[MS-IEDOCO]:

Internet Explorer Standards Support Documentation Overview

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
2/24/2010	0.1	New	Released new document.
3/17/2010	0.2	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
3/26/2010	1.0	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
5/26/2010	1.2	None	Introduced no new technical or language changes.
6/29/2010	1.21	Editorial	Changed language and formatting in the technical content.
9/8/2010	1.3	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
2/10/2011	2.0	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
12/7/2011	2.1	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
2/22/2012	3.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
7/25/2012	3.1	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
6/26/2013	4.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
3/31/2014	4.0	None	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
1/22/2015	4.0	None	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
4/17/2015	4.1	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
7/7/2015	4.2	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
11/2/2015	4.3	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
2/5/2016	4.4	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
3/22/2016	4.5	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
7/19/2016	4.6	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
11/2/2016	4.6	None	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.

Table of Contents

1 Documentation Scope and Objectives

This document provides an overview of certain final approved web standards supported by Microsoft web browsers. It is intended for use in conjunction with publicly available specifications and assumes that the reader either is familiar with this material or has immediate access to it.

1.1 Audience

The documentation set provides the following levels of audience support:

- **For implementers**—Provides conceptual and reference information for implementation of one or more specifications.
- **For reviewers**—Provides a resource for readers who want to evaluate or understand one or more specification implemented by Microsoft web browsers.

1.2 Glossary

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.

1.3 References

1.3.1 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.

[HTML5] Berjon, R., Faulkner, S., Leithead, T., Navara, E., et al., Eds., "HTML5 -- A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML", http://www.w3.org/TR/html5/

[MS-ARIA] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Accessible Rich Internet Applications (WAI-ARIA) 1.0 Standards Support Document".

[MS-CANVAS2D] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer HTML Canvas 2D Context Standards Support Document".

[MS-CORSXF] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Standards Support Cross-Origin Resource Sharing for XDomainRequest, Images, and Fonts Document".

[MS-CORS] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Standards Support Cross-Origin Resource Sharing Document for XMLHttpRequest".

[MS-CSS21E] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Extensions to Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) 2.1 and DOM Level 2 Style Specifications".

[MS-CSS21] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Cascading Stylesheets (CSS) 2.1 Standards Support Document".

[MS-CSS3COLR] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer CSS Color Module Level 3 Standards Support".

[MS-CSS3MQ] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer CSS Media Queries Module Level 3 Standards Support".

[MS-CSS3NS] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer CSS3 Namespaces Module Standards Support".

[MS-CSS3SEL] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Selectors Level 3 Module Standards Support".

[MS-CSSATTR] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer CSS Style Attributes Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM1X] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML Document Object Model (DOM) Level 1 Standards Support".

[MS-DOM1] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 1 Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM2CEX] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML Extensions to the Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Core Specification".

[MS-DOM2CE] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Extensions to the Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Core Specification".

[MS-DOM2CX] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Core Standards Support".

[MS-DOM2C] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Core Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM2EE] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Extensions to the Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Events Specification".

[MS-DOM2E] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Events Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM2H] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 HTML Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM2S] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Style Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM2TR] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Traversal and Range Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM2V] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Views Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM3C] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Document Object Model (DOM) Level 3 Core Standards Support Document".

[MS-DOM4] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer DOM4 Standards Support Document".

[MS-ECMA402] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer ECMA-402 ECMAScript Internationalization API Standards Support".

[MS-ELTRAV] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Element Traversal Standards Support".

[MS-ES3EX] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft JScript Extensions to the ECMAScript Language Specification Third Edition".

[MS-ES3] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft JScript ECMA-262-1999 ECMAScript Language Specification Standards Support Document".

[MS-ES51] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer ECMA-262 ECMAScript Language Specification (5.1 Edition) Standards Support".

[MS-ES5EX] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Extensions to the ECMA-262 ECMAScript Language Specification (Fifth Edition)".

[MS-ES5] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer ECMA-262 ECMAScript Language Specification (Fifth Edition) Standards Support Document".

[MS-ES6] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer ECMA-262 ECMAScript Language Specification (Sixth Edition) Standards Support Document".

[MS-ESI2] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer ECMA-402 ECMAScript Internationalization API (2nd Edition) Specification Standards Support Document".

[MS-GEOLOC] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Geolocation API Standards Support Document".

[MS-HIREST] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer High Resolution Time Standards Support".

[MS-HTML401E] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Extensions to HTML 4.01 and DOM Level 2 HTML Specifications".

[MS-HTML401] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer HTML 4.01 Standards Support Document".

[MS-HTML5E] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer Extensions to the HTML5 Specification".

[MS-HTML5] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer HTML5 Standards Support Document".

[MS-INDEXDB] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer Indexed Database API Standards Support Document".

[MS-ISO10646] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) Standards Support Document".

[MS-ISO14496-10] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge Coding of Audio-Visual Objects (Part 10: Advanced Video Coding) Standards Support Document".

[MS-ISO8859] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft 8-bit Single-byte Coded Graphic Character Sets Standards Support Document".

[MS-JPEG] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer ISO 10918-1 Image Compression and Encoding Standards Support".

[MS-LONGDESC] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer HTML5 Image Description Extension (longdesc) Standards Support Document".

[MS-NAVTIM] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Navigation Timing Standards Support Document".

[MS-P3P] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P) Standards Support Document".

[MS-PAGEVIS] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Page Visibility Standards Support Document".

[MS-PDF] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge ISO 32000-1 Portable Document Format (PDF) Standards Support Document".

[MS-PERFTL] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Performance Timeline Standards Support Document".

[MS-PICSL] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer PICS Label Distribution and Syntax Standards Support Document".

[MS-PICSRL] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer PICSRules Standards Support Document".

[MS-PICSRS] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer PICS Rating Services and Systems Standards Support Document".

[MS-PNG] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Portable Network Graphics (PNG) Standards Support Document".

[MS-POINTER] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer Pointer Events Standards Support Document".

[MS-RUBY] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Ruby Annotation Standards Support Document".

[MS-SELAPI1] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Selectors API Level 1 Standards Support Document".

[MS-SVG] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) Standards Support Document".

[MS-TOUCH] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge Touch Events Standards Support Document".

[MS-TTML] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Timed Text Markup Language (TTML) 1.0 Standards Support Documentation".

[MS-USERTIM] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer User Timing Standards Support Document".

[MS-WEBMSG] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer HTML5 Web Messaging Standards Support Document".

[MS-WEBNOT] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge Web Notifications Standards Support Document".

[MS-WEBSTG2] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Edge Web Storage (Second Edition) Standards Support Document".

[MS-WEBSTG] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Web Storage Standards Support Document".

[MS-WOFF1] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer WOFF File Format 1.0 Standards Support".

[MS-XHTML] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML) Standards Support Document".

[MS-XMLH] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer XML 1.0 (Fifth Edition) Standards Support Document".

[MS-XMLNSH] Microsoft Corporation, "Internet Explorer XML Namespaces 1.0 Standards Support Document".

[MS-XMLNS] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML Namespaces Standards Support Document".

[MS-XMLSD] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML Schema (Part 2: Datatypes) Standards Support Document".

[MS-XMLSS] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML Schema (Part 1: Structures) Standards Support Document".

[MS-XMLSTYL] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML Associating Style Sheets with XML Standards Support Document".

[MS-XML] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 Fourth Edition Standards Support Document".

[MS-XPATH] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XML XPath Standards Support Document".

[MS-XSLT] Microsoft Corporation, "Microsoft XSLTransformations (XSLT) Standards Support Document".

