

# [MS-SHDACCWS]:

## Shared Access Web Service Protocol

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## Revision Summary

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3/16/2015	3.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.

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# 1 Introduction

The Shared Access Web Service Protocol is used for determining whether a document is being co-authored.

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:

- co-authoring transition:** An increase or decrease in the number of users who are currently editing a file.
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP):** An application-level protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems (text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files) on the World Wide Web.
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS):** An extension of **HTTP** that securely encrypts and decrypts webpage requests.
- site:** A group of related webpages that is hosted by a server on the World Wide Web or an intranet. Each website has its own entry points, metadata, administration settings, and workflows. Also referred to as web site.
- SOAP:** A lightweight protocol for exchanging structured information in a decentralized, distributed environment. **SOAP** uses XML technologies to define an extensible messaging framework, which provides a message construct that can be exchanged over a variety of underlying protocols. The framework has been designed to be independent of any particular programming model and other implementation-specific semantics. SOAP 1.2 supersedes SOAP 1.1. See [\[SOAP1.2-1/2003\]](#).
- SOAP action:** The HTTP request header field used to indicate the intent of the **SOAP** request, using a URI value. See [\[SOAP1.1\]](#) section 6.1.1 for more information.
- SOAP body:** A container for the payload data being delivered by a SOAP message to its recipient. See [\[SOAP1.2-1/2007\]](#) section 5.3 for more information.
- SOAP envelope:** A container for SOAP message information and the root element of a **SOAP** document. See [\[SOAP1.2-1/2007\]](#) section 5.1 for more information.
- SOAP fault:** A container for error and status information within a SOAP message. See [\[SOAP1.2-1/2007\]](#) section 5.4 for more information.
- Uniform Resource Locator (URL):** A string of characters in a standardized format that identifies a document or resource on the World Wide Web. The format is as specified in [\[RFC1738\]](#).
- Web Services Description Language (WSDL):** An XML format for describing network services as a set of endpoints that operate on messages that contain either document-oriented or procedure-oriented information. The operations and messages are described abstractly and are bound to a concrete network protocol and message format in order to define an endpoint. Related concrete endpoints are combined into abstract endpoints, which describe a network service. WSDL is extensible, which allows the description of endpoints and their messages regardless of the message formats or network protocols that are used.

**WSDL operation:** A single action or function of a web service. The execution of a WSDL operation typically requires the exchange of messages between the service requestor and the service provider.

**XML namespace:** A collection of names that is used to identify elements, types, and attributes in XML documents identified in a URI reference [RFC3986]. A combination of XML namespace and local name allows XML documents to use elements, types, and attributes that have the same names but come from different sources. For more information, see [XMLNS-2ED].

**XML namespace prefix:** An abbreviated form of an **XML namespace**, as described in [XML].

**XML schema:** A description of a type of XML document that is typically expressed in terms of constraints on the structure and content of documents of that type, in addition to the basic syntax constraints that are imposed by XML itself. An XML schema provides a view of a document type at a relatively high level of abstraction.

**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](mailto:dochelp@microsoft.com). We will assist you in finding the relevant information.

[MS-LISTSW] Microsoft Corporation, "[Lists Web Service Protocol](#)".

[MS-WSSCAML] Microsoft Corporation, "[Collaborative Application Markup Language \(CAML\) Structure](#)".

[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>

[RFC2616] Fielding, R., Gettys, J., Mogul, J., et al., "Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1", RFC 2616, June 1999, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>

[SOAP1.1] Box, D., Ehnebuske, D., Kakivaya, G., et al., "Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1", May 2000, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/NOTE-SOAP-20000508/>

[SOAP1.2/1] Gudgin, M., Hadley, M., Mendelsohn, N., Moreau, J., and Nielsen, H.F., "SOAP Version 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework", W3C Recommendation, June 2003, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2003/REC-soap12-part1-20030624>

[SOAP1.2/2] Gudgin, M., Hadley, M., Mendelsohn, N., Moreau, J., and Nielsen, H.F., "SOAP Version 1.2 Part 2: Adjuncts", W3C Recommendation, June 2003, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2003/REC-soap12-part2-20030624>

