

R25™

vCalendar Properties



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R25 Software Version 3.0

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R25 v3.0 vCalendar Properties

Introduction

What's in this document

This document contains technical descriptions and usage information for all supported vCalendar properties including:

- General information
- Definition, usage information, and examples of all the supported vCalendar properties
- Definitions, usage information, and examples of all the supported vEvent properties

The appendix describes CollegeNET's implementation of vCalendar for R25 v3.0. It does not represent the complete vCalendar specification, and the complete specification should be read as an accompaniment to it. Additional vCalendar information is available at these world wide web locations:

Internet Mail Corp <http://www.imc.org/pdi/>

IETF Scheduling
Working Group <http://www.imc.org/ietf-calendar/>

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Overview of vCalendar

R25 supports the use of vCalendar—an industry wide data specification for the exchange of event information.

A vCalendar is a data stream consisting of one or more vCalendar components. The individual vCalendar definitions can be identified and parsed within the data stream. R25 supports a vCalendar data stream when it exists as a persistent form in a file system. R25 can handle vCalendar files containing one event only and vCalendar files containing more than one event.

The vCalendar specification provides for a clear-text encoding for ease of human reading and verification. It also includes a formal grammar for the clear-text encoding to aid in the implementation of parsers and to serve as the definitive reference when ambiguities or questions arise in interpreting the descriptive prose definition of the specification.

Internally, R25 uses technical keys to identify every object within the database. These keys are not normally exposed to the user, but form part of the published export stream to allow other systems to respond with references to the exact R25 object. The “natural” key information is specified as well to allow the data to be used in external applications.

General information about the supported properties

General information

This is a list of general information about the properties supported in R25 v3.0:

- The R25 database works in local time, so all dates and times are exported in local time. On import, dates and times are converted to local time, unless the TZ and DAYLIGHT vCalendar object properties are defined in the import file (see pages [9](#) and [10](#)). Use the Date/Time System Definition to define your local time zone.
- The default placement for all vCalendar property values is inline in the data stream. In certain cases, a URL reference to a local file (file://) is allowed.
- A non-standard property parameter, X-R25-ID, defines the internal R25 key value of the corresponding object.
Example: LOCATION;X-R25-ID=35:Carnegie Hall

We recommend that your SIS database or interface tables store these identifiers and use them when returning data to R25. The identifiers used by R25 are site specific, so care must be taken when importing a file created from another database.

Some property values are references to items created and stored in R25 in either a master list or as a main data object. If on import R25 encounters property values with no match in the corresponding R25 table, the import process generates an error. If the property includes the X-R25-ID parameter, R25 assumes the ID is valid and ignores the text value.

Text formatting information

This is a list of text formatting suggestions for vCalendar files:

- Only the default ASCII character set is supported.
- Only the default US English language is supported.
- For large text values, R25 supports the QUOTED-PRINTABLE format. For simple text values (no hard line breaks), the simple line folding technique is used.
- If a vCalendar property and its data require more than one line, the second line (and each successive line, if applicable) must begin with a space. If possible, insert the line break after a semicolon.
- There should be no space between the colon after the property and the property itself:

Correct: METHOD:REQUEST

Incorrect: METHOD: REQUEST

Object property descriptions

Both vCalendar and vEvent objects are made up of “object properties” that define the data in the object.

The tables beginning on the next page describe each of the vCalendar and vEvent properties applicable to vCalendar objects generated by your SIS and to vCalendar objects generated by R25. Each property description tells you:

- The name of the property
- The purpose of the property
- The property usage syntax
- Which objects (based on method type) use the property
- What R25 data field the property maps to, if any
- How to use the property

The properties are listed in alphabetical order in this appendix. There is no required order of the properties in vCalendar and vEvent objects, except that they must have a BEGIN property at the beginning of the object and an END property at the end of the object.

Properties in SIS-generated vCalendar files

Summary of properties

This table lists each of the vCalendar and vEvent properties that can be present in SIS-generated vCalendar files with page references to their associated descriptions and usage information.

	Property	Purpose	Page
vCalendar	BEGIN	Identifies the beginning of the vCalendar object	9
	DAYLIGHT	Defines the dates and subsequent offsets for daylight savings time	9
	END	Identifies the end of the vCalendar object	9
	METHOD	Identifies the processing method for all events in the vCalendar object	10
	PRODID	Identifies the product that created the vCalendar object	10
	TZ	Defines the time zone offset for all events in the vCalendar object	10
	VERSION	Identifies the supported vCalendar version	11
vEvent	ATTENDEE	Depending on the “role” modifier, identifies the R25 contact specified as the event scheduler, requestor, or instructor	13
	BEGIN	Identifies the beginning of the vEvent object	14
	CATEGORIES	Identifies the event categories the event belongs to	14
	DCREATED	Identifies the date/time the vEvent object was created	14
	DESCRIPTION	Identifies descriptive text associated with the event	15

	Property	Purpose	Page
vEvent continued	DTEND	Identifies the end date/time of the initial event meeting	16
	DTSTART	Identifies the start date/time of the initial event meeting	17
	END	Identifies the end of the vEvent object	18
	EXDATE	Identifies an exception date	18
	EXRULE	Identifies an exception rule	19
	LAST-MODIFIED	Identifies the date/time the event information was last modified	20
	LOCATION	Identifies the intended event location (space)	21
	PRIORITY	Identifies the priority of the event	22
	RDATE	Identifies the recurring dates of the event	23
	RELATED-TO (parent)	Relates events to other associated events	24
	RELATED-TO (reservation)	Relates multiple reservation definitions to their associated event	25
	RELATED-TO (Content)	Relates multiple events with a Content relationship	26
	RELATED-TO (Binding Space Assignment)	Relates multiple reservations with a Binding Space Assignment relationship	27
	RELATED-TO (Friend)	Relates multiple events with a Friends relationship	28
	RESOURCES	Identifies the space preferences of the event	29
RRULE	Identifies a recurring date/time meeting pattern of the event	30	

