



Where The Web Is Going

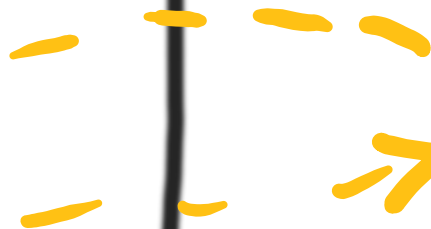
@jaredthenerd
jaredthenerd.com

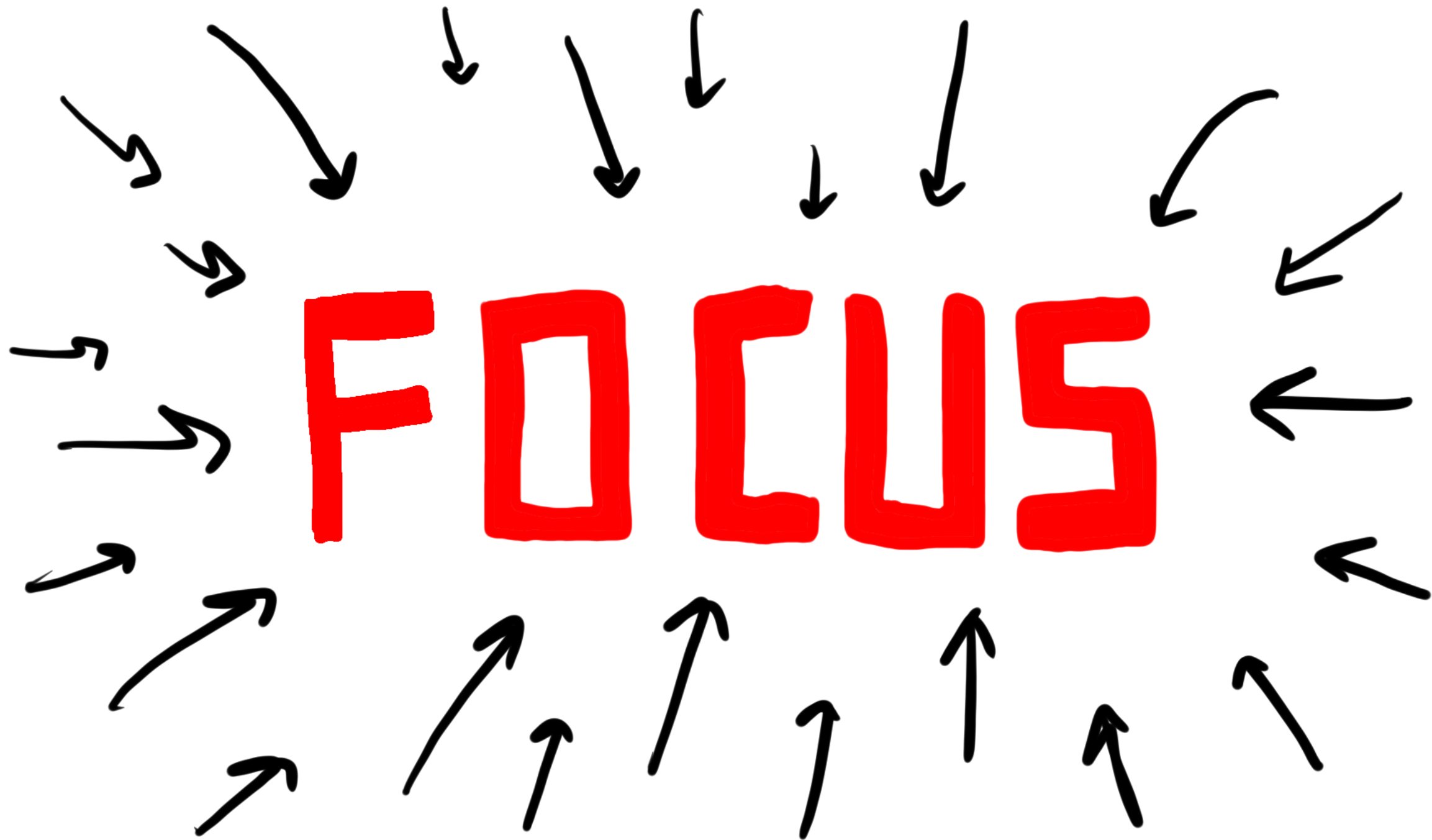
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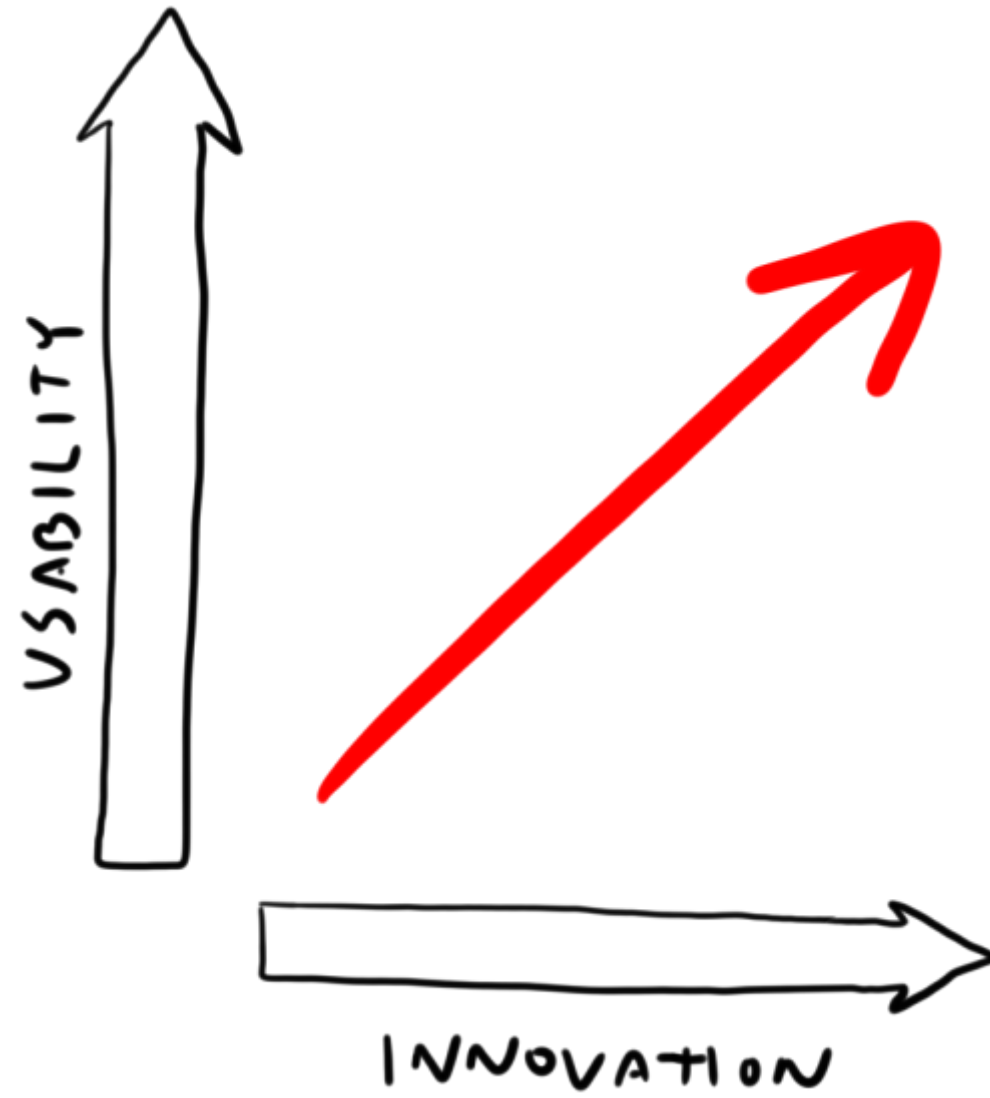
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

