Impersonation Protection (Whaling & Phishing Highlight)

×NOTE: In versions prior to 4.7 this menu was named “Whaling and Phishing Highlight”, starting from 4.7 it is named “Impersonation Protection”

Phishing Highlight

Phishing Attacks look like a genuine email message from someone that looks like a trusted sender, like your bank for example, which contain a link to click on to take you to the web site where you will be asked to type in personal information such as your account number or credit card details, or any other personal information.

Common frauds are already blocked by Libraesva ESG as spam or phishing messages, this check helps you alerting your users with ‘unsafe’ links. These links are those where the real address of the link in the message is not the same as the text that appears to be the link; or are simply numeric links, very hard to understand.

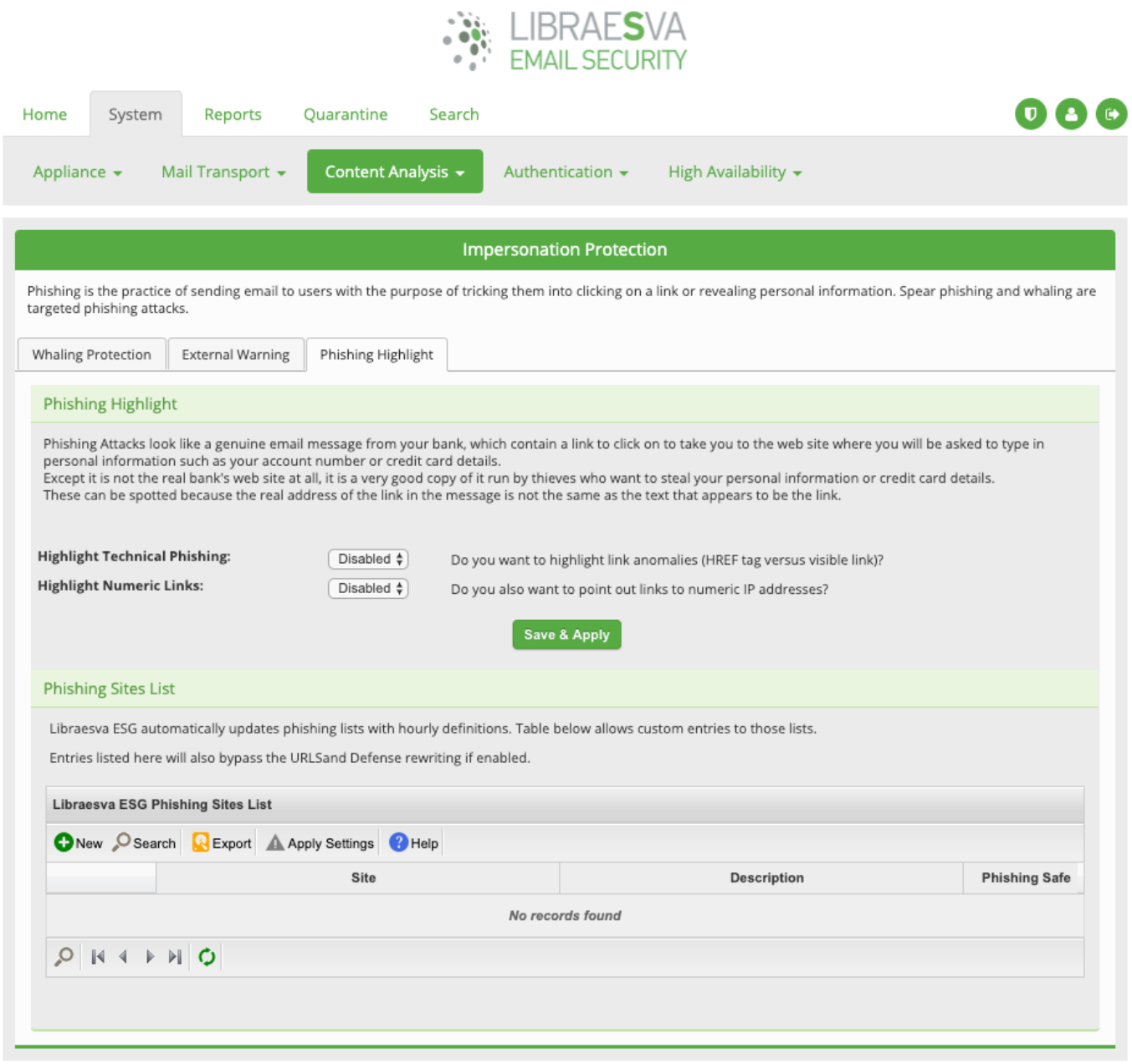
You have two options here:

- Enable or disable ‘unsafe’ link checks (Find phishing frauds)
- Enable or disable Numeric links highlight

When these settings are enabled and Libraesva ESG finds an unsafe link, will simply prepend a red string alerting the user about the following link.

