

## Cross Domain IFRAME Resizing

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### Outer page

Code fragments for outer page which contains the IFRAME:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  var lastH; // empty on load
  function checkForResize(){
    if(location.hash != lastH){
      lastH = location.hash;
      curH = parseInt(location.hash.substring(1,location.hash.length));
      ResizeIFRAME(curH);
    }
  }
  function ResizeIFRAME(currentHeight){
    // alert("Resizing to " + currentHeight); // for debugging
    // add 40 px as bottom margin for IFRAME
    currentHeight = parseInt( currentHeight + 40 )
    document.getElementById("myframe").style.height=currentHeight;
  }

  // check all 200ms if the hash value in the url has changed and resizing is necessary
  window.setInterval('checkForResize', 200);
</script>

<body onLoad="var lastH='';checkForResize();">

<iframe id="myframe" name="myframe" src="http://www.p-coa.ch/iframe_content_demo1.htm"
scrolling="no" marginwidth="0" marginheight="0" frameborder="1" vspace="0" hspace="0"
style="overflow:visible; width:500px; display:block; height:50px;"></iframe>
```

## Inner pages (IFRAME contents)

On each page

1. put `<div id="PageEnd"></div>` just before the closing `</body>` tag. The following script uses this div-tag to determine automatically the height of each iframe content page. In Lotus Notes solutions preferably use subforms to realize this.
2. put these two lines in the onload event of the body-tag where the url `http://...` points to the outer page.  

```
posY=window.document.getElementById('PageEnd').offsetTop;
parent.location='http://www.notesnet.ch/notesnet/notesnet.nsf/iframe_demo?ReadForm#'+posY
```

Remark: Until now I did not find a way to avoid having the url of the outer page hardcoded here.

## Example: Inner Demo Page ONE

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>p-coa.ch GmbH - IFrame-Demo-Content</title>
  </head>
  <body onload="posY=window.document.getElementById('PageEnd').offsetTop;
parent.location='http://www.notesnet.ch/notesnet/notesnet.nsf/iframe_demo?ReadForm#'+posY">

    <H1>This is test document ONE with some lines of text and a particular height.</H1>
    <a href="iframe_content_demo2.htm">Click here to load another IFRAME content with different height</a>
    <p>
      2009-02-24: The Protocols and Formats Working Group published the Last Call Working Draft of
      Accessible Rich Internet Applications (WAI-ARIA). WAI-ARIA defines a way to make Web content
      and Web applications more accessible to people with disabilities. It especially helps with
      dynamic content and advanced user interface controls developed with Ajax, HTML, JavaScript,
      and related technologies.<br><br>
      The Working Group also published a First Public Working Draft of the WAI-ARIA User Agent
      Implementation Guide that provides guidance on how browsers and other user agents should
      expose WAI-ARIA features to platform accessibility APIs. The updated Working Draft of WAI-ARIA
      Best Practices that was published today describes how Web content developers can develop
      accessible rich Web applications using WAI-ARIA. These WAI-ARIA documents are described
      in the WAI-ARIA Overview. Read details in the review announcement, and about the Web
      Accessibility Initiative (WAI). (Permalink)
    </p>
    <div id="PageEnd"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

## Example: Inner Demo Page TWO

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>p-coa.ch GmbH - IFrame-Demo-Content</title>
  </head>
  <body onload="posY=window.document.getElementById('PageEnd').offsetTop;
parent.location='http://www.notesnet.ch/notesnet/notesnet.nsf/iframe_demo?ReadForm#+posY'">

  <H1>This is test document TWO with some other lines of text and a another height.</H1>
  <a href="iframe_content_demo1.htm">Click here to go back to the first IFRAME content</a>
  <p>
2009-02-26: The XML Security Working Group has published a set of eight Working Drafts.
The XML Signature 1.1 and XML Encryption 1.1 First Public Working Drafts make changes
to the default sets of cryptographic algorithms in both specifications. XML Security
Use Cases and Requirements and XML Signature Transform Simplification: Requirements
and Design are documents that we expect to help guide the group's work on a future
version of the XML Security specifications that might make more radical changes than
the 1.1 series of these specifications. The Working Group would like to receive early
feedback on these four drafts.
<br><br>
Additionally, the XML Security Derived Keys specification introduces mark-up for key
derivation, for use with both XML Signature and XML Encryption. XML Signature Properties
defines commonly used signature properties. XML Security Algorithms is a cross-reference
for the algorithms and their identifiers used with the XML security specifications,
bringing in one place information located in a number of documents. XML Signature Best
Practices is a revised Working Draft for Best Practices in using the XML Signature
specification. (Permalink)
<br><br>
2009-02-26: The Web Security Context Working Group has published the second Last
Call Working Draft of Web Security Context: User Interface Guidelines. This specification
deals with the trust decisions that users must make online, and with ways to support them
in making safe and informed decisions where possible. In order to achieve that goal, this
specification includes recommendations on the presentation of identity information by Web
user agents. It also includes recommendations for handling errors in security protocols.
This second Last Call Working Draft incorporates feedback gathered during the first Last
Call period, both from the public and from implementers participating in the Working Group.
Comments are welcome through 19 March 2009. Learn more about the Security Activity.
</p>
  <div id="PageEnd"></div>
</body>
</html>
```