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JSContact: Converting from and to vCard  
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## Abstract

This document defines how to convert contact information between the JSContact and vCard data formats. It defines conversion rules for every JSContact and vCard element registered at IANA at the time of publication. It also defines new JSContact properties as well as vCard properties and parameters, to support converting arbitrary or unknown JSContact and vCard elements. This document obsoletes RFC 9555 and updates its definitions for JSContact version "2.0".

## Note

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

Differences from RFC 9555 are documented in Appendix B.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Motivation

The JSContact data model and format [RFC9553] aims to be an alternative to the widely used vCard standard [RFC6350] and jCard format [RFC7095].

While applications might prefer JSContact to exchange contact card data with other systems, they are likely to interoperate with services and clients that only support vCard or jCard. Similarly, existing contact data providers and consumers already using vCard or jCard might also want to represent their contact data in JSContact.

To achieve this, this document defines standard rules to convert contact data between JSContact and vCard (and consequently jCard).

### 1.2. Notational Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

### 1.3. Relation to obsolete RFC 9555

This document obsoletes [RFC9555]. For contents that remain unchanged, it includes all verified errata for the obsoleted document. The conversion rules are updated for JSContact version "2.0", defined in [I-D.ietf-calext-jscontact-uid].

Section 4 replaces the JSContact "vCardProps", "vCardParams" and "vCardParam" properties originally defined in [RFC9555] with the new "vCard" property. The new property allows for edge cases where the former elements were insufficient. For vCard, Section 5 replaces the PROP-ID [RFC9554] (Section 4.7) parameter with the new JSID parameter. Both changes align the conversion-specific elements of vCard and JSContact with those defined for iCalendar and JSCalendar in [I-D.ietf-calext-jscalendar-icalendar], allowing for code reuse for implementations that support these formats.

#### 1.4. ABNF Notations

The ABNF definitions in this document use the notations of [RFC5234]. ABNF rules not defined in this document are defined in either [RFC5234] (such as the ABNF for CRLF, WSP, DQUOTE, VCHAR, ALPHA, and DIGIT) or [RFC6350].

### 2. Converting vCard to JSContact

This section contains the conversion rules from the vCard to the JSContact Card. It follows the same structure as vCard v4 [RFC6350]. Properties and parameters of vCard extension RFCs, including those described in "vCard Format Extension for JSContact" [RFC9554], have been added to the appropriate subsections.

#### 2.1. General Rules

##### 2.1.1. The Card uid Property

The UID property converts to the "uid" property of the Card object, see Section 2.11.8. In contrast to JSContact version "2.0", the Card "uid" property was mandatory in version "1.0".

Implementations that convert a vCard without a UID property [RFC6350] (Section 6.7.6) to a Card of version "2.0" or higher MUST NOT generate a unique identifier as value for the uid property [RFC9553] (Section 2.1.9).

When converting a vCard without UID property to JSContact version "1.0", implementations MUST generate a value for the uid property. Generating unique identifiers is implementation-specific. An implementation SHOULD generate the same value when generating the same Card multiple times. Section 2 of [I-D.ietf-calext-jscontact-uid] describes why this is problematic. Consequently, implementations SHOULD NOT convert to version "1.0" Card objects.

### 2.1.2. Choosing Identifiers

Multivalued properties in JSContact are typically represented as a JSON object where the object keys are of the Id type (Section 1.4.1 of [RFC9553]) and the object values are the converted vCard property. In the absence of the JSID parameter (see Section 5.1.2), implementations are free to choose any identifier as key for such entries. Whatever identifier generation scheme implementations use, they MUST generate values that are valid according to the definition of the Id type in [RFC9553]. For example, this could be an incrementing number across all identifier keys in the Card object or only unique within one JSON object.

## 2.2. vCard Value Data Types

### 2.2.1. BOOLEAN

The BOOLEAN type (Section 4.4 of [RFC6350]) converts to the JSContact Boolean type (Section 1.3.2 of [RFC9553]).

### 2.2.2. DATE, TIME, DATE-TIME, DATE-AND-OR-TIME, and TIMESTAMP

The TIMESTAMP type (Section 4.3.5 of [RFC6350]) converts to the UTCDateTime type (Section 1.4.5 of [RFC9553]), unless for anniversaries. For anniversaries, it converts to the Timestamp type (Section 2.8.1 of [RFC9553]).

The DATE type (Section 4.3.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to a PartialDate object (Section 2.8.1 of [RFC9553]) when used for an anniversary, unless the DATE value only contains a month or a day (but not both).

The following temporal types do not convert to a JSContact datetime type. Instead, vCard properties or parameters having such value types convert as defined in Section 4.

- \* TIME (Section 4.3.2 of [RFC6350])
- \* DATE-TIME (Section 4.3.3 of [RFC6350])
- \* DATE-AND-OR-TIME (Section 4.3.4 of [RFC6350])
- \* DATE type values that only define a month or day (but not both)

### 2.2.3. INTEGER

The INTEGER type (Section 4.5 of [RFC6350]) converts to the JSContact Int and UnsignedInt types (Section 1.4.2 of [RFC9553]).

#### 2.2.4. FLOAT

The FLOAT type (Section 4.6 of [RFC6350]) converts to the JSContact Number type (Section 1.3.2 of [RFC9553]).

#### 2.2.5. LANGUAGE-TAG

The LANGUAGE-TAG type (Section 4.8 of [RFC6350]) converts to the JSContact String type (Section 1.3.2 of [RFC9553]). The value MUST be a language tag as defined in [RFC5646].

#### 2.2.6. TEXT

The TEXT type (Section 4.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to the JSContact String type (Section 1.3.2 of [RFC9553]).

#### 2.2.7. URI

The URI type (Section 4.2 of [RFC6350]) converts to the JSContact String type (Section 1.3.2 of [RFC9553]). The value MUST be a URI as defined in Section 3 of [RFC3986]

#### 2.2.8. UTC-OFFSET

The UTC-OFFSET type (Section 4.7 of [RFC6350]) either converts to a String value containing an IANA Time Zone Database entry name (see Section 2.8.2) or does not convert to any JSContact type. For the latter, vCard properties or parameters having such values convert as defined in Section 4.

### 2.3. vCard Parameters

This section contains the conversion rules for vCard parameters. A rule typically applies only for specific vCard properties. To convert a vCard parameter on an arbitrary vCard property, see Section 4.1.1.

#### 2.3.1. ALTID

The ALTID parameter (Section 5.4 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to an IANA-registered property in JSContact, but several conversion rules make use of this parameter to combine multiple vCard properties into a single JSContact object instance. For an example of this, see Section 2.6.1. To preserve the verbatim value of the ALTID parameter, set the JSContact properties defined in Section 4.

### 2.3.2. AUTHOR

The AUTHOR parameter (Section 4.1 of [RFC9554]) on a NOTE property converts to the Author object's uri property (Section 2.8.3 of [RFC9553]). That Author object is set as the value of the Note object's author property (Section 2.8.3 of [RFC9553]).

### 2.3.3. AUTHOR-NAME

The AUTHOR-NAME parameter (Section 4.2 of [RFC9554]) on a NOTE property converts to the Author object's name property (Section 2.8.3 of [RFC9553]). That Author object is set as the value of the Note object's author property.

### 2.3.4. CALSCALE

The CALSCALE parameter (Section 5.8 of [RFC6350]) set on a BDAY, DEATHDATE, or ANNIVERSARY property converts to the PartialDate object's calendarScale property (Section 2.8.1 of [RFC9553]).

### 2.3.5. CC

The CC parameter (Section 3.1 of [RFC8605]) on an ADR property converts to the Address object's countryCode property (Section 2.5.1.1 of [RFC9553]).

### 2.3.6. CREATED

The CREATED parameter (Section 4.3 of [RFC9554]) on a NOTE property converts to the Note object's created property (Section 2.8.3 of [RFC9553]).

### 2.3.7. DERIVED

The DERIVED parameter (Section 4.4 of [RFC9554]) does not convert to JSContact. If the DERIVED parameter is set to "true" on a vCard property, then implementations MAY choose not to convert that property.

### 2.3.8. GEO

The GEO parameter (Section 5.10 of [RFC6350]) set on an ADR property converts to the Address object's coordinates property (Section 2.5.1.1 of [RFC9553]).

## 2.3.9. GROUP

The GROUP parameter (Section 7.1 of [RFC7095]) does not convert to JSContact. It exclusively is for use in jCard and MUST NOT be set in a vCard.

