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IMAP ANNOTATE Extension

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[1](#) Abstract

The ANNOTATE extension to the Internet Message Access Protocol [[IMAP4](#)] permits clients and servers to maintain "metadata" for messages stored in an IMAP4 mailbox.

[2](#) Discussion

Public comments can be sent to the IETF IMAP Extensions mailing list, <ietf-imapext@imc.org>. To subscribe, send a message to <ietf-imapext-request@imc.org> with the word SUBSCRIBE as the body. Private comments should be sent to the authors.

[3](#) Conventions Used in This Document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#) [[KEYWORDS](#)].

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Formal syntax is defined using ABNF [[ABNF](#)] as modified by [[IMAP4](#)].

In examples, "C:" and "S:" indicate lines sent by the client and server respectively. Line breaks not preceded by a "C:" or "S:" are for editorial clarity only.

[4](#) Open Issues

1. Use of utf8 for entry/attributes and values?

[5](#) Change History

Changes from -05 to -06:

1. Split references into Normative and Informative.
2. Reworked flags to allow IMAP4 flag prefix to appear in annotation name
3. Removed smtp-envelope annotation - a future extension can add this.
4. Changed subject to altsubject.
5. Added \$MDNSent flag and reference to document.
6. Cleaned up formal syntax to use IMAP string type for entry and attributes, with requirements on how the string is formatted.
7. Use of ACAP vendor subtree registry for vendor tokens.
8. Fixed STORE syntax.

Changes from -04 to -05:

1. Fixed examples to match formal syntax for FETCH responses where parenthesis do not appear around entry-att items.

Changes from -03 to -04:

1. Fixed attrib/attrib-match grammar to use "." instead of "/".
2. Add text for server to reject unknown <part-specifier>.
3. Do not allow empty part-specifier.
4. Store NIL to value to delete.
5. Comment on COPY interaction with ANNOTATE.
6. Added comment that IMAP flags are mapped one-to-one with their corresponding FLAGS items.
7. Added comment that the recent flag annotation is read-only.

Changes from -02 to -03:

1. Removed reference to status modtime item.
2. Added missing 'notify' and 'ret' dsn annotations for /message/smtp-envelope.
3. Added requirement to store data permanently - no 'session only' annotations.
4. Removed Access Control section. Replaced with comments on read-only/read-write mailboxes and storing private or shared annotations.
5. Removed STORE to default .priv or .shared.
6. Added section on optional select parameters.

Changes from -01 to -02:

1. Now require .priv or .shared on store operations.

Changes from -00 to -01:

1. MODTIME moved to its own draft, which this draft now depends on. Thus, Conditional Annotation STORE and related items deleted from this draft.
2. Private versus Shared Annotations: both are possible (separately addressable using ".priv" and ".shared" suffixes). There is a per-mailbox setting for the default. It is an open issue how this is viewed or changed by the client.
3. In ACLs, the "w" right is needed to updated shared state; the "s" right is needed to update private state.
4. Various clarifications and text modifications.
5. Added 'forwarded' flag for message parts.

Changes from pre-imapext to -00:

1. Clarified text describing attributions, entries, and attributes.
2. Changed 'modifiedsince' to 'modtime'; referenced ACAP spec.
3. Deleted 'queued' flag.

4. Expanded and explained smtp-envelope entry.
5. Restricted including ANNOTATION data in unsolicited responses until the client uses it first. (Open issue as to if needed).
6. Examples now only use valid entries and attributes.
7. Updated Security Considerations.
8. Content-Type now defaults to text/plain.
9. Open Issue: Shared vs. private annotations.
10. Open issue: Annotation Modtime untagged response or VALIDTIME FETCH data.
11. Open issue: Conditional annotation STORE.
12. ANNOTATION criterion available if both "ANNOTATE" and "SORT" in CAPABILITY command response.
13. Prohibition on annotations in lieu of base spec functionality.
14. Specified required ACL rights.
15. ANNOTATION message data item in APPEND.
16. ANNOTATION-MODTIME message data item in STATUS.
17. Replaced ATOM_CHAR with utf8-char.
18. Updated other ABNF entries.

[6](#) Introduction and Overview

The ANNOTATE extension is present in any IMAP4 implementation which returns "ANNOTATE" as one of the supported capabilities in the CAPABILITY response.

