



# Secure Guard Consulting

Cheap Solutions to Cybersecurity

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**Audit**  
Internal Security Assessment  
External Security Assessment and External Penetration Testing  
Social Engineering (phishing, phone, etc.)  
Cybersecurity / IT General Controls Review

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- 2 step authentication on Registrar and DNS changes and/or monitor all changes made.
- Establish project to enable 2 factor authentication on everywhere possible

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## SPF, DKIM and DMARC

- SPF stands for Sender Policy Framework, a record on the DNS which specifies what IP addresses, IP address ranges, and/or domains can send email on the domain's behalf.
- DKIM stands for Domain Keys Identified Mail, which is essentially a digital signature involving both private and public keys (we list the public key below found on the bank's DNS, private keys are confidential and restricted to the bank or designated individuals by the bank only).
- DMARC stands for Domain Message Authentication Reporting and Conformance, which is another record on the DNS which indicates what receivers should do if either SPF or DKIM fails.

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## SPF

- <https://www.kitterman.com/spf/validate.html>
- Gather IP addresses that are used to send email
  - Web server
  - Online Banking
  - Exchange Server or wherever email is hosted
- Make a list of your sending and receiving domains
- Create your SPF record
  - Start with v=spf1 (version 1) tag and follow it with the IP addresses that are authorized to send mail. For example, v=spf1 ip4:1.2.3.4 ip4:2.3.4.5
  - If you use a third party to send email on behalf of the domain in question, you must add an "include" statement in your SPF record (e.g., include:thirdparty.com) to designate that third party as a legitimate sender
  - Once you have added all authorized IP addresses and include statements, end your record with an "all" or -all tag
    - An "all" tag indicates a soft SPF fail while an -all tag indicates a hard SPF fail. In the eyes of the major mailbox providers, "all" and -all will both result in SPF failure. Return Path recommends an -all as it is the most secure record.
- SPF records cannot be over 255 characters in length. Here's an example of what your record might look like:
  - v=spf1 ip4:1.2.3.4 ip4:2.3.4.5 include:thirdparty.com -all
  - For your domains that do not send email, the SPF record will exclude any modifier with the exception of -all. Here's an example record for a non-sending domains
    - v=spf1 -all
- Publish your SPF to DNS
- Test your SPF Record

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## DKIM

- <https://www.port25.com/dkim-wizard/>
- Gather IP addresses that are used to send email
  - Web server
  - Online Banking
  - Exchange Server or wherever email is hosted
- Make a list of your sending and receiving domains
- Choose a DKIM selector
- Generate a public-private key pair
- Store private key securely
- Publish the selector and public key by creating the DKIM TXT record
- Attach the token to each outgoing email.

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## DMARC

- Make a list of your sending and receiving domains
- <https://mxttoolbox.com/DMARCRecordGenerator.aspx>
- none policy: You just want to monitor the DMARC results and you do not want to take specific action on all the failing emails. You can use the "none" policy to start with DMARC and gather all DMARC reports and start analyzing this data.
- quarantine policy: You put the emails which fail the checks in quarantine. Most of these emails will end up in the junk folder of the receiver.
- reject policy: You can reject all emails that fail the DMARC check. The email receivers should do this 'on SMTP level'. The emails will bounce directly in the sending process.

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- Disable web based email. For those who need it, enable 2 factor authentication
- PDQ Inventory or some other software inventory management tool
- ARP Watch
- Monitor user accounts across all systems
- Train Train Train!!!!

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