ФАКУЛТЕТ ЗА ИНФОРМАТИЧКИ НАУКИ И КОМПЈУТЕРСКО ИНЖЕНЕРСТВО

Introduction to HTML, II

Basics of Web design

ФИНКИ 2013

HTML is like a Sandwich???
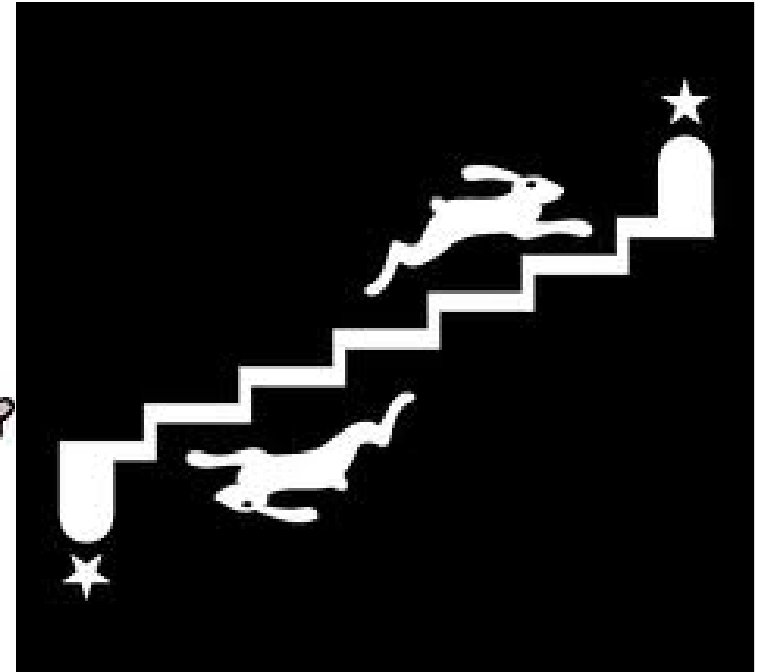
Images

- Positive and negative
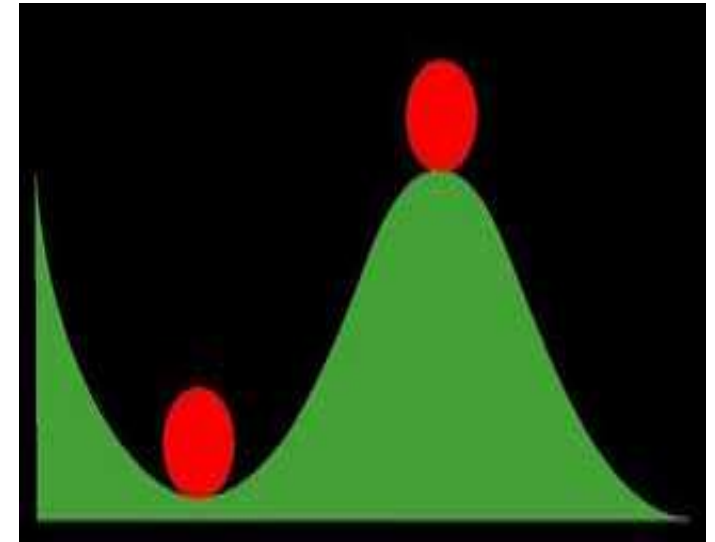
Images
- Rise and fall

Images

- Stable vs instable

Images

- Forward vs backward

Images

- Fat and thin

Images

- Big and small

Images

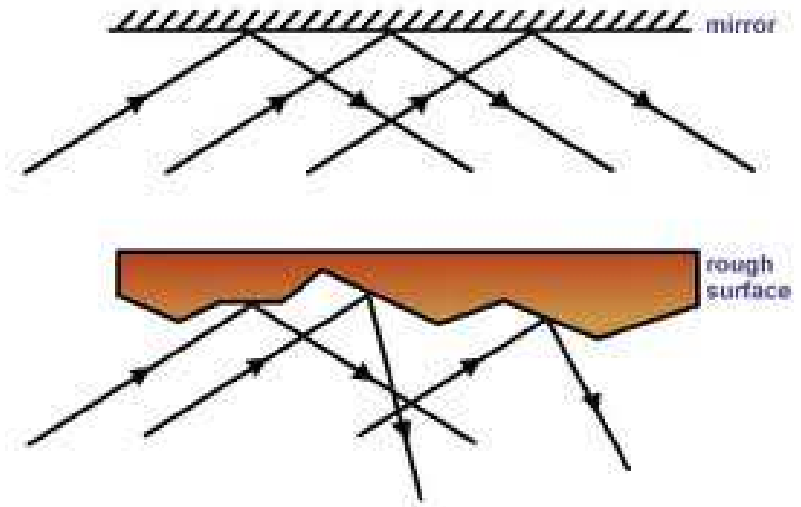- Smooth vs rough

Images

- Transparent vs opaque

Images

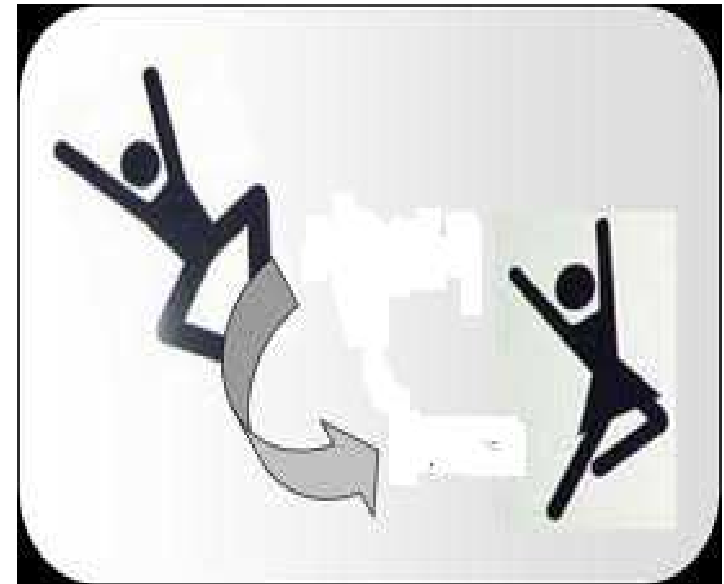- Coming vs going

Images

- Emphasised vs play-down
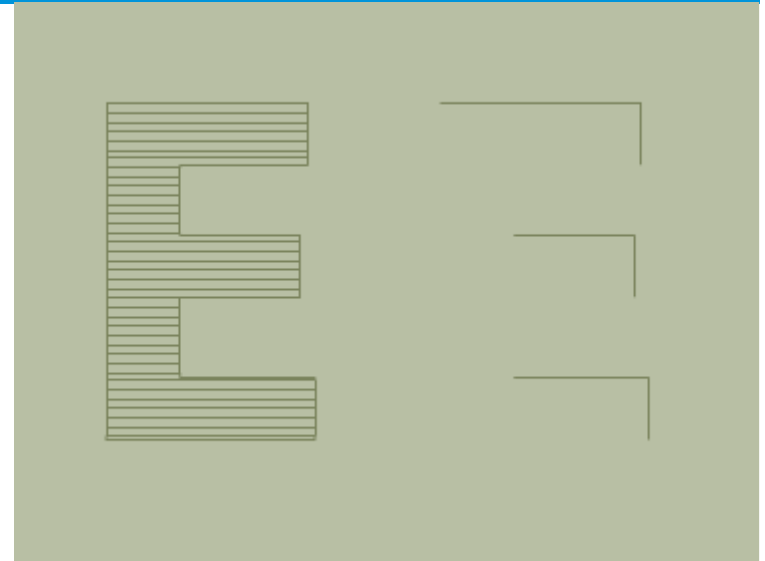
The tag img

- <img src="location and name of the image">

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> </title>
    </head>
    <body>
    <img src="krug.gif" />
    </body>
</html>
```

Centering an image - deprecated

- `<center><img src="krug.gif" /> </center>`

- Or position right
- `<img src="krug.gif" align="right" />`

Image size

- **The attributes width and height.**
- **In pixels.**

