, and MDA

- Email in Linux is controlled via three types of services:
 1. MUA – Mail User Agent
 2. MTA – Mail Transfer Agent
 3. MDA – Mail Delivery Agent

MUA

- The email “client”.
- Users use the Mail User Agent to read and send emails.
- It takes email messages which have been delivered to a particular user’s mailbox and displays them to the user.
- It takes new messages and passes these to the MTA for delivery.
- Examples include mutt, mail, and pine.

MTA

- The Mail Transfer Agent is the mail equivalent to an IP router.
- It takes messages given by an MUA or another MTA, and depending on the delivery address passes them onto another MTA or to an MDA for delivery.
- Examples include sendmail, qmail, and postfix.
- Each MTA hop inserts its own data at the start of the email data section.

MDA

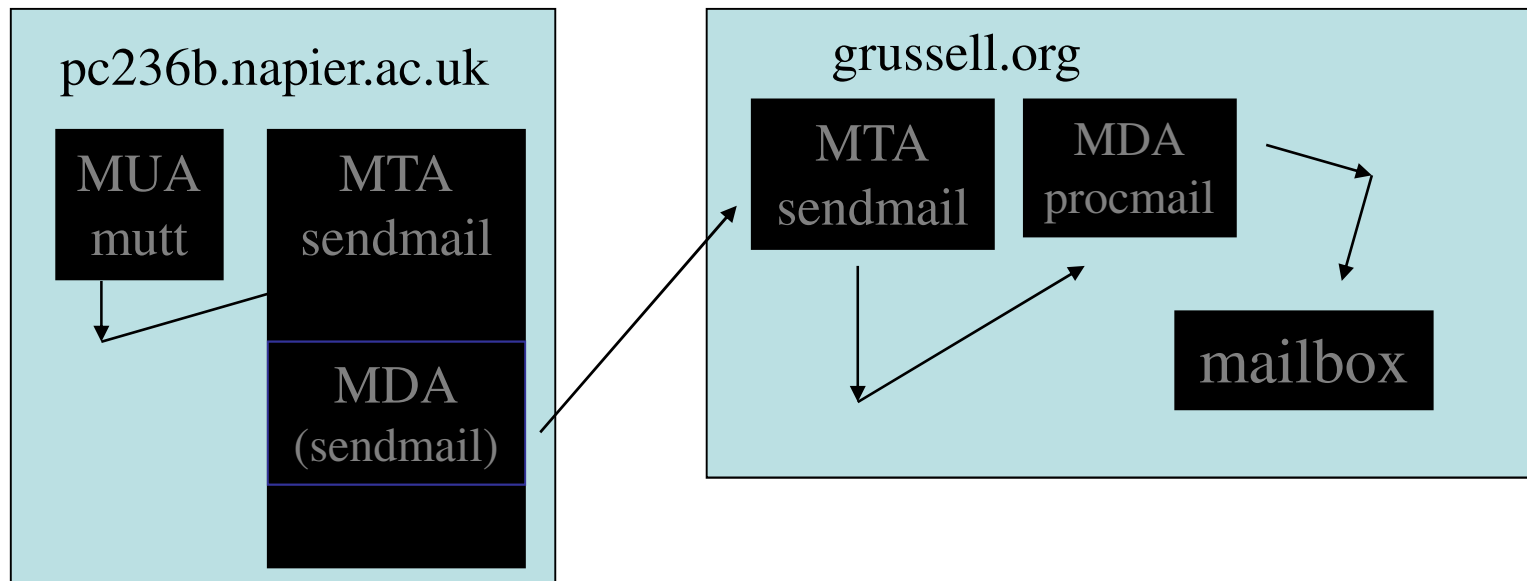
- The MDA or Mail Delivery Agent takes email messages from the MTA and delivers it to a particular user or to a MTA.
- Once delivered it is held until an MUA for that user reads the email.
- Examples include mail and procmail for local delivery, and sendmail itself for network delivery.