	Property	Purpose	Page
vEvent continued	SEQUENCE	Identifies the number of times changes have been made to the vEvent object	31
	STATUS	Defines the current status of the event	31
	SUMMARY	Specifies the event name and/or a reservation definition name	32
	TRANSP	Indicates if the event is “transparent” or not	32
	UID	Identifies the event’s persistent, globally-unique identifier	33
	X-R25-ACCOUNT	Identifies the organization sponsor(s) of the event	34
	X-R25-CUSTOM	Identifies an Event Custom Attribute and the data for that custom attribute	35
	X-R25-HEADCOUNT	Specifies the head count for the event	36
	X-R25-ORGANIZATION	Identifies the organization sponsor(s) of the event	37
	X-R25-PREFERENCE	Identifies the space preferences of the event reservation	38
	X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME	Identifies the label given to an individual reservation definition	40
	X-R25-TITLE	Identifies the text of the Event Title	40
	X-R25-TYPE	Identifies the event type of the event	40

**vCalendar object
 property
 descriptions**

The table beginning below describes each of the properties that must or can be included in vCalendar objects generated by your SIS— Requests, Cancels, and Declinecounters. The properties are listed in alphabetical order.

Note: *Required vCalendar properties are shown in bold in the table. If the syntax of a property is shown without examples, you must enter the property and property value exactly as shown.*

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples
BEGIN	Identifies the beginning of the vCalendar object.	N/A	Syntax: BEGIN:VCALENDAR
DAYLIGHT	Defines the dates and subsequent offsets for daylight savings time	N/A	Syntax: DAYLIGHT:TRUE;offset; date/time daylight savings time begins; date/time daylight savings time ends; standard time designation; daylight savings time designation DAYLIGHT:FALSE Examples: DAYLIGHT:TRUE;07;19980405T020000; 19981025T020000;PST;PDT DAYLIGHT:FALSE
	How to use:	When you define this property with the TZ property (see next page), it overrides any time zone information stored in R25 for this particular vCalendar object.	
END	Identifies the end of the vCalendar object.	N/A	Syntax: END:VCALENDAR

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples
METHOD	Identifies the processing method for all events in the vCalendar object	N/A	<p>Syntax: METHOD:method type</p> <p>Example: METHOD:REQUEST</p>
	<p>How to use: Possible values for objects generated by your SIS: REQUEST - The object defines a set of new or modified events. CANCEL - The object defines a set of cancelled events. DECLINECOUNTER - The object is used to decline proposed event data changes (room assignments) made in R25.</p> <p>The method type specifies how all events in the vCalendar object should be processed. So, for example, all events in a vCalendar object with a “cancel” method type are cancelled when imported into R25.</p>		
PRODID	Identifies the product that created the vCalendar object (your SIS)	N/A	<p>Syntax: PRODID:ISO 9070 value</p> <p>Example: PRODID:- / /SIS vendor/ /NONSGML My SIS/ / EN</p>
	<p>How to use: The value should follow the ISO 0970 Formal Public Identifier standard</p>		
TZ	Defines the time zone offset for all events in the vCalendar object	N/A	<p>Syntax: TZ:offset</p> <p>Example: TZ:-08</p>
	<p>How to use: When you specify this property with the DAYLIGHT property, it overrides any time zone information stored in R25 for this particular vCalendar object.</p> <p>When R25 imports the object, it converts any date/time in local time format (that is, without an explicit time zone offset or “Z” suffix) to the local time zone of the R25 database by using the TZ offset and any DAYLIGHT rules.</p>		

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples
VERSION	Identifies the supported vCalendar version	N/A	Syntax: VERSION:1.0
	How to use:	The value must be 1.0.	

vEvent object property descriptions

The table beginning below describes each of the properties that must/can be included in vEvent objects in Request, Cancel, and Declinecounter vCalendar objects generated by your SIS. The properties are listed in alphabetical order.

Note: *Required vEvent properties are shown in bold in the table. Optional parameters are shown in square brackets in the syntax. If the syntax of a property is shown without examples, you must enter the property and property value exactly as shown.*

All text in bold red denotes a change in vCalendar properties from version 2.2 to version 3.0.

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
ATTENDEE	Identifies the R25 contact specified as the event scheduler, requestor, or instructor	Contact: Scheduler Contact: Requestor Contact: Instructor	Syntax: ATTENDEE;ROLE=ORGANIZER [;X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: RFC822 email address ATTENDEE;ROLE=REQUESTOR [;X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: RFC822 email address ATTENDEE;ROLE=INSTRUCTOR [;X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: RFC822 email address Examples: ATTENDEE;ROLE=ORGANIZER;jdoe@myu.edu ATTENDEE;ROLE=ORGANIZER; X-R25-ID=2:tsmith@myu.edu
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects; “Header” vEvent object only You use this property to identify the event scheduler currently in charge of processing the event within R25. The person specified by this property must be a R25 user. The property value you specify is his/her email address. You must always specify the ROLE=ORGANIZER property value. It is recommended that you also include the X-R25-ID parameter to uniquely identify the contact. If you don't include the X-R25-ID parameter, on import the property value is validated against the contact's email address in the R25 contacts database. This means that the contact's email address must be present and up-to-date in R25. If you don't include this property or the person you specify is not a R25 user, the “default scheduler” specified using the R25 Import vCalendar Files form prior to import will be designated as the event scheduler. The ROLE=INSTRUCTOR property is optional, and may be used to include the primary instructor for a class as part of the event record. The ROLE=REQUESTOR property is optional, and may be used to include a departmental contact or other person as part of the event record.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
BEGIN	Identifies the beginning of the vEvent object	N/A	Syntax: BEGIN:VEVENT
	Used in: Request, Cancel, and Declinecounter objects. <i>Required.</i>		
CATEGORIES	Identifies the event categories the event belongs to	Event Categories	Syntax: CATEGORIES:category name [;category name] CATEGORIES[;X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: category name Examples: CATEGORIES:UNDERGRADUATE CATEGORIES:A&S;UNDERGRADUATE CATEGORIES;X-R25-ID=10:ARTS & SCIENCES
	<p>Used in: Request objects; “Header” vEvent object only</p> <p>How to use: You can include several category properties in a vEvent object, each specifying one event category, or you can include one property and separate each category name with a semi-colon.</p> <p>The vCalendar specification defines a set of standard category phrases. To include values other than those, you must define a X-R25-ID parameter. If you use the X-R25-ID parameter, put each event category on a separate line.</p>		
DCREATED	Identifies the date/time the vEvent object was created	Creation Date	Syntax: DCREATED:yyyymmddThhmmss Example: DCREATED:19980314T153200
	<p>Used in: Request objects</p> <p>How to use: If you don’t include this property, 25 uses the date/time of the import.</p>		