The ANNOTATE extension adds a new message data item to the FETCH and STORE commands, as well as adding SEARCH and SORT keys and an APPEND modifier.

This extension makes the following changes to the IMAP4 protocol:

- a) adds a new ANNOTATION message data item for use in FETCH
- b) adds a new ANNOTATION message data item for use in STORE
- c) adds a new ANNOTATION search criterion for use in SEARCH
- d) adds a new ANNOTATION sort key for use in SORT extension
- e) adds a new ANNOTATION data item for use in APPEND
- f) adds a new requirement on the COPY command
- g) adds a extension mechanism for adding parameters to the SELECT/EXAMINE commands and defines the ANNOTATE parameter

The data model used for the storage of annotations is based on that of the Application Configuration Access Protocol [[ACAP](#)]. Note that

there is no inheritance in annotations.

Clients MUST NOT use annotations in lieu of equivalent IMAP base specification facilities. For example, use of a "seen" flag in the vendor namespace together with ".PEEK" in fetches. Such behaviour would significantly reduce IMAP interoperability.

If a server supports annotations, then it MUST store all annotation data permanently, i.e. there is no concept of 'session only' annotations that would correspond to the behaviour of 'session' flags as defined in the IMAP base specification. The exception to this is IMAP flags (which are accessible directly through annotations) which may be 'session only' as determined by the FLAGS and PERMANENTFLAGS responses to a SELECT or EXAMINE command.

This extension also introduces a generalised mechanism for adding parameters to the SELECT or EXAMINE commands. It is anticipated that other extensions may want to utilise this, so it is not strictly dependent on the ANNOTATE extension being present.

The rest of this document describes the data model and protocol changes more rigorously.

[7](#) Data Model

[7.1](#) Overview

The data model used in ANNOTATE is that of a uniquely named entry which contains a set of standard attributes. A single coherent unit of "metadata" for a message is stored as a single entry, made up of several attributes.

For example, a comment added to a message has an entry name of "/message/comment". This entry is composed of several attributes such as "value", "size", etc. which contain the properties and data of the entry.

The protocol changes to IMAP described below allow a client to access or change the values of any attributes in any entries in a message annotation, assuming it has sufficient access rights to do

[7.2](#) Namespace of Entries and Attributes

Each message annotation is made up of a set of entries. Each entry has a hierarchical name in UTF-8, with each component of the name separated by a slash ("/").

Each entry is made up of a set of attributes. Each attribute has a hierarchical name in UTF-8, with each component of the name separated by a period (".").

The value of an attribute is NIL (has no value), or is a string of zero or more octets.

Entry and attribute names MUST NOT contain asterisk ("*") or percent ("%") characters and MUST be valid UTF-8 strings which do not contain the NULL octet. Invalid entry or attribute names result in a BAD response in any IMAP commands where they are used.

Use of non-visible UTF-8 characters in entry and attribute names is strongly discouraged.

This specification defines an initial set of entry and attribute names available for use in message annotations. In addition, an extension mechanism is described to allow additional names to be added for extensibility.

[7.2.1](#) Entry Names

Entry names MUST be specified in a standards track or IESG approved experimental RFC, or fall under the vendor namespace. See [Section 11.1](#) for the registration template.

/message

Defines the top-level of entries associated with an entire message. This entry itself does not contain any attributes.

/message/comment

Defines a comment or note associated with an entire message.

/message/flags

Defines the top-level of entries for flags associated with an entire message. The "value" attribute of each of the entries described below must be either "1", "0" or NIL. "1" corresponds to the flag being set.

Standard [[IMAP4](#)] flags always have a '\' prefix character. Other standard flags have a '\$' prefix. The annotation names used for all flags uses the complete name for that flag,

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including the prefix character.

The set of standard IMAP flags annotations are:

```
/message/flags/\answered  
/message/flags/\flagged  
/message/flags/\deleted  
/message/flags/\seen  
/message/flags/\draft  
/message/flags/\recent
```

Changes to these annotations are reflected in the standard IMAP flags. The \recent attribute is read only, clients MUST NOT attempt to change it.

