Web Standards

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- **Inrupt, Tim Berners-Lee's Solid, and Me** [2]

    All of this is a long-winded way of saying that I have joined a company called Inrupt that is working to bring Tim Berners-Lee's distributed data ownership model that is Solid into the mainstream. (I think of Inrupt basically as the Red Hat of Solid.) I joined the Inrupt team last summer as its Chief of Security Architecture, and have been in stealth mode until now.

    The idea behind Solid is both simple and extraordinarily powerful. Your data lives in a pod that is controlled by you. Data generated by your things -- your computer, your phone, your IoT whatever -- is written to your pod. You authorize granular access to that pod to whoever you want for whatever reason you want. Your data is no longer in a bazillion places on the Internet, controlled by you-have-no-idea-who. It's yours. If you want your insurance company to have access to your fitness data, you grant it through your pod. If you want your friends to have access to your vacation photos, you grant it through your pod. If you want your thermostat to share data with your air conditioner, you give both of them access through your pod.

- **World wide web founder scales up efforts to reshape internet** [3]

- **Sir Tim Berners-Lee's Inrupt is Redesigning the way the web is to Work and Apple is working with them on their Data Transfer Project** [4]

    Inrupt, the start-up company founded by Sir Tim Berners-Lee to redesign the way the web works, is expanding its operational team and launching pilot projects in its quest to develop a

"massively scalable, production-quality technology platform."

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Inconsistent user-experiences with native lazy-loading images [5]

The specification for web browser native support for lazy-loading images landed in the HTML Living Standard a week ago. This new feature lets web developers tell the browser to defer loading an image until it is scrolled into view, or it?s about to be scrolled into view.

Images account for 49 % of the median webpage?s byte size, according to the HTTP Archive. Lazy image loading can help reduce these images? impact on page load performance. It can also help lower data costs by clients that never scroll down to images far down on a page.

Historically, lazy-loading was implemented by responding to changes in the scroll position and tracking the image element?s offset from the top of the page. This could degrade page-scrolling performance. Comparatively, the new native lazy loading for images is easier to implement and doesn?t degrade scrolling performance.

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[5] https://www.ctrl.blog/entry/lazy-loading-viewports.html