# HTML 学习笔记

# 1. Html image

Syntax for defining an image:

```
<img src="url" alt="some_text">
```

#### • 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:

```
<img src="boat.gif" alt="Big Boat">
```

• Set Height and Width of an Image

```
<img src="pulpit.jpg" alt="Pulpit rock" width="304"
height="228">
```

#### 2. HTML Tables

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

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

```
row 1, cell 1

row 1, cell 2

row 2, cell 1

row 2, cell 2

row 2, cell 2

row 2, cell 2
```

#### • HTML Table Headers

Header information in a table are defined with the  ${\bf }$  tag.

All major browsers display the text in the 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.**

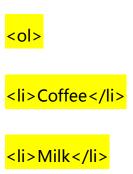
The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

```
Coffee
Milk
```

#### HTML Ordered Lists

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

The list items are marked with numbers.





### • 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 <span

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

# 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: &It; or &#60;

## 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 **&nbsp**; character entity.