



Microformats, SVG, HTML5, Internationalisierung, Kanonisches XML

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Microformats

Khare, R. Microformats: the next (small) thing on the semantic Web?
Internet Computing, IEEE Volume 10, Issue 1, Jan.-Feb. 2006
Page(s):68 – 75

www.microformats.org

- Metainformationen sollten leichtgewichtig in normale Web-Seiten einbettbar sein
- XHTML Mittel besser einsetzen
 - rel Attribut
 - class Attribut

- `<a>` Element kennt Attribut `rel`:
 - HTML 4:
 - `rel = link-types [CI]`
 - This attribute describes the relationship from the current document to the anchor specified by the `href` attribute. The value of this attribute is a space-separated list of link types.
 - `rev = link-types [CI]`
 - This attribute is used to describe a [reverse link](#) from the anchor specified by the `href` attribute to the current document. The value of this attribute is a space-separated list of link types.
- Menge der verwendeten Beziehungen soll als Profil angegeben werden:
 - `<head profile="http://gmpg.org/xfn/11">`
- Welche Beziehungen gibt es?

Alternate	Ersatzversion oder Übersetzung
Stylesheet	Stylesheet zu diesem Dokument (eher mit <meta>)
Start	Beginn einer Dokumentensammlung
Next	Nächstes Teildokument
Prev	Vorheriges Teildokument
Content	Inhaltsverzeichnis
Index	Register
Glossary	Glossar
Copyright	Copyright statement
Chapter	Ziel ist ein Kapitel
Section	Ziel ist ein Abschnitt
Subsection	Ziel ist ein Unterabschnitt
Appendix	Ziel ist ein Anhang
Help	Ziel ist eine Hilfeinformation
Bookmark	Ziel ist ein Dokumenteneinstieg

- HTML 4.01, Abschnitt 6.12:
 - „Authors may use the following recognized link types, listed here with their conventional interpretations.“
 - „User agents, search engines, etc. may interpret these link types in a variety of ways.“
 - „Authors may wish to define additional link types not described in this specification.“
- Minimalster Weg um (X)HTML durch inhaltliche Beziehungen zu erweitern:
 - Neue Linktypen für rel definieren

- rel-tag (<http://microformats.org/wiki/rel-tag>)
 - `tech`
 - Zielseite ist ein Tag für diese Seite
 - Tagname ist letzter Teil der URL
 - Metadatum ist sichtbar (im Gegensatz zu `<meta>`)
- rel="license"
 - `cc by 2.0`
 - Zielseite enthält die Lizenz für diese Seite
- rel="nofollow"
 - Ziel soll nicht in die Seitengewichtung eingehen
- Weitere rel-Spezifikationen existieren
 - <http://microformats.org>

XHTML Friends Network XFN

- Social Networks Dienste sind zentralisiert
- XHTML-Web ist dezentral
- Microformat für soziale Beziehungen
 - -> Dezentrales soziales Netz
- XHTML Friends Network ist Microformat für soziale Beziehungen (<http://www.gmpg.org/xfn/>)

- Beispiel:

```
<a href="http://jane-blog.example.org/"  
  rel="sweetheart date met">Jane</a>
```

```
<a href="http://dave-blog.example.org/"  
  rel="friend met">Dave</a>
```

```
<a href="http://darryl-blog.example.org/"  
  rel="friend met">Darryl</a>
```

```
<a href="http://www.metafilter.com/">MetaFilter</a>
```

```
<a href="http://james-blog.example.com/"  
  rel="met">James Expert</a>
```

Auszug aus Profil

- contact: Someone you know how to get in touch with. Often symmetric.
- acquaintance: Someone who you have exchanged greetings and not much (if any) more — maybe a short conversation or two. Often symmetric.
- friend: Someone you are a friend to. [..] Often symmetric.
- met: Someone who you have actually met in person. Symmetric.
- co-worker: Someone a person works with [..]. Symmetric. Usually transitive.
- colleague: [..] in the same field of study/activity. Symmetric. Often transitive.
- co-resident: Someone you share a street address with. Symmetric and transitive.
- neighbor: Someone who lives nearby, perhaps only at an adjacent street address or doorway. Symmetric. Often transitive.
- child: A person's genetic offspring, or someone that a person has adopted and takes care of. Inverse is parent.
- parent: Inverse of child.
- sibling: Someone a person shares a parent with. Symmetric. Usually transitive.
- kin: A relative [..]. Symmetric and typically transitive.
- me: A link to yourself at a different URL. Exclusive of all other XFN values. Required symmetric.

- Wie soll man wissen, dass das hier eine Adresse ist?

How to reach us	
<i>Postal address:</i> Institut für Informatik AG Netzbasierte Informationssysteme Takustrasse 9 D-14195 Berlin	<i>Secretary:</i> (Mo-Do 10-13h) +49-30-838-75221 Fax: +49-30-838-75220
<i>Our office location:</i> Fabeckstrasse 15 (see also in google maps)	

```
<td style="vertical-align: top;"> <small> <i>Postal  
address:</i> <br>  
Institut für Informatik<br>  
AG Netzbasierte Informationssysteme<br>  
Takustrasse 9<br>  
D-14195 Berlin</small>
```

- Anschriften sind auch Daten
- Datenformat: vCard (RFC 2426)

BEGIN:vCard

VERSION:3.0

FN:Frank Dawson

ORG:Lotus Development Corporation

ADR;TYPE=WORK,POSTAL,PARCEL:;;6544 Battleford Drive
;Raleigh;NC;27613-3502;U.S.A.

TEL;TYPE=VOICE,MSG,WORK:+1-919-676-9515

TEL;TYPE=FAX,WORK:+1-919-676-9564

EMAIL;TYPE=INTERNET,PREF:Frank_Dawson@Lotus.com

EMAIL;TYPE=INTERNET:fdawson@earthlink.net

URL:http://home.earthlink.net/~fdawson

END:vCard

class Attribut

- Minimalster Weg um (X)HTML durch inhaltliche Typisierung zu erweitern:
 - class Attribut verwenden
- HTML 4.01, Abschnitt 7.2.5:
 - class = [CDATA-LIST \[CS\]](#)
 - This attribute assigns a class name or set of class names to an element. Any number of elements may be assigned the same class name or names. Multiple class names must be separated by white space characters.
 - The [class](#) attribute, on the other hand, assigns one or more class names to an element; the element may be said to belong to these classes. A class name may be shared by several element instances. The [class](#) attribute has several roles in HTML:
 - As a [style sheet](#) selector (when an author wishes to assign style information to a set of elements).
 - For general purpose processing by user agents.

- class Attribut verwenden

- Für Blöcke:

- `<td style="vertical-align: top;"><small><i>Postal
address:</i>
`

- `<div class="address">Institut für Informatik

AG Netzbasierende Informationssysteme

Takustrasse 9

D-14195 Berlin</div></small>`

- Für Textteile:

- `D-14195`

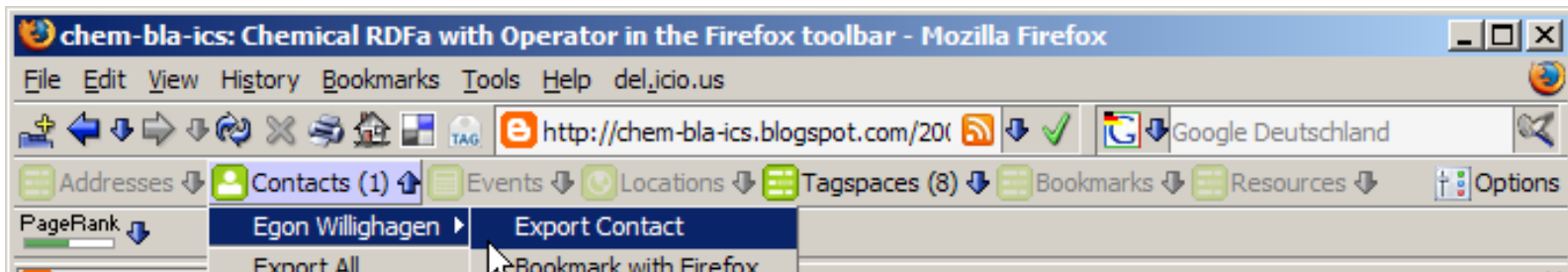
- `Berlin`

vCard zu hCard

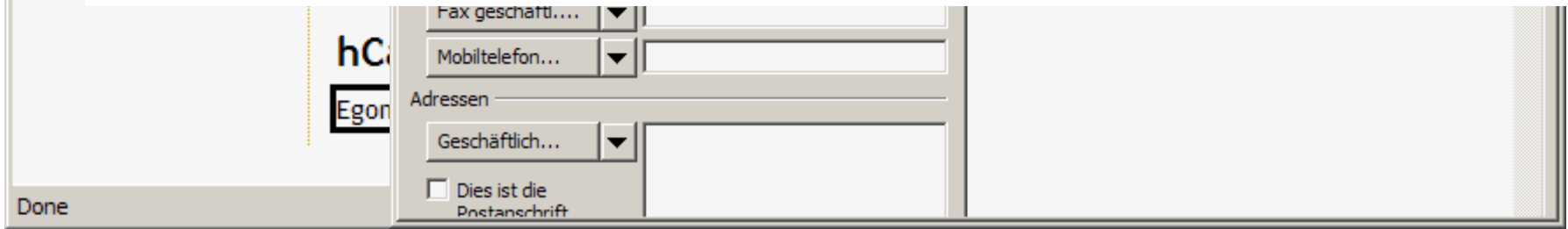
- Als vCard


```
BEGIN:VCARD
VERSION:3.0
N:Çelik;Tantek
FN:Tantek Çelik
URL:http://tantek.com
END:VCARD
```
- Als hCard


```
<div class="vcard">
  <a class="url" href="http://tantek.com/">
    <!-- hide this from display with CSS -->
    <span class="n" style="display:none">
      <span class="family-name">Çelik</span>
      <span class="given-name">Tantek</span>
    </span>
    <span class="fn">Tantek Çelik</span>
  </a>
</div>
```



```
<h2 class='title'>hCard</h2>
<div class='widget-content'>
<div class="vcard">
  <span class="fn">Egon Willighagen</span>,
  <span class="locality">Nijmegen</span>,
  <span class="country-name">The Netherlands</span>,
  blog: <a class="url" href="http://chem-bla-ics.blogspot.com/">chem-bla-ics.blogspot.com</a>
</div>
```



vCalendar zu hCalendar

- vCalendar

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
PRODID:-//XYZproduct//EN
VERSION:2.0
BEGIN:VEVENT
URL:http://www.web2con.com/
DTSTART:20071005
DTEND:20071020
SUMMARY:Web 2.0 Conference
LOCATION:Argent Hotel\, San Francisco\, CA
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR
```

- hCalendar

