Chapter 9

A web page being rendered in the browser consists of many things - logo, informative text, pictures, hyperlinks, navigational structure and more. HTML5 offers a set of markup elements that allow you to create a structured layout for web pages. These elements are often termed as Semantic Markup because they convey their meaning and purpose clearly to the developer and to the browser. This chapter discusses these HTML5 elements that can contribute to the layout of a web page.

Semantically Division-Based Layout

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- discuss the advantages of using div tag for your web page content;
- identify the new semantic tags of HTML 5;;
- know how to use the header, nav and article tags
- demonstrate the use of section and aside tag; and
- properly use the footer tag of HTML 5.

Layouting Your Web pages Using Div Tags with Semantic Tags Lesson 1

"Div" is the short for division. The element or tag defines sections of a Web page to make it easier to manage, style, and manipulate. With the div tag, you can group large sections of HTML elements together and format them with CSS. Anything from text to images to videos can be placed within a div. Divs also make it easier for search engine spiders to "crawl" or examine a website – making your website easier to find via Google.

Below is an HTML document that contains codes that uses div tags along with the .css (cascading style sheets) document. By using the div tag you could have your navigation section wrapped in one div, your main content section in another div, and your header and footer in a separate divs. This concept is the foundation of which most web pages are now built. HTML documents that are properly divided and subdivided are easy to maintain and modify.

```
<div id="TopNav">
    html codes.......
</div>

<div id="Main">
    html codes.......
</div>

<div id="BottomNav">
    html codes.......
</div>
```

HTML5 Semantic Tags

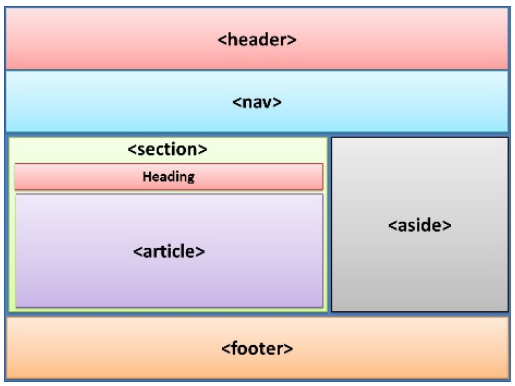
HTML5 adds some semantic tags to define layouts in more intuitive ways than the generic tag is capable of. A semantic tag is one in which the name of a tag reflects its purpose. You can use the new semantic tags in HTML5 to define the meaning of these areas. For example, you can define part of a page as with the <header>, <nav>, <section>, <aside>, <article>, and <footer> tags. Then you can create CSS rules to style those sections with colors and formatting, and then position the sections in different areas of the page.

Here are the major semantic tags you should know:

<header> Defines the masthead or other header information on the page. Typically the header is repeated on every page of a site, although that is not required.

<footer> Defines the text at the bottom of a page, such as the copyright or contact information.Again, it is typically repeated on every page of the site.

<article> Defines a block of text that represents a single article, story, or message. An article can be distinguished from other text in that it can logically stand alone. For example, on a news site, each news story is an article.



<aside> Defines a block of text that is tangential to the main discussion, such as a note, tip, or caution. An aside can be distinguished from other text in that it could be pulled out and discarded without disrupting the main document in which it appears.

<section> Defines a generic content or application section. Examples of sections would be book chapters or the numbered sections of a thesis; a site's home page could be split into sections such as Introduction, News, and Contact Info. A section begins with a heading such as <h1> followed by other content. A general rule is to use <section> if the area being defined would be included in an outline of the document or page.

<nav> Defines the navigational text or graphics of the whole site / page.

The <HEADER> Tag

Lesson 2

Tag <Header> tag defines the masthead or other header information on the page. Typically the header is repeated on every page of a site, although that is not required. The <header> tag can be used to define the title of a web page or other introductory information. Typically <header> information appears at the very beginning of the body of a web page and encloses heading tags (<h1>-<h6>), an <hgroup> tag, or a header image. Common content in headers includes site names, company names and logos, and slogans. Navigation links, enclosed in a <nav> tag, can also appear in page headers. You can apply CSS rules to the <header> tag in an external style sheet and have those rules apply to instances of the header all across a site.

Apply the <HEADER> tag

1. Type **<Link>** for CSS connectivity
2. Between **<BODY>**, type **<HEADER>.**
3. Type and create the content for your Header.
4. Type **<HR>** for horizontal rule/break.
5. Type **</HEADER>** at the end to Finish.