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
DESCRIPTION	Identifies descriptive text associated with the event and/or comments for a reservation definition	Description (description text in event record) or Reservation Comments (text in a reservation definition)	Syntax: DESCRIPTION:text DESCRIPTION;VALUE=URL:file://pathname Examples: DESCRIPTION:This event discusses the role of the author in shaping modern society. DESCRIPTION;VALUE=URL:file://C:\evdec1.txt
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects You can enter a text string or a file location using the VALUE parameter. If this property is in the “header” vEvent, R25 imports the text description or the contents of the specified file as event description text (event description on the Properties icon of the Edit Event form). If this property is in the “related to” vEvent for a reservation definition, R25 imports the text into the Reservation Comments field of the associated reservation.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
DTEND	Identifies the end date and times of the initial event occurrence	End Date and Time of first event occurrence	<p>Syntax: DTEND[;X-R25-POSTEVENT=PTnnnDnnHnnM] [;X-R-25-TAKEDOWN=PTnnnSnnHnnM]: yyyyymmddThhmmss</p> <p>Examples: DTEND:20020314T090000 DTEND;X-R25-TAKEDOWN=PT15M: 20020314T090000 DTEND;X-R25-POSTEVENT=PT30M;X-R25-TAKEDOWN=PT1H30M:20020314T090000</p>
	<p>Used in:</p> <p>How to use:</p>	Request objects	<p>For this property, enter the end date/time of the event, or, for a recurring event (one that has either an RDATE or RRULE property), enter the end date/time of the first occurrence in the series.</p> <p>If the event has takedown time, specify it with the extension parameter X-R25-TAKEDOWN and a time period.</p> <p>If the event has post-event time (time between the end of the event and the start of takedown), specify it with the extension parameter X-R25-POSTEVENT and a duration of time.</p> <p>See also DTSTART.</p>

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
DTSTART	Identifies the start date and times of the initial event occurrence	Start Date and Time of first event occurrence	<p>Syntax: DTSTART [;X-R25-PREEVENT=PTnnnDnnHnnM] [;X-R-25-SETUP=PTnnnDnnHnnM]: yyyyymmddThhmmss</p> <p>Examples: DTSTART:20020314T080000 DTSTART;X-R25-SETUP=PT1H30M: 20020314T080000 DTSTART;X-R25-PREEVENT=PT30M;X-R25-SETUP=PT1H30M:20020314T080000</p>
	<p>Used in:</p> <p>How to use:</p>	<p>Request objects</p>	<p>For this property, enter the start date/time of the event, or, for a recurring event (one that has either an RDATE or RRULE property), enter the start date/time of the first occurrence in the series.</p> <p>If the event has setup time, specify it with the extension parameter X-R25-SETUP and a duration of time.</p> <p>If the event has pre-event time (time between the end of setup and the start of the event), specify it with the extension parameter X-R25-PREEVENT and a duration of time.</p> <p>The DTSTART and DTEND properties relate to the actual meeting times of the initial meeting of an event. R25 also uses the concept of date boundaries to define the first and last possible dates within which an event may take place. These boundary dates are usually inherited from the parent event.</p> <p>Caution! If the initial meeting day of a recurring event defined in the DTSTART property is different than the days of the week the event normally meets on, that “abnormal” day is automatically included in the RRULE definition. For example, if class normally meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but the date of its first meeting falls on Wednesday (as defined in your DTSTART property), Wednesdays will automatically be included as part of the meeting pattern for the class, even if you don’t specify Wednesdays in your RRULE property. As a result, a space reservation will be made for the class on a date it doesn’t meet.</p>

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
END	Identifies the end of the vEvent object	N/A	Syntax: END:VEVENT
Used in: Request, Cancel, and Declinecounter objects. <i>Required.</i>			
EXDATE	Identifies an exception date	Exclusion Constraint Definition (specific date/time)	Syntax: EXDATE:yyymmddThhmmss [;yyymmddThhmmss] Example: EXDATE:19980904T080000;19980911T080000
Used in: Request objects			
<p>How to use: This property is used to define individual exceptions to a pattern of dates specified in a recurrence rule. Multiple exception dates must be separated by semi-colons. The effect of an EXDATE in a vEvent object for an event is that the occurrence for that date/time is cancelled. The effect of an EXDATE in a vEvent object for a folder is that a date/time constraint will be created. The EXDATE property is invalid in a TRANSP vEvent object, unless that object is for a folder.</p> <p>The date/times defined by this property must correspond to the event start date/times of the meeting pattern (not the setup, preevent, postevent, or takedown dates/times). This means that there is not necessarily an exact match to data defined in R25 where exceptions are defined as a range of dates and times, and any meeting falling within that range is excluded.</p> <p>The import process ignores this property for an existing event when there would have been no reservation for the excluded date. Otherwise, if a reservation exists, a specific date exclusion constraint is created to cover the duration of the meeting. No attempt is made to recreate some pattern out of the series of dates. Any assigned space is released for the duration of the exclusion period.</p> <p>If imported events are inheriting date constraints through the R25 event structure, you don't have to include an EXDATE property for those events.</p>			