```
<div class="vevent">
  <a class="url"
    href="http://www.web2con.com/">http://www.web2con.com/</a>
  <span class="summary">Web 2.0 Conference</span>:
  <abbr class="dtstart" title="2007-10-05">October 5</abbr>-
  <abbr class="dtend" title="2007-10-20">19</abbr>,
  at the <span class="location">Argent Hotel, San Francisco, CA</span>
</div>
```

- „h*-effect“: Einfache Transformation von allen möglichen Formaten in ein Microformat
- Design Prinzipien
 - Reduce
Konzentration auf ein spezifisches Problem und dessen einfache Lösung
 - Reuse
Auf Erfahrung und gute Praxis aufbauen
 - Recycle
Modularisierung und Einbettbarkeit erlauben
Dezentralisierung von Innovation
 - Microformats sind korrektes XHTML
 - Können überall verbreitet werden (z.B. RSS)

- RDFa in XHTML: Syntax and Processing
 - Zweck: XHTML Attribute nutzen um Informationen im W3C Metadatenformat RDF einzubetten
 - Quelle: <http://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/>
- RDFa Primer
 - Zweck: Einführung
 - Quelle: <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-rdfa-primer/>
- RDFa Use Cases: Scenarios for Embedding RDF in HTML
 - Zweck: Anwendungsbeispiele
 - Quelle: <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-rdfa-scenarios/>

- XHTML2 und RDF Arbeitsgruppen entwickeln gemeinsam einen Microformat Standard
- Schaffung eines einfachen Weges um Informationen auf Web-Seiten verarbeitbar zu machen
 - Bsp: Wenn auf einer Web-Seite ein Termin steht sollte er in eine Kalenderanwendung übernommen werden können
- Ziel ist die Extraktion von Metadaten
 - Im Resource Description Format des W3C
 - Die Weiterverarbeitung dieser Daten

Eintrag in einem Blog

```
<html>
  <head><title>Jo's Friends and Family Blog</title></head>
  <body>
...
  <p>
    I'm holding one last summer Barbecue, on September 16th at 4pm.
  </p>
...
  <p class="contactinfo">
    Jo Smith. Web hacker
    at
    <a href="http://example.org">
      Example.org
    </a>.
    You can contact me
    <a href="mailto:jo@example.org">
      via email
    </a>.
  </p>
...
  </body>
</html>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML+RDFa 1.0//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-rdfa-1.dtd">
<html xmlns:cal="http://www.w3.org/2002/12/cal/ical#"
  xmlns:contact="http://www.w3.org/2001/vcard-rdf/3.0#" >
  <head><title>Jo's Friends and Family Blog</title></head>
  <body>
...
  <p instanceof="cal:Vevent">
    I'm holding
    <span property="cal:summary">one last summer
    Barbecue</span>,
    on
    <span property="cal:dtstart" content="20070916T1600-0500">
      September 16th at 4pm.
    </span>
  </p>
...

```

```

<p class="contactinfo" about="http://example.org/staff/jo">
  <span property="contact:fn">Jo Smith</span>.
  <span property="contact:title">Web hacker</span>
  at
  <a rel="contact:org" href="http://example.org">
    Example.org
  </a>.
  You can contact me
  <a rel="contact:email" href="mailto:jo@example.org">
    via email
  </a>.
</p>
...
  </body>
</html>

```

- Genutzte XHTML Attribute

- rel
 - Beziehung zwischen zwei Ressourcen, ein Prädikat
- rev
 - Beziehung zwischen zwei Ressourcen, ein Prädikat
- href
 - Die Resource die in der Beziehung steht, das Objekt
- src
 - Die eingebettete Resource die in der Beziehung steht, das Literal
- t.html: `<a xmlns:cc="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/"
rel="cc:license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/nc-nd/3.0/">`
- Verarbeitbares RDF Tripel:
 - Subject: `<http://t.html>`
 - Prädikat: `cc:licence`
 - Objekt: `<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/nc-nd/3.0/>`

- **Zusätzliche XHTML Attribute**

- **about**
 - Bezeichnet die Resource für die eine Beziehung besteht
 - `<p about="#bbq" instanceof="cal:Vevent"> ...`
- **property**
 - Eigenschaft (anstelle einer Resource als Objekt), ein Literal
 - `Jo Smith`
- **resource**
 - Die nicht klickbare Resource die in der Beziehung steht, das Objekt
 - `<blockquote about="#q1" rel="dc:source" resource="urn:isbn:0140449132" >`
- **datatype**
 - Datentyp eines Literals
 - ` September 16th at 4pm `
- **content**
 - Lesbare Zeichenkette als alternative Darstellung eines Literals
 - `<meta name="author" content="Mark Birbeck" />`
- **instanceof**
 - Typ des Subjekts
 - `<p instanceof="cal:Vevent">`
 - ``

Microformats

- Ein Namensraum
- HTML4/XHTML 1
- „Bordmittel“
- Singuläre Initiative
- Jeweils neues Datenmodell

- Daten und Anwendungen vorhanden

W3C/RDFa

- XML Namensräume trennen Vokabulare
- Teil von XHTML2
- Neue Attribute
- W3C Standard
- Vorhandene RDF Datenmodell verwendet
- Generischer Ansatz
- Kaum Daten/Anwendungen vorhanden



SVG

- Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.1
 - Zweck: XML Sprache zur Beschreibung von 2D Vektorgrafiken
 - Status: W3C Recommendation 14 January 2003
 - Quelle: <http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/>

- Drei Klassen von Objekten
 - Zeichnungsobjekte
 - Bildobjekte
 - Text
- Zeichnungen können dynamisch und interaktiv sein
- SVG ist modularisiert und kann in Profilen definiert werden
- SVG im Web
 - Eigenständige Dokumente (image/svg+xml)
 - Eingebettete Referenz (<object> bei HTML)
 - Eingebettetes SVG (in XML Sprachen)
 - ...

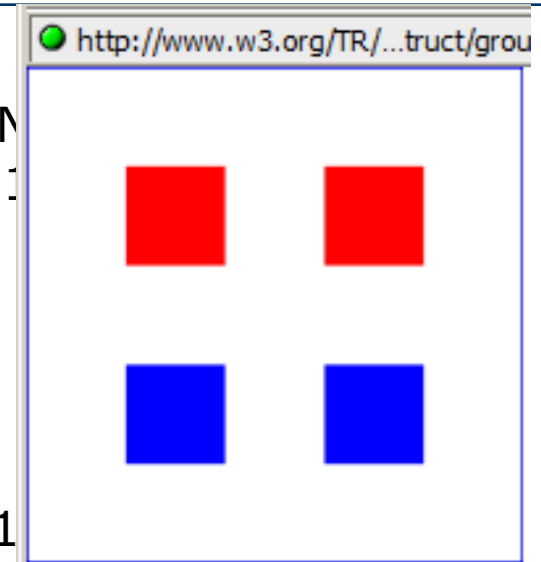
Beispiel [aus Standard]

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/
<svg width="5cm" height="4cm" version="1.1
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
<desc>Four separate rectangles
</desc>
<rect x="0.5cm" y="0.5cm" width="2cm" height="1cm"/>
<rect x="0.5cm" y="2cm" width="1cm" height="1.5cm"/>
<rect x="3cm" y="0.5cm" width="1.5cm" height="2cm"/>
<rect x="3.5cm" y="3cm" width="1cm" height="0.5cm"/>
<!-- Show outline of canvas using 'rect' element -->
<rect x=".01cm" y=".01cm" width="4.98cm" height="3.98cm"
fill="none" stroke="blue" stroke-width=".02cm" />
</svg>
```



Elementgruppen

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">
<svg width="5cm" height="5cm" version="1.1"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
  <desc>Two groups, each of two rectangles
  </desc>
  <g id="group1" fill="red" >
    <rect x="1cm" y="1cm" width="1cm" height="1cm" />
    <rect x="3cm" y="1cm" width="1cm" height="1cm" />
  </g>
  <g id="group2" fill="blue" >
    <rect x="1cm" y="3cm" width="1cm" height="1cm" />
    <rect x="3cm" y="3cm" width="1cm" height="1cm" />
  </g>
  <!-- Show outline of canvas using 'rect' element -->
  <rect x=".01cm" y=".01cm" width="4.98cm" height="4.98cm"
    fill="none" stroke="blue" stroke-width=".02cm" />
</svg>
```



- Elemente

- <rect>
- <circle>
- <ellipse>
- <line>
- <polyline>
- <polygon>

<ellipse

transform="translate(900 200) rotate(-30)"

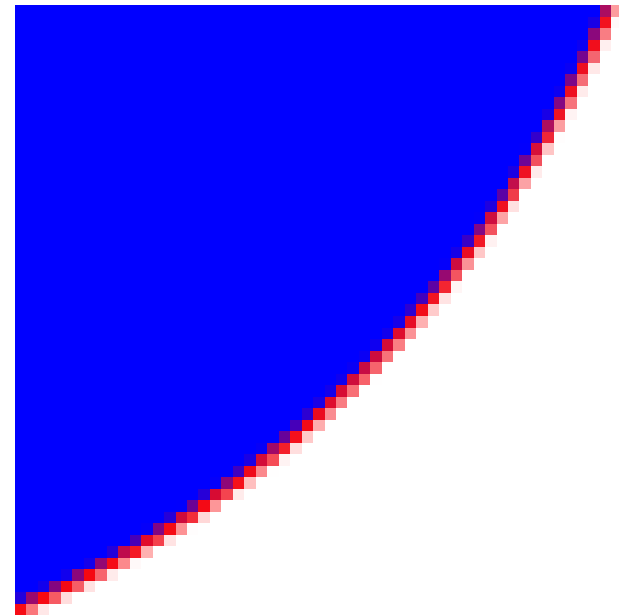
rx="250" ry="100"

fill="none" stroke="blue"

stroke-width="20" />



