

Welcome to CS1315 Intro to Media Computation

“Our greatest weakness lies in giving up.
The most certain way to succeed
is always to try just one more time.”

– Thomas Edison

Day 32

Using VS Code to view your html file in your default browser:

1. Open VS Code.
2. Go to "File" > "Open folder ", select your folder
3. Right-click on index.html and select "Open with Live Server", and copy the Live Server URL
4. Press Ctrl + Shift + P to open the Command Palette, then type "Simple Browser: Show".
5. Paste the Live Server URL in the dialog box.
6. Right-click on the HTML file and select "Open to the side"
7. Select menu option View -> Editor Layout -> Two Columns
8. Move a tab to the new column

Reality Check

More HTML


- Embed an emoji
- CSS: colors
- Embed audio

1.Find the Unicode representation of the emoji: You can search for the Unicode representation of the emoji you want to use. There are many websites that list Unicode emojis, or you can copy them from character maps available on your system.

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_emojis.asp

2. Insert the emoji into your HTML code: Once you have the Unicode representation, you can simply insert it directly into your HTML code.

[Full HTML Character Set Reference](#)

	128075	1F44B
---	--------	-------

dec Syntax: `👋`

hex syntax: `👋`

HTML: embed an emoji

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
body {
  font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
<body>

<span style='font-size:100px;'>&#128075;</span>
<p>I will display &#128075;</p>
<p>I will display &#x1F44B;</p>

</body>
</html>
```



I will display 🖐️

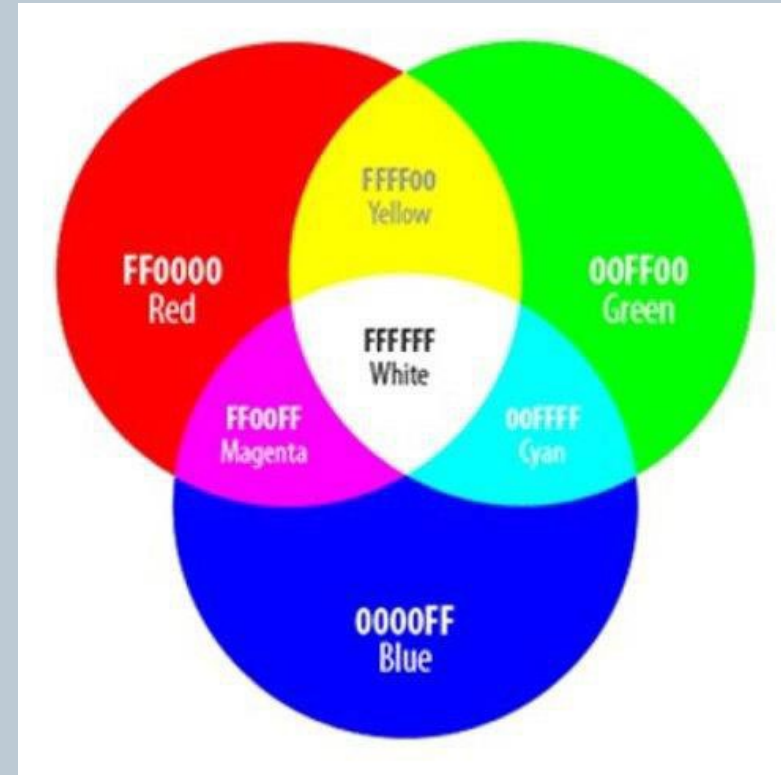
I will display 🙌

CSS: colors

- To use colors in a CSS tag, use color names or HEX codes.
- HEX color codes are written in the format #RRGGBB (R: red, G: green, B: blue)
 - There are ~16M colors, so use an online color tool for selecting
 - Use the default color picker, click or hover over the color value and the picker will pop-up

Resources:

- [w3schools color names](#)
- [w3schools color picker](#)
- [Google color picker](#)



CSS: color example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  body {background-color: #FAF0E6;} /*linen*/
  p {color: DarkRed;} /*#8B0000*/
</style>
<body>
<p>An image as a link:</p>
<p>
  <a href="https://www.w3schools.com">
    </a>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

An image as a link:



1. Find an audio file:

- Free Music Archive (FMA) - freemusicarchive.org
- SoundCloud - soundcloud.com
- ccMixter - ccmixter.org
- Incompetech - incompetech.com
- Audionautix - audionautix.com

2. Browse or Search for Music

- Browse by Filters: Use filters like Genre, Mood, Duration, and Artist to narrow down your search.
- Preview Music: Click the play button next to each track to listen to a preview.
- Check Attribution Requirements: Some tracks require attribution (credit). If so, you'll need to include credit on your website.

3. Download the Selected Music

- When you've chosen a track, click the Download button next to it.
- Save the music file to your website folder.

4. Add Music to Your Website with HTML5 Audio Tag

- Now you can embed the music file on your website. Here's a sample HTML file that includes background music from the YouTube Audio Library.

