[MS-OXTNEF]:
Transport Neutral Encapsulation Format (TNEF) Data Structure

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
04/04/2008	0.1		Initial Availability.
04/25/2008	0.2		Revised and updated property names and other technical content.
06/27/2008	1.0		Initial Release.
08/06/2008	1.01		Revised and edited technical content.
09/03/2008	1.02		Revised and edited technical content.
12/03/2008	1.03		Revised and edited technical content.
03/04/2009	1.04		Revised and edited technical content.
04/10/2009	2.0		Updated technical content and applicable product releases.
07/15/2009	3.0	Major	Revised and edited for technical content.
11/04/2009	3.1.0	Minor	Updated the technical content.
02/10/2010	4.0.0	Major	Updated and revised the technical content.
05/05/2010	5.0.0	Major	Updated and revised the technical content.
08/04/2010	5.1	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.

Contents

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1   Introduction

This document specifies an encoding method for transmitting rich **properties** of electronic mail messages over a serial data stream. The result might be transported as a stream, as a file attachment in an arbitrary transport, or as a **MIME** [RFC2045] entity body on an Internet transport.

1.1   Glossary

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

Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF)
binary large object (BLOB)
body part
character set
code page
EntryID
GUID
little-endian
message class
Message object
metafile
MIME
plain text
property
recipient
Transport Neutral Encapsulation Format (TNEF)
Unicode
UTF-16LE (Unicode Transformation Format, 16 bits, Little-Endian)

The following terms are specific to this document:

CLSID: A **GUID** that is associated with a COM class.

Interface Identifier (IID): A **GUID** that uniquely indentifies a particular COM interface.

TNEF Reader: The entity that is decoding a **TNEF** structure after message reception, for the purpose of reconstructing the rich properties that are contained in the stream.

TNEF Writer: The entity that is encoding/building a **TNEF** structure for the purpose of transporting rich properties.

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

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com. We will assist you in finding the relevant information. Please check the archive site, http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/E4BD6494-06AD-4aed-9823-445E921C9624, as an additional source.

[MS-OXCDATA] Microsoft Corporation, "Data Structures", April 2008.

[MS-OXCMAIL] Microsoft Corporation, "RFC2822 and MIME to E-Mail Object Conversion Protocol Specification", April 2008.

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

[MS-OXOCAL] Microsoft Corporation, "Appointment and Meeting Object Protocol Specification", April 2008.

[MS-OXOMSG] Microsoft Corporation, "E-Mail Object Protocol Specification", April 2008.

[MS-OXPROPS] Microsoft Corporation, "Exchange Server Protocols Master Property List", April 2008.

[RFC2045] Freed, N., and Borenstein, N., "Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies", RFC 2045, November 1996, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2045.txt

[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

[RFC4234] Crocker, D., Ed., and Overell, P., "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF", RFC 4234, October 2005, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4234.txt

1.2.2 Informative References

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

[MS-WMF] Microsoft Corporation, "Windows Metafile Format Specification", June 2007, http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc215212.aspx

1.3 Overview

Transport Neutral Encapsulation Format (TNEF) organizes a hierarchy of rich message properties into a flattened structure that can be represented as a serial data stream. The typical structure of a particular property within the stream is: identifier (which usually also includes type information), size (where not exactly determined by type), data. In some cases, as specified in this document, groups of properties or multiple-value properties include counts. Others might include "padding" to enforce a particular alignment of the data.

1.4 Relationship to Protocols and Other Structures

The structure is intended to permit the transmission of rich Message property information over transports that have no mechanism for representing that information natively.

The structure can be included as a file attachment (winmail.dat), as a MIME [RFC2045] **body part** (using the "application/ms-TNEF" media type), added to the transmitted **plain text** body using UUENCODE or a similar method, to be decoded at the **recipient** end, or transported from sender to recipient using whatever means are provided by the protocol employed in transmitting Message information between them.

This document specifically covers the application of this structure for transmission of message data over **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)**, POP, IMAP, or other Internet protocols that incorporate MIME [RFC2045].

All numeric data types in the structure that are greater than one byte in size are **little-endian** and any handling of these values on platforms that are not little-endian are required to take this into

account and perform the appropriate transformations to get correct numbers, counts, values, and so on.

Contents of string examples in this document will be shown in **Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF)** [RFC4234] format. Where the string has a terminating zero character, this will also be in that format; for example, "user1@example.com" %x00. For the purpose of string examples, the different terminating zero character size in a **Unicode character set** will not be illustrated.

1.5 Applicability Statement

The original application of the structure was in the Microsoft Mail 3.0 Windows client, to permit the creation and representation of **message classes** other than simple e-mail messages, and some additional attributes that were not natively supported by the transport protocol.

This application was further extended to allow the transport of the rich set of properties required by applications such as Microsoft Office Outlook, including named properties [MS-OXPROPS]. For backward compatibility with the original implementation, a special attribute is used to encapsulate the new message properties, and those properties with analogues to the original implementation are usually represented using the original attribute syntax.

To avoid confusion, attributes using the original syntax will be referred to as "attributes" and the rich set of properties will be referred to as "properties" in this specification.

1.6 Versioning

None.

2   Structure

The TNEF stream starts with a signature and a legacy key value, an attribute containing a legacy version number, and an attribute containing the Windows **code page** used by the encoder for ANSI attributes and properties. After that, the stream is a series of attributes laid out, one after the other – Message attributes followed by attachment attributes. Three special attributes contain the various message and attachment properties, two of which are counted lists; the third is a counted list of counted lists.

Each attribute is laid out as follows: ID, length (of the contained data), the data itself, and a simple 16-bit checksum of the bytes comprising the data.

The special attributes that contain the encapsulated message and attachment properties SHOULD be encoded after all other attributes. Values of encapsulated properties SHOULD be used instead of any conflicting mapped attribute values. Message attributes and properties SHOULD be encoded before attachment attributes and properties.

Each set of attachment attributes MUST begin with **attAttachRendData**, followed by any other attributes; attachment properties encoded in **attAttachment** SHOULD be last.

2.1   Additional Terms Used in this Document

2.1.1   Address Representations

Address elements other than recipients, such as From and Sender, are represented in a **Message object** by a group of four properties: display name, address type, e-mail address, **EntryID**. In subsequent sections these groups are referred to as described here.

PidTagReceivedRepresenting_XXX: Refers to (PidTagReceivedRepresentingName, PidTagReceivedRepresentingAddressType, and PidTagReceivedRepresentingEmailAddress), or PidTagReceivedRepresentingEntryId, where either would suffice to fully represent the display name, e-mail transport type, and e-mail address of a particular recipient or person on behalf of whom a message was received. See [MS-OXPROPS] for details about the **PidTagReceivedRepresenting** message properties.

PidTagSender_XXX: Refers to (PidTagSenderName, PidTagSenderAddressType, and PidTagSenderEmailAddress), or PidTagSenderEntryId, where either would suffice to fully represent the **display name**, e-mail transport type, and e-mail address of a sender. See [MS-OXPROPS] for more details the **PidTagSender** message properties.

PidTagSentRepresenting_XXX: Refers to (PidTagSentRepresentingName, PidTagSentRepresentingAddressType, and PidTagSentRepresentingEmailAddress), or PidTagSentRepresentingEntryId, where either would suffice to fully represent the display name, e-mail transport type, and e-mail address of a sender or person on behalf of whom a message was sent. See [MS-OXPROPS] for more details about the **PidTagSentRepresenting** message properties.

