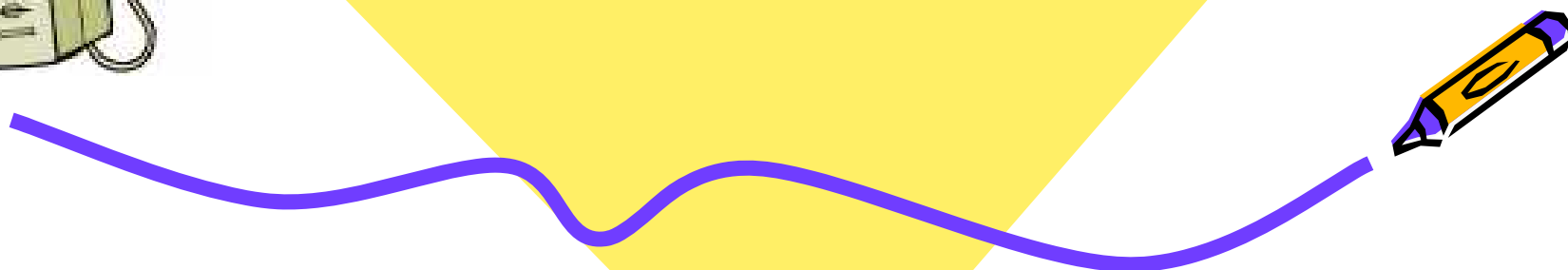




# HTML基础



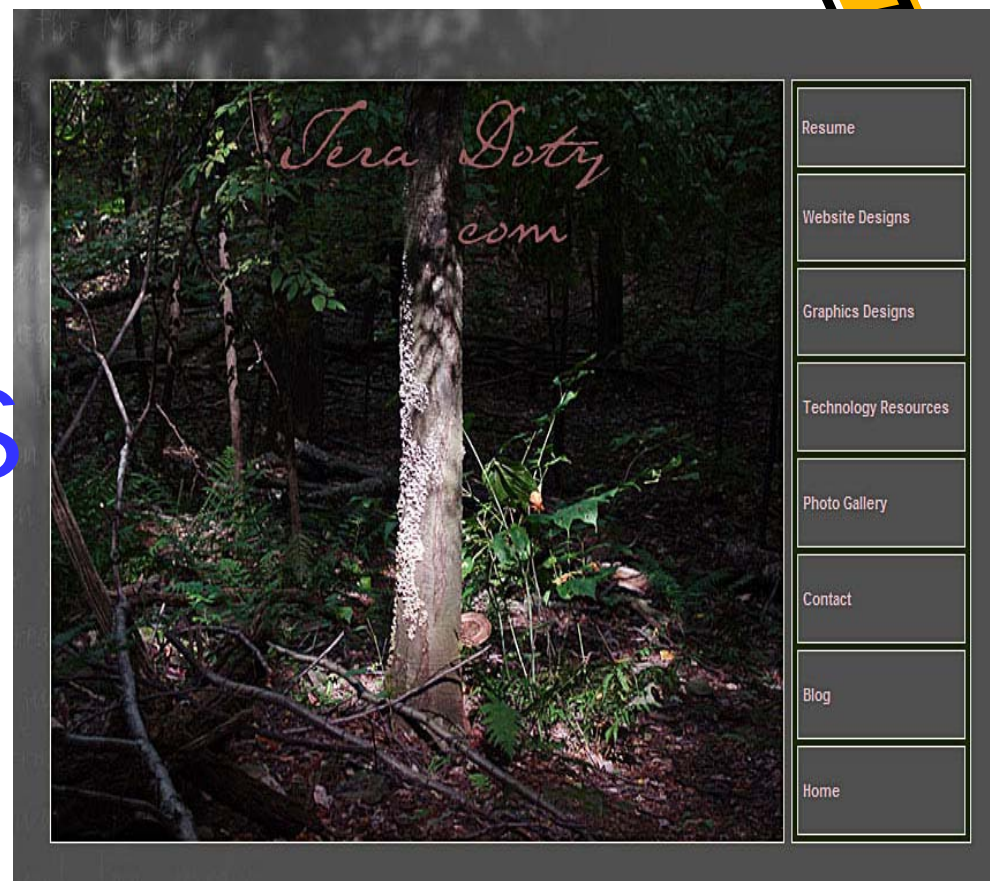


```
www.teradoty[1] - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

<html>
<head>
<title>Tera Doty</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<link href="csstest.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</head>

<body>
<table width="640" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="3" cellspacing="0">
  <tr>
    <td align="center" valign="middle"><table width="480" border="0" align="left"
cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" id="mainTable">
      <tr>
        <td align="center" valign="middle"></td>
      </tr>
    </table></td>
    <td align="center" valign="middle"><table width="155" height="473" border="0"
cellpadding="2" cellspacing="0" id="navTableouter">
      <tr>
        <td align="left" valign="top"><table width="150" height="472" border="0"
align="center" cellpadding="2" cellspacing="0" id="navTableinner">
          <tr>
            <td align="left" valign="top"><table width="100%" height="100%" border="0"
cellpadding="3" cellspacing="0" id="buttonTable">
              <tr>
                <td align="left" valign="middle"><p><a href="resume.htm">Resume</a></p>
              </td>
            </tr>
          </table></td>
          <tr>
            <td align="left" valign="top"><table width="100%" height="100%" border="0"
cellpadding="4" cellspacing="0" id="buttonTable">
              <tr>
                <td align="left" valign="middle"><p><a href="websites.htm">Website
Designs</a></p>
              </td>
            </tr>
          </table></td>
        </tr>
      </table></td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
```

VS



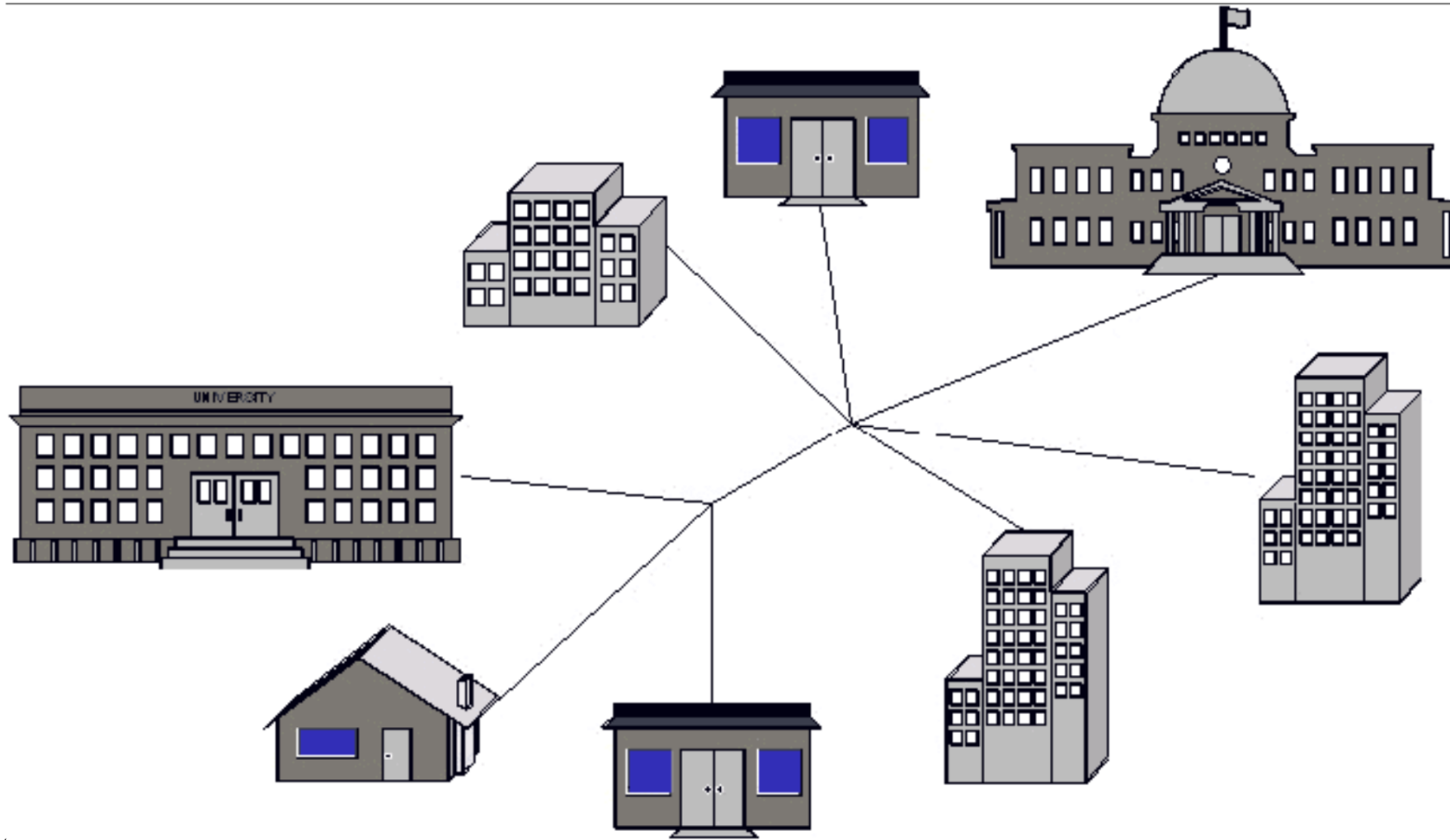
# 网页制作教程



<http://www.w3school.com.cn/html/index.asp>  
<http://www.yesky.com/259/1926759.shtml>  
<http://www.runoob.com/>

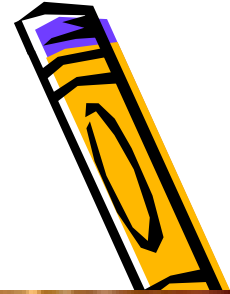


# What Is the Internet?



<http://zh.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Internet&variant=zh-cn>

# Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)



Tim Berners-Lee, the man who invented the Internet's World Wide Web.

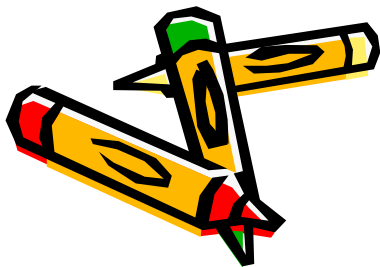


# Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)



- Berners-Lee 的工作建立在已有的标记语言 *SGML* (*Standard Generalized Markup Language*) 之上.

- 1990年 Berners-Lee 创建了第一个 HTML 版本 — 带预先定义标记的 *SGML*.



# HTML文件是什么？

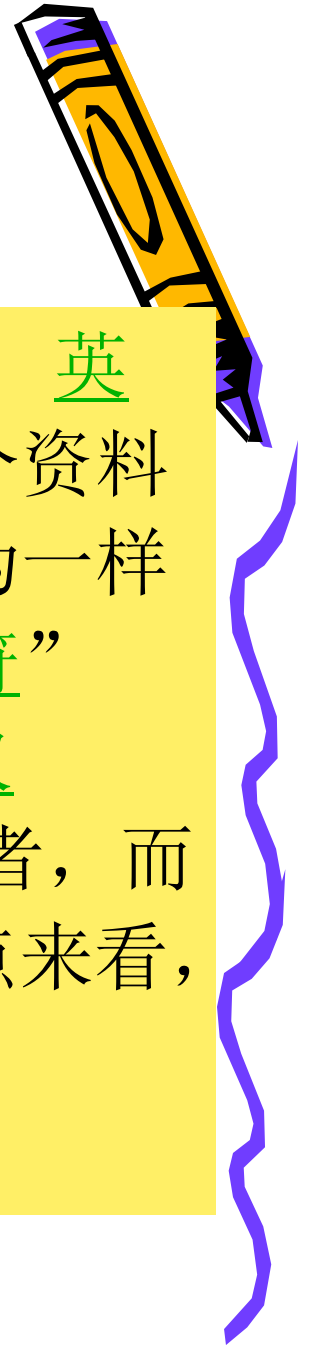
- HTML表示超文本标记语言（Hyper Text Markup Language）
- HTML文件是一个包含标记的文本文件
- 这些标记告诉浏览器怎样显示这个页面
- HTML文件必须有htm或者html扩展名
- HTML文件可以用一个简单的文本编辑器创建