Preserving the exact group name when converting from vCard to JSContact and back to vCard is not necessary. Any group identifiers will do, as long as the resulting vCard groups its properties equally to the original vCard. Implementations MAY preserve the original group name in the "parameters" property of the VCardProperty object (Section 4.1.1).

```
item1.TEL;VALUE=uri:tel:+1-555-555-5555
item1.X-ABLabel:Test
"phones": {
  "p1": {
    "number": "tel:+1-555-555-5555",
    "label": "test"
  }
},
"vCard": {
  "convertedProperties": {
    "phones/p1/number": {
      "name": "tel",
      "parameters": {
        "group": "item1"
      }
    },
    "phones/p1/label": {
      "name": "x-ablabel",
      "parameters": {
        "group": "item1"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Figure 1: Example of How to Preserve the Group Name for a Known Property

```
item2.X-FOO:bar
```

```
"vCard": {  
  "properties": [  
    ["x-foo", {  
      "group": "item2"  
    }, "unknown", "bar"]  
  ]  
}
```

Figure 2: Example of How to Preserve the Group Name for an Unknown Property

#### 2.3.10. INDEX

The INDEX parameter (Section 3.1 of [RFC6715]) set on the EXPERTISE, HOBBY, INTEREST, and ORG-DIRECTORY properties converts to the PersonalInfo (Section 2.8.4 of [RFC9553]) and Directory (Section 2.6.2 of [RFC9553]) objects' listAs property.

#### 2.3.11. LANGUAGE

The LANGUAGE parameter (Section 5.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to an entry in the Card object's localizations property (Section 2.7.1 of [RFC9553]) for that vCard property on which this parameter is set on. The value of the LANGUAGE parameter defines the language tag key in the localizations property.

This specification does not define a single standard conversion rule for how to convert the property values. Instead, building the localizations value is implementation-specific.

Two options to populate the localizations property are:

- \* One Patch per Property: For each vCard property with a LANGUAGE parameter, set the complete path in the PatchObject to the JSContact property that the vCard property converts to. The value of the patch is the converted property value. This is simple to process and adequate if the vCard only contains a few properties with the LANGUAGE parameter.
- \* Bundle Patches by Parent: If a PatchObject contains multiple paths that have the same parent paths, then it might be possible to combine these patches into one patch that patches the parent property. This is possible if the property in the Card is patched in its entirety.

Generally, localizations only localize properties that are present in the non-localized version of this Card. Figure 3 illustrates this.

```
FN;LANGUAGE=EN:John Doe
TITLE;ALTID=1;LANGUAGE=EN:Boss
TITLE;ALTID=1;LANGUAGE=fr:Patron
"language": "en",
"name": {
  "full": "John Doe"
},
"titles": {
  "t1": {
    "name": "Boss"
  }
},
"localizations": {
  "fr": {
    "titles/t1/name": "Patron"
  }
}
```

Figure 3: LANGUAGE Conversion Example: One Dominant Language

As a special case, if one or more vCard properties of the same type do not have the LANGUAGE parameter set, add them to the non-localized Card. Convert any with LANGUAGE parameters to the localizations property. Figure 4 illustrates this.

```
FN:John Doe
TITLE;ALTID=1:Boss
TITLE;ALTID=1;LANGUAGE=fr:Patron
"name": {
  "full": "John Doe"
},
"titles": {
  "t1": {
    "name": "Boss"
  }
},
"localizations": {
  "fr": {
    "titles/t1/name": "Patron"
  }
}
```

Figure 4: LANGUAGE Conversion Example: Property without Language

### 2.3.12. LABEL

The LABEL parameter (Section 6.3.1 of [RFC6350]) on an ADR property converts to the Address object's full property (Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553]).

### 2.3.13. LEVEL

The LEVEL parameter (Section 3.2 of [RFC6715]) converts to the PersonalInfo object's level property (Section 2.8.4 of [RFC9553]). If this parameter is set on the EXPERTISE property, then its values convert as follows:

- \* "beginner" converts to "low";
- \* "average" converts to "medium"; and
- \* "expert" converts to "high".

In all other cases, the values convert verbatim, but lowercase MUST be used for the JSContact value.

### 2.3.14. MEDIATYPE

The MEDIATYPE parameter (Section 5.7 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Resource object's mediaType property (Section 1.4.4 of [RFC9553]).

### 2.3.15. PHONETIC

The PHONETIC parameter (Section 4.6 of [RFC9554]) converts to the Name (Section 2.2.1 of [RFC9553]) and Address (Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553]) objects' phoneticSystem property unless the parameter value is "script", in which case the phoneticSystem property is not set.

The value of the SCRIPT parameter converts to the phoneticScript property (see Section 2.3.15).

The related N or ADR property is defined by the vCard ALTID parameter. The conversion rules for the N (Section 2.5.5) and ADR (Section 2.6.1) properties define how the vCard components convert to JSContact.

The component values of the property on which the PHONETIC parameter is set, convert to the respective NameComponent or AddressComponent objects' phonetic properties.

If more than one property has the PHONETIC parameter set and relates to the same property, then they convert to the Card object's localizations property according to their LANGUAGE parameter values as outlined in Section 2.3.11.

```
LANGUAGE=zh-Hant
N;ALTID=1;LANGUAGE=zh-Hant:孫;中山;文,逸仙;;
N;ALTID=1;PHONETIC=jyut;
  SCRIPT=Latn;LANGUAGE=yue:syun1;zunglsaan1;man4,jat6sin1;;
"language": "zh-Hant",
"name": {
  "components": [
    { "kind": "surname", "value": "孫" },
    { "kind": "given", "value": "中山" },
    { "kind": "given2", "value": "文" },
    { "kind": "given2", "value": "逸仙" }
  ]
},
"localizations": {
  "yue": {
    "name/phoneticSystem": "jyut",
    "name/phoneticScript": "Latn",
    "name/components/0/phonetic": "syun1",
    "name/components/1/phonetic": "zunglsaan1",
    "name/components/2/phonetic": "man4",
    "name/components/3/phonetic": "jat6sin1"
  }
}
```

Figure 5: PHONETIC Conversion Example

#### 2.3.16. PID

The PID parameter (Section 5.5 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to a standard JSContact element. Implementations MAY convert it to the "parameters" property of the VCardProperty object (Section 4.1.1).

#### 2.3.17. PREF

The PREF parameter (Section 5.3 of [RFC6350]) converts to the pref property of that JSContact object, to which the vCard property having this parameter converts.

#### 2.3.18. PROP-ID

The PROP-ID parameter (Section 4.7 of [RFC9554]) is deprecated. The JSID (Section 5.1.2) parameter replaces it.

The PROP-ID parameter MUST be ignored if the JSID parameter is set on the same property. If the JSID parameter is not set, implementations MAY convert the PROP-ID parameter to the key of the JSContact object to which the vCard property converts to.

```
TEL;PROP-ID=xyz;VALUE=uri:tel:+1-555-555-5555;ext=5555
"phones": {
  "xyz": {
    "number": "tel:+1-555-555-5555;ext=5555",
  }
}
```

Figure 6: PROP-ID Conversion Example

#### 2.3.19. SCRIPT

The SCRIPT parameter (Section 4.8 of [RFC9554]) converts to the Name (Section 2.2.1 of [RFC9553]) or Address (Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553]) objects' phoneticScript property.

Also see Section 2.3.15.

#### 2.3.20. SERVICE-TYPE

The SERVICE-TYPE parameter (Section 4.9 of [RFC9554]) converts to the OnlineService object's service property (Section 2.3.2 of [RFC9553]).

#### 2.3.21. SORT-AS

The SORT-AS parameter (Section 5.9 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Name, Organization, and OrgUnit objects' sortAs properties.

#### 2.3.22. TYPE

The TYPE parameter (Section 5.6 of [RFC6350]) either converts to the contexts property or the kind property, as defined in later sections. If not specified otherwise, the vCard "home" and "work" parameter values convert to the JSContact "private" and "work" contexts, respectively.

#### 2.3.23. TZ

The TZ parameter (Section 5.11 of [RFC6350]) on an ADR property converts to the Address object's timeZone property (Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553]). Also see the conversion of the TZ property in Section 2.8.2.

#### 2.3.24. USERNAME

The USERNAME parameter (Section 4.10 of [RFC9554]) converts to the OnlineService object's user property (Section 2.3.2 of [RFC9553]).

#### 2.3.25. VALUE

The VALUE parameter (Section 5.2 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to an IANA-registered property in JSContact. To preserve properties with experimental values, see Sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.1.

### 2.4. General Properties

#### 2.4.1. BEGIN and END

The BEGIN and END properties do not convert to IANA-registered properties in JSContact.

#### 2.4.2. KIND

The KIND property (Section 6.1.4 of [RFC6350]) converts to the kind property (Figure 7). Allowed values are those described in Section 6.1.4 of [RFC6350] and extended with the values declared in [RFC6473] and [RFC6869].

```
KIND:individual
"kind": "individual"
```

Figure 7: KIND Conversion Example

#### 2.4.3. SOURCE

The SOURCE property (Section 6.1.3 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Directory object (Section 2.6.2 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's directories property (Figure 8). The Directory object's kind property is set to "entry". The uri property is set to the SOURCE property value.

The PREF and MEDIATYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
SOURCE:https://dir.example.com/addrbook/jdoe/Jean%20Dupont.vcf
"directories": {
  "ENTRY-1": {
    "kind": "entry",
    "uri": "https://dir.example.com/addrbook/jdoe/Jean%20Dupont.vcf"
  }
}
```

Figure 8: SOURCE Conversion Example

#### 2.4.4. XML

The XML property (Section 6.1.5 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to a standard JSContact element. Implementations MAY convert it to the "properties" property of the VCard object (Section 4.1.1).

### 2.5. Identification Properties

#### 2.5.1. ANNIVERSARY, BDAY, BIRTHPLACE, DEATHDATE, and DEATHPLACE

The following properties all convert to Anniversary objects in the Card object's anniversaries property (Figure 9):

- \* ANNIVERSARY (Section 6.2.6 of [RFC6350])
- \* BDAY (Section 6.2.5 of [RFC6350])
- \* BIRTHPLACE (Section 2.1 of [RFC6474])
- \* DEATHDATE (Section 2.3 of [RFC6474])
- \* DEATHPLACE (Section 2.2 of [RFC6474])

BDAY and BIRTHPLACE convert to an Anniversary object (Section 2.8.1 of [RFC9553]) having the date and place properties set. The kind property is set to "birth".

