

[MS-PBSD]: Publication Services Data Structure

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
09/23/2011	0.1	New	Released new document
12/16/2011	0.1	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
03/30/2012	1.0	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
07/12/2012	1.0	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
10/25/2012	1.0	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
01/31/2013	2.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
08/08/2013	3.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.

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1 Introduction

Publication Services enables computers to advertise (that is, publish) their presence and their resources as **Web services** over IP-based networks. By doing so, other computers can find (that is, discover) the Web services that have been published on the same network.

This document specifies the data, along with its structure, that computers use to describe themselves and the resources that are being offered.

Sections 1.7 and 2 of this specification are normative and can contain the terms MAY, SHOULD, MUST, MUST NOT, and SHOULD NOT as defined in RFC 2119. All other sections and examples in this specification are informative.

1.1 Glossary

The following terms are defined in [\[MS-GLOS\]](#):

domain name
endpoint
NetBIOS
Web services

The following terms are specific to this document:

client: The sending endpoint of a Web services request message, and receiver of any resulting Web services response message.

device: The Devices Profile for Web Services (DPWS) term for a special instance of a service that is discoverable and contains other services with metadata describing those services.

Publication Services: A Microsoft Windows Devices Profile for Web Services (DPWS) service that enables computers to publish resources so that those resources can be discovered by other computers on the same network.

service: The receiving endpoint of a Web services request message, and sender of any resulting Web services response message.

MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT: These terms (in all caps) are used as described in [\[RFC2119\]](#). All statements of optional behavior use either MAY, SHOULD, or SHOULD NOT.

1.2 References

References to Microsoft Open Specifications documentation do not include a publishing year because links are to the latest version of the documents, which are updated frequently. References to other documents include a publishing year when one is available.

A reference marked "(Archived)" means that the reference document was either retired and is no longer being maintained or was replaced with a new document that provides current implementation details. We archive our documents online [\[Windows Protocol\]](#).

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. Please check the archive site, <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/E4BD6494-06AD-4aed-9823-445E921C9624>, as an additional source.

[DPWS] Chans, S., Conti, D., Schlimmer, J., et al., "Devices Profile for Web Services", February 2006, <http://specs.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/devicesprofile.pdf>

[MSDN-PnP-X] Microsoft Corporation, "PnP X: Plug and Play Extensions for Window", <http://www.microsoft.com/whdc/connect/rally/pnpx-spec.mspix>

If you have any trouble finding [MSDN-PnP-X], please check [here](#).

[MS-DPWSSN] Microsoft Corporation, "[Devices Profile for Web Services \(DPWS\): Size Negotiation Extension](#)".

[MS-DTYP] Microsoft Corporation, "[Windows Data Types](#)".

[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>

[W3C-XSD] World Wide Web Consortium, "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition", October 2004, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028>

[WS-Discovery] Beatty, J., Kakivaya, G., Kemp D., et al., "Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery)", April 2005, <http://specs.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/04/discovery/ws-discovery.pdf>

If you have any trouble finding [WS-Discovery], please check [here](#).

[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/>

1.2.2 Informative References

[MSDN-DPWS] Microsoft Corporation, "Understanding Devices Profile for Web Services, WS-Discovery, and SOAP-over-UDP", <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd179231.aspx>

[MSDN-WSD] Microsoft Corporation, "Web Services on Devices", <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb756908.aspx>

[MS-DPWSRP] Microsoft Corporation, "[Devices Profile for Web Services \(DPWS\): Shared Resource Publishing Data Structure](#)".

[MS-GLOS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Windows Protocols Master Glossary](#)".

[MS-HGRP] Microsoft Corporation, "[HomeGroup Protocol](#)".

[WSADDR] Gudgin, M., Hadley, M., and Rogers, T., "Web Services Addressing (WS-Addressing) 1.0", W3C Recommendation, May 2006, <http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing>

1.3 Overview

The Devices Profile for Web Services (DPWS), as defined in [\[DPWS\]](#), specifies a well-structured messaging model that provides basic functionality such as discovery of an **endpoint** (3) [\[WSADDR\]](#),

metadata for that endpoint, and request/response messaging. [\[DPWS\]](#) specifies the role of **clients**, **devices**, and **services**. Clients discover services and communicate with their endpoints. Devices are special service endpoints that can host other services. [\[DPWS\]](#) defines metadata for both devices and the services hosted by those devices. Clients can request this metadata and send requests to specific endpoints described in the metadata.