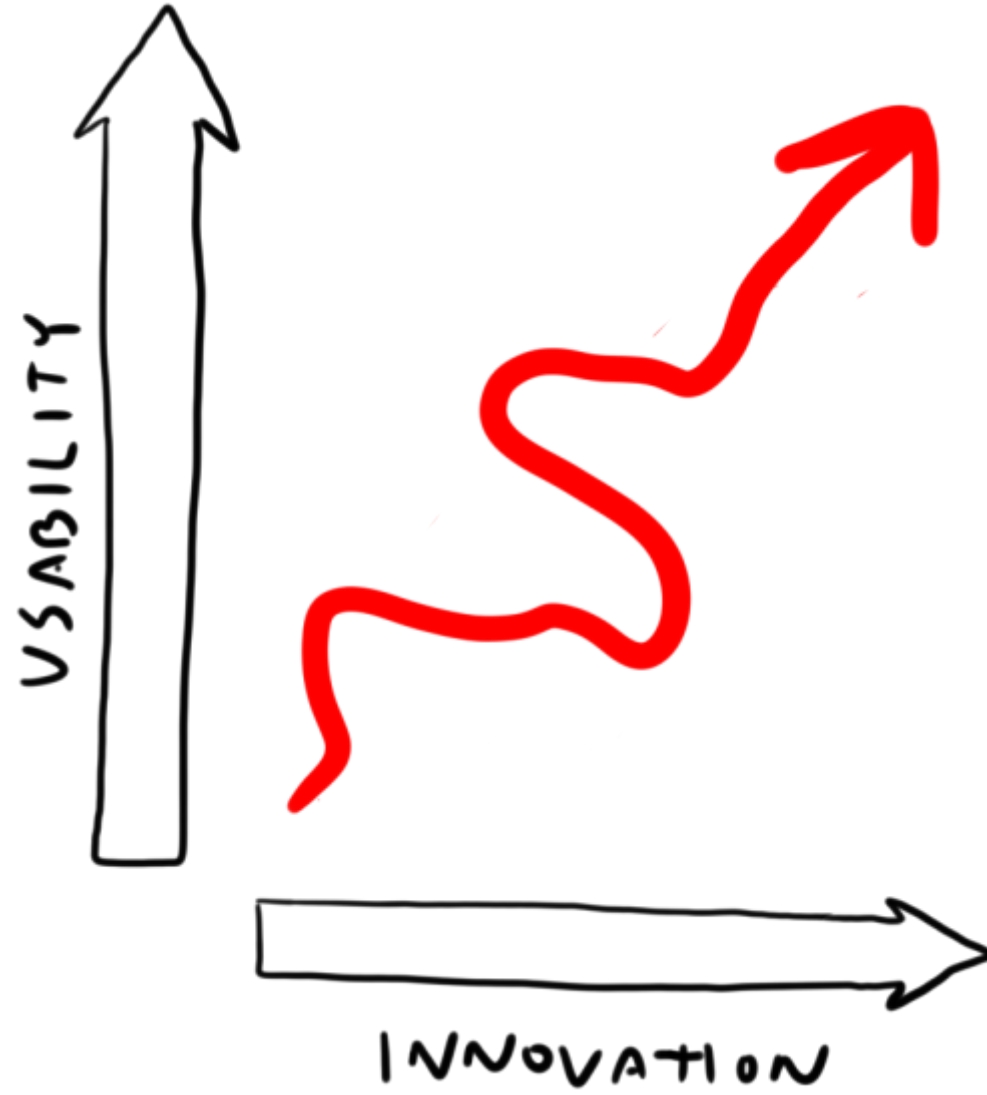


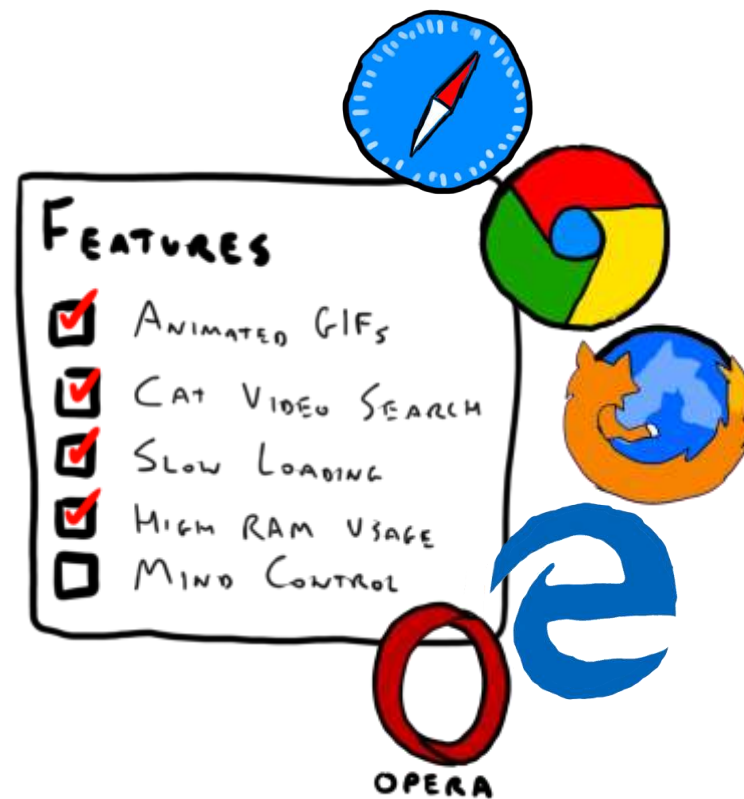
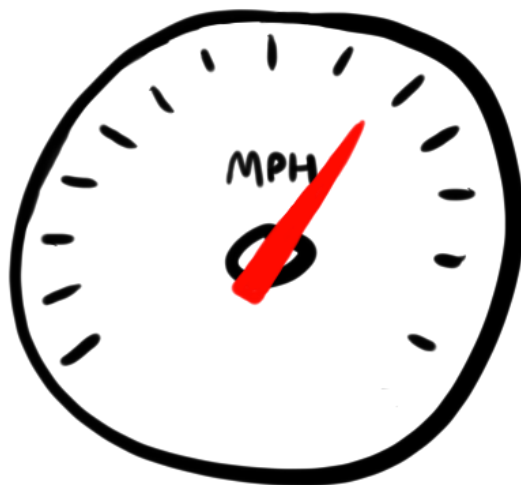
HMB





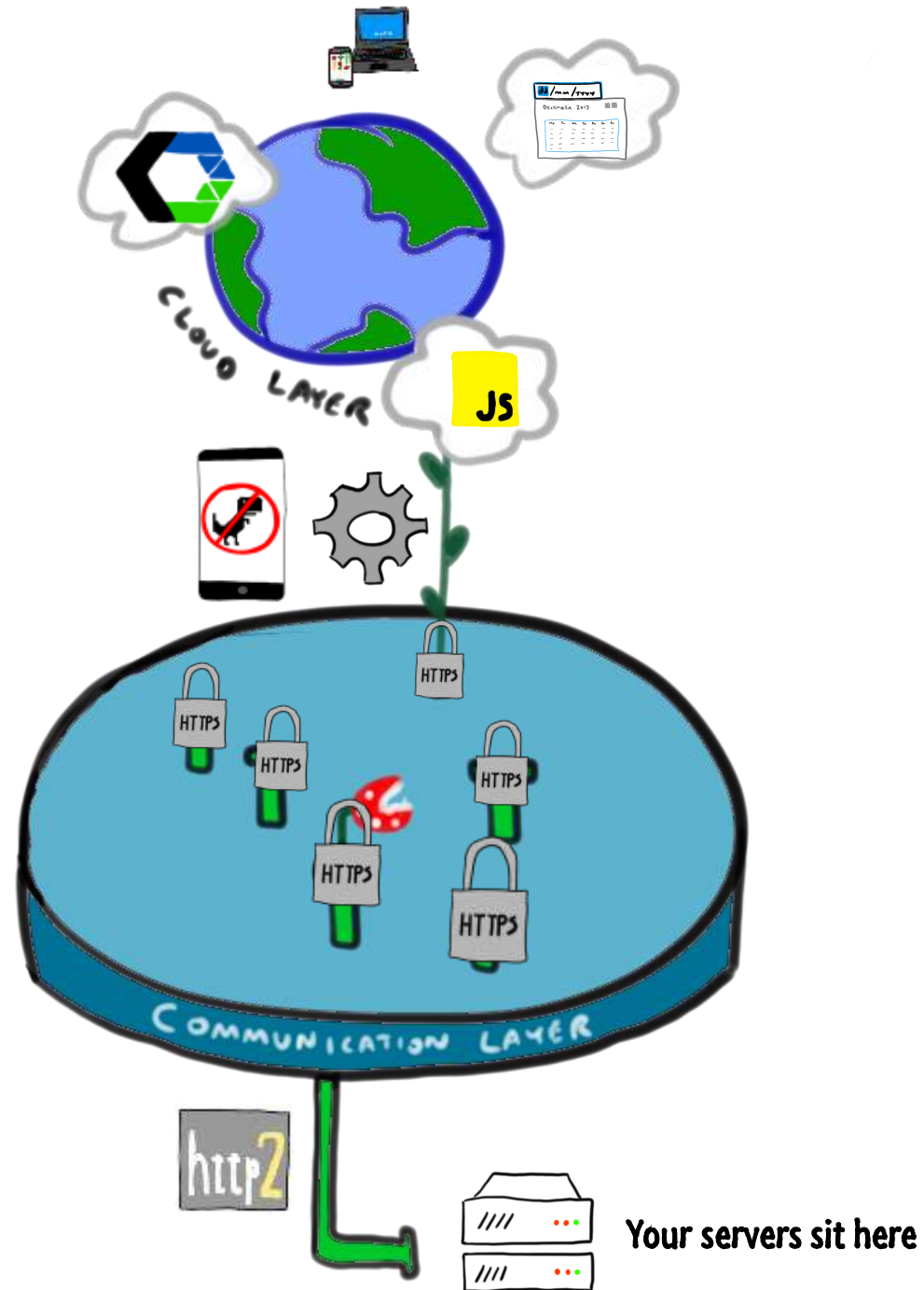




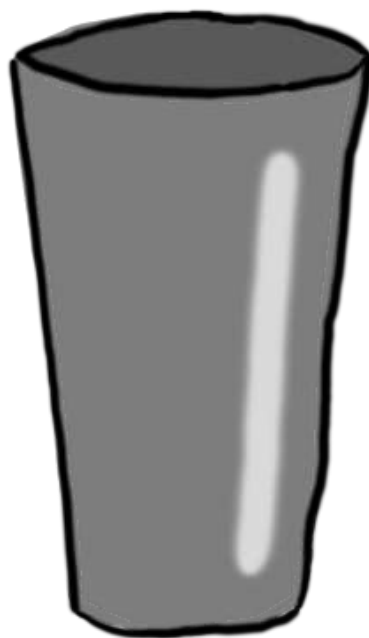
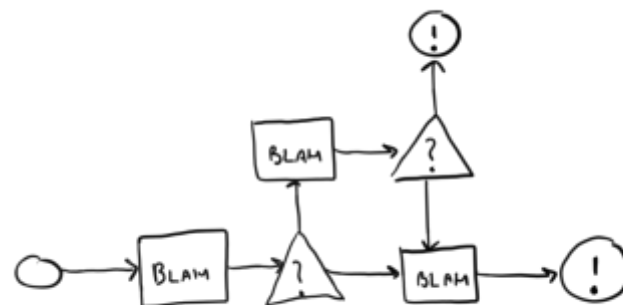
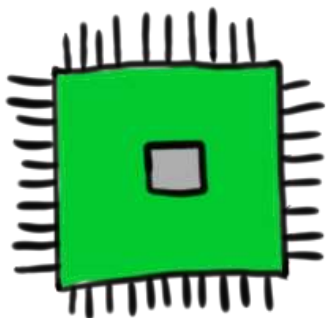


