

第4章 GWS邮件管理

练习1

略

DNS介绍

CNAME记录、TXT记录、MX记录、SPF、DKIM和DMARC 还有NS记录、A记录等。

Name/Host/Alias	Record Type	Priority	Value/Answer/Destination
Blank or @	A	NA	216.239.32.21
Blank or @	MX	1	ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM
Blank or @	MX	5	ALTI.ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM
Blank or @	MX	10	ASPMX3.GOOGLEMAIL.COM
mail	CNAME	NA	ghs.googlehosted.com.
Blank or @	TXT	NA	google-site-verification=6tTalLzrBX_Ks69jle8
www	CNAME	NA	ghs.googlehosted.com.

练习2

参考链接<https://support.google.com/a/answer/140034>

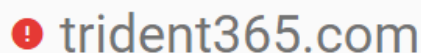


1.先要创建用户账号（应该是指邮箱）然后再将MX记录转到GWS上 2.TTL默认是3600，但正常使用Gmail后可以改为86400，这样更新频率会改为每天1次 3.如果是要把现行的邮箱系统转移到GWS上，可以保留现在的MX记录，但调低优先级（比如将优先级改为10+），当所有邮箱都经由Google后，再删除原MX记录，这样保证不会有邮件丢失

练习3

检查MX 工具URL为<https://toolbox.googleapps.com/apps/checkmx/>

Domain name	
<input type="text" value="example.com"/>	RUN CHECKS!
DKIM selector (optional)	



There were some critical problems detected with this domain. Mail-flow is probably affected. Please refer to the corresponding help articles.

!	SPF must allow Google servers to send mail on behalf of your domain.	?	Help center article
!	Domain must have at least one mail server.	?	Help center article
!	DKIM is not set up.	?	Help center article
!	DMARC is not set up.	?	Help center article
!	MTA-STS DNS Record.		
!	No Google mail exchangers found. Relayhost configuration?	?	Help center article

点击报警会给出解决方法

测试1

You need to make a change to your MX records and you want the change to be implemented as soon as possible. What approach can you take?

1. Change your MX records in the admin console and reduce the Time to Live (TTL) value to one hour. Once the change has been implemented revert the TTL value to 24 hours
2. **Make the change in your DNS console and reduce the Time to Live (TTL) value to 1 hour. Once the change has been implemented revert the TTL value to 24 hours**
3. Change your MX records in the admin console and reduce the Time to Live (TTL) value to one hour
4. Make the change in your DNS console and reduce the Time to Live (TTL) value to 1 hour

Which type of DNS record determines where mail destined for your domain is routed?

1. **MX Record**
2. TXT Record
3. NS Record
4. CNAME Record

In general, from where would you manage your domain's DNS records?

1. All of the options here
2. In your local DNS files
3. **In your domain registrar console**
4. In the Google Workspace admin console

What are common uses for a DNS TXT record when using Google Workspace? (Choose 2)

1. Customise a Google service address
2. Control inbound mail to your domain
3. **Domain verification**
4. **Email security records**

邮件安全

3招 SPF DKIM 和 DMARC
SPF: verify the domain you own
DKIM: prevent email spoofing on outbound message by adding an encrypted header
DMARC: tell email servers how to handle messages that fail SPF/DKIM checks

