

[MS-OSALER]: Alerts Interoperability Protocol Specification

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
04/04/2008	0.1		Initial Availability
06/27/2008	1.0	Major	Revised and edited the technical content
12/12/2008	1.01	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
03/18/2009	1.02	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
07/13/2009	1.03	Major	Changes made for template compliance
08/28/2009	1.04	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
11/06/2009	1.05	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
02/19/2010	2.0	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
03/31/2010	2.01	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
04/30/2010	2.02	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
06/07/2010	2.03	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
06/29/2010	2.04	Editorial	Changed language and formatting in the technical content.
07/23/2010	2.05	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
09/27/2010	2.05	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
11/15/2010	2.05	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
12/17/2010	2.05	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.

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1 Introduction

This document specifies the Alerts Interoperability Protocol, which is used to identify and interpret Internet messages that can be sent to protocol clients when a document, Web page or other type of resource is changed on a protocol server. This protocol also specifies the syntax and semantics of user-defined fields in message headers of those messages.

1.1 Glossary

The following terms are defined in [\[MS-GLOS\]](#):

ASCII
Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF)

The following terms are defined in [\[MS-OFCGLOS\]](#):

alert
alert subscription
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

The following terms are specific to this document:

alert GUID: A fixed GUID value in an Internet message header that identifies an Internet message as an alert.

alert metadata: The values that are contained in the X-headers of an alert.

MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT: These terms (in all caps) are used as described in [\[RFC2119\]](#). All statements of optional behavior use either MAY, SHOULD, or SHOULD NOT.

1.2 References

1.2.1 Normative References

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com. We will assist you in finding the relevant information. Please check the archive site, <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/E4BD6494-06AD-4aed-9823-445E921C9624>, as an additional source.

[MS-ALERTSS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Alerts Service Protocol Specification](#)", June 2008.

[MS-OUTSPS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Lists Client Sync Protocol Specification](#)", June 2008.

[MS-STSSYN] Microsoft Corporation, "[StsSync Structure Specification](#)", June 2008.

[RFC2047] Moore, K., "MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) Part Three: Message Header Extensions for Non-ASCII Text", RFC 2047, November 1996, <http://ietf.org/rfc/rfc2047.txt>

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>

[RFC2821] Klensin, J., "Simple Mail Transfer Protocol", STD 10, RFC 2821, April 2001, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2821.txt>

[RFC2822] Resnick, P., Ed., "Internet Message Format", STD 11, RFC 2822, April 2001, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2822.txt>

[RFC822] Crocker, D.H., "Standard for ARPA Internet Text Messages", STD 11, RFC 822, August 1982, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc0822.txt>

1.2.2 Informative References

[MS-GLOS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Windows Protocols Master Glossary](#)", March 2007.

[MS-OFCGLOS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Microsoft Office Master Glossary](#)", June 2008.

1.3 Protocol Overview (Synopsis)

This protocol specifies how a protocol server can use X-headers of an Internet message to indicate to a protocol client that the message is an **alert (1)**. The protocol assumes the message conforms fully to [\[RFC2822\]](#). The protocol extends the Message-ID header and introduces ten X-headers to provide the following information about the alert (1):

- The **alert GUID** identifying that the message is an alert (1).
- The unique identifier for the **alert subscription**.
- The title of the alert (1).
- The protocol server software that sent the alert (1).
- The **URL** of the protocol server that sent the alert (1).
- The URL of the Web service associated with the originating protocol server to manage alerts (1).
- The URL to initiate synchronizing the protocol client with the container of the resource that is referred by the alert (1).
- The identifier and URL of the container of the resource referred by the alert (1).
- The unique identifier and title for the resource referred by the alert (1).

A protocol client receiving an alert (1) can choose the information it needs to provide a richer experience for its users.

1.4 Relationship to Other Protocols

Alerts (1) are Internet messages as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#). The **alert metadata** is contained in X-headers as specified in [\[RFC822\]](#) section 4.7.5.

Alerts (1) on a protocol server can be managed by the protocol client using the Web services as specified in the Alerts Service Protocol Specification ([\[MS-ALERTSS\]](#)).

1.5 Prerequisites/Preconditions

There are no fixed preconditions for a protocol server to send alerts (1). Any preconditions are specific to the implementation of that protocol server.

