How to mix all the new structural elements together?

A BLOG EXAMPLE THAT USES THE NEW STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Let's study an example: http://jsbin.com/heboke/19/edit (all examples we have cooked up are available on the jsbin.com Web site and can be modified freely: you can save your own version using the "Bins/create milestone" menu, share your version with others in the forums, etc. Don't hesitate to play with the source code, you will never break anything).

Simple HTML5 blog

Blog   About   Contact

Information about this example

This example is a modified version of http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples/html5-blog/index.html
Try to move the mouse on different elements. The structure will be highlighted and you will be able to see the different inclusions of elements one in each other. If you move the cursor to this sentence, it will be highlighted in dark grey, showing the presence of an <article> element, surrounded by a <section> element (light grey), etc. So we have some articles in a single section element. The page title at the top is a <header> element, while the tag cloud on the right is a <aside> element. The main menu on top (with Blog, About, Contact) is a <nav> element.
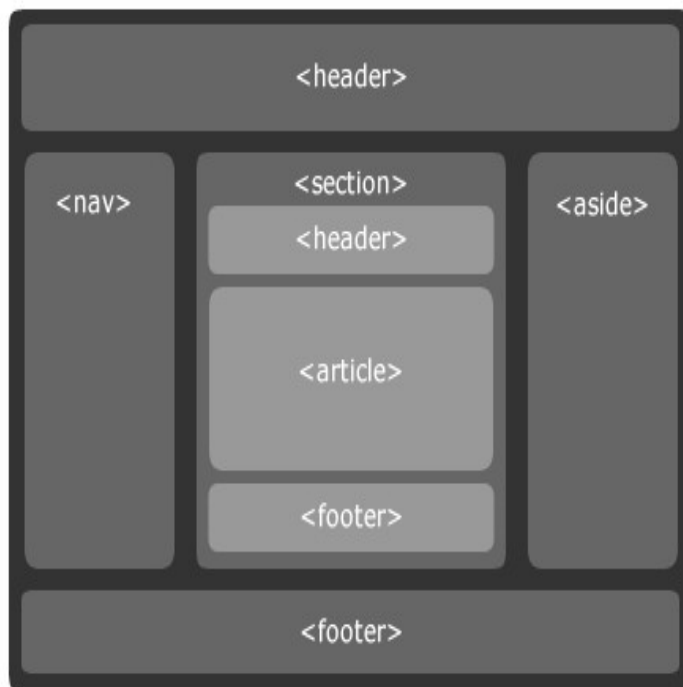

Fig. 1 : an example of how new structuring elements could be used. This page put a <nav> on top, and does not have headers and footer for each article, like in this figure, but it could... By the way, this is a <figcaption> inside a <figure> element...

Tag cloud

ajax apple css firefox google html internet explorer iphone CSS3 ipod javascript jquery mac opera rss html5 web web 2.0 web-?????????? windows yahoo youtube

USE A <HEADER> AT THE TOP OF THE BLOG

Simple HTML5 blog

This example uses one of the different ways to organize a blog. Here, we have designed the HTML page using a `<header>` element that contains the "Simple HTML5 blog" text that appears on top of the page.

HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Simple HTML5 blog</title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
  <h1>Simple <span>HTML5</span> blog</h1>
</header>
...
```

The CSS rules we used:

```
header {
  color: #007e99;
  font-size: 2.5em;
  padding: 20px 50px
}
header span {
  color: #722
}
```

USE A `<NAV>` FOR THE NAVIGATION MENU JUST BELOW THE HEADER

Blog   About   Contact

The navigation menu just below the header is a `<nav>` element. For the purpose of this example we haven't provided any value for the hyperlinks...

HTML code:

```
        <!DOCTYPE html>
        <html>
        <head>
          <title>Simple HTML5 blog</title>
        </head>
        <body>
        <header>
          <h1>Simple <span>HTML5</span> blog</h1>
        </header>
10.

        <nav>
          <ul>
            <li><span>Blog</span></li>
            <li><a href="">About</a></li>
            <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
          </ul>
        </nav>
```

And here is the CSS we used in this example for the `<nav>` element:

```
        nav {
            font-size: 1.5em;
            margin: 5px 0;
            padding: 20px 50px
        }
        nav li {
            display: inline;
            margin: 0 15px
        }
10.   nav li:first-child {
            margin-left: 0
```

```
    }
  * html nav ul {
      margin-left: -15px
    }
    nav span, nav a {
        padding: 3px 15px 4px
    }
    nav span {
20.     background: #722;
        color: #fff
    }
```

A `<SECTION>` FOR EACH MONTH AND AN `<ARTICLE>` FOR EACH POST IN THE BLOG

Now, we have one big `<section>` element that contains a set of `<article>` elements...

HTML code:

```
    <section>
      <article>
        ...
      </article>
      <article>
        ...
```

```
        </article>
10.
        <article>
         ...
        </article>
     </section>
```

And here is the CSS:

```
        section {
          float: left;
          padding: 35px 0;
          position: relative;
          width: 70%
        }
        section article {
          margin: 0 50px 40px;
          padding: 25px 0 0;
10.       position: relative
        }
        section header {
          font-size: 1em;
          padding: 0;
        }
        section h1 {
          font-size: 2.3em;
        }
```

Note that the H1, article, article header, etc. will be styled using these rules.

ADD A <HEADER> AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH <ARTICLE>

Next, in each article in the section we have a header (to display the article title), paragraphs (article content), and so on.

Example for the first blog article:

```
<section>
  <article>
    <header>
      <h1><a href="">Information about this example</a></h1>
      This example is a modified version of <a
          href="http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples/html5-blog/index.html">
      http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples/html5-blog/index.html</a>
    </header>
10.   <p>Try to move the mouse on different elements. The structure will be highlighted
11.   and you will be able
      to see the different inclusions of elements one in each other. If you move the
          cursor to this sentence,
      it will be highlighted in dark grey, showing the presence of
an <article> element,
      surrounded by a
      <section> element (light grey), etc. So we have some articles in a single section
      element. The page
      title at the top is a <header> element, while the tag cloud on the right is a
      <aside> element. The
      main menu on top (with Blog, About, Contact) is a <nav> element.</p>
      <figure>
```

```
        <img src="http://www.fredcavazza.net/files/2009/09/html5_structure.png"
            alt="Example of HTML5 structural tags" />
25.     <figcaption>
            Fig. 1 : an example of how new structural elements could be used.
This
            page put a <nav> on top, and does not have headers and
footer for each
                    article, like in this figure, but it could...
By the way this is a
            <figcaption> inside a <figure> element...
        </figcaption>
    </figure>
    </article>
    ...
</section>
```
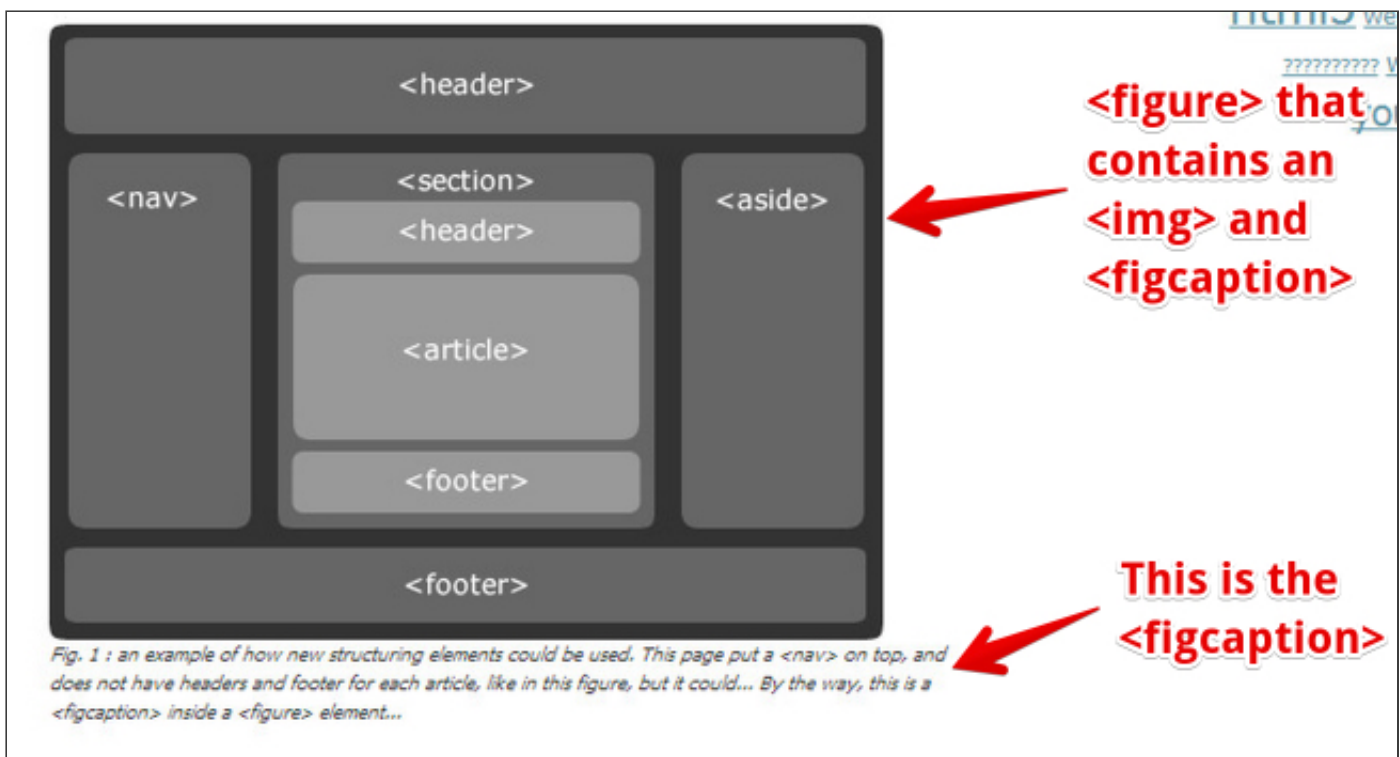
USE `<FIGURE>` AND `<FIGCAPTION>` AND EMBED `<IMG>` INSIDE

Notice also the way we included a figure using the new "HTML5" way, using
a `<figure>..</figure>` element that embedded a `<img src=.../>` element
together with a `<figcaption>` element.

Fig. 1 : an example of how new structuring elements could be used. This page put a <nav> on top, and does not have headers and footer for each article, like in this figure, but it could... By the way, this is a <figcaption> inside a <figure> element...

Here is the CSS for the `<figcaption>` element we have used in the example (we did not apply any style to the `<figure>` element):

HTML code:

```
<figure>
  <img src="http://www.fredcavazza.net/files/2009/09/html5_structure.png"
      alt="Example of HTML5 structural tags" />
  <figcaption>
      Fig. 1 : an example of how .....
  </figcaption>
</figure>
```
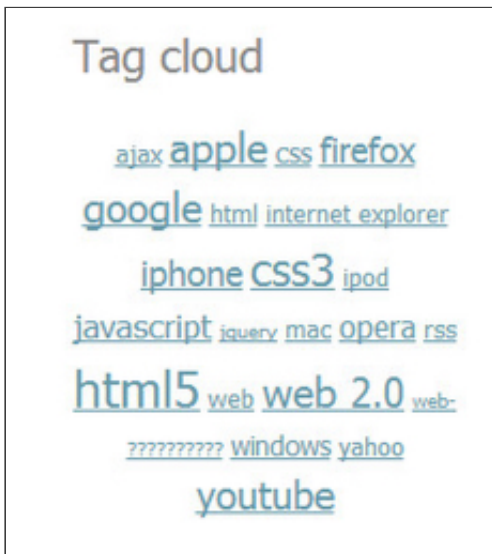
CSS code:

```
figcaption {
    font-style:italic;
    font-size: 0.8em;
    width: 100%
```

```
        }
```

USE AN `<ASIDE>` ELEMENT TO DISPLAY A TAG CLOUD ON THE... SIDE OF THE MAIN CONTENT

After the long `<section>` element that contains all the blog articles displayed in the page, we added the HTML code for the tag cloud that is displayed on the right of the page, "aside"! This is done using - you already guessed it - an `<aside>` element:

Tag cloud

ajax **apple** css **firefox**
google html internet explorer
iphone **CSS3** ipod
javascript jquery mac **opera** rss
html5 web **web 2.0** web-
?????????? **windows** yahoo
youtube

```
      <section>
      .... all <article>... </article> here....
      </section>
      <aside>
        <h1>Tag cloud</h1>
        <ul class="tag-cloud">
          <li><a href="" rel="tag" class="w2">ajax</a></li>
          <li><a href="" rel="tag" class="w8">apple</a></li>
          <li><a href="" rel="tag" class="w3">css</a></li>
10.       ...
        </ul>
      </aside>
      ...
```

We are not going to show the complete CSS here as it uses some tricks to display the list

as a "real tag cloud" that uses JavaScript for handling events, etc. Those who are curious can look at the code of the online example: http://jsbin.com/heboke/4/edit

Here is the CSS for the `<aside>` element:

```css
aside {
    float: right;
    padding: 70px 0 30px;
    position: relative;
    width: 25%
}
aside h1 {
    color: #888;
    font-size: 1.8em
}
aside .tag-cloud {
    padding: 15px 35px 10px 0;
    text-align: center
}
...
```

We used a `float:right` CSS rule to put the tag cloud on the right... In a next section we will provide several examples that explain how to make a nice layout with the new structural elements, using simple CSS rules.

Here is the result:

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element.

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html5 web web 2.0 web-
?????????? windows yahoo
youtube

<header>

<section>

ADD A <FOOTER> AT THE END OF THE BLOG

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Finally, we added a <footer> element (lines 12-14 below) after the tag cloud definition,
for displaying a page footer:

```
      <html>
      ...
      <body>
      ...
      <section>
      ...
      </section>
      <aside>
      ...
10.   </aside>
      <footer>
        <p>2009 Some blog</p>
      </footer>
```

```
    </body>
    </html>
```

With this CSS rule:

```
footer {
    clear: both;
    color: #777;
    padding: 10px 50px
}
```

And here is the result at the bottom of the page:

The DOM5 HTML , HTML5 , and XHTML5 representations cannot all represent the same content. For example, namespaces cannot be represented using HTML5 , but they are supported in DOM5 HTML and XHTML5 . Similarly, documents that use the noscript feature can be represented using HTML5 , but cannot be represented with XHTML5 and DOM5 HTML . Comments that contain the string -> can be represented in DOM5 HTML but not in HTML5 and XHTML5 . And so forth.

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