

Bounce in the Wild: A Deep Dive into Email Delivery Failures from a Large Email Service Provider

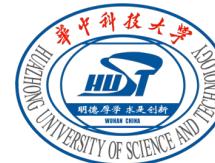
Ruixuan Li¹, Shaodong Xiao², Baojun Liu¹, Yanzhong Lin³, Haixin Duan¹,
Qingfeng Pan³, Jianjun Chen¹, Jia Zhang¹, Ximeng Liu², Xiuqi Lu⁴, Jun Shao⁵



清华大学
Tsinghua University



Coremail



华中科技大学
HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



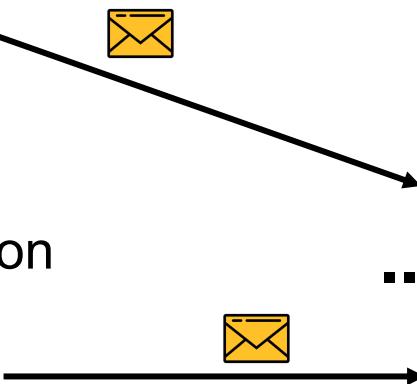
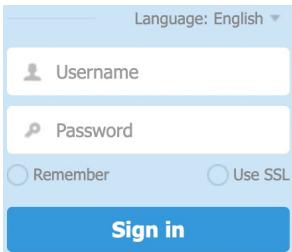
浙江工商大学
ZHEJIANG GONGSHANG UNIVERSITY

