

Chapter 5 - Introduction to XHTML:

Part 2

1

Outline

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Basic XHTML Tables
- 5.3 Intermediate XHTML Tables and Formatting
- 5.4 Basic XHTML Forms
- 5.5 More Complex XHTML Forms
- 5.6 Internal Linking
- 5.7 Creating and Using Image Maps
- 5.8 <meta> Tags
- 5.9 frameset Element
- 5.10 Nested framesets
- 5.11 Internet and World Wide Web Resources

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2



Outline

Table1.html

```
1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.1: table1.html -->
6  <!-- Creating a basic table -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10     <title>A simple XHTML table</title>
11    </head>
12
13    <body>
14
15     <!-- The <table> tag opens a table -->
16     <table border = "1" width = "40%"
17       summary = "This table provides information about
18         the price of fruit">
19
20       <!-- The <caption> tag summarizes the table's
21       contents (this helps the visually impaired) -->
22       <caption><strong>Price of Fruit</strong></caption>
23
24       <!-- The <thead> is the first section of a -->
25       <!-- table. It formats the table header -->
26       <!-- area. <th> inserts a heading cell. -->
27       <thead>
28         <tr>
29           <th>Fruit</th>
30           <th>Price</th>
31         </tr>
32       </thead>
```

The **border** attribute gives the size in pixels of the table's border.

The **width** attribute gives the width of the table.

The **summary** attribute describes the table's contents.

Text placed in a table header is rendered bold and centered in the cell.

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```

33
34      <!-- All table content goes is enclosed within -->
35      <!-- <tbody>. <tr> inserts a table row. <td>      -->
36      <!-- inserts a data cell.                        -->
37      <tbody>
38          <tr>
39              <td>Apple</td>
40              <td>$0.25</td>
41          </tr>
42
43          <tr>
44              <td>Orange</td>
45              <td>$0.50</td>
46          </tr>
47
48          <tr>
49              <td>Banana</td>
50              <td>$1.00</td>
51          </tr>
52
53          <tr>
54              <td>Pineapple</td>
55              <td>$2.00</td>
56          </tr>
57      </tbody>
58
59      <tfoot>
60          <tr>
61              <th>Total</th>
62              <th>$3.75</th>
63          </tr>
64      </tfoot>
65
66  </table>

```

The body of the table is placed between the **tbody** tags.

Table rows are created using the **tr** element

Data placed between **td** tags are placed in an individual cell.

The table footer belongs at the bottom of the table. It formats text in a similar manner to a table header.



```

67
68      </body>
69  </html>

```

Program Output

A simple XHTML table - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites History

Address C:\jw3http2\ch05examples\table1.html

Price of Fruit

Fruit	Price
Apple	\$0.25
Orange	\$0.50
Banana	\$1.00
Pineapple	\$2.00
Total	\$3.75

Done My Computer

Table Caption

Table header

Start of table body

End of table body

Table footer



```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.2: table2.html      -->
6  <!-- Intermediate table design -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10     <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Tables</title>
11    </head>
12
13    <body>
14
15     <h1>Table Example Page</h1>
16
17     <table border = "1">
18       <caption>Here is a more complex sample table.</caption>
19
20       <!-- <colgroup> and <col> are used to -->
21       <!-- format entire columns at once.    -->
22       <!-- span determines how many columns -->
23       <!-- the col tag affects.              -->
24       <colgroup>
25         <col align = "right" span = "1" />
26       </colgroup>
27
28       <thead>
29

```

The **span** attribute indicates width of the data cell in number of columns.

The **align** attribute is used to horizontally align data in a cell.



