Frame

Frame menu helps you create frames in the Namo WebEditor window and manage them easily. For beginners the frames may seem rather difficult. However, once you follow this chapter step by step, you will have enough knowledge to create and modify them as you want. Namo WebEditor offers you pre-designed framesets as templates. You will find them useful.

New Frameset...	
New Page	Ctrl+Shift+N
Open Page...	Ctrl+Shift+O
Save All	Ctrl+Shift+S
Save Frameset	
Save Frameset As...	
Print Frameset...	Ctrl+Shift+P
Print Preview	
Split Frame Horizontally	
Split Frame Vertically	
Frameset Properties...	
Frame Properties...	Ctrl+Shift+R

FRAME AND FRAMESET

There are many web sites that split the screen horizontally and vertically thus dividing it into several regions and they then display the HTML documents in those regions.

We call each sub window region a 'frame'. 'Frameset' indicates the HTML document that contains the information on the number, arrangement, name, size and attribute of the frames.
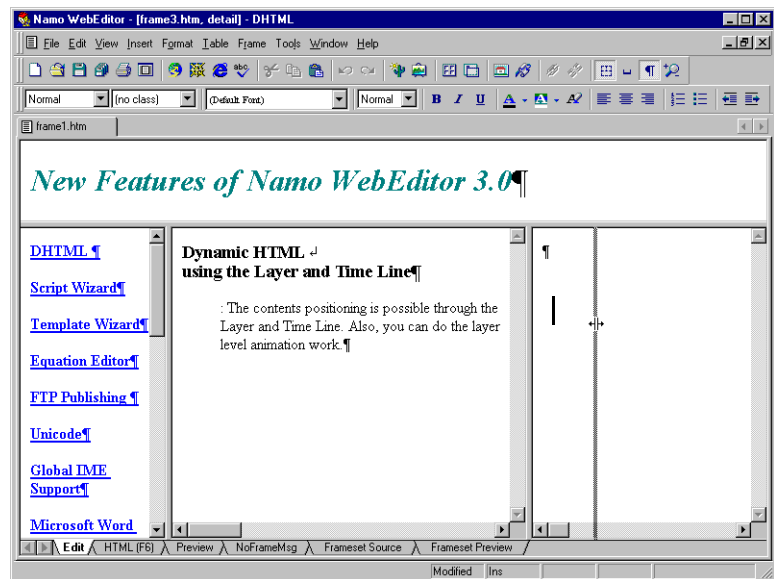
To create a web page that consists of three window regions (frames), there must be four HTML documents; 3 frames and 1 frameset. If you open the frameset file in a web browser, other attached frames open automatically. When publishing, you must publish all 4 frames so that one can see all the frames in the web browser.

When you create a hyperlink from a web page which uses frames, you must specify both target frame name and target document

name, otherwise the specified target document will not be displayed in the specified target frame.

If you open the frameset document, then the current frame name and the name of the document file being displayed in the frame appear in the brackets on the Title Bar. To the right of the bracket the title of the current frame document (title in the head tag) is displayed.