This model fits the requirements of a computer. Computers are often set to be discoverable and advertise metadata that describes themselves and their resources to clients on a network. Publication Services models a computer as a DPWS device, and the resources on a computer are modeled as Web services within the same device. The information that describes a computer and the actual data associated with the resources are stored as part of the device metadata.

The Publication Services Data Structure document defines the organization used for the information that describes how a computer and its resources are represented within the DPWS device metadata.

For additional explanatory information about DPWS, see [\[MSDN-DPWS\]](#). For information about the Microsoft implementation of DPWS, which is called Web Services for Devices (WSD), see [\[MSDN-WSD\]](#).

1.4 Relationship to Protocols and Other Structures

The Publication Services data structure is built on [\[DPWS\]](#) and relies on the Microsoft implementation of DPWS. For more information, see [\[MSDN-WSD\]](#).

Because the number of resources on a computer and the data associated with them can increase over time, clients should also implement the Size Negotiation Extension as specified in [\[MS-DPWSSN\]](#) to be able to retrieve resources completely. [<1>](#)

The HomeGroup Protocol [\[MS-HGRP\]](#), which is used to create a trust relationship that facilitates the advertising and publishing of content between machines in a home environment, and the Shell Publishing data structure [\[MS-DPWSRP\]](#) use the Publication Services data structure to advertise their content and resources.

1.5 Applicability Statement

Use of this data structure is suitable for clients if:

- The client is a compliant DPWS implementation.
- The client requires communication with the DPWS representation of a computer and its resources.
- The client supports the Size Negotiation Extension [\[MS-DPWSSN\]](#) and can receive messages longer than 32767 octets ([\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section 2.1.5).

Use of this protocol is suitable for **service** implementations if:

- The service will represent itself as a DPWS-compliant computer on the network.
- The service supports the Size Negotiation Extension [\[MS-DPWSSN\]](#) and can send messages longer than 32767 octets.

1.6 Versioning and Localization

This data structure is not versioned and it does not explicitly support localization.

1.7 Vendor-Extensible Fields

This data structure does not define any additional vendor-extensible fields.

2 Structures

2.1 Namespaces

This document defines and references various XML namespaces using the mechanisms specified in [\[XMLNS\]](#). Even though this document associates a specific 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
pub	http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pub/2005/07	This document
pnpx	http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pnpx/2005/10	[MSDN-PnP-X]
wsd	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/04/discovery	[WS-Discovery]
wsdp	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof	[DPWS]
xs	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema	[W3C-XSD]

2.2 Computer Information

The Publication Services Data Structure advertises three pieces of information about a computer:

- A type indicating that the device represents a computer
- The **NetBIOS domain name** (3) for the computer
- The NetBIOS computer name

```
<xs:simpleType name="DiscoveryTypeValues">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:QName">
    <xs:enumeration value="Computer" />
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:element name="Computer" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" />
```

Element	Description
wsdp:Relationship/wsdp:Host/wsdp:Types	Indicator type for a device representation of a Publication Services-enabled computer (pub:Computer).
wsdp:Relationship/wsdp:Host/pub:Computer	NetBIOS information for the computer.

NetBIOS information for the computer is formatted as follows:

- If the computer is domain joined:

```
<NetBIOS_Computer_Name>\Domain:<NetBIOS_Domain_Name>
```

- If the computer is in a workgroup:


```
<NetBIOS_Computer_Name>\Workgroup:<Workgroup_Name>
```

- Otherwise:

```
<NetBIOS_Computer_Name>\NotJoined
```

Note The `pub:Computer` element replaces the `<any>` element wildcard of the `HostServiceType` complex type, which is instantiated through the `<Host>` element of the DPWS schema.

2.3 Resource

Each resource to be advertised by a Publication Services device host as a service consists of two fields:

- Type
- Actual data

The resource type is used as the Types (`wsdp:Relationship/wsdp:Hosted/wsdp:Types`) implemented by a Host Service (see [\[WS-Discovery\]](#)).

The Publication Services Data Structure defines a new element to enclose the actual data associated with the resource as follows.

```
<xs:element name="Resource" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" />
```

Element	Description
<code>wsdp:Relationship/wsdp:Hosted/pub:Resource</code>	Resource data
<code>wsdp:Relationship/wsdp:Hosted/pub:Resource1</code>	Resource data continued
...	...
<code>wsdp:Relationship/wsdp:Hosted/pub:ResourceN</code>	Resource data continued

If the data is more than 8192 octets ([\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section 2.1.5), it can be split into multiple Resource elements. Clients that want to retrieve the full resource data must combine the data in the order implied by the element names.

