



សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ មេឃ្យាន ប្រាស
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សេចក្តីផ្តើមនៃ HTML5

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គោលបំណងនៃមេរៀន

- សិក្សាអំពី World Wide Web
- ស្វែងយល់អំពី HTML និង វិជ្ជាយុត្តសព្ទប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងអ៊ីនធើណែត
- សិក្សាអំពីការបង្កើតគម្រោងនៃ Web Page
- មានលទ្ធភាពអាចបង្កើតនូវ Web Page ដោយប្រើប្រាស់ HTML



អ្នកផ្តើម

Introduction to Internet

Internet Explore

Opera | Mozilla | Firefox | Makhala

What is the Internet ? (តើអ្វីជា Internet?)

- Internet គឺជាប្រព័ន្ធ Network ដ៏ធំទូលាយមួយ ដែលមាន ការ ទំនាក់ទំនងរវាង Computer ជាច្រើនគ្រឿងពាស ពេញពិភពលោក។
- Internet ផ្តល់នូវការទំនាក់ទំនងជាសកល និង មានភាពងាយទៅ ដល់ រដ្ឋាភិបាល អង្គការ សាលារៀន ក្រុមហ៊ុន និង បុគ្គលិកគ្រប់រូប ក្នុងការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មានផ្សេងៗ ជុំវិញពិភពលោក។ ដូច្នោះ អ្នកណា អាចប្រើប្រាស់ Internet បានដែរ អោយតែនៅក្នុងតំបន់ដែលគេរស់នៅ មានអ្នកផ្តល់សេវា Internet (ISP= Internet Service Provider)

WWW (World Wide Web)

- គឺជាប្រភពព័ត៌មានដ៏ទូលំទូលាយមួយ ដែលមានជុំវិញពិភពលោកនៅលើ Computer រាប់រយពាន់ដែល គេហៅថា Web Server.

Web Server

- គឺជាប្រភេទ Computer ដ៏ធំ ដែលអាចផ្ទុកនូវ Webpage និង Website ជាច្រើនហើយដែលអាច ធ្វើអោយ Webpage និង Website ទាំងនោះ អាចយកទៅប្រើប្រាស់បានដោយ អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ (User) តាមរយៈប្រព័ន្ធ Internet.

Web Browser

- កម្មវិធីដែលអាចអោយលោកអ្នកស្វែងរក Website ខុសៗពីគ្នាតាមរយៈប្រព័ន្ធ Internet.
 - Microsoft Internet Explorer
 - Mozilla Firefox
 - Opera
 - Mekhala

Web Site

- គឺជាបណ្តុំនៃ Webpage ជាច្រើនដែលមានទំនាក់ទំនងគ្នា ហើយ វាអាចអោយអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់មើល និងរក្សាទុកបានដោយប្រើ Web Browser.

Web Page

គឺជា File តែមួយ ឬ ជាទំព័រមួយដែលអាចទំរង់ជា Text, Graphic, Sound និង Hypertext Links ដែលអាចតភ្ជាប់ទៅនឹង page ដទៃទៀតបាន។ Webpage ត្រូវបានគេរក្សាទុកនៅលើ Web Server ដែលអាចអោយអ្នក ប្រើប្រាស់ទាញទៅប្រើប្រាស់បាន តាមរយៈប្រព័ន្ធ Internet.

Home Page

គឺជាទំព័រដំបូងគេបង្អស់របស់ Website មួយ។ វានឹង បង្ហាញរាប់ពេលដែលអ្នកបើក Web browser ដូចជាកម្មវិធី Internet Explorer ជាដើម។

ឧទា: គឺនៅដែលយើងបើកដំបូងគេឡើង

The World Wide Web

❖ Definitions

– The World Wide Web (WWW)

- ❖ The set of computers on the Internet that support HTTP
- ❖ Not a separate network

– HTTP

- ❖ The HyperText Transfer Protocol
- ❖ The language used by a WWW client (e.g. Netscape, IE) to request documents from a WWW server (i.e. the program running at Web sites like bbu.edu.kh, amazon.com or yahoo.com)

– HTML

- ❖ The HyperText Markup Language
- ❖ The language used to design web pages

HTML History & its Future

HTML 2.0

HTML 3.2

HTML 4.0

All formatting is separated into a style sheet.

HTML 4.01

Makes the future upgrade from HTML to XHTML in a simple process.

XHTML – sometimes referred to as HTML 5

The future of HTML standard

Almost identical to HTML 4.01

1.0, 1.1 and 2.0

DHTML

Markup Languages

Introduction to HTML

Creating and publishing a Web page

Validating a document

Main HTML elements

Block-level, Text-level HTML elements

Creating hypertext links, adding images to documents

Building tables, Using Frames and Forms

សេចក្តីណែនាំអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ភាសា HTML

ការបង្កើត HTML Document

អ្នកអាចសរសេរ HTML ដោយប្រើប្រាស់កម្មវិធីដូចជា Notepad or WordPad. ចូរចាំថា HTML Document គឺជា plain text format (this is the default in Notepad.) HTML files គួរតែមាន extension *.htm or *.html, ឧទាហរណ៍ **_chapter1.htm**

ការដាក់ឈ្មោះគួរតែកុំប្រើប្រាស់ spaces នៅក្នុង filenames, អ្នកអាចប្រើជំនួសនូវសញ្ញាដូចជា dash (-) or underscore (_) ដើម្បីឱ្យពាក្យមានលក្ខណៈងាយស្រួល e.g. **web_chapter1.htm**

HTML តាងគឺមិនប្រកាន់តួអក្សរតូច រឺ តួអក្សរធំទេ។

i.e. <html> is the same tag as </html>.

HTML Basics

What is HTML?