```

30     <!-- rowspans and colspans merge the specified -->
31     <!-- number of cells vertically or horizontally -->
32     <tr>
33
34       <!-- Merge two rows -->
35       <th rowspan = "2">
36         <img src = "camel.gif" width = "205"
37           height = "167" alt = "Picture of a camel" />
38       </th>
39
40       <!-- Merge four columns -->
41       <th colspan = "4" valign = "top">
42         <h1>Camelid comparison</h1><br />
43         <p>Approximate as of 8/99</p>
44       </th>
45     </tr>
46
47     <tr valign = "bottom">
48       <th># of Humps</th>
49       <th>Indigenous region</th>
50       <th>Spits?</th>
51       <th>Produces Wool?</th>
52     </tr>
53
54   </thead>
55
56   <tbody>
57
58     <tr>
59       <th>Camels (bactrian)</th>
60       <td>2</td>
61       <td>Africa/Asia</td>
62       <td rowspan = "2">Llama</td>
63       <td rowspan = "2">Llama</td>
64     </tr>

```

The value of the **colspan** attribute gives the amount of columns taken up by the cell.

The vertical alignment of data in a cell can be specified with the **valign** attribute.

The value of the **rowspan** attribute gives the amount of rows taken up by the cell.

```

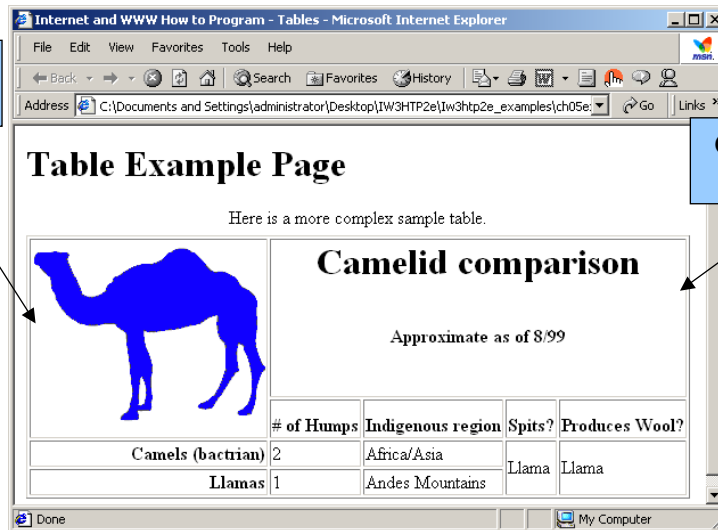
65
66         <tr>
67             <th>Llamas</th>
68             <td>1</td>
69             <td>Andes Mountains</td>
70         </tr>
71
72     </tbody>
73
74 </table>
75
76 </body>
77 </html>

```



Outline

Table2.html



Cell spanning the size of two rows.

Program Output

Cell spanning the size of four columns.

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```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3      "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.3: form.html -->
6  <!-- Form Design Example 1 -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9      <head>
10         <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Forms</title>
11     </head>
12
13     <body>
14
15         <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
16
17         <p>Please fill out this form to help
18             us improve our site.</p>
19
20         <!-- This tag starts the form, gives the method of -->
21         <!-- sending information and the location of form -->
22         <!-- scripts. Hidden inputs contain -->
23         <!-- non-visual information -->
24         <form method = "post" action = "/cgi-bin/formmail">
25
26             <p>
27                 <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
28                     value = "deitel@deitel.com" />
29                 <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
30                     value = "Feedback Form" />
31                 <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
32                     value = "main.html" />
33             </p>

```



Outline

Form.html

Each form must begin and end with **form** tags.

The **method** attribute specifies how the form's data is sent to the Web server. The **post** method appends form data to the browser request.

The value of the **action** attribute specifies the URL of a script on the Web server.

Input elements are used to send data to the script that processes the form.

A **hidden** value for the type attribute sends data that is not entered by the user.