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

[W3C-XHTML1.0] W3C HTML Working Group, "XHTML 1.0 The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition)", A Reformulation of HTML 4 in XML 1.0 W3C Recommendation 26 January 2000, revised 1 August 2002, http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/

[W3C-XML-StyleSheets] Clark, J., Ed., "Associating Style Sheets with XML documents Version 1.0", W3C Recommendation 29 June 1999, http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-stylesheet/

[W3C-XSLT] Clark, J., Ed., "XSL Transformations (XSLT) Version 1.0", W3C Recommendation, November 1999, http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xslt-19991116

[XML10] World Wide Web Consortium, "Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Third Edition)", February 2004, http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml-20040204/

[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/

1.3.2 Informative References

[MSDN-DefiningDocCompat] Microsoft Corporation, "Defining Document Compatibility in Windows - Internet Explorer 8", http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc288325(VS.85).aspx

[MSDN-EncodeXMLData] Microsoft Corporation, "How to Encode XML Data", March 2000, http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa468560.aspx

[MSDN-METATagsLocking] Microsoft Corporation, "META Tags and Locking in Future Compatibility", http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc817574.aspx

[MSDN-responseXML] Microsoft Corporation, "responseXML Property", HTML and DHTML Reference, http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms534370(VS.85).aspx

[MSDN-SECZONES] Microsoft Corporation, "About URL Security Zones", http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms537183.aspx

[MSDN-UnderstandingCompViewList] Microsoft Corporation, "Understanding the Compatibility View List", http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd567845(VS.85).aspx

[MSDN-XMLDataIslands] Microsoft Corporation, "XML Data Islands", http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms766512(VS.85).aspx

1.4 Microsoft Implementations

The implementation of the specifications listed in section 2.2 is applicable to the following Microsoft browser versions:

- Windows Internet Explorer 7
- Windows Internet Explorer 8
- Windows Internet Explorer 9
- Windows Internet Explorer 10
- Internet Explorer 11
- Internet Explorer 11 for Windows 10
- Microsoft Edge

This document covers and is limited to variations and clarifications by these versions to the implementation of the listed final approved web standards.

2 Documentation Architecture

This section discusses the scope and organization of the standards support documentation for Microsoft web browsers.

2.1 Overview and Reference Documents

Microsoft web browsers rely on certain final approved web standards—including HTML5 [HTML5] and CSS 2.1 [MS-CSS21] —for some of their behavior. This documentation details the variations or extensions from the standards listed in the Standards Summary as implemented by Microsoft web browsers.

2.1.1 Versions of Standards

It is common for web standards to evolve over time, and multiple versions of the same standard may exist. This documentation covers the version of each standard that was targeted by the browser implementation. For example, HTML 4.01 is documented, but HTML 3.2, which is superseded by the 4.01 version, is not.

2.1.2 Microsoft Edge

Microsoft Edge is a new browser and rendering engine replacing Windows Internet Explorer. This new browser is designed to be interoperable with the web. This design allows for a simplification of architecture and design. Microsoft Edge removes the functionality to switch document modes and only renders in an interoperable standards compliant way (using the EdgeHTML engine). The following features have been removed in Microsoft Edge:

- Document Modes: Removed, always uses EdgeHTML
- Developer tools (F12) emulation switching: Removed
- X-UA-Compatibility Meta Tag and HTTP Response Header: Removed
- Compatibility View settings: Removed

2.1.3 Document Modes

Each major release of Internet Explorer adds new features. As Internet Explorer adds features, there is a risk that websites that are designed for older versions of the browser might not display as they are intended. To minimize this risk, Internet Explorer includes document compatibility, which enables a web developer to specify which Internet Explorer versions that a website is designed to support. Internet Explorer uses the "document modes," such as IE7 mode and IE8 mode, to interpret and render the website. For example, "Quirks Mode" displays webpages as if users view them with older versions of the browser. For more information, see "Defining Document Compatibility" at [MSDN-DefiningDocCompat].

Microsoft Edge is the browser version documented here that has the highest level of support for industry standards.

The following table shows the document modes supported by each browser implementation.

Browser version	Supported document modes
Windows Internet Explorer 7	Quirks Mode Standards Mode

Browser version	Supported document modes
Windows Internet Explorer 8	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode
Windows Internet Explorer 9	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode IE9 Mode
Windows Internet Explorer 10	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode IE9 Mode IE10 Mode
Internet Explorer 11	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode IE9 Mode IE10 Mode IE11 Mode
Internet Explorer 11 for Windows 10	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode IE9 Mode IE10 Mode IE11 Mode
Microsoft Edge	EdgeHTML Mode

The standards mode of Internet Explorer 7 implements standards that have the same variations and extensions as IE7 mode in Internet Explorer 8 unless it is otherwise indicated in the individual specifications of the standards that the browser supports, as listed in section 2.2.

The standards mode of Internet Explorer 8 implements standards that have the same variations and extensions as IE8 mode in Internet Explorer 9 unless it is otherwise indicated in the individual specifications of the standards that the browser supports.

The document mode name sometimes includes "standards", such as IE8 standards mode, to differentiate the mode from "Almost Standards" mode. For brevity, the extra word is not included in this documentation.

Note Almost Standards mode enables the browser to properly render sliced-images-in-tables layouts. Rendering in Almost Standards mode matches standards mode except for the layout of images inside table cells. This type of table layout is handled the same way that Quirks Mode handles it. For more information, see [MS-CSS21], section 6, Appendix D: Almost Standards Mode.

Inline elements contribute to line height only under conditions described in [MS-CSS21], section 6.2. Otherwise, rendering is handled the same as in standards mode.

2.1.3.1 How Internet Explorer Chooses Between Document Modes

By default, Internet Explorer 8 uses IE8 mode, Internet Explorer 9 uses IE9 mode, etc. However, Internet Explorer uses several criteria to determine which document mode to use. For example, if an HTML page contains a valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration (see [HTML5]), Internet Explorer uses one of the standards-based document modes. But, if there is no valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration, Internet Explorer uses Quirks Mode. Microsoft Edge is designed to be interoperable for the web and is designed primarily to run in EdgeHTML mode. Only when there is no `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration does a page render in Quirks Mode.

The following rules determine how Internet Explorer selects the document mode:

1. The **Developer Tools** setting overrides any document mode specified by a webpage. The setting remains active for the lifetime of the tab.
2. In Internet Explorer 9, if the document is hosted in an **iframe** element, the document mode is determined by the document mode of the top-level webpage. Subdocuments cannot be rendered in IE9 mode unless the top-level document is also in IE9 mode.
3. A **meta** tag with a value of `X-UA-Compatible` or a HTTP response header can override items in the **Compatibility View Settings** list and the doctype unless the **X-UA-Compatible** value is a Compatibility View setting, such as `IE=EmulateIE7` or `IE=EmulateIE8`.
4. The Compatibility View settings can force a webpage to be displayed in a less-standard document mode.
5. The Local Compatibility Site list, the Microsoft Compatibility Site list and the Enterprise Mode IE Compatibility Site list can force a webpage to be displayed in other document modes.
6. Group Policy settings override settings and force all webpages to be displayed in the specified document mode.
7. If none of these rules apply, the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration determines whether the webpage renders in a standards mode, Almost Standards mode, or Quirks Mode.

