# **Internet Electronic Mail**

Antonio Carzaniga

Faculty of Informatics Università della Svizzera italiana

October 18, 2017

## Outline

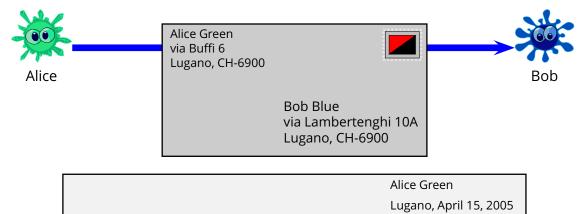
- General concepts
- Transport protocol: SMTP
- Basic message format
- MIME format











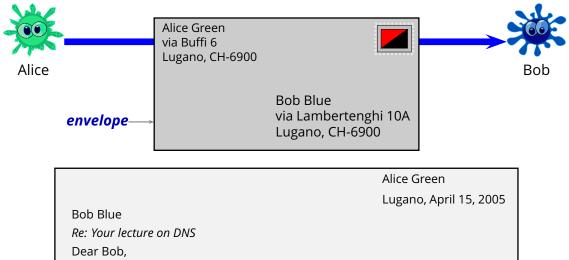
Bob Blue

*Re: Your lecture on DNS* 

Dear Bob,

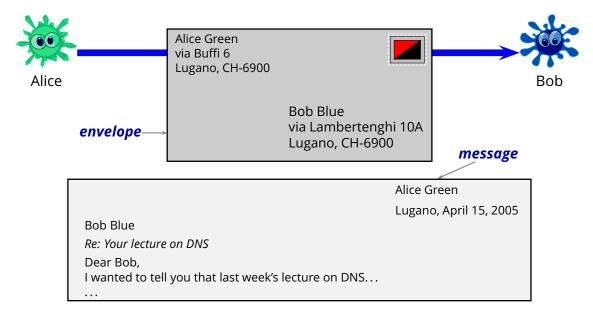
I wanted to tell you that last week's lecture on DNS...

. . .



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

. . .



#### 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

- 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

#### 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

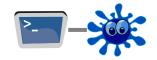
#### No authentication

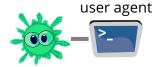
- Bob can not know for sure that the message he reads was actually written by Alice
- messages can be modified
- messages can be forged
- No confidentiality
  - Alice can not make sure that only Bob will read the message
  - the message can be read by others
- Little or no delivery guarantees
  - Alice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