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Form.html

```

34
35      <!-- <input type = "text"> inserts a text box -->
36      <p><label>Name:
37          <input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25"
38              maxlength = "30" />
39      </label></p>
40
41      <p>
42          <!-- input types "submit" and "reset" insert -->
43          <!-- buttons for submitting and clearing the -->
44          <!-- form's contents -->
45          <input type = "submit" value =
46              "Submit Your Entries" />
47          <input type = "reset" value =
48              "Clear Your Entries" />
49      </p>
50
51  </form>
52
53  </body>
54  </html>

```

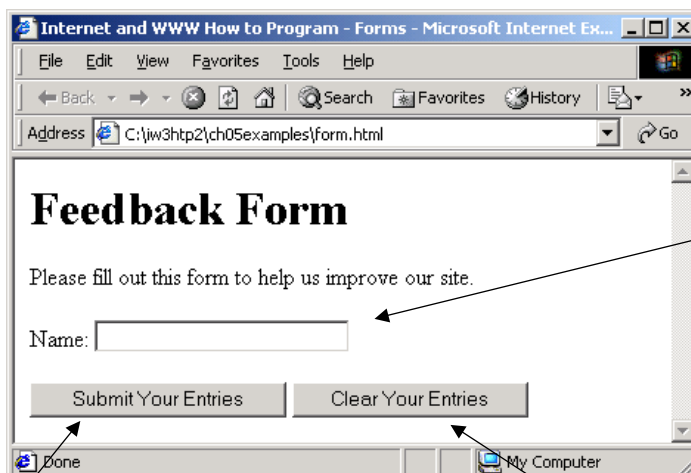
The **size** attribute gives the number of characters visible in the text box.

The **maxlength** attribute gives the maximum number of characters the user can input.

The **value** attribute displays a name on the buttons created.

The **label** element describes the data the user needs to enter in the text box.

Program Output



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Internet and WWW How to Program - Forms - Microsoft Internet Ex...". The address bar shows "C:\jw3http2\ch05examples\form.html". The form is titled "Feedback Form" and contains the text "Please fill out this form to help us improve our site." Below this is a text box labeled "Name:". At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Submit Your Entries" and "Clear Your Entries".

Text box created using **input** element.

Submit button created using input element.

Reset button created using input element.



```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.4: form2.html -->
6  <!-- Form Design Example 2 -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10     <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Forms</title>
11    </head>
12
13    <body>
14
15     <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
16
17     <p>Please fill out this form to help
18       us improve our site.</p>
19
20     <form method = "post" action = "/cgi-bin/formmail">
21
22       <p>
23         <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
24           value = "deitel@deitel.com" />
25         <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
26           value = "Feedback Form" />
27         <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
28           value = "main.html" />
29       </p>
30
31       <p><label>Name:
32         <input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25" />
33       </label></p>
34

```

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```

35  <!-- <textarea> creates a multiline textbox -->
36  <p><label>Comments:<br />
37    <textarea name = "comments" rows = "4" cols = "36">
38  Enter your comments here.
39    </textarea>
40  </label></p>
41
42  <!-- <input type = "password"> inserts a
43  <!-- textbox whose display is masked with
44  <!-- asterisk characters
45  <p><label>E-mail Address:
46    <input name = "email" type = "password"
47      size = "25" />
48  </label></p>
49
50  <p>
51    <strong>Things you liked:</strong><br />
52
53    <label>Site design
54    <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
55      value = "Design" /></label>
56
57    <label>Links
58    <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
59      value = "Links" /></label>
60
61    <label>Ease of use
62    <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
63      value = "Ease" /></label>
64
65    <label>Images
66    <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
67      value = "Images" /></label>
68

```

The **textarea** element renders a text area when the page is displayed. The size of the text area can be specified with the **rows** and **cols** attribute.

Setting an **input** element's **type** attribute to **checkbox** will create a checkbox.

Checkboxes that belong to the same group must have same value in the **name** attribute.

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```

69         <label>Source code
70         <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
71             value = "Code" /></label>
72     </p>
73
74     <p>
75         <input type = "submit" value = "Submit Your Entries" />
76         <input type = "reset" value = "Clear Your Entries" />
77     </p>
78
79 </form>
80
81 </body>
82 </html>

```

Program Output

Text area created
with **input** element.

Checkbox options created
with **input** element.

