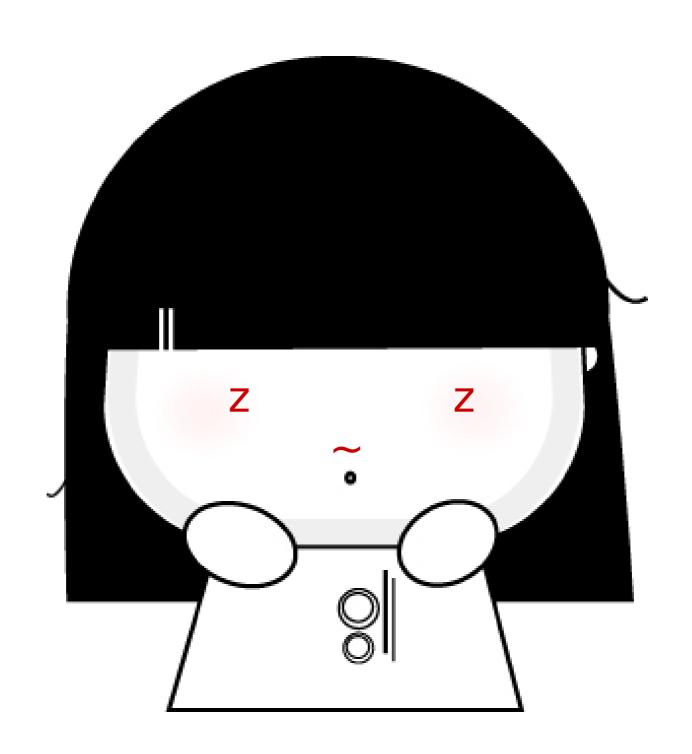
心理與神經資訊學 (Psychoinformatics & Neuroinformatics)