HTML Code

```
Header.html   StyleCSS.css
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <HTML>
3  <HEAD>
   <TITLE>CK Children's Publishing</TITLE>
1  <LINK REL="stylesheet" HREF="StyleCSS.css">
6  </HEAD>
7  <BODY >
8     <!-- HEADER -->
9  2  <HEADER>
10        <IMG SRC="ck.png" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="50" ></IMG><BR>
11 3     <B>"Your Access to Visual Learning and Integration"</B><BR>
12        Tipolohon, Upper Camaman-an, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines 9000<BR>
13        Globe: 09177187665/Smart: 09399395643 Email Address: selsck@yahoo.com<BR>
14 4     <HR>
15        </HEADER> 5
16 </BODY>
17 </HTML>
```

For CSS

1. Create CSS to simplify your design.

CSS Code

```
Header.html   StyleCSS.css
1  /* Header */
2  header{
3      padding: 10px;
4      padding-left:0;
5      font-size: 0.8em;
6      text-align: center;
7  }
8  b{
9  1   font-size: 1.2em;
10 }
11
```

Output

The <NAV> Tag

Lesson 3

One of the new semantic elements of HTML 5 is the <nav> element. The <nav> element represents the navigation for a document. The navigation can be within the document or to other documents, but it is important to notice, that not all links in a document should be marked up with the <nav> element.

Apply the <NAV> tag

1. Type **<Link>** For CSS Connectivity
2. In **<BODY>**, after your **<HEADER>**, type **<NAV>.**
3. Create your navigational contents.
4. Type **</NAV>** to finish.
5. Type **</HEADER>** to end.

For CSS

1. Create CSS to simplify your design.

HTML Code

```
StyleCSS.css   SideNav.html
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <HTML>
3  <HEAD>
   <TITLE>CK Children's Publishing</TITLE>
1  <LINK REL="stylesheet" HREF="StyleCSS.css">
6  </HEAD>
7  <BODY >
8          <HEADER>
9                  <IMG SRC="ck.png" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="50" ></IMG><BR>
10                 <B>"Your Access to Visual Learning and Integration"</B><BR>
11                 Tipolohon, Upper Camaman-an, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines 9000<BR>
12                 Globe: 09177187665/Smart: 09399395643 Email Address: selsck@yahoo.com<BR>
13                 <HR>
14 2               <NAV CLASS='SideNav'>
15                 <A HREF="Preschool.html" TITLE="Preschool">
16                 <IMG SRC="Preschool.png" class="nav"/></A><BR>
17 3               <A HREF="Elementary.html" TITLE="Elementary">
18                 <IMG SRC="Elementary.png" class="nav"/></A><BR>
19                 <A HREF="Highschool.html" TITLE="Highschool" >
20                 <IMG SRC="HighSchool.png" class="nav"/></A><BR>
21                 <A HREF="CollegeUniversity.html" TITLE="College/University" >
22                 <IMG SRC="ColUni.png" class="nav"/></A>
23 4               </NAV>
24         </HEADER>
25 5               <ASIDE class='main'>
26                     <IMG SRC='Img.PNG' WIDTH='300' HEIGHT='250' />
27                 </ASIDE>
28     <ARTICLE>
29             <p>Our Curiculum <FONT>(K to 12 Ready)</FONT></p>
30         <SECTION>
31             Today's technological wonders set the modern workplace at a fast,
32             efficient, accurate and highly automated source and control. Undeniably,.
33             such advances have affected the lives of  billions of both those who welcome
34             the challenge and those who deny keeping pace with the onward trend
35             Every individual needs to keep track of the latest developments in Information
36             and Communications Technology (ICT) as a vital force that keeps the world moving.
37             <H4>About ICT Curriculum</H4>
38                 Learning the tricks of ICT creates endless possibilities in this
39                 highly competent age. Access to computer coupled with the up-to-date
40                 curriculum is no longer a luxury but a must necessity. With CK' ladderized
41                 21st Century-Ready  curriculum,  ICT is delivered visually in a  step by step
42                 manner with integration of the different subjects. This program is designed to
43                 enhance the skills and capabilities of your students to promote common good, economic
44                 prosperity and responsible citizenry while being technologically advanced.
45         </SECTION>
46     </ARTICLE>
47     <FOOTER>
48             <SMALL>&copy; Ck Children's Publishing &trade;. All Rights Reserved</SMALL>
49     </FOOTER>
50 </BODY>
51 </HTML>
52
```

