

[MS-OCEXUM]:

Call Control for Exchange Unified Messaging Protocol Extensions

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
4/4/2008	0.1	New	Initial version
4/25/2008	0.2	Minor	Revised and edited technical content
6/27/2008	1.0	Major	Revised and edited technical content
8/15/2008	1.01	Minor	Revised and edited technical content
12/12/2008	2.0	Major	Revised and edited technical content
2/13/2009	2.01	Minor	Revised and edited technical content
3/13/2009	2.02	Minor	Revised and edited technical content
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8/28/2009	2.04	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content
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6/29/2010	2.10	Editorial	Changed language and formatting in the technical content.
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10/30/2014	4.3	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
3/30/2015	5.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
9/4/2015	5.0	None	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
7/15/2016	5.0	None	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
9/14/2016	5.0	None	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
4/27/2018	6.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
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1 Introduction

The Call Control for Exchange Unified Messaging Protocol Extensions, which consist of proprietary extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), is used to play voice messages and to manage the unified messaging mailbox using voice commands. **SIP** is used to establish, modify, and terminate multimedia sessions or calls. These protocol extensions are used to integrate with other telephony networks or systems, such as a private branch exchange (PBX).

Sections 1.5, 1.8, 1.9, 2, and 3 of this specification are normative. All other sections and examples in this specification are informative.

1.1 Glossary

This document uses the following terms:

Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF): A modified version of Backus-Naur Form (BNF), commonly used by Internet specifications. ABNF notation balances compactness and simplicity with reasonable representational power. ABNF differs from standard BNF in its definitions and uses of naming rules, repetition, alternatives, order-independence, and value ranges. For more information, see [\[RFC5234\]](#).

authentication: The act of proving an identity to a server while providing key material that binds the identity to subsequent communications.

endpoint: A device that is connected to a computer network.

Exchange Web Service (EWS): A service that is provided by Microsoft Exchange Server and that enables clients to access mailbox content.

INVITE: A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** method that is used to invite a user or a service to participate in a session.

personal identification number (PIN): A number that is used by Exchange Unified Messaging to authenticate a user.

server: A replicating machine that sends replicated files to a partner (client). The term "server" refers to the machine acting in response to requests from partners that want to receive replicated files.

Session Initiation Protocol (SIP): An application-layer control (signaling) protocol for creating, modifying, and terminating sessions with one or more participants. **SIP** is defined in [\[RFC3261\]](#).

SIP message: The data that is exchanged between **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** elements as part of the protocol. An SIP message is either a request or a response.

subscriber access: The ability of a user to gain access to features of a Unified Messaging server, such as using a phone to listen to telephony voice messages or email messages.

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP): A protocol used with the Internet Protocol (IP) to send data in the form of message units between computers over the Internet. TCP handles keeping track of the individual units of data (called packets) that a message is divided into for efficient routing through the Internet.

Transport Layer Security (TLS): A security protocol that supports confidentiality and integrity of messages in client and server applications communicating over open networks. TLS supports server and, optionally, client authentication by using X.509 certificates (as specified in [\[X509\]](#)). TLS is standardized in the IETF TLS working group.

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): A string that identifies a resource. The URI is an addressing mechanism defined in Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax [\[RFC3986\]](#).

user agent client (UAC): A logical entity that creates a new request, and then uses the client transaction state machinery to send it. The role of **UAC** lasts only for the duration of that transaction. In other words, if a piece of software initiates a request, it acts as a **UAC** for the duration of that transaction. If it receives a request later, it assumes the role of a user agent server (UAS) for the processing of that transaction.

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

1.2 References

Links to a document in the Microsoft Open Specifications library point to the correct section in the most recently published version of the referenced document. However, because individual documents in the library are not updated at the same time, the section numbers in the documents may not match. You can confirm the correct section numbering by checking the [Errata](#).

1.2.1 Normative References

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com. We will assist you in finding the relevant information.

[MS-EUMR] Microsoft Corporation, "[Routing to Exchange Unified Messaging Extensions](#)".

[MS-OXWUMS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Voice Mail Settings Web Service Protocol](#)".

[MS-SIPRE] Microsoft Corporation, "[Session Initiation Protocol \(SIP\) Routing Extensions](#)".