The following rules determine how Microsoft Edge selects the document mode:

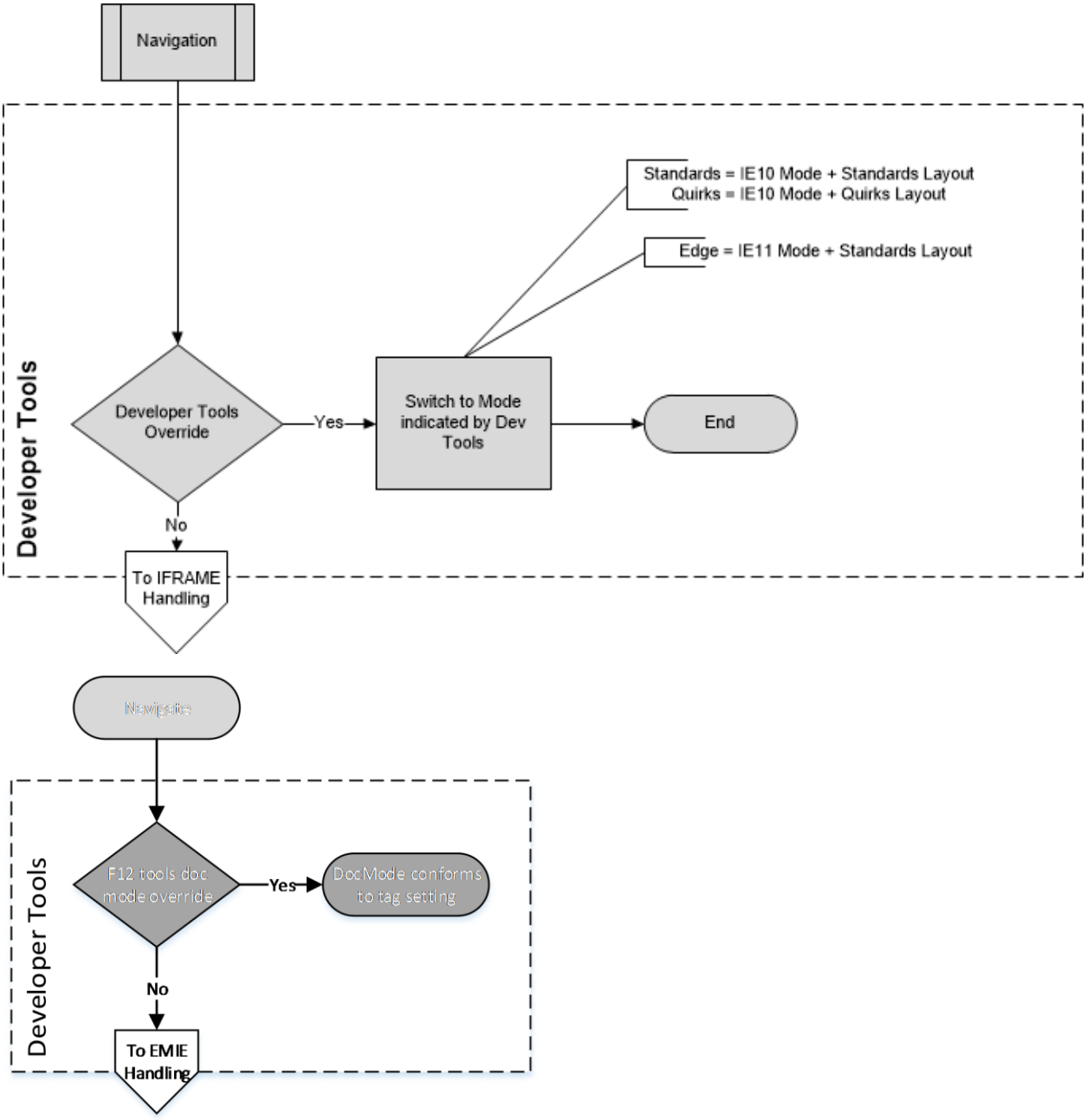
> The <!DOCTYPE> declaration determines whether the webpage renders some specific Quirks Mode emulation (QME) behaviors called out in the [MS-HTML5] and [MS-CSS21] documentation.

The following sections explain how these rules affect how Internet Explorer selects between document modes. Most of these sections do not apply to Microsoft Edge unless explicitly called out.

2.1.3.2 Developer Tools

This functionality will not be implemented in any version of Microsoft Edge.

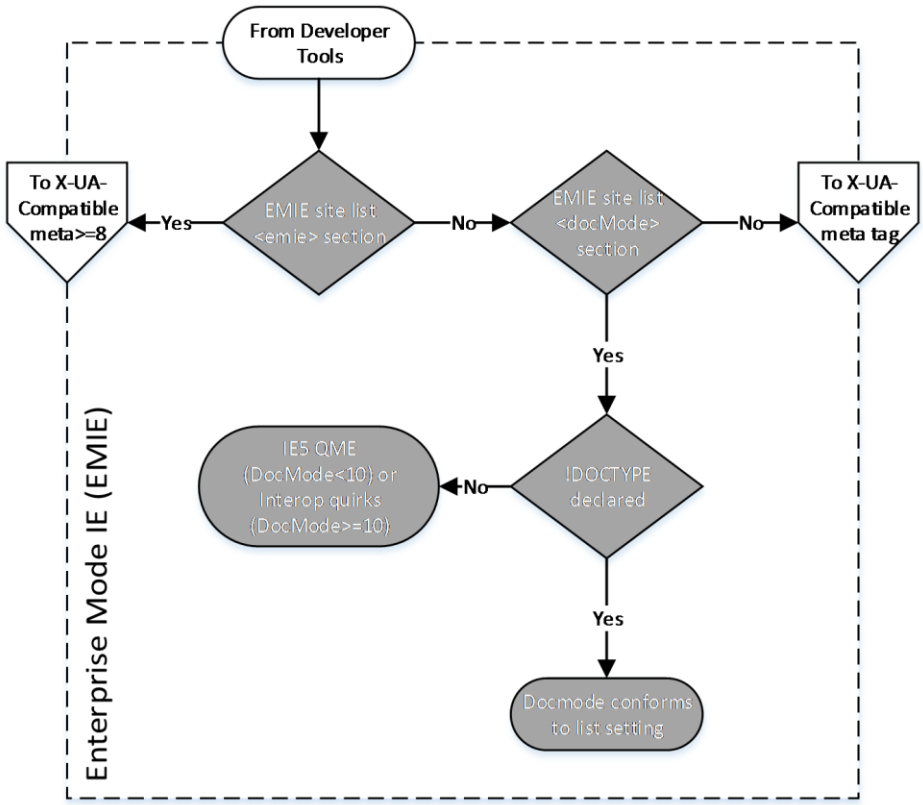
In Internet Explorer 8, Internet Explorer 9, and Internet Explorer 10, a user can select the browser mode and document mode by using the Developer Tools (F12) in Internet Explorer. These settings remain active for subsequent navigations in the same tab. The following diagram shows how Developer Tools settings impact the browser mode and document mode. This diagram also includes a screen shot of the **Document Mode** menu in the **Developer Tools** window.



2.1.3.3 Enterprise Mode IE (EMIE)

This functionality will not be implemented in any version of Microsoft Edge.

In Internet Explorer 11, within an enterprise environment, a system administrator can configure enterprise web apps and websites to emulate Internet Explorer 8, avoiding the common compatibility problems associated with web apps, and website written and tested on older versions of Internet Explorer.

