Mail Servers

System Administration Decal Lecture #6 Joshua Kwan April 9, 2008

Last time...

- Linux kernel and its modules
- Who works on the kernel
- How to build the kernel using 'menuconfig'
- No homework, because my hard disk died with my almost complete lab and I just said 'screw it.'
- Did you all do project proposals?

Today

- How do email servers send and receive mail?
- How can you interact with mail from the command line?
- How many ways can you receive your mail after the mail server stores it on disk?
- How do you know what server to contact when you want to deliver mail to "gmail.com"?
- Note: All final projects have to include a functional mail setup.

Terminology

- Mail transfer agents (MTAs) actually send and receive mail by talking to each other with SMTP.
- Mail servers using protocols such as IMAP and POP3 allow you to **read** messages over the network.
- As you can see, these two are orthogonal

SMTP

- "Simple Message Transfer Protocol": protocol for server-to-server mail delivery connections
- It's been around since the late 1970s and has since been heavily extended - basic behavior is still the same

SMTP

- Sending a message involves telling the receiving mail server...
 - what your domain name is (e.g. example.com)
 - who you are sending the message to
 - the contents of your message

MX Records

- But how do you know what server to talk to in the first place to deliver the message?
- This is where DNS comes into play
- When you look up a domain's IP address, you use DNS to find the "A" record for the domain
- When you want to send mail to a domain, you use DNS to find the "MX" (Mail eXchange) record for the domain

IMAP and POP3

- "Internet Mail Access Protocol" and "Post Office Protocol"
- IMAP lets you browse and organize your mail server-side
- POP3 is simpler and just spits out the messages for you, and you read them client-side

The Life of an E-mail

- Albert opens Thunderbird to send a message to Betty
- The message is redacted and sent off.
- Albert's client opens a connection to his ISP's mail server, smtp.awesome.com...

SMTP: Albert to ISP

220 smtp.awesome.com Welcome
HELO alberts-box
250 Why hello there
MAIL FROM:<albert@awesome.com>
250 OK
RCPT TO:<betty@brilliant.com>

250 OK DATA

354 Terminate data with '.'
From: albert@awesome.com
Subject: Dinner

Hey, let's do dinner tonight. -Albert

250 OK queued as FFDC3387 QUIT 221 See va Server greeting Client greeting Acknowledgement Sender command

Recipient command

Start of message Acknowledgement of start Message body + headers

Acknowledgement of end

Quit message

Finding the MX record

- smtp.awesome.com now has Albert's message, and needs to figure out how to relay mail to brilliant.com
- brilliant.com DNS records: brilliant.com IN A 1.2.3.4 brilliant.com IN MX 10 smtp.brilliant.com
- Now smtp.awesome.com has to look up smtp.brilliant.com's A record to connect smtp.brilliant.com IN A 1.2.3.5

SMTP: ISP to Betty ISP

220 brilliant.com Bienvenue HELO smtp.awesome.com 250 Bonjour MAIL FROM:<albert@awesome.com>

250 Oui
RCPT TO:<betty@brilliant.com>
250 Oui
DATA

354 Termine le message avec '.'
From: albert@awesome.com
Received: from 1.2.3.4 by
smtp.awesome.com

Hey, let's do dinner tonight. -Albert

250 OK message no. C2D344F1 QUIT 221 a tout a l'heure Server greeting Client greeting Acknowledgement Sender command

Recipient command

Start of message Acknowledgement of start

Extra header denoting the 'relay path'

Acknowledgement of end

Quit message

The Life of an E-mail

- Now the message is safely stored on brilliant.com's mail servers.
- Betty gets home from work and opens Apple Mail, which uses IMAP to access her inbox.
- She reads the message!

Reading Mail, Unix Style

- Of course, there's a rich history of textbased mail clients from before GUIs existed
- Pine is the most well-known one and is famously known to be a piece of shit.
- Mutt is the most popular text-based email client these days, highly customizable.
- All use /usr/sbin/sendmail to interact with mail server