DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

11

Technical Vocational Education

Computer Programming


```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3   <body>
4   <pre>
5   Hyper Text Markup Language
6   Cascading Style Sheet
7   JavaScript
8   </pre>
9   </body>
10  </html>
```

T E C H N I C A L   V O C A T I O N A L   L I V E L I H O O D

DIVISION OF PASIG CITY

SAGISAG NG LUNGSOD NG PASIG, KALAKHANG MAYNILA
1573

Computer Programming (ICT) – Grade 11

Quarter 1 – Module 10: Creating HTML Frames

Published by the Department of Education Division of Pasig City

Introductory Message

For the Facilitator:

Welcome to the Computer Programming for the ICT Module on Creating HTML Frames

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators from Schools Division Office of Pasig City headed by its Officer-In-Charge Schools Division Superintendent, Ma. Evalou Concepcion A. Agustin in partnership with the Local Government of Pasig through its mayor, Honorable Victor Ma. Regis N. Sotto. The writers utilized the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum using the Most Essential Learning Competencies (MELC) while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning material hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Further, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills especially the 5 Cs namely: Communication, Collaboration, Creativity, Critical Thinking and Character while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:

Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Moreover, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.
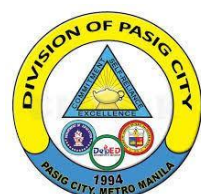
Computer Programming

11

CREATING HTML FRAMES

For the Learner:

Welcome to the <u>Computer Programming for the ICT Module</u> on <u>Creating HTML Frames</u>

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning material while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

Expectation - These are what you will be able to know after completing the lessons in the module

Pre-test - This will measure your prior knowledge and the concepts to be mastered throughout the lesson.

Recap - This section will measure what learnings and skills that you understand from the previous lesson.

Lesson- This section will discuss the topic for this module.

Activities - This is a set of activities you will perform.

Wrap Up- This section summarizes the concepts and applications of the lessons.

Valuing-this part will check the integration of values in the learning competency.

Post-test - This will measure how much you have learned from the entire   module. Ito po ang parts ng module.

EXPECTATION

The students should be able to :

- understand the HTML Frames, like frameset, frameset target and iframe;
- distinguish the difference of frameset, frameset target and iframe;
- use the HTML frames to create their own webpages.

PRE–TEST

Instructions: Select the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

1. It is an HTML pages that breaks down into multiple windowpanes and put up in a single window browser?

   A. <Frames>   B. <iframe> C. <frameset> D.<frame target>

2. Which of the following elements describes the amount of screen real estate given to each windowpane by dividing the screen?
   A. <Frames>   B. <iframe> C. <frameset> D.<frame target>

3. Which of the following element is used to display a web page within a webpage?

   A. <Frames>   B. <iframe> C. <frameset> D.<frame target>

4. Which of the following attributes is used in a frame environment to link the other pages?
   A. <link>   B. <source>   C.target>   D. <noresize>

5. Which of the following HTML attribute prevents viewers from resizing the frame?
   A. <link>   B. <source>   C. <target> D. <noresize>

We discussed last time the different types of multimedia in HTML documents, we learned that there are many different formats like image, sound, records, films, animations and more. Our webpages contain different multimedia to add more creativity to the design and also to showcase the different functions of it.

Inside the box below give the syntax of the following formats when we going to insert it in our HTML document.

VIDEO FORMAT	AUDIO FORMAT

LESSON

FRAMES

A framed page is actually made up of multiple HTML pages. There is one HTML document that describes how to break up the single browser window into multiple windowpanes. Each windowpane is filled with an HTML document. It is used to divide your browser windows into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in the browser is known as a frameset. The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organize: into rows and columns.
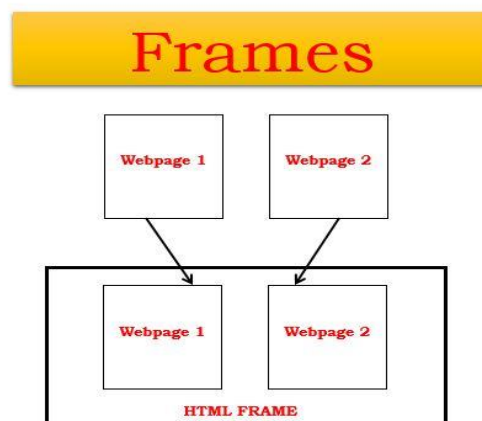
Example:

Figure 1

FRAME PAGE ARCHITECTURE

- A **<frameset>** element is placed in the html document before the **<body>** element.