```
<html>
        <head>
                <title> </title>
        </head>
<body>
<img src="krug.gif" width="120" height="120" />
<img src="krug.gif" width="60" height="60" />
<img src="krug.gif" width="240" height="240" />
</body>
</html>
```

Image border

```
<img src="hackanm.gif" border="5" />
< img src="hackanm.gif" border="10" />
< img src="hackanm.gif" border="15" />
```
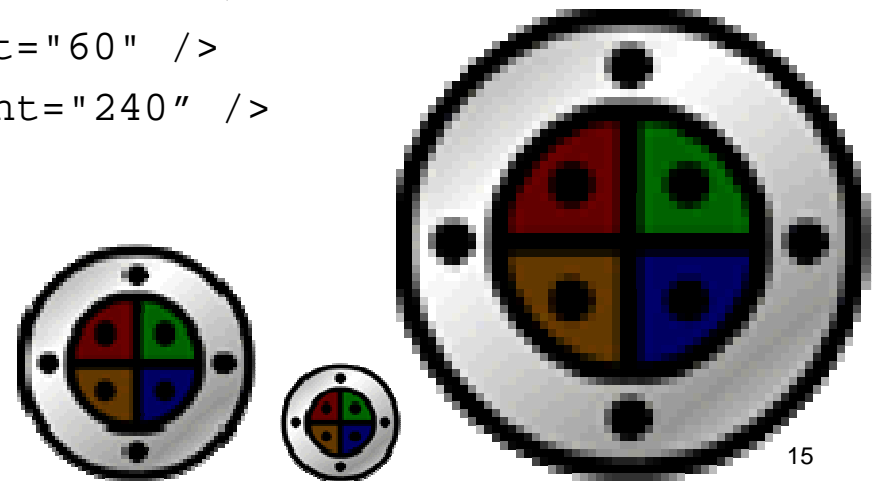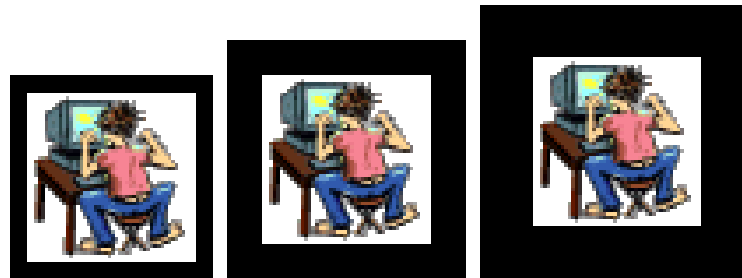
- If width and height are omitted, the regular size of the image is used.

- Still, always add width and height so that space is allocated before the image is downloaded

- Always use the regular size, never stretch an image

Alt text

-

Body with a background image

```html
<html>
        <head>
                <title> </title>
        </head>
<body background="pozadina.gif">
<h2>
Страна со слика во позадина
</h2>
<p>
Како слики за позадина можат да се користат gif, jpg и png слики.
</p>
<p>
Ако сликата е помала тогаш сликата се повторува.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```html
<html>    <head>                <title> </title>    </head>
<body>
<p>
Слика <img src="hackanm.gif" align="bottom" width="48" height="48" /> во текст со
порамнување при дното
</p>
<p>
Слика <img src ="hackanm.gif" align="middle" width="48" height="48" /> во текст со
порамнување во средина
</p>
<p>
Слика <img src ="hackanm.gif" align="top" width="48" height="48" /> во текст со поравнување
при врвот
</p>
<p>
Ако поравнувањето не е дефинирано тогаш тоа е при дното
</p>
<p>
Слика <img src ="hackanm.gif" width="48" height="48" /> во текст со преддефинирано
поравнување
</p>
<p>
<img src ="hackanm.gif" width="48" height="48" /> Слика пред текст
</p>
<p>
Слика после текст <img src ="hackanm.gif" width="48" height="48" />
</p>
 </body></html>
```

Слика во текст со порамнување при дното

Слика во текст со порамнување во средина

Слика во текст со поравнување при врвот

Ако поравнувањето не е дефинирано тогаш тоа е при дното

Слика во текст со преддефинирано поравнување

 Слика пред текст

Слика после текст

All image attributes

- Should be avoided – use CSS

Атрибути	Вредности	Опис
alt	Текст	текстуален опис на сликата
src	URL	URL на сликата
align	top bottom middle left right	позиционирање на сликата во однос на текстот што ја опкружува *
border	pixels	дефинирање на рамка околу сликата *
height	pixels %	ja дефинира висината на сликата
hspace	Pixels	се дефинира белиот просто лево и десно од сликата *
ismap	URL	се дефинира сликата кака мапа на страна на серверот
longdesc	URL	URL на документ со опис на сликата
usemap	URL	се дефинира сликата како мапа на страна на клиентот
vspace	pixels	се дефинира белиот простор под и над сликата *
width	pixels %	ja дефинира ширината на сликата

Lists

- **Ordered lists**
- **Unordered lists**
- **Definition lists**

Tag	Description
\<ol\>	Ordered list
\<ul\>	Unordered list
\<li\>	List element
\<dl\>	Definition list
\<dt\>	Definition phrase
\<dd\>	Definition description

Type is deprecated – use CSS

HTML-код	Објаснување

`<ul>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
`</ul>`
	Дискот е преддефиниран означувач:
	• текст
	• текст
	• текст

`<ul type="disc">`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
`</ul>`
	Резултатот ќе биде ист:
	• текст
	• текст
	• текст

`<ul type="circle">`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
`</ul>`
	o текст
	o текст
	o текст

`<ul type="square">`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
    `<li>текст</li>`
`</ul>`
	▪ текст
	▪ текст
	▪ текст

HTML-код	Резултат		

`<ol>`
  `<li>текст </li>`
  `<li> текст</li>`
  `<li> текст</li>`
`</ol>`
	1. текст
	2. текст
	3. текст		

`<ol start="5">`	5. текст 6. текст 7. текст		
`<ol type="A">`	A. текст B. текст C. текст		
`<ol type="a">`	a. текст b. текст c. текст		
`<ol type="I">`	I. текст II. текст III. текст		
`<ol type="i">`	i. текст ii. текст iii. текст		
`<ol type="1">`	1. текст 2. текст 3. текст		
`<ol type="I" start="7">`		VII. текст VIII. текст IX. текст	

Nested list

Вгнездена листа:
Кафе
 Турско
 Нескафе
 Капучино
 Ајскафе
Чај
 Камилица
 Нане
Млеко
Алкохолот не е дозволен

```
<html>
        <head>
                <title> </title>
        </head>
<body>
<h4>Вгнездена листа:</h4>
<ul>
<li>Кафе
                                <ul>
                                <li>Турско</li>
                                <li>Нескафе</li>
                                <li>Капучино</li>
                                <li>Ајскафе</li>
                                </ul>
                </li>
                <li>Чај
                                <ul>
                                <li>Камилица</li>
                                <li>Нане</li>
                                </ul>
                </li>
                <li>Млеко</li>
</ul>
<p> Алкохолот не е дозволен </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Reversed lists

- HTML 4.01

```
<h3>Најдобри ТВ серии</h3>
<ol>
  <li value="5">Пријатели
  <li value="4">24
  <li value="3">Симпсонови
  <li value="2">Svездена порта Атлантис
  <li value="1">Svездени патеки
</ol>
```

