

# IT350 Web and Internet Programming

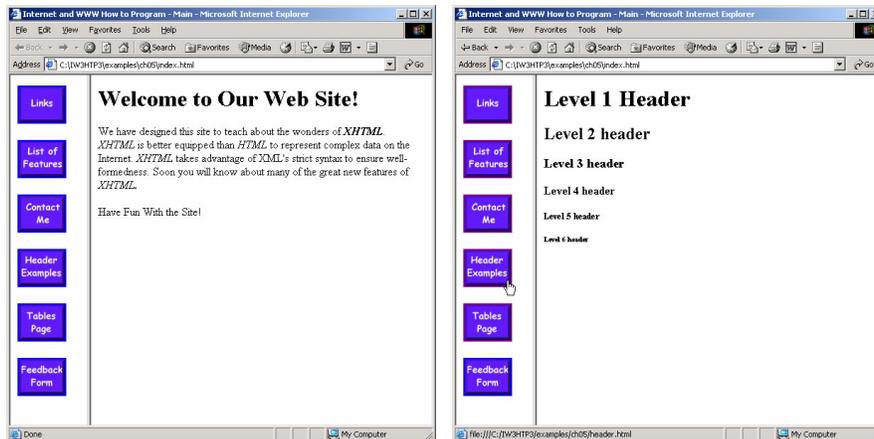
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## SlideSet #5: Frames & SSI

(from Chapter 5 & 26 of the text)

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### Frames Example



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## Benefits of Frames

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## Problems with Frames

Result: XHTML 1.1 does not support frames

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## Making Pages with Frames

- Two kinds of pages
  1. “Frameset” page: A page with a <frameset> (usually the index.html page)  
DTD: must use “XHTML 1.0 Frameset”
  2. “Content” page  
DTD: must use “XHTML 1.0 Transitional”

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### “Frameset” page

index.html

```
<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<!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">
  <head>
    <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Main</title>
  </head>

  <!-- the <frameset> tag sets the frame dimensions    -->
  <frameset cols = "110,*">

    <!-- frame elements specify which pages -->
    <!-- are loaded into a given frame    -->
    <frame name = "leftframe" src = "nav.html" />
    <frame name = "main" src = "main.html" />

    <noframes> <body>
      <p>This page uses frames, but your browser does not
      support them.</p>

      <p>Please, <a href = "nav.html">follow this link to
      browser our site without frames</a>.</p>
    </body> </noframes>

  </frameset>
</html>
```

## Content page

nav.html  
(1 of 2)

```
1 <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 5.10: nav.html -->
6 <!-- Using images as link anchors -->
7
8 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9
10 <head>
11   <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Navigation Bar
12   </title>
13 </head>
14
15 <body>
16
17 <p>
18   <a href = "links.html" target = "main">
19     <img src = "buttons/links.jpg" width = "65"
20       height = "50" alt = "Links Page" />
21   </a><br />
22
23   <a href = "list.html" target = "main">
24     <img src = "buttons/list.jpg" width = "65"
25       height = "50" alt = "List Example Page" />

```

## 5.10 Nested framesets



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## Nested Framesets

```
<frameset cols = "110,*">

  <frame name = "leftframe" src = "nav.html" />

  <frameset rows = "175,*">
    <frame name = "picture" src = "picture.html" />
    <frame name = "main" src = "main.html" />
  </frameset>

  <noframes>
    <body>
      <p>This page uses frames, but your browser does not
        support them.</p>

      <p>Please, <a href = "nav.html">follow this link to
        browse our site without frames</a>.</p>
    </body>
  </noframes>

</frameset>
```

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## Exercise #1

Suppose the following is part of a valid XHTML document. Using this code, answer questions on this and next slide.

```
<frameset rows = "40%, *">
  <frame name="panel" src="dog.html" />
  <frameset cols = "33%, 33%, *">
    <frame name = "pane2" src="cat.html" />
    <frame name = "pane3" src="mouse.html" />
    <frame name = "pane4" src="fox.html" />
  </frameset>
  <noframes> (omitted to save space) </noframes>
</frameset>
```

1. Draw a rough picture of what the browser window will look like. Label each frame by the file that will fill that frame.