- ```
<svg width="3in" height="3in">
 <desc>A blue circle with a red outline</desc>
 <g>
 <circle cx="110" cy="120" r="100"
 style="fill: blue; stroke: red"/>
 </g>
</svg>
```



- Überführung visueller Eigenschaften in Stildefinitionen:
  - `<ellipse cx="110" cy="60" rx="100" ry="50" fill="blue" stroke="black" stroke-width="4" />`
  - `<ellipse cx="110" cy="60" rx="100" ry="50" style="fill:blue;stroke:black;stroke-width:4" />`  
[<http://www.selfsvg.info/?section=4.8>]
- Mit externen Stylesheets:



[<http://www.carto.net/papers/svg/samples/styles.shtml>]

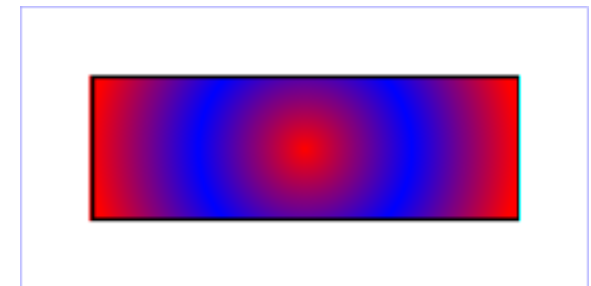
- SVG übernimmt CSS2 Eigenschaften:
  - Schriften:  
'font', 'font-family', 'font-size', 'font-size-adjust', 'font-stretch', 'font-style', 'font-variant', 'font-weight'
  - Text:  
'direction', 'letter-spacing', 'text-decoration', 'unicode-bidi', 'word-spacing'
  - Etc:  
'clip', 'color', 'cursor', 'display', 'overflow', 'visibility'
- <http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/styling.html>

- SVG definiert folgende neue Stileigenschaften
  - Bildkomposition:  
'clip-path', 'clip-rule', 'mask', 'opacity'
  - Filter:  
'enable-background', 'filter', 'flood-color', 'flood-opacity',  
'lighting-color'
  - Verlauf:  
'stop-color', 'stop-opacity'
  - Interaktivität:  
'pointer-events'
  - Farbe:  
'color-interpolation', 'color-interpolation-filters', 'color-profile',  
'color-rendering', 'fill', 'fill-opacity', 'fill-rule', 'image-rendering',  
'marker', 'marker-end', 'marker-mid', 'marker-start', 'shape-  
rendering', 'stroke', 'stroke-dasharray', 'stroke-dashoffset',  
'stroke-linecap', 'stroke-linejoin', 'stroke-miterlimit', 'stroke-  
opacity', 'stroke-width', 'text-rendering'
  - Text:  
'alignment-baseline', 'baseline-shift', 'dominant-baseline', 'glyph-  
orientation-horizontal', 'glyph-orientation-vertical', 'kerning',  
'text-anchor', 'writing-mode'

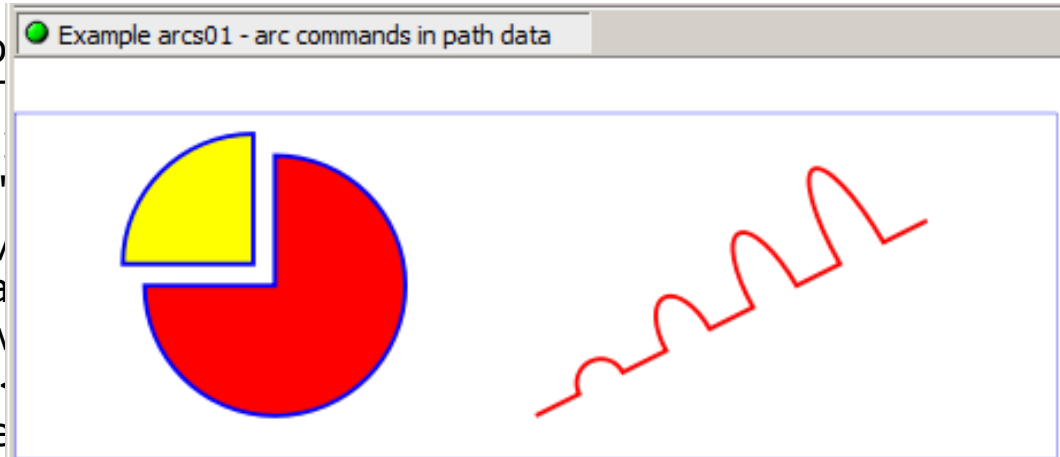
```
<g>
 <defs>
 <linearGradient id="MyGradient">
 <stop offset="5%" stop-color="#F60" />
 <stop offset="95%" stop-color="#FF6" />
 </linearGradient>
 </defs>
 <!-- The rectangle is filled using a linear gradient paint server -->
 <rect fill="url(#MyGradient)" stroke="black" stroke-width="5"
 x="100" y="100" width="600" height="200"/>
</g>
```



```
<radialGradient id="MyGradient" gradientUnits="userSpaceOnUse"
 cx="400" cy="200" r="300" fx="400" fy="200">
 <stop offset="0%" stop-color="red" />
 <stop offset="50%" stop-color="blue" />
 <stop offset="100%" stop-color="red" />
</radialGradient>
```



```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DT
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/
<svg width="12cm" height="5.25cm"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000,
<title>Example arcs01 - arc comma
<desc>Picture of a pie chart with tw
a picture of a line with arc blips.
<rect x="1" y="1" width="1198" he
fill="none" stroke="blue" stroke-width="1" />
<path d="M300,200 h-150 a150,150 0 1,0 150,-150 z"
fill="red" stroke="blue" stroke-width="5" />
<path d="M275,175 v-150 a150,150 0 0,0 -150,150 z"
fill="yellow" stroke="blue" stroke-width="5" />
<path d="M600,350 l 50,-25
a25,25 -30 0,1 50,-25 l 50,-25
a25,50 -30 0,1 50,-25 l 50,-25
a25,75 -30 0,1 50,-25 l 50,-25
a25,100 -30 0,1 50,-25 l 50,-25"
fill="none" stroke="red" stroke-width="5" />
</svg>
```

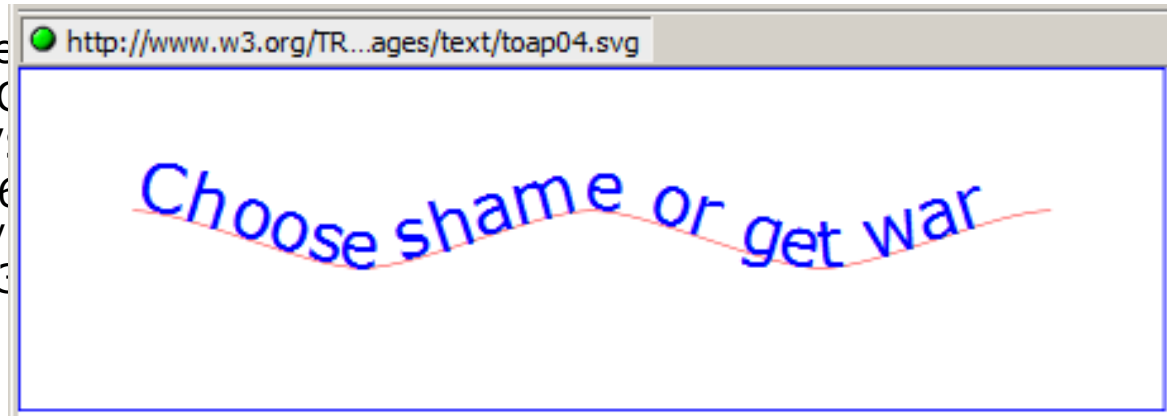


