HIML5 A CSS3

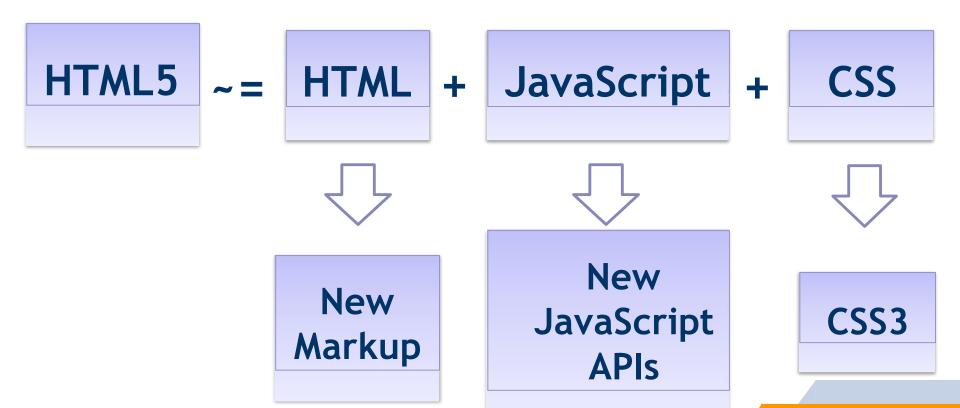
A chance to Do things Differently

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Day 1

What is HTML5

HTML5 is a Constellation of technology



HIML5

A Record of Tomorrow

HTML5 includes new elements for better structure, better form handling, drawing, and media content

Overview of Enhancements

- Structure and Semantics
- Forms
- Microdata
- CSS
- Embedded Content and Multimedia
- DOM APIs drag and drop
- Web Storage
- Web worker

- ...

New Elements

<meter>

- Representing scalar measurements or fractional values
- Meter is also known as a gauge
- It should not be used to indicate progress
- Attributes:
 - value
 - ▶ min
 - ▷ max
 - ▶ high
 - low
 - ▷ optimum

Using <meter>

```
<meter value="0.6"
    min=""
    max=""
    optimum =" "
    low=" "
    high ="0.6" >
        Medium
    </meter>
```


- Show completion progress of a task
- Progress bars are widely used in other applications
- Works with scripted applications

Attributes

- value : Specifies how much of the task has been completed
- max : Specifies how much work the task requires in total

Useful for:

- Indicate loading progress of an AJAX application
- Show user progress through a series of forms
- Making impatient users wait

<mark>

- Marked or Highlighted text
- Indicates point of interest or relevance
- Useful for:
 - Highlighting relevant code in a code sample
 - Highlighting search keywords in a document

Using <mark>

The highlighted part below is where the error lies:

```
var i: Integer;
begin
   i := 1.1;
end.
```

The highlightedpart below is
 where the errorlies:
<code>var<var>i</var>: Integer;
begin
 i := <mark>1.1</mark>;
end.</code>
 is us

is used for computer code

is used to indicate a variable within code.

Forms

Other Form's Controls

- HTML 4 controls are too limited
- Several new types added
- New Input type:

\triangleright	color		
\triangle	date	\triangle	email
\triangle	datetime	\triangleright	number
Δ	datetime-local	Δ	range
\triangle	time	\triangleright	search
\triangleright	month	\triangleright	tel
\triangleright	week	\triangleright	url

Other Form's Controls

	<input type="tel"/>	-	<input type="email"></input
-	<input type="time"/>		<input type="range"></input
	<input type="color"/>		<input type="date"></input
	<input type="month"/>		<input type="time"></input
-	<input type="search"/>	-	<input type="url"/>
-	<input type="number"/>	-	•••

Form's new Attributes

- <input type=""required>
 - Required: We also have required attribute to mark this field as mandatory.
- <input type="" autocomplete="off">
 - Autocomplete: tells the browser whether or not the value of this input should be saved for future, should be used to protect sensitive user data
- <input type="" pattern="[0-9][A-Z]{3}">
- Pattern: custom validate, A part number is a digit followed by three uppercase letters.
- input type="" placeholder="">
 - Placeholder: add a hint inside the text-field, but where the automatically disappears when clicking inside it.