If we take the example below, the current frame name is 'detail', the current document file name is 'frame3.htm' and the document title is 'DHTML'.
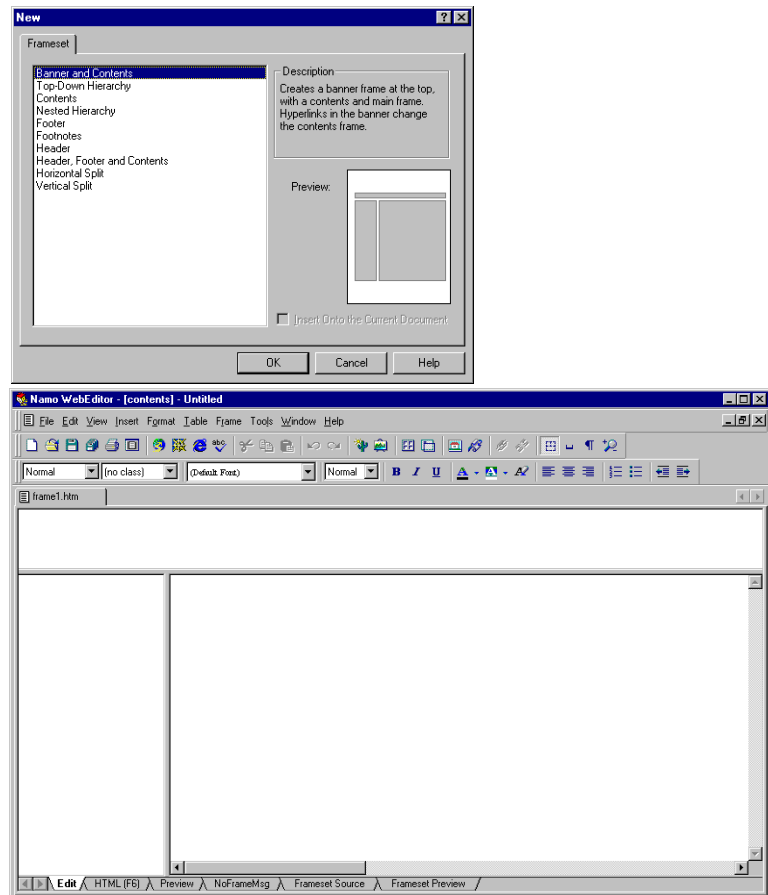
NEW FRAMESET

. . . .

`Frame-New Frameset...`

Now you can create a new document that uses frames. You can add frames by selecting the *Split Frame Horizontally/Vertically* command on the *Frame* menu. However, when creating a new document using frames, select the *New Frameset* command on the *Frame* menu, it will be more convenient.
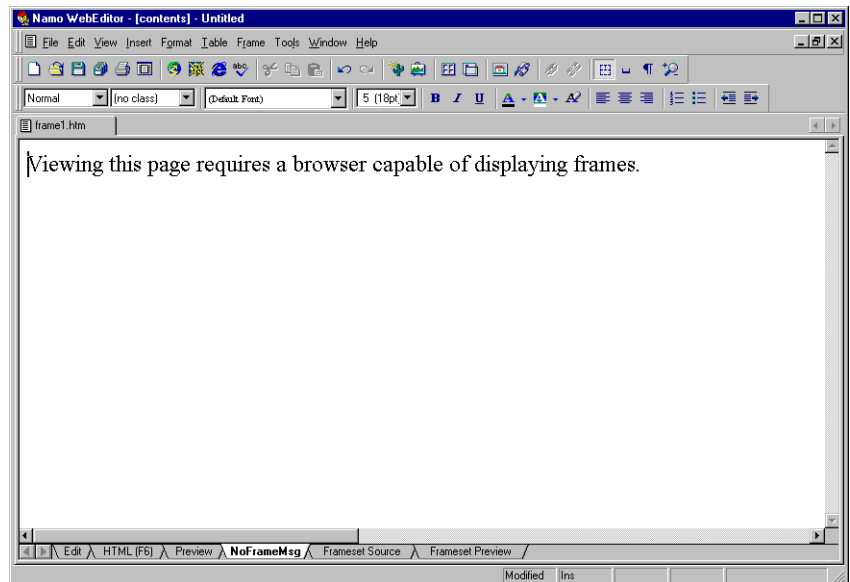
When you select the *New Frameset* command on the *Frame* menu, then the *New* dialog box appears. Select the frame set you want in this dialog box, and click *OK*. Now the frameset you have selected appears in Namo WebEditor window.

When you create or open the frameset document, the *No Frame Msg*, *Frameset Source* and *Frameset Preview* tabs are shown at the bottom of the window along with the *Edit*, *HTML*, and *Preview* tabs.

No Frame MSG Tab

When someone opens the frameset document in a web browser not supporting the frame, he or she won't be able to see the document. You can prepare the description for this occasion. Most of the web browsers that are used now support the frame so that the description for the occasion can't be seen in them. However, in a text web browser not supporting the frame like the Link, the description is displayed.