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## Exercise #1 continued

2. Which of the frames given is most likely to contain navigation links?
  
3. Write a code snippet to create 2 links:
  - a. A link to load “hippo.html” into ‘pane3’
  
  - b. A link to load “boar.html” into the full browser window, removing frames. (hint: see the textbook)
  
4. What should the DOCTYPE be for the document that holds those 2 links from #3?

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## Exercise #2

- How might you re-create some of the benefits of frames while eliminating some of the disadvantages? What would you need?

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main.shtml

## SSI Example Part 1

```
<?xml version = "1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">

<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Main</title>
  </head>

  <body>

    <!-- #include file="navssi.html" -->

    <h1>Welcome to Our Web Site!</h1>

    <p>We have designed this site to teach about the wonders
of <strong><em>XHTML</em></strong>. <em>XHTML</em> is
better equipped than <em>HTML</em> to represent complex
data on the Internet. <em>XHTML</em> takes advantage of
XML's strict syntax to ensure well-formedness. Soon you
will know about many of the great new features of
<em>XHTML.</em></p>

  </body>
</html>
```

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navssi.html

## SSI Example Part 2

```
<div style="float:left; margin-right: 2em; margin-bottom: 99in">

  <p>
    <a href = "link.shtml" >
      <img src = "buttons/links.jpg" width = "65"
        height = "50" alt = "Links Page" />
    </a><br />

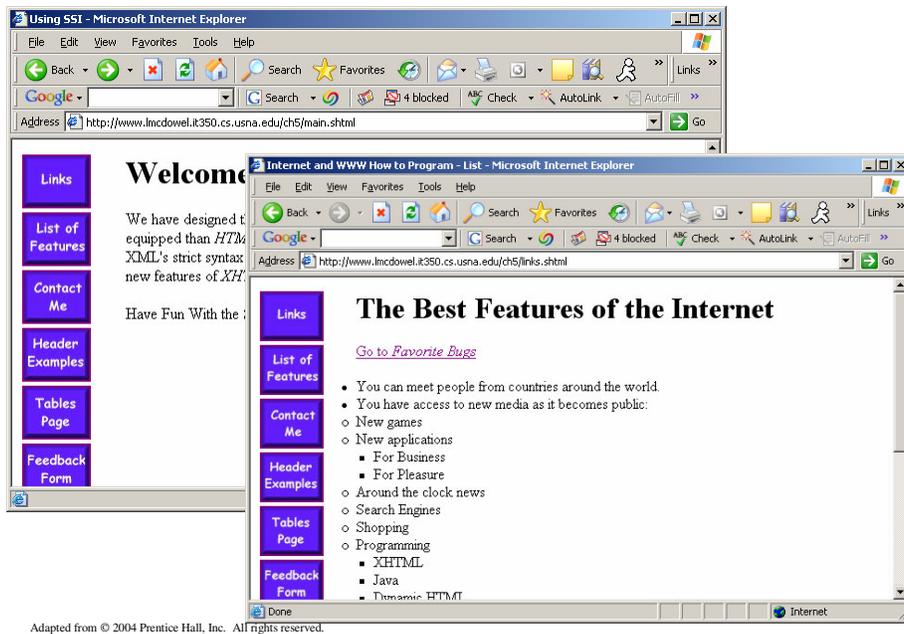
    <a href = "list.shtml" >
      <img src = "buttons/list.jpg" width = "65"
        height = "50" alt = "List Example Page" />
    </a><br />

    <a href = "contact.shtml" >
      <img src = "buttons/contact.jpg" width = "65"
        height = "50" alt = "Contact Page" />
    </a><br />

    ...
  </p>
</div>
```

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## SSI Result



## Other SSI commands (depends on server)

```
<!--#include file="inc.txt"--><br />
<!--#flastmod file="inc.txt"--><br />
<!--#fsize file="test1.stm"--><br />
<!--#echo var="DOCUMENT_URI"--><br />
<!--#config timefmt="%m/%d/%y %H:%M:%S"--><br />
<!--#echo var="DATE_LOCAL"--><br />
<!--#config sizefmt="bytes"-->
<!--#fsize file="inc.txt"--><br />
<!--#exec cgi="/scripts/testcgi.exe" --><br />
```