```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no" ?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd" [
<svg width="10cm" height="3cm" viewBox="0 0 1000 298"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" >
<desc>Example tspan01 - using tspan and tslice
attributes</desc>
<g font-family="Verdana" font-size="45" >
<text x="200" y="150" fill="blue" >
You are
<tspan font-weight="bold" fill="red" >not</tspan>
a banana.
</text>
</g>
<!-- Show outline of canvas using 'rect' element -->
<rect x="1" y="1" width="998" height="298"
fill="none" stroke="blue" stroke-width="2" />
</svg>
```

<http://www.w3.org/TR/...ges/text/tspan01.svg>

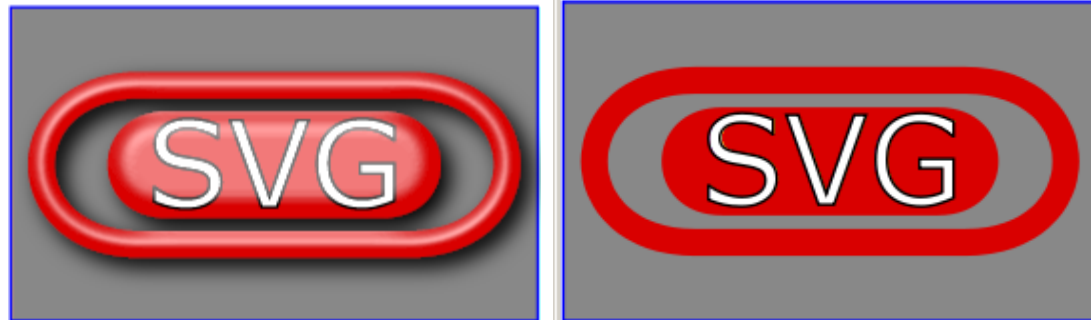
You are **not** a banana.

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no" ?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">
<svg width="12cm" height="3.6cm" viewBox="0 0 1000 1000"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink">
 <defs>
 <path id="MyPath"
 d="M 100 125
 C 150 125 250 175 300 175
 C 350 175 450 125 500 125
 C 550 125 650 175 700 175
 C 750 175 850 125 900 125" />
 </defs>
 <desc>Example toap04 - text on a path layout rules</desc>
 <use xlink:href="#MyPath" fill="none" stroke="red" />
 <text font-family="Verdana" font-size="60" fill="blue" letter-spacing="2" >
 <textPath xlink:href="#MyPath">
 Choose shame or get war
 </textPath>
 </text>
 [...]
</svg>
```





```
[...]<defs>
 <filter id="MyFilter" filterUnits="userSpaceOnUse" x="0" y="0" width="200"
 height="120">
 [...]
 </filter>
</defs>
<rect x="1" y="1" width="198" height="118" fill="#888888" stroke="blue" />
<g filter="url(#MyFilter)" >
 <g>
 <path fill="none" stroke="#D90000" stroke-width="10"
 d="M50,90 C0,90 0,30 50,30 L150,30 C200,30 200,90 150,90 z" />
 <path fill="#D90000"
 d="M60,80 C30,80 30,40 60,40 L140,40 C170,40 170,80 140,80 z" />
 <g fill="#FFFFFF" stroke="black" font-size="45" font-family="Verdana" >
 <text x="52" y="76">SVG</text>
 </g>
 </g>
</g>
</svg>
```



```
<filter id="MyFilter" filterUnits="userSpaceOnUse" x="0" y="0" width="200" height="120">
 <desc>Produces a 3D lighting effect.</desc>
 1. <feGaussianBlur in="SourceAlpha" stdDeviation="4" result="blur"/>
 2. <feOffset in="blur" dx="4" dy="4" result="offsetBlur"/>
 3. <feSpecularLighting in="blur" surfaceScale="5" specularConstant=".75"
 specularExponent="20" lighting-color="#bbbbbb" result="specOut">
 <fePointLight x="-5000" y="-10000" z="20000"/>
 </feSpecularLighting>
 4. <feComposite in="specOut" in2="SourceAlpha" operator="in" result="specOut"/>
 5. <feComposite in="SourceGraphic" in2="specOut" operator="arithmetic"
 k1="0" k2="1" k3="1" k4="0" result="litPaint"/>
 6. <feMerge>
 <feMergeNode in="offsetBlur"/>
 <feMergeNode in="litPaint"/>
 </feMerge>
</filter>
```



Source graphic



After filter primitive 1



After filter primitive 2



After filter primitive 3



After filter primitive 4



After filter primitive 5

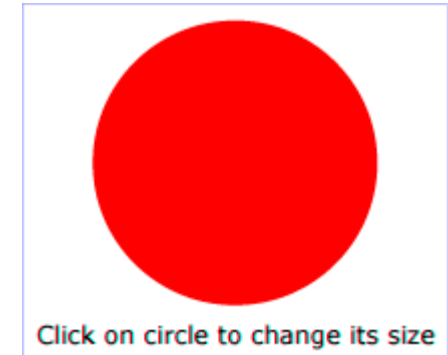


After filter primitive 6

[...]

```
<!-- ECMAScript to change the radius with each click -->
```

```
<script type="text/ecmascript"> <![CDATA[
 function circle_click(evt) {
 var circle = evt.target;
 var currentRadius = circle.getAttribute("r");
 if (currentRadius == 100)
 circle.setAttribute("r", currentRadius*2);
 else
 circle.setAttribute("r", currentRadius*0.5);
 }
]]> </script>
```



```
<!-- Outline the drawing area with a blue line -->
```

```
<rect x="1" y="1" width="598" height="498" fill="none" stroke="blue"/>
```

```
<!-- Act on each click event -->
```

```
<circle onclick="circle_click(evt)" cx="300" cy="225" r="100" fill="red"/>
```

```
<text x="300" y="480"
```

```
 font-family="Verdana" font-size="35" text-anchor="middle">
```

```
 Click on circle to change its size
```

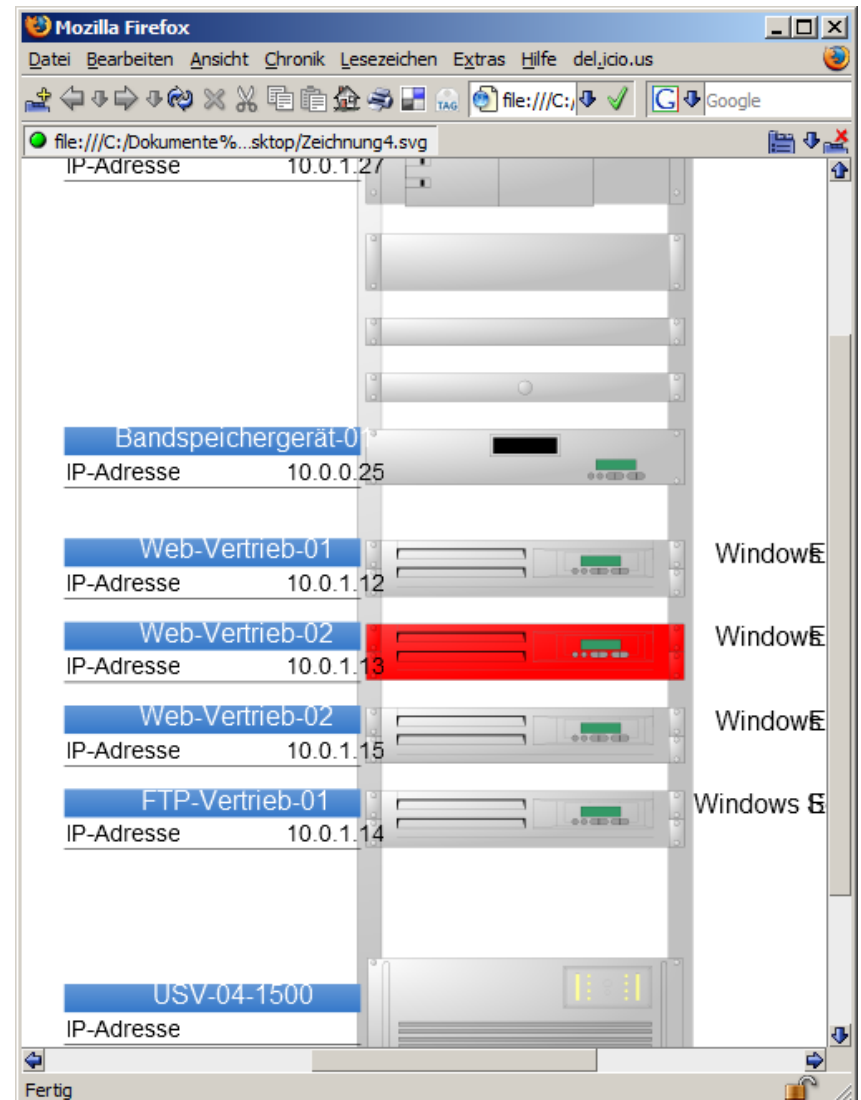
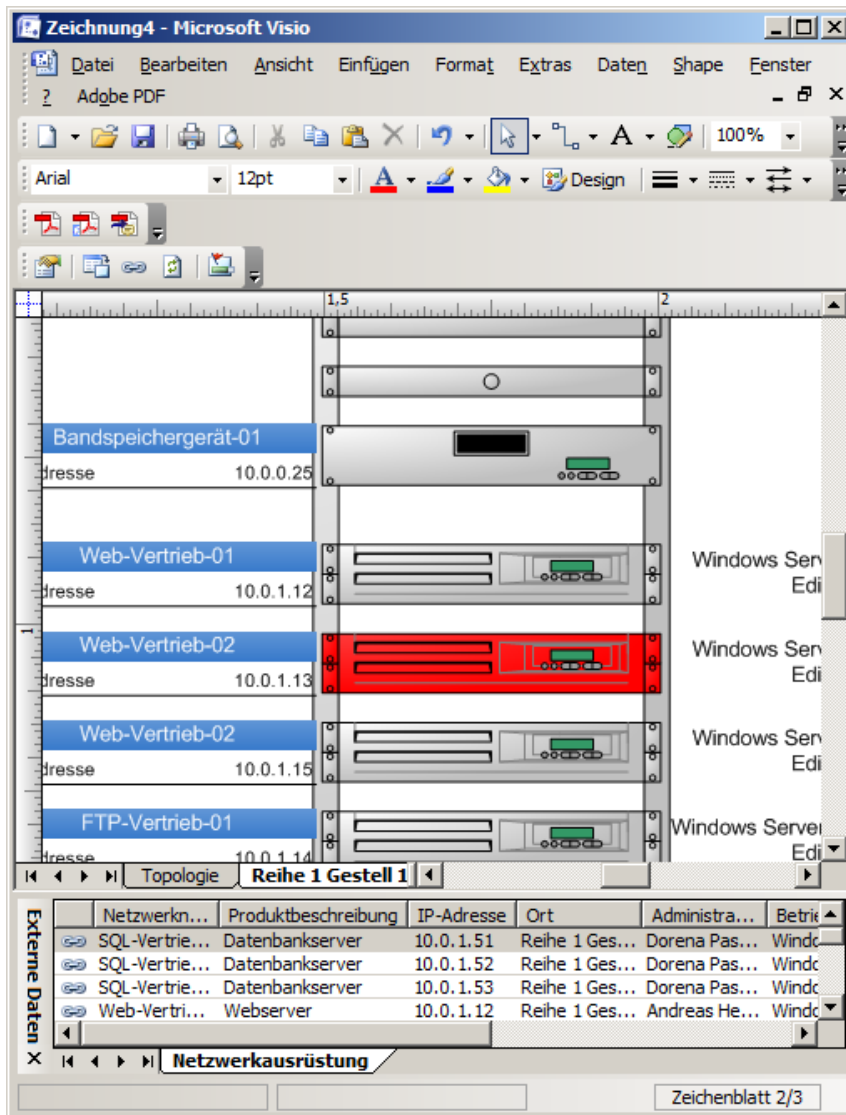
```
</text>
```

```
</svg>
```

