

# Phishing Email Analysis Guide

Phishing emails are designed to trick users into **clicking malicious links**, **downloading harmful files**, or **giving away sensitive information**.

Below are the common **red flags** to look for and how to analyse an email header for deeper inspection.

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## Spotting Red Flags in an Email

- 1. Unfamiliar Sender or Email Address**
  - Attackers often use random or look-alike email addresses.
  - **Example:** An email from `paypal-support@payments.com` instead of the official [support@paypal.com](mailto:support@paypal.com).
- 2. Urgent or Alarming Language**
  - Phishers create urgency to make you act quickly.
  - **Example:** *"Your account will be suspended in 24 hours. Click here to verify!"*
- 3. Suspicious Attachments or Links**
  - Attachments may contain malware, and links may lead to phishing sites.
  - **Example:** A file named `Invoice_12345.zip` from an unknown sender.
- 4. Generic Greetings**
  - Instead of addressing you by name, they use vague terms.
  - **Example:** *"Dear Customer"* instead of *"Dear Haroon Zaman"*.
- 5. Spelling and Grammar Mistakes**
  - Many phishing emails have poor language quality.
  - **Example:** *"We suspend you account. Please update immediately."*
- 6. Request for Personal or Financial Information**
  - Legitimate companies rarely ask for sensitive data by email.
  - **Example:** *"Please send your credit card details to confirm payment."*
- 7. Unexpected Request for Payment**
  - Asking you to pay for something you didn't order.
  - **Example:** *"Your parcel delivery fee of \$50 is pending. Pay now to receive it."*
- 8. Too Good to Be True Offers**
  - Unrealistic promises are a common bait.
  - **Example:** *"Congratulations! You've won \$1,000,000. Claim now."*
- 9. Unfamiliar or Odd Attachments**
  - Files with strange extensions or unexpected format.
  - **Example:** A `.scr` or `.exe` file sent as a "document."
- 10. Lack of Company Branding**
  - Real companies use consistent logos, fonts, and signatures.
  - **Example:** A "Microsoft" email with plain text and no logo.
- 11. Unusual Sender's Email Domain**
  - Domains slightly altered to look genuine.

- **Example:** support@micros0ft.com instead of support@microsoft.com.

## 12. No Signature or Contact Information

- Professional emails usually end with proper contact details.
- **Example:** Phishing email ends with just “Thanks” and nothing else.

## 13. Failure of SPF, DKIM, or DMARC

- These email security checks ensure authenticity.
  - **Example:** Header shows SPF=Fail → sender is not authorized to use that domain.
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# Analysis of Email Header

Email headers contain hidden technical details that help verify authenticity.

1. **“From” Address**
  - Check if the displayed name matches the actual email address.
  - **Example:** From: PayPal Support random@unknown.com → suspicious.
2. **“Reply-To” Address**
  - Sometimes different from the “From” address.
  - **Example:** From: bank@secure.com but Reply-To: hacker@gmail.com.
3. **“Received” Fields**
  - Shows the path the email took. Look for strange or unknown servers.
  - **Example:** Email claiming from Google but “Received” from a server in Russia.
4. **IP Address and Domain Reputation**
  - Use tools like **MXToolBox** or **IPVoid** to check sender’s IP/domain.
  - **Example:** IP traced back to a server flagged for spam.
5. **External Links and Attachments**
  - Scan links/files with **VirusTotal** or **PhishTank**.
  - **Example:** URL leads to a fake login page flagged as phishing.
6. **DKIM Signature (DomainKeys Identified Mail)**
  - Confirms the email wasn’t altered in transit.
  - **Example:** DKIM=Fail → message may be forged.
7. **SPF Record (Sender Policy Framework)**
  - Verifies if sender is allowed to send emails from that domain.
  - **Example:** SPF=Pass → valid, SPF=Fail → forged.
8. **DMARC Authentication**
  - Aligns SPF & DKIM to confirm authenticity.
  - **Example:** DMARC=Fail → domain doesn’t authorize this email.
9. **Message ID**
  - Every real email has a unique ID. Fake ones may look odd or missing.
  - **Example:** A Gmail message without @mail.gmail.com in the ID → suspicious.
10. **Subject Encoding and Language**

- Strange characters or unusual encoding may indicate spam.
- **Example:** Subject shows as =?UTF-8?B?V2luIGEgUFJJWkU=?= instead of plain text.