¹Tsinghua University, ²Fuzhou University, ³Coremail Technology Co. Ltd,

⁴Huazhong University of Science and Technology, ⁵Zhejiang Gongshang University

Email delivery is everywhere

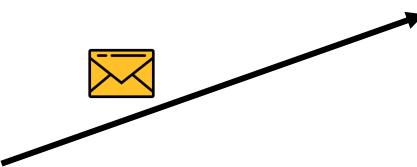
Account registration



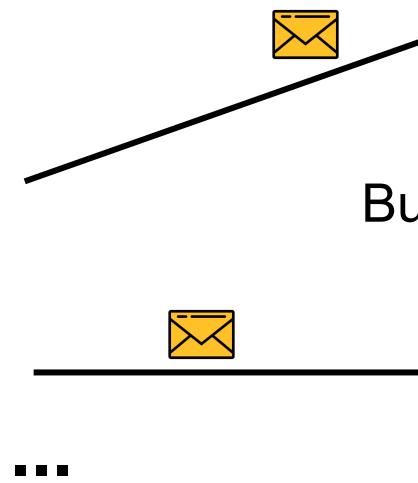
Identity authentication



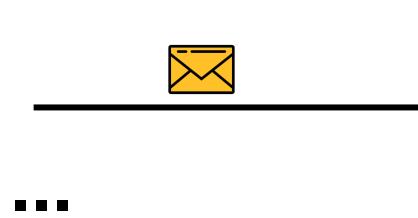
Update push



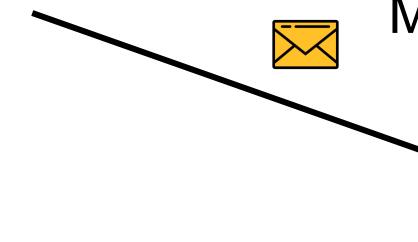
Daily communication



Business notification



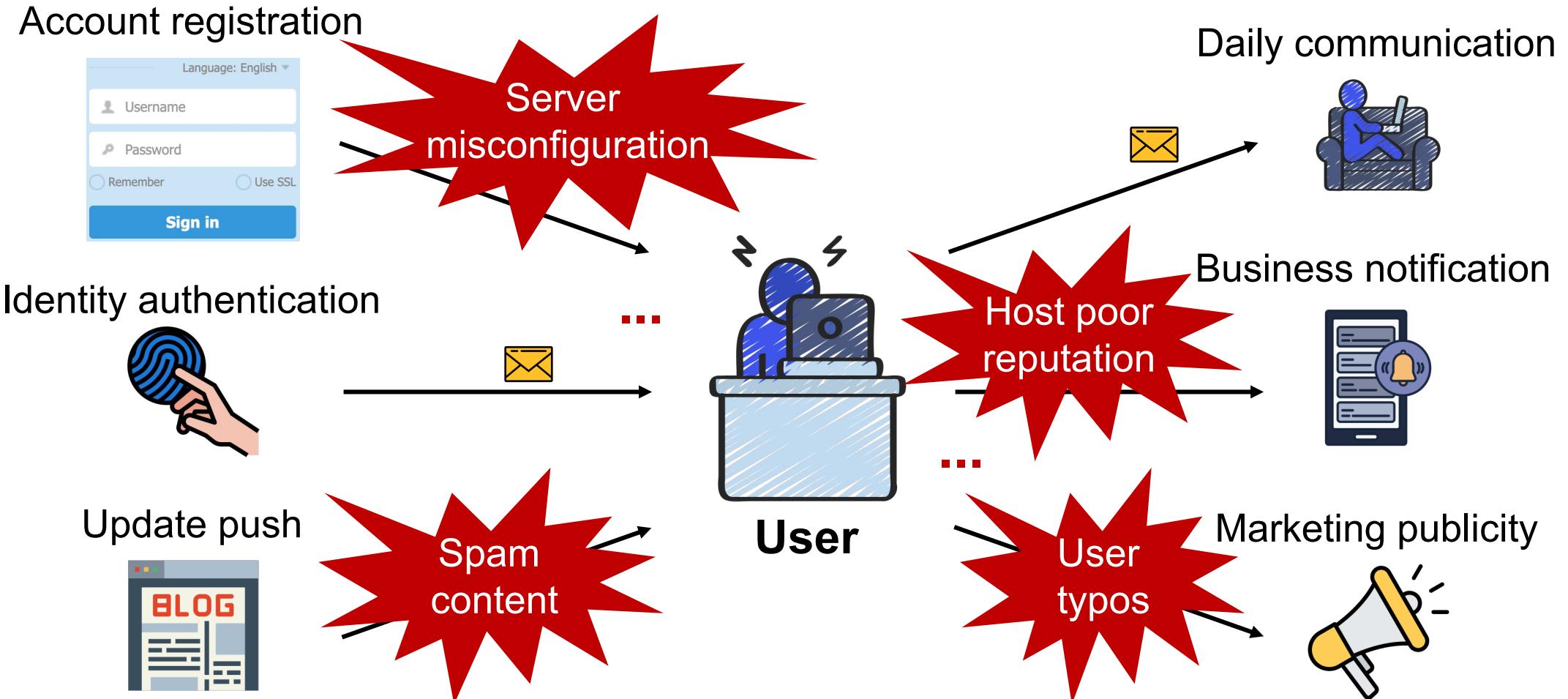
Marketing publicity



Email users exceeded 4.3 billion and are expected to reach 4.84 billion by 2027^[1]

^[1]<https://www.emailisnotdead.com/>

Email delivery failure is everywhere



Email delivery failure is everywhere

The image is a collage of screenshots from different platforms showing examples of email delivery failures:

- Microsoft Outlook:** A screenshot of the Microsoft Outlook interface showing a failed delivery notice. The message is: "550 5.7.1 Service unavailable, Client host [46.140.66.xxx] blocked using Spamhaus". It was created on July 23, 2020.
- Microsoft 365 and Office:** A screenshot of the Microsoft 365 and Office search interface showing another failed delivery notice. The message is: "550 5.4.1 Recipient address rejected: Access denied. AS(201806281) [DB5EUR01FT018.eop-EUR01.prod.protection.outlook.com]". It was created on August 6, 2020.
- Google Account Help:** A screenshot of the Google Account Help interface showing a failed delivery notice. The message is: "'Delivery Status Notification (Failure)' and 552 5.2.2 email over quota but have 9.09G of 15G left".
- Gmail Help:** A screenshot of the Gmail Help interface showing a failed delivery notice. The message is: "550 5.1.1 The email account that you tried to reach does not exist. Please try double-checking the r".
- Quora:** A screenshot of a Quora post asking why an email reply from a friend in China couldn't be received. The user uses 163.com as their email account. The post includes a screenshot of a failed delivery notice from Microsoft: "550-5.7.28 Our system has detected an unusual rate of unsolicited mail". It was created on October 13, 2017.