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
EXRULE	Identifies an exception rule	Exclusion Constraint Definition (whole day, repeating) for a folder	Syntax: EXRULE:interval frequency [days,months affected] [number of occurrences] Examples: EXRULE:W2 TH //except every other week on Thursday EXRULE:D1 #3 //except daily for 3 occurrences
Used in: How to use:		Folder level only vEvent Request objects This property is equivalent to an R25 exclusion constraint (repeating pattern of date exclusions) with the added restriction that it applies to a complete day. Therefore, when R25 imports a new rule, it sets the time constraint to start at midnight and end at 11:59 PM. The rule is also assumed to be in effect for the entire period of the event, unless number of occurrences is specified. It is to be used only in vEvent objects that define folders, not events. The EXRULE property is ignored for vEvent objects containing events. If the start and end times of a constraint are a subset of a day or pertain to an event reservation , use the EXDATE property instead.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
LAST-MODIFIED	Identifies the date/time the event information or the reservation information was last modified	Last Modified Date	Syntax: LAST-MODIFIED:yyyymmddThhmmss Example: LAST-MODIFIED:20020204T142700
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects On a “header” vEvent object, this property is used to indicate the date and time the event information was last modified. When imported into R25, it appears in the Last Modified field on the Audit tab of the Event History form. On a reservation vEvent object, this property is used to indicate the date and time the reservation was last modified. When imported into R25, it writes the Last Modified date for the reservation into the database, but it is not visible to the user.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
LOCATION	Identifies the intended event location(s) (spaces)	Assigned Space	<p>Syntax: LOCATION[;X-R25-DATE:yyyymmdd];X-R25-SHARE=1[;X-R25-ATTENDANCE=actual head count];X-R25-ID=R25 identifier [;X-R25-LAYOUT=layout name]:location name</p> <p>Examples: LOCATION:MM 202 LOCATION;X-R25-ID=35:LT 450 LOCATION;X-R25-LAYOUT=Circular:MM 350 LOCATION;X-R25-DATE=20020415;X-R25-ATTENDANCE=20:MM 350</p>
	<p>Used in:</p> <p>How to use:</p>	<p>Request objects</p>	<p>You use this property to specify the space indicated for the event in the SIS database. You can use multiple properties, one per space, to specify several spaces for the same event. It is recommended that you also use the X-R25-ID property parameter to explicitly identify the space to R25, instead of relying on the text value.</p> <p>If you include this property, on import R25 attempts to assign the designated space(s) to the event. If it can assign the space, it sends a success Reply object to your SIS. If the space is unavailable, R25 generates a “needs space” To Do for the event scheduler. When the event scheduler completes the To Do, R25 sends a Counter object with the new space assignment to your SIS for update.</p> <p>The absence of this property in a Request alerts R25 that you may want to use R25 to assign space to the event. On import, R25 generates a “needs space” To Do for the event scheduler. When the event scheduler completes the To Do, R25 creates a Counter object with the space assignment for your SIS update.</p> <p>R25 allows a room’s setup configuration to be stored as part of its space assignment. If you want to send this information to R25, use the X-R25-LAYOUT property parameter. The layout name must match a valid layout for the space. If it doesn’t or you don’t specify the parameter, the space’s default layout is used.</p>

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
	How to use (continued):		<p>Use the X-R25-DATE parameter to indicate a specific event start date (not setup, preevent, postevent, nor takedown date) for a space assignment. Absence of the X-R25-DATE parameter assumes that the space is assigned for all dates in the reservation definition. Otherwise, the assignment is only for the indicated date.</p> <p>Use the X-R25-SHARE=1 parameter to indicate that the reservation is willing to share its assigned space with another event. This allows R25 to assign the same space to two <i>unrelated</i> events. For example, if a gymnasium can accommodate multiple Physical Education classes at the same time, using the “SHARE” parameter will prevent R25 from seeing the PE classes as conflicts. If the X-R25-SHARE parameter is not used, the space will not be shared with other <i>unrelated</i> events.</p> <p>Use the X-R25-ATTENDANCE parameter to indicate the anticipated or actual enrollment/head count for a specific space. This is useful if an event reservation has multiple spaces assigned, and the total head count is to be divided among those spaces. For example, a large lecture of 100 could be assigned to an auditorium with an X-R25-ATTENDANCE of “100” and also to ten smaller breakout rooms, each with an X-R25-ATTENDANCE of “10”. If the X-R25-ATTENDANCE parameter is not used, the Expected Head Count value is used as a default.</p>
PRIORITY	Identifies the priority of the event	Event Priority	Syntax: PRIORITY:number Example: PRIORITY:1
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects This property is used to specify the priority of an event. <i>It must be included in all events in request objects.</i>	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
RDATE	Identifies the recurring dates of the event	Reservation Definitions (repeating ad hoc events)	Syntax: RDATE:yyyymmdd;yyyymmdd Example: RDATE:19980509;19980523
Used in: How to use:		Request objects This property is used to identify an ad hoc series of <i>dates</i> when event meetings take place. The start and end times of the meetings are defined by the DTSTART and DTEND properties. Using duration, setup and takedown dates are computed from this date. Each date specified by this property is stored in a reservation definition in R25.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
RELATED-TO (Parent)	Relates events to their associated parent folder	Parent relationship	Syntax: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=PARENT: UID of parent event Example: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=PARENT: MySIS-CRN/003172
Used in: How to use:		Request objects This property and the PARENT parameter are not significantly changed in R25 v3.0. These paragraphs have been updated to reflect the fact that there is no concept of “subevents” in R25 v3.0, only folders containing events. This property is used to relate events to their parent folder. By using this property, you can send a parent folder and its events to R25 in one vCalendar object and ensure that the parent/child event relationships will be properly maintained when the events are imported into your R25 event structure. You can also send an event alone, as long as the parent folder already exists in R25 and you include the UID of the parent event in the vCalendar object. The associated event types of the events must conform to your R25 event frameworks. The parent vEvent object must include a TRANSP property (see page 32). For example, folder A is the parent of events A1, A2, and A3. These will be imported into R25 as a parent folder and events if the vEvent objects A1, A2, and A3 each include a parent RELATED-TO property to vEvent object A. You can use the RELATED-TO property with the PARENT parameter to avoid having to set up or use event routing rules (described in chapter 7). Note: You also can use the RELATED-TO; X-R25-PARENT property to directly place an update to an existing R25 event without needing any event routing rules. Use the following UID format: UAI/R25/site number/event reference Example: UAI/R25/45/2000-AAACWX	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
RELATED-TO (Reservation)	Relates multiple reservation definitions to their associated event	Reservation relationship	Syntax: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=RESERVATION: UID of "group" event Example: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=RESERVATION: MySIS-CRN/004556
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects	<p>This property is used to relate multiple reservation definitions to their associated event.</p> <p>If an event has multiple reservation definitions, the vCalendar object should contain a "group event" that becomes the event when imported into R25, and several "reservation events," one for each of the event's reservation definitions. These "reservation events" are imported into R25 as the reservation definitions of the event. The "group event" vEvent object must include a TRANSP property (see page 32).</p> <p>For example, event B has meeting patterns B1, B2, and B3. These will be imported into R25 as a single event if the vEvent objects B1, B2, and B3 each include a reservation RELATED-TO property to vEvent object B. All the properties of B1, B2, and B3 will be ignored (because they are defined in B) except the date related values and the UID. However, this doesn't mean that the properties can be omitted. The SEQUENCE, PRIORITY, STATUS, TYPE, and SUMMARY properties must be defined in the B1, B2, and B3 vEvent objects.</p>