Libraesva ESG keeps a regular updated list of known Bad Phishing sites and Safe Phishing sites, but for obvious reasons these lists cannot be comprehensive of all cases. For this reason it is possible add custom entries to avoid inline Phishing Warnings for safe sites, like for example intranet websites. Or you can explicit add Bad Phishing Sites.

Please take note that for standard port 80 and 443 there’s no need to specify port, otherwise the correct syntax is <ip>:<port> (e.g. 1.1.1.1:8080)



×**NOTE:** You can customize the inline warning string from menù *System->Logo and Messages Customization*.

Impersonation Protection (Whaling Protection)

Whaling is a type of phishing fraud that targets high-profile end users such as C-level corporate executives, politicians and celebrities.

You can configure this feature by assigning one or more email addresses that belong to an User. In this way, through a series of controls, if an attacker tries to impersonate a CEO or a manager, Esva blocks the mail as “Whaling Fraud.”

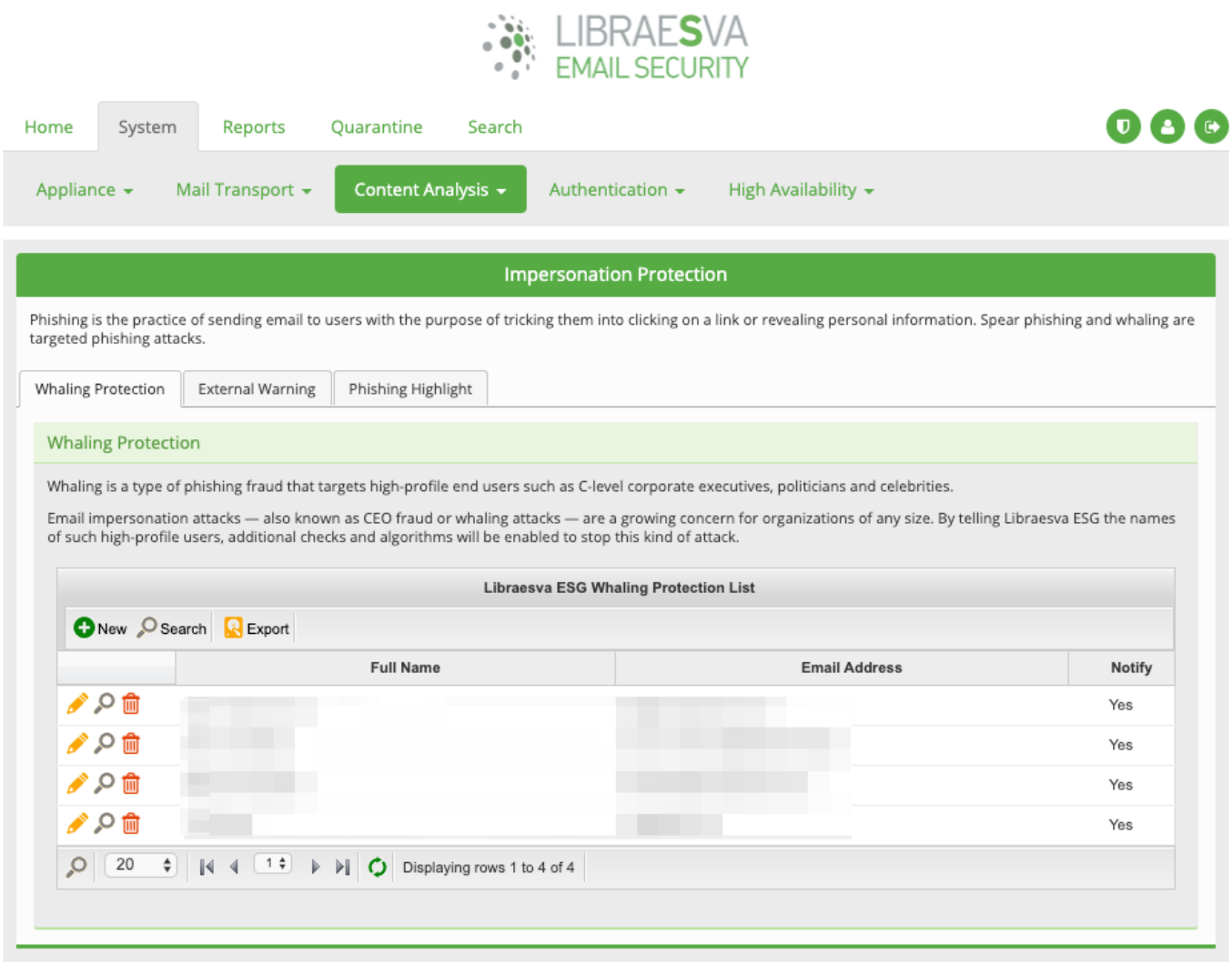
You can also configure an email notification to the recipient target of the Whaling attempt.

