

Mixing all new elements together | 1.3 New structural elements | HTML5.1x Courseware

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

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Use a at the top of the blog

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

Simple HTML5 blog

HTML code:

1. Simple HTML5 blog
- 2.

Simple HTML5 blog

3. ...

The CSS rules we used:

1. header {
2. color: #007e99;
3. font-size: 2.5em;
4. padding: 20px 50px
5. }
6. header span {
7. color: #722
8. }

Use a for the navigation menu just below the header

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

Blog

About

Contact

HTML code:

1. Simple HTML5 blog
- 2.

Simple HTML5 blog

3. Blog
4. href="">About
5. href="">Contact

And here is the CSS we used in this example for the element:

1. nav {

```

2.   font-size: 1.5em;
3.   margin: 5px 0;
4.   padding: 20px 50px
5. }
6. nav li {
7.   display: inline;
8.   margin: 0 15px
9. }
10. nav li:first-child {
11.   margin-left: 0
12. }
13. * html nav ul {
14.   margin-left: -15px
15. }
16. nav span, nav a {
17.   padding: 3px 15px 4px
18. }
19. nav span {
20.   background: #722;
21.   color: #fff
22. }

```

A

for each month and an
for each post in the blog

Now, we have one big
element that contains a set of
elements...

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. When you move the mouse 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 `<h1>` 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.

One big `<section>` that contains several `<article>` elements...



HTML code:

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...

And here is the CSS:

1. section {
2. float: left;
3. padding: 35px 0;
4. position: relative;
5. width: 70%
6. }
7. section article {
8. margin: 0 50px 40px;
9. padding: 25px 0 0;
10. position: relative
11. }
12. section header {
13. font-size: 1em;
14. padding: 0;
15. }
16. section h1 {
17. font-size: 2.3em;
18. }

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

Add a
at the beginning of each



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:

1.

```
href="">Information about this example
```

2. This example is a modified version of

3.

```
href="http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples/html5-blog/index.html">
```

4.

```
http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples/html5-blog/index.html
```

5.

Try to move the mouse on different elements. The structure will be highlighted

6. and you will be able

7. to see the different inclusions of elements one in each other. If you move the

8. cursor to this sentence,

9. it will be highlighted in dark grey, showing the presence of an element,

10. surrounded by a

11.

element (light grey), etc. So we have some articles in a single section

12. element. The page

13. title at the top is a element, while the tag cloud on the right is a

14.

element. The

15. main menu on top (with Blog, About, Contact) is a element.

16.

```
src="http://www.fredcavazza.net/files/2009/09/html5_structure.png"
```

17.

```
alt="Example of HTML5 structural tags" />
```

18. Fig. 1 : an example of how new structural elements could be used. This

19. page put a

on top, and does not have headers and footer for each

20. article, like in this figure, but it could... By the way this is a

21.

inside a

element...

22. ...

Use

and and embed inside

Notice also the way we included a figure using the new "HTML5" way, using a

..

element that embedded a element together with a element.



HTML5 we

?????????? V

<figure> that contains an and <figcaption>



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...

This is the <figcaption>

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

HTML code:

1. src="http://www.fredcavazza.net/files/2009/09/html5_structure.png"
2. alt="Example of HTML5 structural tags" />
3. Fig. 1 : an example of how

CSS code:

1. figcaption {
2. font-style:italic;
3. font-size: 0.8em;
4. width: 100%
5. }

Use an element to display a tag cloud on the... side of the main content

After the long

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 element:

1. all
... here....
- 2.

Tag cloud

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Tag cloud

3. `class="tag-cloud">`
4. `href="" rel="tag" class="w2">ajax`
5. `href="" rel="tag" class="w8">apple`
6. `href="" rel="tag" class="w3">css`
7. `...`
8. `...`

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 element:

1. `aside {`
2. `float: right;`
3. `padding: 70px 0 30px;`
4. `position: relative;`
5. `width: 25%`
6. `}`
7. `aside h1 {`
8. `color: #888;`
9. `font-size: 1.8em`
10. `}`
11. `aside .tag-cloud {`
12. `padding: 15px 35px 10px 0;`
13. `text-align: center`
14. `}`
15. `...`

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:

Information about this example

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Add a at the end of the blog

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

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
- 5.

2009 Some blog

With this CSS rule:

1. footer {
2. clear: both;
3. color: #777;
4. padding: 10px 50px
5. }

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

Tag cloud

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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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