

Calendaring and scheduling — v- event URI: An URI scheme for events

Committee Draft Standard

Warning for drafts

This document is not a CalConnect Standard. It is distributed for review and comment, and is subject to change without notice and may not be referred to as a Standard. Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

:2015

© 2015 The Calendaring and Scheduling Consortium, Inc.

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from the address below.

The Calendaring and Scheduling Consortium, Inc.

4390 Chaffin Lane
McKinleyville
California 95519
United States of America

copyright@calconnect.org
www.calconnect.org

Contents

Abstract.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
Status of This Memo.....	vi
Acknowledgements.....	vii
1. Motivation and related work.....	1
1.1. Current event publishing practices.....	1
1.2. Alternative implementations.....	2
2. The v-event URI scheme.....	2
2.1. Syntax.....	2
2.2. URI Registration.....	3
2.3. Examples.....	3
2.4. Application requirements and best practices.....	5
3. Security and privacy considerations.....	6
4. Future work.....	6
Bibliography.....	7

:2015

Abstract

This document defines the format of Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) for calendar events, allowing users to add these events to their calendar application from any source that defines them, like web sites and printed QR codes

Introduction

Calendar users currently often do not have the ability to quickly add an event to their default calendar app, when encountering event data on a webpage, poster or mobile apps. In this sense events have fallen behind other real world entities, like e-mail [IETF RFC 6068](#) and geo coordinates [IETF RFC 5870](#) which allow for performing actions in default apps when encountering these entities anywhere. This recommendations document addresses the problem by proposing best practices when embedding and publishing calendar data. We believe that using a standardized URI scheme for event publishing will make populating of users' calendars much simpler, will make developers' lives easier and will increase calendar apps usage in general. A major additional benefit of URIs is sharing of events on physical media (for example via QR codes) or via URL.

:2015

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78[<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/bcp78>] and BCP 79[<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/bcp79>].

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet- Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as “work in progress.”

This Internet-Draft will expire on May 5, 2016.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the members of CalConnect TC-EVENTPUB committee for its contributions to this document, particularly Dave Thewlis, Cyrus Daboo and Thomas Schaefer.

Calendaring and scheduling — v-event URI: An URI scheme for events

1. Motivation and related work

1.1. Current event publishing practices

Many ways to add events to calendar apps have been developed due to the lack of standardization. While these solve the basic need of sharing events, it does so with limited reach, are harder to use and limit adoption by new providers. We will briefly mention four common ways: using a download link, hCalendar embedding, using VEVENTs in QR codes and provider specific buttons.

1.1.1. Publish a link to an iCalendar file

A simple way to publish an event is to share a link that points to an iCalendar [IETF RFC 5545](#) file and provide a link to the user for downloading it. In an ideal world, a user would click on the link pointing to a file, the browser would recognize this link as a calendar file and redirect it to the proper calendar application, which would display the event information to the user, allowing simple edit actions, and saving it to the calendar.

There are many problems with this method. Files must be hosted in a server, which is not always feasible or easy, and need to be maintained separately from the web pages they are linked from. This poses unnecessary difficulty for blog and CMS users, especially when compared to linking to email addresses or other web pages.

Furthermore, ICS files might not be recognized by the browser or operating system, or the user might use a web-based calendar app instead of a native one. Files might also contain malware and pose additional risk, with some end users avoiding downloaded files altogether.

One additional problem is coupling of the file and the entity it represents. Currently the user needs to manually keep the event file and all the links and descriptions with the same information in the links about in sync. It is preferable to have this information close together. Ideally the same tools used to generate a page could be used to assure a link and the text information being displayed are synchronized.

1.1.2. Current QR code implementations

Several QR code readers ([\[17\]](#), [\[7\]](#)) support calendar events to be embedded in QR codes, but they have their own non-standard implementation, usually a single VEVENT iCalendar component. They work well on the mobile platform but rely on OS internals [\[3\]](#) to add the event to the calendar.

While QR code does not dictate a format for calendar events, most readers implement the URI standard schemes and would benefit from this proposal.

1.1.3. hCalendar

hCalendar [\[6\]](#) is a microformat for events that can be used to annotate a web page or another document and indicate to readers that an event is present. While microformats are useful for parsing and styling, they are not meant to be used as links to an event and need to be used in conjunction with the external ICS file method or a proprietary browser extension. They usually require a complex interaction between the website and the calendar application to get it right. This also makes it not ideal for QR scanning, since the annotations were not designed to represent the whole content of a document. They are more appropriate as an annotation on a previously structured text.

