

HTML Frames

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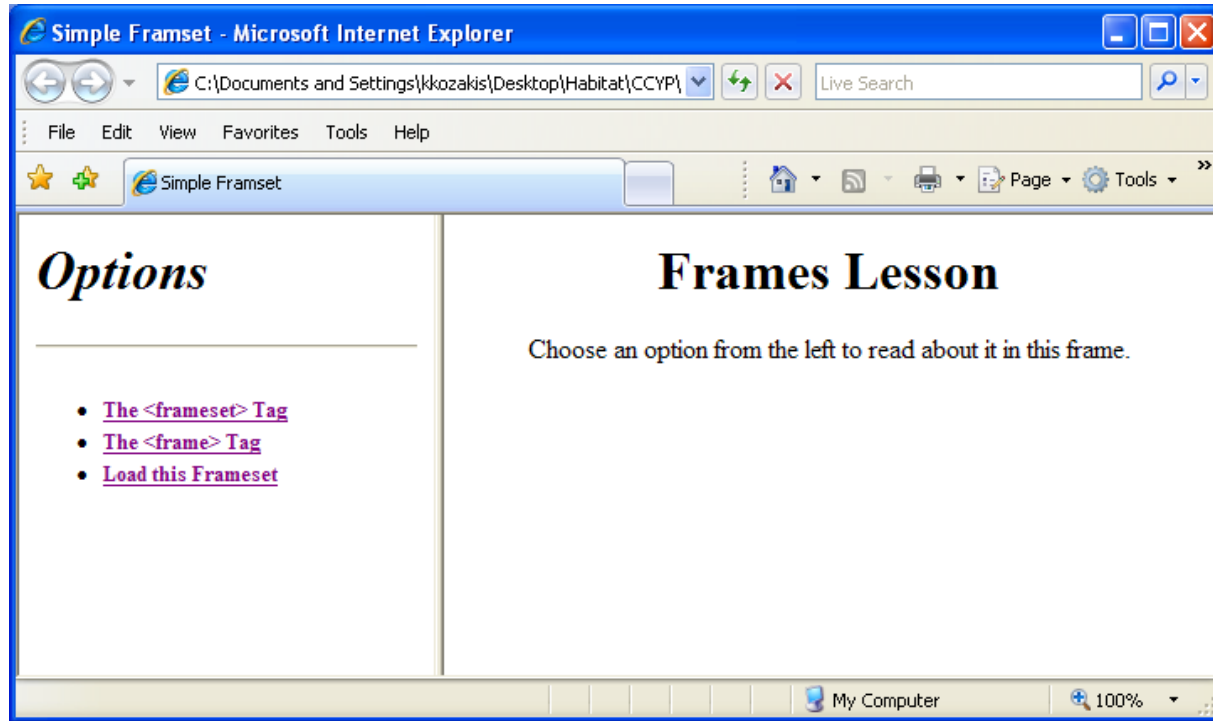
Frames

- **HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document.**
- **A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset.**

The <frameset> Tag

- **<frameset> requires a closing </frameset> tag**
- **Determines the frame types and sizes on the page**
- **Two frame types:**
 - **Columns**
 - **Rows**

