

[MS-OXRTFEX]: Rich Text Format (RTF) Extensions Specification

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1 Introduction

E-mail can transmit text in different text formats, including **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)**, **Rich Text Format (RTF)**, and **plain text**. Various software components can impose different text format requirements for content to be stored or displayed to the user, and text format conversion might be necessary to comply with these requirements. For example, an e-mail client might be configured to compose e-mail in HTML, RTF, or plain text, and support dynamically changing format during composition.

General format conversion can introduce noticeable (and unwanted) changes in content formatting. Therefore, it is imperative not only to aim for high-fidelity conversions to RTF, but also to find a mechanism to recover the content in its original format. This document specifies an extension to RTF that allows meta information from (or about) the original format (HTML or plain text) to be encoded within RTF, so that if conversion back to the original form is necessary, it can be very close to the original content.

This document also includes information about how to reintegrate an RTF body with the attachments from a **Message object**, to provide a complete rendering of the RTF **message body**.

1.1 Glossary

The following terms are defined in [MS-OXGLOS]:

- Attachment object**
- Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF)**
- charset**
- code page**
- HTML**
- message body**
- Message object**
- plain text**
- remote operation (ROP)**
- Rich Text Format (RTF)**
- Unicode**
- Uniform Resource Locator (URL)**

The following data type is defined in [MS-DTYP]:

WORD

The following terms are specific to this document:

character reference: The reference specified in [HTML401].

de-encapsulating RTF reader: An **RTF reader** (as defined in [MS-RTF]) that recognizes that the input **RTF document** contains an encapsulated **HTML** or **plain text** document and extracts the original HTML or plain text document to render it instead of the encapsulating RTF content.

document: A collection of text and formatting information. One example of a **document** is an e-mail **message body**.

encapsulating RTF writer: An **RTF writer** (as defined in [MS-RTF]) that produces an **RTF document** as a result of format conversion from other formats (such as **plain text** or **HTML**), and also stores the original document in a form that allows for subsequent retrieval.

encapsulation: The encoding of one **document** in another **document** in a way that allows the first **document** to be recreated in a form that is nearly identical to its original form.

format conversion: The process of converting a text **document** from one text format (such as **RTF**, **HTML**, or **plain text**) to another text format. The result of text conversion is usually a new **document** that is an approximate rendering of the same information.

HTML element: The element specified in [HTML401].

HTML tag: The tag specified in [HTML401].

MHTML: The format specified in [RFC2557].

rendering position: A location in an **RTF document** where an attachment is placed visually.

RTF control word: The control word specified in [MS-RTF].

RTF destination group: The destination group specified in [MS-RTF].

RTF group: The group specified in [MS-RTF].

RTF reader: The reader specified in [MS-RTF].

RTF writer: The writer specified in [MS-RTF].

MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT: These terms (in all caps) are used as described in [RFC2119]. All statements of optional behavior use either MAY, SHOULD, or SHOULD NOT.

1.2 References

1.2.1 Normative References

[HTML401] World Wide Web Consortium, "HTML 4.01 Specification", December 1999, <http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/>.

[MS-DTYP] Microsoft Corporation, "Windows Data Types", March 2007, <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=111558>.

[MS-OXCMSG] Microsoft Corporation, "Message and Attachment Object Protocol Specification", June 2008.

[MS-OXCTABL] Microsoft Corporation, "Table Object Protocol Specification", June 2008.

[MS-OXGLOS] Microsoft Corporation, "Exchange Server Protocols Master Glossary", June 2008.

[MS-RTF] Microsoft Corporation, "Word 2007: Rich Text Format (RTF) Specification, Version 1.9", February 2007, <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=112393>.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>.

[RFC5234] Crocker, D. and Overell, P., "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF", RFC 5234, January 2008, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5234.txt>.

1.2.2 Informative References

[RFC1738] Berners-Lee, T., Masinter, L., and McCahill, M., "Uniform Resource Locators (URL)", RFC 1738, December 1994, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt>.

[RFC2557] Palme, J., Hopmann, A., and Shelness, N., "MIME Encapsulation of Aggregate Documents, such as HTML (MHTML)", RFC 2557, March 1999, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2557.txt>.

1.3 Protocol Overview

1.3.1 HTML/Plain Text Encapsulation

To encapsulate **HTML** or **plain text document** content inside an **RTF** document, the client uses two extensibility features of RTF:

1. **RTF control words** unknown to an **RTF reader** have to be ignored by the RTF reader. The HTML/plain text encapsulation format specified by this protocol extension defines new RTF control words, as specified in section 2.2.1.
2. Ignorable RTF destinations (that is, RTF groups that start with "{*\<destination-name>" and end with "}") have to be skipped (not rendered in any form) by any RTF reader that does not recognize the <destination-name>. The HTML/plain text **encapsulation** format specified by this protocol extension defines new RTF destinations for encapsulating original or rewritten HTML markup, as specified in section 2.2.

Encapsulation and de-encapsulation can introduce changes in the content of the original document, as long as such changes do not affect the rendering of the document in its original format. For example, it is allowable to introduce, remove, or change insignificant whitespace in HTML and/or to normalize text line endings to use CRLF.

Two software roles can be identified in respect to this encapsulation format:

1. **Encapsulating RTF writer**: the RTF writer software component (as specified in [MS-RTF]) that converts content from HTML or plain text format to RTF and preserves the original form of the content in an RTF document by using the encapsulation format specified by this protocol extension.
2. **De-encapsulating RTF reader**: the RTF reader software component (see [MS-RTF]) that converts content from RTF back to HTML or plain text format, by recognizing that an RTF document contains encapsulated HTML or plain text content and extracting such content (instead of performing a general format conversion from RTF to HTML or plain text format).