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. និយ

មានថាភាសាដែលប្រើសម្រាប់តុបតែងអក្សរ, That sounds

complicated, but all it means is that it's normal text (just like on a typewriter) just "marked up" so that one document can "hyperlink" to another (hence the word "hypertext"). The "marking up" consists of little formatting commands called *tags*.

How to create HTML file

- យើងអាចបង្កើត HTML page តាមរយៈ: text editor ដូចជា notepad, WordPad, និងកម្មវិធីជំនួយ Web Design ដូចជា Adobe Dreamweaver CS5, FrontPage,...
- ចុចលើ start -> Run -> notepad
 - Hello Word
- បន្ទាប់មក Save (File -> Save) កំណត់ឈ្មោះ ដោយប្រើ Extension *.html or *.htm
- ត្រង់ Save As Type: ត្រូវ Select យក All Files

Structure of HTML

ចូរចងចាំថាគ្រប់ Structure របស់ HTML ទាំងអស់ត្រូវមាន Tag ចំនួន ៤ គឺ <HTML>, <HEAD>, <TITLE>, <BODY>.

ប៉ុន្តែ Browser មិនអាចស្វែងយល់បើទោះបីជាអ្នកមិនសរសេរ Tag ខាងលើ ក៏ប៉ុន្តែ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាអ្នកគួរតែសរសេរ HTML ឱ្យបានត្រឹមត្រូវដូចខាង

ក្រោម៖

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>Your title goes here</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>  
    Your text goes here  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

ការឈ្នួលយល់ពី Structure HTML

- **<head>** ជា Element ដែលប្រើសម្រាប់ដាក់ **<title>**, **<meta>**, **<style>**, **<script>** និង **<link>**
- **<title>** ជា Element ដែលប្រើសម្រាប់កំណត់ Page title ដែលវានឹងបង្ហាញលើ Title bar
- **<body>** ជា Element ដែលគេប្រើសម្រាប់បង្ហាញព័ត៌មានដែលមានលើ Page របស់យើងដូច **<h1>**, ****, **<hr>**, **** **<p>**,...

Element Component

Element មួយគឺជាបន្ទុំនៃ Open tag មួយអាចជាមួយនឹង Attributes មួយចំនួន តំលៃមួយចំនួន និង Closing tag មួយ។ Element អាចផ្ទុក នូវ Element

Attribute ជាការកំណត់លក្ខណៈរបស់ Element មួយ។ Attribute ត្រូវបានបែងចែកជាពីរពប្រភេទគឺ Attribute Name និង Attribute Value.

What are HTML tags?

- **Tag** ជាការសម្គាល់ចំនុចចាប់ផ្តើម និងចំនុចចុងបញ្ចប់នៃ Element មួយបញ្ជាក់ដោយសញ្ញា (< >) ។ Tag មានពីរគឺ Open tag (<tag>) និង Closing tag (</tag>)

Example: <html> </html> <h1> </h1>

- **ចំណាំ**៖ មាន tag មួយចំនួនមិនមាន Closing tag ទេ ដូច្នោះ tag ប្រភេទនេះគេហៅថា Self-closing element ឬ replaced element ដូចជា
 <hr> <meta>

HTML Element / Tag

`<p align = "right"> </p>`

Element

Attribute Name

Attribute Value

NOTE: A web browser does not care if you use upper or lower case. For example, `<h3>...</h3>` is no different from `<H3>...</H3>`

Headings: Six Levels Deep

`<hn>` tag ជា element ដែលប្រើសម្រាប់បង្កើតចំណងជើង នៃចំនុច
នីមួយៗ ។ n មានតំលៃពី 1-6 គេប្រើវាដើម្បីបង្កើតរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធនៃ Page។

`<hn align="center"> Content</hn>`

Attributes: ALIGN

Values: Left | Right | Center | Justify

More tag

- **
** tag = Line Break ប្រើសម្រាប់ចុះបន្ទាត់
- **<p>** tag = Paragraph ប្រើសម្រាប់សម្គាល់ paragraph នៃអត្ថបទ មួយ។ ក្នុងចន្លោះ paragraph មួយទៅ paragraph មួយទៀត វា បង្កើត blank line មួយ។

<p align="right">Hello World! </P>

- **<hr>** tag = Horizontal Rule ប្រើសម្រាប់គូសបន្ទាត់ធ្មេក ដែលគេ អាចប្តូរពណ៌ ទំហំ និងកំរាស់បាន ។ **<hr size=2 width=5 align="center">**

Review Topics

1. **What are the different levels of headings in HTML?**
2. **What steps did you use in placing headings in your HTML document?**
3. **What happens if you forget a slash (/) at the end of a header tag?**

Review Topics

1. What are HTML tags?
2. Where is the text of the title tag displayed?
3. What steps are involved in creating a simple HTML document?
4. How do you create a comment tag?
5. How can you display your HTML document in a web browser?

Comment Tag

គេប្រើសម្រាប់ពិពណ៌នា បន្ថែមលើកូដ ដូចជាការសម្គាល់ប្តូរកូដ។ វាមិនត្រូវបានកមកប្រែដោយ Browser ទេ ។ គេក៏អាចប្រើវាដើម្បីបិទប្តូរកូដរបស់ HTML ផងដែរ។

<!-- Comments Here -->

Review Topics

1. How did you re-open your workspace?
2. What steps did you use to make changes in your HTML document?
3. How did you display and view these changes in your web browser?
4. What are HTML style tags?