- The **<frameset>** describes the amount of screen real estate given to each windowpane by dividing the screen into **ROWS** or **COLS**.

- The **<frameset>** will then contain **<frame>** elements, **one per division** of the browser window.

Frameset Container

COLS*:* Determines the size and number of rectangular columns within a <frameset>. They are set from left to right of the display area.
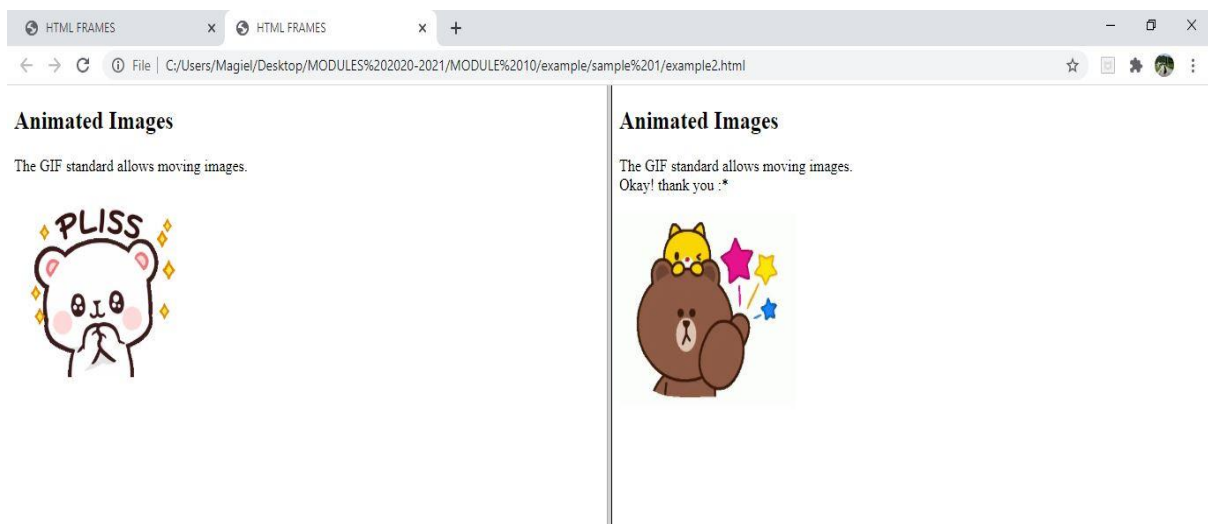
Example syntax for columns:

<frameset cols="50%,50%">

<frame src="iframe1.html">

<frame src="iframe2.html">

</frameset>

Result:

Image1: https://www.google.com/search?q=gif&tbm=isch&tbs=rimg%3ACRe3ccUqz-T4YdjznNCOT57j&client=ms-android
vivo&prmd=ivn&hl=en&ved=0CBoQuIIBahcKEwjA59GprM7qAhUAAAAAHQAAAAAQBQ&biw=360&bih=560#imgrc=g5nfxLFL-XQVYM

Image2: https://www.google.com/search?q=cute+okay+gif&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwj-i-i2wdzqAhWly4sBHc6cBKYQ2-cCegQIABAA&oq=cute+okay+gif&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQAzICCAAyBggAEAgQHjIGCAAQCBAeOgQIIxAnOgQIABBDOgYIABAHEB46CAgAEAgQBxAeULdOWJ9fYOFraABwAHgAgAGAbAYgBQSSAQMwLjWYAQCgAQGqAQtnd3Mtd2l6LWltZ8ABAQ&sclient=img&ei=SOkVX_7HDKWXr7wPzrmSsAo&bih=657&biw=1349&rlz=1C1CHBF_enPH792PH792&hl=en#imgrc=WNwa_lJYbul_kM&imgdii=75r0PLTbxe9rkM

Figure 2

ROWS*:* Determines the size and number of rectangular rows within a <frameset>. They are set from top of the display area to the bottom.
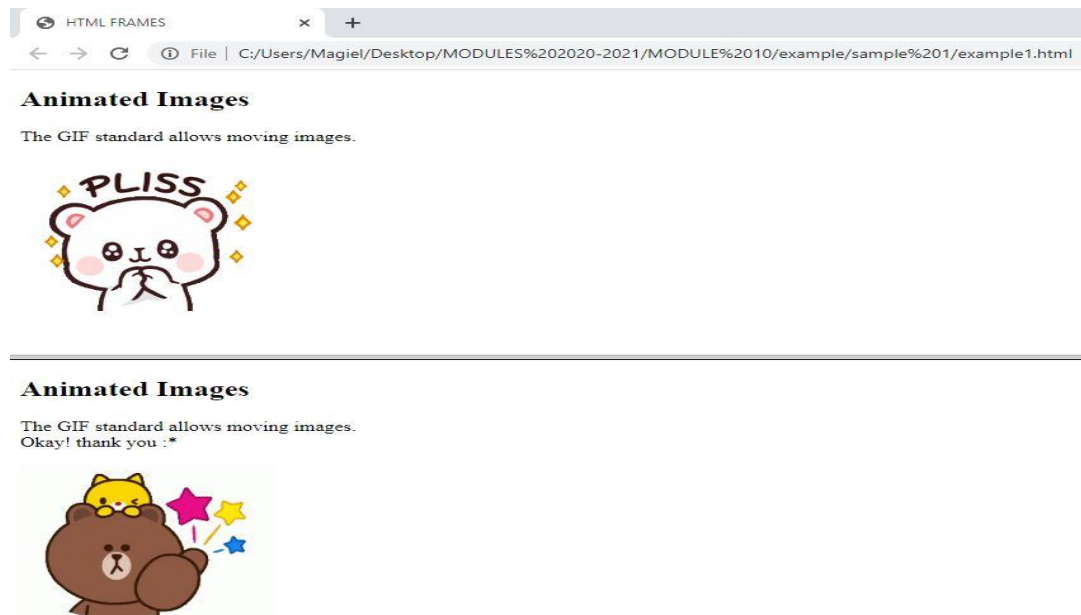
Example syntax for rows:

<frameset rows="50%,50%">

    <frame src="iframe1.html">

    <frame src="iframe2.html">

</frameset>

Result:

Image1: https://www.google.com/search?q=gif&tbm=isch&tbs=rimg%3ACRe3ccUqz-T4YdjznNCOT57j&client=ms-android
vivo&prmd=ivn&hl=en&ved=0CBoQuIIBahcKEwjA59GprM7qAhUAAAAAHQAAAAAQBQ&biw=360&bih=560#imgrc=
g5nfxLFL-XQVYM

Image2: https://www.google.com/search?q=cute+okay+gif&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwj-i-
i2wdzqAhWly4sBHc6cBKYQ2-
cCegQIABAA&oq=cute+okay+gif&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQAzICCAAyBggAEAgQHjIGCAAQCBAeOgQIIxAnOgQIABBDOgYI
ABAHEB46CAgAEAgQBxAeULdOWJ9fYOFraABwAHgAgAGbAYgBQSSAQMwLjWYAQCgAQGqAQtnd3Mtd2l6LWltZ8
ABAQ&sclient=img&ei=SOkVX_7HDKWXr7wPzrmSsAo&bih=657&biw=1349&rlz=1C1CHBF_enPH792PH792&hl=e
n#imgrc=WNwa_lJYbul_kM&imgdii=75r0PLTbxe9rkM

Figure 3

Frames Attributes

You can use these attributes to modify the overall look of your webpages, however all of these attributes are just optional.

noresize: Optional – prevents viewers from resizing the frame. By default, the user can stretch or shrink the frame's display by selecting the frame's border and moving it up, down, left, or right.

Ex: **<frameset rows="50%,50%", noresize= "noresize">**

border(thickness of the Frame): This attribute specified in pixels. A setting of zero will create a borderless frame. Default value is 5.

Ex: **<frameset rows="50%,50%", noresize, border=20>**

bordercolor: This attribute allows you choose a color for your border. This attribute is rarely used.

Ex: **<frameset rows="50%,50%", noresize, border=20, bordercolor=red>**

Compound FRAMESET Divisions

- In this case a second **FRAMESET** element will be inserted in the place of the **FRAME** element that would describe the second row.

- The second **FRAMESET** element will divide the remaining screen real estate into **2** columns.

- This nested **FRAMESET** will then be followed by **2 FRAME** elements to describe each of the subsequent frame divisions created.

Sample syntax for proportional values:
```
<!Doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Compound Frames Page</title>
<frameset rows="120,*">
        <frame src="banner.html">
                <frameset cols="120,*">
                        <frame src="links.html">
                        <frame src="content.html">
                </frameset>
        </frameset>
</head>
```
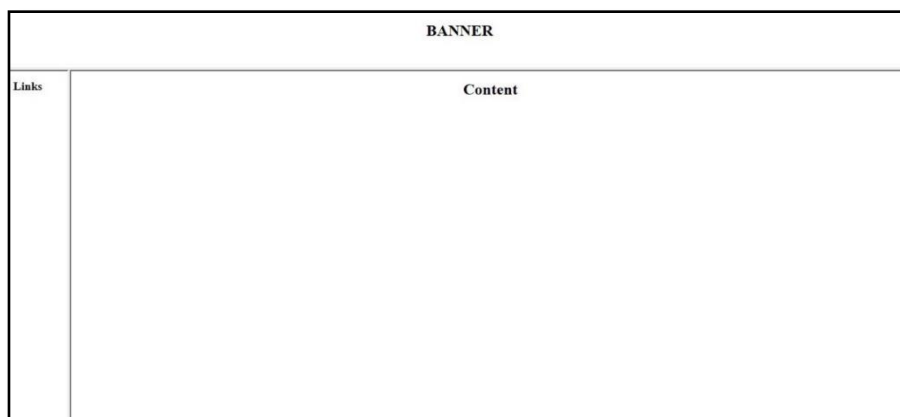**Result:**

Figure 4

FRAMESET TARGET

- When you use links for use in a frames environment you will need to specify an additional attribute called **TARGET.**

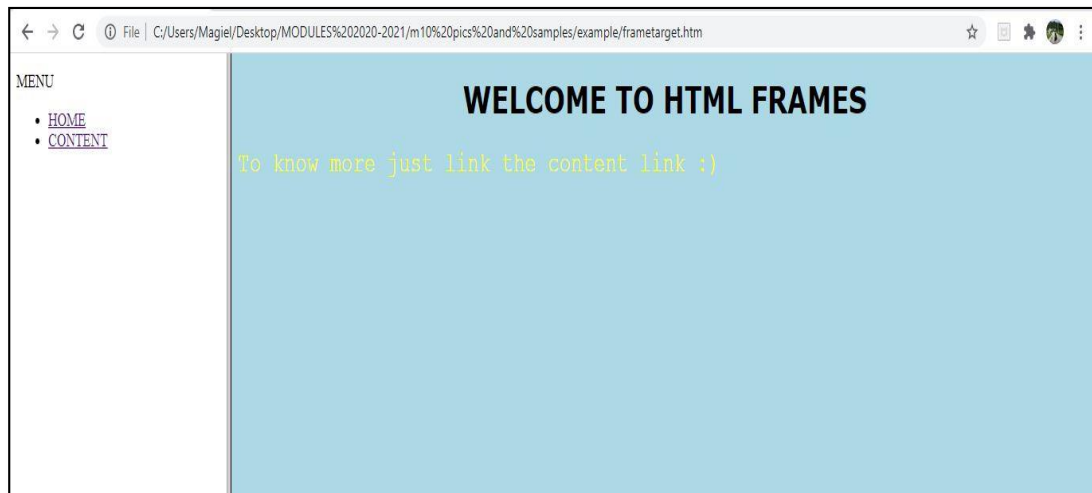- The **TARGET** attribute uses the NAME attribute of the **FRAME** element.

Figure 5

To create this simple webpage like this, you need to create 4 separate pages. The 1st page we name it as **Frame target**.

Sample syntax for frame target:

> **<frameset cols="20%,80%">**
>
> **<frme src="menu.htm" NORESIZE>**
>
> **<frame scr="home.htm"   name="content" NORESIZE>**
>
> **<frame src="content.htm" name="content" NORESIZE>**
>
> **</frameset>**

For the 2nd page we name it **Menu.**

Sample syntax for frame targer:

<p> MENU </p>

> **<ul>**
>
> ** HOME **
>
> ** CONTENT **
>
> **
**

As you can see in the Menu page, we use <ul> or unordered list to create a selection between our Home and Content pages. We use also <li> or list item and <a> tag for the hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another, <href> attribute to

indicate the link's destination. Lastly the <target> attribute use to show the page that you want to show in the bigger frame. The Home and Content pages is just normal HTML documents that we do, where you can put any information that you want.

IFRAMES

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page. An HTML iframe is defined with the <iframe> tag:

Example:

<iframe src="*URL*"></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:

Image1: https://www.google.com/search?q=gif&tbm=isch&tbs=rimg%3ACRe3ccUqz-T4YdjznNCOT57j&client=ms-android
vivo&prmd=ivn&hl=en&ved=0CBoQuIIBahcKEwjA59GprM7qAhUAAAAAHQAAAAAQBQ&biw=360&bih=560#imgrc=
g5nfxLFL-XQVYM

Image2: https://www.google.com/search?q=cute+okay+gif&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwj-i-
i2wdzqAhWly4sBHc6cBKYQ2-
cCegQIABAA&oq=cute+okay+gif&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQAzICCAAyBggAEAgQHjIGCAAQCBAeOgQIIxAnOgQIABBDOgYI
ABAHEB46CAgAEAgQBxAeULdOWJ9fYOFraABwAHgAgAGbAYgBQSSAQMwLjWYAQCgAQGqAQtnd3Mtd2l6LWltZ8
ABAQ&sclient=img&ei=SOkVX_7HDKWXr7wPzrmSsAo&bih=657&biw=1349&rlz=1C1CHBF_enPH792PH792&hl=e
n#imgrc=WNwa_lJYbul_kM&imgdii=75r0PLTbxe9rkM

Figure 6

To make this kind of simple iframe HTML document we need to create 3 separate pages. First create the main page then we name it iframe.html.

Sample syntax for iframe.html page:

<body bgcolor="lightblue";>

<center>

<h2>Iframe - Target for a Link</h2>

                                                                                                                                              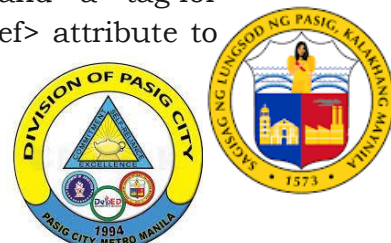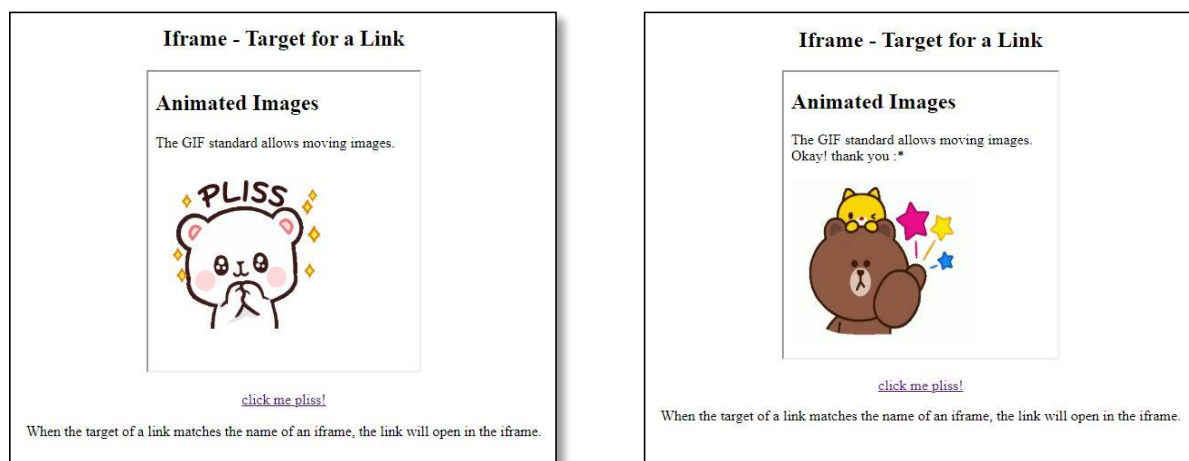

<iframe height="320px" width= "300%" src="iframe1.html" name="iframe">

</iframe>

<p>click me pliss! </p>

<p>When the target of a link matches the name of an iframe, the link will open in the iframe. </p>

</center>

</body>

For other pages it is just the same syntax that we use, we name it iframe1.html and iframe2.html

Sample syntax for iframe1.html:

<body>

<h2>Animated Images</h2>

<p>The GIF standard allows moving images. </p>

<img src="iframe1.gif" style="width:200px;height:185px;">

</body>

As you can see also we modify the width and the height of our iframe pages so that we can fit the right size that we want.

IFRAME ATTRIBUTES:

- Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.
- The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

  Ex. **<iframe src="image.html" height="320" width="300"></iframe>**

- By default, an iframe has a border around it.
- To remove the border, add the style attribute and use the CSS border property:

  Ex. **<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;"></iframe>**
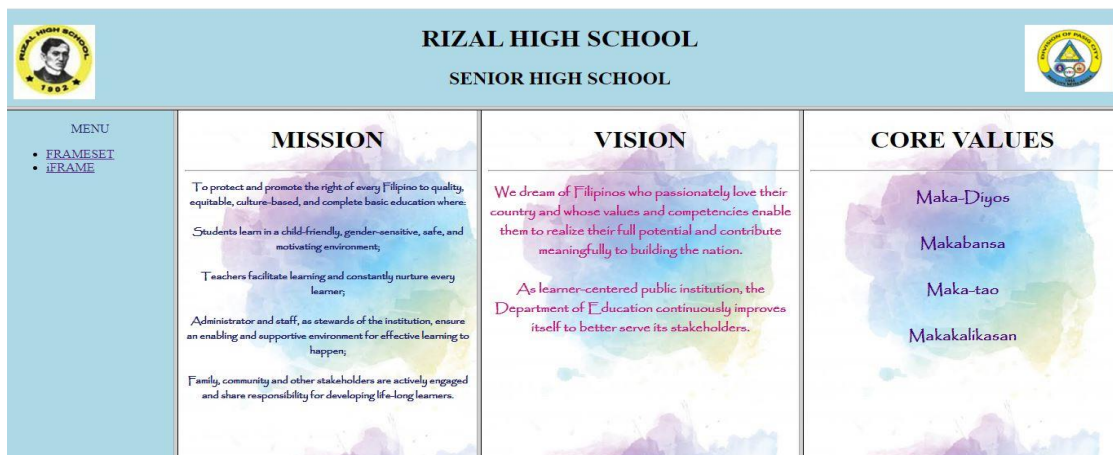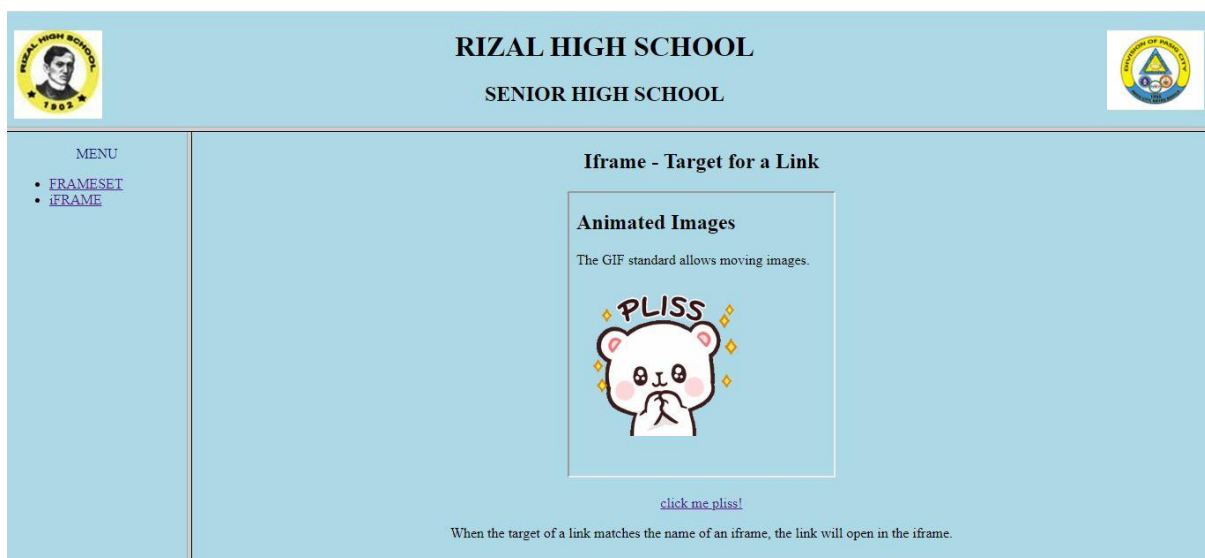
ACTIVITIES

HTML FRAMES

Create a webpage that has several Frames like the example below:

The first that you need to do here is to create frame target, then add the frame set for webpage number 1 and iframe for webpage number 2. Your output should look like the image below.

For image 1:

- Create a frameset with 3 columns, MISSION, VISION, and CORE VALUES of Rizal High School. You should also put background image for 3 pages.

- Create simple iframe webpages, with an animated picture. Once you click the link it will automatically change to another webpage.

HTML Frames
Rubrics:

For Activity 1 the students will get total of 50 points.

Items	Points
1. Create Frame target	10
2. Create Frameset	10
3. Put Mission, Vision and Core Values of Rizal High School, also set a background image	10
4. Create iframe	10
5. Insert 2 different image once you click the link.	10
TOTAL	**50 points**

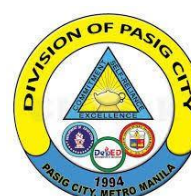- Answer Worksheet number 10-1 and submit your answer to our group messenger

 WRAP–UP

In this module we discussed the HTML Frames which describe on how you can divide 3 or more different webpages in to one window browser. We learned the different techniques and syntax on how to create frame target, frameset and iframe.

For this activity you just need to differentiate the frame target, frameset and iframe base on their uses and functionality on your website.

Frame Target	Frameset	iFrame

◆ VALUING

Instruction: Read and answer the following questions carefully in two to three sentences each number.

1. Why is it important to know the different HTML frames?

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. What do you think are the advantages of having different HTML frames in your websites?