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```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3      "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.5: form3.html -->
6  <!-- Form Design Example 3 -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9      <head>
10         <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Forms</title>
11     </head>
12
13     <body>
14
15         <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
16
17         <p>Please fill out this form to help
18             us improve our site.</p>
19
20         <form method = "post" action = "/cgi-bin/formmail">
21
22             <p>
23                 <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
24                     value = "deitel@deitel.com" />
25                 <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
26                     value = "Feedback Form" />
27                 <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
28                     value = "main.html" />
29             </p>
30
31             <p><label>Name:
32                 <input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25" />
33             </label></p>
34

```

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```
35      <p><label>Comments:<br />
36          <textarea name = "comments" rows = "4"
37              cols = "36"></textarea>
38      </label></p>
39
40      <p><label>E-mail Address:
41          <input name = "email" type = "password"
42              size = "25" /></label></p>
43
44      <p>
45          <strong>Things you liked:</strong><br />
46
47          <label>Site design
48              <input name = "things" type = "checkbox"
49                  value = "Design" /></label>
50
51          <label>Links
52              <input name = "things" type = "checkbox"
53                  value = "Links" /></label>
54
55          <label>Ease of use
56              <input name = "things" type = "checkbox"
57                  value = "Ease" /></label>
58
59          <label>Images
60              <input name = "things" type = "checkbox"
61                  value = "Images" /></label>
62
63          <label>Source code
64              <input name = "things" type = "checkbox"
65                  value = "Code" /></label>
66      </p>
67
```



```
68      <!-- <input type = "radio" /> creates a radio    -->
69      <!-- button. The difference between radio buttons -->
70      <!-- and checkboxes is that only one radio button -->
71      <!-- in a group can be selected                    -->
72      <p>
73          <strong>How did you get to our site?:</strong><br />
74
75          <label>Search engine
76              <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
77                  value = "search engine" checked = "checked" />
78          </label>
79
80          <label>Links from another site
81              <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
82                  value = "link" /></label>
83
84          <label>Deitel.com Web site
85              <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
86                  value = "deitel.com" /></label>
87
88          <label>Reference in a book
89              <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
90                  value = "book" /></label>
91
92          <label>Other
93              <input name = "how get to site" type = "radio"
94                  value = "other" /></label>
95
96      </p>
97
```

The **checked** attribute
will mark this radio
option by default.

An **input** element with
type value equal to **radio**
creates radio buttons.



```

98      <p>
99          <label>Rate our site:
100
101          <!-- The <select> tag presents a drop-down -->
102          <!-- list with choices indicated by the -->
103          <!-- <option> tags -->
104          <select name = "rating">
105              <option selected = "selected">Amazing</option>
106              <option>10</option>
107              <option>9</option>
108              <option>8</option>
109              <option>7</option>
110              <option>6</option>
111              <option>5</option>
112              <option>4</option>
113              <option>3</option>
114              <option>2</option>
115              <option>1</option>
116              <option>Awful</option>
117          </select>
118
119      </label>
120  </p>
121
122  <p>
123      <input type = "submit" value =
124          "Submit Your Entries" />
125      <input type = "reset" value = "Clear Your Entries" />
126  </p>
127
128  </form>
129
130  </body>
131  </html>

```

The **select** element creates a drop down list.

The **selected** attribute selects a default value for the drop down list.

The **option** tag is used for each option in the drop down list.



Radio box list created with **input** element.

Drop down box list created with **input** element. The **Amazing** option is selected as a default value.



Program Output

Internet and WWW How to Program - Forms - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address: C:\www3\http2\ch05examples\form3.html

Feedback Form

Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.

