*:96 Overheads

Part 6d: HTML and CSS (Frames, HTML 4.0, Good HTML, Testing HTML)

More about this course about Internet application protocols can be found at URL:

http://www.dsv.su.se/jpalme/internet-course/Int-app-prot-kurs.html

Last update: 2005-09-21 18:39

F R A M E S

Welcome to Telematics for Research

Telematics for Research is a sector within the Telematics Applications Programme to support the development and demonstration of innovative applications to enhance European collaborative research through deployment of telematics.

What's New?

Travel reports on the March 1998 41st IETF in Los Angeles **New!**

Travel reports on the 41st IETF have been added to

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Telematics for Research Home</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<FRAMESET COLS="120,*" BORDER="0" FRAMEBORDER="0">
<FRAME SRC="navbar.html" NAME="navbar" MARGINWIDTH="0"
MARGINHEIGHT="0" SCROLLING="auto">
<FRAME SRC="rtdnhome.htm" NAME="body">
</FRAMESET>
<NOFRAMES><BODY>
<P><B>Your browser does not appear to support
frames.</B>
```

Extract from the file navbar.html:

```
<FONT SIZE=-1><A HREF="/" TARGET="_top"><FONT
COLOR="#FFFF00">Telematics for Research Home</FONT></A>
```

TARGET="_top" reloads the whole window,
TARGET="body" only the left frame.

Frame target names (6.16 in HTML 4.0 specification)

Except for the reserved names listed below, frame target names must begin with an alphabetic character (a-z, A-Z). User agents should ignore all other target names. The following target names are reserved and have special meanings.

_blank   The user agent should load the designated document in a new, unnamed window.

_self   The user agent should load the document in the same frame as the element that refers to this target.

_parent   The user agent should load the document into the immediate **FRAMESET** parent of the current frame. This value is equivalent to **_self** if the current frame has no parent.

_top   The user agent should load the document into the full, original window (thus cancelling all other frames). This value is equivalent to **_self** if the current frame has no parent.

http://www.ozemail.com.au/~phoenix1/html/index.htm

Douglas' HTML and JavaScript Resource

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Introduction to Douglas' HTML Resource!

This resource has been updated as of 26 February, 1998. It was compiled from various sources around the internet, particularly Netscape, W3C and htmlhelp.com. I have modified the files to create a unified and complete HTML resource which is, at the time of compilation, July, 1997, comprehensive and up to date.

What's this resource covers.

[Hide Left Frame] [Show JavaScript Index]

Two frames on top of each other, the top frame contains two subframes, left and right.

Frame notation

```
<HTML><HEAD></HEAD>
<FRAMESET   COLS = "20%,80% "  >
   <FRAMESET  ROWS = "100,200 "  >
      <FRAME SRC="Document-A" NORESIZE>
      <FRAME SRC="Document-B" NORESIZE>
   </FRAMESET>
   <FRAME SRC="Document-C" RESIZE>
</FRAMESET>
<NOFRAMES>
<BODY>Text for non-frame readers
</BODY></NOFRAMES></HTML>
```

Contents of Document-A	Contents of Document-C
Contents of Document-B	

cols = horizontal

rows = vertical

"20%,80%" = percentage of window

"100,200" = pixels

"3*,1*" = relative sizes

Frame element attributes

name = *cdata*	Name, used in TARGETs.
longdesc =	Link to a long description of the frame for non-visual user agents.
src = *uri*	Location of the initial contents to be contained in the frame.
noresize	Tells the user agent that the frame window must not be resizeable.
scrolling = **auto|yes|no**	Scroll information for the frame window. Possible values: **auto:** Scrolling devices for the frame window when necessary. This is the default value. **yes:** Always provide scrolling devices for the frame window. **no:** Do not to provide scrolling devices for the frame window.
frameborder = **1|0**	Possible values: **1:** A separator, default value. **0:** No separator.
marginwidth =	Space to be left between the frame's contents in its left and right margins.
marginheight = *pixels*	Space to be left between the frame's contents in its top and bottom margins.

Problems with Frames

1. Difficult for sight-impaired readers.

2. Difficulty with links and bookmarks:

   a. Search engines may produce link to a frame instead of a page.

   b. Bookmarks, history links, etc.

   c. Other linking problems.

3. Difficulty printing (print page, or print frame content?)

Because of these problems, many people regard frames as not good HTML design practice.

Frames, tables or subwindows?

Frame:

Designer controls more, un-scrolling frame always visibile to user. May allow user reformatting and scrolling of each frame.

Tables:

Whole window scrolls, avoids problems with frames.

Subwindows:

<A HREF=... TARGET=... >

User can separately reposition and reformat each window, and windows can overlay each other on the screen.

Embedding External Content

<OBJECT ...> element

Example of old notation