## 11. MIME Versions

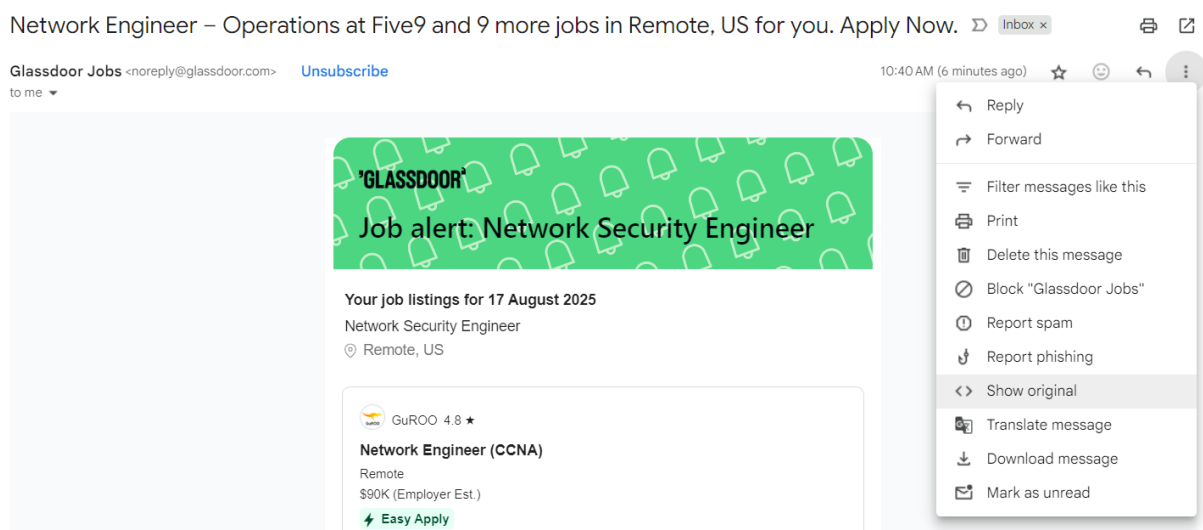
- Shows how the email is formatted. Strange or missing values can mean tampering.
- **Example:** MIME-Version is missing or altered in phishing attempts.

## Example Email Phishing Analysis

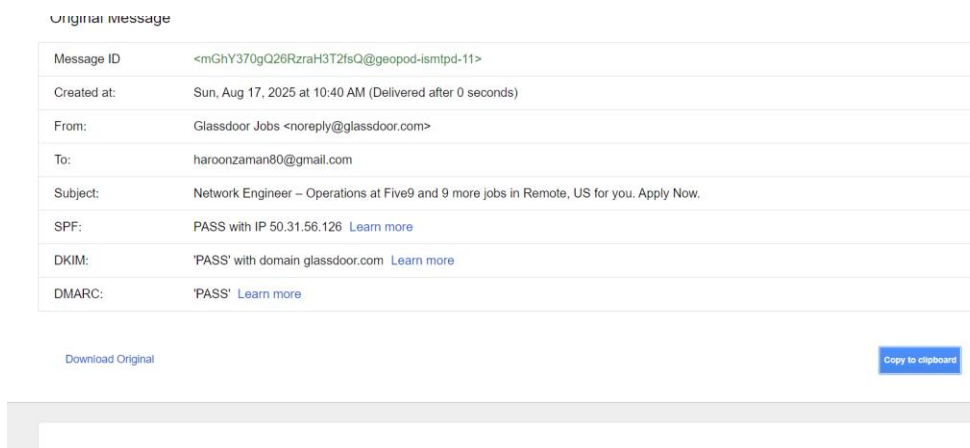
**Note: If the text of the Screen shots are small please zoom in.**

The first step in conducting a phishing email analysis is to obtain the email's original message (including full headers) for detailed examination.

