**[3.2.9](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.2.9). Free/Busy Time Type**

Parameter Name: FBTYPE Purpose: To specify the free or busy time type. Format Definition: This property parameter is defined by the following notation: fbtypeparam = "FBTYPE" "=" ("FREE" / "BUSY" / "BUSY-UNAVAILABLE" / "BUSY-TENTATIVE" / x-name ; Some experimental iCalendar free/busy type. / iana-token) ; Some other IANA-registered iCalendar free/busy type.

iCalendar Object

The Calendaring and Scheduling Core Object is a collection of calendaring and scheduling information. Typically, this information will consist of an iCalendar stream with a single iCalendar object. However, multiple iCalendar objects can be sequentially grouped together in an iCalendar stream. The first line and last line of the iCalendar object MUST contain a pair of iCalendar object delimiter strings. The syntax for an iCalendar stream is as follows: icalstream = 1\*icalobject icalobject = "BEGIN" ":" "VCALENDAR" CRLF icalbody "END" ":" "VCALENDAR" CRLF The following is a simple example of an iCalendar object: BEGIN:VCALENDAR VERSION:2.0 PRODID:-//hacksw/handcal//NONSGML v1.0//EN BEGIN:VEVENT UID:19970610T172345Z-AF23B2@example.com DTSTAMP:19970610T172345Z DTSTART:19970714T170000Z DTEND:19970715T040000Z SUMMARY:Bastille Day Party END:VEVENT END:VCALENDAR Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 50]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009

[3.5](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.5). Property

A property is the definition of an individual attribute describing a calendar object or a calendar component. A property takes the form defined by the "contentline" notation defined in [Section 3.1](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545#section-3.1). The following is an example of a property: DTSTART:19960415T133000Z This memo imposes no ordering of properties within an iCalendar object. Property names, parameter names, and enumerated parameter values are case-insensitive. For example, the property name "DUE" is the same as "due" and "Due", DTSTART;TZID=America/New\_York:19980714T120000 is the same as DtStart;TzID=America/New\_York:19980714T120000.