2.2   ABNF Description

```
TNEFStream = TNEFHeader TNEFVersion OEMCodePage MessageData *AttachData

TNEFVersion = attrLevelMessage idTnefVersion Length TNEFVersionData Checksum

OEMCodePage = attrLevelMessage idOEMCodePage Length OEMCodePageData Checksum
```

```
MessageData = *MessageAttribute [MessageProps]
MessageAttribute = attrLevelMessage idMessageAttr Length Data Checksum
MessageProps = attrLevelMessage idMsgProps Length Data Checksum

; An attachment is determined/delimited by attAttachRendData, followed by
; other encoded attributes, if any, and ending with attAttachment if there are
; any encoded properties.

AttachData = AttachRendData [*AttachAttribute] [AttachProps]
AttachRendData = attrLevelAttachment idAttachRendData Length Data Checksum
AttachAttribute = attrLevelAttachment idAttachAttr Length Data Checksum
AttachProps = attrLevelAttachment idAttachment Length Data Checksum

; TNEF Version. TNEF writers MUST use %x00.00.01.00
;   TNEF readers MUST reject other values
TNEFVersionData = 4*4OCTET

; This is the code page of attribute strings. MUST contain an 8-bit
;   code page for compatibility with legacy applications that cannot handle
; "strings" with "embedded zero characters."
OEMCodePageData = PrimaryCodePage SecondaryCodePage
PrimaryCodePage=UINT32
; Secondary CodePage is unused. SHOULD contain zero.
SecondaryCodePage=%x00.00.00.00

TNEFHeader = TNEFSignature LegacyKey
TNEFSignature = %x78.9F.3E.22

; Any number will suffice here. This is now legacy.
LegacyKey = UINT16

; The length of the following data field in bytes. All attribute lengths are
; 32-bit integers, including any terminating null characters.

Length = INT32

; Data of the attribute itself, flattened out based on the particular attribute
; according to the rules that follow.

Data = 0*OCTET

; 16-bit unsigned integer that is the sum, modulo 65536, of the data bytes for
; the attribute value data, calculated over the entire length of the attribute data.
; In the case where the attribute contains enhanced properties with padding, the
; pad bytes MUST be included in the calculation.

Checksum = UINT16

; Level where attribute applies, either to the message itself or to
; an attachment.

attrLevelMessage = %x01
attrLevelAttachment = %x02

; Attribute ID Tags

; TNEF Version
idTnefVersion = %x06.90.08.00
```

```
; OEM Codepage. See attOemCodepage handling in section 5 and Appendix A.
idOemCodepage = %x07.90.06.00

; Message-level attributes. SHOULD all be at attrLevelMessage.
idMessageAttr = idMessageClass / idFrom / idSubject / idDateSent /
 idDateRecd / idMessageStatus / idMessageID /
 idBody / idPriority / idDateModified /
 idRecipTable / idOriginalMessageClass / idOwner / idSentFor /
 idDelegate / idDateStart / idDateEnd / idAidOwner / idRequestRes

;  PidTagMessageClass
idMessageClass = %x08.80.07.00

;  PidTagSenderEntryId
idFrom = %x00.80.00.00

;  PidTagSubject
idSubject = %x04.80.01.00

; PidTagClientSubmitTime
idDateSent = %x05.80.03.00

; PidTagMessageDeliveryTime
idDateRecd = %x06.80.03.00

; PidTagMessageFlags
idMessageStatus = %x07.80.06.00

; PidTagSearchKey
idMessageID = %x09.80.01.00

; PidTagBody
idBody = %x0C.80.02.00

; PidTagImportance
idPriority = %x0D.80.04.00

; PidTagLastModificationTime (message)
idDateModified = %x20.80.03.00

; Message Property Encapsulation
idMsgProps = %x03.90.06.00

; PidTagMessageRecipients. See attRecipTable handling
; in section 5.
idRecipTable = %x04.90.06.00

; PidTagOriginalMessageClass
idOriginalMessageClass = %x00.06.07.00

; PidTagReceivedRepresentingEmailAddress or
PidTagSentRepresentingEmailAddress
idOwner = %x00.00.06.00

 ; PidTagSentRepresentingEmailAddress
idSentFor = %x01.00.06.00

; PidTagReceivedRepresentingEmailAddress
idDelegate = %x00.02.06.00
```

```
; PidTagStartDate
idDateStart = %x06.00.03.00

; PidTagEndDate
idDateEnd = %x07.00.03.00

; PidTagOwnerAppointmentId
idAidOwner = %x08.00.05.00

; PidTagResponseRequested
idRequestRes = %x09.00.04.00

; Attachment-level attributes. MUST all be at attrLevelAttachment.
idAttachAttr = idAttachData / idAttachTitle / idAttachMetaFile /
idAttachCreateDate / idAttachModifyDate / idAttachTransportFilename

; PidTagAttachDataBinary
idAttachData = %x0F.80.06.00

; PidTagAttachFilename
idAttachTitle = %x10.80.01.00

; PidTagAttachRendering
idAttachMetaFile = %x11.80.06.00

;  PidTagCreationTime
idAttachCreateDate = %x12.80.03.00

; PidTagLastModificationTime (attachment)
 idAttachModifyDate = %x13.80.03.00

; PidTagAttachTransportName
idAttachTransportFilename = %x01.90.06.00

; Attachment RendData
idAttachRendData = %x02.90.06.00

; Attachment table row
idAttachment = %x05.90.06.00
```

2.3   Attributes

This section describes the attributes that appear in the TNEF stream, including the structure of the attributes, the message properties they map to, and any required conversions between them and message properties.

Each attribute is described by a level at which it applies (message or attachment), the attribute ID, the length of the attribute data, the attribute data, and a simple checksum. They are documented in the following sections in the form "**attXXXX**." For example, **attSubject** refers to the following:

*attrLevelMessage idSubject Length *VCHAR Checksum*

2.3.1   attTnefVersion

Originally meant to permit versioning of the structure, this attribute is now legacy. **TNEF Writers** MUST write it as %x00.00.01.00 and **TNEF Readers** MUST reject other content.

2.3.2 attOemCodepage

Contains the Windows code page used by the TNEF Writer for all attribute string values, and for any ANSI strings in the encapsulated message properties. See section 5.1 for information about code page handling.

2.3.3 attFrom

Level=Message. Maps to/from: **PidTagSender_XXX**

The data for this attribute encodes as follows:

TRP-structure = TRP-header sender-display-name sender-email

TRP-header = trpidOneOff structure-length sender-name-length sender-email-length

; Structure type

trpidOneOff = %x04.00

; The length of the entire structure. See the following description.

structure-length = UINT16

; Length of sender name string, including the terminating zero character.

sender-name-length = UINT16

; Length of sender e-mail string, including the terminating zero character.

sender-email-length = UINT16

sender-display-name = 1*OCTET %x00

sender-email = sender-email-type ":" sender-email-address %x00

sender-email-type = 1*CHAR

sender-email-address = 1*CHAR

The structure-length field is calculated as 8 (the size of TRP-header in OCTETs) plus the length of sender-display-name (including the terminating zero character), and the length of sender-email (including the terminating zero character).<1>

The sender-name-length field is the length of sender-display-name in OCTETs (including the terminating zero character).

The sender-email-length field is calculated as the length of sender-email (including the terminating zero character).

The sender-email string is composed of four parts, the address-type (for example, the literal sequence "**SMTP**" for Internet addresses), a literal colon (":"), the address itself, and a terminating zero character. For example, the string *"SMTP:user2@example.com" %x00* is a legal sender-email value.

TNEF Writers can use the discrete **PidTagSender Name**, **AddressType**, and **EmailAddress** properties if present, or access their values using the PidTagSenderEntryId property; TNEF Readers MUST set the PidTagSenderEntryId property and SHOULD decode the **attOwner** attribute into the

other **PidTagSender** properties. For details about the EntryID property structure, see [MS-OXCMSG].

2.3.4 Date Attributes

The data for these attributes encode into a Date Time Record structure, as follows:

DTR = wYear wMonth wDay wHour wMinute wSecond wDayOfWeek

wYear = UINT16

wMonth = UINT16

wDay = UINT16

wHour = UINT16

wMinute = UINT16

wSecond = UINT16

wDayOfWeek = UINT16

wYear contains the year (2008 would be %xD8.07); *wMonth* is 1 for January, and so on; *WDay* is 1 for the first day of the month; *wHour*, *wMinute*, and *wSecond* contain the time; *wDayOfWeek* is 1 for Monday.

Attribute (in TNEF)	Level	Message property
attDateSent	Message	PidTagClientSubmitTime
attDateRecd	Message	PidTagMessageDeliveryTime
attAttachCreateDate	Attachment	PidTagCreationTime
attAttachModifyDate	Attachment	PidTagLastModificationTime
attDateModified	Message	PidTagLastModificationTime
attDateStart	Message	PidTagStartDate
attDateEnd	Message	PidTagEndDate

2.3.5 Message Class Attributes

The message class attribute value is stored as a zero-terminated string that usually will hold the name specified by the client.

- TNEF Writers can represent any message class whose value is shown in the Message Property Value column of table 1, using the value in the Attribute Value column.

- TNEF Readers MUST do the appropriate reverse mapping: if **attMessageClass** contains a value that is shown in the Attribute Value column, the value that MUST be returned is that of the value in the Message Property Value column. If the **attMessageClass** value begins with the string "Microsoft Mail v3.0", the TNEF Reader MUST ignore the prefix while checking for the specially mapped message class values.

