

XML et Internet

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URI, Uniform Resource Identifiers

« A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource. This document defines the generic syntax of URI, including both absolute and relative forms, and guidelines for their use; it revises and replaces the generic definitions in RFC 1738 and RFC 1808.


This document defines a grammar that is a superset of all valid URI, such that an implementation can parse the common components of a URI reference without knowing the scheme-specific requirements of every possible identifier type. This document does not define a generative grammar for URI; that task will be performed by the individual specifications of each URI scheme. »

Source. *Uniform Resource Identifiers: Generic Syntax, version RFC 3986*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *URIs, URLs, and URNs: Clarifications and Recommendations 1.0. Report from the joint W3C/IETF URI Planning Interest Group*

Note, version 1.0, du 21-09-2001

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/uri-clarification/>

 *Uniform Resource Identifiers: Generic Syntax*

Projet en cours, version RFC 3986, du 01-2005

Document sur <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>

TIRÈME SARL

URL, Uniform Resource Locators


« *This document specifies a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), the syntax and semantics of formalized information for location and access of resources via the Internet.* »

Source. *Uniform Resource Locators (URL), version RFC 1738*

Objectifs


Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *URIs, URLs, and URNs: Clarifications and Recommendations 1.0. Report from the joint W3C/IETF URI Planning Interest Group*

Note, version 1.0, du 21-09-2001

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/uri-clarification/>

 *Uniform Resource Locators (URL)*

Projet en cours, version RFC 1738, du 01-12-1994

Document sur <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt>

URN, Uniform Resource Names


« *Uniform Resource Names (URNs) are intended to serve as persistent, location-independent, resource identifiers. This document sets forward the canonical syntax for URNs. A discussion of both existing legacy and new namespaces and requirements for URN presentation and transmission are presented. Finally, there is a discussion of URN equivalence and how to determine it.* »

Source. *URN Syntax, version RFC 2141*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *URIs, URLs, and URNs: Clarifications and Recommendations 1.0. Report from the joint W3C/IETF URI Planning Interest Group*

Note, version 1.0, du 21-09-2001

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/uri-clarification/>

 *URN Syntax*

Projet en cours, version RFC 2141, du 04-1997

Document sur <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2141.txt>

IETF LANG, Tags for the Identification of Languages

« This document describes a language tag for use in cases where it is desired to indicate the language used in an information object. It also defines a Content-language: header, for use in the case where one desires to indicate the language of something that has RFC-822- like headers, like MIME body parts or Web documents, and a new parameter to the Multipart/Alternative type, to aid in the usage of the Content-Language: header.

...

All 2-letter tags are interpreted according to ISO standard 639, "Code for the representation of names of languages" [ISO 639].

...

All 2-letter codes are interpreted as ISO 3166 alpha-2 country codes denoting the area in which the language is used. »

Source. Tags for the Identification of Languages, version RFC 1766

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *Tags for the Identification of Languages*
Recommandation, version RFC 1766, du 01-03-1995
Document sur <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1766.txt>

IETF XML, Guidelines for the Use of XML within IETF Protocols

« The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a framework for structuring data. While it evolved from SGML -- a markup language primarily focused on structuring documents -- XML has evolved to be a widely- used mechanism for representing structured data.


There are a wide variety of Internet protocols being developed; many have need for a representation for structured data relevant to their application. There has been much interest in the use of XML as a representation method. This document describes basic XML concepts, analyzes various alternatives in the use of XML, and provides guidelines for the use of XML within IETF standards-track protocols. »

Source. *Guidelines for the Use of XML within IETF Protocols, draft-hollenbeck-ietf-xml-guidelines-07.txt, version 20021102*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *Guidelines for the Use of XML within IETF Protocols, draft-hollenbeck-ietf-xml-guidelines-07.txt*

Projet en cours, version 20021102, du 02-11-2002

Document sur <http://www.imc.org/ietf-xml-use/xml-guidelines-07.txt>

P3P, The Platform for Privacy Preferences

« The Platform for Privacy Preferences Project (P3P) enables Web sites to express their privacy practices in a standard format that can be retrieved automatically and interpreted easily by user agents. P3P user agents will allow users to be informed of site practices (in both machine- and human-readable formats) and to automate decision-making based on these practices when appropriate. Thus users need not read the privacy policies at every site they visit.

