MEDIA & INTERACTION

Beyond text and images

Lecture 7: Jan. 20 2016

Embedded Objects

Iframes and media

Iframes


```
<iframe width="420" height="315" src="https:
//www.youtube.com/embed/QH2-TGUlwu4"
frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

Iframes allow you to embed another webpage within your website.

It's commonly used for embedding youtube videos, however, it can be any webpage — within or outside your website. Iframes may be used to embed a Google form.

The path is specified in the `src` attribute.

Video and Audio files

```
<video src="media/movie1.mp4" autoplay loop controls poster="
posterimage.jpg" height="800" width="600">
</video>

<audio src="media/song1.mp3" autoplay loop controls>
</audio>
```
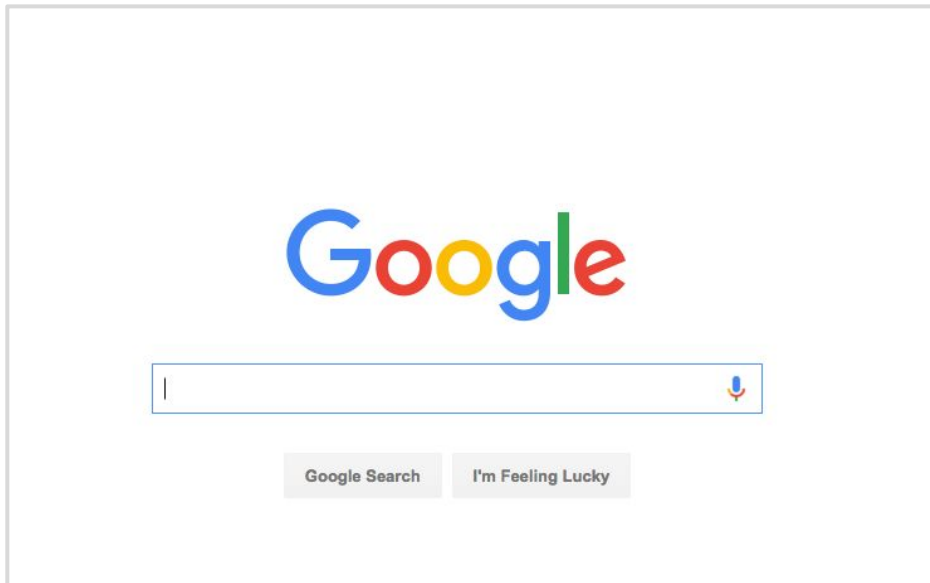
path to file

options

You can embed your self-hosted video and audio files into your webpages using the <video> and <audio> elements. There are options and attributes you may set with each.

HTML FORMS

Collecting input

HTML Forms

Forms allow you to collect information from the user.

The Google search box is a form. So are the input fields you enter when checking out at an online store.

How a form works

1. A user fills in a form and then presses a button to **submit** the information to the server.

2. The **name** of each form control is sent to the server, along with the **value** the user enters or selects.

3. The server processes the information using a programming language such as PHP, C#, VB.net, or Java. It may also store the information in a database.

4. The server creates a new page to send back to the browser based on the information received.

Define the Form

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/subscribe.php" method="get">
     This is where the form controls will appear.
</form>
```

attribute	description
action	Every <form> element requires an action attribute. Its value is the URL for the page on the server that will receive the information in the form when it is submitted.
method	Forms can be sent using one of two methods: get (default) or post.

Get vs. Post methods

get

values from the form are added to the end of the URL specified in the action attribute. The get method is ideal for:

● short forms (such as search boxes)

● when you are just retrieving data from the web server (not sending information that should be added to or deleted from a database)

post

values are sent in what are known as HTTP headers. As a rule of thumb you should use the post method if your form:

● allows users to upload a file

● is very long

● contains sensitive data (e.g. passwords)

● adds information to, or deletes information from, a database

Input Types

NAME
Your name

EMAIL
Enter email

COMMENTS

Survey

PICK ONE FAVORITE:
○ Nyan   ○ Maru   ○ Grumpy

BUT IF YOU COULD PICK MULTIPLE:
☐ Nyan   ☐ Maru   ☐ Grumpy

A CAT WOUD meow ⬍

Send

There are several formats of providing input on a form. Each type suits particular forms of inputs or options.

In addition to choosing the right format of user input, assigning the correct type attribute becomes important for mobile user experiences and data validation. More on forms and usability and advanced styling.

Types of Input

input type	description
text	for a single line of text such as email addresses and names
textarea*	for longer areas of text, such as messages and comments
password	like text, but masks characters entered
radio	for selecting one among a number of options
checkbox	for selecting multiple among options
select*	for selecting from a list of options declared as `<option>`

Types are declared as attributes of `<input>` except for those marked with *

HTML5 Validations

type	description
email	valid email address
date	date format
time	time
number	numeric entry

By being specific in your form fields, you can also trigger validations and prompt appropriate UI on mobile screens.

Media and Interaction: Review

You should now have an understanding of how to:

- ❏   Nest other webpages within a page
- ❏   Embed videos and audio files
- ❏   Build HTML forms
- ❏   Use HTML5 validations