

KNOWLEDGE BASE · PUBLIC DOCUMENT

MX records in depth: priority, several mail servers and the mistakes that lose e-mail

Domains & DNS

CODE

RLX-AO-KB-2088

VERSION

v2026.10.16

COUNTRY · LANGUAGE

Angola · English

Interweb Angola

RLX Angola, Lda. · Group RLX Holdings

Tax ID (NIF) 500 260 5724 · Commercial registration no. 26464-25/250724

<https://www.meu.interweb.ao/knowledgebase/2088>



The short answer: the **MX** record tells other servers where to deliver your domain's mail. Each MX has a **priority** (a number) and the **name** of a server. Senders try the lowest number first. Trouble starts when there are too many MX records, from different providers, or pointing at the wrong place: mail does not vanish all at once, it leaks away bit by bit, which is why it is hard to track down.

How the MX rules work

Situation	What happens
Two MX records, priorities 10 and 20	Senders try 10. They only use 20 if 10 does not answer. The numbers themselves do not matter, only the order.
Two MX records with the same priority	Senders pick either one, in no fixed order. Both must deliver to the same mailboxes.
MX records from two different providers (say, your hosting and Google)	Mail splits : some messages go to one, some to the other. It looks like e-mails are lost.
No MX at all	By the standard, senders try to deliver to the domain's own address (its A record). It may work by accident, but do not rely on it.
MX 0 . (the null MX)	States outright that the domain accepts no mail (RFC 7505). Senders give up at once and bounce the message.
MX pointing at an IP address	Invalid. An MX points at a name , and that name has its own A or AAAA record.
MX pointing at a name that is a CNAME	Forbidden by the standard. Many servers accept it anyway, some do not: mail that fails only sometimes.

Checking and fixing your MX records

1

List the MX records: `dig example.com MX +short`

`10 mail.example.com.` Each line is the priority and the server. Check that only servers from the mail provider you use today appear. (example: *example.com* is a domain reserved for examples, and *192.0.2.10* and *2001:db8::10* are documentation addresses; replace them with yours.)

2

Check each server on the list: `dig mail.example.com A +short` must return an IP, and `dig mail.example.com CNAME +short` should come back empty.

3

Delete MX records for providers you no longer use. In cPanel, in the **Zone Editor**, under **Manage** next to the domain. Keep only one provider's records.

4

If your mail lives outside the hosting (Google Workspace, Microsoft 365 or another), open **Email Routing** in cPanel and choose the remote server. Without that, messages the website itself sends to your domain (contact forms, for example) can be delivered on the hosting and never reach the real mailbox. See **Google Workspace or Microsoft 365 on your own domain**.

5

After changing MX records, watch both mailboxes for as long as the old MX's TTL: until then, some servers still deliver to the old place. Do not delete the old mailbox before that.

A backup MX at another provider is rarely worth it today. Senders already keep retrying for a while when your server is down (each server decides how long). And a backup MX that does not know which mailboxes exist accepts spam for made-up addresses and then bounces it to forged senders, which can land your domain on blocklists.

A domain that never receives mail (it only has the website) is better protected with the null MX, `0 . .`. If it never sends either, add an SPF record that says so: **creating your SPF record**.

Mail reaches some mailboxes and not others, or only sometimes? Tell us the domain and an example of a message that did not arrive.

[Open a support ticket](#)

SEE ALSO

DNS records explained: A, CNAME, MX, TXT and TTL

Google Workspace or Microsoft 365 on your own domain: MX records, and keeping your website with us

Why your e-mail is not sending or receiving

Creating your SPF record, step by step

PTR and reverse DNS: why your e-mail depends on it

TXT records in practice: long values, quotes and several records on one name



Online version of this document

Interweb is a leading internet services company, with a mission to help businesses to be born and prosper through technology.

2020

FOUNDED

37,000+

CLIENTS

130+

SIGN-UPS A DAY

Interweb Angola

RLX Angola, Lda. • Group RLX Holdings

TAX ID (NIF)

500 260 5724

COMMERCIAL
REGISTRATION NO.

26464-25/250724

REGISTERED OFFICE

Rua Direita do Patriota, Bairro Dangereux
Belas, Luanda, Angola

CONTACT

info@interweb.ao • +244 942 011 191 • www.interweb.ao

OPENING HOURS

Monday to Friday - 08 AM to 04 PM
Saturday & Sunday - Closed