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## **JSCalendar: A JSON Representation of Calendar Data**

### **Abstract**

This specification defines a data model and JSON representation of calendar data that can be used for storage and data exchange in a calendaring and scheduling environment. It aims to be an alternative and, over time, successor to the widely deployed iCalendar data format. It also aims to be unambiguous, extendable, and simple to process. In contrast to the jCal format, which is also based on JSON, JSCalendar is not a direct mapping from iCalendar but defines the data model independently and expands semantics where appropriate. This specification obsoletes [[RFC8984](#)].

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## Table of Contents

1. [Introduction](#)
  - 1.1. [Motivation and Relation to iCalendar and jCal](#)
  - 1.2. [Notational Conventions](#)
  - 1.3. [Type Signatures](#)
  - 1.4. [Data Types](#)
    - 1.4.1. [Id](#)
    - 1.4.2. [Int](#)
    - 1.4.3. [UnsignedInt](#)
    - 1.4.4. [UTCDateTime](#)
    - 1.4.5. [LocalDateTime](#)
    - 1.4.6. [Duration](#)
    - 1.4.7. [SignedDuration](#)
    - 1.4.8. [TimeZoneId](#)
    - 1.4.9. [PatchObject](#)
    - 1.4.10. [Relation](#)
    - 1.4.11. [Link](#)
2. [JSCalendar Objects](#)
  - 2.1. [Event](#)
  - 2.2. [Task](#)
  - 2.3. [Group](#)
3. [Structure of JSCalendar Objects](#)
  - 3.1. [Object Type](#)
  - 3.2. [Normalization and Equivalence](#)
  - 3.3. [Vendor-Specific Property Extensions, Values, and Types](#)
4. [Common JSCalendar Properties](#)
  - 4.1. [Metadata Properties](#)
    - 4.1.1. [@type](#)
    - 4.1.2. [uid](#)
    - 4.1.3. [relatedTo](#)
    - 4.1.4. [prodId](#)
    - 4.1.5. [created](#)
    - 4.1.6. [updated](#)
    - 4.1.7. [sequence](#)
    - 4.1.8. [method](#)
  - 4.2. [What and Where Properties](#)
    - 4.2.1. [title](#)
    - 4.2.2. [description](#)
    - 4.2.3. [descriptionContentType](#)
    - 4.2.4. [timeZone](#)
    - 4.2.5. [showWithoutTime](#)
    - 4.2.6. [locations](#)
    - 4.2.7. [conferences](#)
    - 4.2.8. [links](#)
    - 4.2.9. [locale](#)
    - 4.2.10. [keywords](#)
    - 4.2.11. [categories](#)
    - 4.2.12. [color](#)

- 4.3. [Recurrence Properties](#)
  - 4.3.1. [recurrenceId](#)
  - 4.3.2. [recurrenceIdTimeZone](#)
  - 4.3.3. [recurrenceRules](#)
  - 4.3.4. [excludedRecurrenceRules](#)
  - 4.3.5. [recurrenceOverrides](#)
  - 4.3.6. [excluded](#)
- 4.4. [Sharing and Scheduling Properties](#)
  - 4.4.1. [priority](#)
  - 4.4.2. [freeBusyStatus](#)
  - 4.4.3. [privacy](#)
  - 4.4.4. [replyTo](#)
  - 4.4.5. [replyToScheduleAgent](#)
  - 4.4.6. [replyToScheduleForceSend](#)
  - 4.4.7. [replyToScheduleStatus](#)
  - 4.4.8. [sentFrom](#)
  - 4.4.9. [participants](#)
  - 4.4.10. [requestStatus](#)
- 4.5. [Alerts Properties](#)
  - 4.5.1. [useDefaultAlerts](#)
  - 4.5.2. [alerts](#)
- 4.6. [Multilingual Properties](#)
  - 4.6.1. [localizations](#)
- 5. [Type-Specific JSCalendar Properties](#)
  - 5.1. [Event Properties](#)
    - 5.1.1. [start](#)
    - 5.1.2. [duration](#)
    - 5.1.3. [status](#)
  - 5.2. [Task Properties](#)
    - 5.2.1. [due](#)
    - 5.2.2. [start](#)
    - 5.2.3. [estimatedDuration](#)
    - 5.2.4. [percentComplete](#)
    - 5.2.5. [progress](#)
    - 5.2.6. [progressUpdated](#)
  - 5.3. [Group Properties](#)
    - 5.3.1. [entries](#)
    - 5.3.2. [source](#)
    - 5.3.3. [timeZones](#)
- 6. [Examples](#)
  - 6.1. [Simple Event](#)
  - 6.2. [Simple Task](#)
  - 6.3. [Simple Group](#)
  - 6.4. [All-Day Event](#)
  - 6.5. [Task with a Due Date](#)
  - 6.6. [Event with End Time Zone](#)
  - 6.7. [Floating-Time Event \(with Recurrence\)](#)
  - 6.8. [Event with Multiple Locations and Localization](#)
  - 6.9. [Recurring Event with Overrides](#)
  - 6.10. [Recurring Event with Participants](#)
- 7. [Security Considerations](#)
  - 7.1. [Expanding Recurrences](#)
  - 7.2. [JSON Parsing](#)

- [7.3. URI Values](#)
- [7.4. Spam](#)
- [7.5. Duplication](#)
- [7.6. Time Zones](#)
- 8. [IANA Considerations](#)
  - [8.1. Media Type Registration](#)
  - [8.2. Changes to the "JSCalendar Properties" Registry](#)
    - [8.2.1. Preliminary Community Review](#)
    - [8.2.2. Submit Request to IANA](#)
    - [8.2.3. Designated Expert Review](#)
    - [8.2.4. Change Procedures](#)
    - [8.2.5. "JSCalendar Properties" Registry Template](#)
    - [8.2.6. Initial Contents for the "JSCalendar Properties" Registry](#)
  - [8.3. Changes to the "JSCalendar Types" Registry](#)
    - [8.3.1. "JSCalendar Types" Registry Template](#)
    - [8.3.2. Initial Contents for the "JSCalendar Types" Registry](#)
  - [8.4. Changes to the "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry](#)
    - [8.4.1. "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry Property Template](#)
    - [8.4.2. "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry Value Template](#)
    - [8.4.3. Initial Contents for the "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry](#)
- 9. [References](#)
  - [9.1. Normative References](#)
  - [9.2. Informative References](#)
- [Acknowledgments](#)
- [Authors' Addresses](#)

## 1. Introduction

This document defines a data model for calendar event and task objects, or groups of such objects, in electronic calendar applications and systems. The format aims to be unambiguous, extendable, and simple to process.

The key design considerations for this data model are as follows:

- \*The attributes of the calendar entry represented must be described as simple key-value pairs. Simple events are simple to represent; complex events can be modeled accurately.
- \*Wherever possible, there should be only one way to express the desired semantics, reducing complexity.
- \*The data model should avoid ambiguities, which often lead to interoperability issues between implementations.
- \*The data model should be generally compatible with the iCalendar data format [[RFC5545](#)] [[RFC7986](#)] and extensions, but the specification should add new attributes where the iCalendar format currently lacks expressivity, and drop seldom-used, obsolete, or redundant properties. This means translation with no

loss of semantics should be easy with most common iCalendar files.

\*Extensions, such as new properties and components, should not require updates to this document.

The representation of this data model is defined in the Internet JSON (I-JSON) format [[RFC7493](#)], which is a strict subset of the JSON data interchange format [[RFC8259](#)]. Using JSON is mostly a pragmatic choice: its widespread use makes JSCalendar easier to adopt and the ready availability of production-ready JSON implementations eliminates a whole category of parser-related interoperability issues, which iCalendar has often suffered from.

### **1.1. Motivation and Relation to iCalendar and jCal**

The iCalendar data format [[RFC5545](#)], a widely deployed interchange format for calendaring and scheduling data, has served calendaring vendors for a long time but contains some ambiguities and pitfalls that cannot be overcome without backward-incompatible changes.

Sources of implementation errors include the following:

\*iCalendar defines various formats for local times, UTC, and dates.

\*iCalendar requires custom time zone definitions within a single calendar component.

\*iCalendar's definition of recurrence rules is ambiguous and has resulted in differing interpretations, even between experienced calendar developers.

\*The iCalendar format itself causes interoperability issues due to misuse of CRLF-terminated strings, line continuations, and subtle differences among iCalendar parsers.

In recent years, many new products and services have appeared that wish to use a JSON representation of calendar data within their APIs. The JSON format for iCalendar data, [jCal](#) [[RFC7265](#)], is a direct mapping between iCalendar and JSON. In its effort to represent full iCalendar semantics, it inherits all the same pitfalls and uses a complicated JSON structure.

As a consequence, since the standardization of jCal, the majority of implementations and service providers either kept using iCalendar or came up with their own proprietary JSON representations, which are incompatible with each other and often suffer from common pitfalls, such as storing event start times in UTC (which become incorrect if the time zone's rules change in the future). JSCalendar meets the demand for JSON-formatted calendar data that is free of such known problems and provides a standard representation as an alternative to the proprietary formats.

## 1.2. Notational Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

The underlying format used for this specification is JSON. Consequently, the terms "object" and "array" as well as the four primitive types (strings, numbers, booleans, and null) are to be interpreted as described in [Section 1](#) of [[RFC8259](#)].

Some examples in this document contain "partial" JSON documents used for illustrative purposes. In these examples, an ellipsis "..." is used to indicate a portion of the document that has been removed for compactness.

## 1.3. Type Signatures

Type signatures are given for all JSON values in this document. The following conventions are used:

**\***: The type is undefined (the value could be any type, although permitted values may be constrained by the context of this value).

**String**: This is the JSON string type.

**Number**: This is the JSON number type.

**Boolean**: This is the JSON boolean type.

**A[B]**: The keys are all of type A and the values are all of type B for a JSON object.

**A[]**: There is an array of values of type A

**A|B**: The value is either of type A or of type B.

Other types may also be given; their representations are defined elsewhere in this document.

## 1.4. Data Types

In addition to the standard JSON data types, the following data types are used in this specification:

### 1.4.1. Id

Where Id is given as a data type, it means a String of at least 1 and a maximum of 255 octets in size, and it **MUST** only contain characters from the "URL and Filename Safe" base64url alphabet, as defined in [Section 5](#) of [[RFC4648](#)], excluding the pad character (=).

This means the allowed characters are the ASCII alphanumeric characters (A-Za-z0-9), hyphen (-), and underscore (\_).

In many places in JSCalendar, a JSON map is used where the map keys are of type Id and the map values are all the same type of object. This construction represents an unordered set of objects, with the added advantage that each entry has a name (the corresponding map key). This allows for more concise patching of objects, and, when applicable, for the objects in question to be referenced from other objects within the JSCalendar object. The map keys **MUST** be preserved across multiple versions of the JSCalendar object.

Unless otherwise specified for a particular property, there are no uniqueness constraints on an Id value (other than, of course, the requirement that you cannot have two values with the same key within a single JSON map). For example, two Event objects might use the same Ids in their respective links properties or, within the same Event object, the same Id could appear in the participants and alerts properties. These situations do not imply any semantic connections among the objects.

#### 1.4.2. Int

Where Int is given as a data type, it means an integer in the range  $-2^{53}+1 \leq \text{value} \leq 2^{53}-1$ , the safe range for integers stored in a floating-point double, represented as a JSON Number.

#### 1.4.3. UnsignedInt

Where UnsignedInt is given as a data type, it means an integer in the range  $0 \leq \text{value} \leq 2^{53}-1$ , represented as a JSON Number.

#### 1.4.4. UTCDateTime

This is a string in the date-time [[RFC3339](#)] format, with the further restrictions that any letters **MUST** be in uppercase, and the time offset **MUST** be the character Z. Fractional second values **MUST NOT** be included unless non-zero and **MUST NOT** have trailing zeros, to ensure there is only a single representation for each date-time.

For example, 2010-10-10T10:10:10.003Z is conformant, but 2010-10-10T10:10:10.000Z is invalid and is correctly encoded as 2010-10-10T10:10:10Z.

#### 1.4.5. LocalDateTime

This is a date-time string with no time zone/offset information. It is otherwise in the same format as UTCDateTime, including fractional seconds. For example, 2006-01-02T15:04:05 and 2006-01-02T15:04:05.003 are both valid. The time zone to associate with the LocalDateTime comes from the timeZone property of the JSCalendar object (see [Section 4.2.4](#)). If no time zone is specified, the LocalDateTime is floating. Floating date-times are not tied to any specific time zone. Instead, they occur in each time zone at the

given wall-clock time (as opposed to the same instant point in time).

A time zone may have a period of discontinuity, for example, a change from standard time to daylight savings time. When converting local date-times that fall in the discontinuity to UTC, the offset before the transition **MUST** be used.

For example, in the America/Los\_Angeles time zone, the date-time 2020-11-01T01:30:00 occurs twice: before the daylight savings time (DST) transition with a UTC offset of -07:00 and again after the transition with an offset of -08:00. When converting to UTC, we therefore use the offset before the transition (-07:00), so it becomes 2020-11-01T08:30:00Z.

