

[MS-PICSRL]:

Internet Explorer PICSRules Standards Support Document

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
3/17/2010	0.1	New	Released new document.
3/26/2010	1.0	None	Introduced no new technical or language changes.
5/26/2010	1.2	None	Introduced no new technical or language changes.
9/8/2010	1.3	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
2/10/2011	2.0	None	Introduced no new technical or language changes.
2/22/2012	3.0	Major	Significantly changed the technical content.
7/25/2012	3.1	Minor	Clarified the meaning of the technical content.
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3/31/2014	4.0	None	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
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1 Introduction

This document describes the level of support provided by Microsoft web browsers for the PICSRules 1.1 [\[W3C-PICS-Rules\]](#) W3C Recommendation 29 December 1997, revised on 24 November 2009.

The [\[W3C-PICS-Rules\]](#) 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 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.

[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-PICS-Rules] World Wide Web Consortium, "PICSRules 1.1", W3C Recommendation 29 Dec 1997 (revised 24-Nov-2009), <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-PICSRules/>

1.2.2 Informative References

None.

1.3 Microsoft Implementations

The following Microsoft web browser versions implement some portion of [\[W3C-PICS-Rules\]](#):

- 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

Each browser version may implement multiple document rendering modes. The modes vary from one another in support of the standard. The following table lists the document modes supported by each browser version.

Browser Version	Document Modes Supported
Internet Explorer 8	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode
Internet Explorer 9	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode IE9 Mode
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

For each variation presented in this document there is a list of the document modes and browser versions that exhibit the behavior described by the variation. All combinations of modes and versions that are not listed conform to the specification. For example, the following list for a variation indicates that the variation exists in three document modes in all browser versions that support these modes:

Quirks Mode, IE7 Mode, and IE8 Mode (All Versions)

Note: "Standards Mode" in Internet Explorer 7 and "IE7 Mode" in Internet Explorer 8 refer to the same document mode. "IE7 Mode" is the preferred way of referring to this document mode across all versions of the browser.

1.4 Standards Support Requirements

To conform to [\[W3C-PICS-Rules\]](#) 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 [\[RFC2119\]](#).)

The following table lists the sections of [W3C-PICS-Rules] and whether they are considered normative or informative.

Sections	Normative/Informative
Abstract	Informative

Sections	Normative/Informative
Introduction	Informative
Definitions	Informative
The PICSRules language: examples	Informative
Full syntax	Informative
General Semantics	Normative
Control Flow	Normative
Extension mechanism	Normative

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####	This 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####	This 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####	Because the use of extensibility points (such as optional implementation-specific data) can impair interoperability, this profile identifies such points in the target specification.

For document mode and browser version notation, see also section [1.3](#).

2 Standards Support Statements

This section contains all variations and clarifications for the Microsoft implementation of [\[W3C-PICS-Rules\]](#).

- Section [2.1](#) describes normative variations from the MUST requirements of the specification.
- Section [2.2](#) describes clarifications of the MAY and SHOULD requirements.
- Section [2.3](#) considers error handling aspects of the implementation.
- Section [2.4](#) considers security aspects of the implementation.

2.1 Normative Variations

There are no normative variations from the MUST requirements of [\[W3C-PICS-Rules\]](#).

2.2 Clarifications

The following subsections describe clarifications of the MAY and SHOULD requirements of [\[W3C-PICS-Rules\]](#).

2.2.1 [W3C-PICS-Rules] Full syntax

V0001:

The specification states:

```
Basic structure
PICSRules rules are based on a limited form of an S-expression, namely a
parenthesized attribute-value pair. A value is either a quoted string or a
parenthesized list of additional attribute-value pairs, thus allowing nesting. When
a value for an attribute is a list of further pairs, there is a concept known as a
"primary attribute". The name of the primary attribute may be omitted, for the sake
of readability, so that only the value of the primary attribute is specified. A
parser can syntactically distinguish values from attributes (values begin with
either a quote or left parenthesis); any values that are not paired with attribute
names automatically belong to the primary attribute. When a value for an attribute
is a list of pairs, the list MUST include the primary attribute-value pair (with or
without the primary attribute name specified); it MAY contain additional attribute-
value pairs. The general grammar for these limited S-expressions is:
attrvalpair:: attribute whitespace value | value

attribute:: alphanumstr

value:: quotedstring | '(' attrvalpair+ ')'

quotedstring:: '"'notdoublequotechar*'"' | "'"notsinglequotechar*'"'"

alphanumstr:: (alphanum | '.')+

whitespace:: ' ' | '\t' | '\r' | '\n'

alphanum:: '0' - '9' | 'A' - 'Z' | 'a' - 'z'

notdoublequotechar :: any Unicode character except "
notsinglequotechar :: any Unicode character except '
```

All Document Modes (All Versions)

Attribute-value pairs that do not have white spaces to separate the attribute and value are supported.