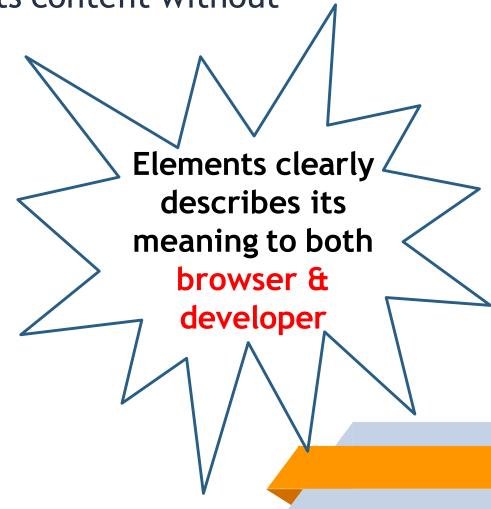
Semantics & Structure

New Semantic Elements

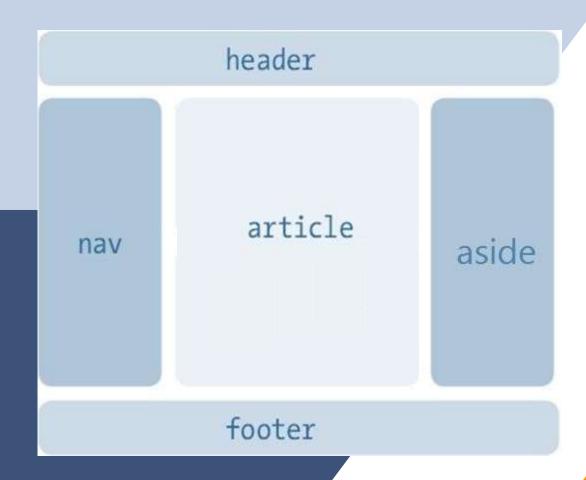
 Markups that describe its content without presenting it e.g.

- <header>
 - <hgroup>
 - > <nav>
 - <section>
 - <article>

 - ⊳ <footer>
 - ⊳ etc.



Structure



Structured Data

- Search engines use structured data to
 - understand the content of the page
 - gather information about the web and the world in general.
 - enable special search result features and enhancements like appear in a graphical search result.
- Supported
- formats
 - ▷ JSON-LD
 - https://json-ld.org/
 - Microdata

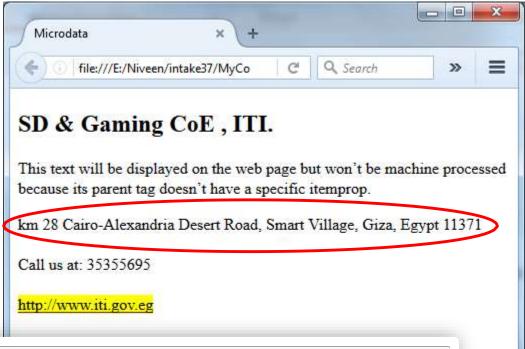
https://developers.google.com/sea rch/docs/guides/sd-policies