练习1

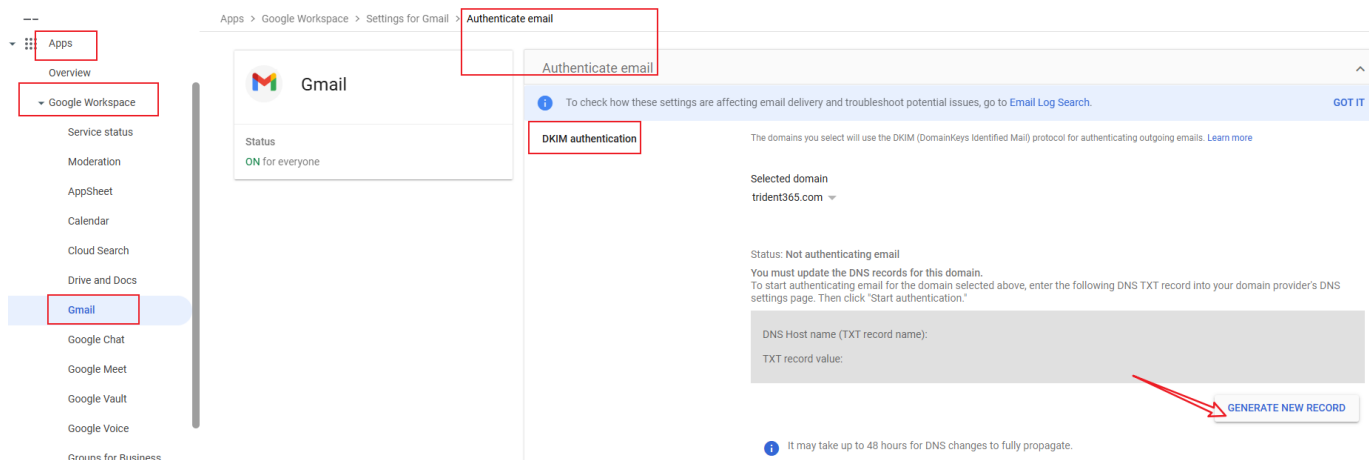
SPF 通过添加TXT记录到DNS中 Xserver中已经有一条记录了，现在在后面追加

```
include:_spf.google.com ~all
```


记录生效需要24小时左右 参考链

接：<https://support.google.com/a/answer/33786#zippy=%2Cspf-%E8%AE%B0%E5%BD%95%E7%A4%BA%E4%BE%8B>

练习2



Generate new record



You must wait 24 to 72 hours after enabling Gmail with a registered domain before you can create a DKIM record. [Learn more.](#)

If you are currently authenticating email from this domain, generating a new TXT record will stop authentication until you restart it and wait for DNS to update.

Select DKIM key bit length

2048 ▼

Prefix selector (optional)

google

CANCEL GENERATE

生成后长这个样子

Status: Not authenticating email

You must update the DNS records for this domain.

To start authenticating email for the domain selected above, enter the following DNS TXT record into your domain provider's DNS settings page. Then click "Start authentication."

DNS Host name (TXT record name):
google._domainkey

TXT record value:
v=DKIM1; k=rsa;
p=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAe1ap/h/3GclIga0i00iQ18Q/6786OfROcx4LIsXHA5MjsXokNH99or
hTDKhrWZX6JL/cKGYsjZZF7...NmfQ+/pLWfPHvuZ6
br3Wsq...XNGL7up0Tlhqv/UVbw8F1Z
91/kOZQdfel...ynnyETLfEGVF33IBPgwiDAQAB

GENERATE NEW RECORD

 It may take up to 48 hours for DNS changes to fully propagate.

START AUTHENTICATION

生成的记录在Xserver的DNS DKIM记录中已经有了，一模一样。 参考链接：
<https://support.google.com/a/answer/174124>

练习3

✓ _dmarc.trident365.com	TXT	v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:admin@trident365.com	3600	0
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这条TXT记录告诉收件邮箱服务器，如果判定Fail如何操作，这里是通知管理员。

测试2

What is the main purpose of a Sender Policy Framework (SPF) record?

1. **It specifies which servers/domains can send messages on your behalf**
2. It can be used to verify that message content is authentic and has not changed
3. It defines the action to take on suspicious incoming messages

You have been asked to implement DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) for your organization. How would you do this?

1. Enable DKIM from Apps > Google Workspace > Gmail > Authenticate email
2. Enable DKIM directly in your DNS records
3. Generate a key from your DNS records and add it to the Google Workspace admin console. Then Enable DKIM from Apps > Google Workspace > Gmail > Authenticate email
4. **Generate a DKIM record from Apps > Google Workspace > Gmail > Authenticate email. Add the record to your DNS records and then start authentication from the admin console**

What policy defines what to do if an incoming message is not authenticated?

1. SPF
2. DKIM
3. All of the options here
4. **DMARC**

DKIM adds an encrypted signature to the header of all outgoing messages. What happens if you don't turn on email signing with your own domain DKIM key?

1. Gmail signs all outgoing messages with a temporary key generated for your domain
2. **Gmail signs all outgoing messages with this default DKIM domain key `d=gappssmtp.com` - Gmail signs all outgoing messages with a key generated using the From address in the message - Messages are sent as normal with no additional headers**

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