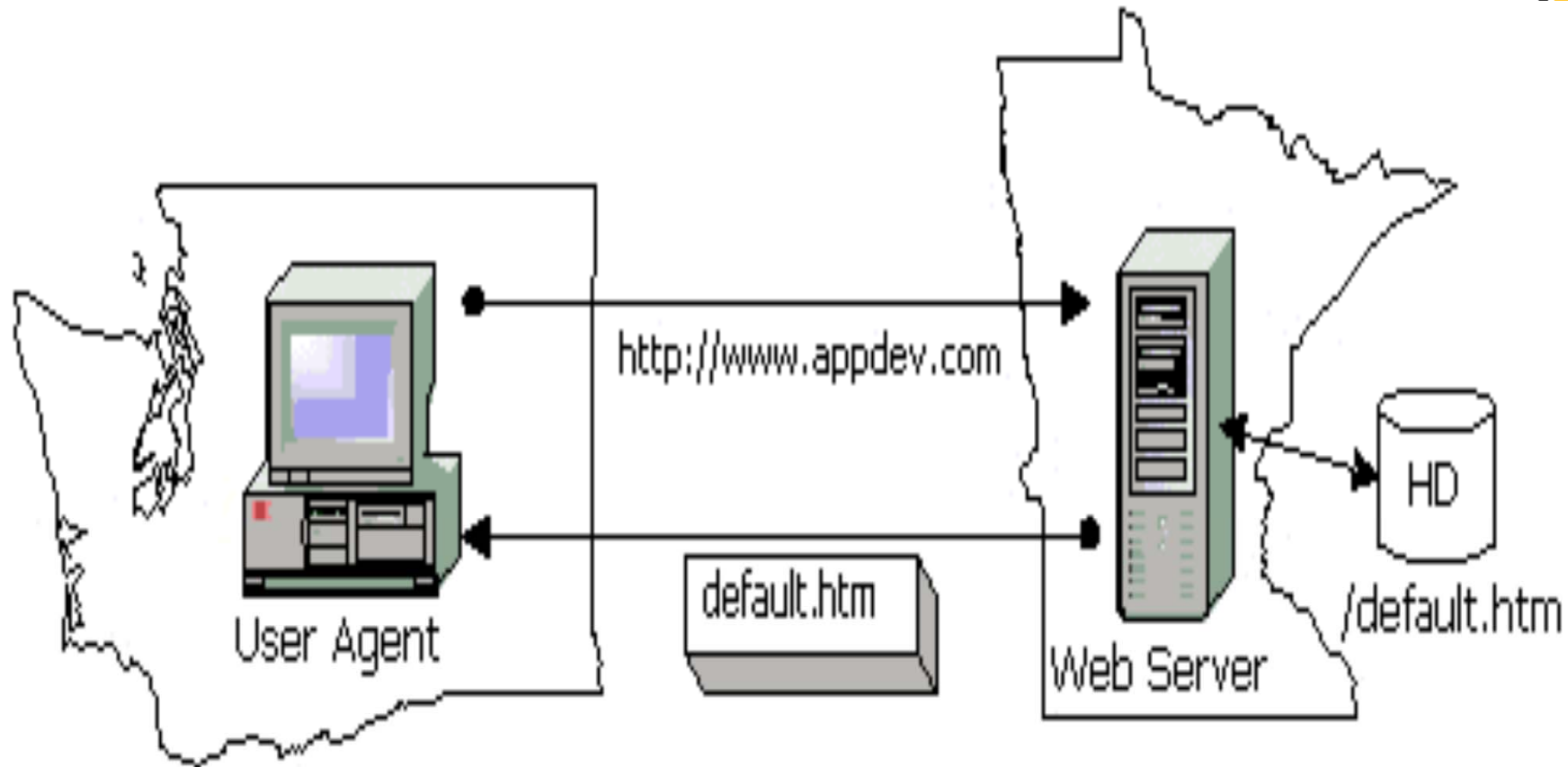
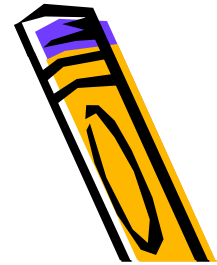
# The World Wide Web

万维网（亦作“网络”、“WWW”、“W3”，英文“Web”或“World Wide Web”），是一个资料空间。在这个空间中：一样有用的事物，称为一样“资源”；并且由一个全域“统一资源标识符”（URI）标识。这些资源通过超文本传输协议（Hypertext Transfer Protocol）传送给使用者，而后者通过点击链接来获得资源。从另一个观点来看，万维网是一个透过网络存取的互连超文件（interlinked hypertext document）系统。

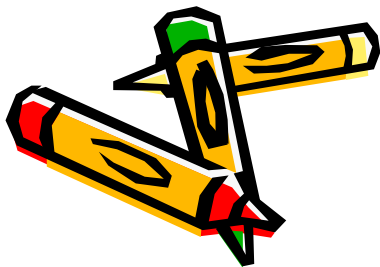
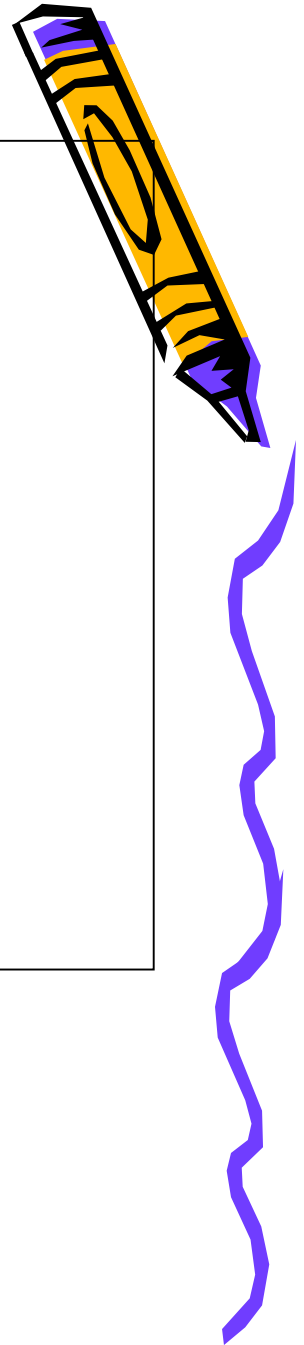




# How Does a Web Page Work?



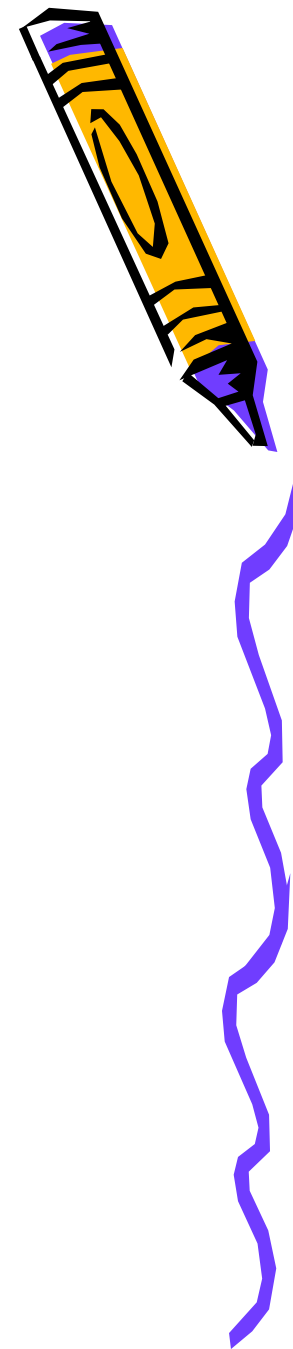
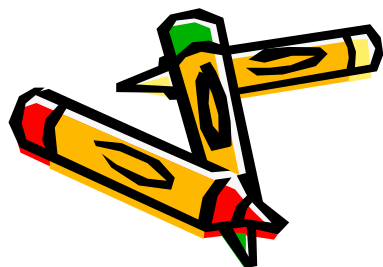
```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of page</title>
</head>
<body>
This is my first homepage.
<b>This text is bold</b>
</body>
</html>
```



显示结果

# 目标

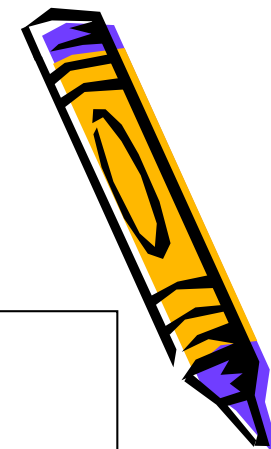
- *HTML*基本标签
- *HTML*格式
- *HTML*实体
- *HTML*链接
- *HTML*框架
- *HTML*表格
- *HTML*列表
- *HTML*表单
- *HTML*图像



# HTML基本标签

简单的段落：

```
<html>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>Paragraph elements are
defined by the p tag.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



显示结果

# HTML基本标签

## 标题元素：

标题元素由标签<h1>到<h6>定义。<h1>定义了最大的标题元素，<h6>定义了最小的

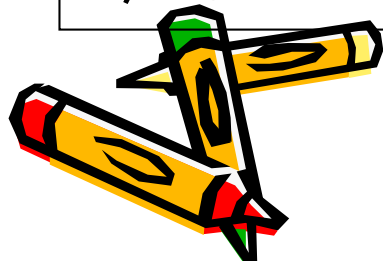
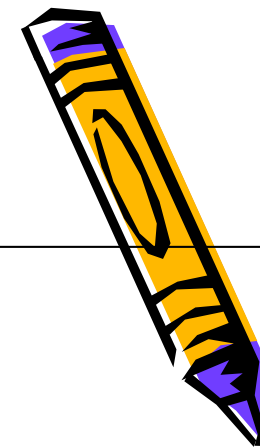
```
<html>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
<p>Use heading tags only for headings. Don't use them
just to make something bold. Use other tags for
that.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

# HTML基本标签

诗歌问题:

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
    My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
    My Bonnie lies over the sea.
    My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
    Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</p>
<p>Note that your browser simply ignores your
formatting!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



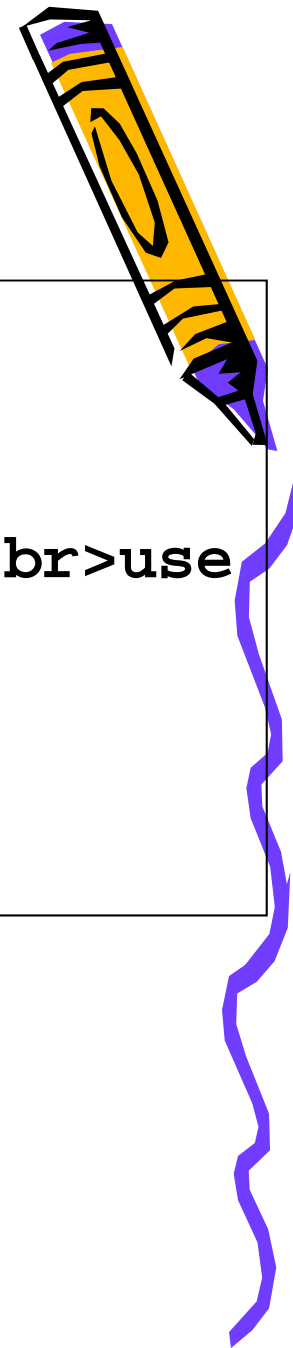
显示结果

# HTML基本标签

换行:

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
To break<br>lines<br>in a<br>paragraph,<br>use
the br tag.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

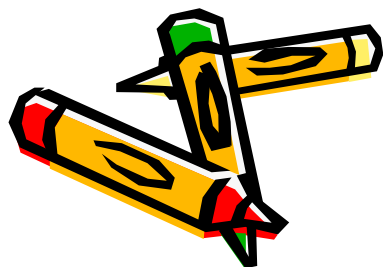




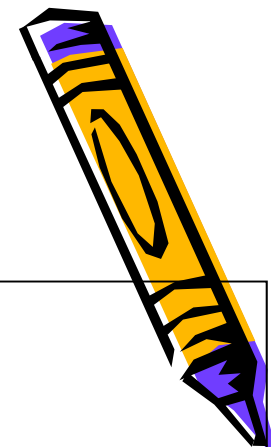
# HTML基本标签

水平线:

```
<html>
<body>
<p>The hr tag defines a horizontal rule:</p>
<hr>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```



显示结果

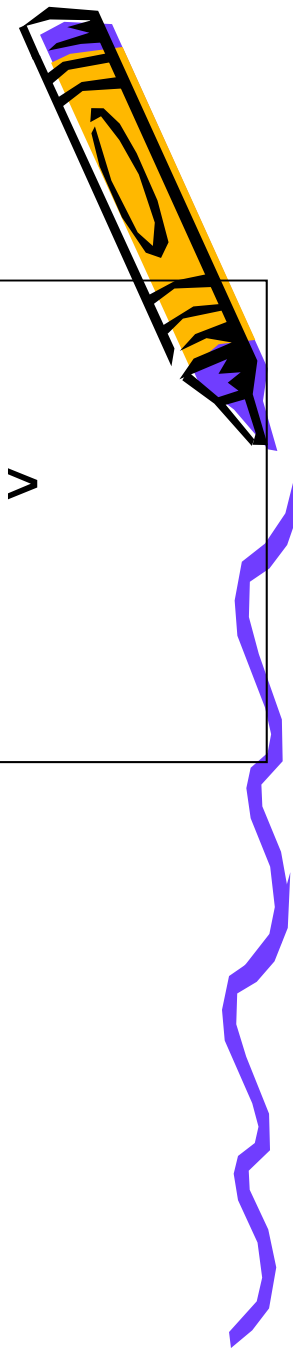


# HTML基本标签

隐藏的注释:

```
<html>  
<body>  
<!--This comment will not be displayed-->  
<p>This is a regular paragraph</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