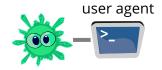








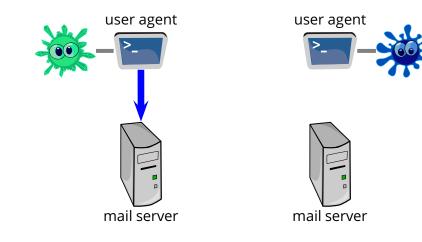


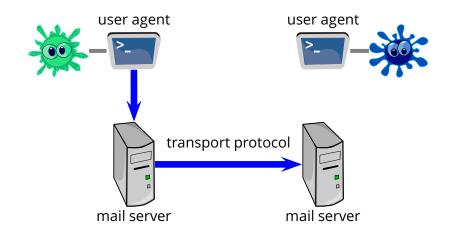


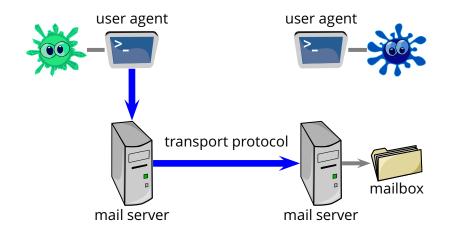


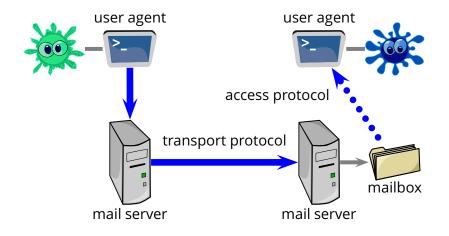












#### User agent

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

#### User agent

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

#### 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)

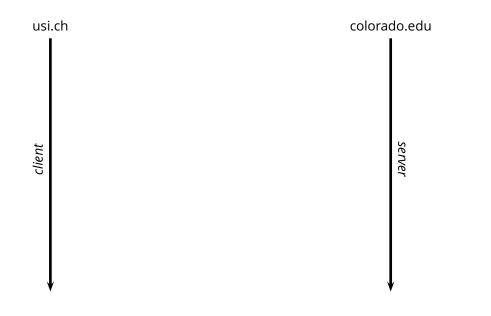


- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (defined in RFC 2821)
- Connection-oriented protocol

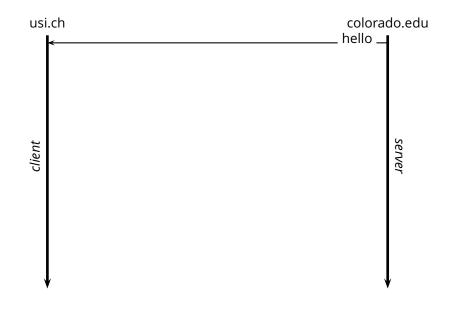
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (defined in RFC 2821)
- Connection-oriented protocol
- It is "simple"
  - indeed its simplicity is a reason for its success

- *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



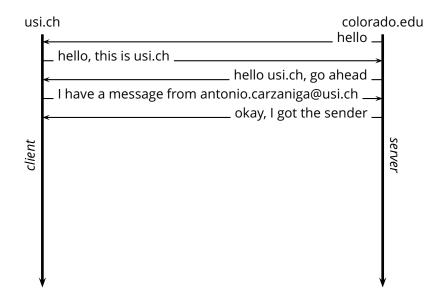
## **SMTP** Abstract Example

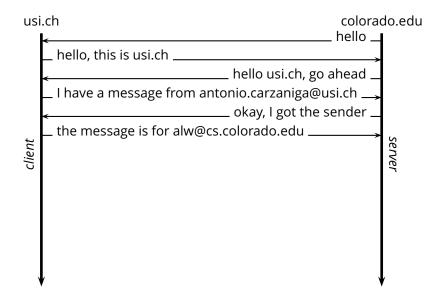


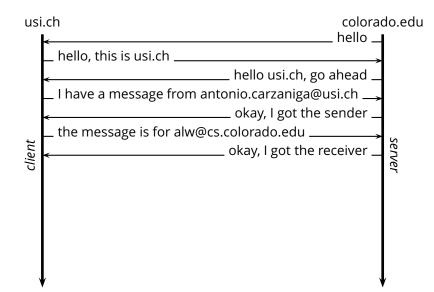
usi.ch		colorado.edu
client	←	hello server

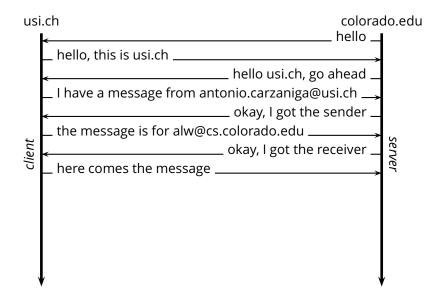
usi	.ch		do.edu
usi	.ch hello, this is usi.ch	colora hello hello usi.ch, go ahead	
client			server
N	1	,	Į

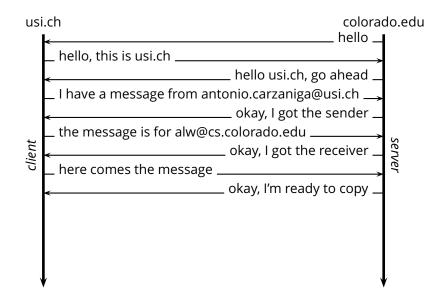
usi.	ch colorad	
	_ hello, this is usi.ch	
•	hello usi.ch, go ahead I have a message from antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch	
client		server
Ļ		/