# Was noch

- Linienarten
- Farben
- Masken, Clipping
- Schriften
- Verlinkung
- Animationen

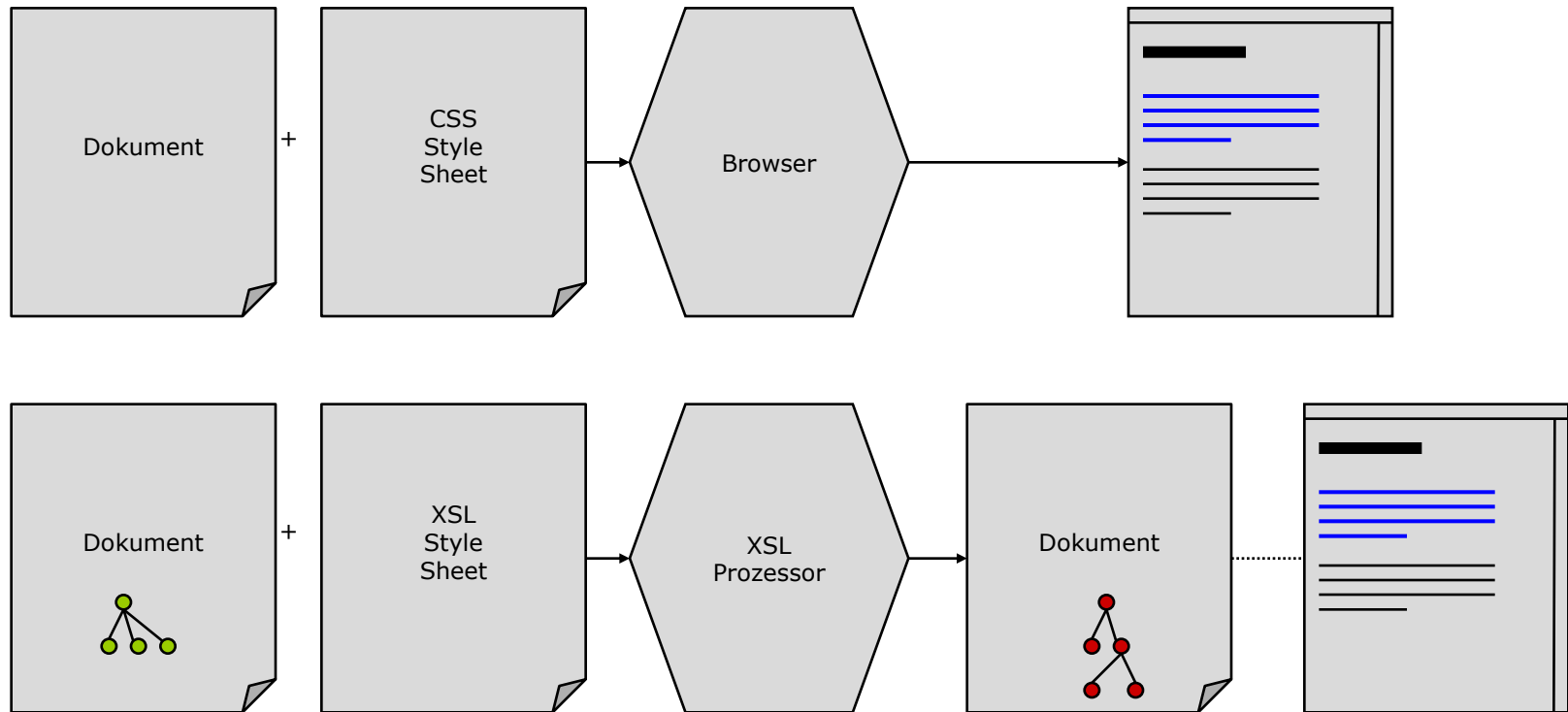
# Erzeugung von SVG



# HTML5

- Trennung von Inhalt und Darstellung ist wichtig für
  - Geräteunabhängigkeit von Informationen (Handy vs. PC)
  - Medienunabhängigkeit von Informationen (Grafik vs. Sprache)
  - Sprachunabhängigkeit von Informationen (" vs. „ vs. »)
  - Mehrkanal Veröffentlichungen (WAP und Web)
  - Verarbeitbarkeit von Informationen
- Notwendig:
  - Darstellungsmodelle
  - Sprachen zur Festlegung von Darstellungseigenschaften
  - Verarbeitungsmodelle für diese Sprachen

- W3C Style Activity entwickelt
  - Cascading Stylesheets CSS
  - XML Stylesheet Language XSL