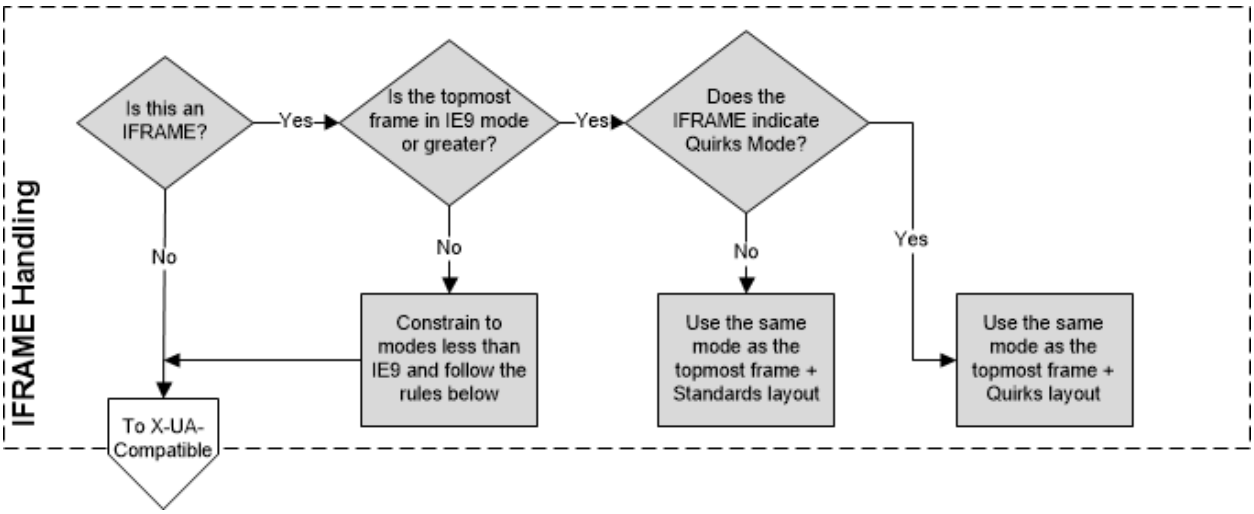


2.1.3.4 iframe Handling

Internet Explorer 9 restricts the document mode of webpages that are hosted within **iframe** elements. If the top-level page is not in IE9 mode, the **iframe** element cannot render its contents in IE9 mode, even if the web developer specifies it.

This behavior is available only in Internet Explorer 9. The following diagram shows how **iframe** elements impact the document mode.

Internet Explorer 10 and Internet Explorer 11 both use Quirks Mode emulation if the top-level page is not in EdgeHTML Mode. Quirks Mode in Internet Explorer 10 and Internet Explorer 11 is based on the definition of Quirks Mode from the HTML5 standard.



2.1.3.5 X-UA-Compatibility Meta Tag and HTTP Response Header

This functionality will not be implemented in any version of Microsoft Edge.

Web developers can also specify a document mode by including instructions in a **meta** element or HTTP response header:

- Webpages that include a **meta** element (see [HTML5]) with an http-equivalent value of `X-UA-Compatible`.
- Webpages that are served with an HTTP header named "X-UA-Compatible".

If both of these instructions are sent, the developer's preference (**meta** element) takes precedence over the web server setting (HTTP header).

For more information about how to control default rendering with document modes, see "META Tags and Locking in Future Compatibility" at [MSDN-METATagsLocking].

The `X-UA-Compatible` value determines Internet Explorer's document as follows:

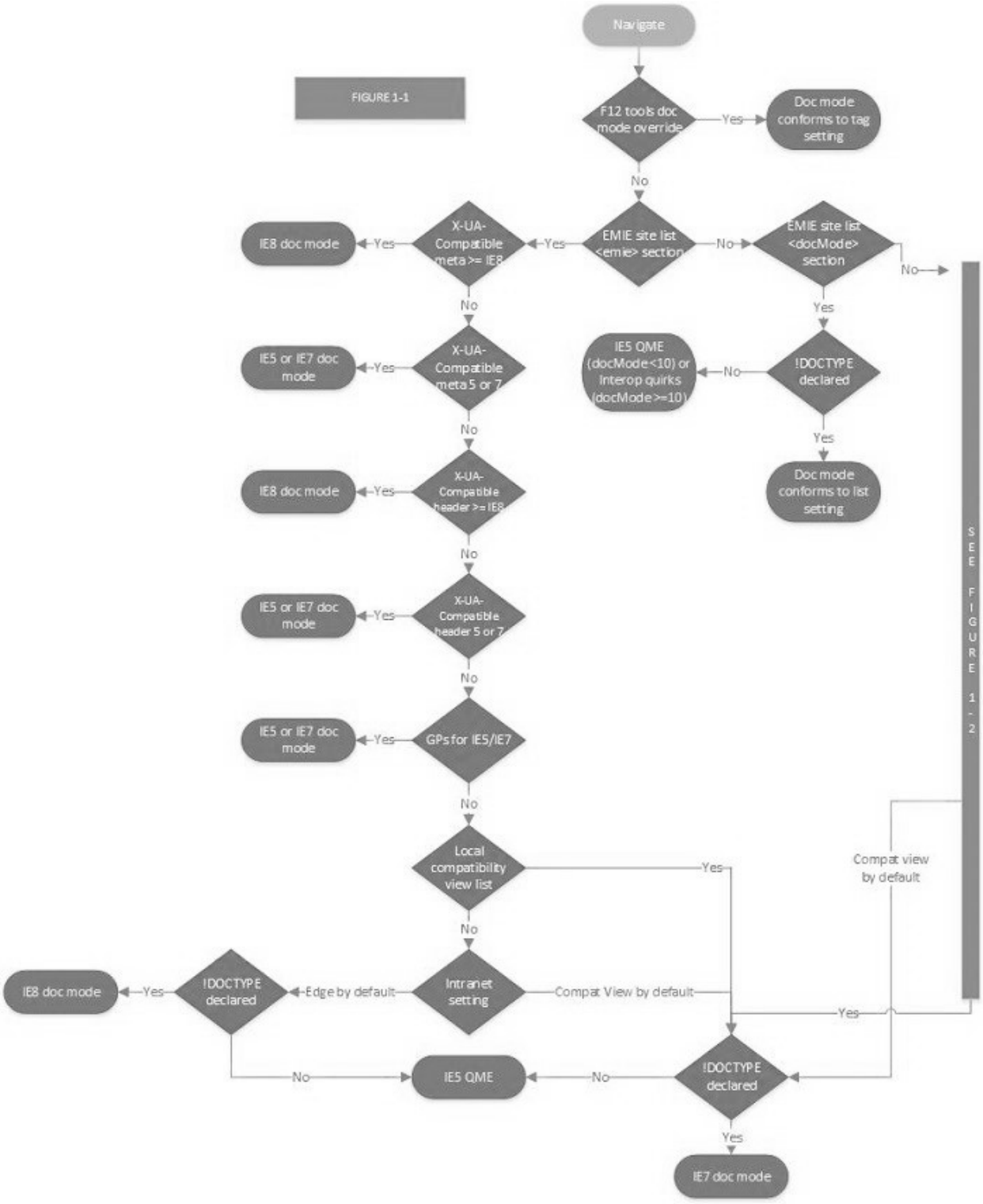
`X-UA-Compatible` value	**Document modes**
IE=5	Quirks Mode
IE=7	IE7 mode
IE=8	IE8 mode
IE=9	IE9 mode
IE=10	IE10 mode
IE=11	IE11 mode
IE=edge	The highest supported document mode of the browser
IE=EmulateIE7	IE7 mode (if a valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is present) Quirks Mode (otherwise)
IE=EmulateIE8	IE8 mode (if a valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is present) Quirks Mode (otherwise)