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
RELATED-TO (Content)	Relates multiple events to each other, regardless of date, time, or location	Event relationship (Content)	Syntax: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=CONTENT: UID of related event Example: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=CONTENT: MySIS-CRN/004556
Used in: How to use:		Request objects This property is used to establish a “content” relationship between one event and another, particularly those that have some curricular relationship. For example, a large lecture section of Chemistry 101 could have a Content relationship to the ten laboratory sections of Chemistry 101. They don’t need to meet at the same time or in the same place. The institution simply wishes to indicate that the lecture section is linked to the lab sections. Or, the Content relationship may be used to describe one aspect of a cross-listed set of classes. For example, MATH 101A and BUS 101A are two course IDs that represent one physical lecture that meets together and is taught by the same instructor. In addition to relating the reservations as BINDING-SPACE (see below), the two sections would also be linked by a Content relationship. The RELATED-TO property with the CONTENT parameter should be included in the event “header” (also known as the “TRANSP”) object, if an event has multiple reservation definitions. CONTENT relationships are event-to-event, not reservation-to-reservation.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
RELATED-TO (Binding Space Assignment)	Relates multiple reservations to each other, with a mandate to have the same space assignment	Reservation relationship (Binding Space Assignment)	Syntax: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=BINDING-SPACE: UID of related reservation definition Example: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=BINDING-SPACE: MySIS-CRN/004556/1
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects	<p>This property is used to establish a mandatory space assignment relationship between one reservation definition and another. This relationship enables R25 to place multiple events in the same space at the same (or overlapping) time.</p> <p>Used in conjunction with a CONTENT relationship between events, the BINDING-SPACE relationship property classically defines cross-listed sections, combined sections, or “meets together” sections.</p> <p>For example, MATH 101A and BUS 101A are two course IDs that represent one physical lecture that meets together and is taught by the same instructor in the same space. In addition to linking the two events with a CONTENT relationship (see above), the reservation(s) for each class would <i>also</i> have a BINDING-SPACE relationship.</p> <p>Reservations linked with a BINDING-SPACE relationship do not need to have dates, days or times in common. The relationship simply mandates that they be assigned the same space—if one reservation is reassigned to a different space, all reservations in a Binding Space relationship to that reservation are automatically reassigned to the new space. If the new space is not available for all members of the linked set, none is reassigned.</p> <p>The RELATED-TO;X-R25-BINDING-SPACE parameter is in the vEvent object containing the reservation definition.</p> <p>In R25, binding space relationships are a “grouping;” each reservation must be linked to every other reservation in the group.</p>