How the Web Literally* Works

and what we'll be talking about



*figuratively









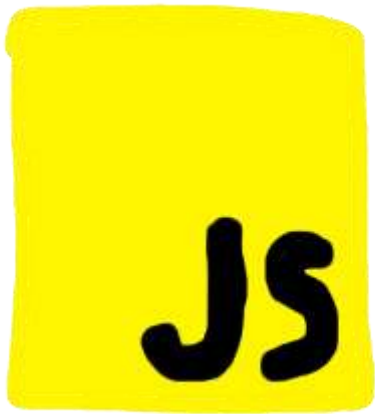
HTML



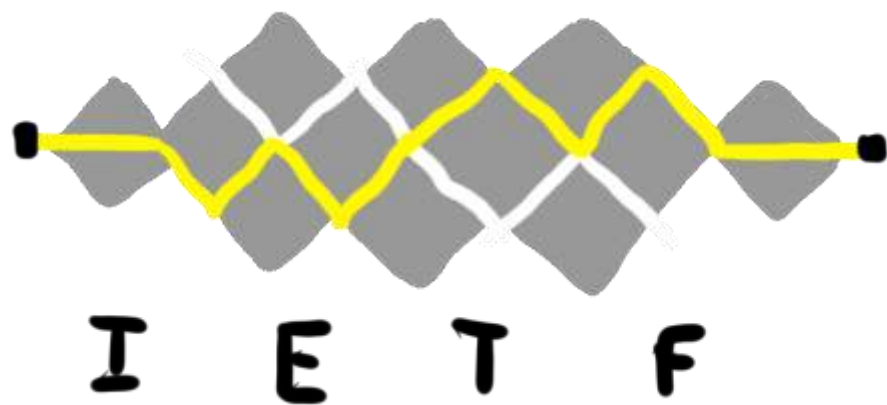
CSS



JS



W3C



BBQLOL



W3C

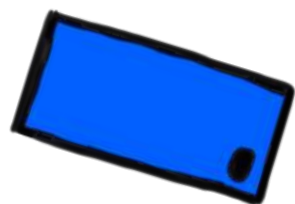
HTML



W3C

New Yorker – The Group That Rules The Web

<http://bit.ly/RulesTheWeb>

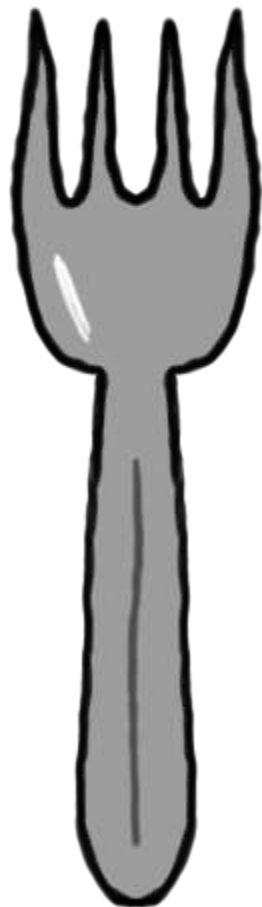


SELFIE!



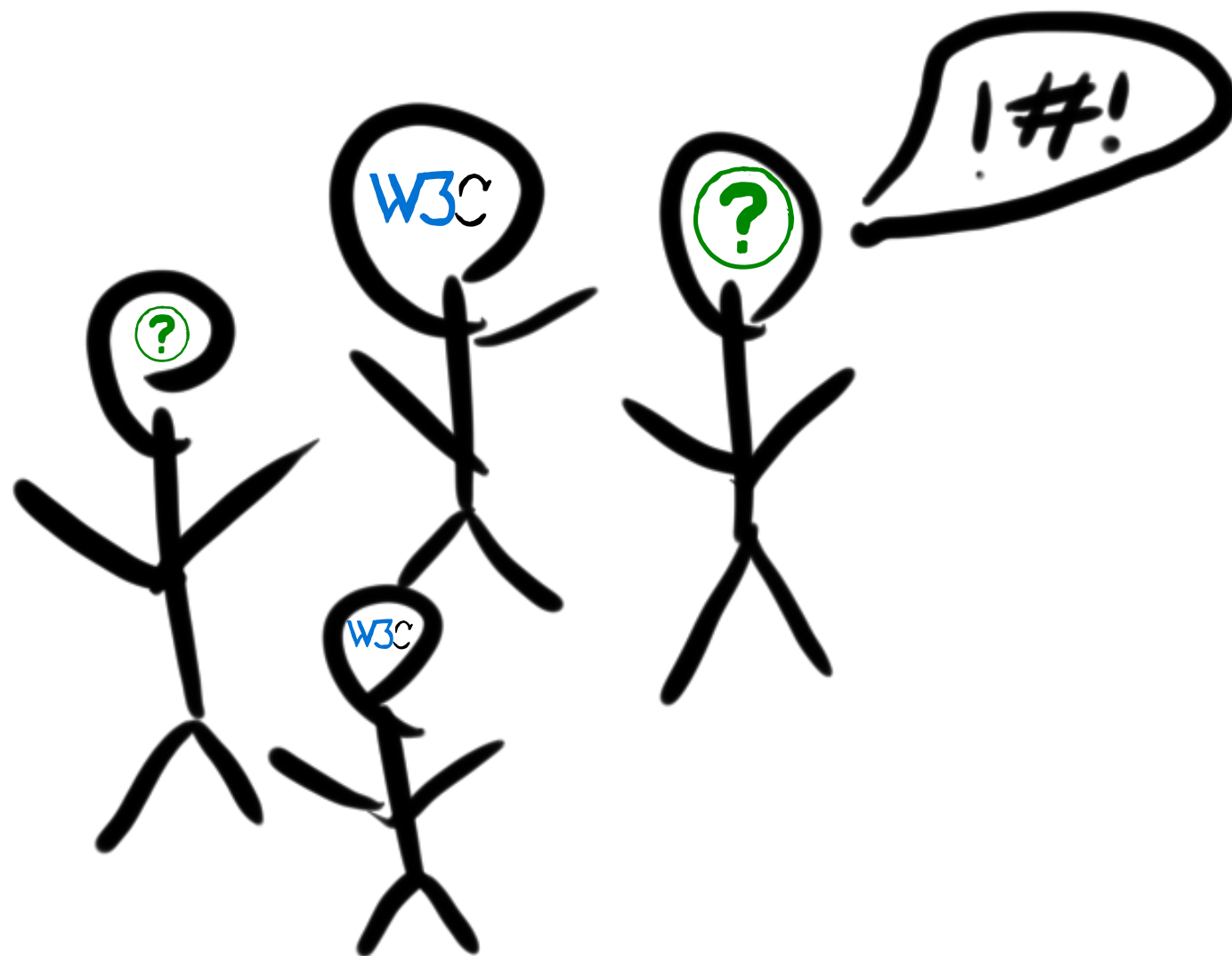
W3C

HTML

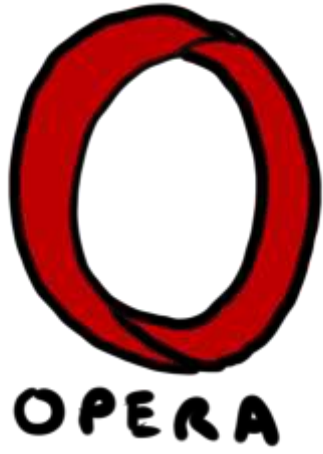


HTML





Web Standards People Swear A Lot



“Consensus is not a useful value in Web spec development, because it doesn't accurately reflect the power dynamics at work.

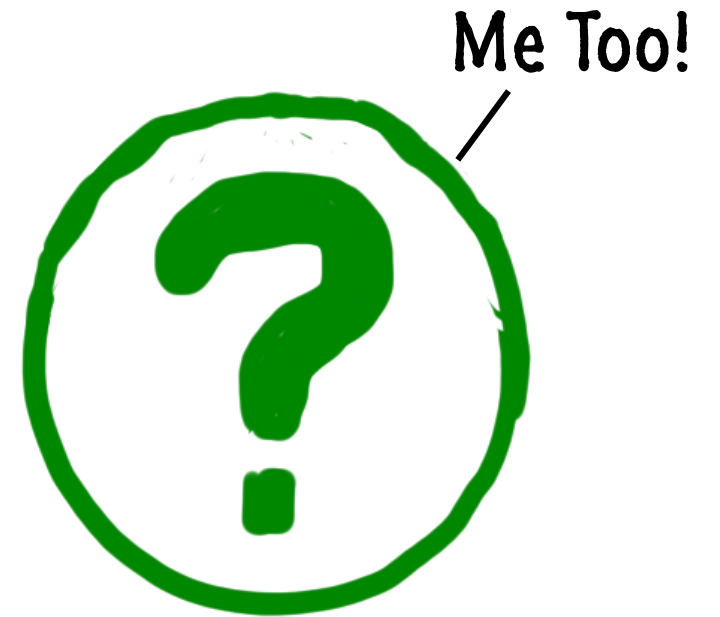
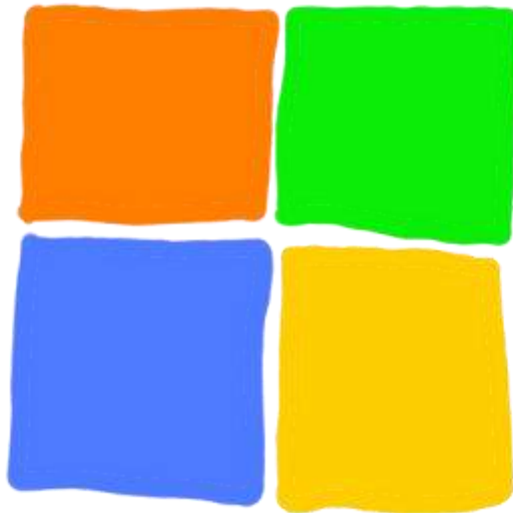
In practice, implementers have the ultimate say, not spec editors, not authors, not users, and not interested bystander standardistas.

The W3C and the WHATWG thus have no power. (The WHATWG is built around that realization; the W3C, however, is built on the assumption that it does have power.

That's how it ends up making mistakes like RDF, XForms, or XHTML2.)”