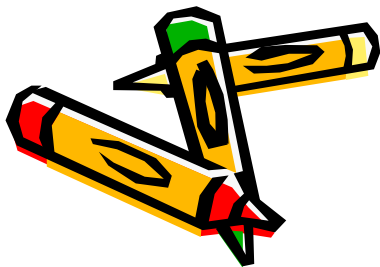
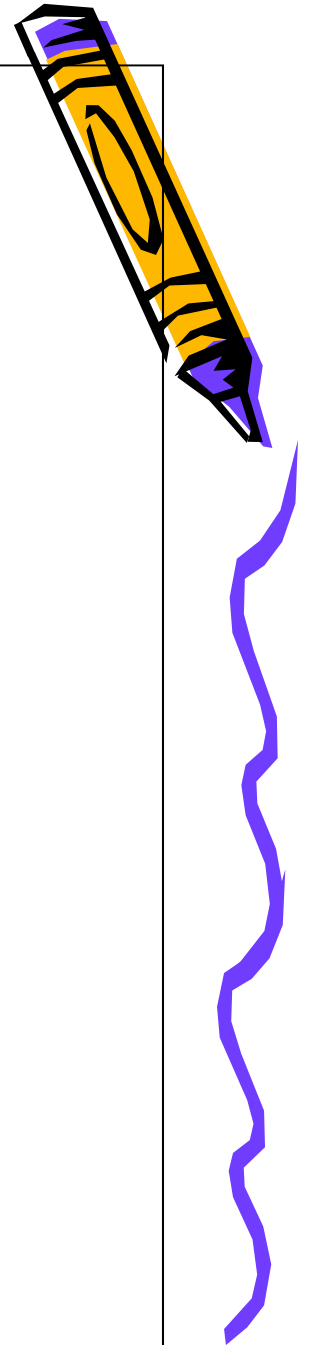
显示结果



# HTML格式

## 格式化文字:

```
<html>
<body>
<b>This text is bold</b>
<br>
<strong>
This text is strong
</strong>
<br>
<big>
This text is big
</big>
<br>
<em>
This text is emphasized
</em>
<br>
<i>
This text is italic
</i>
<br>
```



# HTML格式

显示结果



```
<small>
```

```
This text is small
```

```
</small>
```

```
<br>
```

```
This text contains
```

```
<sub>
```

```
subscript
```

```
</sub>
```

```
<br>
```

```
This text contains
```

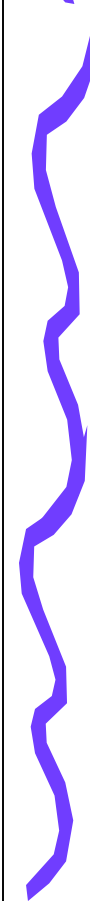
```
<sup>
```

```
superscript
```

```
</sup>
```

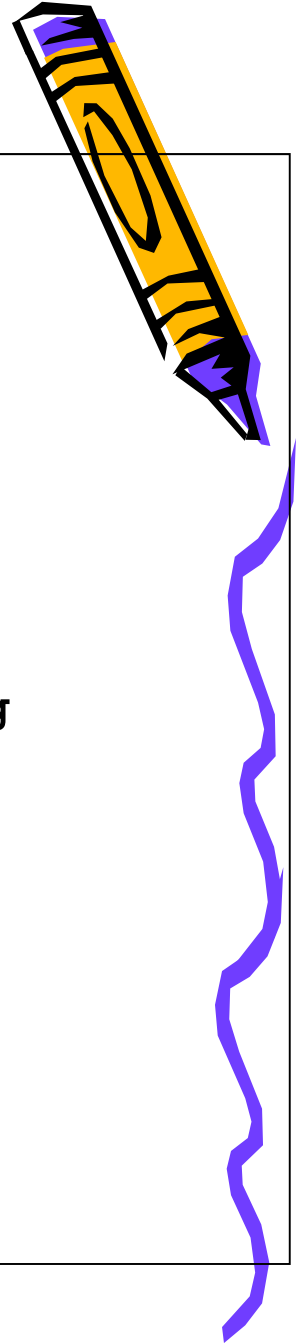
```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

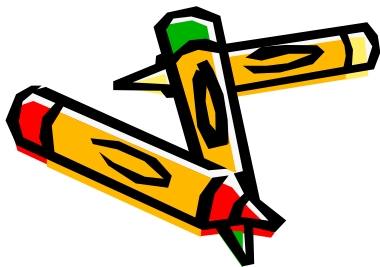


# HTML格式

预格式化文本:



```
<html>
<body>
<pre>
This is
preformatted text.
It preserves      both spaces
and line breaks.
</pre>
<p>The pre tag is good for displaying
computer code:</p>
<pre>
for i = 1 to 10
    print i
next i
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```



显示结果

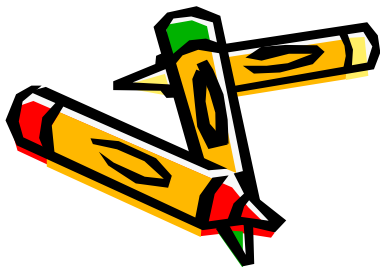
# HTML实体



## 字符实体

一个字符实体拥有三个部分：一个and符号（&），一个实体名或者一个实体号，最后是一个分号（;）

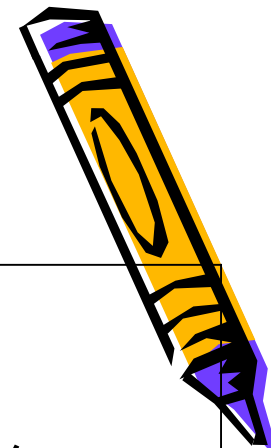
想要在HTML文档中显示一个小于号，我们必须这样写：  
&lt;或者&#60;



# HTML实体

```
<html>
<body>
<p>This is a character entity: &#123;</p>
<p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果





# HTML实体

## 常用的字符实体

显示结果	描述	实体名	实体号
	不可拆分的空格	&nbsp;	&#160;
<	小于	&lt;	&#60;
>	大于	&gt;	&#62;
&	and符号	&amp;	&#38;
"	引号	&quot;	&#34;
'	单引号		&#39;



# HTML链接

## 创建链接

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
<a href="实体.htm">
This text</a> is a link to a page on this Web site.
</p>
<p>
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com/">
This text</a> is a link to a page on the World Wide
Web.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```



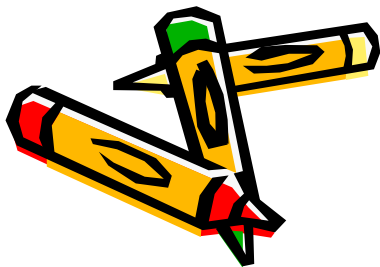
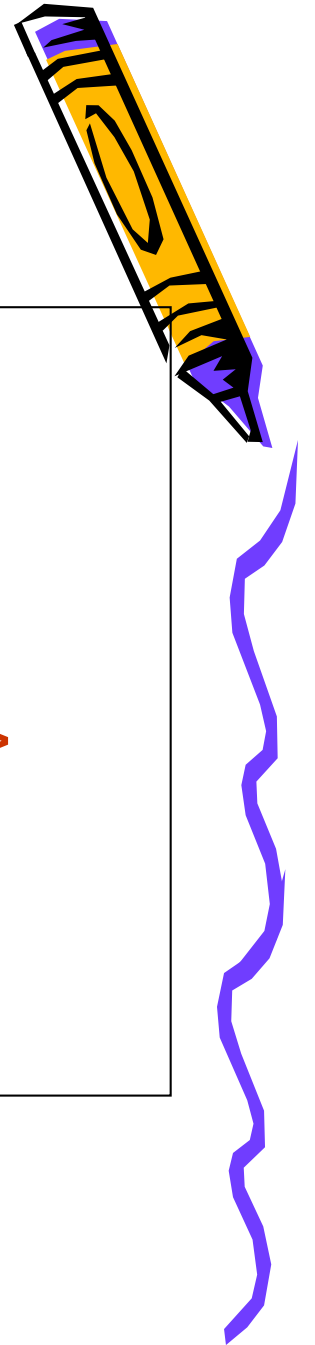
显示结果

# HTML链接

## 图片作为链接

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
You can also use an image as a link:
<a href="创建链接.htm">

</a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```



显示结果

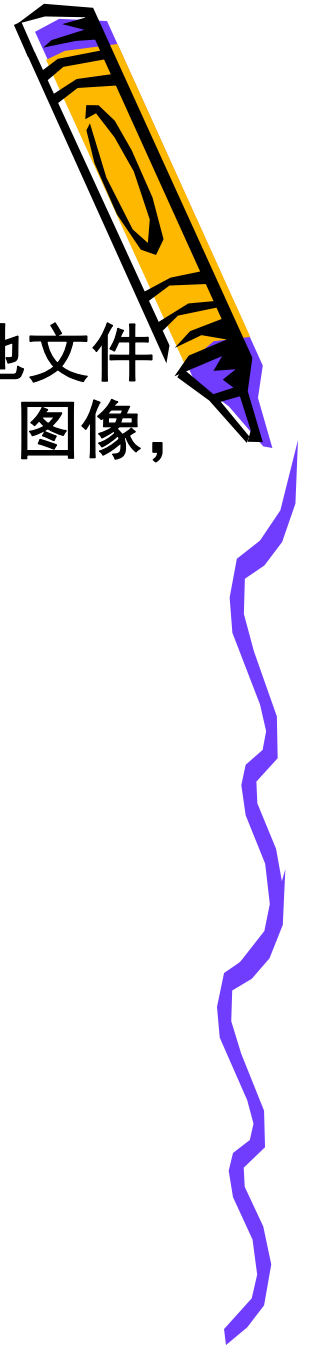
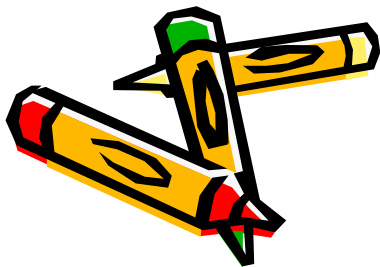
# HTML链接

## 锚标签和href属性

HTML使用锚标签（<a>）来创建一个连接到其他文件的链接。锚可以指向网络上的任何资源：HTML页面，图像，声音，影片等等。

创建一个锚的语法：

```
<a href="url">Text to be displayed</a>
```



# HTML链接

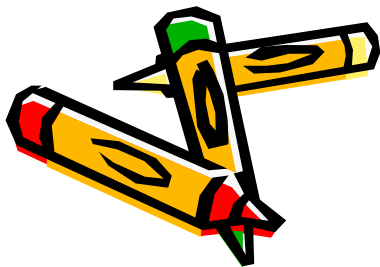
## 锚标签和href属性

这个锚定义了一个到W3Schools的链接：

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

上面这段代码在浏览器中显示的效果如下：

[Visit W3Schools!](http://www.w3schools.com/)



# HTML链接

## 锚标签和name属性

name属性用来创建一个命名的锚。使用命名锚以后，可以让链接直接跳转到一个页面的某一章节，而不用用户打开那一页，再从上到下慢慢找。

下面是命名锚的语法：

```
<a name="label">Text to be displayed</a>
```



# HTML链接

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
<a href="#C4">
See also Chapter 4.
</a>
</p>
<p>
<h2>Chapter 1</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
<h2>Chapter 2</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
<h2>Chapter 3</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
<a name="C4"><h2>Chapter 4</h2></a>
.....
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

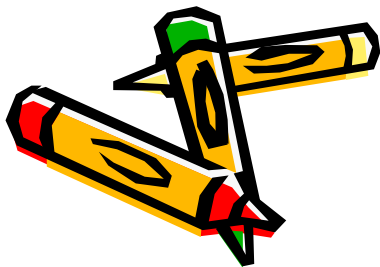


# HTML链接

## 创建一个邮件链接

```
<a href="mailto:study@www.zkinfo.ha.cn">  
Click here to send a boring old mailto message</a>
```

当访问者点击这个链接时，会调用他们客户端的email程序，并在收件人框中自动填上收件人的地址。



# HTML链接

## 创建一个邮件链接

### 整体参数为:

`mailto:xxx@xxx.xxx?SUBJECT=主题&CC=抄送地址&BCC=暗送地址  
&BODY=正文内容`

subject

邮件的主题

cc

抄送的地址, 多个地址用:隔开

bcc

暗送的地址, 多个地址用:隔开

body

邮件的内容



# HTML链接

## 创建一个邮件链接

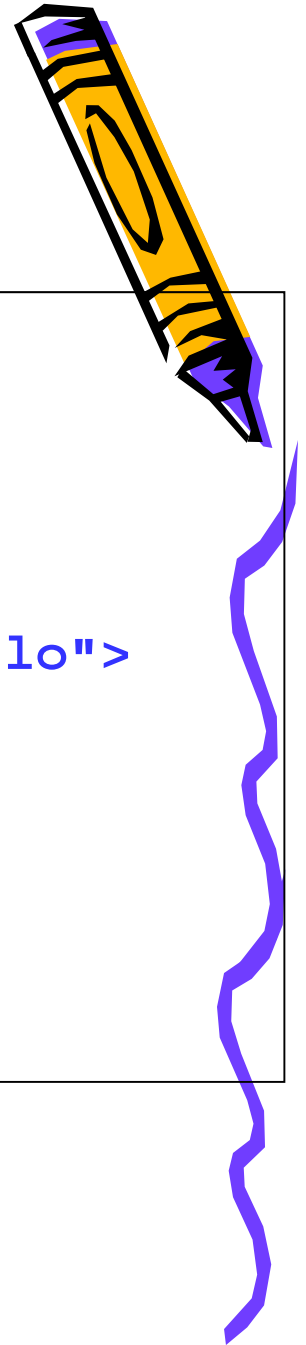
```
<html>
<body>
<p>
This is a mail link:

<a href="mailto:someone@microsoft.com?subject=Hello">
Send Mail</a>

</p>

</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

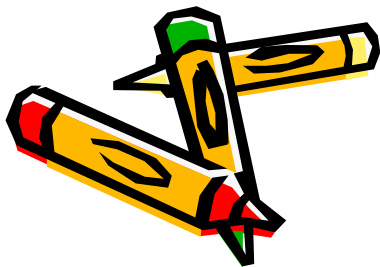
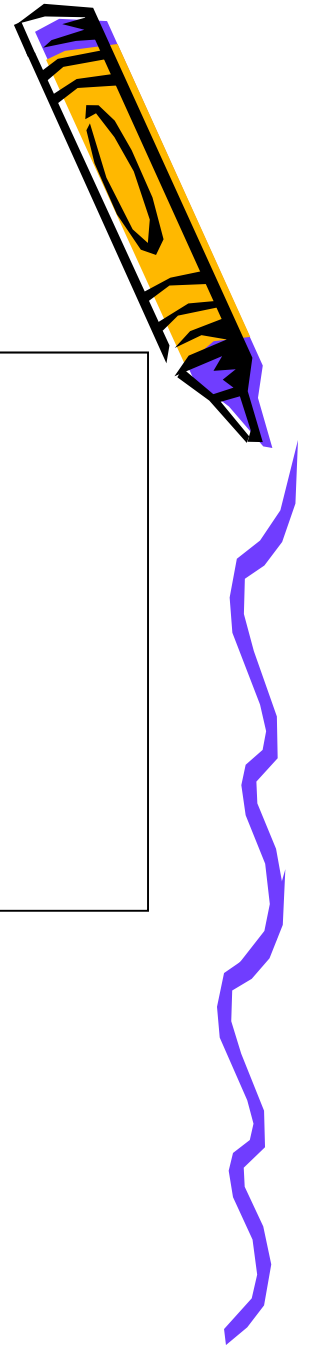


# HTML框架

## 垂直分栏

```
<html>
<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">
    <frame src="图片作为链接.htm">
    <frame src="邮件链接.htm">
    <frame src="注释.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```

显示结果

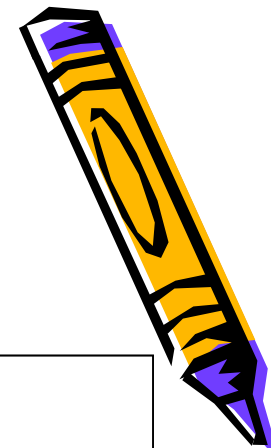


# HTML框架

## 水平分栏

```
<html>
<frameset rows="25%,50%,25%">
    <frame src="图片作为链接.htm">
    <frame src="邮件链接.htm">
    <frame src="注释.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML框架

## 框架

使用框架，可以在一个浏览器窗口中显示不止一个HTML文档。这样的HTML文档被称为框架页面，它们是相互独立的。



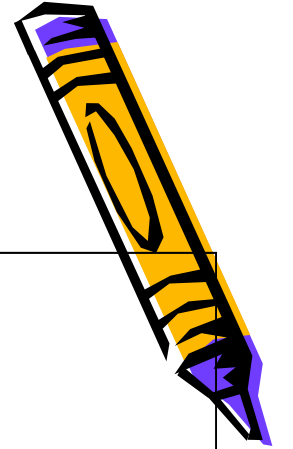
# HTML框架

## frameset标签

- `<frameset>`标签定义了如何将窗口拆分成框架。
- 每个frameset标签定义了一组行和列。
- 行/列的值指明了每个行/列在屏幕上所占的大小。

## frame标签

- `<frame>`标签定义了每个框架中放入什么文件。



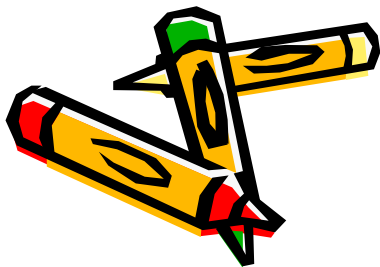
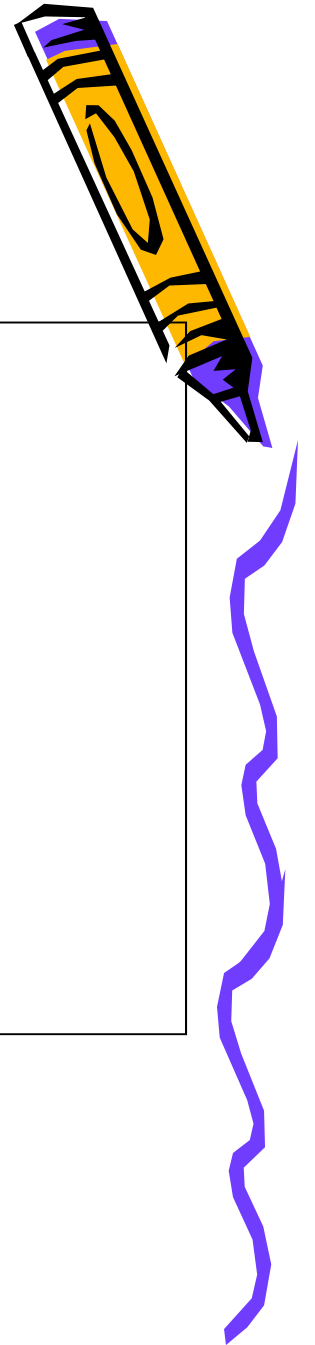


# HTML框架

## 混合框架

```
<html>
<frameset rows="50%,50%">
  <frame src="预格式化文本.htm">
  <frameset cols="25%,75%">
    <frame src="注释.htm">
    <frame src="邮件链接.htm">
  </frameset>
</frameset>
</html>
```

显示结果

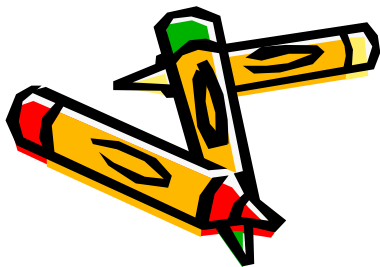
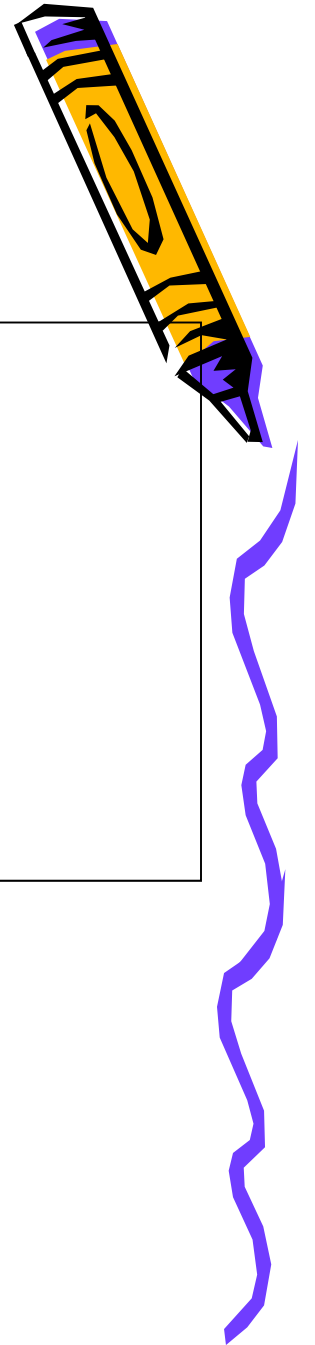


# HTML框架

## 导航框架

```
<html>
<frameset cols="120,*">
    <frame src="frame_link.htm">
    <frame src="注释.htm"
name="showframe">
</frameset>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML框架



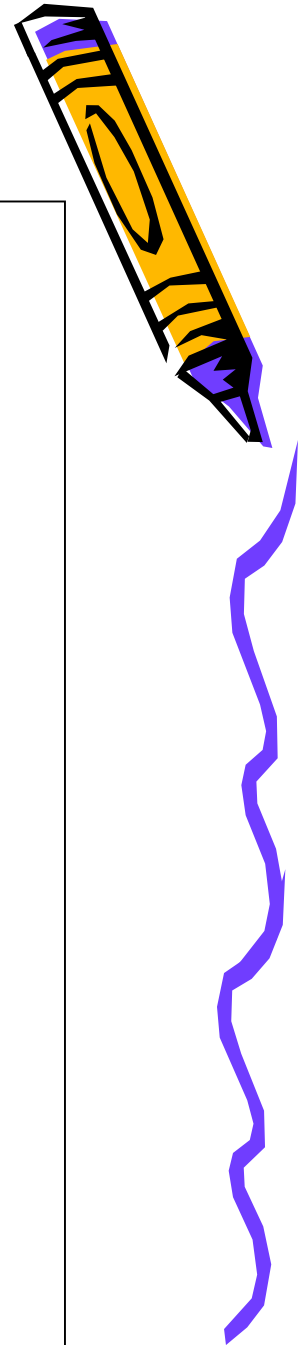
这个例子说明了如何创建一个导航框架。导航框架包含了一系列链接，它们的目标页面在第二个框架中。文件“frame\_links.htm”包含了三个链接，链接的代码如下：

```
<a href = "frame_a.htm" target = "showframe">Frame a</a>  
<a href = "frame_b.htm" target = "showframe">Frame b</a>  
<a href = "frame_c.htm" target = "showframe">Frame c</a>
```



# HTML表格

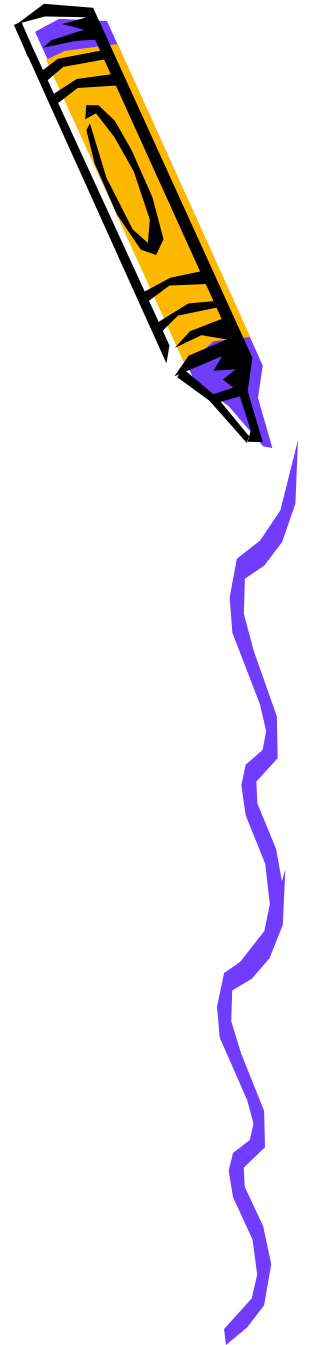
```
<html>
<body>
<p>
Each table starts with a table tag.
Each table row starts with a tr tag.
Each table data starts with a td tag.
</p>
<h4>One column:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <td>100</td>
</tr>
</table>
<h4>One row and three columns:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <td>100</td>
    <td>200</td>
    <td>300</td>
</tr>
```



# HTML表格

```
</table>
<h4>Two rows and three columns:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <td>100</td>
    <td>200</td>
    <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>400</td>
    <td>500</td>
    <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML表格

## 表格

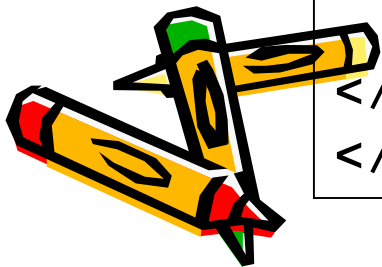
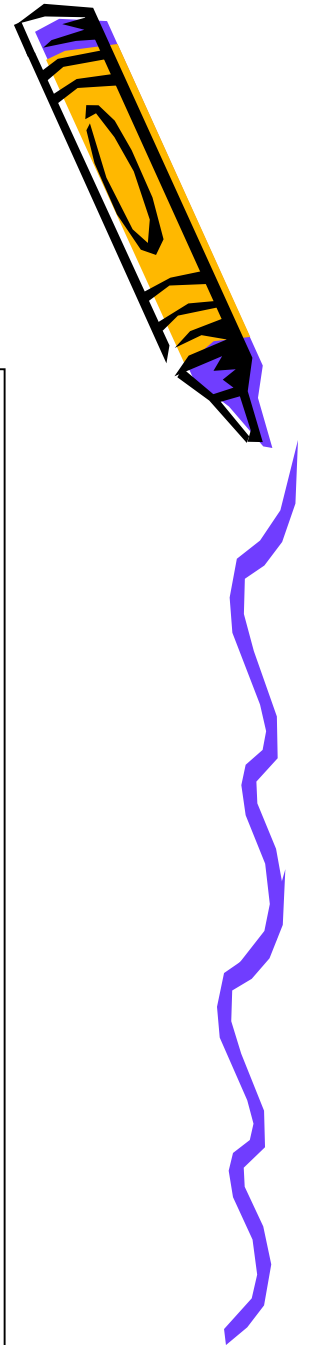
表格是用`<table>`标签定义的。表格被划分为行（使用`<tr>`标签），每行又被划分为数据单元格（使用`<td>`标签）。`td`表示“表格数据”（Table Data），即数据单元格的内容。数据单元格可以包含文本，图像，列表，段落，表单，水平线，表格等等。



