Web Design & Development I

IDD103

**HTML Text-Level Semantics**

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# What is a Semantic Element?

* Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.
* A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.
* Examples of non-semantic elements:

**<div> and <span>**

* + Tells nothing about its content.
* Examples of semantic elements:

**<form>, <table>, and <article>**

* + Clearly defines its content.

## The em element

* The **em** element represents the stress emphasis of its contents.
* The placement of stress emphasis changes the meaning of the sentence.
* Example: By emphasizing the word, the statement implies that the kind of animal under dissicision is a question (maybe someone is asserting that cats are cute)

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <p><em>dogs</em> are cute animals</p> |  |

## The strong element

* The **strong** element represents strong importance, seriousness, or urgency for its content
* Example: The text is really “AI, BlockChain, and FullStack”, but the author has added a light-hearted addition to the heading. The strong element is thus used to mark up the first part to distinguish it from the later part.

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <p><strong>AI, BlockChain and FullStack</strong> and other</p> |  |

## The small element

* The **small** element represents side comments such as small prints.
* The small element should not be used for extended spans of text, multiple paragraphs, list or section of text.
* Example: The small element is used for a side comment in an article.

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <dl>  <dt>Single room</dt>  <dd>300BTN <small>breakfast included</small></dd>  </dl> |  |

## The s element

* The **s** element represents contents that are no longer accurate or no longer relevant.
* Example: Recommended retail price has been marked as no longer relevant as the product in question has a new sale price.

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <p>Buy our milk</p>  <p><s>Recommended retail price: Nu.40 per bottle</s></p>  <p><strong>Now selling for just Nu.35 per bottle</strong></p> |  |

## The cite and q element

* The **cite** element represents a reference to a creative work. It must include the title of the work or the name of the author.
* The **q** element represents some phrasing content quoted from another source.
* Example: The author of a quote referenced using the cite and q element

| <p>In the words of <cite>Theodore Roosevell</cite> <q>Believe you can and you're halfway there</q></p> |
| --- |

Output

|  |
| --- |

## The dfn element

* The **dfn** stands for the definition element and it specifies a term that is going to be defined within the content.
* Example:

| <p><dfn>HTML</dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.</p> |
| --- |

Output

|  |
| --- |

## The abbr element

* The **abbr** element represents an abbreviation or acronym, optional with its expansion.
* Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.
* Example:

| <p><abbr title="Gyalpozhing College of Information Technology">GCIT</abbr></p> |
| --- |

Output

|  |
| --- |

## 

## The time element

* The **time** element defines a specific time (or datetime).
* The datetime attribute of this element is used to translate the time into a machine-readable format so that browsers can offer to add date reminders through the user's calendar, and search engines can produce smarter search results.
* Example:

| <p>I have a date on <time datetime="2022-02-14 20:00">Valentines Day</time></p> |
| --- |

## The code element

* The **code** element is used to define a piece of computer code. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
* Example:

| <p>The <code>code</code> element is used to define a piece of computer code</p> |
| --- |

Output

|  |
| --- |

## The var element

* The **var** element represents a variable in programming or in a mathematical expression
* Example:

| <p>There are <var>n</var> numbers of books</p> |
| --- |

Output

|  |
| --- |

## The samp element

* The **samp** element is used to define sample output from a computer program. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
* Example:

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <p>The computer shows</p>  <samp>Error 404</samp> |  |

## The kbd element

* The **kbd** element represents user input, typically keyboard input.
* Example:

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <p>press <kbd>Shift</kbd>+<kbd>F3</kbd></p> |  |

## The sub and sup element

* The **sup** element represents a superscript and **sub** element represents a subscript.
* Example:

| <p>Log<sub><var>4</var></sub><var>x</var><sup><var>n</var></sup></p> |
| --- |

Output

|  |
| --- |

## The i, b and u element

* The **i** element represents a span of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
* The **b** element represents bold text without any extra importance.
* The **u** element represents some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text. The content inside is typically displayed with an underline.
* Example:

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <i>italic text</i>  <b>bold text</b>  <u>underline text</u> |  |

## The mark element

* The **mark** element represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context.
* Example:

| <p>I also have some <mark>kitten</mark>s who are visiting me this days. They'are really cute.</p> |
| --- |

Output

|  |
| --- |

## The ruby and rt element

* The **ruby** elements specify a ruby annotation. A ruby annotation is a small extra text, attached to the main text to indicate the pronunciation or meaning of the corresponding characters. use **<ruby>** together with **<rt>**
* The **<rt>** tag defines an explanation or pronunciation of characters in a ruby annotation.

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <p><ruby>base<rt>annotation</rt></ruby></p> |  |

## The bdi and bdo element

* The bdi element represents a span of text that is to be isolated from its surroundings for the purposes of bidirectional text formatting.
* BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override. The <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <bdi>Kinley</bdi>  <bdo dir="rtl">Kinley Tshering</bdo> |  |

## The br element

* The **br** element represents a line break.

| Example | Output |
| --- | --- |
| <p>Kinley<br>GCIT<br>Mongar</p> |  |

**#####Thankyou#####**