- HTML 5 - reversed

```
<h3> Најдобри ТВ серии </h3>
<ol reversed>
  <li> Svездени патеки
  <li> Svездена порта Атлантис
  <li> Симпсонови
  <li> 24
  <li> Пријатели
</ol>
```

Tables

- Early in web design, tables, besides for presenting tabular data, were used for web page layout design

- The pages were designed with tricks and workarounds, using tables without borders and transparent GIFs

- It should not be done that way anymore.
  - ☐ Bad for indexing in search engines
  - ☐ Bad for multybrowser design compatibility
  - ☐ Limited possibilities

\<table> \<tr> \<td>

```
<table border = 3>
        <tr>
                <td> 1 </td>  <td> 2 </td>  <td> 3 </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
                <td> 4 </td>  <td> 5 </td>  <td> 6 </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
                <td> 7 </td>  <td> 8 </td>  <td> 9 </td>
        </tr>
</table>
```

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Table attributes - cellpadding, cellspacing, frame и width not in HTML 5

Атрибути	Опис
align = left	табела на лево
= center	табела во центар
= right	табела на десно
background=filename	слика за позадина
bgcolor=#rrggbb	боја за позадина
border=n	дебелина на граница
bordercolor=#rrggbb	боја на граница
bordercolordark=#rrggbb	сенка на граница
cellpadding=n	растојание помеѓу келијата и содржината
cellspacing=n	растојание помеѓу келии
nowrap	исклучи нов ред

frame   =   void,
          =   above,
          =   below,
          =   lhs,
          =   rhs,
          =   hsides,
          =   vsides,
          =   box
	отклонува надворешни граници
	ја прикажува гранцата на врвот
	ја прикажува границата на дното
	ја прикажува границата на лево
	ја прикажува границата на десно
	ја прикажува границата на двете хоризонтални страни
	ја прикажува границата на двете вертикални страни
	ја прикажува границата на сите страни

valign = top = bottom	ја сместува содржината на врвот на келијата ја сместува содржината на дното на келијата
width = n,n = n,n%	минимална ширина на табелата во пиксели минимална ширина во проценти од големината на прозорот

TD attributes

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION

align = left
    right
    center
	содржината на лево
	содржината на десно
	содржината во средина

background=filename	слика за позадина
bgcolor=#rrggbb	боја за позадина
bordercolor=#rrggbb	боја за граница
bordercolordark=#rrggbb	боја за сенка на граница

valign = top
    middle
    bottom
	
	ја сместува содржината на врвот на келијата
	ја сместува содржината во средината на келијата
	ја сместува содржината на дното на келијата

width = n n%	минимална ширина во пиксели минимална ширина во проценти од ширината на целата табела
height = n n%	минимална ширина во пиксели минимална ширина во проценти од ширината на целата табела

Example

```
<html>
        <head>          <title> </title>          </head>
<body>
<table border=5>
<tr>
      <td>Прв ред лево</td>
      <td>Прв ред десно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
      <td>Втор ред лево</td>
      <td>Втор ред десно</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body></html>
```

Прв ред лево	Прв ред десно
Втор ред лево	Втор ред десно

```html
<html>          <head>                <title> </title>           </head>
<body>
<h4>Една колона еден ред:</h4>
<table border="1">
        <tr>    <td>100</td>   </tr>
</table>
<h4>Еден ред со три колони:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
        <td>100</td>
        <td>2000</td>
        <td>30000</td>
</tr>
</table>
<h4>Два реда и три колони:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
        <td>100</td>
        <td>2000</td>
        <td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>400</td>
        <td>5000</td>
        <td>60000</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body></html>
```

```html
<html>          <head>          <title> </title>          </head>
<body>
<h4>Оваа табела нема граничници:</h4>
<table>
<tr>
                                   <td>100</td>
                                   <td>2000</td>
                                   <td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
                                   <td>400</td>
                                   <td>500</td>
                                   <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>И оваа:</h4>
<table border="0">
<tr>
                                   <td>100</td>
                                   <td>200</td>
                                   <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
                                   <td>400</td>
                                   <td>500</td>
                                   <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Empty cells

```
<html>          <head>         <title> </title>          </head>
<body>
<table border=1>
        <tr>
        <td>100</td>
        <td>10000</td>
        <td>10</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>200</td>
        <td></td>
        <td>20</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>500</td>
        <td></td>
        <td>50</td>
        </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

100	10000	10
200		20
500		50

Align, valign

TD default		
align=left valign=top	align=left valign=middle	align=left valign=bottom
align=center valign=top	align=center valign=middle	align=center valign=bottom
align=right valign=top	align=right valign=middle	align=right valign=bottom

```
<html>
          <head>
              <title> </title>
          </head>
<body>
<table border=1 width=700 height=100>
<tr align=right valign=bottom>
<td>data</td>
<td align=center valign=middle>data</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>data</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

	data		
data		data	data

What are forms?

- **<form>** is just another kind of HTML tag

- HTML forms are used to create (rather primitive) GUIs on Web pages
  - ☐ Usually the purpose is to ask the user for information
  - ☐ The information is then sent back to the server

- A form is an area that can contain form elements
  - ☐ The syntax is: *<form parameters> ...form elements... </form>*
  - ☐ Form elements include: buttons, checkboxes, text fields, radio buttons, drop-down menus, etc
    - Other kinds of HTML tags can be mixed in with the form elements
  - ☐ A form usually contains a **Submit** button to send the information in he form elements to the server
  - ☐ The form's *parameters* tell JavaScript how to send the information to the server (there are two different ways it could be sent)
  - ☐ Forms can be used for other things, such as a GUI for simple programs

Forms and JavaScript

- The JavaScript language can be used to make pages that "do something"
  - You *can* use JavaScript to write complete programs, but...
  - Usually you just use snippets of JavaScript here and there throughout your Web page
  - JavaScript code snippets can be attached to various form elements
    - For example, you might want to check that a zipcode field contains a 5-digit integer before you send that information to the server
- Microsoft sometimes calls JavaScript "active scripting"
- HTML forms can be used without JavaScript, and JavaScript can be used without HTML forms, but they work well together
- JavaScript for HTML is covered in a separate lecture

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The <form> tag

- The <form *arguments*> ... </form> tag encloses form elements (and probably other HTML as well)
- The arguments to form tell what to do with the user input
  - □ action="*url*"   (required)
    - Specifies where to send the data when the Submit button is clicked
  - □ method="get"   (default)
    - Form data is sent as a URL with ?form_data info appended to the end
    - Can be used *only* if data is all ASCII and not more than 100 characters
  - □ method="post"
    - Form data is sent in the body of the URL request
    - Cannot be bookmarked by most browsers
  - □ target="*target*"
    - Tells where to open the page sent as a result of the request
    - *target*= _blank means open in a new window
    - *target*= _top means use the same window

The <input> tag

- Most, but not all, form elements use the input tag, with a type="…" argument to tell which kind of element it is
  - type can be text, checkbox, radio, password, hidden, submit, reset, button, file, or image
- Other common input tag arguments include:
  - name: the name of the element
  - value: the "value" of the element; used in different ways for different values of type
  - readonly: the value cannot be changed
  - disabled: the user can't do anything with this element
  - Other arguments are defined for the input tag but have meaning only for certain values of type

Text input

A text field:

```
<input type="text" name="textfield" value="with an initial value">
```

A text field: `with an initial value`

A multi-line text field

```
<textarea name="textarea" cols="24" rows="2">Hello</textarea>
```

A multi-line text field `Hello`

A password field:

```
<input type="password" name="textfield3" value="secret">
```

A password field: `•••••••`

- Note that two of these use the input tag, but one uses textarea

ФАКУЛТЕТ ЗА ИНФОРМАТИЧКИ НАУКИ И
КОМПЛУТЕРСКО ИНЖЕНЕРСТВО

Buttons

- A submit button:
  <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
- A reset button:
  <input type="reset" name="Submit2" value="Reset">
- A plain button:
  <input type="button" name="Submit3" value="Push Me">

A submit button: Submit

A reset button: Reset

A plain button: Push Me

- **submit**: send data

- **reset**: restore all form elements to their initial state

- **button**: take some action as specified by JavaScript

• Note that the type is input, not "button"

Checkboxes

- A checkbox:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="checkbox"
        value="checkbox" checked>
```

A checkbox: ☑

- **type**: "checkbox"

- **name**: used to reference this form element from JavaScript

- **value**: value to be returned when element is checked

- Note that there is *no text* associated with the checkbox—you have to supply text in the surrounding HTML

Radio buttons

Radio buttons:
    <input type="radio" name="radiobutton" value="myValue1">
    male
    <input type="radio" name="radiobutton" value="myValue2" checked>
    female

Radio buttons:
  ◯ male
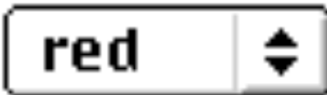 ◉ female

- If two or more radio buttons have the same name, the user can only select one of them at a time
  - □ This is how you make a radio button "group"
- If you ask for the value of that name, you will get the value specified for the selected radio button
- As with checkboxes, radio buttons do not contain any text

ФАКУЛТЕТ ЗА ИНФОРМАТИЧКИ НАУКИ И
КОМПЛУТЕРСКО ИНЖЕНЕРСТВО

Drop-down menu or list

- A menu or list:
  ```
  <select name="select">
      <option value="red">red</option>
      <option value="green">green</option>
      <option value="BLUE">blue</option>
  </select>
  ```

  A menu or list: red ▲▼

- Additional arguments:

  □ size: the number of items visible in the list (default is "1")

  □ multiple: if set to "true", any number of items may be selected (default is "false")

Hidden fields

- `<input type="hidden" name="hiddenField" value="nyah">`
  `<-- right there, don't you see it?`

A hidden field: <-- right there, don't you see it?

- What good is this?
  - ☐ All input fields are sent back to the server, including hidden fields
  - ☐ This is a way to include information that the user doesn't need to see (or that you don't want her to see)
  - ☐ The value of a hidden field can be set programmatically (by JavaScript) before the form is submitted

A complete example

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>Get Identity</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
       charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>
<body>
<p><b>Who are you?</b></p>
<form method="post" action="">
 <p>Name:
   <input type="text" name="textfield">
 </p>
 <p>Gender:
   <input type="radio" name="gender" value="m">Male
   <input type="radio" name="gender" value="f">Female</p>
 </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Who are you?

Name: [   ]

Gender: ○ Male ○ Female

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Radio Buttons

○ Freshmen

○ Sophomore

○ Junior

Drop-down List

College Majors

English Major ▼
English Major
Math Major
Social Studies Major
History Major

Submit Button

User Login: [＿＿＿＿＿＿＿] [Submit]

Password Field

Password: [•••••••••]

Text Field

Car Make: [＿＿＿＿＿＿＿]

Car Model: [＿＿＿＿＿＿＿]

Checkbox

☐ I speak Spanish

☐ I speak French

Considerations for a Web Site

- As more pages are added to a Web site, a designer may want to display information from several pages at the same time.

- Such considerations contributed to the creation of frames.

An Example of Frames

- A **frame** is a section of the browser window capable of displaying the contents of an entire Web page. For example

Both files are joined into a single page using frames

Planning Your Frames

■ Before you start creating your frames, it is a good idea to plan their appearance and how they are to be used. There are several issues to consider:

☐ What information will be displayed in each of the frames?

☐ How do you want the frames placed on the Web page?

☐ What is the size of each frame?

☐ Which frames will be static, that is, always showing the same content?

☐ Which frames will change in response to hyperlinks being clicked?

☐ What Web pages will users first see when they access the site?

☐ Should users be permitted to resize the frames to suit the needs?

An Example of a Frame Layout

It is recommended to draw an example of what you would like your Web page to look like before you get started.

The Colorado Experience

The Colorado Experience Web pages

The Colorado Experience —Home Page
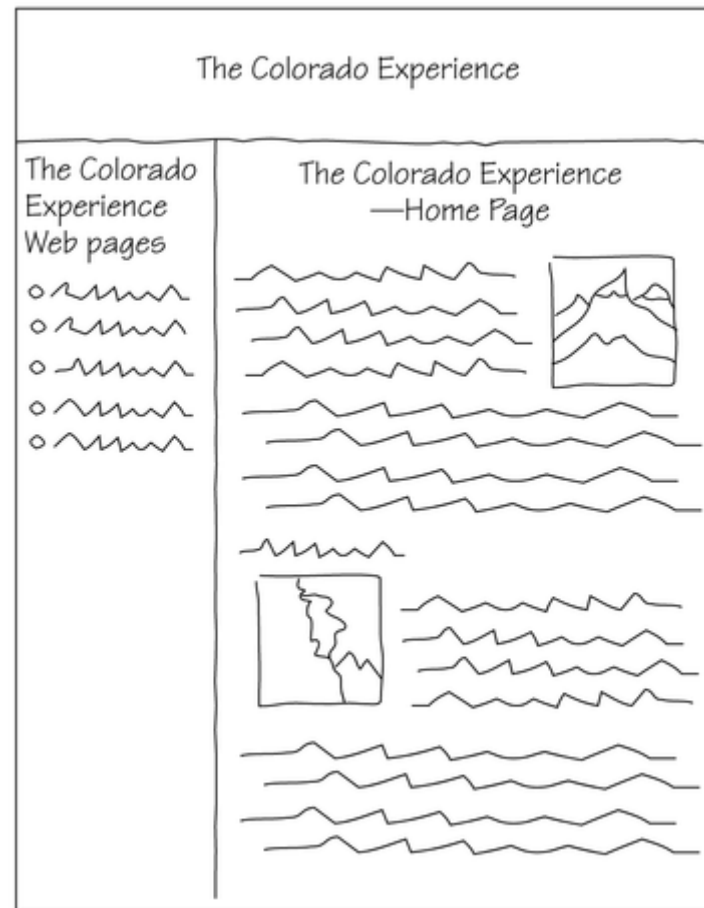
Creating a Frame Layout

- The `<frameset>` tag is used to store the definitions of the various frames in the file. These definitions will typically:
  - ☐ include the size and location of the frame
  - ☐ include the Web pages the frames display
- The `<frameset>` code does not include an opening and closing `<body>` tag.
  - ☐ the reason for this is that this HTML file displays the contents of other Web pages; technically, it is not a Web page

Specifying Frame Size and Orientation

- To create a frame layout, you will use the rows and cols attributes of the `<frameset>` tag.
  - the rows attribute creates a row of frames
  - the cols attribute creates a column of frames
- A **frameset** is defined by rows or columns, but not both.
- You must choose to layout your frames in either rows or columns.

Frames Defined in either Rows or Columns

This figure shows frame layouts in either rows or columns.

