

# Analyze a Phishing Email Sample

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## 1 Sample Phishing Emails Overview

This report analyzes three hypothetical phishing emails based on common attack patterns.

### 1.1 Email 1: PayPal Account Suspension

**Subject:** URGENT: Your Account Has Been Suspended – Verify Now!

**Sender:** PayPal Security <service@paypal-secure.net>

**Recipient:** user@example.com

**Body Summary:** Claims account suspension, urges verification via a link, includes PDF attachment “Account\_Security\_Details.pdf.”

**Header Excerpt:** Received: from unknown (HELO mail.paypal-secure.net) (192.168.0.1)  
Authentication-Results: spf=fail (sender IP is 192.168.0.1)  
From: PayPal Security <service@paypal-secure.net>

### 1.2 Email 2: Bank Password Reset

**Subject:** Immediate Action Required: Reset Your Password

**Sender:** Wells Fargo Alerts <alert@wellsfargo-support.com>

**Recipient:** customer@example.com

**Body Summary:** Alleges unauthorized login, prompts password reset via link, contains typo “immedaiteily.”

**Header Excerpt:** Received: from [10.0.0.5] (HELO mail.wellsfargo-support.com)  
Authentication-Results: spf=none; dkim=fail  
From: Wells Fargo Alerts <alert@wellsfargo-support.com>

### 1.3 Email 3: Invoice Payment Due

**Subject:** Overdue Invoice INV-4532 – Pay Now to Avoid Penalties

**Sender:** Accounts Dept <billing@quickbooks-online.org>

**Recipient:** business@example.com

**Body Summary:** Claims overdue invoice, demands payment via link, includes Excel attachment “Invoice\_4532.xls.”

**Header Excerpt:** Received: from unknown (HELO smtp.quickbooks-online.org)  
Authentication-Results: spf=fail  
From: Accounts Dept <billing@quickbooks-online.org>

## 2 Analysis Process

Emails were examined for sender domains, headers, links, attachments, language, URLs, and errors.

### 2.1 Sender Email Address

- **Email 1:** `paypal-secure.net` mimics “paypal.com.”
- **Email 2:** `wellsfargo-support.com` differs from “wellsfargo.com.”
- **Email 3:** `quickbooks-online.org` not “quickbooks.intuit.com.”
- **Phishing Indicator:** Spoofed sender domains.

### 2.2 Email Header Analysis

- **Tool:** MxToolbox or Googles Message Header Analyzer.
- **Findings:**
  - **Email 1:** Private IP (192.168.0.1), SPF fail.
  - **Email 2:** Internal IP (10.0.0.5), SPF none, DKIM fail.
  - **Email 3:** Private IP (172.16.1.2), SPF fail.
- **Phishing Indicator:** Authentication failures, suspicious IPs.

### 2.3 Suspicious Links and Attachments

- **Email 1:** Link <http://paypal-secure.net/verify>, PDF attachment.
- **Email 2:** Link <https://wellsfargo-support.com/reset>.
- **Email 3:** Link <https://quickbooks-online.org/pay>, XLS attachment.
- **Phishing Indicator:** Non-official URLs, risky attachments.

### 2.4 Urgent or Threatening Language

- **Email 1:** “Suspend”; “24 hours.”
- **Email 2:** “Unauthorized login”; “immediately.”
- **Email 3:** “Overdue”; “48 hours.”
- **Phishing Indicator:** Fear-inducing language.

### 2.5 Mismatched URLs

- **Email 1:** “Verify Now” to <http://paypal-secure.net/verify>.
- **Email 2:** “Reset Password” to <https://wellsfargo-support.com/reset>.

- **Email 3:** “Pay Now” to <https://quickbooks-online.org/pay>.
- **Phishing Indicator:** URL mismatches.

## 2.6 Spelling and Grammar Errors

- **Email 1:** “Verfiy” for “verify.”
- **Email 2:** “Immedaitely” for “immediately.”
- **Email 3:** Generic phrasing.
- **Phishing Indicator:** Typos, generic language.

## 3 Phishing Traits Summary

- Spoofed domains (e.g., `paypal-secure.net`).
- Header failures (e.g., SPF fail, private IPs).
- Malicious URLs (e.g., <https://wellsfargo-support.com/reset>).
- Risky attachments (PDF, XLS).
- Urgent language (e.g., “24 hours” hours).
- Typos (e.g., “verfiy”verfy).

## 4 Recommendations

- Avoid links, attachments.
- Sandbox attachments (e.g., VirusTotal).
- Report phishing.
- Verify via official sites (<https://paypal.com>, <https://wellsfargo.com>, <https://quickbooks.intuit.com>).
- Educate users.

## 5 Tools

- Email client (e.g., Gmail).
- Header analyzer (e.g., MxToolbox).

## 6 Conclusion

The emails are phishing attempts, using spoofing, malicious links, and typos. Recognizing these prevents attacks.