HTML <META> Tag

- ❖ Can record document information, Forward and refresh pages
 - NAME="author"
 - NAME="keywords"
 - NAME="description"
 - HTTP-EQUIV="refresh"

```
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>My First Page</TITLE>  
<META name="author" content="Martin Schaeferle">  
<META name="description" content="My First Web Page">  
<META name="keywords" content="Schaeferle HTML Web First">  
<META http-equiv="refresh" content="5;URL=test2.htm">  
</HEAD>
```

To indent text

- ❖ Use the **<BLOCKQUOTE>** ជា Element ដែលដាក់ text ពី
ការដាក់ស្រង់ដំបូង ឬ អតិបទ មកព្រមព្រៀងផ្សេងៗ
Blockquote ស្រង់ជាញឹកញយ Line មួយដោយឡែកគឺគេ
ដោយចូលដើមបំផុត។
- ❖ **<blockquote> someone's
statements,...</blockquote>**

Review Topics

1. What is the HTML tag for a paragraph break?
2. What steps did you use for inserting a paragraph break in your document?
3. What is a horizontal rule `<hr>` tag? a `
` tag?

What happened?

ជា Character ដែលមានន័យពិសេសស្នាក់ដាក់បញ្ចូលបញ្ចូល
 Browser លើ HTML page ដើម្បីបង្ហាញអក្សរ Special
 character

ដំបូង < , > , ® , © , ...

Character	Decimal Code	HTML	Description
&	&	&	Ampersand
<	<	<	Less than
>	>	>	Greater than
¢	¢	¢	Cent sign
©	©	©	Copyright
®	®	®	Registered Trademark

Font Elements

ប្រើសម្រាប់ប្រើព័ត៌មានអក្សរ ទំហំ និង ពណ៌អក្សរ
<FONT

FACE

SIZE

COLOR

BASEFONT

> ...

Face: ព័ត៌មានអក្សរដូចជា Limon Khmer Unicode

Size : អាចមានតួលេខពី 1-7

Color : មានពីរគឺ Code-code (#rrggbb) និង Color-name
(red, blue, green)

Text-style Elements

Text Style	Tag
អក្សរជិត bold	,
អក្សរទ្រេត <i>italic</i>	<i>,
គូសបន្ទាត់ពីក្រោម <u>Underline</u>	<u>, <ins>
គូសបន្ទាត់កាត់កណ្តាល strike	<strike>, <s>,
អក្សរធំជាងមុន big	<big>
អក្សរតូចជាង small	<small>
អក្សរស្ទើរតុល្យ ^{superscript}	<sup>
អក្សរខាងក្រោម _{subscript}	<sub>

Preformatted Text

```
<TT> ... </TT>  
<PRE> ... </PRE>
```

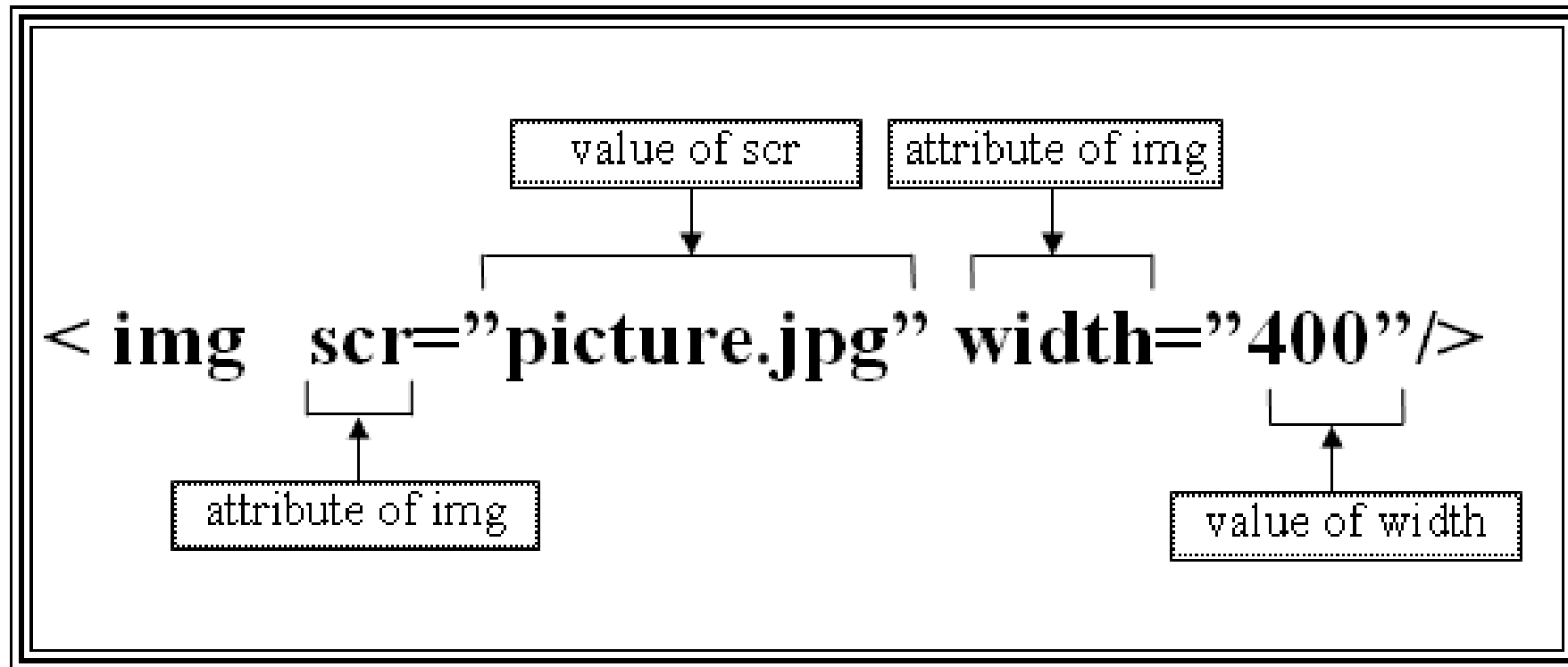
<pre> ជា Element ដែលអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អាចប្រើប្រាស់ ការចុះបន្ទាត់
ការដកឃ្លាដែលអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ដាក់ក្នុង text។

- The <TT> tag instructs the browser to use a non-proportional font, but treats spaces the same way.