Similarly, in the Australia/Melbourne time zone, the date-time 2020-10-04T02:30:00 does not exist; the clocks are moved forward one hour for DST on that day at 02:00. However, such a value may appear during calculations (see duration semantics in [Section 1.4.6](#)) or due to a change in time zone rules (so it was valid when the event was first created). Again, it is interpreted as though the offset before the transition is in effect (+10:00); therefore, when converted to UTC, we get 2020-10-03T16:30:00Z.

#### 1.4.6. Duration

Where Duration is given as a type, it means a length of time represented by a subset of the ISO 8601 duration format, as specified by the following ABNF [[RFC5234](#)]:

```
dur-secfrac = "." 1*DIGIT
dur-second  = 1*DIGIT [dur-secfrac] "S"
dur-minute  = 1*DIGIT "M" [dur-second]
dur-hour    = 1*DIGIT "H" [dur-minute]
dur-time    = "T" (dur-hour / dur-minute / dur-second)
dur-day     = 1*DIGIT "D"
dur-week    = 1*DIGIT "W"
dur-cal     = (dur-week [dur-day] / dur-day)

duration    = "P" (dur-cal [dur-time] / dur-time)
```

In addition, the duration **MUST NOT** include fractional second values unless the fraction is non-zero. Fractional second values **MUST NOT** have trailing zeros to ensure there is only a single representation for each duration.

A duration specifies an abstract number of weeks, days, hours, minutes, and/or seconds. A duration specified using weeks or days does not always correspond to an exact multiple of 24 hours. The number of hours/minutes/seconds may vary if it overlaps a period of discontinuity in the event's time zone, for example, a change from



standard time to daylight savings time. Leap seconds **MUST NOT** be considered when adding or subtracting a duration to/from a `LocalDateTime`.

To add a duration to a `LocalDateTime`:

1. Add any week or day components of the duration to the date. A week is always the same as seven days.
2. If a time zone applies to the `LocalDateTime`, convert it to a `UTCDateTime` following the semantics in [Section 1.4.5](#).
3. Add any hour, minute, or second components of the duration (in absolute time).
4. Convert the resulting `UTCDateTime` back to a `LocalDateTime` in the time zone that applies.

To subtract a duration from a `LocalDateTime`, the steps apply in reverse:

1. If a time zone applies to the `LocalDateTime`, convert it to UTC following the semantics in [Section 1.4.5](#).
2. Subtract any hour, minute, or second components of the duration (in absolute time).
3. Convert the resulting `UTCDateTime` back to `LocalDateTime` in the time zone that applies.
4. Subtract any week or day components of the duration from the date.
5. If the resulting time does not exist on the date due to a discontinuity in the time zone, use the semantics in [Section 1.4.5](#) to convert to UTC and back to get a valid `LocalDateTime`.

These semantics match the iCalendar DURATION value type ([\[RFC5545\]](#), [Section 3.3.6](#)).

#### **1.4.7. SignedDuration**

A `SignedDuration` represents a length of time that may be positive or negative and is typically used to express the offset of a point in time relative to an associated time. It is represented as a `Duration`, optionally preceded by a sign character. It is specified by the following ABNF:

```
signed-duration = ["+" / "-"] duration
```

A negative sign indicates a point in time at or before the associated time; a positive or no sign indicates a time at or after the associated time.

#### 1.4.8. TimeZoneId

Where TimeZoneId is given as a data type, it means a String that is either a time zone name in the IANA Time Zone Database [[TZDB](#)] or a custom time zone identifier defined in the timeZones property (see [Section 5.3.3](#)).

Where an IANA time zone is specified, the zone rules of the respective zone records apply. Custom time zones are interpreted as described in [Section 5.3.3](#).

#### 1.4.9. PatchObject

A PatchObject is of type String[\*] and represents an unordered set of patches on a JSON object. Each key is a path represented in a subset of the JSON Pointer format [[RFC6901](#)]. The paths have an implicit leading /, so each key is prefixed with / before applying the JSON Pointer evaluation algorithm.

A patch within a PatchObject is only valid if all of the following conditions apply:

1. The pointer **MUST NOT** reference inside an array (i.e., you **MUST NOT** insert/delete from an array; the array **MUST** be replaced in its entirety instead).
2. All parts prior to the last (i.e., the value after the final slash) **MUST** already exist on the object being patched.
3. There **MUST NOT** be two patches in the PatchObject where the pointer of one is the prefix of the pointer of the other, e.g., alerts/1/offset and alerts.
4. The value for the patch **MUST** be valid for the property being set (of the correct type and obeying any other applicable restrictions), or, if null, the property **MUST** be optional.

The value associated with each pointer determines how to apply that patch:

\*If null, remove the property from the patched object. If the key is not present in the parent, this a no-op.

\*If non-null, set the value given as the value for this property (this may be a replacement or addition to the object being patched).

A PatchObject does not define its own @type property (see [Section 4.1.1](#)). An @type property in a patch **MUST** be handled as any other patched property value.

Implementations **MUST** reject a PatchObject in its entirety if any of its patches are invalid. Implementations **MUST NOT** apply partial patches.

The PatchObject format is used to significantly reduce file size and duplicated content when specifying variations to a common object, such as with recurring events or when translating the data into multiple languages. It can also better preserve semantic intent if only the properties that should differ between the two objects are patched. For example, if one person is not going to a particular instance of a regularly scheduled event, in iCalendar, you would have to duplicate the entire event in the override. In JSCalendar, this is a small patch to show the difference. As only this property is patched, if the location of the event is changed, the occurrence will automatically still inherit this.

#### 1.4.10. Relation

A Relation object defines the relation to other objects, using a possibly empty set of relation types. The object that defines this relation is the linking object, while the other object is the linked object. A Relation object has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Relation.

**relation: String[Boolean] (optional, default: empty Object)**

This describes how the linked object is related to the linking object. The relation is defined as a set of relation types. If empty, the relationship between the two objects is unspecified.

Keys in the set **MUST** be one of the following values, specified in the property definition where the Relation object is used, a value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**first:** The linked object is the first in a series the linking object is part of.

**next:** The linked object is next in a series the linking object is part of.

**child:** The linked object is a subpart of the linking object.

**parent:** The linking object is a subpart of the linked object.

The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true.

#### 1.4.11. Link

A Link object represents an external resource associated with the linking object. It has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Link.

**href: String (mandatory)**

This is a URI [[RFC3986](#)] from which the resource may be fetched.

This **MAY** be a data: URL [[RFC2397](#)], but it is recommended that the file be hosted on a server to avoid embedding arbitrarily large data in JSCalendar object instances.

**cid: String (optional)**

This **MUST** be a URI in the cid scheme defined in [Section 2](#) of [[RFC2392](#)]. The value **MUST** be unique across all Link objects in an Event or Task object, but has no meaning beyond that.

**contentType: String (optional)**

This is the media type [[RFC6838](#)] of the resource, if known.

**size: UnsignedInt (optional)**

This is the size, in octets, of the resource when fully decoded (i.e., the number of octets in the file the user would download), if known. Note that this is an informational estimate, and implementations must be prepared to handle the actual size being quite different when the resource is fetched.

**rel: String (optional)**

This identifies the relation of the linked resource to the object. If set, the value **MUST** be a relation type from the IANA "Link Relations" registry [[LINKRELS](#)], as established in [[RFC8288](#)].

**display: String (optional)**

This describes the intended purpose of a link to an image. If set, the rel property **MUST** be set to icon. The value **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**badge:** an image meant to be displayed alongside the title of the object

**graphic:** a full image replacement for the object itself

**fullsize:** an image that is used to enhance the object

**thumbnail:** a smaller variant of fullsize to be used when space for the image is constrained

**filename: String (optional)**

This is the indicative file name when storing the Link contents in a file.

## 2. JSCalendar Objects

This section describes the calendar object types specified by JSCalendar.

### 2.1. Event

Media type: application/jscalendar+json;type=event

An Event represents a scheduled amount of time on a calendar, typically a meeting, appointment, reminder, or anniversary. It is required to start at a certain point in time and typically has a non-zero duration. Multiple participants may partake in the event at multiple locations.

The `@type` ([Section 4.1.1](#)) property value **MUST** be Event.

### 2.2. Task

Media type: application/jscalendar+json;type=task

A Task represents an action item, assignment, to-do item, or work item. It may start and be due at certain points in time, take some estimated time to complete, and recur, none of which is required.

The `@type` ([Section 4.1.1](#)) property value **MUST** be Task.

### 2.3. Group

Media type: application/jscalendar+json;type=group

A Group is a collection of [Event](#) ([Section 2.1](#)) and/or [Task](#) ([Section 2.2](#)) objects. Typically, objects are grouped by topic (e.g., by keywords) or calendar membership.

The `@type` ([Section 4.1.1](#)) property value **MUST** be Group.

## 3. Structure of JSCalendar Objects

A JSCalendar object is a JSON object [[RFC8259](#)], which **MUST** be valid I-JSON (a stricter subset of JSON) [[RFC7493](#)]. Property names and values are case sensitive.

The object has a collection of properties, as specified in the following sections. Properties are specified as being either mandatory or optional. Optional properties may have a default value if explicitly specified in the property definition.

### 3.1. Object Type

JSCalendar objects **MUST** name their type in the `@type` property if not explicitly specified otherwise for the respective object type. A notable exception to this rule is the [PatchObject](#) ([Section 1.4.9](#)).

### 3.2. Normalization and Equivalence

JSCalendar aims to provide unambiguous definitions for value types and properties but does not define a general normalization or equivalence method for JSCalendar objects and types. This is because the notion of equivalence might range from byte-level equivalence to semantic equivalence, depending on the respective use case. Normalization of JSCalendar objects is hindered because of the following reasons:

- \*Custom JSCalendar properties may contain arbitrary JSON values, including arrays. However, equivalence of arrays might or might not depend on the order of elements, depending on the respective property definition.
- \*Several JSCalendar property values are defined as URIs and media types, but normalization of these types is inherently protocol and scheme specific, depending on the use case of the equivalence definition (see [Section 6](#) of [[RFC3986](#)]).

Considering this, the definition of equivalence and normalization is left to client and server implementations and to be negotiated by a calendar exchange protocol or defined elsewhere.

### 3.3. Vendor-Specific Property Extensions, Values, and Types

Vendors **MAY** add additional properties to the calendar object to support their custom features. To avoid conflict, the names of these properties **MUST** be prefixed by a domain name controlled by the vendor followed by a colon, e.g., example.com:customprop. If the value is a new JSCalendar object, it either **MUST** include an @type property, or it **MUST** explicitly be specified to not require a type designator. The type name **MUST** be prefixed with a domain name controlled by the vendor.

Some JSCalendar properties allow vendor-specific value extensions. Such vendor-specific values **MUST** be prefixed by a domain name controlled by the vendor followed by a colon, e.g., example.com:customrel.

Vendors are strongly encouraged to register any new property values or extensions that are useful to other systems as well, rather than use a vendor-specific prefix.

## 4. Common JSCalendar Properties

This section describes the properties that are common to the various JSCalendar object types. Specific JSCalendar object types may only support a subset of these properties. The object type definitions in [Section 5](#) describe the set of supported properties per type.

## 4.1. Metadata Properties

### 4.1.1. @type

Type: String (mandatory)

This specifies the type that this object represents. The allowed value differs by object type and is defined in Sections [2.1](#), [2.2](#), and [2.3](#).

### 4.1.2. uid

Type: String (mandatory)

This is a globally unique identifier used to associate objects representing the same object across different systems, calendars, and views. For recurring events and tasks, the UID is associated with the base object and therefore is the same for all occurrences; the combination of the UID with a recurrenceId identifies a particular instance.

The generator of the identifier **MUST** guarantee that the identifier is unique. [[RFC4122](#)] describes a range of established algorithms to generate universally unique identifiers (UUIDs). UUID version 4, described in [Section 4.4](#) of [[RFC4122](#)], is **RECOMMENDED**.

For compatibility with UIDs [[RFC5545](#)], implementations **MUST** be able to receive and persist values of at least 255 octets for this property, but they **MUST NOT** truncate values in the middle of a UTF-8 multi-octet sequence.

### 4.1.3. relatedTo

Type: String[Relation] (optional)

This relates the object to other JSCalendar objects. This is represented as a map of the UIDs of the related objects to information about the relation.

If an object is split to make a "this and future" change to a recurrence, the original object **MUST** be truncated to end at the previous occurrence before this split, and a new object is created to represent all the occurrences after the split. A next relation **MUST** be set on the original object's relatedTo property for the UID of the new object. A first relation for the UID of the first object in the series **MUST** be set on the new object. Clients can then follow these UIDs to get the complete set of objects if the user wishes to modify them all at once.

### 4.1.4. prodId

Type: String (optional)

This is the identifier for the product that last updated the JSCalendar object. This should be set whenever the data in the object is modified (i.e., whenever the updated property is set).

The vendor of the implementation **MUST** ensure that this is a globally unique identifier, using some technique such as a Formal Public Identifier (FPI) value, as defined in [[ISO.9070.1991](#)].

