

# HTML Frames

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## Abstract

How to create an HTML frameset. What is an HTML frame and how to use it. How to prevent resizing of the frames. Referencing and linking frames.

**Key Phrases** HTML frameset, how to write an HTML frameset, how to create an HTML frame.

**Key Words** HTML, frameset, how to, frame.

## Introduction

Frame elements are rather unique because compared to elements presented in previous sections they are not placed in the body element but in the frameset, which replaces the body and functions as a container for the frames.

## What is it?

frame and frameset are tags that determine elements dividing the browser's viewing area in smaller windows and allow the browser simultaneously display different HTML documents. Right, each frame is a viewing area that hosts an entire HTML document! The main frameset attributes are rows and cols, which can be specified in pixels or percents. The key frame attribute is the source src, which is the HTML document to be displayed. Frame sets can be nested into each other, creating irregular divisions of the browser's viewing area. To create two columns, save the following in an html file.

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
    xml:lang="en" lang="en">
<head>
<title>A Frame Application</title>
    <meta http-equiv="content-type"
        content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
</head>
<frameset cols="20%,80%" rows="100%">
    <frame name="left" src="left.html" frameborder="0" />
    <frame name="right" src="right.html" frameborder="0" />
<noframes>
    <body>
        Your browser does not support frames.
        To view the requested pages choose
        one of the options:
        <ul>
            <li> <a href="left.html"> Content </a></li>
            <li> <a href="right.html"> Main Page </a></li>
        </ul>
    </body>
</noframes>
</frameset>
</html>

```

### cols and rows attributes

In the example, the quoted argument cols says divide the frameset's viewing area in two parts, the first of which is 20% wide, the second is 80% wide. The values of cols and rows could be switched, in which case, the viewing area would contain two frames placed one in the top, the other in the bottom

part of the window.

### **How to prevent resizing of the frames**

By default, the frame borders can be resized using the mouse. To prevent that from happening, add `noresize="noresize"` to the attributes. The scrolling attribute with values `yes`, `no` and `auto` helps in controlling the scrollbar in a frame.

### **noframes attribute**

`noframes` is an element that encloses the body of a HTML document displayed by browsers not supporting frames. It allows the user view the pages even in the case when frames are not available.

### **Referencing and linking frames**

In practice, the upper left frame of the above example often contains a list of links, e.g. chapters of a book. On click of the link we want the proper chapter displayed in the right frame. To achieve that, add to the right frame element the name attribute with value `RF`. The result is thus

```
<frame src="right.html" name="RF"/>
```

If the `topleft.html` document contains the list below then on click, each chapter is displayed in the right frame. For the meaning of the `ul` and `li` tags see the previous page of this tutorial.

```
<ul>
  <li> <a href="chap1.html" target="RF"> Chapter 1</a></li>
  <li> <a href="chap2.html" target="RF"> Chapter 2</a></li>
  <li> <a href="chap3.html" target="RF"> Chapter 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

The name/target can be an arbitrary string.

## **References**

Web Design Group HTML Help and Web Authoring Reference. *Web Design Group* 2006.

Markup Validation Service. *World Wide Web Consortium* 2006.