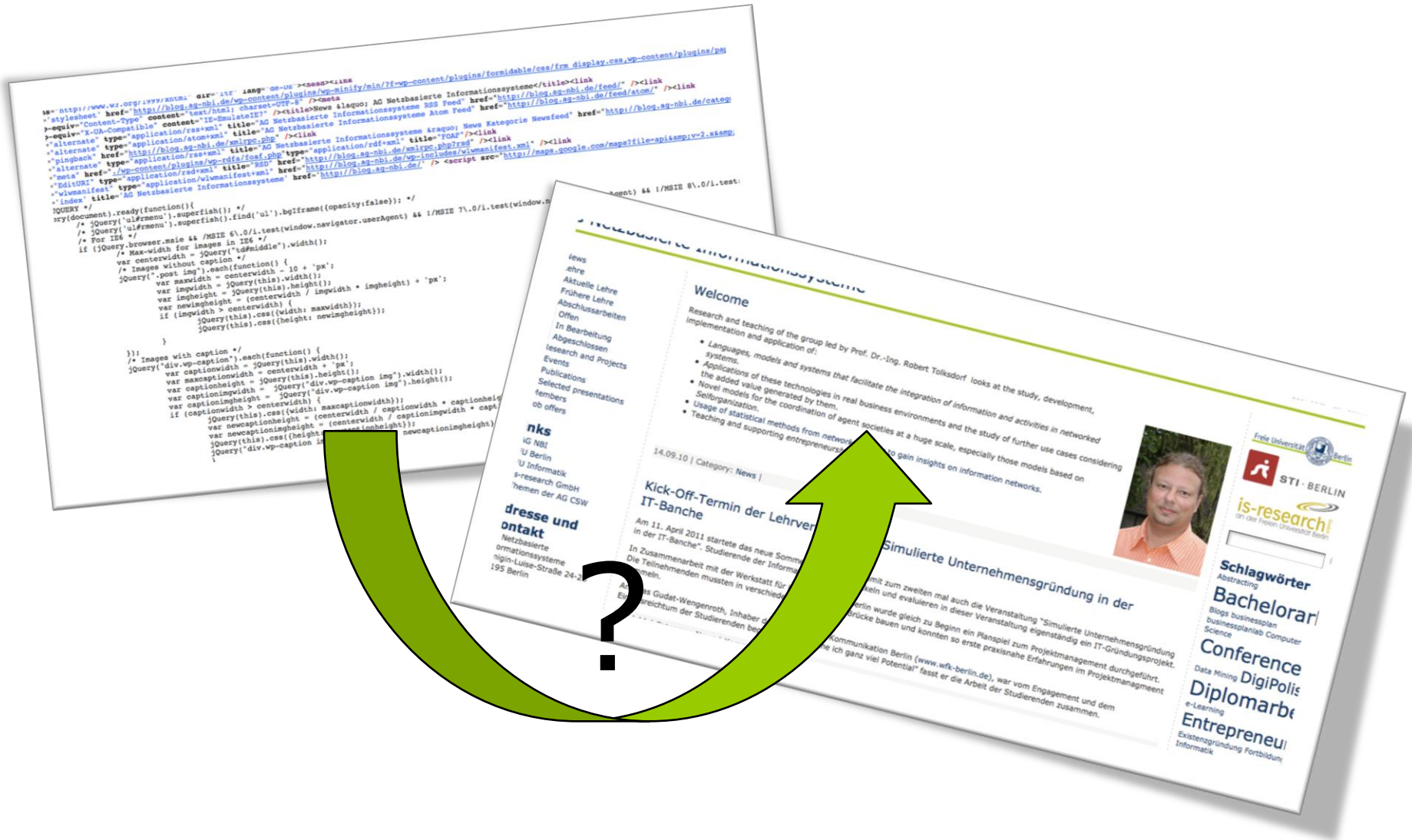




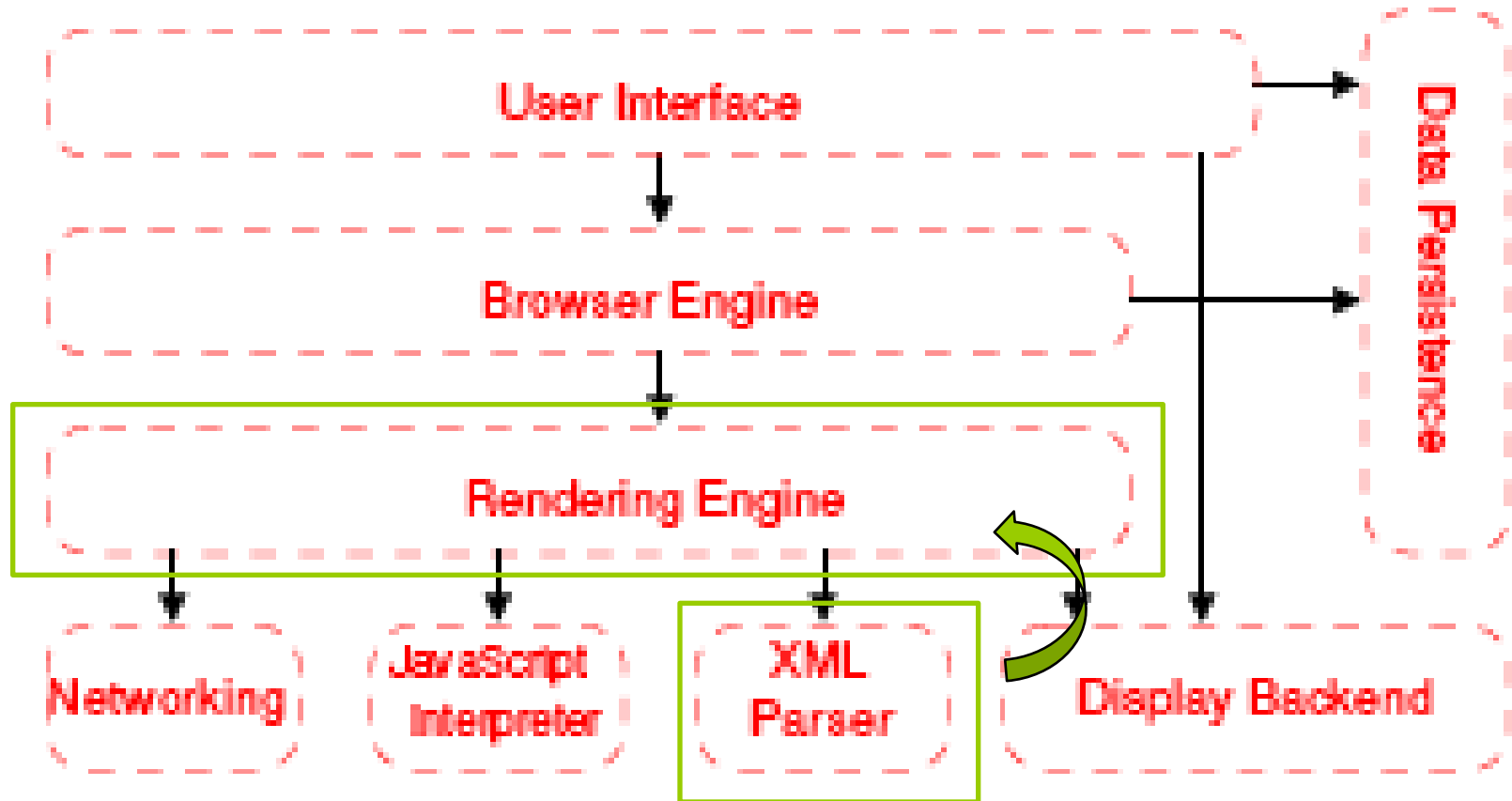
- Cascading Style Sheets definieren Darstellung von Tags durch Belegen von CSS-Attributen
- Während ursprünglich für HTML entworfen auch für XML nutzbar
- Darstellung vom eigenen Element `<price>` weiss auf schwarz:

```
price {
 color: white;
 background-color: black;
}
```
- CSS Attribute für visuelle oder auditive Ausgabe von Texten geeignet
- [www.w3.org/1999/06/REC-xml-style-sheet-19990629](http://www.w3.org/1999/06/REC-xml-style-sheet-19990629)

# Wie funktioniert denn nun HTML?

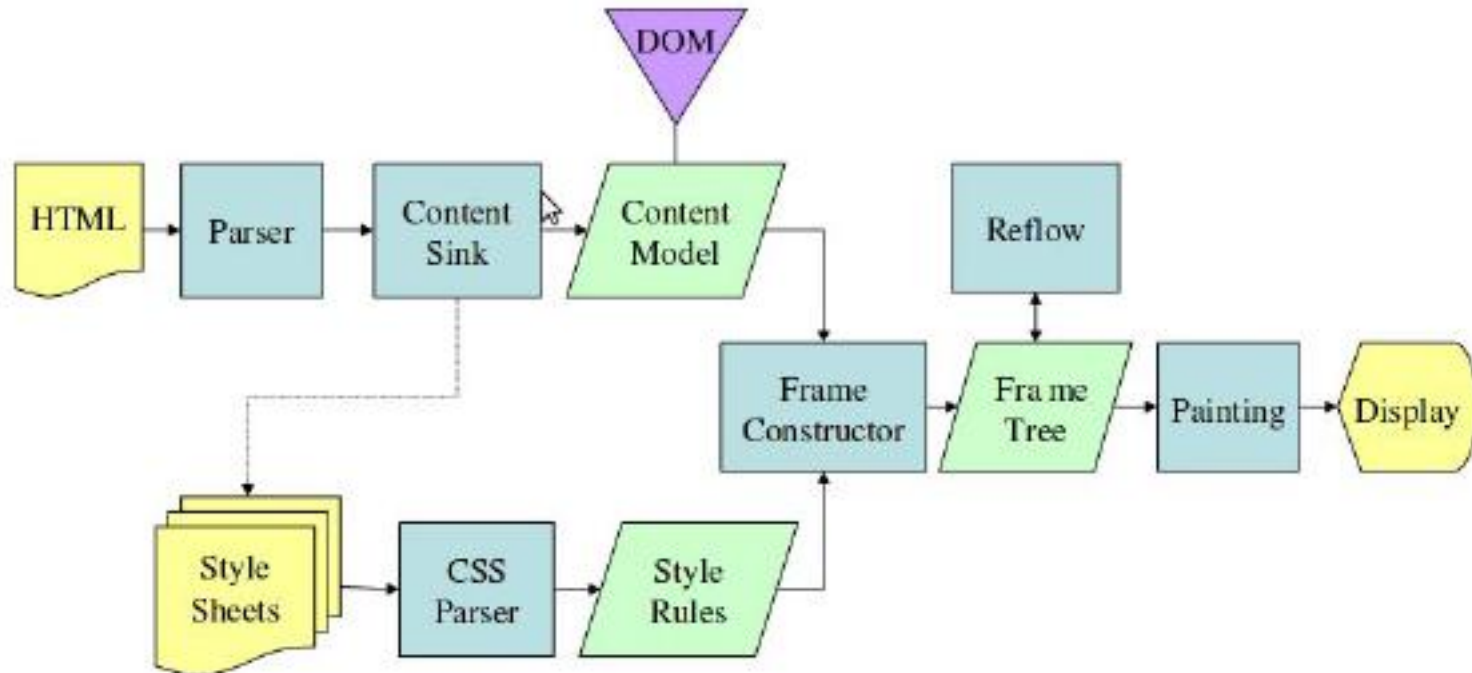


# Der HTML Interpreter → Web Browser



Aha: XML!

<http://grosskurth.ca/papers/browser-refarch.pdf>

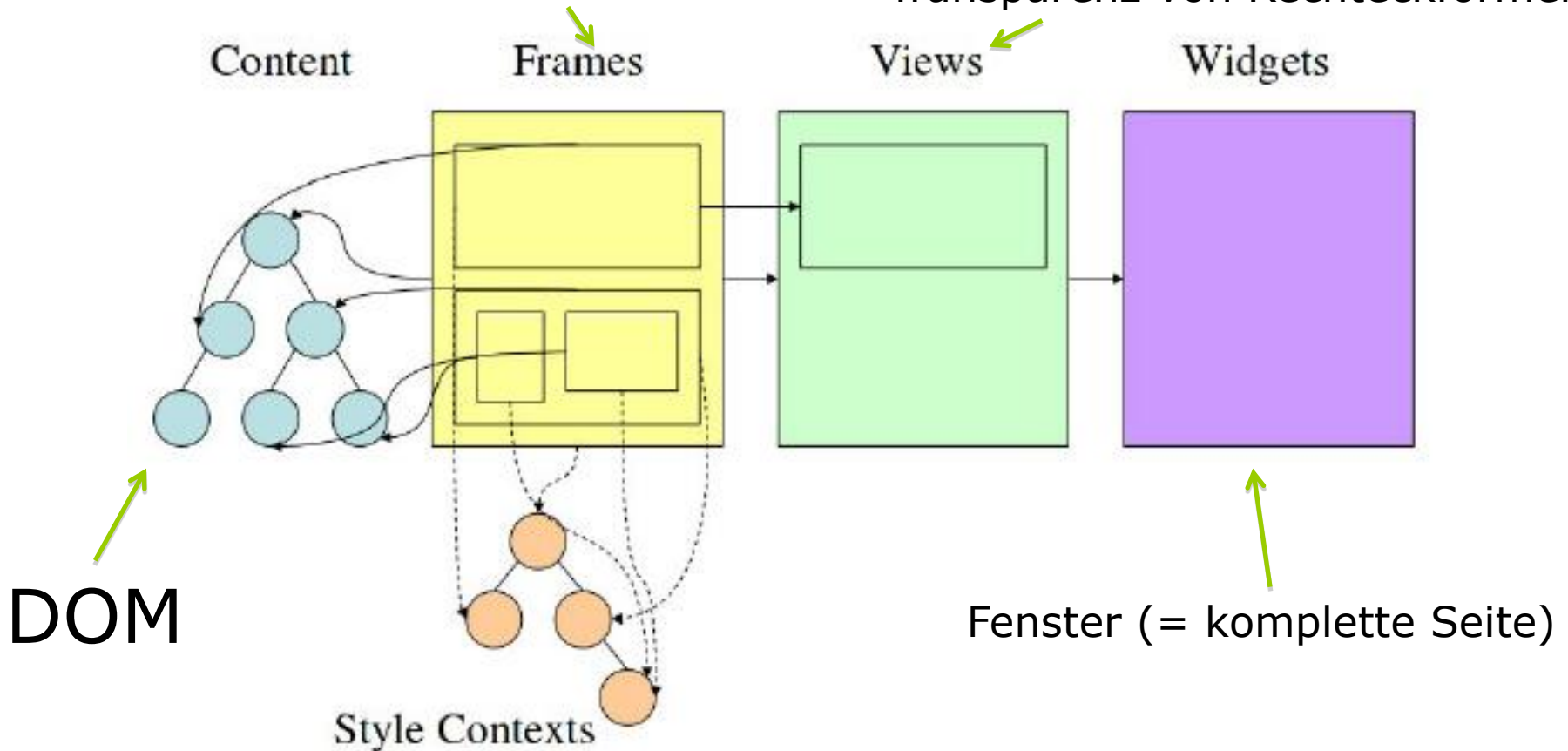


<http://www.mozilla.org/newlayout/doc/gecko-overview.htm>

# Datenstrukturen (Beispiel Gecko)

DIV, img, ...  
→ Rechteckformen

z-index, Transparenz, ...  
→ Anordnung, Reihenfolge und  
Transparenz von Rechteckformen



<http://www.mozilla.org/newlayout/doc/gecko-overview.htm>

- Designziele
  - XML Konzepte besser nutzen
  - Stylesheets zur Darstellung, XHTML2 für Struktur
  - Praktikablere Syntax
  - Barrierefreiheit, Internationalisierung
  - Geräteunabhängigkeit
  - Deklarative Alternativen zu Scripten
  - Integration mit Semantic Web

- Strukturierungsmöglichkeiten:
  - `<section>` Element für Abschnitte
  - `<h>` Element für Überschrift
  - `<l>` Element für umbrechbare Zeilen
  - `<p>` Element auch für z.B. Listen oder Tabellen
- `<nl>` Element für Navigationsleisten
- Alle Elemente können Quellanker sein
- Metadaten: role Attribut, meta und link nutzen RDF
- Formulare -> XForms
- Framesets -> XFrames
- ...
  
