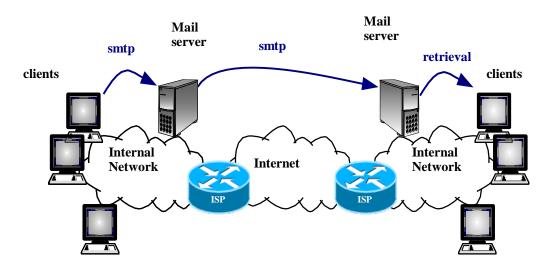
Outline

- DNS
- Charsets
- Email
- Web
- HTML

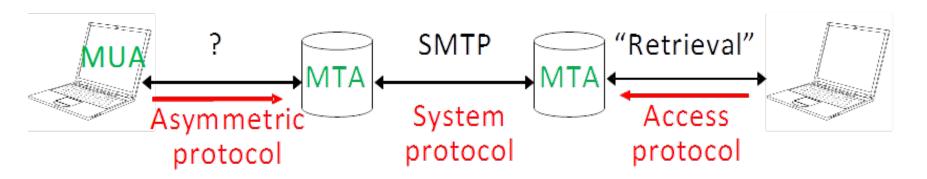
Email

- Electronic mail (email): One of the first applications used in the Internet to electronic messaging.
- Components:
 - Transport layer: TCP, well-known port: 25.
 - Application layer protocol: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). First defined by RFC-821 (Y 1982) and last updated by RFC-5321 (Y 2008).
 - Retrieval protocols (IMAP, POP, HTTP).



Unit 5. Network applications

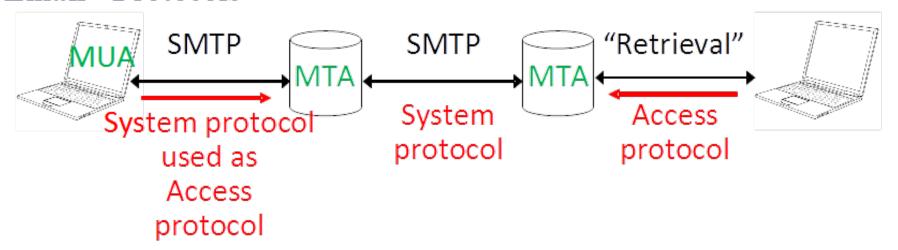
Email - Architecture



- MUA: Mail User Agent
- MTA: Mail Transfer Agent
- SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

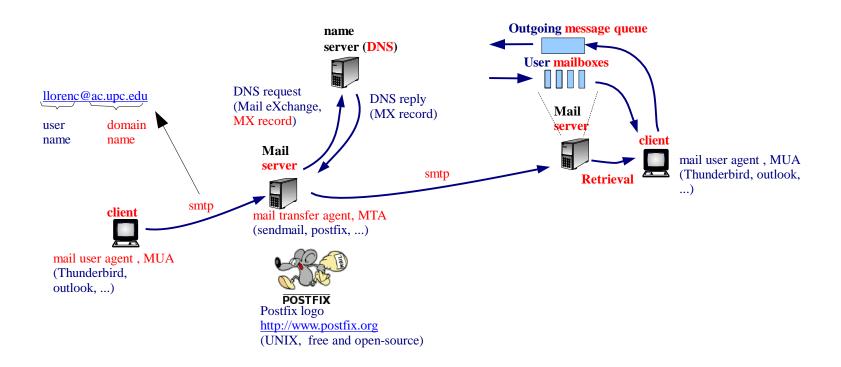
Unit 5. Network applications

Email - Protocols



- "Retrieval" protocols (mailbox access):
 - POP3 (Post Office Protocol)
 - IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)
- SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

Email - SMTP processing model



Email - SMTP protocol (RFC-821, last update RFC-5321)

- Designed as a simple (few commands) and text-based protocol (ASCII).
 - Client basic commands: HELO (identify SMTP client), MAIL FROM: (identify sender mailbox), RCPT TO: (identify recipient mailbox), DATA (mail message), QUIT (close transaction).
 - Server replies: Three digit number (identify what state the client to enter next), and a human understandable message.