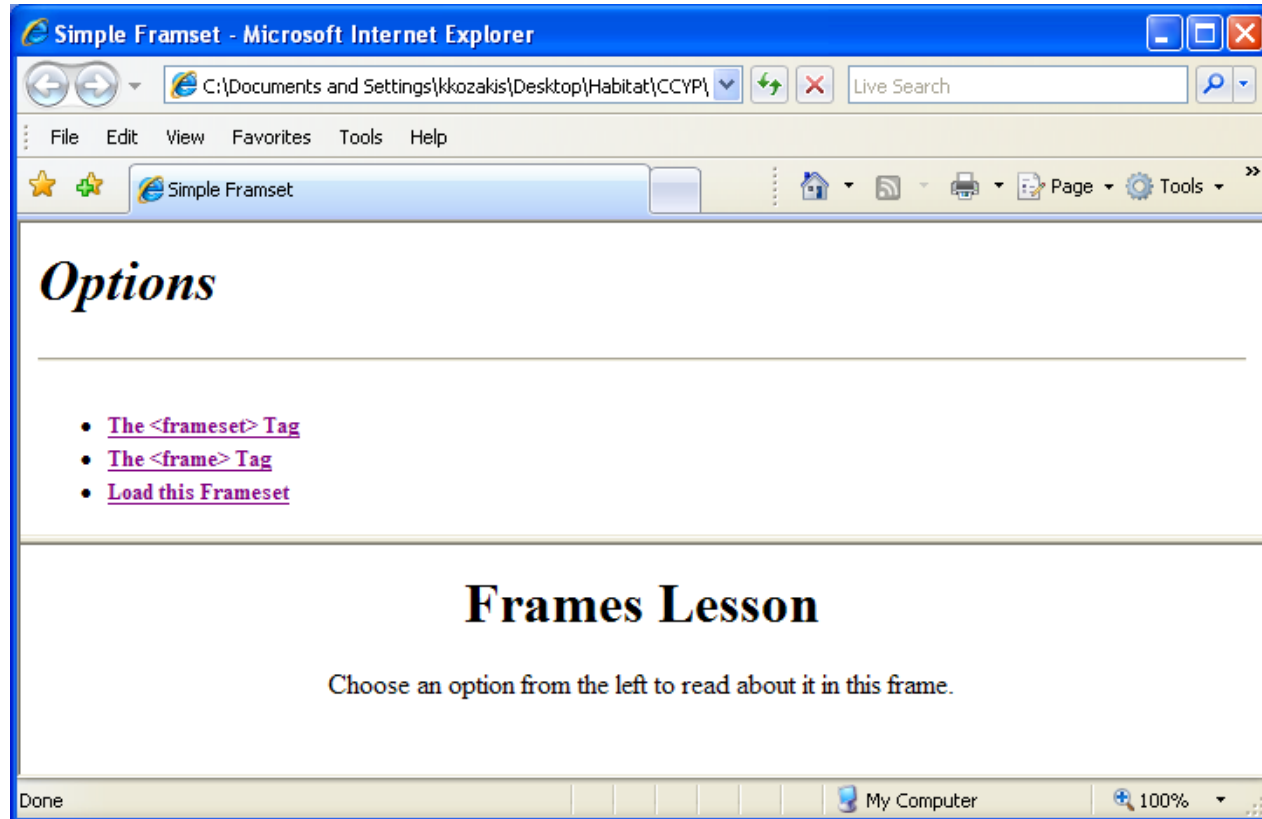
Columns Example



- This frameset was created by the following code:
- `<frameset cols="35%,65%"> </frameset>`

Absolute values in pixels. For example to create three vertical frames, use `cols="100, 500,100"`.

Rows Example



- This frameset was created by the following code:
- `<frameset rows="65%,*"> </frameset>`

<frameset attributes>

- **rows**
- **cols**
- **border**
- **frameborder**
- **framespacing**

border	This attribute specifies the width of the border of each frame in pixels. For example <code>border="5"</code> . A value of zero means no border.
frameborder	This attribute specifies whether a three-dimensional border should be displayed between frames. This attribute takes value either <code>1</code> <i>yes</i> or <code>0</code> <i>no</i> . For example <code>frameborder="0"</code> specifies no border.
framespacing	This attribute specifies the amount of space between frames in a frameset. This can take any integer value. For example <code>framespacing="10"</code> means there should be 10 pixels spacing between each frames.

The <frame> Tag

- Defines the content in each frame
- Placed between the <frameset> </frameset> tags
- The **src** attribute specifies the file that appears in the frame
- In the following example, the page that will appear in the top frame is the file fl-toc.html, and the page that will appear in the lower frame is fl-second.html.

```
<frameset rows="70%,*">  
    <frame src="fl-toc.html"/>  
    <frame src="fl-second.html"/>  
</frameset>
```

<frame> Attributes

Attribute	Description
src	This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL. For example, src="/html/top_frame.htm" will load an HTML file available in html directory.
name	This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into an another frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.
frameborder	This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the <frameset> tag if one is given, and this can take values either 1 <i>yes</i> or 0 <i>no</i> .
marginwidth	This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. The value is given in pixels. For example marginwidth="10".
marginheight	This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels. For example marginheight="10".