Working with **Images**

- ❑ Use the `` tag and the `src=` attribute to specify an image.
- ❑ This tag and attribute combination specify the name and location of the image file to display in the HTML document.
- ❑ The `` tag doesn't use a closing tag.

Working with Images



Working with Images

```
<img src= "pic.jpg" border="2"  
      width="160" height="120">
```

<img **SRC=URL**
 BORDER=n
 ALT="Alternate Text"
 WIDTH=x, x%
 HEIGHT=y, y%
 ALIGN=[left, right]
 HSPACE=x
 VSPACE=x

Working with Images

```
<img src= "pic.jpg" border="2" width="160" height="120">
```

| Attribute Name | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| Src: | Source ទីតាំងនៃរូបភាព |
| Alt | Alternate Text ជាអក្សរដែលនឹងត្រូវបង្ហាញពេលដាក់ mouse ពីលើរូបភាពពេលរូបភាព មិន load ។ |
| Border: | កំរាស់នៃ border គិតជា pixels |
| Width=x | ទទឹងនៃរូបភាពគិតជា pixels |
| Height=x | កំពស់នៃរូបភាពគិតជា pixels |
| Align=[left right] | ប្រើសំរាប់អោយអក្សរមក wrap(ចាក់បំពេញជុំវិញ) រូបភាព |
| Hspace=x | (Horizontal Space) កំនត់ចន្លោះផ្នែកឆ្វេង និងស្តាំនៃរូបភាព នឹង elements ដទៃទៀតគិត pixel |
| Vspace=x | (Vertical Space) កំនត់ចន្លោះផ្នែកលើ និងក្រោមនៃរូបភាព នឹង elements ដទៃទៀតគិត pixel |

Page Layout

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="blue" TEXT="white">
```

Use the <BODY> tag to create custom backgrounds for your Web pages.

| Attribute | Description |
|------------|--|
| BGCOLOR | Sets the color of the browser's background. |
| TEXT | Sets the color of the text. |
| BACKGROUND | Sets an image to be tiled as the background for the browser. The value of this attribute is a URL. |
| LINK | Sets the color of the text marking an unvisited hypertext link. |
| VLINK | Sets the color of the text marking a visited hypertext link. |
| ALINK | Sets the color of the text marking a hypertext link selected by a user. |

Review Topics

- ❖ How do you add a solid color background to your web page?
- ❖ How do you color the text of a web page?

HTML Lists

Ordered Lists

Unorderd Lists

Definition Lists

OL: Ordered (Numbered) Lists

OL Element

```
<OL>  
  <LI>List Item One  
  <LI>List Item Two  
  <LI>List Item Three  
</OL>
```

Attributes: TYPE, START, COMPACT

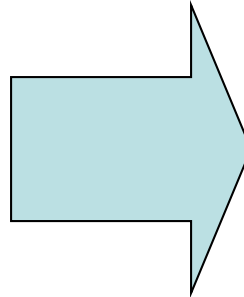
List entries: LI

<LI ...> ... (End Tag Optional)

Attributes: (When inside OL) VALUE, TYPE

Nested Ordered Lists

```
<OL TYPE="I">  
  <LI>Headings  
  <LI>Basic Text Sections  
  <LI>Lists  
    <OL TYPE="A">  
      <LI>Ordered  
        <OL TYPE="1">  
          <LI>The OL tag  
            <OL TYPE="a">  
              <LI>TYPE  
              <LI>START  
              <LI>COMPACT  
            </OL>  
          <LI>The LI tag  
        </OL>  
      </OL>  
    </OL>
```



```
<LI>Unordered  
  <OL TYPE="1">  
    <LI>The UL tag  
    <LI>The LI tag  
  </OL>  
<LI>Definition  
  <OL TYPE="1">  
    <LI>The DL tag  
    <LI>The DT tag  
    <LI>The DD tag  
  </OL>  
</OL>  
<LI>Miscellaneous  
</OL>
```


UL: Unordered (Bulleted) Lists

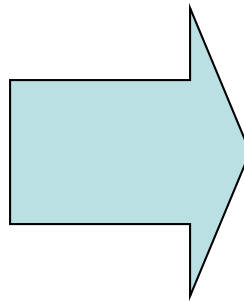
ដើម្បីបង្កើត list ដែលគ្មានលេខលំដាប់ ហើយសំបុត្រដោយសញ្ញា Buttetin ដូចជា៖ circle, disc, square

```
<UL>  
  <LI>List Item I  
  <LI>List Item II  
  ...  
</UL>
```

Attributes: TYPE, COMPACT
TYPE is DISC, CIRCLE, or SQUARE
List entries: LI (TYPE)
TYPE is DISC, CIRCLE, or SQUARE

UL: Custom Bullets

```
<UL TYPE="DISC">  
<LI>The UL tag  
  <UL TYPE="CIRCLE">  
    <LI>TYPE  
      <UL TYPE="SQUARE">  
        <LI>DISC  
        <LI>CIRCLE  
        <LI>SQUARE  
      </UL>  
    <LI>COMPACT  
  </UL>
```