W3C

<3 OPEN STAND



<http://bit.ly/WHATWGIPR>



Form Validation & Forced Spellcheck

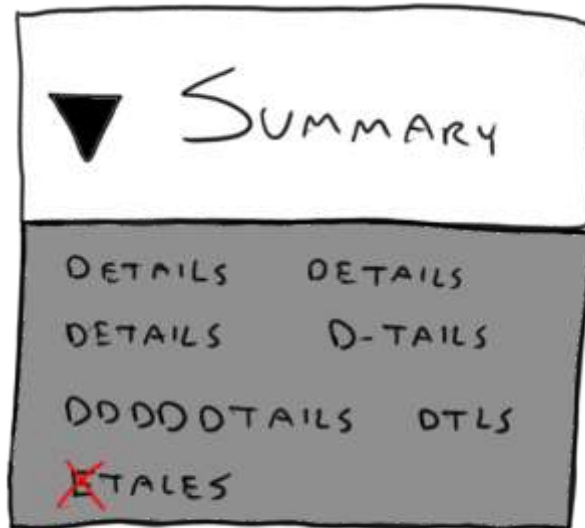
NAME

Asdf

- * NAME MUST NOT BE ASDF!
- * NAME IS REQUIRED



Date Pickers

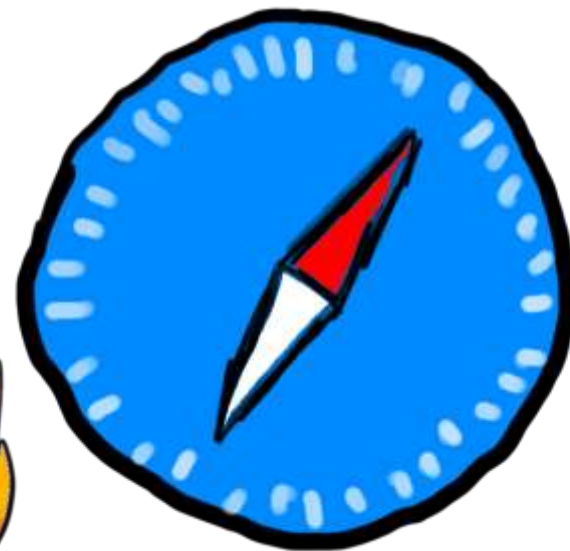
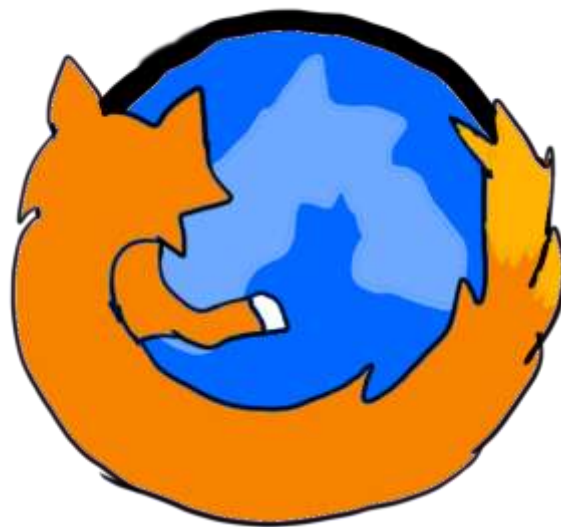
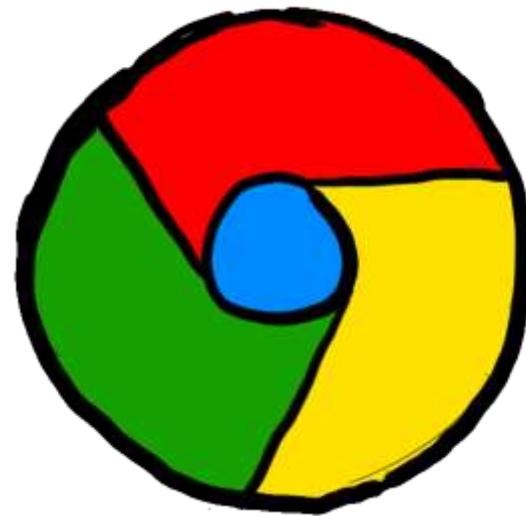


Expanding Detail Panels



Context Menus

HTML
5.1



「(ツ)」

HTML 5.1 Implementation report



This report outlines known implementations for the features added between HTML 5.0 and HTML 5.1.

Implementation information is documented in the relevant Github issue, Pull Request (PR), or documentation for developers.

Documented changes

New Features

	Blink	Firefox - Gecko	Edge	Internet Explorer	Safari - Webkit	Notes
<code>HTMLInputElement.prototype.reportValidity()</code>	Chrome, Opera	Y	N	N	N	
<code>HTMLMediaElement.prototype.fastseek()</code>	N	Y	N	N	Y	
<code>HTMLElement.prototype.forceSpellcheck()</code>	All					
<code><input type="week"></code>	Yandex, Chrome	N	Y	N	N	
<code><input type="month"></code>	Chrome, Yandex	N	Y	N	N	
<code><input type="datetime-local"></code>	Yandex, Chrome	N	Y	N	N	
<code>ImageBitmap</code> interface	Chrome,	Y	N	N	N	

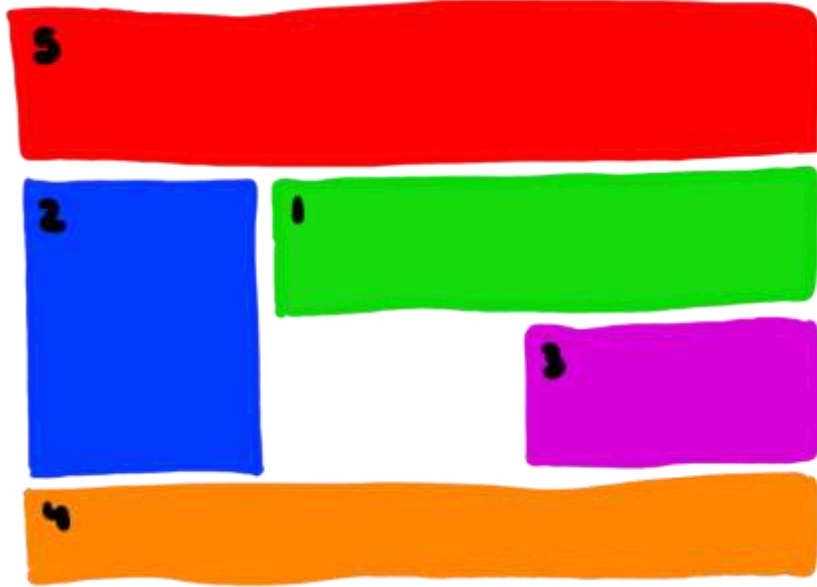
<http://bit.ly/HTML5Implementation>

HTML 5.2

Add modules script	Y	flag	Y	N	Y	
<code>dialog</code> element?	Y	Y	N	N	??	Marked "at-risk, but retained". This element was first proposed for HTML 5. Gecko implementation has progressed since 5.1

More W3C ? Stuff

CSS Grid



```
<div class="grid-container">
  <div class="item-1">1</div>
  <div class="item-2">2</div>
  <div class="item-3">3</div>
  <div class="item-4">4</div>
  <div class="item-5">5</div>
</div>
```

```
#demo-two.example-2 .grid-container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template: repeat(4,1fr)/repeat(3,1fr);
  grid-gap: 20px;
  grid-template-areas:
    'header header header'
    'sidebar content content'
    'sidebar . content2'
    'footer footer footer';
}

#demo-two.example-2 .item-1 {
  grid-area: content;
}

#demo-two.example-2 .item-5 {
  grid-area: header;
}
```



CSS Variables

```
:root {  
  --my-color: ■ red;  
}  
  
#someDiv {  
  color: var(--my-color);  
}
```

UMMMMMMMM... WHAT?

CSS SPECIFICATIONS

This page contains a list of all completed specifications and drafts by the CSS WG (formerly CSS & FP WG). If you want to follow the development of CSS, this is the place to start. You have ideas? Contributions? See "If you want to help" on this page.

A specification is not a manual. Think it as a record for badly written drafts and please complain if you find one. But specs do target a specific audience. See fantasai's [Understanding the CSS Specifications](#). J. David Koster has written another useful [How to read W3C specs](#). Or you can read about "modules," "levels," "snapshots" and the CSS process.

WHAT'S NEW?

- 2024-09-04 Updated Candidate Recommendation: CSS [Scroll Snap Level 1](#)
- 2024-09-09 Updated Working Draft: CSS [Color Level 4](#)
- 2024-02-28 Updated Working Draft: CSS [Pseudo-Elements Level 4](#)
- 2024-02-04 New Candidate Recommendation: CSS [Transforms Level 3](#)
- 2024-01-12 Updated Working Draft: CSS [Values and Units Level 4](#) Updated Candidate Recommendation: CSS [Values and Units Level 3](#) Updated Candidate Recommendation: CSS [Script Snap Level 1](#)

TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS

Ordered from most to least stable:

Completed	Current	Upcoming	Notes	
CSS Snapshot 2018	NOTE		Latest stable CSS	1
CSS Snapshot 2017	NOTE		Latest stable CSS	1
CSS Snapshot 2016	NOTE			1
CSS Snapshot 2015	NOTE			1
CSS Color Level 3	REC	REC		1
CSS Namespaces	REC	REC		1
Selectors Level 3	REC	REC		1
CSS Level 2 Revision 3	REC	REC	See Errata	1
Media Queries	REC	REC		1
CSS Style Attributes	REC	REC		1
CSS Fonts Level 3	REC	REC		1
CSS Basic User Interface Level 3	REC	REC		1
Stable				
CSS Backgrounds and Borders Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Conditional Rules Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Multi-column Layout Level 3	WD	CR		1
CSS Values and Units Level 3	CR	CR		1

CSS Flexible Box Layout Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Cascading and Inheritance Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Writing Modes Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Counter Styles Level 3	CR	CR		1
Testing				
CSS Image Values and Replaced Content Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Speech	CR	CR		1
CSS Text Decoration Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Shapes Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Masking Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Fragmentation Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Counting Variables	CR	CR		1
Compositing and Blending Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Syntax Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Grid Layout Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Display Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Will Change Level 3	CR	CR		1
Media Queries Level 4	CR	CR		1
Geometry Interfaces Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Cascading and Inheritance Level 4	CR	CR		1
CSS Script Snap Level 1	CR	CR		1
CSS Painting API Level 1	CR	CR		1
CSS Containers Level 3	CR	CR		1
CSS Writing Modes Level 4	CR	CR		1
Refining				
CSS Animations Level 3	WD	WD		1
Web Animations	WD	WD		1
CSS Text Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Transforms Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Transforms Level 4	WD	WD		1
CSS Box Alignment Level 3	WD	WD		1
Selectors Level 4	WD	WD		1
Margin Path Level 3	WD	WD		1
Preview of CSS Level 2	FPWD	NOTE		1
CSS Fonts Level 4	WD	WD		1
CSS Easing Functions Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Logical Properties and Values Level 3	WD	WD		1
Refining				
CSS Paged Media Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSSOM View	WD	WD		1

