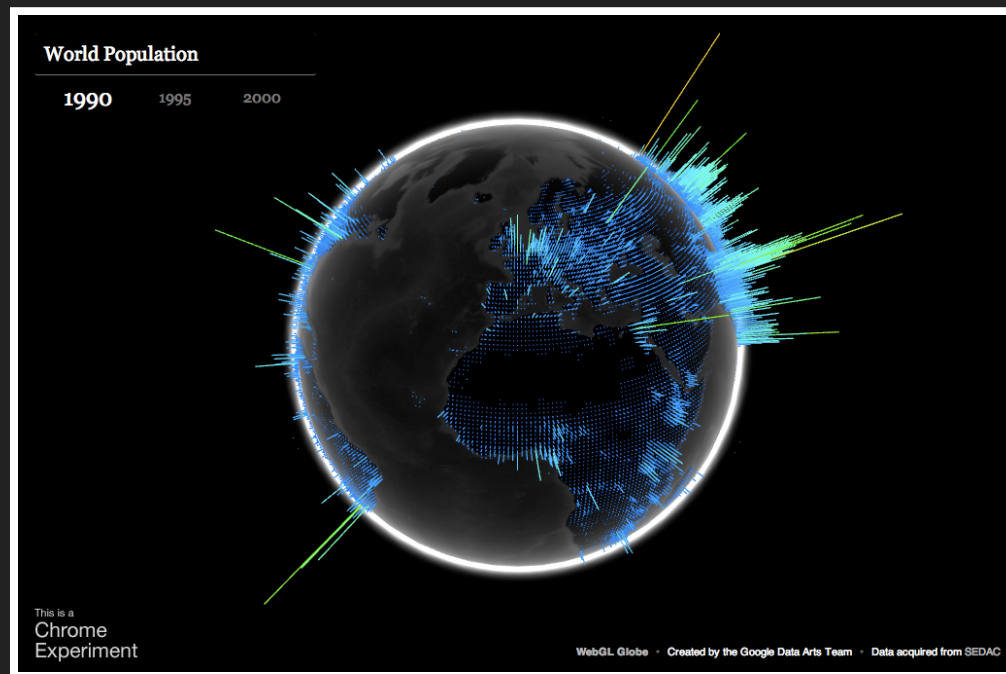


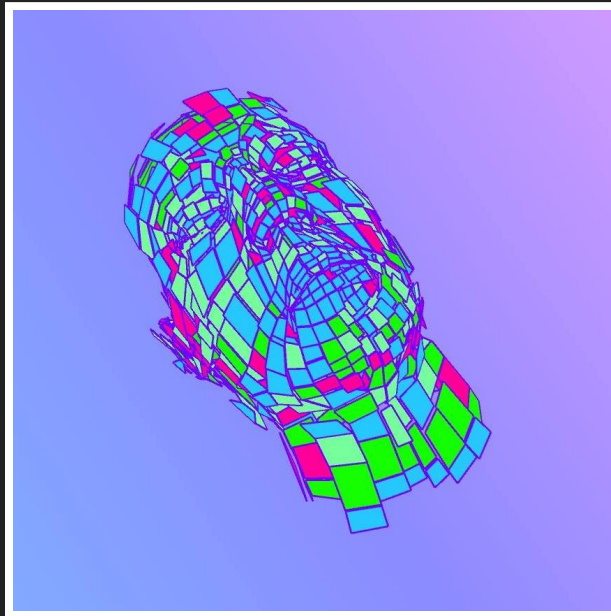
1. INTRODUCTION

MEDIA CONTENT ON THE WEB



CENTRO | 2016

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1.1 AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA ON THE WEB?

We refer as "audiovisual media on the web" to the set of practices whose purpose is to create enriched audiovisual experiences with a wide range of narratives (interaction, art, immersion, fun) in a web environment.

The "audiovisual media on the web":

- moves away from the conventional use of the web.
- takes advantage from the internet.
- can create large-scale experiences.
- easily achieves cross-platform support.

1.2 ENRICHED INTERACTION: HTML5



HTML5 (our hero in this novel) is the latest version of markup language HTML. Adds new elements to the web and groups a wide set of technologies that allows web sites to have:

1. 2D and 3D graphics.
2. Innovate ways of communication.
3. Multimedia: Image and Video.
4. Access to device resources.
5. Audio synthesis in real time.

The technologies that integrate HTML5 are specified and standardized for W3C. Every web browser (Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, etc) has the responsibility to implement these technologies. Not always works in the same way.

1.3 TECHNOLOGIES WE WILL LEARN THIS FALL.

See [References](#) for examples.

DOM MANIPULATION

When a page is loaded, the browser creates a tree-like structure called Document Object Model of the view. We can modify the site dynamically like changing CSS rules or manipulating the DOM elements.

WEBAUDIO

It is an API where you can create, play and manipulate in real time audio on a web browser.