What happens to email during delivery

There are three types of email delivery status



First delivery is success (*non-bounced*)



First delivery fail, but success after retries (*soft-bounced*)



Undeliverable, even after multiple attempts (*hard-bounced*)

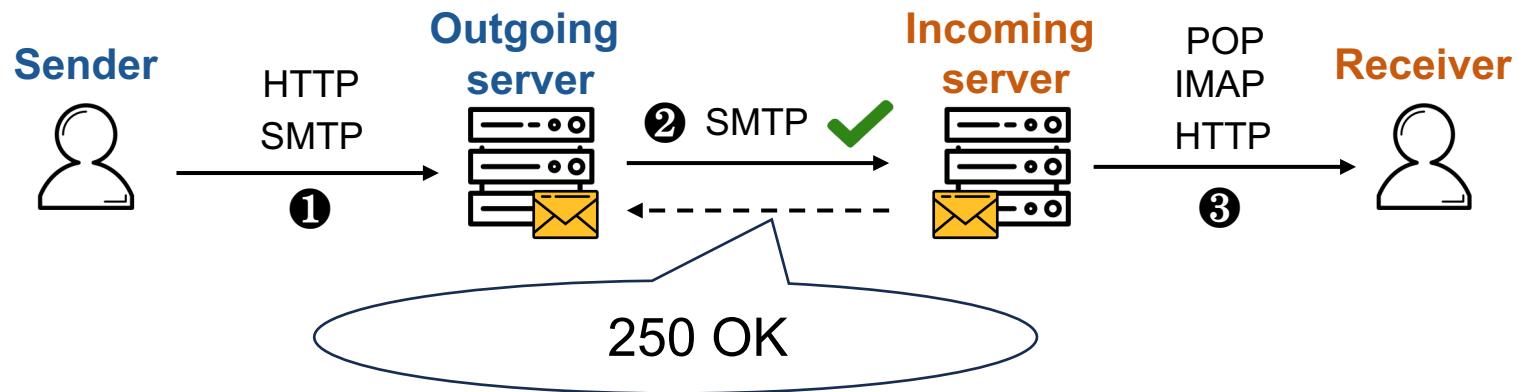


What about email delivery states in the real world?

What are the root causes for delivery failure?

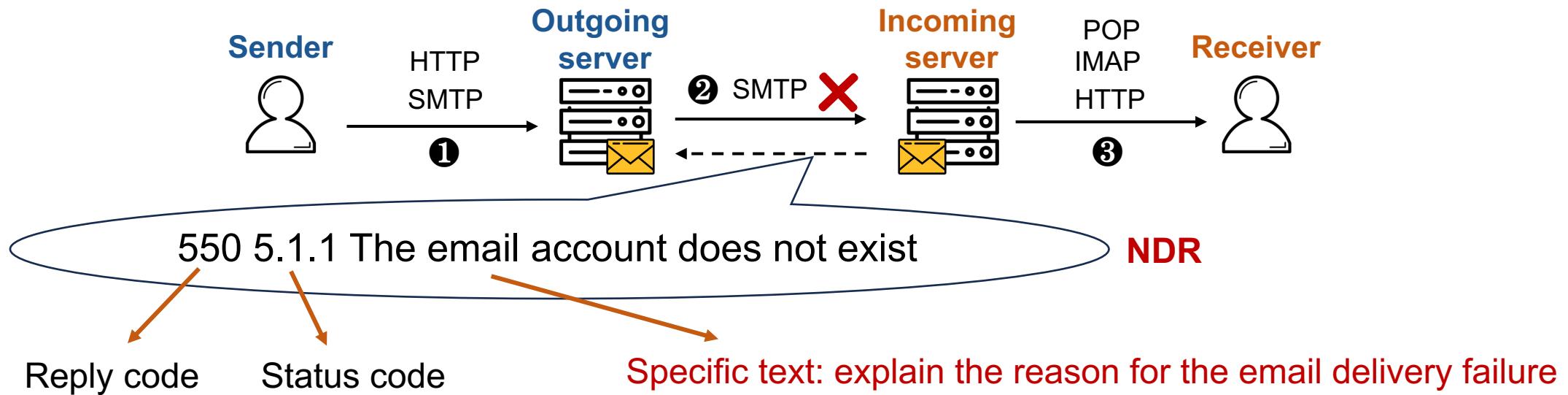
Non-delivery report (NDR)