V0002:

The specification states:

The other quoting character may appear within a string. In order to accommodate the use of both single and double quotes inside strings, the following escaping conventions apply:

" may be encoded as %22

' may be encoded as %27

% may be encoded as %25

% followed by anything other than 22, 27, or 25 is syntactically invalid

Note that, although ", ', and % are encoded using the % hex hex encoding rule used for special characters in URLs, other % hex hex combinations are not valid and are not considered encodings of other characters.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

All escape characters (percent sign (%) followed by any character) are valid, including % followed by 22, 27, or 25.

V0003:

The specification states:

Comments

The PICSRules syntax, which will be presented below, has a facility for descriptive text which can be shown to a user, in addition to various statements which influence the behavior of user-agents. However, it is frequently useful to have "source-level" comments - comments which are intended to individuals writing and/or editing rules, but which are not intended for display to end users. This is analogous to placing comments in source code; in an effort to encourage rule authors to write clear rules, we provide a facility for placing comments into PICSRules rules.

The syntax of a comment is:

```
comment:: '{' comment-text* '}'
```

```
comment-text:: any characters except '}'
```

Note that a result of the above syntax is that comments may not be nested.

Comments may appear anywhere in PICSRules rules. A user-agent MAY remove the comments during lexical analysis of the rule; text within comments MUST NOT influence the interpretation of the rule in any manner. Note also that user-agents which generate or export PICSRules rules MAY choose to strip out comments before generating, exporting, or transmitting them.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

Comments in PICSRules rules are not supported.

V0004:

The specification states:

An application program will invoke a rule evaluator, providing a rule and a URL, and perhaps labels that were embedded in the document associated with the URL or passed in the HTTP headers along with the document associated with the URL. A yes (accept) or no (reject) answer is returned. The rule evaluator SHOULD also return the explanation string associated with the policy clause that determines the final answer, if such an explanation string is provided.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

The rule evaluator does not return an explanation string associated with the policy clause that determines the final answer, if such an explanation string is provided.

V0005:

The specification states:

`source`
This clause gives information about where the rule came from. There are 4 attributes defined for `source`: `sourceURL`, `creationTool`, `author`, and `lastModified`. The primary attribute is `sourceURL`. The `sourceURL` attribute gives the "rule's URL". It provides a location where a human user of this rule can go to get more information about the rule and/or its creator. The value of this attribute should be a URL here a user can find a human-readable description of this rule. The `creationTool` attribute gives the ability to identify the tool, if any, that was used to create this rule. This is analogous to the User-Agent string in HTTP. The value of the `creationTool` is a quoted string. The string should be in the format `toolname/version`, as in "Cool-PICS-Rule-Editor/1.04". The `author` attribute gives the e-mail address of the individual or organization who produced this rule. The value associated with this attribute **MUST** be a quoted e-mail address. The `lastModified` attribute gives the date and time that this rule was last modified. The value **MUST** be a quoted-ISO-date, as defined in the PICS-1.1 Label Syntax and Communication Protocols.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

creationTool values that do not conform to the `toolname/version` format and **author** values that do not conform to the quoted e-mail format are acceptable.

V0006:

The specification states:

`serviceinfo`
The `bureauUnavailable` attribute specifies what to do when none of the label bureau(s) listed in `bureauURL` attributes can be contacted. The defined values for this attribute are "PASS" and "FAIL", which cause the rule to return the corresponding value, regardless of what other labels are found. The `ratfile` attribute presents the machine-readable rating system description (also know as "RAT file") that is used by this rating service. This may be specified in one of two ways: the value may be a quoted string which contains the entire machine-readable service description, or it may be of the syntax "[RATfile-URL]", where `RATfile-URL` is the URL of the rating system description; a user-agent **SHOULD** assume that dereferencing this URL will produce a document of type `application/pics-service`. There is no default value for the `ratfile` attribute. If the quoted string contains the machine-readable service description, then it **MUST** be escaped as mentioned above.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

Neither the **bureauUnavailable** attribute nor the **ratfile** attribute are supported.

V0007:

The specification states:

`opt-extension-clause`
`opt-extension-clause` and `req-extension-clause` are the extension mechanisms in PICSRules; they are modeled after the extension mechanism in the PICS label format. More information on the extension mechanism is given below.