Example

- Lets consider an example of `g.russell@napier.ac.uk` delivering an email to `me@grussell.org`.

1. g.russell MUA on pc236b.napier.ac.uk send the email to the MTA (sendmail) on localhost.
2. The localhost MTA looks up the MX record for grussell.org.
3. The record indicates that email is delivered to grussell.org itself.
4. Sendmail uses its MDA (SMTP) agent to deliver the email to the MTA on grussell.org

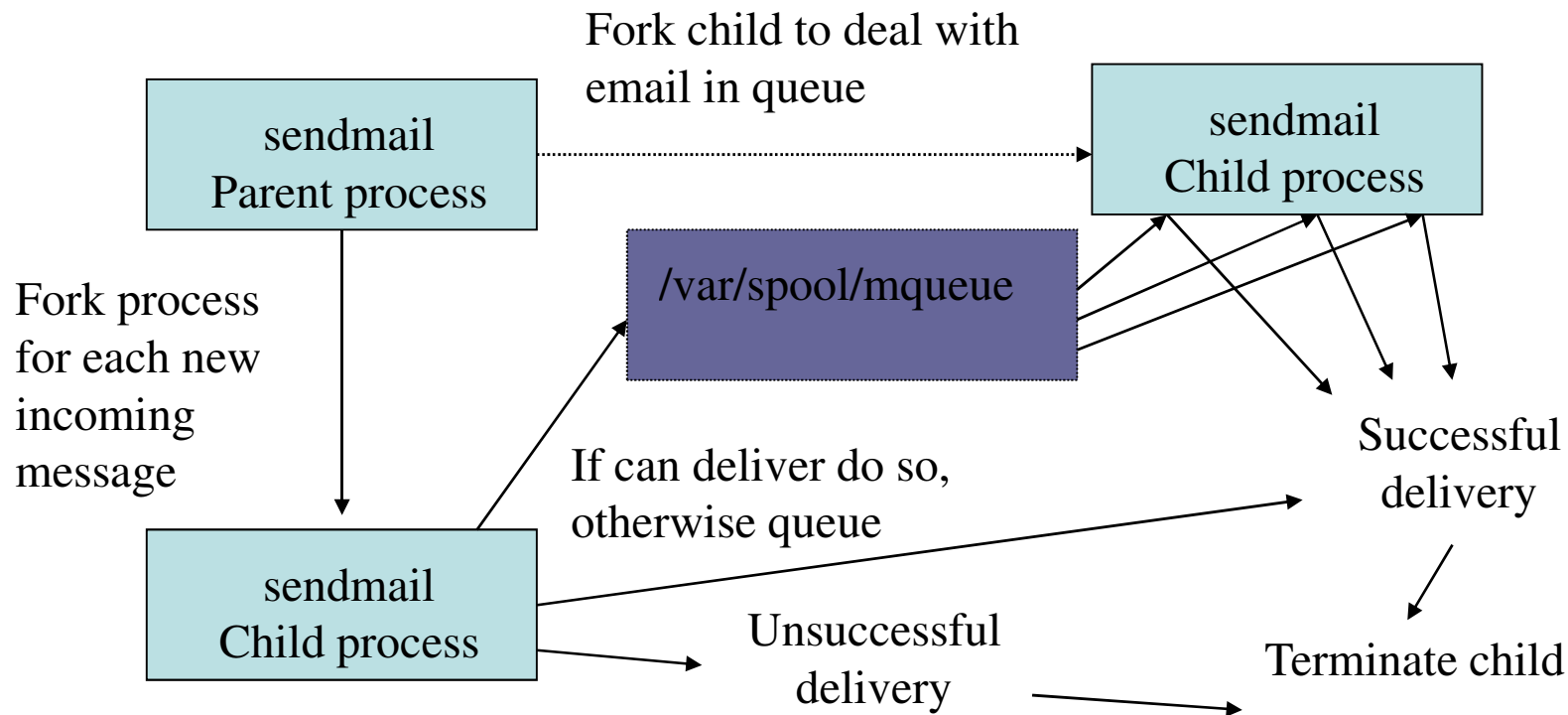
5. The MTA on grussell.org looks at the destination user (me) and decides that this is a local user.
6. It uses its local delivery agent MDA (procmail) to put this email into the user's mailbox.
7. The email is stored in /var/spool/mail/me.
8. Next time "me" logs into grussell.org, the email will be waiting for him.