```
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Website!</h1>
  <!-- Attribution (if required) -->
  <p>Audio is from Jason Shaw on
    <a ref="https://audionautix.com/">AudionautiX</a> </p>

  <audio controls autoplay loop> <!-- Audio Player -->
    <source src= "Crushin.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
    Your browser does not support the audio element.
  </audio>
</body>
```

Reality Check

Review: HTML

Although there are lots of tags in the HTML specification, 99% of the webs use a subset of HTML tags with less that 10 tags, those for this course are:

- `<div>` : a container, usually represents a rectangular area with information inside.
- `` : an image
- `<a>` : a clickable link to go to another URL
- `<p>` : a text paragraph
- `<h1>` : a title (h2,h3,h4 are titles of less importance)
- `<style>` : inserts CSS rules
- `
` : inserts a line break (no close tag needed)
- `` : defines an ordered list
- `` : defines an unordered list
- `<table>` : defines a table

Review: HTML: tag

**
** : inserts a single line break

- The
 tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.
- The
 tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

Note: Use the
 tag to enter line breaks, not to add space between paragraphs.

```
<h1>A Poem</h1>
<p>Be not afraid of greatness.<br>
Some are born great,<br>
some achieve greatness,<br>
and others have greatness thrust upon them.</p>

<p><em>-William Shakespeare</em></p>
```

A Poem

Be not afraid of greatness.
Some are born great,
some achieve greatness,
and others have greatness thrust upon them.

-William Shakespeare

Review: HTML: tag

**** : defines an ordered list

- An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.
 - Attributes: reversed, start, type
- The tag is used to define each list item.
- An unordered list can be inside an ordered list

Tip: Use CSS to style lists.

```
<h1>The ol element</h1>
```

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

```
<ol start="50">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

The ol element

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

50. Coffee
51. Tea
52. Milk

Review: HTML: tag

**** : defines an unordered (bulleted) list

- The **** tag is used to define each list item.
- a list can be inside a list (a nested list)
- Tip: Use CSS to style lists

```
<h1>The ul element</h1>
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

The ul element

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Review: HTML: tag <table>

<table> : defines a simple HTML table

- An HTML table consists of one <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements.
- The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.
- An HTML table may also include <caption>, <colgroup>, <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody> elements.

```
<table style="border: solid 2px black; border-collapse: collapse;">
  <tr>
    <th style="border: solid 2px black;">Month</th>
    <th style="border: solid 2px black;">Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td style="border: solid 2px black;">January</td>
    <td style="border: solid 2px black;">$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Month	Savings
January	\$100

Review: HTML: tag <a>

<a> : defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another

- The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, that indicates the link's destination.
- By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
 - An unvisited link is underlined and blue
 - A visited link is underlined and purple
 - An active link is underlined and red

Tip: A linked page is normally displayed in the current browser window, unless you specify another target (_blank, _parent, _self, _top).

```
<h1>The "a" target attribute</h1>
```

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com"
target="_blank">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>
```

```
<p>"_blank", will open link in a new browser
window or tab.</p>
```

The "a" target attribute

[Visit W3Schools.com!](https://www.w3schools.com)

"_blank", will open the link in a new browser window or tab.

Review: HTML: embed a YouTube video

1. Go to YouTube and locate the video you want to include on your web page.
2. Under the video player, you'll see a "Share" button. Click on it.
3. After clicking the "Share" button, you'll see a few options. Click on the "Embed" option.
4. Copy the embed code that YouTube generated for you.
5. Open the HTML file of your web page and find the place where you want to embed the video and paste the embed code there.
6. Adjust the size (optional): By default, the embed code will include the video player in a standard size. You can adjust the width and height attributes within the `<iframe>` tag to customize the size of the embedded video player.

Review: HTML: embed a YouTube video

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

YouTube Video<br>
<iframe width="560" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/YAVsbQoEaHg?si=S96TEpYsB6VcgPNu"
title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0"
allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope;
picture-in-picture; web-share"
referrerpolicy="strict-origin-when-cross-origin" allowfullscreen></iframe>

</body>
</html>
```

Time to Program

from CANVAS Files Select and download the files:

day32_morehtml.pdf, indexday32.html

to the folder: **day31_html**

•After Class:

- Complete your Reality Check(s) tonight before (11:59 PM)
- Complete your Homework (Due Thursday, 4/10/25)
- Complete your Coding Miniquiz (Due Sunday, 4/20/25 @11:59 PM)
- Read the textbook
- Course Extra Credit: Codingbat ([Extra Credit Opportunity Announcement](#))
- Practice Python: W3schools, Real Python, Codecademy