Name:

Comments:

E-mail 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

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

Done My Computer

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Links.html

```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.6: links.html -->
6  <!-- Internal Linking -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10     <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - List</title>
11    </head>
12
13    <body>
14
15     <!-- <a name = "..">/a> creates an internal hyperlink -->
16     <p><a name = "features"></a></p>
17     <h1>The Best Features of the Internet</h1>
18
19     <!-- An internal link's address is "#linkname" -->
20     <p><a href = "#ceos">Go to <em>Favorite CEOs</em></a></p>
21
22     <ul>
23       <li>You can meet people from countries
24         around the world.</li>
25
26       <li>You have access to new media as it becomes public:
27         <ul>
28           <li>New games</li>
29           <li>New applications
30             <ul>
31               <li>For Business</li>
32               <li>For Pleasure</li>
33             </ul>
34           </li>
35
```

To internally link, place a # sign in front of the name of the desired anchor element within the page.

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```

36         <li>Around the clock news</li>
37         <li>Search Engines</li>
38         <li>Shopping</li>
39         <li>Programming
40             <ul>
41                 <li>XHTML</li>
42                 <li>Java</li>
43                 <li>Dynamic HTML</li>
44                 <li>Scripts</li>
45                 <li>New languages</li>
46             </ul>
47         </li>
48     </ul>
49 </li>
50
51     <li>Links</li>
52     <li>Keeping in touch with old friends</li>
53     <li>It is the technology of the future!</li>
54 </ul>
55
56 <!-- Named anchor -->
57 <p><a name = "ceos"></a></p>
58 <h1>My 3 Favorite <em>CEOs</em></h1>
59
60 <p>
61
62     <!-- Internal hyperlink to features -->
63     <a href = "#features">Go to <em>Favorite Features</em>
64     </a></p>
65

```

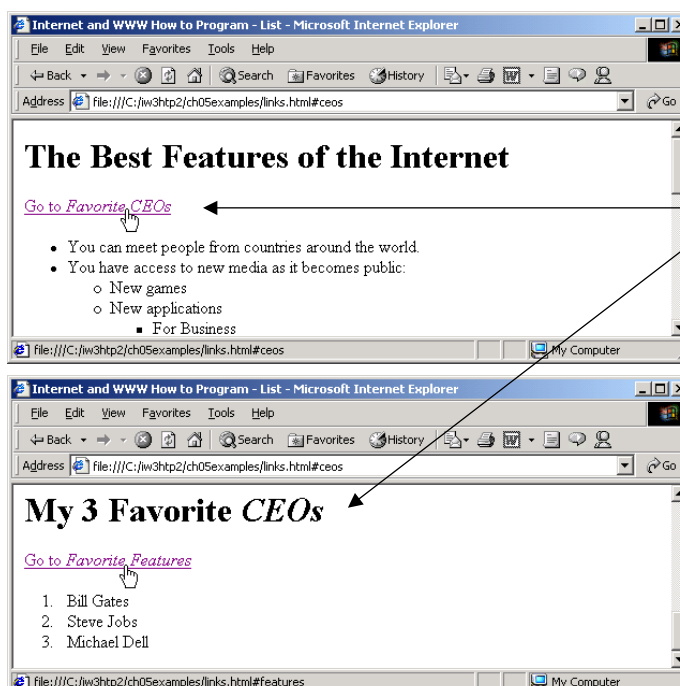
An anchor named **ceos** will be created at this point on the page. This anchor does not link and will not be seen on the page. However, other anchors can refer to this anchor and link to it.



```

66     <ol>
67         <li>Bill Gates</li>
68         <li>Steve Jobs</li>
69         <li>Michael Dell</li>
70     </ol>
71
72 </body>
73 </html>

```



Program Output

Clicking on this internal link will bring the user to the bottom of the page where **My 3 Favorite CEOs** is located.