The impersonation protection engine analyzes email directed to the domains of the C-level persons configured in this table. The domains are derived form the entered email addresses and from the domains of all the email aliases of these users (if available).

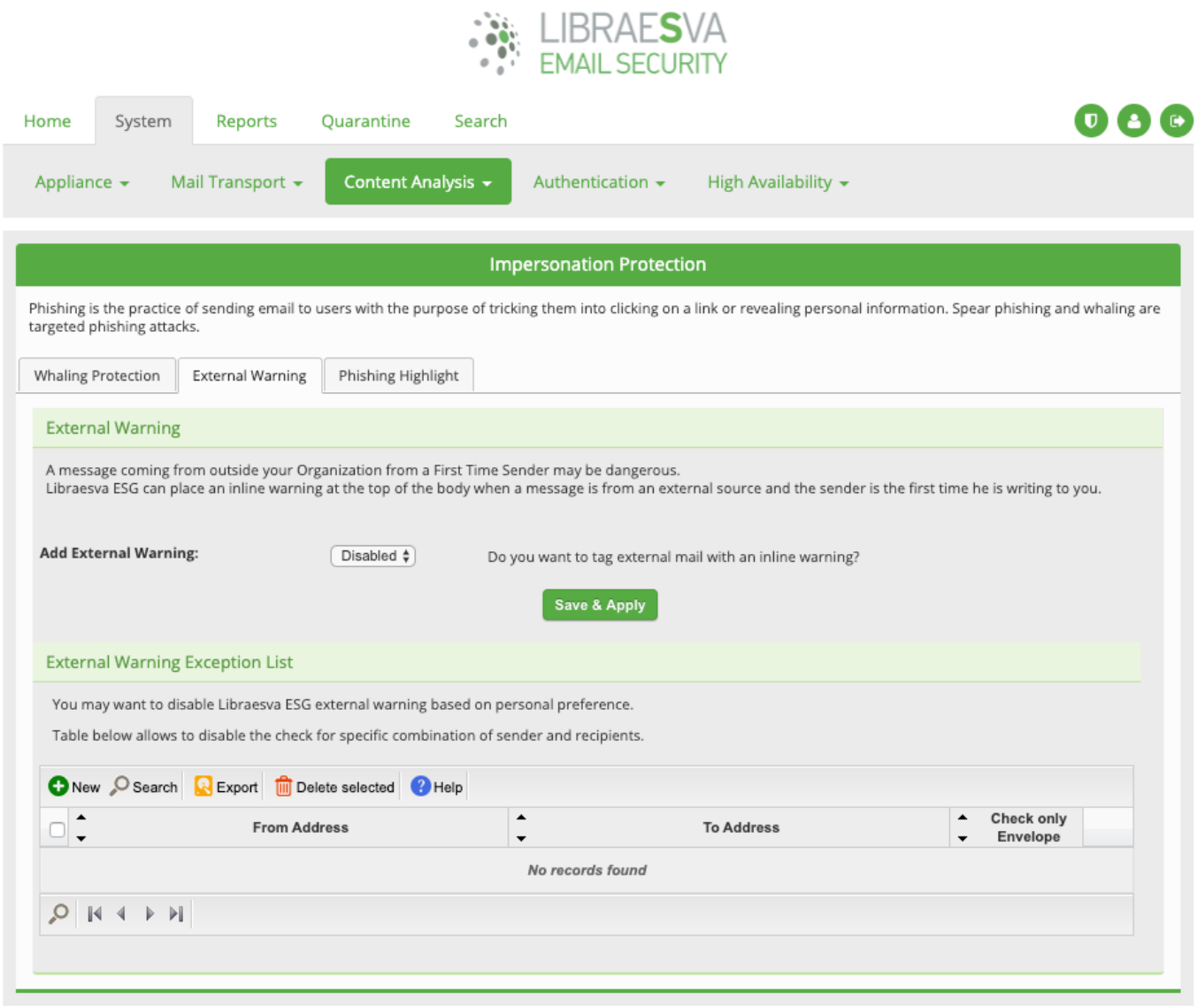
This is important especially in an ISP/MSP setup: each “whale” entered in this table is such only in regard to its domain(s).

