

Age Classification:

How to implement the technical age label?

- I. Place the file **age-de.xml** into the document root of your website
(always necessary)
- II. Optional: other methods for labelling
 1. HTML
 2. HTTP

I. Place the file **age-de.xml** into the document root

After having completed the age-classification service on www.altersklassifizierung.de/en you receive a download package (zip-compressed file) with a random alpha-numeric name (e.g. "a1b2c3d4.zip").

This package contains a file with the name "age-de.xml". This file is necessary for informing child protection software of the present age classification. Depending on the labelling method you have chosen, this file either contains basic information and references to one of the optional labelling methods (see below II.) or all the necessary information with no further reference.

The file "age-de.xml" must be placed into the document of your website (e.g. www.example.com/). Depending on how you access your webserver you may need an FTP client in order to upload the file. It may also be possible to transfer the file using the web client of your provider or via the *ssh* protocol.

When the upload is complete, please check whether the file is available at the correct location (e.g. <http://www.example.com/age-de.xml>). The file must not be placed in a folder or subdirectory.

If you had chosen to use this method of labelling your web content, the integration of your age label is now complete. However, if you had opted to HTML or HTTP for content labelling, please continue with the next step.

Note: Uploading the file "age-de.xml" is mandatory irrespective of how you chose to label your content.

II. Optional: other methods for labelling

1. HTML

During the age classification process you could choose to label your content using HTML Meta tags. The FSM age classification service generates a string in angle brackets which is displayed at the results page. You will also find it in your download package. This string is a HTML Meta tag which you have to include in the `<head>` section of the source code of all web pages you would like to label with that age level.

Example: The inserted line is highlighted.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="de" lang="de">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<meta name="age-de-meta-label" content="age=0 hash: e80cc4cfa2 v=1.0 kind=s1 protocol=all" />
<title>willkommen auf altersklassifizierung.de! | Altersklassifizierung.de</title>
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
<link href="/_css/screen.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen" type="text/css" />
<link href="/_css/print.css" rel="stylesheet" media="print" type="text/css" />
<!--[if lt IE 7]><link href="/_css/ie6.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen" type="text/css" />
<script type="text/javascript" src="/_js/ie6helper.js"></script>
<![endif]-->
```

When you use a content management system (CMS), the `<head>` section of a file is usually contained in a template and will be used for a selection of web pages or all web pages. Please refer to the documentation of your CMS in order to find out how to include Meta tags in a template.

2. HTTP

You may have chosen to use the HTTP header for your content label instead. Again, you will find a string on the results page and also in your download package.

Please edit the configuration of your website so that the additional rows will be part of the HTTP response header. In Apache2, a well-known web server, you can use the module `mod_headers`. Once the module is loaded, use `Header set` to include the additional HTTP headers, for instance:

```
Header set X-content-age "0"
Header set X-age-hash "7217284da5"
```

To include additional headers in pages which are created using PHP, use the PHP function `header()`. For more information on PHP and headers, see <http://php.net/manual/en/function.header.php>.