DEATHDATE and DEATHPLACE convert to an Anniversary object having the date and place properties set. The Anniversary object's kind property is set to "death".

ANNIVERSARY converts to the Anniversary object's date property. The Anniversary object's kind property is set to "wedding".

If the BIRTHPLACE or DEATHPLACE property value is of type URI using the "geo:" URI scheme, then it converts to the Address object's coordinates property. If the value type is TEXT then it converts to the Address object's full property. Otherwise it does not convert to a standard JSContact element. Implementations MAY convert it to the "properties" property of the VCard object (Section 4.1.1).

The ALTID and LANGUAGE parameters of both the BIRTHPLACE and DEATHPLACE properties convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
BDAY:19531015T231000Z
BIRTHPLACE:
  123 Main Street\nAny Town, CA 91921-1234\nU.S.A.
DEATHDATE:19960415
DEATHPLACE:
  5 Court Street\nNew England, ND 58647\nU.S.A.
ANNIVERSARY:19860201
"anniversaries": {
  "ANNIVERSARY-1" : {
    "kind": "birth",
    "date": {
      "@type": "Timestamp",
      "utc": "1953-10-15T23:10:00Z"
    },
    "place": {
      "full":
        "123 Main Street\nAny Town, CA 91921-1234\nU.S.A."
    }
  },
  "ANNIVERSARY-2" : {
    "kind": "death",
    "date": {
      "year": 1996,
      "month": 4,
      "year": 15
    },
    "place": {
      "full": "5 Court Street\nNew England, ND 58647\nU.S.A."
    }
  },
  "ANNIVERSARY-3" : {
    "kind": "wedding",
    "date": {
      "year": 1986,
      "month": 2,
      "day": 1
    }
  }
}
```

Figure 9: BDAY, BIRTHPLACE, DEATHDATE, DEATHPLACE, and  
ANNIVERSARY Conversion Example

### 2.5.2. FN

The FN property (Section 6.2.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Name object's full property (Figure 10). If the LANGUAGE parameter is set, then the FN property converts as outlined in Section 2.3.11. In the unexpected case where the vCard contains more than one FN property without the LANGUAGE parameter, convert the FN property that has the least parameters. If multiple such FN properties are present, choose any of them.

All other FN properties do not convert to a standard JSContact element. Implementations MAY convert them to the "properties" property of the VCard object (Section 4.1.1).

```
FN:John Q. Public, Esq.  
"name": {  
  "full": "John Q. Public, Esq."  
}
```

Figure 10: FN Conversion Example

### 2.5.3. GENDER

The GENDER property (Section 6.2.7 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to an IANA-registered property in JSContact. To convert this property, see Section 4.1.1. Alternatively, the Card object's speakToAs property defines how to address and refer to an individual represented by the Card, as do the newly defined vCard GRAMGENDER and PRONOUNS properties of [RFC9554].

### 2.5.4. GRAMGENDER and PRONOUNS

The GRAMGENDER property (Section 3.2 of [RFC9554]) converts to the SpeakToAs object's grammaticalGender property (Figure 11).

The PRONOUNS property (Section 3.4 of [RFC9554]) converts to the SpeakToAs object's pronouns property (Figure 11).

```
GRAMGENDER:NEUTER  
PRONOUNS;PREF=2:they/them  
PRONOUNS;PREF=1:xe/xir
```

```
"speakToAs": {  
  "grammaticalGender": "neuter",  
  "pronouns": {  
    "PRONOUNS-1": {  
      "pronouns": "they/them",  
      "pref": 2  
    },  
    "PRONOUNS-2": {  
      "pronouns": "xe/xir",  
      "pref": 1  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Figure 11: GRAMGENDER and PRONOUNS Conversion Example

#### 2.5.5. N

The N property (Section 6.2.2 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Name object (Section 2.2.1 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's name property. Each component in the N property structured value converts to a NameComponent in the Name object's components property. The following table shows this relation:

N component	NameComponent kind	Remarks
Family name	surname	To vCard: add any "surname2" NameComponent to the Family name component, after all "surname" values. From vCard: ignore any value that also occurs in the Secondary surname component.
Given name	given	
Additional name	given2	
Honorific prefix	title	
Honorific suffix	credential	To vCard: add any "generation" NameComponent to the Honorific suffix component. From vCard: ignore any value that also occurs in the Generation component.
Secondary surname	surname2	
Generation	generation	

Table 1: N Components Conversion

If the JSCOMPS (Section 5.1.1) parameter is set, then the Name object's `isOrdered` property value is "true", and the `defaultSeparator` property and any "separator" NameComponent objects are set according to the parameter value. The order in the `components` property MUST adhere to the order of the JSCOMPS parameter value.

If the JSCOMPS parameter is not set, then the Name object's `isOrdered` property value is "false", and the `defaultSeparator` property MUST NOT be set. The order in the `components` property MUST follow the order of values in the N structured value when read from left to right.

If the SORT-AS parameter is set, then its structured value converts to the Name object's sortAs property according to Table 1. An empty or non-existent component value indicates that no sort is defined for this kind.

```
N;SORT-AS="Stevenson,John Philip":Stevenson;John;Philip,Paul;Dr.;Jr.,M.D.,A.C.P.;Jr.
"name": {
  "components":[
    { "kind": "surname", "value": "Stevenson" },
    { "kind": "given", "value": "John" },
    { "kind": "given2", "value": "Philip" },
    { "kind": "given2", "value": "Paul" },
    { "kind": "title", "value": "Dr." },
    { "kind": "credential", "value": "M.D." },
    { "kind": "credential", "value": "A.C.P." },
    { "kind": "generation", "value": "Jr." }
  ],
  "sortAs": {
    "surname": "Stevenson",
    "given": "John Philip"
  }
}
```

Figure 12: N Conversion Example

See Section 5.1.1 for examples of using the JSCOMPS parameter for vCard-structured property values.

#### 2.5.6. NICKNAME

The NICKNAME property (Section 6.2.3 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Nickname object (Section 2.2.2 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's nicknames property (Figure 13). The name property is set to the NICKNAME property value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
NICKNAME:Johnny
"nicknames": {
  "NICK-1": {
    "name": "Johnny"
  }
}
```

Figure 13: NICKNAME Conversion Example

### 2.5.7. PHOTO

The PHOTO property (Section 6.2.4 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Media object (Section 2.6.4 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's media property (Figure 14). The Media object's kind property is set to "photo" and the uri property is set to the PHOTO value.

The PREF and MEDIATYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
PHOTO:https://www.example.com/pub/photos/jqpublic.gif
"media": {
  "PHOTO-1": {
    "kind": "photo",
    "uri": "https://www.example.com/pub/photos/jqpublic.gif"
  }
}
```

Figure 14: PHOTO Conversion Example

## 2.6. Delivery Addressing Properties

### 2.6.1. ADR

The ADR property (Section 6.3.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to an Address object (Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's addresses property. Each component in the ADR-structured property value converts to an AddressComponent in the Address object's components property.

[RFC9554] defines new components for the ADR property. Implementations SHOULD set these new components, even if all their values are the empty string.

The following table shows how the ADR component and AddressComponent kind relate:

ADR component	AddressComponent kind	Remarks
post office box	postOfficeBox	[RFC6350] recommends that this component not be set, but this is now disputable given the new components. Instead, set this component and use the new ADR value format defined in [RFC9554].

extended address	apartment	<p>To vCard: set the values of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* room</li> <li>* floor</li> <li>* apartment</li> <li>* building</li> </ul> <p>From vCard: ignore if the ADR structured value is of the format defined in [RFC9554]. Otherwise, convert to "apartment".</p>
street address	name	<p>To vCard: set the values of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* number</li> <li>* name</li> <li>* block</li> <li>* direction</li> <li>* landmark</li> <li>* subdistrict</li> <li>* district</li> </ul> <p>From vCard: ignore if the ADR structured value is of the format defined in [RFC9554]. Otherwise, convert to "name".</p>
locality	locality	
region	region	
postal code	postcode	
apartment	apartment	Defined in [RFC9554].

block	block	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
building	building	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
direction	direction	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
district	district	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
floor	floor	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
landmark	landmark	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
room	room	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
street	number	Defined in [RFC9554].	
number			
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
subdistrict	subdistrict	Defined in [RFC9554].	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

Table 2: ADR Components Conversion

If the JSCOMPS (Section 5.1.1) parameter is set, then the Address object's `isOrdered` property value is "true", and the `defaultSeparator` property and any separator name components are set according to the parameter value. The order in the components property MUST adhere to the order of the JSCOMPS parameter value.

If the JSCOMPS parameter is not set, then the Address object's `isOrdered` property value is "false", and the `defaultSeparator` property MUST NOT be set. The order in the components property MUST follow the order of values in the ADR structured value when read from left to right.

The LABEL parameter converts to the Address object's `full` property.

The GEO parameter converts to the Address object's `coordinates` property.

The TZ parameter converts to the Address object's `timeZone` property.

The CC parameter converts to the Address object's `countryCode` property.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3. The ADR-specific values of the TYPE parameter defined in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of [RFC9554] convert to the corresponding entries of the contexts property as defined in Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553].

