

SMTP for DNS Admins

DDI User Group June 2025 Jens Hoffrichter 2025-06-26



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Jens Hoffrichter

- Dipl.-Ing. (BA) in information technology, specialization in network and media technology
- One of two managing directors of p-square GmbH
- Having run SMTP and Internet DNS for a large automotive company for 10+ years as admin, later as operations manager

p-square

• Small specialized consulting and operations team for managed services and infrastructure, especially in DNS, DDI and SMTP











Spoofing (2)

```
P-SQUARE
```

```
Return-Path: <jens.hoffrichter@p-square.de>
X-Original-To: dmarc@p-square.dev
Delivered-To: dmarc@p-square.dev
Received: from localhost (localhost [127.0.0.1])
        by smtp (Postfix) with ESMTP id 68F65683685
        for <dmarc@p-square.dev>; Wed, 25 Jun 2025 15:09:35 +0200 (CEST)
From: boss@ddiug.de
To: jens.hoffrichter@p-square.de
Subject: Spoofing
Date: Wed, 26 Jun 2025 09:30:00 +0200
Message-ID: <spoof123@example.com>
MTME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Hey Jens,
```

ney Jens,

Just a quick test to see if this would pass through your filters. Best regards, Boss



dig mx hoffrichter.no

;; ANSWER SECTION:				
hoffrichter.no.	600	IN	MX	20 mailsec.protonmail.ch.
hoffrichter.no.	600	IN	MX	10 mail.protonmail.ch.

- Looks up the domain from the RCPT TO (Envelope to)
- Shows the mail servers for this domains

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dig mail.protonmail.ch

;; ANSWER SECTION:				
mail.protonmail.ch.	1200	IN	А	185.205.70.128
<pre>mail.protonmail.ch.</pre>	1200	IN	А	176.119.200.128
<pre>mail.protonmail.ch.</pre>	1200	IN	А	185.70.42.128

dig PTR 128.70.205.185.in-addr.arpa

;; ANSWER SECTION: 128.70.205.185.in-addr.arpa. 1200 IN PTR mail.protonmail.ch.

- Mail servers have to have a PTR record
- The forward lookup on that domain should resolve to the same IP address
- IP shouldn't be in a dynamic pool

SPF Records (Sender Policy Framework)



- SPF records are just specially styled TXT records
- SPF records designate which servers are allowed to send out mails for a specific domain
- dig TXT hoffrichter.no

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;; ANSWER SECTION:				
hoffrichter.no.	300	IN	ТХТ	"protonmail-verification=b612d6036ec868aba690f662010fe9f6ed387413"
hoffrichter.no.	300	IN	ТХТ	"v=spf1 include:_spf.protonmail.ch mx -all"

dig TXT _spf.protonmail.ch

;; ANSWER SECTION: _spf.protonmail.ch. 1200 IN TXT "v=spf1 ip4:185.70.40.0/24 ip4:185.70.41.0/24 ip4:185.70.43.0/24 ip4:79.13 5.106.0/24 ip4:79.135.107.0/24 ip4:109.224.244.0/24 include:_spf2.protonmail.ch ~all"

- -all is better than ~all (everything not in this list is not allowed)
- Limit of 10 DNS queries per SPF check (RFC 7208 / 4.6.4)
- Works on the ENVELOPE FROM or RETURN-PATH

DKIM (Domain Keys Identified Mail)



- Cryptographic signature of parts of the mail
- Public key is in DNS

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- Domain which is used for signature is freely choosable (but alignment can be problematic -> more about this later)
- Message fields which are signed are in there

DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed; d=hoffrichter.no; s=protonmail; t=1750670143; x=1750929343; bh=JLYBBGbRjRBGEFnP/Br10Hs2o2aOKLDFcZ7ZSPJi76A=; h=Date:To:From:Subject:Message-ID:Feedback-ID:From:To:Cc:Date: Subject:Reply-To:Feedback-ID:Message-ID:BIMI-Selector; b=DmAvqnoQYTxk8g8taMKpMQVpi6n3fTM7mEJg9bFmNZMX2MO4br9BMY6VKFrMoJ460 nRUvAA8ZfoFjvpDsbbd0INX06rJuHwFlE8x5pGZNWMHuWwfApzV/pwfrALfGxtupOC DmnRx8BP28Yucex+nkQnqGkb0q55ialcFvkG+0knrisd4C6uDPeobxKCHwRi1P4q3Z uZqQCtfdAilgJ7qdmLg872aXcnH7L53435pK1xLHdnYRjAQ5GGqcIAW5wsQyZdmU1z BBI/YBzWN1wKFto0FdFMlZSojim3Xufz+Ot5fabzPhDWPZvbbjqyq6SVJHSStdi0p0 Iif7F9qJh0OSQ==



- DKIM keys can always be found under <selector>._domainkey.<domain>
- Also just TXT records
- dig TXT protonmail._domainkey.hoffrichter.no

;; ANSWER SECTION: protonmail._domainkey.hoffrichter.no. 300 IN CNAME protonmail.domainkey.dmrx5ylgmqa3um45kori5qd wlml3kdmttps2jgbxbch5eltgqs47a.domains.proton.ch. protonmail.domainkey.dmrx5ylgmqa3um45kori5qdwlml3kdmttps2jgbxbch5eltgqs47a.domains.proton.ch. 1 200 IN TXT "v=DKIM1;k=rsa;p=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAv+FVVDL8ZUM4eJjb+tv1tdD LxefqMrVnauxAYS+scdCdjbpYl00c0APT59WJEW0wZOUq0ZEb/58fCyvjivGGPpsbJuzxaYy8KjvGp0FZZF00Wcc7KOC/+6 1BEFBsnYv4MXenjW1e+Uxzq+4yVbPQqWB66vJIjTEdqnQ380o6tj5bIwQmx6N71Z0fNoxZ0tzyFSQ" "T/RWUqfWPJdlJkt Xo/lXcZMQGMKMLDWzNgv1kMpAwR7GfDSkb3g6MRAMW4hVtVDbFkrsIGYorpL0hVw7I7GZFtRJXEjwcOl9rP0iwcatjII9zh uEHydLdEhCjz2KCu0X8FPCx++FJ/yos8ZunpwIDAQAB;"

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DMARC (Domain based message authentication...)



- TXT record which tells the receiving mail system what to do with emails which fail SPF check and DKIM check, or are not aligned
- Always under _dmarc.<domainname>
- Tell the receiving mail server where to send reports about failed mails to
- dig TXT _dmarc.p-square.de

;; ANSWER SECTION: _dmarc.p-square.de. 120 IN TXT "v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:dmarc@p-square.dev"

- The domain receiving the reports (if not the same) needs to have another specific record
- dig TXT p-square.de._report._dmarc.p-square.dev

;; ANSWER SECTION: p-square.de._report._dmarc.p-square.dev. 3600 IN TXT "v=DMARC1"

12 **DMARC (2)**



- p=reject is really what to strive for in any domain
- Difficult for domains with marketing domains, and grown usage
- Not everyone sends out DMARC reports (Microsoft e.g. still doesn't send out reports)
- RUF reports are very problematic on a data privacy level if someone asks you to add those records, be sure that is allowed

SPF & DKIM alignment

- This is a new requirement when DMARC validation comes into play
- Traditionally, SPF was validated on the Envelope MAIL FROM or RETURN-PATH domain
- DKIM is validated on the d= attribute of the DKIM signature
- But for DMARC validation, at least one of those domains need to align to the Header From, otherwise DMARC will fail

	DMARC RESULT	FROM:DOMAIN (DMARC)	DKIM DOMAIN (DKIM)	ENVELOPE_FROM / RETURN-PATH (SPF)
Full Alignment		@client.net	@client.net	@client.net
DKIM Only		@client.net	@client.net	@sample.net
SPF Only		@client.net	@sample.net	@client.net
Fail	×	@client.net	@sample.net	@sample.net

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(Table from dmarcadvisor.com)

Why does this matter?