Click on the upper right three dots and the select "Show original".



It will redirect you to this page



Next click on the “Analyze Header”.

This tool will make email headers human readable by parsing them according to RFC 822. Email headers are present on every email you receive via the Internet and can provide valuable diagnostic information like hop delays, anti-spam results and more. If you need help getting copies of your email headers, [just read this tutorial](#).

It will show this in result.

Header Analyzed

Email Subject: Network Engineer – Operations at Five9 and 9 more jobs in Remote, US for you. Apply Now.

Analyze New Header

Copy/Paste Warning

Copy/Pasting a header works for most people, but sometimes it can cause problems with things like DKIM Validation. For the best results, use our [Email Deliverability tool](#)

Delivery Information

DMARC Compliant

SPF Alignment

SPF Authenticated

DKIM Alignment

DKIM Authenticated

Relay Information

If you have still any doubts just scroll down and the MXToolbox organized the email header.

Headers Found	
Header Name	Header Value
Delivered-To	haroonzaman80@gmail.com
X-Google-Smtp-Source	AGHt+1Gnv2fW6ZM2N6ek53tn/2Ae2IDM3lQqSeXo+hB7YN9syV+dXOOZ82FWG32O2U5TP3tfI2fi
X-Received	by 02c48 58ce o b0 ab0 dfba c3cf with SMTP id d75a77b609052e-ab425acd947mr59288551cf lo 1755416411467, Sun 27 Jun 2025 00 40 11 -0700 (PDT)
ARC-Seal	i=1, a=sra-sha256, t=1755416411, cv=None, dgmptool.com, s=arc-20240605, b=LUXAQNiO3v5kdM1WeIL3SuvitVgYEVkUmOcxwQxKwZ4IRKPqpBDH1o31CDW257C M96S72nqt0ft02yU7v/nlanVEpQKddoJXld1d95n17Vs 0/V1NWUE7r/yRoxRpUPRH AZ16PLa25Sc88592PFjxBpgCMjH0LITW0Tmb7iodFujKaTA4oe+gKyR/KwFxp9 RMIUXXpNmqlU7J4BPwW0deUeG+smLePgX+2HDHPQ9afh49dzD0PLt14LRyWIK0KDpJ pFMwgOh6HL6 LLS/LsfUMCRKCWSkZyndOPSRPQJfBgPNBBVRClghaoQuuuW:3GV9dnAE1 IWkw==
ARC-Message-Signature	i=1, a=sra-sha256, c=reaxed/reaxed, d=google.com, s=arc-20240605, ho-list-unsubscribe-post list-unsubscribe-reply-to subject message-id mime-version from date content-transfer-encoding dkim-signature dkim-signature e_bhr-zE8EAukObkykuTizorQZXMQMzM285RsBoHBLge, f=k-t4nDBFteXYWo6XgrhoQ8CSWeiFu6LMaZxYfnrk-, b=NqNr1DM7YRia9+3NelUzhxw+sKgN1FIFKUNB1Fa+11YKWXRg8Fvpw6GW3AX70Tr_aazE yMYfIEnuZrVB8EAukObkykuTizorQZXMQMzM285RsBoHBLge, g=DxOLQ4CVxsob70is9q5s/BN9S7CNmWmk UOsCF5VdvZqPVUNJKydtY9sgElqPGCBIEELJCUGPU6r4D632NhziadLmejyDp3HV Dk2EdhndmWMWsqwNCxL87pGXWXI3shwMAGH PPHf25dmltpGwUdl.U97Y949inms GynXoX35k1cl.patpXsuKuNDON-aHLl2ZWVKZVAIBU3RVmh4FseNeUztlyQZDZDha 6Vlg== dara-google.com