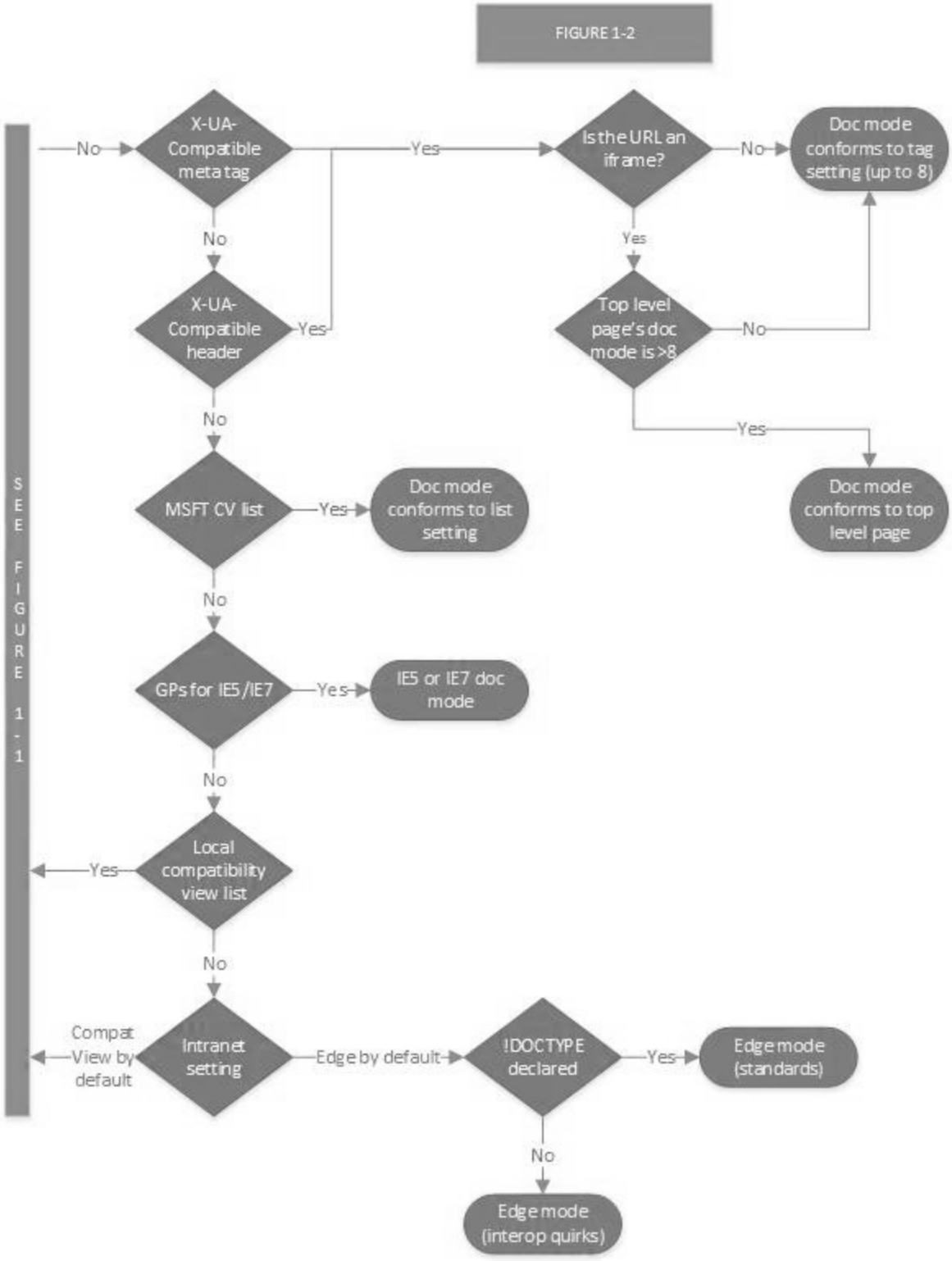
`X-UA-Compatible` value	Document modes
IE=EmulateIE9	IE9 mode (if a valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is present) Quirks Mode (otherwise)
IE=EmulateIE10	IE10 mode (if a valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is present) Quirks Mode (otherwise)
IE=EmulateIE11	IE11 mode (if a valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is present) Quirks Mode (otherwise)

For example, in Internet Explorer 8, `IE=9`, `IE=Edge`, and `IE=EmulateIE9` result in IE8 mode.

Browser emulation modes are not document modes. They instruct Internet Explorer about how to select a document mode when a valid `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is included.

The following diagram shows how Internet Explorer determines the appropriate document mode based on the **meta** element or HTTP header.





2.1.3.6 Compatibility View

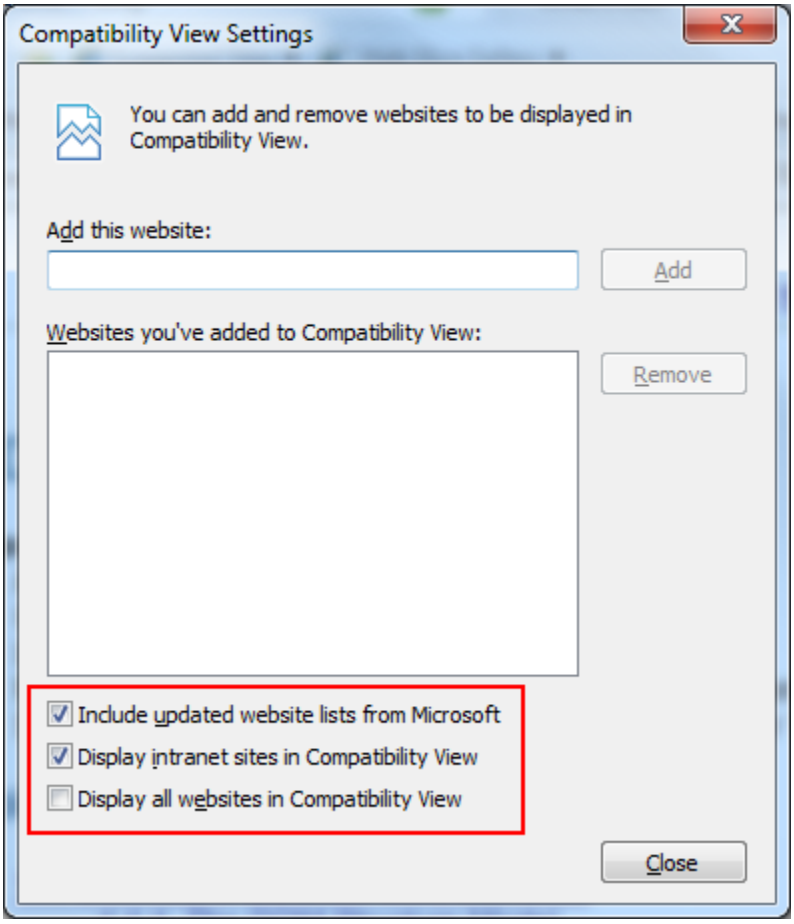
This functionality will not be implemented in any version of Microsoft Edge.

Compatibility View settings can also impact the document mode selection:

- If a webpage is retrieved from a website in the Local intranet zone (see "About URL Security Zones" at [MSDN-SECZONES]), IE7 mode is used.
- If the webpage is retrieved from a site in a domain on the Compatibility View list (and the list is active), IE7 mode is used (see "Understanding the Compatibility View List" at [MSDN-UnderstandingCompViewList]).

Compatibility View is controlled by browser settings. When a user clicks the **Compatibility View** button next to the **Address** bar in Internet Explorer, the website is added to a local list of exceptions called the "Compatibility View list." The user can manage the list in the **Compatibility View Settings** dialog box.