Sendmail

- Sendmail is the oldest and most common MTA in use today.
- It has many features which are now redundant (like using UUCP to forward email to the destinations using !).
- It is huge and prone to “hack attack”.
- However, it works well, is well understood, universally discussed, and is still popular.

sendmail mqueue processing



Aliases

- Aliases link the recipient envelope address to a local user or action.
- In sendmail, this is `/etc/aliases`.
- The file has 1 alias per line, with the alias name, then a `:`, then the action or user.

Examples

postmaster : root

me : gor

olduser : /dev/null

automail : | /home/gordon/bin/autoregister.pl

devel : gor, me@grussell.org.uk, a.cumming

- Aliases for users, programs (with |) to files (starts with /) or multiple users (separated with ,).

Compiling alias changes

- Sendmail does not use `/etc/aliases` directly.
- Instead it uses a binary hashed version of the file.
- This is `aliases.db` or `aliases.dbm`.
- When you change `/etc/aliases` you must run `newaliases` to build the hashed file.

.forward

- Only root can make changes to /etc/aliases.
- Individual users can have simple aliases using .forward in their home directory.
- Every line in this file is treated as an alias for the user.

grussell

andrew

- In this case email for this user would go to both grussell and andrew.

Recursive loops

```
> cat /home/gordon/.forward  
gordon  
andrew
```

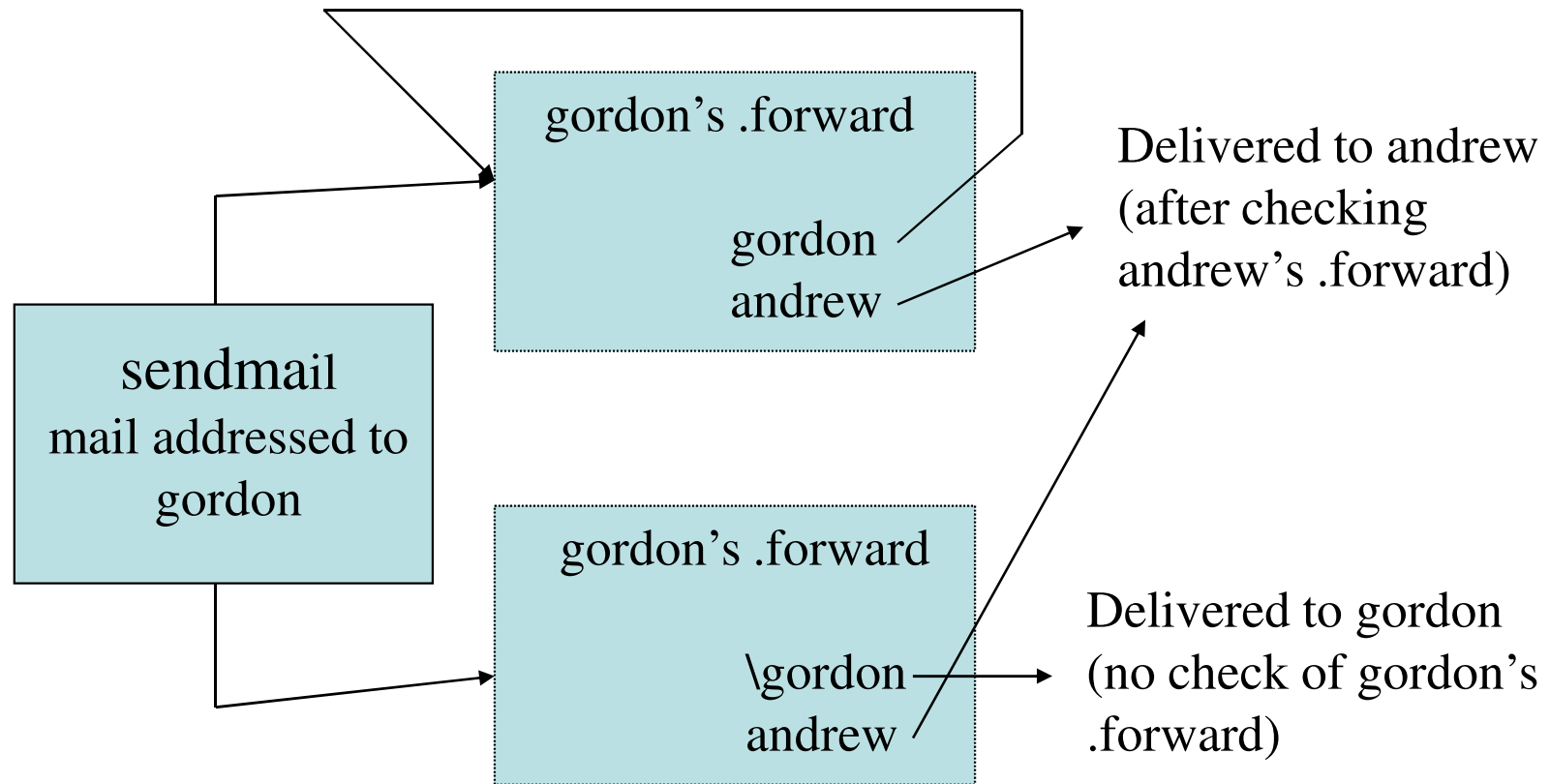
- This appears to suggest delivery as normal to gordon, but also a copy of the email to andrew.
- However, for each name the whole alias process is redone, so that (for example) aliases for andrew will also be processed.
- Unfortunately “gordon” will trigger access to his .forward file, find “gordon” again, and again, and again. This would break!