課號: Psy5261 教室:彷彿在雲端

識別碼: 227U9340 時間: __789





網頁實驗總論

認真研究超英趕美

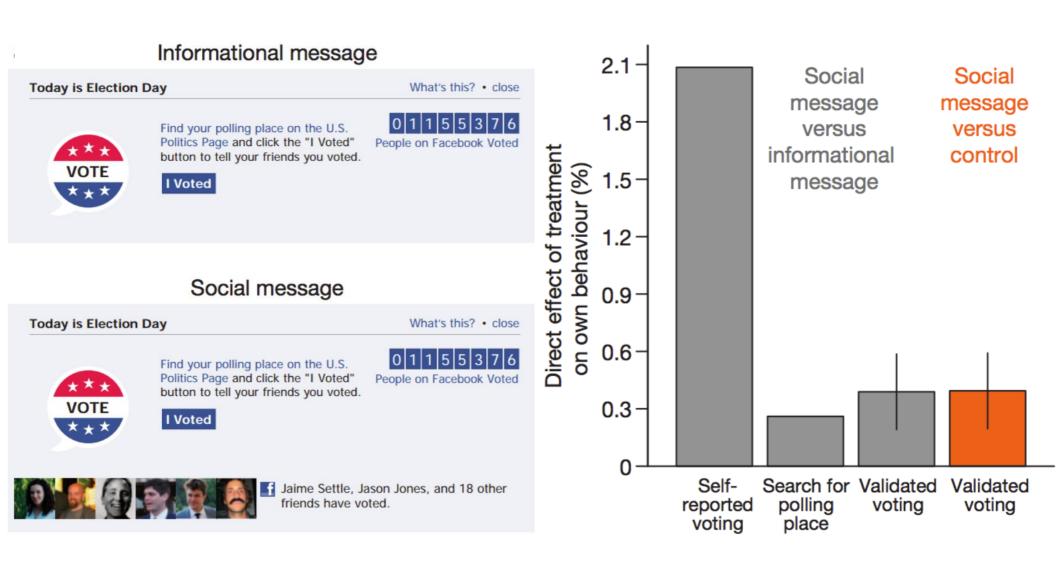
相 關不 能 推 論 大 果



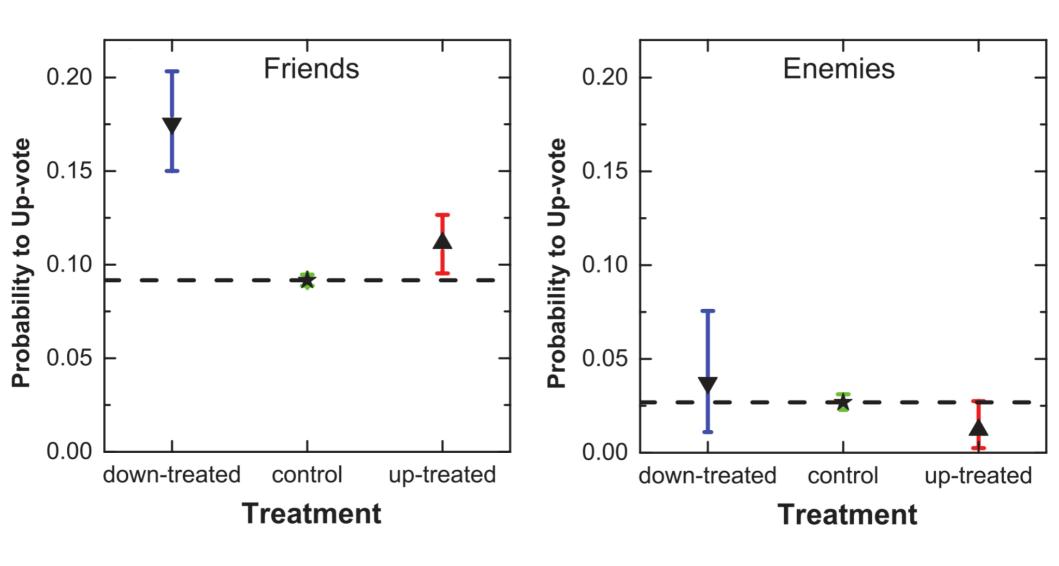
實驗 找出 行 為 開

關

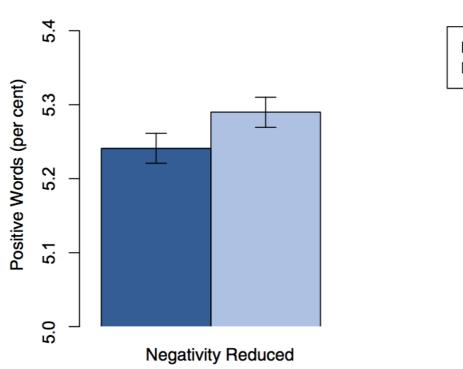
心理學案例研究:朋友的影響力(1/3)



心理學案例研究:朋友的影響力(2/3)



心理學案例研究:朋友的影響力(3/3)



心理學案例研究:讀小說增進察言觀色

快樂? 難過?



驚訝?

確信?

其他網頁實驗範例

Big Five Personality Test

Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test

Implicit Association Test

. . .



網路研究可靠嗎?

Six Preconceptions About Internet Methods

Preconception Finding

- 1. Internet samples are not demographically diverse (e.g., Krantz & Dalal, 2000).
- 2. Internet samples are maladjusted, socially isolated, or depressed (e.g., Kraut et al., 1998).
- Internet data do not generalize across presentation formats (e.g., Azar, 2000).
- 4. Internet participants are unmotivated (e.g., Buchanan, 2000).
- Internet data are compromised by anonymity of participants (e.g., Skitka & Sargis, in press).
- Internet-based findings differ from those obtained with other methods (e.g., Krantz & Dalal, 2000).

