

Receiving Emails

Learn how to receive emails via webhooks.

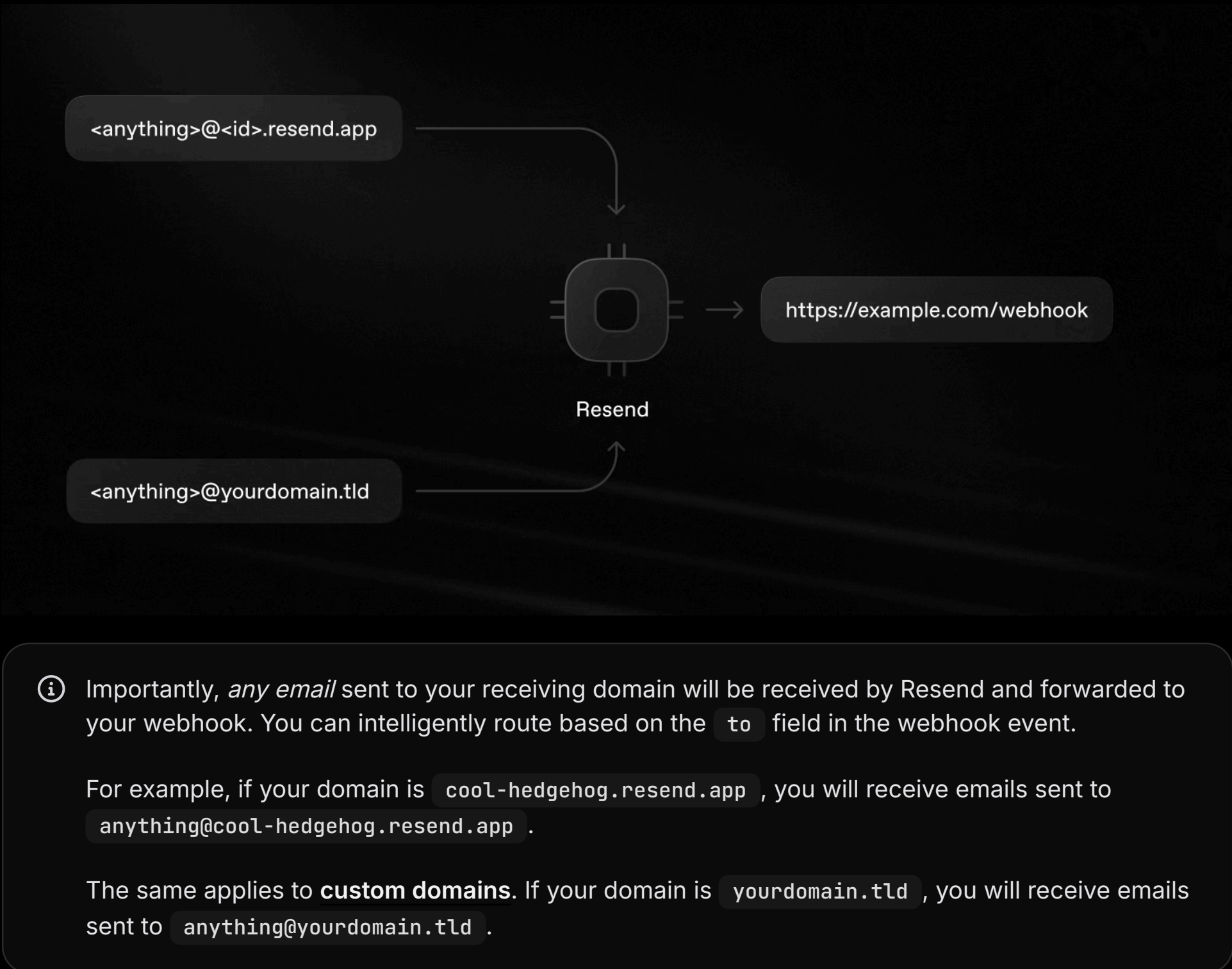
Resend supports receiving emails (commonly called inbound) in addition to sending emails. This is useful for:

- Receiving support emails from users
- Processing forwarded attachments
- Replying to emails from customers

How does it work

Resend processes all incoming emails for your receiving domain, parses the contents and attachments, and then sends a `POST` request to an endpoint that you choose.

To receive emails, you can either use a domain managed by Resend, or **set up a custom domain**.



