## HTML Media Elements

CISC-2350-R01 | Fall 2017 | Week 3

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# Today's Agenda

- Attendance
- Review last week's class assignment & Codecademy questions
- Review HTML images and links
- Student web review presentations
- HTML Media Elements:
  - iframes
  - video
  - audio
- Homework Assignment

# In-class exercise & questions

# Image that is a link

#### <meta> data

- Provides metadata about html document
- Not displayed on the page
- Can be used by browsers, search engines, other web services
- Read more

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  </head>
```

#### Block vs. inline elements

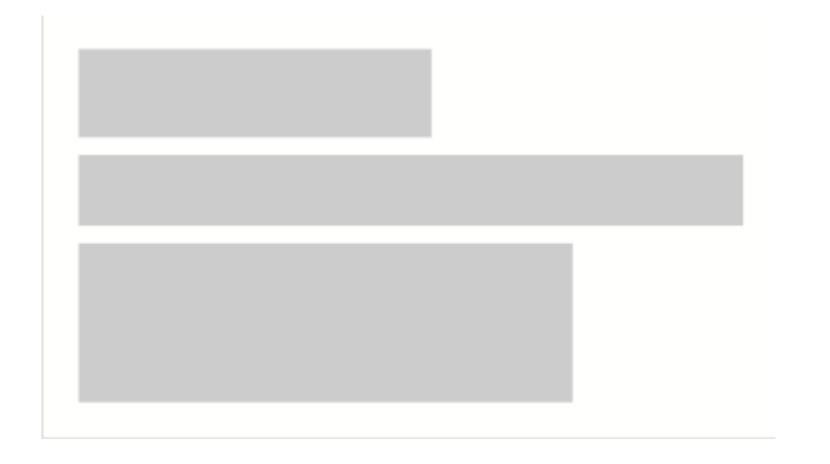
Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element is it.

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

<div>, <h1>-<h6>,

An inline-level element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

<span>, <a>, <img>





# Questions

# Review: HTML Links & Images

#### Structure of a link

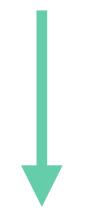
**OPENING LINK TAG** 

URL WE ARE DIRECTED TO

TEXT WE CLICK ON

CLOSING TAG

```
<!-- link -->
<a href="https://www.fordham.edu/" target="_blank">Fordham University</a>
```



FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

#### Linking to other sites

```
<!-- link --->
<a href="https://www.fordham.edu/" target="_blank">Fordham University</a>
```

#### Linking pages on the same site