CSS Code

```
StyleCSS.css   SideNav.html
2  header{
3      padding: 10px;  padding-left:0; font-size: 0.8em;   text-align: center;     }
4   b  {   font-size: 1.2em;   }
5   HR  {   clear: both;        }
6   /* Navigation */
7  nav.SideNav{
8      margin-top: 50px;   text-align: left;   clear: left ;   font-size: 1.4em;
9      float: left;    line-height: 350%;
10  }img.nav{
11     width: 200px; height: 40px; }
12 nav.BottomNav{
13         Padding-top: 0px;   text-align: Center; margin: 0px; background-color: wheat;
14     }
15  HR.navTOP{ clear: both;margin: 0px;}
16  /* ASIDE */
17 aside.main{
18     float: Right;  margin-top: 150px; margin-right: 50px; text-align: center;
19     }
20 aside.Pres{
21     float: Right;  margin-top: 100px; margin-right: 50px; text-align: center;
22     }
23 aside.Elem{
24     float: Right;  margin-top: 250px; margin-right: 50px; text-align: center;
25     }
26 aside.High{
27     float: Right;  margin-top: 250px; margin-right: 50px; text-align: center;
28     }
29 aside.ColUni{
30     float: Right;  margin-top: 250px; margin-right: 50px; text-align: center;
31     }
32  /* Article */
33 article{
34     margin: 0px;  padding-left: 230px;  line-height:130%;  clear: top;
35  }p{
36     font-size: 2.1em;   font-family:Berlin Sans FB;     COLOR: #3E4095;
37  }font{
38     font-size: 0.5em;   font-family:Berlin Sans FB;     COLOR: #ED3237;
39  }/* Section */
40 section{
41     padding: 15px;  font-size: 1.1em;   background: #FFF7BF;
42     box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
43     -webkit-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
44     -moz-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
45     -o-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
46     border-bottom: 1px solid white; text-align: left;   margin: 10px;
47     padding-bottom: 100px;
48  }h4{
49     font-size: 1.1em;   color: #EC268F;
50  }/* Footer */
51 footer{
52     text-align: center;     font-size: 1.1em;   font-weight:bold;
53     margin-top: 20px;   margin-bottom: 0px; margin-right: 10px;         }
```

Output

The <ARTICLE> Tag

Lesson 4

The <Article> tag defines a block of text that represents a single article, story, or message. An article can be distinguished from other text in that it can logically stand alone. For example, on a news site, each news story is an article. The <article> tag is for defining a self-contained composition on a web page. Appropriate content for the <article> tag includes newspaper stories, magazine features, blog posts, or user-submitted comments. Inside the <article> tag are typically a title, author name, date of publication, and the main content for the article.
The <article> tag is more specific than the generic <section> tag. You can use CSS rules to style the content within an article tag.

Apply the <ARTICLE> tag

1. Type **<Link>** For CSS Connectivity
2. Between **<BODY>**, and under your **<HEADER>** tag, type **<ARTICLE>.**
3. Type the content for your article.
4. Type **</ARTICLE>**at the end to close the tag.

For CSS

1. Create CSS to simplify your design.

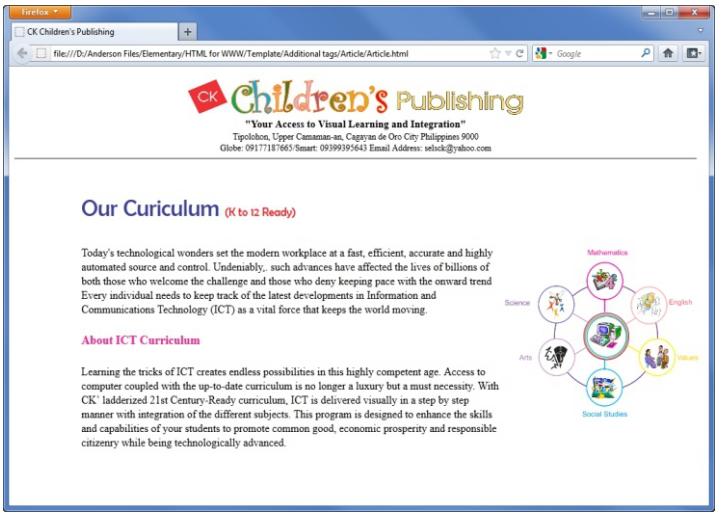
HTML Code

```
Article.html   StyleCSS.css
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <HTML>
3  <HEAD>
   <TITLE>CK Children's Publishing</TITLE>
1     <LINK REL="stylesheet" HREF="StyleCSS.css">
   </HEAD>
7  <BODY >
8  <!-- HEADER -->
9          <HEADER>
10             <IMG SRC="ck.png" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="50" ></IMG><BR>
2              <B>"Your Access to Visual Learning and Integration"</B><BR>
               Tipolohon, Upper Camaman-an, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines 9000<BR>
13             Globe: 09177187665/Smart: 09399395643 Email Address: selsck@yahoo.com<BR>
14             <HR>
15         </HEADER>
16 <!--Article -->
17             <ARTICLE>
18                 <p>Our Curiculum <FONT>(K to 12 Ready) </FONT></p>
19                Today's technological wonders set the modern workplace at a fast,
20                 <IMG SRC='Img.PNG' WIDTH='300' HEIGHT='250' ALIGN='RIGHT'/>
21                 efficient, accurate and highly automated source and control. Undeniably,.
22                 such advances have affected the lives of  billions of both those who welcome
23                 the challenge and those who deny keeping pace with the onward trend
3                  Every individual needs to keep track of the latest developments in Information
25                 and Communications Technology (ICT) as a vital force that keeps the world moving.
26                 <H4>About ICT Curriculum</H4>
27                     Learning the tricks of ICT creates endless possibilities in this
28                     highly competent age. Access to computer coupled with the up-to-date
29                     curriculum is no longer a luxury but a must necessity. With CK' ladderized
30                     21st Century-Ready  curriculum,  ICT is delivered visually in a  step by step
31                     manner with integration of the different subjects. This program is designed to
32                     enhance the skills and capabilities of your students to promote common good, economic
4                      prosperity and responsible citizenry while being technologically advanced.
34             </ARTICLE>
35 </BODY>
   </HTML>
```