The ALTID and LANGUAGE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3. Each possible language-dependent alternative converts to an entry of the PatchObject where the key references the full property.

```
ADR;TYPE=work;CC=US;;;54321 Oak St;Reston;VA;20190;USA;;;54321;Oak St;;;;;
"addresses": {
  "ADDR-1" : {
    "contexts": { "work": true },
    "components": [
      { "kind": "number", "value": "54321" },
      { "kind": "name", "value": "Oak St" },
      { "kind": "locality", "value": "Reston" },
      { "kind": "region", "value": "VA" },
      { "kind": "postcode", "value": "20190" },
      { "kind": "country", "value": "USA" }
    ],
    "countryCode": "US"
  }
}
```

Figure 15: ADR Conversion Example

See Section 5.1.1 for examples of using the JSCOMPS parameter for vCard-structured property values.

## 2.7. Communications Properties

### 2.7.1. EMAIL

The EMAIL property (Section 6.4.2 of [RFC6350]) converts to an EmailAddress object (Section 2.3.1 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's emails property (Figure 16). The EmailAddress object's address property is set to the EMAIL value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
EMAIL;TYPE=work:jpublic@xyz.example.com
EMAIL;PREF=1:jane_doe@example.com
```

```

"emails": {
  "EMAIL-1": {
    "contexts": { "work": true },
    "address": "jqpublic@xyz.example.com"
  },
  "EMAIL-2": {
    "address": "jane_doe@example.com",
    "pref": 1
  }
}

```

Figure 16: EMAIL Conversion Example

### 2.7.2. IMPP

The IMPP property (Section 6.4.3 of [RFC6350]) converts to an OnlineService object (Section 2.3.2 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's onlineServices property (Figure 17). The "uri" property is set to the IMPP value.

Implementations MAY indicate that the OnlineService object converted from the IMPP property by adding an entry for the "uri" property of the OnlineService object in the "vCard/convertedProperties" property.

The SERVICE-TYPE, USERNAME, PREF, and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```

IMPP;PREF=1:xmpp:alice@example.com
"onlineServices": {
  "OS-1": {
    "uri": "xmpp:alice@example.com",
    "pref": 1
  }
},
"vCard": {
  "convertedProperties": {
    "onlineServices/OS-1/uri": {
      "name": "impp"
    }
  }
}

```

Figure 17: IMPP Conversion Example

### 2.7.3. LANG

The LANG property (Section 6.4.4 of [RFC6350]) converts to a LanguagePref object (Section 2.3.4 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's preferredLanguages property (Figure 18). The LANG property value converts to the LanguagePref object's language property value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
LANG;TYPE=work;PREF=1:en
LANG;TYPE=work;PREF=2:fr
LANG;TYPE=home:fr
"preferredLanguages": {
  "LANG-1": {
    "language": "en",
    "contexts": { "work": true },
    "pref": 1
  },
  "LANG-2": {
    "language": "fr",
    "contexts": { "work": true },
    "pref": 2
  },
  "LANG-3": {
    "language": "fr",
    "contexts": { "private": true }
  }
}
```

Figure 18: LANG Conversion Example

### 2.7.4. LANGUAGE

The LANGUAGE property (Section 3.3 of [RFC9554]) converts to the Card object's language property (Figure 19).

```
LANGUAGE:de-AT
"language": "de-AT"
```

Figure 19: LANGUAGE Conversion Example

### 2.7.5. SOCIALPROFILE

The SOCIALPROFILE property (Section 3.5 of [RFC9554]) converts to an OnlineService object (Section 2.3.2 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's onlineServices property (Figure 20). If the SOCIALPROFILE property value is of type URI, then the "uri" property is set, otherwise, the "user" property is set.

Implementations MAY indicate that the OnlineService object converted from the SOCIALPROFILE property by adding an entry for the "uri" or "user" property of the OnlineService object in the "vCard/convertedProperties" property.

The SERVICE-TYPE, USERNAME, PREF, and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
SOCIALPROFILE;SERVICE-TYPE=Mastodon:https://example.com/@foo
"onlineServices": {
  ...
  "OS-1": {
    "service": "Mastodon",
    "uri": "https://example.com/@foo"
  }
}
```

Figure 20: SOCIALPROFILE Conversion Example

### 2.7.6. TEL

The TEL property (Section 6.4.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Phone object (Section 2.3.3 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's phones property (Figure 21).

The TEL-specific values of the TYPE parameter convert to the features property keys as outlined in Table 3. Note that Section 6.4.1 of [RFC6350] defines the default type to be "voice", but the default Phone features property is absent by default. Accordingly, an implementation SHOULD only set the Phone object's features property if the TEL property actually has a TEL-specific TYPE parameter set.

TYPE value	Phone feature
cell	mobile
fax	fax
main-number	main-number
pager	pager
text	text
textphone	textphone
video	video
voice	voice

Table 3: TEL TYPE Conversion

The value of the TEL property converts to the Phone object's number property.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
TEL;VALUE=uri;PREF=1;TYPE="voice,home":tel:+1-555-555-5555;ext=5555
TEL;VALUE=uri;TYPE=home:tel:+33-01-23-45-67
"phones": {
  "PHONE-1": {
    "contexts": { "private": true },
    "features": { "voice": true },
    "number": "tel:+1-555-555-5555;ext=5555",
    "pref": 1
  },
  "PHONE-2": {
    "contexts": { "private": true },
    "number": "tel:+33-01-23-45-67"
  }
}
```

Figure 21: TEL Conversion Example

## 2.8. Geographical Properties

### 2.8.1. GEO

The GEO property (Section 6.5.2 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Address object's coordinates property (Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553]). Also see Section 2.8.3 to determine which Address object instance to convert to.

### 2.8.2. TZ

The TZ property (Section 6.5.1 of [RFC6350]) converts an Address object (Section 2.5.1 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's addresses property.

A value of type TEXT converts to the Address object's timeZone property.

A value of type UTC-OFFSET converts to the Address object's timeZone property if the offset has zero minutes and the hour offset is between -12 and +14, both inclusively. Note that:

- \* If the hour offset is zero, use the time zone name "Etc/UTC".
- \* Otherwise, construct the time zone name with "Etc/GMT" suffixed with the string representation of the reversed sign hour offset, including the sign but excluding leading zeros and minutes. For example, the UTC offset value "-0500" converts to "Etc/GMT+5".

For such property values, also see Section 2.8.3 to determine which Address object instance to convert to.

Any other value of type UTC-OFFSET or URI does not convert to an IANA-registered property in JSContact. To convert such property, see Section 4.1.1.

### 2.8.3. Combining Geographical Properties

In vCard, the properties ADR, GEO, and TZ occur independently of each other. In JSContact, they all convert to properties of an Address object. It is implementation-specific if these vCard properties convert to `_separate_` address instances in JSContact or if some or all of them convert to the `_same_` address. That being said, implementations MUST convert the properties to the `_same_` address for the following cases:

- \* The GROUP parameter values of the properties match.

- \* The GROUP parameters are not set, but they are set on any other ADR, GEO, and TZ properties.

## 2.9. Organizational Properties

### 2.9.1. CONTACT-URI

The CONTACT-URI property (Section 2.1 of [RFC8605]) converts to a Link object (Section 2.6.3 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's links property (Figure 22). The Link object's kind property is set to "contact" and the uri property is set to the CONTACT-URI property value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
CONTACT-URI;PREF=1:mailto:contact@example.com
"links": {
  "CONTACT-1": {
    "kind": "contact",
    "uri": "mailto:contact@example.com",
    "pref": 1
  }
}
```

Figure 22: CONTACT-URI Conversion Example

### 2.9.2. LOGO

The LOGO property (Section 6.6.3 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Media object (Section 2.6.4 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's media property (Figure 23). The Media object's kind property is set to "logo" and the uri property is set to the LOGO property value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
LOGO:https://www.example.com/pub/logos/abccorp.jpg
"media": {
  "LOGO-1": {
    "kind": "logo",
    "uri": "https://www.example.com/pub/logos/abccorp.jpg"
  }
}
```

Figure 23: LOGO Conversion Example

### 2.9.3. MEMBER

The MEMBER property (Section 6.6.5 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Card object's members property (Figure 24). Each MEMBER property value is a key in the members property. The PREF parameter (Section 5.3 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to JSContact.

```
KIND:group
FN:The Doe family
MEMBER:urn:uuid:03a0e51f-d1aa-4385-8a53-e29025acd8af
MEMBER:urn:uuid:b8767877-b4a1-4c70-9acc-505d3819e519
"kind": "group",
"name": {
  "full": "The Doe family"
},
"uid": "urn:uuid:ab4310aa-fa43-11e9-8f0b-362b9e155667",
"members": {
  "urn:uuid:03a0e51f-d1aa-4385-8a53-e29025acd8af": true,
  "urn:uuid:b8767877-b4a1-4c70-9acc-505d3819e519": true
}
```

Figure 24: Group Example

### 2.9.4. ORG

The ORG property (Section 6.6.4 of [RFC6350]) converts to an Organization object (Section 2.2.3 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's organizations property (Figure 25). The Organization object's name property is set to the ORG property organizational name component. The Organization object's units property is an array of OrgUnit objects that each contain an organizational unit name component value of the ORG property value.

Implementations MAY allow representation of organizational units without the organizational name. In this case, the first component of the ORG value MUST be an empty string (e.g., ORG:;DepartmentA).

The ALTID and LANGUAGE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

The first item of the comma-separated SORT-AS parameter value converts to the sortAs property of the Organization object. The subsequent items convert to the sortAs property of the corresponding OrgUnit object.

The TYPE parameter converts according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```

ORG;SORT-AS="ABC":ABC\, Inc.;North American Division;Marketing
"organizations": {
  "ORG-1": {
    "name": "ABC, Inc.",
    "units":[
      { "name": "North American Division" },
      { "name": "Marketing" }
    ],
    "sortAs": "ABC"
  }
}

```

Figure 25: ORG Conversion Example

#### 2.9.5. RELATED

The RELATED property (Section 6.6.6 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Card object's `relatedTo` property (Figure 26). The property value converts to the key in the `relatedTo` property. The TYPE parameters convert to the Relation object's `relation` property (Section 2.1.8 of [RFC9553]). Any other parameters convert as defined in Section 4.1.1.

```

RELATED;TYPE=friend:urn:uuid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6
RELATED;TYPE=contact:https://example.com/directory/john.vcf
RELATED;VALUE=text:Please contact my deputy John for any inquiries.
"relatedTo" : {
  "urn:uuid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6" : {
    "relation" : {
      "friend" : true
    }
  },
  "https://example.com/directory/john.vcf" : {
    "relation" : {
      "contact" : true
    }
  },
  "Please contact my deputy John for any inquiries." : {
    "relation" : { }
  }
}

```

Figure 26: RELATED Conversion Example

### 2.9.6. TITLE and ROLE

The TITLE (Section 6.6.1 of [RFC6350]) and ROLE (Section 6.6.2 of [RFC6350]) properties convert to a Title object (Section 2.2.5 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's titles property (Figure 27). The Title object's kind property is set to "title" or "role" for the TITLE and ROLE vCard properties, respectively. The name property is set to the vCard property value.