 Business often argues that there is no value in setting up SPF and DMARC, as it does nothing for inbound and legitimate outbound mails

But:

- Increases reputation for a domain and mail server -> Better chance of hitting Inbox for mail users, instead of "Other" or even Spam
- Gmail, Yahoo, Hotmail and outlook.com requires it for mail domains which at any point in time have send more than 5000 mails to their servers in a day
- Will most likely be industry standard in the near future

15 Best practices for mail domains



- Tight SPF records only have the mail servers in there you need, audit regularly
- Ending of an SPF record is important
 - An SPF record with ~all is nice, but doesn't do much
 - An SPF record with ?all could as well not exist
 - Look to implement –all
- DKIM should be standard these days.
 - Recommendations are that DKIM keys should be rotated every 6 months
- DMARC with p=reject should be the goal, but can be difficult to achieve
- DNSSEC should be activated for all DNS domains, so DANE can be activated (upcoming slides)

16 Best practices for non-mail domains



- E-Mail admins often don't think about all the other domains, as they are out of scope for their work
- Domains not sending emails should have an empty SPF record, and a reject DMARC record
- Domains not receiving email should have a NullMX records

p2-server.de	IN	TXT	"v=spf1 -all"
p2-server.de	IN	MX	•
_dmarc.p2-server.de	IN	ТХТ	"v=DMARC1; p=reject"

• Further reading: BSI TR-03182 Email Authentication

(Note: MX in figure above should contain a priority before the ., and should read: p-server.de IN MX 0.)

BIMI / VMC (Brand Indicators for Message Identifi...)



 Makes it possible to show the brand logo next to messages for popular companies

Johannes Weber reacted to this post: Not too impressed by DNS4EU.... Σ Inbox x



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LinkedIn 🔄 <updates-noreply@linkedin.com> Unsubscribe

- Used for showing visual legitimacy of emails to users
- Supported by most freemailing systems, but not Office 365
- Needs a registered picture trademark
- Needs DMARC with p=quarantine or p=reject
- Needs a signed verified mark certificate (~1000 USD)

DANE (DNS-Based Authentication of Named Entities)



- Adds a TLSA record with the fingerprint of the certificate of the service being called
- Does only work if DNSSEC is enabled for the recipient domain and MX server domain
- Provides strong indication of authenticity and integrity for a connection, even over opportunistic TLS
- Relatively low spread
- dig TLSA _25._tcp.mxext1.mailbox.org

;; ANSWER SECTION:			
_25tcp.mxext1.mailbox.org.	3600 IN	TLSA	3 1 1 4758AF6F02DFB5DC8795FA402E77A8A0486AF5E85D2CA
60C294476AA DC40B220			
<pre>_25tcp.mxext1.mailbox.org.</pre>	3600 IN	TLSA	3 1 1 996AD31D65E03F038B8EC950F6F26611529DA03E3A283
E4400CBA2ED D04B8A88			
_25tcp.mxext1.mailbox.org.	3600 IN	TLSA	3 1 1 E41CC7633029AFDBA53744D7E5FC31EF507E592DE9DFB
33557BF3B9A 79239446			

MTA-STS (Mail Transfer Agent Strict Transport Se...)



- Competing protocol to DANE
- Enforces TLS for supporting MTAs
- Lower authenticity confidence than with DANE (Needs external CA trust)
- Public key is published via HTTPS
- No DNSSEC implementation necessary
- dig TXT __mta-sts.mailbox.org

;; ANSWER SECTION: _mta-sts.mailbox.org. 300 IN TXT "v=STSv1;" "id=20181001090000"



curl <u>https://mta-</u> <u>sts.mailbox.org/.well-</u> <u>known/mta-sts.txt</u>

version: STSv1 mode: enforce max_age: 2419200 mx: *.mailbox.org mx: mx1.mailbox.org mx: mx2.mailbox.org mx: mx3.mailbox.org mx: mxtls1.mailbox.org mx: mxtls2.mailbox.org

21 TLS Reporting



- Useful when using enforced TLS to get reports about failed TLS connections, DANE problems, MTA-STS problems etc.
- Get daily JSON reports from supported sending servers about TLS problems
- dig TXT _smtp._tls.mailbox.org

;; ANSWER SECTION:				
_smtptls.mailbox.org.	3600	IN	TXT	"v=TLSRPTv1;rua=mailto:abuse@heinlein-support.de"

Needs a parser able to read the reports