

# Lecture 11

# HTML



# HTML Iframes

The HTML **<iframe>** tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

```
<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>
```

It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the **<iframe>**. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.

Use the **height** and **width** attributes to specify the size of the iframe. The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"  
title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

# HTML Iframes

By default, an iframe has a border around it. To remove the border, add the style attribute and use the CSS border property and set its value none:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

With CSS, you can also change the size, style and color of the iframe's border:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:2px solid red;"  
title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```



# Iframe - Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link. The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

```
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
```



# HTML JavaScript

JavaScript makes HTML pages more dynamic and interactive. The HTML **<script>** tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript). The **<script>** element either contains script statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute. Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content. To select an HTML element, JavaScript most often uses the **document.getElementById()** method.

To check the taste of JavaScript look at the following example.

# HTML JavaScript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p id="demo">JavaScript can change the style of an HTML element.</p>
<script>
function myFunction() {
  document.getElementById("demo").style.fontSize = "25px";
  document.getElementById("demo").style.color = "red";
  document.getElementById("demo").style.backgroundColor = "yellow";
}
</script>
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Click Me!</button>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML meta Element

The **<meta>** element is typically used to specify the character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings. The metadata will not be displayed on the page, but are used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), by search engines (keywords), and other web services.

Define the character set used:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

Define keywords for search engines:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
```

Define a description of your web page:

```
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
```

Define the author of a page:

```
<meta name="author" content="John Doe">
```

Setting the viewport to make your website look good on all devices:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```



# HTML Entities

Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character entities.

Some characters are reserved in HTML. If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags. Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML. A character entity looks like this:

**&entity\_name;**

**OR**

**&#entity\_number;**

To display a less than sign (<) we must write: **&lt;** or **&#60;**

A commonly used entity in HTML is the non-breaking space: **&nbsp;**

A non-breaking space is a space that will not break into a new line for example 10 km/h



# HTML Emojis and UTF-8 charset

Emojis are characters from the UTF-8 character set: 😊 😍 . Emojis look like images, or icons, but they are not. They are letters (characters) from the UTF-8 (Unicode) character set. UTF-8 covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world. The `<meta charset="UTF-8">` element defines the character set. The characters A, B, and C, are displayed by the numbers 65, 66, and 67. To let the browser understand that you are displaying a character, you must start the entity number with `&#` and end it with `;` (semicolon).

# HTML Emojis Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>
<p style="font-size:48px">
&#128512; &#128516; &#128525; &#128151;
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