ARC-Authentication-Results	i=1, mx.google.com, dkim=pass header i=@glassdoor.com header s=s1 header b=WzrhYg9K, dkim=pass header i=@sendgrid.io header s=smtapi header b=BBnSE1DH, spf=pass (google com: domain of bounces+361267-35d-haroonzaman80-gmail.com@mail9.glassdoor.com designates 50.31.56.126 as permitted sender) smtp.mailfrom=bounces+361267-35d-haroonzaman80-gmail.com@mail9.glassdoor.com, dmarc=pass (p=QUARANTINE sp=QUARANTINE dis=NONE) header from=glassdoor.com
Return-Path	<bounces+361267-35d-haroonzaman80-gmail.com@mail9.glassdoor.com>
Received-SPF	pass (google com: domain of bounces+361267-35d-haroonzaman80-gmail.com@mail9.glassdoor.com designates 50.31.56.126 as permitted sender) client-ip=50.31.56.126;
Authentication-Results	mx.google.com, dkim=pass header i=@glassdoor.com header s=s1 header b=WzrhYg9K, dkim=pass header i=@sendgrid.io header s=smtapi header b=BBnSE1DH, spf=pass (google com: domain of bounces+361267-35d-haroonzaman80-gmail.com@mail9.glassdoor.com designates 50.31.56.126 as permitted sender) smtp.mailfrom=bounces+361267-35d-haroonzaman80-gmail.com@mail9.glassdoor.com, dmarc=pass (p=QUARANTINE sp=QUARANTINE dis=NONE) header from=glassdoor.com
DKIM-Signature	v=1, a=sra-sha256, c=reaxed/reaxed, d=glassdoor.com, h=Content-transfer-encoding content-type date from mime-version post office type feedback-id from:subject email, r=s1, bhr-zE8EAukObkykuTizorQZXMQMzM285RsBoHBLge, f=WzrhYg9KUKJUCjQZ6if5W1cdmVwp+cRccWiSEUeq3nlmDCIO9SAzaZ4XFPTKtJu ToJlNY-NKenG6I46JBXBq5ZYSPuCWqzgCdG9KRMSbw 4KHIVBaWE2KBSHR-cvyNd MqjBbPKPD1XlBnqG0XAB4LntWZBGZGMj CMLyeWdr+QefabiYSu41RM2D93AhnbEq WUrSKCy6k2akZKLZNwQR6nfte6Q1v5v4hGr0htTv2rgR8mCONiYP3H18V3peZj LRpW QTZTaHzqYJC6E1eUsALYJtc9bWxmKJ6gTroxyWwGS4ARQxwZ0G

You can start verifying each header from the topic in this document **Analysis of Email Header**.

1. Start from “from” sender and “Reply-to”.

They should be the same.

Date	Sun, 17 Aug 2025 07:40:11 +0000 (UTC)
From	Glassdoor Jobs <noreply@glassdoor.com>
Mime-Version	1.0
Message-ID	<mGhY370gQ26RzraH3T2fsQ@geopod-smtpd-11>
Subject	Network Engineer – Operations at Five9 and 9 more jobs in Remote, US for you. Apply Now.
Reply-To	Glassdoor <noreply@glassdoor.com>
List-Unsubscribe	<https://partner-api.glassdoor.com/email/oneClickUnsubscribe?key=orarkOPy.ZLuuvSmYRMoP7aVbraagQ&emailType=JOB_ALERT&emailCategory=JOB_ALERT&encryptedUserId=5A9AF270853F8FBD85145EA7F4000A35&JAK=27TqZ-q2Bszs23wI3n4wA.TnhuckRaOTD_4IhYUTPq7hPB3fNeHoZxQ1Z2t89PMhgMUGO7QtKluR7Ufqulq eE5mjow9zDOI8ZhTonFgYGZSLgncRxqaW5H9O-IV7w&utm_medium=email&utm_source=jobalert&utm_campaign=jobAlertAlert&utm_content=ja-unsubscribe>

If that’s not enough we go further to Received.