The value of the organizationId property can be derived if the TITLE or ROLE property is a member of a vCard property group and if exactly one other ORG property is also a part of that group.

The ALTID and LANGUAGE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
TITLE:Research Scientist
group1.ROLE:Project Leader
group1.ORG:ABC, Inc.
"titles": {
  "TITLE-1": {
    "kind": "title",
    "name": "Research Scientist"
  },
  "TITLE-2": {
    "kind": "role",
    "name": "Project Leader",
    "organizationId": "ORG-1"
  }
},
"organizations": {
  "ORG-1": {
    "name": "ABC, Inc."
  }
}
```

Figure 27: TITLE and ROLE Conversion Example

## 2.10. Personal Information Properties

### 2.10.1. EXPERTISE

The EXPERTISE property (Section 2.1 of [RFC6715]) converts to a PersonalInfo object (Section 2.8.4 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's personalInfo property (Figure 28). The PersonalInfo object's kind property is set to "expertise".

The INDEX and LEVEL parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
EXPERTISE;LEVEL=beginner;INDEX=2:Chinese literature
EXPERTISE;INDEX=1;LEVEL=expert:chemistry
"personalInfo": {
  "PERSINFO-1" : {
    "kind": "expertise",
    "value": "Chinese literature",
    "level": "low",
    "listAs": 2
  },
  "PERSINFO-2" : {
    "kind": "expertise",
    "value": "chemistry",
    "level": "high",
    "listAs": 1
  }
}
```

Figure 28: EXPERTISE Conversion Example

#### 2.10.2. HOBBY

The HOBBY property (Section 2.2 of [RFC6715]) converts to a PersonalInfo object (Section 2.8.4 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's personalInfo property (Figure 29). The PersonalInfo object's kind property is set to "hobby".

The INDEX and LEVEL parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
HOBBY;INDEX=1;LEVEL=high:reading
HOBBY;INDEX=2;LEVEL=high:sewing
"personalInfo": {
  "PERSINFO-1" : {
    "kind": "hobby",
    "value": "reading",
    "level": "high",
    "listAs": 1
  },
  "PERSINFO-2" : {
    "kind": "hobby",
    "value": "sewing",
    "level": "high",
    "listAs": 2
  }
}
```

Figure 29: HOBBY Conversion Example

## 2.10.3. INTEREST

The INTEREST property (Section 2.3 of [RFC6715]) converts to a PersonalInfo object (Section 2.8.4 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's personalInfo property (Figure 30). The PersonalInfo object's kind property is set to "interest".

The INDEX and LEVEL parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
INTEREST;INDEX=1;LEVEL=medium:r&b music
INTEREST;INDEX=2;LEVEL=high:rock&roll music
"personalInfo": {
  "PERSINFO-1" : {
    "kind": "interest",
    "value": "r&b music",
    "level": "medium",
    "listAs": 1
  },
  "PERSINFO-2" : {
    "kind": "interest",
    "value": "rock&roll music",
    "level": "high",
    "listAs": 2
  }
}
```

Figure 30: INTEREST Conversion Example

## 2.10.4. ORG-DIRECTORY

The ORG-DIRECTORY property (Section 2.4 of [RFC6715]) [RFC6715] converts to a Directory object (Section 2.6.2 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's directories property (Figure 31). The Directory object's kind property is set to "directory". The uri property is set to the ORG-DIRECTORY property value.

The INDEX, PREF, and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
ORG-DIRECTORY;INDEX=1:https://directory.mycompany.example.com
ORG-DIRECTORY;PREF=1:ldap://ldap.tech.example/o=Tech,ou=Engineering
```

```
"directories": {
  "DIRECTORY-1": {
    "kind": "directory",
    "uri": "https://directory.mycompany.example.com",
    "listAs": 1
  },
  "DIRECTORY-2": {
    "kind": "directory",
    "uri": "ldap://ldap.tech.example/o=Tech,ou=Engineering",
    "pref": 1
  }
}
```

Figure 31: ORG-DIRECTORY Conversion Example

## 2.11. Explanatory Properties

### 2.11.1. CATEGORIES

The CATEGORIES property (Section 6.7.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to a set of entries of the Card object's keywords property (Figure 32). The keys are the comma-separated text values of the CATEGORIES property.

In this case, the PREF parameter does not have a JSContact counterpart; however, the implementors MAY insert the entries by order of preference.

```
CATEGORIES:internet,IETF,Industry,Information Technology
"keywords": {
  "internet": true,
  "IETF": true,
  "Industry": true,
  "Information Technology": true
}
```

Figure 32: CATEGORIES Conversion Example

### 2.11.2. CLIENTPIDMAP

The CLIENTPIDMAP property (Section 6.7.7 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to a standard JSContact element. Implementations MAY convert it to the "properties" property of the VCard object (Section 4.1.1).

### 2.11.3. CREATED

The CREATED property (Section 3.1 of [RFC9554]) converts to the Card object's created property (Figure 33).

```
CREATED:19940930T143510Z
"created": "1994-09-30T14:35:10Z"
```

Figure 33: CREATED Conversion Example

#### 2.11.4. NOTE

The NOTE property (Section 6.7.2 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Note object (Section 2.8.3 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's notes property (Figure 34).

The ALTID and LANGUAGE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
NOTE;CREATED=20221123T150132Z;AUTHOR-NAME="John":
  Office hours are from 0800 to 1715 EST\, Mon-Fri.
"notes": {
  "NOTE-1" : {
    "note": "Office hours are from 0800 to 1715 EST, Mon-Fri.",
    "created": "2022-11-23T15:01:32Z",
    "author": {
      "name": "John"
    }
  }
}
```

Figure 34: NOTE Conversion Example

#### 2.11.5. PRODID

The PRODID property (Section 6.7.3 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Card object's prodId property (Figure 35).

```
PRODID:ACME Contacts App version 1.23.5
"prodId": "ACME Contacts App version 1.23.5"
```

Figure 35: PRODID Conversion Example

#### 2.11.6. REV

The REV property (Section 6.7.4 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Card object's updated property (Figure 36).

```
REV:19951031T222710Z
"updated": "1995-10-31T22:27:10Z"
```

Figure 36: REV Conversion Example

#### 2.11.7. SOUND

The SOUND property (Section 6.7.5 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Media object (Section 2.6.4 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's media property (Figure 37). The Media object's kind property is set to "sound" and the uri property is set to the SOUND value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
SOUND:CID:JOHNQPUBLIC.19960229T080000.xyzMail@example.com
"media": {
  ...
  "SOUND-1": {
    "kind": "sound",
    "uri": "CID:JOHNQPUBLIC.19960229T080000.xyzMail@example.com"
  }
}
```

Figure 37: SOUND Conversion Example

#### 2.11.8. UID

The UID property (Section 6.7.6 of [RFC6350]) converts to the Card object's uid property (Figure 38).

```
UID:urn:uuid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6
"uid": "urn:uuid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6"
```

Figure 38: UID Conversion Example

#### 2.11.9. URL

The URL property (Section 6.7.8 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Link object (Section 2.6.3 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's links property (Figure 39). The Link object's uri property is set to the URL value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
URL:https://example.org/restaurant.french/~chezchic.html
"links": {
  "LINK-1": {
    "uri": "https://example.org/restaurant.french/~chezchic.html"
  }
}
```

Figure 39: URL Conversion Example

#### 2.11.10. VERSION

The VERSION property (Section 6.7.9 of [RFC6350]) does not convert to a standard JSContact element. Implementations MAY convert it to the "properties" property of the VCard object (Section 4.1.1).

#### 2.11.11. X-ABLabel

The X-ABLabel property is experimental but widely in use in existing vCard data. It converts to the label property of a JSContact object. The X-ABLabel property is preceded by a vCard property group name, and the label converts to the JSContact object, which was converted from a vCard property of the same group.

