



SMS 101 for email pros

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SMS JOURNEY

1. Message creation
2. Sending number
3. Network connection
4. Receiving number
5. Message -> network
6. Delivery to handset
7. Reporting



The pink boxes

SMS has as much confusing terminology as email...

Definitions are going to pop up here and there!

SMSC = SMS Center – anything that submits SMS messages from one place to another place

1. Message creation

Sender

- 160(ish) character limit

Both

- Content pre-registration
- Content filtering
- Legislation (e.g. SHAFT)
- Links (shorteners)
- Unsubscribe

Content provider

- Segments
- Character set

Multipart messages

Aggregator: provides a route to deliver SMS messages

Tier 1 aggregator: the route is a direct connection to the network carrier

Content pre-registration

The Campaign Registry (TCR), Short Code Registry

- Shortcode and 10DLC requires content pre-registration in the US
- They're going to be looking at
 - Website & links
 - Opt-in
 - Opt-out
 - Support
 - Terms and conditions
 - Message type (MFA, marketing, ring)
 - Message contents
 - SHAFT (incl. cannabis)
 - Abandoned cart

It must be super clear at the point of sign-up exactly what someone is signing up to receive, how frequently etc.

2. Sending number

Email equivalent: from address

Sender

- Best number type for their business model, volume, and where their recipients are

Both

- Type – USA/Canada
 - Shortcode
 - 10DLC
 - Toll free
- Other regions
 - Alphanumeric
 - International long number
- Registration

Content provider

- TON

Bind = SMPP connection to an aggregator
TON = type of number

Type of number

Shortcode

- Most expensive
- Highest TPS
- Brand recognition
- 4-6 weeks setup
- CTIA/TCPA regulations

10DLC

- Monthly fee but lower cost per message than TFN
- No delivery receipts (DR, DLR, ER)
- Geographic US number
- Variable daily send limit
- CTIA/TCPA regulations

Toll free (TFN)

- Slowest TPS
- Faster setup
- Best practice guidance enforced by Zipwhip (Twilio)

TPS = Throughput
Speed

Know Your Customer (KYC)

Pre-vetting senders is critical

- Sending numbers or content may need to be registered with a regulatory body or network carriers
- Tier 1 aggregators often facilitate this process
- Especially in the US, anti-abuse filtering is often outsourced to tier 1 aggregators
- The ability of tier 1 aggregators to connect directly to the network carriers is dependent on having a trusted relationship
- You also need to build a trusted relationship with your tier 1 aggregators
 - Provide guidance to senders on how to be compliant
 - Vet senders for best practices

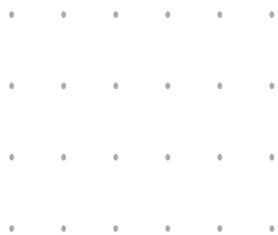
Content providers – this is all on you!

3. Network connection

- Aggregator
 - Tier 1 – direct connection to network carriers
 - Tier 2 – connects to tier 1 aggregators
 - Gray routing – don't do this
- Submission
 - API
 - SMPP
- Throughput Speed (TPS)



P2P = peer to peer/person to person
A2P = application to person



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Method of submission

Sidebar...

API

- No need to worry about bind configuration or character encoding
- Better load balancing/redundancy
- Less visibility over queues

SMPP

- Bind configuration
 - TON
 - Async window
 - Character encoding
- IP vs hostname
- Better queue visibility

Async window = number of messages submitted before waiting on response from aggregator/SMSC

PDU = Protocol Data Unit

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Test your aggregator!

Don't get caught out

- Volume test
 - Speed of accepting
 - Speed of returning DLRs
- Quality test
 - Character set/encoding
 - Delivery to networks
- Support SLAs
- Escalation point
- Price too good to be true? Could be grayrouting...

4. Receiving number

Sender

- Opt in
- HLR

Both

- International number format

Content provider

- Routing

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MT = mobile terminated (outbound)
MO = mobile originated (inbound)
HLR = Home Location Register

Content providers – this is all on you!

5. Message -> network

- Submission selection
 - Route
 - Aggregator
 - Type of sending number
- Multi-part message
 - All parts through exact same method

Multi-part messages are concatenated on the handset.
All segments must be delivered.
Delivery must happen in reasonable timeframe.

Content providers – this is all on you!

6. Delivery to handset

- Spam filtering
- Timing
 - E.g. MFA
- Scale
 - E.g. automated conversation aka interactive messages
- Multi-segment messages
- Character set & encoding

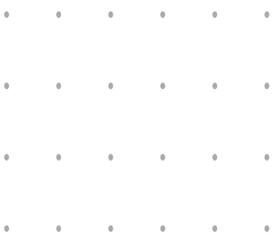
Message totally garbled? = encoding issue

A few wrong characters? = character set issue

Content providers – this is all on you!

7. Reporting

- Delivery reports vary by network
 - Accepted by network
 - Delivered to handset
 - Opened on handset (unicorn!)
- Bounces
 - Incorrect number
 - Handset switched off
 - No credit
 - Roaming
 - Spam filtering



DR/DLR = Delivery Report
ER = Error Report



Challenges

SMS is... different



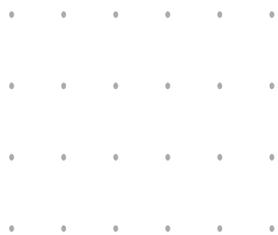
I'm sorry that SMS is your problem now

- + Customers will care about one message
- + YOU need to care about one message

- + “But my competitor can do this!!!”
- + The AFT of SHAFT

- + The advice customers need borders on legal advice

- + Rates, rates, minimums and rates



What exactly are the rules?

It's complicated

- Shortcodes and 10DLC = CTIA
 - But the networks have their own rules
 - E.g. alcohol – age gating prior to subscription
 - And then the aggregators have their rules to protect their relationships with networks
- Toll Free
 - Zipwhip (owned by Twilio Sendgrid)
 - The networks are Not Happy about this acquisition
 - “Best practices”

ANY QUESTIONS?

(I have many)