2. “Received” Fields

If we can scroll up and go to “Relay Information”

We should match the received information to see if they match, if not then it is phishing

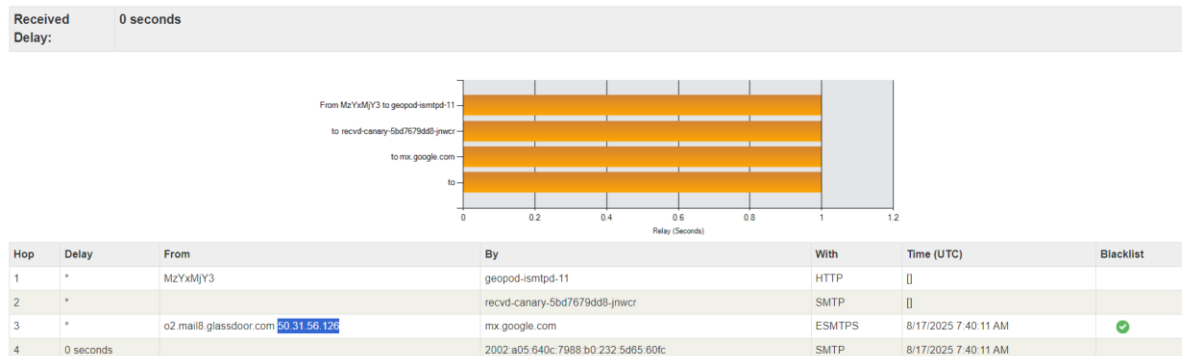


If that does not satisfy you then.

### 3. "IP Address"

You can copy the IP address.

#### Relay Information



You can go to Whois (<https://who.is/>). Paste the IP address here.

who.is

## Domain Name Information Lookup

Search WHOIS, RDAP, DNS, and nameserver information for any domain name

And it will show you, **who this IP address resolve into.**

If that leave you in doubt you go further into then next.

### 4. External Links and Attachments

**Note: DONOT open the link just copy the link from the email.**

When the link is copied head to the URL scanning tool like **VirusTotal**.

<https://www.virustotal.com/gui/home/>



When you click Search it will show the result if it is clean or not.

You can also scan a file without opening it.

The screenshot shows the VirusTotal interface. At the top, a green circle indicates a 'Community Score' of 0/97. A message states 'No security vendors flagged this URL as malicious'. The URL being scanned is [https://www.glassdoor.co.in/Job/remote-us-network-security-engineer-jobs-SRCH\\_IL09\\_IS11047\\_KO1035.htm?...www.glassdoor.co.in](https://www.glassdoor.co.in/Job/remote-us-network-security-engineer-jobs-SRCH_IL09_IS11047_KO1035.htm?...). The status is 403, content type is text/html, charset=UTF-8, and it was last scanned by 'a mom'. Below this, there are tabs for 'DETECTION', 'DETAILS', and 'COMMUNITY'. A banner encourages joining the community. The 'Security vendors' analysis' section shows a table of results from various vendors, all of which are 'Clean'.

Security vendors' analysis		Do you want to automate checks?	
Abusix	✓ Clean	Acronis	✓ Clean
ADMINUSLabs	✓ Clean	AILabs (MONITORAPP)	✓ Clean
AlienVault	✓ Clean	Antly-AVL	✓ Clean
Artists Against 419	✓ Clean	benkow.cc	✓ Clean
BitDefender	✓ Clean	BlockList	✓ Clean

It will come clean or not.

If that is not enough we go further into.

