

## HTML Tag Examples for OCR A-Level Computer Science

Tag	Example	Description
<html>	<html>...</html>	Root element of an HTML document.
<head>	<head>...</head>	Contains metadata and links to scripts/stylesheets.
<link>	<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">	Links an external CSS file.
<title>	<title>My Page</title>	Sets the browser tab title.
<body>	<body>...</body>	Contains the visible content of the page.
<h1>	<h1>Main Heading</h1>	Largest heading (used for page titles).
<h2>	<h2>Subheading</h2>	Second level heading.
<h3>	<h3>Section Title</h3>	Third level heading.
<img>		Displays an image with alt text and size.
<a>	<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Site</a>	Creates a hyperlink.
<div>	<div>This is a container</div>	Generic container for grouping content.
<form>	<form action="process.php " method="post" onsubmit="validateForm()">...</form>	Container for input elements to collect user data.
<input type="text">	<input type="text" name="username">	Textbox input for user to enter data.
<input type="submit">	<input type="submit" value="Submit">	Button to submit a form.
<p>	<p>This is a paragraph.</p>	Defines a paragraph of text.
<ul>	<ul><li>Item 1</li><li>Item 2</li></ul>	Creates an unordered (bulleted) list.
<ol>	<ol><li>First</li><li>Second</li></ol>	Creates an ordered (numbered) list.
<li>	<li>List item</li>	A single item in a list.
<script>	<script>alert('Hello!');</script>	Embeds or links to JavaScript code.

## CSS

CSS to know for exam:

```
color: blue;
background-color: green;
background-color: lightblue; /* Named color */
border-color: #FF5733; /* Hex color */
border-style: solid; /* Border style */
border-width: 3px; /* Border width */
color: darkblue; /* Text color (named) */
font-family: Arial, sans-serif; /* Font family */
font-size: 18px; /* Font size */
height: 150px; /* Height of box */
width: 300px; /* Width of box */
padding: 10px;
```

Learners are expected to be able to use CSS directly inside elements using the style attribute:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">
```

and external style sheets. In the style sheets they should be able to use CSS to define the styling of elements:

```
h1{ color:blue; }
```

### classes (class)

```
.infoBox{ background-color: green; }
```

### Identifiers

```
#menu{ background-color: #A2441B; }
```

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSS Example</title>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue;
    }
    #menu {
      background-color: #A2441B;
      color: white;
      padding: 10px;
    }
    .infoBox {
      background-color: green;
      color: white;
      padding: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Page</h1>
  <div id="menu">
    <p>This is the menu section.</p>
  </div>
  <div class="infoBox">
    <p>This is an important message.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

**Web design (HTML and CSS)**, both **classes** and **IDs** are used to identify and style elements — but they serve **different purposes** and have **different rules**.

<p><b><u>Class</u></b></p> <p>Used to apply the same style to <b>multiple elements</b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>&lt;p class="highlight"&gt;This is highlighted text.&lt;/p&gt; &lt;div class="highlight"&gt;This box is also highlighted.&lt;/div&gt;</pre> <p><b>CSS:</b></p> <pre>.highlight {   background-color: yellow; }</pre> <p><b>Key points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You can use the same class on <b>many elements</b>.</li><li>• You can assign <b>multiple classes</b> to one element:</li><li>• <code>&lt;p class="highlight bold-text"&gt;Example&lt;/p&gt;</code></li><li>• In CSS, a class is selected with a <b>dot (.)</b>: <code>.classname { ... }</code></li></ul>	<p><b><u>ID</u></b></p> <p>Used to <b>uniquely identify</b> one specific element on a page. Unique elements like headers, main sections, or specific JavaScript hooks.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>&lt;p id="main-title"&gt;Welcome to My Website&lt;/p&gt;</pre> <p><b>CSS:</b></p> <pre>#main-title {   font-size: 24px;   color: blue; }</pre> <p><b>Key points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Each ID must be <b>unique</b> within a page (used only once).</li><li>• In CSS, an ID is selected with a <b>hash (#)</b>: <code>#idname { ... }</code></li><li>• Often used for JavaScript targeting (e.g., <code>document.getElementById('main-title')</code>)</li></ul>
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### Top Tips

- CSS code contained in { },
- Remember to use color
- don't worry about lack of semicolons ;
- HTML tags are not case sensitive

## Using DIV tags

Example of using a range of styles to create a simple layout.