```
<EMBED width=150 height=200 SRC="my-movie.dcr">
```

Example of new notation

```
<OBJECT data=my-movie.dcr
     type="application/director"
     width=150 height=200>
<IMG src=use-schockwave.gif alt="Get schockwave">
</OBJECT>
```

The <IMG ...> above is only shown to users of browsers which do not understand the <OBJECT ...> notation.

Two Layout Methods:

Using tables   Works with all browsers.

Using CSS   More features, better for sight-impaired

readers, problems with some variants and

some browsers (2004, may disappear in the

future).

Use of tables for controlling positioning of text and graphics

All the news that's fit to print

Headless corpse found on cloudless day

Frightened visitors at Yosemite National Park in California though they had witnessed one of the all too common crimes in the Californian underworld.

However, it was later revealed that the headless corpose was in fact only a wax doll, put there as a prank by som college youngsters.

Apparently, the youngsters did this as an initation rite into a secret society for. Police comment that pranks all too often cause maybe unintented misery to frightened onlookers. The district attorney says he is going to prosecute to the extent that the law permits

This is how the corpse looked like to the onlookers.

Short news

The old city Two Rothweiler dogs fought below the castle. Panic was close, but their owners succeeded in getting them separated. A tax was believed to be the cause of the fight.
Water festival There are twenty ladies in queue in front of the insufficient toilets. "A disgrace", one of them said.
Kaknäs tower The famous American country and western singer John Rohrstadt performed in the

Another example of the use of tables

March 96 EWOS/ETSI EG-MHS meeting

March 26-28, 1996, Brussels

It is now becoming clear that the MHS group will cease to exist in its current form after the re-structuring of EWOS, since the level of activities in the group has diminished ...

READ NOW

Succesful NameFLOW – PARADISE meeting during EEMA '96

11 June 1996, Brussels

The 4th NameFLOW – PARADISE (NP) punters meeting took place during the first day of the EEMA '96 conference in Brussels. The meeting was short, only half a day, but was rather successful...

STEP meeting during JENC7, the presentation of standardization to the Central and Eastern European countries

May 15th 1996, Budapest (Hungary)

This third STEP Project Meeting was hosted in Budapest by MSZT, the Hungarian Standards Institution, on 16-17 May. As the 7th Joint European Networking Conference was also taking place in Budapest at the same time, an ad-hoc STEP meeting had been planned in the morning...

READ NOW

June 96 EWOS/ETSI EG-MHS & EG-DIR meetings

June 24-27, 1996, Brussels

As the activities within the MHS group have now

How this was done (Mozilla HTML!!):

```
<TABLE> <TR VALIGN=TOP><TD WIDTH="45%">
<CENTER><P><B><FONT COLOR="#004080"><FONT SIZE=+1>
March 96 EWOS/ETSI EG-MHS meeting </FONT></FONT></B></P></CENTER>

<CENTER><P><I>March 26-28, 1996, Brussels</I></P></CENTER>

<P><FONT SIZE=-1>It is now becoming clear that the MHS group will
cease to exist in its current form after the re-structuring of
EWOS, since the level of activities in the group has diminished
...</FONT></P>

<CENTER><P><A HREF="http://icl1.iihe.ac.be:8080/internal-
report/stc-96-08.html">
<IMG SRC="read_it.gif" BORDER=0 HEIGHT=20 WIDTH=139
ALIGN=CENTER></A></P></CENTER>