This document does not specify a general format conversion process between HTML (or plain text) and RTF. Such a conversion process can be a proprietary and often approximate mapping between RTF formatting features (as specified in [MS-RTF]), and HTML formatting features (as specified in [HTML401]). For example, the HTML code fragment "test" could be converted to "{\b test}". The encapsulation of original content is orthogonal to a format conversion process and can be combined with any such format conversion.

An RTF reader can choose to ignore the encapsulation within an RTF document and treat such a document as a pure RTF document. Therefore, the RTF document that contains the encapsulated original content needs to also contain an adequate RTF rendering of the original HTML or plain text document. The implementer determines the richness of the conversion from original content format to RTF.

1.3.2 Attachment and RTF Integration

E-mail clients that support **RTF** can support rendering attachments, images, and file attachment icons inline with **message body** text. This protocol specification defines how to identify and specify which object to render at a given position within an RTF **document**. This protocol extension does not specify how to generate the visual representation of an attachment.

If a client does not implement this portion of the protocol, relationships between the attachment position and associated text within a document might be ambiguous. For example, if a document introduces an attachment with the text "the content in the following file:", the expectation is that the file attachment icon will appear adjacent to the introductory text. However, if this protocol extension is not implemented, the file attachment icon might not appear near the associated text, making the association ambiguous if there are multiple attachments involved.

1.4 Relationship to Other Protocols

This is an extension to **RTF** format, as specified in [MS-RTF].

1.5 Prerequisites/Preconditions

None.

1.6 Applicability Statement

This document is applicable to any client or server that supports the **RTF** format. A client can use this protocol to store or retrieve **HTML** or **plain text** that is **encapsulated** in RTF. De-encapsulating the original HTML or plain text from the RTF document enables the client to render content with higher fidelity than might be achieved by converting the content from RTF back to HTML or plain text format.

Attachment and RTF integration, as specified in section 3.2, is necessary to adequately render RTF **message bodies**. The reintegration is important to providing an accurate placement of inline images, attachment icons, and other objects.

1.7 Versioning and Capability Negotiation

None.

1.8 Vendor-Extensible Fields

None.

1.9 Standards Assignments

None.

2 Messages

2.1 Transport

None.

2.2 Message Syntax

2.2.1 HTML and Plain Text Specific Encapsulation Syntax

Encapsulation uses several control words to fully encapsulate **HTML** and **plain text** in **RTF**. This section specifies the **ABNF** grammar format for those tokens and includes information about each token.

2.2.1.1 FROMTEXT Control Word

This control word specifies that the **RTF document** was produced from **plain text**.

```
; \fromtext  
FROMTEXT = %x5C.66.72.6F.6D.74.65.78.74
```

This control word **MUST** appear before the `\fonttbl` control word, and after the `\rtf1` control word. See section 3.1.3 for additional restrictions regarding placement of this control word.

2.2.1.2 FROMHTML Control Word

This control word specifies that the **RTF document** contains **encapsulated HTML** text.

```
; \fromhtml  
FROMHTML = %x5C.66.72.6F.6D.68.74.6D.6C "1"
```

This control word **MUST** be `"\fromhtml"`. Any other form, such as `"\fromhtml"` or `"\fromhtml0"`, will not be considered encapsulated.

This control word **MUST** appear before the `\fonttbl` control word, and after the `\rtf1` control word. See section 3.1.3 for additional restrictions regarding placement of this control word.

2.2.1.3 HTMLRTF Toggle Control Word

This control word identifies fragments of **RTF** that were not in the original **HTML** content.

```
; \htmlrtf or \htmlrtf1 or \htmlrtf0  
HTMLRTF = %x5C.68.74.6D.6C.72.74.66["0" / "1"]
```

This control word is used to mark regions of the **RTF** content that are the result of approximate format conversion and were not part of the original **HTML** content.

This control word complies with the semantics specified in [MS-RTF] regarding 'toggle' control words. Therefore, \htmlrtf and \htmlrtf1 both represent enabling the control word.

Name	State	Description
\htmlrtf \htmlrtf1	BEGIN	The de-encapsulating RTF reader MUST NOT copy any subsequent text and control words in the RTF content until the state is disabled.
\htmlrtf0	END	This control word disables an earlier instance of \htmlrtf or \htmlrtf1, thereby allowing the de-encapsulating RTF reader to evaluate subsequent text and control words in the RTF content.

A de-encapsulating RTF reader MUST support HTMLRTF within nested groups. The state of the HTMLRTF control word is expected to transfer when entering groups and be restored when exiting groups, as specified in [MS-RTF].

This example shows how states are modified when nested via groups (as specified in [MS-RTF]), using bold, where \b enables bold and \b0 disables bold:

"\b **bold** { **bold** \b0 non-bold } **bold** \b0 non-bold non-bold { non-bold \b **bold** } non-bold"

2.2.1.4 HTMLTAG Control Word

This destination group encapsulates **HTML** fragments that cannot be directly represented in **RTF**.

```
; \*htmltag[HTMLTagParameter][CONTENT]
HTMLTAG = %x5C.2A.5C.68.74.6D.6C.74.61.67 [HTMLTagParameter] [CONTENT]
```

HTMLTagParameter = *3DIGIT

; A space might be necessary to separate the CONTENT from the *HTMLTagParameter* if the text

; starts with a DIGIT, or if *HTMLTagParameter* is omitted.

CONTENT = [SP] *VCHAR

For example, "" would be specified in the CONTENT portion of the tag, like this: *htmltag148 .

2.2.1.4.1 HTMLTagParameter

HTMLTagParameter is a **WORD** comprised of the bit fields documented in this section: **Destination**, **TagType**, and **Other Flags**. This parameter SHOULD NOT be emitted <1>, except as specified in section -o. Although *HTMLTagParameter* is defined in terms of bitmasks, it appears in the document as a decimal value.