CSS Intrinsic & Extrinsic Sizing Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Ruby Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Overflow Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Box Model Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Pseudo-Elements Level 4	WD	WD		1
CSS Scrollbars Level 1	FPWD	WD		1
Exploring				
CSS Backgrounds and Borders Level 4	WD	WD		1
CSS Device Adaptation	WD	WD		1
CSS Exclusions	WD	WD		1
Filter Effects Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Generated Content for Paged Media	WD	WD		1
CSS Page Flows	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Template Layout	NOTE	NOTE		1
CSS Line Grid	WD	WD		1
CSS Lists Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Positional Layout Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Regions	WD	WD		1
CSS Table Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Object Model	WD	WD		1
CSS Font Loading	WD	WD		1
CSS Scoping Level 3	FPWD	WD		1
Non-element Selectors	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Inline Layout Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Round Display Level 3	WD	WD		1
CSS Basic User Interface Level 4	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Text Level 4	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Properties and Values API Level 1	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Typed OM Level 1	WD	WD		1
Worklets Level 3	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Color Level 4	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Rhythmic Sizing Level 3	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Image Values and Replaced Content Level 4	WD	WD		1
CSS Fill and Stroke Level 3	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Overflow Level 4	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Grid Layout Level 3	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Text Decoration Level 4	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Layout API Level 3	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Values and Units Level 4	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Shadow Parts	FPWD	WD		1
CSS Fragmentation Level 4	FPWD	WD		1
Rewriting				
CSS Generated Content Level 3	WD	WD		1
Abandoned				
CSS Level 3	SPSD			1

CSS Print Profile	NOTE			1
CSS Module Profile 2.0	NOTE			1
The CSS 'Reader' Media Type	NOTE			1
CSS Presentation Level	NOTE			1
CSS TV Profile 1.0	NOTE			1
CSS Marquee Behavioral Extension to CSS	NOTE			1
CSS Hyperlink Presentation Fullscreen	NOTE			1

Some related specifications by other Working Groups:

Title	Current	Notes
Predefined Counter Styles	NOTE	1.1.1.1 WG
CSS Techniques for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0	NOTE	WCAG WG
Associating Style Sheets with XML documents 2.0 (Second Edition)	REC	XML Core WG
The 'view-mode' Media Feature	REC	Web Applications WG
Selectors API Level 3	REC	Web Applications WG
Selectors API Level 2	NOTE	Web Applications WG

See also: [Jani Niemi's index of properties](#).

People who are reviewing CSS drafts might be interested in these indexes that include both official and editors' drafts: [properties](#) [HTML] [TSV] [XML] [JSON] and [selectors](#) [HTML] [TSV] [XML] [JSON]

EXPLANATION OF COLORS & STATUS CODES

W3C indicates the maturity of specifications by a status code. The CSS working group uses the following, from [least to most stable](#):

Abbreviation	Full name
FPWD	First Public Working Draft
WD	Working Draft
CR	Candidate Recommendation
PR	Proposed Recommendation
REC	Recommendation
SPSD	Superseded Recommendation

The following code indicates a document that is not intended to become a standard:

Abbreviation	Full name
NOTE	Working Group Note

The names are defined in section 6 of the W3C process document. A REC is what is normally referred to as a 'standard.' W3C encourages everyday use starting from CR.

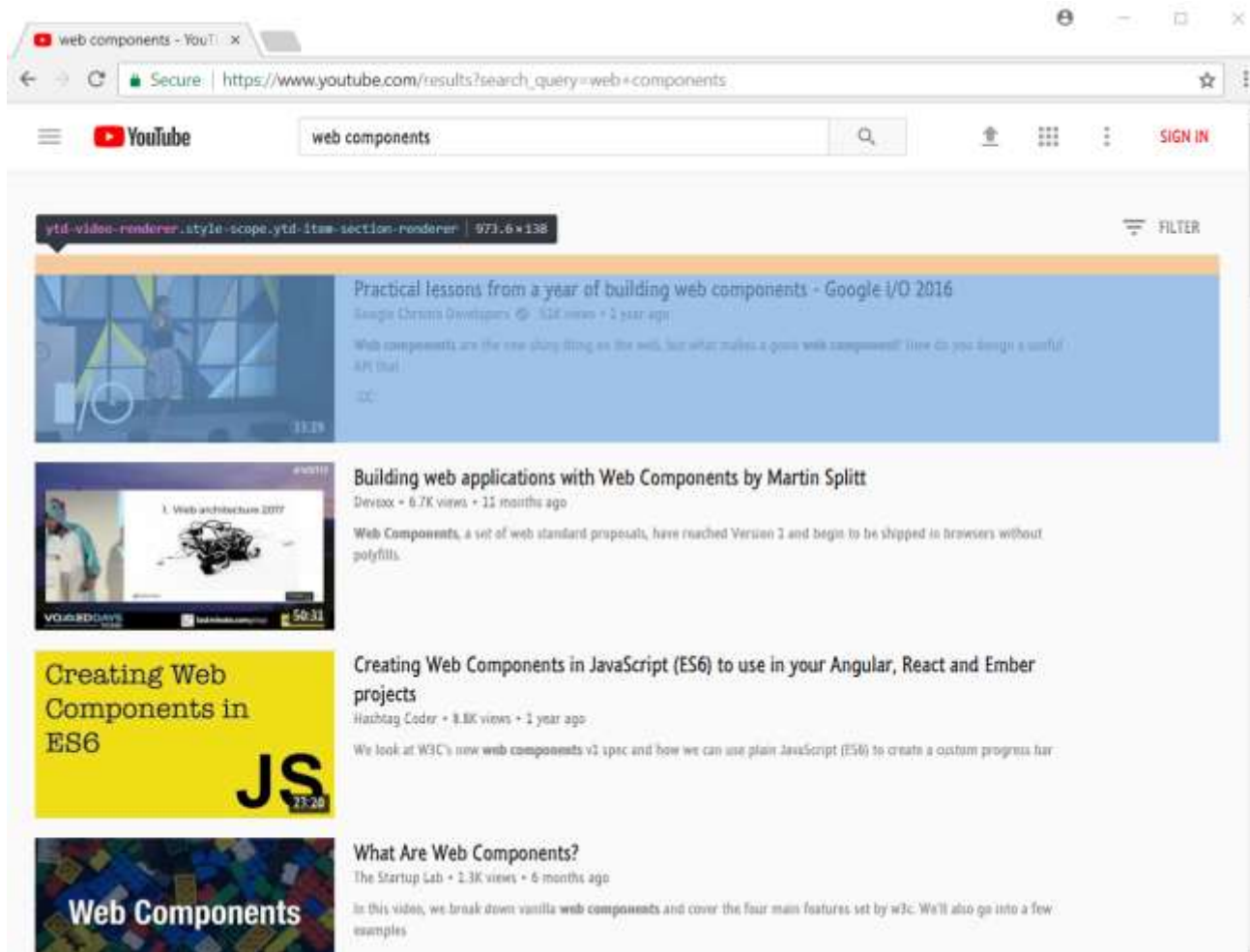
The informal stability levels used to group the specs are defined in the 2007 description of CSS stability levels.



Web Components

- HTML Templates
- Shadow DOM
- Custom Elements
- ~~HTML Imports~~/ES6 Modules










Web Components In Action



```
<div id="contents" class="style-scope ytd-item-section-renderer">
  <ytd-video-renderer class="style-scope ytd-item-section-renderer">
    <div id="dismissable" class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer">
      <ytd-thumbnail class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer">
        <a id="thumbnail" class="yt-simple-endpoint inline-block style-scope ytd-t
          tabindex="-1" rel="null" href="/watch?v=xfQo1cQFa4w">
          <yt-ing-shadow class="style-scope ytd-thumbnail no-transition" style="ba
            loaded>
              ...</div>
              <div id="mouseover-overlay" class="style-scope ytd-thumbnail"></div>
              <div id="hover-overlays" class="style-scope ytd-thumbnail"></div>
            </a>
          </ytd-thumbnail>
        <div class="text-wrapper style-scope ytd-video-renderer">
          <div id="meta" class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer">
            <div id="title-wrapper" class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer">
              <h3 class="title-and-badge style-scope ytd-video-renderer">
                <ytd-badge-supported-renderer class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer"
                  </ytd-badge-supported-renderer>
                <a id="video-title" class="yt-simple-endpoint style-scope ytd-video-i
                  "Practical lessons from a year of building web components - Google I/O
                  Developers 1 year ago 33 minutes 51,161 views" href="/watch?v=xfQo1cQ
                  from a year of building web components - Google I/O 2016">...</a>
                </h3>
                <div id="menu" class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer"></div>
              </div>
              <ytd-video-meta-block class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer">...</ytd-vide
                </div>
              <yt-formatted-string id="description-text" class="style-scope ytd-video-re
                string>
              <ytd-badge-supported-renderer id="badges" class="style-scope ytd-video-ren
                supported-renderer>
                <div id="buttons" class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer"></div>
              </div>
              <div id="dismissed" class="style-scope ytd-video-renderer"></div>
            </ytd-video-renderer>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
```

These get includes with Polymer and Shady DOM. That is its own talk!

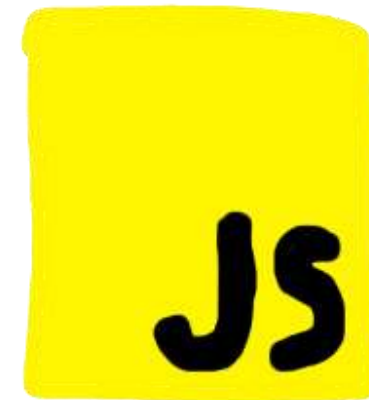


Browser support	 CHROME	 OPERA	 SAFARI	 FIREFOX	 EDGE
 HTML TEMPLATES	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE
 CUSTOM ELEMENTS	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ POLYFILL ○ DEVELOPING
 SHADOW DOM	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ POLYFILL ○ DEVELOPING
 ES MODULES	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE	✓ STABLE

<https://www.webcomponents.org/>



"ECMAScript was always an unwanted trade name that sounds like a skin disease." – Brendan Eich









A horizontal timeline bar with a light blue background. A dark blue bar is overlaid at the bottom. The dark blue bar is divided into two segments: a lighter blue segment on the left and a darker blue segment on the right. The lighter blue segment contains the text '12/2009 - 6/2011' and 'ECMAScript 5'. The darker blue segment contains the text '6/2011 - 6/2015' and 'ECMAScript 5.1'. Below the bar, the years '2010', '2011', and '2012' are marked.