Process of typical email delivery



Non-delivery report (NDR)

Process of typical email delivery



Key idea: Understanding email deliverability and bounce reasons from NDR messages

Challenges

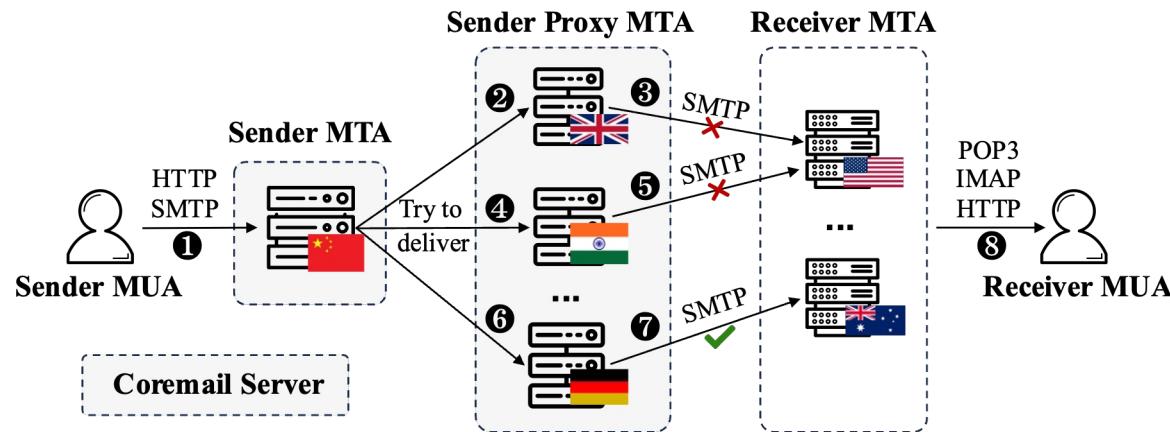


How to obtain a representative dataset of NDR messages?

Active delivery is unrealistic: ethical risks; comprehensiveness

Global email delivery logs from a large ESP

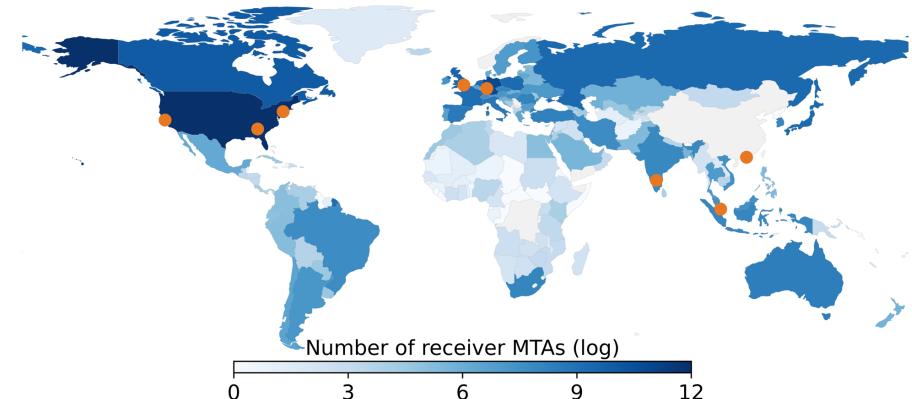
Coremail's distributed mail proxy policy