Destination BITMASK = 0x0003

Defines where the **HTML** content was located relative to the <HTML>, <HEAD>, and <BODY> elements. The following table lists the values for the **Destination**.

Name	Value	Description
INBODY	0x0000	Corresponding fragment of original HTML SHOULD appear inside of a <BODY> HTML element .
INHEAD	0x0001	Corresponding fragment of original HTML SHOULD appear inside of a <HEAD> HTML element.
INHTML	0x0002	Corresponding fragment of original HTML SHOULD appear inside of an <HTML> HTML element.
OUTHTML	0x0003	Corresponding fragment of original HTML SHOULD appear outside of an <HTML> HTML element.

TagType BITMASK = 0x00F0

Defines the type of HTML content that is stored in CONTENT in an *\htmltag destination group. The following table lists the values for the **TagType** field.

Name	Value	Description
TEXT	0x0000	Indicates that the group encapsulates a text fragment rather than any HTML tag.
HTML	0x0010	Indicates that this group encapsulates <HTML>.
HEAD	0x0020	Indicates that this group encapsulates <HEAD>.
BODY	0x0030	Indicates that this group encapsulates <BODY>.
P	0x0040	Indicates that this group encapsulates <P>.
STARTP	0x0050	Indicates that this group encapsulates an HTML tag that starts a paragraph other than <P>.
ENDP	0x0060	Indicates that this group encapsulates an HTML tag that ends a paragraph other than <P>.
BR	0x0070	Indicates that this group encapsulates .
PRE	0x0080	Indicates that this group encapsulates <PRE>.
FONT	0x0090	Indicates that this group encapsulates .
HEADER	0x00A0	Indicates that this group encapsulates heading HTML tags such as <H1>, <H2>, and so on.
TITLE	0x00B0	Indicates that this group encapsulates <TITLE>.
PLAIN	0x00C0	Indicates that this group encapsulates <PLAIN>.
RESERVED1	0x00D0	Reserved, MUST be ignored.
RESERVED2	0x00E0	Reserved, MUST be ignored.
UNK	0x00F0	Indicates that this group encapsulates any other HTML tag.

The following table lists the values for the **Other Flags** field.

Name	Value	Description
------	-------	-------------

INPAR	0x0004	Corresponding fragment of the original HTML SHOULD appear inside a paragraph HTML element.
CLOSE	0x0008	Indicates that this is a closing tag.
MHTML	0x0100	Indicates that this group encapsulates MHTML, that is, an HTML tag with a rewritable URL parameter (see section 2.2.1.5 for more details).

2.2.1.4.2 CONTENT

CONTENT in an HTMLTAG destination group might contain parts of original **HTML** markup or other text that are not duplicated or were significantly transformed in **RTF** content, such as **HTML tags**, text that might include HTML character references, and HTML comments.

It is possible that some text in CONTENT will need to be escaped or converted to **RTF control words** to produce proper RTF. The following is a list of valid RTF escape tokens and control words that can be used in CONTENT. An RTF de-encapsulator MAY fail to extract the original HTML when other RTF control words are included in CONTENT<2>.

RTF	HTML
\par	%x0D.0A (OCTET sequence CRLF)
\tab	%x09 (OCTET form for HTAB)
\{	%x7B (OCTET form for {)
\}	%x7D (OCTET form for })
\	%x5C (OCTET form for reverse solidus '\')
\quote	"‘" (U+2018)
\rquote	"’" (U+2019)
\dblquote	"“" (U+201C)
\rdblquote	"”" (U+201D)
\bullet	"•" (U+2022)
\endash	"–" (U+2013)
\emdash	"—" (U+2014)
\~	" " (non-breaking space)
_	"­" (­ soft hyphen)
\'HH	%xHH (OCTET with the hexadecimal value of HH)
\u[-]NNNNN	"&#xHHHH;" where HHHH is the hexadecimal equivalent of [-]NNNNN (as specified in [MS-RTF])
\uc	(No visual representation in HTML)

2.2.1.5 MHTMLTAG Control Word

MHTMLTAG is used to encapsulate an **HTML tag** with a rewritable *URL* parameter.

```
;\*mhtmltag[HTMLTagParameter][CONTENT]
```

MHTMLTAG = %x5C.2A.5C.6D.68.74.6D.6C.74.61.67 [*HTMLTagParameter*]
[CONTENT]

This **RTF** destination MAY be used in RTF marked with \fromhtml1<3>. **MHTMLTAG** has an optional numeric parameter *HTMLTagParameter*. The values and format of the numeric parameter are identical to the numeric parameter in *HTMLTAG*, as specified in section 2.2.1.4.1.

This RTF control word SHOULD be skipped on de-encapsulation and SHOULD NOT be written when encapsulating.

2.2.1.6 HTMLBASE Control Word

HTMLBASE indicates a location of rewritten **URL** inside a **MHTMLTAG** destination group.

```
; \htmlbase  
HTMLBASE = %x5C.68.74.6D.6C.62.61.73.65
```

This **RTF control word** SHOULD be skipped on de-encapsulation and SHOULD NOT be written when **encapsulating**<4>.

3 Protocol Details

3.1 Encapsulation of HTML or Plain Text

Encapsulation enables storage of the **HTML** or **plain text** content of a **document** in the body of another **RTF** document. Encapsulation leverages native RTF such that an **RTF reader** can render the RTF representation of the document without any indication of embedded content, and when de-encapsulated, the HTML and plain text will differ only minimally from the original HTML or plain text content.

An implementer of this protocol has to have a good understanding of RTF (as specified in [MS-RTF]) and HTML (as specified in [HTML401]) to create RTF content that sufficiently represents the original HTML or plain text content, and to encapsulate plain text or HTML in such RTF.

