[MS-OXOJRNL]:

Journal Object Protocol

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
4/4/2008	0.1		Initial Availability.
4/25/2008	0.2		Revised and updated property names and other technical content.
6/27/2008	1.0		Initial Release.
8/6/2008	1.01		Updated references to reflect date of initial release.
9/3/2008	1.02		Updated references.
12/3/2008	1.03		Revised and edited technical content.
4/10/2009	2.0		Updated applicable product releases.
7/15/2009	3.0	Major	Revised and edited for technical content.
11/4/2009	4.0.0	Major	Updated and revised the technical content.
2/10/2010	4.1.0	Minor	Updated the technical content.
5/5/2010	4.1.1	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content.
8/4/2010	4.2	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
11/3/2010	4.2	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
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8/5/2011	4.2	No Change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
10/7/2011	4.3	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
1/20/2012	5.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
4/27/2012	5.0	No Change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
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10/30/2014	5.2	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
3/16/2015	6.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

The Journal Object Protocol is used to track activity related to a meeting, task, **contact**, or application file. This protocol extends the Message and Attachment Object Protocol, which is described in [MS-OXCMSG].

Sections 1.8, 2, and 3 of this specification are normative and can contain the terms MAY, SHOULD, MUST, MUST NOT, and SHOULD NOT as defined in [RFC2119]. Sections 1.5 and 1.9 are also normative but do not contain those terms. All other sections and examples in this specification are informative.

1.1 Glossary

The following terms are specific to this document:

Attachment object: A set of properties that represents a file, **Message object**, or structured storage that is attached to a Message object and is visible through the attachments table for a Message object.

contact: A person, company, or other entity that is stored in a directory and is associated with one or more unique identifiers and attributes (2), such as an Internet message address or login name.

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): A high-precision atomic time standard that approximately tracks Universal Time (UT). It is the basis for legal, civil time all over the Earth. Time zones around the world are expressed as positive and negative offsets from UTC. In this role, it is also referred to as Zulu time (Z) and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). In these specifications, all references to UTC refer to the time at UTC−0 (or GMT).

EntryID: A sequence of bytes that is used to identify and access an object.

Folder object: A messaging construct that is typically used to organize data into a hierarchy of objects containing Message objects and folder associated information (FAI) Message objects.

handle: Any token that can be used to identify and access an object such as a device, file, or a window.

Journal object: A **Message object** that represents an entry in a journal or log and adheres to the property descriptions that are described in in [MS-OXOJRNL].

Mail User Agent (MUA): A client application that is used to compose and read email messages.

Message object: A set of properties that represents an email message, appointment, contact, or other type of personal-information-management object. In addition to its own properties, a Message object contains recipient properties that represent the addressees to which it is addressed, and an attachments table that represents any files and other Message objects that are attached to it.

metafile: A file that stores an image as graphical objects, such as lines, circles, and polygons, instead of pixels. A metafile preserves an image more accurately than pixels when an image is resized.

named property: A property that is identified by both a GUID and either a string name or a 32-bit identifier.

property ID: A 16-bit numeric identifier of a specific attribute (1). A property ID does not include any property type information.

recipient: An entity that can receive email messages.

remote operation (ROP): An operation that is invoked against a server. Each ROP represents an action, such as delete, send, or query. A ROP is contained in a ROP buffer for transmission over the wire.

Rich Text Format (RTF): Text with formatting as described in [MSFT-RTF].

ROP request: See ROP request buffer.

ROP response: See ROP response buffer.

special folder: One of a default set of **Folder objects** that can be used by an implementation to store and retrieve user data objects.

storage: An element of a compound file that is a unit of containment for one or more storages and streams, analogous to directories in a file system, as described in [MS-CFB].

stream: An element of a compound file, as described in [MS-CFB]. A stream contains a sequence of bytes that can be read from or written to by an application, and they can exist only in storages.

MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT: These terms (in all caps) are used as defined 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.

[MS-OXCDATA] Microsoft Corporation, "Data Structures".

[MS-OXCFOLD] Microsoft Corporation, "Folder Object Protocol".

[MS-OXCMSG] Microsoft Corporation, "Message and Attachment Object Protocol".