This property **SHOULD NOT** be used to alter the interpretation of a JSCalendar object beyond the semantics specified in this document. For example, it is not to be used to further the understanding of nonstandard properties, a practice that is known to cause long-term interoperability problems.

#### 4.1.5. **created**

Type: UTCDateTime (optional)

This is the date and time this object was initially created.

#### 4.1.6. **updated**

Type: UTCDateTime (mandatory)

This is the date and time the data in this object was last modified (or its creation date/time if not modified since).

#### 4.1.7. **sequence**

Type: UnsignedInt (optional, default: 0)

Initially zero, this **MUST** be incremented by one every time a change is made to the object, except if the change only modifies the participants property (see [Section 4.4.9](#)).

This is used as part of the iCalendar Transport-independent Interoperability Protocol (iTIP) [[RFC5546](#)] to know which version of the object a scheduling message relates to.

#### 4.1.8. **method**

Type: String (optional)

This is the iTIP [[RFC5546](#)] method, in lowercase. This **MUST** only be present if the JSCalendar object represents an iTIP scheduling message.

### 4.2. **What and Where Properties**

#### 4.2.1. **title**

Type: String (optional, default: empty String)

This is a short summary of the object.



#### 4.2.2. description

Type: String (optional, default: empty String)

This is a longer-form text description of the object. The content is formatted according to the descriptionContentType property.

#### 4.2.3. descriptionContentType

Type: String (optional, default: text/plain)

This describes the media type [[RFC6838](#)] of the contents of the description property. Media types **MUST** be subtypes of type text and **SHOULD** be text/plain or text/html [[MEDIATYPES](#)]. The media type value **MUST NOT** include parameters. Descriptions of type text/html **MAY** contain cid URLs [[RFC2392](#)] to reference links in the calendar object by use of the cid property of the Link object.

#### 4.2.4. timeZone

Type: TimeZoneId|null (optional, default: null)

This identifies the time zone the object is scheduled in or is null for floating time. This is either a name from the IANA Time Zone Database [[TZDB](#)] or the TimeZoneId of a custom time zone defined in the Group timeZones property ([Section 5.3.3](#)), of which the calendar object is a member of.

If omitted, this **MUST** be presumed to be null (i.e., floating time).

#### 4.2.5. showWithoutTime

Type: Boolean (optional, default: false)

This indicates that the time is not important to display to the user when rendering this calendar object. An example of this is an event that conceptually occurs all day or across multiple days, such as "New Year's Day" or "Italy Vacation". While the time component is important for free-busy calculations and checking for scheduling clashes, calendars may choose to omit displaying it and/or display the object separately to other objects to enhance the user's view of their schedule.

Such events are also commonly known as "all-day" events.

#### 4.2.6. locations

Type: Id[Location] (optional)

This is a map of location ids to Location objects, representing locations associated with the object.

A Location object has the following properties. It **MUST** have at least one property other than the relativeTo property.

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Location.

**uid: String (optional)**

This is the globally unique identifier of the location. See [Section 4.1.2](#) for the definition of this property.

**title: String (optional)**

This is a short human-readable title of the location.

**description: String (optional)**

This is a human-readable, plain-text description of this location, such as instructions for accessing it. This may be an address, set of directions, door access code, etc.

**locationTypes: String[Boolean] (optional)**

This is a set of one or more location types that describe this location. All types **MUST** be from the "Location Types Registry" [[LOCATIONTYPES](#)], as defined in [[RFC4589](#)]. The set is represented as a map, with the keys being the location types. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true.

**relativeTo: String (optional)**

This specifies the relation between this location and the time of the JSCalendar object. This is primarily to allow events representing travel to specify the location of departure (at the start of the event) and location of arrival (at the end); this is particularly important if these locations are in different time zones, as a client may wish to highlight this information for the user.

The start and end values of the relativeTo property each **MUST** be set in at most one Location (e.g. an event may only start at a single location and may only end at one other).

This **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)). Any value the client or server doesn't understand should be treated the same as if this property is omitted.

**start:**

The event/task described by this JSCalendar object occurs at this location at the time the event/task starts.

**end:** The event/task described by this JSCalendar object occurs at this location at the time the event/task ends.

**timeZone: TimeZoneId (optional)**

This is a time zone for this location.

**coordinates: String (optional)**

This is a geo: URI [[RFC5870](#)] for the location.

**links: Id[Link] (optional)**

This is a map of link ids to Link objects, representing external resources associated with this location, for example, a vCard or image. If there are no links, this **MUST** be omitted (rather than specified as an empty set).

#### 4.2.7. conferences

Type: Id[Conference] (optional)

This is a map of conference ids to Conference objects, representing online meetings, such as video conferences or chat rooms.

A Conference object has the following properties.

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Conference.

**name: String (optional, default: empty String)**

This is the human-readable name of the conference.

**description: String (optional)**

These are human-readable plain-text instructions for accessing this conference. This may be an access code, etc.

**uri: String (mandatory)**

This is a URI [[RFC3986](#)] that represents how to connect to this conference.

This may be a telephone number (represented using the tel: scheme, e.g., tel:+1-555-555-5555) for a teleconference, a web address for online chat, or any custom URI.

**features: String[Boolean] (optional)**

A set of features supported by this conference. The set is represented as a map, with the keys being the feature. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true.

The feature **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)). Any value the client or

server doesn't understand should be treated the same as if this feature is omitted.

**audio:** Audio conferencing

**chat:** Chat or instant messaging

**feed:** Blog or atom feed

**moderator:** Provides moderator-specific features

**phone:** Phone conferencing

**screen:** Screen sharing

**video:** Video conferencing

#### 4.2.8. **links**

Type: Id[Link] (optional)

This is a map of link ids to Link objects, representing external resources associated with the object.

Links with a rel of enclosure **MUST** be considered by the client to be attachments for download.

Links with a rel of describedby **MUST** be considered by the client to be alternative representations of the description.

Links with a rel of icon **MUST** be considered by the client to be images that it may use when presenting the calendar data to a user. The display property may be set to indicate the purpose of this image.

#### 4.2.9. **locale**

Type: String (optional)

This is the language tag, as defined in [\[BCP47\]](#), that best describes the locale used for the text in the calendar object, if known.

#### 4.2.10. **keywords**

Type: String[Boolean] (optional)

This is a set of keywords or tags that relate to the object. The set is represented as a map, with the keys being the keywords. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true.

#### 4.2.11. **categories**

Type: String[Boolean] (optional)

This is a set of categories that relate to the calendar object. The set is represented as a map, with the keys being the categories specified as URIs. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true.

In contrast to keywords, categories are typically structured. For example, a vendor owning the domain example.com might define the categories `http://example.com/categories/sports/american-football` and `http://example.com/categories/music/r-b`.

#### 4.2.12. color

Type: String (optional)

This is a color clients **MAY** use when displaying this calendar object. The value is a color name taken from the set of names defined in Section 4.3 of CSS Color Module Level 3 [[COLORS](#)] or an RGB value in hexadecimal notation, as defined in Section 4.2.1 of CSS Color Module Level 3.

### 4.3. Recurrence Properties

Some events and tasks occur at regular or irregular intervals. Rather than having to copy the data for every occurrence, there can be a base event with rules to generate recurrences and/or overrides that add extra dates or exceptions to the rules.

The recurrence set is the complete set of instances for an object. It is generated by considering the following properties in order, all of which are optional:

1. The `recurrenceRules` property ([Section 4.3.3](#)) generates a set of extra date-times on which the object occurs.
2. The `excludedRecurrenceRules` property ([Section 4.3.4](#)) generates a set of date-times that are to be removed from the previously generated set of date-times on which the object occurs.
3. The `recurrenceOverrides` property ([Section 4.3.5](#)) defines date-times that are added or excluded to form the final set. (This property may also contain changes to the object to apply to particular instances.)

#### 4.3.1. recurrenceId

Type: LocalDateTime (optional)

If present, this JSCalendar object represents one occurrence of a recurring JSCalendar object. If present, the `recurrenceRules` and `recurrenceOverrides` properties **MUST NOT** be present.

The value is a date-time either produced by the `recurrenceRules` of the base event or added as a key to the `recurrenceOverrides` property of the base event.

#### 4.3.2. recurrenceIdTimeZone

Type: TimeZoneId|null (optional, default: null)

Identifies the time zone of the main JSCalendar object, of which this JSCalendar object is a recurrence instance. This property **MUST** be set if the recurrenceId property is set. It **MUST NOT** be set if the recurrenceId property is not set.

#### 4.3.3. recurrenceRules

Type: RecurrenceRule[] (optional)

This defines a set of recurrence rules (repeating patterns) for recurring calendar objects.

An Event recurs by applying the recurrence rules to the start date-time.

A Task recurs by applying the recurrence rules to the start date-time, if defined; otherwise, it recurs by the due date-time, if defined. If the task defines neither a start nor due date-time, it **MUST NOT** define a recurrenceRules property.

If multiple recurrence rules are given, each rule is to be applied, and then the union of the results are used, ignoring any duplicates.

A RecurrenceRule object is a JSON object mapping of a RECUR value type in iCalendar [[RFC5545](#)] [[RFC7529](#)] and has the same semantics. It has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be RecurrenceRule.

**frequency: String (mandatory)**

This is the time span covered by each iteration of this recurrence rule (see [Section 4.3.3.1](#) for full semantics). This **MUST** be one of the following values:

\*yearly

\*monthly

\*weekly

\*daily

\*hourly

\*minutely

\*secondly

This is the FREQ part from iCalendar, converted to lowercase.

**interval: UnsignedInt (optional, default: 1)**

This is the interval of iteration periods at which the recurrence repeats. If included, it **MUST** be an integer  $\geq 1$ .

This is the INTERVAL part from iCalendar.

**rscale: String (optional, default: "gregorian")**

This is the calendar system in which this recurrence rule operates, in lowercase. This **MUST** be either a CLDR-registered calendar system name [[CLDR](#)] or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)).

This is the RSCALE part from iCalendar [RSCALE](#) [[RFC7529](#)], converted to lowercase.

**skip: String (optional, default: "omit")**

This is the behavior to use when the expansion of the recurrence produces invalid dates. This property only has an effect if the frequency is "yearly" or "monthly". It **MUST** be one of the following values:

\*omit

\*backward

\*forward

This is the SKIP part from iCalendar [RSCALE](#) [[RFC7529](#)], converted to lowercase.

**firstDayOfWeek: String (optional, default: "mo")**

This is the day on which the week is considered to start, represented as a lowercase, abbreviated, and two-letter English day of the week. If included, it **MUST** be one of the following values:

\*mo

\*tu

\*we

\*th

\*fr

\*sa

\*su

This is the WKST part from iCalendar.

**byDay: NDay[] (optional)**

These are days of the week on which to repeat. An NDay object has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be NDay.

**day: String (mandatory)**

This is a day of the week on which to repeat; the allowed values are the same as for the firstDayOfWeek recurrenceRule property.

This is the day of the week of the BYDAY part in iCalendar, converted to lowercase.

**nthOfPeriod: Int (optional)**

If present, rather than representing every occurrence of the weekday defined in the day property, it represents only a specific instance within the recurrence period. The value can be positive or negative but **MUST NOT** be zero. A negative integer means the nth-last occurrence within that period (i.e., -1 is the last occurrence, -2 the one before that, etc.).

This is the ordinal part of the BYDAY value in iCalendar (e.g., 1 or -3).

**byMonthDay: Int[] (optional)**

These are the days of the month on which to repeat. Valid values are between 1 and the maximum number of days any month may have in the calendar given by the rscale property and the negative values of these numbers. For example, in the Gregorian calendar, valid values are 1 to 31 and -31 to -1. Negative values offset from the end of the month. The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included.

This is the BYMONTHDAY part in iCalendar.

**byMonth: String[] (optional)**

These are the months in which to repeat. Each entry is a string representation of a number, starting from "1" for the first month in the calendar (e.g., "1" means January with the Gregorian calendar), with an optional "L" suffix (see [[RFC7529](#)]) for leap months (this **MUST** be uppercase, e.g., "3L"). The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included.

This is the BYMONTH part from iCalendar.

**byYearDay: Int[] (optional)**

These are the days of the year on which to repeat. Valid values are between 1 and the maximum number of days any year may have in the calendar given by the rscale property and the negative values of these numbers. For example, in the Gregorian calendar, valid



values are 1 to 366 and -366 to -1. Negative values offset from the end of the year. The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included.

This is the BYYEARDAY part from iCalendar.

**byWeekNo: Int[] (optional)**

These are the weeks of the year in which to repeat. Valid values are between 1 and the maximum number of weeks any year may have in the calendar given by the rscale property and the negative values of these numbers. For example, in the Gregorian calendar, valid values are 1 to 53 and -53 to -1. The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included.

This is the BYWEEKNO part from iCalendar.

**byHour: UnsignedInt[] (optional)**

These are the hours of the day in which to repeat. Valid values are 0 to 23. The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included. This is the BYHOUR part from iCalendar.

