



# Overview 10

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## What is a frame?

Framed web pages are when you see multiple web pages simultaneously. For all practical purposes, the frame web page itself is not visible; the frame web page simply divides the browser window into spaces, into which web pages can be placed.

### Frame example

This space displays navigation.htm	This space displays logo.htm
	This space displays welcome.htm
	This space displays contact.htm

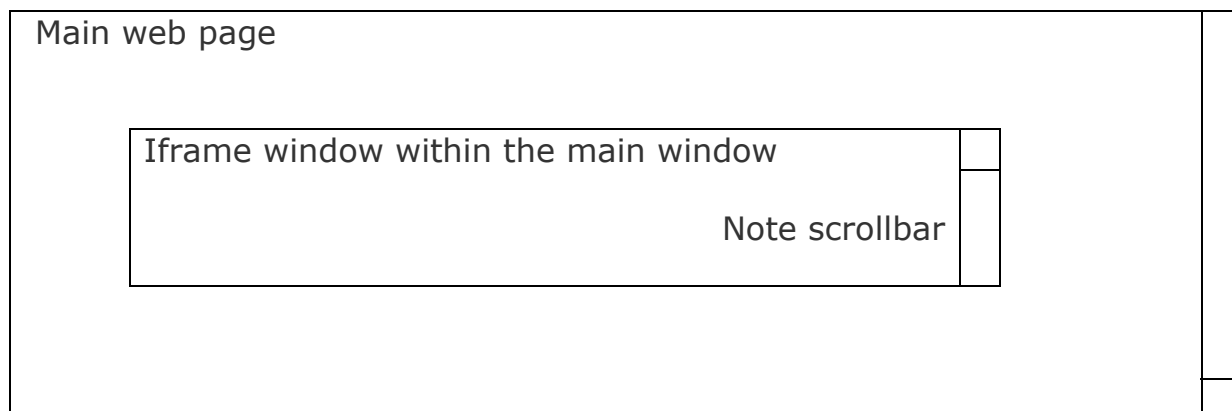
Only two tags are used in framed web pages:

`<frameset>` and `<frame>`

- A frameset can contain a frame, which holds a web page or
- another frameset

## iFrame

The simplest implementation of a frame is `iframe`, sort of like picture in picture in a TV, `iframe` cuts a whole in the web page, and displays another page there. On the class website, some of the Lab questions web pages have this interior web page, that has its own scrollbar.



How to implement `iframe`: `<iframe src="URL" width="x" height="y"></iframe>`

# Doctype: Telling the browser to expect frames

**If you have used an HTML editor, no doubt you have seen that it adds a 'doctype' and <meta> tags to your file.** These tools simply tell you browser what to expect in the way of HTML (doctype), and at the very least, the language the page was created in (a use of the meta tag).

The practical use in this class is that frames are much more advanced than basic HTML, so you *should* include a frame doctype; this goes BEFORE the <html> tag.

Note, it is in the form of a comment, so it would be ignored by older browsers that don't use doctype.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

## Other doctypes

The following DOCTYPEs are commonly used:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

This declares the document to be HTML 4.01 Strict. HTML 4.01 Strict is a trimmed down version of HTML 4.01 that emphasizes structure over presentation. Deprecated elements and attributes (including most presentational attributes), frames, and link targets are not allowed in HTML 4 Strict. By writing to HTML 4 Strict, authors can achieve accessible, structurally rich documents that easily adapt to style sheets and different browsing situations. However, since many browsers lack full support for style sheets, HTML 4 Strict documents may look bland on older visual browsers such as Netscape Navigator 3.x.

Newer browsers use a standards-compliant rendering for HTML 4 Strict documents. These browsers use a 'quirks' mode for most other document types to emulate rendering bugs in older browsers.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

This declares the document to be HTML 4.01 Transitional. HTML 4 Transitional includes all elements and attributes of HTML 4 Strict but adds presentational attributes, deprecated elements, and link targets. HTML 4 Transitional recognizes the relatively poor browser support for style sheets, allowing many HTML presentation features to be used as a transition towards HTML 4 Strict.

Newer browsers such as Internet Explorer 5 for Mac, Netscape 6, and Mozilla use a standards-compliant rendering for HTML 4.01 Transitional documents that include the URI of the DTD in the DOCTYPE. These browsers use a "quirks" mode to emulate rendering bugs in older browsers if the URI is omitted:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

This declares the document to be XHTML 1.0 Strict. XHTML 1.0 Strict is an XML version of HTML 4 Strict.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

This declares the document to be XHTML 1.0 Transitional. XHTML 1.0 Transitional is an XML version of HTML 4 Transitional.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
```

This declares the document to be XHTML 1.0 Frameset. XHTML 1.0 Frameset is an XML version of HTML 4 Frameset.

## <meta> Tags

Aside from describing the character set used (language the web page was created in),

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
```

for English, many search engines use the meta tag, nested in the <HEAD> to find data to include in the search engine database.

There are many variations

```
<meta name="description" content="your info">
```

Which allows the search engine to capture a description you create, and

```
<meta name="keywords" content="your info">
```

Which allows the search engine to capture keywords you designate.

Some Search engines simply take the first 25 words or so that appear on your page.

There are other <META> tags, as well, such as

```
<META http-equiv="PICS-Label" content='(PICS-1.1 [set by ratings bureau]r
(n 0 s 0 v 0 l 0))'>
```

Which allows the browser to detect parental control ratings (You could google RSACi for more info), and

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH" CONTENT="x; URL=y">
```

Which allows you to automatically jump to another page 'y' after 'x' seconds.

(You could even force the current page to be reloaded...)

# HTML frames

Note: Editors usually have trouble with frames.

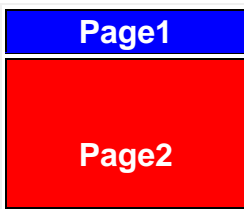
NVu doesn't do frames, and Dreamweaver often messes up and uses absolute addresses instead of relative addresses.

For that reason I offer frame templates to help you with your labs.

- A frameset carves a browser window in to spaces, either columns or rows
  - A frameset can contain a frame, which holds a web page  
or
  - another frameset

**Framesets and Frames are a way of opening multiple web pages in the same browser window,**

such as in two rows,



or,

a more complex frame set where you mix columns and columns divided into rows.

To review complex frame concepts, check the class web site.

To code a complex frame, check the class web site.



1. This left side could be used as a table of contents
2. This top frame is information you wish to always be visible at the top of a page
3. This would be the main content you wish to display
4. This bottom frame is information you wish to always be visible at the bottom of a page

### **This "Step By Step" consists of two parts.**

In the first part we explain how to create a "simple 2 row frame" frameset page, one that is divided up into JUST rows or JUST columns, but not both. A good example of this would be a home page that has a "toolbar" that takes you to different portions of a Web site.

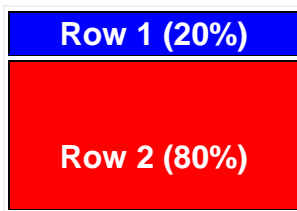
The second part of this section explains how to create a complex frameset page.

Once you've learned how to create simple frameset pages, it's actually quite straightforward to create a "complex " frameset page; one that can have both columns and rows. The code for the complex frame is below.

### **Creating a Simple Frameset Page**

#### **Step 1: Decide how many rows or columns you want.**

Remember, framesets and frames are a way of dividing the browser's screen into different independent portions. In the "simple" case, you will be dividing the screen into only columns or rows. For this example, we'll create a page with two rows.



#### **Step 2: Create the pages that make up the rows or columns.**

The most important thing to remember about frames and framesets is that a frameset carves the browser up to displays more than one HTML page. These carved up spaces normally contain a frame... the frame is what holds one of the web pages to display.

If you have a frameset page with two frames in it, three HTML files are needed: one for each of the frames, and one that describes how the frameset will be laid out.

In this case, we'll say that you've created two HTML pages, row1.htm and row2.htm. The former will be shown in the top frame, and the latter will be shown in the bottom frame.

---

### Step 3: Create the frameset page.

The next step is to create the frameset page that describes how the page is laid out. Here's the HTML for our frameset page:

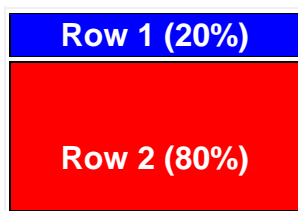
```
<HTML>
<!--Note: no body tag is required... the web pages that are opened within the frame
provide that info-->
<!--Note: later you we'll add back the head tag to pass a title, etc.-->

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%, *">
    <FRAME SRC="row1.htm">
    <FRAME SRC="row2.htm">
</FRAMESET>

</HTML>
```

Framesets divide the web pages into placeholders.  
Frames fill the placeholders with a web page.

The number of values that follow the ROWS= or the COLS= determine how many rows or columns will be created.  
The values assigned determine how big the row or column is... either in pixels or as a percentage of the screen.  
The \* used above means "whatever is left over."



Thus row one will be 20% of the available screen, and row two will be whatever is left, in this case 80%. When viewed, this page will be divided into two rows, showing the two files that you created: row1.htm and row2.htm.

To create a page with two columns instead of two rows, simply use COLS instead of ROWS in the FRAMESET tag:

```
<FRAMESET COLS="20%, *">
```

### Step 4: Set the relative sizes of the rows or columns.

There are four ways to tell a browser how tall to make a row:

1. Number of pixels. To make the first row 200 pixels tall, use **ROWS="200, \*"**.
2. Percentage of screen height, as in **ROWS="20%, \*"**
3. Use "\*", meaning "whatever is left over." The above examples also use this method.
4. Use "*n*%", where *n* is a number. This means "*n* parts of what's left over." Thus **ROWS="\*, 2\*"** makes two rows where the first one is 1/3 the height of the screen and the second is 2/3 the height of the screen. And **ROWS="100, 2\*, \*"** creates three rows: one 100 pixels tall, one that takes up 2/3 of the remaining space, and one that takes up the last 1/3.

## Step 5: Decide where the links should go.

Because each frame is a separate browser, clicking a link in one of the frames will go to a new page *in that frame*. In some cases that may not be what you want.

It's possible to create a link that, when clicked, makes a new page show up in another frame. To do this, you need to **name the frames**, just as you named your anchors to make bookmarks.:

```
<HTML>

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%, *">
  <FRAME SRC="row1.htm" name="firstrow">
  <FRAME SRC="row2.htm" name="secondrow">
</FRAMESET>

</HTML>
```

Let's say you want to be able to click a link in the top frame and have a new page come up in the bottom frame.

To do this, place the following **in row1.htm**:

```
<A HREF="newpage.htm" TARGET="secondrow">Click here to see
"newpage.htm" in the bottom frame</A>
```

The TARGET attribute causes the link to be opened in the bottom frame.

If you want to be able to click a link and have a new page fill the window (replacing the frameset), use **TARGET="\_top"** as follows:

```
<A HREF="newpage.htm" TARGET="_top">Click here to see "newpage.htm" take up the whole
window</A>
```

And if you want the page to come up in an entirely new Internet Explorer window, use

**TARGET="\_BLANK"** as follows:

```
<A HREF="newpage.htm" TARGET="_BLANK">Click here to see "newpage.htm" come up in a new
window</A>
```

**Note:** This works even on pages that do not have frames. To avoid cluttering the user's desktop with windows, this feature should be used sparingly.

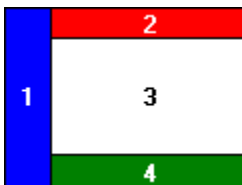
For more options, see class web site.

## Creating a Complex Frameset Page

Now that you know how to create simple frameset layouts, it's very straightforward to make complex ones. A complex frameset is just a simple frameset, but some of the carved spaces are filled with framesets, instead of frames.

**IMPORTANT CONCEPT: A FRAMESET carves space that can be filled with a frame, or another FRAMESET...**

Let's say we want to create a page that has an index on the left and three frames of content on the right:



To do this, we create a frameset with two columns. The first column will contain frame 1, and the second will contain another frameset that holds frames 2 through 4. Here's the HTML:

```
<HTML>
<FRAMESET COLS="20%, *">
```

The first column is just a single frame:

```
<FRAME SRC="frame1.htm">
```

But for the **second** column, instead of using another FRAME tag, we insert a FRAMESET tag with three rows.

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="20%, *, 20%">
  <FRAME SRC="frame2.htm" name="topframe">
  <FRAME SRC="frame3.htm" name="middleframe">
  <FRAME SRC="frame4.htm" name="bottomframe">
</FRAMESET>
```

Then we close the FRAMESET and HTML tags, and we're done.

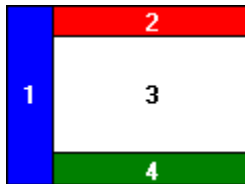
```
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

Thus, by "nesting" one frameset inside another, complex frame layouts can easily be built from simple ones.

We could have created the same layout by using two FRAME tags and pointing the second FRAME tag to a separate file that was itself a frameset. The above syntax, in which we can insert a FRAMESET block instead of a FRAME tag, is actually a shorthand that reduces the number of files needed by one.

There's one case in which you don't want to use the shorthand: when you want to click a link in frame 1 and have a page come up that replaces frames 2, 3, and 4. In that case, you would do it the longer way, giving the second frame a name and using `<A HREF="address" TARGET="name of right-hand frame">` to replace the contents of that frame.

See class web site for working versions of this design.



## OPTIONAL Advanced Techniques

### Making Frameset Pages Visible in Browsers that Don't Support Frames

Since frameset pages usually contain no content, just a set of FRAMESET and FRAME tags, they tend to not show up at all in browsers that don't support frames. Fortunately, the frames standard provides an easy way to provide content for non-frame browsers. Before the ending </HTML> , insert

#### <NOFRAMES>

Replace this with content to be displayed if browser does not support frames

#### </NOFRAMES>

```
<HTML>
```

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="20%, *">
```

```
<FRAME SRC="row1.htm">
```

```
<FRAME SRC="row2.htm">
```

```
</FRAMESET>
```

#### <NOFRAMES>

Welcome to my home page! Click below to see my vacation photos...

*etc.*

#### </NOFRAMES>

```
</HTML>
```

Internet Explorer and other browsers that support frames will ignore everything between <NOFRAMES> and </NOFRAMES>. Browsers that do not support frames will ignore the frames and display everything between the NOFRAMES tags.

### Placing a Colored or Textured Border Between Frames

With many HTML 4 compliant browsers, you can not only turn off the 3-D, you can also specify that the borderless frames should be a particular distance apart. Because this allows the background of the frameset page to show through, if your frameset page has a background color or image the effect is that of a colored or textured border between the frames.

```
<HTML>
```

```
<BODY BACKGROUND="woodgrain.gif">
```

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="20%, *" FRAMEBORDER="0" FRAMESPACING="20">
```

```
<FRAME SRC="row1.htm">
```

```
<FRAME SRC="row2.htm">
```

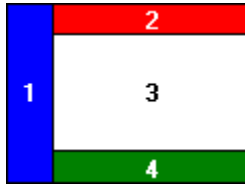
```
</FRAMESET>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

The code above places a 20-pixel border between the two rows of the frameset. Because the author has specified a background graphic (woodgrain.gif), there will now appear to be a 20-pixel-wide textured border between the frames. (To use a background color instead of a background image, use **BODY BGCOLOR=***color name or value*.)

## Coding the example frame



Coding my sample:

It is always a good idea to draw out your design

	A Tale of Two Cities
Table of Contents	IT WAS the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way- in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.
Book the First: Recalled to Life	
Chap 1	
Chap 2	
Chap 3	
Chap 4	There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of loaves and fishes, that things in general were settled for ever. ...
Chap 5	
Chap 6	
	This page brought to you buy your local Realtor©

Modern HTML standards include a DOCTYPE to tell the browser to expect the frames... I have included one below .

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
```

```
<HTML>
<FRAMESET cols="200, *"
  <FRAME name="side" SRC="side.htm">
  <FRAMESET ROWS="20%, 70%,*"
    <FRAME name="top" SRC="top.htm">
    <FRAME name="middle" SRC="middle.htm">
    <FRAME name="bottom" SRC="bottom.htm">
  </FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
  <!-- optional noframes tags could go here-->
</HTML>
```

---

### Code for the side page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
<title>Side of Frame</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<body bgcolor="#0000FF" text="#FFFFFF" link="#FFFFFF">
Table of Contents
<p>Book the First: Recalled to Life</p>
<p>
<a href="middle.htm" target="middle">Chap 1</a><br>
<a href="middle2.htm" target="middle">Chap 2</a><br>
<a href="middle3.htm" target="middle">Chap 3</a><br>
<a href="index.html" target="middle">Index in middle</a><br>
<a href="frames.html" target="_blank">Index in new</a><br>
<a href="index.html" target="_top">Whole Index</a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Check class web site for working versions of this frameset.

## Target=

### Reminder, earlier in the semester, target was discussed

```
<a href="URL" target="_top"> breaks the frame, opening link in full window
<a href="URL" target="_blank"> opens link in new, full window
<a href="URL" target="name"> opens link in named frame
```

# Frame templates

Note: Items like this need to be edited...

Note: You may include

frameborder="NO" OR

border="value" OR

framespacing="value"

within any <frameset ... >

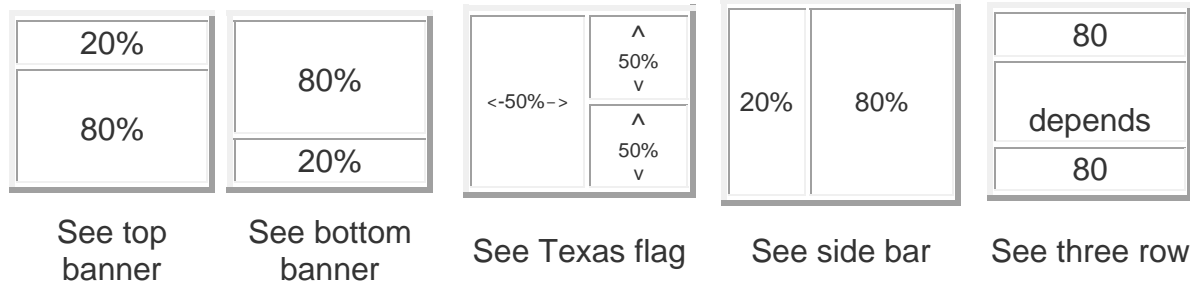
Note: You may include scrolling="NO" OR

noresize

within any <frame ... >

Note: the following can be added at the bottom of any framed page to pass information for browsers that don't do frames

```
<noframes>
  <body>
    Information to display if browser doesn't support frames
  </body>
</noframes>
</html>
```



## Top Banner

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<frameset rows="*,80">
<frame src="pagename1" name="framename1">
<frame src="pagename2" name="framename2">
</frameset>

</html>
```

80%
20%

## Bottom Banner

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<frameset rows="80,*">
<frame src="pagename1" name="framename1">
<frame src="pagename2" name="framename2">
</frameset>

</html>
```

<-50%->	^ 50% v
	^ 50% v

## Texas Flag

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<frameset cols="50%,*">
<frame src="pagename1" name="framename1">
<frameset rows="*,50%">
<frame src="pagename2" name="framename2">
<frame src="pagename3" name="framename3">
</frameset>
</frameset>

</html>
```

20%	80%
-----	-----

## Side Bar

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<frameset cols="*,80">
<frame src="pagename1" name="framename1">
<frame src="pagename2" name="framename2">
</frameset>

</html>

```

80
depends
80

## 3 Rows

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<frameset rows="80,*,80">
<frame src="pagename1" name="framename1">
<frame src="pagename2" name="framename1">
<frame src="pagename3" name="framename1">
</frameset>

</html>

```

## Instructor notes

Before I begin, let me just say that I dislike frames. Frames allow you to open multiple pages within the same browser space. While perhaps useful for search engines to display a search result, but still have *you* in a Google or Ask browser window, well that can be helpful; or, you may wish to display navigational tools that always stay at the top or the side of a page.

But often frames fail to load all of your desired pages, and trying to get a link to open in a separate frame, or just getting out of frames, can be a challenge. Editors either avoid or dare you to use frames. Dreamweaver will insist on creating a new page for each frame, instead of asking first if you would like to use an existing page. And the second you click into one of those new pages within the frames, it is almost impossible to get Dreamweaver back to the frame, instead of the framed pages. And Dreamweaver will probably lock your windows and/or prevent resizing or scrolling, depending on what design you start with.

You might also note that the doctype is different for a framed page, meaning while supported, I don't think the W3C likes them anymore than I do.

The `iframe` is clever, where you display another page as you would an image, but I rarely use it, except for labs where you can scroll down the questions.

So, I took the time to create some templates, including some optional attributes, and I just start with those when I need a frame. You can too.

### Session 1

One of the things that crack me up about frames is they don't trust your math. If you want to create a frame that has two columns, one 20% and one 80%, you simply define it as `cols="20%,*"` ... the \* meaning 'whatever is left, after I subtract 20%.'

Note: If you remove scroll bars, `scrolling="no"`, folks with small displays might not be able to see your entire content area.

### Session 2

Frames should be named, so you can open other documents in that frame.

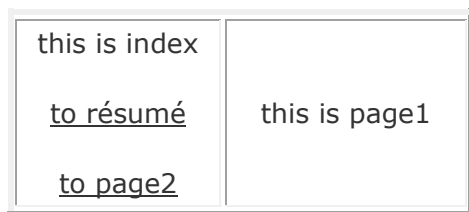
Recall our earlier discussion on `target=` for a `href`? Now it really has its use.

`<a href="somepage.htm">Click here</a>` is the same as  
`<a href="somepage.htm" target="_self">Click here</a>;`  
that is, the linked document opens in the current browser window.

`<a href="somepage.htm" target="_blank">Click here</a>;`  
means the linked document opens in a new browser window.

But, if you have frames you can have the link in one frame, but have the link open in a different frame.

### Example:



If the frame on the left is named 'left', and the frame on the right is named 'right', from the index we can:

`<a href="page2.htm" target="_self">to résumé</a>;`  
which means the linked document opens in a left frame,  
which would be the equivalent of  
`<a href="page2.htm" target="left">to résumé</a>;`

or

`<a href="resume.htm" target="right">to résumé</a>;`  
which means the linked document opens in the 'right' frame

or we could

`<a href="page2.htm" target="_top">to résumé</a>;`  
which means the linked document removes the frame set, and the résumé opens all by itself.

Not all browsers like frames, so you can take advantage of browsers ignoring tags they don't understand, to add `<noframes></noframes>` after your frame code. Since a browser would ignore the frame code, and the `noframes` tag, it basically displays whatever is left, such as a message to get a better browser. If your browser likes frames, it knows to ignore whatever is between the `noframes` tags.

Inline Frames again, are displaying a web pages as you would an image... carve a little box, then cram the image, or the page, into the box.

### Session 3

The Appendix contains a quick overview of frames for reference.

# Lab 7

## General Lab Directions

Note: There is not enough time in lecture to cover all the material; read your book BEFORE you begin the lab

Note: Typically labs will require you to invest some time in the lab, outside of class lecture hours

Check with your Instructor for due date, typically Friday, 11:59PM (see due dates on web site)

- **NOTE:** Do NOT use CAPITAL letters OR spaces in file names.

- **NOTE:** Do NOT use curly quotation marks, such as " "; only use straight quotation marks, such as "".

- Note: If you need to stop work on a web page:  
Save your changes in your text editor (Notepad)  
When ready to resume,  
open the file in notepad  
and  
double click web page to open browser

**Part 1, Documentation (30%)** You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz

While information on tags and attributes are included in the appendix, a great way to learn HTML is to write down what each tag does, how it works, list useful attributes, and perhaps include an example.

