#### is (Rich Text Inline)

This element allows for strings to be expressed directly in the [cell](cell.docx) definition instead of implementing the shared string table.

[Example:

<[c](c.docx) [r](r.docx)="A1">
 <is>
 <[t](t.docx)>String</[t](t.docx)>
 </is>
</[c](c.docx)>

end example]

|  |
| --- |
| Parent Elements |
| [c](c.docx) (§); [nc](nc.docx) (§); [oc](oc.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child Elements | Subclause |
| [phoneticPr](phoneticPr.docx) (Phonetic Properties) | § |
| [r](r.docx) (Rich Text Run) | § |
| [rPh](rPh.docx) (Phonetic Run) | § |
| [t](t.docx) (Text) | § |

The following XML [Schema](Schema.docx) fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType [name](name.docx)="CT\_Rst">

 <sequence>

 <element name="[t](t.docx)" type="[ST\_Xstring](ST_Xstring.docx)" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>

 <element name="[r](r.docx)" type="CT\_RElt" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>

 <element name="[rPh](rPh.docx)" type="CT\_PhoneticRun" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>

 <element name="[phoneticPr](phoneticPr.docx)" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" type="CT\_PhoneticPr"/>

 </sequence>

</complexType>