INTRODUCTION TO HTML LAB 1 PART 2

HTML5 SEMANTIC ELEMENTS

HTML5 introduced a number of new semantic elements that can make your markup more understandable and thus easier to maintain. The next set of exercises introduces several of these elements.

Exercise 1.. — HEADER AND FOOTER

1 Open `lab01-exercise01.html` and test.

2 Add the following and test.

```
<body>
    <header>
        <h1>Share Your Travels</h1>
        <h2>New York - Central Park</h2>
        <ul>
          <li><a href="#">Description</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">Reviews</a></li>
        </ul>
    </header>
```

You will notice that the browser does not add any formatting or spacing for the `<header>` element. It is used purely to make our markup more understandable. Later, once we learn CSS, we can give the header a particular look.

3 At the end of our document, add the following and test.

```
    <footer>
        <p>Copyright &copy; 2013 Share Your Travels</p>
    </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

Like the `<header>` element, the `<footer>` element has no built in style.

*Notice as well the **©** character entity, which adds the copyright symbol.*

4 Modify the footer as follows and test.

```
<footer>
  <p><strong>Copyright &copy; 2013 Share Your Travels</strong></p>
</footer>
```

The <strong> element is an inline text element.

5 Modify the footer as follows and test.

```
<p><em>Copyright &copy; 2013 Share Your Travels</em></p>
```

Exercise 2.. — NAVIGATION, ARTICLES AND SECTIONS

1 Open `lab01-exercise01.html`, add the following and test.

```
<header>
  <h1>Share Your Travels</h1>
  <h2>New York - Central Park</h2>
  <nav>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="#">Description</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Reviews</a></li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
</header>
<article>
  <section>
      <h3>Description</h3>
      <p>Photo by Randy Connolly</p>
      ... [content omitted]
      </p>
  </section>
  <section>
      <h3>Reviews</h3>
      <div>
         <p>By Ricardo on September 15, 2012</p>
         <p>Easy on the HDR buddy.</p>
      </div>
      <hr/>
  </section>
</article>
<footer>
```

Like with the other HTML5 semantic elements, there is no special browser formatting for these elements. They are used purely to make our markup clearer.

2 Change the <article> tags to <main> tags and test,

In this example, it might make more semantic sense to use a <main> element instead of <article>. As you can see, it doesn't affect what appears in the browser.

Exercise 3.. — FIGURE AND CAPTIONS

1 Open `lab01-exercise1.html`, view in browser, then add the following to the large image and test.

```
<figure>
 <a href="images/large-central-park.jpg"><img src="images/central-park.jpg"
   alt="Central Park" title="Central Park"/></a>
 <figcaption>Conservatory Pond in Central Park</figcaption>
</figure>
<p>Share: <br/>
```

Here's a surprise ... there is in fact a little bit of additional browser formatting for the `<figure>` HTML5 semantic element. Also notice that we are not wrapping the share icon images in a `<figure>` element. As discussed in the text, the `<figure>` element should be used only for images (or other content) that is essential but whose position on the page could change. The share icons are not really essential so they are not contained within a `<figure>`.

VALIDATING HTML

In the next exercise, we will use an external validation service to verify that our web page contains HTML that is valid according to the HTML5 DTD.

Exercise 3.. — VALIDATING HTML

1 Open a browser and go to `http://validator.w3.org`

2 In the **Validate By File Upload** tab, click the **Browse** or **Choose File** button and choose your `lab01-exercise01.html` file.

3 Click the **Check** button.

The site should eventually verify that your page is valid (as shown in Figure 3.1). You may or may not get a warning, but some of the warnings are relatively unimportant.

4 Remove the closing `</ul>` element, save, and then redo steps 1-3 of this exercise.

*The page will **not** be valid and the service may find not one but many errors. At the time of writing, the validator lists the missing `</ul>` element as error number 10. Thus, while a validator can help you find an error in your markup, the error messages do take some interpretation.*
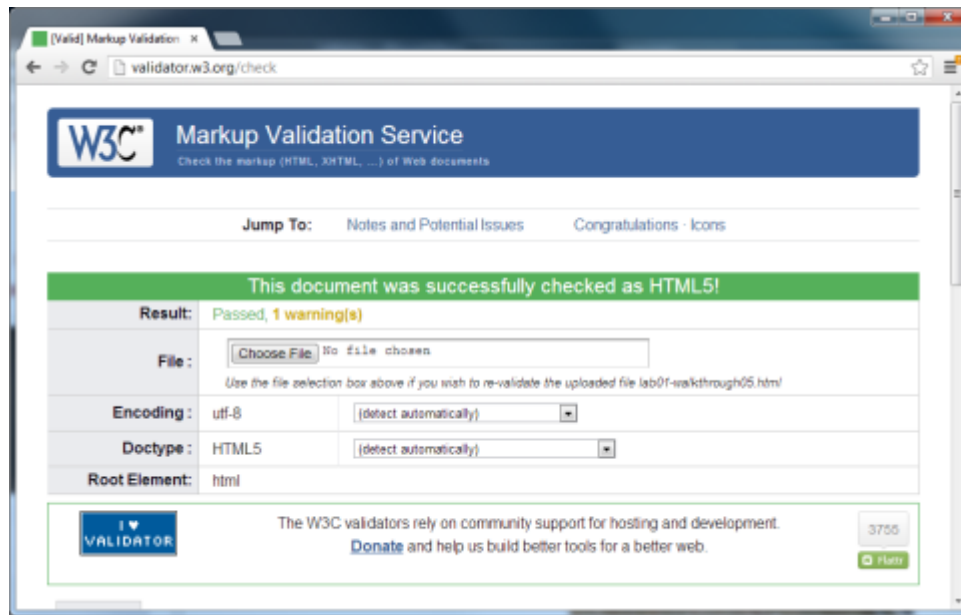
5 Put the closing `</ul>` tag back in, save, and re-validate.

Figure 3.1 – Using a validation service