Example:
entering *first.last@domain1.com* causes the engine to analyze email directed to domain1.com for impersonation attempts of this person. If this email address has some email aliases on other domains also email directed to those domains is analyzed.

If you wan to domain2.com to be also protected by impersonation attempts on this person, just enter a new entry with the same name and an email address like this: *first.last@domain2.com*. Now also email directed to domain2.com will be checked for impersonation attempts on this person. It does not matter if this last email address does not actually exist.

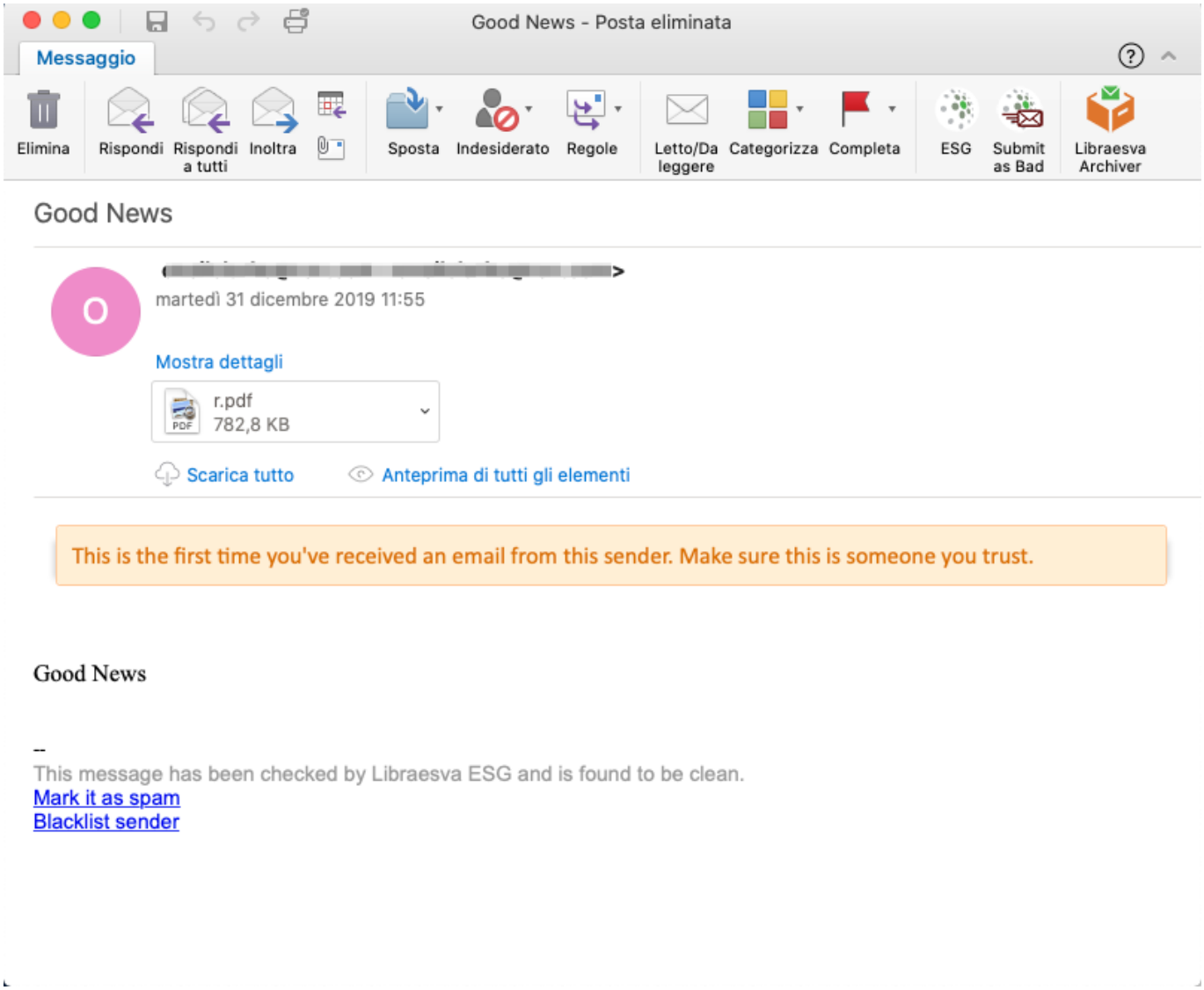


External Warning



A message coming from outside your Organization from a First Time Sender may be dangerous.
Libraesva ESG can place an inline warning at the top of the body when a message is from an external source and the sender is the first time he is writing to you.

Following an example of warning:



Like other scanning options, you can add exceptions to its highlighting.