```
<!-- linking to relative page on the same site --> <a href="/index.html">Homepage</a>
```

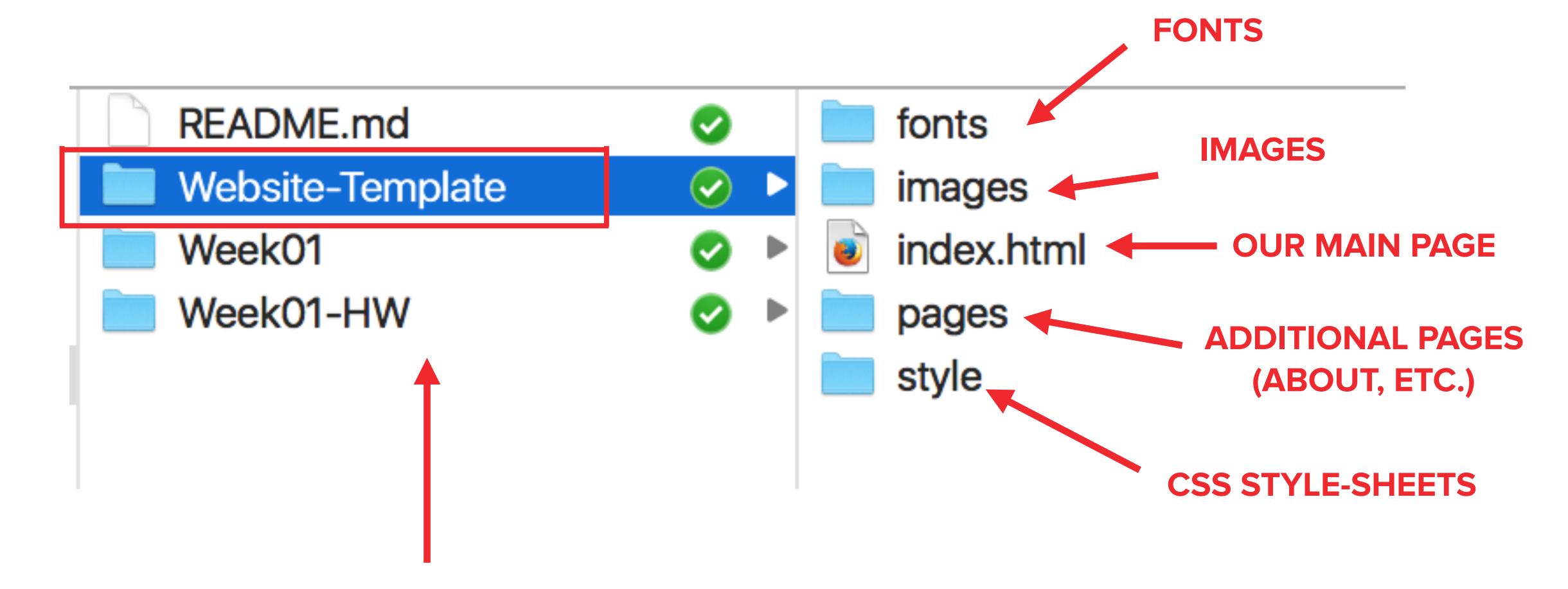
#### Linking to specific part on the same site

```
<!-- linking to specific part on same site -->
<a href="#myBio">My Bio</a>
```

#### Linking to specific part on different site

```
<!-- linking to specific part on another site --->
<a href="../index.html #moreInformation">Read more information</a>>
```

#### Let's break it down

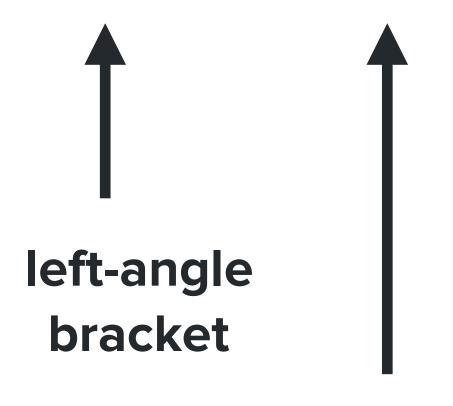


OUR MAIN FOLDER FOR OUR WEBSITE, AKA OUR "ROOT" FOLDER

# Structure of an image tag



<!-- image tag -->
<img src="images/aplaca.jpg" alt="There is a small white alpaca chewing grass in front of a camera." title="Alpaca
Chewing Grass">



right-angle bracket

# Images: Local vs. URL

 The <img> tag is for images, which can be on your local directory or on another webpage. Read all about <img> tag here

