

Introduction to HTML

Outline

Introduction

Basic HTML Tables

Intermediate HTML Tables and Formatting

Basic HTML Forms

More Complex HTML Forms

Internal Linking

Creating and Using Image Maps

`<meta>` Tags

frameset Element

Nested framesets

1 Introduction

- Complex HTML elements
 - Structures
 - Tables
 - Clear data presentation
 - Forms
 - Obtain input from user
 - Navigation aids
 - Image maps
 - Internal linking
 - Frames

2 Basic HTML Tables

- Tables
 - Organize data into rows and columns
 - Element **table**
 - Designates start of table
 - Element **caption**
 - Usually displayed at top of table
 - Element **tr**
 - New table row
 - Element **thead**
 - Contains column headers

2 Basic HTML Tables

- Tables
 - Element **th**
 - Header data cell
 - Element **tbody**
 - Contains table body
 - Element **td**
 - Table data cell

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.1: table.html -->
6 <!-- Basic table design -->
7
8 <head>
9     <title>Perl How to Program - Tables</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13
14     <h1>Table Example Page</h1>
15
16     <!-- The <table> tag opens a new table and lets you put in -->
17     <!-- design options and instructions -->
18     <table border = "1" width = "40%">
19
20     <!-- Use the <caption> tag to summarize the table's contents -->
21     <!-- (this helps the visually impaired) -->
22     <caption>Here is a small sample table.</caption>
23
```

Fig. 25.1 HTML table.

Line 18

Line 22

Start new table with 1-pixel border and specify table to occupy 40% of screen

Assign caption displayed above table

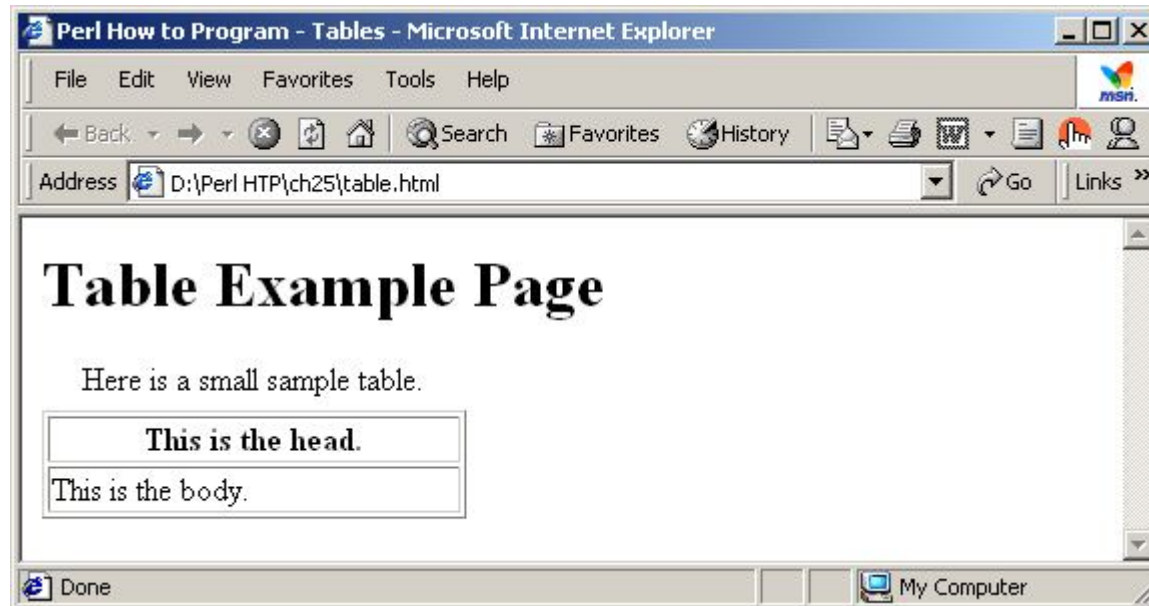
```
24  <!-- The <thead> is the first (non-scrolling) horizontal  -->
25  <!-- section. Use it to format the table header area.    -->
26  <!-- <th> inserts a header cell and displays bold text  -->
27  <thead> ← Define table header
28      <tr><th>This is the head.</th></tr>
29  </thead>
30
31  <!-- All of your important content goes in the <tbody>. -->
32  <!-- Use this tag to format the entire section          -->
33  <!-- <td> inserts a data cell, with regular text       -->
34  <tbody> ← Define table body (single row and data cell)
35      <tr><td>This is the body.</td></tr>
36  </tbody>
37
38  </table>
39
40 </body>
41 </html>
```

**Fig. 25.1 HTML table.
(Part 2)**

Lines 27-29

Lines 34-36

Output for Fig..1



3 Intermediate HTML Tables and Formatting

- Structural Elements and Attributes
 - Element **colgroup**
 - Groups columns
 - Element **col**
 - Formats columns within **colgroup**
 - Attribute **rowspan** of element **th** and **td**
 - Specifies row size
 - Attribute **colspan** of element **th** and **td**
 - Specifies column size
 - Attribute **valign** of element **th**, **td** and **tr**
 - Specifies vertical alignment of text