Frames laid out in columns

The first frame	The second frame	The third frame
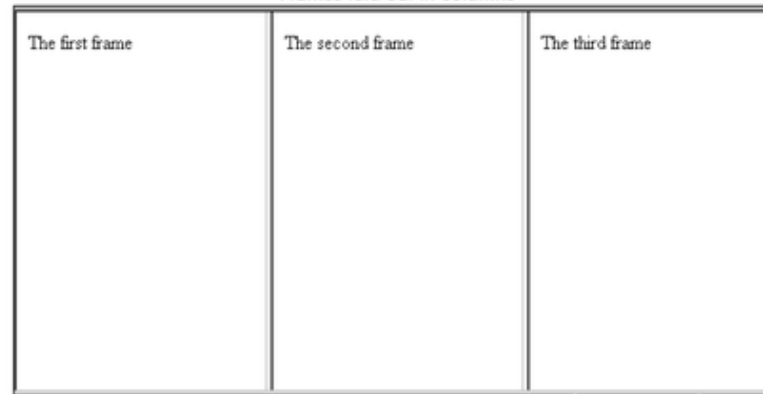
Frames laid out in rows

The first frame
The second frame
The third frame

The Frame Syntax

- The syntax for creating a row or column frame layout is:
    - `<frameset rows="row height 1, row height 2, row height 3, . . .">`
        - *row height* is the height of each row

  or

    - `<frameset cols="column width 1, column width 2, column width 3, . . .">`
        - *column width* is the width of each column

Row and Column Sizes

- Row and column sizes can be specified in three ways:
  - ☐ in pixels
  - ☐ as a percentage of the total size of the frameset
  - ☐ by an asterisk (*)

Defining Rows and Columns Using an Asterisk (*)

- The asterisk instructs the browser to allocate any unclaimed space in the frameset to the particular row or column.
  - □ for example, the tag `<frameset rows="160,*">` creates two rows of frames.
- Specify at least one of the rows or columns of your `<frameset>` tag with an asterisk to ensure that the frames fill up the screen.
- You can use multiple asterisks.
- The browser divides the remaining display space equally among the frames with the asterisks.
  - □ for example, the tag `<frameset rows="*,*,*">` creates three rows of frames with equal heights.

Frames of Different Sizes

This figure shows frames of different sizes.
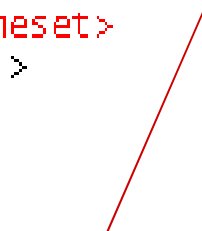
The first frame	The second frame	The third frame
160 pixels wide	**25% of the width of the display area**	**whatever space is left**

< FRAMESET COLS ="160,25%,*" >

Creating Two Rows of Frames

```
<html>
<head>
<title>The Yale Climbing School</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="85,*">
</frameset>
</html>
```

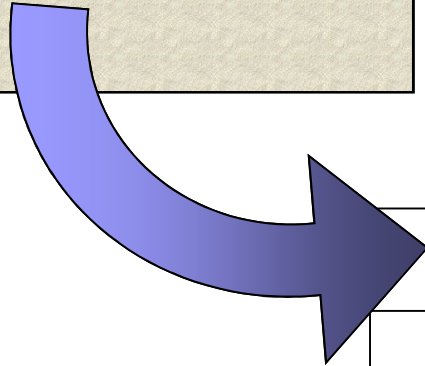**tag creates two rows of frames: the first 85 pixels high and the second occupying the remaining display area**

Specifying a Frame Source

- To specify a source for a frame, use the `<frame>` tag with the syntax: `<frame src="URL">`

- The URL is the filename and location of the page that you want to load.

- You must insert the `<frame>` tag between the opening and closing `<frameset>` tags.

Logo and Placement

logo frame

rest of the
frames

**source for
the first
frame**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>The Yale Climbing School</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="85,*">
   <!-- Company Logo -->
   <frame src="head.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```

Web Site with Frames

The design of the frame layout could use some refinement.

The appearance of scroll bars may or may not be appropriate for the web pages.

heading extends beyond the frame border, causing a vertical scroll bar to be displayed

table of contents frame

home page frame
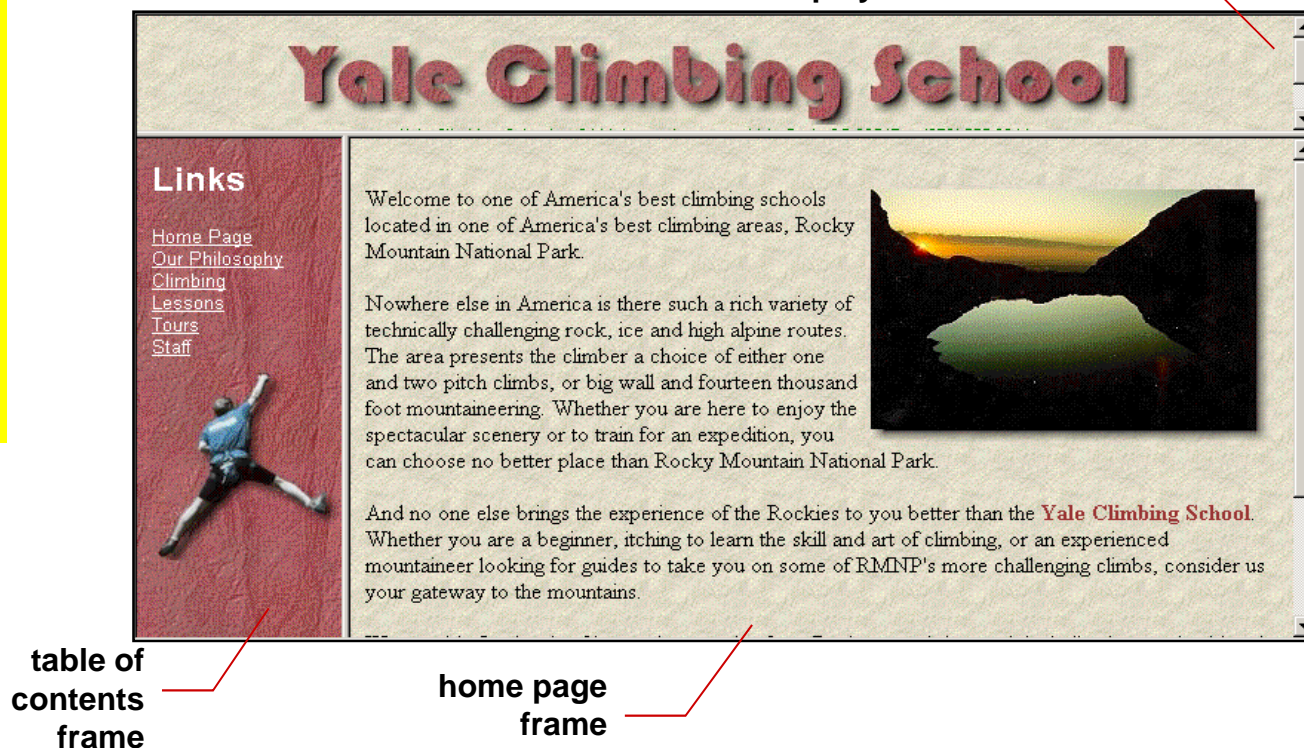
Controlling the Appearance of Your Frames

- You can control three attributes of a frame:
  - ☐ scroll bars
  - ☐ the size of the margin between the source document and the frame border
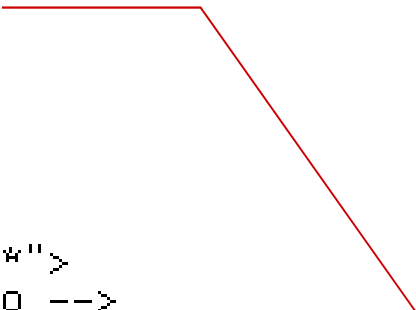 - ☐ whether or not the user is allowed to change the size of the frame

Controlling the Appearance of Scroll Bars

- By default, scroll bars are displayed when the content of the source page cannot fit within the frame.

- You can override the default setting using the **scrolling** attribute.