When you click the *No Frame Msg* tab, a window appears displaying the message, "Viewing this page requires a browser capable of displaying frames". You can edit this message or open other HTML document in this window. After you finish editing, click the *Edit* tab to return to the edit window.
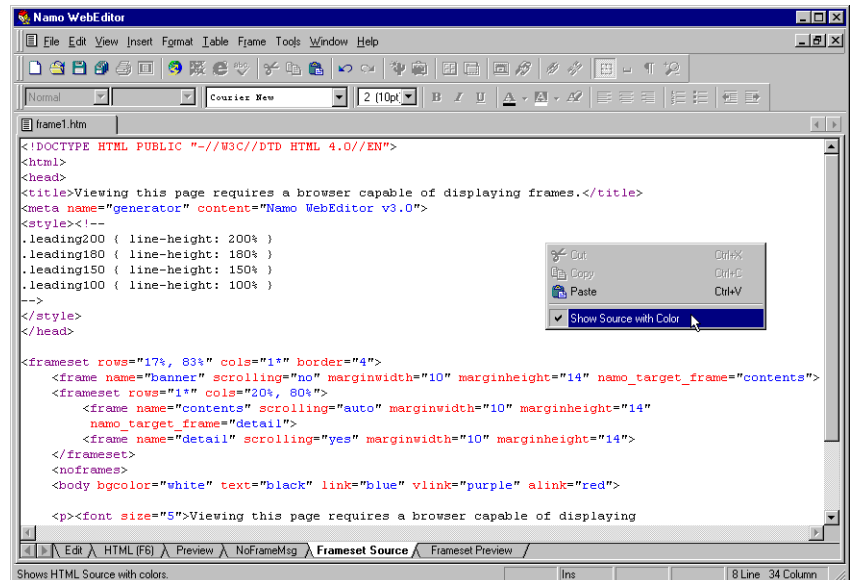
Caution   The contents of the *No Frame Msg* tab are saved in the frameset document, therefore, after editing it you must save the contents by selecting the *Save Frameset* command on the *Frame* menu.

Frameset Source Tab

When you click the *Frameset Source* tab, Namo WebEditor displays the source file of the current frameset. The frameset includes information on the number, rows, columns and size of the frames that belong to the current frame. It also contains the description for the web browser that can't display the frames. To display the source of each frame, not frameset, click the HTML tab or <F6> key on your keyboard with the insertion position on the respective frame.

When you select the *Frameset Source* tab, the window displaying the frameset source appears. If you select the *Show Source with Color* on the short cut that appears when you right click, the Namo WebEditor displays the HTML tags in colors to help you tell them from the other contents of the window.

Frameset Preview Tab

When you click the *Frameset Preview* tab, you can see how the entire frameset looks in the Internet Explorer. If the Internet Explorer is not installed on you system, the preview functionality is not available. If you use Netscape, select the *Preview in Netscape* command on the *View* menu or press the <F12> key on your keyboard.

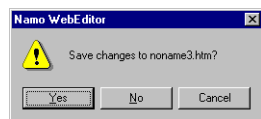With the *Preview* tab, you can only preview the shape of each frame.

NEW PAGE

. . . .

Frame–New Page <Ctrl+Shift+N>

Select to create a new document after closing the document at the current cursor position. The *New Page* command is used to create a new document in one of the frames where the cursor position is, not to create new documents in all the frames of the frameset.

When you select the *New Page* command on the *Frame* menu, Namo WebEditor closes the document in the current frame and creates a new one in it.

If you didn't save the documents in the editing frame, then a dialog box appears asking whether Namo WebEditor should save the document or not.

Yes   Indicates closing the document after saving it.

No   Indicates closing the document without saving it. If
                 you click the *No* button after making changes on the
                 document, you can not revive the changes.

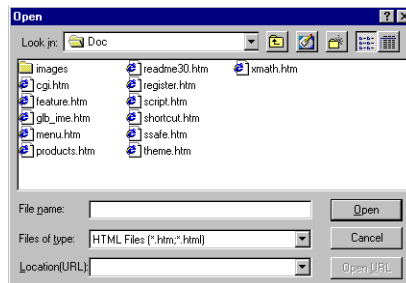|	
Cancel	Select to cancel the close action. Click this button when you are not sure whether you save the document after making changes. You can select the *New Page* command on the *Frame* menu later.