```

1  <?xml version = "1.0" ?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.7: picture.html -->
6  <!-- Creating and Using Image Maps -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10      <title>
11        Internet and WWW How to Program - Image Map
12      </title>
13    </head>
14
15    <body>
16
17      <p>
18
19        <!-- The <map> tag defines an image map -->
20        <map id = "picture">
21
22          <!-- The "shape = rect" indicates a rectangular
23             <!-- area, with coordinates for the upper-left
24             <!-- and lower-right corners
25          <area href = "form.html" shape = "rect"
26             coords = "2,123,54,143"
27             alt = "Go to the feedback form" />
28          <area href = "contact.html" shape = "rect"
29             coords = "126,122,198,143"
30             alt = "Go to the contact page" />
31          <area href = "main.html" shape = "rect"
32             coords = "3,7,61,25" alt = "Go to the homepage" />
33          <area href = "links.html" shape = "rect"
34             coords = "168,5,197,25"
35             alt = "Go to the links page" />

```

The **area** element is used to create hotspots.

The **shape** attribute defines a shape for the hotspot.

The first two integers of the **coordinate** attribute define the (x,y) coordinate of the upper-left hand corner of the rectangle. The last two integers define the (x,y) coordinate of the lower-right hand corner of the rectangle.

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```

36
37      <!-- Value poly creates a hotspot in the shape -->
38      <!-- of a polygon, defined by coords -->
39      <area shape = "poly" alt = "E-mail the Deitels"
40         coords = "162,25,154,39,158,54,169,51,183,39,161,26"
41         href = "mailto:deitel@deitel.com" />
42
43      <!-- The "shape = circle" indicates a circular -->
44      <!-- area with center and radius listed -->
45      <area href = "mailto:deitel@deitel.com"
46         shape = "circle" coords = "100,36,33"
47         alt = "E-mail the Deitels" />
48    </map>
49
50    <!-- <img src =... usemap = "#id"> indicates that the --
51    <!-- indicated image map is used with this image --
52    <img src = "deitel.gif" width = "200" height = "144"
53         alt = "Deitel logo" usemap = "#picture" />
54    </p>
55  </body>
56 </html>

```

Assigning **poly** to the **shape** attribute creates a polygon with coordinates defined by the **coords** attribute.

Assigning **circle** to the **shape** attribute creates a circle, with a center and radius specified by the **coords** attribute.

The image map assigned to the **usemap** attribute will be used with the image.

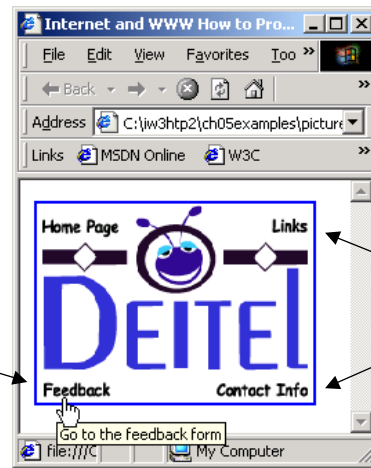
The # in front of the name of the image map indicates that an internal image map is being used.

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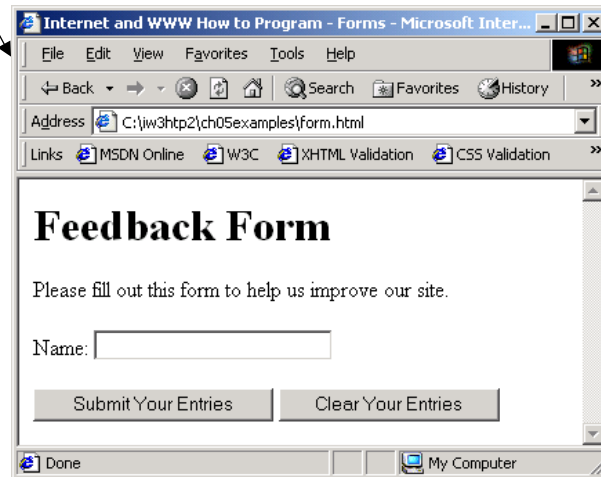


Program Output

Selecting the **Feedback** hotspot links to the page below.



Hotspots created using the **area** element.



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Main.html

```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.8: main.html -->
6  <!-- <meta> tag -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10     <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Welcome</title>
11
12     <!-- <meta> tags give search engines information -->
13     <!-- they need to catalog your site -->
14     <meta name = "keywords" content = "Webpage, design,
15       XHTML, tutorial, personal, help, index, form,
16       contact, feedback, list, links, frame, deitel" />
17
18     <meta name = "description" content = "This Web site will
19       help you learn the basics of XHTML and Webpage design
20       through the use of interactive examples and
21       instruction." />
22
23   </head>
24   <body>
25
26     <h1>Welcome to Our Web Site!</h1>
27
28
29     <p>We have designed this site to teach about the wonders
30       of <strong><em>XHTML</em></strong>. <em>XHTML</em> is
31       better equipped than <em>HTML</em> to represent complex
32       data on the Internet. <em>XHTML</em> takes advantage of
33       XML's strict syntax to ensure well-formedness. Soon you
34       will know about many of the great new features of
35       <em>XHTML.</em></p>

```

The **meta** element provides information to search engines about the document.

The **name** attribute describes the type of **meta** element.

The **content** attribute provides the information search engines use to catalog pages.

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```

36
37     <p>Have Fun With the Site!</p>
38
39 </body>
40 </html>

```



```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.9: index.html -->
6  <!-- XHTML Frames I      -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10      <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Main</title>
11      <meta name = "keywords" content = "Webpage, design,
12        XHTML, tutorial, personal, help, index, form,
13        contact, feedback, list, links, frame, deitel" />
14
15      <meta name = "description" content = "This Web site will
16        help you learn the basics of XHTML and Web page design
17        through the use of interactive examples
18        and instruction." />
19    </head>
20
21    <!-- The <frameset> tag sets the frame dimensions
22    <frameset cols = "110,*">
23
24      <!-- Individual frame elements specify which pages
25      <!-- appear in a given frame -->
26
27      <frame name = "leftframe" src = "nav.html" />
28      <frame name = "main" src = "main.html" />
29

```



The **frameset** element informs the browser that the page contains frames.

The **cols** attribute gives the width of each frame. The first vertical frame created is **110** pixels from the left of the browser. The second vertical frame fills the rest of the browser, as indicated by the ***** value.

The **frame** element loads documents into the frameset. The **src** attribute indicates the document to be loaded.

Nav.html is loaded into the left frame and **main.html** is loaded into the right frame.



```

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

```

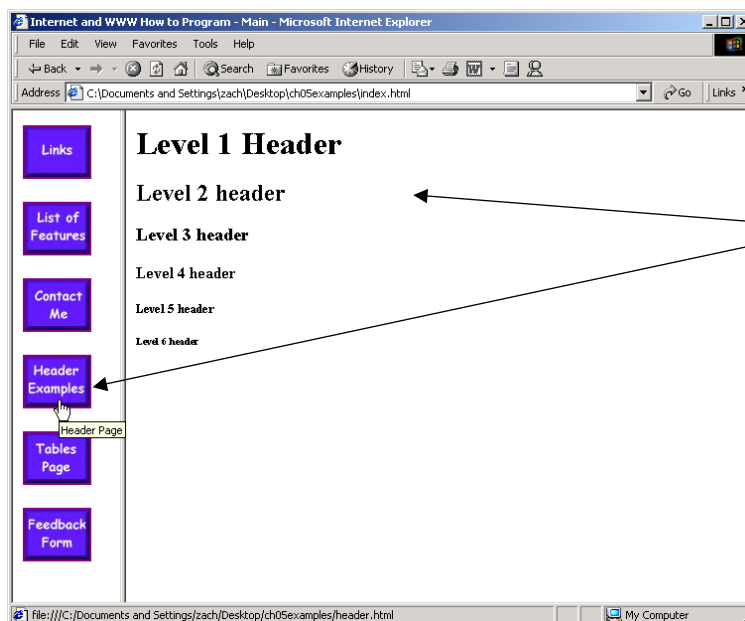
The **noframes** element provides an option for browsers that do not display frames.



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Program Output



When **Header Examples** is selected, the document it links to is displayed in the right frame.

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```

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" />
26       </a><br />
27
28       <a href = "contact.html" target = "main">
29         <img src = "buttons/contact.jpg" width = "65"
30           height = "50" alt = "Contact Page" />
31       </a><br />
32

```

The **target** attribute specifies where the document linked by the anchor should display.