**Tags to document must include: <frameset> and <frame>**

Tag: <frameset> </frameset> frameset

Syntax (required and [optional attributes]); including rows=, and cols= )

What do these do?:

Example:

Tag: <frame> </frame> Frame

Syntax (required and [optional attributes]); including src=, and name=, scrolling= , and the very rare attribute not followed by an '='... noresize)

What do these do?:

Example:

Notes:

**Part 2, Activity (40%):** You will later transfer this information into a D2L dropbox

- Create a folder named lab7  
**(QUICKSTART ALTERNATIVE: copy your lab6 FOLDER, and rename the copy to lab7)**

**CHOOSE EITHER FAST OPTION 1 OR THE SECOND OPTION, YOU DON'T DO BOTH**

- **OPTION 1**

add the following code to your `index.html` page

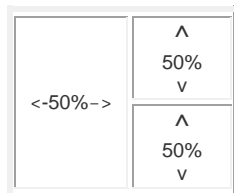
```
<br><iframe src="pages/resume.htm" width="90%" height="400"></iframe><br>
```

(you may alter the width and height values)

This opens your résumé in your index, sort of like picture in picture, for TV.  
Note: this option will not help you as much for the quiz, or Test 3, but is acceptable for the lab

- **OPTION 2** For those who are intrigued by framed pages and if you want to practice what is on the lab quiz and in Test 3.

Design **on paper** a frame system, using the rough dimensions below



- You must have a page that opens in each frame... you may reuse existing pages if you wish.

Note: Editors usually have trouble with frames.

NVu doesn't do frames, and Dreamweaver often messes up and uses absolute addresses instead of relative addresses.

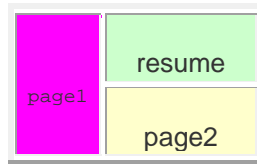
For that reason I offer frame templates to help you with your labs.

- Create a new file of your own design called `frame.htm` inside of the pages folder (why not copy a frame template from page 243 as a starting point?)

## Grading Points

- (5 points) Please update your default document (`index.html`) to link to this file. Be sure to include the following:
- (10 points) the frame design in `yourname-lab7`, with at least 3 frames
- (5 points each, total of 15) each frame `src` named
- (5 points each, total of 15) a web page that opens in each frame `src`,
- (5 points each, total of 15) proper coding (you may reuse existing files)

If you wish to code by hand:



Steps to follow, if not using an editor, or a template

Create the frame: tag create columns = "size, remaining size"

**Example** `<frameset cols="40%, *" >`

Load the first frame: tag page to load identify the area

**Example** `<frame src="one.htm" name="side" ></frame>`

Create the second frame: tag create rows to fill this column = "size, remaining size"

**Example** `<frameset rows="50%,*" >`

Load the next frame: tag page to load identify the area

**Example** `<frame src="two.htm" name="upper" ></frame>`

Load the last frame: tag page to load identify the area

**Example** `<frame src="three.htm" name="lower"> </frame>`

Close the right side

**Example** `</frameset >`

Close the whole frame structure

**Example** `</frameset >`

Challenges for those who wish to go beyond...

- Create new pages that open in the frame set
- Control where a link opens, say in a different frame, using `<a href="..." target="..." >` to a named frame

**Part 3: Hands On (30%)** You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz

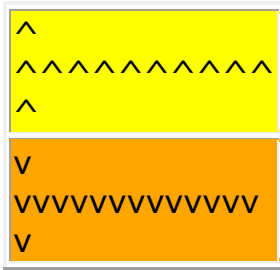
Posers, could you answer the following on the test?

1. Why do you name frames?
2. In `<frame cols="..." >` etc., we typically leave one value as \*. Why?
3. What attribute is used with `<a href="..." >`, to get a page to open in the same frame?
4. What attribute is used with `<a href="..." >`, to get a page to open in a different frame?
5. What attribute is used with `<a href="..." >`, to get a page to open by replacing the frame?

Answer the following questions. (6 points each)

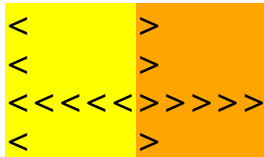
1. True or false `<frameset>` creates a space to hold frames

2. To divide your frameset into horizontal areas like rows,



use `<frameset ___="value,[value,]*">`

3. To divide your frameset into vertical areas like columns,



use `<frameset ___="value,[value,]*">`

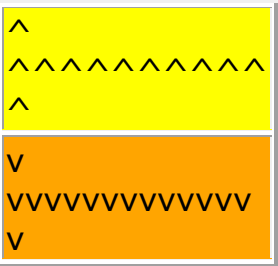
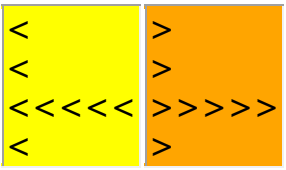
4. To open fred.htm in a frame, the code would be  
`<frame___="fred.htm">`

5. To open a URL, such as fred.htm, in a frame named topp,  
the code would be

`<a href="fred.htm" src="topp">Click here</a>`

True or false?