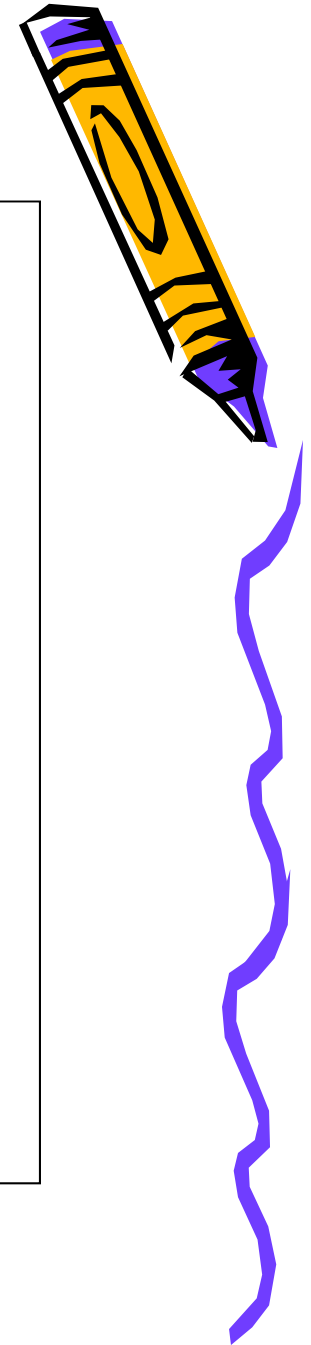
# HTML表格

## 没有边框的表格

```
html>
<body>
<h4>This table has no borders:</h4>
<table>
<tr>
    <td>100</td>
    <td>200</td>
    <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>400</td>
    <td>500</td>
    <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



# HTML表格



```
<h4>And this table has no borders:</h4>
<table border="0">
<tr>
    <td>100</td>
    <td>200</td>
    <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>400</td>
    <td>500</td>
    <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



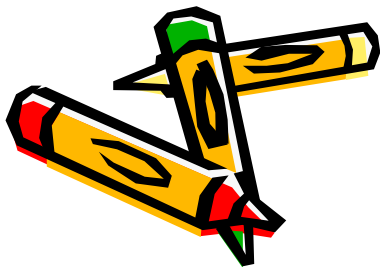
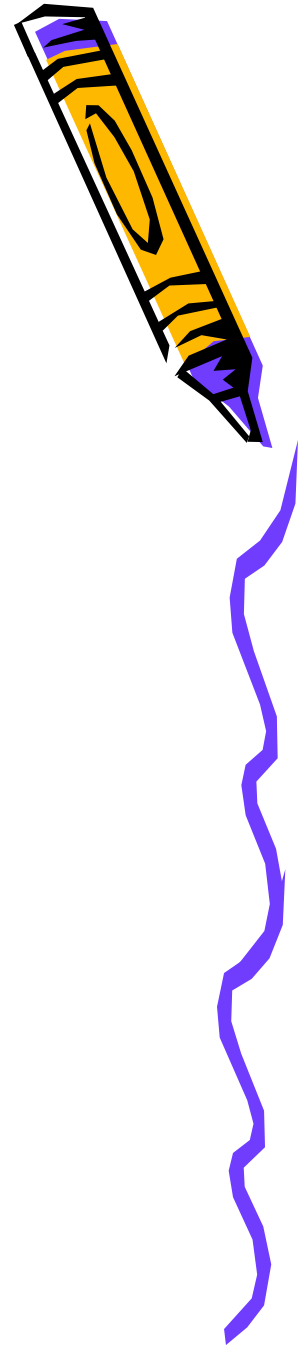
显示结果



# HTML表格

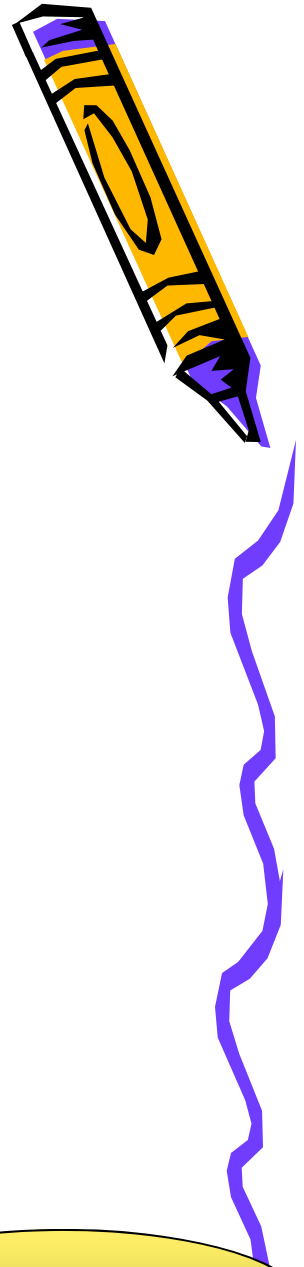
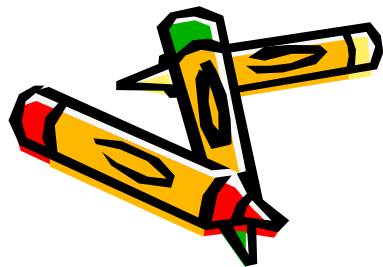
## 没有边框的表格

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>Table headers:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Telephone</th>
    <th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
    <td>555 77 854</td>
    <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



# HTML表格

```
<h4>Vertical headers:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <th>First Name:</th>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <th>Telephone:</th>
    <td>555 77 854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <th>Telephone:</th>
    <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



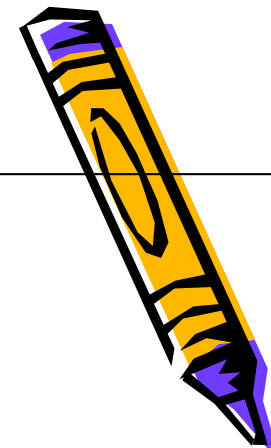
显示结果

# HTML表格

## 空单元格

```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <td>Some text</td>
    <td>Some text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td></td>
    <td>Some text</td>
</tr>
</table>
<p>
```

As you can see, one of the cells has no border. That is because it is empty. Try to insert a space in the cell. Still it has no border.



# HTML表格

```
<p>
The trick is to insert a no-breaking space in the cell.
</p>
<p>
No-breaking space is a character entity. If you don't
know what a character entity is, read the chapter about
it.
</p>
<p>
The no-breaking space entity starts with an ampersand
("&"), then the letters "nbsp", and ends with a semicolon
(";")
</p>
<p>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

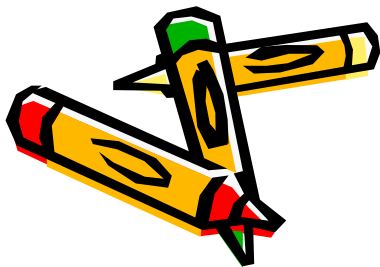
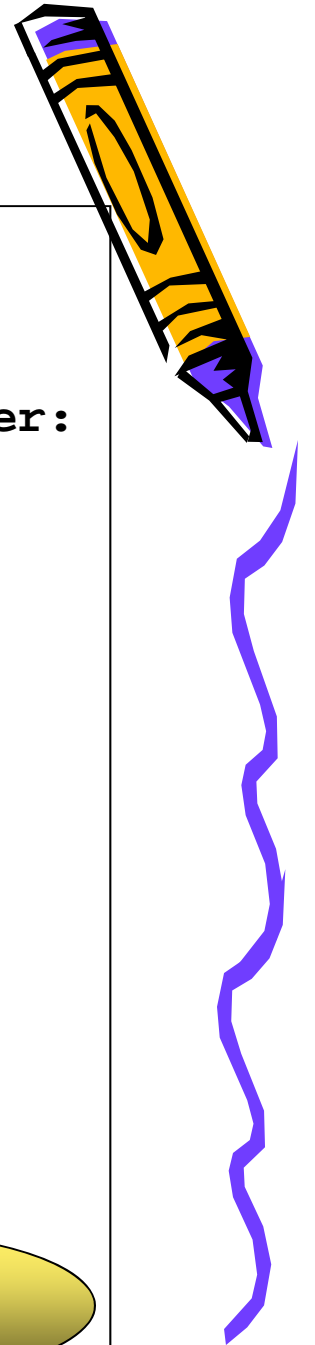
显示结果

# HTML表格

## 有标题的表格

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>
This table has a caption,and a thick border:
</h4>
<table border="6">
<caption>My Caption</caption>
<tr>
    <td>100</td>
    <td>200</td>
    <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>400</td>
    <td>500</td>
    <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

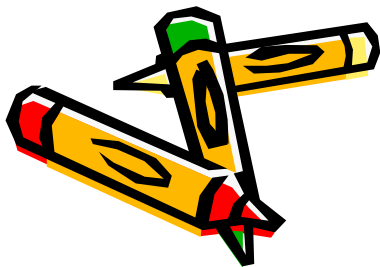
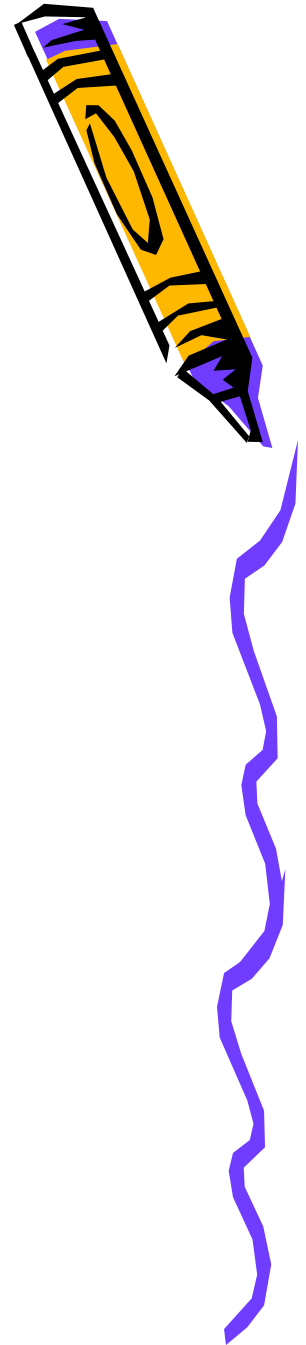
显示结果



# HTML表格

单元格跨行（列）的表格：

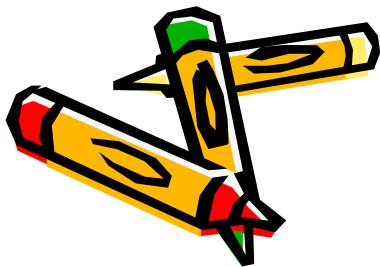
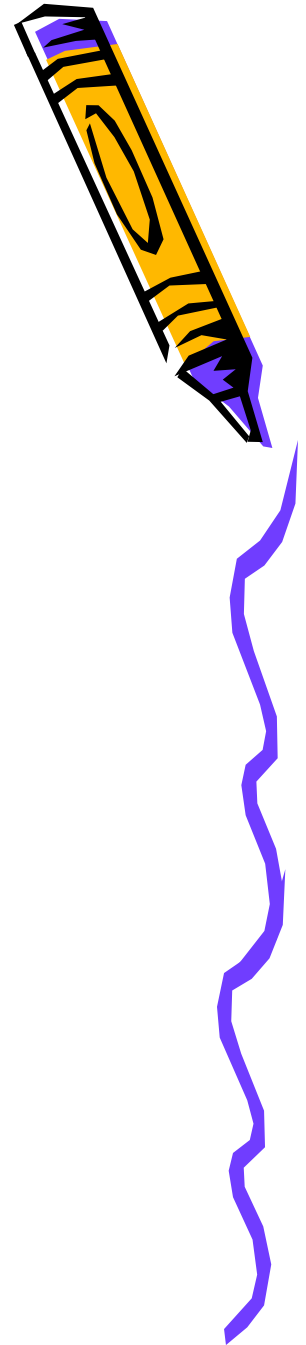
```
<html>
<body>
<h4>Cell that spans two
columns:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th
colspan="2">Telephone</th>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
    <td>555 77 854</td>
    <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



# HTML表格

```
<h4>Cell that spans two
rows:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
    <th>First Name:</th>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <th
        rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
    <td>555 77 854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

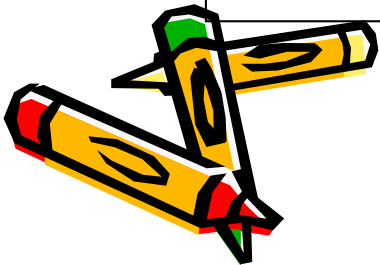
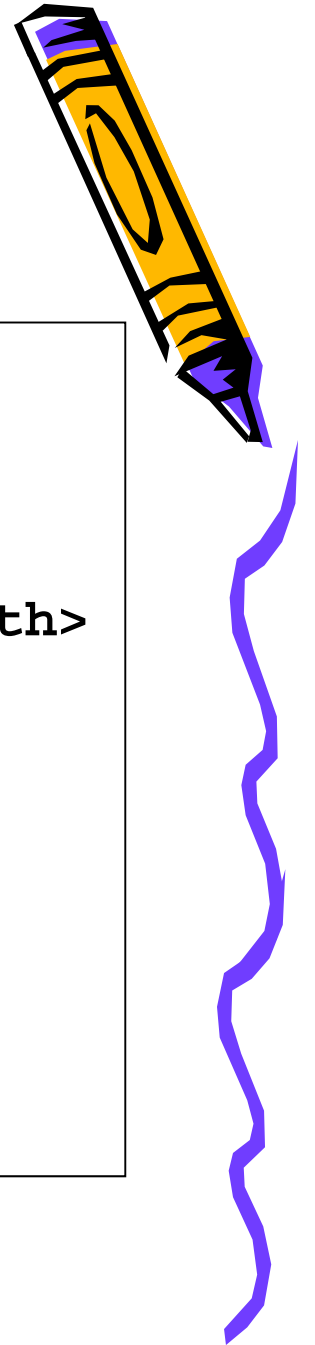
显示结果