1.6 Applicability Statement

The purpose of this protocol is to allow the protocol client to distinguish alerts (1) from other Internet messages, use the metadata to provide a richer user experience, or to build an alert management user interface.

1.7 Versioning and Capability Negotiation

None.

1.8 Vendor-Extensible Fields

This protocol defines the X-AlertServerType header where a protocol server MAY [<1>](#) identify itself to the protocol client. Based on the type of the server identified, the protocol client MAY [<2>](#) use its knowledge about any services that this type of server offers and provide them to the end user accordingly.

1.9 Standards Assignments

None.

2 Messages

The following sections specify how alerts (1) are transported and the alert syntax.

2.1 Transport

Alerts (1) are Internet messages, fully compliant with [\[RFC2822\]](#). They have a specific value in the Message-ID header, and contain a variety of metadata in X-headers, as allowed by [\[RFC2822\]](#). These headers and values are specified in [Message Syntax](#).

Internet messages, and thus alerts (1), can be transported in many ways. The exact transport method is not relevant to this protocol. The default transport method is **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)** specified in [\[RFC2821\]](#).

2.2 Common Message Syntax

Alerts (1) conform to the form and behavior of Internet messages as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#). The following sections specify extensions and additions to headers of alerts (1).

2.2.1 Message-ID

The Alerts Interoperability Protocol extends message-id that is defined in [\[RFC2822\]](#). In this protocol, the Message-ID header indicates that the Internet message is an alert (1) by beginning with "<" and the alert GUID. The alert GUID is fixed for all alerts (1) and has the value "3BD50098E401463AA228377848493927".

The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the **Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF)** syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
alert-message-id = "Message-ID:" alert-msg-id CRLF
alert-msg-id     = [CFWS] "<" alert-guid id-left "@"
                  id-right ">" [CFWS]
alert-guid       = "3BD50098E401463AA228377848493927"
id-left         = dot-atom-text / no-fold-quote / obs-id-left
id-right        = dot-atom-text / no-fold-literal /
                  obs-id-right
```

To show that the Message-ID header in this protocol is an extension of Message-ID in [\[RFC2822\]](#), section 3.6.4 defines a message-id as follows:

```
message-id      = "Message-ID:" msg-id CRLF
msg-id          = [CFWS] "<" id-left "@" id-right ">" [CFWS]
id-left         = dot-atom-text / no-fold-quote / obs-id-left
id-right        = dot-atom-text / no-fold-literal /
                  obs-id-right
```

Based on the preceding definitions of alert-message-id and message-id, if alert-guid is considered as a portion of id-left, an alert (1), represented by alert-message-id, conforms to the definition of message-id.

The Message-ID header MUST be present. If alert-message-id as defined earlier is present in Message-ID, the protocol client considers the Internet message as an ALERT and processes the additional alert metadata in the headers as defined in [X-AlertId](#) through [X-Sharing-Title](#).

2.2.2 X-AlertId

The X-AlertId header contains a string uniquely identifying the alert subscription on the protocol server. The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
alert-id = "X-AlertId:" unstructured CRLF
```

X-AlertId MUST be present in the header of the alert (1). If the protocol client uses the protocol specified by [\[MS-ALERTSS\]](#) to manage alert subscriptions on a protocol server, the protocol client MUST use the value of X-AlertId formatted as a GUID to identify an alert subscription in a protocol operation. Aside from passing the string back as a parameter to the protocol server in such contexts, the protocol client does not use this string for other purposes.

2.2.3 X-AlertTitle

The X-AlertTitle header contains the title of the alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
alert-title = "X-AlertTitle:" encoded-alert-word CRLF
encoded-alert-word = "=?utf-8?B?" encoded-text "=?"
```

X-AlertTitle MUST be present in the header of the alert (1). The protocol client can choose to use the value of X-AlertTitle to display user interface specific to this alert (1). See [\[RFC2047\]](#) for details of the encoded-text field. Encoded-alert-word conforms to encoded-word as defined in [\[RFC2047\]](#), with charset always being set to "utf-8" and encoding always being set to "B" (indicating a Base64 encoding).

2.2.4 X-AlertServerType

The X-AlertServerType header contains an **ASCII** string identifying the protocol server software which generated the alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
alert-server-type = "X-AlertServerType:" unstructured CRLF
```

X-AlertServerType is an optional header in an alert (1) [<3>](#). When X-AlertServerType is present, in conjunction with the X-AlertWebUrl header, a protocol client [MAY <4>](#) take advantage of any other services it is aware of that is provided by the protocol server identified in this header.