**[3.6.1](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.6.1). Event Component**

Component Name: VEVENT Purpose: Provide a grouping of component properties that describe an event. Format Definition: A "VEVENT" calendar component is defined by the following notation: eventc = "BEGIN" ":" "VEVENT" CRLF eventprop \*alarmc "END" ":" "VEVENT" CRLF eventprop = \*( ; ; The following are REQUIRED, ; but MUST NOT occur more than once. Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 52]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 ; dtstamp / uid / ; ; The following is REQUIRED if the component ; appears in an iCalendar object that doesn't ; specify the "METHOD" property; otherwise, it ; is OPTIONAL; in any case, it MUST NOT occur ; more than once. ; dtstart / ; ; The following are OPTIONAL, ; but MUST NOT occur more than once. ; class / created / description / geo / last-mod / location / organizer / priority / seq / status / summary / transp / url / recurid / ; ; The following is OPTIONAL, ; but SHOULD NOT occur more than once. ; rrule / ; ; Either 'dtend' or 'duration' MAY appear in ; a 'eventprop', but 'dtend' and 'duration' ; MUST NOT occur in the same 'eventprop'. ; dtend / duration / ; ; The following are OPTIONAL, ; and MAY occur more than once. ; attach / attendee / categories / comment / contact / exdate / rstatus / related / resources / rdate / x-prop / iana-prop ; ) Description: A "VEVENT" calendar component is a grouping of component properties, possibly including "VALARM" calendar components, that represents a scheduled amount of time on a calendar. For example, it can be an activity; such as a one-hour long, department meeting from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM, tomorrow. Generally, an event will take up time on an individual calendar. Hence, the event will appear as an opaque interval in a search for busy time. Alternately, the event can have its Time Transparency Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 53]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 set to "TRANSPARENT" in order to prevent blocking of the event in searches for busy time. The "VEVENT" is also the calendar component used to specify an anniversary or daily reminder within a calendar. These events have a DATE value type for the "DTSTART" property instead of the default value type of DATE-TIME. If such a "VEVENT" has a "DTEND" property, it MUST be specified as a DATE value also. The anniversary type of "VEVENT" can span more than one date (i.e., "DTEND" property value is set to a calendar date after the "DTSTART" property value). If such a "VEVENT" has a "DURATION" property, it MUST be specified as a "dur-day" or "dur-week" value. The "DTSTART" property for a "VEVENT" specifies the inclusive start of the event. For recurring events, it also specifies the very first instance in the recurrence set. The "DTEND" property for a "VEVENT" calendar component specifies the non-inclusive end of the event. For cases where a "VEVENT" calendar component specifies a "DTSTART" property with a DATE value type but no "DTEND" nor "DURATION" property, the event's duration is taken to be one day. For cases where a "VEVENT" calendar component specifies a "DTSTART" property with a DATE-TIME value type but no "DTEND" property, the event ends on the same calendar date and time of day specified by the "DTSTART" property. The "VEVENT" calendar component cannot be nested within another calendar component. However, "VEVENT" calendar components can be related to each other or to a "VTODO" or to a "VJOURNAL" calendar component with the "RELATED-TO" property. Example: The following is an example of the "VEVENT" calendar component used to represent a meeting that will also be opaque to searches for busy time: BEGIN:VEVENT UID:19970901T130000Z-123401@example.com DTSTAMP:19970901T130000Z DTSTART:19970903T163000Z DTEND:19970903T190000Z SUMMARY:Annual Employee Review CLASS:PRIVATE CATEGORIES:BUSINESS,HUMAN RESOURCES END:VEVENT The following is an example of the "VEVENT" calendar component used to represent a reminder that will not be opaque, but rather transparent, to searches for busy time: Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 54]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 BEGIN:VEVENT UID:19970901T130000Z-123402@example.com DTSTAMP:19970901T130000Z DTSTART:19970401T163000Z DTEND:19970402T010000Z SUMMARY:Laurel is in sensitivity awareness class. CLASS:PUBLIC CATEGORIES:BUSINESS,HUMAN RESOURCES TRANSP:TRANSPARENT END:VEVENT The following is an example of the "VEVENT" calendar component used to represent an anniversary that will occur annually: BEGIN:VEVENT UID:19970901T130000Z-123403@example.com DTSTAMP:19970901T130000Z DTSTART;VALUE=DATE:19971102 SUMMARY:Our Blissful Anniversary TRANSP:TRANSPARENT CLASS:CONFIDENTIAL CATEGORIES:ANNIVERSARY,PERSONAL,SPECIAL OCCASION RRULE:FREQ=YEARLY END:VEVENT The following is an example of the "VEVENT" calendar component used to represent a multi-day event scheduled from June 28th, 2007 to July 8th, 2007 inclusively. Note that the "DTEND" property is set to July 9th, 2007, since the "DTEND" property specifies the non-inclusive end of the event. BEGIN:VEVENT UID:20070423T123432Z-541111@example.com DTSTAMP:20070423T123432Z DTSTART;VALUE=DATE:20070628 DTEND;VALUE=DATE:20070709 SUMMARY:Festival International de Jazz de Montreal TRANSP:TRANSPARENT END:VEVENT

**[3.6.4](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.6.4). Free/Busy Component**

Component Name: VFREEBUSY Purpose: Provide a grouping of component properties that describe either a request for free/busy time, describe a response to a request for free/busy time, or describe a published set of busy time.

[3.6.6](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.6.6). Alarm Component

Component Name: VALARM Purpose: Provide a grouping of component properties that define an alarm.

[3.8.4.1](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.8.4.1). Attendee

Property Name: ATTENDEE Purpose: This property defines an "Attendee" within a calendar component.