CSS Code

```
Article.html   StyleCSS.css
2  header{
3      padding: 10px;
4      padding-left:0;
5      font-size: 0.8em;
6      text-align: center;    }
7  b{
8      font-size: 1.2em;     }
9  /* Article */
10 article{
1      padding-left: 100px;
12     padding-bottom: 50px;
13 }
14 p{
15     font-size: 2.1em;
16     font-family:Berlin Sans FB;
17     COLOR: #3E4095;          }
18 font{
19     font-size: 0.5em;
20     font-family:Berlin Sans FB;
21     COLOR: #ED3237;      }
22 h4 {
23     font-size: 1.1em;
24     color: #EC268F;      }
```

Output



The <SECTION> Tag

The <Section> tag defines a generic content or application section. Examples of sections would be book chapters or the numbered sections of a thesis; a site's home page could be split into sections such as Introduction, News, and Contact Info. A section begins with a heading such as <h1> followed by other content. A general rule is to use <section> if the area being defined would be included in an outline of the document or page. The <section> tag offers a generic way of grouping related information on a web page. The content inside the <section> tag typically includes a heading that tells what the section is about. You might use the <section> tag to define the main content on a page, or there could be several <section> groupings on a single page. The <section> tag is more specific than the tag because the content within a <section> has a specific theme.

Apply the <SECTION> tag

1. Type **<Link>** for CSS connectivity.
2. In the **<BODY>**, after your **<HEADER>** tag, type **<ARTICLE>**.
3. Inside **<ARTICLE>**, create and type **<SECTION>** then type your content.
4. Type **</SECTION>** at the end of the section content.
5. Close **</ARTICLE>** tag.

For CSS

1. Create CSS to simplify your design.

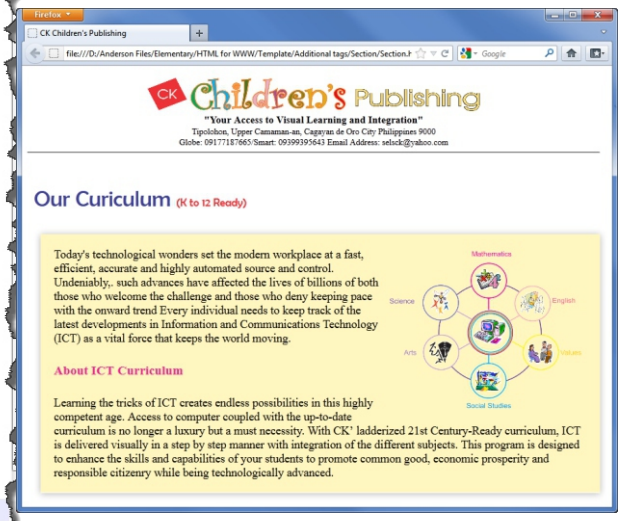
HTML Code

```
Section.html   StyleCSS.css
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <HTML>
3  <HEAD>
   <TITLE>CK Children's Publishing</TITLE>
1     <LINK REL="stylesheet" HREF="StyleCSS.css">
6  </HEAD>
7  <BODY >
8  <!-- HEADER -->
9          <HEADER>
10                 <IMG SRC="ck.png" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="50" ></IMG><BR>
                   <B>"Your Access to Visual Learning and Integration"</B><BR>
2                  Tipolohon, Upper Camaman-an, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines 9000<BR>
13                 Globe: 09177187665/Smart: 09399395643 Email Address: selsck@yahoo.com<BR>
14                 <HR>
15         </HEADER>
16 <!--Article -->
17         <ARTICLE>
18                 <p>Our Curiculum <FONT>(K to 12 Ready)</FONT></p>
19 3       <SECTION>
20             Today's technological wonders set the modern workplace at a fast,
21             <IMG SRC='Img.PNG' WIDTH='300' HEIGHT='250' ALIGN='RIGHT'/>
22             efficient, accurate and highly automated source and control. Undeniably,.
23             such advances have affected the lives of  billions of both those who welcome
24             the challenge and those who deny keeping pace with the onward trend
25             Every individual needs to keep track of the latest developments in Information
26             and Communications Technology (ICT) as a vital force that keeps the world moving.
27             <H4>About ICT Curriculum</H4>
28                 Learning the tricks of ICT creates endless possibilities in this
29                 highly competent age. Access to computer coupled with the up-to-date
30                 curriculum is no longer a luxury but a must necessity. With CK' ladderized
31                 21st Century-Ready  curriculum,  ICT is delivered visually in a  step by step
32                 manner with integration of the different subjects. This program is designed to
33                 enhance the skills and capabilities of your students to promote common good, economic
34                 prosperity and responsible citizenry while being technologically advanced.
35 4       </SECTION>
36         </ARTICLE> 5
37 </BODY>
38 </HTML>
```