- Working Draft ließ noch vieles offen

- „A particular case is HTML. HTML has the potential interest of millions of people: anyone who has designed a web page may have useful views on new HTML features. It is the earliest spec of W3C, a battleground of the browser wars, and now the most widespread spec. [..]
- Some things are very clear. It is really important to have real developers on the ground involved with the development of HTML. It is also really important to have browser makers intimately involved and committed. And also all the other stakeholders, including users and user companies and makers of related products.
- Some things are clearer with hindsight of several years. **It is necessary to evolve HTML incrementally. The attempt to get the world to switch to XML, including quotes around attribute values and slashes in empty tags and namespaces all at once didn't work.** The large HTML-generating public did not move, largely because the browsers didn't complain. Some large communities did shift and are enjoying the fruits of well-formed systems, but not all. It is important to maintain HTML incrementally, as well as continuing a transition to well-formed world, and developing more power in that world.
- The plan is to charter a completely new HTML group. Unlike the previous one, this one will be chartered to do **incremental improvements to HTML**, as also in parallel xHTML. It will have a different chair and staff contact. It will work on HTML and xHTML together. We have strong support for this group, from many people we have talked to, including browser makers.“

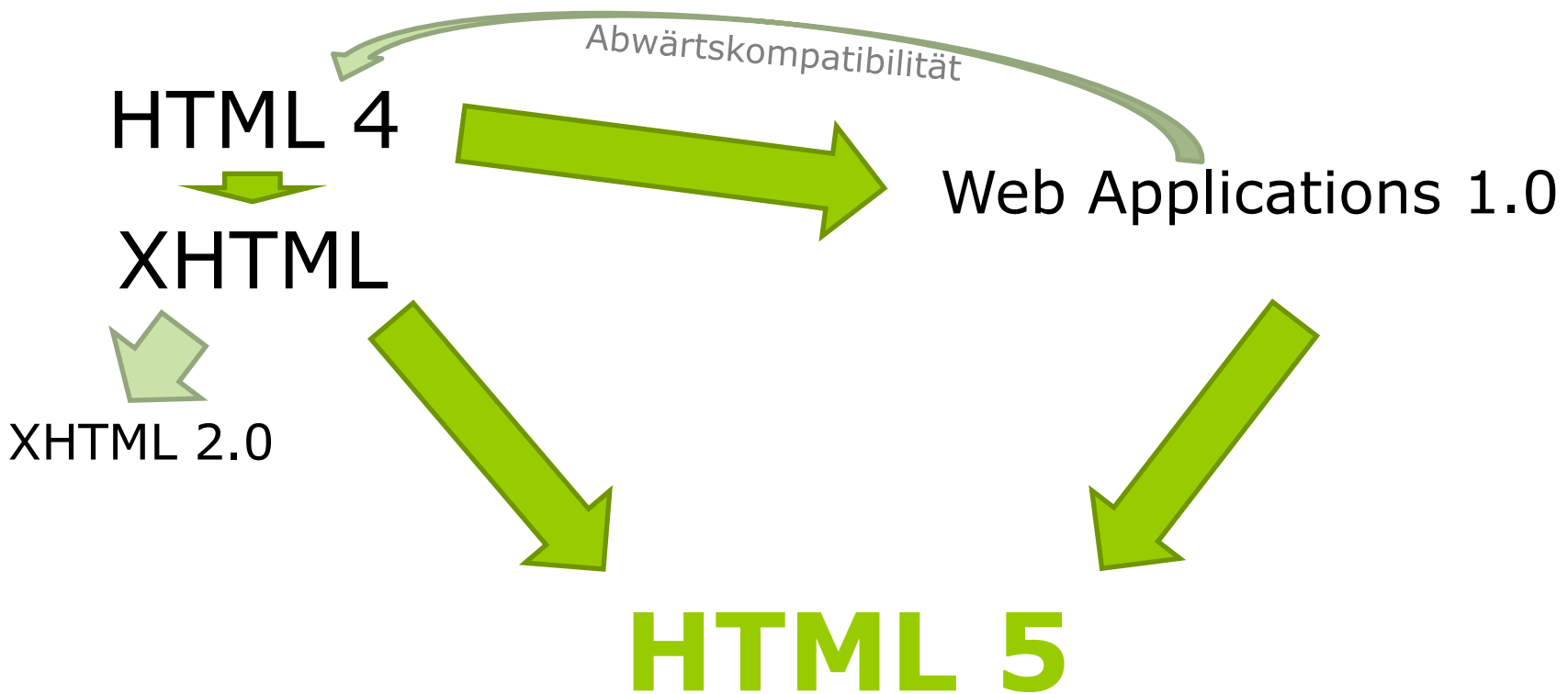


# Web Applications 1.0 = HTML 5

W3C

WHAT WG

(Web Hypertext Applications Technology Working Group)



- Entstanden aus Analyse existierender Browser und Inhalte
- Eigenschaften:
  - HTML 5 sowohl in „HTML-Syntax“ als auch als XML
  - Klare Verarbeitungsmodelle
  - Verbesserung der Auszeichnungsmöglichkeiten
  - DOM API Anpassungen  
(HTMLDocument Interface in DOM Level 2 HTML)
- [HTML 5 differences from HTML 4. Editor's draft 22 October 2007. <http://www.w3.org/html/wg/html5/diff/>]

- HTML als text/html

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
 <head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title>Example document</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <p>Example paragraph</p>
 </body>
</html>
```
- XML als application/xml oder application/xhtml+xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
 <head>
 <title>Example document</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <p>Example paragraph</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

## Neue Elemente / Struktur

- `<section>`: Dokumentenabschnitt (siehe `<h1>...<h6>`)
- `<header>`: Überschrift eines Abschnitts
- `<footer>`: „Unterschrift“ eines Abschnitts
- `<article>`: Artikelähnlicher Dokumentenabschnitt (-> blogs)
  
- `<aside>`: „Infokasten“ im Dokument
- `<nav>`: Navigationsabschnitt einer Seite
- `<figure>`: Abbildung als Element mit Beschriftung
  
- `<dialog>`: Konversation als Liste

## Neue Elemente / Inhalte

- `<audio>` und `<video>`: Multimediale Inhalte mit Scripting-Schnittstelle
- `<embed>`: Eingebettete Objekte
- `<meter>`: Anzeigeskala
- `<time>`: Zeit oder Datum
- `<canvas>`: Zeichenfläche
- `<command>`: Aufrufbares Kommando
- `<datagrid>`: Interaktive Repräsentation von Daten
- ...

# Spezielle Features

- Offline Web Applications

```
CACHE MANIFEST
main.html
main.css
main.js
NETWORK:
dynamic.html
CACHE:
more.html
FALLBACK:
online.html alternative.html
```

- Client Databases

- lokaler Key-Value-Store
- Web SQL → SQL Lite mit JS Wrapper (Google Gears)
- Indexed DB → SQL-unabhängiger Zugriff

- Notifications

- eventbasierte Nachrichtenfenster als Overlay
- statisch oder interaktiv

- Web Sockets

- ermöglichen Push-Notifications mit entferntem Web Server
- asynchrone Aufrufe

- Video:  
<http://thinkvitamin.com/code/the-future-of-html-5/#thevideo>
- Ist Trennung von Inhalt/Funktion und Design damit noch möglich?
- Ist das noch "reines" Markup?

## **Internationalisierung / Lokalisierung**



- Internationalization Tag Set (ITS) Version 1.0
  - Zweck: Elemente und Attribute zur Unterstützung von Internationalisierung und Lokalisierung
  - Status: W3C Recommendation 03 April 2007
  - Quelle: <http://www.w3.org/TR/its/>

- Was soll eigentlich lokalisiert werden?

```
<methodResponse>
 <fault>
 <value>
 <struct>
 <member>
 <name>faultCode</name>
 <value><int>4</int></value>
 </member>
 <member>
 <name>faultString</name>
 <value><string>Too many parameters.</string></value>
 </member>
 </struct>
 </value>
 </fault>
</methodResponse>
```

[<http://www.xmlrpc.com/spec>]

# Beispiel: Übersetzung verhindern (Translate category)

- Beim Element vermerkt:

```
<dbk:article xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its"
 xmlns:dbk="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
 its:version="1.0" version="5.0" xml:lang="en">
 <dbk:info>
 <dbk:title>An example article</dbk:title>
 <dbk:author
 its:translate="no">
 <dbk:personname>
 <dbk:firstname>John</dbk:firstname>
 <dbk:surname>Doe</dbk:surname>
 </dbk:personname>
 <dbk:affiliation>
 <dbk:address>
 <dbk:email>foo@example.com</dbk:email>
 </dbk:address>
 </dbk:affiliation>
 </dbk:author>
 </dbk:info>
 <dbk:para>This is a short article.</dbk:para>
</dbk:article>
```

[Beispiele aus Standard]

# Beispiel: Übersetzung verhindern

- Durch globale Regeln bestimmt

```
<myTopic
 xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its"
 xmlns="myNamespaceURI" id="topic01" xml:lang="en-us">
<prolog>
 <title>Using ITS</title>
 <its:rules version="1.0">
 <its:translateRule selector="//n:term" translate="no"/>
 </its:rules>
</prolog>
<body>
 <p>ITS defines <term>data category</term> as an abstract
 concept for a particular type of information for
 internationalization and localization of XML schemas and
 documents.</p>
</body>
</myTopic>
```

- Hinweise an den Übersetzer, Kontexterläuterung, Auflösung von Mehrdeutigkeiten etc.