```
<!-- An image on the local directory -->
<img src="images/superCuteDog.jpg" alt="Cutest dog">
<!-- Or with size specs -->
<img src="images/superCuteDog.jpg" alt="Cutest dog" width="400" height="300">
<!-- Image from another site -->
<img src="http://www.petguide.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/cutest-dog-breeds-main.jpg"
alt="Not so cute dog">
```

# Web review presentations

## HTML Media Elements

# What multimedia elements can we use on a website to enrich the experience?

#### Media elements

- Images
- GIFS
- Frames of other websites, i.e. Google Maps
- Video
- Sound
- Animation
- 3D models

# 1. HTML iframes

#### What is an iframe?

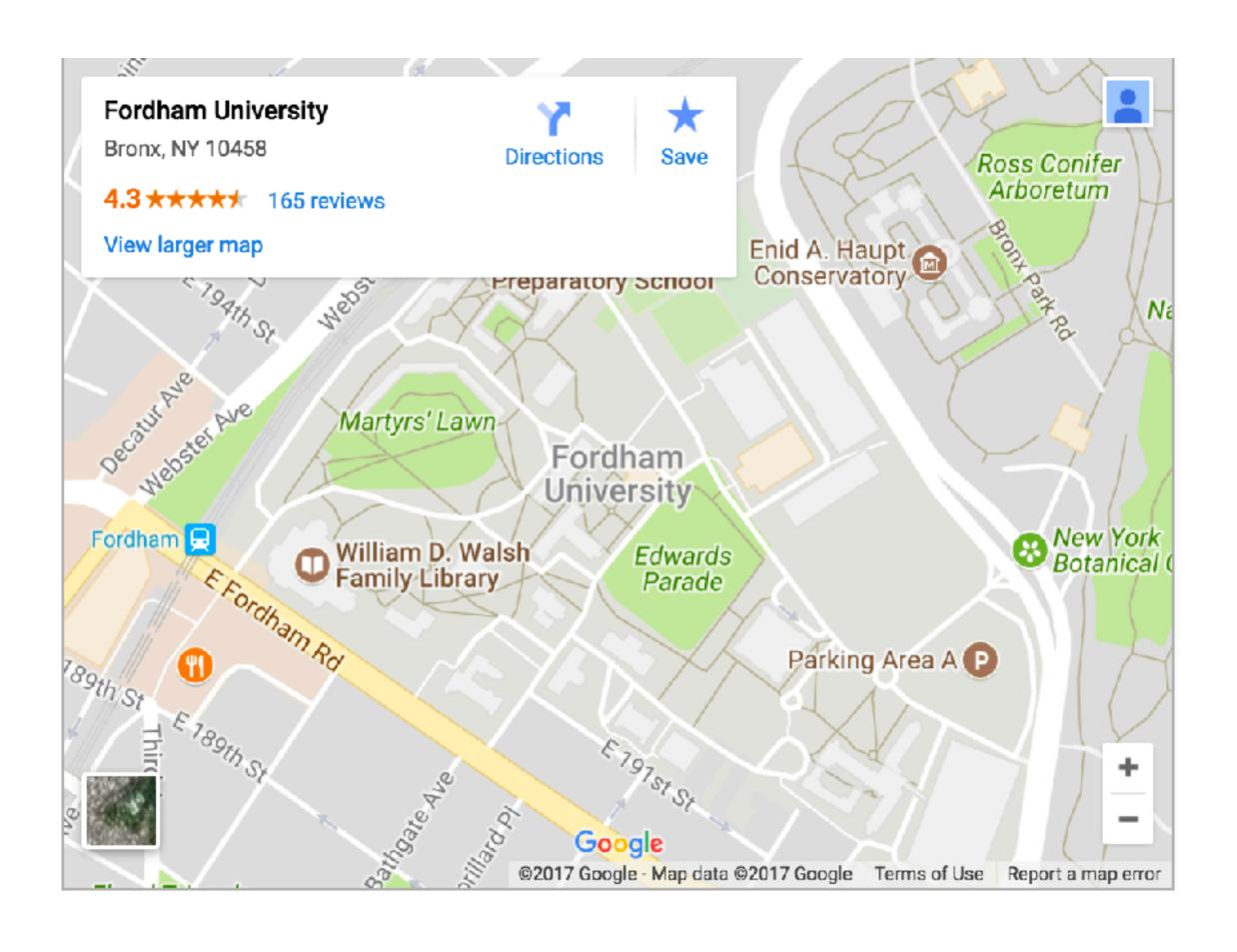
- iframe is an abbreviation of "inline frame"
- Uses <iframe> tag
- Youtube, Google Maps
- Copy code from another website and adjust these attributes: src, height, width
- Code can usually be found under "Share" section
- More info on <u>iframe tag</u>

## Attributes

- Src
  - specifies URL of the page to show in the frame
- height
  - specifies the height of iframe in pixels
- width
  - specifies the width of iframe in pixels

# Example iframe

<iframe src="https://www.google.com/</pre> maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3! 1d3017.4480566921543! 2d-73.8878873843578! 3d40.86204037931593!2m3!1f0!2f0! 3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2! 1s0x89c2f37e5180c091%3A0x39c5c f445ed73ef8!2sFordham+University! 5e0!3m2!1sen!2sus! 4v1505080850545" width="600" height="450" frameborder="0" style="border:0" allowfullscreen> </iframe>



# Embed each of the following...

- youtube.com
- flickr.com
- TED.com
- giphy.com

# 2. HTML video

## Attributes

- With HTML 5 video capabilities got way more advanced
- <video /> tag

## <video/>structure

different

sources



## Attributes

- Check out all the things you can control when using video
- For now, we'll look into these attributes:
  - Preload what preloads when the page loads
  - Controls if the play/stop buttons are visible
  - Autoplay if the video should start playing automatically
  - Loop if the video should loop on completion

#### Video formats

- There are a ton of video formats, and it could be a whole course in discussing the attributes of each and what they should be used for
- Codecs: how a video is compressed:
  - H.264, ProRes, Animation JPEG
- Wrappers: how a video is contained in:
  - e.g. .mp4, .mov, .avi
- Each browser prefers different audio file:
  - **H264:** IE & Safari
  - WebM: Android, Chrome, Firefox, Opera
  - We'll use .mp4 & .webm for websites to be compatible with all browsers
- Videos can be converted using Miro Video Converter

# 3. HTML audio

#### Attributes

- Also HTML5
- <audio /> tag

#### <audio/>structure</a>