12/2009 - 6/2011
ECMAScript 5

6/2011 - 6/2015
ECMAScript 5.1

2010

2011

2012

2015
Edge released

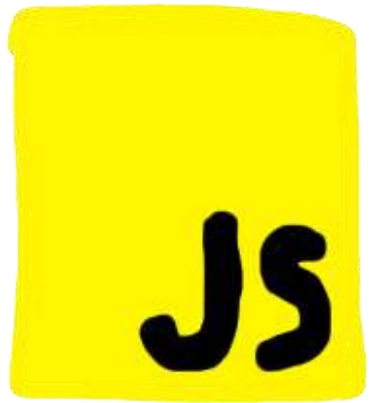
6/2015 - 6/2016
ECMAScript 6

2016

2016 - ?
ECMAScript 7

2017 - ?
ECMAScript 8

En



ES 2016

`Array.includes`

`**` operator

Array.contains ???



"You're telling me I should ship a browser that chokes on thousands of web sites that work fine today. That would be bad for our users, so I'm not planning on doing that."

"Patching 3.5 million websites is not a 'small fix' in any relevant sense."

– Jason Orendorff (Mozilla)

moo tools

SMOOSH? Seriously?



Brian Terlson
@bterlson

Follow



Adding `Array.prototype.flatten` to JS may break the web. The proper fix is to:

20% Rename it (e.g. `smoosh`)

10% Change default depth to ∞

1% Hacks ala `document.all`

69% Break the web 🌍🔥

3,090 votes • Final results

6:26 PM - 6 Mar 2018

81 Retweets 151 Likes

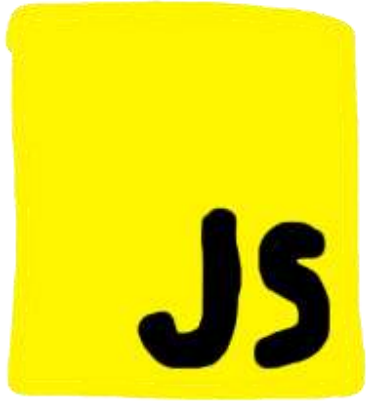




prevent-smoosh

The purpose of this library is to prevent TC39 from adding `Array.prototype.smoosh` and `Array.prototype.smooshMap` as replacement names for `Array.prototype.flatten` and `Array.prototype.flatMap`. They usually don't listen to popular votes, but they do listen to the Web and usages of JavaScript in the wild. So here's your chance to vote with your code in production. Put this library in your production large-scale website (it's very tiny! won't hurt) and we'll have a compelling case for TC39 not to break backwards compatibility.

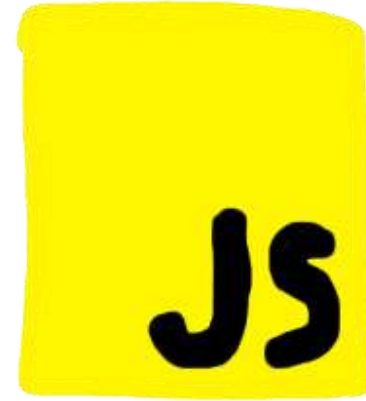
<https://github.com/staltz/prevent-smoosh>



ES 2016

Array.includes

**** operator**

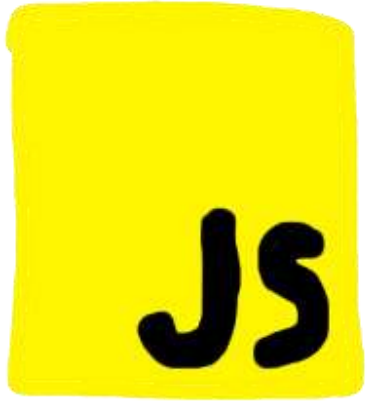


ES 2017

Async

Lots of little stuff

(Not an actual feature name.
Object.values, String Padding, not breaking on
trailing commas, etc.)



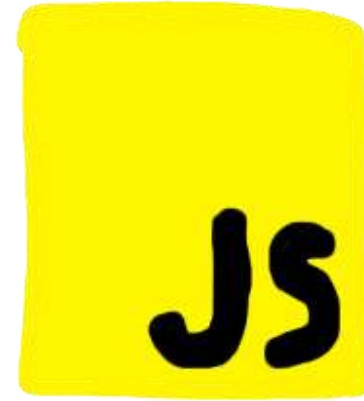
ES 2018

Shared Memory & Atomics

Async Iteration

Rest/Spread... operators

RegExp features

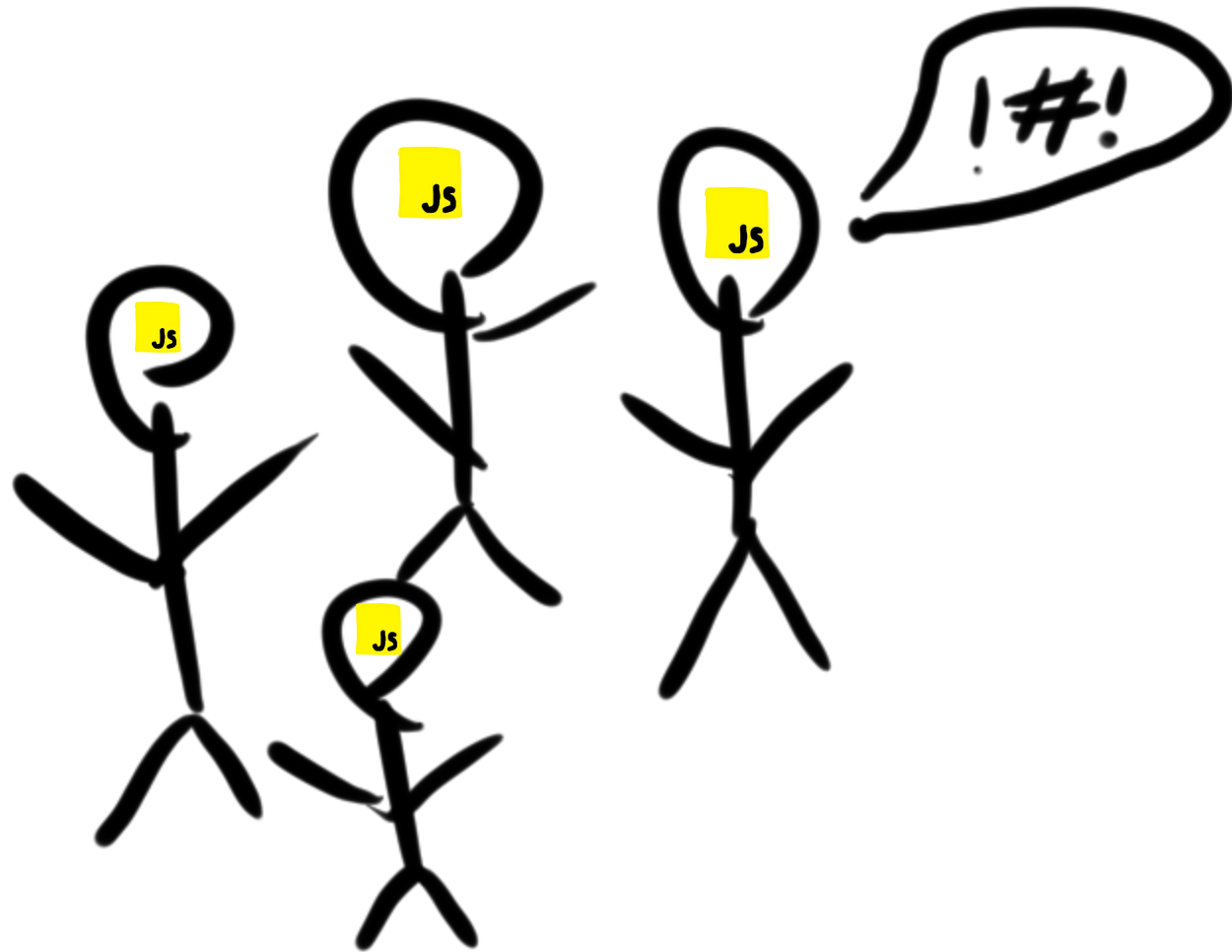


ES 2019

`Array.prototype.{flat,flatMap}`

`String.prototype.{trimStart, trimEnd}`

Some string and JSON improvements



JavaScript Developers Swear A Lot

W3C

Fetch

```
function SendButtonPush () {  
    // NOTE - Look at the network traffic.  
  
    debugger;  
  
    fetch("/ButtonPushJSON", {  
        method: "POST",  
        body: JSON.stringify({ // Example of how you can send data  
            secretCode: "12345",  
            count: 1  
        }),  
        headers: {  
            'Accept': 'application/json', // Telling the server this is JSON  
            'Content-Type': 'application/json'  
        }  
    }).then(function(response) {  
        return response; // I could use the response for something, but I don't here  
    });  
  
    // We don't need error handling. Let's live dangerously.  
}
```



SEAPUNK commented on Dec 15, 2016

My apologizes in advance if I've missed something, but it seems this proposal has been abruptly withdrawn without much explanation. Is there a reason why?



domenic commented on Dec 15, 2016

Member

This proposal experienced significant opposition from within Google and so I am unable to continue working on it.



SEAPUNK commented on Dec 15, 2016

That sucks. In theory, somebody else could pick this proposal back up and champion it though, right?

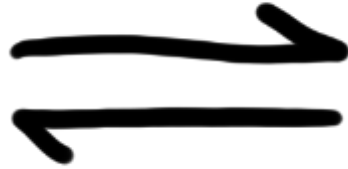
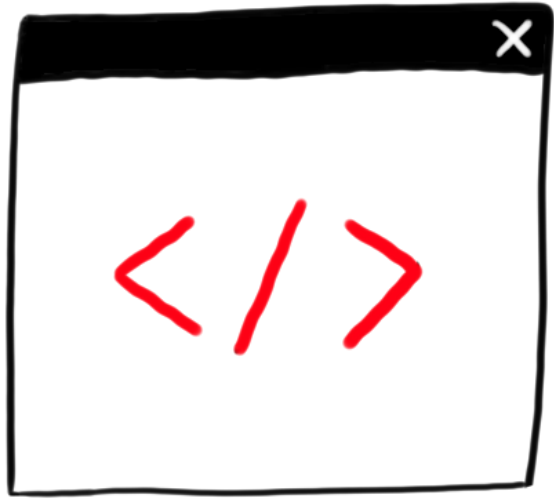


domenic commented on Dec 15, 2016

Member

They could, but they would be blocked by other Googlers in TC39, so it would be fruitless.