## 5. DKIM and SPF

We can find it here in **MXToolBox**.

### SPF and DKIM Information

The screenshot shows the MXToolBox interface for SPF and DKIM lookups. It displays three sections: 'dmarc:glassdoor.com', 'spf:mail9.glassdoor.com:50.31.56.126', and 'dkim:glassdoor.com:s1'. Each section has a 'Show' button and a 'Solve Email Delivery Problems' button. The SPF section shows the record 'v=spf1 include:sendgrid.net ~all'. The DKIM section shows the public record and the signature.

**dmarc:glassdoor.com** **Show** **Solve Email Delivery Problems**

```
v=DMARC1; p=quarantine; rua=mailto:postmaster@glassdoor.com,mailto:cb4qph2@ag.us.dmarcian.com; pct=100;
```

**spf:mail9.glassdoor.com:50.31.56.126** **Show** **Solve Email Delivery Problems**

```
v=spf1 include:sendgrid.net ~all
```

**dkim:glassdoor.com:s1** **Show**

**Dkim Public Record**

```
k=rsa; t=s; p=HIIIBIJAN@gkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAQCAQAMIIIBGKCAQEAAsVa1nojh144/sch0K8ciYiefyErv+4LiRwV3dHHRX2sNukimb8UQNY3uI6Y/WaKro13g20snxbgBcqVFIStDoa0d0kUxgHl19n5FuEjClnx5CweKzITaYE6q10FwJjIA
```

Dkim Signature:

For confirmation, if the SPF is correct, copy the SPF link and confirm it further using the tool **SPF-Record** (<https://www.spf-record.com/spf-lookup/>).

## SPF and DKIM Information

**dmARC:glassdoor.com** [Show](#) [Solve Email Delivery Problems](#)

`v=DMARC1; p=quarantine; rua=mailto:postmaster@glassdoor.com,mailto:cb4qpxh2@ag.us.dmarcian.com; pct=100;`

**SPF:mail9.glassdoor.com:50.31.56.126** [Show](#) [Solve Email Delivery Problems](#)

`v=spf1 include:sendgrid.net ~all`

**DKIM:glassdoor.com:s1** [Show](#)

**Dkim Public Record:**

`k=rsa; t=s; p=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBcGKAQEAzVaAlnojh14d/schMX8ciYiefyErv+4LirNVr3dNHRRX2sNukWmb8UQNYJui6Y/WaKro13g20snxbgBcqVFIStDs`

The redirect yourself to SPF-Record website and paste the link and the IP Address in the next field there to search.

**spfrecord**  
by njcmanager

Home Service Information SPF Tools [Personal SPF consultation](#)

## SPF Check

**1. Specify domain name**  
Enter a domain to be checked for the SPF record

**2. Specify IP address (optional)**  
Enter any IP address to check if it is authorized to send e-mails by the SPF record

☐ Do not display in recently performed SPF lookups

[Check SPF-Record](#)

**What is the SPF lookup for?**  
With the SPF lookup you analyze the SPF record of a domain for errors, security risks and authorized IP addresses. Optionally, you can specify an IP address to check if it is authorized to send e-mail on behalf of the domain. The SPF lookup analyzes registered TXT records in real time. If you want to specify an SPF record manually, use the SPF Analyzer.

Check the record to see its authentication.

**mail9.glassdoor.com**

**Domain Security Score**  
**mail9.glassdoor.com**  
... wird berechnet  
[View details](#)

[View your domain's free security report](#)

**SPF check failed**  
Your SPF record check result

- ✓ SPF record found
- ✗ Syntax check: 8 Error
- ✗ Email Spoofing Protection: Poor
- ✓ The checked IP address **50.31.32.0/19** is authorized.

**Warning: Compliance breach for email deliverability & security**  
The domain mail9.glassdoor.com does not fulfil the requirements for optimal deliverability to Google, Yahoo and other email service providers.  
Mandatory IT baseline protection measures for email security are not fulfilled. There are risks of email misuse.  
[Help & problem solving](#)

**Summary of the SPF check**



It will show that the link and IP address whether it is authorize or not.