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

POST TEST

INSTRUCTIONS: Select the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

1. Which of the following HTML Frame element that describes the amount of screen real estate given to each windowpane by dividing the screen into rows or cols.
   A. <frames>   B. <frameset>   C. <iframe>   D. <frametarget>

2. Which of the following HTML Frame element that is used to display a web page within a web page.
   A. <frames> B. <frameset>   C. <iframe>   D. <frametarget>

3. It describes the size and number of rectangular columns within a <frameset>.
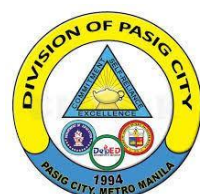   A. <target>   B. <cols>   C. <rows>   D. < name>

4. Which of the following HTML frame attributes that is used in frames to link the other pages?
   A. <target>   B. <cols>   C. <rows>   D. < name>

5. This is an attribute that describes the size and number of rectangular rows within a <frameset>.
   A. <target> B. <cols>   C. <rows>   D. < name>

6. Which of the following HTML attribute prevents viewers from resizing the frame?

    A. <link>   B. <source>   C. < bordercolor>   D. <noresize>

7. Which of the following allows you choose a color for your border?

    A. <link>   B. <source>   C. < bordercolor>   D. <noresize>

 8. Which of the following is syntax use for columns?

    A. <frameset cols="20%,*">   C. <frameset cos="20%,*">

    B. <frameset columns="20%,*">   D. <frameset col="20%,*">

9. It is an HTML pages that breaks down into multiple windowpanes and put up in a single window browser?

A. <Frames>   B. <iframe> C. <frameset> D.<frame target>

10. Which of the following is syntax use for rows?

    A. <frameset ros="20%,*">   C. <frameset ro="20%,*">

    B. <frameset row="20%,*">   D. <frameset rows="20%,*">

KEY TO CORRECTION

Pre-test:		Post-test:	
1. A	2. C	1. B	2. B
3. B	4. C	3. B	4. A
5. D		5. C	
		6. D	7. C
		8. A	9. A
		10. D	

REFERENCES

Websites

- Accessed July 12, 2020 9:30 pm
  https://www.w3schools.com/
- Accessed July 12, 2020 10:00 pm
  https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_frames.htm#:~:text=HTML%fra mes%20are%20to,organized%3A%20into%20rows%and%20columns.

Pictures

- Accessed July 12, 2020 10:30 pm

  Image1:
  https://www.google.com/search?q=gif&tbm=isch&tbs=rimg%3ACRe3ccUqz-T4YdjznNCOT57j&client=ms-android vivo&prmd=ivn&hl=en&ved=0CBoQuIIBahcKEwjA59GprM7qAhUAAAAAHQA AAAAQBQ&biw=360&bih=560#imgrc=g5nfxLFL-XQVYM

- Accessed July 12, 2020 10:33 pm

  Image2:
  https://www.google.com/search?q=cute+okay+gif&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEw j-i-i2wdzqAhWly4sBHc6cBKYQ2-cCegQIABAA&oq=cute+okay+gif&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQAzICCAAyBggAEAgQHjI GCAAQCBAeOgQIIxAnOgQIABBDOgYIABAHEB46CAgAEAgQBxAeULdOWJ9f YOFraABwAHgAgAGbAYgBQSSAQMwLjWYAQCgAQGqAQtnd3Mtd2l6LWltZ8 ABAQ&sclient=img&ei=SOkVX_7HDKWXr7wPzrmSsAo&bih=657&biw=1349 &rlz=1C1CHBF_enPH792PH792&hl=en#imgrc=WNwa_lJYbul_kM&imgdii=75 r0PLTbxe9rkM

- Accessed July 12, 2020 11:20 pm
  Image 3:
  https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.freepik.com %2Ffree-photos-vectors%2Fwatercolor-background&psig=AOvVaw3Zqa2KiDBLE91pSMhoQpLD&ust=15953650306 67000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCOCh_ITc3OoCFQAAA AAdAAAAABAD