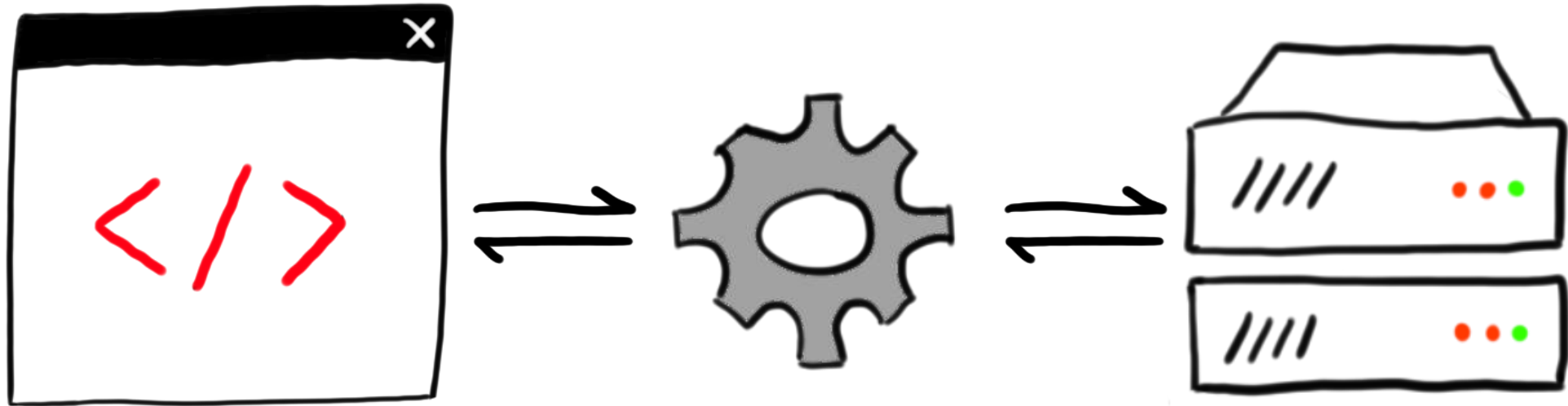
W3C



HTTP Requests



W3C



Service Worker

Progressive Web Apps



Not Google

- 65% increase in pages per session
- 75% increase in Tweets sent
- 20% decrease in bounce rate



Not Google

Twitter Is Complicated...

Here's a dumb example



```
// Paths are important for caching files. Paths are relative to the SW
var filesToCache = [ ...

/* Fire off an event when the service worker installs so we can pre-cache files
or otherwise prep the SW */
self.addEventListener("install", function(event) {
  console.log("Installing the SW");

  // waitUntil does something a bit interesting. It waits for the promise to finish
  // before considering the SW installed. If the core cache doesn't load and this
  // fails, it won't consider it "installed" in a bad state.
  event.waitUntil(
    // Caches.open returns a promise that we'll chain off of
    caches.open("04a-cache")
      .then(function(cache) {
        // We'll add our files to the cache by passing in the array we defined before
        return cache.addAll(filesToCache);
      }).then(function() {
        console.log('SW Cache pre-configured');
      })
  );
});
```

```
// We want our cached objects to be returned from cache without any logic or timeouts.
self.addEventListener('fetch', event => {

  // We only want to serve cached results for a GET
  if (event.request.method === 'GET') {
    // We'll add Caching to allow us to serve up previously loaded files
    event.respondWith(
      // ignoreSearch will make the cache ignore ?stuff=things in the URL
      caches.match(event.request, {ignoreSearch:true}).then(response => {
        // If we have something in cache, we'll return that
        if(response)
          return response;
        else // otherwise we'll fire off a fetch that won't get interdicted
          return fetch(event.request);
      })
    );
  }
});
```

Offline?



```
// We're going to do some fancy background sync stuff here instead of just sending an AJAX request
document.getElementById("detonatorButton").addEventListener("click", function() {
  if(this.dataset.enabled !== "true")
    return;

  // Instead of POSTing data directly
  // SendButtonPush();

  // We're going to trigger a sync event that will do it
  addItemToOutbox().then(function() {
    reg.sync.register('buttonPush');
  })
});
```

```
// When we get a sync event, we'll pull anything that's been stored and POST it
// Then we'll clear out our storage
self.addEventListener('sync', function(event) {
  if(event.tag === "buttonPush") {
    // Get all of the stored button pushes
    getOutboxItems().then(function(buttonPushes) {
      var count = buttonPushes.length;

      fetch("/ButtonPushJSON", {
        method: "POST",
        body: JSON.stringify({ // Example of how you can send data
          secretCode: "12345",
          count: count
        }),
        headers: {
          'Accept': 'application/json', // Telling the server this is JSON
          'Content-Type': 'application/json'
        }
      }).then(function(res) {
        // Assuming this actually sends, let's clear out our outbox
        if(res.ok){
          console.log("request successful", res);
          clearOutbox();
        }
      })
    })
  }
});
```

What about Web Assembly?



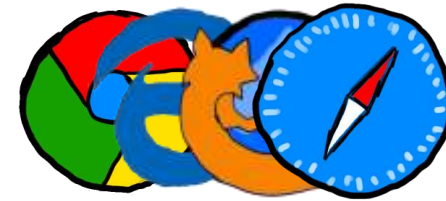
い(ツ)ハ

“WebAssembly (abbreviated Wasm) is a binary instruction format for a stack-based virtual machine. Wasm is designed as a portable target for compilation of high-level languages like C/C++/Rust, enabling deployment on the web for client and server applications.”

W3C

How we code the web today*

* not shown: 400 npm packages and a complicated build system



How Web Assembly works



Modules... remember those?

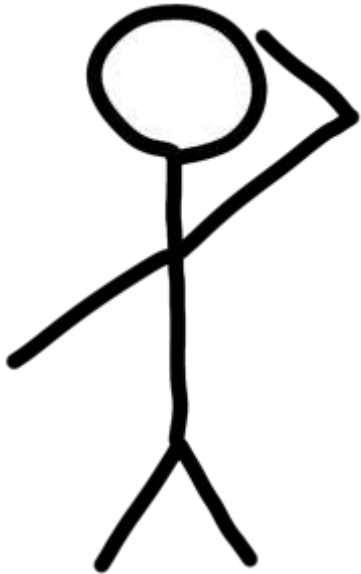


+



C#, Rust, C# (sorta), Java, Python, etc. etc.
Too lazy to draw a ton of language icons :)

"Why would I  ...?"

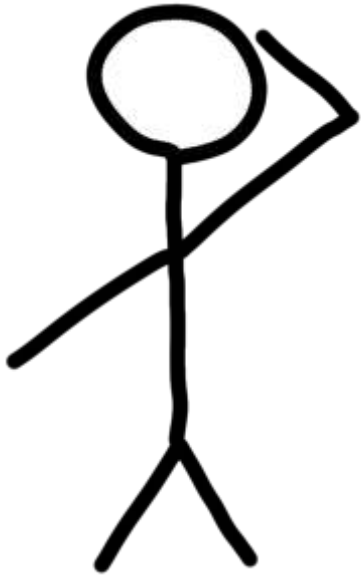


Good question

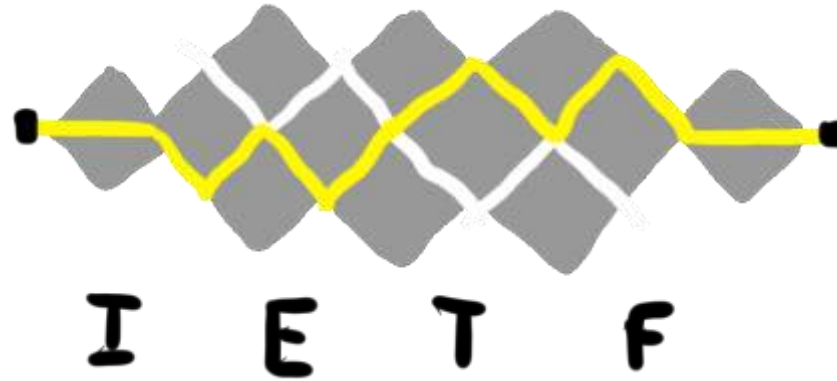
~_ (〃) _ /

Most use cases are dumb... today

“Oh, good...”



- Build high performing applications (video chat, gaming, CAD, etc.)
- Re-use complicated business logic
- Build things like ML or VR
- Avoid writing JavaScript