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
RELATED-TO (Friend)	Relates events to each other for information purposes only	Event relationship (Friend)	Syntax: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=FRIEND: UID of related event Example: RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=FRIEND: MySIS-CRN/004556
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects This property is used to establish an informal relationship between one event and another, primarily to give the user visibility of any events that might have some bearing on a specific event. For example, the final exam event for a section might have a “Friend” relationship with the class meeting event for the section. The relationship is established simply to give the user visibility and easy access between these events. There are no space, time, date, or day limitations between Friends. In other words, “no strings attached.” If an event has multiple reservation definitions, the RELATED-TO property with the FRIEND parameter should be included in the event “header” (also known as the “TRANSP”) object. FRIEND relationships are event-to-event, not reservation-to-reservation.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
<p>RESOURCES</p> <p>This property is being replaced with the X-R25-PREFERENCE properties</p>	<p>Identifies the space preferences of the event</p>	<p>Space Preferences</p>	<p>Syntax: RESOURCES; X-R25-TYPE=SPACE; X-R25-USE=PREF; X-R25-SUBTYPE=space preference type [:X-R25-PRIORITY=priority of preference] [:X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]; [space feature, space category, or space layout]</p> <p>Example: RESOURCES; X-R25-TYPE=SPACE;X-R25-USE=PREF; X-R25-SUBTYPE=CATEGORY; X-R25-PRIORITY=1; X-R25-ID=4:NORTH QUAD</p> <p>RESOURCES; X-R25-TYPE=SPACE;X-R25-USE=PREF; X-R25-SUBTYPE=FEATURE; X-R25-QUANTITY=20:CHAIRS</p>
<p>Used in:</p> <p>How to use:</p>		<p>Request objects</p> <p>This property is used to indicate an event’s space preferences. Valid property parameters are: X-R25-TYPE - must be “SPACE” X-R25-USE - must be “PREF” X-R25-SUBTYPE - identifies the type of space preference. Valid values are “CATEGORY,” “FEATURE,” and “LAYOUT.” There is no default value for subtype and it must be present. X-R25-PRIORITY - identifies the priority of the preference. Default is 1. X-R25-QUANTITY - identifies the desired quantity of a space feature preference. The default is 1. This parameter is ignored for space category and space layout preferences.</p> <p>The property value you enter is the name of the corresponding space category, space feature, or space layout. It is recommended that you also include an X-R25-ID parameter to uniquely identify the item to R25.</p> <p>Multiple property values can be specified on the same resource record if they all have the same set of parameter values. Separate the values with a semi-colon.</p>	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
RRULE	Identifies a recurring date/time meeting pattern of the event	Reservation Definitions (recurring date/time meeting pattern)	Syntax: RRULE:interval frequency [days,months affected] [number of occurrences or event end date] Examples: RRULE:W1 MO WE FR 19981219T180000 //Once a week on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays until 12/19/98 RRULE:W1 TH #10 //Once a week on Thursdays for 10 occurrences
Used in: How to use:		Request objects This property is used to define a pattern for a series of event meetings. It requires a DTSTART and DTEND property to define the start and end of the initial meeting. The start and end values must be valid for the rule. Currently, vCalendar supports only one rule per vEvent object, so if an event has multiple recurring reservation definition patterns, include one vEvent object for each and use the RELATED-TO property to link them to the event. Include either the event end date or number of occurrences in the definition to indicate the last date of the rule, or the event's end boundary date (typically inherited from the parent event) is used. Caution! If the initial meeting day of a recurring event defined in the DTSTART property is different than the days of the week the event normally meets on, that "abnormal" day is automatically included in the RRULE definition. For example, if class normally meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but the date of its first meeting falls on Wednesday (as defined in your DTSTART property), Wednesdays will automatically be included as part of the meeting pattern for the class, even if you don't specify Wednesdays in your RRULE property. As a result, a space reservation will be made for the class on a date it doesn't meet.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
SEQUENCE	Identifies the number of times changes have been made to the vEvent object	Version Number	Syntax: SEQUENCE:sequence number Example: SEQUENCE:17
	Used in: How to use:	Request, Cancel, and Declinecounter objects This property is used to identify the revision number of the vEvent object. <i>It must be included in all events in request, cancel, and declinecounter objects.</i> On import, R25 ignores vEvent objects with a sequence number that is less than or equal to the value in the current R25 event record. A value of 0 (zero) indicates a new event. If you have several related vEvent objects for one event (several date definitions), use the same sequence number in each vEvent object.	
STATUS	Defines the current status of the event	Event State	Syntax: STATUS:event state Example: STATUS:TENTATIVE
	Used in: How to use:	Request and Cancel objects This property is used to indicate the event's status. <i>It must be included in all events in request and cancel objects.</i> Each of the possible values corresponds to a valid event state in R25. The five possible event status values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft (no space or resource assignments made) • Tentative • Confirmed • Cancelled • Sealed When a vEvent object is imported to an existing event in R25, a new event history record is created if the status values do not match.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
SUMMARY	Specifies the event name	Event Name	Syntax: SUMMARY:event name Example: SUMMARY:CS102A
	Used in: Request objects How to use: Use the SUMMARY property in every vEvent object. In a “header” vEvent object (TRANSP) with related vEvent objects, the value will be the same. The value will be entered into the Event Name field in R25.		
TRANSP	Indicates if the event is “transparent” or not	N/A	Syntax: TRANSP:number Example: TRANSP:1
	Used in: Request and Cancel objects How to use: This property is used in conjunction with the RELATED-TO property described on pages 24 and 25 . To use the property, specify a TRANSP value equal to or greater than 1 (one). When used in a parent, group, or relationship event, this property indicates that the vEvent object is “transparent,” that is, that the start and end dates of the parent or group event should not be treated as reservation dates and a date definition should not be created for them. The expectation is that the DTSTART and DTEND dates in the subsequent vEvent objects linked to the parent or group event using the RELATED-TO property contain actual reservation definitions. The absence of the property is equivalent to TRANSP:0 and means that the dates defined in the vEvent object are actual meeting patterns of the event.		