Although P3P provides a technical mechanism for ensuring that users can be informed about privacy policies before they release personal information, it does not provide a technical mechanism for making sure sites act according to their policies. Products implementing this specification MAY provide some assistance in that regard, but that is up to specific implementations and outside the scope of this specification. However, P3P is complementary to laws and self-regulatory programs that can provide enforcement mechanisms. In addition, P3P does not include mechanisms for transferring data or for securing personal data in transit or storage. P3P may be built into tools designed to facilitate data transfer. These tools should include appropriate security safeguards...

...The P3P1.0 specification defines the syntax and semantics of P3P privacy policies, and the mechanisms for associating policies with Web resources. P3P policies consist of statements made using the P3P vocabulary for expressing privacy practices. P3P policies also reference elements of the P3P base data schema -- a standard set of data elements that all P3P user agents should be aware of. The P3P specification includes a mechanism for defining new data elements and data sets, and a simple mechanism that allows for extensions to the P3P vocabulary. »


Source. *The Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P1.0) Specification, version 1.0*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

- ■ *Spécification de la plateforme pour les préférences de confidentialité 1.0 (P3P1.0)*
Recommandation, version 1.0, du 16-04-2002
Document sur <http://www.yoyodesign.org/doc/w3c/p3p1/>
- *The Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P1.0) Specification*
Recommandation, version 1.0, du 16-04-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/P3P/>

 *A P3P Preference Exchange Language 1.0 (APPEL)*
Projet en cours, version 1.0, du 15-04-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/P3P-preferences>

TIRÈME SARL

XML Base, XML Base

Rédaction : Pierre Attar

HTML, dans ces dernières versions, permet de définir, pour un document particulier, à partir de quelle [URI](#) interpréter des chemins relatifs. [XML Base](#) a pour but de mettre en place le même principe, dans les documents [XML](#).

Objectifs

Cette spécification a pour objectif de définir, dans un document [XML](#), un chemin de base pour interpréter, de façon relative, toutes les [URI](#) contenues dans le document.

Principes

Avec [XML Base](#), un nouvel attribut peut être ajouté à n'importe quel noeud d'un document [XML](#) : `xml:base`. La valeur de cet attribut contient une adresse (par exemple, `http://mutu-xml.org/database`), qui sera ensuite ajoutée à toutes les [URI](#) contenues dans le noeud.

Exemple

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xml:base="http://mutu-xml.org/database"
  <head>
    <title>Essai d'XML Base</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Voir <a href="nouveautes.html">les nouveautés</a></p>
    <p>Pour en savoir plus :</p>
    <ul xml:base="http://mutu-xml.org/database/glossaire">
      <p>Voir <a href="index.html">l'index du glossaire</a></p>
      <p>Voir <a href="acteurs.html">l'index des acteurs</a></p>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Dans cet exemple, la référence à `nouveautes.html` sera comprise comme étant l'[URI](#) : `http://mutu-xml.org/database/nouveautes.html`, du fait de l'utilisation de `xml:base` dans l'élément parent `html`. En revanche, les deux références suivantes seront traduites respectivement en `http://mutu-xml.org/database/glossaire/index.html` et en `http://mutu-xml.org/database/glossaire/acteurs.html`, du fait de la nouvelle déclaration `xml:base` dans l'élément `ul`.

Limites

Ce principe de fonctionnement est extrêmement intéressant, dès lors que les applications ont la connaissance des attributs, ou contenus textuels d'éléments, qui, potentiellement, représentent des [URI](#). Avec les [Schema](#), pas de problèmes, car la spécification sur les types de données reconnaît les notions d'[URL](#) (voir). En revanche, cette notion n'étant pas explicite dans la grammaire des [DTD](#), l'ensemble de cette interprétation devra être codée directement dans les programmes.

Recommandations(s)

XML Base

Recommandation, version 20010627, du 27-06-2001

Document sur <http://www.la-grange.net/w3c/xmlbase/Overview.html>

XML Base

Recommandation, version Second Edition, du 28-01-2009

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlbase/>

TIRÈME SARL

XML-Signature, XML-Signature

Source. *XML-Signature Requirements, version 19991014*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

