Internet Electronic Mail

Antonio Carzaniga

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October 18, 2017

Outline

- General concepts
- Transport protocol: SMTP
- Basic message format
- MIME format











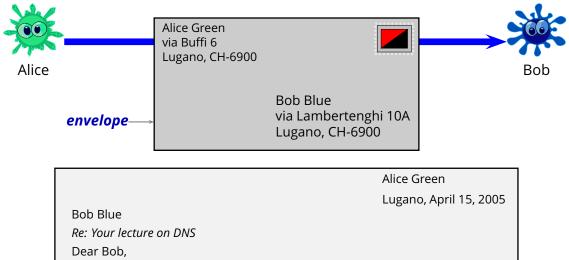
Bob Blue

Re: Your lecture on DNS

Dear Bob,

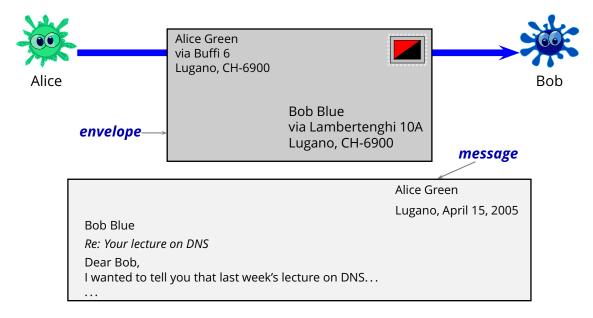
I wanted to tell you that last week's lecture on DNS...

. . .



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. . .



Asynchronous communication

- Alice sends a message when it is convenient to her
- Bob reads Alice's message whenever he has time to do that

Asynchronous communication

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- Bob reads Alice's message whenever he has time to do that
- One-to-many communication
 - Alice can send a message to Bob and Charlie
 - a mailing list sends messages to several receivers

Asynchronous communication

- Alice sends a message when it is convenient to her
- Bob reads Alice's message whenever he has time to do that
- One-to-many communication
 - Alice can send a message to Bob and Charlie
 - a mailing list sends messages to several receivers
- Multi-media content
 - images and all sorts of attachments as well as normal text

No authentication

- Bob can not know for sure that the message he reads was actually written by Alice
- messages can be modified
- messages can be forged

No authentication

- Bob can not know for sure that the message he reads was actually written by Alice
- messages can be modified
- messages can be forged
- No confidentiality
 - Alice can not make sure that only Bob will read the message
 - the message can be read by others

No authentication

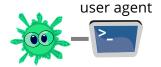
- Bob can not know for sure that the message he reads was actually written by Alice
- messages can be modified
- messages can be forged
- No confidentiality
 - Alice can not make sure that only Bob will read the message
 - the message can be read by others
- Little or no delivery guarantees
 - Alice has no idea whether the messages was in fact receiver (much less read!) by Bob
 - messages can be accidentally lost or intentionally blocked
 - no reliable acknowledgement system



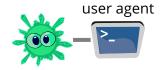


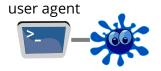






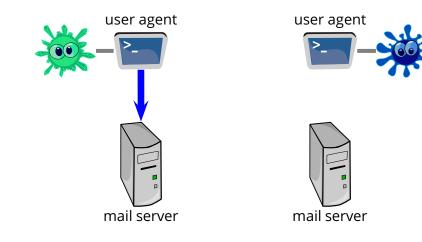


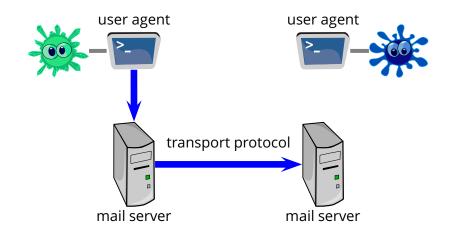


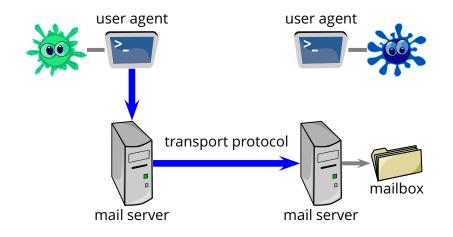


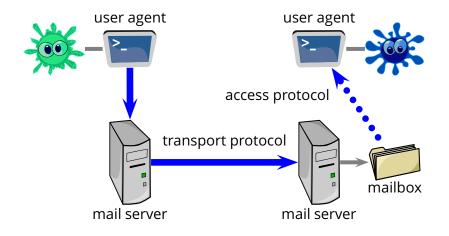












User agent

- allows a user to read, compose, reply to, send, and forward messages
- and also to save, classify, sort, search, ...