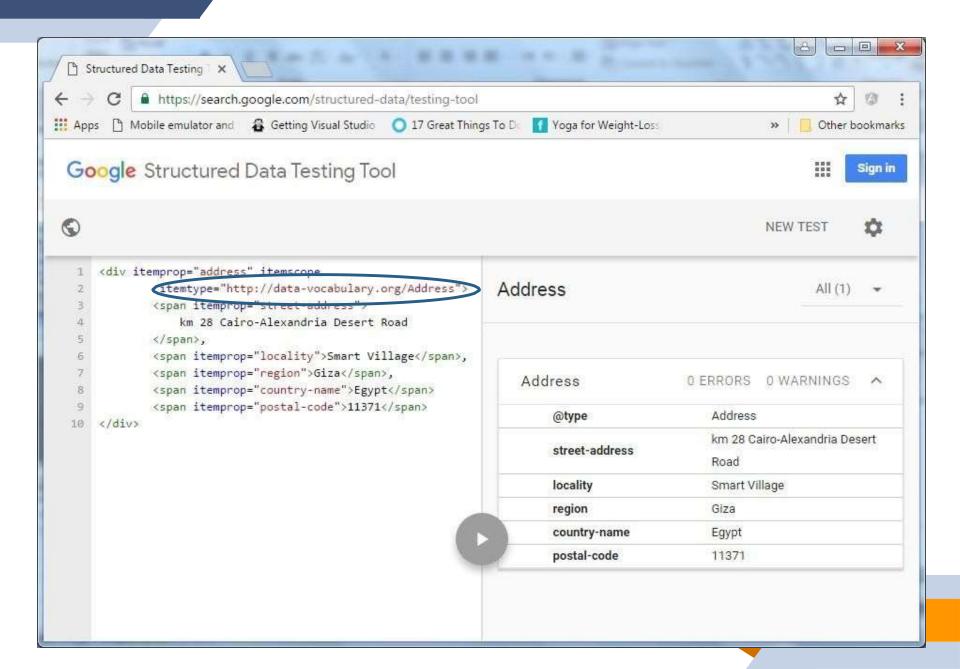
Microdata

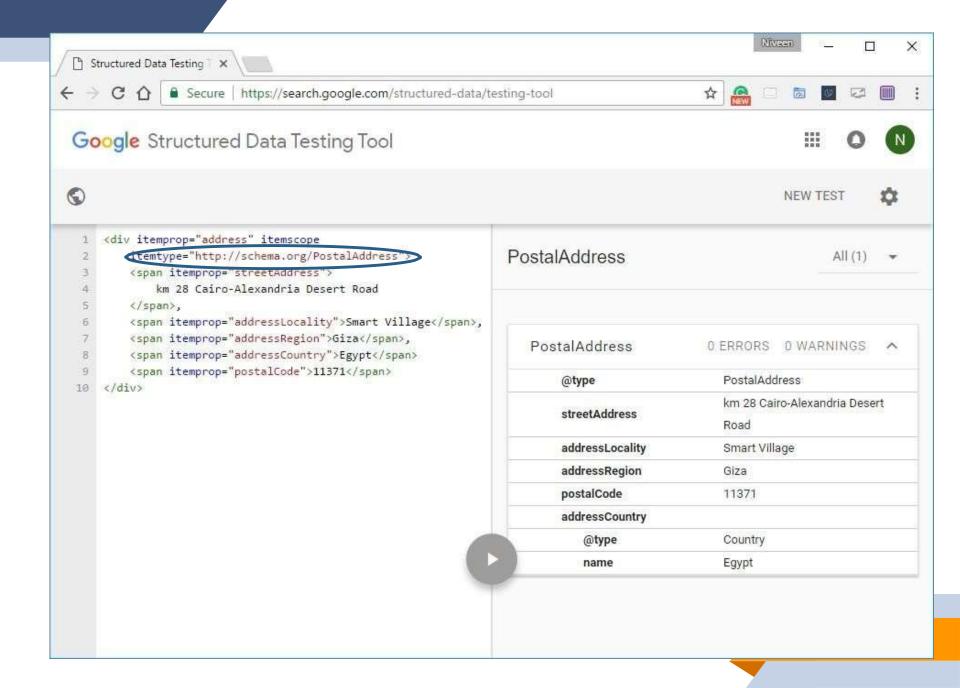
- Instead of elements, these name-value pairs are defined via attributes:
- itemscope
 - Indicates the element is a microdata element and its child elements are part of its microdata format.
 - itemprop="property-name"
 - An individual data element that adds a property to a microdata item
 - itemtype="URL"

http://schema.org/docs/gs.html http://data-vocabulary.org/

 Defines the vocabulary to be used by the microdata format.







Demo

Developers can test pages containing Microdata using Google's Rich Snippet Testing Tool

HTML 5 Microdata

HTML5 data Attributes

- Store some extra information that doesn't have any visual representation.
- The name of a custom data attribute begins with data-*, and must be at least one character long after this prefix.
- The attribute value can be any string that contains only [a-z], [0-9], (-), (.), (:), (_).
- It should not contain ASCII capital letters (A to Z).

Embedded Content & Multimedia

Multimedia

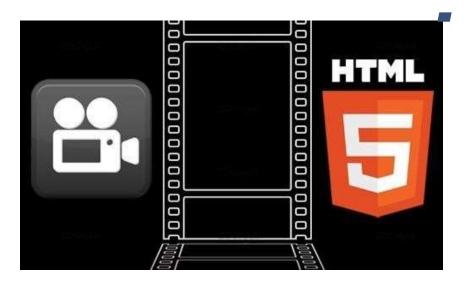
No need for plugin to play video and audio HTML 5 will do it for you

Video & Audio

HTML5 offers the ability to easily embed media into HTML documents.
HTML

Media playback can be controlled via JavaScript and media events.





Nothing to install.

Works in all browsers and phones (adding native support to browsers).