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

[RFC3261] Rosenberg, J., Schulzrinne, H., Camarillo, G., Johnston, A., Peterson, J., Sparks, R., Handley, M., and Schooler, E., "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol", RFC 3261, June 2002, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3261.txt>

1.2.2 Informative References

[RFC5234] Crocker, D., Ed., and Overell, P., "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF", STD 68, RFC 5234, January 2008, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5234>

1.3 Overview

The unified messaging **server** provides a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** interface toward a server or gateways. By default, the unified messaging server requires a **personal identification number (PIN)** to be entered to access the voice mail in a user's inbox. This protocol allows previously authenticated protocol clients to bypass the PIN requirement, thus streamlining the connection with the unified messaging server.

This protocol is used to support calls between a protocol client and the unified messaging server (2) supported by this protocol.

There are two types of calls between a protocol client and the unified messaging server (2):

- **Call-in:** Using the protocol client user interface (UI), a user calls into the unified messaging server to access the voice mail system. This is also known as **subscriber access**.
- **Dial Out (Play-On-Phone):** Upon receiving an appropriate event, the unified messaging server sends a SIP **INVITE** to the client for the purpose of playing back the recorded voice message on a protocol server **endpoint** identified by a phone number.

This protocol can be used in Play-On-Phone scenarios to prevent a protocol server from rerouting the message back to voice mail back and call forwarding when the Play-On-Phone call is not answered by the user.

Please refer to [\[MS-EUMR\]](#) for details on how the Lync Server routes the call from client to the unified messaging server.

1.4 Relationship to Other Protocols

This [protocol](#) depends on **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)**.

This protocol depends on all the protocols on which SIP depends.

1.5 Prerequisites/Preconditions

None.

1.6 Applicability Statement

This protocol is designed to be used to support calls between a protocol client and the unified messaging server (2) supported by this protocol.

1.7 Versioning and Capability Negotiation

None.

1.8 Vendor-Extensible Fields

None.

1.9 Standards Assignments

None.

2 Messages

2.1 Transport

Messages MUST be transported over **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)** or **Transport Layer Security (TLS)**.

2.2 Message Syntax

Messages are formatted as **SIP messages**, as specified in [\[RFC3261\]](#) section 7, with the custom headers and parameters described in this document.

2.2.1 Ms-Exchange-Command

The **Ms-Exchange-Command** custom **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** header is added to the **INVITE** method in calls originating from a protocol client. This header is used to indicate an action to be performed by the unified messaging **server**.

The syntax of this header, in the **Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF)** notation, as defined in [\[RFC5234\]](#), is as follows:

```
Ms-Exchange-Command header = "Ms-Exchange-Command" HCOLON param
param = "skip-pin"
```

The only supported action is specified by the valueless parameter, **skip-pin**, which indicates to the unified messaging server not to prompt the user for a **personal identification number (PIN)**. Before this parameter can be set, the protocol client MUST be authenticated by the SIP server, and the additional level of **authentication** in the form of a PIN is not needed for the INVITE transaction.

The syntax of the **Ms-Exchange-Command** header with the **skip-pin** parameter is illustrated as follows:

```
INVITE ... SIP/2.0
From: ...
To: ...
Ms-Exchange-Command: skip-pin
```

2.2.2 Ms-Sensitivity

The **Ms-Sensitivity** custom **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** header, as specified in [\[MS-SIPRE\]](#), is used to instruct a protocol **server** not to reroute the call back to the unified messaging server and to prevent call forwarding. When the value of this header is set to "private-no-diversion", a protocol server does not reroute the message back to voice mail when a Play-On-Phone call is not answered by the user.

The syntax of this header, in the **Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF)** notation, as defined in [\[RFC5234\]](#), is as follows:

```
Ms-Sensitivity header = "Ms-Sensitivity" HCOLON privacy
privacy="private-no-diversion"
```

The syntax of the **Ms-Sensitivity** header is illustrated as follows:

INVITE ... SIP/2.0
From: ...
To: ...
Ms-Sensitivity: private-no-diversion

3 Protocol Details

3.1 Ms-Exchange-Command Details

The **Ms-Exchange-Command** header with the **skip-pin** parameter is used when the protocol client uses **subscriber access** to the voice mail system, and to provide a better user experience, requires the unified messaging **server** to skip the **personal identification number (PIN)** prompt. When the unified messaging server receives this command, it **MUST** skip the PIN prompt, provided that the **INVITE** is received over a trusted transport, such as a **Transport Layer Security (TLS)** transport, to the unified messaging server. The assumption here is that the voice mail system trusts the **authentication** mechanism for requests that are received by it over the trusted transport.

Protocol Client Behavior

A **user agent client (UAC)** accessing the subscriber access feature of the voice mail system over a trusted transport **SHOULD** provide a **Ms-Exchange-Command** header with the **skip-pin** parameter to provide a better user experience.

