

The SPF Setup Wizard



SMTP + SPF

Sender Policy Framework
an essential part of [Sender ID](#)

HOW IT WORKS

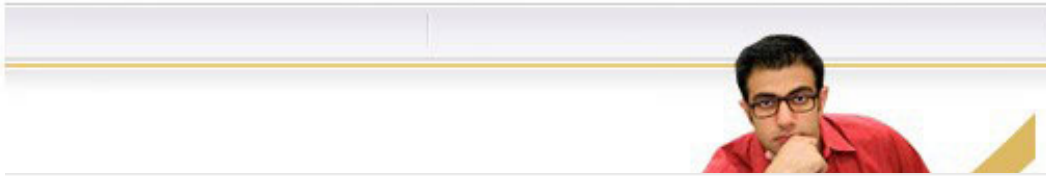
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Most domains send outbound mail through a relatively small number of servers. Domains should describe that set of servers in an SPF record in their DNS. Internet email receivers can then reject forged messages which don't come from an envelope sender domain's approved servers. This wizard helps domain owners identify all the servers which could be expected to send mail from their domain.

Let's set up SPF records for

wilsonweb.com's IP address is 161.58.154.39 (wilsonwork.com).

Does that server send mail from wilsonweb.com?

a

yes no

This wizard found 2 names for wilsonweb.com's MX servers. MX servers receive mail *for* wilsonweb.com.

Do they also send mail *from* wilsonweb.com?

mx

yes no

Do you want to just approve any host whose name ends in wilsonweb.com?

ptr

yes no

Do any other servers send mail from wilsonweb.com?

a:

You can describe them by giving "arguments" to the **a:**, **mx:**, **ip4:**, and **ptr:** mechanisms. To keep the wizard short we left out **ptr:** but it works the same way.

mx:

*IP networks can be entered using CIDR notation, eg.
192.0.2.0/24*

ip4:

Could mail from wilsonweb.com originate through servers belonging to some other domain?

If you send mail through your ISP's servers, name the ISP here.

include:

Do the above lines describe all the hosts
that send mail from wilsonweb.com?

all

yes no

wilsonweb.com. IN TXT

v=spf1 ip4:69.11.214.150 ?all

v=spf1

v=spf1

This identifies the TXT record as an SPF string.

ip4:

ip4:69.11.214.150

69.11.214.150 is allowed to send mail from wilsonweb.com.

all

?all

SPF queries that do not match any other mechanism will return "neutral".

Messages that are not sent from an approved server should still be accepted as if the SPF record did not exist.

If you run BIND

Paste this into your zone file:

```
wilsonweb.com. IN TXT "v=spf1 ip4:69.11.214.150 ?all"
```

If this wizard was useful to you,

If you run tinydns (djbdns)

```
'wilsonweb.com:v=spf1 ip4\07269.11.214.150 ?all:3600
```

If you found this wizard helpful,

If you run Windows DNS, [further instructions](#) are available.

If your site requires more complex configuration than this, you should read [more about mechanisms](#).

When you've put these records into your DNS, [register at the SPF registry](#).

You can test some pretend scenarios at one of the [DNS tools](#). MTAs that reject mail because SPF tests failed will link to the [why](#) page.