```
<LI>The LI tag  
  <UL TYPE="CIRCLE">  
    <LI>TYPE  
      <UL TYPE="SQUARE">  
        <LI>DISC  
        <LI>CIRCLE  
        <LI>SQUARE  
      </UL>  
    <LI>VALUE  
  </UL>
```

Review Topics

1. How are lists valuable in a web page?
2. What is the HTML tag for a unordered list?
3. What is the tag for a ordered list?
4. How might you set up a nested list?
5. What steps did you use in adding a list to your HTML document?

HTML Links

Link គឺជាលក្ខណៈពិសេសនៃ www

<a> to create a link to another document.

The target attribute

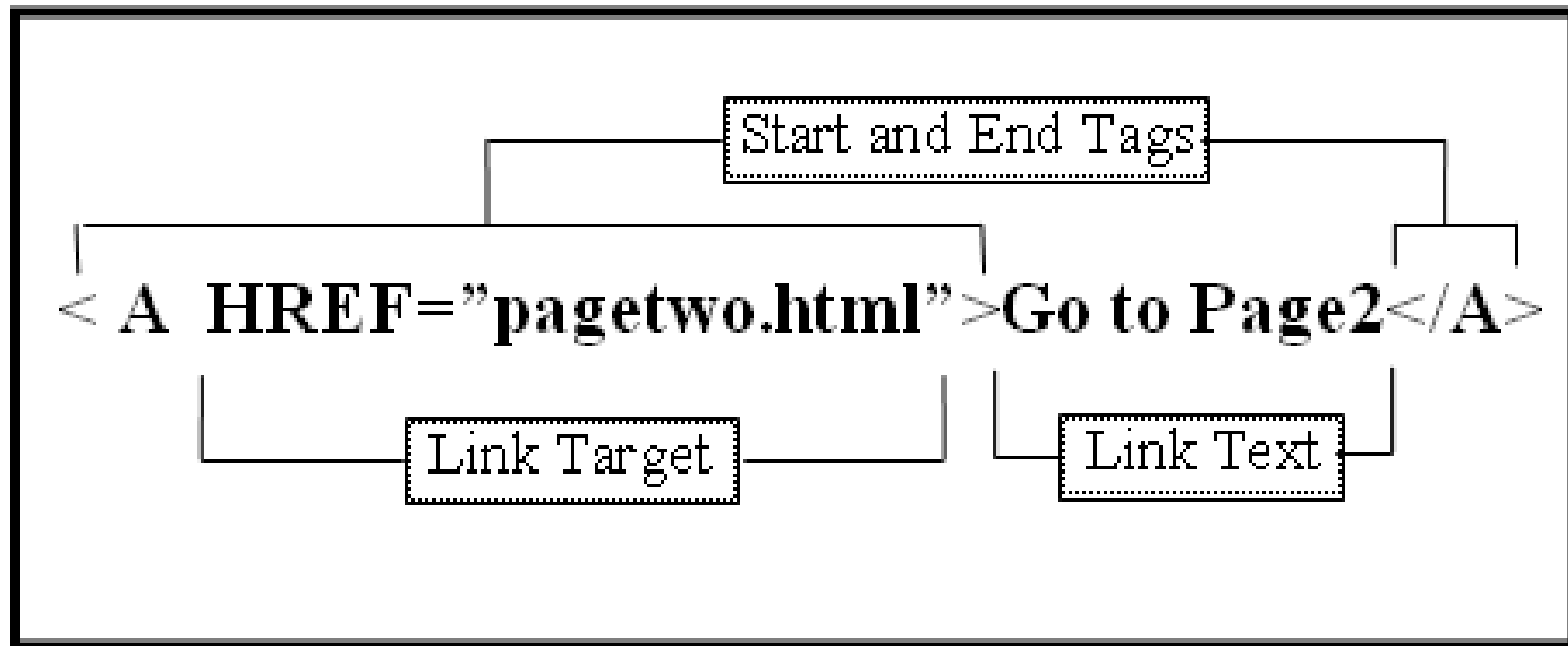
xxx

Open the document in a new browser window.

The name attribute

Useful text

HTML Links



Hypertext Links

Links can contain images and other text-level elements (i.e., `<A HREF...> ... `)

Link to **Absolute URL**

Use a complete URL beginning with `http://`

Java is discussed in

``

`Chapter 2`.

Link to **Relative URL**

Use a filename or relative path to filename

Interpreted wrt location of current file

Java is discussed in

`Chapter 2`.

Hypertext Links (cont.)

Link to Section

Use a section name (see below) preceded by #

Images are discussed in

`Section 2.`

Link to Section in URL

Use absolute or relative URL, then #, then section name

Images are discussed in

``

`Sec. 2 of Chap. 1.`

Naming a Section

Use `` and do not include the pound sign

`<H2>Images</H2>`

Tables

❖ Template

- `<TABLE BORDER=1>`
- `<CAPTION>Table Caption</CAPTION>`
- `<TR><TH>Heading1</TH> <TH>Heading2</TH></TR>`
- `<TR><TD>Row1 Col1 Data</TD><TD>Row1 Col2 Data</TD></TR>`
- `<TR><TD>Row2 Col1 Data</TD><TD>Row2 Col2 Data</TD></TR>`
- `<TR><TD>Row3 Col1 Data</TD><TD>Row3 Col2 Data</TD></TR>`
- `</TABLE>`

| Heading1 | Heading2 |
|----------------|----------------|
| Row1 Col1 Data | Row1 Col2 Data |
| Row2 Col1 Data | Row2 Col2 Data |
| Row3 Col1 Data | Row3 Col2 Data |

TABLE Element Attributes

ALIGN

The ALIGN attribute gives the horizontal alignment of the table as a whole

Legal values are LEFT, RIGHT, and CENTER, with LEFT being the default

BORDER

This specifies the width in pixels of the border around the table
This is in addition to the border around each cell (the CELLSPACING).

The default is zero, which also results in the visible 3D divider between cells being turned off

CELLSPACING

This gives the space in pixels between adjacent cells. Drawn as a 3D line if BORDER is nonzero, otherwise empty space in the background color is used

The default is usually about 3

TABLE Element Attributes (cont.)

CELLPADDING

CELLPADDING determines the empty space, in pixels, between the cell's border and the table element

The default is usually about 1

WIDTH

This specifies the width of the table, either in pixels (<TABLE WIDTH=250>) or as a percentage of the current browser window width (<TABLE WIDTH="75%">)

BGCOLOR

Specify the background color of the table TABLE (also legal for TR, TD, and TH)

BORDERCOLOR, BORDERCOLORDARK, BORDERCOLORLIGHT

Non standard attributes supported by IE to specify the colors to user for the borders

TABLE Element Attributes (cont.)

BACKGROUND

This nonstandard attribute supported by IE gives an image file that will be tiled as the background of the table
You might want to use style sheets instead.

Table Cells: TH and TD

COLSPAN

COLSPAN defines a heading or cell data entry that spans multiple columns