2.2.5 X-AlertWebUrl

The X-AlertWebUrl header contains a Web URL to the protocol server which generated the alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
alert-web-url = "X-AlertWebUrl:" encoded-alert-word CRLF
```

The encoded-alert-word is defined in [X-AlertTitle](#).

X-AlertWebUrl is an optional header in an alert (1).

2.2.6 X-AlertWebSoap

The X-AlertWebSoap header contains a URL to the Web service which implements the [\[MS-ALERTSS\]](#) protocol and which is associated with the protocol server that generated this alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
alert-web-soap = "X-AlertWebSoap:" encoded-alert-word CRLF
```

X-AlertWebSoap is an optional header in an alert (1). When X-AlertWebSoap is present, the protocol client can use this URL to edit or delete alert subscriptions using the protocol defined in [\[MS-ALERTSS\]](#).

2.2.7 X-Sharing-Config-Url

The X-Sharing-Config-Url header contains a URL which, when activated, initiates the synchronization of the container of the resource referred by the alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
sharing-config-url = "X-Sharing-Config-Url:" unstructured CRLF
```

X-Sharing-Config-Url is an optional header in an alert (1)[<5>](#). If synchronization of the container of the resource with the protocol client is applicable[<6>](#), X-Sharing-Config-Url MUST be present. When X-Sharing-Config-Url is present, the protocol client MAY [<7>](#) present user interface to allow the user to call this URL.

2.2.8 X-Sharing-Remote-Uid

The X-Sharing-Remote-Uid header contains a unique identifier which identifies the container of the resource referred by the alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
sharing-remote-uid = "X-Sharing-Remote-Uid:"  
                    encoded-alert-word CRLF
```

X-Sharing-Remote-Uid is an optional header in an alert (1). If synchronization of the container of the resource with the protocol client is applicable, X-Sharing-Remote-Uid MUST be present. The value of this header does not carry any special meaning to the protocol client; the protocol client does not process the value of this header for any purpose.

2.2.9 X-Sharing-WssBaseUrl

The X-Sharing-WssBaseUrl header contains the Web URL to the container of the resource referred by the alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
sharing-wssbaseurl = "X-Sharing-WssBaseUrl:"
```

encoded-alert-word CRLF

X-Sharing-WssBaseUrl is an optional header in an alert (1). If synchronization of the container of the resource with the protocol client is applicable [<8>](#), X-Sharing-WssBaseUrl MUST be present.

2.2.10 X-Sharing-ItemId

The X-Sharing-ItemId header contains a unique identifier for the resource referred by the alert (1). The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
sharing-itemid = "X-Sharing-ItemId:" encoded-alert-word CRLF
```

If applicable to the container of the resource, X-Sharing-ItemId SHOULD be present in the header of the alert (1).

2.2.11 X-Sharing-Title

The X-Sharing-Title header contains the title of the resource that this alert (1) refers to. The syntax of this header is defined as follows by using the ABNF syntax, as specified in [\[RFC2822\]](#):

```
sharing-title = "X-Sharing-Title:" encoded-alert-word CRLF
```

If applicable to the container of the resource, X-Sharing-Title SHOULD be present in the header of the alert (1).

2.3 Directory Service Schema Elements

3 Protocol Details

In this section, the behaviors of the protocol server and protocol client for the Alerts Interoperability Protocol are specified. This section also includes details on abstract data models, initialization, higher-layer triggered events, and message processing rules.

3.1 Alerts Interoperability Server Details

3.1.1 Abstract Data Model

This section describes a conceptual model of possible data organization that an implementation maintains to participate in this protocol. The described organization is provided to facilitate the explanation of how the protocol behaves. This document does not mandate that an implementation adhere to this model as long as their external behavior is consistent with that described in this document.

The headers of an alert (1) must contain the following information:

- An identifier indicating that the message is an alert (1).
- A unique identifier for the alert subscription.
- The title of the alert (1).