- TNEF Readers SHOULD ignore the checksum value for message class attributes because some legacy TNEF Writers generated invalid checksum values.

- Other values SHOULD be written and read in their original form.

Table 1: Attribute and Message Property Values

Attribute Value (in TNEF)	Message Property Value
IPM.Microsoft Mail.Note	IPM.Note
IPM.Microsoft Mail.read receipt	Report.IPM.Note.IPNRN
IPM.Microsoft Mail.Non-Delivery	Report.IPM.Note.NDR
IPM.Microsoft Schedule.MtgRespP	IPM.Schedule.Meeting.Resp.Pos
IPM.Microsoft Schedule.MtgRespN	IPM.Schedule.Meeting.Resp.Neg
IPM.Microsoft Schedule.MtgRespA	IPM.Schedule.Meeting.Resp.Tent
IPM.Microsoft Schedule.MtgReq	IPM.Schedule.Meeting.Request
IPM.Microsoft Schedule.MtgCncl	IPM.Schedule.Meeting.Canceled

Message class attributes in TNEF are as follows:

Attribute in TNEF	Level	Message Property
attMessageClass	Message	PidTagMessageClass
attOriginalMessageClass	Message	PidTagOriginalMessageClass

2.3.6   Conversation-Tracking Attribute

This attribute is stored by clients using binary, and stored in the attribute in text format. For compatibility, when generating a TNEF structure, the TNEF Writer MUST translate the binary representation into a textual one by emitting the two CHAR hexadecimal equivalent per OCTET (i.e. %x01 becomes "01", %x2D becomes "2D", and so on). Likewise, when reading the attribute from TNEF, the TNEF Reader SHOULD attempt to decode the text format back into binary.

Attribute (in TNEF)	Level	Message Property
attMessageID	Message	PidTagSearchKey

2.3.7   attSubject

Level=Message. Maps to/from: PidTagSubject.

The data for this attribute is stored as a string with a terminating zero character.

2.3.8   attMessageStatus

Level=Message. Maps to/from: PidTagMessageFlags.

The data for this attribute is stored as an unsigned 32-bit integer, with the appropriate bits set to indicate the Message status. For compatibility, these MUST be mapped to/from the following values:

Status	Attribute Flag (in TNEF)	Bit Value	Message Property Flag	Bit Value
Read	fmsRead	0x20	MSGFLAG_READ	0x01
Unmodified	fmsModified	0x01	MSGFLAG_UNMODIFIED	0x02
Submitted	fmsSubmitted	0x04	MSGFLAG_SUBMIT	0x04
Unsent	fmsLocal	0x02	MSGFLAG_UNSENT	0x08
Has Attachments	fmsHasAttach	0x80	MSGFLAG_HASATTACH	0x10

The states of the bit values match except for the unmodified flag. The value of fmsModified equals the negative of MSGFLAG_UNMODIFIED.

2.3.9 attBody

Level=Message. Maps to/from: PidTagBody.

The data for this attribute is stored as a string with a terminating zero character.

2.3.10 attPriority

Level=Message. Maps to/from: PidTagImportance.

The data for this attribute is stored as an unsigned 16-bit integer. For compatibility, these MUST be mapped to/from the following values:

Priority	Value (in TNEF)	Message Property Value
Low	3	0
Normal	2	1
High	1	2

2.3.11 attAttachData

Level=Attachment. Maps to/from: PidTagAttachDataBinary.

The data for this attribute is stored as a binary stream.

TNEF Writers can use this attribute for the attachment data if the PidTagAttachMethod of the original attachment contains the value 0x0001 (ATTACH_BY_VALUE). If the PidTagAttachMethod of the original attachment contains the value 0x0005 (ATTACH_EMBEDDED_MSG) or the value 0x0006 (ATTACH_OLE), then TNEF Writers MUST encode the data in **attAttachment** (section 2.4), and TNEF Readers SHOULD ignore **attAttachData**.

2.3.12 attAttachTitle

Level=Attachment. Maps to/from: PidTagAttachLongFilename.

The data for this attribute is stored as a string with a terminating zero character.

TNEF Writers obtain **attAttachTitle** from PidTagAttachLongFilename if it is available; otherwise, TNEF Writers obtain **attAttachTitle** from PidTagAttachFilename. TNEF Readers always set PidTagAttachLongFilename.

2.3.13   attAttachMetaFile

Level=Attachment. Maps to/from: PidTagAttachRendering.

The data for this attribute is stored as a binary stream. See [MS-WMF] for a description of the content.

2.3.14   attAttachTransportFilename

Level=Attachment. Maps to/from: PidTagAttachTransportName.

The data for this attribute is stored as a string with a terminating zero character.

2.3.15   attAttachRendData

This attachment-level attribute contains a structure that contains information that can be used for rendering the attachment in the body.

Each set of attachment attributes MUST begin with **attAttachRendData**, followed by any other attributes; attachment properties encoded in **attAttachment** SHOULD be last.

The structure is laid out as follows:

attAttachRendData = AttachType AttachPosition RenderWidth RenderHeight DataFlags

AttachType = AttachTypeFile / AttachTypeOle

AttachTypeFile=%x01.00

AttachTypeOle=%x02.00

AttachPosition= INT32

RenderWidth=INT16

RenderHeight=INT16

DataFlags = FileDataDefault / FileDataMacBinary

FileDataDefault= %x00.00.00.00

FileDataMacBinary=%x01.00.00.00

AttachType MUST be set by the TNEF Writer to *AttachTypeFile* when PidTagAttachMethod ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.667) for the attachment is ATTACH_BY_VALUE or ATTACH_EMBEDDED_MSG, and to *AttachTypeOle* when PidTagAttachMethod ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.667) is ATTACH_OLE.

TNEF Readers SHOULD set PidTagAttachTag ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.675) for the attachment to %x2A.86.48.86.F7.14.03.0A.03.01.01 when *AttachTypeOle* is set. TNEF Readers SHOULD NOT set PidTagAttachTag ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.675) for the attachment when *AttachTypeFile* is set.

AttachPosition maps to/from PidTagRenderingPosition ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.1022).

RenderWidth and **RenderHeight** can be set by the TNEF Writer to the size of the system icons if the attachment is a simple file attachment, or {-1,-1}. The messaging client SHOULD use {-1,-1} as a signal to compute them if needed for inline display of the attachment.

If PidTagAttachEncoding ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.657) for the attachment consists of bytes %x2A.86.48.86.F7.14.03.0B.01, then **FileDataMacBinary** SHOULD be set by the TNEF Writer; otherwise **FileDataDefault** SHOULD be set by the TNEF Writer.<2> The TNEF Reader SHOULD set the value of the PidTagAttachEncoding property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.657) for the attachment to the same bytes when **DataFlags** contains *FileDataMacBinary*. If **DataFlags** contains *FileDataDefault*, then the TNEF Reader SHOULD NOT set the value of the PidTagAttachEncoding property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.657) for the attachment.

2.3.16 attOwner

Level=Message. Meeting attribute.

Maps to/from: **PidTagReceivedRepresenting_XXX** or **PidTagSentRepresenting_XXX**.

The **attOwner** attribute is encoded as counted strings laid end-to-end. The format for **attOwner** is as follows:

attOwner=display-name-length display-name address-length address

; Length of "display-name," including terminating zero character.

display-name-length=UINT16

display-name=*CHAR %x00

; Length of "address", including terminating zero character.

address-length=UINT16

address= 1*CHAR ":" 1*CHAR %x00

The display-name-length and address-length are unsigned 16-bit values, including the terminating zero characters for the strings. The type and address strings in the email-address entry are separated by a colon (:) character; for example, "SMTP:user1@example.com" %x00.

The mapping of message properties to the **attOwner** attribute is dependent on the message class of the message being encoded.

If the message is either a Meeting Request or Meeting Cancellation (from the organizer, who is creating or deleting a meeting), the TNEF Writer SHOULD encode the **PidTagSentRepresenting** properties in the **attOwner** attribute and the TNEF Reader SHOULD decode the **attOwner** attribute into the **PidTagSentRepresenting** properties.

If the message is a meeting response of any type (from attendee, accepting, declining, and so on), the TNEF Writer SHOULD encode the **PidTagReceivedRepresenting** properties in the **attOwner** attribute and the TNEF Reader SHOULD decode the **attOwner** attribute into the **PidTagReceivedRepresenting** properties. For details about how to construct the EntryId property, see [MS-OXOMSG] section 2.2.1.25.

