This specification defines a method for indicating that a message is a correction of the last sent message.
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## Contents

1. Introduction .................................................. 1
2. Discovering support ........................................ 1
3. Use Case ..................................................... 2
4. Business Rules ............................................... 2
5. Security Considerations .................................... 3
6. IANA Considerations ......................................... 4
7. XMPP Registrar Considerations ............................ 4
   7.1 Protocol Namespaces ................................... 4
   7.2 Protocol Versioning ................................... 4
8. XML Schema .................................................. 4
9. Acknowledgements .......................................... 5
1 Introduction

When sending a message, people often introduce typing errors and send a follow-up message to correct them. This specification allows the sending client to flag the second message as correcting the first.

2 Discovering support

If a client implements message correction, it MUST specify the ’urn:xmpp:message-correct:0’ feature in its service discovery information features as specified in Service Discovery (XEP-0030) ¹ and the Entity Capabilities profile specified in Entity Capabilities (XEP-0115) ².

Listing 1: Client requests information about a chat partner’s client

<iq type='get'
    from='romeo@montague.net/orchard'
    id='info1'>
    <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'/>
</iq>

Listing 2: Partner’s client advertises support for correction

<iq type='get'
    to='romeo@montague.net/home'
    from='montague.net'
    id='info1'>
    <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'>
    ...
    <feature var='urn:xmpp:message-correct:0'/>
    ...
    </query>
</iq>

Message corrections sent to clients that do not support them will be rendered as duplicate (corrected) messages. In most Instant Messaging environments (particularly within a Multi-User Chat (XEP-0045) ³ room, but also with a recipient having multiple clients using Message Carbons (XEP-0280) ⁴ and Message Archive Management (XEP-0313) ⁵) it is unknown whether some or all receiving devices support this extension. It is suggested that a client should always allow sending corrections, but may make the user aware of the potential for duplicate messages to be interpreted by the recipients. In restricted environments, implementors

could choose to allow or disallow sending in such cases, as is appropriate for the intended deployments.

3 Use Case

When a user indicates to the client that he wants to correct the most recently sent message to a contact, the client will resend the corrected message with a new id, and with the replace payload referring to the previous message by id. The receiving client then treats the newly received payloads as completely replacing all payloads of the original message.

Listing 3: User sends a message with a mistake in

```xml
<message to='juliet@capulet.net/balcony' id='bad1'>
  <body>But soft, what light through yonder airlock breaks?</body>
</message>
```

Listing 4: User corrects the message and sends

```xml
<message to='juliet@capulet.net/balcony' id='good1'>
  <body>But soft, what light through yonder window breaks?</body>
  <replace id='bad1' xmlns='urn:xmpp:message-correct:0'/>
</message>
```

4 Business Rules

The 'id' attribute is included on the replace to prevent situations where messages being routed to a different resource than the intended cause incorrect replacements.

A receiving client can choose to replace the previous message in whatever display is used for messages, or in any stored history, or can choose to display the correction in another way.

A client SHOULD alert the user that the displayed message has been edited since it was originally sent.

Clients MUST send ids on messages if they allow the user to correct messages.

To deal with multiple payloads, the sender MUST re-send the entire stanza, only altering id and the payloads being corrected and adding the 'replace' payload. It is expected that the receiver SHOULD then treat the new stanza as complete replacement for all the payloads received in the original stanza.

The Sender MUST NOT include a correction for a message with non-messaging payloads. For example, a sender MUST NOT include a correction for a roster item exchange request or a file transfer part.

A single message may be corrected multiple times by subsequent edits.

A correction MUST only be allowed when both the original message and correction originate
from the same sender⁶.
While it’s not possible to prevent this protocol from being used in such a way, it is not
tended that it provides a way to continue expanding a previous message indefinitely and
clients, in as much as it is sensible, should present use of this extension only for correction
rather than for providing a continuous stream, for which In-Band Real Time Text (XEP-0301)
⁷ can be used instead.
If the same message is to be corrected several times, the id of the original message is used in
each case (e.g. If a message of id 1 is corrected by a message of id 2, a subsequent correction
should correct 1, not 2).
Correction MUST only be used to change the logical content details of a stanza (e.g. the mes-
sage body) and not to change the nature of the stanza or its metadata (e.g. correction MUST
NOT be used to turn a chat message into a pubsub notification). Where a correction stanza
includes metadata, for example stanza or MAM ids, these are properties of the correction
stanza, and do not correct aspects of the original stanza.
While it is possible to use this protocol to correct messages older than the most recent received
from a full JID, such use is out of scope for this document and support for this SHOULD NOT
be assumed without further negotiation.

5 Security Considerations

The replacement message could have an entirely different meaning from the original message,
so clients will need to make users aware that the displayed message has been edited. It is
also suggested that clients make the original message available in some way, although this UI
consideration is out of the scope of this document.
There exist some payload types where correction is problematic, for some deployments. In
particular, care needs to be taken that security labels from Security Labels in XMPP (XEP-0258)
⁸ are handled in an appropriate manner for the security domains of a given deployment.
When used in a Multi-User Chat (XEP-0045)⁹ context, corrections must not be allowed (by
the receiver) for messages received before the sender joined the room - particularly a full
JID leaving the room then rejoining and correcting a message SHOULD be disallowed, as the
entity behind the full JID in the MUC may have changed.

⁶In direct conversations, this means the bare-JID must match the original bare-JID, in MUCs and MUC-PMs the
correction’s full-JID must match the original full-JID, and the recipient needs to ensure that the real bare JID of
the sending occupant didn’t change in between, e.g. by keeping track of leave/join presences.
6 IANA Considerations
None.

7 XMPP Registrar Considerations

7.1 Protocol Namespaces
The XMPP Registrar \(^{10}\) includes 'urn:xmpp:message-correct:0' in its registry of protocol namespaces (see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/namespaces.html>).

- urn:xmpp:message-correct:0

7.2 Protocol Versioning
If the protocol defined in this specification undergoes a revision that is not fully backwards-compatible with an older version, the XMPP Registrar shall increment the protocol version number found at the end of the XML namespaces defined herein, as described in Section 4 of XEP-0053.

8 XML Schema

```xml
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<xs:schema
    xmlns:xs='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'
    targetNamespace='urn:xmpp:message-correct:0'
    xmlns='urn:xmpp:message-correct:0'
    elementFormDefault='qualified'>

    <xs:element name='replace'>
        <xs:complexType>
            <xs:simpleContent>
                <xs:extension base='xs:string'>
                    <xs:attribute name='id' type='xs:string' use='required'/>
                </xs:extension>
            </xs:simpleContent>
        </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

\(^{10}\)The XMPP Registrar maintains a list of reserved protocol namespaces as well as registries of parameters used in the context of XMPP extension protocols approved by the XMPP Standards Foundation. For further information, see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/>.
9 Acknowledgements

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