

Notes – Class 5

HTML5 elements:

Some of the HTML5 elements:

```
<header>
<footer>
<main> (not standardised yet)
<article> (
<section> (can be used to wrap a section of main content)
<aside> (sidebar for example)
<figure>
  <figcaption>
```

```
<pre> specifies that the following is preformatted
<code> The HTML <code> tag is used for indicating a piece of code. The code tag surrounds the code being marked up. Multiple lines of code can be marked up
by surrounding the <code> tags with <pre> tags
<time> (comes with attribute "datetime"
<audio>
```

best place to keep up with the latest HTML5 spec:

<http://www.w3.org/html/wg/drafts/html/master/>

HTML5 video:

if you are using video on your site, its best to let someone else to host it example: youtube, vimeo, otherwise beware of your bandwidth costs, it may also slow down your site.

some reasons for hosting it yourself: customization of controls, conflict of interest in terms of other party hosting your video

Firefox can't play mp4 files because they are a free and open source and they don't want to pay the license for the de-coder, they play .ogv (free compression format video)

IE6-IE8 do not support <video> tag

You can't format Flash using CSS, you would have to do it within your HTML

The biggest advantage of HTML5 video is that its available on pretty much all devices, unlike Flash

you can use media queries to specify different widths for your video depending on the screen size of the user

youtube detects the bandwidth and serves the appropriate rendition of the video (it would usually have few versions stored which all vary in size)

generally speaking you would need to set the width of the video that you want it displayed

code from the exercise (you should have this in the files from the day)

```
!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>HTML 5 MEDIA DEMONSTRATION</title>
  </head>
  <body>

    <video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
      <source src="video/128.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
      <source src="video/128.ogv" type="video/ogv" />

      <!-- fallback to flash if no support for HTML5 -->
      <object width="320" height="240">
        <param name="movie" value="flash/video_player.swf">
        <param name="flashvars" value="file=../video/128.mp4">
        <embed src="flash/video_player.swf" width="320" height="240" flashvars="file=../video/128.mp4">
      </object>

    </video>

    <iframe width="560" height="315" src="http://www.youtube.com/embed/fFRkpvvop3I" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

    <audio controls="controls">
      <source src="audio/rupture.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
```

```

<source src="audio/rupture.ogg" type="audio/ogg">

    <!-- fallback to flash if no support for HTML5 -->
    <object type="application/x-shockwave-flash" data="flash/audio_player.swf" width="200" height="20"
>

    <param name="movie" value="flash/audio_player.swf">
    <param name="bgcolor" value="#efefef">
    <param name="FlashVars" value="mp3=audio/rupture.mp3">
    </object>

</audio>

</body>
</html>

```

CSS3 properties:

text-shadow: 1px, 1px, 2px, gray; /* 1px along x axis, 1px along y-axis, 2px is a size of a blur, gray is a colour of the shadow */
its possible to have multiple text shadows

box-shadow: 2px 0 1px 10px lime; /* 2px x-value, 0 y-value, 1px size/radius of blur, 10px spread */

box-shadow: inset 0 0 1px 10px; /* inward going shadow */

Examples of use of some of the CSS3 properties:

```

.bgimg4 { /* multiple background images */
  background-image: url(#), url (#);
  background-repeat: repeat-x, no-repeat;
  background-position: 50% 50%, 0 0;
  background-size: 25px 25px, cover;
}

.bgimg5 {
  background-image: url(#), url (#);
  background-size: cover;
  background-position: center;
}

.bgimg6 {
  background-image: url(#), url (#);
  border-radius: 20px;
}

.bgimg7 {
  background: url (#);
  border-radius: 50%; /* draws a circle */
  opacity: 0.2;
}

.bgimg7 { /* want to show how to align the text vertically within a circle */
  background: url (#);
  border-radius: 50%; /* draws a circle */
  width: 240px;
  height: 240px;
  padding: 50px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  text-align: center;
  line-height: 240px;
  vertical-align: middle;
}

.bgimg8 {
  background: url (#);
  border-radius: 10px 10px 0 0 red;; /* */
}

```

Form

Forms

HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

An HTML form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form:

```
<form>
.
input elements
.
</form>
```

`<form>`

compulsory attributes: "method" and "action"

methods: "post" and "get" *

action: is a url the info is going to*

**not something you need to worry much about, this is part of the backend web developement*

input with attribute `type="text"` allows only one line of text, can't have multiple lines, for more text use `<textarea></textarea>`

`<label>` is for labelling the field

if the value of "for" attribute of `<label>` is equal to "name" attribute value of input the label is related to clicking on the label activates the input field

in class exercise "basic form"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <title>A Very Basic Form</title>
</head>

<body>

    <form name="contact-form" id="contact-form" method="" action="">
        <h3>Contact Form</h3>

        <div class="field">
            <label for="name">Name</label>
            <input type="text" id="name" placeholder="your name"/>
        </div>

        <div class="field">
            <label for="email">Email</label>
            <input type="email" id="email" placeholder="your email"/>
        </div>

        <div class="field">
            <h4>My ride</h4>

            <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" id="bike" value="bike"/>
            <label for="bike">Bike</label>

            <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" id="car" value="car"/>
            <label for="car">Car</label>

            <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" id="dinosaur" value="dinosaur"/>
            <label for="dinosaur">Dinosaur</label>
        </div>

        <div class="field">
            <label for="message">Message:</label>
            <textarea id="message" placeholder="type your message here"></textarea>
        </div>

        <div class="field">

            <input type="radio" name id="male" value="male">
            <label for="male">male</label>

            <input type="radio" name id="female" value="female">
            <label for="female">female</label>

        </div>
```

```
<div class="field">
  <h4>Education</h4>
  <select name="degree"></select>
    <option value="-1">Choose one</option>
    <option value="london">London</option>
    <option value="manchester">Manchester</option>
    <option value="birmingham">Birmingham</option>
  </select>
</div>

<input type="submit" name="" value="send">

</form>

</body>
</html>
```

I have attached 3 files to this notes for those who missed the class:

- 1) media_query exercise was the follow along
- 2) desktop-first exercise was done in pairs
- 3) CSS3 exercise – follow along

[01_media-query.zip](#) 3 KB |

[desktop-first-complete.zip](#) 32 KB |

[CSS3-complete.zip](#) 7 MB |