**byMinute: UnsignedInt[] (optional)**

These are the minutes of the hour in which to repeat. Valid values are 0 to 59. The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included.

This is the BYMINUTE part from iCalendar.

**bySecond: UnsignedInt[] (optional)**

These are the seconds of the minute in which to repeat. Valid values are 0 to 60. The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included.

This is the BYSECOND part from iCalendar.

**bySetPosition: Int[] (optional)**

These are the occurrences within the recurrence interval to include in the final results. Negative values offset from the end of the list of occurrences. The array **MUST** have at least one entry if included. This is the BYSETPOS part from iCalendar.

**count: UnsignedInt (optional)**

These are the number of occurrences at which to range-bound the recurrence. This **MUST NOT** be included if an until property is specified.

This is the COUNT part from iCalendar.

**until: LocalDateTime (optional)**

These are the date-time at which to finish recurring. The last occurrence is on or before this date-time. This **MUST NOT** be included if a count property is specified. Note that if not specified otherwise for a specific JSCalendar object, this date

is to be interpreted in the time zone specified in the JSCalendar object's `timeZone` property.

This is the UNTIL part from iCalendar.

#### 4.3.3.1. Interpreting Recurrence Rules

A recurrence rule specifies a set of date-times for recurring calendar objects. A recurrence rule has the following semantics. Note that wherever "year", "month", or "day of month" is used, this is within the calendar system given by the `rscale` property, which defaults to "gregorian" if omitted.

1. A set of candidates is generated. This is every second within a period defined by the frequency property value:

**yearly:** every second from midnight on the first day of a year (inclusive) to midnight the first day of the following year (exclusive).

If `skip` is not "omit", the calendar system has leap months, and there is a `byMonth` property, generate candidates for the leap months, even if they don't occur in this year.

If `skip` is not "omit" and there is a `byMonthDay` property, presume each month has the maximum number of days any month may have in this calendar system when generating candidates, even if it's more than this month actually has.

**monthly:** every second from midnight on the first day of a month (inclusive) to midnight on the first of the following month (exclusive).

If `skip` is not "omit" and there is a `byMonthDay` property, presume the month has the maximum number of days any month may have in this calendar system when generating candidates, even if it's more than this month actually has.

**weekly:** every second from midnight (inclusive) on the first day of the week (as defined by the `firstDayOfWeek` property or Monday if omitted) to midnight seven days later (exclusive).

**daily:** every second from midnight at the start of the day (inclusive) to midnight at the end of the day (exclusive).

**hourly:** every second from the beginning of the hour (inclusive) to the beginning of the next hour (exclusive).

**minutely:** every second from the beginning of the minute (inclusive) to the beginning of the next minute (exclusive).

**secondly:** only the second itself.

2. Each date-time candidate is compared against all of the byX properties of the rule except bySetPosition. If any property in the rule does not match the date-time, the date-time is eliminated. Each byX property is an array; the date-time matches the property if it matches any of the values in the array. The properties have the following semantics:

**byMonth:** The date-time is in the given month.

**byWeekNo:** The date-time is in the nth week of the year.

Negative numbers mean the nth last week of the year. This corresponds to weeks according to week numbering, as defined in ISO.8601.2004, with a week defined as a seven-day period, starting on the firstDayOfWeek property value or Monday if omitted. Week number one of the calendar year is the first week that contains at least four days in that calendar year.

If the date-time is not valid (this may happen when generating candidates with a skip property in effect), it is always eliminated by this property.

**byYearDay:** The date-time is on the nth day of year. Negative numbers mean the nth last day of the year.

If the date-time is not valid (this may happen when generating candidates with a skip property in effect), it is always eliminated by this property.

**byMonthDay:** The date-time is on the given day of the month. Negative numbers mean the nth last day of the month.

**byDay:** The date-time is on the given day of the week. If the day is prefixed by a number, it is the nth occurrence of that day of the week within the month (if frequency is monthly) or year (if frequency is yearly). Negative numbers mean the nth last occurrence within that period.

**byHour:** The date-time has the given hour value.

**byMinute:** The date-time has the given minute value.

**bySecond:** The date-time has the given second value.

If a skip property is defined and is not "omit", there may be candidates that do not correspond to valid dates (e.g., February 31st in the Gregorian calendar). In this case, the properties **MUST** be considered in the order above, and:

1. After applying the byMonth filter, if the candidate's month is invalid for the given year, increment it (if skip is "forward") or decrement it (if skip is "backward") until a valid month is found, incrementing/decrementing the year as well if passing through the beginning/end of

the year. This only applies to calendar systems with leap months.

2. After applying the `byMonthDay` filter, if the day of the month is invalid for the given month and year, change the date to the first day of the next month (if `skip` is "forward") or the last day of the current month (if `skip` is "backward").
3. If any valid date produced after applying the `skip` is already a candidate, eliminate the duplicate. (For example, after adjusting, February 30th and February 31st would both become the same "real" date, so one is eliminated as a duplicate.)
3. If a `bySetPosition` property is included, this is now applied to the ordered list of remaining dates. This property specifies the indexes of date-times to keep; all others should be eliminated. Negative numbers are indexed from the end of the list, with -1 being the last item, -2 the second from last, etc.
4. Any date-times before the start date of the event are eliminated (see below for why this might be needed).
5. If a `skip` property is included and is not "omit", eliminate any date-times that have already been produced by previous iterations of the algorithm. (This is not possible if `skip` is "omit".)
6. If further dates are required (we have not reached the until date or count limit), skip the next (interval - 1) sets of candidates, then continue from step 1.

When determining the set of occurrence dates for an event or task, the following extra rules must be applied:

1. The initial date-time to which the rule is applied (the start date-time for events or the start or due date-time for tasks) is always the first occurrence in the expansion (and is counted if the recurrence is limited by a count property), even if it would normally not match the rule.
2. The first set of candidates to consider is that which would contain the initial date-time. This means the first set may include candidates before the initial date-time; such candidates are eliminated from the results in step 4 of the list above.

3. The following properties **MUST** be implicitly added to the rule under the given conditions:

\*If frequency is not secondly and there is no bySecond property, add a bySecond property with the sole value being the seconds value of the initial date-time.

\*If frequency is not secondly or minutely and there is no byMinute property, add a byMinute property with the sole value being the minutes value of the initial date-time.

\*If frequency is not secondly, minutely, or hourly and there is no byHour property, add a byHour property with the sole value being the hours value of the initial date-time.

\*If frequency is weekly and there is no byDay property, add a byDay property with the sole value being the day of the week of the initial date-time.

\*If frequency is monthly and there is no byDay property and no byMonthDay property, add a byMonthDay property with the sole value being the day of the month of the initial date-time.

\*If frequency is yearly and there is no byYearDay property:

-If there are no byMonth or byWeekNo properties, and either there is a byMonthDay property or there is no byDay property, add a byMonth property with the sole value being the month of the initial date-time.

-If there are no byMonthDay, byWeekNo, or byDay properties, add a byMonthDay property with the sole value being the day of the month of the initial date-time.

-If there is a byWeekNo property and no byMonthDay or byDay properties, add a byDay property with the sole value being the day of the week of the initial date-time.

#### 4.3.4. **excludedRecurrenceRules**

Type: RecurrenceRule[] (optional)

This defines a set of recurrence rules (repeating patterns) for date-times on which the object will not occur. The rules are interpreted the same as for the recurrenceRules property (see [Section 4.3.3](#)), with the exception that the initial date-time to which the rule is applied (the "start" date-time for events or the "start" or "due" date-time for tasks) is only considered part of the expansion if it matches the rule. The resulting set of date-times is then removed from those generated by the recurrenceRules property, as described in [Section 4.3](#).

#### 4.3.5. recurrenceOverrides

Type: LocalDateTime[PatchObject] (optional)

Maps recurrence ids (the date-time produced by the recurrence rule) to the overridden properties of the recurrence instance.

If the recurrence id does not match a date-time from the recurrence rule (or no rule is specified), it is to be treated as an additional occurrence (like an RDATE from iCalendar). The patch object may often be empty in this case.

If the patch object defines the excluded property of an occurrence to be true, this occurrence is omitted from the final set of recurrences for the calendar object (like an EXDATE from iCalendar). Such a patch object **MUST NOT** patch any other property.

By default, an occurrence inherits all properties from the main object except the start (or due) date-time, which is shifted to match the recurrence id LocalDateTime. However, individual properties of the occurrence can be modified by a patch or multiple patches. It is valid to patch the start property value, and this patch takes precedence over the value generated from the recurrence id. Both the recurrence id as well as the patched start date-time may occur before the original JSCalendar object's start or due date.

A pointer in the PatchObject **MUST** be ignored if it starts with one of the following prefixes:

\*@type

\*excludedRecurrenceRules

\*method

\*privacy

\*prodId

\*recurrenceId

\*recurrenceIdTimeZone

\*recurrenceOverrides

\*recurrenceRules

\*relatedTo

\*replyTo

\*sentFrom

\*timeZones

\*uid

#### 4.3.6. **excluded**

Type: Boolean (optional, default: false)

This defines if this object is an overridden, excluded instance of a recurring JSCalendar object (see [Section 4.3.5](#)). If this property value is true, this calendar object instance **MUST** be removed from the occurrence expansion. The absence of this property, or the presence of its default value as false, indicates that this instance **MUST** be included in the occurrence expansion. If this property is set, then the recurrenceId property **MUST** be set.

### 4.4. **Sharing and Scheduling Properties**

#### 4.4.1. **priority**

Type: Int (optional, default: 0)

This specifies a priority for the calendar object. This may be used as part of scheduling systems to help resolve conflicts for a time period.

The priority is specified as an integer in the range 0 to 9. A value of 0 specifies an undefined priority, for which the treatment will vary by situation. A value of 1 is the highest priority. A value of 2 is the second highest priority. Subsequent numbers specify a decreasing ordinal priority. A value of 9 is the lowest priority. Other integer values are reserved for future use.

#### 4.4.2. **freeBusyStatus**

Type: String (optional, default: busy)

This specifies how this calendar object should be treated when calculating free-busy state. This **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**free:** The object should be ignored when calculating whether the user is busy.

**busy:** The object should be included when calculating whether the user is busy.

#### 4.4.3. **privacy**

Type: String (optional, default: public)

Calendar objects are normally collected together and may be shared with others. The privacy property allows the object owners to indicate that it should not be shared or should only have the time information shared but the details withheld. Enforcement of the

restrictions indicated by this property is up to the API via which this object is accessed.

This property **MUST NOT** affect the information sent to scheduled participants; it is only interpreted by protocols that share the calendar objects belonging to one user with other users.

The value **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)). Any value the client or server doesn't understand should be preserved but treated as equivalent to private.

**public:** The full details of the object are visible to anyone it is shared with.

**private:** The details of the object are hidden to anyone but the the object owners; only the basic time and metadata are shared. The following properties **MAY** be shared; any other properties **MUST NOT** be shared:

\*@type

\*created

\*due

\*duration

\*estimatedDuration

\*freeBusyStatus

\*privacy

\*recurrenceOverrides (Only patches that apply to another permissible property are allowed to be shared.)

\*sequence

\*showWithoutTime

\*start

\*timeZone

\*timeZones

\*uid

\*updated

**secret:** The object is hidden completely (as though it did not exist) to anyone but the object owners.



#### 4.4.4. replyTo

Type: String[String] (optional)

This represents methods by which participants may submit their response to the organizer of the calendar object. The keys in the property value are the available methods and **MUST** only contain ASCII alphanumeric characters (A-Za-z0-9). The value is a URI for the method specified in the key. Future methods may be defined in future specifications and registered with IANA; a calendar client **MUST** ignore any method it does not understand but **MUST** preserve the method key and URI. This property **MUST** be omitted if no method is defined (rather than being specified as an empty object).

The following methods are defined:

**imip:** The organizer accepts an iCalendar Message-Based Interoperability Protocol (iMIP) [[RFC6047](#)] response at this email address. The value **MUST** be a mailto: URI.

**web:** Opening this URI in a web browser will provide the user with a page where they can submit a reply to the organizer. The value **MUST** be a URL using the https: scheme.

**other:** The organizer is identified by this URI, but the method for submitting the response is undefined.

#### 4.4.5. replyToScheduleAgent

Type: String (optional, default: server)

This is who is responsible for sending scheduling reply messages for this calendar object.

The value **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**server:** The calendar server will send the scheduling reply messages.

**client:** The calendar client will send the scheduling reply messages.

**none:** No scheduling reply messages are to be sent.

#### 4.4.6. replyToScheduleForceSend

Type: Boolean (optional, default: false)

A client may set this property to true to request that the server send a scheduling reply when it would not normally do so (e.g., if no significant change is made to the object or the scheduleAgent is set

to client). The property **MUST NOT** be stored in the JSCalendar object on the server or appear in a scheduling message.

#### 4.4.7. **replyToScheduleStatus**

Type: String[] (optional)

This is a list of status codes, returned from the sending of the most recent scheduling reply message. The status codes **MUST** be valid statcode values as defined in the ABNF in [Section 3.8.8.3](#) of [\[RFC5545\]](#).