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
UID	Identifies an event's or reservation's persistent, globally-unique identifier	Used internally	Syntax: UID[;X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]:SIS identifier Examples: UID:MySIS/CRN/234780 UID;X-R25-ID=2542:MySIS/CRN/234780 UID;X-R25-ID=2542:MySIS/CRN/234783/1
	Used in: How to use:	<p>Request, Cancel, and Declinecounter objects</p> <p>This property must contain an identifier that uniquely identifies the event in your SIS and will uniquely identify the event to R25. <i>It must be included in all events in request, cancel, and declinecounter objects.</i></p> <p>The identifier must be unique across all database instances. For changes to an event made after the event has been imported into R25 and a reply or counter generated, you should also use the X-R25-ID parameter to specify the R25 internal identifier of the event.</p> <p>In order to provide a globally unique value, this property must use more than just the internal identifier of the R25 event. In cases where several vEvent objects may be required to represent a single R25 event, each vEvent must have a unique UID.</p> <p>R25 only stores the first 240 characters of any UID created by an external system. It uses the UID to determine if it has seen the event object before, so external systems should ensure that the first 240 characters are unique.</p>	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
X-R25-ACCOUNT (In v3.0, you can use X-R25-ORGANIZATION instead)	Identifies the organization sponsor(s) of the event	Organization	Syntax: X-R25-ACCOUNT[;X-R25-PRIMARY=1] [;X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: organization name Examples: X-R25-ACCOUNT:ENGLISH X-R25-ACCOUNT;X-R25-PRIMARY=1:ENGLISH X-R25-ACCOUNT;X-R25-ID=254:ENGLISH
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects; “Header” vEvent object only This property identifies the sponsoring organization(s) of the event. It should be the same for all vEvent objects that relate to the same R25 event. Using the X-R25-PRIMARY=1 parameter designates the organization as the “primary” organization of the event. Other organizations may be associated with the event by including additional, separate X-R25-ACCOUNT properties without the “PRIMARY” parameter. The R25 specific property parameter X-R25-ID should be used to explicitly identify the organization, instead of relying on the text value. To take full advantage of the default routing rule, each vEvent object should contain this property.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
X-R25-CUSTOM	Identifies a custom attribute and its value	Event Custom Attribute(s)	Syntax: X-R25-CUSTOM[;X-R25-NAME=event custom attribute name] [;X-R25-ID=event custom attribute id] [X-R25-DATATYPE=datatype]: event custom attribute value Examples: X-R25-CUSTOM;X-R25-NAME=S25 Conflict Decider:12345
	Used in: How to use:	Request objects; “Header” vEvent object only This property identifies an Event Custom Attribute and the data value of that custom attribute. The Event Custom Attribute must be defined in the R25 database as “applicable” to the Event Type (X-R25-TYPE) of the event. If the Event Custom Attribute is not specified as “Applicable” for the event type indicated in a vEvent object, the X-R25-CUSTOM value is ignored. If the custom attribute refers to dates and/or times, use the vCalendar date/time formatting conventions. The R25 specific property parameter X-R25-ID should be used to explicitly identify the custom attribute, instead of relying on the text value.	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
X-R25- HEADCOUNT	Specifies the head count for the event	Expected or Registered Head Count	Syntax: X-R25-HEADCOUNT [;X-R25-TYPE=headcount type]: head count number Examples: X-R25-HEADCOUNT:35 X-R25-HEADCOUNT; X-R25-TYPE=REGISTERED:50
Used in: How to use:		Request objects This property specifies the expected or registered head count for the event. It should be the same for all vEvent objects that relate to the same R25 event. An optional parameter, X-R25-TYPE, can be used to indicate the type of head count. Supported values are “EXPECTED” and “REGISTERED.” The default value is “EXPECTED.” If both values are known, enter two separate head count properties, one for the expected head count and one for the registered head count. (See also LOCATION;X-R25-ATTENDANCE for information about allocating a head count for a specific space assignment.)	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
X-R25-ORGANIZATION	Identifies the organization sponsor(s) of the event	Organization	<p>Syntax: X-R25-ORGANIZATION[;X-R25-PRIMARY=1] [:X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: organization name</p> <p>Examples: X-R25-ORGANIZATION:ENGLISH X-R25-ORGANIZATION;X-R25-PRIMARY=1:ENGLISH X-R25-ORGANIZATION;X-R25-ID=254:ENGLISH</p>
	<p>Used in:</p> <p>How to use:</p>	<p>Request objects; “Header” vEvent object only</p> <p>This property identifies the sponsoring organization(s) of the event. It should be the same for all vEvent objects that relate to the same R25 event.</p> <p>Using the X-R25-PRIMARY=1 parameter designates the organization as the “primary” organization of the event. Other organizations may be associated with the event by including additional, separate X-R25-ORGANIZATION properties without the “PRIMARY” parameter.</p> <p>The R25 specific property parameter X-R25-ID should be used to explicitly identify the organization, instead of relying on the text value.</p> <p>To take full advantage of the default routing rule, each vEvent object should contain this property.</p>	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
X-R25-PREFERENCE	Identifies the space preferences of the event	Space Preferences	<p>Syntax: X-R25-PREFERENCE;X-R25-TYPE=SPACE; X-R25-SUBTYPE=space preference type (one of SPACE, PARTITION, EVENT, FEATURE, CATEGORY, LAYOUT) [;X-R25-PRIORITY=priority of preference] [;X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: [space name of preferred space, campus partition, event UID, space feature, space category, or space layout]</p> <p>Example: X-R25-PREFERENCE;X-R25-TYPE=SPACE; X-R25-SUBTYPE=SPACE; X-R25-PRIORITY=1; X-R25-ID=4:BCC101</p> <p>X-R25-PREFERENCE;X-R25-TYPE=SPACE; X-R25-SUBTYPE=EVENT:MySIS/CRN/234780</p> <p>X-R25-PREFERENCE;X-R25-TYPE=SPACE; X-R25-SUBTYPE=FEATURE; X-R25-QUANTITY=20:CHAIRS</p>
Used in:		Request objects	

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
X-R25-PREFERENCE	How to use:		<p>This property is used to indicate an event’s space preferences. Valid property parameters are: <u>X-R25-TYPE</u> - must be “SPACE”</p> <p><u>X-R25-SUBTYPE</u> - identifies the type of space preference. Valid values are “SPACE”, “PARTITION”, “EVENT”, “CATEGORY,” “FEATURE,” and “LAYOUT.” There is no default value for subtype and it must be present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPACE: the name of a space that is preferred for the reservation; does not assign the space (equivalent to SCHEDULE25’s “ISM” code) • PARTITION: the name of the campus partition(s) preferred for the reservation • EVENT: used to indicate that the reservation would prefer to receive the same space assignment as the designated reservation UID (similar to Schedule25’s “RSM” code) • CATEGORY: the space category name(s) preferred by this reservation • FEATURE: the space feature(s) preferred by this reservation • LAYOUT: the space layout preferred by this reservation <p><u>X-R25-PRIORITY</u> - identifies the priority of the preference. Default is 1.</p> <p><u>X-R25-QUANTITY</u> - identifies the desired quantity of a space feature preference. The default is 1. This parameter is ignored for all preferences except FEATURE.</p> <p>The value you enter is the name of the corresponding space, partition, event (UID), space category, space feature, or space layout. It is recommended that you also include an X-R25-ID parameter to uniquely identify the item to R25.</p> <p>Multiple property values can be specified on the same resource record if they all have the same set of parameter values. Separate the values with a semi-colon.</p> <p>Each preference subtype should be a separate property.</p>

Property (bold=required)	Purpose	R25 Data Field	Syntax and Examples [] = optional parameter
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME	Specifies the reservation definition name	Reservation Name	Syntax: X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:reservation name Example: X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Class Meeting
Used in: How to use:		Request objects Use the X-R25-RSERVATION-NAME property only on a vEvent object containing a reservation. The value will be entered into the Reservation Name field in R25.	
X-R25-TITLE	Specifies the event title	Event Title	Syntax: X-R25-TITLE:event title Example: X-R25-TITLE:CS102A - Introduction to Computer Science
Used in: How to use:		Request objects Use the X-R25-TITLE property only in a “header” vEvent object or a vEvent object with no related objects. The value will be entered into the Event Title field in R25.	
X-R25-TYPE	Identifies the event type of the event	Event Type	Syntax: X-R25-TYPE[:X-R25-ID=R25 identifier]: event type Example: X-R25-TYPE:Section X-R25-TYPE;X-R25-ID=5:Section
Used in: How to use:		Request objects This property identifies the R25 event type of the event. <i>The property must be specified for new events that are unknown to R25</i> , and the value must conform to the structure of your event type relationships hierarchy. It is also recommended that you include the X-R25-ID parameter to identify the event type to R25 without relying on the text value.	