CSS Code

```
Section.html   StyleCSS.css
1  /* Header */
2  header{
3      padding: 10px;  padding-left:0; font-size: 0.8em;
4      text-align: center;
5  }b{
6      font-size: 1.2em;   }
7  /* Article */
8  article{
9      margin: 0px;    padding-left: 10px; padding-bottom: 0px;
10 }p{
11     font-size: 2.1em;   font-family:Berlin Sans FB;
12     COLOR: #3E4095; }
13 font{
14     font-size: 0.5em;   font-family:Berlin Sans FB;
15     COLOR: #ED3237; }
16 /* Section */
17 section{
1  1   padding: 20px;  font-size: 1.1em;   background: #FFF7BF;
19     box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
20     -webkit-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
21     -moz-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
22     -o-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
23     border-bottom: 1px solid white;
24     text-align: left;   margin: 10px;   }
25 h4{
26     font-size: 1.1em;   color: #EC268F;     }
27
```

Output



The <ASIDE> Tag

The <Aside> tag defines a block of text that is tangential to the main discussion, such as a note, tip, or caution. An aside can be distinguished from other text in that it could be pulled out and discarded without disrupting the main document in which it appears. You can mark information on your page as tangential to the main content with the <aside> tag. The <aside> tag is useful for defining pull quotes, glossary terms, or sets of links related to an article. According to the HTML5 specification, information in an <aside> tag should be related to the main content on the page. However, the main content should also be understandable with the <aside> content removed. A browser might hide <aside> information to save space on the screen. You can apply CSS rules to the <aside> tag to distinguish the information visually from the main content of the page.

Apply the <ASIDE> tag

1. Type **<Link>** For CSS Connectivity
2. In the **<BODY>**, after your **<HEADER>**, type **<ASIDE>.**
3. Add your content.
4. Type **</ASIDE>** to close the tag.

For CSS

1. Create CSS to simplify your design.

HTML Code

```
Elementary.html   StyleCSS.css
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <HTML>
3  <HEAD>
   <TITLE>CK Children's Publishing</TITLE>
1  <LINK REL="stylesheet" HREF="StyleCSS.css">
   </HEAD>
2  <BODY >
        <HEADER>
                <IMG SRC="ck.png" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="50" ></IMG><BR>
                <B>"Your Access to Visual Learning and Integration"</B><BR>
                Tipolohon, Upper Camaman-an, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines 9000<BR>
                Globe: 09177187665/Smart: 09399395643 Email Address: selsck@yahoo.com<BR>
                <HR>
        </HEADER>
                <ASIDE>
3               <IMG SRC='Elem1.jpg' WIDTH='180' HEIGHT='100' ><BR><BR>
                <IMG SRC='Elem2.jpg' WIDTH='140' HEIGHT='200' >
                </ASIDE>
4
    <ARTICLE>
            <IMG SRC="Elementary.png" WIDTH="400" HEIGHT="50" />
        <SECTION>
            ICT in elementary level is exciting with our new and latest inter-active cross
            curriculum productivity software used in most schools in the US and Europe.
            Experience our fun-filled integrated activities! All lessons and activities are aligned
            to the International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) and National Educational
            Technology Standard (NETS).
            <H4>Research and Visual Tools</H4>
                Pupils will be using electronic Encyclopedia Encarta for Kids for research.
                The software is justly appropriate for their age level.
                Pupils learn in many ways, like seeing, hearing, and experiencing things first hand.
                Most pupils remember best materials they have seen, some remember things they have heard
                while others remember things they have experienced. Pupils should be exposed to visual
                tools most used in schools worldwide like Kidspiration and Inspiration softwares.
            <H4>Microsoft Office for Kids (Scholastic Keys)</H4>
                Provide your students with a kid-friendly interface and educational enhancements
                for Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint through Scholastic Keys. This software
                comes with a collection of lessons including lesson plans, activity files, and
                worksheets to help teachers integrate technology into their language arts, math,
                science, and social studies curriculum. This program provides an early introduction
                to using Microsoft Office now  and for years to come.
            </SECTION>
    </ARTICLE>
    <FOOTER>
            <SMALL>&copy; Ck Children's Publishing &trade; All Rights Reserved</SMALL>
    </FOOTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

CSS Code