Unified Messaging Server Behavior

If a unified messaging server receives a **SIP** INVITE over a trusted transport with a **Ms-Exchange-Command** header containing the **skip-pin** parameter, it **MUST** skip personal identification number (PIN) prompt.

3.1.1 Abstract Data Model

None.

3.1.2 Timers

None.

3.1.3 Initialization

None.

3.1.4 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

None.

3.1.5 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

None.

3.1.6 Timer Events

None.

3.1.7 Other Local Events

None.

3.2 Ms-Sensitivity Details

The **Ms-Sensitivity** header, as specified in [\[MS-SIPRE\]](#), SHOULD be used in Dial Out (Play-On-Phone), scenarios when the user requests a voice mail message to be played on the phone from an application. In such a scenario, the unified messaging **server** sends an **INVITE** to the user and uses this header to indicate to the protocol server that the call MUST NOT be rerouted back to voice mail and call forwarding when the Play-On-Phone call is not answered by the user. In this case, unanswered call forwarding or immediate call forwarding MUST NOT be applied. The unified messaging server sends such an INVITE through the **Exchange Web Service (EWS)**, as specified in [\[MS-OXWUMS\]](#). The trigger point for this is an event sent by EWS.<1>

The unified messaging server supported by this protocol uses the **Ms-Sensitivity** header with the **private-no-diversion** parameter, as specified in section [2.2.2](#).

Use of other parameters, as specified in [\[MS-SIPRE\]](#), is out of the scope of this extension.

Note that in Play-On-Phone INVITES that originate from the unified messaging server, the **URIs** in the **From** header and the **To** header MUST point to same address. This is because the protocol clients have special logic that checks for this condition and allows the protocol client to ring for Play-On-Phone calls, even if the user has manually set himself or herself to the "Appear Offline" presence state.

Unified Messaging Server Behavior

A unified messaging server SHOULD send a **Ms-Sensitivity** header with the **private-no-diversion** parameter in Dial Out or Play-On-Phone scenarios.

Protocol Server Behavior

If a **SIP** INVITE contains a **Ms-Sensitivity** header with the **private-no-diversion** parameter, unanswered call forwarding or immediate call forwarding MUST NOT be applied.

3.2.1 Abstract Data Model

None.

3.2.2 Timers

None.

3.2.3 Initialization

None.

3.2.4 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

None.

3.2.5 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

None.

3.2.6 Timer Events

None.

3.2.7 Other Local Events

None.

4 Protocol Examples

4.1 Ms-Exchange-Command

The **Ms-Exchange-Command** header can be used to skip pin verification for previously authenticated protocol clients.

The following figure shows the flow of the **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) INVITE** transaction for **subscriber access** to voice mail.

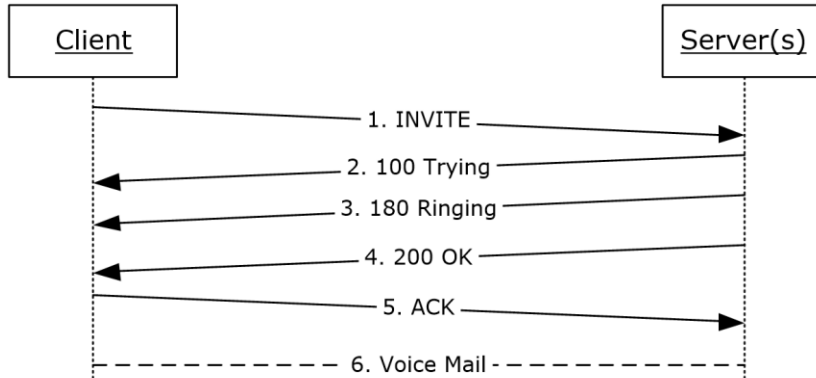


Figure 1: Subscriber access flow

The INVITE message carries the **Ms-Exchange-Command** header with the **skip-pin** parameter, as shown in the following example.

```
INVITE sip:alice@contoso.com;opaque=app:voicemail SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/TLS 10.56.65.37:33876
Max-Forwards: 70
From: <sip:alice@contoso.com>;tag=01742a55e6;epid=6b5d10e663
To: <sip:alice@contoso.com;opaque=app:voicemail>
Call-ID: f7c2efff9240413cb6e5125fdca4b63a
CSeq: 1 INVITE
Contact: <sip:alice@contoso.com;opaque=user:epid:ihclvAI6-FmKSGlKr_2rtAAA;gruu>
Ms-Exchange-Command: skip-pin
... SDP SNIPPED ...
```

4.2 Ms-Sensitivity

The following figure shows the flow for the **Ms-Sensitivity** header that is added by the unified messaging **server** when dialing out to the protocol client.