```
<TABLE BORDER=1>  
<TR><TH COLSPAN=2>Col 1&2 Heading  
  <TH>Col3 Heading  
<TR><TD>Col1 Data  
  <TD>Col2 Data  
  <TD>Col3 Data  
</TABLE>
```

| Col 1 & 2 Heading | | Col3 Heading |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Col1 Data | Col2 Data | Col3 Data |

Table Cells: TH and TD (cont.)

ROWSPAN

ROWSPAN defines a heading or cell data entry that spans multiple rows; similar to COLSPAN

ALIGN

LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY and CHAR.

E.g., the following aligns entries on a decimal point

```
<TD ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR=".">
```

VALIGN

TOP, BOTTOM, MIDDLE

WIDTH, HEIGHT

Values in pixels only (no percentages officially allowed)







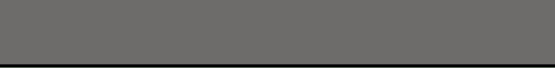

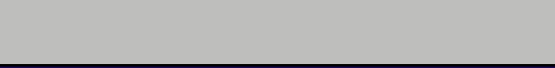




NOWRAP

Use with caution

BGCOLOR, BACKGROUND

Same as for TABLE and TR

HTML Hex-Colors

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------|
| | White | #FFFFFF |
|  | Red | #FF0000 |
|  | Green | #00FF00 |
|  | Blue | #0000FF |
|  | Cyan | #00FFFF |
|  | Yellow | #FFFF00 |
|  | Black | #000000 |
|  | Dim Grey | #545454 |
|  | Forest Green | #238E23 |
|  | Grey | #C0C0C0 |
|  | Midnight Blue | #2F2F4F |
|  | Orange | #FF7F00 |
|  | Spring Green | #00FF7F |
|  | Turquoise | #ADEAEA |

HTML Frames - Outline

Advantages and disadvantages of frames

FRAME template

Defining rows and cols in a FRAMESET

Common FRAME and FRAMESET attributes

Nested frames

Targeting a document to a named

FRAME cell

HTML Frames

Vertical frameset

Horizontal frameset

You can display more than one HTML document in the same browser.

Webmaster should keep track of more HTML documents.

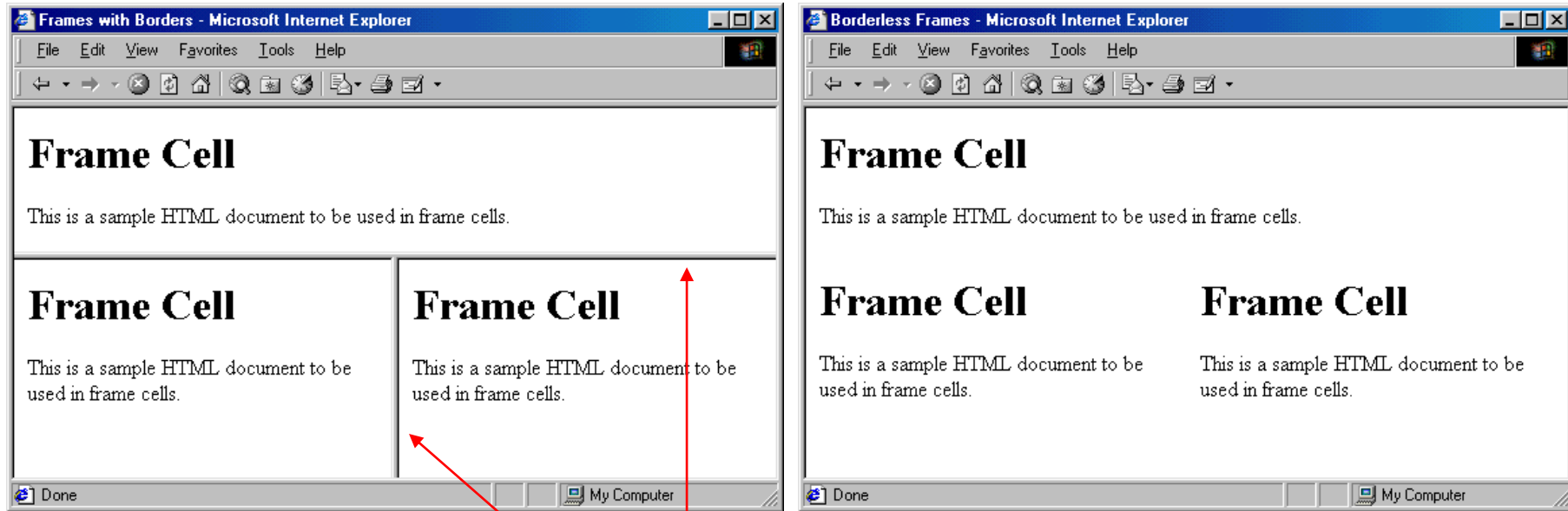
Difficult to print the entire page

Print friendly page.

FRAMESET Attributes

- ❖ FRAMEBORDER
 - Indicates whether borders will be drawn *between* frame cells
 - YES or 1 specifies borders; NO or 0 specifies no border
 - Can be overridden by FRAMEBORDER settings in individual FRAME entries
 - Often used in conjunction with BORDER=0 and FRAMESPACING=0