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Mail servers

- accept messages for remote delivery
 - store messages in a local persistent queue
 - deliver messages to a remote (destination) server using the *transport protocol*
- accept messages for *local delivery*
 - save messages in some local persistent mailbox
- allow user agents to access local mailboxes
 - user agents can retrieve and/or delete messages
 - this is done through an access protocol

SMTP



■ Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (defined in RFC 2821)

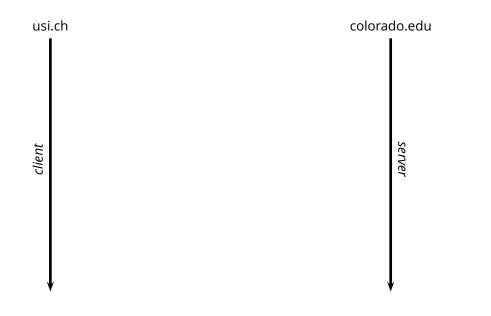


- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (defined in RFC 2821)
- Connection-oriented protocol

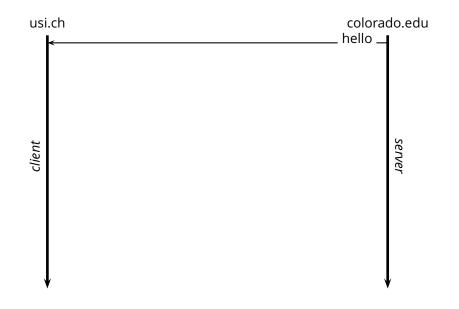
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- Connection-oriented protocol
- It is "simple"
 - indeed its simplicity is a reason for its success

- *Simple Mail Transfer Protocol* (defined in RFC 2821)
- Connection-oriented protocol
- It is "simple"
 - indeed its simplicity is a reason for its success
- It is an old protocol, compared to HTTP; the first RFCs date back to the early 80s
 - it has some archaic charachteristics. E.g., it is restricted to 7-bit characters

SMTP Abstract Example



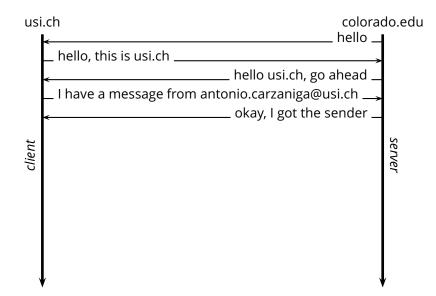
SMTP Abstract Example

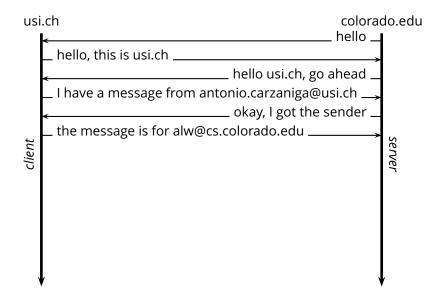


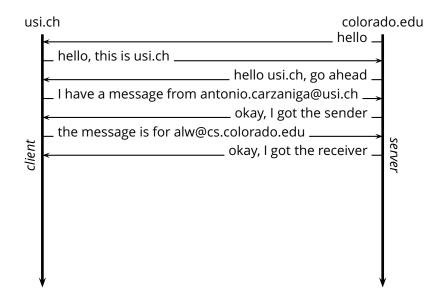
usi.ch		colorado.edu
client	←	hello server

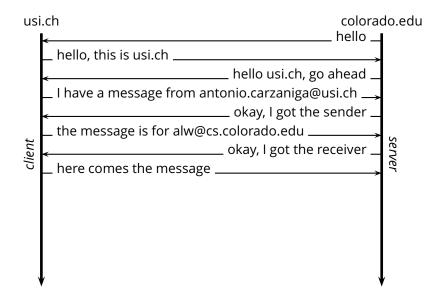
usi	.ch		do.edu
usi	.ch hello, this is usi.ch	colora hello hello usi.ch, go ahead	
client			server
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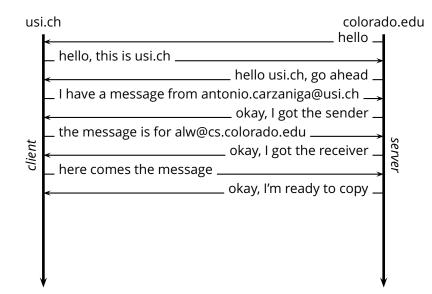
usi.	ch colorad	
	_ hello, this is usi.ch	
•	hello usi.ch, go ahead I have a message from antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch	
client		server
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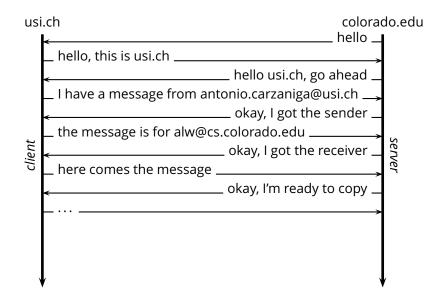


