

`<header> ... </header>`

The HTML `<header>` element represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also a logo, a search form, an author name, and other elements.

`<h1> to <h6> ... </h6>`

The HTML `<h1>`–`<h6>` elements represent six levels of section headings. `<h1>` is the highest section level and `<h6>` is the lowest.

`<main> ... </main>`

The HTML `<main>` element represents the dominant content of the `<body>` of a document. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document, or the central functionality of an application.

`<nav> ... </nav>`

The HTML `<nav>` element represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes.

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

The HTML `<section>` element represents a standalone section — which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it — contained within an HTML document.

Example:

```
<address>
  <a href="mailto:jim@rock.com">jim@rock.com</a><br>
  <a href="tel:+13115552368">(311) 555-2368</a>
</address>
```

Text content

`<blockquote> ... </blockquote>`

The HTML `<blockquote>` Element (or HTML Block Quotation Element) indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation. Usually, this is rendered visually by indentation (see Notes for how to change it). A URL for the source of the quotation may be given using the `cite` attribute, while a text representation of the source can be given using the `<cite>` element.

`<dd> ... </dd>`

The HTML `<dd>` element provides the description, definition, or value for the preceding term (`<dt>`) in a description list (`<dl>`).