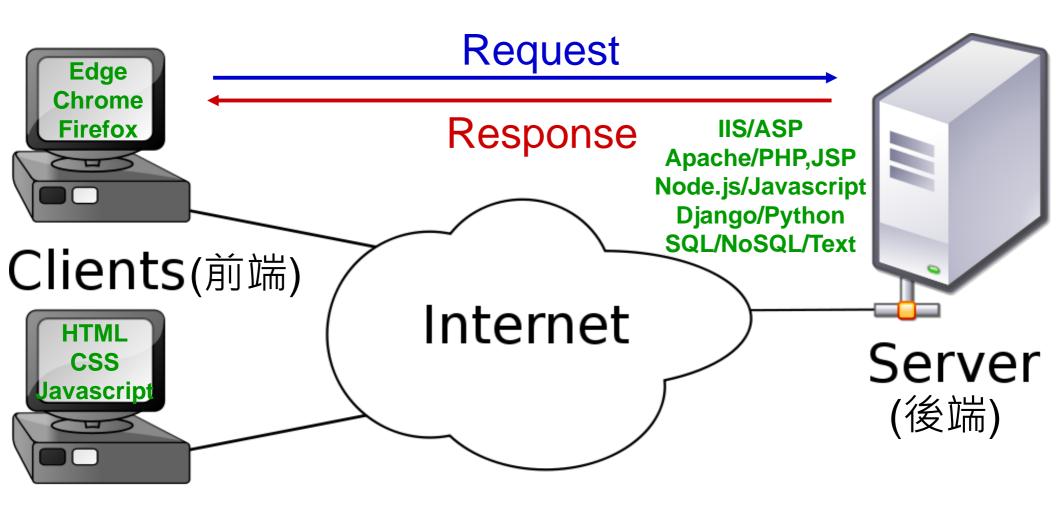
- Mixed. Internet samples are more diverse than traditional samples in many domains (e.g., gender), though they are not completely representative of the population.
- Myth. Internet users do not differ from nonusers on markers of adjustment and depression.
- Myth. Internet findings replicated across two presentation formats of the Big Five Inventory.
- Myth. Internet methods provide means for motivating participants (e.g., feedback).
- Fact. However, Internet researchers can take steps to eliminate repeat responders.
- Myth? Evidence so far suggests that Internet-based findings are consistent with findings based on traditional methods (e.g., on self-esteem, personality), but more data are needed.

此文討論網路研究要小心的事項

前端技術 (HTML/CSS/JavaScript)

網頁前端(frontend)和後端(backend)

前端資料由瀏覽器來處理, 主要是頁面的顯示和小資料的儲存/查詢



後端資料由伺服器來處理,主要是大資料的儲存/查詢

HTML5小抄

Cheat Sheet [TAGS]

New [tags added in HTML5] <article> self-contained composition that is independently distributable.</article>		
<aside></aside>	section of page that consists of content tangentially related to content around it	
<audio></audio>	sound content	
<bdi></bdi>	span of text to be isolated from surroundings for bidirectional formatting purposes	
<canvas></canvas>	area that can be used to draw graphics via JavaScript	
<command/>	user invokable command	
<datalist></datalist>	dropdown list	
<datatemplate></datatemplate>	data template	

<details></details>	details of an element
<embed/>	embedded content
<figcaption></figcaption>	caption of figure element
<figure></figure>	group of media content
<footer></footer>	footer for section or page
<header></header>	header for section or page
<hgroup></hgroup>	group of headings for section
<keygen/>	generated key in a form
<mark></mark>	marked text
<meter></meter>	measurement in defined range
<nav></nav>	navigation links

<output></output>	represents results of calculation
<pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>	progress of any kind of task
<rp></rp>	parenthesized ruby text
<rt></rt>	ruby text
<ruby></ruby>	ruby annotations
<section></section>	section in a document
<source/>	media resources
<summary></summary>	header of a detail element
<time></time>	date/time
<video></video>	video
<wbr/>	possible line break

Old [unsupported tags]		
<acronym></acronym>	acronym	
<applet></applet>	applet	
<basefont/>	base font	
<bgsound/>	background sound	
 	big text	
<center></center>	centered text	
<fn></fn>	footnotes	
	text font, size, and color	
<frame/>	sub window	
<frameset></frameset>	set of frames	

<isindex/>	provides searchable index related to current document	
<dir></dir>	directory list	
<noembed></noembed>	no embed section	
<noframes></noframes>	no frame section	
<s></s>	strikethrough text	
<strike></strike>	strikethrough text	
<tt></tt>	teletype text	
<u></u>	underlined text	
<xmp></xmp>	preformatted text	