<CENTER><P><HR NOSHADE WIDTH="100%"><BR>
  ... ... ...
<TD ALIGN=CENTER VALIGN=TOP WIDTH="10%"><P> <IMG
SRC="Vertical.GIF" HEIGHT=800 WIDTH=3 ALIGN=ABSCENTER></P>
</TD>
  ... ... ...
<TD WIDTH="45%">
```

Warning: **<CENTER>** is maybe Netscape specific?
The correct HTML standard form for this is
<P ALIGN=CENTER>.

<DIV ...> and <SPAN ...> elements

Three similar examples:

`<CENTER>`This text is centered.`</CENTER>`	Non-standard.
`<DIV ALIGN=CENTER>`This text is centered.`</DIV>`	Works best with new browsers.
`<P ALIGN=CENTER>`This text is centered.`</P>`	Similar to above, but larger line distance.

<SPAN ...> is similar to <DIV...> but does not enforce a new line. Thus <SPAN ...> cannot be used together with attributes which can only be applied to a whole line, like ALIGN=CENTER in the example above.

Making Web Pages Suitable for Disabled People: Make implicit structure explicit

Making Web Pages Suitable for Disabled People

Implicit structure can be supported by:

```
<H1>, <H2>, etc. tags in logical order
<DIV title="department 1">
  <DIV title="department 1.2">
  </DIV
</DIV>
```

All graphics must be labelled, for example:

```
<IMG src="sweden.gif" alt="Map of Sweden">
```

Sometimes reference to an external document is better:

```
<IMG src="sitemap.gif" alt="Site map"
longdesc="sitemap-textual.html">
```

Warnings

- Do not assume that all readers are using a particular browser, or even graphical browsers. Also remember that many users set their browsers to not download graphics automatically.

- Remember that some readers use portable computers with small screens. Avoid layout which requires screens larger than 14 inches (640x480 pixels, 22x17 cm).

- Avoid other than very light backgrounds. Backgrounds may not look on all computers as they look on your screen, and often you see in the web pages with text which is difficult to read because of a too strong background.

HTML testing

Most web browsers are very permissive, and accept a lot of incorrect HTML. But exactly what incorrect HTML is accepted, and how this is handled, varies between web browsers. This means that if you test your HTML markup with one web browser, it may still contain faults which will result in very unacceptable results with other web browsers.

To avoid this, you can test your web documents.

For access to HTML 4.0 test suites, look at URL

```
http://validator.w3.org/
```

Weblint, Tidy

Weblint is a computer program which will scan an HTML markup file and find faulty HTML markup. It is available for most major platforms.

Tidy is another program, which also reformats the HTML code for better readability (when reading the code, user view is not changed)

How to indicate which HTML version you are using

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/strict.dtd">

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/loose.dtd">

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/frameset.dtd">

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2//EN">

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN">

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

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

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
```

Example of part of a test report received from an on-line test facility:

The text below is an extract from the test report from the on-line test facility at URL:

```
http://ugweb.cs.ualberta.ca/~gerald/validate/
```

Error at line 96:
<H2><A NAME="chapter1">Title of chapter 1**</H2>**

end tag for `A' omitted, but its declaration does not permit this (<u>explanation</u>...>

Sorry, this document does not validate as HTML.

Writing good HTML

Many Web-page designers live in a fantasy world. In that world, everyone has very fast computers, very large screens and T1 access. We recently met an executive responsible for the overall design of a Web site for a major entertainment company. The exec spoke in glowing terms of the "success" of the site.

One evening we decided to visit the page through one of our Web access points. The page took nine minutes to appear on a 28,800-baud modem. Most designers still fail to realize that there is a 1 0-million person audience out there that will see their work at a much slower rate than the one at which it was developed. We would like to suggest that developers consider dual sites-one for the fast lane and another for those of us who travel the speed limit.

Some people actually use the Web to access information, not to see fancy graphics or jumping Java scripts. Remember: the Internet started out as a way to distribute information effectively in the event of a nuclear attack. In the process of getting to the pertinent information on most Web sites today, you would be dead before the wallpaper loads.

There are ways to create a well-designed and appealing site without loading it down with bells and whistles. Such tricks of the trade have everything to do with understanding, designing, and creating specifically for the Web as if it were a unique medium, which it is.

Daniel Lorenzetti and Linda Rice Lorenzetti in "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly" in OnTheInternet, July/August 1996.