



STEALTHtip #19

Did You Know? StealthAUDIT Mail Tag Formatting

The SendMail and Survey Action Modules provide the capability to format an email message body with values substituted from the input table rows. The mail format is html and a standard html editor control is provided in the associated wizards. Formatting of properties (or tags) permits the control of how many rows are represented, the sorting of the lines, and the limiting of the display to unique lines or values. Line level formatting is described as block level formatting.

SendMail Tags

This document scope is to cover the replacement tags functionality included in the SendMail and Survey action modules, focusing on the syntax rather than implementation details.

Syntax note: Required characters appear in bold.

Basic replacement tag with formatting options

Syntax: [**fieldname**]%**formattingOption**%]

This is the same basic replacement tags with some formatting options to be applied during substitution.

Valid formatting options are:

All: All values will be output

Topn: Indicate to only take the top n values for replacement. If n is omitted, a default of 1 will be used.

Bottomn: Indicate to only take the bottom n values for replacement. If n is omitted, a default of 1 will be used.

Distinct

Formatting options for multiple values tags:

UseNewLine: A new line will be used to separate multiple values (Default?)

UseComma: A comma will be used to separate multiple values

UseTab: A tab will be used to separate multiple values

NOTE: If no formatting options is supplied, then %Top1%] is assumed.

Options may be combined, separated by a comma, like:

[Field1]%Top1,UseNewLine%

Row free form block replacement tag

Syntax: [[*text*]]

This form allows more complex text to be specified, essentially a paragraph. This paragraph is process once per row.
text: This may be any literal text entered with 0, 1 or more substitutions tag.

Note that formatting options like Top and Bottom will be ignored if specified, block already represents 1 row of data.

Enforce new line before and after even if not present in template?

Example 1:

"[ProbablyOwner],

Owners: [Owners]%All,Distinct%





The following public folders have reached their size limit:

```
[[Folder:[DisplayName] with [MessageCount] messages for a total size of [MessageTotalSize] Mb  
]
```

This would produce something like:

```
"Sybele,  
Owners: Marie, Louis
```

The following public folders have reached their size limit:

```
Folder Geographie with 5 messages for a total size 1076 Mb  
Folder Math with 15 messages for a total size 2076 Mb  
Folder Francais with 7 messages for a total size 1086 Mb  
Folder Anglais with 7 messages for a total size 1276 Mb
```

Note only first value used for [ProbableOwner] due to default of %Top1%

Example 2:

When the text starts with a field substitution, the leading bracket may be omitted like:

```
"[ProbablyOwner]
```

You have been identified as the likely owner of the following public folders:

```
[[DisplayName]  
]
```

Please remove any folder that you no longer require."

This would produce something like:

```
"Sybele,
```

You have been identified as the likely owner of the following public folders:

```
Geographie  
Math  
Francais  
Anglais
```

Please remove any folder that you no longer require."

Even More:

The basic sort format looks like this:

```
[[%SortRows:columnA:-columnB% Mailbox: [Name] Delegates: [Delegates]]
```

Broken down, the sort format is:

```
Sort  
:  
ColumnA ((the column to sort by)  
:  
-ColumnB ((the secondary sort column, sorted in descending order))
```



The delimiter that separates the word “Sort” from the column list can be almost any delimiter, although : is recommended. The delimiter that separates the columns must be a ‘.’.

You can have as many columns to sort as you wish, they are used in order. The – sign can be used on any of the columns as well, it indicates that the sort will sort in descending order. Sort is done according to the type of the column – careful with strings vs numbers in the database. When sorting numerically, 23 sorts in front of 224. When sorting strings, 224 sorts in front of 23.

You can also have no column list. In this case, the sort is by the first column in the output data. Sort can also be combined with the DistinctRows tag but the DistinctRows tag is not required. Additional tags are separated by , as elsewhere.

Examples:

```
[[%SortRows,DistinctRows % Mailbox: [Name] Delegates: [Delegates]]
```

would make the rows distinct and then sort them according to the first column.

```
[[%SortRows-Name:-ShoeSize,DistinctRows % Mailbox: [Name] Delegates: [Delegates]]
```

would make the rows distinct and then sort first by Name, and secondarily by ShoeSize in descending order.

```
[[%SortRows-Name*-ShoeSize,DistinctRows % Mailbox: [Name] Delegates: [Delegates]]
```

This is syntactically legal but would result in a bad sort – it makes rows distinct but sorts on the column “Name*-Shoesize”

For additional troubleshooting tips and information email support@stealthbits.com .