```
Elementary.html   StyleCSS.css
1  /* Header */
2  header{
3      padding: 10px;  padding-left:0;
4      font-size: 0.8em;   text-align: center;
5  }
6  b{  font-size: 1.2em;   }
7  /* ASIDE */
8  aside{
1  float: Right;   margin-top: 200px;  margin-right: 30px;
10  padding: 0px;   clear: both; text-align: center;
11  ` ,
12 /* Article */
13 article{
14     margin: 0px;    padding-left: 10px; padding-bottom: 0px;
15 }p{
16     font-size: 2.1em;   font-family:Berlin Sans FB;
17     COLOR: #3E4095;
18 }font{
19     font-size: 0.5em;   font-family:Berlin Sans FB;
20     COLOR: #ED3237;
21 }/* Section */
22 section{
23     padding: 15px;  font-size: 1.1em;   background: #FFF7BF;
24     box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
25     -webkit-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
26     -moz-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
27     -o-box-shadow: 0 1px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
28     border-bottom: 1px solid white;
29     text-align: left;   margin: 10px;   padding-bottom: 80px;
30 }h4{
31     font-size: 1.1em;   color: #EC268F;
32 }/* Footer */
33 footer{
34     text-align: Right;  font-size: 1.1em;   font-weight:bold;
35     margin-top: 25px;   margin-bottom: 0px; margin-right: 10px;
```

Output

The <FOOTER> Tag

Lesson 7

The <Footer> tag defines the text at the bottom of a page, such as the copyright or contact information. Again, it is typically repeated on every page of the site. A footer is a place to put copyright information, a contact address, links to terms of service, and other small-print items on a page. It typically goes at the end of your page, before the closing </body> tag. You can define your footer using the <footer> tag, which is new in HTML5. The <footer> tag is a counterpart to the <header> tag, which typically goes at the top of the page. According to the HTML5 specification, a <footer> cannot contain a <header> and vice versa. Footers can go at the end of sections of your page such as articles, and you can have multiple footers on a single page.

Apply the <FOOTER> tag

1. Type **<Link>** for CSS connectivity
2. Within the **<BODY>**, after you create your **<HEADER>**, **<ARTICLE>**, and **<SECTION>** tag, type **<FOOTER>**.
3. Type **<SMALL>** then type your content for your footer **</SMALL>**.
4. Type **</FOOTER>** to close.

HTML Code

```
37      <FOOTER>
38  <SMALL>&copy;Ck Children's Publishing&trade;.   All Rights Reserved</SMALL>
39      </FOOTER>
40  </BODY>
    </HTML>
```

CSS Code