The headers of an alert (1) should contain the following information:

- The protocol server software that sent the alert (1).
- The URL of the protocol server that sent the alert (1).
- The URL of the Web service that the protocol server used to manage the alert subscription.

The headers of an alert (1) SHOULD contain the following information, if relevant to the container of the resource that is the subject of the alert (1):

- The URL to initiate synchronizing the protocol client with the container of the resource referred by the alert (1).
- The identifier and URL of the container of the resource referred by the alert (1).
- The identifier and title of the resource referred by the alert (1).

3.1.2 Timers

None.

3.1.3 Initialization

Conceptually, the protocol initialization occurs when a user, while browsing a protocol server, chooses to sign up for some type of alert (1). The exact method of signing up for an alert (1) is not specified; and in fact may vary depending on the alert type and condition. The protocol server MUST keep an active list of alert subscriptions, per user, and be aware of each user's e-mail address.

3.1.4 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

The condition(s) which trigger an alert (1) on a protocol server varies according to the design of the protocol server. When creating an alert subscription (1), the protocol server SHOULD indicate the condition that will trigger the alert (1).

Conditions that a protocol server can provide as mechanisms to alert the user include:

- When a given resource on the protocol server is modified.
- When additional content is added to the protocol server.
- When a given resource is removed.

When a condition occurs on the protocol server and triggers an alert (1), the protocol server MUST check the active list of alert subscriptions for all users, and MUST then send an alert (1) to each user who requested an alert (1) for that condition.

3.1.5 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

To put together an alert (1), a protocol server MUST specify the alert GUID in Message-ID. If using the SMTP transport, the protocol server MUST also specify X-AlertId and X-AlertTitle, and SHOULD specify the other X-headers in the header if those headers are applicable. See section [2.2.7](#) to section [2.2.11](#) for details about certain X-headers being applicable in only certain scenarios.

The protocol server SHOULD NOT, however, assume that the protocol client is aware of these headers. The protocol server MUST therefore, also include context about the alert (1) in the subject and body of the Internet message to make the alert (1) useful to the user. Specifically, the alert SHOULD have the following information:

- The subject SHOULD include the title of the alert (1).
- The body SHOULD include the condition which triggered the alert (1).
- The body SHOULD include the context in which the alert was triggered. For example, if the alert (1) was triggered by a page on the protocol server being modified, the protocol server SHOULD include who modified the page in the alert (1), and provide links to the protocol server so that if the protocol client is not aware of the alert protocol, headers, and alert metadata described in this document, the user can still manually manage the alert settings.

3.1.6 Timer Events

None.

3.1.7 Other Local Events

None.

3.2 Alerts Interoperability Client Details

3.2.1 Abstract Data Model

This section describes a conceptual model of possible data organization that an implementation maintains to participate in this protocol. The described organization is provided to facilitate the explanation of how the protocol behaves. This document does not mandate that an implementation

adhere to this model as long as their external behavior is consistent with that described in this document.

3.2.2 Timers

None.

3.2.3 Initialization

None.

3.2.4 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

None.

3.2.5 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

When a protocol client downloads an e-mail, it MUST check the contents of the Message-Id header. If it contains the alert GUID, the protocol client MUST consider that e-mail an alert (1) and SHOULD check for the additional alert metadata contained in the various X-headers, and take whatever action it deems appropriate.

3.2.5.1 X-AlertId

This header provides the protocol client a way to uniquely identify the alert subscription on the protocol server. Using this value in conjunction with the [\[MS-ALERTSS\]](#) protocol, the protocol client can choose to provide user interface to the user to delete the alert subscription.

3.2.5.2 X-AlertTitle

Using the title of the alert (1) provided by X-AlertTitle, the protocol client can choose to use this information to display alert-specific user interface to the user.

3.2.5.3 X-AlertServerType

This header specifies the protocol server software which generated the alert (1). Using this information and X-AlertWebUrl, the protocol client MAY provide mechanisms for the user to access any services that the protocol server provides.

3.2.5.4 X-AlertWebUrl

This header specifies the Web URL of the protocol server that generated the alert (1). Using this information, the protocol client can display alert-specific user interface or access non-alert-related services.

