

Mozilla/WWW: TenFourFox, Markdown, DOM, Firefox Spying ("Glean") and Apple Monopoly

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- [TenFourFox FPR20b1 available](#) [3]

When using FPR20 you should notice ... absolutely nothing. Sites should just appear as they do; the only way you'd know anything changed in this version is if you pressed Command-I and looked at the Security tab to see that you're connected over TLS 1.3, the latest TLS security standard. In fact, the entirety of the debate was streamed over it, and to the best of my knowledge TenFourFox is the only browser that implements TLS 1.3 on Power Macs running Mac OS X. On regular Firefox your clue would be seeing occasional status messages about handshakes, but I've even disabled that for TenFourFox to avoid wholesale invalidating our langpacks which entirely lack those strings. Other than a couple trivial DOM updates I wrote up because they were easy, as before there are essentially no other changes other than the TLS enablement in this FPR to limit the regression range. If you find a site that does not work, verify first it does work in FPR19 or FPR18, because sites change more than we do, and see if setting `security.tls.version.max` to 3 (instead of 4) fixes it. You may need to restart the browser to make sure. If this does seem to reliably fix the problem, report it in the comments. A good test site is Google or Mozilla itself. The code we are using is largely the same as current Firefox's.

- [Moving to Markdown](#) [4]

I'm writing this only for those who follows this blog via RSS feed and probably wonders why they had many notifications on their RSS reader. Sorry, this thing happen when upload a new version of my website. So, what's new on this new website? Not much, nothing changed visually... But everything changed under the hood!

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[Semantic markup, browsers, and identity in the DOM \[5\]](#)

HTML was initially designed as a semantic markup language, with elements having semantics (meaning) describing general roles within a document. These semantic elements have been added to over time. Markup as it is used on the web is often criticized for not following the semantics, but rather being a soup of divs and spans, the most generic sorts of elements. The Web has also evolved over the last 25 years from a web of documents to a web where many of the most visited pages are really applications rather than documents. The HTML markup used on the Web is a representation of a tree structure, and the user interface of these web applications is often based on dynamic changes made through the DOM, which is what we call both the live representation of that tree structure and the API through which that representation is accessed.

Browsers exist as tools for users to browse the Web; they strike a balance between showing the content as its author intended versus adapting that content to the device it is being displayed on and the preferences or needs of the user.

Given the unreliable use of semantics on the Web, most of the ways browsers adapt content to the user rarely depend deeply on semantics, although some of them (such as reader mode) do have significant dependencies. However, browser adaptations of content or interventions that browsers make on behalf of the user very frequently depend on the persistent object identity in the DOM. That is, nodes in the DOM tree (such as sections of the page, or paragraphs) have an identity over the lifetime of the page, and many things that browsers do depend on that identity being consistent over time. For example, exposing the page to a screen reader, scroll anchoring, and I think some aspects of ad blocking all depend on the idea that there are elements in the web page that the browser understands the identity of over time.

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[Chris H-C: This Week in Glean: A Distributed Team Echoes Distributed Workflow \[6\]](#)

I was recently struck by a realization that the position of our data org's team members around the globe mimics the path that data flows through the Glean Ecosystem.

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[Apple May Soon Let You Set Third-Party Mail, Browser Apps as Default on iOS: Report \[7\]](#)

Apple has always had its own apps set as defaults in cases like the music player and the browser, Apple Music and Safari respectively. But, this might change soon. Reportedly, Apple is considering allowing third party apps to be set as defaults on iOS. Apple is also debating whether to allow third-party music apps on the HomePod speaker, something would mean allowing users to stream music via Spotify, which is one of Apple Music's rivals. No decision has been made by the company as of now.

[Moz/FF Web](#)

Source URL: <http://www.tuxmachines.org/node/134362>

Links:

[1] <http://www.tuxmachines.org/taxonomy/term/118>

[2] <http://www.tuxmachines.org/taxonomy/term/103>

[3] <http://tenfourfox.blogspot.com/2020/02/tenfourfox-fpr20b1-available.html>

[4] <https://www.davidrevoy.com/article756/moving-to-markdown>

[5] <https://dbaron.org/log/20200221-dom-identity>

[6] <https://chuttenblog.wordpress.com/2020/02/21/this-week-in-glean-a-distributed-team-echoes-distributed-workflow/>

[7] <https://gadgets.ndtv.com/apps/news/apple-ios-default-apps-third-party-homepod-app-store-ipad-2183832>