- The scrolling syntax is: `<frame src="URL" scrolling="scrolling">`

  - *scrolling* can either be "yes" (to always display scroll bars) or "no" (to never display scroll bars)

- If you don't specify a setting for the scrolling attribute, the browser displays scroll bars when necessary.

Removing the Scroll Bars from the Logo Frame

If the complete text cannot be displayed after removing the scroll bars from a frame, you will need to modify the frame margin.

set the scrolling attribute to "no" to remove the scroll bars

```
<frameset rows="85,*">
    <!-- Company Logo -->
    <frame src="head.htm" scrolling="no">
    <!-- Nested Frames -->
    <frameset cols="140,*">
        <!-- List of YCS Links -->
        <frame src="links.htm">
        <!-- YCS Home Page -->
        <frame src="home.htm">
    </frameset>
</frameset>
```

Specifying the Margin Sizes for the Frames

The margin height is set to 0 pixels.

The frame margin width is set to 10 pixels, to keep the page from running into the borders of its frame.

**height of the margin text for the logo frame will be 0 pixels**

```
<frameset rows="85,*">
    <!-- Company Logo -->
    <frame src="head.htm" scrolling="no" marginheight="0">
    <!-- Nested Frames -->
    <frameset cols="140,*">
        <!-- List of YCS Links -->
        <frame src="links.htm">
        <!-- YCS Home Page -->
        <frame src="home.htm" marginheight="0" marginwidth="10">
    </frameset>
</frameset>
```

height of the margin for the home page will be 0 pixels and the width of the margin will be 10 pixels

Working with Frames and Hypertext Links

- By default, clicking a hyperlink within a frame opens the linked file inside the same frame.

- You can display hyperlinks in many ways:
  - ☐ in a different frame
  - ☐ in a new window
  - ☐ in the entire window

- When you want to control the behavior of hyperlinks in a framed page, there are two required steps:
  - ☐ give each frame on the page a name
  - ☐ point each hyperlink to one of the named frames
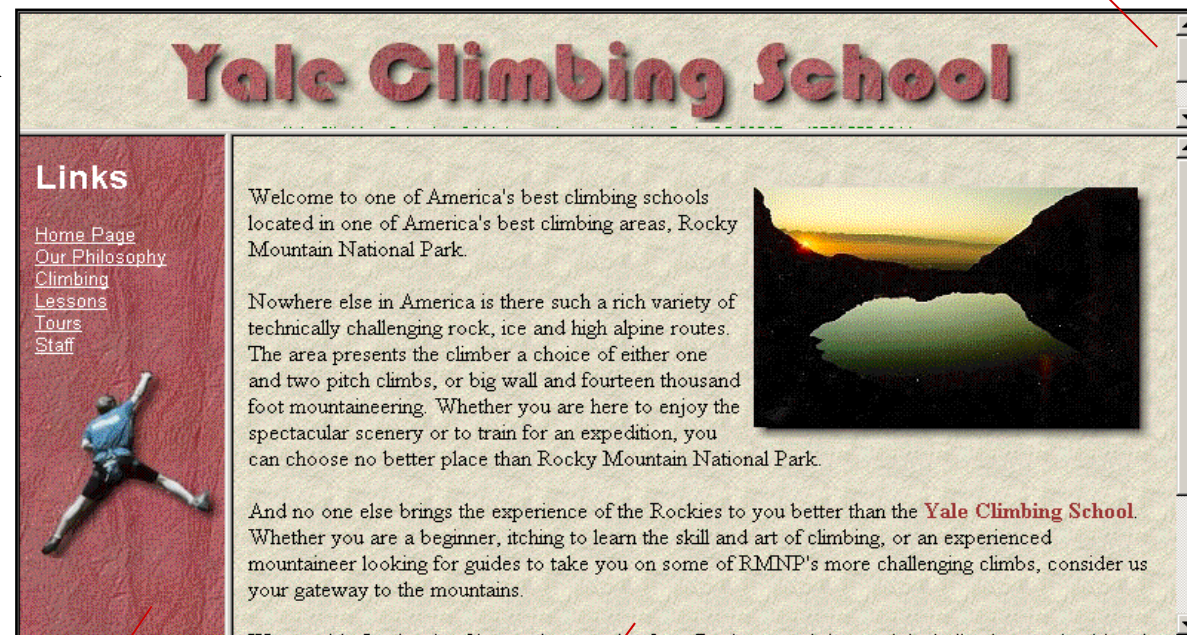
Files and Hyperlinks in a Web Site
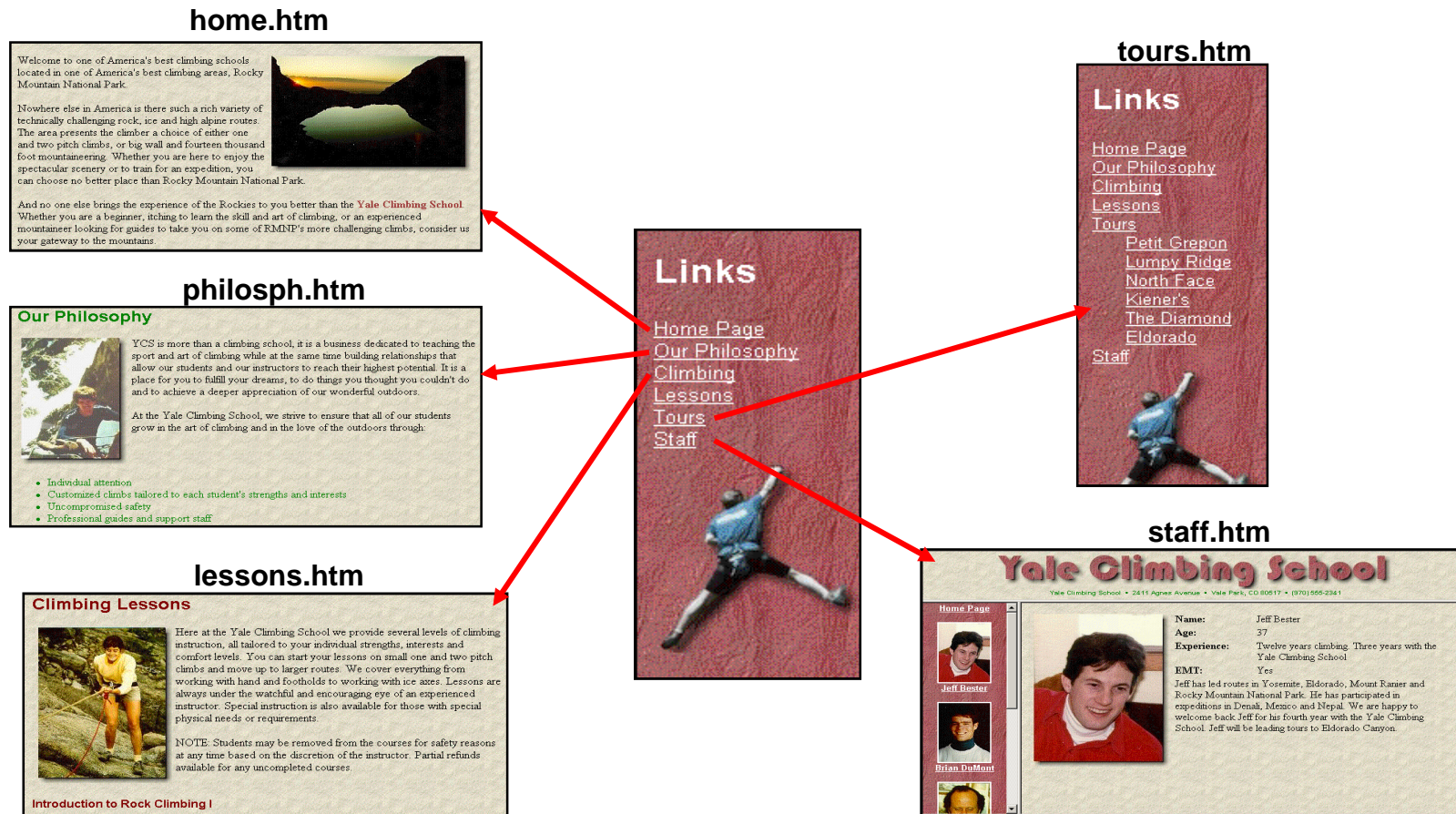
Assigning a Name to a Frame