```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.2: table.html      -->
6 <!-- Intermediate table design -->
7
8 <head>
9     <title>Perl How to Program - Tables</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13
14     <h1>Table Example Page</h1>
15
16     <table border = "1">
17         <caption>Here is a more complex sample table.</caption>
18
19         <!-- <colgroup> and <col> are used to format entire      -->
20         <!-- columns at once. SPAN determines how many columns -->
21         <!-- the col tag effects.                                  -->
22         <colgroup>
23             <col align = "right">
24             <col span = "4">
25         </colgroup>
26
```

Fig.2 Complex HTML table.

Lines 22-25

Format group of columns based on **span** attribute

```
27 <thead>
28
29 <!-- rowspans and colspans combine the indicated number -->
30 <!-- of cells vertically or horizontally -->
31 <tr>
32     <th rowspan = "2">
33         <img src = "camel.gif" width = "205" height = "167"
34             alt = "Picture of a camel">
35     </th>
36     <th colspan = "4" valign = "top">
37         <h1>Camelid comparison</h1><br>
38         <p>Approximate as of 8/99</p>
39     </th>
40 </tr>
41
42 <tr valign = "bottom">
43     <th># of Humps</th>
44     <th>Indigenous region</th>
45     <th>Spits?</th>
46     <th>Produces Wool?</th>
47 </tr>
48
49 </thead>
```

Fig.2 Complex HTML table. (Part 2)

Assign header row to occupy two rows

Line 32

Line 42

Align text within row to bottom of cell

```
51 <tbody>
52
53 <tr>
54 <th>Camels (bactrian)</th>
55 <td>2</td>
56 <td>Africa/Asia</td>
57 <td rowspan = "2">Llama</td>
58 <td rowspan = "2">Llama</td>
59 </tr>
60
61 <tr>
62 <th>Llamas</th>
63 <td>1</td>
64 <td>Andes Mountains</td>
65 </tr>
66
67 </tbody>
68
69 </table>
70
71 </body>
72 </html>
```

**Fig. 2 Complex
HTML table. (Part 3)**

Output for Fig. 2

Perl How to Program - Tables - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

← Back → Stop Home Search Favorites History Print View Source Refresh Home


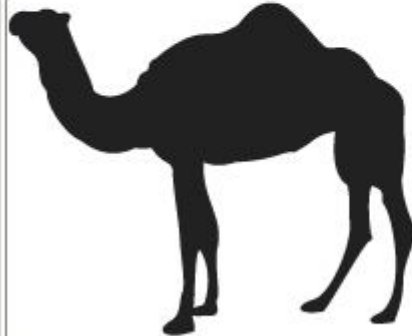
Address  D:\Perl HTP\ch25\table2.html Go Links >>

Table Example Page

Here is a more complex sample table.

	Camelid comparison			
	Approximate as of 8/99			
	# of Humps	Indigenous region	Spits?	Produces Wool?
Camels (bactrian)	2	Africa/Asia	Llama	Llama
Llamas	1	Andes Mountains		

Done My Computer

4 Basic HTML forms

- Basic HTML Forms
 - Obtain input from the client
 - Element **form**
 - Begins form
 - Attribute **method**
 - Type of request
 - Attribute **action**
 - Location of processing script

4 Basic HTML Forms (cont.)

- Basic HTML Forms
 - Element **input**
 - Specifies a **form** element
 - Attribute **type**
 - Type of **form** element
 - Attribute **value**
 - Value of **form** element
 - Attribute **name**
 - Assigns name to **form** element

```

1  <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2      "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3  <html>
4
5  <!-- Fig. 25.3: form.html  -->
6  <!-- Form Design Example 1  -->
7
8  <head>
9      <title>Perl How to Program - Forms</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13
14     <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
15
16     <p>Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.</p>
17
18     <!-- This tag starts the form, gives the method of sending -->
19     <!-- information and the location of form scripts.          -->
20     <!-- Hidden inputs give the server non-visual information -->
21     <form method = "post" action = "/cgi-bin/formmail">
22
23     <p>
24         <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
25             value = "deitel@deitel.com">
26         <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
27             value = "Feedback Form">
28         <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
29             value = "main.html">
30     </p>

```

Fig. 3 Simple form with hidden fields and a text box.

Line 21

Lines 24-29

Define form that posts to server and use **formmail** script to change server-side data

Define hidden attributes required by processing script, such as where to send form

```
31
32 <!-- <input type = "text"> inserts a text box -->
33 <p><label>Name:
34     <input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25">
35 </label></p>
36
37 <p>
38     <!-- Input types "submit" and "reset" insert buttons -->
39     <!-- for submitting or clearing the form's contents -->
40     <input type = "submit" value = "Submit Your Entries">
41     <input type = "reset" value = "Clear Your Entries">
42 </p>
43
44 </form>
45
46 </body>
47 </html><Anchor2>
```

Create 25-character text box

Create two buttons: **submit** executes form action; **reset** clears form

Fig. 3 Simple form with hidden fields and a text box. (Part 2)

Line 34

Lines 40-41

Output for Fig. 3



5 More Complex HTML Forms

- Complex HTML Form elements
 - Element **textarea**
 - Creates text box
 - Attribute **rows**
 - Designates the number of rows
 - Attribute **cols**
 - Designates the number of columns
 - Input type **password**
 - Creates a text field that masks input
 - Input type **checkbox**
 - Creates checkbox
 - Checkboxes with same name are grouped

5 More Complex HTML Forms

- Complex HTML form Elements
 - Input type **radio**
 - Creates radio button
 - Radio buttons with same name are grouped
 - Element **select**
 - Creates drop-down select box
 - Attribute **size**
 - Specifies number of visible options
 - Element **option**
 - Creates drop box option

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.4: form.html -->
6 <!-- Form Design Example 2 -->
7
8 <head>
9     <title>Perl How to Program - Forms</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13
14     <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
15
16     <p>Please fill out this form to help us improve our
17
18     <form method = "post" action = "/cgi-bin/formmail">
19
20     <p>
21         <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
22             value = "deitel@deitel.com">
23         <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
24             value = "Feedback Form">
25         <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
26             value = "main.html">
27     </p>
28
```

Fig.4 Form including text areas, password boxes and checkboxes.

```

29 <p><label>Name:
30     <input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25">
31 </label></p>
32
33 <!-- <textarea> creates a textbox of the size given -->
34 <p><label>Comments:
35     <textarea name = "comments" rows = "4" cols = "36">
36     </textarea>
37 </label></p>
38
39 <!-- <input type = "password"> inserts a textbox whose -->
40 <!-- readout will be in *** instead of regular characters -->
41 <p><label>Email Address:
42     <input name = "email" type = "password" size = "25">
43 </label></p>
44
45 <p>
46     <strong>Things you liked:</strong><br>
47
48     <label>Site design
49     <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
50         value = "Design"></label>
51
52     <label>Links
53     <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
54         value = "Links"></label>
55

```

Fig.4 Form including textareas, password boxes and checkboxes. (Part 2)

Create text area with 4 rows and 36 columns

Line 42

Define 25-character text field that conceals input

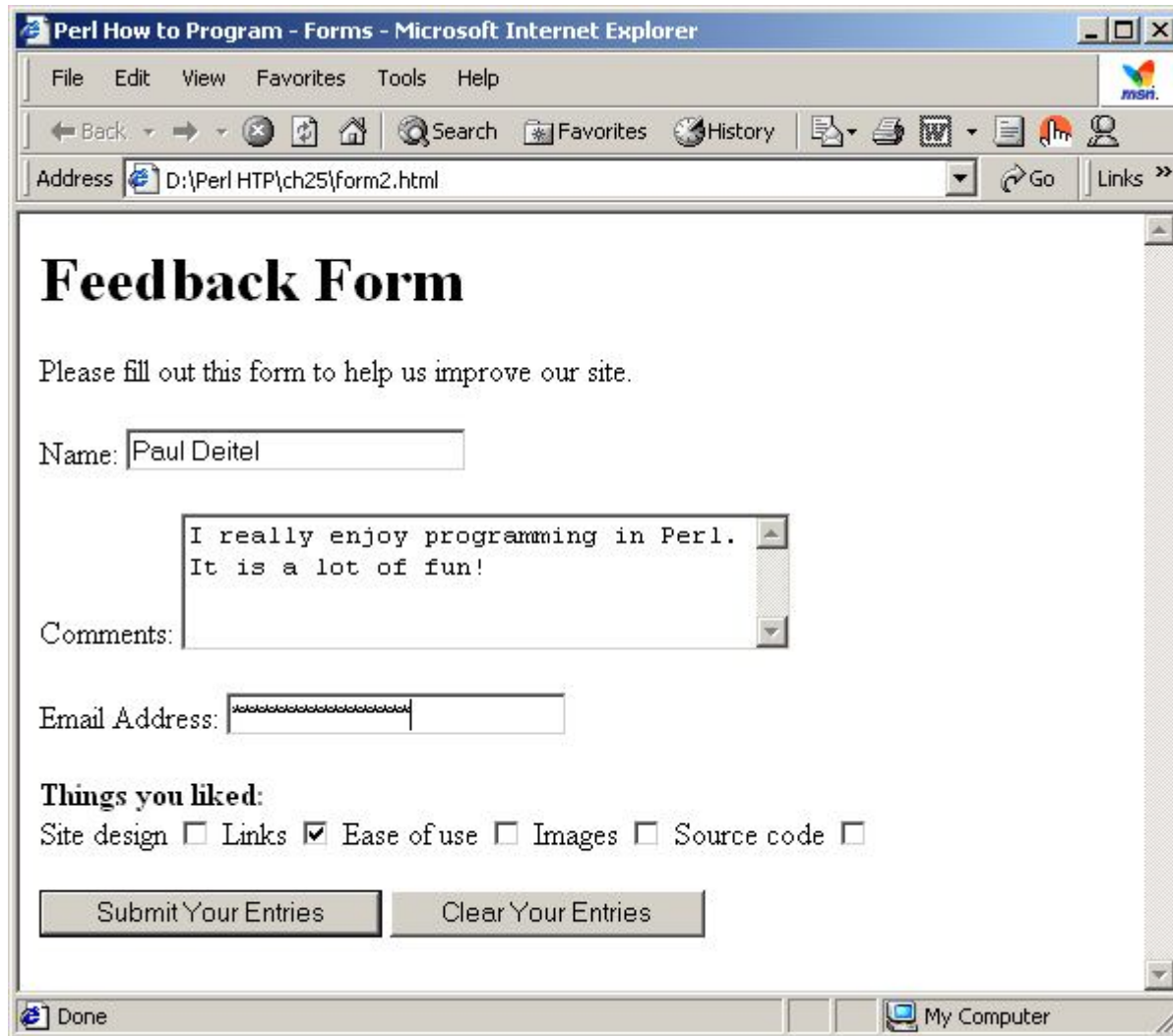
Lines 49-54

Define check-box group

```
56     <label>Ease of use
57     <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
58         value = "Ease"></label>
59
60     <label>Images
61     <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
62         value = "Images"></label>
63
64     <label>Source code
65     <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
66         value = "Code"></label>
67 </p>
68
69 <p>
70     <input type = "submit" value = "Submit Your Entries">
71     <input type = "reset" value = "Clear Your Entries">
72 </p>
73
74 </form>
75
76 </body>
77 </html>
```

Fig.4 Form including text areas, password boxes and checkboxes. (Part 3)

Output for Fig. 4



```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.5: form.html -->
6 <!-- Form Design Example 3 -->
7
8 <head>
9     <title>Perl How to Program - Forms</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13
14     <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
15
16     <p>Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.</p>
17
18     <form method = "post" action = "/cgi-bin/formmail">
19
20     <p>
21         <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
22             value = "deitel@deitel.com">
23         <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
24             value = "Feedback Form">
25         <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
26             value = "main.html">
27     </p>
28
```

Fig.5 Form including radio buttons and pull down lists.


```
29 <p><label>Name :
30     <input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25">
31 </label></p>
32
33 <p><label>Comments :
34     <textarea name = "comments" rows = "4" cols = "36"></textarea>
35 </label></p>
36
37 <p><label>Email Address :
38     <input name = "email" type = "password" size = "25">
39 </label></p>
40
41 <p>
42     <strong>Things you liked:</strong><br>
43
44     <label>Site design
45     <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Design">
46 </label>
47
48     <label>Links
49     <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Links">
50 </label>
51
52     <label>Ease of use
53     <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Ease">
54 </label>
55
```

Fig. 5 Form including radio buttons and pull down lists. (Part 2)

```

56     <label>Images
57     <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Images">
58     </label>
59
60     <label>Source code
61     <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Code">
62     </label>
63 </p>
64
65 <!-- <input type = "radio"> creates a radio button. The -->
66 <!-- difference between radio buttons and checkboxes is -->
67 <!-- that only one radio button in a group can be selected -->
68 <p>
69     <strong>How did you get to our site?:</strong><br>
70
71     <label>Search engine
72     <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
73         value = "search engine" checked></label>
74
75     <label>Links from another site
76     <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
77         value = "link"></label>
78
79     <label>Deitel.com Web site
80     <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
81         value = "deitel.com"></label>
82

```

Fig. 5 Form including radio buttons and pull down lists. (Part 3)

Lines 72-81

Lines 72-81

Define radio-button group; each radio button with same name is part of the group

Only one radio button within group may be selected.

```
83     <label>Reference in a book
84     <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
85         value = "book"></label>
86
87     <label>Other
88     <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
89         value = "other"></label>
90
91 </p>
92
93 <!-- The <select> tag presents a drop down menu with -->
94 <!-- choices indicated by the <option> tags           -->
95 <p>
96     <label>Rate our site:
97
98     <select name = "rating">
99         <option selected>Amazing:-)</option>
100         <option>10</option>
101         <option>9</option>
102         <option>8</option>
103         <option>7</option>
104         <option>6</option>
105         <option>5</option>
106         <option>4</option>
107         <option>3</option>
108         <option>2</option>
109         <option>1</option>
110         <option>The Pits:-(</option>
111     </select>
112
```

Fig. 5 Form including radio buttons and pull down lists. (Part 4)

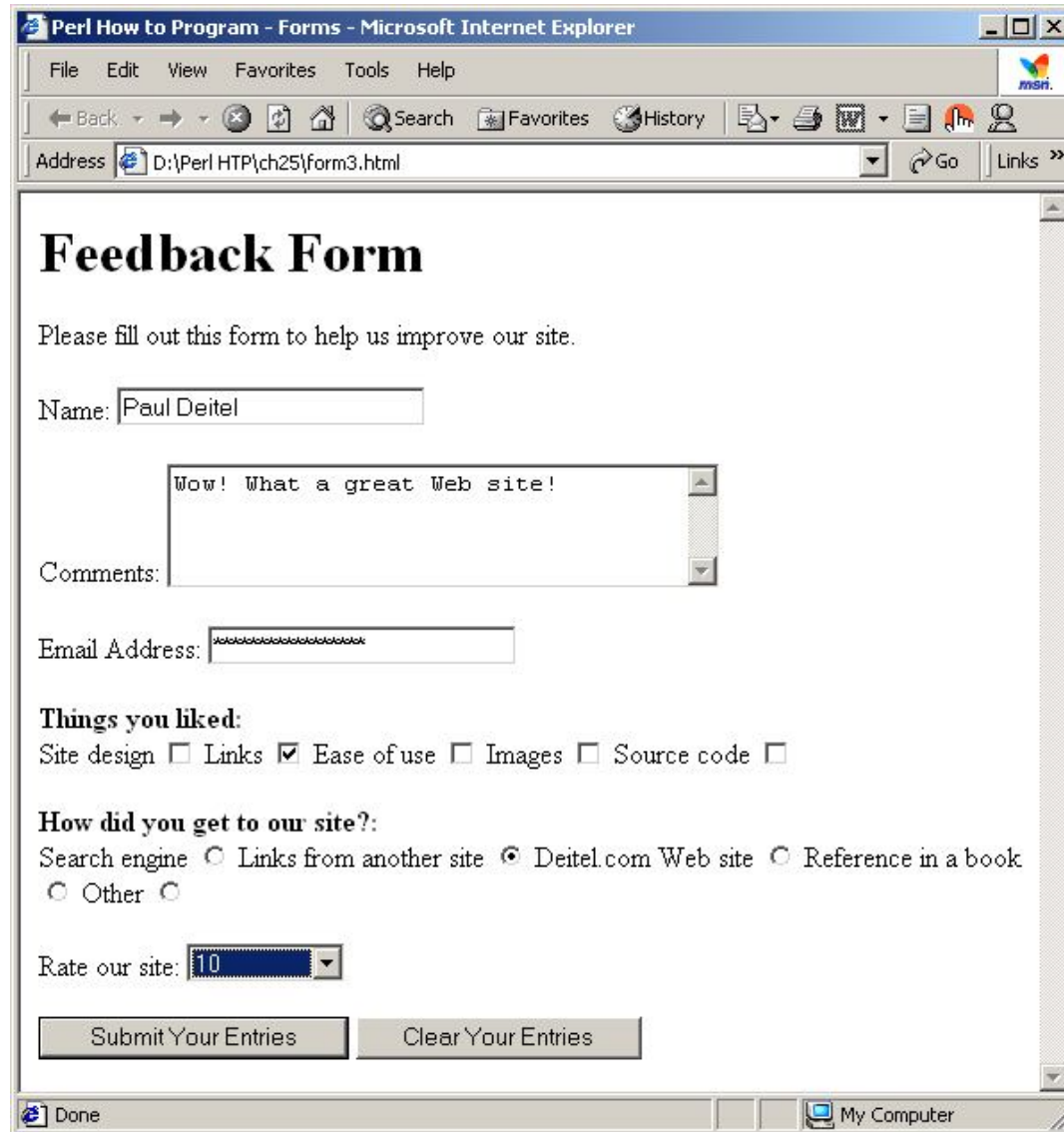
Lines 98-111

Define drop-down box with 11 options

```
113     </label>
114 </p>
115
116 <p>
117     <input type = "submit" value = "Submit Your Entries">
118     <input type = "reset" value = "Clear Your Entries">
119 </p>
120
121 </form>
122
123</body>
124</html>
```

Fig. 5 Form including radio buttons and pull down lists. (Part 5)

Output for Fig. 5



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window titled "Perl How to Program - Forms - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL "D:\Perl HTP\ch25\form3.html". The main content area displays a "Feedback Form" with the following elements:

- Feedback Form**
- Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.
- Name:
- Comments:
- Email Address:
- Things you liked:**
 - Site design
 - Links
 - Ease of use
 - Images
 - Source code
- How did you get to our site?:**
 - Search engine
 - Links from another site
 - Deitel.com Web site
 - Reference in a book
 - Other
- Rate our site:
- Submit Your Entries
- Clear Your Entries

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done" and "My Computer".

6 Internal Linking

- Internal Linking
 - Define anchors within a page
 - Allows hyperlinks to anchors

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.6: links.html -->
6 <!-- Internal Linking -->
7
8 <head>
9     <title>Perl How to Program - List</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13
14     <!-- <a name = ".."></a> makes an internal hyperlink -->
15     <p><a name = "features"></a></p>
16     <h1>The Best Features of the Internet</h1>
17
18     <!-- An internal link's address is "xx.html#linkname" -->
19     <p><a href = "#ceos">Go to <em>Favorite CEOs</em></a></p>
20
21     <ul>
22         <li>You can meet people from countries around the world.</li>
23
```

Fig.6 Using internal hyperlinks to make your pages more navigable.

Line 19

Hyperlink causes browser to jump directly to **#ceos** anchor (at bottom of page)

```
24     <li>You have access to new media as it becomes public:
25         <ul>
26             <li>New games</li>
27             <li>New applications
28                 <ul>
29                     <li>For Business</li>
30                     <li>For Pleasure</li>
31                 </ul>
32             </li>
33
34             <li>Around the Clock news</li>
35             <li>Search Engines</li>
36             <li>Shopping</li>
37             <li>Programming
38                 <ul>
39                     <li>HTML</li>
40                     <li>Java</li>
41                     <li>Dynamic HTML</li>
42                     <li>Scripts</li>
43                     <li>New languages</li>
44                 </ul>
45             </li>
46         </ul>
47     </li>
48
49     <li>Links</li>
50     <li>Keeping In touch with old friends</li>
51     <li>It is the technology of the future!</li>
52 </ul>
53
```

Fig.6 Using internal hyperlinks to make your pages more navigable. (Part 2)

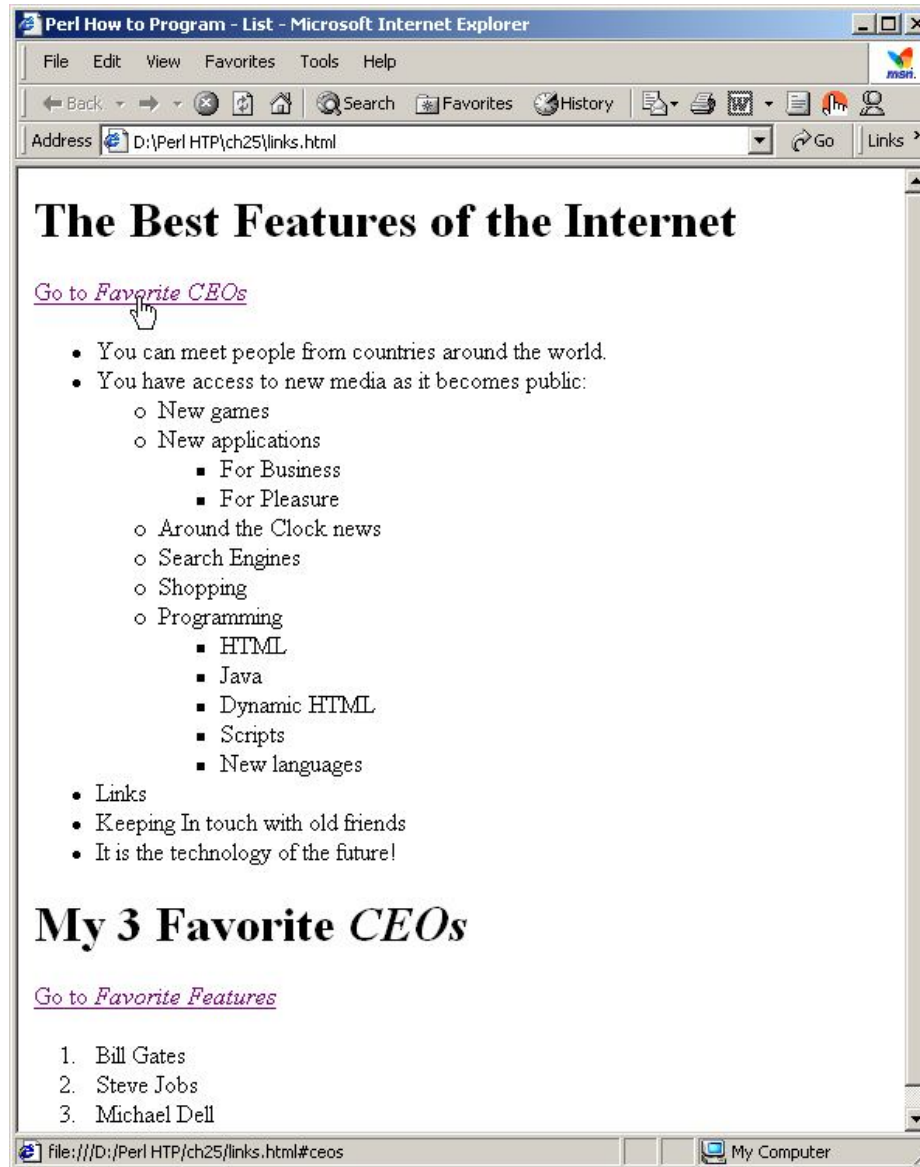

```
54
55 <p><a name = "ceos"></a></p>
56 <h1>My 3 Favorite <em>CEOs</em></h1>
57
58 <p>
59     <a href = "#features">Go to <em>Favorite Features</em></a>
60 </p>
61
62 <ol>
63     <li>Bill Gates</li>
64     <li>Steve Jobs</li>
65     <li>Michael Dell</li>
66 </ol>
67
68 </body>
69 </html>
```

Anchored position of #ceos

Fig.6 Using internal hyperlinks to make your pages more navigable. (Part 3)

Line 55

Output for Fig. 6



7 Creating and using Image Maps

- Image mapping
 - Define image *hotspots*
 - Used as hyperlink anchors
 - Element **map**
 - Contains all image map elements
 - Attribute **name**
 - Defines map identifier

7 Creating and using Image Maps (cont.)

- Image Mapping
 - Element **area**
 - Defines hotspot
 - Attribute **href**
 - Assigns hyperlink URL
 - Attribute **shape**
 - Specifies shape of area
 - Attribute **coords**
 - Specifies hotspot location

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.7: picture.html      -->
6 <!-- Creating and Using Image Maps -->
7
8 <head>
9     <title>Perl How to Program - Image Map</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13
14     <p>
15     <!-- <map> opens and names an image map formatting area -->
16     <!-- and to be referenced later -->
17     <map name = "picture">
18
19     <!-- The "shape = rect" indicates a rectangular area, with -->
20     <!-- coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right corners -->
21     <area href = "form.html" shape = "rect"
22         coords = "3, 122, 73, 143" alt = "Go to the feedback form">
23     <area href = "contact.html" shape = "rect"
24         coords = "109, 123, 199, 142" alt = "Go to the contact page">
25     <area href = "main.html" shape = "rect"
26         coords = "1, 2, 72, 17" alt = "Go to the homepage">
27     <area href = "links.html" shape = "rect"
28         coords = "155, 0, 199, 18" alt = "Go to the links page">
29
```

Define rectangles in each corner of image as links

Fig. 7 Picture with links anchored to an image map.

