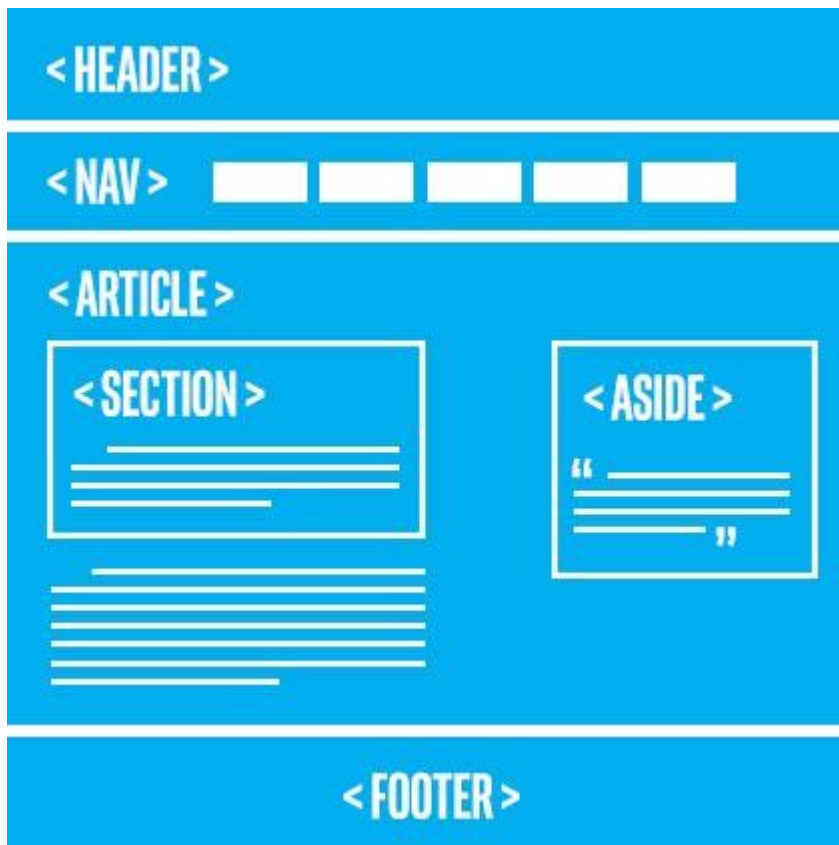


Introduction to semantic elements



Ejemplo elementos semánticos:

<https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/ExyYmWx>

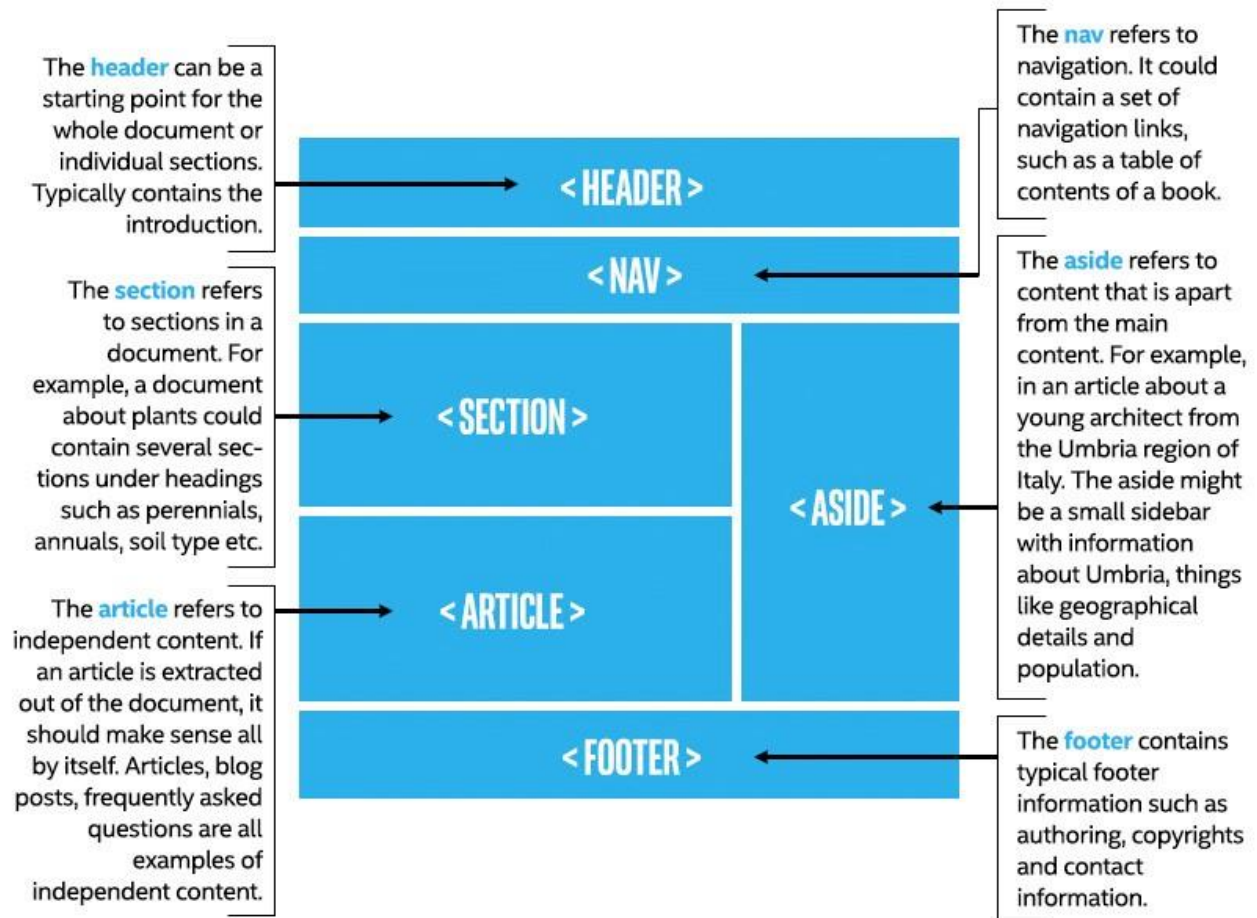
<https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/MWegGQV>

<https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/porvmPj>

Tags such as **<article>**, **<section>**, **<header>**, **<nav>** and **<footer>** were specifically introduced in HTML5 to define the Web page structure. These new semantic elements give meaning to different parts of a webpage. When you do a Google search, the search engine automatically processes millions of HTML pages to scan and offer you the most appropriate content.

The use of these semantic elements improves the **automated processing of documents**. When it scans a **<nav>** tag, it automatically knows it includes content related to page navigation or a header indicates introductory content. It provides the structure and consistent behavior across many webpages providing simpler and more direct information to browsers making life easier for them. It also improves the **accessibility** of webpages. Assistive technologies depend on the structure of the document to present information to

the users. If a screen reader can correctly determine the structure of a document, it reads the document more seamlessly and avoids irrelevant information or repeating content.



<article> and <section> elements

An **article element** as we know is stand-alone content. If you pick an article out of a Web page, it should make sense all by itself.

One article element can be nested inside another. For example, if you have a blog post and you want to include a forum post or newspaper article in it, you can nest it in another `<article>` tag.

The **section element** is used to section a page. For example, chapters in a book, sections in a thesis or splitting an 'about me' page into introduction, interests and skills. Sections can be used in a page or within an article. In fact, all content within the body element is considered to be within one section. Sections can be nested (one section in another).

Sections can also be part of an article, aside or nav elements.

Can an <article> contain a <section>?

An <article> may be cut into different <section> elements!.

AND

A <section> may be cut into different <article> elements, too!

Ejemplo

<https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/bGrNyVZ>

Aside

It is used to display information related to the content but it is not the content. Normally we see it vertically on one side of the page, this does not have to be the case.

For positioning, what appears within aside is less relevant because it is NOT the content, it is related to it.