- To assign a name to a frame, add the **name** attribute to the frame tag.
- The syntax for this attribute is: `<frame src="URL" name="frame_name">`
  - *frame_name* is any single word you assign to the frame
  - case is important in assigning names: "**information**" is considered a different name than "**INFORMATION**"

Name: logo

First frameset

Name: links

Name: pages

Nested frameset

Assigning a Name to Each Frame

Once the frames are named, the next task is to specify the target frame for each hyperlink.

the frame name

```
<frameset rows="85,*">
    <!-- Company Logo -->
    <frame src="head.htm" scrolling="no" marginheight="0" noresize name="logo">
    <!-- Nested Frames -->
    <frameset cols="140,*">
        <!-- List of YCS Links -->
        <frame src="links.htm" noresize name="links">
        <!-- YCS Home Page -->
        <frame src="home.htm" marginheight="0" marginwidth="10" noresize name="pages">
    </frameset>
</frameset>
```

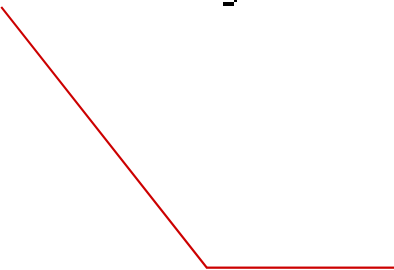# Specifying a Link Target

Specifying a Link Target

- You can use the **target** attribute to open a page in a specific frame.

- The syntax for this is: `<a href="URL" target="frame_name">`

  - *frame_name* is the name you've assigned to a frame on your Web page

- When a page contains dozens of hyperlinks that should all open in the same frame, HTML provides a way to specify a target frame for all the hyperlinks within a single page.

Assigning a Target to a Hyperlink

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Yale Climbing School Links</title>
</head>
<body background="wall2.jpg" text="white" link="white" vlink="white" alink="white">
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color="white">
<h2>Links</h2>
<font size="2"><b>
<a href="home.htm" target="pages">Home Page</a><br>
<a href="philosph.htm" target="pages">Our Philosophy</a><br>
<a href="lessons.htm" target="pages">Climbing Lessons</a><br>
<a href="tours.htm">Tours</a><br>
<a href="staff.htm">Staff</a>
</b></font>
</body>
</html>
```

the Web page will appear in the pages frame

Using the `<base>` Tag

- Use the **`<base>`** tag to specify the default target for hyperlinks in a frame layout.

- Appears in the HEAD section of the HTML file.

- Used to specify global options for the page.

- One of the attributes of the **`<base>`** tag is the target attribute, which identifies a default target for all of the hyperlinks in a page.

- The syntax for this attribute is: **`<base target="frame_name">`**

  - *frame_name* is the name of the target frame

Using the `<base>` Tag Continued

- The **`<base>`** tag is useful when your page contains a lot of hypertext links that all point to the same target.

- Rather than adding the target attribute to each **`<a>`** tag, you can enter the information once with the **`<base>`** tag.

- You can still use the **`<base>`** tag even if your file contains links that point to a different target than the one specified in the **`<base>`** tag.

- The target in the **`<a>`** tag overrides any target specified in the **`<base>`** tag.

Specifying a Default Target for all Hyperlinks

the target of all links will be the pages frame

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Yale Climbing School Links</title>
<base target="pages">
</head>
<body background="wall2.jpg" text="white" link="white" vlink="white" alink="white">
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color="white">
<h2>Links</h2>
<font size="2"><b>
<a href="home.htm" target="pages">Home Page</a><br>
<a href="philosph.htm" target="pages">Our Philosophy</a><br>
<a href="lessons.htm" target="pages">Climbing Lessons</a><br>
<a href="tours.htm">Tours</a><br>
<a href="staff.htm">Staff</a>
</b></font>
</body>
</html>
```
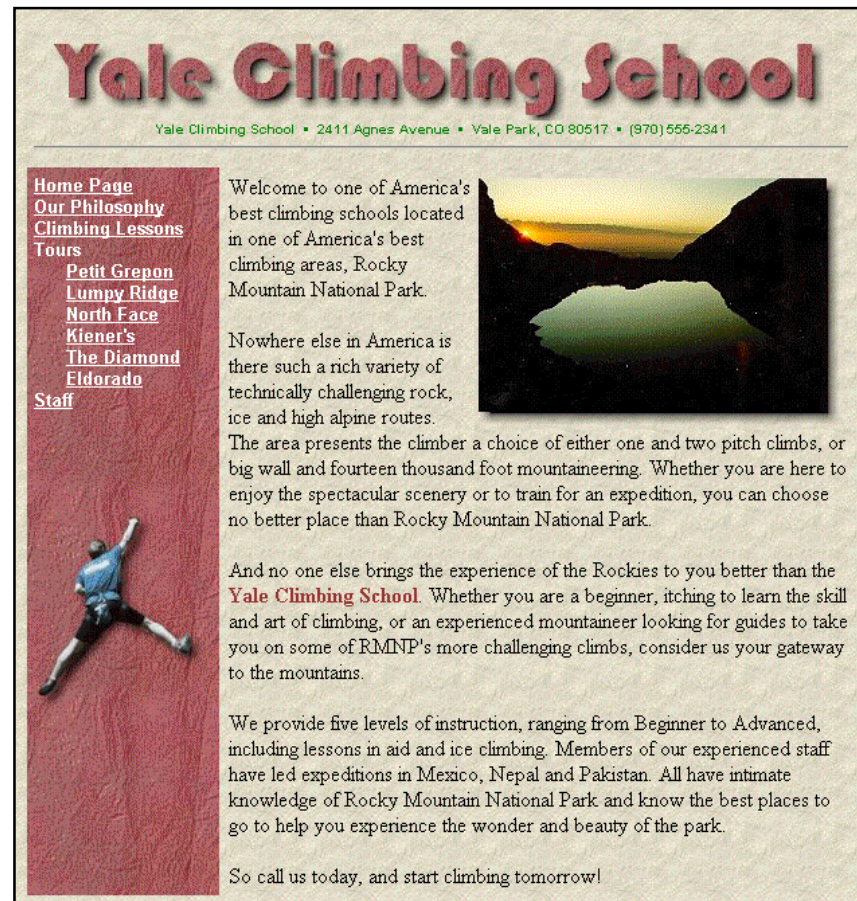
Using the `<noframes>` Tag

- Use the **`<noframes>`** tag to allow your Web site to be viewable using browsers that do or do not support frames.

- When a browser that supports frames processes this code, it ignores everything within the **`<noframes>`** tags and concentrates solely on the code within the **`<frameset>`** tags.

- When a browser that doesn't support frames processes this code, it doesn't know what to do with the **`<frameset>`** and **`<noframes>`** tags, so it ignores them.

- When you use the **`<noframes>`** tag, you must include **`<body>`** tags, this way, both types of browsers are supported within a single HTML file.

The `<noframes>` Syntax

- The syntax for the <noframes> tag is:

```
<html><head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<frameset>
   Frame Definitions
</frameset>
<noframes>
<body>
   Page Layout
</body></noframes></html>
```

Frameless Version of a Web Site

Creating Floating Frames

- Another way of using frames is to create a floating frame.