The document will open in the frame called **main**.



```

33     <a href = "header.html" target = "main">
34       <img src = "buttons/header.jpg" width = "65"
35         height = "50" alt = "Header Page" />
36     </a><br />
37
38     <a href = "table1.html" target = "main">
39       <img src = "buttons/table.jpg" width = "65"
40         height = "50" alt = "Table Page" />
41     </a><br />
42
43     <a href = "form.html" target = "main">
44       <img src = "buttons/form.jpg" width = "65"
45         height = "50" alt = "Feedback Form" />
46     </a><br />
47   </p>
48
49   </body>
50 </html>

```

Other values of **target** can be specified to load documents onto a new browser window, into the same frame that the anchor appears in and onto a full browser window, removing all frames.



```

1  <?xml version = "1.0"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 5.11: index2.html -->
6  <!-- XHTML Frames II -->
7
8  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
9    <head>
10     <title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Main</title>
11
12     <meta name = "keywords" content = "Webpage, design,
13       XHTML, tutorial, personal, help, index, form,
14       contact, feedback, list, links, frame, deitel" />
15
16     <meta name = "description" content = "This Web site will
17       help you learn the basics of XHTML and Web page design
18       through the use of interactive examples
19       and instruction." />
20
21   </head>
22
23   <frameset cols = "110,*">
24     <frame name = "nav" src = "nav.html" />
25
26     <!-- Nested framesets are used to change the -->
27     <!-- formatting and spacing of the frameset -->
28     <!-- as a whole -->
29     <frameset rows = "175,*">
30       <frame name = "picture" src = "picture.html" />
31       <frame name = "main" src = "main.html" />
32     </frameset>
33

```

The vertical frame on the right is divided into two horizontal frames.

The **rows** attribute works in a similar manner to the **cols** attribute, except the **rows** attribute gives the height of each frame.

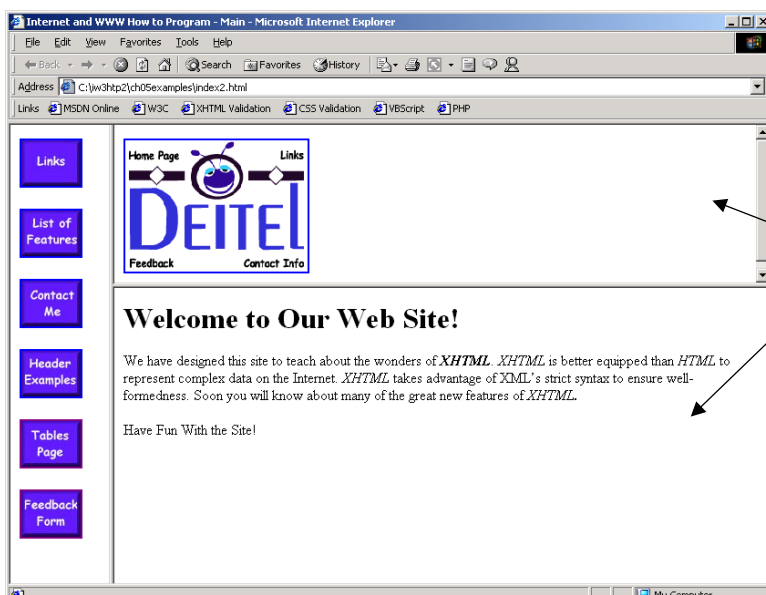


```

34   <noframes>
35     <p>This page uses frames, but your browser does not
36       support them.</p>
37
38     <p>Please, <a href = "nav.html">follow this link to
39       browse our site without frames</a>.</p>
40   </noframes>
41
42   </frameset>
43 </html>

```

Program Output



The nested **frame** element splits the right vertical frame into two horizontal frames.