- ■ *Syntaxe et traitement des signatures XML*
Recommandation, version 20020212, du 12-02-2002
Document sur <http://yios.free.fr/w3c/w3.orgTRxmldsig-core.html>
- 🇺🇸 *XML-Signature Syntax and Processing*
Recommandation, version Second Edition, du 10-06-2008
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-core/>
- 🇺🇸 *XML-Signature Requirements*
Projet en cours, version 19991014, du 14-10-1999
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-requirements>
- 🇺🇸 *XML-Signature Properties*
Projet en cours, version 20100204, du 04-02-2010
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-properties/>
- ■ *Les signatures électroniques évoluées XML (XAdES)*
Note, version 20030220, du 20-02-2003
Document sur <http://www.yoyodesign.org/doc/w3c/xades/>
- 🇺🇸 *XML Advanced Electronic Signatures (XAdES)*
Note, version 20030220, du 20-02-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/XAdES/>

TIRÈME SARL

XHTML+MathML+SVG, XHTML + MathML + SVG Profile

Recommandation(s) liée(s) : *XHTML Profiling - XHTML+SMIL*

« An XHTML+MathML+SVG profile is a profile that combines XHTML 1.1, MathML 2.0 and SVG 1.1 together. This profile enables mixing XHTML, MathML and SVG in the same document using XML namespaces mechanism, while allowing validation of such a mixed-namespace document. An XHTML 1.1 + MathML 2.0 + SVG 1.1 DTD driver is provided. An XHTML version of this document is conforming to this DTD. »

Source. *An XHTML + MATHML + SVG Profile, version 20020809*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *An XHTML + MATHML + SVG Profile*

Projet en cours, version 20020809, du 09-08-2002

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/XHTMLplusMathMLplusSVG/xhtmll-math-svg.html>

TIRÈME SARL

XHTML Profiling, XHTML Document Profile Requirements

Recommandation(s) liée(s) : *XHTML+MathML+SVG - XHTML+SMIL*


« *The increasing disparities between the capabilities of different kinds of Web user agents present challenges to Web content developers wishing to reach a wide audience. A promising approach is to formally describe profiles for documents intended for broad groups of user agents, for instance, separate document profiles for user agents running on desktops, television, handhelds, cellphones and voice user agents. Document profiles provide a basis for interoperability guarantees. If an author develops content for a given profile and a user agent supports the profile then the author may be confident that the document will be rendered as expected. The requirements for document profiles are analyzed.* »

Source. *XHTML Document Profile Requirements, Document profiles - a basis for interoperability guarantees, version 19990906*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *XHTML Document Profile Requirements, Document profiles - a basis for interoperability guarantees*

Projet en cours, version 19990906 , du 06-09-1999

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-prof-req/>

TIRÈME SARL

XHTML+SMIL, XHTML + SMIL Profile

Recommandation(s) liée(s) : *XHTML Profiling - XHTML+MathML+SVG*


« *The XHTML+SMIL profile defines a set of XHTML abstract modules that support a subset of the SMIL 2.0 specification. It includes functionality from SMIL 2.0 modules providing support for animation, content control, media objects, timing and synchronization, and transition effects. The profile also integrates SMIL 2.0 features directly with XHTML and CSS, describing how SMIL can be used to manipulate XHTML and CSS features. Additional semantics are defined for some XHTML elements and CSS properties* »

Source. *XHTML+SMIL Profile, version 20020131*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *XHTML+SMIL Profile*

Note, version 20020131, du 31-01-2002

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/XHTMLplusSMIL/>

HTML, HyperText Markup Language

« *HTML* was originally developed by Tim Berners-Lee while at CERN, and popularized by the Mosaic browser developed at NCSA. During the course of the 1990s it has blossomed with the explosive growth of the Web. During this time, *HTML* has been extended in a number of ways. The Web depends on Web page authors and vendors sharing the same conventions for *HTML*. This has motivated joint work on specifications for *HTML*.

HTML 2.0 (November 1995 (...)) was developed under the aegis of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to codify common practice in late 1994. *HTML+* (1993) and *HTML 3.0* (1995 (...)) proposed much richer versions of *HTML*. Despite never receiving consensus in standards discussions, these drafts led to the adoption of a range of new features. The efforts of the World Wide Web Consortium's *HTML Working Group* to codify common practice in 1996 resulted in *HTML 3.2* (January 1997(...)).

Most people agree that *HTML* documents should work well across different browsers and platforms. Achieving interoperability lowers costs to content providers since they must develop only one version of a document. If the effort is not made, there is much greater risk that the Web will devolve into a proprietary world of incompatible formats, ultimately reducing the Web's commercial potential for all participants.