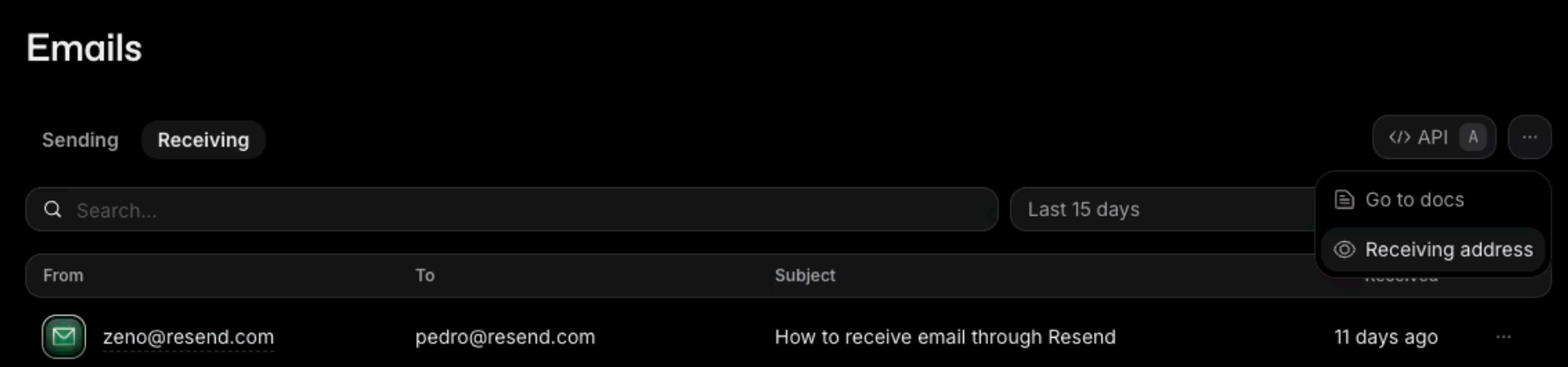
Here's how to start receiving emails using a domain managed by Resend.

1. Get your `.resend.app` domain

Any emails sent to an `<anything>@<id>.resend.app` address will be received by Resend and forwarded to your webhook.

To see your Resend domain:

1. Go to the **emails page**.
2. Select the **"Receiving" tab**.
3. Click the three dots button and select "Receiving address."



2. Configure webhooks

1. Go to the **Webhooks** page.
2. Click **Add Webhook**.
3. Enter the URL of your webhook endpoint.
4. Select the event type `email.received`.
5. Click **Add**.

💡 For development, you can create a tunnel to your localhost server using a tool like **ngrok** or **VS Code Port Forwarding**. These tools serve your local dev environment at a public URL you can use to test your local webhook endpoint. Example: `https://example123.ngrok.io/api/webhook`

Add Webhook

Endpoint URL

https://

Events types

Search events...

email.delivered

email.delivery_delayed

email.failed

email.opened ⓘ

email.received ✓

email.scheduled

email.sent

3. Receive email events

In your application, create a new route that can accept `POST` requests.

For example, here's how you can add an API route in a Next.js application:

```
app/api/events/route.ts

import type { NextRequest } from 'next/server';
import { NextResponse } from 'next/server';

export const POST = async (request: NextRequest) => {
  const event = await request.json();

  if (event.type === 'email.received') {
    return NextResponse.json(event);
  }

  return NextResponse.json({});
};
```

Once you receive the email event, you can process the email body and attachments. We also recommend implementing **webhook request verification** to secure your webhook endpoint.

```
{
  "type": "email.received",
  "created_at": "2024-02-22T23:41:12.126Z",
  "data": {
    "email_id": "56761188-7520-42d8-8898-ff6fc54ce618",
    "created_at": "2024-02-22T23:41:11.894719+00:00",
    "from": "Acme <onboarding@resend.dev>",
    "to": ["delivered@resend.dev"],
    "bcc": [],
    "cc": [],
    "message_id": "<example123>",
    "subject": "Sending this example",
    "attachments": [
      {
        "id": "2a0c9ce0-3112-4728-976e-47ddcd16a318",
        "filename": "avatar.png",
        "content_type": "image/png",
        "content_disposition": "inline",
        "content_id": "img001"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

What can you do with Receiving emails

Once you receive an email, you can process it in a variety of ways. Here are some common actions you can take:

- **Get email content**
- **Process attachments**
- **Forward emails to another address**
- **Reply to emails in the same thread**

ⓘ Webhooks do not include the email body, headers, or attachments, only their metadata. You must call the the **Received emails API** or the **Attachments API** to retrieve them. This design choice supports large attachments in serverless environments that have limited request body sizes.

FAQ

- Will I receive emails for any address at my domain?

Can I receive emails on a subdomain?

Should I add the 'MX' records for my root domain or a subdomain?

Will I lose my emails if my webhook endpoint is down?

How can I make sure that it's Resend who's sending me webhooks?

Was this page helpful?

👍 Yes

👎 No