19970526,19970704,19970901,19971014,19971128,19971129,19971225

[3.8.5.3](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.8.5.3). Recurrence Rule

Property Name: RRULE Purpose: This property defines a rule or repeating pattern for recurring events, to-dos, journal entries, or time zone definitions. Value Type: RECUR Property Parameters: IANA and non-standard property parameters can be specified on this property. Conformance: This property can be specified in recurring "VEVENT", "VTODO", and "VJOURNAL" calendar components as well as in the "STANDARD" and "DAYLIGHT" sub-components of the "VTIMEZONE" calendar component, but it SHOULD NOT be specified more than once. The recurrence set generated with multiple "RRULE" properties is undefined. Description: The recurrence rule, if specified, is used in computing the recurrence set. The recurrence set is the complete set of recurrence instances for a calendar component. The recurrence set is generated by considering the initial "DTSTART" property along with the "RRULE", "RDATE", and "EXDATE" properties contained within the recurring component. The "DTSTART" property defines the first instance in the recurrence set. The "DTSTART" property value SHOULD be synchronized with the recurrence rule, if specified. The recurrence set generated with a "DTSTART" property value not synchronized with the recurrence rule is undefined. The final recurrence set is generated by gathering all of the start DATE-TIME values generated by any of the specified "RRULE" and "RDATE" properties, and then excluding any start DATE-TIME values specified by "EXDATE" properties. This implies that start DATE- TIME values specified by "EXDATE" properties take precedence over those specified by inclusion properties (i.e., "RDATE" and "RRULE"). Where duplicate insta

The following is an example of a to-do due on April 15, 1998. An audio alarm has been specified to remind the calendar user at noon, the day before the to-do is expected to be completed and repeat hourly, four additional times. The to-do definition has been modified twice since it was initially created. BEGIN:VCALENDAR VERSION:2.0 PRODID:-//ABC Corporation//NONSGML My Product//EN BEGIN:VTODO DTSTAMP:19980130T134500Z SEQUENCE:2 UID:uid4@example.com ORGANIZER:mailto:unclesam@example.com ATTENDEE;PARTSTAT=ACCEPTED:mailto:jqpublic@example.com DUE:19980415T000000 STATUS:NEEDS-ACTION SUMMARY:Submit Income Taxes BEGIN:VALARM ACTION:AUDIO TRIGGER:19980403T120000Z ATTACH;FMTTYPE=audio/basic:http://example.com/pub/audio- files/ssbanner.aud REPEAT:4 DURATION:PT1H END:VALARM END:VTODO END:VCALENDAR

[3.2.12](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545#section-3.2.12). Participation Status

Parameter Name: PARTSTAT Purpose: To specify the participation status for the calendar user specified by the property.

**[3.2.16](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.2.16). Participation Role**

Parameter Name: ROLE Purpose: To specify the participation role for the calendar user specified by the property.

[3.2.17](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.2.17). RSVP Expectation

Parameter Name: RSVP Purpose: To specify whether there is an expectation of a favor of a reply from the calendar user specified by the property value.

for this value type.