[MS-OXCPRPT] Microsoft Corporation, "Property and Stream Object Protocol".

[MS-OXOMSG] Microsoft Corporation, "Email Object Protocol".

[MS-OXOSFLD] Microsoft Corporation, "Special Folders Protocol".

[MS-OXPROPS] Microsoft Corporation, "Exchange Server Protocols Master Property List".

[MS-OXRTFCP] Microsoft Corporation, "Rich Text Format (RTF) Compression Algorithm".

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

1.2.2 Informative References

[MS-CFB] Microsoft Corporation, "Compound File Binary File Format".

[MS-OXCROPS] Microsoft Corporation, "Remote Operations (ROP) List and Encoding Protocol".

[MS-OXOJRNL] Microsoft Corporation, "Journal Object Protocol".

[MS-OXPROTO] Microsoft Corporation, "Exchange Server Protocols System Overview".

[MSFT-RTF] Microsoft Corporation, "Rich Text Format (RTF) Specification", version 1.9.1, March 2008, http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=10725

1.3   Overview

The Journal Object Protocol allows a user to track activity on a meeting, task, or **contact**. Activity on a file such as a spreadsheet or word-processing document can also be tracked. This protocol defines a **Journal object** to represent a journal entry that contains a log of the activity. The properties of a Journal object specify the name of the activity, the duration, any contacts that are associated with the activity, and other details. The Journal object is stored in a **Folder object**.

The Journal Object Protocol extends the Message and Attachment Object Protocol, described in [MS-OXCMSG], in that it defines new properties on the **Message object** and adds constraints to the existing properties of the Message object.

1.4   Relationship to Other Protocols

The Journal Object Protocol has the same dependencies as the Message and Attachment Object Protocol, which it extends. For information about the Message and Attachment Object Protocol, see [MS-OXCMSG].

For conceptual background information and overviews of the relationships and interactions between this and other protocols, see [MS-OXPROTO].

1.5   Prerequisites/Preconditions

The Journal Object Protocol has the same prerequisites and preconditions as the Message and Attachment Object Protocol, as specified in [MS-OXCMSG].

1.6   Applicability Statement

A client can use this protocol to record the user's activities on various items.

1.7   Versioning and Capability Negotiation

None.

1.8   Vendor-Extensible Fields

This protocol provides no vendor extensibility beyond what is already specified in [MS-OXCMSG].

1.9   Standards Assignments

None.

2 Messages

2.1 Transport

The Journal Object Protocol uses the same underlying transport as that used by the Message and Attachment Object Protocol, as specified in [MS-OXCMSG].

2.2 Message Syntax

A Journal object can be created and modified by clients and servers. Except where noted, this section defines constraints under which both clients and servers operate.

Clients operate on a Journal object by using the Message and Attachment Object Protocol, as specified in [MS-OXCMSG]. How a server operates on a Journal object is implementation-dependent, but the results of any such operations MUST be exposed to clients in a manner that is consistent with the Journal Object Protocol.

Unless otherwise specified, a Journal object adheres to all property constraints specified in [MS-OXPROPS] and [MS-OXCMSG].

2.2.1 Journal Object Properties

2.2.1.1 PidLidLogType Property

Type: **PtypString** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogType** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.162) specifies the name of the activity that is being recorded.

2.2.1.2 PidLidLogTypeDesc Property

Type: **PtypString** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogTypeDesc** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.163) describes the activity that is being recorded.

2.2.1.3 PidLidLogStart Property

Type: **PtypTime** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogStart** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.161) specifies the time, in **Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)**, at which the activity began. The value of this property MUST be equal to the value of the **PidLidCommonStart** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.18).

2.2.1.4 PidLidLogEnd Property

Type: **PtypTime** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogEnd** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.159) specifies the time, in UTC, at which the activity ended. The value of this property MUST be equal to the value of the **PidLidCommonEnd** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.19) and therefore greater than or equal to the **PidLidLogStart** property (section 2.2.1.3).