Each version of *HTML* has attempted to reflect greater consensus among industry players so that the investment made by content providers will not be wasted and that their documents will not become unreadable in a short period of time.

HTML has been developed with the vision that all manner of devices should be able to use information on the Web: PCs with graphics displays of varying resolution and color depths, cellular telephones, hand held devices, devices for speech for output and input, computers with high or low bandwidth, and so on. 2.3 *HTML 4* *HTML 4* extends *HTML* with mechanisms for style sheets, scripting, frames, embedding objects, improved support for right to left and mixed direction text, richer tables, and enhancements to forms, offering improved accessibility for people with disabilities...

...*HTML 4* is an SGML application conforming to . »

Source. *HTML Specification, version 4.01*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *HTML: The Markup Language*


Projet en cours, version 20100304, du 04-03-2010

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/html-markup/>

 *Spécification HTML*

Recommandation, version 4.01, du 24-12-1999

Document sur <http://www.la-grange.net/w3c/html4.01/cover.html>

 *HTML Specification*

Recommandation, version 4.01, du 24-12-1999

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/>

XForms, XForms

« XForms is the name for W3C's work on the next generation of Web forms. This work was started in a subgroup of the HTML Working Group and recently spun off into an independent Working Group, with a broadened focus. The Working Group is currently studying how to support forms where the data model is defined by an XML Schema plus form specific properties. The previous version of the XForms Data Model is being obsoleted while this work is underway

The plan is for the next revision to this Working Draft to provide a description of the functional requirements for the XForms data model and logic, together with proposals for meeting these requirements using XML Schema plus XForms property annotations, and an alternative lighter weight syntax aimed at HTML authors. Later specifications will focus on the user interface aspects of XForms, and the means to submit, suspend and resume forms. For more information on the goals of work on XForms, please look at the XForms Requirements. »

Source. XForms, version 1.0 (Third Edition)

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

XForms 1.0

Recommandation, version 1.0, du 14-10-2003

Document sur <http://www.yoyodesign.org/doc/w3c/xforms1/index.html>

XForms

Recommandation, version 1.0 (Third Edition), du 29-10-2007

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xforms/>

XForms 1.0 Basic Profile

Recommandation Candidate, version 1.0, du 14-10-2003

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xforms-basic/>

XForms Requirements

Note, version 1.1, du 31-08-2004

Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xforms-11-req/>

TIRÈME SARL

XHTML, Extensible HyperText Markup Language

Recommandation(s) liée(s) : [RDF](#)

« *XHTML Basic* comprend l'ensemble minimal de modules requis afin de pouvoir être un type de document *XHTML* hôte, et, de plus, il comprend le support des images, des formulaires, des tableaux élémentaires et des objets. Il a été conçu pour les clients Web qui ne supportent pas toutes les possibilités de *XHTML* ; par exemple, les clients Web, comme les téléphones cellulaires, PDAs (Agendas électroniques), les pagers, et les set-top boxes. Le type de document est suffisamment riche pour l'édition de contenu. *XHTML* élémentaire est conçu comme une base commune qui peut être étendue. Par exemple, un module événement qui est plus générique que celui du système traditionnel des événements de *XHTML* 4 pourrait être ajouté grâce à Modularisation *XHTML* avec le module de scripting. Le but de *XHTML* élémentaire est de servir de langage commun à un ensemble varié d'agents utilisateurs. La définition de type de document est implémenté en utilisant les modules *XHTML* tels que défini dans la "modularisation de *XHTML*". »

Source. XHTML Élémentaire, version 20001219


Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.


Recommandations(s)


- ■ *XHTML™ 1.1 - XHTML modulaire*
Recommandation, version 1.1, du 31-05-2001
Document sur <http://www.la-grange.net/w3c/xhtml11/Overview.html>
- ■ *XHTML Élémentaire*
Recommandation, version 20001219, du 19-12-2000
Document sur <http://www.la-grange.net/w3c/REC-xhtml-basic/Overview.html>
- ■ *XHTML 1.0 : le langage de balisage hypertexte extensible. Une reformulation de HTML 4 en XML 1.0*
Recommandation, version 1.0, du 26-01-2000
Document sur <http://www.la-grange.net/w3c/xhtml1/>
- ■ *XHTML, The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition), A Reformulation of HTML 4 in XML 1.0*
Recommandation, version 1.0 (Second Edition), du 01-08-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/>
- ■ *XHTML Basic 1.1*