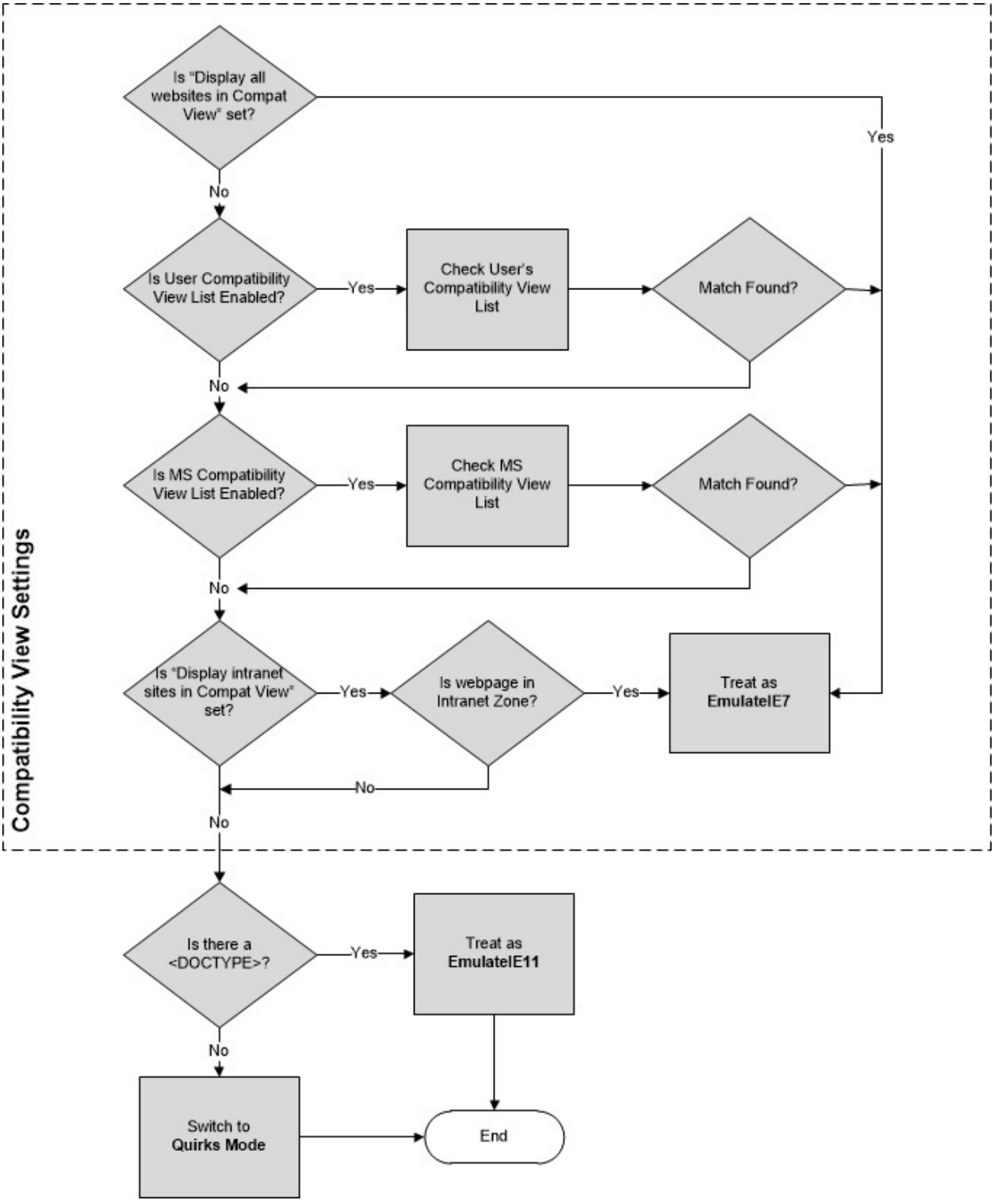
The "Display all websites in Compatibility View" feature is not available in Internet Explorer 11.



In addition to the user's local Compatibility View list, Microsoft regularly publishes a list of popular sites that render better in Compatibility View. The user can choose to use this list by selecting the **Include updated website lists from Microsoft** check box in the **Compatibility View Settings** dialog box.

Finally, the user can choose to view all websites or intranet sites in Compatibility View by selecting the **Display intranet sites in Compatibility View** or **Display all websites in Compatibility View** check boxes in the **Compatibility View Settings** dialog box.

The following diagram shows how Internet Explorer determines the appropriate document mode based on Compatibility View settings.



2.1.3.7 !DOCTYPE Declaration

The following table lists examples of the most common `<!DOCTYPE>` declarations and how they influence which document mode is used.

<!DOCTYPE> declaration	Document Mode Impact
HTML 4.0 and higher <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN"> <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"> <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/html4/strict.dtd"> <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/html4/strict.dtd"> **XHTML with or without a system identifier** <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd"> <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML Basic 1.0//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/xhtml-basic/xhtml-basic10.dtd"> <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd"> **Unknown** <!DOCTYPE html>	Standards mode or EdgeHTML in Microsoft Edge
XHTML Transitional or Frameset <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"> <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"> <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhmlt1-transitional.dtd"> **HTML 4.0 or HTML 4.01 Transitional or Frameset with a system identifier** <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/html4/loose.dtd"> <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/html4/loose.dtd"> <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3org/TR/1999/REC-html401-	"Almost Standards" mode (standards mode in IE7)

<!DOCTYPE> declaration	Document Mode Impact
19991224/loose.dtd">	
HTML 4 and lower, or no DOCTYPE <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN"> <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN"> <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"> None	Quirks Mode or Quirks Mode emulation in Microsoft Edge

2.1.3.8 X-UA-Compatible Processing Instruction

This functionality will not be implemented in any version of Microsoft Edge.

Internet Explorer 10 and Internet Explorer 11 use the `x-ua-compatible` processing instruction to switch the document mode of XML and XHTML documents:

```
<?x-ua-compatible content="IE=10"?>
```

This processing instruction (PI), in combination with other IE document mode settings, produces the following behavior for XML:

The x-ua-compatible PI can affect document mode just like the meta tag in HTML:

1. The X-UA-Compatible HTTP header can affect the document mode just like in HTML.
2. The minimum selectable document mode for XML is 9 (this differs from HTML).

   Note that if the Browser Mode (set via CV List, CV Button, Dev Tools, Intranet, etc.) is less than IE9, then the legacy MSXML Mime Viewer will be used for "text/xml" documents regardless of any other versioning information.
3. Quirks emulation mode (QME) is not supported in XML documents.
4. The x-ua-compatible PI can only be preceded by the XML Declaration and/or whitespace, anything else causes it to be ignored.
5. The value of the x-ua-compatible PI must in the form of well-formed XML attributes, else it will be ignored.
6. Only the "content" attribute from the x-ua-compatible PI will be read, but other attributes are allowed.
7. The supported format for the "content" attribute on the x-ua-compatible PI must match the meta tag from HTML.
8. Using the x-ua-compatible PI prior to an XSLT transform sets the "ceiling" mode of the output from XSLT. For example if the PI opts into IE9 mode in Internet Explorer 10 and the transform produces HTML output with the HTML5 DOCTYPE, then that output will render in IE9 mode. Conversely if the output does not contain a DOCTYPE, it will render in Quirks Mode.

2.1.4 Microsoft XML Core Services (MSXML)

This functionality will not be implemented in any version of Microsoft Edge.

Microsoft XML Core Services (MSXML) version 3 provides the XML functionality of Internet Explorer in Quirks Mode, IE7 Mode, and IE8 Mode. In IE9 Mode, MSXML6 is used for rendering XSLT [W3C-XSLT], however Internet Explorer 9 natively implements XML [XML10], XHTML [W3C-XHTML1.0], XML Namespaces [XMLNS], and XML Stylesheets [W3C-XML-StyleSheets].

The MSXML or native parser is loaded whenever Internet Explorer encounters one or more of the following conditions:

- A document is served with one of the following Content-Type HTTP headers:
  - text/xml
  - application/xml
  - application/xml+xhtml (Internet Explorer 9)
  - image/svg+xml
- An **XMLHttpRequest** object provides access to an XML DOM containing the network response in the **responseXML** property (see [MSDN-responseXML]).
- An XML data island is accessed with the **XMLDocument** property (see [MSDN-XMLDataIslands]). Data islands are not supported IE10 Mode and IE11 Mode.

The Internet Explorer Standards Support Documentation also includes documents that describe MSXML and Internet Explorer 9 conformance to DOM and XML standards.

2.1.5 Character Set Standards

Character sets in the HTML 5 standard [HTML5] are referenced in ISO/IEC 10646-2003, *Information technology -- Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)* (see [MS-ISO10646]). All versions of Internet Explorer support ISO/IEC 8859-1 and others, *Information Technology -- 8-bit Single-byte Coded Graphic Character Sets* (see [MS-ISO8859]). In general, string handling is performed as UTF-16.