2.2.1.5 PidLidLogDuration Property

Type: **PtypInteger32** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogDuration** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.158) specifies the duration, in minutes, of the activity. The value of this property is the difference between the values of the **PidLidLogEnd** (section 2.2.1.4) and **PidLidLogStart** (section 2.2.1.3) properties.

2.2.1.6 PidLidLogFlags Property

Type: **PtypInteger32** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogFlags** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.160) contains bits that specify whether the Journal object has a journal-associated attachment. This property MUST be set to one of the values in the following table.

Bit value	Meaning
0x00000000	This Journal object has no journal-associated attachment (section 2.2.2.5).
0x40000000	This Journal object has a journal-associated attachment (section 2.2.2.5).

2.2.1.7 PidLidLogDocumentPrinted Property

Type: **PtypBoolean** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogDocumentPrinted** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.155) indicates whether the file, on which activity is being tracked, was printed during the tracking of the activity.[1] If printing occurred, this property is set to 0x01.

2.2.1.8 PidLidLogDocumentSaved Property

Type: **PtypBoolean** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogDocumentSaved** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.157) indicates whether the file, on which activity is being tracked, was saved during the tracking of the activity.[2] If the document was saved, this property is set to 0x01.

2.2.1.9 PidLidLogDocumentRouted Property

Type: **PtypBoolean** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogDocumentRouted** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.156) indicates whether the file, on which activity is being tracked, was sent to a **recipient** during the tracking of the activity.[3] If the document was sent, this property is set to 0x01.

2.2.1.10 PidLidLogDocumentPosted Property

Type: **PtypBoolean** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidLogDocumentPosted** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.154) indicates whether the file, on which activity is being tracked, was sent by e-mail or posted to a server's folder during the tracking of the activity.[4] If the document was posted, this property is set to 0x01. If the document was sent by e-mail, it is set to 0x00.

2.2.2 Additional Property Constraints

This protocol places additional constraints on properties beyond what is specified in [MS-OXCMSG]. These constraints are specified in section 2.2.2.1 through section 2.2.2.6.

2.2.2.1 PidTagMessageClass Property

Type: **PtypString** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidTagMessageClass** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.3) specifies the type of the Message object. The value of this property MUST be "IPM.Activity" or MUST begin with "IPM.Activity.", in addition to meeting the criteria specified in [MS-OXCMSG].

2.2.2.2 Best Body Properties

The main text of the Journal object MUST be stored in the **PidTagRtfCompressed** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.48.4), as specified in [MS-OXRTFCP].

2.2.2.3 PidTagIconIndex Property

Type: **PtypInteger32** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidTagIconIndex** property ([MS-OXOMSG] section 2.2.1.10) specifies which icon is to be used by a user interface when displaying the Journal object. The valid values for this property are specified in the following table.

Value	Meaning
0x00000601	Conversation
0x00000612	Document
0x00000602	E-mail message
0x00000609	Fax
0x0000060C	Letter
0x00000613	Meeting
0x00000614	Meeting cancellation
0x00000603	Meeting request
0x00000604	Meeting response
0x00000610	A database application file
0x0000060E	A spreadsheet application file
0x0000060F	A slide-show presentation application file
0x0000060D	A word processing application file
0x00000608	Note
0x0000060A	Phone call
0x00000615	Remote session

Value	Meaning
0x0000060B	Task
0x00000606	Task request
0x00000607	Task response
0x00000003	Other

2.2.2.4 PidLidCompanies Property

 Type: PtypMultipleString ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1)

The **PidLidCompanies** property ([MS-OXPROPS] section 2.64) contains a list of company names, each of which is associated with a contact that is specified in the **PidLidContacts** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.49.2).

2.2.2.5 Recipients

 A Journal object MUST NOT have recipients.

2.2.2.6 Journal-Associated Attachments

 A journal-associated attachment links a Journal object with another object, such as a document. A Journal object MUST NOT have more than one journal-associated attachment.

The properties of a journal-associated attachment follow the requirements specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.2 for **Attachment objects**, except that certain properties on the Attachment object MUST be set as specified in the following table.