SMTP protocol

Sender

"Connection" establishment

Receiver

Open TCP connection

220 mymailserver.com simple mail transfer service ready

HELO mypc.mydomain.com

250 mymailserver.com OK

SMTP protocol

Sender

Originator and Recipient information

Receiver

MAIL FROM: myname@mydomain.com

250 OK

RCPT TO: yourname@yourdomain.com

250 OK

RCPT TO: wrongname@yourdomain.com

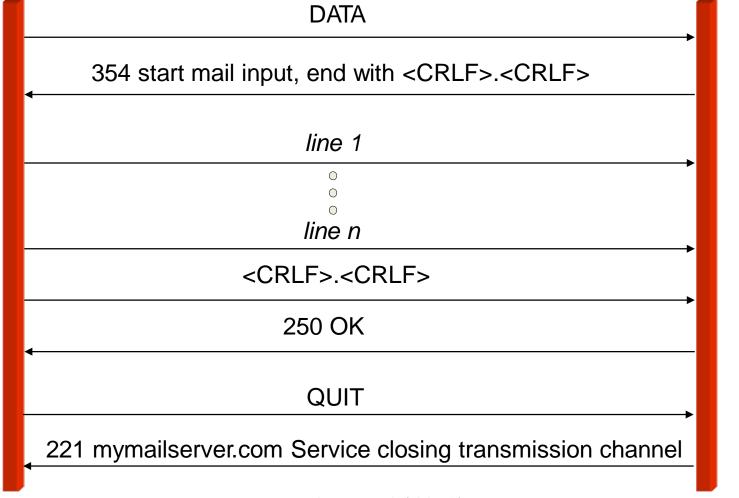
550 wrong address

SMTP protocol

Sender

Message transmission and Close

Receiver



Email – message formats

- Format described in RFC-822 (update RFC-5322) Internet Message Format
- Example (extracted from the RFC):

```
From: John Doe <jdoe@machine.example>
To: Mary Smith <mary@example.net>
Subject: Saying Hello
Date: Fri, 21 Nov 1997 09:55:06 0600

MessageID: <1234@local.machine.example>

Empty line

This is a message just to say hello. So,
"Hello".

Body
```

Email - SMTP protocol (RFC-5321, originally RFC-821)

Example: Manually send an email using telnet to port 25.

```
CLIENT linux ~> telnet relay.upc.edu 25
          Trying 147.83.2.12...
          Connected to relay.upc.edu.
                                                                             SMTP transaction
          Escape character is '^l'
  SERVER 220 dash.upc.es ESMTP Sendmail 8.14.1/8.13.1; Fri, 4 Feb 2011 14:57:15 +0100
COMMANDS HELO linux.ac.upc.edu
          250 dash.upc.es Hello linux.ac.upc.edu [147.83.34.125], pleased to meet you
          MAIL FROM: 
          250 2.1.0 cedu>... Sender ok
          RCPT TO: <albert@ac.upc.edu>
           250 2.1.5 <albert@ac.upc.edu>... Recipient ok
          DATA
           354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
          Hello world
           250 2.0.0 p14DvFOQ008320 Message accepted for delivery
          QUIT
           221 2.0.0 dash.upc.es closing connection
          Connection closed by foreign host.
          linux ~>
```

Encrypted SMTP: port 465

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions: MIME

- Used in mail, web, etc.
- Specification for "Transport" of composite multimedia objects
 - Transport type information (receiver can automatically present)
 - Encoding to enable/facilitate the transfer
- The internal format becomes invisible to users
- Include one or more objects, text in diverse alphabets, large objects (fragments, refs), alternatives, etc.

MIME: examples

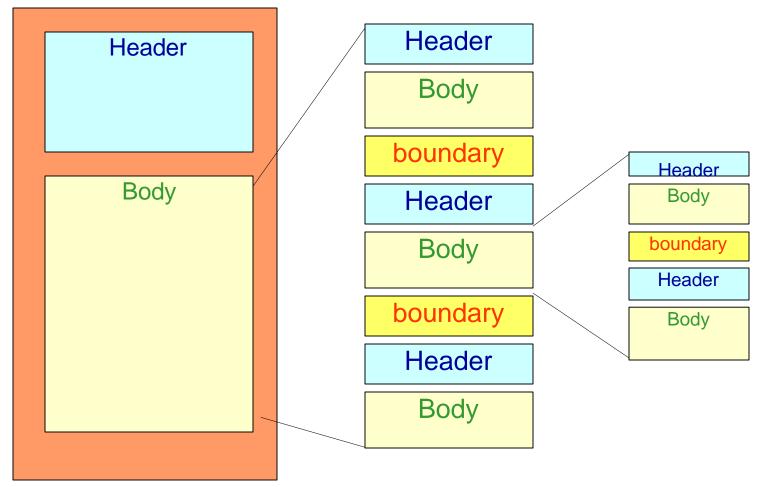
```
From: Nathaniel Borenstein <nsb@thumper.bellcore.com>
To: Ned Freed <ned@innosoft.com>
Subject: Plain old email
This is a plain old email message.
It contains ASCII text, nothing more.
From: Nathaniel Borenstein <nsb@thumper.bellcore.com>
To: Ned Freed <ned@innosoft.com>
Subject: Plain text mail
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
This is plain text mail.
...Subject: French mail
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Le courrier =E9lectronique =E0 la fran=E7aise ...
...Content-type: image/gif base64
Content-Transfer-Encoding:
R01GODdhSqGqAfUAAENDQ01NTTw8PEVF...
```

