

HTML 学习笔记

1. Html image

- Syntax for defining an image:

```

```

- The Alt Attribute

The required alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed. The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:

```

```

- Set Height and Width of an Image

```

```

2. HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the **<table>** tag. A table is divided into rows (with the **<tr>** tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with

the <td> tag). td stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell. A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

```
<table border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

- **HTML Table Headers**

Header information in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

All major browsers display the text in the <th> element as bold and centered.

3. HTML Lists

- **HTML Unordered Lists**

An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

- **HTML Ordered Lists**

An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items are marked with numbers.

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

- **HTML Definition Lists**

A definition list is a list of items, with a description of each item.

The **<dl>** tag defines a definition list.

The **<dl>** tag is used in conjunction with **<dt>** (defines the item in the list) and **<dd>** (describes the item in the list):

```
<dl>
```

```
<dt>Coffee</dt>
```

```
<dd> - black hot drink</dd>
```

```
<dt>Milk</dt>
```

```
<dd> - white cold drink</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

**4. HTML <div> and **

5. HTML Forms

HTML forms are used to **pass data to a server**.

An HTML form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The **<form>** tag is used to create an HTML form:

```
<form>.
```

input elements

```
</form>
```

- **The Input Element**

An **<input>** element can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An **<input>** element can be of type text field, checkbox, password, radio button, submit button, and more.

- **Text Fields**

<input type="text"> defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:

```
<form>
```

```
First name: <input type="text" name="firstname"> <br>
```

```
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname">
```

```
</form>
```

- **Password Field**

<input type="password"> defines a password field:

```
<form>
```

```
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd">
```

```
</form>
```

- **Radio Buttons**

<input type="radio"> defines a radio button. Radio buttons

let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male">Male<br>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female">Female
```

```
</form>
```

- **Checkboxes**

<input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox. Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike">I have a  
bike<br>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car">I have a  
car
```

```
</form>
```

- **Submit Button**

<input type="submit"> defines a submit button.

A submit button is used to send form data to a server. The data is sent to the page specified in the form's action attribute. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input:

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp"
method="get">
```

```
Username: <input type="text" name="user">
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

6. HTML Iframes

An iframe is used to **display a web page within a web page**.

Syntax for adding an iframe:

```
<iframe src="URL"></iframe>
```

- **Remove the Border**

The **frameborder** attribute specifies whether or not to display a border around the iframe.

- **Use iframe as a Target for a Link**

An iframe can be used **as the target frame for a link**.

The target attribute of a link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>
```

```
<p><a href="http://www.w3schools.com"  
target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
```

7. HTML Scripts

- **The HTML <script> Tag,**

The script below writes Hello World! to the HTML output:

```
<script>  
document.write("Hello World!")  
</script>
```

The **<noscript>** element can contain all the elements that you can find inside the <body> element of a normal HTML page.

The content inside the **<noscript>** element will only be displayed if scripts are not supported, or are disabled in the user's browser:

```
<script>
```

```
document.write("Hello World!")
```

```
</script>
```

```
<noscript>Sorry, your browser does not support
```

```
JavaScript! </noscript>
```

8. HTML Entities

To display a **less than sign** (<) we must write: **<** or **<**;

- **Non-breaking Space**

A common character entity used in HTML is the non-breaking space (** **).

Browsers will always truncate spaces in HTML pages. If you write 10 spaces in your text, the browser will remove 9 of them, before displaying the page. To add spaces to your text, you can use the ** ** character entity.