3.2.5.5 X-AlertWebSoap

This header specifies the URL of the web service implementing the [\[MS-ALERTSS\]](#) protocol used by this protocol server. This protocol defines operations for the protocol client to manage alert subscriptions. The protocol client can display user interface to allow users to manage their alert subscriptions.

3.2.5.6 X-Sharing-Config-Url

This header specifies the URL used to initiate synchronization of the container of the resource referred by the alert (1). The protocol client MAY [≤9>](#) display user interface and use this URL to allow the user to initiate the synchronization of this resource with the protocol client [<10>](#). The protocol client SHOULD ignore this header if the protocol client does not support local synchronization of resources from the protocol server.

3.2.5.7 X-Sharing-Remote-Uid

This header specifies the remote identifier of the container of the resource referred by the alert (1). Using this information, the protocol client can use this value as a parameter when accessing non-alert services that the protocol server provides.

3.2.5.8 X-Sharing-WssBaseUrl

This header specifies the Web URL of the container of the resource referred to by the alert (1). Using this information, the protocol client can provide a user interface for the user to navigate directly to the container by using their Web browser.

3.2.5.9 X-Sharing-ItemId

This header specifies the unique identifier of the resource referred to by this alert (1). Using this information, the protocol client can use this value as a parameter when accessing non-alert services that the protocol server provides.

3.2.5.10 X-Sharing-Title

This header specifies the title of the resource referred to by this alert. The protocol client can choose to display user interface to this effect.

3.2.6 Timer Events

None.

3.2.7 Other Local Events

None.

4 Protocol Examples

The following is a sample SMTP header from an alert (1). The relevant headers are in bold.

Received: from example.microsoft.com (10.0.0.1) by

```
example2.microsoft.com (10.0.0.2) with Microsoft SMTP
Server id 8.1.240.5; Thu, 24 Jan 2008 10:06:05 -0800
Date: Thu, 24 Jan 2008 10:05:45 -0800
To: <john@microsoft.com>
Message-ID: <3BD50098E401463AA228377848493927-{B9F3612B-19E8-4383-AD27-
D5ACD2C2EE6F}@example.microsoft.com>
Title: =?utf-8?B?V2lraSBQYWdlc2==?=
X-AlertId: {913D756A-E669-4969-A930-8CD9845926D8};{D5D996C5-683C-4077-AB40-9F3721E30B9D}
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
From: =?utf-8?B?T3V0bG9vayBUZWFTIFdpa2lz?= <someserver1@microsoft.com>
X-AlertWebUrl: =?utf-8?B? aHR0cDovL2V4YW1wbGUvc2FtcGxl==?=
X-AlertServerType: STS
Content-Type: text/html; charset="utf-8"
Subject: Wiki Pages - Test.aspx
Reply-To: <mike@example.microsoft.com>
X-AlertWebSoap: =?utf-8?B? aHR0cDovL2V4YW1wbGUvc2VydGVyL192dGlfYmluL2FsZXJ0cy5hc214==?=
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: WSS (version 3)
Return-Path: someserver1@example.microsoft.com
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 24 Jan 2008 18:05:45.0895 (UTC) FILETIME=[BDF1B370:01C85EB3]
```

Looking at each header individually:

```
Message-ID: <3BD50098E401463AA228377848493927-{B9F3612B-19E8-4383-AD27-
D5ACD2C2EE6F}@example.microsoft.com>
```

The Message-ID header begins with the alert GUID (underlined), identifying this message as an alert (1).

```
X-AlertTitle: =?utf-8?B?V2lraSBQYWdlc2==?=
```

The title for the alert (1) is "Wiki Pages".

```
X-AlertId: {913D756A-E669-4969-A930-8CD9845926D8};{D5D996C5-683C-4077-AB40-9F3721E30B9D}
```

The protocol client does not process this value for any purpose other than passing it as a parameter back to the protocol server as specified in [2.2.2](#).

```
X-AlertWebUrl: =?utf-8?B? aHR0cDovL2V4YW1wbGUvc2FtcGxl==?=
```

The URL of the protocol server that generated the alert (1) is "http://example/sample".

```
X-AlertServerType: STS
```

The originating protocol server of the alert (1) is a SharePoint server.

X-AlertWebSoap: =?utf-8?B? aHR0cDovL2V4YW1wbGUvc2VydmVyL192dG1fYmluL2FsZXJ0cy5hc214==?="

The URL of the Web service used by the originating protocol server is
"http://example/sample/_vti_bin/alerts.asmx".