Servers **MUST** only add or change this property when they send a scheduling reply. Clients **SHOULD NOT** change or remove this property if it was provided by the server. Clients **MAY** add, change, or remove the property where the client is sending the scheduling replies.

This property **MUST NOT** be included in scheduling messages.

#### 4.4.8. **sentFrom**

Type: String (optional)

This is the email address in the "From" header of the email in which this calendar object was received. This is only relevant if the calendar object is received via iMIP or as an attachment to a message. If set, the value **MUST** be a valid addr-spec value as defined in Section 3.4.1 of [\[RFC5322\]](#).

#### 4.4.9. **participants**

Type: Id[Participant] (optional)

This is a map of participant ids to participants, describing their participation in the calendar object.

If this property is set and any participant has a `sendTo` property, then the `replyTo` property of this calendar object **MUST** define at least one reply method.

A Participant object has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Participant.

**name: String (optional)**

This is the display name of the participant (e.g., "Joe Bloggs").

**email: String (optional)**

This is the email address to use to contact the participant or, for example, match with an address book entry. If set, the value **MUST** be a valid addr-spec value as defined in Section 3.4.1 of [\[RFC5322\]](#).

**description: String (optional)**

This is a plain-text description of this participant. For example, this may include more information about their role in the event or how best to contact them.

**scheduleId: String (optional)**

A persistent, global id that represents this participant for scheduling purposes. The value **MUST** be a URI. This **MAY** be the same as a URI in the `sendTo` property.

**sendTo: String[String] (optional)**

This represents methods by which the participant may receive the invitation and updates to the calendar object.

The keys in the property value are the available methods and **MUST** only contain ASCII alphanumeric characters (A-Za-z0-9). The value is a URI for the method specified in the key. Future methods may be defined in future specifications and registered with IANA; a calendar client **MUST** ignore any method it does not understand but **MUST** preserve the method key and URI. This property **MUST** be omitted if no method is defined (rather than being specified as an empty object).

The following methods are defined:

**imip:** The participant accepts an iMIP [[RFC6047](#)] request at this email address. The value **MUST** be a mailto: URI. It **MAY** be different from the value of the participant's email property.

**other:** The participant is identified by this URI, but the method for submitting the invitation is undefined.

**kind: String (optional)**

This is what kind of entity this participant is, if known.

This **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)). Any value the client or server doesn't understand should be treated the same as if this property is omitted.

**individual:** a single person

**group:** a collection of people invited as a whole

**location:** a physical location that needs to be scheduled, e.g., a conference room

**resource:** a non-human resource other than a location, such as a projector

**roles: String[Boolean] (mandatory)**

This is a set of roles that this participant fulfills.

At least one role **MUST** be specified for the participant. The keys in the set **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**owner:** The participant is an owner of the object. This signifies they have permission to make changes to it that affect the other participants. Nonowner participants may only change properties that affect only themselves (for example, setting their own alerts or changing their RSVP status).

**attendee:** The participant is expected to be present at the event.

**optional:** The participant's involvement with the event is optional. This is expected to be primarily combined with the "attendee" role.

**informational:** The participant is copied for informational reasons and is not expected to attend.

**chair:** The participant is in charge of the event/task when it occurs.

**contact:** The participant is someone that may be contacted for information about the event.

The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true. It is expected that no more than one of the roles "attendee" and "informational" be present; if more than one are given, "attendee" takes precedence over "informational". Roles that are unknown to the implementation **MUST** be preserved.

**locations: Id[Location] (optional)**

These are the locations at which this participant is expected to be attending. See [Section 4.2.6](#) for the definition of this property.

**conferences: Id[Conference] (optional)**

This is online conferencing information that is specific for the participant. See [Section 4.2.7](#) for the definition of this property.

**language: String (optional)**

This is the language tag, as defined in [\[BCP47\]](#), that best describes the participant's preferred language, if known.

**participationStatus: String (optional, default: needs-action)**

This is the participation status, if any, of this participant.

The value **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**needs-action:**

No status has yet been set by the participant.

**accepted:** The invited participant will participate.

**declined:** The invited participant will not participate.

**tentative:** The invited participant may participate.

**delegated:** The invited participant has delegated their attendance to another participant, as specified in the `delegatedTo` property.

**in-process:** The participant is in process of completing their participation in this task. This value only is allowed for participants of a Task object.

**completed:** The participant has completed their participation in this task. This value only is allowed for participants of a Task object.

**participationComment: String (optional)**

This is a note from the participant to explain their participation status.

**expectReply: Boolean (optional, default: false)**

If true, the organizer is expecting the participant to notify them of their participation status.

**scheduleAgent: String (optional, default: server)**

This is who is responsible for sending scheduling messages with this calendar object to the participant.

The value **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**server:** The calendar server will send the scheduling messages.

**client:** The calendar client will send the scheduling messages.

**none:** No scheduling messages are to be sent to this participant.

**scheduleForceSend: Boolean (optional, default: false)**

A client may set the property on a participant to true to request that the server send a scheduling message to the participant when it would not normally do so (e.g., if no significant change is made the object or the `scheduleAgent` is set to `client`). The property **MUST NOT** be stored in the JSCalendar object on the server or appear in a scheduling message.

**scheduleSequence: UnsignedInt (optional, default: 0)**

This is the sequence number of the last response from the participant. If defined, this **MUST** be a nonnegative integer.

This can be used to determine whether the participant has sent a new response following significant changes to the calendar object and to determine if future responses are responding to a current or older view of the data.

**scheduleStatus: String[] (optional)**

This is a list of status codes, returned from the processing of the most recent scheduling message sent to this participant. The status codes **MUST** be valid statcode values as defined in the ABNF in [Section 3.8.8.3](#) of [[RFC5545](#)].

Servers **MUST** only add or change this property when they send a scheduling message to the participant. Clients **SHOULD NOT** change or remove this property if it was provided by the server. Clients **MAY** add, change, or remove the property for participants where the client is handling the scheduling.

This property **MUST NOT** be included in scheduling messages.

**scheduleUpdated: UTCDateTime (optional)**

This is the timestamp for the most recent response from this participant.

This is the updated property of the last response when using iTIP. It can be compared to the updated property in future responses to detect and discard older responses delivered out of order.

**sentFrom: String (optional)**

This is the email address in the "From" header of the email that last updated this participant via iMIP. This **SHOULD** only be set if the email address is different to that in the mailto URI of this participant's imip method in the sendTo property (i.e., the response was received from a different address to that which the invitation was sent to). If set, the value **MUST** be a valid addr-spec value as defined in Section 3.4.1 of [[RFC5322](#)].

**invitedBy: String (optional)**

This is the scheduleId of the participant who added this participant to the event/task, if known.

**delegatedTo: String[Boolean] (optional)**

This is a set of scheduleIds of other participants that this participant has delegated their participation to. Each key in the set **MUST** be a URI. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true. If there are no delegates, this **MUST** be omitted (rather than specified as an empty set).

**delegatedFrom: Id[Boolean] (optional)**

This is a set of scheduleIds of other participants that this participant is acting as a delegate for. Each key in the set **MUST** be a URI. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true. If

there are no delegators, this **MUST** be omitted (rather than specified as an empty set).

**memberOf: String[Boolean] (optional)**

This is a set of scheduleIds of group participants that were invited to this calendar object, which caused this participant to be invited due to their membership in the group(s). Each key in the set **MUST** be a URI. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true. If there are no groups, this **MUST** be omitted (rather than specified as an empty set).

**links: Id[Link] (optional)**

This is a map of link ids to Link objects, representing external resources associated with this participant, for example, a vCard or image. If there are no links, this **MUST** be omitted (rather than specified as an empty set).

**progress: String (optional; only allowed for participants of a Task)**

This represents the progress of the participant for this task. It **MUST NOT** be set if the participationStatus of this participant is any value other than accepted. See [Section 5.2.5](#) for allowed values and semantics.

**progressUpdated: UTCDateTime (optional; only allowed for participants of a Task)**

This specifies the date-time the progress property was last set on this participant. See [Section 5.2.6](#) for allowed values and semantics.

**percentComplete: UnsignedInt (optional; only allowed for participants of a Task)**

This represents the percent completion of the participant for this task. The property value **MUST** be a positive integer between 0 and 100.

#### 4.4.10. requestStatus

Type: String (optional)

A request status as returned from processing the most recent scheduling request for this JSCalendar object. The allowed values are defined by the ABNF definitions of statcode, statdesc and extdata in [Section 3.8.8.3](#) of [\[RFC5545\]](#) and the following ABNF [\[RFC5234\]](#):

```
reqstatus = statcode ";" statdesc [ ";" extdata ]
```

Servers **MUST** only add or change this property when they perform a scheduling action. Clients **SHOULD NOT** change or remove this property if it was provided by the server. Clients **MAY** add, change, or remove the property when the client is handling the scheduling.

This property **MUST** only be included in scheduling messages according to the rules defined for the REQUEST-STATUS iCalendar property in [\[RFC5546\]](#).

## 4.5. Alerts Properties

### 4.5.1. useDefaultAlerts

Type: Boolean (optional, default: false)

If true, use the user's default alerts and ignore the value of the alerts property. Fetching user defaults is dependent on the API from which this JSCalendar object is being fetched and is not defined in this specification. If an implementation cannot determine the user's default alerts, or none are set, it **MUST** process the alerts property as if useDefaultAlerts is set to false.

### 4.5.2. alerts

Type: Id[Alert] (optional)

This is a map of alert ids to Alert objects, representing alerts/reminders to display or send to the user for this calendar object.

An Alert object has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be Alert.

**uid: String (optional)**

This is the globally unique identifier of the alert. See [Section 4.1.2](#) for the definition of this property.

**trigger: OffsetTrigger|AbsoluteTrigger|UnknownTrigger (mandatory)**

This defines when to trigger the alert. New types may be defined in future documents.

An OffsetTrigger object has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be OffsetTrigger.

**offset: SignedDuration (mandatory)**

This defines the offset at which to trigger the alert relative to the time property defined in the relativeTo property of the alert. Negative durations signify alerts before the time property; positive durations signify alerts after the time property.

**relativeTo: String (optional, default: start)**

This specifies the time property that the alert offset is relative to. The value **MUST** be one of the following:



**start:**

triggers the alert relative to the start of the calendar object

**end:** triggers the alert relative to the end/due time of the calendar object

An AbsoluteTrigger object has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be AbsoluteTrigger.

**when: UTCDateTime (mandatory)**

This defines a specific UTC date-time when the alert is triggered.

An UnknownTrigger object is an object that contains an @type property whose value is not recognized (i.e., not OffsetTrigger or AbsoluteTrigger) plus zero or more other properties. This is for compatibility with client extensions and future specifications. Implementations **SHOULD NOT** trigger for trigger types they do not understand but **MUST** preserve them.

**acknowledged: UTCDateTime (optional)**

This records when an alert was last acknowledged. This is set when the user has dismissed the alert; other clients that sync this property **SHOULD** automatically dismiss or suppress duplicate alerts (alerts with the same alert id that triggered on or before this date-time).

For a recurring calendar object, setting the acknowledged property **MUST NOT** add a new override to the recurrenceOverrides property. If the alert is not already overridden, the acknowledged property **MUST** be set on the alert in the base event/task.

Certain kinds of alert action may not provide feedback as to when the user sees them, for example, email-based alerts. For those kinds of alerts, this property **MUST** be set immediately when the alert is triggered and the action is successfully carried out.

**relatedTo: String[Relation] (optional)**

This relates this alert to other alerts in the same JSCalendar object. If the user wishes to snooze an alert, the application **MUST** create an alert to trigger after snoozing. This new snooze alert **MUST** set a parent relation to the identifier of the original alert.

**action: String (optional, default: display)**

This describes how to alert the user.

The value **MUST** be at most one of the following values, a value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**display:** The alert should be displayed as appropriate for the current device and user context.

**email:** The alert should trigger an email sent out to the user, notifying them of the alert. This action is typically only appropriate for server implementations.

## 4.6. Multilingual Properties

### 4.6.1. localizations

Type: String[PatchObject] (optional)

A map where each key is a language tag [[BCP47](#)], and the value is a PatchObject ([Section 1.4.9](#)) that localizes the patch target properties in that language. The value type of the patched property **MUST** be String and the property **SHOULD** contain human-readable text. A patch pointer **MUST NOT** have the prefix recurrenceOverrides; instead, the override should define its own localizations property.

This specification does not define how to maintain validity of localized content. For example, a client application changing a JSCalendar object's title property might also need to update any localizations of this property. Client implementations **SHOULD** provide the means to manage localizations, but how to achieve this is specific to the application workflow and requirements.

## 5. Type-Specific JSCalendar Properties

### 5.1. Event Properties

In addition to the common JSCalendar object [properties](#) ([Section 4](#)), an Event has the following properties:

#### 5.1.1. start

Type: LocalDateTime (mandatory)

This is the date/time the event starts in the event's time zone (as specified in the timeZone property, see [Section 4.2.4](#)).