3.1.1 Abstract Data Model

This section describes a conceptual model of possible data organization that an implementation maintains to participate in this protocol. The described organization is provided to facilitate the explanation of how the protocol behaves. This document does not mandate that implementations adhere to this model as long as their external behavior is consistent with that described in this document.

3.1.2 Timers

None.

3.1.3 Initialization

None.

3.1.4 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

3.1.4.1 Recognizing RTF Containing Encapsulation

Before it tries to recognize the **encapsulation**, the **de-encapsulating RTF reader** SHOULD<5> ensure that the **document** has a valid **RTF** document heading according to [MS-RTF] (that is, it starts with the character sequence "{\rtf1").

The de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD<6> inspect no more than the first ten (10) RTF tokens (that is, begin group marks and control words) in the input RTF document, in sequence, starting from the beginning of the RTF document. If one of the control words is the FROMHTML control word, the de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD conclude that the RTF document contains an encapsulated **HTML** document and stop further inspection. If one of the control words is the FROMTEXT control word, the de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD conclude that the RTF document was produced from a **plain text** document and stop further inspection. If, during the inspection, the de-encapsulating RTF reader sees any RTF tokens besides the begin group mark "{" or a control word, or if there is no FROMHTML or FROMTEXT control word within the first ten (10) tokens, the de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD conclude that there is no **encapsulated** content and that this is a normal (pure) RTF document.

3.1.4.2 Extracting Encapsulated HTML from RTF

The **de-encapsulating RTF reader** MUST parse the **RTF document** as specified in [MS-RTF]. Before trying de-encapsulation, it MUST first recognize the **encapsulated** content, as specified in section 3.1.4.1.

To be able to correctly convert text inside RTF, the de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD process control words and other information in RTF that affect the interpretation of text runs in RTF and specifically, a **code page** of such text runs (see [MS-RTF] for details). In particular, the de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD use the default code page, as specified in the RTF header, and it SHOULD use the code page information as specified for each font in a font table. It also SHOULD track changes of a current font in following RTF text and use the appropriate code page for the currently selected font. The de-encapsulating RTF reader MUST skip other parts of the RTF header, as specified in [MS-RTF].

If the de-encapsulating RTF reader encounters an **HTMLTAG** destination group, it SHOULD ignore any *HTMLTagParameter* in an **HTMLTAG** control word. Any **CONTENT** inside **HTMLTAG** destination groups MUST be copied to a destination **HTML** document, as follows:

- Any RTF escapes and **RTF control words** that represent **Unicode** characters as specified in section 2.2.1.4.2 **MUST** be converted to appropriate text and such text **MUST** be copied to the target HTML document. RTF escapes **SHOULD** be unescaped and the resulting bytes interpreted in a default RTF code page, as specified in [MS-RTF]. Unicode characters produced from Unicode escapes (\uN control word) and other control words **SHOULD** be interpreted as Unicode characters.
- Any other RTF control words within a **CONTENT** inside an **HTMLTAG** destination group **SHOULD** be ignored.
- Any remaining text within a **CONTENT** inside an **HTMLTAG** destination group **MUST** be copied to the target HTML document. To interpret such text, the de-encapsulating RTF reader **MUST** use the default RTF code page as specified in the RTF header (see [MS-RTF] for details).

Outside an **HTMLTAG** destination group, the de-encapsulating RTF reader **MUST** do the following:

- Ignore and skip any text and RTF control words that are suppressed by any **HTMLRTF** control word other than the \fN control word. The de-encapsulating RTF reader **SHOULD** track current font even if the corresponding \fN control word is inside a fragment disabled with an **HTMLRTF** control word.
- Ignore and skip any standard RTF destination groups that do not produce visible text (such as \colortbl groups), except for the \fonttbl group. The de-encapsulating RTF reader **SHOULD** process a font table group and at least remember the code page that corresponds to each font.
- Ignore any ignorable destination groups (that is, groups that start with "*") other than the **HTMLTAG** destination group.
- Copy the remaining content to the target HTML document as follows:
 - Any RTF escapes and RTF keywords that represent Unicode characters **MUST** be converted to appropriate text, and such text **MUST** be copied to the target HTML document. For a complete list and syntax of such escapes and control words, see [MS-RTF]. RTF escapes **SHOULD** be unescaped and the resulting bytes interpreted in a code page that corresponds to the current font. Unicode characters produced from Unicode escapes (\uN control word) and other control words **SHOULD** be interpreted as Unicode characters.
 - Any \par and \line RTF control word **MUST** be converted to CRLF and such CRLF sequence **MUST** be copied to the target HTML document.
 - Any \tab RTF control word **MUST** be converted to the HTAB (%x09) character, and such character **MUST** be copied to the target HTML document.
 - Any other RTF control words **SHOULD** be ignored.

- Any remaining text **MUST** be copied to the target HTML document. Text **SHOULD** be interpreted in a code page that corresponds to the currently selected font.

3.1.4.3 Encoding HTML into RTF

The translation between **HTML** and **RTF** is not specified by this protocol and is implementation-dependent. Implementers **MUST** produce a valid RTF **document**, according to [MS-RTF]. Implementers **MUST** emit a **FROMHTML** control word in the RTF header after the `\rtf1` control word, to indicate that encapsulated HTML is included in the RTF document. Implementers **MUST** specify a default **code page** for text runs in RTF by using the `\ansicpgN` keyword, as specified in [MS-RTF].

Implementers can emit a font table to define fonts used in RTF. Implementers **SHOULD** specify **charset** information for each font when necessary, as specified in [MS-RTF].

Implementors **SHOULD** produce a single empty `{*\htmltag64}` destination group before any shared visible text in a generated RTF document (for example, immediately following the RTF header as specified in [MS-RTF]).

