

HTML Exam Hint Guide

Short reminders only. Not full theory. Built from your course notes without repeated items.

Use this as a hint sheet: do not memorize blindly. Focus on what each tag or attribute does, where it belongs, and when to use it in a simple exam page.

1. Document Structure

Item	Quick Hint
<!DOCTYPE html>	Tells the browser this is an HTML5 document.
<html>	Root of the whole page.
<head>	Stores metadata, title, CSS links, scripts, and settings.
<meta charset="UTF-8">	Use it so text and symbols display correctly.
<title>	Text shown on the browser tab.
<body>	All visible content goes here.
<!-- comment -->	Developer note. Not shown in the browser.

2. Meta, CSS, JS

Item	Quick Hint
<meta name="description">	Short summary of the page.
<meta name="keywords">	Keyword metadata. Older usage, but good to recognize.
<link rel="stylesheet" href="...">	Connects an external CSS file.
<style>	Internal CSS inside the same HTML file.
<script src="...">	Connects an external JavaScript file.
href	Destination URL or file path.
src	Source file for images or scripts.

3. Text and Content

Item	Quick Hint
<h1> to <h6>	Heading levels from largest to smallest.
<p>	Paragraph text.
 	Single line break.
<hr>	Horizontal separator line.
width / height	Size attributes seen in some elements.
align / color / size	Old HTML attributes. Know them, but prefer CSS today.

4. Text Formatting

Item	Quick Hint
 / 	Bold text. strong also adds semantic importance.
<i> / 	Italic text. em adds emphasis semantically.
<u>	Underline.
<mark>	Highlighted text.
<small>	Smaller text.
 / <ins>	Deleted and inserted text.
<sub> / <sup>	Subscript and superscript, e.g. H ₂ O or x ² .
<pre>	Keeps spaces and line breaks exactly as written.
<tt> / 	Old tags. Recognize them, but modern pages use CSS instead.

5. Links and Navigation

Item	Quick Hint
	Creates a hyperlink.
target="_blank"	Opens the link in a new tab.
target="_self"	Opens in the same tab.
mailto:	Opens an email app with the address.
tel:	Creates a clickable phone link.
id + href="#id"	Creates an internal jump on the same page.
a:hover, a:visited, a:active	Common CSS states for links.

6. Images and Media

Item	Quick Hint
	Shows an image. Always add meaningful alt text.
width / height	Can control image dimensions.
<figure> / <figcaption>	Groups an image with its caption.
max-width: 100%	Classic CSS hint for responsive images.
JPG / PNG / SVG / GIF	Know the common image formats.
<audio> / <video> / <iframe>	Modern media tags you may see in examples.

7. Lists and Containers

Item	Quick Hint
	Unordered list with bullet points.
	Ordered list with numbers or letters.
	Item inside ul or ol.
type="1", "A", "a", "I", "i"	Common ordered-list styles.
<div>	Block-level container for grouping sections.
	Inline container for small parts of text.
<header>, <main>, <section>, <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <nav>	Semantic HTML5 structure tags.

8. Tables

Item	Quick Hint
<table>	Creates a table.
<caption>	Title of the table.
<tr>	Table row.
<th>	Header cell.
<td>	Data cell.
<thead> / <tbody> / <tfoot>	Header, main body, and footer groups.
colspan / rowspan	Make one cell cover more columns or rows.
border	Old HTML table border attribute. CSS is better now.

9. Forms Basics

Item	Quick Hint
<form>	Collects user input.
action	Where the form data will be sent.
method	How the data is sent, usually GET or POST.
<label for="...">	Text label linked to an input by for and id.
<input>	Basic input field.
name / value / placeholder	Common input attributes you should recognize.
GET vs POST	GET often appears in the URL; POST sends data in the request body.

10. Form Controls and Validation

Item	Quick Hint
type="text" / "email" / "password" / "number"	Most common text-based inputs.
type="radio" / "checkbox"	Radio = one choice. Checkbox = multiple choices.
type="submit" / "reset" / "button"	Submit, clear, or general-purpose button.
<select> / <option> / selected	Drop-down menu and its options.
<textarea> / rows / cols	Multi-line text input.
<fieldset> / <legend>	Group related form controls with a title.
required / min / max	Basic built-in validation rules.
minlength / maxlength / pattern	Text length and simple format checks.

11. Internal CSS Basics

Item	Quick Hint
selector	Targets the element(s) you want to style.
property	The style feature you want to change.
value	The setting you assign to that property.
color / background / background-color	Text and background styling.
font-size / font-family	Text size and font.
text-align	Left, center, right, or justify alignment.
border / margin / padding	Border, outer spacing, inner spacing.

Exam Tips

- Build the page in the correct order: structure first, then content, then small CSS.
- Use the right tag for the right job: table for data, form for input, list for grouped items.

- Do not forget key pairs such as `label + for/id`, `a + href`, and `img + alt`.
- If you use internal CSS, keep it simple: `border`, `padding`, `margin`, `background`, `text alignment`.
- This sheet is a reminder tool, not a full explanation deck.