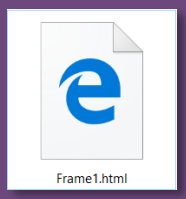
Lesson 13

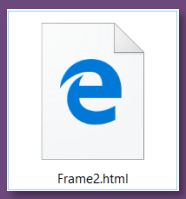
Frames

First thing that we should say about HTML frames is that HTML frames are actually deprecated from HTML version 5, so you probably will not create website with HTML frames, but there might be a chance that you will work on maintain or migration of some old website that contains frames so it could be useful to catch some knowledge about HTML frames.

With HTML frames we can divide our screen in separate and independent parts, which means that we can change content of one part of screen until other part(s) can stay unchanged.

When we work with frames, content of every single frame represents separate HTML file, so first we will need to create that HTML files with their own content.





Now we can create container for our frames with <frameset></frameset> HTML element and inside of it we can load our frames with <frame></frame> HTML element.

```
<frameset rows="50%, 50%">
    <frame name="frame1" src="Frame1.html" />
    <frame name="frame2" src="Frame2.html" />
</frameset>
```

In our example we will divide screen in two rows that will take 50% of screen height each (rows="50%,50%"), and first row (frame) will load content from Frame1.html document, and second row will load content from Frame2.html document.

<frameset></frameset> HTML element replace <body></body> HTML element from standard HTML document structure.

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Important attributes that we use when we work with frames are rows and cols for <frameset></frameset> HTML element and src and name for <frame></frame> HTML element.

rows and cols are HTML attributes that we use to define do we divide screen in rows or in columns. In our previous example we divided our screen in rows (your screen will be divided horizontally). Values that we define for rows attribute (in our case 50%, 50%) represent how many rows we will have and how much height of screen will take any single of those. So, our screen will have two rows and every row will take 50% of screen height. If we set something like 40%, 40%, 20% this means that our screen will be divided in three rows (frames) and first row (frame) will take 40%, second 40% and third 20% of screen height. Values that we define can be set in percentage (%) like we did in our example or we can use pixels (px), for example 500, 400, 300.

Also, we can divide our screen in columns (your screen will be divided vertically).

```
<frameset  cols="50%, 50%">
        <frame name="frame1" src="Frame1.html" />
        <frame name="frame2" src="Frame2.html" />
</frameset>
```

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When we work with columns concept is completely the same as when we are working with rows. Only difference is that when we work with columns, values that we set for cols HTML attribute, represent how much of screen width your frame will take (for rows it was how much of screen height your frame will take).

If we don't know how much some frame in your frameset will take, we can simply use asterisk (*) , which means that, that frame will take whole remained part of the screen.

```
<frameset  cols="80%, *">
        <frame name="frame1" src="Frame1.html" />
        <frame name="frame2" src="Frame2.html" />
</frameset>
```

In example above first frame will take 80% of screen width and second will take whole remained width of the screen.

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As we said, important attributes for <frame></frame> HTML element are src and name.

src (source) attribute points on HTML document that we will load like a content of that frame.

```
<frame name="frame1" src="Frame1.html" />
```

In example above, Frame1.html will be loaded like a content of frame.

name attribute represents unique name that we set for that frame (we can set any name that we want). In previous lesson (Lesson 12 – Links) we spoke about target HTML attribute, where we set how we want to be redirected on new web page (_self – same tab in browser and _blank – new tab in browser). If we set for target HTML attribute value that represents name of some frame (e.g. target="frame1"), this means that redirection page (new web page that we want to be redirect) will be opened like a content of that frame (frame1).

```
<a href="Contact.html" target="frame1" > Contact </a>
```

On the start of this lesson we said that HTML frames are depricated from HTML5 and we should not use it for our websites. Beside of that there are also a few reasons why you should avoid HTML frames.

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Websites that have frames in their structure are acting weird on small size devices. Nowadays websites are responsive, and you can visit website from your mobile phone, tablet or any other small size device. Websites that have frames are usually overlap content of frames, sometimes you can't scroll, or even your website will not response on some user actions (click on button).

Some browsers do not support frames.

In some browsers back button doesn't work like it should.

How we can cover failure of HTML frames? This is actually very easy. We can simply define standard <body></body> HTML element inside of <noframes></noframes> HTML element and content of <body></body> will be displayed in cases when your frames are not working.

```
<frameset  cols="80%, *">
        <frame name="frame1" src="Frame1.html" />
        <frame name="frame2" src="Frame2.html" />
        <noframes>
            <body> Frames not loaded! </body>
        </noframes>
</frameset>
```

Thank You for choosing us! ♡