COMP126-16B Assignment2 Description of Dynamic/Interactive Elements
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All the pages can dynamically change the size of inner controls when change the size of browser by @media.

Home page (index.html)

In home page, the main interactive part is the pictures slider. To show this idea, the slider has three pictures of my topic. Once click on buttons, it will display the previous picture or next picture. The effect is achieved by JavaScript with an array of picture URLs. For dynamic point, my solution is to use animation @keyframe to make the page loading with opacity changing and the slider can be scaled and rotated. The opacity changing can bring the sense of the times in my opinion. Fading in is just like we go through mist and get back to May 27th 1930. Slider can offer different view-point of my topic building. In order to reduce the feeling of oppression, transition is used to rotate and scale pictures, because it is kind of playful.

Information page (info.html)

In this page, there is a <iframe> tag to play YouTube video. Beneath the player is a form of selection different videos that I choose from YouTube. Also, there are two resource options under the form. I use radio buttons and a button to assign the location to window by JavaScript. The value of radio button is get by a method in script. However, it will not work with low version IE. In order to bring as much as possible information to audiences, I use multimedia like video into this page. The resource link is also redirect audiences to find more information outside my pages.

Animation page (anime.html)

Animation page is constructed with some divs and one iframe to embed my animation page generated by Google Web Designer. Therefore, to bring the best experience, the size of iframe is fixed. All the dynamic and interactive points and events in this page are composed with GWD. These five hand drawings below are the key frames of my animation design. Totally there are five pages of this animation. The first frame is to enhance my topic. Two eye-catching pictures with title are used sliding around. Then in the second frame, to show where the build is with Google Map control. Third frame is inspired by the video displaying in Oct. 3rd lecture, bricks becoming higher and higher to show the idea of construction. The forth frame is to show any numerical data of the building during its construction. The last frame used Google Street View controls to show the building with strong vision.