Existing [tags in HTML4 & 5]

	comment	
	document type	
<a>	hyperlink	
<abbr></abbr>	abbreviation	
<address></address>	address element	
<area/>	image map area	
	bold text	
<base/>	base URL for all links in page relative to document root	
<bdo></bdo>	text direction	
<blookquote></blookquote>	long quotation	
<body></body>	body element	
	single line break	
<button></button>	push button	
<caption></caption>	table caption	
<cite></cite>	citation	

<code></code>	code text
<col/>	attributes for columns
<colgroup></colgroup>	groups of columns
<dd></dd>	definition description
	deleted text
<div></div>	generic block-level element
<dfn></dfn>	defining instance of a term
<dl></dl>	definition list
<dt></dt>	definition term
	emphasized text
<fieldset></fieldset>	logically group items in a form
<form></form>	defines a form
<h1> to <h6></h6></h1>	header 1 to header 6
<head></head>	document information
<hr/>	horizontal rule

<html></html>	html document
<i>></i>	italic text
<iframe></iframe>	inline sub window
	image
<input/>	input field
<ins></ins>	inserted text
<kbd></kbd>	keyboard text
<label></label>	label for a form control
<legend></legend>	title in a fieldset
	list item
<link/>	resource reference
<map></map>	image map
<menu></menu>	menu list
<meta/>	meta information
<noscript></noscript>	no script section

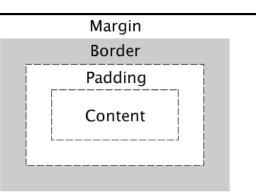
<object></object>	embedded object	
	ordered list	
<optgroup></optgroup>	option group	
<option></option>	option in a drop-down list	
<	paragraph	
<param/>	parameter for an object	
<pre></pre>	preformatted object	
<q></q>	short quotation	
<samp></samp>	sample computer code	
<script></th><th>script</th></tr><tr><th><select></th><th>selectable list</th></tr><tr><th><small></th><th>small text</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>inline generic container</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>strong text</th></tr><tr><th><style></th><th>style definition</th></tr></tbody></table></script>		

	subscripted text	
	superscripted text	
	table	
	table body	
>	table cell	
<textarea></th><th>text area</th></tr><tr><th><tfoot></th><th>table footer</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>table header</th></tr><tr><th><thead></th><th colspan=2>wraps row containing
table headers</th></tr><tr><th><title></th><th>document title</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>table row</th></tr><tr><th></th><th colspan=2>unordered list</th></tr><tr><th><var></th><th>variable</th></tr></tbody></table></textarea>		



HTML5 New Elements

```
<input list='clist'>
<datalist id='clist'>
<option value='Tom'>
<option value='Mary'>
<option value='Sue'>
</datalist>
<br>
Yes<meter value=0.1></meter><br>
No<meter value=9 min=0 max=10></meter><br>
<br/>br>
<form oninput='c.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)'>
<input type=range id=a value=100>100
+<input type=number id=b value=100>
=<output name=c></output>
<br>
<!--http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5 canvas.asp-->
<!--http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_geolocation.asp-->
```



CSS3小抄

Quick Reference Guide

FREE

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS 3)

