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**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">

## 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.

# HTML Lists

* **HTML Unordered Lists**

An unordered list starts with the **<ul>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** 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 <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> 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>

## HTML <div> and <span

## 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>

1. **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>

1. **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>

## HTML Entities

To display **a less than sign** (<) we must write: **&lt**; or **&#60**;

## Non-breaking Space

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

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.