1.1.4. Custom calendar application link

Several calendar systems provide a proprietary URL for event creation ([1], [5]). However, due to lack of standards, applications must implement and link to these separately. This burdens both content creators and web site users: content creators must maintain individual links for each calendar application provider, and end users must find and choose the appropriate one for their own case. This consumes precious space on the page and requires understanding of several APIs, making it difficult for a developer that wants to just publish a simple event. Furthermore, it's impossible to link to all calendar app providers, requiring a combination of this method with the ICS file hosting method.

1.2. Alternative implementations

Though not currently used by the most popular calendar applications, other implementations could theoretically converge into a standard. We will talk briefly about the calendar mime type in combination with `RegisterContentHandler`, data URI scheme and a custom URI scheme.

1.2.1. text/calendar MIME type in combination with `RegisterContentHandler`

One way to use iCal files and avoid downloading it would be registering a handler for calendar MIME [IETF RFC 6838](#) types (`text/calendar` [IETF RFC 5545](#)). Operating Systems know how to handle mime type properly, and are able to redirect it to the right application. Web browsers, on the other hand, still have limited capability to handle it. The method `RegisterContentHandler` allows to send a given mime type file directly to a website, but so far has only been implemented by Mozilla and only supports `atom/xml` MIME type.

1.2.2. data URI

Data URIs [IETF RFC 2397](#) can be used to replace an external file in an HTML. One advantage is that it gets embedded into the HTML and removes the need of an external file, either a real file or emulated. Unfortunately, browsers treat these the same way they treat files, therefore they would still need to be downloaded or properly redirected to an application, and `RegisterContentHandler` would need to be implemented by browsers and QR readers before this approach can be used.

1.2.3. Custom URI scheme

A custom URI scheme for events would behave similar to e-mail [IETF RFC 6068](#) geo [IETF RFC 5870](#) and other schemes, where the resource (e-mail, geo, or in this case, the event) is properly identified and follows a specified protocol. An HTML page could publish an event using this scheme (as it would with any other link format) or a print page could embed it in a 2D-barcode. The user would have several options of handling it: opening his application of choice, or redirecting to a previously registered website `RegisterProtocolHandler`. Support for URI schemes is widespread, most Operating Systems and browsers support it and its associated APIs.

2. The v-event URI scheme

In this section we will propose a custom URI schema that could be implemented easily by any calendar application and developers alike. We will also discuss some of its special requirements and provide several examples

2.1. Syntax

The v-event URI scheme syntax is based on both iCalendar [IETF RFC 5545](#) and data URI scheme [IETF RFC 2397](#), we intend to make it trivial for people used to iCalendar syntax to implement this

scheme, and also make it consistent with other existing URI formats. The basic syntax for the URI is:

```
v-event:[base64,] icalendar event
```

To be compatible with the generic URI syntax [IETF RFC 3986](#), the whole URI needs to follow the percent encoding escaping. The iCalendar event can be either written as an escaped text or, if base64 is specified, converted to base64. Calendar applications MUST recognize both formats to be compliant with this URI scheme For the iCalendar the following restrictions apply:

- Exactly one entity in the VCALENDAR (VEVENT / VTOD0) must be specified.
- MUST be a valid entity as specified by [IETF RFC 5545](#), except for rules specified in this document that can violate the RFC specification.
- Start and End dates MUST contain timezone through the TZID param, as described [IETF RFC 5545, Section 3.8.2.2 and Section RFC5545, Section 3.8.2.4](#).
- Timezones MUST be specified using one of the valid names from the IANA timezone database (tz) [\[15\]](#). Also, VTIMEZONE entries MUST NOT be added to the v-event URI or to the source files. All calendar applications reading events will recognize these names (see [Clause 2.4.2](#) for more details).
- The event MUST contain a UID, as specified by [IETF RFC 5545, Section 3.8.4.7](#).
- The VCALENDAR object MAY contain a SOURCE field [Internet-Draft draft-ietf-calext-extensions-00](#), pointing to an ICS file that can contain extra information about the event contained in the calendar. If the source file and the entry contradict each other, the information presented in the source MUST prevail. If the source is available, the event contained in the source file MUST have the same UID as the event expressed by the URI.
- The URI size MUST fit in the medium you're choosing to transmit it, For reference, URIs larger than 2048 characters are known to not work properly on all browsers, and QR codes have a hard limit of 2953 characters in its most permissive encoding. In practice, we recommend limiting the URI to 1024 characters and our tests have shown 500 characters are usually enough for most common scenarios.
- LAST-MODIFIED field, as specified by [IETF RFC 5545, Section 3.8.7.3](#) MUST be included to allow for changes to be detected by calendar handler applications.