```
27
28  /* Footer */
29  footer{
30      text-align:Center;  font-size: 1.1em;   font-weight:bold;
31      margin-top: 25px;   margin-bottom: 0px;
32  }
33
```

For CSS

1. Create CSS to simplify your design.

Output

Chapter 9: Semantically Division-Based Layout — Part 2 HTML

HTML5 offers a set of markup elements that allow you to create a structured layout for web pages. These elements are often termed as Semantic Markup because they convey their meaning and purpose clearly to the developer and to the browser. This chapter discusses these HTML5 elements that can contribute to the layout of a web page.

Objectives

After completing all the laboratory activities in this chapter, the student will be able to demonstrate and design a layout using div tags and HTML5 semantic elements.

Lab 9.1 HeaderPhilippines

Score

Estimated Completion time: 25-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a web page as shown on your right. Use header tag to complete. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **HeaderPhilippines.html**.

Preview:

Lab 9.2 HeaderCompuWorld

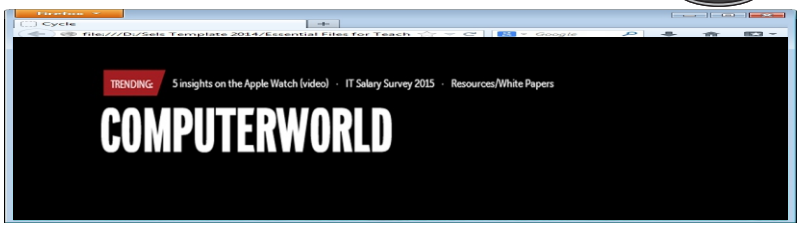
Score

Estimated Completion time: 30-40 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a web page as shown on your right. Use header tag to complete. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **HeaderCompuWorld.html**.

Preview:



Lab 9.3 NavPhillippines

Estimated Completion time: 30-45Minutes

Score

Directions:

1. Open your document **HeaderPhilippines.html**
2. Create a navigation as shown on your right. Use the Nav tag and table tags in creating this nav. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **Head+NavPhillippines.html**.

Preview:

Note: To give a full view of the sample output open NAVPHIL.JPG

Lab 9.4 NavCompuWorld

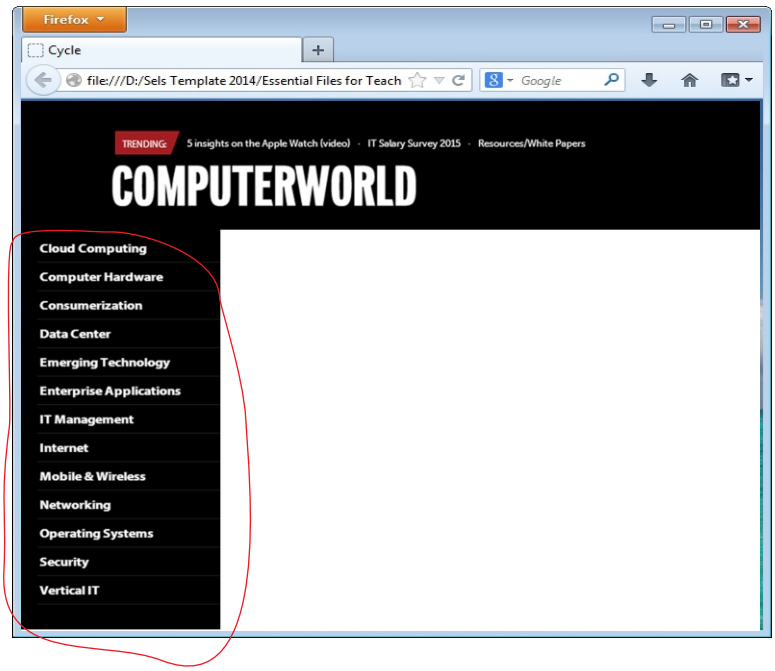
Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Score

Directions:

1. Open your document **HeaderCompuWorld.html**
2. Create a navigation as shown on your right. Use the Nav tag and table tags in creating this nav. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **Head+NavCompuWorld.html**.

Preview:



Note: To give a full view of the sample output open NAVCOMPU.JPG

Lab 9.5 ArticlePhillippines

Score

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your document **Head+NavPhillippines.html**.
2. Create an ARTICLE as shown on your right. Use the ARTICLE tag and table tags in creating this part of your page. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtPhillippines.html**.

Preview:

Note: To give a full view of the sample output open ARTICLEPHIL.JPG

Lab 9.6 AticleCompuWorld

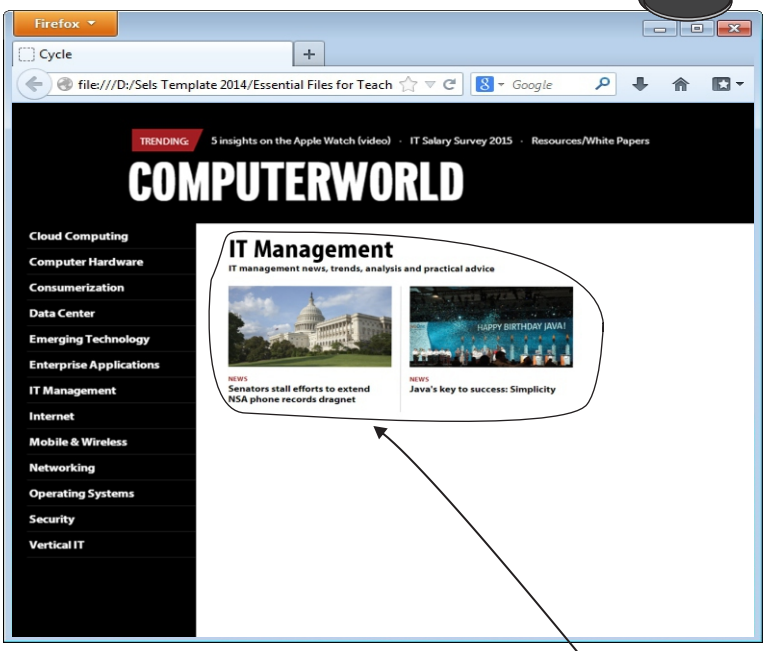
Score

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. open your document **Head+NavCompuWorld.html**.