```
control attributes
main tag
<audio controls autoplay loop>
    <source src="audio/virginia.mp3" />
    <source src="audio/virginia.ogg" />
    This browser does not support this audio format
</audio>
                                      text is the file
     different
                                     cannot be found
     sources
```

#### Attributes

- Preload what preloads when the page loads
- Controls if the play/stop buttons are visible
- Autoplay if the video should start playing automatically
- Loop if the video should loop on completion

#### Audio formats

- There are tons of audio formats:
  - .mp3: IE, Safari & Chrome
  - .ogg: Chrome, Firefox, Opera, IE
- We'll use both .mp3 & .ogg (it's good idea to add multiple sources)
- Audio can be converted using Miro Video Converter

## HTML Video & Audio Summary

#### FROM JOHN DUCKET "HTML AND CSS"

- HTML introduces new <video> and <audio> elements for adding video and audio to web pages, but these are only supported in the latest browsers
- Browsers that support the HTML5 elements do not all support the same video and audio formats, so you need to supply your files in different formats to ensure that everyone can see / hear them.

# Homework assignment

#### Homework

#### For Thursday (due Wednesday by 6pm):

- 1. Make a single page website as a response to one of the following subject prompts:
  - Tell us about an artist or person who is most influential to you creatively
  - Pick a topic you know nothing about on Wikipedia and tell us about it in a new way
- 2. Regardless of what prompt you choose, you must include all of the following tags:
  - Two kinds of headers from <h1> to <h6>
  - Paragraphs
  - Links <a>
  - One list, either or
  - <br> and <hr> tags
  - Three <img> tags: at least one local (on your computer) one image from URL make sure the file structure is right
  - One <iframe> tag
  - One figure tag (an image + caption) e.g. give credit whose photo you're using
  - One tag we have not yet learned in class (use <u>W3 Schools</u>)
  - Be sure to clearly comment everything out
  - Optional: <video> and <audio> tags
- 3. Assignment delivery:
  - 1. Save your page as index.html and email it to me along with any image files as a .zip and proper file structure file by Wednesday at 6pm
  - 2. On Slack #general channel post a screenshot of the site you build together with 5-6 description of how you did it (tags you used, why you chose the following structure, etc.)
- 4. Be ready to talk about it in class
- 5. Office hours: today 6:45-7:45pm. Sign up here.