[MS-XMLNSH]:
Internet Explorer XML Namespaces 1.0 Standards Support Document

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
09/08/2010	0.1	New	Released new document.
10/13/2010	0.2	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
02/10/2011	1.0	No change	Introduced no new technical or language changes.
02/22/2012	2.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
07/25/2012	2.1	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

This document describes the level of support provided by Windows® Internet Explorer® 9 and Windows® Internet Explorer® 10 for the *Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Third Edition)* [XMLNS], W3C Recommendation 8 December 2009.

Internet Explorer 9 and Internet Explorer 10 support Namespaces in XML using the *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fourth Edition)* [XML], W3C Recommendation 16 August 2006, edited in place 29 September 2006.

The [XMLNS] specification may contain guidance for authors of webpages and browser users, in addition to user agents (browser applications). Statements found in this document apply only to normative requirements in the specification targeted to user agents, not those targeted to authors.

1.1 Glossary

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

1.2 References

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

1.2.1 Normative References

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com. We will assist you in finding the relevant information. Please check the archive site, http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/E4BD6494-06AD-4aed-9823-445E921C9624, as an additional source.

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

[XML] World Wide Web Consortium, "Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fourth Edition)", W3C Recommendation, August 2006, http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-20060816/

[XMLNS] Bray, T., Hollander, D., Layman, A., et al., Eds., "Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Third Edition)", W3C Recommendation, December 2009, http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/REC-xml-names-20091208/

1.2.2 Informative References

None.

1.3 Microsoft Implementations

Each version of Windows® Internet Explorer® implements multiple document modes, which can vary individually in their support of the standard. The following document modes are available in Windows® Internet Explorer® 9:

- Quirks Mode

- IE7 Mode
- IE8 Mode
- IE9 Mode

The following document modes are available in Windows® Internet Explorer® 10:

- Quirks Mode
- IE7 Mode
- IE8 Mode
- IE9 Mode
- IE10 Mode

Internet Explorer 9 and Internet Explorer 10 implement the [XMLNS] specification as described in this document in IE9 mode and IE10 mode.

1.4 Standards Support Requirements

To conform to [XMLNS], a user agent must implement all required portions of the specification. Any optional portions that have been implemented must also be implemented as described by the specification. Normative language is usually used to define both required and optional portions. (For more information, see [RFC2119].)

1.5 Notation

The following notations are used in this document to differentiate between notes of clarification, variation from the specification, and extension points.

Notation	Explanation
C####	Identifies a clarification of ambiguity in the target specification. This includes imprecise statements, omitted information, discrepancies, and errata. This does not include data formatting clarifications.
V####	Identifies an intended point of variability in the target specification such as the use of MAY, SHOULD, or RECOMMENDED. (See [RFC2119].) This does not include extensibility points.
E####	Identifies extensibility points (such as optional implementation-specific data) in the target specification, which can impair interoperability.

2 Standards Support Statements

This section contains a full list of variations, clarifications, and extension points in the Microsoft implementation of [XMLNS].

- Section 2.1 includes only those variations that violate a MUST requirement in the target specification.
- Section 2.2 describes further variations from MAY and SHOULD requirements.
- Section 2.3 identifies variations in error handling.
- Section 2.4 identifies variations that impact security.

2.1 Normative Variations

There are no variations from [XMLNS].

2.2 Clarifications

The following subsections identify clarifications to recommendations made by [XMLNS].

2.2.1 [NamespacesXML1.1] Section 3, Declaring Namespaces

C0001:

The specification states:

```
Definition: A namespace (or more precisely, a namespace binding) is declared
using a family of reserved attributes. Such an attribute's name must either be
xmlns or begin xmlns:. These attributes, like any other XML attributes, may be
provided directly or by default.
```

IE9 Mode (All Versions)

Attributes that are used to declare a namespace binding must be provided directly.

C0002:

The specification states:

```
The attribute's normalized value MUST be either a URI reference — the namespace
name identifying the namespace — or an empty string. The namespace name, to serve
its intended purpose, SHOULD have the characteristics of uniqueness and
persistence. It is not a goal that it be directly usable for retrieval of a
schema (if any exists). Uniform Resource Names [RFC2141] is an example of a
syntax that is designed with these goals in mind. However, it should be noted
that ordinary URLs can be managed in such a way as to achieve these same goals.
```

IE9 Mode (All Versions)

An empty string can be used as the value of the default namespace, but not any other specific namespace.

2.2.2 [NamespacesXML1.1] Section 5, Using Qualified Names

C0003:

The specification states:

```
Note that DTD-based validation is not namespace-aware in the following sense:
a DTD constrains the elements and attributes that may appear in a document
by their uninterpreted names, not by (namespace name, local name) pairs.
```

IE9 Mode (All Versions)

Validation by using DTDs is not performed.

2.2.3 [NamespacesXML1.1] Section 8, Conformance of Processors

C0004:

The specification states:

```
To conform to this specification, a processor MUST report violations of
namespace well-formedness, with the exception that it is not REQUIRED to check
that namespace names are URI references [RFC3986].
```

IE9 Mode (All Versions)

Namespace names are not checked to be URI references.

2.3 Error Handling

There are no additional considerations for error handling.

2.4 Security

There are no additional security considerations.

3 Change Tracking

This section identifies changes that were made to the [MS-XMLNSH] protocol document between the February 2012 and July 2012 releases. Changes are classified as New, Major, Minor, Editorial, or No change.

The revision class **New** means that a new document is being released.

The revision class **Major** means that the technical content in the document was significantly revised. Major changes affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of major changes are:

- A document revision that incorporates changes to interoperability requirements or functionality.
- An extensive rewrite, addition, or deletion of major portions of content.
- The removal of a document from the documentation set.
- Changes made for template compliance.

The revision class **Minor** means that the meaning of the technical content was clarified. Minor changes do not affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of minor changes are updates to clarify ambiguity at the sentence, paragraph, or table level.

The revision class **Editorial** means that the language and formatting in the technical content was changed. Editorial changes apply to grammatical, formatting, and style issues.

The revision class **No change** means that no new technical or language changes were introduced. The technical content of the document is identical to the last released version, but minor editorial and formatting changes, as well as updates to the header and footer information, and to the revision summary, may have been made.

Major and minor changes can be described further using the following change types:

- New content added.
- Content updated.
- Content removed.
- New product behavior note added.
- Product behavior note updated.
- Product behavior note removed.
- New protocol syntax added.
- Protocol syntax updated.
- Protocol syntax removed.
- New content added due to protocol revision.
- Content updated due to protocol revision.
- Content removed due to protocol revision.
- New protocol syntax added due to protocol revision.

- Protocol syntax updated due to protocol revision.
- Protocol syntax removed due to protocol revision.
- New content added for template compliance.
- Content updated for template compliance.
- Content removed for template compliance.
- Obsolete document removed.

Editorial changes are always classified with the change type **Editorially updated.**

Some important terms used in the change type descriptions are defined as follows:

- **Protocol syntax** refers to data elements (such as packets, structures, enumerations, and methods) as well as interfaces.
- **Protocol revision** refers to changes made to a protocol that affect the bits that are sent over the wire.

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

Section	Tracking number (if applicable) and description	Major change (Y or N)	Change type
1 Introduction	Updated the document to remove beta tagging.	N	Content updated.

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