# HTML表格

给单元格内容设置对齐方式：

```
<html>
<body>
<table width="400" border="1">
<tr>
    <th align="left">Money spent on....</th>
    <th align="right">January</th>
    <th align="right">February</th>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td align="left">Clothes</td>
    <td align="right">$241.10</td>
    <td align="right">$50.20</td>
</tr>
```

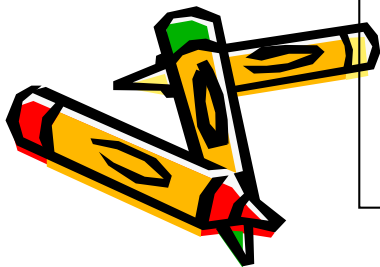
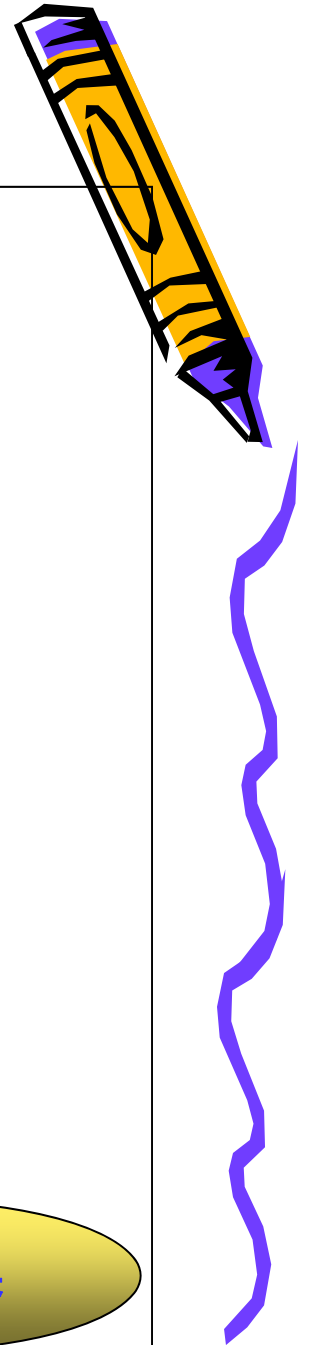




# HTML表格

```
<tr>
    <td align="left">Make-Up</td>
    <td align="right">$30.00</td>
    <td align="right">$44.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td align="left">Food</td>
    <td align="right">$730.40</td>
    <td align="right">$650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <th align="left">Sum</th>
    <th align="right">$1001.50</th>
    <th align="right">$744.65</th>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

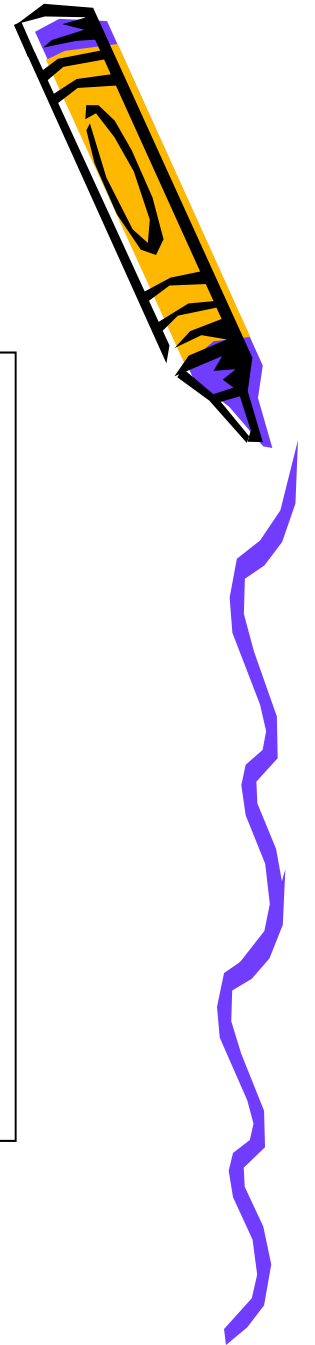


# HTML列表

无序列表:

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>An Unordered List:</h4>
<ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

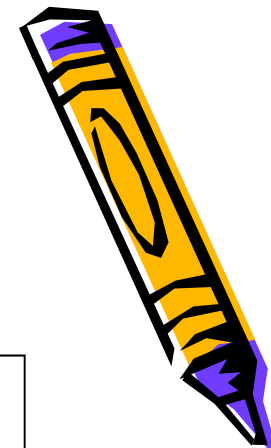


# HTML列表

有序列表:

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>An Ordered List:</h4>
<ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML列表

## 无序列表

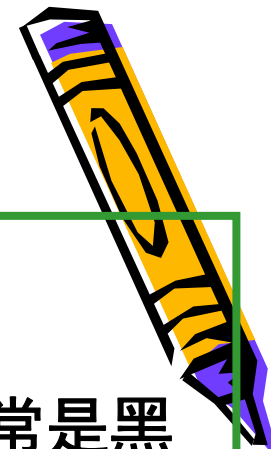
无序列表是一个项目的序列。各项目前加有标记（通常是黑色的实心小圆圈）。

无序列表以<ul>标签开始。每个列表项目以<li>开始。

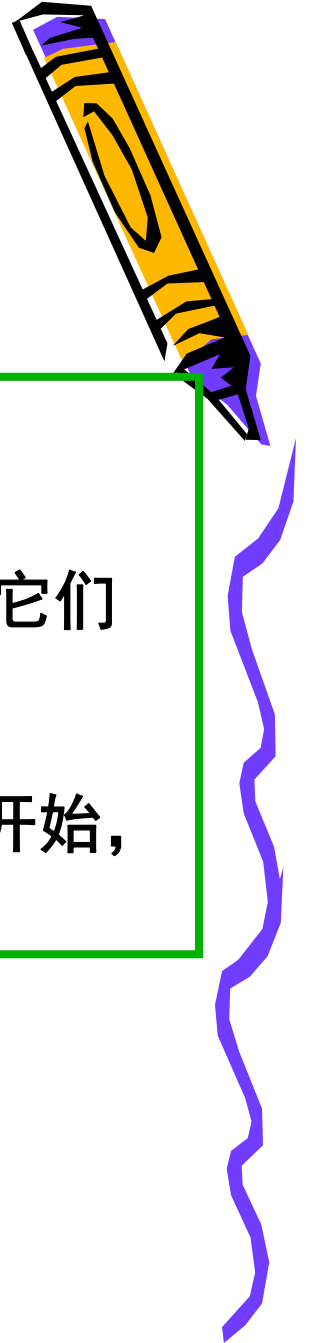
## 有序列表

有序列表也是一个项目的序列。各项目前加有数字作标记。

有序列表以<ol>标签开始。每个列表项目以<li>开始。



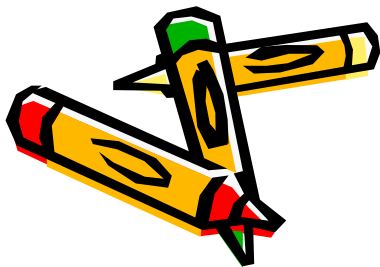
# HTML列表



## 自定义列表

自定义列表不是一个项目的序列，它是一系列条目和它们的解释。

有序列表以`<dl>`标签开始，自定义列表条目以`<dt>`开始，自定义列表的定义以`<dd>`开始。

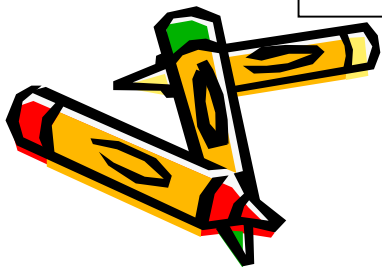
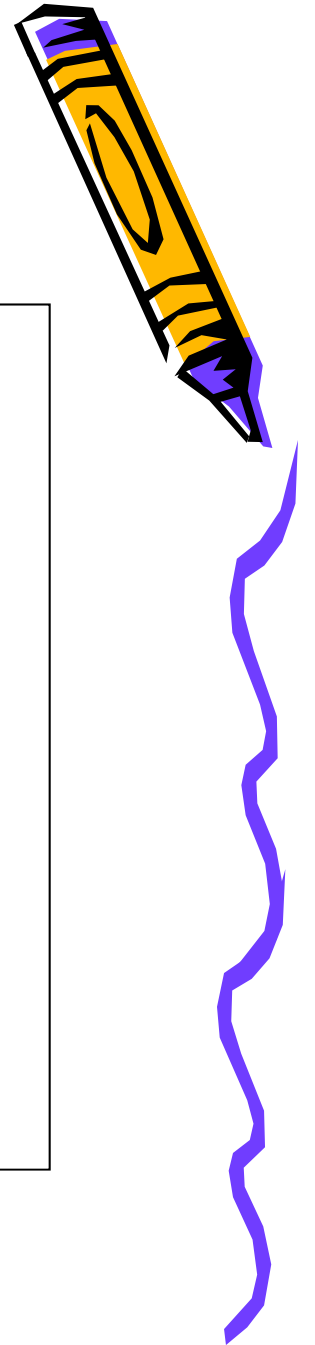


# HTML列表

自定义列表:

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>A Definition List:</h4>
<dl>
    <dt>Coffee</dt>
    <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
    <dt>Milk</dt>
    <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
</body>
</html>
```

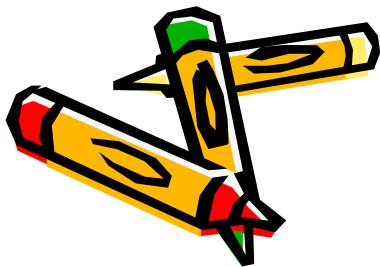
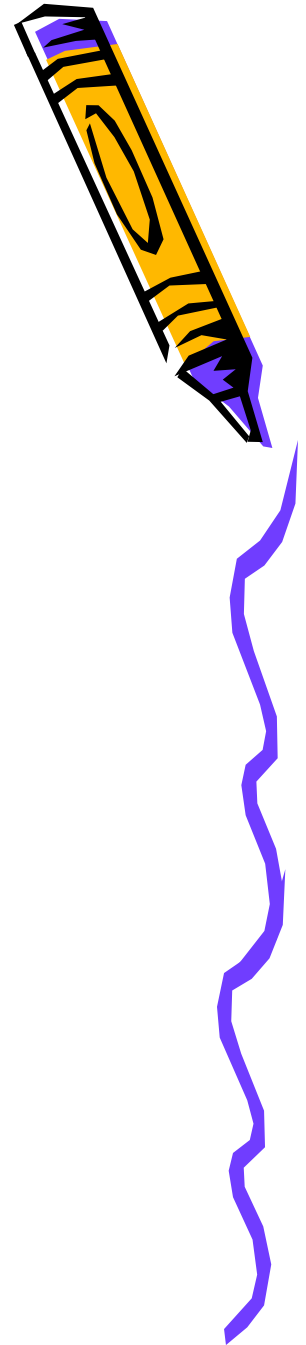
显示结果



# HTML列表

有序列表的不同类型:

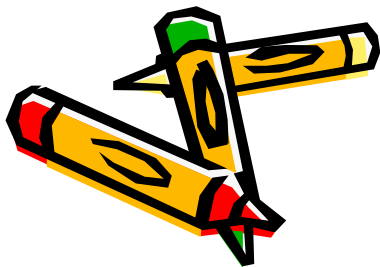
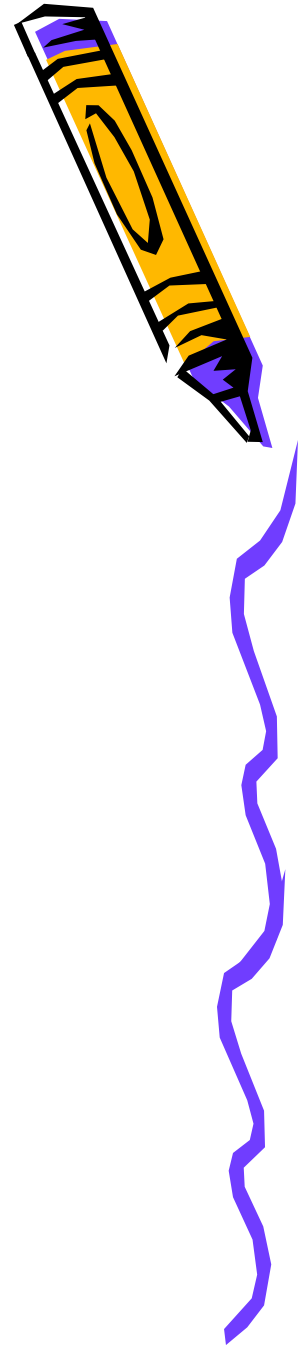
```
<html>
<body>
<h4>Numbered list:</h4>
<ol>
    <li>Apples</li>
    <li>Bananas</li>
    <li>Lemons</li>
    <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>
<h4>Letters list:</h4>
<ol type="A">
    <li>Apples</li>
    <li>Bananas</li>
    <li>Lemons</li>
    <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>
```