Note The `pub:Resource*` elements replace the `<any>` element wildcard of the `HostServiceType` complex type, which is instantiated through the `<Hosted>` element of the DPWS schema.

3 Structure Examples

3.1 Publication Services Data with no Listed Services

This section contains an example of the Publication Services data associated with a computer (that is, a device). The example data indicates that there are no services being advertised by the computer.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
xmlns:wsa="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing"
xmlns:wsx="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/mex"
xmlns:wsdp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof"
xmlns:pnpx="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pnpx/2005/10"
xmlns:pub="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pub/2005/07">
  <soap:Header>
    <wsa:To>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing/role/anonymous</wsa:To>
    <wsa:Action>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/transfer/GetResponse</wsa:Action>
    <wsa:MessageID>urn:uuid:8a07696e-8128-456c-af85-9a5008aa0446</wsa:MessageID>
    <wsa:RelatesTo>urn:uuid:bac3eeec-5488-4a27-99c9-795d0651d914</wsa:RelatesTo>
  </soap:Header>
  <soap:Body>
    <wsx:Metadata>
      <wsx:MetadataSection
Dialect="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/ThisDevice">
        <wsdp:ThisDevice>
          <wsdp:FriendlyName>Contoso Publication Service Device Host</wsdp:FriendlyName>
          <wsdp:FirmwareVersion>1.0</wsdp:FirmwareVersion>
          <wsdp:SerialNumber>20050718</wsdp:SerialNumber>
        </wsdp:ThisDevice>
      </wsx:MetadataSection>
      <wsx:MetadataSection Dialect="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/ThisModel">
        <wsdp:ThisModel>
          <wsdp:Manufacturer>Contoso, Ltd</wsdp:Manufacturer>
          <wsdp:ManufacturerUrl>http://www.contoso.com</wsdp:ManufacturerUrl>
          <wsdp:ModelName>Contoso Publication Service</wsdp:ModelName>
          <wsdp:ModelNumber>1</wsdp:ModelNumber>
          <wsdp:ModelUrl>http://www.contoso.com</wsdp:ModelUrl>
          <wsdp:PresentationUrl>http://www.contoso.com</wsdp:PresentationUrl>
          <pnpx:DeviceCategory>Computers</pnpx:DeviceCategory>
        </wsdp:ThisModel>
      </wsx:MetadataSection>
      <wsx:MetadataSection
Dialect="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/Relationship">
        <wsdp:Relationship Type="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/host">
          <wsdp:Host>
            <wsa:EndpointReference>
              <wsa:Address>urn:uuid:95ce917d-9e37-4099-ae4-db3292041ea6</wsa:Address>
            </wsa:EndpointReference>
            <wsdp:Types>pub:Computer</wsdp:Types>
            <wsdp:ServiceId>urn:uuid:95ce917d-9e37-4099-ae4-db3292041ea6</wsdp:ServiceId>
            <pub:Computer>D-HAMILTON-1/Domain:CONTOSO_DOMAIN1</pub:Computer>
          </wsdp:Host>
        </wsdp:Relationship>
      </wsx:MetadataSection>
    </wsx:Metadata>
  </soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

From the example data, the following lines make use of the Computer Information structure (section [2.2](#)):

```
    <wsdp:Types>pub:Computer</wsdp:Types>
...
    <pub:Computer>D-HAMILTON-1/Domain:CONTOSO_DOMAIN1</pub:Computer>
```