Note that entry names are sent as [\[IMAP4\]](#) string elements which requires that '\' characters be escaped in the string.

Additional standard flags are:

```
/message/flags/$mdnsent  
/message/flags/$redirected  
/message/flags/$forwarded
```

The '\$mdnsent' flag is used to indicate message disposition notification processing state [\[MDNSENT\]](#).

The '\$redirected' flag indicates that a message has been handed off to someone else, by resending the message with minimal alterations, and in such a way that a reply by the new recipient is addressed to the original author, not the user who performed the redirection.

The '\$forwarded' flag indicates the message was resent to another user, embedded within or attached to a new message.

```
/message/altsubject
```

Contains text supplied by the message recipient, to be used by the client instead of the original message Subject.

```
/message/vendor/<vendor-token>
```

Defines the top-level of entries associated with an entire message as created by a particular product of some vendor. These sub-entries can be used by vendors to provide

client-specific attributes. The vendor-token MUST be registered with IANA, using the [\[ACAP\]](#) vendor subtree registry.

`/body/<part-specifier>`

Defines the top-level of entries associated with a specific body part of a message. This entry itself does not contain any attributes. The part-specifier uses the same part specifier syntax as the BODY message data item in the FETCH command

[\[IMAP4\]](#). The server MUST return a BAD response if the client uses an incorrect part specifier (either incorrect syntax or a specifier referring to a non-existent part). The server MUST return a BAD response if the client uses an empty part specifier (which is used in [\[IMAP4\]](#) to represent the entire message).

`/body/<part-specifier>/comment`

Defines a comment or note associated with a specific body part of a message.

`/body/<part-specifier>/flags`

Defines the top-level of entries associated with flag state for a specific body part of a message. All sub-entries are maintained entirely by the client. There is no implicit change to any flag by the server.

`/body/<part-specifier>/flags/seen`

`/body/<part-specifier>/flags/answered`

`/body/<part-specifier>/flags/flagged`

`/body/<part-specifier>/flags/forwarded`

Defines flags for a specific body part of a message. The "value" attribute of these entries must be either "1", "0" or NIL.

`/body/<part-specifier>/vendor/<vendor-token>`

Defines the top-level of entries associated with a specific body part of a message as created by a particular product of some vendor. This entry can be used by vendors to provide client specific attributes. The vendor-token MUST be registered with IANA.

[7.2.2](#) Attribute Names

Attribute names MUST be specified in a standards track or IESG

approved experimental RFC, or fall under the vendor namespace. See [Section 11.1](#) for the registration template.

All attribute names implicitly have a ".priv" and a ".shared" suffix which maps to private and shared versions of the entry. Searching or fetching without using either suffix includes both. The client MUST specify either a ".priv" or ".shared" suffix when storing an annotation.

value

A UTF8 string representing the data value of the attribute. To delete an annotation, the client can store NIL into the value.

size

The size of the value, in octets. Set automatically by the server, read-only to clients.

content-type

A MIME [MIME] content type and subtype that describes the nature of the content of the "value" attribute. If not present, a value of "text/plain; charset=utf8" is assumed.

vendor.<vendor-token>

Defines an attribute associated with a particular product of some vendor. This attribute can be used by vendors to provide client specific attributes. The vendor-token MUST be registered with IANA, using the [\[ACAP\]](#) vendor subtree registry.

[8](#) Private versus Shared and Access Control

Some IMAP mailboxes are private, accessible only to the owning user. Other mailboxes are not, either because the owner has set an ACL [\[ACL-EXT\]](#) which permits access by other users, or because it is a shared mailbox.

This raises the issue of shared versus private annotations.

If all annotations are private, it is impossible to set annotations in a shared or otherwise non-private mailbox that are visible to other users. This eliminates what could be a useful aspect of annotations in a shared environment. An example of such use is a shared IMAP folder containing bug reports. Engineers may want to

use annotations to add information to existing messages, indicate assignments, status, etc. This use requires shared annotations.

If all annotations are shared, it is impossible to use annotations for private notes on messages in shared mailboxes. Also, modifying an ACL to permit access to a mailbox by other users may unintentionally expose private information.

There are also situations in which both shared and private annotations are useful. For example, an administrator may want to set shared annotations on messages in a shared folder, which individual users may wish to supplement with additional notes.