Implementers **MUST** use an **HTMLTAG** destination group to preserve any content of the original HTML document that does not have direct representation in RTF (such as **HTML tags**, text with HTML character references, HTML comments, insignificant whitespace). Implementers **SHOULD NOT** produce an *HTMLTagParameter* in any **HTMLTAG** destination control word (except the `{*\htmltag64}` empty destination group, as specified earlier). Any text inside an **HTMLTAG** destination group **SHOULD** be encoded by a default RTF code page, as specified in [MS-RTF]. Any text that cannot be represented by using a default RTF code page without data loss **SHOULD** be encoded by using `\uN` control words.

Implementors **SHOULD** use **HTMLRTF** control words to suppress de-encapsulation of any RTF content that is not part of the original HTML content. In particular, any emitted RTF control words that change character-formatting properties, such as `\f`, `\fs`, `\b`, `\i` **SHOULD** be explicitly suppressed by the **HTMLRTF** control word. Any corresponding original HTML content **MUST** be encapsulated in **HTMLTAG** destination groups, as specified earlier.

Outside of an **HTMLTAG** destination group and when not suppressed by an **HTMLRTF** control word, implementers **SHOULD** produce text in a code page that corresponds to the current font for each text run, or in a default RTF code page if no current font is selected for a text run. Any characters that cannot be represented in a selected code page **SHOULD** be encoded using the `\uN` control word.

3.1.4.4 Extracting Original Plain Text from RTF

The **de-encapsulating RTF reader** **MUST** parse the **RTF document** as specified in [MS-RTF]. Before trying de-encapsulation, it **MUST** first recognize the encapsulated content as specified in section 3.1.4.1.

To be able to correctly convert text inside RTF, the de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD process control words and other information in RTF that affects the interpretation of text runs in RTF and specifically, a **code page** of such text runs (see [MS-RTF] for details). In particular, the de-encapsulating RTF reader SHOULD use the default code page, as specified in the RTF header, and it SHOULD use the code page information, as specified for each font in a font table. It SHOULD also track changes of a current font by following RTF text, and use the appropriate code page for the currently selected font. The de-encapsulating RTF reader MUST skip other parts of the RTF header, as specified in [MS-RTF].

The de-encapsulating reader MUST examine each control token, translate it to its textual equivalent, and emit it to the output stream. Any RTF formatting control words that do not have a textual representation MUST be ignored.

Individual textual characters can be escaped by RTF and these SHOULD be converted to their character equivalents and emitted to the output stream (for example: \{, \}, \\, and \'HH). After unescaping the resulting bytes SHOULD be interpreted in a code page that corresponds to the currently selected font. **Unicode** characters produced from Unicode escapes (\uN control word) and other control words SHOULD be interpreted as Unicode characters.

\par and \line RTF control words SHOULD be translated to CRLF and emitted to the output stream.

\tab control word SHOULD be translated to HTAB character, and such character SHOULD be emitted to output stream.

Any remaining text MUST be copied to the target **plain text** document. Text SHOULD be interpreted in a code page that corresponds to the currently selected font.

3.1.4.5 Encoding Plain Text into RTF

The translation between **plain text** and **RTF** is not specified by this protocol and is implementation dependent. Implementers MUST produce a valid RTF **document**, according to [MS-RTF]. Implementers MUST emit a **FROMTEXT** control word in the RTF header, after the \rtf1 control word, to indicate that RTF was produced from plain text. Implementers SHOULD specify a default **code page** for text runs in RTF by using the \ansicpgN keyword, as specified in [MS-RTF].

Implementers can emit a font table to define fonts used in RTF. Implementers SHOULD specify **charset** information for each font when necessary, as defined in [MS-RTF].

Implementers MUST NOT use **HTMLTAG** destination groups or the **FROMHTML** control word in RTF content marked with **FROMTEXT**. All textual content MUST be represented directly in RTF. Implementers SHOULD produce text in a code page that corresponds to the

current font for each text run, or in a default RTF code page if no current font is selected for a text run.

Any characters that cannot be represented in a selected code page SHOULD be encoded by using the \uN control word. Any resulting characters that are not allowed or have a special meaning in RTF syntax MUST be escaped, as specified in [MS-RTF]. Any line-ending character sequence (such as CRLF, CR, or LF) MUST be converted to RTF as \par or \line **RTF control word**. Implementers can add other formatting RTF control words that do not have textual representation (for example, to improve the presentation quality of the resulting RTF).

3.1.5 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

None.

3.1.6 Timer Events

None.

3.1.7 Other Local Events

None.

3.2 Attachment and RTF Integration

To integrate the attachments contained in a **Message object** and an **RTF** body, the list of attachments to integrate MUST be retrieved. The list of attachments MUST only include those that have a **PidTagAttachmentHidden** property value equal to zero or non-existent.

3.2.1 Abstract Data Model

This section describes a conceptual model of possible data organization that an implementation maintains to participate in this protocol. The described organization is provided to facilitate the explanation of how the protocol behaves. This document does not mandate that implementations adhere to this model as long as their external behavior is consistent with that described in this document.

In this portion of the protocol, a client requires:

- A list of attachments.
- A position array that stores the \objattph locations built from the **RTF** body.

These structures are necessary to combine the attachments from the **Message object** with the RTF body.

3.2.2 Timers

None.

3.2.3 Initialization

The list of attachments **MUST** be sorted by **PidTagRenderingPosition** in ascending order<10><11>. This can be accomplished when querying the contents from the attachment table, or from an in-memory list of attachments at some later point.

The position array **MUST** be cleared, making the size of the array zero.

3.2.4 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

3.2.4.1 Reading an RTF body

When the **RTF reader** is parsing **RTF** and it encounters an `\objattph` keyword, it **SHOULD** add a new instance to the position array. The data stored is the location in the data stream where the object belongs. This location can be represented as the number of characters from the beginning of the rendered content.