[WSDL] Christensen, E., Curbera, F., Meredith, G., and Weerawarana, S., "Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1", W3C Note, March 2001, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/NOTE-wsdl-20010315>

[XMLNS] Bray, T., Hollander, D., Layman, A., et al., Eds., "Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Third Edition)", W3C Recommendation, December 2009, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/REC-xml-names-20091208/>

[XMLSCHEMA1] Thompson, H., Beech, D., Maloney, M., and Mendelsohn, N., Eds., "XML Schema Part 1: Structures", W3C Recommendation, May 2001, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-1-20010502/>

[XMLSCHEMA2] Biron, P.V., Ed. and Malhotra, A., Ed., "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes", W3C Recommendation, May 2001, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-2-20010502/>

## 1.2.2 Informative References

[RFC1738] Berners-Lee, T., Masinter, L., and McCahill, M., Eds., "Uniform Resource Locators (URL)", RFC 1738, December 1994, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt>

[RFC2818] Rescorla, E., "HTTP Over TLS", RFC 2818, May 2000, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2818.txt>

[RFC3986] Berners-Lee, T., Fielding, R., and Masinter, L., "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax", STD 66, RFC 3986, January 2005, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>

[SOAP1.2-1/2003] Gudgin, M., Hadley, M., Mendelsohn, N., et al., "SOAP Version 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework", W3C Recommendation, June 2003, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2003/REC-soap12-part1-20030624>

[SOAP1.2-1/2007] Gudgin, M., Hadley, M., Mendelsohn, N., et al., "SOAP Version 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework (Second Edition)", W3C Recommendation 27, April 2007, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/REC-soap12-part1-20070427/>

[XMLNS-2ED] World Wide Web Consortium, "Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Second Edition)", August 2006, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-names-20060816/>

[XML] World Wide Web Consortium, "Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fourth Edition)", W3C Recommendation 16 August 2006, edited in place 29 September 2006, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-20060816/>

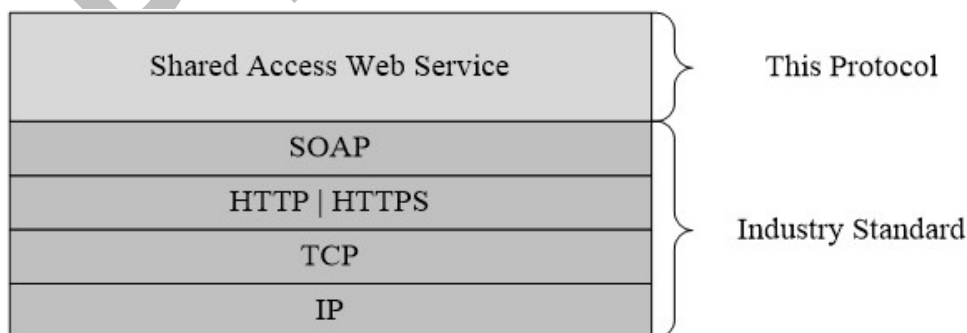
## 1.3 Overview

The protocol allows clients to determine whether a **co-authoring transition** request was made for a document. A typical scenario for using this protocol is an authoring client that allows multiple users edit a document in a co-authoring session.

## 1.4 Relationship to Other Protocols

This protocol uses the **SOAP** message protocol for formatting request and response messages, as described in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#), [\[SOAP1.2/1\]](#) and [\[SOAP1.2/2\]](#). It transmits those messages by using **HTTP**, as described in [\[RFC2616\]](#), or **Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS)**, as described in [\[RFC2818\]](#).

The following diagram shows the underlying messaging and transport stack used by the protocol:





## Figure 1: This protocol in relation to other protocols

### 1.5 Prerequisites/Preconditions

This protocol operates against a **site** that is identified by a **URL** that is known by protocol clients. The protocol server endpoint is formed by appending "/\_vti\_bin/sharedaccess.asmx" to the URL of the site, for example [http://www.contoso.com/Repository/\\_vti\\_bin/sharedaccess.asmx](http://www.contoso.com/Repository/_vti_bin/sharedaccess.asmx).

### 1.6 Applicability Statement

This protocol can be used by a protocol client to determine if it is the only client currently editing a document stored on a collaboration server, or alternately, if it needs to transition to a shared editing mode.

### 1.7 Versioning and Capability Negotiation

This protocol uses multiple transports with Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) as described in section [2.1](#).

### 1.8 Vendor-Extensible Fields

None.

### 1.9 Standards Assignments

None.

## 2 Messages

### 2.1 Transport

Protocol servers MUST support SOAP over HTTP. Protocol servers SHOULD additionally support SOAP over HTTPS for securing communication with clients.

Protocol messages MUST be formatted as specified either in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#), Section 4, **SOAP envelope** or in [\[SOAP1.2/1\]](#), Section 5, SOAP Message Construct. Protocol server faults MUST be returned either using HTTP Status Codes as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#), Section 10, Status Code Definitions, or using **SOAP faults** as specified either in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#), Section 4.4. or in [\[SOAP1.2/1\]](#), Section 5.4.

### 2.2 Common Message Syntax

This section contains common definitions that are used by this protocol. The syntax of the definitions uses **XML schema**, as specified in [\[XMLSCHEMA1\]](#) and [\[XMLSCHEMA2\]](#), and **WSDL**, as specified in [\[WSDL\]](#).

#### 2.2.1 Namespaces

This protocol specifies and references **XML namespaces** using the mechanisms specified in [\[XMLNS\]](#). Although this document associates an **XML namespace prefix** for each XML namespace that is used, the choice of any particular XML namespace prefix is implementation-specific and not significant for interoperability.

Prefix	Namespace URI	Reference
soap	<a href="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/">http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/</a>	<a href="#">[SOAP1.1]</a>
tns	<a href="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/">http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/</a>	<a href="#">[MS-LISTSWS]</a>
s1	<a href="http://microsoft.com/wsdl/types/">http://microsoft.com/wsdl/types/</a>	<a href="#">[MS-LISTSWS]</a>
s	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema</a>	<a href="#">[XMLSCHEMA1]</a>
soap12	<a href="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap12/">http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap12/</a>	<a href="#">[SOAP1.2/1]</a> <a href="#">[SOAP1.2/2]</a>
wsdl	<a href="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/">http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/</a>	<a href="#">[WSDL]</a>
mime	<a href="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/mime/">http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/mime/</a>	
http	<a href="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/http/">http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/http/</a>	
tm	<a href="http://microsoft.com/wsdl/mime/textMatching/">http://microsoft.com/wsdl/mime/textMatching/</a>	

Prefix	Namespace URI	Reference
soapenc	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/	
core	http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/	<a href="#">[MS-WSSCAML]</a>

### 2.2.2 Messages

This specification does not define any common WSDL message definitions.

### 2.2.3 Elements

This specification does not define any common XML schema element definitions.

### 2.2.4 Complex Types

This specification does not define any common XML schema complex type definitions.

### 2.2.5 Simple Types

This specification does not define any common XML schema simple type definitions.

### 2.2.6 Attributes

This specification does not define any common XML schema attribute definitions.

### 2.2.7 Groups

This specification does not define any common XML schema group definitions.

### 2.2.8 Attribute Groups

This specification does not define any common XML schema attribute group definitions.

### 2.2.9 Common Data Structures

This specification does not define any common XML schema data structures.

### 3 Protocol Details

The client side of this protocol is simply a pass-through. That is, no additional timers or other state is required on the client side of this protocol. Calls made by the higher-layer protocol or application are passed directly to the transport, and the results returned by the transport are passed directly back to the higher-layer protocol or application.

Except where specified, protocol clients SHOULD interpret HTTP Status Codes returned by the protocol server as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#), Section 10, Status Code Definitions.

This protocol allows protocol servers to notify protocol clients of application-level faults using SOAP faults. Except where specified, these SOAP faults are not significant for interoperability, and protocol clients can interpret them in an implementation-specific manner.

This protocol allows protocol servers to perform implementation-specific authorization checks and notify protocol clients of authorization faults either using HTTP Status Codes or using SOAP faults as specified previously in this section.

#### 3.1 Server Details

All operations consist of a basic request-response pair and the server treats each request as an independent transaction that is unrelated to any previous request.

##### 3.1.1 Abstract Data Model

None.

##### 3.1.2 Timers

None.

##### 3.1.3 Initialization

None.

##### 3.1.4 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

The following table summarizes the list of **WSDL operations** as defined by this specification:

Operation	Description
<b>IsOnlyClient</b>	Specifies whether a co-authoring transition request was made for a document.

###### 3.1.4.1 IsOnlyClient

The method is used by a protocol client to determine whether a co-authoring transition request was made for a document.

```
<wsdl:operation name="IsOnlyClient">
  <wsdl:input message="tns:IsOnlyClientSoapIn" />
  <wsdl:output message="tns:IsOnlyClientSoapOut" />
</wsdl:operation>
```

</wsdl:operation>

The protocol client sends an **IsOnlyClientSoapIn** request message and the protocol server responds with an **IsOnlyClientSoapOut** response message.

### 3.1.4.1.1 Messages

The following table summarizes the set of WSDL message definitions that are specific to this operation.

Message	Description
<b>IsOnlyClientSoapIn</b>	The request to determine whether a co-authoring transition request was made for a document.
<b>IsOnlyClientSoapOut</b>	The response to a request to determine whether a co-authoring transition request was made for a document.

#### 3.1.4.1.1.1 IsOnlyClientSoapIn

This message is the request of the **IsOnlyClient** operation.

The **SOAP action** value of the message is defined as:

```
http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/IsOnlyClient
```

The **SOAP body** contains an **IsOnlyClient** element.

#### 3.1.4.1.1.2 IsOnlyClientSoapOut

This message is the response of the **IsOnlyClient** operation.

The SOAP body contains an **IsOnlyClientResponse** element.

### 3.1.4.1.2 Elements

The following table summarizes the XML schema element definitions that are specific to this operation.

Element	Description
<b>IsOnlyClient</b>	The request to determine whether a co-authoring transition request was made for a document.
<b>IsOnlyClientResponse</b>	Contains the response to a request to determine whether a co-authoring transition request was made for a document.

#### 3.1.4.1.2.1 IsOnlyClient

The IsOnlyClient element defines the input parameters for **IsOnlyClient** operation.

```
<s:element name="IsOnlyClient">  
  <s:complexType>  
    <s:sequence>
```

```
<s:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" name="id"
type="core:UniqueIdentifierWithOrWithoutBraces" />
</s:sequence>
</s:complexType>
</s:element>
```

**id** : The identifier of the document in the server. Note that core:UniqueIdentifierWithOrWithoutBraces is specified in [\[MS-WSSCAML\]](#) section 2.1.17.

#### 3.1.4.1.2.2 IsOnlyClientResponse

IsOnlyClientResponse specifies the output of the **IsOnlyClient** operation.

```
<s:element name="IsOnlyClientResponse">
  <s:complexType>
    <s:sequence>
      <s:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" name="IsOnlyClientResult" type="s:boolean" />
    </s:sequence>
  </s:complexType>
</s:element>
```

**IsOnlyClientResult** : The value of this element MUST be false if there was a co-authoring transition request for the document. In all other cases, the value MUST be true.

#### 3.1.5 Timer Events

None.

#### 3.1.6 Other Local Events

None.

## 4 Protocol Examples

### 4.1 IsOnlyClient

Overall scenario: A protocol client wants to know if a document is transitioning into co-authoring mode. It sends a request to the server to verify if it is the only client editing the document.

The following example shows a sample request where the id element refers to the document identifier.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <soap:Body>
    <IsOnlyClient xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/">
      <id>{3F2504E0-4F89-11D3-9A0C-0305E82C3301}</id>
    </IsOnlyClient>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

The following example shows a sample response from the server.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <soap:Body>
    <IsOnlyClientResponse xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/">
      <IsOnlyClientResult>true</IsOnlyClientResult>
    </IsOnlyClientResponse>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

## **5 Security**

### **5.1 Security Considerations for Implementers**

None.

### **5.2 Index of Security Parameters**

None.

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## 6 Appendix A: Full WSDL

For ease of implementation, the full WSDL and schema are provided in this appendix.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<wsdl:definitions xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
xmlns:tm="http://microsoft.com/wsdl/mime/textMatching/"
xmlns:soapenc="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
xmlns:mime="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/mime/"
xmlns:tns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/"
xmlns:s1="http://microsoft.com/wsdl/types/" xmlns:s="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap12="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap12/"
xmlns:http="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/http/"
targetNamespace="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/"
xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
xmlns:core="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap">
  <wsdl:types>
    <s:schema elementFormDefault="qualified"
targetNamespace="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/">
      <s:import namespace="http://microsoft.com/wsdl/types/" />
      <s:element name="IsOnlyClient">
        <s:complexType>
          <s:sequence>
            <s:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" name="id"
type="core:UniqueIdentifierWithOrWithoutBraces" />
          </s:sequence>
        </s:complexType>
      </s:element>
      <s:element name="IsOnlyClientResponse">
        <s:complexType>
          <s:sequence>
            <s:element minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" name="IsOnlyClientResult" type="s:boolean"
/>
          </s:sequence>
        </s:complexType>
      </s:element>
    </s:schema>
    <s:schema elementFormDefault="qualified"
targetNamespace="http://microsoft.com/wsdl/types/">
      </s:schema>
    </wsdl:types>
    <wsdl:message name="IsOnlyClientSoapIn">
      <wsdl:part name="parameters" element="tns:IsOnlyClient" />
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="IsOnlyClientSoapOut">
      <wsdl:part name="parameters" element="tns:IsOnlyClientResponse" />
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:portType name="SharedAccessSoap">
      <wsdl:operation name="IsOnlyClient">
        <wsdl:input message="tns:IsOnlyClientSoapIn" />
        <wsdl:output message="tns:IsOnlyClientSoapOut" />
      </wsdl:operation>
    </wsdl:portType>
    <wsdl:binding name="SharedAccessSoap" type="tns:SharedAccessSoap">
      <soap:binding transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http" />
      <wsdl:operation name="IsOnlyClient">
        <soap:operation soapAction="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/IsOnlyClient"
style="document" />
        <wsdl:input>
          <soap:body use="literal" />
        </wsdl:input>
        <wsdl:output>
          <soap:body use="literal" />
        </wsdl:output>
      </wsdl:operation>
    </wsdl:binding>
  </wsdl:definitions>
```

```
<wsdl:binding name="SharedAccessSoap12" type="tns:SharedAccessSoap">
  <soap12:binding transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http" />
  <wsdl:operation name="IsOnlyClient">
    <soap12:operation
soapAction="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/soap/IsOnlyClient" style="document" />
    <wsdl:input>
      <soap12:body use="literal" />
    </wsdl:input>
    <wsdl:output>
      <soap12:body use="literal" />
    </wsdl:output>
  </wsdl:operation>
</wsdl:binding>
</wsdl:definitions>
```

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## 7 Appendix B: Product Behavior

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

- Microsoft Office 2010 suites
- Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010
- Microsoft Office 2013
- Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2013
- Windows 8.1 Update
- Microsoft Office 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.

## 8 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](mailto:dochelp@microsoft.com).

Section	Tracking number (if applicable) and description	Major change (Y or N)	Change type
<a href="#">Z</a> Appendix B: Product Behavior	Added Windows 8.1 Update to the list of applicable products.	N	Content update.
<a href="#">Z</a> Appendix B: Product Behavior	Updated list of supported products.	Y	Content updated due to protocol revision.

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