Property	Value
PidTagAttachmentLinkId ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.2.22)	0x00000004
PidTagAttachMethod ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.2.9)	0x00000006
PidTagRenderingPosition ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.2.16)	0xFFFFFFFF
PidTagAttachmentFlags ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.2.23)	0x00000000
PidTagAttachmentHidden ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.2.24)	0x00
PidTagAccess ([MS-OXCPRPT] section 2.2.1.1)	0x00000002

The content of the **PidTagAttachDataBinary** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.2.7) is formatted as a structured **storage** that comprises eight **streams**, the names and contents of which are detailed in the following table.

Stream name	Contents
IOlePres000	A **metafile** that contains the icon to be used when rendering the attachment.
\3MailStream*	Binary contents: 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Stream name	Contents
MailMsgAttFld	The **EntryID** of the folder of the linked Message object.
MailMsgAttMdb	The EntryID of the store of the linked Message object.
MailMsgAttMsg	The EntryID of the linked Message object; required only if the **MailMsgAttSrchKey** stream is empty.
MailMsgAttSrchFld	The object EntryID of the Sent Items **special folder** of the linked Message object. For details about special folders, see [MS-OXOSFLD].
MailMsgAttSrchKey	The value of the **PidTagSearchKey** property ([MS-OXCPRPT] section 2.2.1.9), as specified in [MS-OXCMSG], of the linked Message object; required only if the **MailMsgAttMsg** stream is empty.
MailMsgAttSubject	The value of the **PidTagSubject** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.46) of the linked Message object.

* The "\3" in "\3MailStream" represents the byte 0x03.

3   Protocol Details

3.1   Client Details

The client creates and manipulates a Journal object and in all other ways operates within the client role as specified in [MS-OXCMSG].

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 implementations adhere to this model as long as the external behavior of the implementation is consistent with the behavior described in this document.

This protocol uses the abstract data model that is specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 3.1.1 with the following adaptations:

- The Journal object is an extension of the Message object.

- A Journal object is created in the Journal special folder unless the end user or **Mail User Agent (MUA)** explicitly specifies another folder. For details about special folders, see [MS-OXOSFLD].

3.1.2   Timers

None.

3.1.3   Initialization

None.

3.1.4   Higher-Layer Triggered Events

3.1.4.1   Creating a Journal Object

When the user creates a journal entry, the client creates a Message object, as specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 3.1.4.2, sets properties in accordance with the requirements in section 2, and saves the resulting Journal object, as specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 3.1.4.3.

3.1.4.2   Modifying a Journal Object

When the user modifies a journal entry, the client opens the Journal object as specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 3.1.4.1, modifies any of the properties in accordance with the requirements in section 2, and saves the Journal object as specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 3.1.4.3. For details about modifying the properties of a Message object, see [MS-OXCPRPT].

3.1.4.3   Deleting a Journal Object

When a user deletes a journal entry, the client deletes the Journal object in the same way that it deletes any Message object, as specified in [MS-OXCFOLD] section 3.1.4.8.

3.1.5 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

None.

3.1.6 Timer Events

None.

3.1.7 Other Local Events

None.

3.2 Server Details

The server processes a client's requests regarding a Journal object and in all other ways operates within the server role as specified in [MS-OXCMSG].

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 implementations adhere to this model as long as the external behavior of the implementation is consistent with the behavior described in this document.

This protocol uses the abstract data model that is specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 3.2.1 with the following adaptations:

▪ The Journal object is an extension of the Message object.

▪ A Journal object is created in the Journal special folder unless the end-user or MUA explicitly specifies another folder. For details about special folders, see [MS-OXOSFLD].

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

The server responds to client requests as specified in [MS-OXCMSG] section 3.2.5.

3.2.6 Timer Events

None.

3.2.7   Other Local Events

None.

4 Protocol Examples

4.1 Journal Object for a Telephone Call Example

A user creates a journal entry to track a telephone call. The user records the start and end times, puts notes in the body, and links a contact and company. The following is a description of what a client might do to accomplish Joe's intentions and the responses a server might return. For information about **remote operations (ROPs)**, see [MS-OXCPRPT] and [MS-OXCMSG].