- ❖ BORDER (Netscape), FRAMESPACING (IE)
 - Specify the thickness of the border between cells
 - Apply to outermost FRAMESET only
- ❖ BORDERCOLOR
 - Sets the color of the border between cell, using either a hex RGB value or color name

Frame Border, Examples



Frame Border

FRAME: Specifying Content of Frame Cells

SRC

URL of the document to place in the frame cell

NAME

Supplies destination for TARGET attribute of hypertext links

FRAMEBORDER, BORDERCOLOR

MARGINWIDTH, MARGINHEIGHT

Specifies the left/right and top/bottom cell margins, respectively

SCROLLING

Indicates whether cells should have scrollbars

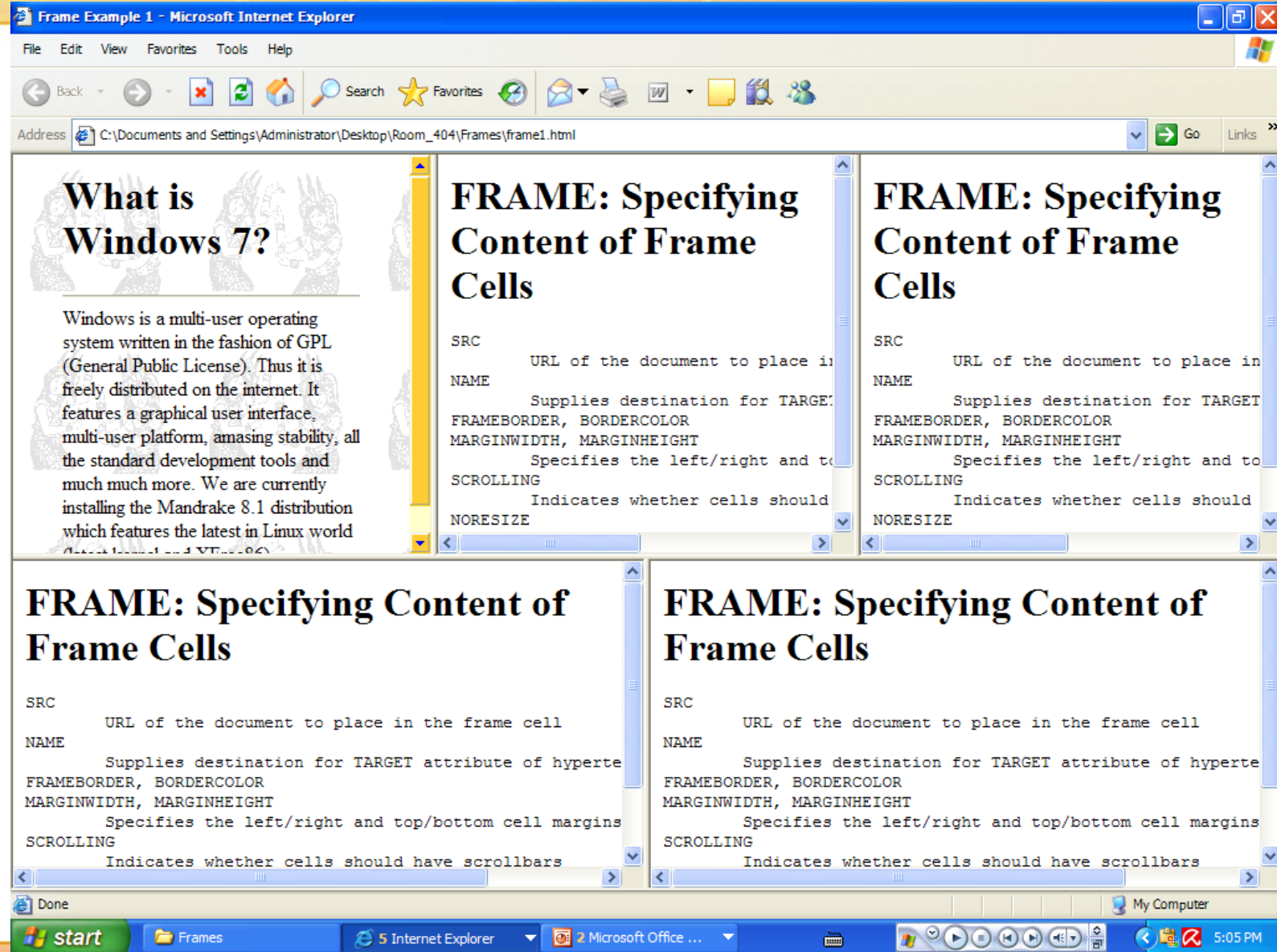
NORESIZE

Disables the ability to resize the frame cells

Frame Example 1

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Frameset//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Frame Example 1</TITLE></HEAD>
<FRAMESET ROWS="55%,45%">
  <FRAMESET COLS="*,*,*">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
  </FRAMESET>
  <FRAMESET COLS="*,*">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
  </FRAMESET>
</NOFRAMES>
<BODY>
  Your browser does not support frames. Please see
  <A HREF="Frame-Cell.html">non-frames version</A>.
</BODY>
</NOFRAMES>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

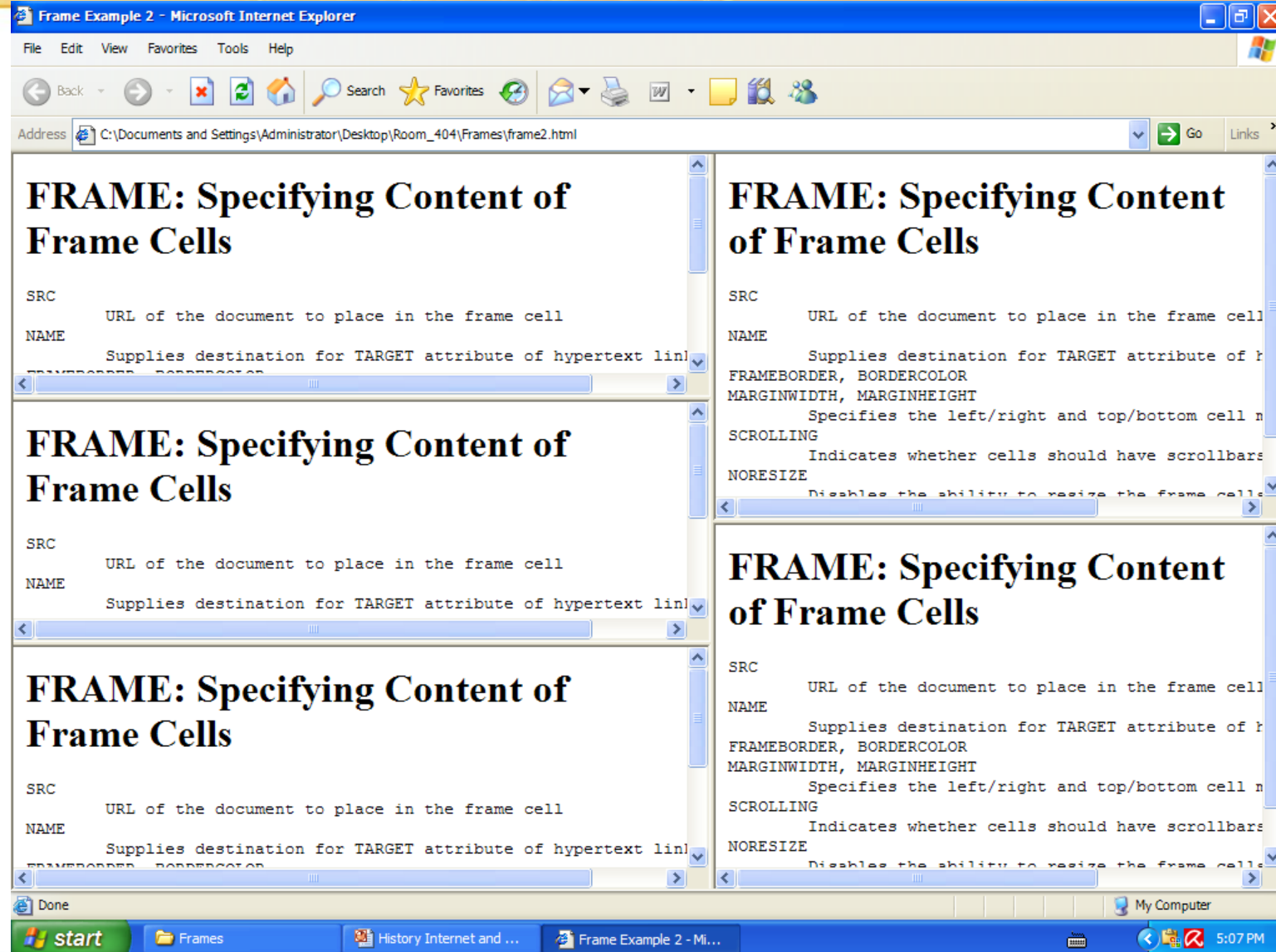
Frame Example 1 Result



Frame Example 2

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Frameset//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Frame Example 2</TITLE></HEAD>
<FRAMESET COLS="55%,45%">
  <FRAMESET ROWS="*,*,*">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
  </FRAMESET>
  <FRAMESET ROWS="*,*">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
    <FRAME SRC="Frame-Cell.html">
  </FRAMESET>
</NOFRAMES>
<BODY>
  Your browser does not support frames. Please see
  <A HREF="Frame-Cell.html">nonframes version</A>.
</BODY>
</NOFRAMES>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

Frame Example 2 Result



Targeting Frame Cells

Specify the cell in which to place a page referenced by a hyperlink

The NAME Attribute of FRAME