Caution　The *New Page* command on the *Frame* menu is the same as the *New* command on the *File* menu in that it creates a new document, but differs in its basic concept. The *New* command on the *File* menu opens a new edit window, then creates a new document in it, while the *New Page* command on the *Frame* menu creates a new document in one of the several frames.

OPEN PAGE
. . . .
`Frame-Open Page... <Ctrl+Shift+O>`

This allows you open an document saved onto the hard disk into the current frame. To do this:

1　Place the cursor in the frame in which the new document will open.

2　When you select the *Open Page* command from the *Frame* menu, the *Open* dialog box will appear.

3　Move to the folder where the document you want is saved.

4　Click the document to select it and then click the *Open* button. The document will now open in the current frame.

For more information on the *Open* dialog box, see *Open(2-4)*

Caution   As for the attributes of the document that you opened using the *New Page* command on the *Frame* menu, it is something you must change yourself. This is necessary because Namo WebEditor opens documents in the frame, but does not properly set their attributes.

SAVE ALL
. . . .
```
Frame-Save All <Ctrl+Shift+S>
```

This allows you to save all documents open inside the current frame document. This will not save files open in another edit window.

If you have not saved your frame document since its creation, the *Save As* dialog box will appear for each document. For more information on the *Save as* dialog box, see *Save As(2-17)*.

Reference   When you select the *Save All* command on the *Frame* menu, Namo WebEditor saves only the frames and the frameset documents in the current document tab. But if you select the *Save All* command from the *File* menu, all open documents will be saved. You will also get a chance to save documents that have never been saved before.