TNEF Writers can use the discrete **PidTag{Sent | Rcvd}Representing Name**, **AddressType**, and **EmailAddress** properties if present, or access their values by using the **PidTag{Sent | Rcvd}**EntryId property; TNEF Readers MUST set the **PidTag{Sent | Rcvd}** EntryId property and

SHOULD decode the **attOwner** attribute into the other **PidTag{Sent | Rcvd} Representing** properties.

2.3.17 attSentFor

Level=Message. Meeting attribute. Maps to/from: **PidTagSentRepresenting_XXX**.

The TNEF Writer SHOULD encode the **PidTagSentRepresenting** properties in the **attSentFor** attribute and the TNEF Reader SHOULD decode the **attSentFor** attribute into the **PidTagSentRepresenting** properties.

TNEF Writers can use the discrete **PidTagSentRepresenting Name**, **AddressType**, and **EmailAddress** properties if present, or access their values by using the PidTagSentRepresentingEntryId property ; TNEF Readers SHOULD set the PidTagSentRepresentingEntryId property and SHOULD decode the attOwner attribute into the other PidTagSentRepresenting properties.

2.3.18 attDelegate

Level=Message. Meeting attribute. Maps to/from:PidTagReceivedRepresentingEntryId.

The TNEF Writer SHOULD encode the **PidTagReceivedRepresentingEntryId** properties in the **attDelegate** attribute and the TNEF Reader SHOULD decode the attDelegate attribute into the **PidTagReceivedRepresentingEntryId** properties.<3>

The content can be transported as a **binary large object (BLOB)**. See [MS-OXPROPS] for an explanation of the PidTagReceivedRepresentingEntryId property.

2.3.19 attAidOwner

Level=Message. Meeting attribute. Maps to/from: PidTagOwnerAppointmentId.

The content can be transported as a BLOB. See [MS-OXOCAL] for an explanation of the PidTagOwnerAppointmentId property.

2.3.20 attRequestRes

Level=Message. Meeting attribute. Maps to/from: PidTagResponseRequested.

This is a Boolean; it SHOULD be transported as a 16-bit integer (the low order 16 bits of PidTagResponseRequested). See [MS-OXOCAL] for an explanation of the PidTagResponseRequested property.

2.3.21 attMsgProps

Level=Message. Maps to/from an arbitrary set of message properties.

TNEF Writers SHOULD write this attribute after all the other message attributes and immediately before all the attachment attributes. See section 2.4 for a description of the encoding for this attribute.

2.3.22 attRecipTable

Level=Message. Maps to/from: PidTagMessageRecipients

See section 2.4 for a description of the encoding for this attribute.

2.3.23 attAttachment

Level=Attachment. Maps to/from an arbitrary set of properties for a single attachment.

TNEF Writers SHOULD write this encapsulation after all the attributes for an attachment. See section 2.4 for a description of the encoding for this attribute.

2.4 Encapsulated Message Properties

The following attributes are special in that they are used to encode any message property that does not have a counterpart in the set of existing TNEF-defined attributes. The attribute data is a counted set of message properties laid end-to-end. The format of this encoding, which allows for any set of message properties, is as follows.

```
MsgPropertyList = 1*MsgPropertyCount *MsgPropertyValue
MsgPropertyCount = UINT32

MsgPropertyValue = MsgPropertyTag MsgPropertyData
MsgPropertyTag = MsgPropertyType MsgPropertyId [NamedPropSpec]

; Only present when MsgPropertyId is >= 0x8000 (the minimum value
; of property ID for named properties, as specified in [MS-OXPROPS]
; section 1.3.3).
NamedPropSpec = PropNameSpace PropIDType PropMap

; Contains a GUID (as specified in [MS-OXCDATA]) to specify the namespace.
; The Writer obtains this value by using RopGetNamesFromPropertyIDs
; (as specified in [MS-OXCROPS]).
PropNameSpace = GUID
PropIDType = IDTypeNumber / IDTypeString
PropMap = PropMapID / PropMapString

IDTypeNumber = %x00.00.00.00
IDTypeString = %x01.00.00.00

; Used if PropIDType is IDTypeNumber. Contains a number (as specified in
; [MS-OXPROPS]) that is used to identify the property within the namespace.
PropMapID = UINT32

; Used if PropIDType is IDTypeString. Contains a length, then a
; UTF-16LE encoded Unicode string.
; The length includes the terminating 2-byte zero character. Optional padding
; to UINT32 boundary.
; The Writer obtains this value by using RopGetNamesFromPropertyIds
; (as specified in [MS-OXCROPS]).
PropMapString = UINT32 *UINT16 %00.00 [PropMapPad]

; Padding for a UTF-16LE encoded Unicode string to achieve a
; multiple of 4 bytes in length.
; Writers MUST use zero bytes and Readers MUST permit non-zero bytes.
; Should be either 0 or 2 bytes.
PropMapPad=*1UINT16

MsgPropertyType = TypeUnspecified / TypeNull / TypeInt16 / TypeInt32 /
 TypeFlt32 / TypeFlt64 / TypeCurrency / TypeAppTime / TypeError /
 TypeBoolean / TypeObject / TypeInt64 / TypeString8 / TypeUnicode /
 TypeSystime / TypeCLSID / TypeBinary / TypeMVInt16 / TypeMVInt32 /
 TypeMVFlt32 / TypeMVFlt64 / TypeMVCurrency / TypeMVAppTime /
```

```
 TypeMVSystime / TypeMVString8 / TypeMVBinary / TypeMVUnicode /
 TypeMVCLSID / TypeMVInt64

; An arbitrary value that corresponds to the property, MUST be unique for
; each named property.
MsgPropertyID = UINT16

; This is used on a calling interface, MUST NOT be on a stored property.
TypeUnspecified = %x00.00

; This is returned from a calling interface, MUST NOT be on a stored property.
TypeNull = %x01.00

; Signed 16-bit value = INT16.
TypeInt16 = %x02.00
TypeMVInt16 = %x02.10

; Signed 32-bit value = INT32.
TypeInt32 = %x03.00
TypeMVInt32 = %x03.10

; Signed 32-bit floating point= FLOAT.
TypeFlt32 = %x04.00
TypeMVFlt32 = %x04.10

; 64-bit floating point= DOUBLE.
TypeFlt64 = %x05.00
TypeMVFlt64 = %x05.10

; Signed 64-bit int = OLE CURRENCY type.
TypeCurrency = %x06.00
TypeMVCurrency = %x06.10

; Application time= OLE DATE type.
TypeAppTime = %x07.00
TypeMVAppTime = %x07.10

; This is returned from a calling interface, MUST NOT be on a stored property.
TypeError = %x0A.00

; 16-bit Boolean (non-zero = TRUE)
TypeBoolean = %x0B.00

; Embedded object on a property.
TypeObject = %x0D.00

; 8-byte signed integer= INT64.
TypeInt64 = %x14.00
TypeMVInt64 = %x14.10

; 8-bit character string with terminating zero character.
; See section 5.1 for more
; information about encoding and decoding 8-bit strings in TNEF.
TypeString8 = %x1E.00
TypeMVString8 = %x1E.10

; UTF-16LE or variant character string with terminating 2-byte zero character.
TypeUnicode = %x1F.00
TypeMVUnicode = %x1F.10
```

```
; FILETIME (see PtypTime as specified in [MS-OXCDATA] section 2.12.1)
TypeSystime = %x40.00
TypeMVSystime = %x40.10


; OLE GUID
TypeCLSID = %x48.00
TypeMVCLSID = %x48.10


; Uninterpreted BLOB.
TypeBinary = %x02.01
TypeMVBinary = %x02.11


; MsgPropertyData varies by property type. Individual property values
; are formatted as specified in section 2.12 of [MS-OXCDATA], with
; padding as specified in this document.
 MsgPropertyData = PropertyScalarContent / PropertyMultiScalarContent /
 PropertyMultiVariableContent


; Scalars – Types Int16, Int32, Flt32, Flt64, Currency, AppTime,
; Bool, Int64, Systime, CLSID
; The data for the particular property is written to the stream and if necessary,
; padded with bytes (which SHOULD be zero) to achieve a multiple of 4-bytes in length.

PropertyScalarContent = MsgPropertyContent [PropertyPad]


; PropertyPad – between 0 and 3 zero-filled bytes, added to the streamed
; property values to achieve 4-byte boundary. Writers MUST use zero bytes
; and Readers MUST permit non-zero bytes. These pad bytes MUST be counted
; in the checksum of the containing attribute.

PropertyPad=*3ZERO
ZERO= %x00


; Multi-value Scalars – Types MVInt16, MVInt32, MVFlt32, MVFlt64, MVCurrency,
; MVAppTime, MVInt64, MVSystime, MVCLSID
; The number of values for the property is written to the stream as a 4-byte
; value, then the data for each value is written to the stream and if need
; be, padded with bytes (which SHOULD be zero) to achieve a multiple of 4 bytes in length.

PropertyMultiScalarContent = PropertyContentCount *PropertyScalarContent
PropertyContentCount = UINT32


; Variable-length – Types Unicode, String8, Object, Binary.
; These are handled as a special case of Multi-Variable-Length with the number of values=1.


; Multi-Variable-length – Types MVUnicode, MVString8, MVBinary
; The number of values for the property is written to the stream as a 4-byte value,
; then for each value, the size of the property is written to the stream as a 4-byte
; value, then the data for the property is written to the stream and if necessary,
; padded with zero bytes to achieve a multiple of 4-bytes in length. No padding is necessary
; because each value was itself padded to a 4-byte boundary.

PropertyMultiVariableContent = MsgPropertyCount 1*PropertyVariableContent
MsgPropertyCount = UINT32


; The size of the property is written to the stream as a 4-byte value, then the data
; for the property is written to the stream and if necessary, padded with zero bytes
; to achieve a multiple of 4 bytes in length. The size includes the interface
```

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```
                    ; identifier at the beginning of the value stream for an object but does not include
                    ; the padding bytes.
                    ;
                    ; If the property is of type PtypObject (as specified in [MS-OXCDATA] section 2.12.1),
                    ; the value-size is followed by the interface identifier of the object, then the serialized
                    ; stream of the data of the object. Only the interface identifiers of the OLE IStorage,
                    ; the OLE IStream, and the Outlook/Exchange IMessage objects are supported. The size of the
                    ; interface identifier is included in the calculation of value-size.
                    ;
                    ; If the object is an attached message (that is, it has a property type of
                    ; PtypObject (as specified in [MS-OXCDATA] section 2.12.1) and an
                    ; interface identifier %x07.03.02.00.00.00.00.00.C0.00.00.00.00.00.00.46,
                    ; (that of a Message object), the value data is encoded as an embedded TNEF stream.

                    PropertyVariableContent = MsgPropertySize MsgPropertyContent [PropertyPad]
                    MsgPropertySize = UINT32

                    ; Attributes containing encapsulated properties:

                    ; attMsgProps - Maps to/from an arbitrary set of message properties.
                    MsgPropsData = MsgPropertyList

                    ; attRecipTable - Maps to/from PidTagMessageRecipients.
                    ; Number of table rows followed by the rows.
                    RecipTableData = NumRows *RecipRow

                    NumRows = UINT32
                    RecipRow = MsgPropertyList

                    ; attAttachment – Maps to/from an arbitrary set of properties for a single attachment.
                    AttachPropsData = MsgPropertyList
```

3 Structure Examples

3.1 Sample Message

This message was sent within a Microsoft Exchange organization.

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
TNEF **Signature**, Value=0x223E9F78	78 9f 3e 22
Attach Key, Value=0x0001	01 00
Message attribute, **attTnefVersion** Length=4 bytes	01 06 90 08 00 04 00 00 00
Data=0x00000001	00 00 01 00
Checksum=0x0001	01 00
Message attribute, **attOemCodepage** Length=8 bytes	01 07 90 06 00 08 00 00 00
Data= (Primary=1252, Secondary=0)	e4 04 00 00 00 00 00 00
Checksum=0x00E8	e8 00
Message attribute, **attMessageClass** Length=24 bytes	01 08 80 07 00 18 00 00 00
Data="IPM.Microsoft Mail.Note" %x00	49 50 4d 2e 4d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 20 4d 61 69 6c 2e 4e 6f 74 65 00
Checksum=0x0831	31 08
Message attribute, **attPriority** Length=2 bytes	01 0d 80 04 00 02 00 00 00
Data=0x0002 (Normal Priority)	02 00
Checksum=0x0002	02 00
Message attribute, **attSubject** Length=15 bytes	01 04 80 01 00 0f 00 00 00

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
Data="Simple subject" %x00	53 69 6d 70 6c 65 20 73 75 62 6a 65 63 74 00
Checksum=0x057A	7a 05
Message attribute, attDateSent Length=14 bytes	01 05 80 03 00 0e 00 00 00
Data= Tuesday, 02/17/2004, 11:25:35	d4 07 02 00 11 00 0b 00 19 00 23 00 02 00
Checksum=0x0137	37 01
Message attribute, attDateModified Length=14 bytes	01 20 80 03 00 0e 00 00 00
Data= Tuesday, 02/17/2004, 12:26:09	D4 07 02 00 11 00 0C 00 -- 1A 00 09 00 02 00
Checksum=0x011F	1F 01
Message attribute, attMessageID Length=33 bytes	01 09 80 01 00 21 00 00 00
Data= "757BB19CDE936A4087D90BB784C58E3B"	37 35 37 42 42 31 39 43 44 45 39 33 36 41 34 30 38 37 44 39 30 42 42 37 38 34 43 35 38 45 33 42 00
Checksum=0x0751	51 07
Message attribute, Encapsulation, attMsgProps Length=2256 bytes Number of properties=70	01 03 90 06 00 d0 08 00 00 46 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagAlternateRecipientAllowed Value=1 (TRUE)	0b 00 02 00 01 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagPriority Value=0 (LOW)	03 00 26 00 00 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagSensitivity Value=0 (LOW)	03 00 36 00 00 00 00 00

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
Message property, PidTagClientSubmitTime Value=Tuesday, 02/17/2004, 19:25:35	`40 00 39 00` `AA D6 F3 D0 8B F5 C3 01`

Message property, PidTagSubjectPrefix
Number of property values=1
Size of first property=1
	`1e 00 3d 00`
	`01 00 00 00`
	`01 00 00 00`

Value = %x00	`00`
Pad=3 bytes	`00 00 00`

Message property, PidTagReceivedByEntryId
Number of property values=1
Size of first property=107
	`02 01 3f 00`
	`01 00 00 00`
	`6b 00 00 00`

	`00 00 00 00 DC A7 40 C8 C0 42 10 1A`
	`B4 B9 08 00`
	`2B 2F E1 82 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00`
	`2F 4F 3D 46`
	`49 52 53 54 20 4F 52 47 41 4E 49 5A`
	`41 54 49 4F`
	`4E 2F 4F 55 3D 46 49 52 53 54 20 41`
	`44 4D 49 4E`
	`49 53 54 52 41 54 49 56 45 20 47 52`
	`4F 55 50 2F`
	`43 4E 3D 52 45 43 49 50 49 45 4E 54`
	`53 2F 43 4E`
	`3D 54 45 53 54 32 31 55 57 32 00`

Pad=1 byte	`00`

Message property, PidTagReceivedByName
Number of property values=1
Size of first property=10
	`1e 00 40 00`
	`01 00 00 00`
	`0a 00 00 00`

Value="Test21uw2" %x00	`54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00`
Pad=2 bytes	`00 00`

Message property, PidTagReceivedRepresentingEntryId
Number of property values=1
Size of first property=107
	`02 01 43 00`
	`01 00 00 00`
	`6b 00 00 00`

	`00 00 00 00 DC A7 40 C8 C0 42 10 1A`
	`B4 B9 08 002B 2F E1 82 01 00 00 00 00`
	`00 00 00 2F 4F 3D 4649 52 53 54 20 4F`
	`52 47 41 4E 49 5A 41 54 49 4F4E 2F 4F`
	`55 3D 46 49 52 53 54 20 41 44 4D 49`

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
	4E49 53 54 52 41 54 49 56 45 20 47 52 4F 55 50 2F43 4E 3D 52 45 43 49 50 49 45 4E 54 53 2F 43 4E3D 54 45 53 54 32 31 55 57 32 00
Pad=1 byte	00
Message property, PidTagReceivedRepresentingName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	1e 00 44 0001 00 00 000a 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagMessageSubmissionId Number of property values=1 Size of first property=57	02 01 47 0001 00 00 0039 00 00 00
	63 3D 55 53 3B 61 3D 20 3B 70 3D 46 69 72 73 7420 4F 72 67 61 6E 69 7A 61 74 69 3B 6C 3D 4A 4553 45 4F 47 50 55 57 32 2D 30 34 30 32 31 37 3139 32 35 33 35 5A 2D 32 00
Pad=3 bytes	00 00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedBySearchKey Number of property values=1 Size of first property=82	02 01 51 0001 00 00 0052 00 00 00
	45 58 3A 2F 4F 3D 46 49 52 53 54 20 4F 52 47 414E 49 5A 41 54 49 4F 4E 2F 4F 55 3D 46 49 52 5354 20 41 44 4D 49 4E 49 53 54 52 41 54 49 56 4520 47 52 4F 55 50 2F 43 4E 3D 52 45 43 49 50 4945 4E 54 53 2F 43 4E 3D 54 45 53 54 32 31 55 5732 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedRepresentingSearchKey Number of property values=1 Size of first property=82	02 01 52 0001 00 00 0052 00 00 00
	45 58 3A 2F 4F 3D 46 49 52 53 54 20 4F 52 47 414E 49 5A 41 54 49 4F 4E 2F 4F 55 3D 46 49 52 5354 20 41 44 4D 49 4E 49 53 54 52 41 54 49 56 4520 47 52

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Explanation of content	Byte Stream
	4F 55 50 2F 43 4E 3D 52 45 43 49 50 4945 4E 54 53 2F 43 4E 3D 54 45 53 54 32 31 55 5732 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagMessageToMe Value=1 (TRUE)	0b 00 00 57 01 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagMessageCcMe Value=0 (FALSE)	0b 00 00 58 00 00 00 00
Message propertyPidTagMessageRecipientMe Value=1 (TRUE)	0b 00 00 59 01 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagConversationTopic Number of property values=1 Size of first property=15	1e 00 70 0001 00 00 00 0f 00 00 00
Value="Simple subject" %x00	53 69 6D 70 6C 65 20 73 75 62 6A 65 63 74 00
Pad=1 byte	00
Message property, PidTagConversationIndex Number of property values=1 Size of first property=22	02 01 71 0001 00 00 0016 00 00 00
	01 C3 F5 8B 07 63 76 8D 89 1B D0 79 47 C9 8F 664E 21 9A D2 4A F2
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedByAddressType Number of property values=1 Size of first property=5	1e 00 75 0001 00 00 0005 00 00 00
Value="SMTP" %x00	53 4d 54 50 00
Pad=3 bytes	00 00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedByEmailAddress Number of property values=1 Size of first property=40	1e 00 76 0001 00 00 0028 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2@mydomuw2.extest.microsoft.com" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 40 6D 79 64 6F 6D 7577 32 2E 65 78 74 65 73 74 2E 6D 69 63 72 6F 736F 66 74 2E 63 6F

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
	`6D 00`
Message property, [PidTagReceivedRepresentingAddressType](#) Number of property values=1 Size of first property=5	`1e 00 77 0001 00 00 0005 00 00 00`
Value="SMTP" %x00	`53 4d 54 50 00`
Pad=3 bytes	`00 00 00`
Message property, [PidTagReceivedRepresentingEmailAddress](#) Number of property values=1 Size of first property=40	`1e 00 78 0001 00 00 0028 00 00 00`

Value="Test21uw2@mydomuw2.extest.microsoft.com" %x00	`54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 40 6D 79`
	 `64 6F 6D 7577 32 2E 65 78 74 65 73 74`
	 `2E 6D 69 63 72 6F 736F 66 74 2E 63 6F`
	 `6D 00`

Message property, [PidTagSenderName](#) Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	`1e 00 1A 0C01 00 00 000a 00 00 00`
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	`54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00`
Pad=2 bytes	`00 00`
Message property, [PidTagNormalizedSubject](#) Number of property values=1 Size of first property=15	`1e 00 1D 0E01 00 00 000f 00 00 00`
Value="Simple subject" %x00	`53 69 6D 70 6C 65 20 73 75 62 6A 65` `63 74 00`
Pad=1 byte	`00`
Message property, [PidTagRtfCompressed](#) Number of property values=1 Size of first property=150	`02 01 09 1001 00 00 0096 00 00 00`

	`92 00 00 00 AB 00 00 00 4C 5A 46 75`
	 `A8 14 2F 1703 00 0A 00 72 63 70 67 31`
	 `32 35 16 32 00 F8 0B60 6E 0E 10 30 33`
	 `33 4F 01 F7 02 A4 03 E3 02 0063 68 0A`
	 `C0 73 B0 65 74 30 20 07 13 02 80 7D`
	 `0A80 9D 00 00 2A 09 B0 09 F0 04 90 61`
	 `74 05 B1 1A52 0D E0 68 09 80 01 D0 20`

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
	35 2E 30 35 30 2E 3313 B0 01 D0 30 32 49 02 80 5C 76 08 90 77 6B 0B80 64 FA 34 0C 60 63 00 50 0B 03 0B B5 06 00 0770 C9 0B 50 65 20 07 81 73 61 12 50 0A A2 0B 0A80 11 E1 00 17 A0
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagInternetMessageId Number of property values=1 Size of first property=80	1e 00 35 1001 00 00 0050 00 00 00
Value="<2896107D7E52DF4DB5D10536D BFEFAD07E37@jeseogpuw2.mydomuw2. extest.microsoft.com>" %x00	3C 32 38 39 36 31 30 37 44 37 45 35 32 44 46 3444 42 35 44 31 30 35 33 36 44 42 46 45 46 41 4430 37 45 33 37 40 6A 65 73 65 6F 67 70 75 77 322E 6D 79 64 6F 6D 75 77 32 2E 65 78 74 65 73 742E 6D 69 63 72 6F 73 6F 66 74 2E 63 6F 6D 3E 00
Message property, PidTagIconIndex Value=0xFFFFFFFF	03 00 80 10ff ff ff ff
Message property, PidTagImapCachedMsgsize Number of property values=1 Size of first property=40	02 01 f0 1001 00 00 0028 00 00 00
	03 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 01 00 00 0001 00 00 00 08 00 00 00 DB 11 00 00 49 53 4F 2D38 38 35 39 2D 31 00 00
Message property, PidTagUrlCompName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=38	1f 00 f3 1001 00 00 0026 00 00 00
Value="Simple subject.EML" %x00.00 (Unicode)	53 00 69 00 6D 00 70 00 6C 00 65 00 20 00 73 0075 00 62 00 6A 00 65 00 63 00 74 00 2E 00 45 004D 00 4C 00 00 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagAttributeHidden Value=0 (FALSE)	0b 00 f4 1000 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagAttributeSystem Value=0 (FALSE)	0b 00 f5 1000 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagAttributeReadOnly Value=0 (FALSE)	0b 00 f6 1000 00 00 00

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
Message property, PidTagCreationTime Value=Tuesday, 02/17/2004, 20:26:09	`40 00 07 3090 24 46 47 94 f5 c3 01`
Message property, PidTagLastModificationTime Value=Tuesday, 02/17/2004, 20:26:09	`40 00 08 3090 24 46 47 94 f5 c3 01`
Message property, PidTagInternetCodepage Value=(Primary=1252, Secondary=0)	`03 00 de 3fe4 04 00 00`
Message property, PidTagMessageLocaleId Value=(Primary=1033, Secondary=0)	`03 00 f1 3f09 04 00 00`
Message property, PidTagCreatorName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	`1e 00 f8 3f01 00 00 000a 00 00 00`
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	`54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00`
Pad=2 bytes	`00 00`
Message property, PidTagCreatorEntryId Number of property values=1 Size of first property=107	`02 01 F9 3F01 00 00 006b 00 00 00`

	`00 00 00 00 DC A7 40 C8 C0 42 10 1A`
	`B4 B9 08 002B 2F E1 82 01 00 00 00 00`
	`00 00 00 2F 4F 3D 4649 52 53 54 20 4F`
	`52 47 41 4E 49 5A 41 54 49 4F4E 2F 4F`
	`55 3D 46 49 52 53 54 20 41 44 4D 49`
	`4E49 53 54 52 41 54 49 56 45 20 47 52`
	`4F 55 50 2F43 4E 3D 52 45 43 49 50 49`
	`45 4E 54 53 2F 43 4E3D 54 45 53 54 32`
	`31 55 57 32 00`

Pad=1 byte	`00`
Message property, PidTagLastModifierName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	`1e 00 fa 3f01 00 00 000a 00 00 00`
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	`54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00`
Pad=2 bytes	`00 00`
Message property, PidTagLastModifierEntryId Number of property values=1 Size of first property=107	`02 01 FB 3F01 00 00 006b 00 00 00`
	`00 00 00 00 DC A7 40 C8 C0 42 10 1A`

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
	B4 B9 08 002B 2F E1 82 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2F 4F 3D 4649 52 53 54 20 4F 52 47 41 4E 49 5A 41 54 49 4F4E 2F 4F 55 3D 46 49 52 53 54 20 41 44 4D 49 4E49 53 54 52 41 54 49 56 45 20 47 52 4F 55 50 2F43 4E 3D 52 45 43 49 50 49 45 4E 54 53 2F 43 4E3D 54 45 53 54 32 31 55 57 32 00
Pad=1 byte	00
Message property, PidTagMessageCodepage Value=(Primary=1252, Secondary=0)	03 00 fd 3fe4 04 00 00
Message property, PidTagSenderFlags Value=0	03 00 19 4000 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagSentRepresentingFlags Value=0	03 00 1A 4000 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedByFlags Value=0	03 00 1B 4000 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedRepresentingFlags Value=0	03 00 1C 4000 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagSenderSimpleDisplayName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	1e 00 30 4001 00 00 000a 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagSentRepresentingSimpleDisplayName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	1e 00 31 4001 00 00 000a 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedRepresentingSimpleDisplayName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	1e 00 34 4001 00 00 000a 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00

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Explanation of content	Byte Stream
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagReceivedRepresentingSimpleDisplayName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	1e 00 35 4001 00 00 000a 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagCreatorSimpleDisplayName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	1e 00 38 4001 00 00 000a 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagLastModifierSimpleDisplayName Number of property values=1 Size of first property=10	1e 00 39 4001 00 00 000a 00 00 00
Value="Test21uw2" %x00	54 65 73 74 32 31 75 77 32 00
Pad=2 bytes	00 00
Message property, PidTagContentFilterSpamConfidenceLevel Value=0xFFFFFFFF	03 00 76 40ff ff ff ff
Message property, PidTagMessageEditorFormat Value=0x00000003	03 00 09 5903 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagTnefCorrelationKey Number of property values=1 Size of first property=12	02 01 7f 0001 00 00 000c 00 00 00
	38 71 6b 6a 30 30 73 67 6d 34 66 00
Message property, PidLidAgingDontAgeMe PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x850E Value=0	0b 00 87 8108 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0 00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 000e 85 00 0000 00 00 00
Message property, PidLidCurrentVersion	03 00 9f 8108 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0

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Explanation of content	Byte Stream
PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8552 Value=115608	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0052 85` `00 0098 c3 01 00`

Message property, [PidLidCurrentVersionName](#) PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8554 Number of property values=1 Size of first property=5	`1E 00 A0 8108 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0`
	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0054 85`
	`00 0001 00 00 0005 00 00 00`

Value="11.0" %x00	`31 31 2E 30 00`
Pad=3 bytes	`00 00 00`

Message property, [PidLidReminderDelta](#) PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8501 Value=0	`03 00 eb 8108 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0`
	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0001 85`
	`00 0000 00 00 00`

Message property, [PidLidReminderSet](#) PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8503 Value=0 (FALSE)	`0b 00 f0 8108 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0`
	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0003 85`
	`00 0000 00 00 00`

Message property, [PidLidSideEffects](#) PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8510 Value=0	`03 00 fa 8108 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0`
	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0010 85`
	`00 0000 00 00 00`

Message property, [PidLidTaskMode](#) PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8518 Value=0	`03 00 01 8208 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0`
	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0018 85`
	`00 0000 00 00 00`

Message property, [PidLidPrivate](#) PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8506 Value=0 (FALSE)	`0b 00 43 8208 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0`
	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0006 85`
	`00 0000 00 00 00`

Message property, [PidLidUseTnef](#) PSETID_Common, MNID_ID, Id=0x8582 Value=0 (FALSE)	`0b 00 44 8208 20 06 00 00 00 00 00 c0`
	`00 00 00 00 00 00 4600 00 00 0082 85`
	`00 0000 00 00 00`

Message property, [PidTagReadReceiptRequested](#) Value=0 (FALSE)	`0b 00 29 0000 00 00 00`
Message property,	`0b 00 23 0000 00 00 00`

Release: Thursday, July 29, 2010

Explanation of content	Byte Stream
PidTagOriginatorDeliveryReportRequested Value=0 (FALSE)	
Message property, PidTagRtfSyncBodyCrc Value=0xF00D29FF	`03 00 06 10ff 29 0d f0`
Message property, PidTagRtfSyncBodyCount Value=13	`03 00 07 100d 00 00 00`
Message property, PidTagRtfSyncPrefixCount Value=0	`03 00 10 1000 00 00 00`
Message property, PidTagRtfSyncTrailingCount Value=0	`03 00 11 1000 00 00 00`
Message property, PidTagRtfSyncBodyTag Number of property values=1 Size of first property=14	`1e 00 08 1001 00 00 000e 00 00 00`
Value="SIMPLEMESSAGE" %x00	`53 49 4d 50 4c 45 4d 45 53 53 41 47` `45 00`
Pad=2 bytes	`00 00`
Message property, PidTagTnefCorrelationKey Number of property values=1 Size of first property=56	`02 01 7f 0001 00 00 0038 00 00 00`

	`3C 32 38 39 36 31 30 37 44 37 45 35`
	`32 44 46 3444 42 35 44 31 30 35 33 36`
	`44 42 46 45 46 41 4430 37 45 33 37 40`
	`75 73 65 72 2E 65 78 61 6D 706C 65 2E`
	`63 6F 6D 3E 00`

Checksum for **AttMsgProps**	`45 C1`

3.2 Sample Meeting Response

This example is particularly short, as it was sent by a mobile application.

Explanation of content	Byte stream
TNEF **Signature**, Value=0x223E9F78	`78 9f 3e 22`
Attach Key, Value=0x0001	`01 00`
Message attribute, attTnefVersion Length=4 bytes	`01 06 90 08 00` `04 00 00 00`

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Explanation of content	Byte stream
Data=0x00000001	00 00 01 00
Checksum=0x0001	01 00
Message attribute, **attOemCodepage** Length=8 bytes	01 07 90 06 00 08 00 00 00
Data= (Primary=1252, Secondary=0)	e4 04 00 00 00 00 00 00
Checksum=0x00E8	e8 00
Message attribute, **attMessageClass** Length=32 bytes	01 08 80 07 00 20 00 00 00
Data="IPM.Microsoft Schedule.MtgRespN" %x00	49 50 4d 2e 4d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 20 53 63 68 65 64 75 6c 65 2e 4d 74 67 52 65 73 70 4e 00
Checksum=0x0B55	55 0b
Message attribute, **attPriority** Length=2 bytes	01 0d 80 04 00 02 00 00 00
Data=0x0002 (Normal Priority)	02 00
Checksum=0x0002	02 00
Message attribute, **attDateSent** Length=14 bytes	01 05 80 03 00 0e 00 00 00
Data= Wednesday, 01/16/2008, 23:28:08	d8 07 01 00 10 00 17 00 1c 00 08 00 03 00
Checksum=0x012E	2e 01
Message attribute, **attDateModified** Length=14 bytes	01 20 80 03 00 0e 00 00 00
Data= Wednesday, 01/16/2008, 23:28:08	d8 07 01 00 10 00 17 00 1c 00 08 00 03 00
Checksum=0x012E	2e 01

Explanation of content	Byte stream
Message attribute Encapsulation, **attMsgProps** Length=136 bytes Number of properties=2	01 03 90 06 00 88 00 00 00 02 00 00 00
Message property, PidTagTnefCorrelationKey Number of property values=1 Size of first property=12	02 01 7f 00 01 00 00 00 0c 00 00 00
	38 71 6b 6a 30 30 73 67 6d 34 66 00
Message property, PidTagRtfCompressed Number of property values=1 Size of first property=93	02 01 09 10 01 00 00 00 5d 00 00 00
	59 00 00 00 b3 00 00 00 4c 5a 46 75 a9 be bb ed 87 00 0a 01 0d 03 43 74 65 78 74 01 f7 ff 02 a4 03 e4 05 eb 02 83 00 50 02 f3 06 b4 02 83 26 32 03 c5 02 00 63 68 0a c0 73 65 d8 74 30 20 07 13 02 80 7d 0a 80 08 cf 3f 09 d9 02 80 0a 84 0b 37 12 c2 01 d0 20 46 10 59 49 00 7d 18 20
Pad=3 bytes	00 00 00
Checksum for **attMsgProps**	f7 21

4   Security Considerations

4.1   attRecipTable, attFrom

Extreme care is recommended in the use of these attributes, particularly by the TNEF Reader, to avoid address or identity spoofing. More information about this can be found in [MS-OXCMSG] and section 5.2 of this specification.

5   Other Compatibility Issues

The preceding sections addressed issues of compatibility between the original implementation of TNEF and the richer implementation that is now used. This section discusses some compatibility issues within the richer implementation.

5.1   attOemCodepage Handling

Attribute **attOemCodepage** has been handled inconsistently between multiple implementations of TNEF. This can be particularly troublesome when forwarding messages with attached messages between systems that have different default code pages. To minimize problems caused by this inconsistent behavior, the following sections describe the recommended way to handle string encoding.<4>

5.1.1   Encoding by TNEF Writer

The TNEF Writer writes all ANSI strings, both the attribute strings and the encapsulated message property strings, with a consistent Windows ANSI code page and put its value into **attOemCodepage**. Choose a code page that does not allow embedded zero bytes other than the zero terminator.

If PidTagInternetCodepage is being stored in the encapsulated properties, set it to a value that maps to the same language group or language as the code page chosen for **attOemCodepage**. This code page also determines the character set used in MIME if this TNEF is transmitted as a MIME entity body.

Do not write to an attribute any string that would suffer data loss if written using the consistent code page. Write to encapsulated properties with a Unicode data type all strings that would suffer data loss when using the consistent code page.

For compatibility purposes, **attMessageClass** always writes using the consistent code page.

5.1.2   Decoding by TNEF Reader

For ANSI string decoding from the TNEF structure, the TNEF Reader uses the Windows code page determined from the best of the following sources, listed in decreasing order of trustworthiness:

1. Any non-US-ASCII MIME character set, if the structure was transmitted as a MIME body part and character set name is available in the MIME, mapped to the most appropriate Windows code page that does not allow embedded zero bytes other than a zero terminator.

2. **attOemCodepage**, if available and nonzero.

3. PidTagInternetCodepage, if available in the encapsulated properties, mapped to the most appropriate Windows code page that does not allow embedded zero bytes other than a zero terminator.

4. The most appropriate default code page for the processing environment.

5.2   TNEF Encapsulation vs. Outer Wrapper Attributes

It is possible to encapsulate properties in the TNEF structure that represents data that is already conveyed as part of an outer wrapper such as MIME. Because in many cases the outer wrapper properties are subject to substantial validation during transport (reverse DNs lookups and other

validation), they are considered more trustworthy than information inside an attached file that otherwise could overwrite good information with bad.

As a general rule, TNEF Writers do not duplicate any data that is already being reliably transported outside the structure and TNEF Readers do not override data from outside the structure with data from inside the structure. The individual implementations will determine how this rule is applied. For more details, see [MS-OXCMAIL]. Some highlights of this behavior are described in the following sections.

5.2.1   attBody Handling

When TNEF is being sent as a MIME body part, the **attBody** attribute is not written to TNEF or read from TNEF either by the client or server. The plain text body is instead transmitted in a MIME body part. When TNEF is being used to encode an attached message, **attBody** MAY<5> be written and read. See [MS-OXCMAIL] for a more detailed description.

5.2.2   attRecipTable Handling

When TNEF is being sent as a MIME body part, the **attRecipTable** attribute is not written to TNEF or read from TNEF either by the client or server, except when sending or receiving a legacy [non]delivery report message (**attMessageClass** beginning with "REPORT." and ending in ".DR" or ".NDR"). The requisite message recipient information is transmitted in the MIME structure instead.

When TNEF is being sent as a MIME body part, when sending or receiving a legacy [non]delivery report message (**attMessageClass** beginning with "REPORT." and ending in ".DR" or ".NDR"), recipient information from **attRecipTable** is used to populate the received message recipient table.

When TNEF is being used to encode an attached message, recipient information from **attRecipTable** is used to populate the received message recipient table.

5.2.3   attFrom Handling

The **attFrom** attribute is not written to TNEF or read from TNEF either by the client or the server for MIME messages. The requisite message recipient information is transmitted in the MIME structure instead. When TNEF is being used to encode an attached message, the sender information is carried in encapsulated message properties in **attMsgProps**.

5.2.4   attSubject Handling

The **attSubject** attribute, if present for a MIME message, is overwritten by the subject value in the MIME structure. When TNEF is being used to encode an attached message, the message subject information is carried in encapsulated message properties in **attMagProps**. When the TNEF structure is being decoded, and **attSubject** is present, it is used for the message if there is no MIME structure, if a MIME subject is not available, or if an attached message is being decoded.

6   Appendix A: Product Behavior

The information in this specification is applicable to the following Microsoft products:

- 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. If a service pack number appears with the product version, behavior changed in that service pack. The new behavior also applies to subsequent service packs of the product unless otherwise specified. If a product edition appears with the product version, behavior is different in that product edition.

Unless otherwise specified, any statement of optional behavior in this specification prescribed using the terms SHOULD or SHOULD NOT implies product behavior in accordance with the SHOULD or SHOULD NOT prescription. Unless otherwise specified, the term MAY implies that product does not follow the prescription.

<1> Section 2.3.3: Outlook 2003 and Exchange 2003 allocate and zero-fill an extra 8-byte structure after the sender-e-mail field.

<2> Section 2.3.15: In Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010, the **TNEF Writer** always sets the **DataFlags** field to **FileDataDefault**, regardless of the attachment's PidTagAttachEncoding ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.657) value.

<3> Section 2.3.18: Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010 do not support the use of attDelegate.

<4> Section 5.1: The Exchange 2003 implementation of TNEF would use the MIME character set to determine its mapping of strings in the attributes and of ANSI strings in the encapsulated properties, regardless of the value of **attOemCodePage**. This can cause some confusion, but if they follow the rules in section 5 for reading and writing TNEF, other implementations are not likely to have any significant interoperability issues.

<5> Section 5.2.1: In Exchange 2003, the TNEF Writer writes **attBody** when TNEF is used to encode an attached message. In Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010, the TNEF Writer does not write **attBody** when TNEF is used to encode an attached message.

7 Change Tracking

This section identifies changes that were made to the [MS-OXTNEF] protocol document between the May 2010 and August 2010 releases. Changes are classified as New, Major, Minor, Editorial, or No change.

The revision class **New** means that a new document is being released.

The revision class **Major** means that the technical content in the document was significantly revised. Major changes affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of major changes are:

- A document revision that incorporates changes to interoperability requirements or functionality.

- An extensive rewrite, addition, or deletion of major portions of content.

- The removal of a document from the documentation set.

- Changes made for template compliance.

The revision class **Minor** means that the meaning of the technical content was clarified. Minor changes do not affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of minor changes are updates to clarify ambiguity at the sentence, paragraph, or table level.

The revision class **Editorial** means that the language and formatting in the technical content was changed. Editorial changes apply to grammatical, formatting, and style issues.

The revision class **No change** means that no new technical or language changes were introduced. The technical content of the document is identical to the last released version, but minor editorial and formatting changes, as well as updates to the header and footer information, and to the revision summary, may have been made.

Major and minor changes can be described further using the following change types:

- New content added.

- Content updated.

- Content removed.

- New product behavior note added.

- Product behavior note updated.

- Product behavior note removed.

- New protocol syntax added.

- Protocol syntax updated.

- Protocol syntax removed.

- New content added due to protocol revision.

- Content updated due to protocol revision.

- Content removed due to protocol revision.

- New protocol syntax added due to protocol revision.

- Protocol syntax updated due to protocol revision.

- Protocol syntax removed due to protocol revision.

- New content added for template compliance.

- Content updated for template compliance.

- Content removed for template compliance.

- Obsolete document removed.

Editorial changes are always classified with the change type "Editorially updated."

Some important terms used in the change type descriptions are defined as follows:

- **Protocol syntax** refers to data elements (such as packets, structures, enumerations, and methods) as well as interfaces.

- **Protocol revision** refers to changes made to a protocol that affect the bits that are sent over the wire.

The changes made to this document are listed in the following table. For more information, please contact protocol@microsoft.com.

Section	Tracking number (if applicable) and description	Major change (Y or N)	Change type
1.2.1 Normative References	55751 Moved [MS-OXGLOS] from Normative References section to Informative References section.	N	Content update.
1.2.1 Normative References	57624 Removed [MS-DTYP], [MS-OAUT], [RFC2046], and [UTR#17] and added [MS-OXCMSG] and [MS-OXCMAIL] to list of references.	N	Content update.

8 Index

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