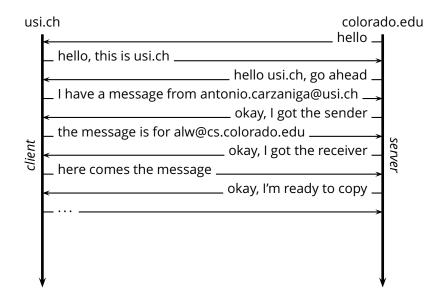


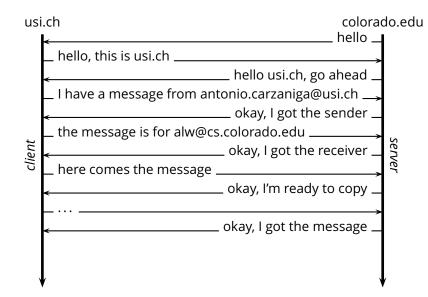


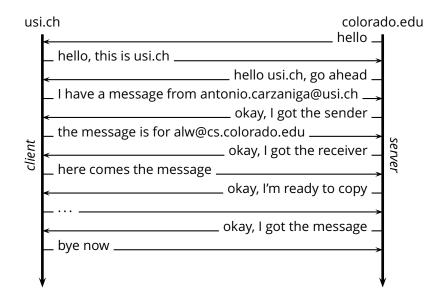


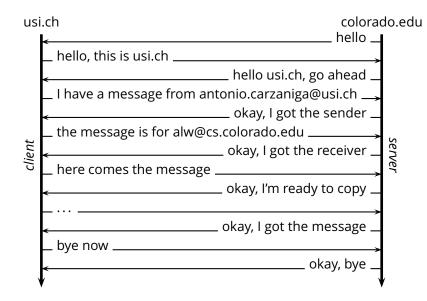


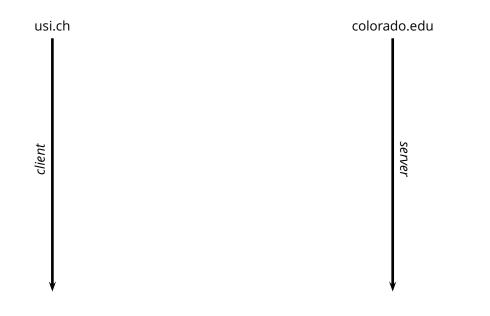


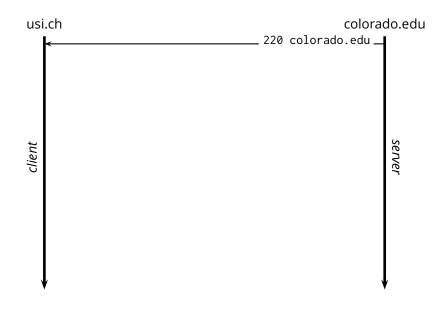












usi.ch		colorado.edu
uJ	<helo td="" usi.ch<=""><td> 220 colorado.edu</td></helo>	220 colorado.edu
client		server
Ň		

usi.ch		colorado.edu
	<	220 colorado.edu
	HELO usi.ch	250 ok
client		server
cli		ver
,	(	