```
<myRes
 xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its" >
<head>
 <its:rules version="1.0"
 its:translate="no">
 <its:locNoteRule locNoteType="alert"
 selector="//msg[@id='DisableInfo']">
 <its:locNote>The variable {0} has three possible values: 'printer',
 'stacker' and 'stapler options'.</its:locNote>
 </its:locNoteRule>
 </its:rules>
</head>
<body>
 <msg id="DisableInfo">The {0} has been disabled.</msg>
</body>
</myRes>
```

- Definitionen, Begriffserklärungen
- Beispiel RFC 3530, NFS:

### 1.5. General Definitions

The following definitions are provided for the purpose of providing an appropriate context for the reader.

**Client** The "client" is the entity that accesses the NFS server's resources. The client may be an application which contains the logic to access the NFS server directly. The client may also be the traditional operating system client remote filesystem services for a set of applications.

In the case of file locking the client is the entity that maintains a set of locks on behalf of one or more applications. This client is responsible for crash or failure recovery for those locks it manages.

Note that multiple clients may share the same transport and multiple clients may exist on the same network node.

**Clientid** A 64-bit quantity used as a unique, short-hand reference to a client supplied Verifier and ID. The server is

- Definitionen, Begriffserklärungen

```
<text
```

```
 xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its" >
```

```
 <its:rules version="1.0">
```

```
 <its:termRule selector="//term" term="yes"
 termInfoPointer="id(@def)"/>
```

```
 </its:rules>
```

```
 <p>We may define <term def="TDPV">discoursal point of
 view</term>
```

```
 as <gloss xml:id="TDPV">the relationship, expressed
 through discourse
```

```
 structure, between the implied author or some other
 addresser,
```

```
 and the fiction.</gloss>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</text>
```

- Schriftrichtung
  - Angelehnt an CSS Modell

```
<text
 xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its"
 xml:lang="en" its:version="1.0">
 <body>
 <par>In Arabic, the title <quote xml:lang="ar"
 its:dir="rtl"> W3C</quote>
 means <quote>Internationalization Activity,
 W3C</quote>.</par>
 </body>
</text>
```



- Zugeordneter Text

```
<text
 xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its" >
 <head> ...
 <its:rules version="1.0">
 <its:rubyRule selector="/text/body/img[1]/@alt">
 <its:rubyText>World Wide Web Consortium</its:rubyText>
 </its:rubyRule>
 </its:rules>
 </head>
 <body>
 ...
 </body>
</text>
```

- Festlegung, welches Element die Sprachlichkeit festlegt
- Eigentlich reicht `xml:lang`!

```
<its:rules xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its"
 version="1.0">
```

```
 <its:langRule selector="//p"
 langPointer="@mylangattribute"/>
```

```
</its:rules>
```

```
<p mylangattribute="de">Hallo</p>
```

- Ist ein Element Bestandteil des regulären Textes oder ist es ein neuer Textteil
  - Yes:  
<strong>Appaloosa horses</strong> have spotted coats.
  - Nested:  
Palouse horses<fn>A Palouse horse is the same as an Appaloosa.</fn> have spotted coats.
  - No:  
<li>Palouse horses: <p>They have spotted coats.</p> <p>They have been bred by the Nez Perce.</p> </li>

```
<its:rules
```

```
 xmlns:its="http://www.w3.org/2005/11/its" version="1.0">
```

```
 <its:withinTextRule withinText="yes" selector="//b | //em | //i"/>
```

```
</its:rules>
```

## **Kanonisches XML und Verschlüsselung**

- **Canonical XML Version 1.1**

- Zweck: Definition einer kanonischen Form von XML Dokumenten
- Status: **W3C Recommendation 2 May 2008**
- Quelle: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-xml-c14n11-20080502/>

- XML Dokumente mit gleichem Informationsgehalt unterschiedlich repräsentierbar:
  - `<XXXX attribut=""> </XXXX>`
  - `<XXXX> </XXXX>`
  - `<XXXX/>`
- Notwendig:
  - Wann sind zwei Dokumente gleich
  - Wann sind Berechnungen aus zwei Dokumenten gleich (Hash, Signatur)

- Dokument mit UTF-8 kodieren
- Alle Zeilenumbrüche zu #xA (linefeed) konvertieren
- Attributwerte (Kürzel) normalisieren
- Kürzel expandieren
- CDATA Abschnitte mit ihrem Inhalt ersetzen
- XML Deklaration und Dokumententyp entfernen
- Leere Elemente zu Start-Ende Paaren expandieren
- Leerraum um das Dokument und in Tags normalisieren
- Leerraum im Dokumenteninhalte erhalten

- Alle Attributwerte mit ""umschliessen
- Sonderzeichen in Attributwerten und Text durch Zeichenreferenzen ersetzen
- Überflüssige Namespacedeklarationen entfernen
- Default Attribute zu allen Elementen hinzufügen
- xml:base Attribute behandeln (relative Pfade...)
- Namespace Deklarationen und Attribute sortieren



- `<?xml version="1.0"?>`  
`<?xml-stylesheet href="doc.xsl" type="text/xsl" ?>`  
`<!DOCTYPE doc SYSTEM "doc.dtd">`  
`<doc>Hello, world!<!-- Comment 1 --></doc>`  
`<?pi-without-data ?>`  
`<!-- Comment 2 -->`  
`<!-- Comment 3 -->`
- `<?xml-stylesheet href="doc.xsl" type="text/xsl" ?>`  
`<doc>Hello, world!</doc>`  
`<?pi-without-data?>`

- ```
<!DOCTYPE doc [<!ATTLIST e9 attr CDATA "default">]>
<doc>
  <e1 />
  <e2 ></e2>
  <e3 name = "elem3" id="elem3" />
  <e4 name="elem4" id="elem4" ></e4>
  <e5 a:attr="out" b:attr="sorted" attr2="all" attr="I'm"
    xmlns:b="http://www.ietf.org"
    xmlns:a="http://www.w3.org"
    xmlns="http://example.org"/>
  <e6 xmlns="" xmlns:a="http://www.w3.org">
    <e7 xmlns="http://www.ietf.org">
      <e8 xmlns="" xmlns:a="http://www.w3.org">
        <e9 xmlns="" xmlns:a="http://www.ietf.org"/>
      </e8>
    </e7>
  </e6>
</doc>
```

- ```
<doc>
 <e1></e1>
 <e2></e2>
 <e3 id="elem3" name="elem3"></e3>
 <e4 id="elem4" name="elem4"></e4>
 <e5 xmlns="http://example.org" xmlns:a="http://www.w3.org"
xmlns:b="http://www.ietf.org" attr="I'm" attr2="all"
b:attr="sorted" a:attr="out"></e5>
 <e6 xmlns:a="http://www.w3.org">
 <e7 xmlns="http://www.ietf.org">
 <e8 xmlns="">
 <e9 xmlns:a="http://www.ietf.org" attr="default"></e9>
 </e8>
 </e7>
 </e6>
</doc>
```

# CDATA und Kürzel

- ```

<!DOCTYPE doc [
<!ATTLIST normId id ID #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST normNames attr NMTOKENS #IMPLIED>
]>
<doc>
  <text>First line&#x0d;&#10;Second line</text>
  <value>&#x32;</value>
  <compute><![CDATA[value>"0" && value<"10"
?"valid":"error"]]></compute>
  <compute expr='value>"0" &amp;&amp; value&lt;"10"
?"valid":"error"'>valid</compute>
  <norm attr=' &apos;  &#x20;&#13;&#xa;&#9;  &apos; '/>
  <normNames attr='  A  &#x20;&#13;&#xa;&#9;  B  '/>
  <normId id=' &apos;  &#x20;&#13;&#xa;&#9;  &apos; '/>
</doc>

```

CDATA und Kürzel

- `<doc>`
 - `<text>First line`
 - `Second line</text>`
 - `<value>2</value>`
 - `<compute>value>"0" && value<"10"`
 - `?"valid":"error"</compute>`
 - `<compute expr="value>"0" &&`
 - `value<"10"`
 - `?"valid":"error"">valid</compute>`
 - `<norm attr=" ' 
	 ' "></norm>`
 - `<normNames attr="A 
	 B"></normNames>`
 - `<normId id=" ' 
	 '"></normId>`
- `</doc>`

- Signaturen sind
 - Enveloping/enveloped – innerhalb des Dokuments
 - Detached – extern zum Dokument
- Vorgehen
 1. Ermittle Digest aus Datenobjekt
 2. Packe Digest (ev. mehrere) plus weitere Informationen in das SignedInfo-Element
 3. Verschlüssele das SignedInfo-Element

Beispiel: Unterschrift

- XML Signaturen geben Struktur vor
- Konkrete Verschlüsselungsalgorithmen sind Parameter

```
<Signature Id="MyFirstSignature"
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">
  <SignedInfo>
    <CanonicalizationMethod
      Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315"/>
    <SignatureMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#dsa-sha1"/>
    <Reference URI="#envelopedData">
      <Transforms>
        <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315"/>
      </Transforms>
      <DigestMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1"/>
      <DigestValue>j6lwx3rvEPO0vKtMup4NbeVu8nk=</DigestValue>
    </Reference>
  </SignedInfo>
  <SignatureValue>MC0CFFrVLtRlk=reIZS5...</SignatureValue>
```

Beispiel: Verschlüsselung

```
<KeyInfo><KeyValue><DSAKeyValue>
  <P>...</P><Q>...</Q><G>...</G><Y>...</Y>
</DSAKeyValue></KeyValue></KeyInfo>
<Object Id="envelopedData">
  <OrchidRecord>
    <HigherTaxon TaxonRank="Family">Orchidaceae</HigherTaxon>
    <ScientificName>Orchis x feinbruniae</ScientificName>
    <AuthorString>Baumann & Dafni 1979</AuthorString>
    <GatheringSite>
      <ContinentOrOcean>Asien</ContinentOrOcean>
      <Country>IL</Country>
      <NamedAreaName>Galiläa</NamedAreaName>
      <Location>
        <EncryptedData Id="Loc" Type="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#Content"
          xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#">
          <EncryptionMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-1_5" />
          <CipherData><CipherValue>8QoRT8+=jhdsTdu35WQ...</CipherValue></CipherData>
        </EncryptedData>
      </Location>
    </GatheringSite>
  </OrchidRecord>
</Object>
</Signature>
```