The group name is not preserved; implementations are free to choose any unique group name when converting back to vCard. For an example on how to preserve the group name, see Section 2.3.9.

```
item1.TEL;VALUE=uri:tel:+1-555-555-5555
item1.X-ABLabel:foo
"phones": {
  "p1": {
    "number": "tel:+1-555-555-5555",
    "label": "foo"
  }
}
```

Figure 40: X-ABLabel Conversion Example

### 2.12. Security Properties

#### 2.12.1. KEY

The KEY property (Section 6.8.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to a CryptoKey object (Section 2.6.1 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's cryptoKeys property (Figure 41). The CryptoKey object's uri property is set to the KEY property value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
KEY:https://www.example.com/keys/jdoe.cer
```

```
"cryptoKeys": {  
  "KEY-1": {  
    "uri": "https://www.example.com/keys/jdoe.cer"  
  }  
}
```

Figure 41: KEY Conversion Example

## 2.13. Calendar Properties

### 2.13.1. CALADRURI

The CALADRURI property (Section 6.9.2 of [RFC6350]) converts to a SchedulingAddress object (Section 2.4.2 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's schedulingAddresses property (Figure 42). The SchedulingAddress object's uri property is set to the CALADRURI value.

The PREF parameter (Section 5.3 of [RFC6350]) converts according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
CALADRURI;PREF=1:mailto:janedoe@example.com  
CALADRURI:https://example.com/calendar/jdoe  
"schedulingAddresses": {  
  "SCHEDULING-1": {  
    "uri": "mailto:janedoe@example.com",  
    "pref": 1  
  },  
  "SCHEDULING-2": {  
    "uri": "https://example.com/calendar/jdoe"  
  }  
}
```

Figure 42: CALADRURI Conversion Example

### 2.13.2. CALURI

The CALURI property (Section 6.9.3 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Calendar object (Section 2.4.1 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's calendars property (Figure 43). The Calendar object's kind property is set to "calendar" and the uri property is set to the CALURI value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
CALURI;PREF=1:https://cal.example.com/calA  
CALURI;MEDIATYPE=text/calendar:https://ftp.example.com/calA.ics
```

```
"calendars": {
  "CAL-1": {
    "kind": "calendar",
    "uri": "https://cal.example.com/calA",
    "pref": 1
  },
  "CAL-2": {
    "kind": "calendar",
    "uri": "https://ftp.example.com/calA.ics",
    "mediaType": "text/calendar"
  }
}
```

Figure 43: CALURI Conversion Example

### 2.13.3. FBURL

The FBURL property (Section 6.9.1 of [RFC6350]) converts to a Calendar object (Section 2.4.1 of [RFC9553]) in the Card object's calendars property (Figure 44). The Calendar object's kind property is set to "freeBusy" and the uri property is set to the FBURL value.

The PREF and TYPE parameters convert according to the rules defined in Section 2.3.

```
FBURL;PREF=1:https://www.example.com/busy/janedoe
FBURL;MEDIATYPE=text/calendar:https://example.com/busy/project-a.ifb
"calendars": {
  "FBURL-1": {
    "kind": "freeBusy",
    "uri": "https://www.example.com/busy/janedoe",
    "pref": 1
  },
  "FBURL-2": {
    "kind": "freeBusy",
    "uri": "https://example.com/busy/project-a.ifb",
    "mediaType": "text/calendar"
  }
}
```

Figure 44: FBURL Conversion Example

### 2.14. Extended Properties and Parameters

Extended properties and parameters convert as specified in Section 4.

## 2.15. Unknown Properties and Parameters

vCards may contain properties or parameters for which no IANA-registered JSContact property is defined. For example, a vCard may contain properties and parameters of which the semantics or purposes are unknown to the implementation; see Section 6.10 of [RFC6350]. Section 4.1.1 defines the "vCard" property to represent such vCard elements in JSContact.

## 3. Converting JSContact to vCard

### 3.1. Conversion Rules

A Card object converts to vCard by applying the reverse rules of converting vCard to JSContact. In addition to those listed in Appendix A, the following rules apply:

- \* Multivalued JSContact properties convert to separate instances of their equivalent vCard property, and each of the PROP-ID parameters MUST be set to the Id-typed key of the converted value (see Section 2.3.18).
- \* The full property of the name property in JSContact is optional, but the FN property is mandatory in vCard. The following rules apply:
  - If the Name object's full property is set, then implementations MUST use its value for the vCard FN property.
  - If the Name object's full property is not set, then implementations SHOULD derive the full name from the Name object's components property values. If the isOrdered property is "true", then this can be done by concatenating the name component values. Otherwise, or alternatively, an implementation can choose any other heuristic to generate the full name from its components such as [CLDRPersonName]. Implementations MUST set the DERIVED parameter on the FN property.
  - Otherwise, the FN property MUST be set to the empty value.
- \* Vendor-specific and unknown properties convert to vCard as outlined in Section 3.1.1.

### 3.1.1. Converting Unknown Properties

JSContact objects may contain properties for which no IANA-registered vCard property is defined. For example, a JSContact object may contain vendor-specific properties of which the semantics or purpose are unknown.

This specification defines the new JSPROP (Section 5.2.1) vCard property and JSPTR (Section 5.1.3) vCard parameter by which such JSContact properties MAY be represented in vCard. Implementations MAY choose to convert differently if they deem that more appropriate.

### 3.2. New vCard Parameters

## 4. Updates to JSContact

### 4.1. New Properties

#### 4.1.1. vCard

Name:

vCard

Context:

A Card object

Type:

VCard (optional)

Description

This property contains information about vCard data that got converted to a JSContact Card object. It allows for preserving arbitrary vCard elements, such as extension properties and parameters. This specification defines the VCard object type for converting a vCard to a JSContact Card object. Future specifications MAY define additional value types for this property.

A VCard object has the following properties:

@type: String This specifies the type of this object. This MUST be VCard, if set.

convertedProperties: String[VCARDProperty] (optional) This contains conversion-related information about the vCard properties that got partially or fully converted to JSContact. Each key defines the path to a JSContact element. The value for each key contains information about the vCard property

which converted to the JSContact element located at that key. Unless otherwise defined for a specific vCard property, the path points to that JSContact object property to which the vCard property value converted to.

The key MUST be a valid key of a PatchObject as defined in Section 1.4.3 of [RFC9553]. The key MAY point into a nested object.

properties: \*[][] (optional) This contains properties of the vCard which did not convert to standard JSContact elements. The value MUST be a list of vCard properties formatted in jCard as defined in Section 3.3 of [RFC7095].

A VCardProperty object has the following properties:

@type: String This specifies the type of this object. This MUST be VCardProperty, if set.

name: String (mandatory) This is the name of the vCard property in lowercase.

valueType: String (optional) This is the name of the vCard property value type in lowercase.

parameters: String[String|String[]] (optional) This contains parameters of the vCard property. The value MUST comply with vCard parameters formatted in jCard as defined in Section 3.4 of [RFC7095].

The example in Figure 45 describes how to convert unknown vCard elements to the "vCard" property. The "X-FOO" parameter set on the FN property illustrates how to preserve an unknown vCard parameter on a property that does convert to a standard JSContact element. The "X-BAR" property and "X-BAZ" component illustrate how to convert entirely unknown vCard properties.

```
BEGIN:VCARD
VERSION:4.0
FN;X-FOO=bar:test
...
X-BAR:bam
...
```

```
"name": {
  "full": "test"
},
"vCard": {
  "version": "4.0",
  "convertedProperties": {
    "name/full": {
      "name": "fn",
      "parameters": {
        "x-foo": "bar"
      }
    }
  },
  "properties": [
    [
      "x-bar",
      {},
      "unknown",
      "bam"
    ]
  ],
}
```

Figure 45: Converting unknown vCard elements to the vCard property

## 5. Updates to vCard

### 5.1. New Parameters

#### 5.1.1. JSCOMPS

Parameter name: JSCOMPS

Purpose: Defines the order and separators for the elements of a structured property value.

Description: The JSCOMPS parameter value facilitates converting name and address components between JSContact and vCard. It preserves the order of the components of the JSContact property and contains the verbatim values of separator components.

If this parameter is set and its value is valid (see later), then implementations MUST set the `isOrdered` property of the Name or Address object to "true". Otherwise, they MUST set the `isOrdered` property value to "false".

The JSCOMPS parameter value is a structured type value. Its value MUST be quoted. The parameter value consists of a sequence of entries, separated by the SEMICOLON character (U+003B). The first entry defines the value of the defaultSeparator property. If it is the empty string, then no default separator is defined. Otherwise, the first entry MUST be a separator entry. All following entries processed in order result in an ordered list of JSContact components and MUST be one of the following two kinds:

1. A positional. This refers to a component value in the vCard structured value. A position consists of the numeric index of a component in the structured value, optionally followed by a COMMA (U+002C) character and the non-zero index of a value within that component. The zero index selects the first component or value, respectively. The second index is zero by default, in which case it MUST be omitted (as well as the leading COMMA).

The resulting JSContact component is formed by determining its kind by the position in the vCard structured value. The component value is the verbatim value of the vCard component. Figures 46 and 47 illustrate this by example.

2. A separator. This contains the verbatim value of a separator component. It starts with the LATIN SMALL LETTER S (U+0073) character, followed by the COMMA (U+002C) character, followed by zero or more "param-value" characters (see Section 3.3 of [RFC6350]), where the COMMA (U+002C) and SEMICOLON (U+003B) characters MUST be escaped according to the rules defined in Section 3.4 of [RFC6350]. Figure 48 illustrates this by example.

The resulting JSContact component is formed by setting its kind to "separator" and its value to the verbatim value of the entry.

A JSCOMPS parameter value is valid if and only if:

- \* All indexes in the positional entries refer to an existing component value in the vCard property value.
- \* The count of positional entries equals the count of deduplicated component values. Deduplication is required because some values may occur in both their designated and backwards-compatible components in the vCard property value:
  - A value that occurs in both the N property secondary surname component and the family name component only counts once.

- A value that occurs in both the N property generation component and the honorific suffix component only counts once.
- A value in the ADR property street address component does not count if the ADR property value contains a value in one of the new components defined in [RFC9554].
- All other values count once each.

Format definition:

```
jscomps-param      = "JSCOMPS" "="
                    DQUOTE [jscomps-entry-sep ] ";" jscomps-entrylist DQUOTE

jscomps-entrylist  = jscomps-entry *(";" jscomps-entry)
jscomps-entry      = jscomps-entry-pos / jscomps-entry-sep
jscomps-entry-pos  = 1*DIGIT [ "," 1*DIGIT ]
jscomps-entry-sep  = "s" "," jscomps-entry-verb
jscomps-entry-verb = *QSAFE-CHAR ; encode special characters according to RFC 6868
```

Example(s): The following example demonstrates the use of positional entries for the name "Jane Doe". The given name is ordered before the surname. No secondary index is required for either positional because both are zero.