#### 5.1.2. duration

Type: Duration (optional, default: PT0S)

This is the zero or positive duration of the event in the event's start time zone. The end time of an event can be found by adding the duration to the event's start time.

An Event **MAY** involve start and end locations that are in different time zones (e.g., a transcontinental flight). This can be expressed using the `relativeTo` and `timeZone` properties of the Event's Location objects (see [Section 4.2.6](#)).

### 5.1.3. status

Type: String (optional, default: confirmed)

This is the scheduling status ([Section 4.4](#)) of an Event. If set, it **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**confirmed:** indicates the event is definitely happening

**cancelled:** indicates the event has been cancelled

**tentative:** indicates the event may happen

## 5.2. Task Properties

In addition to the common JSCalendar object [properties](#) ([Section 4](#)), a Task has the following properties:

### 5.2.1. due

Type: LocalDateTime (optional)

This is the date/time the task is due in the task's time zone.

### 5.2.2. start

Type: LocalDateTime (optional)

This the date/time the task should start in the task's time zone.

### 5.2.3. estimatedDuration

Type: Duration (optional)

This specifies the estimated positive duration of time the task takes to complete.

### 5.2.4. percentComplete

Type: UnsignedInt (optional)

This represents the percent completion of the task overall. The property value **MUST** be a positive integer between 0 and 100.

### 5.2.5. progress

Type: String (optional)

This defines the progress of this task. If omitted, the default progress ([Section 4.4](#)) of a Task is defined as follows (in order of evaluation):

**completed:** if the progress property value of all participants is completed

**failed:** if at least one progress property value of a participant is failed

**in-process:** if at least one progress property value of a participant is in-process

**needs-action:** if none of the other criteria match

If set, it **MUST** be one of the following values, another value registered in the IANA "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry, or a vendor-specific value (see [Section 3.3](#)):

**needs-action:** indicates the task needs action

**in-process:** indicates the task is in process

**completed:** indicates the task is completed

**failed:** indicates the task failed

**cancelled:** indicates the task was cancelled

#### 5.2.6. progressUpdated

Type: UTCDateTime (optional)

This specifies the date/time the progress property of either the task overall ([Section 5.2.5](#)) or a specific participant ([Section 4.4.9](#)) was last updated.

If the task is recurring and has future instances, a client may want to keep track of the last progress update timestamp of a specific task recurrence but leave other instances unchanged. One way to achieve this is by overriding the progressUpdated property in the task recurrenceOverrides property. However, this could produce a long list of timestamps for regularly recurring tasks. An alternative approach is to split the Task into a current, single instance of Task with this instance progress update time and a future recurring instance. See also [Section 4.1.3](#) on splitting.

### 5.3. Group Properties

Group supports the following common [JSCalendar properties](#) ([Section 4](#)):

\*@type

\*uid  
\*prodId  
\*created  
\*updated  
\*title  
\*description  
\*descriptionContentType  
\*links  
\*locale  
\*keywords  
\*categories  
\*color  
\*timeZones

In addition, the following Group-specific properties are supported:

#### 5.3.1. entries

Type: (Task|Event)[] (mandatory)

This is a collection of group members. Implementations **MUST** ignore entries of unknown type.

#### 5.3.2. source

Type: String (optional)

This is the source from which updated versions of this group may be retrieved. The value **MUST** be a URI.

#### 5.3.3. timeZones

Type: TimeZoneId[TimeZone] (optional)

This property defines custom time zones, in contrast to standard timezone definitions in the IANA Time Zone Database [[TZDB](#)]. Members of the group may refer to these time zones using the keys in this property. Each key in the map **MUST** start with the / (47) character, followed by the value of the TimeZone tzId property.

A TimeZone object maps a VTIMEZONE component from iCalendar, and the semantics are as defined in [[RFC5545](#)]. A valid time zone **MUST** define

at least one transition rule in the standard or daylight property.  
Its properties are:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be TimeZone.

**tzId: String (mandatory)**

This is the TZID property from iCalendar. Note that this implies that the value **MUST** be a valid paramtext value as specified in Section 3.1. of [[RFC5545](#)].

**updated: UTCDateTime (optional)**

This is the LAST-MODIFIED property from iCalendar.

**url: String (optional)**

This is the TZURL property from iCalendar.

**validUntil: UTCDateTime (optional)**

This is the TZUNTIL property from iCalendar, specified in [[RFC7808](#)].

**aliases: String[Boolean] (optional)**

This maps the TZID-ALIAS-OF properties from iCalendar, specified in [[RFC7808](#)], to a JSON set of aliases. The set is represented as an object, with the keys being the aliases. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be true.

**standard: TimeZoneRule[] (optional)**

This the STANDARD sub-components from iCalendar. The order **MUST** be preserved during conversion.

**daylight: TimeZoneRule[] (optional)**

This the DAYLIGHT sub-components from iCalendar. The order **MUST** be preserved during conversion.

A TimeZoneRule object maps a STANDARD or DAYLIGHT sub-component from iCalendar, with the restriction that, at most, one recurrence rule is allowed per rule. It has the following properties:

**@type: String (mandatory)**

This specifies the type of this object. This **MUST** be `TimeZoneRule`.

**start: LocalDateTime (mandatory)**

This is the `DTSTART` property from iCalendar.

**offsetFrom: String (mandatory)**

This is the `TZOFFSETFROM` property from iCalendar.

**offsetTo: String (mandatory)**

This is the `TZOFFSETO` property from iCalendar.

**recurrenceRules: RecurrenceRule[] (optional)**

This is the `RRULE` property mapped, as specified in [Section 4.3.3](#). During recurrence rule evaluation, the `until` property value **MUST** be interpreted as a local time in the UTC time zone.

**recurrenceOverrides: LocalDateTime[PatchObject] (optional)**

This maps the `RDATE` properties from iCalendar. The set is represented as an object, with the keys being the recurrence dates. The patch object **MUST** be the empty JSON object (`{}`).

**names: String[Boolean] optional)**

This maps the `TZNAME` properties from iCalendar to a JSON set. The set is represented as an object, with the keys being the names, excluding any `tzparam` component from iCalendar. The value for each key in the map **MUST** be `true`.

**comments: String[] (optional)**

This maps the `COMMENT` properties from iCalendar. The order **MUST** be preserved during conversion.

## 6. Examples

The following examples illustrate several aspects of the JSCalendar data model and format. The examples may omit mandatory or additional properties, which is indicated by a placeholder property with key `...`. While most of the examples use calendar event objects, they are also illustrative for tasks.

### 6.1. Simple Event

This example illustrates a simple one-time event. It specifies a one-time event that begins on January 15, 2020 at 1 pm New York local time and ends after 1 hour.

```
{
  "@type": "Event",
  "uid": "a8df6573-0474-496d-8496-033ad45d7fea",
  "updated": "2020-01-02T18:23:04Z",
  "title": "Some event",
  "start": "2020-01-15T13:00:00",
  "timeZone": "America/New_York",
  "duration": "PT1H"
}
```

## 6.2. Simple Task

This example illustrates a simple task for a plain to-do item.

```
{
  "@type": "Task",
  "uid": "2a358cee-6489-4f14-a57f-c104db4dc2f2",
  "updated": "2020-01-09T14:32:01Z",
  "title": "Do something"
}
```

## 6.3. Simple Group

This example illustrates a simple calendar object group that contains an event and a task.

```
{
  "@type": "Group",
  "uid": "bf0ac22b-4989-4caf-9ebd-54301b4ee51a",
  "updated": "2020-01-15T18:00:00Z",
  "name": "A simple group",
  "entries": [{
    "@type": "Event",
    "uid": "a8df6573-0474-496d-8496-033ad45d7fea",
    "updated": "2020-01-02T18:23:04Z",
    "title": "Some event",
    "start": "2020-01-15T13:00:00",
    "timeZone": "America/New_York",
    "duration": "PT1H"
  },
  {
    "@type": "Task",
    "uid": "2a358cee-6489-4f14-a57f-c104db4dc2f2",
    "updated": "2020-01-09T14:32:01Z",
    "title": "Do something"
  }
]
```



#### 6.4. All-Day Event

This example illustrates an event for an international holiday. It specifies an all-day event on April 1 that occurs every year since the year 1900.

```
{
  "...": "",
  "title": "April Fool's Day",
  "showWithoutTime": true,
  "start": "1900-04-01T00:00:00",
  "duration": "P1D",
  "recurrenceRules": [{
    "@type": "RecurrenceRule",
    "frequency": "yearly"
  }]
}
```

#### 6.5. Task with a Due Date

This example illustrates a task with a due date. It is a reminder to buy groceries before 6 pm Vienna local time on January 19, 2020. The calendar user expects to need 1 hour for shopping.

```
{
  "...": "",
  "title": "Buy groceries",
  "due": "2020-01-19T18:00:00",
  "timeZone": "Europe/Vienna",
  "estimatedDuration": "PT1H"
}
```

#### 6.6. Event with End Time Zone

This example illustrates the use of end time zones by use of an international flight. The flight starts on April 1, 2020 at 9 am in Berlin local time. The duration of the flight is scheduled at 10 hours 30 minutes. The time at the flight's destination is in the same time zone as Tokyo. Calendar clients could use the end time zone to display the arrival time in Tokyo local time and highlight the time zone difference of the flight. The location names can serve as input for navigation systems.

```

{
  "...": "",
  "title": "Flight XY51 to Tokyo",
  "start": "2020-04-01T09:00:00",
  "timeZone": "Europe/Berlin",
  "duration": "PT10H30M",
  "locations": {
    "1": {
      "@type": "Location",
      "rel": "start",
      "name": "Frankfurt Airport (FRA)"
    },
    "2": {
      "@type": "Location",
      "rel": "end",
      "name": "Narita International Airport (NRT)",
      "timeZone": "Asia/Tokyo"
    }
  }
}

```

### 6.7. Floating-Time Event (with Recurrence)

This example illustrates the use of floating time. Since January 1, 2020, a calendar user blocks 30 minutes every day to practice yoga at 7 am local time in whatever time zone the user is located on that date.

```

{
  "...": "",
  "title": "Yoga",
  "start": "2020-01-01T07:00:00",
  "duration": "PT30M",
  "recurrenceRules": [{
    "@type": "RecurrenceRule",
    "frequency": "daily"
  }]
}

```

### 6.8. Event with Multiple Locations and Localization

This example illustrates an event that happens at both a physical location and online. Fans can see a live concert on premises or online. The event title and descriptions are localized.

```

{
  "...": "",
  "title": "Live from Music Bowl: The Band",
  "description": "Go see the biggest music event ever!",
  "locale": "en",
  "start": "2020-07-04T17:00:00",
  "timeZone": "America/New_York",
  "duration": "PT3H",
  "locations": {
    "c0503d30-8c50-4372-87b5-7657e8e0fedd": {
      "@type": "Location",
      "name": "The Music Bowl",
      "description": "Music Bowl, Central Park, New York",
      "coordinates": "geo:40.7829,-73.9654"
    }
  },
  "conferences": {
    "conf1": {
      "@type": "Conference",
      "name": "Free live Stream from Music Bowl",
      "uri": "https://stream.example.com/the_band_2020"
    }
  },
  "localizations": {
    "de": {
      "title": "Live von der Music Bowl: The Band!",
      "description": "Schau dir das größte Musikereignis an!",
      "conferences/vloc1/name":
        "Gratis Live-Stream aus der Music Bowl"
    }
  }
}

```

### 6.9. Recurring Event with Overrides

This example illustrates the use of recurrence overrides. A math course at a university is held for the first time on January 8, 2020 at 9 am London time and occurs every week until June 24, 2020. Each lecture lasts for one hour and 30 minutes and is located at the Mathematics department. This event has exceptional occurrences: at the last occurrence of the course is an exam, which lasts for 2 hours and starts at 10 am. Also, the location of the exam differs from the usual location. On April 1, no course is held. On January 7 at 2 pm, there is an optional introduction course, which occurs before the first regular lecture.

```

{
  "...": "",
  "title": "Calculus I",
  "start": "2020-01-08T09:00:00",
  "timeZone": "Europe/London",
  "duration": "PT1H30M",
  "locations": {
    "mlab": {
      "@type": "Location",
      "title": "Math lab room 1",
      "description": "Math Lab I, Department of Mathematics"
    }
  },
  "recurrenceRules": [{
    "@type": "RecurrenceRule",
    "frequency": "weekly",
    "until": "2020-06-24T09:00:00"
  }],
  "recurrenceOverrides": {
    "2020-01-07T14:00:00": {
      "title": "Introduction to Calculus I (optional)"
    },
    "2020-04-01T09:00:00": {
      "excluded": true
    },
    "2020-06-25T09:00:00": {
      "title": "Calculus I Exam",
      "start": "2020-06-25T10:00:00",
      "duration": "PT2H",
      "locations": {
        "auditorium": {
          "@type": "Location",
          "title": "Big Auditorium",
          "description": "Big Auditorium, Other Road"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

### 6.10. Recurring Event with Participants

This example illustrates scheduled events. A team meeting occurs every week since January 8, 2020 at 9 am Johannesburg time. The event owner also chairs the event. Participants meet in an online meeting. An attendee has accepted the invitation, but is unavailable on March 4, 2020 and declined participation for this occurrence.