- To tell sendmail not to keep looking things up when they are found in .forward, put a \ character in front of the name. In this example:

\gordon

andrew

- This means “no more aliases on gordon”.



Sendmail configuration

- Sendmail conf files are in /etc/mail.
- There is a mix of .cf and .mc files.
- .cf is quickly parsed by sendmail, but for mortals it is hard to understand (but flexible).
- .mc are MACRO level commands which can be used to build (most) .cf files.
- Stick to .mc for all sensible cases!
- Run “make” in this directory to convert from .mc to .cf

Basic structure of sendmail.mc

- OSTYPE()
- define() - 2 parameters: variable name and value.
define('PROCMAIL_MAILER_PATH','/usr/bin/procmail')
- FEATURE()
- MAILER() – for example
MAILER(smtp)
MAILER(procmail)
- dnl – a convenience – like a shell # comment.

What the options are!

- sendmail config is complex!!!
- My sendmail book is >1000 pages long.
- However, the basics are straight-forward.
- Most things you want are either FEATURES, DEFINES, or have their own function name.
- One looks up the effect they want in the documentation, and follows the instructions.
- Only really keen people would try to learn sendmail competely!

Key issues: Masquerade

- There are different types of masquerading in sendmail.
- Masquerading is where the identity of a machine is disguised for some reason.
- For instance, your email server is called “mail.grussell.org”. In a normal setup all your email would appear to come from mail.grussell.org and not just grussell.org.

`MASQUERADE_AS('grussell.org')`

- Now all outgoing emails are rewritten so that the from address appears as grussell.org.
- It is vital that grussell.org is an A record and not a CNAME.

Relaying

- Relaying is the process of asking one mail server to take your email for delivery somewhere else.
- It can be used by spammers to mass mail junk, but leave the blame on the mail server used.
- It was once switched on by default, which lead to many mail hosts becoming blacklisted.
- `/etc/mail/relay-domains` contains a list of domains which this server **WILL** relay.