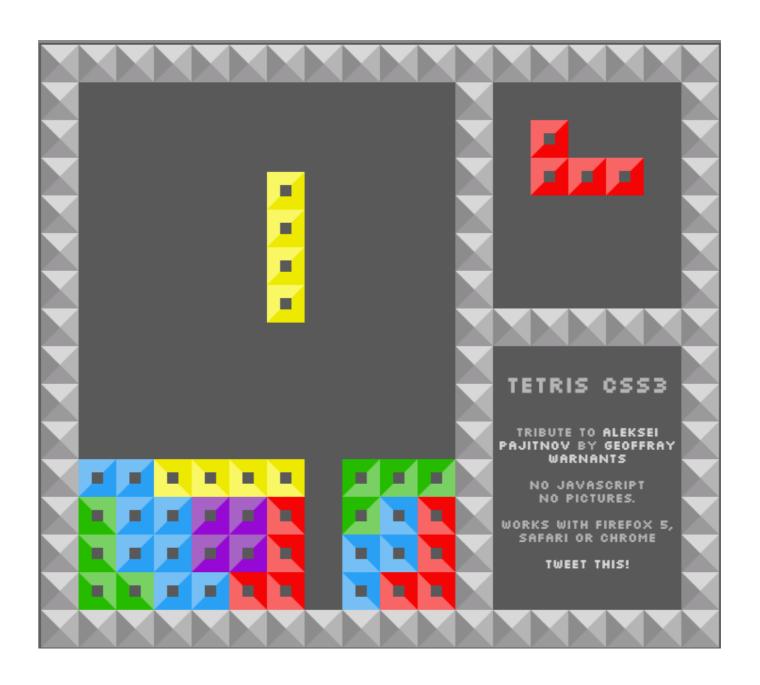
BORDER

BACKG	ROUND
background	background-image background-position background-size background-repeat background-attachment background-origin background-clip background-color
background-attachment	scroll fixed
background-break	bounding-box each-box continuous
background-clip	length % border-box padding-box content-box no-clip
background-color	<i>ωlor</i> transparent
background-image	url none
background-origin	border-box padding-box content-box
background-position	top left top center top right center left center center center right bottom left bottom center bottom right x-% y-% x-pos y-pos
background-repeat	repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat
background-size	length % auto cover contain
BOR	DER
border	border-width border-style border-color
border-break	border-width

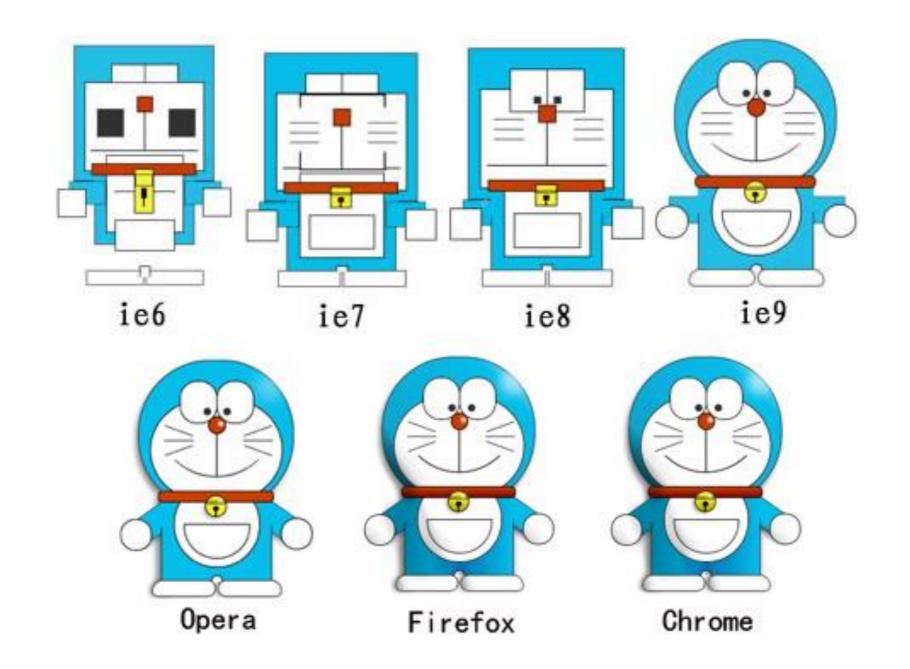
BORDER		
border-top	border-top-width border-style border-color	
border-top-color	border-color	
border-top-style	border-style	
border-top-width	thin medium thick length	
border-width	thin medium thick length	
border-radius	border-top-right-radius border-bottom-right-radius border-bottom-left-radius border-top-left-radius	
border-top-right-radius	length	
border-bottom-right-radius	length	
border-bottom-left-radius	length	
border-top-left-radius	length	
box-shadow	inset [length, length, length, length <color>] none</color>	
border-style	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	
FONT		
font	font-style font-variant font-weight font-size/line-height font-family caption icon menu message-box small- caption status-bar	
font-family	family-name generic-family inherit	