Example: Cross-listed

The following vCalendar object is an example of a typical “cross-listed” set of classes—a Math class cross-listed with a Computer Science class. As the example shows, we recommend using both the *Content* and *Binding Space Assignment* relationships for classes that meet together at the same time, same location.

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
VERSION:1.0
METHOD:REQUEST
PRODID://SIS Vendor//NONSGML MYSIS//EN
```

```
BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:Fall02/CRN2425
SUMMARY:MATH 360-01
X-R25-TITLE:Mapping Chaos Theory
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Lecture
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=BINDING-SPACE:Fall02/CRN1256
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=CONTENT:Fall02/CRN1256
LAST-MODIFIED:20020810T113700
SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
STATUS:TENTATIVE
X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:MATHEMATICS
DTSTART:20021002T090000
DTEND:20021002T095000
RRULE:W1 MO WE 20021218T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:20
LOCATION:HSC104
END:VEVENT
```

```
BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:Fall02/CRN1256
SUMMARY:CSCI 360-01
X-R25-TITLE:Mapping Chaos Theory
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Lecture
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=BINDING-SPACE:Fall02/CRN2425
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=CONTENT:Fall02/CRN2425
LAST-MODIFIED:20020810T113700
```

SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
STATUS:TENTATIVE
X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:COMPUTER SCIENCE
DTSTART:20021002T090000
DTEND:20021002T095000
RRULE:W1 MO WE 20021218T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:20
LOCATION:HSC104
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR

Example: Content related

The following example shows a *Content* relationship between a Chemistry lecture section and its lab sections.

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
METHOD:REQUEST
VERSION:1.0
PRODID:-//SIS Vendor//NONSGML MySIS//EN
```

```
BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:MySIS-CRN6789
SUMMARY:CMY101A
X-R25-TITLE:Principles of Chemistry
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:CMY101A Lecture
SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021007T090000
DTEND:20021007T101500
RRULE:W1 MO 20021216T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:60
X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:CHEMISTRY
STATUS:Tentative
LOCATION:HSC250
END:VEVENT
```

```
BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:MySIS-CRN1789
SUMMARY:CMY101-01
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:CMY101 LAB 1
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=CONTENT:MySIS-CRN6789
SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021008T090000
DTEND:20021008T111500
RRULE:W1 TU 20021217T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:20
```

X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:CHEMISTRY
STATUS:Tentative
LOCATION:HSC260
END:VEVENT

BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:MySIS-CRN2468
SUMMARY:CMY101-02
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:CMY101 LAB 2
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=CONTENT:MySIS-CRN6789
SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021009T130000
DTEND:20021009T151500
RRULE:W1 WE 20021218T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:20
X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:CHEMISTRY
STATUS:Tentative
LOCATION:HSC260
END:VEVENT

BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:MySIS-CRN/3579
SUMMARY:CMY101-03
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:CMY101 LAB 3
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=CONTENT:MySIS-CRN6789
SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021010T080000
DTEND:20021010T101500
RRULE:W1 TH 20021219T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:20
X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:CHEMISTRY

STATUS:Tentative
LOCATION:HSC260
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR

Example: Multiple meeting patterns

The following example illustrates one class (History 101) that has a regular lecture meeting pattern and a couple of other meetings associated with it. Use this format for classes with multiple meeting patterns.

BEGIN:VCALENDAR
METHOD:REQUEST
VERSION:1.0
PRODID:-//SIS Vendor//NONSGML MySIS//EN

BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:MySIS-CRN8765
SUMMARY:HIST 101-01
X-R25-TITLE:American Historical Perspectives in Film
SEQUENCE:1
TRANSP:1
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021008T000000
DTEND:20021218T000000
X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:HISTORY
STATUS:Tentative
END:VEVENT

BEGIN:VEVENT
UID: MySIS-CRN8765/1
SUMMARY:HIST 101-01
SEQUENCE:1
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Lecture
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=RESERVATION:MySIS-CRN8765
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000

LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021008T090000
DTEND:20021008T111500
RRULE:W1 TU 20021217T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:60
LOCATION:BCC155
END:VEVENT

BEGIN:VEVENT
UID: MySIS-CRN8765/2
SUMMARY:HIST 101-01
SEQUENCE:1
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Birth of a Nation
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=RESERVATION:MySIS-CRN8765
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021011T190000
DTEND:20021011T220000
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:60
LOCATION:BCC155
END:VEVENT

BEGIN:VEVENT
UID: MySIS-CRN8765/3
SUMMARY:HIST 101-01
SEQUENCE:1
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Driving Miss Daisy
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=RESERVATION:MySIS-CRN8765
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021115T190000
DTEND:20021115T220000
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:60
LOCATION:BCC155
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR

Example: Friends

The following example illustrates a Friend relationship between an English lecture section and its final exam.

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
METHOD:REQUEST
VERSION:1.0
PRODID:-//SIS Vendor//NONSGML MySIS//EN
```

```
BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:MySIS-CRN4321
SUMMARY:ENG280
X-R25-TITLE:19th Century Writers
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Lecture
SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021002T100000
DTEND:20021002T111500
RRULE:W1 MO WE 20021211T235900
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:20
X-R25-TYPE:Section
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:ENGLISH
STATUS:Tentative
END:VEVENT
```

```
BEGIN:VEVENT
UID:MySIS-CRN4322
SUMMARY:FINAL EXAM; ENG280
X-R25-RESERVATION-NAME:Final Exam
RELATED-TO;X-R25-REL=FRIEND:MySIS-CRN4321
SEQUENCE:1
PRIORITY:0
DCREATED:20020815T104000
LAST-MODIFIED:20020815T105000
DTSTART:20021219T133000
DTEND:20021219T153000
X-R25-HEADCOUNT;X-R25-TYPE=EXPECTED:20
X-R25-TYPE:Exam
X-R25-ORGANIZATION:ENGLISH
```

STATUS:Tentative
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR