IT350 Web and Internet Programming
Fall 2007
SlideSet #6: Frames & SSI

(from Chapter 5 & 25.6 of the text)
Welcome to Our Web Site!

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

Have Fun With the Site!
Benefits of Frames
Problems with Frames

Result: XHTML 1.1 does not support frames
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”
“Frameset” page

<?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" />
  </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>

</html>
Content page

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

<!-- Fig. 5.10: nav.html -->
<!-- Using images as link anchors -->

<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Navigation Bar</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      <a href = "links.html" target = "main">
        <img src = "buttons/links.jpg" width = "65" height = "50" alt = "Links Page" />
      </a><br />

      <a href = "list.html" target = "main">
        <img src = "buttons/list.jpg" width = "65" height = "50" alt = "List Example Page" />
      </a>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```
5.10 Nested framesets

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Have Fun With the Site!
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>

    </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>
Exercise #1

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

```html
<frameset rows = "40%, *">
  <frame name="pane1" 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>
</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.
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?
Exercise #2

• How might you re-create some of the benefits of frames while eliminating some of the disadvantages? What would you need?
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>XML</strong>. <em>XML</em> is better equipped than <em>HTML</em> to represent complex data on the Internet. <em>XML</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>XML</em>.</p>
</body>
</html>
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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Welcome to the Internet!

We have designed this website to make it more user-friendly and equipped than HTML. XML's strict syntax provides a clear structure for the new features of XML.

Have Fun With the Internet!

The Best Features of the Internet

Go to Favorite Bugs

- You can meet people from countries around the world
- You have access to new media as it becomes public:
  - New games
  - New applications
    - For Business
    - For Pleasure
  - Around the clock news
  - Search Engines
  - Shopping
  - Programming
    - XHTML
    - Java
    - Dynamic HTML

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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 />