BOX MODEL		
float	left right none	
height	auto length %	
max-height	none length %	
max-width	none length %	
min-height	none inherit length %	
min-width	none inherit ength %	
width	auto % length	
margin	margin-top margin-right margin-bottom margin-left	
margin-bottom	auto length %	
margin-left	auto length %	
margin-right	auto length %	
margin-top	auto length %	
padding	padding-top padding-right padding-bottom	

CSS3 Animation: tetris.html

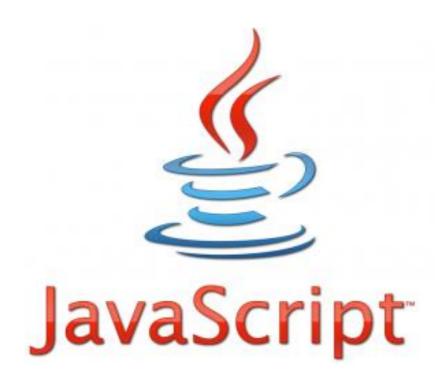


CSS3支援度問題: doraemon.html



<u>JavaScript</u>

JavaScript使用前端(i.e., browser)產生動態網頁



簡易教學文件:

W3School

互動學習網站:

- CodeCademy
- > CodeSchool

JavaScript可結合HTML5的Canvas做更細緻的繪圖

JavaScript: Java = 助教:助理教授

早期的應用:網頁特效

只能說古人和現代人的審美觀差很多



Javascript範例: intro.html

語法和C語言很類似

```
<script>
var i=10;
var str='cold and lonely';
var animals=['cat','dog','panda'];
var tel={'suling':63097, 'tren':63104}
for(i=0; i<str.length; i++){ // while(i<str.length)
console.log(str[i]);
if(i<animals.length) {</pre>
alert(i+animals[i]);
console.log(i)
function print(s1,s2){
document.write(s1+' '+s2+"<br>");
for(i in tel) { print(i,tel[i]); }
</script>
```

Javascript範例: keyboard.html

Event-driven call-back function

```
Press something! You press <span id=key>N/A</span>.
<script>
var f=document.getElementById("key")
document.onkeydown = function(e){
 var e=e || event
 f.innerHTML=String.fromCharCode(e.keyCode)
 if(e.keyCode==49) // '1'
 f.innerHTML+=" Great!"
</script>
```



Javascript範例: mouse.html

Event-driven call-back function

```
Click somewhere! You're clicking the <span id=but>
N/A</span> button on <span id=pos></span>.
<script>
var b=document.getElementById("but")
var p=document.getElementById("pos")
document.onclick = function(e){
 var e=e || event
 switch(e.button){ # not working under Chrome
  case 0: b.innerHTML="left"; break;
  case 1: b.innerHTML="middle"; break;
  case 2: b.innerHTML="right"; break;
 p.innerHTML=e.clientX+","+e.clientY
</script>
```

Javascript範例: rt.html

測量反應時間



```
Press something! Your RT is <span id=rt>N/A</span>.
<script>
 var r=document.getElementById("rt")
 startTime = new Date().getTime()
 document.onkeydown = function(e){
 var e=e || event
 endTime = new Date().getTime();
 r.innerHTML=(endTime-startTime)/1000
</script>
```

JavaScript測反應時間範例

Test Number	Reaction Time (in seconds)	The stoplight to watch.	The button to click.	
1			Click here to start	
2				
3				
4				
5				
AVG.				
Start Over				

JS範例: timed_events.html



Non-blocking行為幫助多工



```
<script>
var t1=new Date().getTime();
function print(s){
var t2=new Date().getTime();
deltaT=t2-t1;
document.write(deltaT+' '+s+"<br>");
setTimeout("print('test1');",3000)
setTimeout("print('test2');",6000)
var timer=setInterval(function(){print('test3');},2000);
setTimeout("clearInterval(timer)",10000)
</script>
```