MIME: example multipart

```
To: Ned Freed <ned@innosoft.com>
 Subject: A multipart example
 Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary=CUT_HERE
--CUT HERE
 Content-type: text/plain
 Hey, Ned, look at this neat picture:
--CUT HERE
 Content-type: image/gif
 Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
 5WVlZ6enggggr....
--CUT HERE
 Content-type: text/plain
 Wasn't that neat?
--CUT HERE--
```

From: Nathaniel Borenstein <nsb@bellcore.com>

MIME multipart message



46

MIME: content type

- Text: ...
 - Attribute: charset=iso-8859-1 text/plain
 - (simple text), text/html ...
- Image: image/gif, image/jpeg, image/png ...
- Audio: sound, voice, music ... Application:
- application specific content
 - Application/octet-stream: data without any associated application
 - Application/organization-product
- Multipart: a set of objects
 - Mixed: a combination of several objects
 - Alternative: an object in several formats to select one (text/html/rtf)
 - Parallel: several objects for simultaneous presentation (e.g. audio+video)
 - Digest: collection of messages
 - Related: set of objects part of a single object (web page)
- Message:
 - RFC822: a complete message (eg. resent message) Partial:
 - a fragment ...
 - External-Body: a reference to an external object

Registration scheme Type/subtype: mantained by IANA

47

MIME content types

- Content-Type element structure:
 - type/subtype
- Examples of type/subtype:
 - application/pdf, application/msword, application/soap+xml,
 application/vnd.ms-powerpoint, application/vnd.nokia.radio-preset, ...
 - audio/GSM, audio/mpeg, audio/vnd.dolby.mps, ...
 - image/gif, image/jpeg, image/png, image/vnd.adobe.photoshop, ...
 - text/plain, text/html, text/vnd.dvb.subtitle, ...
 - message/rfc822, message/http, ...
 - model/iges, ...
 - multipart/mixed, multipart/alternative, ...
 - video/H264, video/mp4, video/vnd.nokia.videovoip, ...

MIME: transfer encoding

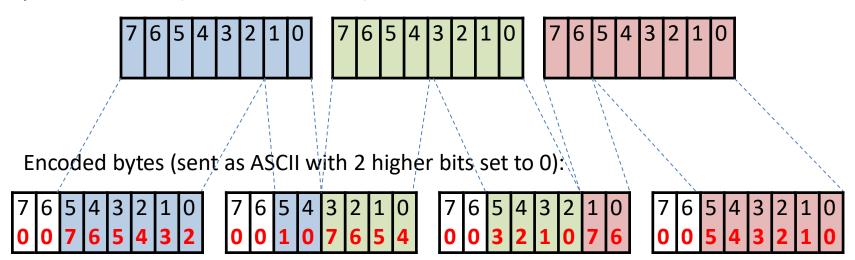
Ways to encode content: (to "get through" a 7 bit transport)

- Quoted-Printable:
 - The majority of text is 7 bits, transform some characters $\longleftrightarrow = E4$
 - The result "almost" legible without decoding. Depends on table (charset)
- Base64:
 - 3 bytes (24 bits) <=> 4 ASCII (32 bits)
 - A-Za-z0-9+/=
 - '=' as padding, other are ignored (\r, \n, ...)
- Binary: No encoding: any character and lines of any length
- 7Bit: No character encoding (all 7 bits) and lines of appropriate length
- 8Bit: No character encoding (8 bits) and lines of appropriate length
- In the heading:

```
MIME-Version: 1.0
Subject: =?iso-8859-1?Q?acentuaci=F3n=20t=EDpica?=
```

Base64 encoding

Bytes to transmit (8 bits either 0 or 1):



Only ASCII values from 0 to 63 (64 posible values)

Inefficiency: 4 bytes transmitted for every 3 bytes!

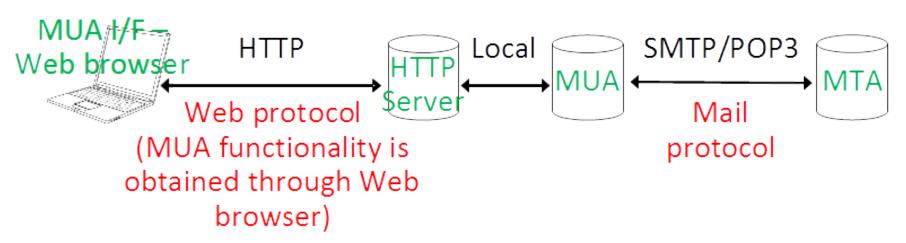
Mailbox Access protocols

- Post Office Protocol (POP) version 3 (POP3)
 - RFC 1939 (1996)
 - Client-server protocol (Asymmetric)
 - Messages retrieved from the mail server (copied locally).
- Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
 - RFC 3501 (2003). 1st version 4 in RFC 1730 (1994).
 1st RFC (version 2) in 1988 (RFC 1064).
 - Client-server protocol (Asymmetric)
 - Messages accessed and managed (folders, ...) at the server

51

Unit 5. Network applications

Email - Webmail



- Web front-end for mail services. The MUA is a web browser.
- Real protocol to access the services: HTTP (web).
- The HTTP server machine uses SMTP or POP3, as required.

