

[MS-XMLSD]: Microsoft XML Schema (Part 2: Datatypes) 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.

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1 Introduction

This document describes the level of support provided by the Microsoft XML Core Services (MSXML) 6.0 for *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes (Second Edition)* [\[W3C-XSD\]](#), published on 28 October, 2004.

Windows® Internet Explorer® 7, Windows® Internet Explorer® 8, and Windows® Internet Explorer® 9 support datatypes in XML for the *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fourth Edition)* [\[XML\]](#), published on 16 August, 2006, and edited in place 29 September, 2006.

The [\[W3C-XSD\]](#) 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

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.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>

[W3C-XSD] World Wide Web Consortium, "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition", October 2004, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/>

[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/>

1.2.2 Informative References

None.

1.3 Microsoft Implementations

Throughout this document, Microsoft XML Core Services (MSXML) 6.0 is referred to as *MSXML6*.

MSXML6 implements the [\[W3C-XSD\]](#) specification.

1.4 Standards Support Requirements

To conform to [\[W3C-XSD\]](#), 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.

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

2 Standards Support Statements

This section contains a full list of variations, clarifications, and extension points in the Microsoft implementation of [\[W3C-XSD\]](#).

- 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

The following subsections detail the normative variations from MUST requirements in [\[W3C-XSD\]](#).

2.1.1 [W3C-XSD] Section 2.5.1.2, List datatypes

V0001:

The specification states:

When a datatype is derived from a list datatype, the following constraining facets apply:

- length
- maxLength
- minLength
- enumeration
- pattern
- whiteSpace

For each of length, maxLength, and minLength, the unit of length is measured in number of list items. The value of whiteSpace is fixed to the value collapse.

MSXML6

Other values (`preserve` or `replace`) can be assigned to the **whiteSpace** facet when the base type of the list data type is **string**.

2.1.2 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.4, float

V0002:

The specification states:

[Definition:] float is patterned after the IEEE single-precision 32-bit floating point type [IEEE 754-1985]. The basic `·value space·` of float consists of the values $m \times 2^e$, where m is an integer whose absolute value is less than 2^{24} , and e is an integer between -149 and 104, inclusive. In addition to the basic `·value space·` described above, the `·value space·` of float also contains the following three special values: positive and negative infinity and not-a-number (NaN). The `·order-relation·` on float is: $x < y$ iff $y - x$ is positive for x and y in the value space. Positive infinity is greater than all other non-NaN values. NaN equals itself but is `·incomparable·` with (neither greater than nor less

than) any other value in the `·value space·`.

MSXML6

No error is reported if the NaN value is compared with positive infinity or negative infinity.

2.1.3 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.5, double

V0003:

The specification states:

[Definition:] The double datatype is patterned after the IEEE double-precision 64-bit floating point type [IEEE 754-1985]. The basic `·value space·` of double consists of the values $m \times 2^e$, where m is an integer whose absolute value is less than 2^{53} , and e is an integer between -1075 and 970, inclusive. In addition to the basic `·value space·` described above, the `·value space·` of double also contains the following three special values: positive and negative infinity and not-a-number (NaN). The `·order-relation·` on double is: $x < y$ iff $y - x$ is positive for x and y in the value space. Positive infinity is greater than all other non-NaN values. NaN equals itself but is `·incomparable·` with (neither greater than nor less than) any other value in the `·value space·`.

MSXML6

No error is reported if the NaN value is compared with positive infinity or negative infinity.

V0004:

The specification states:

Any value `·incomparable·` with the value used for the four bounding facets (`·minInclusive·`, `·maxInclusive·`, `·minExclusive·`, and `·maxExclusive·`) will be excluded from the resulting restricted `·value space·`. In particular, when "NaN" is used as a facet value for a bounding facet, since no other double values are `·comparable·` with it, the result is a `·value space·` either having NaN as its only member (the inclusive cases) or that is empty (the exclusive cases). If any other value is used for a bounding facet, NaN will be excluded from the resulting restricted `·value space·`; to add NaN back in requires union with the NaN-only space.

MSXML6

If NaN is used as a facet value for a bounding facet, when NaN is compared to other non-NaN doubles, NaN is less than any non-NaN number.

2.1.4 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.6.2, Order relation on duration

V0005:

The specification states:

Implementations are free to optimize the computation of the ordering relationship. For example, the following table can be used to compare durations of a small

number of months against days.

MSXML6

Some comparisons that are indeterminate are considered to be `true`, such as the comparison between 1 month and 30 days.

2.1.5 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.6.3, Facet Comparison for durations

V0006:

The specification states:

In comparing duration values with `minInclusive`, `minExclusive`, `maxInclusive` and `maxExclusive` facet values indeterminate comparisons should be considered as `"false"`.

MSXML6

Some comparisons that are indeterminate are considered to be `true`, such as P30D and P1M.