Before manipulating a Journal object, the client asks the server to map **named properties** to **property IDs**, by sending a **RopGetPropertyIDsFromNames ROP request** ([MS-OXCROPS] section 2.2.8.1).

Property	Property set GUID	LID
PidLidCommonStart ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.18)	{00062008-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008516
PidLidCommonEnd ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.19)	{00062008-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008517
PidLidCompanies (section 2.2.2.4)	{00062008-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008539
PidLidContacts ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.49.2)	{00062008-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x0000853A
PidLidContactLinkName ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.49.3)	{00062008-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008586
PidLidContactLinkEntry ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.49.1)	{00062008-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008585
PidLidContactLinkSearchKey ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.49.4)	{00062008-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008584
PidLidLogTypeDesc (section 2.2.1.2)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008712
PidLidLogType (section 2.2.1.1)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008700
PidLidLogStart (section 2.2.1.3)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008706
PidLidLogEnd (section 2.2.1.4)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008708
PidLidLogDuration (section 2.2.1.5)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008707
PidLidLogFlags (section 2.2.1.6)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x0000870C
PidLidLogDocumentPrinted (section 2.2.1.7)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x0000870E
PidLidLogDocumentSaved (section 2.2.1.8)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x0000870F

Property	Property set GUID	LID
PidLidLogDocumentRouted (section 2.2.1.9)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008710
PidLidLogDocumentPosted (section 2.2.1.10)	{0006200A-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}	0x00008711

The server sends a **RopGetPropertyIDsFromNames ROP response** with the following property IDs, which will be used in the example that follows. (The actual property IDs are at the discretion of the server.)

Property	Property ID
PidLidCommonStart	0X81BD
PidLidCommonEnd	0X81BC
PidLidCompanies	0X800C
PidLidContacts	0X8019
PidLidContactLinkName	0X802B
PidLidContactLinkEntry	0X82F6
PidLidContactLinkSearchKey	0X82F7
PidLidLogTypeDesc	0X8230
PidLidLogType	0X801A
PidLidLogStart	0X8233
PidLidLogEnd	0X8234
PidLidLogDuration	0X8235
PidLidLogFlags	0X8236
PidLidLogDocumentPrinted	0X8238
PidLidLogDocumentSaved	0X8239
PidLidLogDocumentRouted	0X823A
PidLidLogDocumentPosted	0X823B

To create a Journal object, the client uses the **RopCreateMessage** ROP ([MS-OXCROPS] section 2.2.6.2). The server returns a **handle** to a Message object.

After the user has input his content for the Journal object, the client transmits the data to the server by using the **RopSetProperties** ROP ([MS-OXCROPS] section 2.2.8.6). For information about the property types in the following table, see [MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1.

Property	Property ID	Property type	Value

Property	Property ID	Property type	Value
PidLidCommonStart	0x81bd	0x0040 (**PtypTime**)	2008/02/20 23:02:00.000
PidLidCommonEnd	0x81bc	0x0040	2008/02/20 23:12:00.000
PidLidCompanies	0x800c	0X101F (**PtypMultipleString** ([MS-OXCDATA] section 2.11.1))	[1 entry] "Contoso Pharmaceuticals"
PidLidContacts	0x8019	0X101F	[1 entry] "Adam Barr"
PidLidContactLinkName	0x802b	0X001F (**PtypString**)	"Adam Barr"
PidLidContactLinkEntry	0x82f6	0x0102 (**PtypBinary**)	*(See note following table)
PidLidContactLinkSearchKey	0x82f7	0x0102	**(See note following table)
PidLidLogTypeDesc	0x8230	0X001F	"Phone call"
PidLidLogType	0x801a	0X001F	"Phone call"
PidLidLogStart	0x8233	0x0040	2008/02/20 23:02:00.000
PidLidLogEnd	0x8234	0x0040	2008/02/20 23:12:00.000
PidLidLogDuration	0x8235	0x0003 (**PtypInteger32**)	0x0000000A
PidLidLogFlags	0x8236	0x0003	0x00000000
PidLidLogDocumentPrinted	0x8238	0X000B (**PtypBoolean**)	0x00
PidLidLogDocumentSaved	0x8239	0X000B	0x00
PidLidLogDocumentRouted	0x823a	0X000B	0x00
PidLidLogDocumentPosted	0x823b	0X000B	0x00
PidTagRtfCompressed ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.48.4)	0x1009	0x0102	***(See note following table)
PidTagIconIndex ([MS-OXOMSG] section 2.2.1.10)	0x1080	0x0003	0x0000060A

* The **PidLidContactLinkEntry** property contains a representation of the contact link, as described in [MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.49.1.

