HTML
Multimedia and Embedding

Trainer's Name

Mukhtar Mahamed

Learning Objectives

By the end of this Module, you should be able to:

1. Understand the Images in HTML and how to use.

2. Add your page Video and audio content

3. Learn other HTML other embedding technologies

4. Learn Responsive images

Organizing and file naming

- Staying Organized is very important in Programing.

Files

- Keep file names short and descriptive.

- Keep file names in lower cases letters, with no space

- Use hyphen or underscore instead of space.

- Don't leave file extension eg .**html**, .**css**

Folders

- The main folder is called our root folder

- The homepage must be **index.html**

- The **index** page must be in **root** folder

- Create folders for different resources. Eg. Images, styles, scripts

Image on a webpage

- In order to put a simple image on a webpage, we use the **<img>** element.

- This is an empty, it requires a minimum of one attribute to be useful —The **src** attribute contains a path pointing to the image you want to embed in the page.

- The path can be a relative or absolute URL

```
<img src="hadraawi.jpg">
```

Image Attributes

- **alt**: provides description of the images.

    - useful in situations where the image cannot be seen/displayed or takes a long time to load.

- **Width** and **height**

    - use the width and height attributes to specify the width and height of your image.

    - you shouldn't alter the size of your images using HTML attributes.

- **title**

    - you can also add title attributes to images, to provide further supporting information if needed.

Image formats

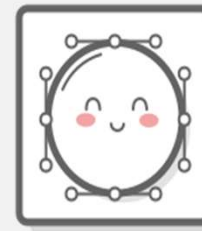- There's four main image formats in use on the web

JPG   GIF   PNG   SVG

Adding figures and figure captions

- The **<figure>** element represents self-contained content.

- The **<figcaption>** element is used to add a caption for the **<figure>** element.

```
<figure>
  <img src="images/hadraawi.jpg"
       alt="Sawirkii Hadraawi">
  <figcaption>Hadraawi at Somali Festival in London</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Adding Video and Audio to HTML

- HTML5 natively supports adding Video and Audio elements into pages.

The <video> element

- The **<video>** element allows you to embed a video very easily same as **<img>** tag

- **Attributes**

    - **src** – the path to the video you want to embed.

    - **controls** – displays video control interface e.g. playback buttons.

    - **Poster**   - display the poster image before video is played.

    - autoplay, loop, preload, width, height and muted

Video – Fallback content

- In case browser does not support video element, it is best practice to provide fallback content inside <video> element

```
<video src="rabbit320.webm" controls>
  <p>
    Your browser doesn't support HTML5 video. Here is a
    <a href="rabbit320.webm">Youtube Link</a> instead.
  </p>
</video>
```

The <audio> element

- The **<audio>** element works just like the **<video>** element, with a few small differences.

- The **<audio>** element doesn't support the **width**/**height** attributes

- It also doesn't support the **poster** attribute

```
<audio controls>
   <source src="quraan.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
   <source src="quraan.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
   <p>Your browser doesn't support HTML5 audio</p>
</audio>
```

other embedding Technologies

<iframe>

- **<iframe>** represents a nested browsing context, embedding another HTML page into the current one.

- The **<iframe>** tag specifies an inline frame.

- **Attributes**

  - **Src** - The URL of the page to embed

  - **allowfullscreen** - Set to true if the **<iframe>** can activate fullscreen mode.

  - Height, width, title

```
<iframe src="https://contents.html"
        title="iframe Example 1" width="400" height="300">
</iframe>
```