User Interaction: XML and JSON

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1989: Tim Berners-Lee invents the Web with HTML as its publishing language
- Based on SGML
  - Separates data from presentation
  - No hypertext
1993: Mosaic browser is released
1994: World Wide Web Consortium is formed
1995: HTML 2.0 published by IETF
1995: Internet Explorer is released
1997: HTML 3.2 published by W3C
1999: HTML 4.01 standardized and released
2000: XHTML standard released
2010: HTML 5 Draft Standard Released
2014: HTML 5 Recommendation expected
HTML5

- Support for SVG and MathML
- New tags
  - add semantic meaning
    - section
    - article
  - add multimedia processing
    - canvas
    - video
    - audio
- Some tags deleted

- offline storage
- drag and drop
- document editing
Today: HTML5 is in its Candidate Recommendation Form

http://www.w3.org/standards/techs/html#w3c_all

What Is HTML5?

A nice description from a magazine I was reading yesterday that describes just what the heck HTML5 is:

“HTML5 is most often thought of broadly to include new versions of the markup language itself and its associated standard for accessing and manipulating HTML documents, the Document Object Model; Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), a language to define the presentation and appearance of an HTML document; and the JavaScript scripting language. The term is often used even more broadly to include specific application programming interfaces (APIs), such as those that enable new browser-based graphics, geolocation, local storage, and video capabilities.”

I didn't keep the reference. Comment if you know it. Maybe ACM Communications?

by admin — Tags: code, java, location — Leave a comment
HTML and XML

HTML

XHTML

XML
• HTML, XML and JSON
  • Structured Data Formats that evolved with the web
  • Text with a syntax applied
  • They can represent a huge variety of information
  • They enable data transport
  • Different systems and technologies and programming languages depend on the syntax being standardized
<xml version="1.0"?>
<note>
  <to>Tove</to>
  <from>Jani</from>
  <heading>Reminder</heading>
  <body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
</note>
• What is XML?
  • XML stands for “eXtensible Markup Language”
  • XML was designed in the context of separating
    • data from display
  • XML tags are not predefined
    • You define your own tags
  • XML is designed to be self-descriptive
The Difference Between XML and HTML

XML
- designed to transport and store data
- It looks like HTML
- The focus is on what the data is

HTML
- originally focussed on how data looks
- it typically is “broken-XML”
- XHTML is
  - HTML that conforms to XML standard
• XML Does not DO Anything
  • It is a data format
  • A program must be written to manipulate the data
    • To search the data
    • To display the data
    • To change the data
  • Even though the data seems to be associated with a task it is still just data.