What are Semantic Elements?

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.

## HTML <section> Element

The <section> element defines a section in a document.

According to W3C's HTML documentation: "A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading."

A web page could normally be split into sections for introduction, content, and contact information.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<section>

<h1>WWF</h1>

<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment, formerly named the World Wildlife Fund. WWF was founded in 1961.</p>

</section>

<section>

<h1>WWF's Panda symbol</h1>

<p>The Panda has become the symbol of WWF. The well-known panda logo of WWF originated from a panda named Chi Chi that was transferred from the Beijing Zoo to the London Zoo in the same year of the establishment of WWF.</p>

</section>

</body>

</html>

HTML <article> Element

The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own, and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the web site.

Examples of where an <article> element can be used:

* Forum post
* Blog post

HTML <header> Element

The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A <header> element typically contains:

* one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
* logo or icon
* authorship information

**Note:** You can have several <header> elements in one HTML document. However, <header> cannot be placed within a <footer>, <address> or another <header> element.

HTML <footer> Element

The <footer> element defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element typically contains:

* authorship information
* copyright information
* contact information
* sitemap
* back to top links
* related documents

You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

## HTML <nav> Element

The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.

## HTML <aside> Element

The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

The <aside> content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

## HTML <figure> and <figcaption> Elements

The <figure> tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

The <figcaption> tag defines a caption for a <figure> element. The <figcaption> element can be placed as the first or as the last child of a <figure> element.

Tag Description

<article> Defines independent, self-contained content

<aside> Defines content aside from the page content

<details> Defines additional details that the user can view or hide

<figcaption> Defines a caption for a <figure> element

<figure> Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

<footer> Defines a footer for a document or section

<header> Specifies a header for a document or section

<main> Specifies the main content of a document

<mark> Defines marked/highlighted text

<nav> Defines navigation links

<section> Defines a section in a document

<summary> Defines a visible heading for a <details> element

<time> Defines a date/time