

## $\frac{SENDMAIL}{\text{The full power of email}}$

FTC: Sender Authentication Testing Larger Issues of Deployment Deployment work for all solutions is very equivalent

- Biggest hurdle is auditing networks
  - > Outbound gateways, remote users, third party mailers
  - > Must put in processes to keep all up to date
- Be careful of signatures being broken because of improper mail client message encoding

Senders should provide multiple forms of authentication

- Senders can't detect which recipient addresses *might* break authentication
- Provide IP-based credentials as well as crypto

Performance

- CPU overhead for signing is small (5-7% max)
- Receiver DNS overhead for both approaches is comparable (5-7% delay)



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Interpreting Authentication Results

- Check multiple authentication methods (IP and crypto)
- Most authentication failures will be because of *receiver* requested action; receivers should use comparison of authentication results and traditional spam scanning to ferret out broken forwarders
- Be careful with handling of authentication failures
  - > Either accept and process as un-trusted or reject at SMTP time

**End-user Experience** 

- Use authentication status in acceptance policies, be careful in presenting results to end users
  - > Be wary of end-user interpretation of results
  - > Risk of conditioning users to accept broken authentication



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