Recommandation, version 1.1, du 29-07-2008
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1-basic/>

 *XHTML 1.1, Module-based XHTML*
Recommandation, version 1.1, du 31-05-2001
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/>

 *Building XHTML Modules*
Projet en cours, version 20000105, du 05-01-2000
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1-building/>

 *XHTML Modularization 1.1*
Proposition de recommandation, version 1.1, du 11-06-2008
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1-modularization/>

 *XML Events, An events syntax for XML*
Recommandation, version 20031014, du 14-10-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-events/>

 *HLink, Link recognition for the XHTML Family*
Projet en cours, version 20020913 , du 13-09-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/hlink/>

 *XHTML-Print*
Recommandation, version 20060920, du 20-09-2006
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1-print>

CSS, Cascading Style Sheets

« *CSS is a style sheet language that allows authors and users to attach style (e.g., fonts, spacing, and aural cues) to structured documents (e.g., HTML documents and XML applications). By separating the presentation style of documents from the content of documents, CSS2 simplifies Web authoring and site maintenance.*

CSS2 builds on CSS1 (...) and, with very few exceptions, all valid CSS1 style sheets are valid CSS2 style sheets. CSS2 supports media-specific style sheets so that authors may tailor the presentation of their documents to visual browsers, aural devices, printers, braille devices, handheld devices, etc. This specification also supports content positioning, downloadable fonts, table layout, features for internationalization, automatic counters and numbering, and some properties related to user interface. »

Source. *Cascading Style Sheets, level 2. CSS2 Specification, version 2*


Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

- **CSS1 : les feuilles de style en cascade, niveau 1**
Recommandation, version 19990111, du 11-01-1999
Document sur <http://www.yoyodesign.org/doc/w3c/css1/index.html>
- **Les feuilles de style en cascade, niveau 2, Spécification CSS2**
Recommandation, version 19980512, du 12-05-1998
Document sur <http://www.yoyodesign.org/doc/w3c/css2/cover.html>
- 🇺🇸 **Cascading Style Sheets, level 2. CSS2 Specification**
Recommandation, version 2, du 12-05-1998
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/>
- 🇺🇸 **CSS3 introduction**
Projet en cours, version 20010523, du 23-05-2001
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-roadmap/>
- 🇺🇸 **CSS3 Backgrounds and Borders Module**
Projet en cours, version 20080910, du 10-09-2008
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-background/>
- 🇺🇸 **CSS3 Basic User Interface Module**
Recommandation Candidate, version 20040511, du 11-05-2004
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-ui/>
- 🇺🇸 **CSS3 module: Lists**


Projet en cours, version 20021107, du 07-11-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-lists/>

 *CSS3 module: Border*

Projet en cours, version 20021107, du 07-11-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-border/>

 *CSS3 module: the box model*

Projet en cours, version 20021024, du 24-10-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-box/>

 *CSS3 module: Cascading and inheritance*


Projet en cours, version 20020219, du 19-02-2002
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-cascade/>

 *CSS3 module: Color*

Projet en cours, version 20080721, du 21-07-2008
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-color/>

 *CSS Namespace Enhancements (Proposal)*

Projet en cours, version 19990625, du 25-06-1999
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-namespace/>

 *CSS3 module: Presentation Levels*


Projet en cours, version 20030813, du 13-08-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-preslev/>

 *CSS3 module: Print Profile*

Recommandation Candidate, version 20040225, du 25-02-2004
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css-print/>

 *Selectors*

Dernier appel de projet en cours, version 20051215, du 15-12-2005
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-selectors/>

 *CSS3 module: Syntax*

Projet en cours, version 20030813, du 13-08-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-syntax/>

TIRÈME SARL

CSS Mobile Profile, CSS Mobile Profile

« *The CSS Mobile Profile specifies a conformance profile for mobile devices, identifying a minimum set of properties, values, selectors, and cascading rules. The resulting CSS Mobile Profile is very similar to CSS1éter* »

Source. *CSS Mobile Profile, version 2.0*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

 *CSS Mobile Profile*
Projet en cours, version 2.0, du 08-12-2006
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/css-mobile/>

TIRÈME SARL

Style Sheets and XML, Associating Style Sheets with XML documents

« This document allows a style sheet to be associated with an XML document by including one or more processing instructions with a target of *xml-stylesheet* in the document's prolog. »

Source. *Associating Style Sheets with XML documents, version 1.0*

Objectifs

Information descriptive non finalisée ; n'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour rédiger et/ou maintenir cette information à jour.