If shared and private annotations are to coexist, we need a clear way to differentiate them. Also, it should be as easy as possible for a client to access both and not overlook either. There is also a danger in allowing a client to store an annotation without knowing if it is shared or private.

This document proposes two standard suffixes for all attributes: ".shared" and ".priv". A search, fetch, or sort which specifies neither uses both. Store operations MUST explicitly use .priv or .shared suffixes.

A user can only store and fetch private annotations on messages in any mailbox which they can SELECT or EXAMINE, including ones which

only open READ-ONLY. A user can only store and fetch shared annotations on messages in any mailbox that they can SELECT and which opens READ-WRITE. If a client attempts to store or fetch a shared annotation on a READ-ONLY mailbox, the server MUST respond with a NO response.

[9](#) IMAP Protocol Changes

[9.1](#) Optional parameters with the SELECT/EXAMINE commands

This extension adds the ability to include one or more parameters with the IMAP SELECT or EXAMINE commands, to turn on or off certain standard behaviour, or to add new optional behaviours required for a particular extension. It is anticipated that other extensions may want to use this facility, so a generalised approach is given here. This facility is not dependent on the presence of the ANNOTATE extension - other extensions can use it with a server that does not

implement ANNOTATE.

Optional parameters to the SELECT or EXAMINE commands are added as a parenthesised list of atoms or strings, and appear after the mailbox name in the standard SELECT or EXAMINE command. The order of individual parameters is arbitrary. Individual parameters may consist of one or more atoms or strings in a specific order. If a parameter consists of more than one atom or string, it MUST appear in its own parenthesised list. Any parameter not defined by extensions that the server supports MUST be rejected with a NO response.

Example:

```
C: a SELECT INBOX (ANNOTATE)
S: ...
S: a OK SELECT complete
```

In the above example, a single parameter is used with the SELECT command.

```
C: a EXAMINE INBOX (ANNOTATE (RESPONSES "UID Responses") MODTIME)
S: ...
S: a OK EXAMINE complete
```

In the above example, three parameters are used with the EXAMINE command. The second parameter consists of two items: an atom followed by a quoted string.

```
C: a SELECT INBOX (BLURDYBLOOP)
S: a NO Unknown parameter in SELECT command
```

In the above example, a parameter not supported by the server is incorrectly used.

The ANNOTATE extension defines a single optional select parameter "ANNOTATE", which is used to turn on unsolicited responses for annotations as described in [Section 9.3](#).

[9.2](#) ANNOTATION Message Data Item in FETCH Command

This extension adds an ANNOTATION message data item to the FETCH command. This allows clients to retrieve annotations for a range of

messages in the currently selected mailbox.

ANNOTATION <entry-specifier> <attribute-specifier>

The ANNOTATION message data item, when used by the client in the FETCH command, takes an entry specifier and an attribute specifier.

Example:

```
C: a FETCH 1 (ANNOTATION ("/message/comment" "value"))
S: * 1 FETCH (ANNOTATION ("/message/comment"
                          ("value.priv" "My comment"
                           "value.shared" "Group note")))

S: a OK Fetch complete
```

In the above example, the content of the "value" attribute for the "/message/comment" entry is requested by the client and returned by the server. Since neither ".shared" nor ".priv" was specified, both are returned.

"*" and "%" wildcard characters can be used in either specifier to match one or more characters at that position, with the exception that "%" does not match the hierarchy delimiter for the specifier it appears in (that is, "/" for an entry specifier or "." for an attribute specifier). Thus an entry specifier of "/message/%" matches entries such as "/message/comment" and "/message/subject", but not "/message/flags/\$redirected".