SAVE FRAMESET
. . . .
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Frame-Save Frameset
```

This saves the frameset. The frameset document contains information on the number, arrangement, name, size and attribute of each of the frames. This means if you adjust the size or shape of the frames, you will need to save the frameset along with the rest of the frames. Saving the frameset does not save all the corresponding frames, they still need to be saved on their own.

Caution   Because the extension name of a frameset document is exactly the same as other HTML documents, it is difficult to tell the difference

between a frameset file and a regular HTML file. It is recommended that you name the frameset document in a way that implies its location or function. For example, save your left frame as 'frameleft.htm', and save your right frame as 'frameright.htm'.

SAVE FRAMESET AS
· ·
`Frame-Save Frameset As...`

This allows you to save your frameset as something different than it already is. When you select this command, the current frameset is saved as the name you specify.

For more information on the *Save as* dialog box, see *Save As(2-17)*.

Reference   The *Save Frameset As* command on the *File* menu is used to change the name of the frameset and doesn't affect the names of any frame documents inside the frameset. To change the frame document name, select the *Save As* command from the *File* menu.

PRINT FRAMESET
· ·
`Frame-Print Frameset... <Ctrl+Shift+P>`

Select this to print the current frameset onto paper or into a file. This command prints the contents of the current window.

For more information on the *Print* dialog box, see *Print(2-29)*.

Reference   The *Print Frameset* command on the *Frame* menu is for checking the shape of the frameset. To print the contents of each frame, select the *Print* command from the *File* menu.

Caution   To print, the default printer must be registered in Windows. You can check this by selecting *Start-Settings-Printers*. For more information on how to add a printer to your system or register a default printer, see your Windows user manual.

PRINT PREVIEW
. . . .
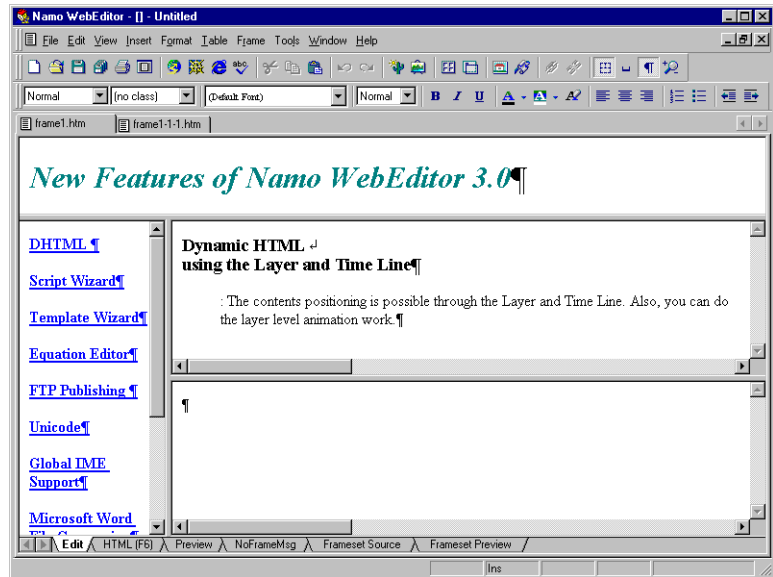`Frame-Print Preview`

This option allows you to get a full view of the frameset before printing. You will find the Print Preview feature useful because you don't have to print the entire frameset to see the how it looks.

For more information on the *Print Preview* command, see *Print Preview(2-30)*.

SPLIT FRAME HORIZONTALLY
. . . .
`Frame-Split Frame Horizontally`

This option splits the current frame into two horizontal frames, one on top of the other. You can make the frame even if the current document is a plain HTML file.

When you select the *Split Frame Horizontally* command on the *Frame* menu, Namo WebEditor divides the current window horizontally and displays the current contents in the upper window, while it creates a blank frame in the lower window.
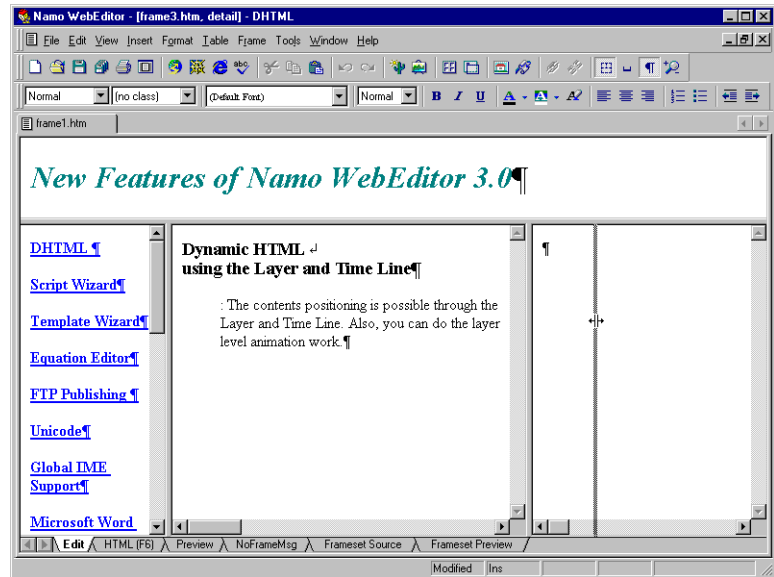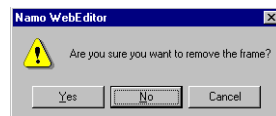
SPLIT FRAME VERTICALLY

Frame-Split Frame Vertically

Select to split the current frame into two frames vertically. You can make the frame even if the current document is plain HTML.

When you select the *Split Frame Vertically* command on the *Frame* menu, Namo WebEditor divides the current window vertically and displays the current contents in the left window, while it creates a blank frame in the right window.

Reference To remove the frames made by the *Split Frame Horizontally/Vertically* command, drag the frame border out of the Namo WebEditor window. A dialog box then appears asking whether or not Namo WebEditor should remove the frame. Click the *Yes* button. The frame that was dragged off is now gone!
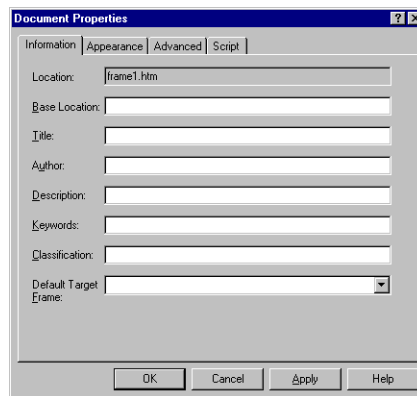
FRAMESET PROPERTIES
. . . .
Frame-Frameset Properties...

This option allows you to adjust the properties of the frameset document. To do this, select the *Frameset Properties* command from the *Frame* menu to change the frameset properties.