**[3.3.10](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545" \l "section-3.3.10). Recurrence Rule**

Value Name: RECUR Purpose: This value type is used to identify properties that contain a recurrence rule specification. Format Definition: This value type is defined by the following notation: recur = recur-rule-part \*( ";" recur-rule-part ) ; ; The rule parts are not ordered in any ; particular sequence. ; ; The FREQ rule part is REQUIRED, ; but MUST NOT occur more than once. ; ; The UNTIL or COUNT rule parts are OPTIONAL, ; but they MUST NOT occur in the same 'recur'. ; Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 38]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 ; The other rule parts are OPTIONAL, ; but MUST NOT occur more than once. recur-rule-part = ( "FREQ" "=" freq ) / ( "UNTIL" "=" enddate ) / ( "COUNT" "=" 1\*DIGIT ) / ( "INTERVAL" "=" 1\*DIGIT ) / ( "BYSECOND" "=" byseclist ) / ( "BYMINUTE" "=" byminlist ) / ( "BYHOUR" "=" byhrlist ) / ( "BYDAY" "=" bywdaylist ) / ( "BYMONTHDAY" "=" bymodaylist ) / ( "BYYEARDAY" "=" byyrdaylist ) / ( "BYWEEKNO" "=" bywknolist ) / ( "BYMONTH" "=" bymolist ) / ( "BYSETPOS" "=" bysplist ) / ( "WKST" "=" weekday ) freq = "SECONDLY" / "MINUTELY" / "HOURLY" / "DAILY" / "WEEKLY" / "MONTHLY" / "YEARLY" enddate = date / date-time byseclist = ( seconds \*("," seconds) ) seconds = 1\*2DIGIT ;0 to 60 byminlist = ( minutes \*("," minutes) ) minutes = 1\*2DIGIT ;0 to 59 byhrlist = ( hour \*("," hour) ) hour = 1\*2DIGIT ;0 to 23 bywdaylist = ( weekdaynum \*("," weekdaynum) ) weekdaynum = [[plus / minus] ordwk] weekday plus = "+" minus = "-" ordwk = 1\*2DIGIT ;1 to 53 weekday = "SU" / "MO" / "TU" / "WE" / "TH" / "FR" / "SA" ;Corresponding to SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, ;FRIDAY, and SATURDAY days of the week. Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 39]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 bymodaylist = ( monthdaynum \*("," monthdaynum) ) monthdaynum = [plus / minus] ordmoday ordmoday = 1\*2DIGIT ;1 to 31 byyrdaylist = ( yeardaynum \*("," yeardaynum) ) yeardaynum = [plus / minus] ordyrday ordyrday = 1\*3DIGIT ;1 to 366 bywknolist = ( weeknum \*("," weeknum) ) weeknum = [plus / minus] ordwk bymolist = ( monthnum \*("," monthnum) ) monthnum = 1\*2DIGIT ;1 to 12 bysplist = ( setposday \*("," setposday) ) setposday = yeardaynum Description: This value type is a structured value consisting of a list of one or more recurrence grammar parts. Each rule part is defined by a NAME=VALUE pair. The rule parts are separated from each other by the SEMICOLON character. The rule parts are not ordered in any particular sequence. Individual rule parts MUST only be specified once. Compliant applications MUST accept rule parts ordered in any sequence, but to ensure backward compatibility with applications that pre-date this revision of iCalendar the FREQ rule part MUST be the first rule part specified in a RECUR value. The FREQ rule part identifies the type of recurrence rule. This rule part MUST be specified in the recurrence rule. Valid values include SECONDLY, to specify repeating events based on an interval of a second or more; MINUTELY, to specify repeating events based on an interval of a minute or more; HOURLY, to specify repeating events based on an interval of an hour or more; DAILY, to specify repeating events based on an interval of a day or more; WEEKLY, to specify repeating events based on an interval of a week or more; MONTHLY, to specify repeating events based on an interval of a month or more; and YEARLY, to specify repeating events based on an interval of a year or more. Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 40]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 The INTERVAL rule part contains a positive integer representing at which intervals the recurrence rule repeats. The default value is "1", meaning every second for a SECONDLY rule, every minute for a MINUTELY rule, every hour for an HOURLY rule, every day for a DAILY rule, every week for a WEEKLY rule, every month for a MONTHLY rule, and every year for a YEARLY rule. For example, within a DAILY rule, a value of "8" means every eight days. The UNTIL rule part defines a DATE or DATE-TIME value that bounds the recurrence rule in an inclusive manner. If the value specified by UNTIL is synchronized with the specified recurrence, this DATE or DATE-TIME becomes the last instance of the recurrence. The value of the UNTIL rule part MUST have the same value type as the "DTSTART" property. Furthermore, if the "DTSTART" property is specified as a date with local time, then the UNTIL rule part MUST also be specified as a date with local time. If the "DTSTART" property is specified as a date with UTC time or a date with local time and time zone reference, then the UNTIL rule part MUST be specified as a date with UTC time. In the case of the "STANDARD" and "DAYLIGHT" sub-components the UNTIL rule part MUST always be specified as a date with UTC time. If specified as a DATE-TIME value, then it MUST be specified in a UTC time format. If not present, and the COUNT rule part is also not present, the "RRULE" is considered to repeat forever. The COUNT rule part defines the number of occurrences at which to range-bound the recurrence. The "DTSTART" property value always counts as the first occurrence. The BYSECOND rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of seconds within a minute. Valid values are 0 to 60. The BYMINUTE rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of minutes within an hour. Valid values are 0 to 59. The BYHOUR rule part specifies a COMMA- separated list of hours of the day. Valid values are 0 to 23. The BYSECOND, BYMINUTE and BYHOUR rule parts MUST NOT be specified when the associated "DTSTART" property has a DATE value type. These rule parts MUST be ignored in RECUR value that violate the above requirement (e.g., generated by applications that pre-date this revision of iCalendar). The BYDAY rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of days of the week; SU indicates Sunday; MO indicates Monday; TU indicates Tuesday; WE indicates Wednesday; TH indicates Thursday; FR indicates Friday; and SA indicates Saturday. Each BYDAY value can also be preceded by a positive (+n) or negative (-n) integer. If present, this indicates the nth occurrence of a specific day within the MONTHLY or YEARLY "RRULE". Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 41]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 For example, within a MONTHLY rule, +1MO (or simply 1MO) represents the first Monday within the month, whereas -1MO represents the last Monday of the month. The numeric value in a BYDAY rule part with the FREQ rule part set to YEARLY corresponds to an offset within the month when the BYMONTH rule part is present, and corresponds to an offset within the year when the BYWEEKNO or BYMONTH rule parts are present. If an integer modifier is not present, it means all days of this type within the specified frequency. For example, within a MONTHLY rule, MO represents all Mondays within the month. The BYDAY rule part MUST NOT be specified with a numeric value when the FREQ rule part is not set to MONTHLY or YEARLY. Furthermore, the BYDAY rule part MUST NOT be specified with a numeric value with the FREQ rule part set to YEARLY when the BYWEEKNO rule part is specified. The BYMONTHDAY rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of days of the month. Valid values are 1 to 31 or -31 to -1. For example, -10 represents the tenth to the last day of the month. The BYMONTHDAY rule part MUST NOT be specified when the FREQ rule part is set to WEEKLY. The BYYEARDAY rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of days of the year. Valid values are 1 to 366 or -366 to -1. For example, -1 represents the last day of the year (December 31st) and -306 represents the 306th to the last day of the year (March 1st). The BYYEARDAY rule part MUST NOT be specified when the FREQ rule part is set to DAILY, WEEKLY, or MONTHLY. The BYWEEKNO rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of ordinals specifying weeks of the year. Valid values are 1 to 53 or -53 to -1. This corresponds to weeks according to week numbering as defined in [[ISO.8601.2004](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545#ref-ISO.8601.2004)]. A week is defined as a seven day period, starting on the day of the week defined to be the week start (see WKST). Week number one of the calendar year is the first week that contains at least four (4) days in that calendar year. This rule part MUST NOT be used when the FREQ rule part is set to anything other than YEARLY. For example, 3 represents the third week of the year. Note: Assuming a Monday week start, week 53 can only occur when Thursday is January 1 or if it is a leap year and Wednesday is January 1. The BYMONTH rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of months of the year. Valid values are 1 to 12. The WKST rule part specifies the day on which the workweek starts. Valid values are MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA, and SU. This is Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 42]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 significant when a WEEKLY "RRULE" has an interval greater than 1, and a BYDAY rule part is specified. This is also significant when in a YEARLY "RRULE" when a BYWEEKNO rule part is specified. The default value is MO. The BYSETPOS rule part specifies a COMMA-separated list of values that corresponds to the nth occurrence within the set of recurrence instances specified by the rule. BYSETPOS operates on a set of recurrence instances in one interval of the recurrence rule. For example, in a WEEKLY rule, the interval would be one week A set of recurrence instances starts at the beginning of the interval defined by the FREQ rule part. Valid values are 1 to 366 or -366 to -1. It MUST only be used in conjunction with another BYxxx rule part. For example "the last work day of the month" could be represented as: FREQ=MONTHLY;BYDAY=MO,TU,WE,TH,FR;BYSETPOS=-1 Each BYSETPOS value can include a positive (+n) or negative (-n) integer. If present, this indicates the nth occurrence of the specific occurrence within the set of occurrences specified by the rule. Recurrence rules may generate recurrence instances with an invalid date (e.g., February 30) or nonexistent local time (e.g., 1:30 AM on a day where the local time is moved forward by an hour at 1:00 AM). Such recurrence instances MUST be ignored and MUST NOT be counted as part of the recurrence set. Information, not contained in the rule, necessary to determine the various recurrence instance start time and dates are derived from the Start Time ("DTSTART") component attribute. For example, "FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=1" doesn't specify a specific day within the month or a time. This information would be the same as what is specified for "DTSTART". BYxxx rule parts modify the recurrence in some manner. BYxxx rule parts for a period of time that is the same or greater than the frequency generally reduce or limit the number of occurrences of the recurrence generated. For example, "FREQ=DAILY;BYMONTH=1" reduces the number of recurrence instances from all days (if BYMONTH rule part is not present) to all days in January. BYxxx rule parts for a period of time less than the frequency generally increase or expand the number of occurrences of the recurrence. For example, "FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=1,2" increases the number of days within the yearly recurrence set from 1 (if BYMONTH rule part is not present) to 2. Desruisseaux Standards Track [Page 43]

