Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 7. Frames

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module you will be able to:
 - Understand the need for frames in web pages.
 - Learn to create and work with iframes.





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7.1 Need for frames in web pages

Introduction to FRAME

With frames, more than one HTML document content can be nested in a web page.

- Need for frames in webpage:
- Reusability
- Static navigation can be visible all the time
- Design issues can be resolved.
- Advertisement can be displayed which promotes web site



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Iframe:

Inline Frame Element (<iframe>) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.

<iframe> can be used within a HTML document body.

A section that contains embedded content is called the parent context. For an example, if <iframe> is used as a nested tag in <body> , then body is the parent context and browser window is the top level parent context.

Frames: With frames, you can display more than one HTML documents in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.

Disadvantage of using frames is that the web developer must keep track of more HTML documents. Also, it is difficult to print the entire page.

7.2 create and work with iframes

Introduction to IFRAME

 Inline Frame Element (<iframe>) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.

- <iframe> can be used within a HTML document body just like an tag.
- Syntax:

<iframe src="url"></iframe>

- Types of documents which can be embedded using IFRAME are
 - Image(GIF, JPEG, etc..)
- PDF
- Audio
- Video
- HTML document, etc...



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Inline Frame Element (<iframe>) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.

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Types of documents which can be embed using iframe are

Image(GIF, JPEG, etc..)

PDF

Audio

Video

HTML document, etc..

Advantages of using iframe

Common content like header, footer, .. For multiple pages can be described using iframe

By displaying advertisement, web page can be promoted easily.

7.2 create and work with iframes **IFRAME Tag Attributes** name Name of the frame Mentions the name of iframe. pixels Denotes the height level of iframe. height width pixels Denotes the width level of iframe. The address/URL of the content to be URL of the file src fixed in iframe. "", allow-forms, allowsame-origin, allowsandbox Creates limitations for iframe contents. scripts, allow-topnavigation Defines that iframe should look like the seamless seamless part of the containg document. The HTML content of a page to be HTML code srcdoc shown in iframe. Capgemini

Demo

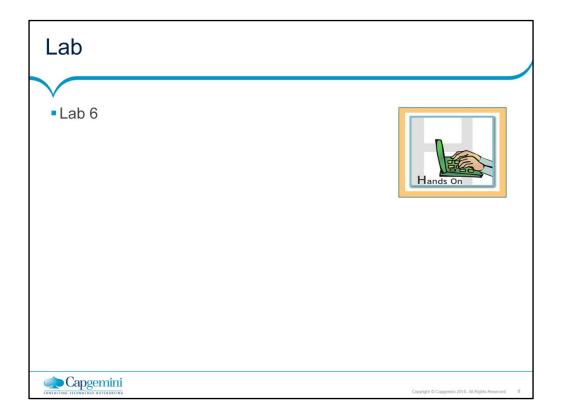
- iframesDemo1.html
- iframesDemo2.html





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```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Frames</TITLE></HEAD>
<!—Dividing the Web document into three parts using frameset
First frameset divides the browser horizontally into two parts
First half contain the Top. Html page
Second half again gets divided vertically into two parts 'A' Part
showing the 'left.htm' page and 'B' part further get divided horizontally
into two parts x part showing the 'main.htm' and y part showing 'blank ' -->
<FRAMESET rows=10%,*>
               <FRAME border=0 name=top src="top.htm" noResize
              scrolling=no>
               <FRAMESET cols=20%,*>
               <FRAME name=left src="left.htm">
<FRAMESET rows=70%,*>
<FRAME
              name=main src="main.htm">
<FRAME name=details src="about:blank">
</FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```



Lesson Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about
 - Need of frames in webpages
 - Embedding of content in HTML document using <iframe> tag.





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Review – Match the Following

1. Src	a. Sets the height of the frame.
2. NAME	b. Sets the width of the frame.
3. WIDTH	c. Creates limitations for iframe contents.
4. HEIGHT	d. Assigns a name to a frame.
5. SANDBOX	e. Source document's URL is displayed in this frame.





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