```
<FRAME SRC="..." NAME="cellName">
```

The TARGET Attribute of A HREF

```
<A HREF="..." TARGET="cellName">
```


Main-Frame.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Frameset//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Investing in Main Frame</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<FRAMESET ROWS="111,*">
  <FRAME SRC="TOC.html" NAME="TOC">
  <FRAME SRC="Introduction.html" NAME="Main">
<NOFRAMES>
  <BODY>
    This page requires Frames. For a non-Frames version,
    <A HREF="Introduction.html">the introduction</A>.
  </BODY>
</NOFRAMES>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

TOC.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Table of Contents</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE WIDTH="100%">
  <TR><TH><A HREF="Introduction.html" TARGET="Main">
    Introduction</A></TH>
  <TH><A HREF="Potential.html" TARGET="Main">
    Potential</A></TH>
  <TH><A HREF="Investing.html" TARGET="Main">
    Investing</A></TH>
  <TH><A HREF="References.html" TARGET="Main">
    References</A></TH></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Targeting Example, Results

Investing in Cold Fusion - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Print Mail Stop

Address C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\Room_404\Frames\Main-Frame.html Go Links

Festival in Cambodia

[Introduction](#) [Schedule](#) [Frame Attribute](#) [References](#)

FRAMESET Attributes

- **FRAMEBORDER**
 - Indicates whether borders will be drawn between frame cells
 - YES or 1 specifies borders; NO or 0 specifies no border
 - Can be overridden by FRAMEBORDER settings in individual FRAME entries
 - Often used in conjunction with BORDER=0 and FRAMESPACING=0
- **BORDER (Netscape), FRAMESPACING (IE)**
 - Specify the thickness of the border between cells
 - Apply to outermost FRAMESET only
- **BORDERCOLOR**
 - Sets the color of the border between cell, using either a hex RGB value or color name

Predefined Frame Names

_blank

Load document into a **new browser** window

_top

Causes the linked document to take up the whole browser window

Document will not be contained in a frame cell

_parent

Places document in the *immediate* FRAMESET parent

Same as **_top** if no nested frames

_self

Place document in current cell

Only necessary to override a BASE entry