Examples:

```
C: a FETCH 1 (ANNOTATION ("/message/*" ("value.priv"
                                         "size.priv")))
S: * 1 FETCH (ANNOTATION
              ("/message/comment" ("value.priv" "My comment"
                                   "size.priv" "10")
               "/message/subject" ("value.priv" "Rhinosceroses!"
                                   "size.priv" "13")
               "/message/vendor/foobar/label.priv"
                                   ("value.priv" "label43"
                                    "size.priv" "7")
               "/message/vendor/foobar/personality"
                                   ("value.priv" "Tallulah Bankhead"
                                    "size.priv" "17")))

S: a OK Fetch complete
```

In the above example, the contents of the private "value" and "size" attributes for any entries in the "/message" hierarchy are requested by the client and returned by the server.

```
C: a FETCH 1 (ANNOTATION ("/message/%" "value.shared"))
S: * 1 FETCH (ANNOTATION
  ("/message/comment" ("value.shared" "Patch Mangler")
  "/message/subject" ("value.shared" "Patches? We don't
  need no steenkin patches!")))
S: a OK Fetch complete
```

In the above example, the contents of the shared "value" attributes for entries at the top level only of the "/message" hierarchy are requested by the client and returned by the server.

Entry and attribute specifiers can be lists of atomic specifiers, so that multiple items of each type may be returned in a single FETCH command.

Examples:

```
C: a FETCH 1 (ANNOTATION
  ("/message/comment" "/message/subject" "value.priv"))
S: * 1 FETCH (ANNOTATION
  ("/message/comment" ("value.priv" "What a chowder-head")
  "/message/subject" ("value.priv" "How to crush beer cans")))
S: a OK Fetch complete
```

In the above example, the contents of the private "value" attributes for the two entries "/message/comment" and "/message/subject" are requested by the client and returned by the server.

[9.3](#) ANNOTATION Message Data Item in FETCH Response

The ANNOTATION message data item in the FETCH response displays information about annotations in a message.

ANNOTATION parenthesised list

The response consists of a list of entries, each of which has a list of attribute-value pairs.

Examples:

```
C: a FETCH 1 (ANNOTATION ("/message/comment" "value"))
S: * 1 FETCH (ANNOTATION ("/message/comment"
  ("value.priv" "My comment"
  "value.shared" NIL)))
S: a OK Fetch complete
```

In the above example, a single entry with a single attribute-value pair is returned by the server. Since the client did not specify a

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".shared" or ".priv" suffix, both are returned. Only the private attribute has a value (the shared value is NIL).

```
C: a FETCH 1 (ANNOTATION
  ("/message/comment" "/message/subject") "value"))
S: * 1 FETCH (ANNOTATION
  ("/message/comment" ("value.priv" "My comment"
    "value.shared" NIL)
  "/message/subject" ("value.priv" "My subject"
    "value.shared" NIL)))
S: a OK Fetch complete
```

In the above example, two entries each with a single attribute-value pair are returned by the server. Since the client did not specify a ".shared" or ".priv" suffix, both are returned. Only the private attributes have values; the shared attributes are NIL.

```
C: a FETCH 1 (ANNOTATION
  ("/message/comment" ("value" "size")))
S: * 1 FETCH (ANNOTATION
  ("/message/comment"
    ("value.priv" "My comment"
    "value.shared" NIL
    "size.priv" "10"
    "size.shared" "0"))))
S: a OK Fetch complete
```

In the above example, a single entry with two attribute-value pairs is returned by the server. Since the client did not specify a ".shared" or ".priv" suffix, both are returned. Only the private attributes have values; the shared attributes are NIL.

Servers MUST NOT include ANNOTATION data in unsolicited responses unless the client used the ANNOTATE select parameter when it issued the last SELECT or EXAMINE command. This restriction avoids sending ANNOTATION data to a client unless the client explicitly asks for it.

Servers SHOULD send ANNOTATION message data items in unsolicited FETCH responses if an annotation entry is changed by a third-party, and the ANNOTATE select parameter was used. This allows servers to

keep clients updated with changes to annotations by other clients.

[9.4](#) ANNOTATION Message Data Item in STORE

ANNOTATION <parenthesised entry-attribute-value list>

Sets the specified list of entries by adding or replacing the specified attributes with the values provided. Clients can use NIL for values of attributes it wants to remove from entries.

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The ANNOTATION message data item used with the STORE command has an implicit ".SILENT" behaviour. This means the server does not generate an untagged FETCH in response to the STORE command and assumes that the client updates its own cache if the command succeeds.