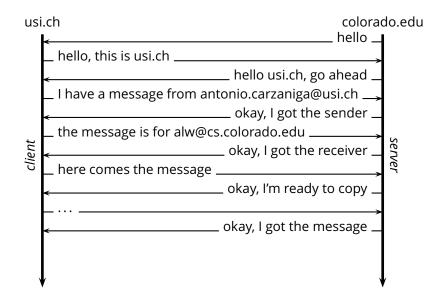


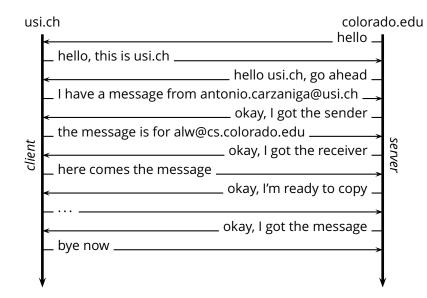


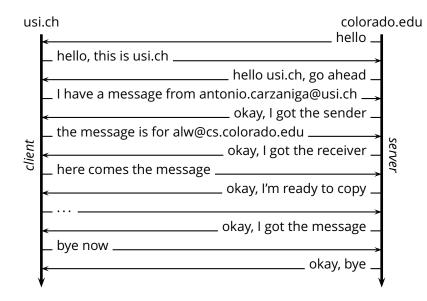


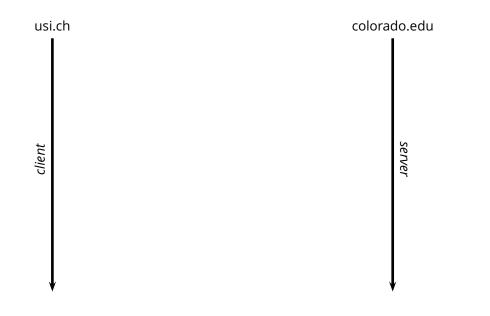


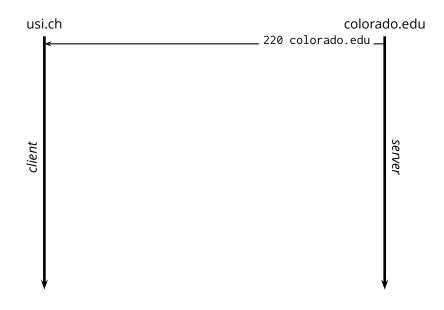












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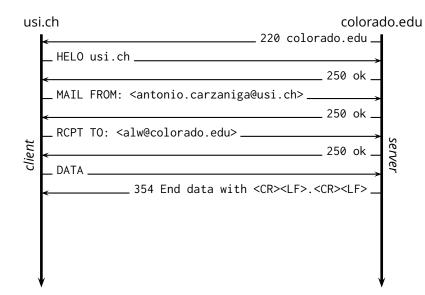
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client	RCPT	TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>
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<i>u</i>	∠250 Message accepted	
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```
From: antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch
Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2005 16:48:22 -0600 (MDT)
To: carzanig@cs.colorado.edu
Subject: how to send fake e-mail messages
Hey Dude,
I heard this story about forging messages.
Do you know anything about that?
```

From: antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch	
Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2005 16:48:22 -0600 (MDT)	header
To: carzanig@cs.colorado.edu	lines
Subject: how to send fake e-mail messages	
Hey Dude,	
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Do you know anything about that?	

From: antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch	
Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2005 16:48:22 -0600 (MDT)	header
To: carzanig@cs.colorado.edu	lines
Subject: how to send fake e-mail messages	
	empty line
Hey Dude,	
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Do you know anything about that?	

From: antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch	
Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2005 16:48:22 -0600 (MDT)	header
To: carzanig@cs.colorado.edu	lines
Subject: how to send fake e-mail messages	
	empty line
Hey Dude,	
I heard this story about forging messages.	message
Do you know anything about that?	body

Received: Headers

- SMTP is almost completely oblivious to the content of a message. One exception is the Received: header.
- Every receiving SMTP server must add a Received: header.

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Received: from mroe.cs.colorado.edu (mroe-fs.cs.colorado.edu
[128.138.242.197])
by serl.cs.colorado.edu (Postfix) with ESMTP id 9AC463D07
for <carzanig@serl.cs.colorado.edu>; Mon, 3 Apr 2006 13:39:28 -0600
Received: from max.colorado.edu (max.colorado.edu [128.138.129.234])
by mroe.cs.colorado.edu (Postfix) with ESMTP id 541C8577A
for <carzanig@cs.colorado.edu>; Mon, 3 Apr 2006 13:43:59 -0600
Received: from cs.colorado.edu>; Mon, 3 Apr 2006 13:43:59 -0600
Received: from cs.colorado.edu (host132-91.pool82107.interbusiness.it
[82.107.91.132])
by max.colorado.edu (8.13.6/8.13.6/Hesiod+SSL) with ESMTP id . . .
for <carzanig@cs.colorado.edu>; Mon, 3 Apr 2006 13:38:12 -0600

Message vs. Envelope

Consider the following SMTP client directives

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1. MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>

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- 1. MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>
- 2. RCPT TO: <carzanig@cs.colorado.edu>

Consider the following SMTP client directives

- 1. MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>
- 2. RCPT TO: <carzanig@cs.colorado.edu>
- 3. From: Barak H. Obama <president@whitehouse.gov> To: Deserters <all@iobject.org> Subject: warning...

You can run, but you can't hide!

Consider the following SMTP client directives

- 1. MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>
- 2. RCPT TO: <carzanig@cs.colorado.edu>
- 3. From: Barak H. Obama <president@whitehouse.gov> To: Deserters <all@iobject.org> Subject: warning...

You can run, but you can't hide!

Anything wrong with this exchange?

■ The MAIL FROM: and RCPT TO: SMTP messages specify envelope addresses

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- From: and To: (and Cc:) headers within a message define message addresses

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 - a message from a mailing list
 - a "blind" copy
 - a message to multiple receivers (To: and/or Cc:)
 - a forwarded (or re-sent) message

- The standard message format has some serious limitations