2.2. URI Registration

The v-event URI will be registered with IANA as a provisional scheme, to allow all calendar applications to use it. The authors are not pursuing a permanent registration because they believe that this scheme may be deprecated in the future in favor of a DATA URI scheme, when browser implementations support that scheme with the same level regular URIs are supported.

The following are the fields required by [IETF RFC 7595](#)

- Scheme name: v-event
- Status: provisional
- Applications/protocols that use this scheme name: Hypertext (for example, web pages, e-mail. QR code readers), calendar applications.
- Contact: Raphael Menderico (menderico@google.com)
- Change Controller: [\[2\]](#)
- References: this document, plus references in it

2.3. Examples

2.3.1. V-Event URI 101 — a simple example

In this first example, we will start with a simple event that follows all the recommendations above. This event starts on March 23rd, 2233, at midnight and finishes at 11:59 PM at the same day, in Eastern Time. It has been last modified on April 1st, 2015. From these, we have the following icalendar event:

:2015

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
BEGIN:VEVENT
SUMMARY:James T. Kirk's birthday
DTSTART;TZID=US/Eastern:22330322T000000
DTEND;TZID=US/Eastern:22330322T235900
UID:8726bc91-a168-4c42-9568-a0e7d35724d6@example.com
LAST-MODIFIED:20150401T000000Z
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR
```

which leads to the v-event URI:

```
v-event:BEGIN%3AVCALENDAR%0D%0ABEGIN%3AVEVENT%0D%0ASUMMARY
%3AJames%20T.%20Kirk%27s%20birthday%0D%0ADTSTART%3BTZID%3DUS
%2FEastern%3A22330322T000000%0D%0ADTEND%3BTZID%3DUS%2F
Eastern%3A22330322T235900%0D%0AUID%3A8726bc91-a168-4c42-
9568-a0e7d35724d6%40example.com%0D%0ALAST-MODIFIED%3A
20150401T000000Z%0D%0AEND%3AVEVENT%0D%0AEND%3AVCALENDAR
```

2.3.2. Base 64 encoding

As mentioned before, calendar applications also need to be able to interpret base64 versions of the URIs, the example below represents the same event described in [Clause 2.3.1](#):

```
v-event:base64,QkVHSU46VkNBTEVOREFSQpCRUdJTjpWRVZFTlQNCiNVTU1BU
lk6SmFtZXMGVC4gS2lyaydzIGJpcnRoZGF5DQpEVFNuQVJU01RaSUQ9VVMvRWF
zdGVybjoyMjMzMzMyMlQwMDAwMDANckRURU5E01RaSUQ9VVMvRWFzdGVybjoyM
jMzMzMzMyMlQyMzU5MDANC1VJRDo4NzI2YmM5MS1hMTY4LTRjNDItOTU2OC1hMGU
3ZDM1NzI0ZDZAZXhhbXBsZS5jb20NCkxBU1QtTU9ESUZJRURQ6MjAxNTA0MDFUM
DAwMDAwWg0KRUS5E01ZFVkvOVA0KRUS5E01ZDQxFTkRBUg==
```

2.3.3. Source link

A source link should be added if the URI cannot fit all information about a given event or for any other reason you believe that an ICS file may better suit your needs. For the same example in [Clause 2.3.1](#), we can add the source URL '<http://www.example.com/kirk.ics>' and we would obtain the following URIs:

```
v-event:BEGIN%3AVCALENDAR%0D%0ASOURCE%3Ahttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.example.com
%2Fkirk.ics%0D%0ABEGIN%3AVEVENT%0D%0ASUMMARY%3AJames%20T.%20Kirk%27
s%20birthday%0D%0ADTSTART%3BTZID%3DUS%2FEastern%3A22330322T000000%0D
%0ADTEND%3BTZID%3DUS%2FEastern%3A22330322T235900%0D%0AUID%3Af41cb1b
3-e071-425d-a200-5e1384a22758%40example.com%0D%0ALAST-MODIFIED%3A
20150401T000000Z%0D%0AEND%3AVEVENT%0D%0AEND%3AVCALENDAR
v-event:base64,QkVHSU46VkNBTEVOREFSQpTT1VSQ0U6aHR0cDovL3d3dy5leGFtcGx1L
mNvbS9raXJrLm1jcw0KQkVHSU46VkVWRU5UDQpTVU1NQVJZ0kphbWVzIFQuIETpcmsnc
yBiaXJ0aGRheQ0KRFRtVEFSVDtUWk1EPVVTl0Vhc3Rlcm46MjIzZjMzMzMyMlQwMDAwMDAwD
QpEVEVORDtUWk1EPVVTl0Vhc3Rlcm46MjIzZjMzMzMyMlQyMzU5MDANC1VJRDo4NzI2YmM5MS1hMTY4LTRjNDItOTU2OC1hMGU
YjMzMzMzMyMlQyMzU5MDANC1VJRDo4NzI2YmM5MS1hMTY4LTRjNDItOTU2OC1hMGU
LU1PRElGSUVE0jIwMTUwNDxvDAwMDAwMf0NCKvORDpWRVZFTlQNCkVORDpWQ0
FMRUS5E01ZDQxFTkRBUg==
```

The iCal object in this case would be:

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
SOURCE:http://www.example.com/kirk.ics
BEGIN:VEVENT
SUMMARY:James T. Kirk's birthday
DTSTART;TZID=US/Eastern:22330322T000000
DTEND;TZID=US/Eastern:22330322T235900
UID:f41cb1b3-e071-425d-a200-5e1384a22758@example.com
```

LAST-MODIFIED:20150401T000000Z
 END:VEVENT
 END:VCALENDAR

2.3.4. QR code examples

A QR code containing the first example ([Clause 2.3.1](#)) can be found at <https://goo.gl/IQXIwP>. It has been generated using the ZXing barcode generator([\[17\]](#)).

2.4. Application requirements and best practices

2.4.1. Event publisher

For event publishers, the following extra requirements must be met:

- If your entry contains a SOURCE field pointing to an URI, the publisher is responsible for keeping the link live and with up-to-date information while the event information is relevant (i.e, the link must exist until the event expires).

There are also some best practices that need to be followed by these publishers in regard to UID generation and the LAST-MODIFIED field, which are discussed in the following subsections.

2.4.1.1. UID generation

According to [IETF RFC 5545](#), every event MUST be published with an UID, so calendar applications can detect multiple occurrences of it and remove them. The UID MUST be a globally unique identifier, and the system generating the event must guarantee it is unique. The recommended way is to generate an id that is internal to a given system (for instance, a database incremental id, an UUID, or something similar) and append the domain name or IP address at the end, separating them by an @.

For example, all these are valid unique ids for domain example.com that fit this recommendation and also [IETF RFC 5545](#):

- [1@example.com]: a simple numerical id, useful if you are creating your first event and has no intention to create another or can manage the ids manually.
- [user-29960401T080000Z-1@example.com]: An UID for an event from user 'user' that starts April first, 2996, at 8:00 AM, and uses the username and date as keys.
- [f47935ee-ec5e-4d87-ba26-05e970674a88@example.com]: a UID which uses UUIDs based on [IETF RFC 4122](#). Theoretically, UUIDs are themselves unique, but to conform with the recommendation we also appended the domain name.

2.4.2. Calendar applications requirements

For calendar data handlers, the following set of extra rules apply:

- An event MUST only be handled by a calendar application after an user performed an action, such as clicking on a link or scanning a QR code. Events published using the URI SHOULD NOT be added automatically.
- Calendar data handlers MUST retain sufficient information to determine that an event has changed so that it can inform the user.
- If a user deletes a previously downloaded event the handler should recognize that and ignore the event unless explicitly clicked on.
- A calendar application must keep its timezone database always up-to-date and adjust events accordingly. Timezones will be specified by reference (i.e., their ISO names, according to [\[15\]](#)) and any calendar application MUST understand these.

3. Security and privacy considerations

Below are some guidelines applications implementing v-event URI generators and parsers need to follow in order to avoid security and privacy issues.