[Chrome MusicLab](#)
[WebAudio samples](#)
[More WebAudio demos](#)

WEBGL

Standard specification that renders 3D graphics by GPU on a web browser. Since WebGL talks directly with OpenGL it isn't necessary to install 3rd party plugins or extra tools.

3D Landscapes with WebGL

ThreeJS

ShaderToy

WEBRTC Y WEBSOCKETS

New technologies that enable to have full-duplex, bidirectional and real-time communication channels. WebRTC can connect two browsers (peer to peer) without a middle-server, and WebSockets connects a client with a server.

StarWars lightsaber
KungFu Webcam

CANVAS Y SVG

Elements that allow to create and manipulate 2D graphics. Canvas is used for raster graphics, and SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is used for vector graphics.

ProcessingJS

D3.js

GEOLOCATION

Gets the geolocation (latitude and longitude) of the user.

DEVICE RESOURCES AND PERIPHERALS: GETUSERMEDIA(), GIROSCOPE, ARDUINO, LEAP, ETC

We can get hardware resources and data from the device like webcam streaming, microphone streaming, access to serial ports, and sensors: giroscope, Leap, etc.

1.4 SUPPORT

Since these technologies are implemented by the browsers, we shouldn't assume that all users have can display correctly our sites.

Therefore, our sites should detect compatibility with these technologies and suggest the user to use other browser.

Can I use?

1.5 COURSE FORMAT AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Weekly lectures of 4 hours:
Theory (2 hours), guided exercises and examples (1 hour)
and personal excersies and questions (1 hour).
- Assessment:
Weekly assignments and biweekly tests (30%)
Projects (70%)

1.6 DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

TERMINAL

The terminal, console or bash is an application for interact and control the system through commands. It is a powerful tool for development since you gain greater control over system functions and you can run very useful scripts.

Below are listed the basic commands of the terminal.

`pwd`

Show the path of the current directory.

```
$ pwd
```

ls

List the content of the current directory.

```
$ ls
```

```
$ ls -l
```

```
$ ls -la
```


cd

Change the current directory to other.

```
$ cd Desktop
```

```
$ cd
```

```
$ cd ..
```

```
$ cd Centro/web-media-centro
```

mkdir

Create a new directory.

```
$ mkdir coolStuff
```

```
$ mkdir Desktop/prueba
```

`rm`

Remove a file or directory.

```
$ rm passwords.txt
```

```
$ rm -r EntregaFinal
```

WARNING!!

cp

Copy a file or a directory.

```
$ cp -r paquitoUSB/Tarea Documents/Tarea
```

```
$ cp pruebaCopia Desktop/pruebaCopia
```

`mv`

Move from the current location or rename a file or a directory.

`man`

Show (if exists) a manual for a command.

```
$ man ls
```

```
$ man pwd
```

sudo

Execute a command or a script in "super user" mode. sudo stands for "the super user does". Commonly used for install things.

```
$ sudo npm install
```

```
$ sudo pip install
```

WARNING!!



MAKE ME A SANDWICH.



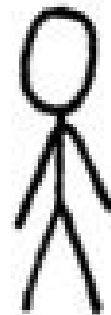
SUDO MAKE ME
A SANDWICH.



WHAT? MAKE
IT YOURSELF.



OKAY.



GIT

Is a version control system that is used for software development and other version tasks.

Uses a distributed management, it means that every developer have a local copy of the repository with local changes and sync it when is necessary.

GIT (GET OR CREATE A REPOSITORY)

For create a repository, first make a dir and use:

```
$ git init
```

If you already have a remote repository, move to a convenient directory and use:

```
$ git clone https://server/.../project.git
```

GIT (WORKFLOW - TREES)

All mess with git it's made up of trees of commits.
Each commit mark a set of changes in a bunch of related
files with a meaning.

GIT (WORKFLOW - STATUS)

You can get a overview of the status of the repo using:

```
$ git status
```

If you've changed, added, or removed files you'll see here.

GIT (WORKFLOW - STAGING COMMIT)

If you feel already to mark a commit (a meaning change), its time to stage a commit.

Stage a commit is prepare it: add the file that are part of the change, indicate new or removed files. The command used for is:

```
$ git add file1 file2 dir1
```

```
$ git rm file1 file2
```

GIT (WORKFLOW - MAKE A COMMIT)

When stage step is finished, the commit is made with:

```
$ git commit -m "Description of the commit here."
```

Be careful to make short and enough clearly descriptions.

GIT (WORKFLOW - SEND CHANGES TO REMOTE)

To "save" the commits in the remote server, execute:

```
$ git push origin master
```


GIT (WORKFLOW - SYNC CHANGES)

To fetch changes of the server, execute:

```
$ git pull origin master
```

TEXT EDITOR

For this course you can use any text editor, but it's prohibited use of IDE.

[Sublime Text](#) and [Atom](#) are the best options.