After the RTF reader has finished parsing the entire RTF content, sufficient information is available to complete the integration process. The sizes of the position array and the attachments list **SHOULD** be compared. If the two sizes do not match, the locations specified in the position array **MAY** be ignored and could use the data provided in the attachment table<12>. This can be accomplished by emptying the position array. Any extra attachments **MAY** be inserted in another location, such as the beginning or the end of the rendered RTF<13>.

The attachment list and the position array **SHOULD** be enumerated in lock step. For each instance, if a value exists in the position array, the location specified in the position array **SHOULD** be used as the insert location.

The next step is to prepare the attachment for insertion. The preparations necessary for insertion of an object will vary depending on the RTF reader. For more information, an implementer should consult the documentation associated with their RTF reader.

After it is prepared, the location specified for the **Attachment object** **SHOULD** be selected<14>. If the location is -1, or greater than the number of rendered characters in the body, the insert location is set to the end of the rendered RTF body<15>. That location is then replaced with the prepared Attachment object.

At this point, the insertion is complete, and the client moves to the next attachment in sequential order, and to the next entry in the position array.

As specified earlier, if there are not sufficient instances in the position array, any remaining attachments **MAY** be appended to the end of the RTF body<16>. If there are extra `\objattph` control words, RTF readers **SHOULD** simply ignore rendering them, as specified in [MS-RTF].

3.2.5 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

None.

3.2.6 Timer Events

None.

3.2.7 Other Local Events

None.

4 Protocol Examples

4.1 Encapsulating HTML into RTF

Having the following source **HTML** content:

```
<html><head>
<style>
<!--
/* Style Definitions */
p.MsoNormal, li.MsoNormal {font-family:Arial;}
-->
</style>
<!-- This is a HTML comment.
There is an HTAB character before the comment,
and some new lines inside the comment. -->
</head>
<body>
<p
class="MsoNormal">Note the line break inside a P tag. <b>This is bold text</b> </p>
<p class="MsoNormal">
This is a normal text with a character references: &nbsp; &lt; &uml;<br>
characters that have special meaning in RTF: {}<br>
</p>
<ol>
<li class="MsoNormal">This is a list item
</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

An encapsulating **RTF writer** can (by following this specification) produce the following **RTF**:

```
{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg1251\fromhtml1 \deff0
{\fonttbl {\f0\fmmodern Courier New;} {\f1\fwiss Arial;} {\f2\fwiss\fcharset0 Arial;}}
{\colortbl\red0\green0\blue0;\red0\green0\blue255;}
```

```

{*htmltag64}
\uc1\pard\plain\defstab360 \f0\fs24
{*htmltag <html><head>\par
<style>\par
<!--\par
/* Style Definitions */\par
p.MsoNormal, li.MsoNormal \{font-family:Arial;\}\par
-->\par
</style>\par
\tab <!-- This is a HTML comment.\par
There is an HTAB character before the comment, \par
and some new lines inside the comment. -->\par
</head>\par
<body>\par
<p\par
class="MsoNormal">}
{\htmlrtf \f1 \htmlrtf0 Note the line break inside a P tag. {\htmltag <b>} {\htmlrtf \b
\htmlrtf0 This is a bold text {\htmltag <b>}} \htmlrtf\par\htmlrtf0}
\htmlrtf \par \htmlrtf0
{\htmltag </p>\par
<p class="MsoNormal">\par}
{\htmlrtf \f1 \htmlrtf0 This is a normal text with a character references:
{\htmltag &nbsp;}\htmlrtf \a0\htmlrtf0 {\htmltag &lt;}\htmlrtf <\htmlrtf0
{\htmltag &uml;}\htmlrtf {f2'a8}\htmlrtf0 {\htmltag
<br>\par} \htmlrtf\line\htmlrtf0
characters which have special meaning in RTF: \{\}\{\htmltag
<br>\par} \htmlrtf\line\htmlrtf0\htmlrtf\par\htmlrtf0}
{\htmltag </p>\par
<ol>\par
  <li class="MsoNormal">} \htmlrtf
{\htmltag \pn\pnlv\body\pndec\pnstart1\pnindent360{\pntxta .}} \li360\fi-360{\pntext
1.\tab} \f1 \htmlrtf0 This is a list item;\htmlrtf\par\htmlrtf0}
{\htmltag \par
</ol>\par
</body>\par
</html>\par }}

```

A **de-encapsulating RTF reader** can recover the original HTML document from the RTF example in this section by following this specification.

4.2 Integrating Sample Attachments and RTF

Joe has just received a piece of e-mail that he would like to open and read. The following is a description of what a client might do to accomplish Joe's intentions and the responses a server might return.

Joe opens the **Message object** by using **RopOpenMessage** [MS-OXCMSG] for an e-mail message that just arrived. It was specified with the following message ID and folder ID:

Property	Property ID	Data Type	Data
PidTagFolderId	0x6748	PtypInteger64	0xBFE7F00000000001
PidTagMid	0x674A	PtypInteger64	0x95D9690100000001

The body properties are retrieved to determine which body format is appropriate to load based on [MS-OXBBODY]. The client sends a **RopGetPropertiesSpecific** request and the server responds with the following information:

Property	Property ID	Data Type	Data	Value
PidTagRtfInSync	0x0E1F	PtypBoolean	0x0001	True
PidTagBody	0x1000	PtypErrorCode	0x8007000e	NotEnoughMemory
PidTagBodyHtml	0x1013	PtypErrorCode	0x8004010f	NotFound
PidTagRtfCompressed	0x1009	PtypBinary	261 Bytes 01 01 00 00 53 01 00 00 4C 5A 46 75 69 B3 B7 69 03 00 0A 00 72 63 70 67 31 32 35 16 32 00 F8 0B 60 6E 0E 10 30 33 33 4F 01 F7 02 A4 03 E3 02 00 63 68 0A C0 73 B0 65 74 30 20 07 13 02 80 7D 0A 80 9D 00 00 2A 09 B0 09 F0 04 90 61 74 05 B1 1A 52 0D E0 68 09 80 01 D0 20 35 2E C0 35 30 2E 39 39 2E 01 D0 13 A0 49 02 80 5C 76 08 90 77 6B 0B 80 64 3A 34 0C 60 63 00 50 0B 03 0B B5 20 54 8A 68 04 00 20 16 41 61 20 74 07 90 6D 05 40 65 00 C0 03 10 2E 0A A2 0A 81 6F 04 62 6A 12 A0 74 70 68 5C 27 AF 0C 01 17 84 0A B1 12 12 6F 05 30 69 02 20 E5 07 40 20 03 F0 74 68 16 90 03 A0 19 87 DA 6C 0B 80 65 0A A2 11 E1 4C 11 30 04 20 E9 10 F0 76 65 1A 51 6F 1A 30 04 90 16 90 FB 02 40 00 D0 68 07 80 02 30 17 7F 18 8A 0A 80 A8 41 64 64 0B 80 67 16 91 70	{\rtf1\ansi \ansicpg12 52\deff0\d eflang103 3{\fonttbl {\f0\swis s\charset0 Arial;}} {*\genera tor Riched20 5.50.99.20 50;}\view kind4\uc1\ pard\f0\fs 20 This is a test email.\par \objattph\ 20\par \par{*\op tional with an optional line\par} Let's have

Property	Property ID	Data Type	Data	Value
			0D E0 5E 74 08 70 1B 53 1D DF 20 A2 7D 22 20	another attachmen t\par \objattph' 20\par \par Adding a picture\par \objattph' 20\par }

Based on the server responses, the proper body to load is **PidTagRtfCompressed** [MS-OXPROPS].

PidTagRtfCompressed is stored in a packed format; by using the Rich Text Format Compression protocol, the content is decoded and the raw RTF is as follows:

```
{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg1252\deff0\deflang1033 {\fonttbl {\f0\fswiss\fcharset0 Arial;}}
{*generator Riched20 5.50.99.2050;} \viewkind4\uc1 \pard \f0 \fs20 This is a test
e-mail. \par
\objattph\'20\par
\par {\*\optional with an optional line\par}
Let's have another attachment\par
\objattph\'20\par
\par
Adding a picture\par
\objattph\'20\par
}
```

The Rich Text Format (RTF) Extensions protocol is then used to determine if the **RTF** is encapsulated by examining the RTF tokens before the font table destination. Because the FROMHTML and FROMTEXT control words are not found in the RTF header, the contents are not encapsulated.

As the body is loaded and the **RTF reader** parses the RTF, the render position of each \objattph token is calculated and stored in an array similar to the following.

position array
22
54
74

Note: There is an optional destination (\optional) that is not understood by the RTF reader. This affects the rendered token locations, as the contents "with an optional line <CRLF> are not rendered".

When the body parsing is complete and the existence of placeholder tokens is recorded, the attachments from the message are now loaded.

The following **ROP** requests are transmitted to the server:

RopGetAttachmentTable [MS-OXCMSG]

RopSetColumns [MS-OXCTABL], requesting **PidTagAttachNumber**, **PidTagAttachMethod**, **PidTagRenderingPosition**, **PidTagAttachLongFilename**, and **PidTagAttachmentHidden** (all of which are defined in [MS-OXPROPS])

RopQueryRows [MS-OXCTABL]

The response buffer from **RopQueryRows** [MS-OXCTABL] contains three rows.

Row 1

Property	Property ID	Data Type	Data	Value
PidTagAttachNumber	0x0E21	PtypInteger32	0x00000000	0
PidTagAttachMethod	0x3705	PtypInteger32	0x00000001	afByValue
PidTagRenderingPosition	0x370B	PtypInteger32	0x00000016	22
PidTagAttachLongFilename	0x3707	PtypString	00 68 00 65 00 6C 00 6C 00 6F 00 77 00 6F 00 72 00 6C 00 64 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00	"helloworld.txt"
PidTagAttachmentHidden	0x7FFE	PtypBoolean	0x0000	FALSE

Row 2

Property	Property ID	Data Type	Data	Value
PidTagAttachNumber	0x0E21	PtypInteger32	0x00000001	0
PidTagAttachMethod	0x3705	PtypInteger32	0x00000001	afByValue
PidTagRenderingPosition	0x370B	PtypInteger32	0x00000036	76
PidTagAttachLongFilename	0x3707	PtypString	00 68 00 65	"helloworld.doc"

Property	Property ID	Data Type	Data	Value
			00 6C 00 6C 00 6F 00 77 00 6F 00 72 00 6C 00 64 00 2E 00 64 00 6F 00 63 00 00 00 00	
PidTagAttachmentHidden	0x7FFE	PtypBoolean	0x0000	FALSE

Row 3

Property	Property ID	Data Type	Data	Value
PidTagAttachNumber	0x0E21	PtypInteger32	0x00000002	0
PidTagAttachMethod	0x3705	PtypInteger32	0x00000006	afOle
PidTagRenderingPosition	0x370B	PtypInteger32	0x0000004A	100
PidTagAttachLongFilename	0x3707	PtypString	00 50 00 42 00 72 00 75 00 73 00 68 00 00 00 00	"PBrush"
PidTagAttachmentHidden	0x7FFE	PtypBoolean	0x0000	FALSE

Because the attachments are already ordered correctly by rendering position, they do not need to be reordered.

Because the attachment list is three entries long, and the previously constructed position array is also three entries long, the insertion positions will come from the position array. This results in replacing the second and third attachments at different positions than those specified in **PidTagRenderingPosition**. Specifically, the second attachment ("helloworld.doc") will replace position 54, not 76, and the third attachment will replace position 74, not 100.

Looping over the stored objattph positions in the position array, each attachment is prepared for insertion.

The first attachment ("helloworld.txt") replaces rendered character position 22. The second attachment ("helloworld.doc") replaces the rendered character position 54. Finally, the last attachment ("PBrush") replaces the rendered character position 74.

Because there are no additional attachments, the integration is now complete.

5 Security

5.1 Security Considerations for Implementers

Because the encapsulation protocol involves parsing and evaluating content that is not created by the protocol, there is an opportunity for invalid or malicious content to be provided. Therefore, it is recommended that implementers take all necessary precautions to protect other

systems. For example, a linked **HTML** stylesheet (which would create a better HTML rendering of the document) might not be loaded, due to security concerns with accessing the network to retrieve non-local data. In this case, a default font face and size might be chosen during the conversion process.

The encapsulation process could encapsulate carefully crafted arbitrary binary content, other than valid HTML or **plain text**. Ensuring that such content will not be accidentally and automatically interpreted as executable code or script is imperative.

5.2 Index of Security Parameters

None.

6 Appendix A: Office/Exchange Behavior

The information in this specification is applicable to the following versions of Office/Exchange:

- Microsoft Office Outlook 2003
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2003
- Microsoft Office Outlook 2007
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2007