- Whenever a SOURCE link is available, the application MUST ask the user whether to follow the link, since there may be costs associated with downloading data and the user may want to perform this operation in a different environment.
- Calendar applications MAY check a SOURCE link periodically to check for changes, but MUST NOT update an event automatically based on new information provided by the user. If new information is available through the SOURCE link, calendar applications SHOULD inform the user and ask for his consent before performing any change in his calendar.
- Reading an v-event URI or following a SOURCE link and downloading a file may pose a security thread if not carefully handled. Particularly code reading these files should be careful to not get exposed to common security bugs like buffer overflows.
- A SOURCE link SHOULD not be used only as a tracking mechanism, if a link is provided there should be some extra information being provided by it or at least the possibility that the information will be updated if necessary
- A SOURCE link MUST not require a calendar account in any calendar manager, and MUST NOT represent any form of event subscription by a particular system. Any event subscription action REQUIRES user acknowledgment and approval before being performed.
- Note that there is no hard limit on the size of a SOURCE file, but it is expected that these contain information only about a single event (i.e., one VEVENT) or recurring event (several VEVENTs with the same RECURRENCE-ID) This has implications for both writers and readers of these source files:
- Writers MUST always provided well-formed data that complies to this document and, more generally, to iCalendar format [IETF RFC 5545](#).
- Readers can't rely on the size of an input to decide whether it is valid or not, and SHOULD implement parsers that detect inconsistencies.

4. Future work

As mentioned in [Clause 1.2.2](#), the data URI scheme would be a nice fit for providing an uniform format for specifying events in the Web and printed media (QR and other formats), and we have only chosen another method because data support is currently limited.

We plan to update this document with a data URI compatible format as soon as its support is more widespread, allowing it to be used by native applications, browser applications and physical media with the same support currently available for regular URIs. The format specified here is compatible with data URI and minimal changes would be needed to convert from one format to another.

Bibliography

- [1] "AddThisEvent", 2012, <http://addthisevent.com>. Last checked in August 26, 2015.
- [2] "CalConnect: The Calendaring and Scheduling Consortium", January 2004, <http://calconnect.org>. Last checked in November 1, 2015.
- [3] Google Inc., "Android Calendar Contract", October 2011, <http://developer.android.com/reference/android/provider/CalendarContract.html>. Last checked in August 26, 2015.
- [4] Internet-Draft draft-ietf-calext-extensions-00, CYRUS DABOO. *New Properties for iCalendar*. 2015. <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-calext-extensions-00>.
- [5] Google Inc., "Google Calendar", April 2006, <http://calendar.google.com>. Last checked in August 26, 2015.
- [6] Celik, T. and B. Suda, "hCalendar Microformat", June 2005, <http://microformats.org/wiki/hcalendar>. Last checked in July 27, 2015.
- [7] 3GVision, "i-nigma", August 2015. Last checked in August 27, 2015.
- [8] IETF RFC 2397, L. MASINTER. *The "data" URL scheme*. 1998. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2397>.
- [9] IETF RFC 3986, T. BERNERS-LEE, R. FIELDING and L. MASINTER. *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*. 2005. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3986>.
- [10] IETF RFC 4122, P. LEACH, M. MEALLING and R. SALZ. *A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) URN Namespace*. 2005. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4122>.
- [11] IETF RFC 5545, B. DESRUISSEAU (ed.). *Internet Calendaring and Scheduling Core Object Specification (iCalendar)*. 2009. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5545>.
- [12] IETF RFC 5870, A. MAYRHOFER and C. SPANRING. *A Uniform Resource Identifier for Geographic Locations ('geo' URI)*. 2010. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5870>.
- [13] IETF RFC 6068, M. DUERST, L. MASINTER and J. ZAWINSKI. *The 'mailto' URI Scheme*. 2010. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6068>.
- [14] IETF RFC 6838, N. FREED, J. KLENSIN and T. HANSEN. *Media Type Specifications and Registration Procedures*. 2013. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6838>.
- [15] IANA, "Time Zone Database", 1986, <https://www.iana.org/time-zones>. Last checked in August 27, 2015.
- [16] IETF RFC 7595, T. HANSEN and T. HARDIE. *Guidelines and Registration Procedures for URI Schemes*. 2015. RFC Publisher. <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7595>.
- [17] Owen, S., "ZXing Project", November 2007. Last checked in July 27, 2015.