Character set values are supplied to HTML using either the Content-Type header or the `META` element. The following example specifies the character set for the Latin alphabet set number 1:

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type" CONTENT="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
```

The following example does the same with an XML processing instruction:

```
<?xml version="1.0" charset="iso-8859-1"?>
```

For more information, see [MSDN-EncodeXMLData].

2.2 Standards Support Summary

The tables below provide a list of certain final-approved Internet standards implemented by Internet Explorer and / or Microsoft Edge.

Standards in this table enable functionality in web documents.

Standard Name	Description	Link
Accessible Rich Internet Applications (WAI-ARIA) 1.0	This specification provides an ontology of roles, states, and properties that define accessible user interface elements and can be used to improve the accessibility and interoperability of web content and applications.	[MS-ARIA]
HTML Canvas 2D Context	This specification defines the 2D Context for the HTML canvas element. The 2D Context provides objects, methods, and properties to draw and manipulate graphics on a canvas drawing surface.	[MS-CANVAS2D]
Cross-Origin Resource Sharing	This document defines a mechanism to enable client-side cross-origin requests. Specifications that enable an API to make cross-origin requests to resources can use the algorithms defined by this specification.	[MS-CORS] [MS-CORSXF]
Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) 1.0 and 2.1	CSS is a style sheet language that allows authors and users to attach style (such as fonts and spacing) to structured documents (such as HTML documents and XML applications).	[MS-CSS21] [MS-CSS21E]
CSS3 Color Module Level 3	CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language for describing the rendering of HTML and XML documents on screen, on paper, in speech, etc. It uses color-related properties and values to color the text, backgrounds, borders, and other parts of elements in a document. This specification describes color values and properties for foreground color and group opacity. These include properties and values from CSS level 2 and new values.	[MS-CSS3COLR]
Media Queries	A media query consists of a media type and zero or more expressions that check for the conditions of particular media features. By using media queries, presentations can be tailored to a specific range of output devices without changing the content itself.	[MS-CSS3MQ]
CSS Namespaces Module	This CSS Namespaces module defines the syntax for using namespaces in CSS. It defines the @namespace rule for declaring the default namespace and binding namespaces to namespace prefixes, and it also defines a syntax that other specifications can adopt for using those prefixes in namespace-qualified names	[MS-CSS3NS]
Selectors Level 3	Selectors are patterns that match against elements in a tree, and as such form one of several technologies that can be used to select nodes in an XML document. Selectors have been optimized for use with HTML and XML, and are designed to be usable in performance-critical code.	[MS-CSS3SEL]
CSS Style Attributes	Markup languages such as HTML and SVG provide a style attribute on most elements, to hold inline style information that applies to those elements. This draft describes the syntax and interpretation of the CSS fragment that can be used in such style attributes.	[MS-CSSATTR]

Standard Name	Description	Link
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 1	DOM Level 1 provides a platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. The Document Object Model provides a standard set of objects for representing HTML and XML documents, a standard model of how these objects can be combined, and a standard interface for accessing and manipulating them.	[MS-DOM1]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Core	The DOM Level 2 Core is made of a set of core interfaces to create and manipulate the structure and contents of a document. The Core also contains specialized interfaces dedicated to XML. The DOM Level 2 Core builds on the DOM Level 1 Core.	[MS-CSS21E] [MS-DOM2C] [MS-DOM2CE]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Events	DOM Level 2 Events is a platform- and language-neutral interface that gives to programs and scripts a generic event system. The DOM Level 2 Events builds on the DOM Level 2 Core and on DOM Level 2 Views.	[MS-DOM2E] [MS-DOM2EE]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 HTML	DOM Level 2 HTML is a platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content and structure of HTML and XHTML documents. The DOM Level 2 HTML builds on the DOM Level 2 Core and is not backward compatible with DOM Level 1.	[MS-DOM2H]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Style	DOM Level 2 Style is a platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content of style sheets documents. The DOM Level 2 Style builds on the DOM Level 2 Core and on the DOM Level 2 Views.	[MS-DOM2S]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Traversal and Range Specification	The DOM Level 2 Traversal and Range specification contains specialized interfaces dedicated to traversing the document structure and identifying an manipulating a range in a document. This standards support document describes Internet Explorer variations to and clarifications of the specification.	[MS-DOM2TR]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Views	DOM Level 2 Views is a platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content of a representation of a document. The DOM Level 2 Views builds on the DOM Level 2 Core.	[MS-DOM2V]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 3 Core	DOM Level 3 Core is a platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. The DOM Level 3 Core builds on the DOM Level 2 Core.	[MS-DOM3C]
W3C DOM4	DOM defines a platform-neutral model for events and node trees. DOM4 adds Mutation Observers as a replacement for Mutation Events.	[MS-DOM4]

Standard Name	Description	Link
Element Traversal	The Element Traversal Specification describes navigation of the elements in a DOM tree, excluding all other nodes, such as text nodes, and provides an attribute to expose the number of child elements of an element.	[MS-ELTRAV]
Geolocation API Specification	The Geolocation API specification defines an API that provides scripted access to geographical location information associated with the hosting device.	[MS-GEOLOC]
High Resolution Time	Defines a JavaScript interface that provides the current time in sub-millisecond resolution and such that it is not subject to system clock skew or adjustments.	[MS-HIREST]
HTML 4.01	HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the publishing language of the World Wide Web. It defines how to describe structured documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos, hypertext links, and forms.	[MS-HTML401] [MS-HTML401E]
HTML5	HTML5 is the latest version of the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) specification. This document describes Internet Explorer variations from and clarifications to the HTML5 specification.	[MS-HTML5] [MS-HTML5E]
Indexed Database API	Defines APIs for a database of records holding simple values and hierarchical objects. Each record consists of a key and some value. Moreover, the database maintains indexes over records it stores.	[MS-INDEXDB]
Coding of audio-visual objects -- Part 10: Advanced Video Coding	This specification specifies advanced video coding for coding of audio-visual objects.	[MS-ISO14496-10]
HTML5 Image Description Extension (longdesc)	This specification defines a longdesc attribute (based on the longdesc attribute of HTML 4) to link descriptions to images in HTML5 content.	[MS-LONGDESC]
Navigation Timing	Defines an interface for web applications to access timing information related to navigation and elements.	[MS-NAVTIM]
The Platform for Privacy Preferences 1.0 (P3P1.0)	The Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P) enables Web sites to express their privacy practices in a standard format that can be retrieved automatically and interpreted easily by user agents.	[MS-P3P]
Page Visibility	Defines a means for site developers to programmatically determine the current visibility state of the page in order to develop power and CPU efficient web applications.	[MS-PAGEVIS]
ISO 32000-1:2008 Document management -- Portable document format -- Part 1: PDF 1.7	Portable Document Format (PDF) is a file format widely used for the exchange and viewing of electronic documents.	[MS-PDF]

Standard Name	Description	Link
Performance Timeline	The Performance Timeline specification defines a unified interface to store and retrieve performance metric data.	[MS-PERFTL]
PICS Label Distribution Label Syntax and Communication Protocols	The PICS specifications enable labels (metadata) to be associated with Internet content. It was originally designed to help parents and teachers control what children access on the Internet, but they also facilitate other uses for labels, including code signing and privacy. The PICS Label specification defines a general format for labels and methods by which these labels may be transmitted.	[MS-PICSL]