<u>jQuery Core</u>

jQuery極力簡化JavaScript的寫作

```
function radioHackOpen()

if($("input[name="+callerName+"]").size()*

caller = $("input[name="+callerName+"]):first");

caller = $("input[name="+callerName+"]):first");

vat oflierId ="."+ $(callerName+"]").

vat oflierId ="."+ $(callerName+"]").

stionEngine.isError = true; }else( $.validationEngine.isError = true; }
```

簡易教學文件:

» W3School

互動學習網站:

CodeCademy

React的使用率已漸漸超過jQuery

jQeury範例: jq_test.html

Simplified Event-driven call-back function

```
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.2.1.min.js">
</script>
<div id="clickme">Click here</div>
<img id="pic" src="1.jpg">
<script>
$("#clickme").click(function(){
 $("#pic").fadeOut("slow",function(){
  var i=Math.floor((Math.random()*3)+1); //1,2,3
  $("#pic").attr("src",i+".jpg");
 });
 $("#pic").fadeIn();
});
</script>
```

jQeury範例: jq_sex.html (1/2)

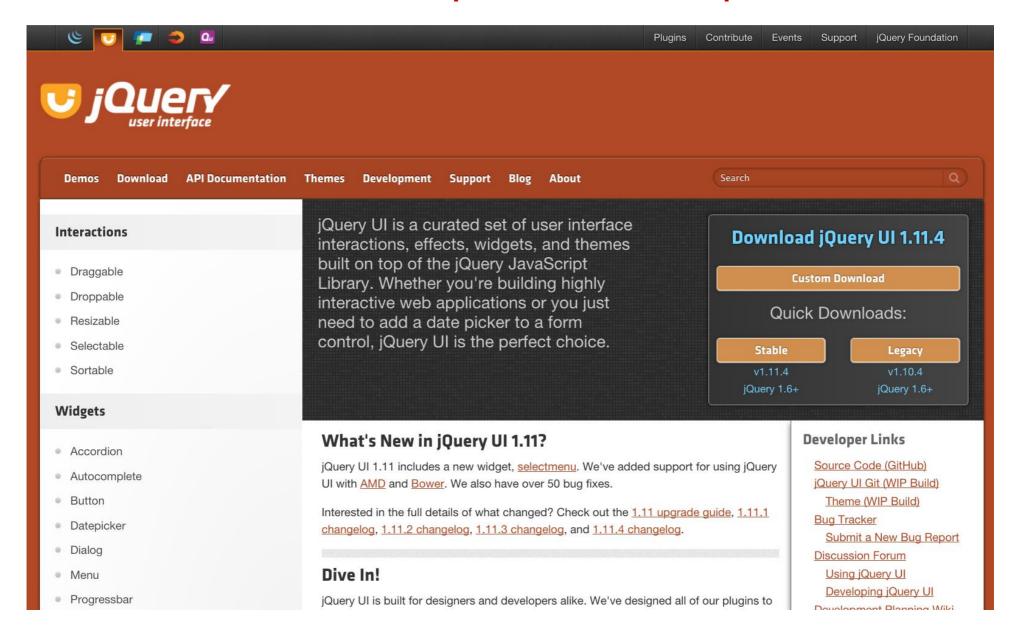
```
<style> .page {display: none;} </style>
Please indicate the sex of this face:
<div class="page" id="page1">
<imq src=1.jpg><br>
<input type=radio name=f1 value=M> M
<input type=radio name=f1 value=F> F <br>
<a href="javascript:NextTrial()">Next</a>
<span class="progress"></span>
</div>
<div class="page" id="page2">
<img src=2.jpg><br>
<input type=radio name=f2 value=M> M
<input type=radio name=f2 value=F> F <br>
<a href="javascript:NextTrial()">Next</a>
<span class="progress"></span>
</div>
```

jQeury範例: jq_sex.html (2/2)

```
<script>
var order = new Array(1,2,3,4);
var current = 0; //current trial
$(document).ready(function(){
ShowTrial(current);
});
function ShowTrial(t) {
$("#page" + order[t]).show();
var N = t+1; //counting from 1
$(".progress").text( '(' + N + '/' + order.length + ')' );
function NextTrial() {
$("#page" + order[current]).hide();
current++;
ShowTrial(current);
</script>
```