Examples:

```
C: a STORE 1 ANNOTATION ("/message/comment"
                        ("value.priv" "My new comment"))
S: a OK Store complete
```

In the above example, the entry "/message/comment" is created (if not already present) and the private attribute "value" with data set to "My new comment" is created if not already present, or replaced if it exists.

```
C: a STORE 1 ANNOTATION ("/message/comment"
                        ("value.shared" NIL))
S: a OK Store complete
```

In the above example, the shared "value" attribute of the entry "/message/comment" is removed by storing NIL into the attribute.

Multiple entries can be set in a single STORE command by listing entry-attribute-value pairs in the list.

Example:

```
C: a STORE 1 ANNOTATION ("/message/comment"
                        ("value.priv" "Get tix Tuesday")
                        "/message/subject"
                        ("value.priv" "Wots On"))
S: a OK Store complete
```


In the above example, the entries `"/message/comment"` and `"/message/subject"` are created (if not already present) and the private attribute `"value"` is created for each entry if not already present, or replaced if they exist.

Multiple attributes can be set in a single STORE command by listing multiple attribute-value pairs in the entry list.

Example:

```
C: a STORE 1 ANNOTATION ("/message/comment"
                        ("value.priv" "My new comment"
                         "vendor.foobar.priv" "foo's bar"))
S: a OK Store complete
```

In the above example, the entry `"/message/comment"` is created (if not already present) and the private attributes `"value"` and `"vendor.foobar"` are created if not already present, or replaced if they exist.

[9.5](#) ANNOTATION interaction with COPY

The COPY command can be used to move messages from one mailbox to another on the same server. Servers that support the ANNOTATION extension MUST copy all the annotation data associated with any messages being copied via the COPY command. The only exception to this is if the destination mailbox permissions are such that either the `'priv'` or `'shared'` annotations are not allowed.

[9.6](#) ANNOTATION Message Data Item in APPEND

ANNOTATION <parenthesised entry-attribute-value list>
Sets the specified list of entries and attributes in the resulting message.

Example:

```
C: a APPEND drafts ANNOTATION ("/message/comment"
                        ("value.priv" "Don't send until we hear from Sally")) {310}
S: + Ready for literal data
C: MIME-Version: 1.0
...
C:
S: a OK APPEND completed
```

In the above example, a comment with a private value is added to a new message appended to the mailbox. The ellipsis represents the bulk of the message.

[9.7](#) ANNOTATION Criterion in SEARCH

The ANNOTATION criterion for the SEARCH command allows a client to search for a specified string in the value of an annotation entry of a message.

ANNOTATION <entry-name> <attribute-name> <value>

Messages that have annotations with entries matching <entry-name> and attributes matching <attribute-name> and the specified string <value> in their values are returned in the SEARCH results. The "*" character can be used in the entry or attribute name fields to match any content in those items. The "%" character can be used in the entry or attribute name fields to match a single level of hierarchy only.

Examples:

```
C: a SEARCH ANNOTATION "/message/comment" "value" "IMAP4"
S: * SEARCH 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23
S: a OK Search complete
```

In the above example, the message numbers of any messages containing the string "IMAP4" in the shared or private "value" attribute of the "/message/comment" entry are returned in the search results.

```
C: a SEARCH ANNOTATION "*" "*" "IMAP4"
S: * SEARCH 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
S: a OK Search complete
```

In the above example, the message numbers of any messages containing the string "IMAP4" in any attribute (public or private) of any entry are returned in the search results.

[9.8](#) ANNOTATION Key in SORT

The ANNOTATION criterion for the SORT command [[SORT-EXT](#)] instructs the server to return the message numbers or UIDs of a mailbox, sorted using the values of the specified annotations. The

ANNOTATION criterion is available if the server returns both "ANNOTATE" and "SORT" as supported capabilities in the CAPABILITY command response.

ANNOTATION <entry-name> <attribute-name>

Messages are sorted using the values of the <attribute-name> attributes in the <entry-name> entries. (The charset argument determines sort order, as specified in the SORT extension description.)

Examples:

```
C: a SORT (ANNOTATION "/message/subject" "value.shared") UTF-8
    ALL
S: * SORT 2 3 4 5 1 11 10 6 7 9 8
S: a OK Sort complete
```

In the above example, the message numbers of all messages are returned, sorted according to the shared "value" attribute of the "/message/subject" entry.

Note that the ANNOTATION sort key must include a fully specified entry and attribute -- wildcards are not allowed.