Tube
Internet Engineering Task Force

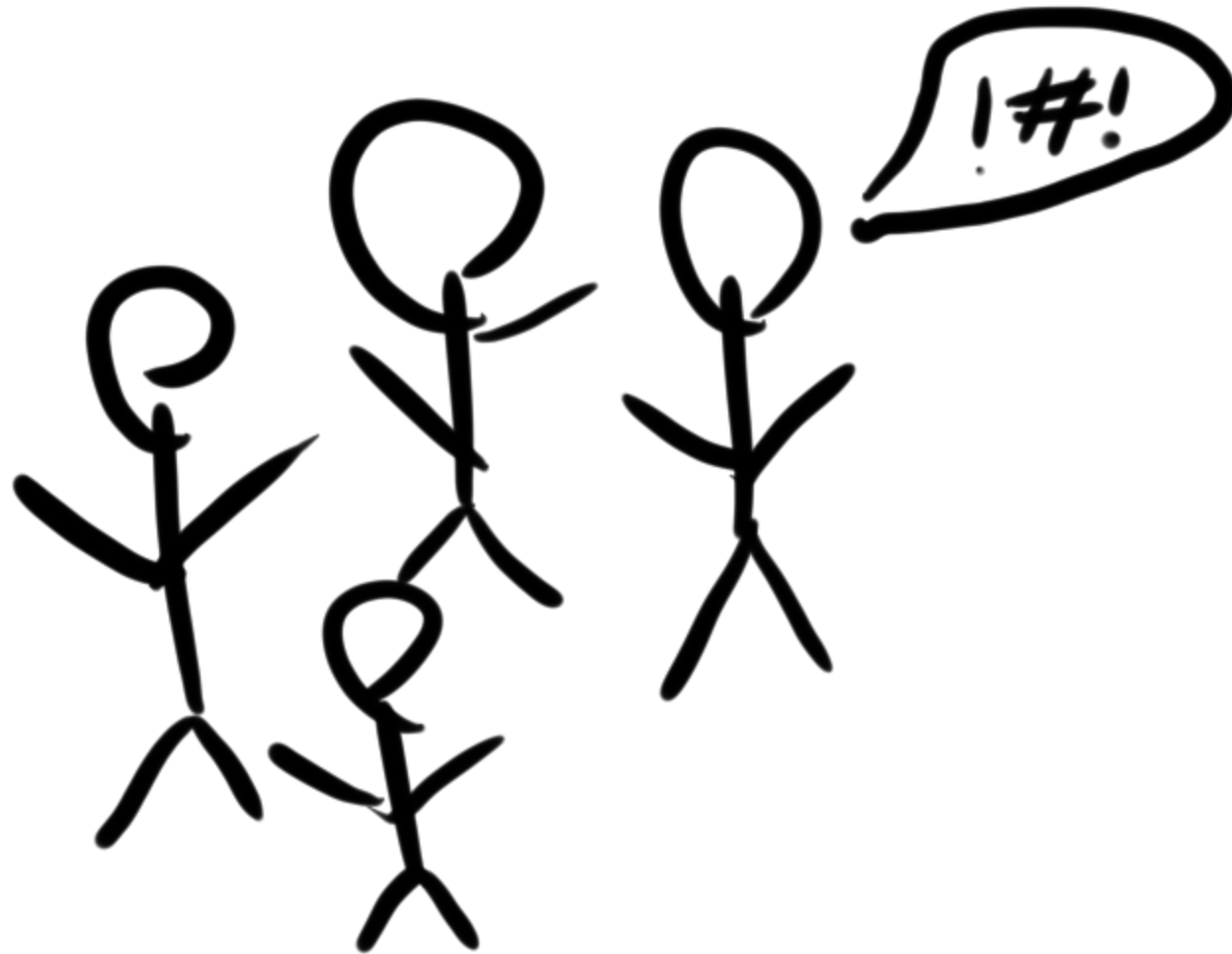


http2



Binary Framing Layer





Security Researchers Swear A Lot

And what about...?



Internet Exchromedgium!*

* Not official title

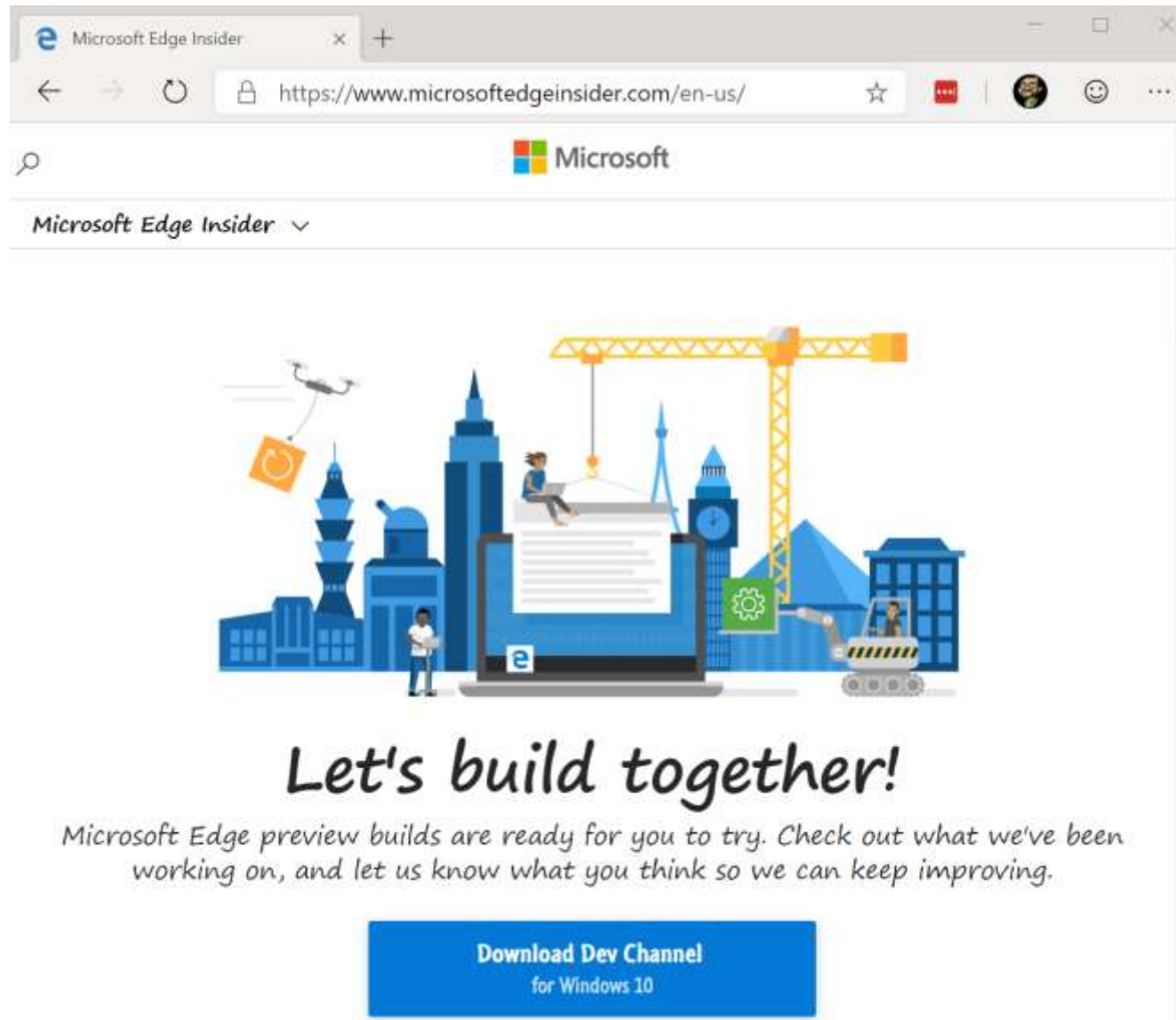
This impacts:

- **Interoperability**
- **Standards compliance**
- **Developer experience**

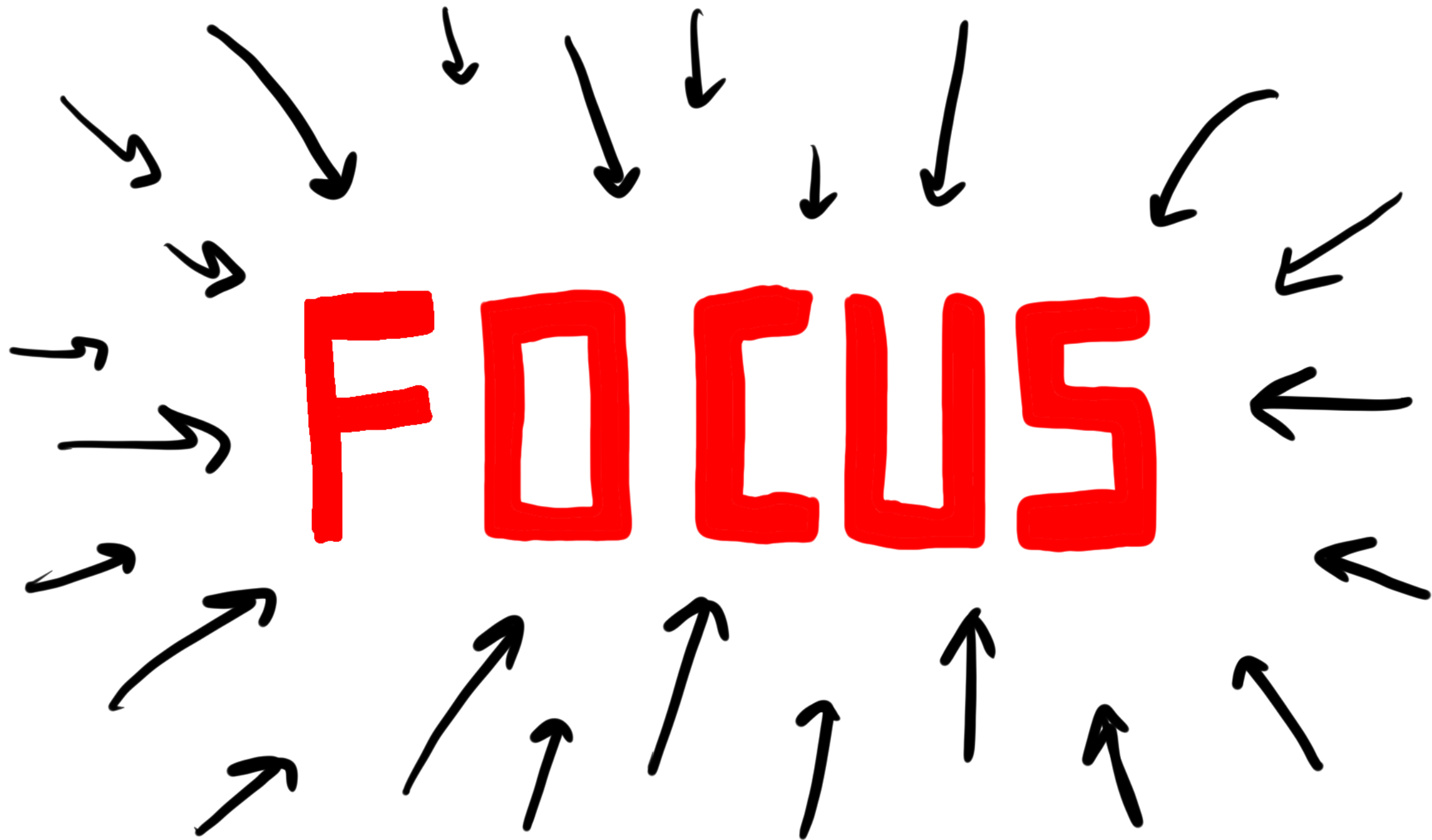
It doesn't directly change:

- **Platform functionality**
- **Standards development**





<https://www.microsoftedgeinsider.com>





THANK YOU!

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jaredthenerd.com