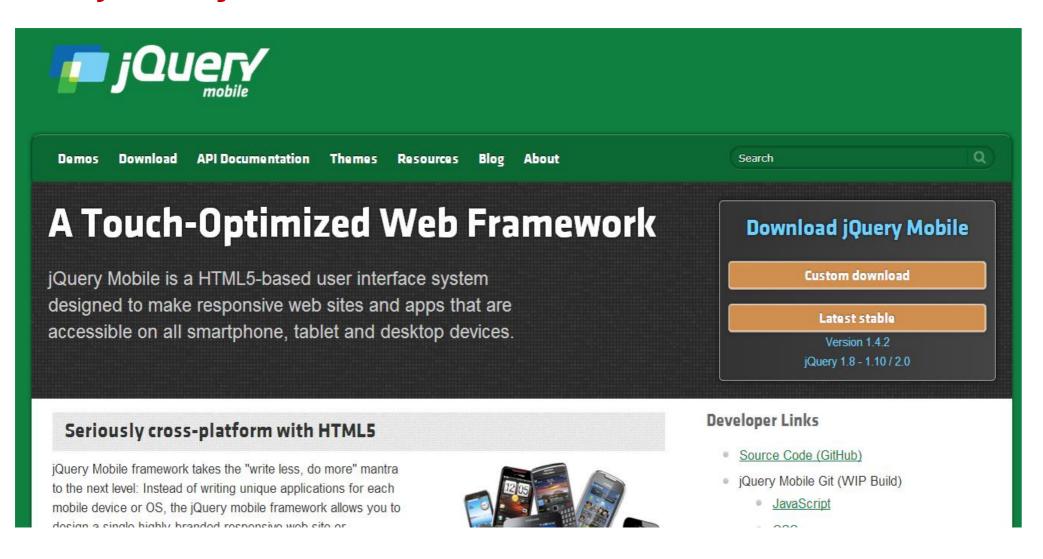
<u>jQuery Ul</u>

Demos: Few responsive components



<u>jQuery Mobile</u>

jQuery Mobile可產生更適合手機的使用介面



必看的jQuery Mobile Demo

jQMobile範例:mobile.html (1/2)

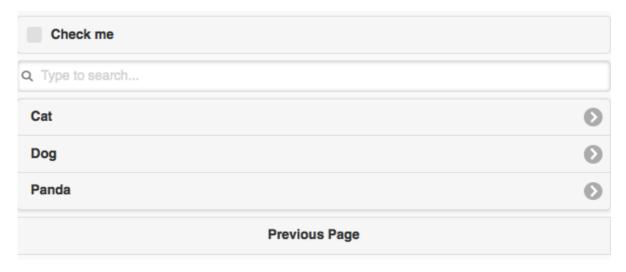
```
Header
Hello from page 1

Next Page

Footer
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" href=</pre>
"http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.4.5/jquery.mobile-1.4.5.min.css">
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-2.1.4.min.js"></script>
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.4.5/jquery.mobile-1.4.5.min.js">
</script>
<div data-role="page" id="p1">
<div data-role="header"><h1>Header</h1></div>
Hello from page 1
<a href="#p2" class="ui-btn">Next Page</a>
<div data-role="footer"><h1>Footer</h1></div>
</div>
```

jQMobile範例:mobile.html (2/2)



```
<div data-role="page" id="p2">
<form>
 <label><input type="checkbox">Check me</label>
 <input id="filter" data-type="search" placeholder="Type to search...">
 ul data-role="listview" data-inset="true"
     data-filter="true" data-input="#filter">
 <a href="http://google.com/search?q=cat">Cat</a>
 <a href="http://google.com/search?q=dog">Dog</a>
 <a href="http://google.com/search?q=panda">Panda</a>
 <a href="#p1" class="ui-btn">Previous Page</a>
</form>
</div>
```

如果你討厭寫很多程式的話:



PsychoPy



1.85.1版以上可把Builder的demos變成網頁版