Virtual Hosts - receiving

- FEATURE(virtualusertable) supports the /etc/mail/virtusertable file.
- Sent emails which match the first column are delivered to that specified in the second column.

me@grussell.org	gordon
me@grussell.org.uk	gordon
jim@grussell.org	error:Sorry he has left
@grussell.org	gradmin

Virtual Hosts - sending

- FEATURE(domaintable) and /etc/mail/domaintable does the virtual host mapping for outgoing email.

gordon	me@grussell.org
andrew	andrew@grussell.org.uk
dbuser	gordon@db.grussell.org

Access

- FEATURE(access_db) and /etc/mail/access allows hosts and domains to be controlled on a per-user basis...

lycos.com DISCARD

grussell.org.uk RELAY

gordon@sqlzoo.net RELAY

sqlzoo.net ERROR:5.0.0:550 No way

Possible responses.

- OK – local recipients only
- RELAY – forward
- REJECT – no way!
- DISCARD – no way quietly
- ERROR – Send an error back to the sender (RFC 1893 compliant codes).

- There are a number of “black hole” email lists.
- These are lists populated by suspected spammers. Such lists include:
 - <http://www.spamhaus.org/>
- So to drop people in the sbl list do:

```
FEATURE(`dnsbl', `sbl.spamhaus.org', `"550 Mail from "  
$`'&{client_addr} " refused - see  
http://www.spamhaus.org/SBL/")dnl
```

- See <http://www.email-policy.com/Spam-black-lists.htm>

Spamhatus

- Spamhatus actually maintains 3 lists:
 - SBL – List of spammers and the like
 - XBL – Machines which seem to be exploited in some way. For instance, have open proxies, or perhaps a worm or virus.
 - PBL – A list of machines which should not really be sending email. For instance, the dynamic ips of customers in an ISP, where they all should be using the ISPs SMTP server for sending email.
- List are only as good as the data used to build them. However, good lists can generally be trusted, so long as you fully understand the implications of using them.

Fighting SPAM

- There are a few research areas where investigators are trying to fight spam.
- One technology being used now is called SPF
 - Sender Policy Framework
- When an email is received suggesting it is from “linuxzoo.net”, the MTA does a DNS lookup on linuxzoo.net, looking for a TXT record.
- If it finds one starting with v=spf1, then some additional checks are performed before the email is processed.

SPF for linuxzoo

- The TXT record supporting SPF in linuxzoo is:
v=spf1 ip4:146.176.166.1 ip4:146.176.166.15 a ~all
- This indicates that email can only be send by 146.176.166.1, 146.176.166.15, or from an IP which matches the A record for linuxzoo.net.
- If any of those things are true, the mail is processed normally.
- If it is all false, the MTA carries out the “~” action.

Actions

- Really it should have “-all”.
 - This indicates that a failed test results in the email being rejected
- “~all” is a soft fail.
 - This is really for debugging.
 - It indicates that it is probably junk, but I am not brave enough to guarantee it.
 - One day I will change it to “-all”.
 - Until then, it means that if the SPF rules are broken, then delete the email if you are really really being tough.
 - In reality it probably means “take no action”...

Discussion

Discussion

- A host is acting as an email server for test.com. It is called email.test.com. User jim also uses this server, and wants to get all email send from that machine to be jim@me.com. Any email coming back is to be sent on to jim.
 - Discuss the different aspects of this task.
 - Provide possible virtualhosttable and domaintable entries.

Discussion

- Here are some mock exam questions you should now be able to answer:

Question 1

With respect to email delivery, discuss the difference between a header and an envelope.

Question 2

- Provide a virtualusertable for sendmail which supports the following:
 - email to anyone except andrew and jim at hello.com gets delivered to bob locally.
 - email to andrew@hello.com gets delivered locally to andrew.
 - email to jim@hello.com gets delivered to andrew.

Question 3

- When examining an email header, what header elements could be useful in deciding if it is a forged email. Briefly explain your reasoning.