We can further check the SPF if it is malicious or not, by grabbing the link from the “From” field in MXToolBox and the IP address from the SPF field.

Content-Transfer-Encoding	quoted-printable
Content-Type	text/html, charset=utf-8
Date	Sun, 17 Aug 2025 07:40:11 +0000 (UTC)
From	Glassdoor Jobs <noreply@glassdoor.com>
Mime-Version	1.0
Message-ID	<mGhY370gQ26RzraH3T2fsQ@geopod-smtpd-11>
Subject	Network Engineer – Operations at Five9 and 9 more jobs in Remote, US for you. Apply Now.

### SPF and DKIM Information

**dmARC:glassdoor.com** [Show](#) [Solve Email Delivery Problems](#)

v=DMARC1; p=quarantine; rua=mailto:postmaster@glassdoor.com,mailto:cb4qpxh2@ag.us.dmarcian.com; pct=100;

**spf:mail9.glassdoor.com:50.31.56.126** [Show](#) [Solve Email Delivery Problems](#)

And paste them in SPF-records website (the link is given).

## SPF Check

### 1. Specify domain name

Enter a domain to be checked for the SPF record

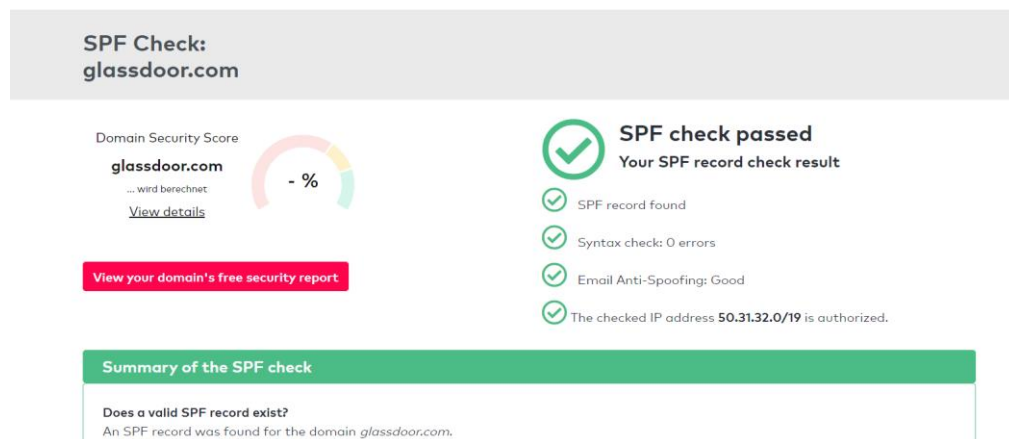
### 2. Specify IP address (optional)

Enter any IP address to check if it is authorized to send e-mails by the SPF record

☐ Do not display in recently performed SPF lookups

[Check SPF-Record](#)

It will either match or not. If not then it is an indication of being malicious.



In this example, I have demonstrated a step-by-step process for analyzing a potentially malicious email. By following these steps, one can reliably identify multiple red flags that indicate the email is part of a phishing campaign.

## Conclusion:

Phishing remains one of the most common and dangerous forms of cyberattack, exploiting human trust rather than technical vulnerabilities. By carefully examining both the visible content of an email and its hidden header information, suspicious indicators can be identified with a high degree of accuracy.

The step-by-step approach outlined in this document—from spotting red flags in the message body to verifying authentication mechanisms such as SPF, DKIM, and DMARC—provides a structured method to distinguish between legitimate and malicious emails.

Ultimately, consistent awareness and methodical analysis are the strongest defences against phishing campaigns. By practicing these techniques regularly, individuals and organizations can significantly reduce the risk of falling victim to email-based threats.