Frames Example

Welcome to Our Web Site!

Level 1 Header
- Level 2 header
  - Level 3 header
  - Level 4 header
- Level 5 header
- Level 6 header

Level 2 Header
- Level 3 header
  - Level 4 header
  - Level 5 header
- Level 6 header

Adapted from © 2004 Prentice Hall, Inc. All rights reserved.
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”

```
<?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 browse our site without frames</a>.</p>
</body> </noframes>
</frameset>
</html>
```
5.10 Nested framesets

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!
Nested Framesets

<frameset cols = "110, *">
  <frame name = "leftframe" src = "nav.html" />
</frameset>

<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>

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="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>

<noframes> (omitted to save space) </noframes>

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.

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?
Java Script Cookies – Again!

- **Cookie**
  - Data stored on user’s computer to maintain information about client during and between browser sessions
  - Can be accessed through `cookie` property
  - Set expiration date through `expires` property
  - Use `escape` function to convert non-alphanumeric characters to hexadecimal escape sequences
  - `unescape` function converts hexadecimal escape sequences back to English characters

Storing Cookies – Simple Version

```javascript
document.writeln("<br/>Cookie is: "+document.cookie);

document.cookie = "name=" + escape("J Smith");
document.writeln("<br/>Cookie is: "+document.cookie);

document.cookie = "rank=" + escape("Captain");
document.writeln("<br/>Cookie is: "+document.cookie);
```
Cookie Example #1

// reset the document's cookie if wrong person
function wrongPerson() {
  // reset the cookie
  document.cookie= "name=null;" + " expires=Thu, 01-Jan-95 00:00:01 GMT;"
  // after removing the cookie reload the page to get a new name
  location.reload();
}

// determine whether there is a cookie
if ( document.cookie ) {
  var myCookie = unescape( document.cookie );
  // split the cookie into tokens using = as delimiter
  var cookieTokens = myCookie.split( "=" );
  // set name to the part of the cookie that follows the = sign
  name = cookieTokens[ 1 ];
} else {
  // if there was no cookie then ask the user to input a name
  name = window.prompt( "Please enter your name", "Paul" );
  document.cookie = "name=" + escape( name );
}

document.writeln("<h1>Hello, " + name + ". </h1> ");
document.writeln("<a href='javascript:wrongPerson()' > " + "Click here if you are not " + name + "</a>");

Cookie Example #2

// reset the document's cookie if wrong person
function wrongPerson() {
  // reset the cookie
  document.cookie= "name=null;" + " expires=Thu, 01-Jan-95 00:00:01 GMT;"
  // after removing the cookie reload the page to get a new name
  location.reload();
}

// determine whether there is a cookie
if ( document.cookie ) {
  var cookie = document.cookie;
  var cookieTokens = cookie.split( "=" );
  // set name to the part of the cookie that follows the = sign
  name = cookieTokens[ 1 ];
  name = unescape(name);
} else {
  // if there was no cookie then ask the user to input a name
  name = window.prompt( "Please enter your name", "Paul" );
  document.cookie = "name=" + escape( name );
}

document.writeln("<h1>Hello, " + name + ". </h1> ");
document.writeln("<a href='javascript:wrongPerson()' > " + "Click here if you are not " + name + "</a>");
Storing Cookies – More Realistic

• By default, cookies expire when close browser
• Set “expires” attribute to make stick around longer

```javascript
function createCookie(name, value, days) {
  if (days) {
    var date = new Date();
    date.setTime(date.getTime()+(days*24*60*60*1000));
    var expires = ""; expires=""+date.toGMTString();
  }
  else
    var expires = "";
  document.cookie = name+"="+escape(value)+expires;
}

function eraseCookie(name) {
  createCookie(name,"",-1);
}
```

(modified from http://www.quirksmode.org/js/cookies.html)

Parsing Cookies – More Realistic

```javascript
// Return the 'value' of the cookie variable with name 'desiredVar'
// returns null if no match found.
function parseCookie(desiredVar) {
  // First split the pairs apart on ';'  
  var pairs  = document.cookie.split(";");

  // Now split each pair on '='. Check if have a match
  for (var i=0; i < pairs.length; i++) {
    var aPair = pairs[i];

    // remove any leading spaces
    while (aPair.charAt(0) == ' ')  
      aPair = aPair.substring(1, aPair.length );

    // split into desired parts and check for match
    var cookieTokens = aPair.split("=");
    var name  = cookieTokens[0];
    var value = cookieTokens[1];
    if (name == desiredVar) {
      // found desired variable -- return value
      return unescape(value);
    }

    return null;  // no match;
  }
```

(modified from http://www.quirksmode.org/js/cookies.html)