Recommandations(s)

- *Associer les feuilles de styles avec les documents XML*
Recommandation, version 1.0, du 29-06-99
Document sur <http://www.la-grange.net/w3c/xml-stylesheet/>
- *Associating Style Sheets with XML documents*
Recommandation, version 1.0, du 29-06-1999
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-stylesheet/>

WML, Wireless Markup Language

« Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) is a result of continuous work to define an industry-wide specification for developing applications that operate over wireless communication networks. The scope for the WAP Forum is to define a set of specifications to be used by service applications. The wireless market is growing very quickly and reaching new customers and services. To enable operators and manufacturers to meet the challenges in advanced services, differentiation and fast/flexible service creation, WAP defines a set of protocols in transport, session and application layers. For additional information on the WAP architecture, refer to "Wireless Application Protocol Architecture Specification" [WAP].

This specification defines the Wireless Markup Language (WML). WML is a markup language based on [XML] and is intended for use in specifying content and user interface for narrowband devices, including cellular phones and pagers.

WML is designed with the constraints of small narrowband devices in mind. These constraints include:


- . Small display and limited user input facilities*
- . Narrowband network connection*
- . Limited memory and computational resources*

Source. *Wireless Markup Language, version 2.0*

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Recommandations(s)

 *Wireless Markup Language*
, version 2.0, du 11-09-2001
Document sur <http://www.wapforum.org/what/technical.htm>

WSDL, Web Services Description Language

Recommandation(s) liée(s) : [SOAP - Schema](#)






« *Web Services Description Language (WSDL) provides a model and an XML format for describing Web services. WSDL enables one to separate the description of the abstract functionality offered by a service from concrete details of a service description such as "how" and "where" that functionality is offered..* »

Source. *Web Services Description Language (WSDL). Part 1: Core Language, version 2.0*

Objectifs

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Recommandations(s)

-  *Web Services Description Language (WSDL). Part 0: Primer*
Recommandation Candidate, version 2.0, du 06-01-2006
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20-primer/>
-  *Web Services Description Language (WSDL). Part 1: Core Language*
Recommandation, version 2.0, du 26-06-2007
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20>
-  *Web Services Description Language (WSDL). Part 2: Adjuncts*
Recommandation Candidate, version 2.0, du 06-01-2006
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20-extensions/>
-  *Web Services Description Language (WSDL) Version 2.0 SOAP 1.1 Binding*
Projet en cours, version 2.0, du 06-01-2006
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20-soap11-binding/>
-  *Semantic Annotations for WSDL and XML Schema*
Recommandation, version 20070828, du 28-08-2007
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/sawSDL/>

SOAP, Simple Object Access Protocol

Recommandation(s) liée(s) : [WSDL](#)

« SOAP is a lightweight protocol for exchange of information in a decentralized, distributed environment. It is an XML based protocol that consists of four parts: an envelope that defines a framework for describing what is in a message and how to process it, a set of encoding rules for expressing instances of application-defined data types, a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses and a binding convention for exchanging messages using an underlying protocol. SOAP can potentially be used in combination with a variety of other protocols; however, the only bindings defined in this document describe how to use SOAP in combination with HTTP and the experimental HTTP Extension Framework. »

Source. SOAP Version 1.2, Part 1: Messaging Framework, version 1.2 (Second Edition)






Note. Le devenir de SOAP est de s'intégrer à XMLP.

Objectifs

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Recommandations(s)

- ■ SOAP Version 1.2, Partie 0 : Préliminaire
Recommandation, version 1.2, du 24-06-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/soap-translation/soap12-part0.html>
- ■ SOAP Version 1.2, Partie 1 : Structure pour l'échange de messages
Recommandation, version 1.2, du 24-06-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/soap-translation/soap12-part1.html>
- ■ SOAP Version 1.2, Partie 2 : Ajouts
Recommandation, version 1.2, du 24-06-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/soap-translation/soap12-part2.html>
- ■ SOAP Version 1.2, Part 0: Primer
Recommandation, version 1.2, du 24-06-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/soap12-part0/>
- ■ SOAP Version 1.2, Part 1: Messaging Framework
Recommandation, version 1.2 (Second Edition), du 27-04-2007
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/soap12-part1/>

