Electronic Mail Adam M. Costello <amc@cs.berkeley.edu> 1999-Sep-01-Wed

English, Chinese, pictures, whatever user Mail text message: RFC 822 (header), MIME (body) Mail e.g: pine, User User netscape Agent Agent e.g: /bin/mail NFS, POP. SMTP Mail SMTP Mail Mail Mail or IMAP e.g: Delivery Transfer Transfer Transfer server sendmail Agent Agent Agent Agent (message store bytestream bytestream e.g: TCP transp transport transport (transp transport transport sender's mail relay mail spool recipient's (contains recipient's mailbox) machine machine

Messages are sent to/from mailboxes, which have addresses of the form:

human name <local-part@domain> e.g: Adam Costello <amc@cs.berkeley.edu>

Messages are lines of ASCII text:

<i>header</i> (sequence of fields)	Date: Fri, 27 Aug 1999 18:20:00 -0700 From: Stavros Tripakis <stavros@eecs.berkeley.edu> Subject: homework 1 To: Adam Costello <amc@cs.berkeley.edu></amc@cs.berkeley.edu></stavros@eecs.berkeley.edu>
blank line	
<i>body</i> (arbitrary)	I've converted the slides from the first three lectures to PDF. Let's put them on the web page.
(,))	Stavros

Some fields defined in RFC 822:

Received:	info about path taken by message
Date:	date & time message was composed
From:	authors' addresses
	sender's address if not the unique author
Reply-To:	addresses for replies if not all authors
	addresses of primary recipients
	addresses of secondary recipients
Message-ID:	a unique identifier for this message
In-Reply-To:	IDs of messages this message replies to
References:	IDs of other related messages
Subject:	for human consumption
X-Foo-Bar:	user-defined fields are allowed

MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) allows the body to contain things other than ASCII text, by putting type information in the header. Examples:

Content-Type: image/jpeg Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64	(JPEG image) (encode binary as text)		
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-2	2022-jp	(Japanese text)	
See also RFC 2045.			

Every mail domain must have at least one Mail eXchanger (MX), a host with an MTA that accepts messages addressed to the domain. DNS maps domains to mail exchangers, for example:

domain	preference	MX host
cs.berkeley.edu	3	cs2.cs.berkeley.edu
cs.berkeley.edu	5	hofmann.cs.berkeley.edu
pat.net	100	server.icon-stl.net

See also RFC 974.

The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) moves messages between MTAs via a command/response exchange, for example:

receiver:	220 cs2.cs.berkeley.edu ESMTP Sendmail 8.9.1a		
sender:	HELO stout.eecs.berkeley.edu		
receiver:	250 cs2.cs.berkeley.edu Hello stout.eecs.berkele		return
sender:	MAIL From: <stavros@stout.eecs.berkeley.edu></stavros@stout.eecs.berkeley.edu>	\Box	address
receiver:	250 <stavros@stout.eecs.berkeley.edu> Sender ok</stavros@stout.eecs.berkeley.edu>		
sender:	RCPT To: <amc@cs.berkeley.edu></amc@cs.berkeley.edu>	\Box	recipient
receiver:	250 <amc@cs.berkeley.edu> Recipient ok</amc@cs.berkeley.edu>		address
sender:	DATA		
receiver:	324 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself		
sender:	Date: Fri, 27 Aug 1999 18:20:00 -0700	\mathbf{i}	
sender:	From: Stavros Tripakis <stavros@eecs.berkeley.edu></stavros@eecs.berkeley.edu>		header
sender:	Subject: homework 1		
sender:	To: Adam Costello <amc@cs.berkeley.edu></amc@cs.berkeley.edu>	/	
sender:			
sender:	I've converted the slides from the first three lectures	\mathbf{i}	
sender:	to PDF. Let's put them on the web page.		body
sender:			
sender:	Stavros	/	
sender:			
receiver:	250 OAA16903 Message accepted for delivery		
sender:	QUIT		
receiver:	221 cs2.cs.berkeley.edu closing connection		

Envelope addresses versus header addresses: RCPT lists recipients of this copy of message; To/Cc lists them all. Return address is used by MTAs to return undeliverable mail; From/Reply-To are used by MUAs for sending replies.

See also RFC 821.