Lines 21-28

```

30  <!-- The "shape = poly" indicates a polygonal area with a customizable -->
31  <!-- shape, with the coordinates of every vertex listed -->
32  <area href = "mailto:deitel@deitel.com" shape = "poly"
33  <      coords = "28, 22, 24, 68, 46, 114, 84, 111, 99, 56, 86, 13"
34  <      alt = "Email the Deitels">
35
36  <!-- The "shape = circle" indicates a circular area with -->
37  <!-- center and radius listed -->
38  <area href = "mailto:deitel@deitel.com" shape = "circle"
39  <      coords = "146, 66, 42" alt = "Email the Deitels">
40 </map>
41
42 <!-- <img src=... usemap = "#name"> says that the indicated -->
43 <!-- image map will be used with this image -->
44 <img src = "deitel.gif" width = "200" height = "144"
45 <      alt = "Harvey and Paul Deitel" usemap = "#picture">
46 </p>
47
48 </body>
49 </html>

```

Create hexagon-shaped hotspot

Create circle-shaped hotspot

Fig. 7 Picture with links anchored to an image map. (Part 2)

Lines 32-34

Lines 38-39

Output for Fig. 7



8 <meta> Tags

- Meta tag attributes
 - Attribute **name**
 - Type of meta tag
 - Name value keywords
 - Search engine identifying words
 - Name value description
 - Description for search engine
 - Attribute **content**
 - Information for meta tag


```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.8: main.html      -->
6 <!-- <meta> and <!doctype> tags -->
7
8 <head>
9     <!-- <meta> tags give search engines information they need -->
10    <!-- to catalog your site          -->
11    <meta name = "keywords" content = "Webpage, design, HTML,
12        tutorial, personal, help, index, form, contact, feedback,
13        list, links, frame, deitel">
14
15    <meta name = "description" content = "This Web site will help
16        you learn the basics of HTML and Webpage design through the
17        use of interactive examples and instruction.">
18
19    <title>Perl How to Program - Welcome</title>
20 </head>
21
22 <body>
23
24    <h1>Welcome to Our Web Site!</h1>
25
```

Fig. 8 Using meta to provide keywords and a description.

Provide searchable keywords to search engines

1-13

Lines 15-17

Description displayed to search-engine user

```
26 <p>We have designed this site to teach about the wonders of
27 <em>HTML</em>. We have been using <em>HTML</em> since version
28 <strong>2.0</strong>, and we enjoy the features that have been
29 added recently. It seems only a short time ago that we read
30 our first <em>HTML</em> book. Soon you will know about many of
31 the great new features of HTML 4.01.</p>
32
33 <p>Have Fun With the Site!</p>
34
35 </body>
36 </html>
```

**Fig. 8 Using meta
to provide keywords
and a description.
(Part 2)**

9 frameset Element

- Frames
 - Allow presentation of multiple documents
 - Increase usability and functionality
 - Element **frameset**
 - Informs browser the page contains frames
 - Attribute **cols**
 - Defines number of columns
 - Attribute **rows**
 - Defines number of rows

9 frameset Element (cont.)

- Frames
 - Element **frame**
 - Defines each frame
 - Attribute **name**
 - Identifying name for frame
 - Attribute **src**
 - URL location of frame