# HTML列表

有序列表的不同类型:

```
<h4>Lowercase letters  
list:</h4>  
<ol type="a">  
    <li>Apples</li>  
    <li>Bananas</li>  
    <li>Lemons</li>  
    <li>Oranges</li>  
</ol>  
<h4>Roman numbers list:</h4>  
<ol type="I">  
    <li>Apples</li>  
    <li>Bananas</li>  
    <li>Lemons</li>  
    <li>Oranges</li>  
</ol>
```



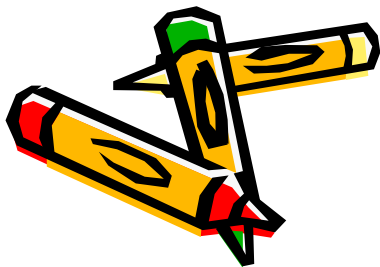
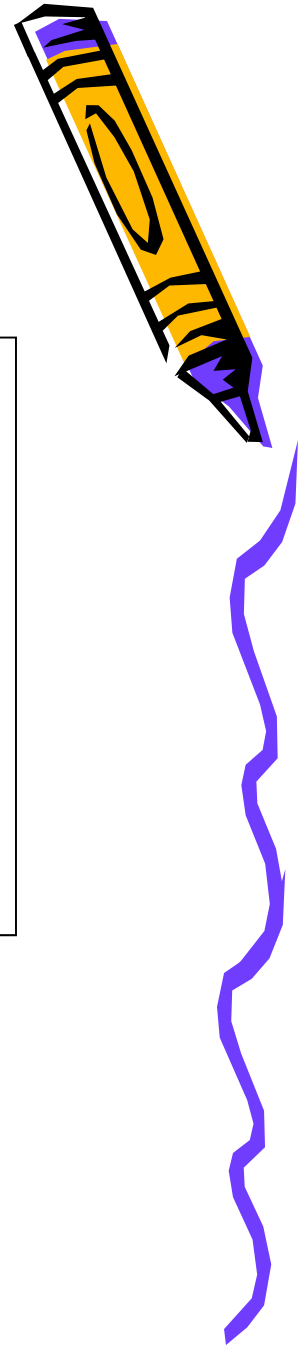


# HTML列表

有序列表的不同类型:

```
<h4>Lowercase Roman numbers list:</h4>
<ol type="i">
  <li>Apples</li>
  <li>Bananas</li>
  <li>Lemons</li>
<li>Oranges</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

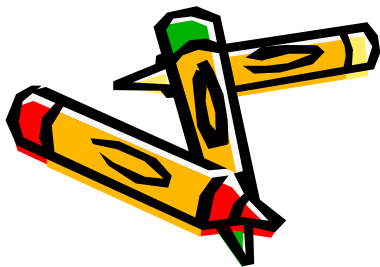
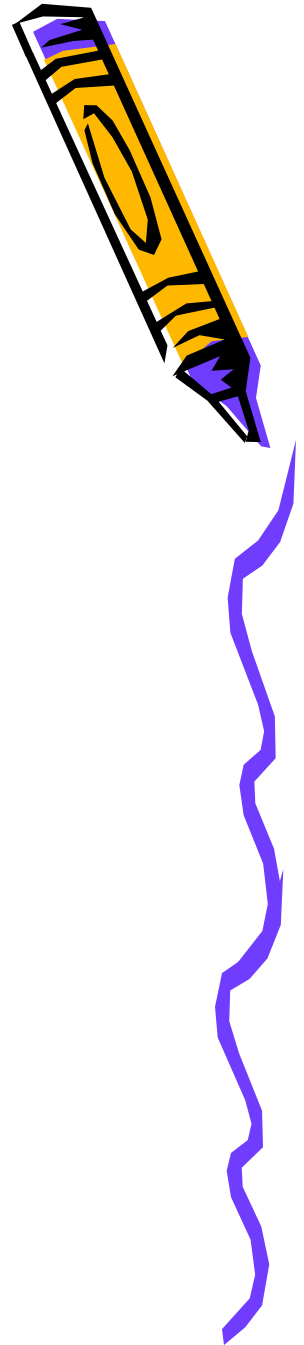
显示结果



# HTML列表

无序列表的不同类型:

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>Disc bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="disc">
    <li>Apples</li>
    <li>Bananas</li>
    <li>Lemons</li>
    <li>Oranges</li>
</ul>
```

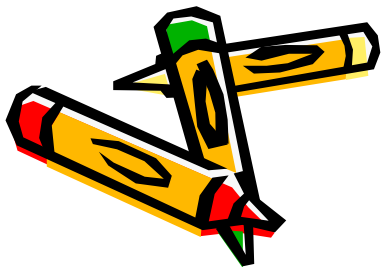
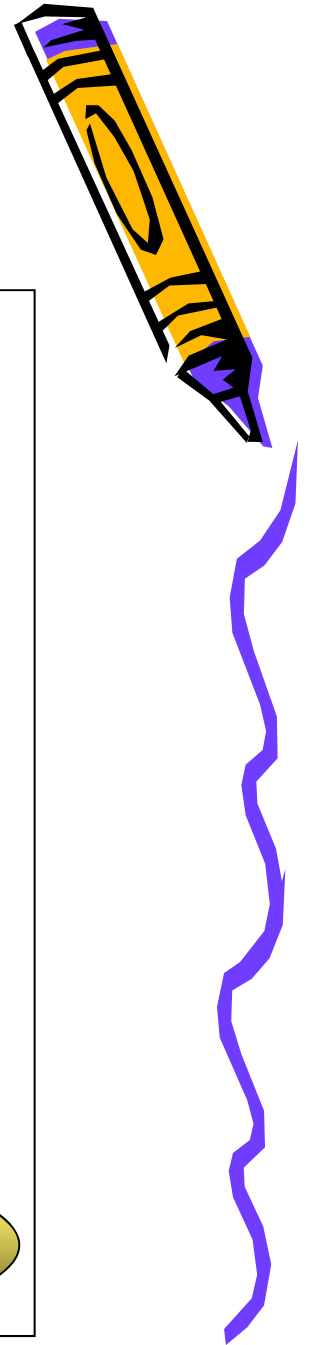


# HTML列表

## 无序列表的不同类型:

```
<h4>Circle bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="circle">
  <li>Apples</li>
  <li>Bananas</li>
  <li>Lemons</li>
  <li>Oranges</li>
</ul>
<h4>Square bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="square">
  <li>Apples</li>
  <li>Bananas</li>
  <li>Lemons</li>
  <li>Oranges</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

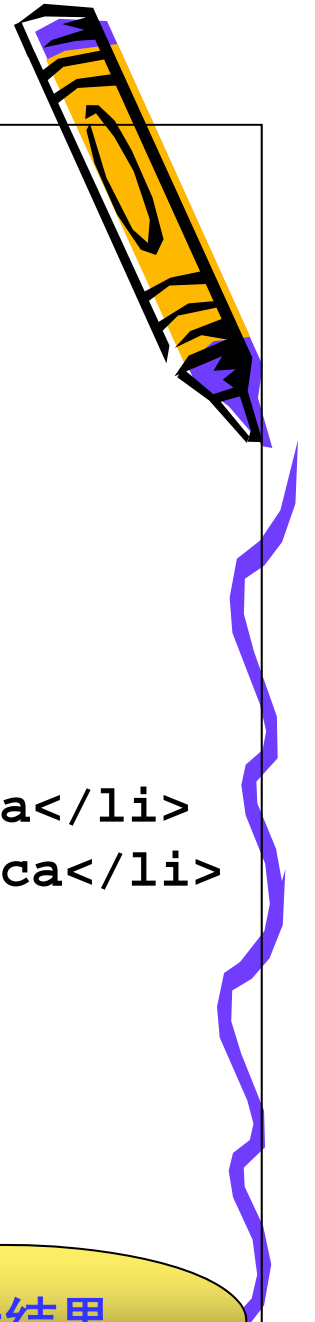
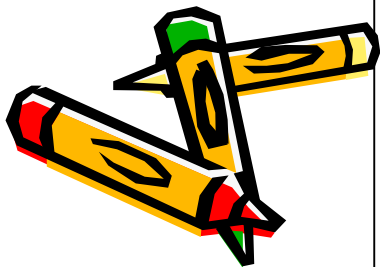


# HTML列表

嵌套列表:

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>A nested List:</h4>
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea
        <ul>
          <li>China</li>
          <li>Africa</li>
        </ul>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



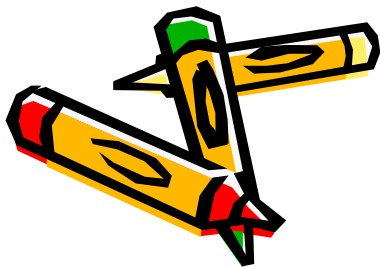
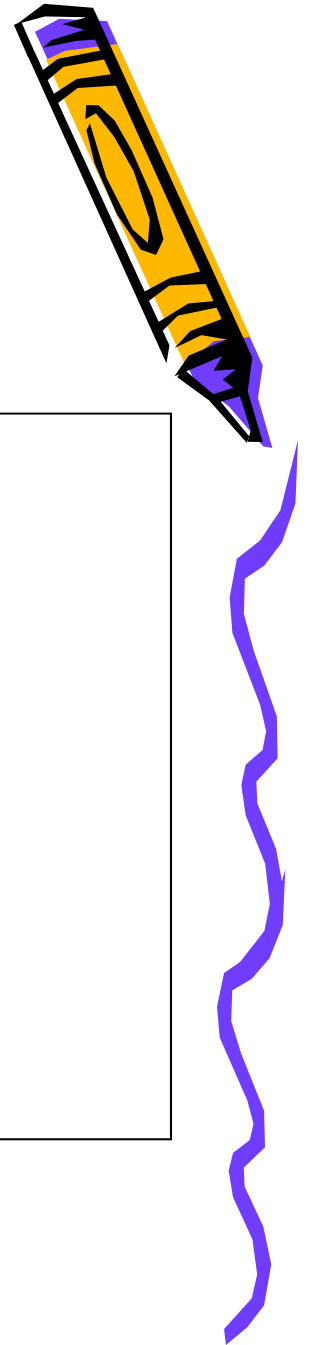
# HTML表单

HTML表单用来选择不同种类的用户输入

## 文本框

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
First name:
<input type="text" name="firstname">
<br>
Last name:
<input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

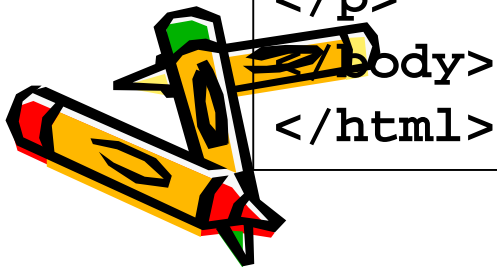
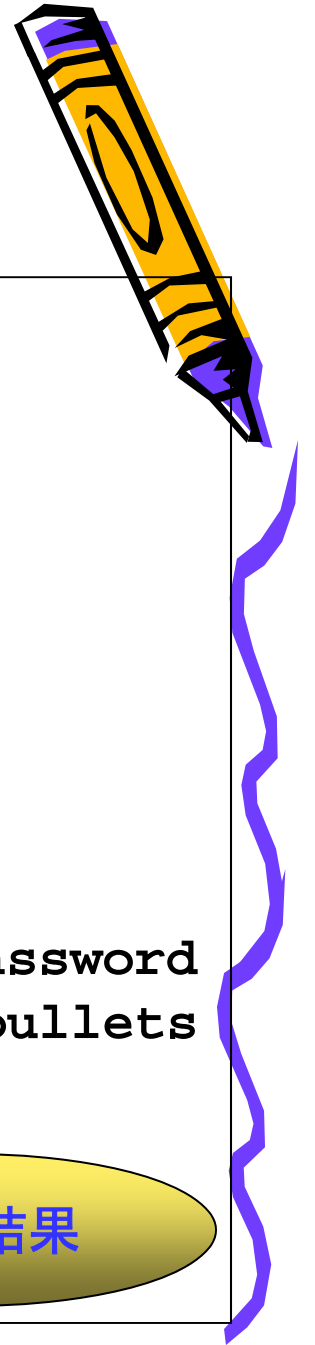


# HTML表单

## 密码框

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
Username:
<input type="text" name="user">
<br>
Password:
<input type="password" name="password">
</form>
<p>
Note that when you type characters in a password
field, the browser displays asterisks or bullets
instead of the characters.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML表单

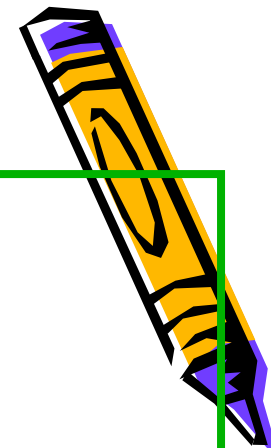
## 表单

表单是一个能够包含表单元素的区域。

表单元素是能够让用户在表单中输入信息的元素（比如文本框，密码框，下拉菜单，单选框，复选框等等）。

表单是用<form>元素定义的

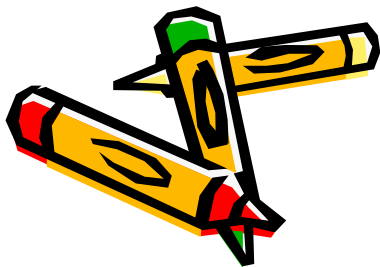
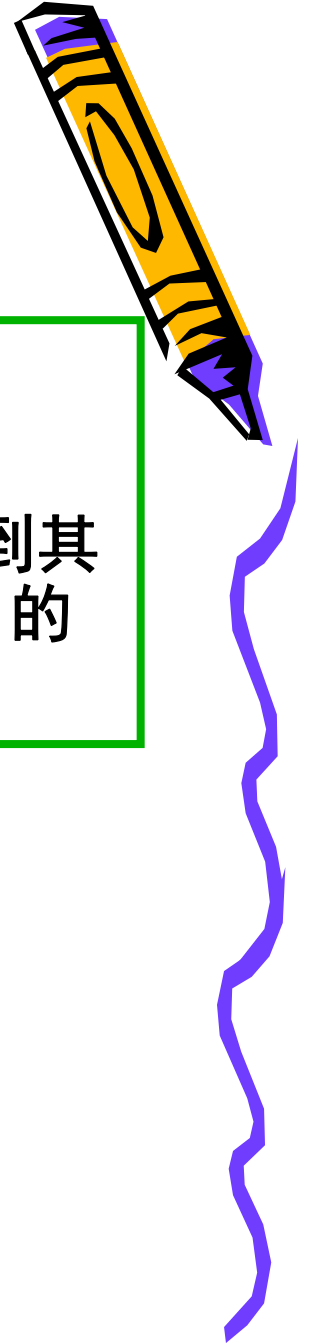
```
<form>  
<input>  
<input>  
</form>
```



# HTML表单

## 表单的action属性和提交按钮

当用户点击提交按钮的时候，表单的内容会被提交到其他文件。表单的action属性定义了所要提交到的目的文件，该目的文件收到信息后通常进行相关的处理。





# HTML表单