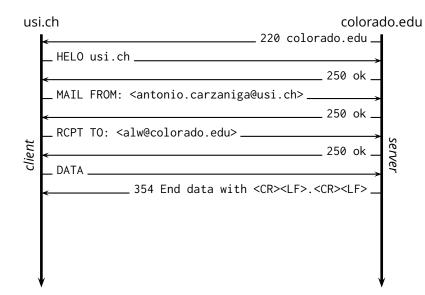
usi	.ch	colorado.edu
	✓ 220 colo	rado.edu 🗕
	_ HELO usi.ch	>
	<	_ 250 ok
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>	>
		ŕ
client		server
clie		Ver
,	·	

usi	.ch	colorado.edu
	<ul> <li>✓ 220 col</li> </ul>	orado.edu 🗕
	HELO usi.ch	>
	<del>&lt;</del>	250 ok
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>	<b>&gt;</b>
	*	250 ok
		10
client		server
Cl		rer
N		<b>↓</b>

usi	.ch	colorado.edu
		220 colorado.edu 🗕
	HELO usi.ch	
	<	250 ok
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@u< td=""><td></td></antonio.carzaniga@u<>	
	<del>&lt;</del>	250 ok
t	RCPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>	> s
client		server
Ŭ		ier i
	/	*

usi	.ch	colorado.edu
	← 220 col HELO usi.ch	orado.edu
	<	250 ok
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>.</antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>	>
	<	250 ok
ηt	RCPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>	Se se
client	<	250 ok
		, ,

usi	.ch	colorado.edu
	← 220 col HELO usi.ch	lorado.edu
	*	250 ok
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>	
	*	250 ok
t	RCPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>	> م
client	<	250 ok
0	DATA	> <sup>°</sup> r
		↓ I



usi	.ch	colorado.edu
	< 220 color _ HELO usi.ch	^ado.edu
	<<	_ 250 ok
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>	>
	<pre>&lt; RCPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu></pre>	_ 250 ok
client	<	_ 250 ok _ verver
cli	DATA	<b>&gt;</b> `
	<pre>354 End data with <cr><lf>.</lf></cr></pre>	<cr><lf></lf></cr>
		>
,	<pre>////////////////////////////////////</pre>	Ļ

usi	i.ch colorado	o.edu
	< 220 colorado.edu	
	_ HELO usi.ch	
	≺250 ok	
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>	
	<	
	RCPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>	( <b>a</b>
client	<	server
cl	DATA	ier -
	_ · · ·	
	∠250 Message accepted	
N	↓ ↓	

usi	i.ch	colorado.edu
	← HELO usi.ch	_ 220 colorado.edu _
	<	250 ok
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga< td=""><td>a@usi.ch&gt;</td></antonio.carzaniga<>	a@usi.ch>
	←	250 ok
t	RCPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu>_</alw@colorado.edu>	» م
client	*	250 ok
cli	DATA	er
	៹354 End data with	<cr><lf>.<cr><lf>_</lf></cr></lf></cr>
	<u> </u>	
	∠ 25	0 Message accepted
	QUIT	
	Į.	↓ I

usi	.ch	colorado.edu
	<	220 colorado.edu
	HELO I	usi.ch
	۰	250 ok
	MAIL	FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>
	<	250 ok
client	RCPT	TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>
	<	250 ok
	_ DATA _	er *
	<	354 End data with <cr><lf>.<cr><lf></lf></cr></lf></cr>
	*	250 Message accepted
	_ QUIT _	
	-	221 Bye
N	l l	

usi.ch	colorad	do.e	du
	220 colorado.edu		
_ н	ELO usi.ch		
<	250 ok		
M.	AIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>		e
. ←	250 ok		nve
R	CPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>	-	envelope
<	250 ok		Ø
D.	ATA		
	354 End data with <cr><lf>.<cr><lf></lf></cr></lf></cr>		
L.	· ·		
	250 Message accepted		
LQ	UIT		
	221 Bye		
<b>↓</b>		ł	