The `opt-extension-clause` has two defined attributes: `extension-name` and `shortname`. The value of the `extension-name` attribute specifies the name of an extension that will be used by this rule. The name of the extension is the `quotedURL`; this URL should point to a human-readable description of this extension. URLs are used for extension names to ensure uniqueness without requiring a central naming body. The value of the `shortname` attribute is a quoted string, but MUST use only valid attribute name characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9). The `shortname` is used as a prefix of attribute names, to identify attributes defined by this extension. If a user-agent receives a rule which contains an `optextension` which it does not recognize, the user-agent should process the rule, ignoring any clauses it does not recognize. This means that any optional extensions MUST use the attribute-value syntax given above, so as to not break existing parsers. Note that declaring the use of an optional extension may appear to be redundant, as unrecognized attribute-value pairs are discarded by user-agents. The purpose of the `optextension` construct is for use as a documentation mechanism. User-agents MAY also display the names of optional extensions used by a rule, asking the user for confirmation, before making use of a rule.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

The following variations apply:

- The **shortname** attribute can use any characters, not just (a-z, A-Z, 0-9). Therefore, the exact attribute-value syntax for optional extensions is not used.
- The names of any optional extensions used by a rule are not displayed.

V0008:

The specification states:

```
req-extension-clause
This clause has two defined attributes: extension-name and shortname. The value of
the extension-name attribute specifies the name of an extension that will be used
by this rule. The name of the extension is the quotedURL; this URL should point to
a human-readable description of this extension. URLs are used for extension names
to insure uniqueness without requiring a central naming body. The value of the
shortname attribute is a quoted string, but MUST use only valid attribute name
characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9). The shortname is used as a prefix of attribute names,
to identify attributes defined by this extension.
If a user-agent is asked to process a request about the acceptability of a URL,
using a rule which contains a req-extension-clause which the user agent does not
recognize, the user agent should signal an error.
```

All Document Modes (All Versions)

The **shortname** attribute can use any characters, not just (a-z, A-Z, 0-9). Therefore, the exact attribute-value syntax for required extensions is not used.

V0009:

The specification states:

```
Restrictions
The following semantic restrictions are imposed on rules:
The name, and source clauses MUST NOT appear more than once each in a PICSRules
rule.
The optextension, reqextension, and serviceinfo clauses MAY appear more than once
in a PICSRules rule.
Each Policy clause MUST have exactly one attribute from the set of {AcceptIf,
RejectIf, AcceptUnless, RejectUnless, AcceptByURL, RejectByURL}.
A rule MAY contain any number of Policy clauses.
```

A Policy clause MUST NOT contain more than one explanation attribute.
The shortname attribute of an extension clause or a service clause takes a quoted string as a value, but that string MUST include only characters that are acceptable for use in attribute names.
A PICSRules parser MUST maintain the order of the values (or value-lists) given for the attributes in a rule.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

The following variations apply:

- Policy clauses that contain multiple attributes are acceptable.
- The **shortname** attribute can use any characters, not just (a–z, A–Z, 0–9).

V0010:

The specification states:

```
ipwild :: ipcomponent '.' ipcomponent '.' ipcomponent '.' ipcomponent
ipcomponent :: integer between '0' and '255' inclusive
bitlength :: integer between '0' and '32' inclusive
```

All Document Modes (All Versions)

The following variations apply:

- Values greater than 255 and less than 0 are valid for **ipcomponent**.
- Values greater than 32 and less than 0 are valid for **bitlength**.

V0011:

The specification states:

When comparing a URLpattern to a URL, the rule interpreter MUST NOT unencode the URL (e.g., do not convert %2F to /). If the pattern can be interpreted as an internet-pattern, then the pattern is divided into its component parts and the URL matches the pattern if a match occurs on every component that is included in the pattern.

All Document Modes (All Versions)

When comparing a **URLpattern** to a URL, the rule interpreter decodes the URL (for example, it converts %2F to /).

V0012:

The specification states:

```
user
'*' at the beginning or end of the pattern matches any number of characters in the
URL string. '%*' at the beginning or end of the pattern matches the single
character '*' in the URL string. Characters in the middle of the pattern must match
exactly the characters in the URL string; this comparison is case-sensitive. A user
component of "*" in the pattern also matches URLs that omit the user component. If
the user component is omitted from the pattern, there is a match only if the user
component is also omitted from the URL.
```

All Document Modes (All Versions)

User components in the URL are not supported.

V0013:

The specification states:

```
host
 '*' at the beginning of the pattern matches any number of characters in the URL
 string. '%*' at the beginning of the pattern matches the single character '%' in
 the URL string. Subsequent characters in the pattern must exactly match the
 remaining characters in the URL string; this comparison is case-insensitive. Note
 that if the pattern specifies a host name (or a host name with wildcards), it does
 not match a URL that specifies an IP address, even if the host name in the pattern
 would resolve to the IP address in the URL. This avoids the need to perform
 expensive reverse DNS lookups based on IP addresses in URLs. Either a host or an
 ipwild component MUST be specified in the URL pattern.
```

All Document Modes (All Versions)

Host or ipwild components are not required to be specified in the URL pattern.

2.3 Error Handling

There are no additional error handling considerations.

2.4 Security

There are no additional security considerations.

3 Change Tracking

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

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