3.2 Publication Services Data with Listed Resources

This section contains an example of the Publication Services data associated with a computer (that is, a device) along with one service that is being advertised by that computer.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
xmlns:wsa="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing"
xmlns:wsx="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/mex"
xmlns:wsdp="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof"
xmlns:pnpx="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pnpx/2005/10"
xmlns:pub="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pub/2005/07">
  <soap:Header>
    <wsa:To>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing/role/anonymous</wsa:To>
    <wsa:Action>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/09/transfer/GetResponse</wsa:Action>
    <wsa:MessageID>urn:uuid:009c39c2-5835-4660-a4bf-53c6fd9b96fd</wsa:MessageID>
    <wsa:RelatesTo>urn:uuid:fc7cdb58-30b4-4e0d-a309-5bd7db689a0c</wsa:RelatesTo>
  </soap:Header>
  <soap:Body>
    <wsx:Metadata>
      <wsx:MetadataSection
Dialect="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/ThisDevice">
        <wsdp:ThisDevice>
          <wsdp:FriendlyName>Contoso Publication Service Device Host</wsdp:FriendlyName>
          <wsdp:FirmwareVersion>1.0</wsdp:FirmwareVersion>
          <wsdp:SerialNumber>20050718</wsdp:SerialNumber>
        </wsdp:ThisDevice>
      </wsx:MetadataSection>
      <wsx:MetadataSection Dialect="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/ThisModel">
        <wsdp:ThisModel>
          <wsdp:Manufacturer>Contoso, Ltd</wsdp:Manufacturer>
          <wsdp:ManufacturerUrl>http://www.contoso.com</wsdp:ManufacturerUrl>
          <wsdp:ModelName>Contoso Publication Service</wsdp:ModelName>
          <wsdp:ModelNumber>1</wsdp:ModelNumber>
          <wsdp:ModelUrl>http://www.contoso.com</wsdp:ModelUrl>
          <wsdp:PresentationUrl>http://www.contoso.com</wsdp:PresentationUrl>
          <pnpx:DeviceCategory>Computers</pnpx:DeviceCategory>
        </wsdp:ThisModel>
      </wsx:MetadataSection>
      <wsx:MetadataSection
Dialect="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/Relationship">
        <wsdp:Relationship Type="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2006/02/devprof/host">
          <wsdp:Host>
            <wsa:EndpointReference>
              <wsa:Address>urn:uuid:95ce917d-9e37-4099-ae4-d3292041ea6</wsa:Address>
            </wsa:EndpointReference>
          </wsdp:Host>
          <wsdp:Types>pub:Computer</wsdp:Types>
        </wsdp:Relationship>
      </wsx:MetadataSection>
    </wsx:Metadata>
  </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```



```
    </wsx:MetadataSection>
  </wsx:Metadata>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

From the example data, the following lines make use of the Computer Information structure (section [2.2](#)):

```
    <wsdp:Types>pub:Computer</wsdp:Types>
...
    <pub:Computer>D-HAMILTON-1/Domain:CONTOSO_DOMAIN1</pub:Computer>
```

Also from the example data, the Resource structure (section [2.3](#)) is demonstrated in the lines that start with "<pub:Resource>", "<pub:Resource1>", and "<pub:Resource2>".

4 Security

4.1 Security Considerations for Implementers

Publication Services does not provide any security to protect the data that is being advertised or to ensure its authenticity. Applications that need to secure their advertised resources typically implement their security policy on top of Publication Service data structures.

4.2 Index Of Security Fields

None.

5 Appendix A: Full XML Schema

For ease of implementation, the following is the full XML schema for this protocol.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
  targetNamespace="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pub/2005/07"
  xmlns:pub="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/pub/2005/07"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
  blockDefault="#all" >

  <xs:simpleType name="DiscoveryTypeValues">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:QName">
      <xs:enumeration value="pub:Computer"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>

  <xs:element name="Computer" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" />

  <xs:element name="Resource" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" />

</xs:schema>
```

6 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:

- Windows Vista operating system
- Windows Server 2008 operating system
- Windows 7 operating system
- Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system
- Windows 8 operating system
- Windows Server 2012 operating system
- Windows 8.1 operating system
- Windows Server 2012 R2 operating system

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 1.4](#): On Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008, the maximum metadata size that the device representation of a computer can be is 32767 octets ([\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section 2.1.5). This is because the extension that is documented in [\[MS-DPWSSN\]](#) is not supported on these operating systems.

7 Change Tracking

This section identifies changes that were made to the [MS-PBSD] protocol document between the January 2013 and August 2013 releases. 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.
- An extensive rewrite, addition, or deletion of major portions of content.
- The removal of a document from the documentation set.
- Changes made for template compliance.

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 language and 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 or language changes were introduced. The technical content of the document is identical to the last released version, but minor editorial and formatting changes, as well as updates to the header and footer information, and to the revision summary, may have been made.

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.
- New content added for template compliance.
- Content updated for template compliance.
- Content removed for template compliance.
- 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 protocol@microsoft.com.

Section	Tracking number (if applicable) and description	Major change (Y or N)	Change type
6 Appendix B: Product Behavior	Modified this section to include references to Windows 8.1 and Windows Server 2012 R2.	Y	Content updated.

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