ECMAScript Media Types Updates
draft-ietf-dispatch-javascript-mjs-04

Abstract

This document proposes updates to the ECMAScript media types, superseding the existing registrations for "application/javascript" and "text/javascript" by adding an additional extension and removing usage warnings. This document updates RFC4329, "Scripting Media Types".

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1. Introduction

This document updates the existing media types for the ECMAScript programming language. It supersedes the media types registrations in [RFC4329] for "application/javascript" and "text/javascript".

2. Background

In order to formalize support for modular programs [ECMA-262] now defines two top-level goal symbols for the ECMAScript grammar. This means that (in the absence of additional information) there are two possible interpretations for any given ECMAScript Source Text. The TC39 standards body for ECMAScript has determined that media types are outside of their scope of work [TC39-MIME-ISSUE].
It is not possible to fully determine if a Source Text of ECMAScript is meant to be parsed in the Module or Script grammar goals based upon content alone. Therefore, scripting environments must use out of band information in order to determine what goal a Source Text should be treated as. To this end some scripting environments have chosen to adopt a new file extension of .mjs for determining the goal of a given Source Text.

3. IANA Considerations

The media type registrations herein are divided into two major categories: the sole media type "text/javascript" which is now in common usage, and all of the media types that are obsolete.

For both categories, The ECMAScript media types are to be updated to point to a non-vendor specific standard undated specification of ECMAScript. In addition, a new file extension of .mjs is to be added to the list of file extensions with the restriction that it must correspond to the Module grammar of [ECMA-262]. Finally, the [HTML] specification is using "text/javascript" as the default media type of ECMAScript when preparing script tags; therefore, "text/javascript" has been moved intended usage from OBSOLETE to COMMON.

3.1. Common Javascript Media Types

3.1.1. text/javascript

Type name: text

Subtype name: javascript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXX]]

Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].
3.2. Historic Javascript Media Types

The following media types are added or updated for historical purposes. All herein have an intended usage of OBSOLETE, and are not expected to be in use with modern implementations.

3.2.1. application/ecmascript

Type name: application

Subtype name: ecmascript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .es, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.2. application/javascript

Type name: application

Subtype name: javascript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

- Magic number(s): n/a
- File extension(s): .js, .mjs
- Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>.

3.2.3.  application/x-ecmascript

Type name: application

Subtype name: x-ecmascript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .es, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.4. application/x-javascript

Type name: application

Subtype name: x-javascript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.5. text/ecmascript

Type name: text

Subtype name: ecmascript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .es, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.6. text/javascript1.0

Type name: text

Subtype name: javascript1.0

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

  Magic number(s): n/a

  File extension(s): .js, .mjs

  Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.7.  text/javascript1.1

Type name: text

Subtype name: javascript1.1

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[[RFCXXXX]]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.8. text/javascript1.2

Type name: text

Subtype name: javascript1.2

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type:  Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s):  n/a

File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s):  TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information:  See Author's Address section.

Intended usage:  OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage:  This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author:  See Author's Address section.

Change controller:  IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.9. text/javascript1.3

Type name:  text

Subtype name:  javascript1.3

Required parameters:  none

Optional parameters:  charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations:  Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations:  See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations:  See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification:  [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s):  n/a

File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s):  TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.10.  text/javascript1.4

Type name: text

Subtype name: javascript1.4

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

  Magic number(s): n/a
  File extension(s): .js, .mjs
  Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.11. text/javascript1.5

Type name: text

Subtype name: javascript1.5

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: This media type is obsolete; current implementations should use text/javascript as the only JavaScript/ECMAScript media type. The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.12. text/jscript

Type name: text

Subtype name: jscript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]
Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

3.2.13.  text/livescript

Type name: text

Subtype name: livescript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]

Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].
Additional information:

Magic number(s): n/a

File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

### 3.2.14. text/x-ecmascript

Type name: text

Subtype name: x-ecmascript

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters: charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations: Encoding is host dependent with differences in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text preprocessing.

Security considerations: See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations: See notes in various sections of [RFC4329].

Published specification: [[RFCXXXX]]

Applications which use this media type: Script interpreters as discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:
3.2.15  text/x-javascript

Type name:  text

Subtype name:  x-javascript

Required parameters:  none

Optional parameters:  charset, see section 4.1 of [RFC4329].

Encoding considerations:  Encoding is host dependent with differences
in byte order marks, the charset parameter, and text
preprocessing.

Security considerations:  See section 5 of [RFC4329].

Interoperability considerations:  See notes in various sections of
[RFC4329].

Published specification:  [[RFCXXXX]]

Applications which use this media type:  Script interpreters as
discussed in [RFC4329].

Additional information:

Magic number(s):  n/a
File extension(s): .js, .mjs

Macintosh File Type Code(s): TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information: See Author's Address section.

Intended usage: OBSOLETE

Restrictions on usage: The .mjs file extension signals that the file represents a JavaScript module. Execution environments that rely on file extensions to determine how to process inputs parse .mjs files using the Module grammar of [ECMA-262].

Author: See Author's Address section.

Change controller: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

4. References

4.1. Normative References


4.2. Informative References


Appendix A. Acknowledgements

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