 - 7-bit (text) content

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The Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) specification (RFC 2045 and RFC 2046) defines extensions of the basic message format that support all of the above

MIME

Supports multimedia content

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- Supports different encodings for text (different from ASCII)

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- Supports different encodings for text (different from ASCII)
- Supports messages consisting of multiple parts E.g.,
 - a message containing some text and an image
 - a message containing a binary attachment (e.g., an executable program, a document, etc.)
 - a message containing another message
 - a message containing some Italian text plus another message containing German text
 - ▶ a message containing another message, conataining another message, ...

The primary mechanism used by MIME extensions consists of added *MIME headers*

■ MIME-Version: 1.0

signals a user agent that this message uses MIME extensions, version 1.0

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Content-Type: ...

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- text/plain this is a normal ASCII message
- text/html this is an HTML-formatted message
- image/jpeg this message contains (only) an image file
- multipart/mixed this message consists of multiple parts

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- text/html this is an HTML-formatted message
- image/jpeg this message contains (only) an image file
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- ▶ ...

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Content-Transfer-Encoding:

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 - base64

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- Content-Transfer-Encoding: defines the encoding for the message content (or a part thereof). Common values are:
 - base64
 - Quoted-Printable

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 - e.g., to implement "attachments"

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Content-Type: multipart/mixed;

boundary="---_=_NextPart_001_01C539DF.6607A632"

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 - e.g., to implement "attachments"

```
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
```

```
boundary="---_=_NextPart_001_01C539DF.6607A632"
```

- The message consists of a list of *parts* (e.g., the main message text and an attached document)
 - 1. parts are separated by a *boundary line*
 - 2. parts are introduced (right after the separator line) by a set of specific headers that define that part
 - 3. the list is terminated by a terminator line

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```

```
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```

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 - 2. parts are introduced (right after the separator line) by a set of specific headers that define that part
 - 3. the list is terminated by a terminator line

This format is naturally recursive

MIME Example

MIME-Version: 1.0 Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="gJ7ppttFJL" Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit Date: Fri, 15 Apr 2005 15:24:31 +0200 From: Antonio Carzaniga <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch> To: Antonio Carzaniga <carzanig@cs.colorado.edu.ch> Subject: Immagini e testo

--gJ7ppttFJL Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-15 Content-Description: message body text Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

questo =E8 un esempio di un messaggio che usa il formato MIME.

-A

--gJ7ppttFJL
Content-Type: image/png
Content-Disposition: inline;
filename="anto.png"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64

iYBORw6KggoAAAANSUhEUgAAAMgAAADICAIAAAiOjnJAAAACXBIWXMAAAIXAAACMQF3BQBZAAAA B3RJTUUHIAwdCiYGBdI1HQAAIABJREFUeNQEu1mMJteVJnaWe2P51/wz88+tcqusRT3fRMpiqQW Wt0De9w9bczAGAM2jPHAfvOLDcNvfvODAW8Ye0ClDbeN7ullZnpa6KUttZqiKIoiWawiWaxibVl2 uVTu+a+x3HvO8UQq7cEAxsRTRCAiXuLDud928T/TL/6hoD2a2Ynu8kxnbqLdbbab7Xa71ZxoNZt5

Ts2sSh8efiVxP3z3GtgR5/9Wz/8DNJKaidrd/8MAAAAASUVORK5CYII= --gJ7ppttFJL--