```
/* ID selectors (unique elements) */
#container {
  width: 80%;
  margin: 20px auto;
  border: 2px solid #ccc;
  padding: 20px;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

#Header {
  background-color: lightblue;
  padding: 10px;
  text-align: center;
}

#Content {
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  padding: 15px;
}

/* Class selector (reusable) */
.pink {
  color: pink;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

Any other properties used will be explained in the question.

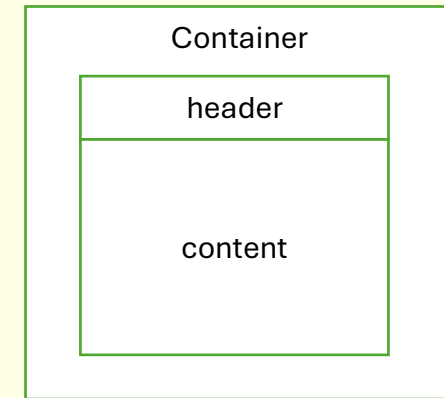
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My webstite</title>
  <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>

<div id="container">

  <div id="Header">
    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
  </div>

  <div id="Content">
    <p>This is a paragraph tag</p>
    
    <p class="pink">Example showing how to use class in HTML.</p>
    <a href="contact.html">Go to the contact form</a>
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```



## Using Forms

## HTML

<form></form>

<input type = "text" >

<input type = "submit">

<form id="contactForm"" onsubmit="validateForm()">

<h2>Contact Us</h2>

<label for="name">Name:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" name="name" >

<label for="email">Email:</label>

<input type="text" id="email" name="email">

<label for="message">Message:</label>

<textarea id="message" name="message" rows="4" ></textarea>

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

</form>

## JavaScript

- Learners are expected to be able to follow and write basic JavaScript code.
- You will not be expected to commit exact details of syntax to memory.
- Questions in the exam will not penalise learners for minor inaccuracies in syntax.
- Learners will be expected to be familiar with the JavaScript equivalents of the structures listed in the pseudocode section (with the exception of input and output).
- They will not be expected to use JavaScript for Object Oriented programming or file handling.
- Questions will not be asked in JavaScript where something is passed to a subroutine by value or reference is relevant.

## Input

Input will be taken in by reading values from a form. NB learners will not be expected to memorise the method for doing this as focus will be on what they do with that input once it is received.

## Output

By changing the contents of an HTML element `chosenElement = document.getElementById("example");`  
`chosenElement.innerHTML = "Hello World";`

By writing directly to the document `document.write("Hello World");`

By using an alert box `alert("Hello World");`

Any other JavaScript used will be explained in the question.

### Example JavaScript to check the form data client-side:

```
function validateForm() {  
    let name = document.getElementById("name").value.trim();  
    let email = document.getElementById("email").value.trim();  
    let message = document.getElementById("message").value.trim();  
    let errorMsg = document.getElementById("errorMsg");  
  
    errorMsg.text = "";  
  
    // Check for empty fields  
    if (name === "" || email === "" || message === "") {  
        errorMsg.text = "All fields are required.";  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    // Message length check  
    if (message.length < 10) {  
        errorMsg.text = "Message should be at least 10 characters long.";  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    alert("Form submitted successfully!");  
    return true;  
}
```

```
<form id="contactForm" onsubmit="return validateForm()" >  
    <h2>Contact Us</h2>  
  
    <label for="name">Name:</label>  
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" >  
  
    <label for="email">Email:</label>  
    <input type="text" id="email" name="email">  
  
    <label for="message">Message:</label>  
    <textarea id="message" name="message" rows="4">  
    </textarea>  
  
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
    <p id="errorMsg" class="error"></p>  
</form>
```

### Server-side

```
<form id="contactForm" action="contact.php" method="POST" onsubmit="return validateForm()">
```

## Using innerHTML

```
<p id="text1">Hello</p>
```

```
<input id="change_text" type="button" value="Change Text">
```

```
<script>
```

```
    document.getElementById("change_text").onclick = function() {  
        document.getElementById("text1").innerHTML = "This is new text!";  
    }
```

```
</script>
```