usi	i.ch colorado	.edu
	←220 colorado.edu	
	_ HELO usi.ch	
	∠250 ok	
	MAIL FROM: <antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch></antonio.carzaniga@usi.ch>	9
	<u> </u>	nve
	RCPT TO: <alw@colorado.edu></alw@colorado.edu>	envelope
	∠250 ok	ø
a	DATA	7
message	<pre> 354 End data with <cr><lf>.<cr><lf></lf></cr></lf></cr></pre>	
Jess	L · · · ·	
<i>u</i>	∠250 Message accepted	
	_ QUIT	-
	221 Bye	
n	↓ ↓	

```
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,	
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	
	empty line
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	
	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.

#### **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.

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

#### Consider the following SMTP client directives

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

#### Consider the following SMTP client directives

- 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

- The MAIL FROM: and RCPT TO: *SMTP messages* specify *envelope addresses*
- From: and To: (and Cc:) headers within a message define message addresses

- The MAIL FROM: and RCPT TO: SMTP messages specify envelope addresses
- From: and To: (and Cc:) headers within a message define message addresses
- There are many situations in which it is perfectly legitimate to have envelope addresses that don't match up with the message addresses

- The MAIL FROM: and RCPT TO: SMTP messages specify envelope addresses
- From: and To: (and Cc:) headers within a message define message addresses
- There are many situations in which it is perfectly legitimate to have envelope addresses that don't match up with the message addresses
  - a message from a mailing list

- The MAIL FROM: and RCPT TO: SMTP messages specify envelope addresses
- From: and To: (and Cc:) *headers within a message* define *message addresses*
- There are many situations in which it is perfectly legitimate to have envelope addresses that don't match up with the message addresses
  - a message from a mailing list
  - a "blind" copy

- The MAIL FROM: and RCPT TO: SMTP messages specify envelope addresses
- From: and To: (and Cc:) *headers within a message* define *message addresses*
- There are many situations in which it is perfectly legitimate to have envelope addresses that don't match up with the message addresses
  - a message from a mailing list
  - a "blind" copy
  - a message to multiple receivers (To: and/or Cc:)

- The MAIL FROM: and RCPT TO: SMTP messages specify envelope addresses
- From: and To: (and Cc:) *headers within a message* define *message addresses*
- There are many situations in which it is perfectly legitimate to have envelope addresses that don't match up with the message addresses
  - 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

- 7-bit (text) content
- only text

- 7-bit (text) content
- only text
- essentially good exclusively for the English language

- 7-bit (text) content
- only text
- essentially good exclusively for the English language
- monolithic data

■ The standard message format has some serious limitations

- 7-bit (text) content
- only text
- essentially good exclusively for the English language
- monolithic data

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

## MIME

- Supports multimedia content
- Supports different encodings for text (different from ASCII)

- Supports multimedia content
- 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

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

Content-Type: ...

specifies the content of the message. Valid types include:

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

Content-Type: ... specifies the content of the message. Valid types include:

text/plain — this is a normal ASCII 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

- text/plain this is a normal ASCII message
- text/html this is an HTML-formatted 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

- 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

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

- 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

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

- 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
- ▶ ...

An Internet mail message must contain only 7-bit characters, therefore any content that does not fit the 7-bit (ASCII) character set must be *encoded* 

An Internet mail message must contain only 7-bit characters, therefore any content that does not fit the 7-bit (ASCII) character set must be *encoded* 

Content-Transfer-Encoding:

defines the encoding for the message content (or a part thereof). Common values are:

An Internet mail message must contain only 7-bit characters, therefore any content that does not fit the 7-bit (ASCII) character set must be *encoded* 

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

An Internet mail message must contain only 7-bit characters, therefore any content that does not fit the 7-bit (ASCII) character set must be *encoded* 

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

- Several functionalities of the MIME extensions depend on the ability to carry multiple "parts" within the same message
  - e.g., to implement "attachments"

- Several functionalities of the MIME extensions depend on the ability to carry multiple "parts" within the same message
  - e.g., to implement "attachments"

Content-Type: multipart/mixed;

boundary="---\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01C539DF.6607A632"

- Several functionalities of the MIME extensions depend on the ability to carry multiple "parts" within the same message
  - 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

- Several functionalities of the MIME extensions depend on the ability to carry multiple "parts" within the same message
  - 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

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--