[RFC 5545](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5545) iCalendar September 2009 If multiple BYxxx rule parts are specified, then after evaluating the specified FREQ and INTERVAL rule parts, the BYxxx rule parts are applied to the current set of evaluated occurrences in the following order: BYMONTH, BYWEEKNO, BYYEARDAY, BYMONTHDAY, BYDAY, BYHOUR, BYMINUTE, BYSECOND and BYSETPOS; then COUNT and UNTIL are evaluated. The table below summarizes the dependency of BYxxx rule part expand or limit behavior on the FREQ rule part value. The term "N/A" means that the corresponding BYxxx rule part MUST NOT be used with the corresponding FREQ value. BYDAY has some special behavior depending on the FREQ value and this is described in separate notes below the table. +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ | |SECONDLY|MINUTELY|HOURLY |DAILY |WEEKLY|MONTHLY|YEARLY| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYMONTH |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |Expand| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYWEEKNO |N/A |N/A |N/A |N/A |N/A |N/A |Expand| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYYEARDAY |Limit |Limit |Limit |N/A |N/A |N/A |Expand| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYMONTHDAY|Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |N/A |Expand |Expand| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYDAY |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |Expand|Note 1 |Note 2| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYHOUR |Limit |Limit |Limit |Expand |Expand|Expand |Expand| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYMINUTE |Limit |Limit |Expand |Expand |Expand|Expand |Expand| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYSECOND |Limit |Expand |Expand |Expand |Expand|Expand |Expand| +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ |BYSETPOS |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit |Limit | +----------+--------+--------+-------+-------+------+-------+------+ Note 1: Limit if BYMONTHDAY is present; otherwise, special expand for MONTHLY. Note 2: Limit if BYYEARDAY or BYMONTHDAY is present; otherwise, special expand for WEEKLY if BYWEEKNO present; otherwise, special expand for MONTHLY if BYMONTH present; otherwise, special expand for YEARLY.