

HTML Tags and Features

Annotated classroom guide for the course outline

Purpose

This deck explains what each HTML tag, attribute, and basic CSS feature does, so students can review the full scope of the lesson before completing their assignment.

Coverage

- Document structure and metadata
- Text, formatting, links, images, and lists
- Tables, containers, and forms
- Validation rules and internal CSS

**Recommended use:
Share this deck together with the
Word handout.**

1. Basic document structure

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code><!DOCTYPE html></code>	Declares that the page uses HTML5.
<code><html></code>	Wraps the whole HTML document.
<code><head></code>	Stores metadata, links, styles, and scripts.
<code><meta charset="UTF-8"></code>	Sets character encoding so text displays correctly.
<code><title></code>	Defines the text shown on the browser tab.
<code></head></code>	Closes the head section.
<code><body></code>	Contains all visible content on the page.
<code></body> / </html></code>	Close the body and the document.

2. Meta, link, script, and comments

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code><meta name="keywords"></code>	Provides page keywords as metadata.
<code><meta name="description"></code>	Provides a short description of the page.
<code><link rel="stylesheet" href="..."></code>	Connects an external CSS file.
<code><script src="..."></code>	Connects an external JavaScript file.
<code><!-- comment --></code>	Adds a note for developers; not shown in the browser.
<code>href</code>	Specifies a destination URL or file path.
<code>style</code>	Allows internal CSS inside the HTML file.
<code>src</code>	Specifies the source file for scripts or images.

3. Headings, paragraphs, and text content

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code><h1> ... <h6></code>	Create heading levels from largest to smallest.
<code><p></code>	Creates a paragraph.
<code>
</code>	Inserts a line break.
<code><hr></code>	Draws a horizontal separator line.
<code>width</code>	Sets width for certain elements.
<code>height</code>	Sets height for certain elements.
<code>align</code>	Old alignment attribute; CSS is preferred today.
<code>color</code>	Old color attribute; CSS is preferred today.

4. Text formatting tags

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code></code>	Makes text bold without semantic importance.
<code></code>	Makes text bold with strong semantic importance.
<code><i></code>	Displays italic text.
<code></code>	Emphasizes text semantically, usually in italics.
<code><u></code>	Underlines text.
<code></code>	Shows deleted text.
<code><sub></code> / <code><sup></code>	Display subscript and superscript text.
<code><pre></code>	Keeps spaces and line breaks as written.

5. Links, images, and lists

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code></code>	Creates a hyperlink.
<code>target="_blank"</code>	Opens the link in a new tab.
<code>mailto: / tel:</code>	Create email and phone links.
<code>id + href="#id"</code>	Create internal page jumps.
<code></code>	Inserts an image and provides alt text.
<code><figure> / <figcaption></code>	Group an image with its caption.
<code> / </code>	Create unordered and ordered lists.
<code></code>	Creates an item inside a list.

6. Tables and content containers

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code><table></code>	Creates a table.
<code><caption></code>	Adds a title to the table.
<code><tr></code>	Creates a row.
<code><th></code>	Creates a header cell.
<code><td></code>	Creates a data cell.
<code><thead></code> / <code><tbody></code> / <code><tfoot></code>	Group header, body, and footer rows.
<code>colspan</code> / <code>rowspan</code>	Allow cells to span multiple columns or rows.
<code><div></code> / <code></code>	Create block-level and inline containers.

7. Forms - structure and controls

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code><form></code>	Creates a form for collecting user input.
<code>action</code>	Defines where submitted data will be sent.
<code>method</code>	Defines how data will be sent, usually GET or POST.
<code><label></code>	Adds a text label for an input field.
<code><input></code>	Creates an input field.
<code>type="text" / "email" / "password"</code>	Create common text-based inputs.
<code>type="number"</code>	Creates a numeric input field.
<code>type="radio" / "checkbox"</code>	Create single-choice and multi-choice inputs.

8. Forms - select, textarea, buttons, and validation

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code><select></code> / <code><option></code>	Create a drop-down menu and its options.
<code><textarea></code>	Creates a multi-line text box.
<code><fieldset></code> / <code><legend></code>	Group related form fields with a title.
<code>type="submit"</code>	Submits the form.
<code>type="reset"</code>	Clears form values.
<code>placeholder</code>	Shows hint text before the user types.
<code>required</code> / <code>min</code> / <code>max</code>	Validate required fields and numeric limits.
<code>minlength</code> / <code>maxlength</code> / <code>pattern</code>	Validate text length and format.

9. Internal CSS basics

Short explanations to help students remember what each item does.

Tag / Attribute / Feature	What it does
<code>selector</code>	Targets which HTML element(s) will be styled.
<code>property</code>	Defines what visual feature will change.
<code>value</code>	Defines the setting assigned to the property.
<code>color</code>	Sets text color.
<code>background</code>	Sets background color or styling.
<code>font-size</code> / <code>font-family</code>	Set text size and font style.
<code>text-align</code>	Aligns text left, center, right, or justify.
<code>margin</code> / <code>padding</code> / <code>border</code> / <code>max-width</code>	Control spacing, borders, and responsive width.

Final teaching note

How to frame the student task clearly.

Students may choose a topic such as an academic profile, a movie archive, cars, or another theme they prefer. The topic is flexible, but the main requirement is that they should use the HTML tags, attributes, and basic CSS features covered in the course materials as completely and correctly as possible.

Core rule

All CSS must stay inside the same HTML file.

Best grading focus

Correct structure, meaningful use, and completeness.