```

{
  "...": "",
  "title": "FooBar team meeting",
  "start": "2020-01-08T09:00:00",
  "timeZone": "Africa/Johannesburg",
  "duration": "PT1H",
  "conferences": {
    "0": {
      "@type": "Conference",
      "name": "ChatMe meeting room",
      "uri": "https://chatme.example.com?id=1234567&pw=a8a24627b63d"
    }
  },
  "recurrenceRules": [{
    "@type": "RecurrenceRule",
    "frequency": "weekly"
  }],
  "replyTo": {
    "imip": "mailto:f245f875-7f63-4a5e-a2c8@schedule.example.com"
  },
  "participants": {
    "dG9tQGZvb2Jhci5x1LmNvbQ": {
      "@type": "Participant",
      "name": "Tom Tool",
      "email": "tom@foobar.example.com",
      "sendTo": {
        "imip": "mailto:tom@calendar.example.com"
      },
      "participationStatus": "accepted",
      "roles": {
        "attendee": true
      }
    },
    "em9lQGZvb2GFtcGx1LmNvbQ": {
      "@type": "Participant",
      "name": "Zoe Zelda",
      "email": "zoe@foobar.example.com",
      "sendTo": {
        "imip": "mailto:zoe@foobar.example.com"
      },
      "participationStatus": "accepted",
      "roles": {
        "owner": true,
        "attendee": true,
        "chair": true
      }
    }
  },
  "recurrenceOverrides": {
    "2020-03-04T09:00:00": {
      "participants/dG9tQGZvb2Jhci5x1LmNvbQ/participationStatus":
        "declined"
    }
  }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

## 7. Security Considerations

Calendaring and scheduling information is very privacy sensitive. It can reveal the social network of a user, location information of this user and those in their social network, identity and credentials information, and patterns of behavior of the user in both the physical and cyber realm. Additionally, calendar events and tasks can influence the physical location of a user or their cyber behavior within a known time window. Its transmission and storage must be done carefully to protect it from possible threats, such as eavesdropping, replay, message insertion, deletion, modification, and on-path attacks.

The data being stored and transmitted may be used in systems with real-world consequences. For example, a home automation system may turn an alarm on and off or a coworking space may charge money to the organizer of an event that books one of their meeting rooms. Such systems must be careful to authenticate all data they receive to prevent them from being subverted and ensure the change comes from an authorized entity.

This document only defines the data format; such considerations are primarily the concern of the API or method of storage and transmission of such files.

### 7.1. Expanding Recurrences

A recurrence rule may produce infinite occurrences of an event. Implementations **MUST** handle expansions carefully to prevent accidental or deliberate resource exhaustion.

Conversely, a recurrence rule may be specified that does not expand to anything. It is not always possible to tell this through static analysis of the rule, so implementations **MUST** be careful to avoid getting stuck in infinite loops or otherwise exhausting resources while searching for the next occurrence.

Events recur in the event's time zone. If the user is in a different time zone, daylight saving transitions may cause an event that normally occurs at, for example, 9 am to suddenly shift an hour earlier. This may be used in an attempt to cause a participant to miss an important meeting. User agents must be careful to translate date-times correctly between time zones and may wish to call out unexpected changes in the time of a recurring event.

### 7.2. JSON Parsing

The security considerations of [[RFC8259](#)] apply to the use of JSON as the data interchange format.

As for any serialization format, parsers need to thoroughly check the syntax of the supplied data. JSON uses opening and closing tags for several types and structures, and it is possible that the end of the supplied data will be reached when scanning for a matching closing tag; this is an error condition, and implementations need to stop scanning at the end of the supplied data.

JSON also uses a string encoding with some escape sequences to encode special characters within a string. Care is needed when processing these escape sequences to ensure that they are fully formed before the special processing is triggered, with special care taken when the escape sequences appear adjacent to other (non-escaped) special characters or adjacent to the end of data (as in the previous paragraph).

If parsing JSON into a non-textual structured data format, implementations may need to allocate storage to hold JSON string elements. Since JSON does not use explicit string lengths, the risk of denial of service due to resource exhaustion is small, but implementations may still wish to place limits on the size of allocations they are willing to make in any given context, to avoid untrusted data causing excessive memory allocation.

### **7.3. URI Values**

Several JSCalendar properties contain URIs as values, and processing these properties requires extra care. [Section 7](#) of [\[RFC3986\]](#) discusses security risks related to URIs.

Fetching remote resources carries inherent risks. Connections must only be allowed on well-known ports, using allowed protocols (generally, just HTTP/HTTPS on their default ports). The URL must be resolved externally and not allowed to access internal resources. Connecting to an external source reveals IP (and therefore often location) information.

A maliciously constructed JSCalendar object may contain a very large number of URIs. In the case of published calendars with a large number of subscribers, such objects could be widely distributed. Implementations should be careful to limit the automatic fetching of linked resources to reduce the risk of this being an amplification vector for a denial-of-service attack.

### **7.4. Spam**

Calendar systems may receive JSCalendar files from untrusted sources, in particular, as attachments to emails. This can be a vector for an attacker to inject spam into a user's calendar. This may confuse, annoy, and mislead users or overwhelm their calendar with bogus events, preventing them from seeing legitimate ones.

Heuristic, statistical, or machine-learning-based filters can be effective in filtering out spam. Authentication mechanisms, such as

DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) [[RFC6376](#)], can help establish the source of messages and associate the data with existing relationships (such as an address book contact). However, misclassifications are always possible and providing a mechanism for users to quickly correct this is advised.

Confusable unicode characters may be used to trick a user into trusting a JSCalendar file that appears to come from a known contact but is actually from a similar-looking source controlled by an attacker.

## 7.5. Duplication

It is important for calendar systems to maintain the UID of an event when updating it to avoid an unexpected duplication of events. Consumers of the data may not remove the previous version of the event if it has a different UID. This can lead to a confusing situation for the user, with many variations of the event and no indication of which one is correct. Care must be taken by consumers of the data to remove old events where possible to avoid an accidental denial-of-service attack due to the volume of data.

## 7.6. Time Zones

Events recur in a particular time zone. When this differs from the user's current time zone, it may unexpectedly cause an occurrence to shift in time for that user due to a daylight savings change in the event's time zone. A maliciously crafted event could attempt to confuse users with such an event to ensure a meeting is missed.

## 8. IANA Considerations

### 8.1. Media Type Registration

This document defines a media type for use with JSCalendar data formatted in JSON.

**Type name:** application

**Subtype name:** jscalendar+json

**Required parameters:** type

The type parameter conveys the type of the JSCalendar data in the body part. The allowed parameter values correspond to the @type property of the JSON-formatted JSCalendar object in the body:

**event:** The @type property value **MUST** be Event.

**task:** The @type property value **MUST** be Task.

**group:** The @type property value **MUST** be Group.



No other parameter values are allowed. The parameter **MUST NOT** occur more than once.

**Optional parameters:** none

**Encoding considerations:** This is the same as the encoding considerations of application/json, as specified in [Section 11](#) of [\[RFC8259\]](#).

**Security considerations:** See [Section 7](#) of this document.

**Interoperability considerations:** While JSCalendar is designed to avoid ambiguities as much as possible, when converting objects from other calendar formats to/from JSCalendar, it is possible that differing representations for the same logical data or ambiguities in interpretation might arise. The semantic equivalence of two JSCalendar objects may be determined differently by different applications, for example, where URL values differ in case between the two objects.

**Published specification:** RFC 8984

**Applications that use this media type:** Applications that currently make use of the text/calendar and application/calendar+json media types can use this as an alternative. Similarly, applications that use the application/json media type to transfer calendaring data can use this to further specify the content.

**Fragment identifier considerations:** A JSON Pointer fragment identifier may be used, as defined in [\[RFC6901\]](#), [Section 6](#).

**Additional information:**

**Magic number(s):** N/A

**File extensions(s):** N/A

**Macintosh file type code(s):** N/A

**Person & email address to contact for further information:**  
calsify@ietf.org

**Intended usage:** COMMON

**Restrictions on usage:** N/A

**Author:** See the "Author's Address" section of this document.

**Change controller:** IETF

## 8.2. Changes to the "JSCalendar Properties" Registry

When [\[RFC8984\]](#) was published, IANA has created the "JSCalendar Properties" registry to allow interoperability of extensions to

JSCalendar objects. As this RFC document obsoletes [[RFC8984](#)] the IANA registry contents and update rules shall be completely replaced with the following definitions.

This registry follows the Expert Review process ([\[RFC8126\]](#), [Section 4.5](#)). If the "Intended Usage" field is common, sufficient documentation is required to enable interoperability. Preliminary community review for this registry is optional but strongly encouraged.

A registration can have an intended usage of common, reserved, or obsolete. IANA will list registrations with a common usage designation prominently and separately from those with other intended usage values.

A reserved registration reserves a property name without assigning semantics to avoid name collisions with future extensions or protocol use.

An obsolete registration denotes a property that is no longer expected to be added by up-to-date systems. A new property has probably been defined covering the obsolete property's semantics.

The JSCalendar property registration procedure is not a formal standards process but rather an administrative procedure intended to allow community comment and check it is coherent without excessive time delay. It is designed to encourage vendors to document and register new properties they add for use cases not covered by the original specification, leading to increased interoperability.

#### **8.2.1. Preliminary Community Review**

Notice of a potential new registration **SHOULD** be sent to the Calext mailing list <calsify@ietf.org> for review. This mailing list is appropriate to solicit community feedback on a proposed new property.

Property registrations must be marked with their intended use: "common", "reserved", or "obsolete".

The intent of the public posting to this list is to solicit comments and feedback on the choice of the property name, the unambiguity of the specification document, and a review of any interoperability or security considerations. The submitter may submit a revised registration proposal or abandon the registration completely at any time.

#### **8.2.2. Submit Request to IANA**

Registration requests can be sent to <iana@iana.org>.

### 8.2.3. Designated Expert Review

The primary concern of the designated expert (DE) is preventing name collisions and encouraging the submitter to document security and privacy considerations. For a common-use registration, the DE is expected to confirm that suitable documentation, as described in [Section 4.6](#) of [[RFC8126](#)], is available to ensure interoperability. That documentation will usually be in an RFC, but simple definitions are likely to use a web/wiki page, and if a sentence or two is deemed sufficient, it could be described in the registry itself. The DE should also verify that the property name does not conflict with work that is active or already published within the IETF. A published specification is not required for reserved or obsolete registrations.

The DE will either approve or deny the registration request and publish a notice of the decision to the Calext WG mailing list or its successor, as well as inform IANA. A denial notice must be justified by an explanation, and, in the cases where it is possible, concrete suggestions on how the request can be modified so as to become acceptable should be provided.

### 8.2.4. Change Procedures

Once a JSCalendar property has been published by IANA, the change controller may request a change to its definition. The same procedure that would be appropriate for the original registration request is used to process a change request.

JSCalendar property registrations may not be deleted; properties that are no longer believed appropriate for use can be declared obsolete by a change to their "intended usage" field; such properties will be clearly marked in the IANA registry.

Significant changes to a JSCalendar property's definition should be requested only when there are serious omissions or errors in the published specification, as such changes may cause interoperability issues. When review is required, a change request may be denied if it renders entities that were valid under the previous definition invalid under the new definition.

The owner of a JSCalendar property may pass responsibility to another person or agency by informing IANA; this can be done without discussion or review.

### 8.2.5. "JSCalendar Properties" Registry Template

**Property Name:** This is the name of the property. The property name **MUST NOT** already be registered for any of the object types listed in the "Property Context" field of this registration. Other object types **MAY** already have registered a different property with the same name; however, the same name **SHOULD** only be used when the semantics are analogous.

**Property Type:**

This is the type of this property, using type signatures, as specified in [Section 1.3](#). The property type **MUST** be registered in the "JSCalendar Types" registry.

**Property Context:** This is a comma-separated list of JSCalendar object types this property is allowed on.

**Reference or Description:** This is a brief description or RFC number and section reference where the property is specified (omitted for "reserved" property names).

**Intended Usage:** This may be "common", "reserved", or "obsolete".

**Change Controller:** This is who may request a change to this entry's definition (IETF for RFCs from the IETF stream).

### 8.2.6. Initial Contents for the "JSCalendar Properties" Registry

The following table lists the initial entries of the "JSCalendar Properties" registry. All properties are for common use. All RFC section references are for this document. The change controller for all these properties is "IETF".