2.1.6 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.7.1, Lexical representation

V0007:

The specification states:

The lexical space of `dateTime` consists of finite-length sequences of characters of the form: `'-'? yyyy '-' mm '-' dd 'T' hh ':' mm ':' ss ('.' s+)? (zzzzzz)?`, where

- `'-'? yyyy` is a four-or-more digit optionally negative-signed numeral that represents the year; if more than four digits, leading zeros are prohibited, and `'0000'` is prohibited (see the Note above (§3.2.7); also note that a plus sign is not permitted);
- the remaining `'-'`s are separators between parts of the date portion;
- the first `mm` is a two-digit numeral that represents the month;
- `dd` is a two-digit numeral that represents the day;
- `'T'` is a separator indicating that time-of-day follows;
- = `hh` is a two-digit numeral that represents the hour; `'24'` is permitted if the minutes and seconds represented are zero, and the `dateTime` value so represented is the first instant of the following day (the hour property of a `dateTime` object in the `value` space cannot have a value greater than 23);
- `':'` is a separator between parts of the time-of-day portion;
- the second `mm` is a two-digit numeral that represents the minute;
- `ss` is a two-integer-digit numeral that represents the whole seconds;
- = `'.' s+` (if present) represents the fractional seconds;
- `zzzzzz` (if present) represents the timezone (as described below).

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Leading zeros are accepted if `yyyy` is more than four digits, such as 01987-10-12T00:00:00.

2.1.7 [W3C-XSD] Section 4.1.2.2, Derivation by list

V0008:

The specification states:

For each of `·length·`, `·maxLength·` and `·minLength·`, the unit of length is measured in number of list items. The value of `·whiteSpace·` is fixed to the value `collapse`.

MSXML6

The **whiteSpace** facet may have other values in addition to `collapse`.

2.1.8 [W3C-XSD] Section 4.3.1.4, Constraints on length Schema Components

V0009:

The specification states:

Schema Component Constraint: length and minLength or maxLength

If length is a member of {facets} then

1 It is an error for minLength to be a member of {facets} unless

1.1 the {value} of minLength <= the {value} of length and

1.2 there is type definition from which this one is derived by one or more restriction steps in which minLength has the same {value} and length is not specified.

2 It is an error for maxLength to be a member of {facets} unless

2.1 the {value} of length <= the {value} of maxLength and

2.2 there is type definition from which this one is derived by one or more restriction steps in which maxLength has the same {value} and length is not specified.

MSXML6

An error is reported when the **length** facet is a member of the **{facets}** set and either the **minLength** or **maxLength** facet is also a member of **{facets}**.

V0010:

The specification states:

Schema Component Constraint: length valid restriction

It is an `·error·` if length is among the members of {facets} of {base type definition} and {value} is not equal to the {value} of the parent length.

MSXML6

No error is reported if the **length** facet value is different from the value of the parent **length** facet, unless one of the **length** facet values is *fixed*.

2.2 Clarifications

The following subsections identify clarifications to [\[W3C-XSD\]](#).

2.2.1 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.6.2, Order relation on duration

V0011:

The specification states:

In general, the `order-relation` on duration is a partial order since there is no determinate relationship between certain durations such as one month (P1M) and 30 days (P30D). The `order-relation` of two duration values x and y is $x < y$ iff $s+x < s+y$ for each qualified `dateTime` s in the list below. These values for s cause the greatest deviations in the addition of `dateTime`s and durations. Addition of durations to time instants is defined in Adding durations to `dateTime`s (§E).

MSXML6

Some comparisons that are indeterminate are considered to be `true`, such as the comparison between 1 month and 30 days.

2.2.2 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.11, `gYear`

C0001:

The specification states:

Since the lexical representation allows an optional time zone indicator, `gYear` values are partially ordered because it may not be possible to unequivocally determine the order of two values one of which has a time zone and the other does not. If `gYear` values are considered as periods of time, the order relation on `gYear` values is the order relation on their starting instants. This is discussed in Order relation on `dateTime` (§3.2.7.4). See also Adding durations to `dateTime`s (§E). Pairs of `gYear` values with or without time zone indicators are totally ordered.

MSXML6

Indeterminate comparisons, such 2009Z with 2010, are considered to be determinate.

2.2.3 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.12, `gMonthDay`

C0002:

The specification states:

Since the lexical representation allows an optional time zone indicator, `gMonthDay` values are partially ordered because it may not be possible to unequivocally determine the order of two values one of which has a time zone and the other does not. If `gMonthDay` values are considered as periods of time, in an arbitrary leap year, the order relation on `gMonthDay` values is the order relation on their starting instants. This is discussed in Order relation on `dateTime` (§3.2.7.4). See also Adding durations to `dateTime`s (§E). Pairs of `gMonthDay` values with or without time zone indicators are totally ordered.

MSXML6

Indeterminate comparisons are considered to be determinate.

2.2.4 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.13, gDay

C0003:

The specification states:

Since the lexical representation allows an optional time zone indicator, gDay values are partially ordered because it may not be possible to unequivocally determine the order of two values one of which has a time zone and the other does not. If gDay values are considered as periods of time, in an arbitrary month that has 31 days, the order relation on gDay values is the order relation on their starting instants. This is discussed in Order relation on dateTime (§3.2.7.4). See also Adding durations to dateTimes (§E). Pairs of gDay values with or without time zone indicators are totally ordered.

MSXML6

Indeterminate comparisons are considered to be determinate.

2.2.5 [W3C-XSD] Section 3.2.14, gMonth

C0004:

The specification states:

Since the lexical representation allows an optional time zone indicator, gMonth values are partially ordered because it may not be possible to unequivocally determine the order of two values one of which has a time zone and the other does not. If gMonth values are considered as periods of time, the order relation on gMonth is the order relation on their starting instants. This is discussed in Order relation on dateTime (§3.2.7.4). See also Adding durations to dateTimes (§E). Pairs of gMonth values with or without time zone indicators are totally ordered.

MSXML6

Indeterminate comparisons are considered to be determinate.

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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