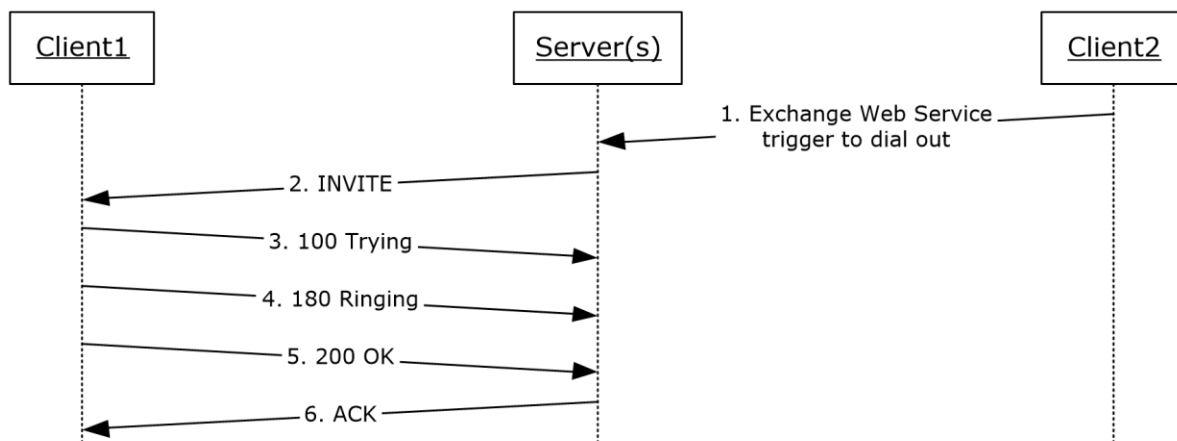


Figure 2: Play-On-Phone dial out

The **INVITE** message in step 2 of the preceding figure is shown in the following example.

```

INVITE sip:172.19.58.98:2280;transport=tls;ms-opaque=ce5f21cc9d;ms-received-cid=D0A300
SIP/2.0
Max-Forwards: 68
Content-Length: 317
From: <sip:alice@contoso.com>;epid=1944B98832;tag=7534fa434
To: <sip:alice@contoso.com>;epid=d793aff63a
CSeq: 5 INVITE
Call-ID: 7a7378c9-7b3c-4cec-b6da-ec27d752e904
Contact: <sip:exchange.contoso.com:5066;transport=Tls;ms-opaque=a752506cbee22182>;automata
User-Agent: RTCC/3.0.0.0
Content-Type: application/sdp
Allow: UPDATE
Ms-Sensitivity: private-no-diversion
Allow: Ack, Cancel, Bye, Invite, Message, Info, Service, Options, BeNotify
...SDP SNIPPED...
  
```

5 Security

5.1 Security Considerations for Implementers

None.

5.2 Index of Security Parameters

None.

6 Appendix A: Product Behavior

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

- Microsoft Office Outlook 2007
- Microsoft Office Outlook 2007 Service Pack 1
- Microsoft Outlook 2010
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Service Pack 1 (SP1)
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2010
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2013
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2016
- Microsoft Exchange Server 2019
- Microsoft Lync 2010
- Microsoft Lync Client 2013/Skype for Business
- Microsoft Lync Server 2010
- Microsoft Lync Server 2013
- Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007
- Microsoft Office Communications Server 2007 R2
- Microsoft Office Communicator 2007
- Microsoft Office Communicator 2007 R2
- Microsoft Skype for Business 2016
- Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2015
- Microsoft Skype for Business 2019
- Microsoft Skype for Business Server 2019
- Microsoft Skype for Business 2021
- Microsoft Skype for Business LTSC 2024

Exceptions, if any, are noted in this section. If an update version, service pack or Knowledge Base (KB) number appears with a product name, the behavior changed in that update. The new behavior also applies to subsequent updates 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 3.2](#): Office Outlook 2007, Office Outlook 2007 SP1, and Outlook 2010 support Play-On-Phone as an option. Any of these clients can be used to raise the event.

7 Change Tracking

This section identifies changes that were made to this document since the last release. Changes are classified as Major, Minor, or None.

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.
- A document revision that captures changes to protocol functionality.

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 **None** means that no new technical changes were introduced. Minor editorial and formatting changes may have been made, but the relevant technical content is identical to the last released version.

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

Section	Description	Revision class
6 Appendix A: Product Behavior	Updated list of supported products.	Major

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