```
<html>
<body>
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
Username:
<input type="text" name="user">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

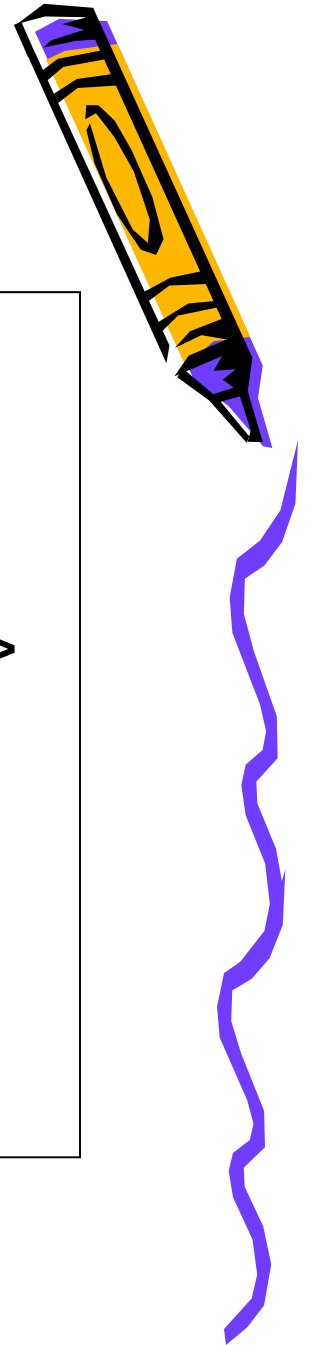
如果在上面这个文本框中输入一些字符，按下提交按钮以后，输入的字符将被提交到页面“action.asp”。

# HTML表单

## 复选框

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
I have a bike:
<input type="checkbox" name="Bike">
<br>
I have a car:
<input type="checkbox" name="Car">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML表单

## 单选按钮

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
Male:
<input type="radio" checked name="Sex" value="male">
<br>
Female:
<input type="radio" name="Sex" value="female">
</form>
<p>
When a user clicks on a radio-button, the button
becomes checked, and all other buttons with the same
name become unchecked
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

# HTML表单

## 简单的下拉里表

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
<select name="cars">
<option value="volvo">Volvo
<option value="saab">Saab
<option value="fiat">Fiat
<option value="audi">Audi
</select>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

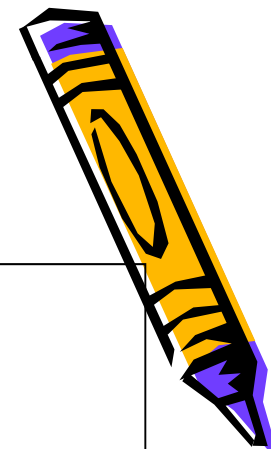


# HTML表单

## 预选的下拉里表

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
<select name="cars">
<option value="volvo">Volvo
<option value="saab">Saab
<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat
<option value="audi">Audi
</select>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

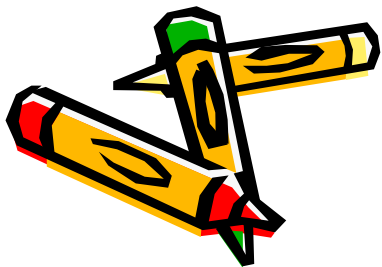
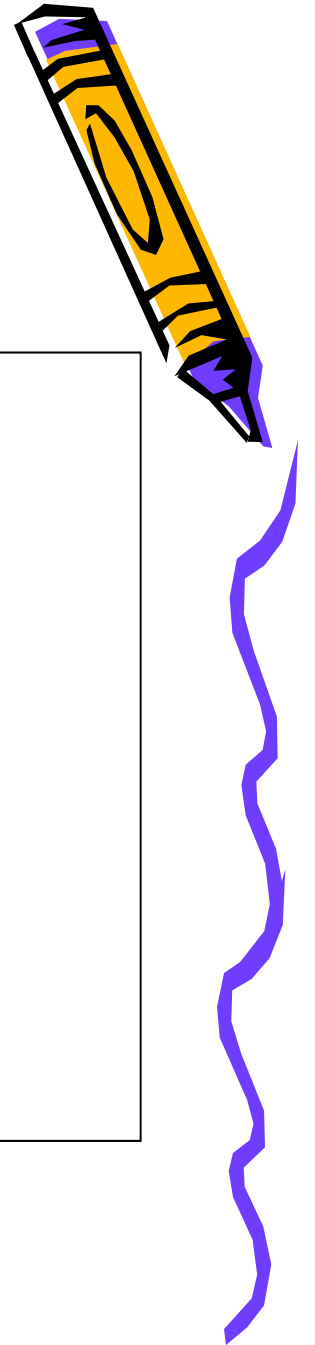


# HTML表单

## 文本域

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
This example demonstrates a text-area.
</p>
<textarea rows="10" cols="30">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML表单

## 创建按钮

```
<html>  
<body>  
<form>  
<input type="button" value="Hello world!">  
</form>  
</body>  
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML表单

含有文本框和提交按钮的表单

```
<html>
<body>
<form name="input" action="action.asp" method="get">
Enter your first name:
<input type="text" name="FirstName" value="Mickey">
<br>Enter your last name:
<input type="text" name="LastName" value="Mouse">
<br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
<p>
If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your
input to a new page called action.asp.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML表单

含有复选框按钮的表单

```
<html>
<body>
<form name="input" action="action.asp" method="get">
I have a bike:
<input type="checkbox" name="Bike" checked>
<br>
I have a car:
<input type="checkbox" name="Car">
<br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
<p>
If you click the "Submit" button, you send your
input to a new page called action.asp.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

# HTML表单

含有单按钮的表单

```
<html>
<body>
<form name="input" action="action.asp" method="get">
Male:
<input type="radio" name="Sex" value="Male" checked>
<br>
Female:
<input type="radio" name="Sex" value="Female">
<br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit Now!">
</form>
<p>
If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your
input to a new page called action.asp.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

# HTML表单

## 从表单发送电子邮件

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="MAILTO:someone@w3schools.com" method="post"
enctype="text/plain">
<h3>This form sends an e-mail to W3Schools.</h3>
Name:<br>
<input type="text" name="name" value="yourname" size="20">
<br>
Mail:<br>
<input type="text" name="mail" value="yourmail" size="20">
<br>
Comment:<br>
<input type="text" name="comment" value="yourcomment" size="40">
<br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Send">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

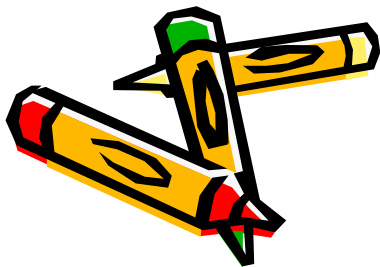
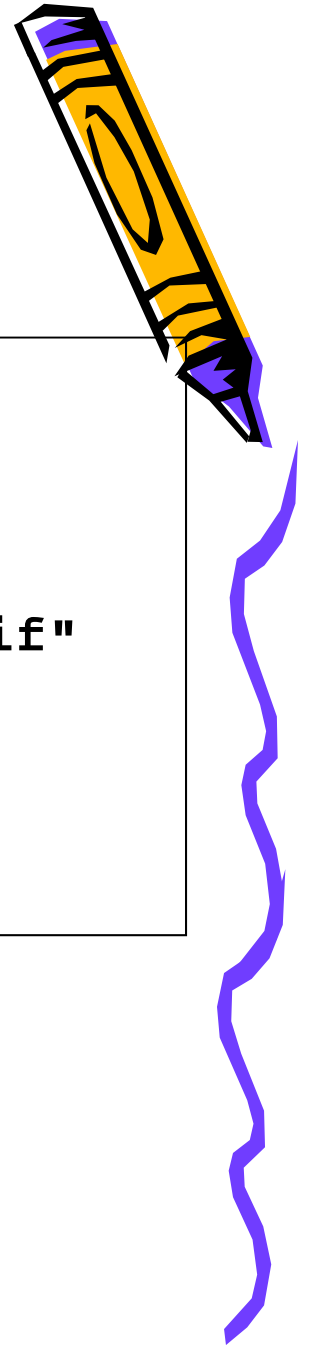
# HTML图像

## 插入图像

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
An image from W3Schools:

</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果



# HTML图像

## Img标签和src属性

在HTML里面，图像是由<img>标签定义的。

<img>是空标签，意思是说，它只拥有属性，而没有结束标签。

想要在页面上显示一个图像，需要使用src属性。 “src”属性的值是所要显示图像的URL。



# HTML图像

插入图像的语法：

```

```

URL指向图像存储的地址。网站“[www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com)”子目录“images”中的图像“boat.gif”的URL如下：  
“<http://www.w3schools.com/images/boat.gif>”。



# HTML图像

## alt属性

alt属性用来给图像显示一个“交互文本”。alt属性的值是由用户定义的。

```

```

“alt”属性在浏览器装载图像失败的时候告诉用户所丢失的信息，此时，浏览器显示这个“交互文本”来代替图像。给页面上的图像都加上alt属性是一个好习惯，它有助于更好地显示信息，而且，对纯文本浏览器很有用。

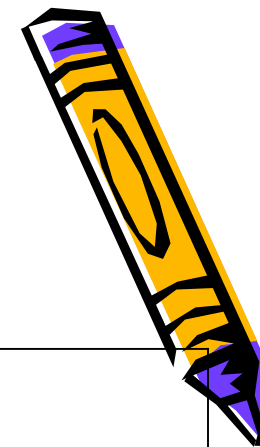


# HTML图像

## 背景图像

```
<html>
<body background="./images/background.jpg">
<h3>Look: A background image!</h3>
<p>Both gif and jpg files can be used as HTML
backgrounds.</p>
<p>If the image is smaller than the page, the image
will repeat itself.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果





## 对齐图像

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
An image

in the text
</p>

<p>
An image
<img src = "./images/hackanm.gif"
align="middle" width="48" height="48">
in the text
</p>

<p>
An image
<img src = "./images/hackanm.gif"
align="top" width="48" height="48">
in the text
</p>
```

## 对齐图像

```
<p>Note that bottom alignment is the  
default alignment</p>
```

```
<p>  
An image  
<img src = "../images/hackanm.gif"  
width="48" height="48">  
in the text  
</p>
```

```
<p>  
<img src = "../images/hackanm.gif"  
width="48" height="48">  
An image before the text  
</p>
```

```
<p>  
An image after the text  
<img src = "../images/hackanm.gif"  
width="48" height="48">  
</p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

显示结果

# HTML图像

## 浮动图像

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<img src = "../images/hackanm.gif"
```

```
align = "left" width="48" height="48">
```

A paragraph with an image. The align attribute of the image is set to "left". The image will float to the left of this text.

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<img src = "../images/hackanm.gif"
```

```
align = "right" width="48" height="48">
```

A paragraph with an image. The align attribute of the image is set to "right". The image will float to the right of this text.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

显示结果

# HTML图像

## 调整图像大小

```
<html>
<body>
<p>

</p>
<p>

</p>
<p>

</p>
<p>
You can make a picture larger or smaller changing
the values in the "height" and "width" attributes of
the
img tag.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

显示结果

# 综合实验

- 可用到Word、FrontPage/Dreamweaver、GIF动画工具、Photoshop等软件工具。
- 需要在实验报告写出网站设计方案，应包含：
  - a) 网站主题/创意说明；
  - b) 网站内网页之间的逻辑关系和所有超链接树状图；
  - c) 每个网页的页面布局规划说明。
- 2) 内容基本要求：页数 $\geq 5$ 页；要有明确的主题；网页中要图文并茂，必须有动态元素（如GIF动画、字幕等）；必须有作者个人简介；上载发布的版本，其所有文件合计占用空间 $\leq 10\text{MB}$ 。
- 最终提交压缩的大作业+实验报告
- 截止日期：2018.12.16