- A **floating frame,** or **internal frame**, is displayed as a separate box or window within a Web page.

- The frame can be placed within a Web page in much the same way as an inline image.

The Floating Frames Syntax

- The syntax for a floating frame is: **`<iframe src="URL" frameborder="option"></iframe>`**
  - □ **URL** is the name and location of the file you want to display in the floating frame
  - □ the **frameborder** attribute determines whether the browser displays a border ("yes") or not ("no") around the frame
  - □ in addition to these attributes, you can use some of the other attributes you used with fixed frames, such as the **marginwidth**, **marginheight**, and **name** attributes

Attributes Associated with the `<iframe>` Tag

Attribute	Description
align="*alignment*"	How the frame is aligned with the surrounding text (use "left" or "right" to flow text around the inline frame.)
border="*value*"	The size of the border around the frame, in pixels
frameborder="*type*"	Specifies whether to display a border ("yes") or not ("no")
classid="*URL*"	The class identifier of the object
height="*value*" width="*value*"	The height and width of the frame, in pixels
hspace="*value*" vspace="*value*"	The horizontal and vertical space around the frame, in pixels
marginheight="*value*" marginwidth="*value*"	The size of the internal margins of the frame, in pixels.
name="*text*"	The name of the frame
scrolling="*type*"	Specifies whether the frame can be scrolled ("yes") or not ("no")
src="*URL*"	The location and filename of the page displayed in the frame

Creating a Floating Frame

```
<html>
<head>
<title>The YCS Staff</title>
</head>
<body background="wall.jpg">

<center><img src="logo.jpg" alt="The Yale Climbing School"><br>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="1" color="green"><b>
  Yale Climbing School  &#149; 
  2411 Agnes Avenue  &#149; 
  Vale Park, CO 80517  &#149; 
  (970) 555-2341
</b></font>
<hr width="100%">
</center>

<iframe width="400" height="250" align="right" hspace="5" src="bios.htm">
</iframe>

<h1><font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color="brown">Staff</font></h1>
The staff at the Yale Climbing School is here to help with all of your climbing needs.
All of our instructors are fully qualified with years of climbing and teaching experience.
Scroll through the biographies at the right for more information.
</body>
</html>
```
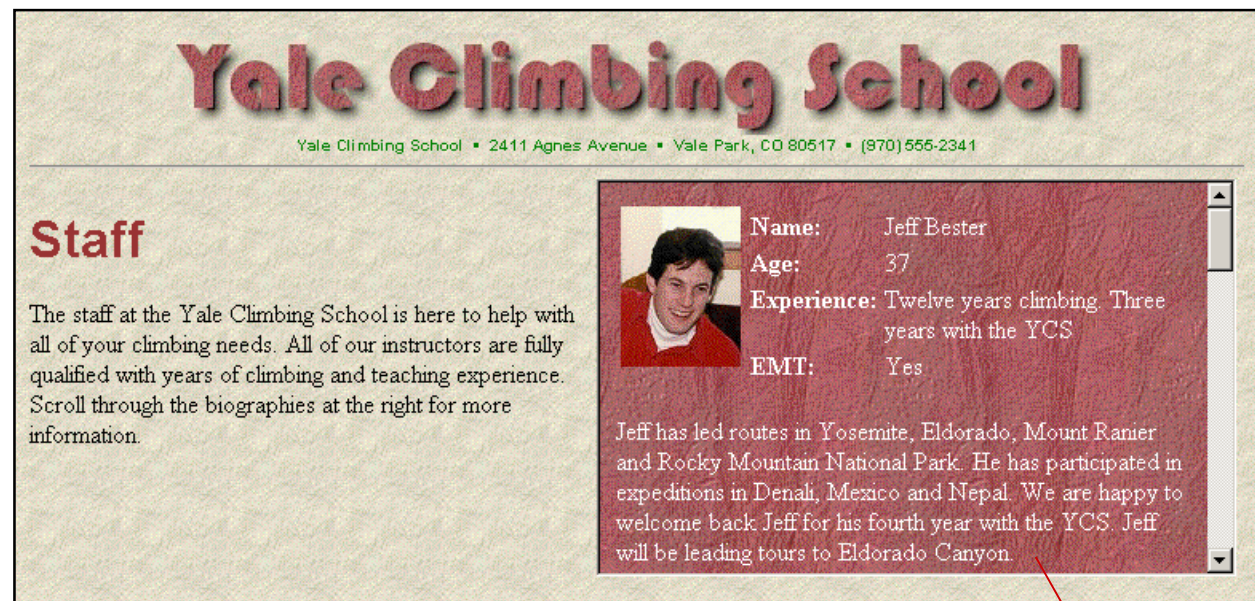
**HTML code to
create a floating
frame**

Viewing a Floating Frame

If you want to use floating frames in your Web page, you must make sure that your users are running at least Internet Explorer 3.0 or Netscape 6.2. Users of other browsers and browser versions might not be able to view floating frames.

floating frame

Listing 20481 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File   Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Address   C:\Documents and Settings\ychoi\My Documents\ISC325\Fall 04\assignments\tutorial solutions\tutorial 5\listing.htm

| Home Page | Residental | Business | Properties | Rentals | Appraisals | Contact Us |

First row

Browyer Realty

Listing 20481
414 Mandel Road
Sheridan, MN 78412

LP: $419,900
SqFt: 2,600
Bdrm: 3
Bath: 2 1/2

second row with 4 cols

Paradise found! This custom built brand new home sits proudly on a 6.8 acre high wooded site overlooking a 300 acre nature conservancy. The setting is exceptional and the home is every bit as exciting! A bright open layout is enhanced by vaulted ceilings, hardwood and tumbled ceramic flooring, custom maple cabinetry, upgraded fixtures, numerous windows, and incredible views.

Third row

P

Front View
Rear View
Side View
Dining Room
Kitchen
Living Room
Bedroom 1
Bedroom 2
Bedroom 3
Basement
Storage Bldg
Laundry Room
View

Front View

There is much more. The property includes a 40x54 storage building. Perfect for a large boat and machinery. Exposed walkout on lower level leads down to a beautiful wooded area.

An extra bathroom, bedroom, and family room can be added to the unfinished basement for more living space.

P

| More Details | Map | Request a Showing | Other Listings |

Fourth row

Table

Floating frame named "images"

Done   My Computer

Start   spring 05   Presentation1   tutorial 5   Listing 20481 - Micr...   EN   11:33 AM

Creating Floating Frames

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The Floating Frames Syntax

- The syntax for a floating frame is: **`<iframe src="URL" frameborder="option"></iframe>`**
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  - in addition to these attributes, you can use some of the other attributes you used with fixed frames, such as the *marginwidth*, *marginheight*, and *name* attributes

Creating a Floating Frame

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>The YCS Staff</title>
</head>
<body background="wall.jpg">

<center><img src="logo.jpg" alt="The Yale Climbing School"><br>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="1" color="green"><b>
  Yale Climbing School  &#149; 
  2411 Agnes Avenue  &#149; 
  Vale Park, CO 80517  &#149; 
  (970) 555-2341
</b></font>
<hr width="100%">
</center>

<iframe width="400" height="250" align="right" hspace="5" src="bios.htm">
</iframe>

<h1><font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color="brown">Staff</font></h1>
The staff at the Yale Climbing School is here to help with all of your climbing needs.
All of our instructors are fully qualified with years of climbing and teaching experience.
Scroll through the biographies at the right for more information.
</body>
</html>
```

HTML code to create a floating frame

Assigning a Name to a Frame

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- The syntax for this attribute is: `<iframe src="URL" name="frame_name">`
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