Email delivery dataset example

```
{  
  "from": "alice@a.com", "to": "bob@b.com",  
  "start_time": "2022-06-14 16:30:35",  
  "end_time": "2022-06-14 16:45:19",  
  "from_ip": ["proxy1_ip", ... , "proxy5_ip"],  
  "to_ip": ["dest1_ip", ... , "dest5_ip"],  
  "delivery_result": ["550 Mail rejected", ... , "250 OK"],  
  "delivery_latency": [54854, ... , 28320],  
  "email_flag": "Spam"  
}
```

Geographic distribution of outgoing/incoming servers



- ◆ **Time span:** 15 months
- ◆ **Number of emails:** 298M
- ◆ **Email recipient/sender:** 3M / 68K
- ◆ **Outgoing server:** 34 IP addresses, six countries
- ◆ **Incoming server :** 574K IP addresses, 141 countries

Challenges



How to obtain a representative dataset of NDR messages?



How to identify the types of many NDR messages?

NDR messages exhibit inconsistent formats

NDR classifier based on pre-trained language model

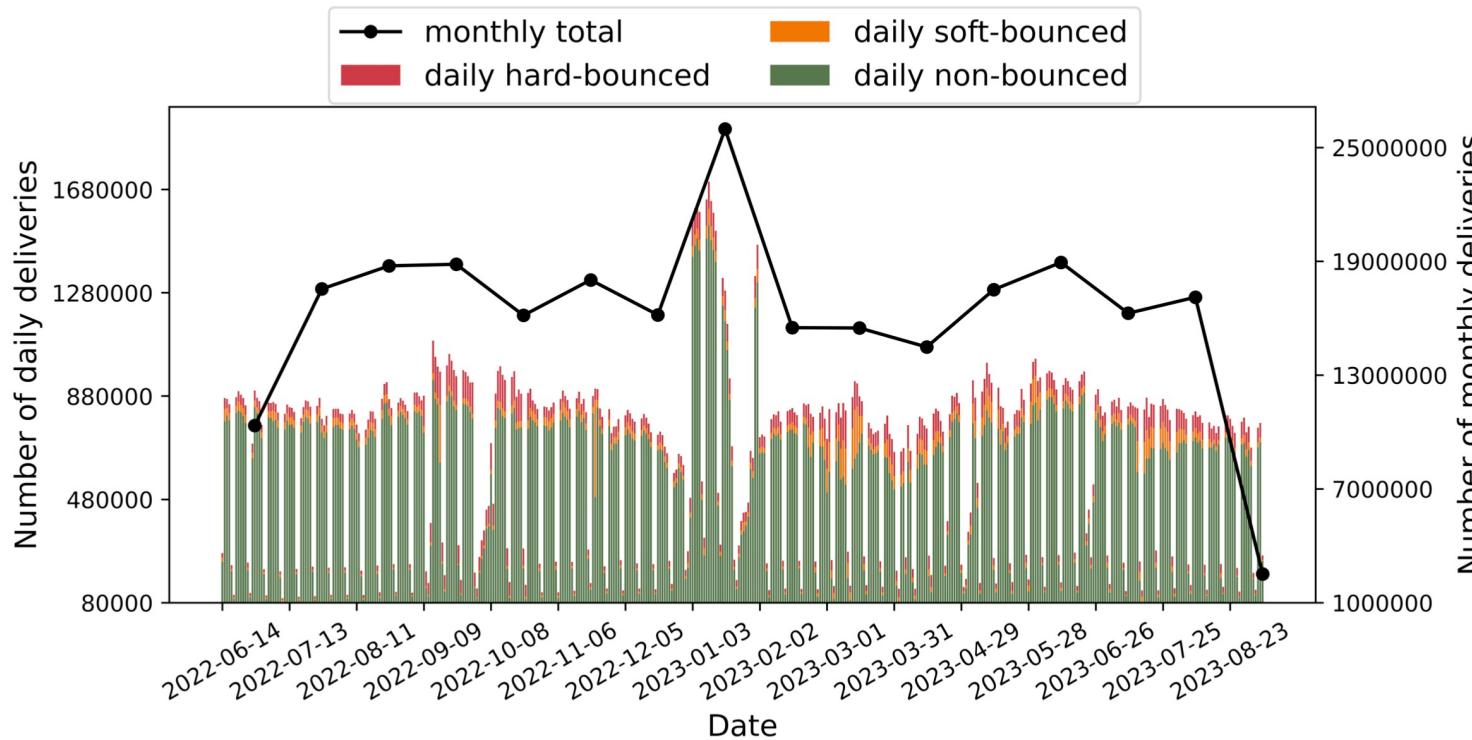
Three steps of classifier construction:

- ❖ Cluster 190M NDR messages into 10,089 templates using text clustering algorithm (Drain)
- ❖ Manually analyze the Top 200 templates to divide bounce reasons into 16 types
- ❖ Train the classifier using the Bert language model and predict all NDR messages (92% accuracy)

DNS query failure	Violate protocol standard	Restrict email source	Refuse email reception		SMTP connection error
DNS record of sender domain failed to resolve	sender violates DKIM, SPF, or DMARC	sender MTA listed in blocklists	non-existence of the receiver email address	email is too large	SMTP session timeout
DNS record of receiver domain failed to resolve		sender MTA blocked by greylisting	Receiver mailbox is full		
	Sender MTA incorrectly implements STARTTLS	sender MTA delivering too fast	excessive recipient count of email	email content is considered as spam	SMTP session interruption

Overview of email deliverability

Among 298M emails, 24M (8%) are **soft-bounced**, and 14M (4%) are **hard-bounced**



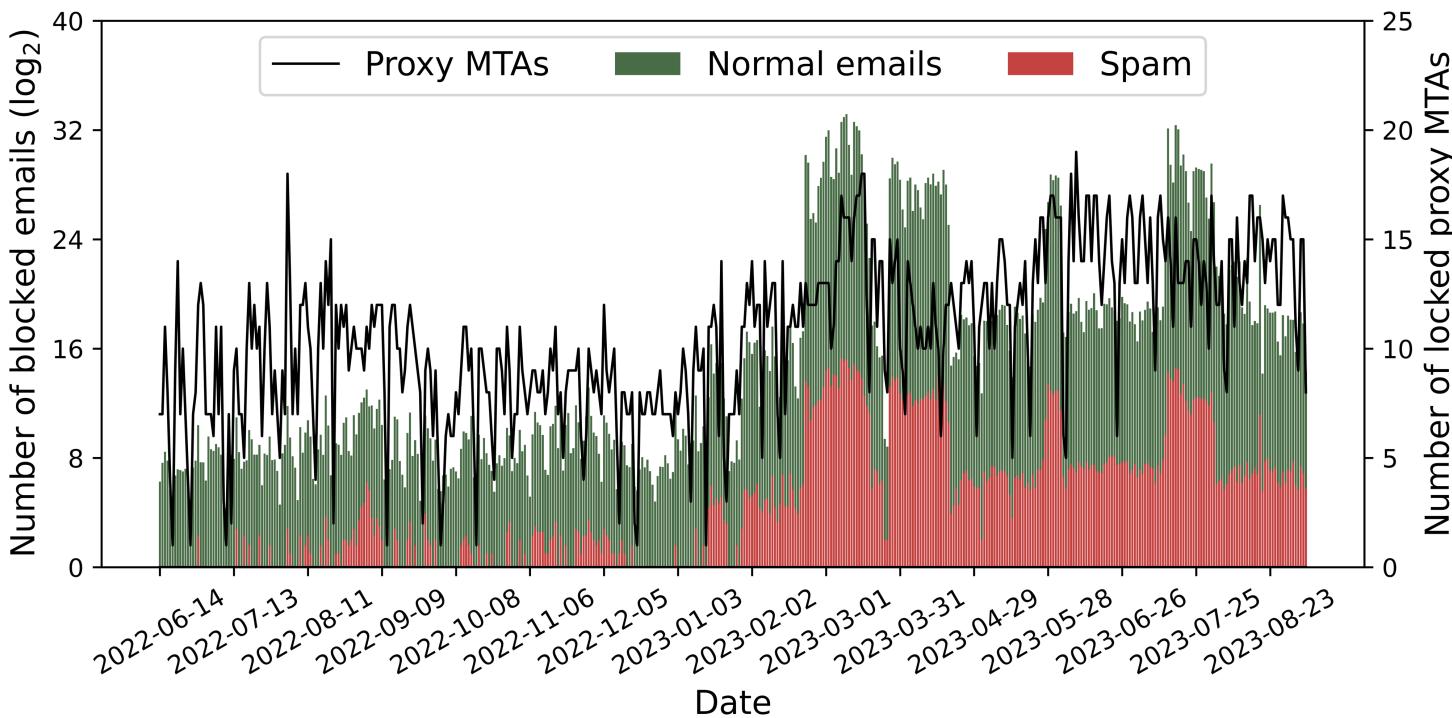
Five root causes:

- ❖ Malicious Email Behavior
- ❖ Spam Blocking Policy
- ❖ Server Manager Misconfiguration
- ❖ Improper User Operation
- ❖ Poor Email Infrastructure

Main reason for soft-bounced: hit blocklists

Because of the poor reputation of outgoing servers, 10M (31.10%) emails are soft-bounced

Example of NDR: Service unavailable, Client host blocked using *Spamhaus*



Coremail's outgoing servers and outbound emails blocked by Spamhaus blocklist

288K domains adopt Spamhaus blocklist

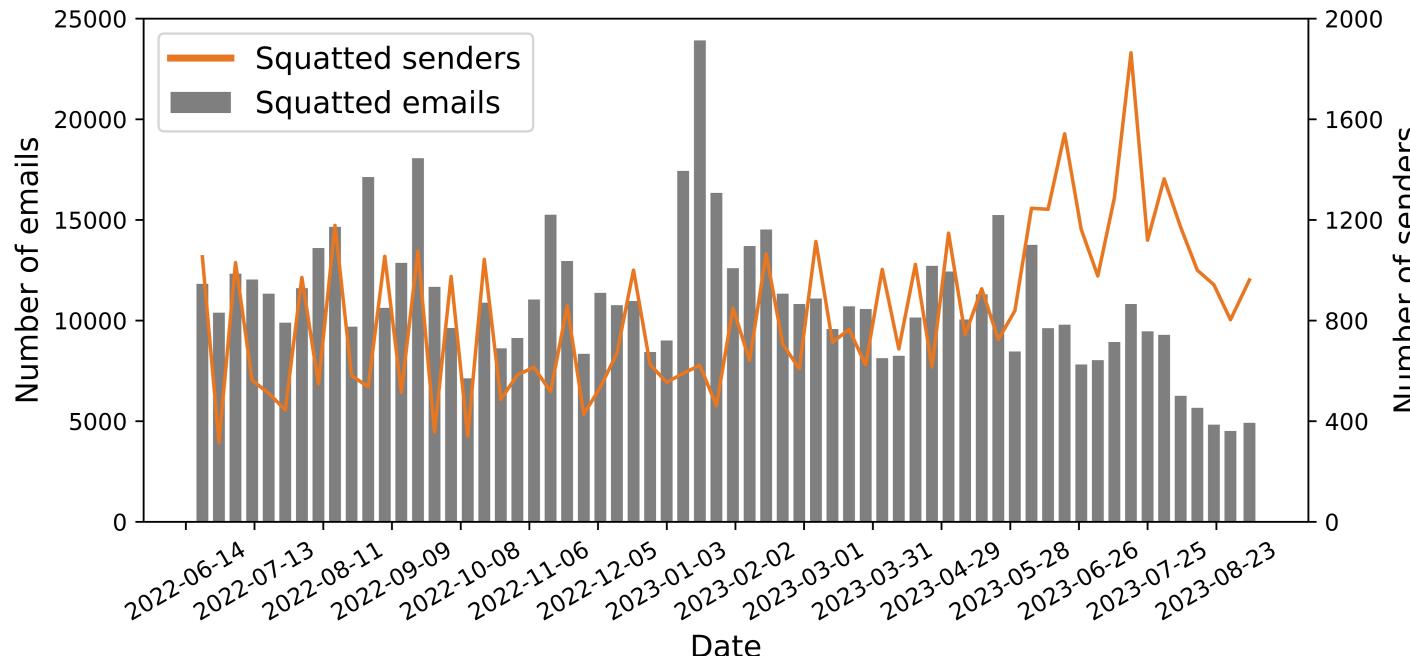
An average of 16K emails per day are undeliverable because the outgoing server hits the Spamhaus blocklist