6. Match the tag or attribute with the definition  
(Just type in the number)

<input type="checkbox"/>	The attribute used to identify a frame, so future links can send web pages there
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The attribute that indicates if the space is to be divided leaving spaces at the top and bottom, that run from the side to side, and if so, how many See image below</p> 
<input type="checkbox"/>	The attribute that indicates what web page is to be displayed when a frame is first loaded
<input type="checkbox"/>	The tag that creates a space to place frames
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The attribute that indicates if the space is to be divided leaving spaces to the left and right, that run from the top to the bottom, and if so, how many See image below</p> 
<input type="checkbox"/>	The attribute that determines if scroll bars will be used
<input type="checkbox"/>	The tag that holds the webpage in a frameset

1. frameset
2. frame
3. rows=
4. cols=
5. src=
6. name=
7. scrolling

7. Which of the following is a correctly coded frame?

- ```
<frame rows="20,*">
<frameset src="fred.htm" name="topp">
<frameset src="ginger.htm" name="botom">
</frame>
```
- ```
<frameset rows="20,*">
<frame src="fred.htm" name="topp">
<frame src="ginger.htm" name="botom">
</frameset>
```
- ```
<frameset rows="20.*">
<frame src="fred.htm" name="topp">
<frame src="ginger.htm" name="botom">
</frameset>
```
- ```
<frameset src="20.*">
<frame href="fred.htm" name="topp">
<frame href="ginger.htm" name="botom">
</frameset>
```

8. Why should you name each frame?

- To specify what web page opens in a frame when the frameset is first loaded
- They get tired of being called "hey, you there in the web page"
- To put text on the Title bar
- So future web pages can be loaded in that space, via target="name of frame"

9. In `<frame cols=" "...">` etc., we typically leave one value as \*. Why?

- So we don't have to calculate the last value
- To force old browsers to ignore the frame
- To allow old browsers to open the frame
- As when using hex numbers, to indicate that the values were numerical not text

10. What attribute is used with `<a href=" "...>`, to get a page to open in the current frame?

The correct answer is

`<a href="fred.htm" target="_self">`

True

False

11. What attribute is used with `<a href=" "...>`, to get a page to open in a specific, named frame?

Target="\_self"

Target="\_top"

Target="name of frame"

Target="\_blank"

12. What attribute is used with `<a href=" "...>`, to get a page to open by replacing the frames, leaving just the one web page occupying the entire browser window?

Target=["name of frame"]

Target="\_top"

Target="\_blank"

Target="\_self"

## SUBMITTING THE LAB

In Windows, zip the entire lab7 directory, and rename to yourname-lab7.zip. Directions on page 70.

Log into Desire2Learn, choose this class, choose Dropbox, select Lab 7. Browse to yourname-lab7.zip and upload it. (See page 70 or class website for detailed instructions)

You will then transfer your answers to the D2L Quiz for lab 7. You may use your notes for this part of lab. Choose the Quizzes menu, and locate Lab 7.

## Completing Overview 10

- Submit by 11:59 pm, Friday, of the current week (see due dates on course web site)
  - Lab 7

### MUD 11 (My Understanding, Details)

Respond in the class D2L Discussion forum to the following:

What topics, if any, during this time frame do you feel very comfortable with? Why?

What topics, if any, during this time frame do you not feel comfortable with?

- **Participation Discussion 11** Respond in the class D2L Discussion forum to the following:  
What are some possible uses of frames?
- 

For the next time frame:

- Read Overview 11
- Each test has a review; you may wish to write out pertinent information from the readings and activities
- After completing this overview, you may wish to preview Lab 8