



• UNIT - 4

• Frames and Formatting Tags

TEXT BOOK

- Internet Technology and Web Design
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 - Author : - ISRD Group
- HTML, Java Script, DHTML and PHP
 - Publisher : - BPB Publication
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<iFrame> Tag

- Iframe stands for Inline Frame.

- The “iframe” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders.

- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

- The “src” attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the inline frame.

- <iframe src="http://www.glsuniversity.ac.in/" width = "50%" height = "50%" frameborder = "1">

<iFrame> Tag

1	src This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL. For example, src = "/html/top_frame.htm" will load an HTML file available in html directory.
2	name This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into an another frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.
3	frameborder This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the <frameset> tag if one is given, and this can take values either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).
4	marginwidth This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. The value is given in pixels. For example marginwidth = "10".

<iFrame> Tag

5	marginheight This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels. For example <code>marginheight = "10"</code> .
6	height This attribute specifies the height of <iframe>.
7	scrolling This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". For example <code>scrolling = "no"</code> means it should not have scroll bars.
8	longdesc This attribute allows you to provide a link to another page containing a long description of the contents of the frame. For example <code>longdesc = "framedescription.htm"</code>
9	width This attribute specifies the width of <iframe>.

<article>

- The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.
- An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

<menu> and <menuitems>

- The **HTML <menu> element** represents a group of commands that a user can perform or activate.
- This includes both list menus.
- such as those that might appear underneath a button after it has been clicked.
- <menu>
- <menuitem>HTML</menuitem> |
- <menuitem>CSS</menuitem> |
- HTML5
- DHTML
- </menu>

<nav> Tag

- defines a set of navigation links.
- The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links.
- Eg: <nav>
 HTML
 CSS
 JavaScript
 </nav>

- This is a veryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryvery
veryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryvery<wbr>longword
thatwillbreakatspecific<wbr>placeswhenthebrowser
windowisresized.</p>

<header> tag

- The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
- A <header> element typically contains:
 - one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
 - logo or icon
 - authorship information
- You can have several <header> elements in one document.

<footer> tag

- The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.
- A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.
- A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.
- You may have several <footer> elements in one document.

<time> tag

- The <time> tag defines a human-readable date/time.
- This element can also be used to encode dates and times in a machine-readable way so that user agents can offer to add birthday reminders or scheduled events to the user's calendar, and search engines can produce smarter search results.
- EG:
- Lecture Timings: <time datetime="2008-02-14 08:00">HTML5</time>

<tooltip> tag

- Tooltips display text (or other content) when you hover over an HTML element.

<kbd> tag

- The <kbd> tag is used to define keyboard input.
- The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
- <p>Press <kbd>Enter</kbd> to continue</p>

<samp> tag

- The **HTML Sample Element** is used to enclose inline text which represents sample (or quoted) output from a computer program.
- Its contents are typically rendered using the browser's default monospaced font.
- `<samp>Keyboard not found
Press F1 to continue</samp></p>`
-

 tag

- The HTML ** tag** marks text that has stress emphasis which traditionally means that the text is displayed in italics by the browser.
- This tag is also commonly referred to as the element.
- hiii

<var> tag

- The <var> element is used to identify a variable.
- There are at least three scenarios where use of this element is appropriate:
 - To wrap variables in a mathematic equation, as shown in the code sample above.
 - To identify variables in a snippet of computer programming code.
 - To identify variables used in paragraph text or prose.

<var>y</var> = <var>mx</var> + <var>b</var>.</p>

<code> tag

- The **HTML <code> element** displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code.
 - By default, the content text is displayed using the default monospace font.
 - The `push()` method

<!DOCTYPE> tag

- The HTML **<!DOCTYPE> tag** is the very first line in the HTML document. It tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written so that the browser knows what to expect.
- This tag is also commonly referred to as the **<!DOCTYPE> element**.
- `<!doctype html>`

<meta charset>

- The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document.
- Metadata is data (information) about data.
- <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.
- Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable.
- Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.
- <meta charset="UTF-8">

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>charset</u>	character_set	Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document
<u>content</u>	text	Specifies the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute
<u>http-equiv</u>	content-security-policy content-type default-style refresh	Provides an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute
<u>name</u>	application-name author description generator keywords viewport	Specifies a name for the metadata