Native Media format for HTML5

- Video
 - ⊳ webM
 - ► H.264(mp4)
 - oggTheora

- Audio
 - ⊳ wav
 - > mp3
 - oogVorbis
- No common format to use.
- We have to encode in different multiple formats.
- Need of converter to convert into different format.

Native Video Browser Support

https://en.wikiped ia.org/wiki/HTML 5_video

VP8 (WebM)		6.0	4.0	5.1	10.5
H.264 (MP4)	9 beta	6.0	4.0	3.1	24
Ogg Theora		3.0	3.5		10.5

Native Audio Browser Support

WAY			3.6	5.1	10.5
мР3	9 beta	6.0	3.6	5.1	10.5
Ogg Vorbis		6.0	3.6	83	10.5

Media Attributes

Attribute	Description
src	Specifies the URL of the media source file
controls	Specifies whether or not to display media controls (such as a play/pause button etc).
autoplay	Specifies whether or not to start playing the media as soon as it has been loaded.
loop	Specifies whether to keep re-playing the media once it has finished.
poster=""	display a frame of the video (as a .jpg, .png)
width=""	Specifies the width, in pixels, to display the video.
height=""	Specifies the height, in pixels, to display the video .

Media Methods & Properties

Method	Description
load()	Re-loads the audio/video element
play()	Starts playing the audio/video
pause()	Pauses the currently playing audio/video

- controls
- loop
- autoplay
- played
- paused
- ended

- playbackRate
- currentTime
- duration
- src
- muted
- volume

dia_events

GeoLocation

Geolocation

- The Geolocation API is one of the most exciting features of the new web standard.
- Geolocation is the art of figuring out where you are in the world and (optionally) sharing that information with people you trust.
- The ability to get device's geographic location.
- It is set to request location once or continually.

Geolocation Facts

- HTML5 uses this API for working with maps.
- It is a new property that is added to the existing DOM browser object navigator
- The user must agree to share their location, and can tell the browser to remember his choice.

Geolocation Requesting Pattern

- To get user's current location (once)
 - navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(x[,y,z])
 - x: is the onSuccess callback function where a Position object is passed in as the only invocation argument. This Position object contains a coords object which, in turn, contains our latitude and longitude, etc.. values.
 - y: is the errorHandler callback function where the object passed to this handler has code and message properties as follows:
 - 0: UNKNOWN_ERROR
 - → 1: PERMISSION_DENIED
 - z: is the options object

2: POSITION_UNAVAILABLE

→ 3: TIMEOUT

Location Option

- enableHighAccuracy (Boolean)
 - Attempt to gather more accurate location coordinates
 - May not do anything and cause request to take longer
 - Default false
- timeout (msec)
 - Determines max time allowed to calculate location
 - Default is no limit
- maximumAge (msec)
 - Determines how old location value may be before an attempt to refresh coordinates
 - Default is 0 (immediate recalc)

Example

```
var options = {
 enableHighAccuracy: true, //boolean (default: false)
 timeout: 10000,//00 // in ms (default: no limit)
 maximumAge: 1000 // in ms (default: 0)
};
navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showPosition, positionError, options);
 function showPosition(position) {
   var coords = position.coords;
   console.log(coords.latitude);
   console.log(coords.longitude);
```

```
function positionError(e){//error has code and message properties
 switch (e.code) {
   case 0: // e.UNKNOWN ERROR -->error.UNKNOWN ERROR
      console.log("The application has encountered an unknown error while trying\
      to determine your current location. Details: ")
      console.log(e.message);
      break:
    case 1: // e.PERMISSION DENIED-->error.PERMISSION DENIED
    //Permission denied - The user did not allow Geolocation
      console.log("You chose not to allow this application access to your location.");
      break:
    case 2: // e.POSITION UNAVAILABLE--error.POSITION UNAVAILABLE
    //Position unavailable - It is not possible to get the current location
      console.log("The application was unable to determine your location.");
      break:
   case 3: // e.TIMEOUT-->error.TIMEOUT
    //Timeout - The operation timed out
      console.log("The request to determine your location has timed out.");
      break;
```

Geolocation Requesting Pattern

- To watch location change (continual)
 - navigator.geolocation.watchPosition(x[,y,z])
 - gets the user's current position and continually returns updated position.
 - navigator.geolocation.clearWatch()
 - used to stop "watchPosition()" running & execution.

Assignments