Property Name	Property Type	Property Context	Reference or Description
@type	String	Event, Task, Group, AbsoluteTrigger, Alert, Link, Location, NDay, OffsetTrigger, Participant, RecurrenceRule, Relation, TimeZone, TimeZoneRule, Conference	<a href="#">Section 4.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
acknowledged	UTCDateTime	Alert	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
action	String	Alert	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
alerts	Id[Alert]	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
aliases	String[Boolean]	TimeZone	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
byDay	NDay[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
byHour	UnsignedInt[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
byMinute	UnsignedInt[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
byMonth	String[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
byMonthDay	Int[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
bySecond	UnsignedInt[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
bySetPosition	Int[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
byWeekNo	Int[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
byYearDay	Int[]	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
categories	String[Boolean]		<a href="#">Section 4.2.11</a>

Property Name	Property Type	Property Context	Reference or Description
		Event, Task, Group	
cid	String	Link	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
color	String	Event, Task, Group	<a href="#">Section 4.2.12</a>
comments	String[]	TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
conferences	Id[Conference]	Event, Task, Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
contentType	String	Link	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
coordinates	String	Location	<a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a>
count	UnsignedInt	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
created	UTCDateTime	Event, Task, Group	<a href="#">Section 4.1.5</a>
day	String	NDay	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
daylight	TimeZoneRule[]	TimeZone	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
delegatedFrom	Id[Boolean]	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
delegatedTo	Id[Boolean]	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
description	String	Event, Task, Location, Participant, Conference	<a href="#">Section 4.2.2</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a> ,
descriptionContentType	String	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.2.3</a>
display	String	Link	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
due	LocalDateTime	Task	<a href="#">Section 5.2.1</a>
duration	Duration	Event	<a href="#">Section 5.1.2</a>
email	String	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
entries	(Task Event)[]	Group	<a href="#">Section 5.3.1</a>
estimatedDuration	Duration	Task	<a href="#">Section 5.2.3</a>
excluded	Boolean	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.3.6</a>
excludedRecurrenceRules	RecurrenceRule[]	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.3.4</a>
expectReply	Boolean	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
features	String[Boolean]	Conference	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
firstDayOfWeek	String	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
freeBusyStatus	String	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.2</a>
frequency	String	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
href	String	Link	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
interval	UnsignedInt	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
invitedBy	Id	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
keywords	String[Boolean]	Event, Task, Group	<a href="#">Section 4.2.10</a>
kind	String	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
language	String	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
links	Id[Link]	Group, Event, Task, Location, Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.2.8</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a> ,
locale	String	Group, Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.2.9</a>
localizations	String [PatchObject]	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.6.1</a>

Property Name	Property Type	Property Context	Reference or Description
locations	Id[Location]	Event, Task, Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
locationTypes	String[Boolean]	Location	<a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a>
memberOf	Id[Boolean]	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
method	String	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.1.8</a>
name	String	Location, Conference, Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a> ,
names	String[Boolean]	TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
nthOfPeriod	Int	NDay	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
offset	SignedDuration	OffsetTrigger	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
offsetFrom	UTCDateTime	TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
offsetTo	UTCDateTime	TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
participants	Id[Participant]	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
participationComment	String	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
participationStatus	String	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
percentComplete	UnsignedInt	Task, Participant	<a href="#">Section 5.2.4</a>
priority	Int	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.1</a>
privacy	String	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.3</a>
prodId	String	Event, Task, Group	<a href="#">Section 4.1.4</a>
progress	String	Task, Participant	<a href="#">Section 5.2.5</a>
progressUpdated	UTCDateTime	Task, Participant	<a href="#">Section 5.2.6</a>
recurrenceId	LocalDateTime	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.3.1</a>
recurrenceIdTimeZone	TimeZoneId null	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.3.2</a>
recurrenceOverrides	LocalDateTime [PatchObject]	Event, Task, TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.5</a> , <a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
recurrenceRules	RecurrenceRule[]	Event, Task, TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a> , <a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
rel	String	Link	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
relatedTo	String[Relation]	Event, Task, Alert	<a href="#">Section 4.1.3</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
relation	String[Boolean]	Relation	<a href="#">Section 1.4.10</a>
relativeTo	String	OffsetTrigger, Location	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a>
replyTo	String[String]	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.4</a>
replyToScheduleAgent	String	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.5</a>
replyToScheduleForceSend	Boolean	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.6</a>
replyToScheduleStatus	String[]	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.7</a>
requestStatus	String	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.4.10</a>
roles	String[Boolean]	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
rscale	String	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
sentFrom	String	Event, Task, Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.8</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
standard	TimeZoneRule[]	TimeZone	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
start	LocalDateTime	TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>

Property Name	Property Type	Property Context	Reference or Description
scheduleAgent	String	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
scheduleForceSend	Boolean	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
scheduleSequence	UnsignedInt	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
scheduleStatus	String[]	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
scheduleUpdated	UTCDateTime	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
sendTo	String[String]	Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
sequence	UnsignedInt	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.1.7</a>
showWithoutTime	Boolean	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.2.5</a>
size	UnsignedInt	Link	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
skip	String	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
source	String	Group	<a href="#">Section 5.3.2</a>
start	LocalDateTime	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 5.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Section 5.2.2</a>
status	String	Event	<a href="#">Section 5.1.3</a>
timeZone	TimeZoneId null	Event, Task, Location	<a href="#">Section 4.2.4</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a>
timeZones	TimeZoneId [TimeZone]	Group	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
title	String	Event, Task, Group, Link	<a href="#">Section 4.2.1</a>
trigger	OffsetTrigger  AbsoluteTrigger  UnknownTrigger	Alert	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
tzId	String	TimeZone	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
uid	String	Event, Task, Group, Alert, Location	<a href="#">Section 4.1.2</a>
until	LocalDateTime	RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
updated	UTCDateTime	Event, Task, Group	<a href="#">Section 4.1.6</a>
uri	String	Conference	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
url	String	TimeZone	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
useDefaultAlerts	Boolean	Event, Task	<a href="#">Section 4.5.1</a>
validUntil	UTCDateTime	TimeZone	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
when	UTCDateTime	AbsoluteTrigger	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>

Table 1: Initial Contents of

### 8.3. Changes to the "JSCalendar Types" Registry

When [[RFC8984](#)] was published, IANA has created the "JSCalendar Types" registry to avoid name collisions and provide a complete reference for all data types used for JSCalendar property values. As this RFC document obsoletes [[RFC8984](#)] the IANA registry contents shall be completely replaced with the following definitions.

The registration process is the same as for the "JSCalendar Properties" registry, as defined in [Section 8.2](#).

#### 8.3.1. "JSCalendar Types" Registry Template

**Type Name:**

the name of the type

**Reference or Description:** a brief description or RFC number and section reference where the Type is specified (may be omitted for "reserved" type names)

**Intended Use:** common, reserved, or obsolete

**Change Controller:** who may request a change to this entry's definition (IETF for RFCs from the IETF stream)

### 8.3.2. Initial Contents for the "JSCalendar Types" Registry

The following table lists the initial entries of the JSCalendar Types registry. All properties are for common use. All RFC section references are for this document. The change controller for all these properties is "IETF".

Type Name	Reference or Description
Alert	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
Boolean	<a href="#">Section 1.3</a>
Duration	<a href="#">Section 1.4.6</a>
Id	<a href="#">Section 1.4.1</a>
Int	<a href="#">Section 1.4.2</a>
LocalDateTime	<a href="#">Section 1.4.5</a>
Link	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
Location	<a href="#">Section 4.2.6</a>
NDay	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
Number	<a href="#">Section 1.3</a>
Participant	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
PatchObject	<a href="#">Section 1.4.9</a>
RecurrenceRule	<a href="#">Section 4.3.3</a>
Relation	<a href="#">Section 1.4.10</a>
SignedDuration	<a href="#">Section 1.4.7</a>
String	<a href="#">Section 1.3</a>
TimeZone	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
TimeZoneId	<a href="#">Section 1.4.8</a>
TimeZoneRule	<a href="#">Section 5.3.3</a>
UnsignedInt	<a href="#">Section 1.4.3</a>
UTCDateTime	<a href="#">Section 1.4.4</a>
Conference	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>

Table 2: Initial Contents of the "JSCalendar Types" Registry

### 8.4. Changes to the "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry

When [[RFC8984](#)] was published, IANA has created the "JSCalendar Enum Values" registry to allow interoperable extension of semantics for properties with enumerable values. As this RFC document obsoletes



[[RFC8984](#)] the IANA registry contents shall be completely replaced with the following definitions.

Each property with enum values has a subregistry of allowed values. The registration process for a new enum value or adding a new enumerable property is the same as for the "JSCalendar Properties" registry, as defined in [Section 8.2](#).

#### 8.4.1. "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry Property Template

This template is for adding a subregistry for a new enumerable property to the "JSCalendar Enum" registry.

**Property Name:** These are the name(s) of the property or properties where these values may be used. This **MUST** be registered in the "JSCalendar Properties" registry.

**Context:** This is the list of allowed object types where the property or properties may appear, as registered in the "JSCalendar Properties" registry. This disambiguates where there may be two distinct properties with the same name in different contexts.

**Change Controller:** (IETF for properties defined in RFCs from the IETF stream).

**Initial Contents:** This is the initial list of defined values for this enum, using the template defined in [Section 8.4.2](#). A subregistry will be created with these values for this property name/context tuple.

#### 8.4.2. "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry Value Template

This template is for adding a new enum value to a subregistry in the JSCalendar Enum registry.

**Enum Value:** the verbatim value of the enum

**Reference or Description:** a brief description or RFC number and section reference for the semantics of this value

#### 8.4.3. Initial Contents for the "JSCalendar Enum Values" Registry

For each subregistry created in this section, all RFC section references are for this document.

**Property Name:** action

**Context:** Alert

**Change Controller:** IETF

**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
display	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
email	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>

Table 3: JSCalendar Enum Values for  
action (Context: Alert)

**Property Name:** display  
**Context:** Link  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
badge	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
graphic	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
fullsize	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>
thumbnail	<a href="#">Section 1.4.11</a>

Table 4: JSCalendar Enum Values for  
display (Context: Link)

**Property Name:** features  
**Context:** Conference  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
audio	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
chat	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
feed	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
moderator	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
phone	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
screen	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>
video	<a href="#">Section 4.2.7</a>

Table 5: JSCalendar Enum Values for  
features (Context: Conference)

**Property Name:** freeBusyStatus  
**Context:** Event, Task  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
free	<a href="#">Section 4.4.2</a>
busy	<a href="#">Section 4.4.2</a>

Table 6: JSCalendar Enum Values for  
freeBusyStatus (Context: Event, Task)

**Property Name:** kind  
**Context:** Participant  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
individual	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
group	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
resource	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>

Enum Value	Reference or Description
location	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>

Table 7: JSCalendar Enum Values for kind (Context: Participant)

**Property Name:** participationStatus

**Context:** Participant

**Change Controller:** IETF

**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
needs-action	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
accepted	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
declined	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
tentative	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
delegated	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>

Table 8: JSCalendar Enum Values for participationStatus (Context: Participant)

**Property Name:** privacy

**Context:** Event, Task

**Change Controller:** IETF

**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
public	<a href="#">Section 4.4.3</a>
private	<a href="#">Section 4.4.3</a>
secret	<a href="#">Section 4.4.3</a>

Table 9: JSCalendar Enum Values for privacy (Context: Event, Task)

**Property Name:** progress

**Context:** Task, Participant

**Change Controller:** IETF

**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
needs-action	<a href="#">Section 5.2.5</a>
in-process	<a href="#">Section 5.2.5</a>
completed	<a href="#">Section 5.2.5</a>
failed	<a href="#">Section 5.2.5</a>
cancelled	<a href="#">Section 5.2.5</a>

Table 10: JSCalendar Enum Values for progress (Context: Task, Participant)

**Property Name:** relation

**Context:** Relation

**Change Controller:** IETF

**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
first	<a href="#">Section 1.4.10</a>
next	<a href="#">Section 1.4.10</a>
child	<a href="#">Section 1.4.10</a>
parent	<a href="#">Section 1.4.10</a>

Table 11: JSCalendar Enum Values for relation (Context: Relation)

**Property Name:** relativeTo  
**Context:** OffsetTrigger, Location  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
start	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>
end	<a href="#">Section 4.5.2</a>

Table 12: JSCalendar Enum Values for relativeTo (Context: OffsetTrigger, Location)

**Property Name:** roles  
**Context:** Participant  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
owner	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
attendee	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
optional	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
informational	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
chair	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
contact	<a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>

Table 13: JSCalendar Enum Values for roles (Context: Participant)

**Property Name:** replyToScheduleAgent, scheduleAgent  
**Context:** Event and Task (replyToScheduleAgent), Participant (scheduleAgent)  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
server	<a href="#">Section 4.4.5</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
client	<a href="#">Section 4.4.5</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>
none	<a href="#">Section 4.4.5</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.4.9</a>

Table 14: JSCalendar Enum Values for replyToScheduleAgent (Context: Event, Task) and scheduleAgent (Context: Participant)

**Property Name:** status

**Context:** Event  
**Change Controller:** IETF  
**Initial Contents:**

Enum Value	Reference or Description
confirmed	<a href="#">Section 5.1.3</a>
cancelled	<a href="#">Section 5.1.3</a>
tentative	<a href="#">Section 5.1.3</a>

Table 15: JSCalendar Enum Values for status (Context: Event)

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