Main reason for hard-bounced: user typos

2M (6.85%) emails deliveries failed due to receiver domain and username typos

The most common error is “*omission*”, e.g., “*yahoo.com.cn*” to “*yaho.com.cn*”

Many email addresses with significant residual value can be squatted



Number of senders and emails vulnerable to squatting attacks per week

3K registrable domains have received
150K emails in history

In a small-scale experiment, more
than a third of the usernames could
be registered

Malicious activities seen in email delivery

NDR messages associated with some senders or IPs are all “*email address does not exist*”

Mutated usernames

to****_p@***.tj	to****@***.tj
to****.p@***.tj	pr****@***.tj
p_to****@***.tj	p_to****@***.tj
p.to****@***.tj	p.to****@***.tj
pto****@***.tj	pr**-to**@***.tj
p-to****@***.tj	pr**to**@***.tj

Attackers combining social engineering guessed 39 email addresses, with a success rate of 0.91%

Protocol implementation seen in email delivery

The NDR message indicates the verify support and deployment of DKIM/SPF

701K (2.19%) emails are hard-bounced due to sender authentication failure

The average time for the sender domain to fix DKIM/SPF error is 12 days

DKIM and SPF checks failed:

421-4.7.0 This message does not pass authentication checks (SPF and DKIM both do not pass)

DKIM or SPF checks failed:

550-5.7.26 This message does not have authentication information or fails to pass authentication checks (SPF or DKIM)

DMARC check failed:

550-5.7.26 Unauthenticated email from (.) is not accepted due to domain's DMARC policy*

For other reasons ...

- | Email content detected as spam (6.87%)
- | User gets too much email (1.35%)
- | Mailbox is full or inactive (2.06%)
- | Network quality issues (10.20%)

View our paper for details

<https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3646547.3688425>

■ ■ ■

Conclusion

- ❖ We present the **landscape of global email delivery**, and evaluate the security mechanism deployment and real user behavior from the **email bounce perspective**
- ❖ We systematically **explore the root causes of email delivery failures** in the wild, providing new insights for communities to improve the email ecosystem
- ❖ We widely reveal the **squatting risks of email domain names and usernames** in the real world, and report security threats to relevant entities

Thanks for Listening!

Ruixuan Li

Email: liruixuan@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn

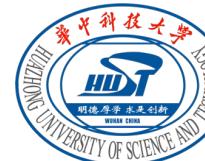
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