

There are two types of phrases: those which are either **banned** or **exception**. If a word or phrase in the web-pages matches any item in a banned lists then the page is blocked. These must be used with great care for obvious reasons! Similarly, if a word of phrase matches an item in the exception list the the page is not blocked. By default these are very small lists and we have not added to them.

The second type of phraselist is **weighted**. The items in the weighted lists (which are also categorised) all have a numerical value which may be positive or negative. Items in these lists which appears in the HTML are totaled to give the page a value which is used to rate the page. Each profile has a variable called the *naughtinesslimit* (not our name!) which can be changed to reflect the age group: if the page's weight is greater than this limit it is blocked and the blocking page is sent to the client's browser rather than the one requested. The naughtiness limit is one of the things E2BN have tuned in collaboration with schools in the region and DfE to meet their accreditation level.

Phraselists allows for a great deal of flexibility and while we are not making the ability to change phraselists generally available an understanding of the general principles will offer some insight into the flexibility of the system.

Phraselist syntax: **words**

< word > matches the whole word only.

<word> matches the string *word* - so, for example, it would match *word*

< word > matches words beginning with *word* - e.g. *word*

<word > matches words ending with *word* - e.g. *word*

<word1> , <word2> Will match if BOTH words appear in the HTML of the page. Each term may be banned or exception

All the above can appear in both banned and exception lists - i.e. *exception* words

Phraselist syntax: **Phrases**

Phrases follow a similar pattern - the angle brackets (< & >) indicating where the match boundary comes

< this is a phrase > matches the whole phrase.

< word1 word2 > An example of this may be *car magazine* plurals. For example *car*

<car magazine > This will match both *car magazine* and *auto magazine*

<car magazine> will match all the previous examples.

< car magazine >,<truck magazine> this is an AND: only if both match individually does the combination

Weighted Phrases - these follow exactly the syntax above but with the addition of a numerical value.

< word ><50> 50 is added to the page score if this word is found on the page. This could e

< word ><-50> 50 is subtracted from the page score if this word, is found on the page. This

< word or phrase > ,

< another word or phrase > -25. Here each of the items in the combination must match something on the p