Semantic elements. Differences

<header> vs <h1> - <h6>

<header> is simply an area to add any introductory content about your page. It can contain headings, paragraphs, tables, images, logos and even navigation.

<h1> to <h6> are headings. <h1> is for the most important heading and <h6> is for the least important.

Important: Headings are extremely helpful as a navigation tool for assistive technology users. While it is valid to skip header levels (have an h4 after an h2), it is not a good practice. Assistive technology often relies on the semantics of headings to understand your document's structure.

Best practice

<https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/NWvPVaK>

<https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/ZEJYNvB>

Navigation menu

We use nav tag for navigation menu. It will be good for search engines to know which sections appear on my site.

How do we make a menu?

With the tag nav. Inside it we can put an unordered / ordered list. It is good when we want to be part of a group. It can help us in the design, especially if there are submenus.

We can also use the links directly, but in this case there are no submenus

Links

``

Ejemplos:

```
<a href="https://www.iesayala.com/">Inicio</a>
```

```
<a target="_blank" href="https://www.iesayala.com/">Otra pestaña</a>
```

```
<a target="_blank" href="#ejemplo">Parte especifica de la página</a>
```

```
<a href="../prueba/hgroup.html">Otra pagina interna</a>
```

Strong and em tags

 vs

<i> vs

<https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/eYzOwqR?editors=1100>

Bold is a style that makes letters thicker so it stands out among other text but it has no semantic meaning, for example for voice browsers, screen readers, and other types of ways to access the Web.

Strong is an indication of how something should be. It looks like bold in a browser, but it could mean ‘speak with urgency or seriousness’ when reading text aloud. It is semantic in the sense, that we instruct it to be stronger than the text it surrounds which is different from giving instructions on how the text should look in the case of . It represents importance, seriousness, or urgency for its contents.

Italics slants text. We usually italicize names of magazine, books, TV shows etc. Just like the bold tag, since it is meant purely for presentation purposes, it means nothing to someone who cannot read the text.

Emphasis is used to stress emphasis of its contents. The word in a sentence you emphasize can change the whole meaning.

 and <i> in HTML5 with semantic meaning.

<i>	Apart from italic text, it is now also used for text in a different mood or voice, such as foreign words, a thought or technical terms.	<p>This restaurant has a breakfast buffet and a four course <i lang="fr">À la carte</i> dinner.</p>
	Apart from bolded text, it is now also used as a stylistic offset such as keywords in a document, product names or action words without making them as important. It can also be used as headings in list items.	<p>The owner of this rabbit and hamster needs to step forward.</p>

New HTML5 semantic elements

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_new_elements.asp

<details>

<figcaption> <mark>

Effect of semantic elements

If you have had a chance to try the examples of the semantic elements discussed above, you will notice that semantic elements are not visually promising in general. Only a few semantic elements such as <mark>, , and <code> provide some kind of visual change to the document. The rest don't do anything except providing the structure for your document.

A good example is <aside>. The <aside> element is used for side content other than the main content, such as a sidebar, but it does not actually create a sidebar in your page.

Sidebar is a user interface (UI) element and must be styled to achieve the look of a sidebar. The following code will only create structure to your document, not any visual change:

Lesser known semantic elements

`<code>`

`<abbr>`

`
`

`<address>`

`<hr>`

Apart from these, `<cite>`, ``, ``, `<p>` and `<blockquote>` are also semantic elements.

tags for content and text: <https://codepen.io/paqui-molina/pen/XWKrYgv>

`<div>` and `` elements

The `<div>` tag is one you will likely see sprinkled all over an HTML document. It is used to define a division or a section of the document. Div is not a semantic element, however, it is commonly used when there isn't a better semantic assignment for it.

The `` tag

While we are at the topic of the `<div>` tag and semantic elements, one more important element that comes in handy is ``.

Difference between `<div>` and ``

They are both considered generic elements that don't have any meaning. But `<div>` is a block level element while `` is an inline element.