```
"name": {
  "components": [
    { "kind": "given", "value": "Jane" },
    { "kind": "surname", "value": "Doe" }
  ],
  "isOrdered": true
}
N;JSCOMPS=";1;0":Doe;Jane;;;;;
FN;DERIVED=TRUE:Jane Doe
```

Figure 46: Example of a Secondary Positional Index

The following example demonstrates a secondary positional index. The "Jr." generation marker only counts once because it occurs in both the designated generation component and the backwards-compatible honorific suffixes component.

```

"name": {
  "components": [
    { "kind": "given", "value": "John" },
    { "kind": "given2", "value": "Philip" },
    { "kind": "given2", "value": "Paul" },
    { "kind": "surname", "value": "Stevenson" },
    { "kind": "generation", "value": "Jr." },
    { "kind": "credential", "value": "M.D." }
  ],
  "isOrdered": true
}
N;JSCOMPS=";1;2;2,1;0;6;4,1":Stevenson;John;Philip;Paul;;Jr.,M.D.;;Jr.

```

Figure 47: Example of Positional Entries

The following example demonstrates the use of separator entries for the (shortened for brevity) address "54321 Oak St, Reston". The first entry defines the default separator to be ", ". The second and fourth positional entries are separated with the separator value " ". For backwards compatibility, the street address component of the ADR property contains both the street number and name, but it is not referred to in the JSCOMPS parameter and does not contribute to the count of values.

```

"addresses": {
  "a1": {
    "components": [
      { "kind": "number", "value": "54321" },
      { "kind": "separator", "value": " " },
      { "kind": "name", "value": "Oak St" },
      { "kind": "locality", "value": "Reston" }
    ],
    "defaultSeparator": ", ",
    "isOrdered": true
  }
}
ADR;JSCOMPS="s,\, ;10;s, ;11;3"::;54321 Oak St;Reston;;;;;;;;Oak St;54321;;;;;;;;

```

Figure 48: Example of Separator Entries

### 5.1.2. JSID

Parameter Name:  
JSID

Purpose:  
Specifies the JSContact identifier of the associated property.

**Description:**

This parameter specifies the JSON object key of the JSContact object to which a vCard property converts to. For example, this parameter set on an EMAIL property defines the key of the EmailAddress object in the Card object's "emails" property (see below for an example).

The value of the JSID parameter MUST be a valid key according to the definition of the JSContact property to which the property that this parameter is set on converts to. Typically, this requires the value to be a valid Id [RFC9553] (Section 1.4.1).

**Format Definition:**

```
jsid-param = "JSID" "=" param-value
```

**Example(s):**

```
EMAIL;JSID=xyz:jane_doe@example.com
"emails": {
  "xyz": {
    "address": "jane_doe@example.com"
  }
}
```

Figure 49: Converting the JSID parameter on an EMAIL property

### 5.1.3. JSPTR

Parameter name: JSPTR

**Purpose:** This parameter is set on a JSPROP (Section 5.2.1) property. Its value is a JSON pointer [RFC6901] that points to the JSContact property having the value of the JSPROP property.

**Description:** This parameter has a single value that MUST be a valid JSON pointer as defined in [RFC6901]. Note that the value MUST be quoted according to the "param-value" ABNF in [RFC6350].

**Format definition:**

```
jsptr-param = "JSPTR" "=" param-value
              ; also see param-value in RFC 6350, Section 3.3
```

**Example(s):** This illustrates a simple example. For further examples, see Section 5.2.1.

```
JSPROP;JSPTR="example.com:foo":"bar"
```

## 5.2. New vCard Properties

## 5.2.1. JSPROP

Property name: JSPROP

Purpose: Represents a JSContact property in vCard.

Value type: TEXT; also see "Format definition" below for value restrictions.

Conformance: Can be specified multiple times in a vCard.

Property parameters: The JSPTR parameter MUST be set for this property. Other IANA-registered and experimental property parameters can be specified on this property.

Description: This property converts an arbitrary JSContact property from and to vCard. The vCard property value is the JSON-encoded value of the JSContact property, represented as a TEXT value. The format of the JSON value MUST be compact, e.g., without insignificant whitespace as defined in Section 2 of [RFC8259]. The value of the JSPTR parameter points to the JSContact property within the Card.

The root of the JSON pointer is always the Card object that this vCard converts to, irrespective if the JSON pointer starts with the SOLIDUS (U+002F) character. The pointer MUST NOT reference into an array.

All JSPROP properties in a vCard together form a PatchObject as defined in [RFC9553]. The value of its JSPTR parameter corresponds to a key in the PatchObject; the value of the JSPROP property corresponds to the value for that key. When converting from vCard to JSContact, the PatchObject MUST only be applied after all other vCard properties have already been converted. The PatchObject MUST be valid, including the restriction that an invalid PatchObject MUST NOT be applied.

Format definition: This property is defined by the following notation:

```

jsprop = "JSPROP" jsprop-param ":" TEXT

jsprop-param = *(
    ; The following are MANDATORY and MUST NOT
    ; occur more than once
    ( ";" jsptr-param ) /      ; see next section
    ( ";" "VALUE" "=" "TEXT" )
    ;
    ; The following is OPTIONAL
    ; and MAY occur more than once.
    ;
    ( ";" other-param )
    ;
    )

```

Example(s): This illustrates how to convert a property at the top level in a Card object that is unknown to the implementation.

```

"someUnknownProperty": true
JSPROP;JSPTR="someUnknownProperty":true

```

Figure 50: Unknown Property Example

This illustrates how to convert a vendor-specific property at the top level of a Card object. Note the required use of quoted string for the JSPTR value, which allows the path to include the COLON (U+003A) character.

```

"example.com:foo": {
    "bar": 1234
}
JSPROP;JSPTR="example.com:foo":{"bar":1234}

```

Figure 51: Vendor-Specific Property Conversion Example

This illustrates how to convert a vendor-specific property at a nested level in a Card object using a path relative to the Card object. Although not recommended, the property name includes the SOLIDUS (U+002F) character, which requires escaping in the JSON pointer.

```

"phones": {
    "phone1": {
        "number": "tel:+33-01-23-45-67",
        "example.com:foo/bar": "tux hux"
    }
}

```