<frame> Attributes

noresize	By default you can resize any frame by clicking and dragging on the borders of a frame. The noresize attribute prevents a user from being able to resize the frame. For example noresize="noresize".
scrolling	This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". For example scrolling="no" means it should not have scroll bars.
longdesc	This attribute allows you to provide a link to another page containing a long description of the contents of the frame. For example longdesc="framedescription.htm"

Top Frame

Main Frame

Bottom Frame

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Frames</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="10%,80%,10%">
  <frame name="top" src="/html/top_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="main" src="/html/main_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="bottom" src="/html/bottom_frame.htm" />
</frameset>
<body>
  Your browser does not support frames.
</body>
</frameset>
</html>
```

Top Frame

Main Frame

**Bottom
Frame**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Frames</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%, 50%, 25%">
  <frame name="left" src="/html/top_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="center" src="/html/main_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="right" src="/html/bottom_frame.htm" />
  <noframes>
    <body>
      Your browser does not support frames.
    </body>
  </noframes>
</frameset>
</html>
```

The `<noframes>` Tag

- If a user is using any old browser or any browser which does not support frames then `<noframes>` element should be displayed to the user.
- So you must place a `<body>` element inside the `<noframes>` element because the `<frameset>` element is supposed to replace the `<body>` element, but if a browser does not understand `<frameset>` element then it should understand what is inside the `<body>` element which is contained in a `<noframes>` element.

Targeting Frames with Hyperlinks

- Use the *name* attribute to name a frame, then target the frame name with hyperlinks
- The syntax for naming a frame is as follows:
`<frame src="url" name="framename"/>`
- The following code names a frame:
`<frame src="james.html" name="authors"/>`
- The following code targets this frame:
` Visit James `
- If a user clicks the Visit James link, the James page will open in the Authors frame

Base Target

- A base target automatically sets a default target frame for all links in a page
- Created using the `<base>` tag
- Code:

```
<base target="main" href="page.html"/>
```
- This code will cause all linked pages to open in the frame named Main
- The *href* attribute is optional

Example Page

[Google](#)

[Microsoft](#)

[BBC News](#)

This is main page and content from any link will be displayed here.

So now click any link and see the result.

menu.htm

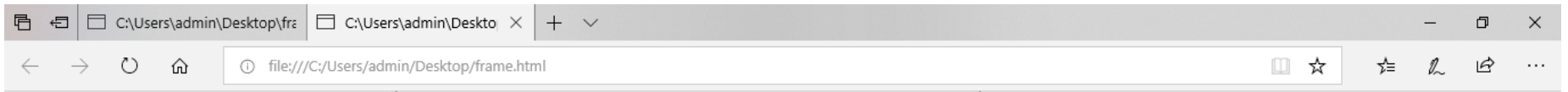
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body bgcolor="#4a7d49">
<a href="http://www.google.com" target="main_page">Google</a>
<br /><br />
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com" target="main_page">Microsoft</a>
<br /><br />
<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk" target="main_page">BBC News</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Content.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body bgcolor="#b5dcb3">
<h3>This is main page and content from any link will be displayed here.</h3>
<p>So now click any link and see the result.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Anchor tag target values

Option	Description
<code>_self</code>	Loads the page into the current frame.
<code>_blank</code>	Loads a page into a new browser window.opening a new window.
<code>_parent</code>	Loads the page into the parent window, which in the case of a single frameset is the main browser window.
<code>_top</code>	Loads the page into the browser window, replacing any current frames.
<code>targetframe</code>	Loads the page into a named targetframe.



Program

```
<frameset cols="25%,*">  
  <frame name="f1">  
  <frameset rows="40%,60%">  
    <frameset cols="50%,50%">  
      <frame name="f2">  
      <frame name="f3">  
    </frameset>  
  <frameset cols="25%,*,*">  
    <frame name="f4">  
    <frame name="f5">  
    <frame name="f6">  
  </frameset>  
</frameset>  
</frameset>
```

Inline Frames

- **Inserts an HTML or XHTML document inside another**
- **Also called "floating frames"**
- **Created with the <iframe> tag**
- **The browser reads the <iframe> tag from the file, then makes a separate request to the server for the embedded file**

Inline Frames (*cont'd*)

- Simple XHTML page with inline frame:

```
<h1>iFrame Example</h1>
```

```
<p><strong>This text is found in  
iframe.html</strong></p>
```

```
<iframe src="embedded.html" scrolling= "yes">
```

Your browser does not support frames.

```
</iframe>
```

```
<p><strong>This text is also found in iframe.html.  
</strong></p>
```

- The next slide shows the results of this code...

Inline Frames (*cont'd*)