Unit 5. Network applications

Email - retrieval protocols

- Post Office Protocol (POP), RFC-1939:
 - POP server listens on well-known port 110
 - POPS port 995
 - User normally deletes messages upon retrieval
- Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) RFC-3501:
 - IMAP server listens on well-known port 143 (IMAPS port 993)
 - Messages remain on the server until the user explicitly deletes them.
 - Provide commands to create folders, move messages, download only parts of the messages (e.g. only the headers)
- Web based Email (HTTP)
 - A web server handles users mailboxes. User agent is a web browser, thus, using HTTP to send and retrieve email messages.

CORREO ENTRANTE

IMAP

Nombre de usuario / email:

antonio.garcia@tudominio.ext

Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 143

Nombre del Servidor: pop.tudominio.ext

POP3

Nombre de usuario / email:

antonio.garcia@tudominio.ext

Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 110

Nombre del Servidor: pop.tudominio.ext

CORREO SALIENTE

SMTP (correo electrónico)

Nombre de usuario / email:

antonio.garcia@tudominio.ext

Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 25

Nombre del Servidor: authsmtp.tudominio.ext

SMTP (dominio)

Nombre de usuario / email: smtp@tudominio.ext Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 25

Nombre del Servidor: authsmtp.tudominio.ext



¿Qué es SSL?

CORREO ENTRANTE

CORREO SALIENTE

IMAP

Nombre de usuario / email:

antonio.garcia@tudominio.ext

Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 993

Nombre del Servidor: pop.securemail.pro

POP3

Nombre de usuario / email:

antonio.garcia@tudominio.ext

Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 995

Nombre del Servidor: pop.securemail.pro

SMTP (correo electrónico)

Nombre de usuario / email:

antonio.garcia@tudominio.ext

Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 465

Nombre del Servidor: authsmtp.securemail.pro

SMTP (dominio)

Nombre de usuario / email: smtp@tudominio.ext Contraseña: la que escogiste durante la activación

Puerta: 465

Nombre del Servidor: authsmtp.securemail.pro

No SSL () SSL



¿Qué es SSL?

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) es un protocolo para transmitir información de manera segura.

Baixada POP:	1. Estat: POP està inhabilitat	
Més informació	Activa POP per a tots els missatges	
	Activa POP als missatges que arribin a partir d'ara	
	2. Quan s'accedeix als missatges a través de POP conserva la còpia de Gmail a la Safata d'entrada 🔻	
	 Configureu el vostre client de correu electrònic (per exemple, Outlook, Eudora, Netscape Mail) Instruccions de configuració 	
Accés IMAP:	Estat: IMAP està habilitat	
(accedeix a Gmail des d'altres clients amb IMAP)	Activa IMAP	
Més informació	Desactiva IMAP	
	Quan marco un missatge a IMAP com a suprimit:	
	 Eliminació automàtica activada: actualitza immediatament el servidor. (predeterminat) 	
	Eliminació automàtica desactivada: s'espera que el client actualitzi el servidor.	
	Quan un missatge es marca com a suprimit i s'elimina de l'última carpeta IMAP visible:	
	Arxiva el missatge (predeterminat)	
	Mou el missatge a la Paperera	
	Suprimeix el missatge de manera immediata i definitiva	
	Límits de mida de les carpetes	
	No limitis el nombre de missatges en una carpeta IMAP (predeterminat)	
	Configureu el vostre client de correu electrònic (per exemple, Outlook, Thunderbird, iPhone) Instruccions de configuració	
	Desa els canvis Cancel·la	

Utilitzeu la taula següent per actualitzar el vostre client amb la informació correcta. Si necessiteu ajuda per actualitzar la configuració d'IMAP, cerqueu les instruccions al Centre d'ajuda del client de correu electrònic corresponent.

Servidor de correu entrant (IMAP)	imap.gmail.com Requereix SSL: sí
	Port: 993
Servidor de correu sortint (SMTP)	smtp.gmail.com
	Requereix SSL: sí
	Requereix TLS: sí (si està disponible)
	Requereix autenticació: sí
	Port per a SSL: 465
	Port per a TLS/STARTTLS: 587
Nom complet o visible	El vostre nom
Nom del compte, nom d'usuari o adreça electrònica	La vostra adreça electrònica completa
Contrasenya	La vostra contrasenya de Gmail