```
TEL:tel:+33-01-23-45-67
JSPROP;JSPTR="phones/phone1/example.com:foo~1bar":
  "tux hux"
```

Figure 52: Nested Vendor-Specific Property Example with a Path  
Relative to Card

## 6. Security Considerations

This specification defines how to convert between the JSContact and vCard formats. The security considerations for parsing and formatting such data apply and are outlined in Section 4 of [RFC9553] and Section 9 of [RFC6350].

## 7. IANA Considerations

TBD

## 8. References

### 8.1. Normative References

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Appendix A. Reverse Rules of Converting a vCard to a JSContact Card

Table 4 lists the relevant document sections for each JSContact type and property.

JSContact Type	Property Name	Relevant Section(s)
Address	@type	not applicable
Address	components	Sections 2.6.1

		and 5.1.1
Address	contexts	Section 2.3.22
Address	coordinates	Sections 2.3.8 and 2.8.1
Address	country	Section 2.6.1
Address	countryCode	Section 2.6.1
Address	defaultSeparator	Sections 2.6.1 and 5.1.1
Address	full	Section 2.6.1
Address	isOrdered	Sections 2.6.1 and 5.1.1
Address	locality	Section 2.6.1
Address	phoneticScript	Sections 2.3.15 and 2.3.19
Address	phoneticSystem	Section 2.3.15
Address	postcode	Section 2.6.1
Address	pref	Section 2.3.17
Address	region	Section 2.6.1
Address	timeZone	Sections 2.3.23 and 2.8.2
AddressComponent	phonetic	Section 2.3.15
Anniversary	@type	not applicable
Anniversary	date	Section 2.5.1
Anniversary	kind	Section 2.5.1
Anniversary	place	Section 2.5.1
Author	@type	not applicable
Author	name	Section 2.3.3

Author	uri	Section 2.3.2
Calendar	@type	not applicable
Calendar	contexts	Section 2.3.22
Calendar	kind	Sections 2.13.2 and 2.13.3
Calendar	label	Section 2.11.11
Calendar	mediaType	Section 2.3.14
Calendar	pref	Section 2.3.17
Calendar	uri	Sections 2.13.2 and 2.13.3
Card	@type	not applicable
Card	@version	not applicable
Card	addresses	Section 2.6.1
Card	anniversaries	Section 2.5.1
Card	calendars	Sections Section 2.13.2 and 2.13.3
Card	created	Section 2.11.3
Card	directories	Sections Section 2.4.3 and Section 2.10.4
Card	emails	Section 2.7.1
Card	keywords	Section 2.11.1
Card	kind	Section 2.4.2
Card	language	Section 2.7.4
Card	links	Sections 2.9.1 and 2.11.9

Card	localizations	Section 2.3.11	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	media	Sections 2.5.7, 2.9.2, and 2.11.7	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	members	Section 2.9.3	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	name	Section 2.5.5	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	nicknames	Section 2.5.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	notes	Section 2.11.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	onlineServices	Section 2.7.2	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	organizations	Section 2.9.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	personalInfo	Sections 2.10.1, 2.10.2, and 2.10.3	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	phones	Section 2.7.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	preferredLanguages	Section 2.7.3	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	prodId	Section 2.11.5	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	relatedTo	Section 2.9.5	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	schedulingAddresses	Section 2.13.1	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	speakToAs	Section 2.5.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	titles	Section 2.9.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	uid	Section 2.11.8	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Card	updated	Section 2.11.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
CryptoKey	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
CryptoKey	contexts	Section 2.3.22	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
CryptoKey	kind	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
CryptoKey	label	Section 2.11.11	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
CryptoKey	mediaType	Section 2.3.14	

CryptoKey	pref	Section 2.3.17
CryptoKey	uri	Section 2.12.1
Directory	@type	not applicable
Directory	contexts	Section 2.3.22
Directory	kind	Sections 2.4.3 and 2.10.4
Directory	label	Section 2.11.11
Directory	listAs	Section 2.3.10
Directory	mediaType	Section 2.3.14
Directory	pref	Section 2.3.17
Directory	uri	Sections 2.4.3 and 2.10.4
EmailAddress	@type	not applicable
EmailAddress	address	Section 2.7.1
EmailAddress	contexts	Section 2.3.22
EmailAddress	label	Section 2.11.11
EmailAddress	pref	Section 2.3.17
LanguagePref	@type	not applicable
LanguagePref	contexts	Section 2.3.22
LanguagePref	pref	Section 2.3.17
Link	@type	not applicable
Link	contexts	Section 2.3.22
Link	kind	Section 2.9.1
Link	label	Section 2.11.11
Link	mediaType	Section 2.3.14

Link	pref	Section 2.3.17
Link	uri	Sections 2.9.1 and 2.11.9
Media	@type	not applicable
Media	contexts	Section 2.3.22
Media	kind	Sections 2.5.7, 2.9.2, and 2.11.7
Media	label	Section 2.11.11
Media	mediaType	Section 2.3.14
Media	pref	Section 2.3.17
Media	uri	Sections 2.5.7, 2.9.2, and 2.11.7
Name	@type	not applicable
Name	components	Sections 2.5.5 and 5.1.1
Name	defaultSeparator	Sections 2.5.5 and 5.1.1
Name	full	Section 2.5.2
Name	phoneticScript	Sections 2.3.15 and 2.3.19
Name	phoneticSystem	Section 2.3.15
Name	isOrdered	Sections 2.5.5 and 5.1.1
Name	sortAs	Section 2.3.21
NameComponent	@type	not applicable
NameComponent	kind	Section 2.5.5
NameComponent	phonetic	Section 2.3.15

NameComponent	value	Section 2.5.5	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Nickname	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Nickname	contexts	Section 2.3.22	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Nickname	name	Section 2.5.5	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Nickname	pref	Section 2.3.17	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Note	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Note	author	Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Note	created	Section 2.3.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Note	note	Section 2.11.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OnlineService	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OnlineService	contexts	Section 2.3.22	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OnlineService	label	Section 2.11.11	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OnlineService	pref	Section 2.3.17	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OnlineService	service	Section 2.3.20	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OnlineService	uri	Sections 2.7.2 and 2.7.5	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OnlineService	user	Section 2.3.24	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OrgUnit	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OrgUnit	name	Section 2.9.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
OrgUnit	sortAs	Section 2.3.21	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Organization	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Organization	contexts	Section 2.3.22	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Organization	name	Section 2.9.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Organization	sortAs	Section 2.3.21	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

Organization	units	Section 2.9.4	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PartialDate	@type	not applicable	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PartialDate	calendarScale	Section 2.3.4	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PartialDate	day	Section 2.2.2	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PartialDate	month	Section 2.2.2	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PartialDate	year	Section 2.2.2	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PatchObject	@type	not applicable	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PersonalInfo	@type	not applicable	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PersonalInfo	kind	Sections 2.10.1, 2.10.2, and 2.10.3	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PersonalInfo	listAs	Section 2.3.10	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PersonalInfo	level	Section 2.3.13	
+-----+-----+-----+			
PersonalInfo	value	Sections 2.10.1, 2.10.2, and 2.10.3	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Phone	@type	not applicable	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Phone	contexts	Section 2.3.22	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Phone	features	Section 2.7.6	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Phone	label	Section 2.11.11	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Phone	number	Section 2.7.6	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Phone	pref	Section 2.3.17	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Pronouns	@type	not applicable	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Pronouns	contexts	Section 2.3.22	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Pronouns	pref	Section 2.3.17	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Pronouns	pronouns	Section 2.5.4	
+-----+-----+-----+			

Relation	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Relation	relation	Section 2.9.5	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Resource	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SchedulingAddress	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SchedulingAddress	contexts	Section 2.3.22	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SchedulingAddress	label	Section 2.11.11	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SchedulingAddress	pref	Section 2.3.17	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SchedulingAddress	uri	Section 2.13.1	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SpeakToAs	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SpeakToAs	grammaticalGender	Section 2.5.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
SpeakToAs	pronouns	Section 2.5.4	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
AddressComponent	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
AddressComponent	kind	Section 2.6.1	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
AddressComponent	value	Section 2.6.1	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Timestamp	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Timestamp	utc	Section 2.2.2	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Title	@type	not applicable	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Title	kind	Section 2.9.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Title	name	Section 2.9.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Title	organizationId	Section 2.9.6	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

Table 4: Conversion Rules for JSContact Types and Properties

## Appendix B. Differences from RFC 9555

This section documents all significant differences from RFC 9555. Insignificant differences, such as formatting, grammar or typos are not documented.

## B.1. Applied Errata

The following errata was applied to to this document:

- \* Errata 8555 (<https://www.rfc-editor.org/errata/eid8555>)

## B.2. Changed Conversion Rules

### B.2.1. vCard to JSContact

- \* Converting the UID property to the "uid" property is redefined for JSContact version "2.0". See Section 2.1.1.

## B.3. Changes to JSContact

### B.3.1. Obsoleted Properties

The following JSContact properties became obsolete:

#### \*vCardProps\*

This property is deprecated, the "properties" property of the newly defined VCard type (Section 4.1.1) replaces it. Figure 53 illustrates this using the same example as Section 2.15.1 of [RFC9555].

```
"vCardProps": [
  ["x-foo", { }, "unknown", "bar"]
]
"vCard": {
  "properties": [
    ["x-foo", { }, "unknown", "bar"]
  ]
}
```

Figure 53: Example for Representing the Obsolete vCardProps Property

#### \*vCardParams\*

This property is deprecated, the "parameters" property of the newly defined VCardProperty type (Section 4.1.1) replaces it. Figure 54 illustrates this using the same example as Section 2.15.2 of [RFC9555].

```

"emails": {
  "email1": {
    "address": "jane_doe@example.com",
    "vCardParams": {
      "x-foo": "Bar"
    }
  }
}
"emails": {
  "email1": {
    "address": "jane_doe@example.com"
  }
}
"vCard": {
  "convertedProperties": {
    "emails/email1/address": {
      "name": "email",
      "parameters": {
        "x-foo": "Bar"
      }
    }
  }
}
}

```

Figure 54: Example for Representing the Obsolete vCardParams Property

#### \*vCardName\*

This property is deprecated, the "name" property of the newly defined VCardProperty type (Section 4.1.1) replaces it. Figure 55 illustrates this using the same example as Section 2.15.3 of [RFC9555].

```

"onlineServices": {
  "os1": {
    "uri": "xmpp:alice@example.com",
    "vCardName": "impp"
  },
}

```

```
"onlineServices": {
  "osl": {
    "uri": "xmpp:alice@example.com",
    "vCardName": "impp"
  },
}
"vCard": {
  "convertedProperties": {
    "onlineServices/osl/uri": {
      "name": "impp"
    }
  }
}
```

Figure 55: Example for Representing the Obsolete vCardName Property

### B.3.2. Obsoleted Types

The following JSContact type definitions became obsolete:

#### \*JCardProp\*

This type is deprecated because the "vCardProps" property became deprecated. Also see Appendix B.3.1, Paragraph 2.

### B.4. Changes to vCard

#### B.4.1. Obsoleted Parameters

The following vCard parameters became obsolete:

#### \*PROP-ID\*

This parameter is deprecated, the newly defined JSID parameter (Section 5.1.2) replaces it. Section 2.3.18 defines how to process the PROP-ID in presence and absence of the JSID parameter.

### Acknowledgements

The definition and examples of the PHONETIC (Section 2.3.15) and SCRIPT (Section 2.3.19) parameters are based on the initial draft version of [vOBJECT].

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