

Layout Elements

Lesson Time: 20 Minutes

SIMPLE TAGS WE CAN USE WITH CSS.

Up until now, our pages have not been styled with CSS. They have been boring plain white pages. In this lesson, we are going to begin thinking about layout--making your page look more like a magazine page.

HTML5 offers some new elements to help define the layout of the page. These elements are optional to use. **On their own, they do nothing--your page won't look any different.** But combined with CSS, they give us some dedicated tags to create layout with.

<header>	For placing web banner or header related elements. NOT the same as <head> OR <h1>
<nav>	For placing the nav bar related elements
<section>	For defining an independent section of the website
<article>	For placing content like paragraphs and text. A
<aside>	For content like a sidebar
<footer>	For creating a footer to your website.

Example of a page layout using the built-in layout tags.



We use CSS together with HTML to create the layout. We aren't ready to dive into how CSS works yet, but in this lesson, we'll give you premade CSS to create our first layout.

Key Terms	
Lesson Files	
Additional Resources	https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp
Further Learning	

DIV vs Section

Lesson Time: 20 Minutes

IS THE CONTENT RELATED THEMATICALLY? BEST PRACTICES. RULES OF THUMB.

One point of confusion is the difference between `<div>` and `<section>` to create layouts. The recommendation is to continue to use `<div>` for layouts and when the content isn't logically related in some way.

If the content goes together thematically, it should be grouped in a section.

If the content is stand alone and not related to anything else on the site, use an article.

This is only "best practice" and guidelines. Your website will "work" no matter which you choose to use.

Watch this video for a short, simple explanation.

[When to use Section vs Article vs Div in Html?](#)

Before Semicolon

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Key Terms	
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Additional Resources	
Further Learning	

Sample HTML Layout

Lesson Time: 20 Minutes

LET'S SEE IT IN ACTION.
"MAGIC" CSS CODE IS DOING ALL THE WORK.

Download the style.css and lesson3_5_layout template and open the .html in code and in browser. In this file, study how the dedicated layout elements such as <header>, <nav> and <article> have been used. Notice how each part of the site has been placed into a layout element.

```
10  ...<title>Layout</title>
11  ...</head>
12
13  <body>
14
15  <header>
16  |...<h2>Welcome to our website.</h2>
17  </header>
18
19  <section>|
20  |...<nav>
21  |...<ul>
22  |...<li><a href="#">News</a></li>
23  |...<li><a href="#">About us</a></li>
24  |...<li><a href="#">Contact us</a></li>
25  |...</ul>
26  |...</nav>
27  |...
28  |...<article>
29  |...<h1>If You Are Working On Something That You Really Care About, You Don't Have To Be Pushed.
30  |...</article>
31  </section>
32
33  <footer>
34  |...<p>Copyright 2019</p>
35  </footer>
36
37  </body>
38  </html>
```

Also notice how in the <head>, a new line has been added.

```
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta name="keywords" content="html, training, lessons, templates">
<meta lang="en-US">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

The <link> element tells the html to use a CSS stylesheet to style the page. We aren't ready to dive into how the style sheet works, but just know that the <link> element is “turning” on the stylesheet.

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