** The **PidLidContactLinkSearchKey** property contains a representation of the contact link, as described in [MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.49.4.

*** The **PidTagRtfCompressed** property ([MS-OXCMSG] section 2.2.1.48.4) contains the compressed **Rich Text Format (RTF)** representation of the body, as described in [MS-OXRTFCP].

When the user saves the changes, the client commits the properties on the server by using the **RopSaveChangesMessage** ROP ([MS-OXCROPS] section 2.2.6.3) and then releases the Journal object by using the **RopRelease** ROP ([MS-OXCROPS] section 2.2.15.3).

The values of some properties will change during the processing of the **RopSaveChangesMessage** ROP, but the properties specified in this document will not change.

5 Security

5.1 Security Considerations for Implementers

There are no special security considerations specific to the Journal Object Protocol. General security considerations pertaining to the underlying transport apply, as described in [MS-OXCMSG].

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 Exchange Server 2003

- Microsoft Exchange Server 2007

- Microsoft Exchange Server 2010

- Microsoft Exchange Server 2013

- Microsoft Office Outlook 2003

- Microsoft Office Outlook 2007

- Microsoft Outlook 2010

- Microsoft Outlook 2013

- Microsoft Outlook 2016 Preview

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 2.2.1.7: Outlook 2013 does not support the **PidLidLogDocumentPrinted** property (section 2.2.1.7).

<2> Section 2.2.1.8: Outlook 2013 does not support the **PidLidLogDocumentSaved** property (section 2.2.1.8).

<3> Section 2.2.1.9: Outlook 2013 does not support the **PidLidLogDocumentRouted** property (section 2.2.1.9).

<4> Section 2.2.1.10: Outlook 2013 does not support the **PidLidLogDocumentPosted** property (section 2.2.1.10).

7 Change Tracking

This section identifies changes that were made to this document since the last release. Changes are classified as New, Major, Minor, Editorial, or No change.

The revision class **New** means that a new document is being released.

The revision class **Major** means that the technical content in the document was significantly revised. Major changes affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of major changes are:

- A document revision that incorporates changes to interoperability requirements or functionality.

- The removal of a document from the documentation set.

The revision class **Minor** means that the meaning of the technical content was clarified. Minor changes do not affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of minor changes are updates to clarify ambiguity at the sentence, paragraph, or table level.

The revision class **Editorial** means that the formatting in the technical content was changed. Editorial changes apply to grammatical, formatting, and style issues.

The revision class **No change** means that no new technical changes were introduced. Minor editorial and formatting changes may have been made, but the technical content of the document is identical to the last released version.

Major and minor changes can be described further using the following change types:

- New content added.

- Content updated.

- Content removed.

- New product behavior note added.

- Product behavior note updated.

- Product behavior note removed.

- New protocol syntax added.

- Protocol syntax updated.

- Protocol syntax removed.

- New content added due to protocol revision.

- Content updated due to protocol revision.

- Content removed due to protocol revision.

- New protocol syntax added due to protocol revision.

- Protocol syntax updated due to protocol revision.

- Protocol syntax removed due to protocol revision.

- Obsolete document removed.

Editorial changes are always classified with the change type **Editorially updated**.

Some important terms used in the change type descriptions are defined as follows:

- **Protocol syntax** refers to data elements (such as packets, structures, enumerations, and methods) as well as interfaces.

- **Protocol revision** refers to changes made to a protocol that affect the bits that are sent over the wire.

The changes made to this document are listed in the following table. For more information, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com.

Section	Tracking number (if applicable) and description	Major change (Y or N)	Change type
6 Appendix A: Product Behavior	Updated list of supported products.	Y	Content updated due to protocol revision.

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