[10](#) Formal Syntax

The following syntax specification uses the Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) notation as specified in [[ABNF](#)].

Non-terminals referenced but not defined below are as defined by [[IMAP4](#)].

Except as noted otherwise, all alphabetic characters are case-insensitive. The use of upper or lower case characters to define token strings is for editorial clarity only. Implementations MUST accept these strings in a case-insensitive fashion.

append = "APPEND" SP mailbox [SP flag-list] [SP date-time]

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[SP "ANNOTATION" SP att-annotate]
SP literal
; modifies original IMAP4 APPEND command

att-annotate = "ANNOTATION" SP "(" entry-att *(SP entry-att) ")"

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| fetch-att | =/ fetch-annotate ; modifies original IMAP4 fetch-att |
| fetch-annotate | = "ANNOTATION" SP "(" entries SP attribs ")" |
| fetch-ann-resp | = "ANNOTATION" SP "(" entry-att *(SP entry-att) ")" |
| store-att-flags | =/ att-annotate ; modifies original IMAP4 STORE command |
| search-key | =/ search-annotate ; modifies original IMAP4 search-key |
| search-annotate | = "ANNOTATION" SP entry-match SP attrib-match SP value |
| sort-key | =/ sort-annotate ; modifies original ; draft-crispin-imapext-sort-xx.txt sort-key |
| sort-annotate | = "ANNOTATION" SP entry SP attrib |
| entries | = entry-match / "(" entry-match *(SP entry-match) ")" |
| attribs | = attrib-match / "(" attrib-match *(SP attrib-match) ")" |
| entry-att | = entry SP "(" att-value *(SP att-value) ")" |
| att-value | = attrib SP value |
| entry | = string ; slash-separated path to entry ; MUST NOT contain "*" or "%" |
| entry-match | = string ; slash-separated path to entry ; MAY contain "*" or "%" for use as wildcards |
| attrib | = string ; dot-separated attribute name ; MUST NOT contain "*" or "%" |
| attrib-match | = string ; dot-separated attribute name ; MAY contain "*" or "%" for use as wildcards |
| value | = nstring |
| select | =/ *(SP "(" select-param *(SP select-param) ")" ; modifies the original IMAP4 select command to |

```
                ; accept optional parameters

examine          =/ *(SP "(" select-param *(SP select-param) ")"
                ; modifies the original IMAP4 examine command to
                ; accept optional parameters

select-param     = astring / "(" astring SP astring *(SP astring) ")"
                ; parameters to SELECT may contain one or
                ; more atoms or strings - multiple items
                ; are always parenthesised

annotate-param   = "ANNOTATE"
                ; defines the select parameter used with
                ; ANNOTATE extension
```

[11](#) IANA Considerations

Both entry names and attribute names MUST be specified in a standards track or IESG approved experimental RFC, or fall under the vendor namespace. Vendor names MUST be registered.

[11.1](#) Entry and Attribute Registration Template

To: iana@iana.org
Subject: IMAP Annotate Registration

Please register the following IMAP Annotate item:

☐ Entry ☐ Attribute

Name: _____

Description: _____

Contact person: _____

email: _____

[12](#) Security Considerations

The ANNOTATE extension does not raise any security considerations that are not present in the base [[IMAP4](#)] protocol, and these issues are discussed in [[IMAP4](#)].

Care must be taken to ensure that annotations whose values are intended to remain private are not stored in mailboxes which are accessible to other users. This includes mailboxes owned by the

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user by whose ACLs permit access by others as well as any shared mailboxes.

13 Normative References

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[KEYWORDS] Bradner, "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [RFC 2119](#), Harvard University, March 1997.

[MDNSENT] Melnikov, "MDN profile for IMAP", work in progress.
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[SMTP-DSN] Moore, "SMTP Service Extension for Delivery Status Notifications", [RFC 1891](#), University of Tennessee, January 1996.

[SORT-EXT] Crispin, "Internet Message Access Protocol -- SORT Extension", work in progress.
<<http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-imapext-sort-10.txt>>

14 Informative References

[ACL-EXT] Myers, "IMAP4 ACL extension", [RFC 2086](#), Carnegie Mellon, January 1997.

15 Acknowledgments

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