-  *SOAP Version 1.2, Part 2: Adjuncts*
Recommandation, version 1.2, du 24-06-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/soap12-part2/>
-  *Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP): W3C Note*
Note, version 1.1, du 08-05-2000
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/SOAP/>
-  *SOAP Messages with Attachments*
Note, version 20001211, du 11-12-2000
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/SOAP-attachments>
-  *SOAP Security Extensions: Digital Signature*
Note, version 20010206, du 06-02-2001
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/SOAP-dsig/>
-  *Web Services Description Language (WSDL) Version 2.0 SOAP 1.1 Binding*
Projet en cours, version 2.0, du 06-01-2006
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20-soap11-binding/>

XMLP, XML Protocol



« *The challenge of crafting a protocol specification is to create a description of behaviour that is not tied to any particular approach to implementation.* »

Source. *XML Protocol Abstract Model, version 20030220*

Objectifs

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Recommandations(s)

-  *XML Protocol Abstract Model*
Projet en cours, version 20030220, du 20-02-03
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlp-am/>
-  *XML Protocol (XMLP) Requirements*
Note, version 20030728, du 28-07-2003
Document sur <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlp-reqs>



ebXML Registry, ebXML Registry

Recommandation(s) liée(s) : *ebXML*

« *The Registry provides a stable store where information submitted by a Submitting Organization is made persistent. Such information is used to facilitate ebXML-based Business to Business (B2B) partnerships and transactions. Submitted content may be XML schema and documents, process descriptions, Core Components, context descriptions, UML models, information about parties and even software components.*

A set of Registry Services that provide access to Registry content to clients of the Registry is defined in the ebXML Registry Services Specification [ebRS].

The Registry Information Model provides a blueprint or high-level schema for the ebXML Registry. Its primary value is for implementers of ebXML Registries. It provides these implementers with information on the type of metadata that is stored in the Registry as well as the relationships among metadata Classes. »

Source. *ebXML Registry Services Specification, version 2.1*

Objectifs

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Recommandations(s)

■ ■ **Modèle d'information du registre eb/XML OASIS**

Recommandation, version 2.1, du 06-2002

Document sur http://www.oasis-open.org/about/available_translations.php

■ ■ **Définition des services du registre eb/XML OASIS**

Recommandation, version 2.1, du 06-2002

Document sur http://www.oasis-open.org/about/available_translations.php

■ **ebXML Registry Information Model**

Recommandation, version 2.1, du 06-2002

Document sur http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/regrep/documents/2.1/specs/ebirim_v2.1.pdf

■ **ebXML Registry Services Specification**

Recommandation, version 2.1, du 06-2002

Document sur <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/regrep/documents/2.1/specs/ebrs.pdf>

UDDI, Universal Description, Discovery and Integration

« The Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) project is a sweeping industry initiative. The project creates a platform-independent, open framework for describing services, discovering businesses, and integrating business services using the Internet, as well as an operational registry that is available today.

UDDI is the first truly cross-industry effort driven by all major platform and software providers, as well as marketplace operators and e-business leaders. These technology and business pioneers are acting as the initial catalysts to quickly develop UDDI and related technologies.

The UDDI project takes advantage of WorldWide Web Consortium (W3C) and Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards such as Extensible Markup Language (XML), and HTTP and Domain Name System (DNS) protocols. Additionally, cross platform programming features are addressed by adopting early versions of the proposed Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) known as XML Protocol messaging specifications found at the W3C Web site. The UDDI protocol is the building block that will enable businesses to quickly, easily and dynamically find and transact with one another using their preferred applications. Over 220 companies are members of the UDDI community. »

Source. UDDI Specification Technical Committee Draft, version 3.0.2

Objectifs

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Recommandations(s)

 *UDDI Specification Technical Committee Draft*


Recommandation, version 3.0.2, du 19-10-2004

Document sur http://www.uddi.org/pubs/uddi_v3.htm

 *UDDI Data Structure Reference, UDDI Open Draft Specification*

Recommandation, version 2.03, du 19-07-2002

Document sur <http://www.uddi.org/pubs/DataStructure-V2.03-Published-20020719.pdf>

 *Versioning Value Sets in a UDDI Registry, Version 1.12*

Projet en cours, version 1.12, du 29-08-2003

Document sur <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/uddi-spec/doc/tn/uddi-spec-tc-tn-versioning-value-sets.htm>