<frame> Tag Attributes

src

This attribute is used to provide the name of the file to be loaded into the frame. Any URL can be its value. For example, src = " C:\Users\preet\Desktop\html1.html"

name

This attribute makes it possible for you to assign a frame a name. It is used to denote the frame into which a document should be placed. This is particularly important if you want to build links in one frame that load pages into another frame, in which case a name is needed for the second frame to define itself as the link target.

frameborder

This attribute determines whether or not the boundaries of that frame are displayed; it overrides the value defined in the < frameset > tag attribute, if one is defined, and can take either 1 (yes) or 0 (no) values.

marginwidth

This attribute allows you to define the width of the space between the borders on the left and right of the frame and the content of the frame. In pixels, the value is given. for example marginwidth = "10"

marginheight

This attribute allows you to determine the height of the space between the border of the frame and its contents at the top and bottom. In pixels, the value is given. , for example marginheight = "10"

noresize

By default, by clicking and dragging on the boundaries of a frame, you can resize any frame. The attribute 'noresize' prevents a user from being able to resize the frame. For example noresize = 'noresize.

Code:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Frames</title>
</head>
<frameset cols = "100,100,100" >

<frame name = "document 1"noresize="noresize" src =
"C:\Users\preet\Desktop\html1.html" />

<frame name = document 2" src = "C:\Users\preet\Desktop\html2.html" />
```

Output:



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.

Output:



Placing navigation bars in one frame and then loading main pages into a different frame is one of the most common uses of frames.

```
Code:
<html>
<head>
        <title>HTML Frames</title>
        </head>
<frameset rows = "100,100,100" >
        <frame name = "frame 1" src = "C:\Users\preet\Desktop\html 1.html" />
```

```
<frame name = "frame 2" src = "C:\Users\preet\Desktop\html2.html" />
  <frame name = "frame 3" src = "C:\Users\preet\Desktop\html3.html" />
  <noframes>
    <body>Your browser does not support frames.</body>
  </noframes>
    </frameset>
  </html>
```

Output:

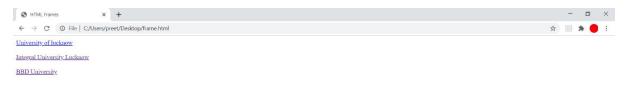


Code:

```
<html>
<body>
<a href = "https://www.lkouniv.ac.in/" target = "frame 2">University of lucknow</a>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<a href = "https://iul.ac.in" target = "frame 3">Integral University Lucknow</a>
<br/>
<
```

BBD University
</body>
</html>

Output:





Advantage of frame

- The main advantage of frames is that it allows the user to view multiple documents within a single Web page.
- It is possible to load pages from different servers in a single frameset.
- Using frames we can keep one part of the page static while changing the other parts of the page.

Disadvantage of frame

- Not suitable for small screen
- Bookmarks only (the framesets themselves) bookmark the top level pages. Any of the
 Web pages displayed inside a frame can not be bookmarked by a user.
- Frames can make the production of a website complicated.

- One of the key disadvantages of frames is that they can not be handled properly by search engines. In other words, search engines do not index frame pages as it is difficult for them to search for a particular content and travel backwards to verify the frameset each page belongs to and retrieve all frameset pages.
- The use of too many frames on the server will place a high workload on it. An request for, say, ten files of 1 kilobyte each needs a higher workload than a request for a single 10 kilobyte file.
- Its difficult to print the content of all frames when compared to a normal web page.