When you select the *Frameset Properties* command from the *Frame* menu, the *Document Properties* dialog box will appear as shown below. For more information on the *Document Properties* dialog box, see *Document Properties(6-16)*.
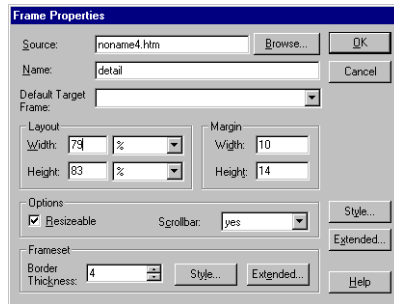

FRAME PROPERTIES
. . . .
Frame-Frame Properties... <Ctrl+Shift+R>

Here you can specify frame properties like the layout, margin, options, border thickness etc.

When you select the *Frame Properties...* command on the *Frame* menu, the *Frame Properties* dialog box as shown below.

Source   Shows the name and location of the frame document. You can change the document that is displayed in the current frame by changing its name here. However, You cannot change the file name. To change the document name, select the *Save As...* command from the *File* menu.

Name   This is where you should specify the frame name. Every frame should have a name, it is used to create a hyperlink between all the frames in a frameset. To specify the frame name is recommended.

Default Target Frame

     This shows which frame the hyperlink will go to. It can be either one of the frame names or one of the defaults shown below.

_parent   The target document will be displayed in the parent/main document.

_self   The target document of the hyperlink will be displayed inside the frame containing the hyperlink.

_top   This will display the target of the hyperlink in a window free from frames.

_blank   This will display the target of the hyperlink in a new window, also free from frames.

Layout

You can specify the width and height of a frame using the units below:

*(relative)   Sets the frame size as a proportion. If you set this proportion to 3, and another frame gets set to 1, this frame will be 3 times as large as the latter.

%   Similar to relative spacing above, except here you indicate the actual percentage of the entire frameset that the current frame should take up. If you specify a frame will take up 50% of the screen, it will have 50% of the screen no matter what size the browser window is.

pixel   This allows you to specify the frame size in pixels. It will give you a fixed amount. For example, if you set the height to 100 pixels, it will always be 100 pixels, and other browsers will have to adapt to this size. It is recommended that if you are going to create frames, use a percentage or proportion, otherwise you risk the visitor suffering because their resolution isn't good enough.

Margin

Specifies the frame margin in pixels. The Width specifies the left margin and the Height specifies the top margin.

Resizeable

With this option selected, you can resize the frames in the web browser by dragging the mouse. When not selected, the frame sizes are fixed. You can see the result of selecting the *Resizeable* option in a web browser or in preview mode.

Scroll Bar

Lets you specify if you want a scrolling bar in your frame. If this option is selected, scroll bars only appear when the frame contents extends beyond the available screen space.

Border Thickness

Indicates the border thickness. When you specify the thickness as 0, the border will not be seen in a web browser. Frame borders are always shown in Namo WebEditor (edit mode only) to help you editing.

Style

This option will allow you to adjust the appearance of the paragraph style in more detail. When you click the *Style...* button in the *Frame Properties* dialog box, the *Style* dialog box appears. The options you select here apply to the paragraph of the current cursor position and do not affect the styles of other paragraphs.

Extended

To use a tag that is not bound by the HTML protocol that the Namo WebEditor supports, click the *Extended* button. The *Extended Attribute* dialog box will appear. Click the *Add* button here, then enter the name and value of the attribute. Click *OK*.

Reference   You cannot undo or redo the actions taken on the location of the frame border or background images of a document. In short, changing document structure is not reversible.