Image Hotspots in a Material Panel

Auto-generated captions, merged into complete sentences with timestamps

0:00:00–0:00:04	Hello, and welcome to this short guide on using image hotspots in a material panel.
0:00:06–0:00:24	Image hotspots are necessary when you have a non-decorative, pedagogically relevant image for the learner to explore, and your activity requires the ability to interpret the image. Using a materials panel with image hotspots allows content to be accessible for all users. For example, there are navigation stops and tooltips.
0:00:25–0:00:34	I am closing the production assistant here so we have more room to work, and we'll be working on the materials page. I got here by clicking on the Materials tab at the top of the screen.
0:00:35–0:00:41	To create an image hotspot in a material, add a new section or area to the materials and click Hotspot.
0:00:43–0:00:58	Information about sections, areas, and their labels can be found in the materials video. Additionally, information about using these eye icons to hide and show materials, as well as using material focus nodes, are also found in the materials video.
0:01:00–0:01:03	Next, click the plus image button to add your image.
0:01:03–0:01:08	The image must be in JPEG or PNG format and must be under three megabytes.
0:01:09–0:01:24	Use the overall image description field for alt text, and while it is typically not needed, you can use long descriptions if you want an icon to be available for all learners, you need more information about the image, or you need to use HTML markup for language definition.
0:01:25–0:01:41	You can add margins around the image you just uploaded by using the margin controls and entering a value. Be sure to experiment in preview to make sure you are happy with the result. Also, check the activity at different aspect ratios to make sure the layout works well across different screen sizes.
0:01:43–0:01:46	Now, you can create hotspots on the image describing each spot.
0:01:47–0:01:50	In this example, we will create a hotspot for each planet.
0:01:51–0:02:00	To do this, click Edit Hotspot Area, then select Add Hotspot Area to see a drop-down list of shapes you can use. In this example, I'm using an oval.

0:02:01–0:02:06	Use the shape to select the area of the image that you want to designate as a hotspot area.
0:02:08–0:02:15	You can also choose Text, which will enable items to be placed as text boxes to support words on a graphic that can be seen by screen readers.
0:02:17–0:02:28	The first four stencils are fixed shapes and will initially be placed in the upper left corner of the image. Vector allows you to place a point and then click to create a straight line between your cursor and the previous point.
0:02:28–0:02:36	Pencil is a free-form drawing tool that you can use to trace the outline of an area. All shapes, including freehand shapes, have a bounding box.
0:02:36–0:02:40	You can use the sides of the bounding box to stretch or shrink the shape.
0:02:41–0:02:46	Text items can be formatted using the font controls, including different sizes and colors.
0:02:48–0:03:04	You can also use the controls to adjust the height and width or to rotate an existing shape. Every hotspot area will have X and Y coordinates here, as well as the height, width, and rotation. This reports the exact location of the upper left corner of the hotspot area selected.
0:03:05–0:03:08	This is useful when aligning by exact coordinate is needed.
0:03:09–0:03:13	I have gone ahead and made hotspots for each planet, as seen here.
0:03:14–0:03:17	Each hotspot area also has a spot to add descriptive text.
0:03:18–0:03:22	This is the text that becomes tooltip help and will be read by screen readers.
0:03:23–0:03:26	You will notice a number on the left of each hotspot.
0:03:26–0:03:30	This number represents the order of how each hotspot is layered if they overlap.
0:03:31–0:03:40	The hotspot with the lowest number will be selected when the mouse is over the overlapping area. To adjust this hierarchy, use the up-down carets near the Edit Hotspot button.
0:03:41–0:03:50	So in this case, Saturn, which is number seven, is overlapping Jupiter, which is number six, and Uranus, which is number eight.
0:03:51–0:03:57	When a learner mouses over the overlap between Jupiter and Saturn, Jupiter will be selected since it has the lower number.

0:03:57–0:04:05	Similarly, when a learner mouses over the overlap between Saturn and Uranus, Saturn will be selected since it has a lower number than Uranus.
0:04:07–0:04:09	To delete a hotspot, click on this trash can button.
0:04:10–0:04:18	This will delete all information and all image hotspot areas associated with this response. All other hotspot areas below this hotspot will move up by one.
0:04:20–0:04:23	This is what an image hotspot material looks like from a learner's perspective.
0:04:27–0:04:30	That concludes the video on using image hotspots in a material.
0:04:30–0:04:31	Thanks for watching.