PICSRules 1.1	The PICSRules specification defines a language for writing profiles, which are filtering rules that allow or block access to URLs based on PICS labels that describe those URLs. This language is intended as a transmission format; Internet Explorer reads specifications in this language.	[MS-PICSRL]
Pointer Events	Defines events and related interfaces for handling hardware agnostic pointer input from devices including a mouse, pen, touchscreen, etc..	[MS-POINTER]
Rating Services and Rating Systems (and Their Machine Readable Descriptions) 1.1	The PICS Rating Services specification defines a language for describing rating services. Internet Explorer reads service descriptions written in this language in order to interpret content labels.	[MS-PICSRS]
Ruby Annotation	"Ruby" are short runs of text alongside the base text, typically used in East Asian documents to indicate pronunciation or to provide a short annotation.	[MS-RUBY]
Selectors API Level 1	Selectors, which are widely used in CSS, are patterns that match against elements in a tree structure. The Selectors API specification defines methods for retrieving Element nodes from the DOM by matching against a group of selectors. It is often desirable to perform DOM operations on a specific set of elements in a document. The methods defined in this specification simplify the process of acquiring specific elements, especially compared with the more verbose techniques defined and used in the past.	[MS-SELAPI1]
Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.1 (Second Edition)	SVG is a modularized language for describing two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML.	[MS-SVG]
Touch Events	Defines a set of low-level events that represent one or more points of contact with a touch-sensitive surface, and changes of those points with respect to the surface and any DOM elements displayed upon it (e.g. for touch screens) or associated with it (e.g. for drawing tablets without displays).	[MS-TOUCH]
Timed Text Markup Language (TTML) 1.0	The Timed Text Markup Language is a content type that represents timed text media for the purpose of interchange among authoring systems.	[MS-TTML]

Standard Name	Description	Link
	Timed text is textual information that is intrinsically or extrinsically associated with timing information.	
User Timing	The User Timing specification defines an interface to help web developers measure the performance of their applications by giving them access to high precision timestamps.	[MS-USERTIM]
HTML5 Web Messaging	This specification defines two mechanisms for communicating between browsing contexts in HTML documents.	[MS-WEBMSG]
Web Notifications	Web Notifications defines an API for end-user notifications. A notification allows alerting the user outside the context of a web page of an occurrence, such as the delivery of email.	[MS-WEBNOT]
Web Storage	The Web Storage specification defines an API for persistent data storage of key-value pair data in web clients.	[MS-WEBSTG]
Web Storage (Second Edition)	This specification defines an API for persistent data storage of key-value pair data in Web clients.	[MS-WEBSTG2]
WOFF File Format 1.0	The WOFF font packaging format was designed to provide lightweight, easy-to-implement compression of font data, suitable for use with CSS @font-face rules. Any properly licensed TrueType, OpenType, or Open Font Format file can be packaged in WOFF format for Web use.	[MS-WOFF1]
XHTML™ 1.0 The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition)	XHTML is a family of current and future document types and modules that reproduce, subset, and extend HTML 4. XHTML family document types are XML based, and ultimately are designed to work in conjunction with XML-based user agents.	[MS-XHTML]

Standards in this table enable functionality in XML documents.

Where Internet Explorer 7 and Internet Explorer 8 use MSXML3 exclusively, Internet Explorer 9, Internet Explorer 10, and Internet Explorer 11 use MSXML3 to support such specifications only in Quirks Mode, IE7 mode, and IE8 mode. Internet Explorer also includes built-in support for XML specifications in Internet Explorer 9, Internet Explorer 10, and Internet Explorer 11. The built-in support is described in [MS-XMLH] and [MS-XMLNSH].

Standard Name	Description	Link
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 1	DOM Level 1 provides a platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. The Document Object Model provides a standard set of objects for representing HTML and XML documents, a standard model of how these objects can be combined, and a standard interface for accessing and manipulating them.	[MS-DOM1X]
Document Object Model (DOM) Level 2 Core	The DOM Level 2 Core is made of a set of core interfaces to create and manipulate the structure and contents of a document. The Core also	[MS-DOM2CX] [MS-DOM2CEX]

Standard Name	Description	Link
	contains specialized interfaces dedicated to XML. The DOM Level 2 Core builds on the DOM Level 1 Core.	
Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fourth Edition)	The Extensible Markup Language (XML) allows generic data to be served, received, and processed on the Web in the way that is now similar to HTML. XML was designed for ease of implementation and for interoperability with both SGML and HTML.	[MS-XML] [MS-XMLH]
Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Third Edition)	XML namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents by associating them with namespaces identified by IRI references.	[MS-XMLNS] [MS-XMLNSH]
XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition	This specification defines facilities for defining datatypes to be used in XML Schemas as well as other XML specifications. The datatype language provides a superset of the capabilities found in XML 1.0 document type definitions (DTDs) for specifying datatypes.	[MS-XMLSD]
XML Schema Part 1: Structures (Second Edition)	This specification sets out the structural part of the XML Schema definition language.	[MS-XMLSS]
Associating Style Sheets with XML documents 1.0 (Second Edition)	This specification describes how a style sheet can be associated with an XML document by including one or more processing instructions.	[MS-XMLSTYL]
XML Path Language (XPath) Version 1.0	XPath is a language for addressing parts of an XML document. It also provides basic facilities for manipulation of strings, numbers and Booleans.	[MS-XPATH]
XSL Transformations (XSLT) Version 1.0	XSLT is a language for transforming XML documents into other XML documents.	[MS-XSLT]

Standards in this table enable support of image files (for Internet Explorer 7 and Internet Explorer 8 only.)

Standard Name	Description	Link
ISO-10918-1:1994 Information technology -- Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Requirements and guidelines	Specifies processes for converting source image data to compressed image data. ISO-10918-1 is used in images commonly referred to as "JPEG" files.	[MS-JPEG]
Portable Network Graphics (PNG) (Second Edition)	PNG is an extensible file format for the lossless, portable, well-compressed storage of raster images. It is also published as ISO/IEC 15948:2003.	[MS-PNG]

Standards in this table enable support of character sets.

Standard Name	Description	Link
ISO/IEC 10646:2003 Information technology -- Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)	Specifies the representation, transmission, interchange, processing, storage, input and presentation of the written form of the languages of the world as well as additional symbols.	[MS-ISO10646]
ISO/IEC 8859-1:1998 ISO/IEC 8859-8:1999 ISO/IEC 8859-9:1999 ISO/IEC 8859-15:1999 ISO/IEC 8859-16:2001 Information technology -- 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets Parts 1, 8, 9, 15 and 16	Specifies the character-encoding scheme for characters such as "Latin alphabet no. 1" consisting of 191 characters from the Latin script.	[MS-ISO8859]

Standards in this table enable support of the Microsoft JScript Object Model.

Standard Name	Description	Link
ECMA-402 ECMAScript® Internationalization API Specification	This Ecma standard defines the application programming interface for ECMAScript objects that support programs that need to adapt to the linguistic and cultural conventions used by different human languages and countries.	[MS-ECMA402]
ECMA-402 ECMAScript® Internationalization API Specification 2nd Edition	This Ecma standard defines the application programming interface for ECMAScript objects that support programs that need to adapt to the linguistic and cultural conventions used by different human languages and countries. This is the 2nd edition of the specification.	[MS-ESI2]
ECMA-262 ECMAScript® Language Specification 3rd Edition	ECMAScript is a web page scripting language. This is the 3rd edition of the specification.	[MS-ES3] [MS-ES3EX]
ECMA-262 ECMAScript® Language Specification 5th Edition	ECMAScript is a web page scripting language. This is the 5th edition of the specification.	[MS-ES5] [MS-ES5EX]
ECMA-262 ECMAScript® Language Specification 5.1 Edition	ECMAScript is a web page scripting language. This is edition 5.1 of the specification.	[MS-ES51] [MS-ES5EX]
ECMA-262 ECMAScript® Language Specification 6th Edition	ECMAScript is a web page scripting language. This is the 6th edition of the specification.	[MS-ES6]

3 Change Tracking

No table of changes is available. The document is either new or has had no changes since its last release.

4 Index