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.9: index.html -->
6 <!-- HTML Frames I -->
7
8 <head>
9     <meta name = "keywords" content = "Webpage, design, HTML,
10     tutorial, personal, help, index, form, contact, feedback,
11     list, links, frame, deitel">
12
13     <meta name = "description" content = "This Web site will help
14     you learn the basics of HTML and Webpage design through the
15     use of interactive examples and instruction.">
16
17     <title>Perl How to Program - Main</title>
18 </head>
19
20 <!-- The <frameset> tag gives the dimensions of your frame -->
21 <frameset cols = "110,*">
22
23     <!-- The individual frame elements specify which pages -->
24     <!-- appear in the given frames -->
25     <frame name = "nav" src = "nav.html">
26     <frame name = "main" src = "main.html">
27
```

Specify that this document uses frames

Fig. 9 Web site navigation and content. **two frames—**

Lines 1-2

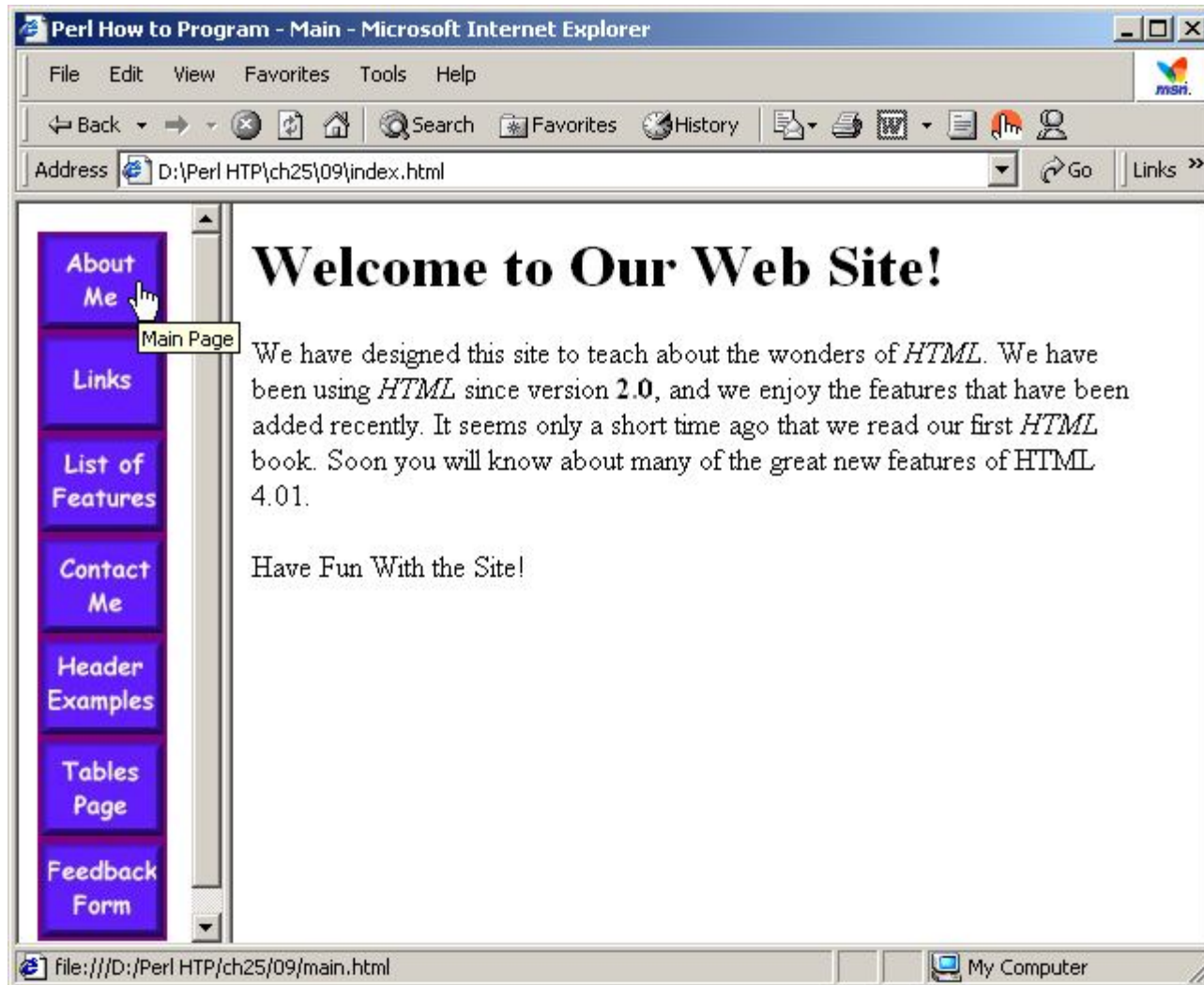
Lines 21-26

Defines two frames: **nav** and **main**

```
28 <noframes>
29     <p>This page uses frames, but your browser does not support
30     them.</p>
31
32     <p>Please, <a href = "nav.html">follow this link to browse our
33     site without frames</a>.</p>
34 </noframes>
35
36 </frameset>
37 </html>
```

Fig. 9 Web site using two frames—navigation and content. (Part 2)

Output for Fig 9



10 Nested Frames

- Nested Frames
 - Introduce more complex page layouts


```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
2     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
3 <html>
4
5 <!-- Fig. 25.10: index.html -->
6 <!-- HTML Frames II      -->
7
8 <head>
9
10 <meta name = "keywords" content = "Webpage, design, HTML,
11     tutorial, personal, help, index, form, contact, feedback,
12     list, links, frame, deitel">
13
14 <meta name = "description" content = "This Web site will help
15     you learn the basics of HTML and Webpage design through the
16     use of interactive examples and instruction.">
17
18 <title>Perl How to Program - Main</title>
19 </head>
20
```

Fig. 10 Framed Web site with a nested frameset.

```
21 <frameset cols = "110,*">
22   <frame name = "nav" src = "nav.html">
23
24   <!-- Nested framesets are used to change the formatting -->
25   <!-- and spacing of the frameset as a whole -->
26   <frameset rows = "175,*">
27     <frame name = "picture" src = "picture.html">
28     <frame name = "main" src = "main.html">
29   </frameset>
30
31 <noframes>
32   <p>This page uses frames, but your browser does not support
33   them.</p>
34
35   <p>Please, <a href = "nav.html">follow this link to browse
our
36   site without frames</a>.</p>
37 </noframes>
38
39 </frameset>
40 </html>
```

Nested framesets

Fig. 10 Framed Web site with a nested frameset. (Part 2)

Lines 21-29

Output for Fig.10