2. Create an ARTICLE as shown on your right. Use the ARTICLE tag and table tags in creating this part of your page. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtCompuWorld.html**.

Preview:



Note: To give a full view of the sample output open ARTICLECOMPU.JPG

Lab 9.7 SectionPhillippines

Score

Estimated Completion time: 45-50 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your document **HdNvArtPhillippines.html**.
2. Create a section as shown on your right. Use the SECTION tag and table tags. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtSctnPhil.html**.

Preview:

Note: To give a full view of the sample output open SECTIONPHIL.JPG

Lab 9.8 SectionCompuWorld

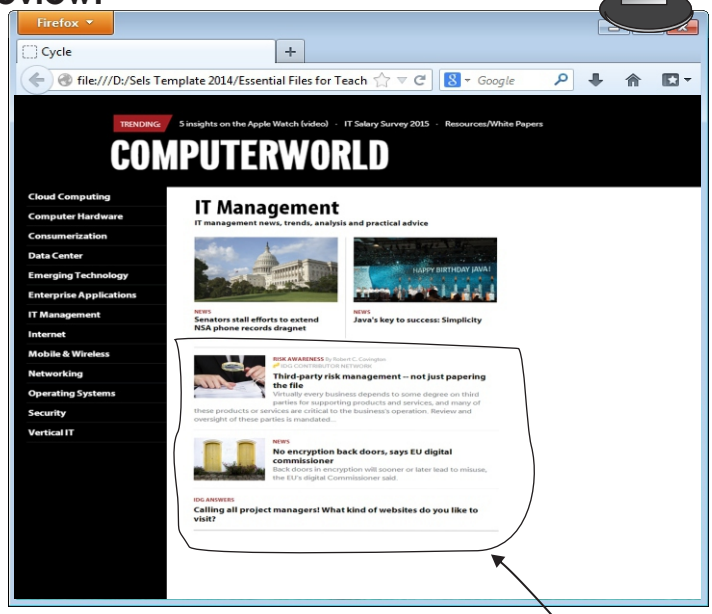
Score

Estimated Completion time: 40-50 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your document **HdNvArtCompuWorld.html**.
2. Create a section as shown on your right. Use the SECTION tag and table tags. Work files are located in the SeLS Work files folder.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtSctnCompuWorld.html**.

Preview:



Note: To give a full view of the sample output open SECTIONCOMPU.JPG

Lab 9.9 AsidePhillippines

Score

Estimated Completion time: 35-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your document **HdNvArtSctnPhil.html**.
2. Create a Aside as shown on your right. Use the ASIDE tags and TABLE tags as well to complete the page.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtSctnAsdPhil.html**.

Preview:

Note: To give a full view of the sample output open ASIDEPHIL.JPG

Lab 9.10 AsideCompuWorld

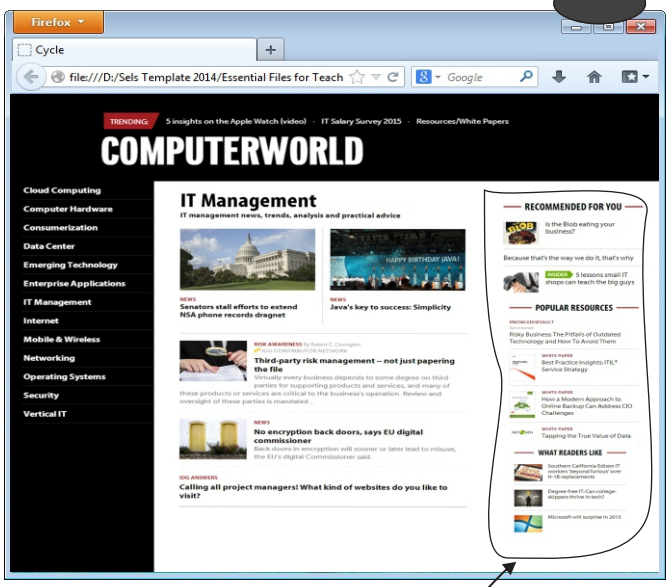
Score

Estimated Completion time: 45-50 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open the document **HdNvArtSctnCompuWorld.html**.
2. Create a Aside as shown on your right. Use the ASIDE tags and TABLE tags as well to complete the page.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtSctnAsdCompuWorld.html**.

Preview:



Note: To give a full view of the sample output open ASIDECOMPU.JPG

Lab 9.11 FooterPhillippines

Score

Estimated Completion time: 15-25 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your document **HdNvArtSctnAsdPhil.html**.
2. Create a Footer as shown on your right. Use the FOOTER tag and TABLE tags as well to complete the page.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtSctnAsdFotPhil.html**.

Preview:

Note: To give a full view of the sample output open FOOTERPHIL.JPG

Lab 9.12 FooterCompuWorld

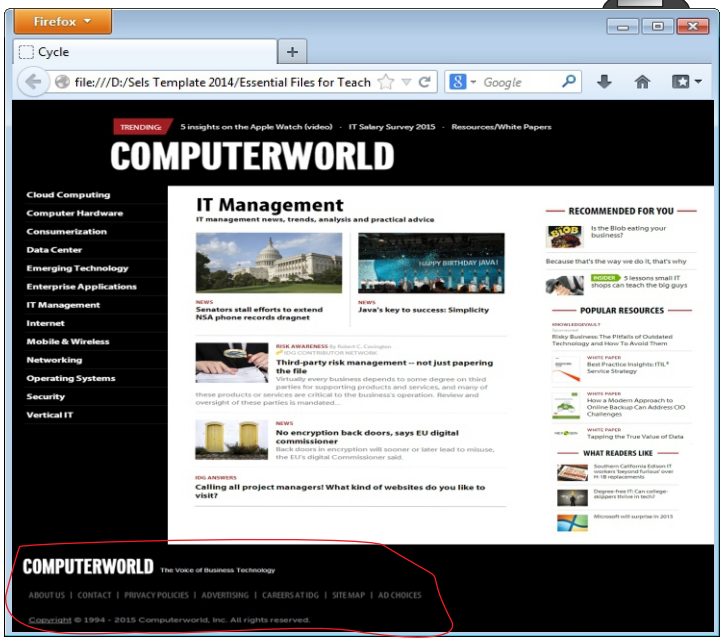
Score

Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your document **HdNvArtSctnAsdCompuWorld.html**.
2. Create a Footer as shown on your right. Use the FOOTER tags and TABLE tags as well to complete the page.
3. Save the HTML document as **HdNvArtSctnAsdFotCompuWorld.html**.

Preview:



Note: To give a full view of the sample output open FOOTERCOMPU.JPG