- Microsoft Outlook 2010
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2010

Exceptions, if any, are noted below. Unless otherwise specified, any statement of optional behavior in this specification prescribed using the terms SHOULD or SHOULD NOT implies Office/Exchange behavior in accordance with the SHOULD or SHOULD NOT prescription. Unless otherwise specified, the term MAY implies Office/Exchange does not follow the prescription.

<1> Section 2.2.1.4.1: This parameter might still be emitted for legacy reasons by Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007, Exchange 2010, Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, or Outlook 2010, but is not required. See section 3.1.4.3 for one exception to this rule.

<2> Section 2.2.1.4.2: Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, Outlook 2010, and Exchange 2003 will fail to de-encapsulate when \line, \-, and other arbitrary **RTF** tokens are included in CONTENT.

<3> Section 2.2.1.5: While a MHTMLTAG destination group can still be produced by Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007, or Exchange 2010, it is to be ignored. Any content encapsulated in a MHTMLTAG destination group represents a rewritten version of content

encapsulated (in its original format) in another HTMLTAG destination group; thus, a MHTMLTAG destination group can be safely ignored.

<4> Section 2.2.1.6: This control word can appear only inside a MHTMLTAG destination group, which is to be ignored as specified in section 2.2.1.5. Thus, HTMLBASE is also to be ignored.

<5> Section 3.1.4.1: It is possible that Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010 (in some scenarios), Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, and Outlook 2010 will ignore the absence of \rtf1 keyword at the beginning of **RTF** and try to de-encapsulate anyway.

<6> Section 3.1.4.1: Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010 (in some scenarios), Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, and Outlook 2010 could be able to recognize encapsulation by looking beyond 10 tokens. In most cases, Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010 will limit inspection to the first 10 tokens; therefore, this is a recommendation. Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007, Exchange 2010, Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, and Outlook 2010 will not produce \fromhtml1 or \fromtext keyword outside of the first 10 tokens of **RTF**.

<7> Section 3.1.4.3: This empty {*\htmltag64} destination group disables deprecated behavior in Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007, Exchange 2010, Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, and Outlook 2010.

<8> Section 3.1.4.3: It is possible that Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007, Exchange 2010, Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, and Outlook 2010 will produce *HTMLTagParameter* for legacy reasons.

<9> Section 3.1.4.3: Exchange 2003, Exchange 2007, Exchange 2010, Outlook 2003, Outlook 2007, and Outlook 2010 can produce unexpected **HTML tags** that were not in the original **HTML document**, in response to character formatting **RTF control words** that are not disabled with the HTMLRTF control word. To avoid this deprecated behavior, it is best to disable any control words that affect current character formatting in RTF by using HTMLRTF control word. See [MS-RTF] for a list of all RTF control words that can affect character formatting. If in doubt about any particular control word, disable it by wrapping it with HTMLRTF control words, as specified in section 2.2.1.3.

<10> Section 3.2.3: Outlook 2003 will exclude hidden attachments from the attachment list. An attachment is hidden if its **PidTagAttachmentHidden** property is a non-zero value.

<11> Section 3.2.3: Exchange 2003 will exclude attachments that have a rendering position (stored in the **PidTagRenderingPosition** property) of -1.

<12> Section 3.2.4.1: The Outlook 2003 Rich Text Format editor reader will provide a list of the \objattph locations via a notification mechanism. If the array provided is larger or smaller

than the list of insertable attachments, Outlook 2003 will use the rendering position stored in the **PidTagRenderingPosition** property of the attachment.

<13> Section 3.2.4.1: Outlook 2007 and Outlook 2010 will insert extra attachments at the end of the **RTF** body. Outlook 2003 will insert extra attachments as specified in endnote <12>.

<14> Section 3.2.4.1: "Insertion" and "replacement" are being used as general terms. Other **RTF readers** might use a different mechanism for which these terms might seem inappropriate.

<15> Section 3.2.4.1: Outlook 2007 and Outlook 2010 RTF renderer will not convert a -1 position index to the end of the body. Exchange 2003 will skip attachments that have a render position of -1 for insertion.

<16> Section 3.2.4.1: Outlook 2007 and Outlook 2010 RTF renderer will not respect the positions specified in the **PidTagRenderingPosition** property of the attachments. Only the \objattph tokens will be used.

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