5 Security

5.1 Security Considerations for Implementers

There are no specific security considerations specific to this protocol. General security considerations pertaining to [RFC2822](#) apply.

5.2 Index of Security Parameters

None.

6 Appendix A: Product Behavior

The information in this specification is applicable to the following Microsoft products or supplemental software. References to product versions include released service packs:

- Microsoft® Office Outlook® 2003
- Microsoft® Office Outlook® 2007
- Microsoft® Outlook® 2010
- Microsoft® SharePoint® Foundation 2010
- Microsoft® Office SharePoint® Server 2007
- Windows® SharePoint® Services 3.0

Exceptions, if any, are noted below. If a service pack or Quick Fix Engineering (QFE) number appears with the product version, behavior changed in that service pack or QFE. The new behavior also applies to subsequent service packs of the product unless otherwise specified. If a product edition appears with the product version, behavior is different in that product edition.

Unless otherwise specified, any statement of optional behavior in this specification that is prescribed using the terms SHOULD or SHOULD NOT implies product behavior in accordance with the SHOULD or SHOULD NOT prescription. Unless otherwise specified, the term MAY implies that the product does not follow the prescription.

[<1> Section 1.8:](#) Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Service Pack 1 (SP1) specifies "STS" as the value of the X-AlertServerType header.

[<2> Section 1.8:](#) Office Outlook 2007 Service Pack 1 (SP1) displays a specific icon for known server types, and provides access to other services known to exist on Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 SP1.

[<3> Section 2.2.4:](#) Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Service Pack 1 (SP1) specifies "STS" as the value of the X-AlertServerType header.

[<4> Section 2.2.4:](#) Office Outlook 2007 Service Pack 1 (SP1) displays a specific icon for known server types, and provides access to other services known to exist on Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 SP1.

[<5> Section 2.2.7:](#) Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 SP1 specifies a well-formed URL, "stssync://", in the X-Sharing-Config-Url header.

[<6> Section 2.2.7:](#) In Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 SP1, calendars, document libraries, discussion boards, contact lists, and task lists can be synchronized with My Calendar, My Documents, Inbox, address book and contacts, and tasks respectively in Outlook 2007 SP1.

[<7> Section 2.2.7:](#) If the X-Sharing-Config-Url header is present, it MUST begin with one of the following values: "feed", "feeds", "outlookfeed", "outlookfeeds", "webcal", "webcals", or "stssync", otherwise Outlook 2007 SP1 will fail to open or display the user interface to call the URL. If X-Sharing-Config-Url is present and contains a valid value, Outlook 2007 SP1 displays user interface to allow the user to call the URL and synchronize Outlook with the resource referred by the alert. The SharePoint synchronization protocol is specified in the StsSync Structure Specification ([\[MS-STSSYN\]](#)).

<8> [Section 2.2.9](#): In Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 SP1, calendars, document libraries, discussion boards, contact lists, and task lists can be synchronized with My Calendar, My Documents, Inbox, address book and contacts, and tasks respectively in Outlook 2007 SP1.

<9> [Section 3.2.5.6](#): If the X-Sharing-Config-Url header is present, it MUST begin with one of the following values: "feed", "feeds", "outlookfeed", "outlookfeeds", "webcal", "webcals", or "stssync", otherwise Outlook 2007 SP1 will fail to open or display the user interface to invoke the URL. If X-Sharing-Config-Url is present and contains a valid value, Outlook 2007 SP1 displays user interface to allow the user to invoke the URL and synchronize Outlook with the resource referred by the alert. The format of a X-Sharing-Config-Url beginning with "stssync" is specified in the StsSync Structure Specification ([\[MS-STSSYN\]](#)). The SharePoint synchronization protocol for these types of URLs is defined in the Lists Client Sync Protocol Specification ([\[MS-OUTSPS\]](#)).

<10> [Section 3.2.5.6](#): In Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 SP1, calendars, document libraries, discussion boards, contact lists, and task lists can be synchronized with My Calendar, My Documents, Inbox, address book and contacts, and tasks respectively in Outlook 2007 SP1.

7 Change Tracking

No table of changes is available. The document is either new or has had no changes since its last release.

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