

HTML Semantic Element

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What are Semantic Elements?

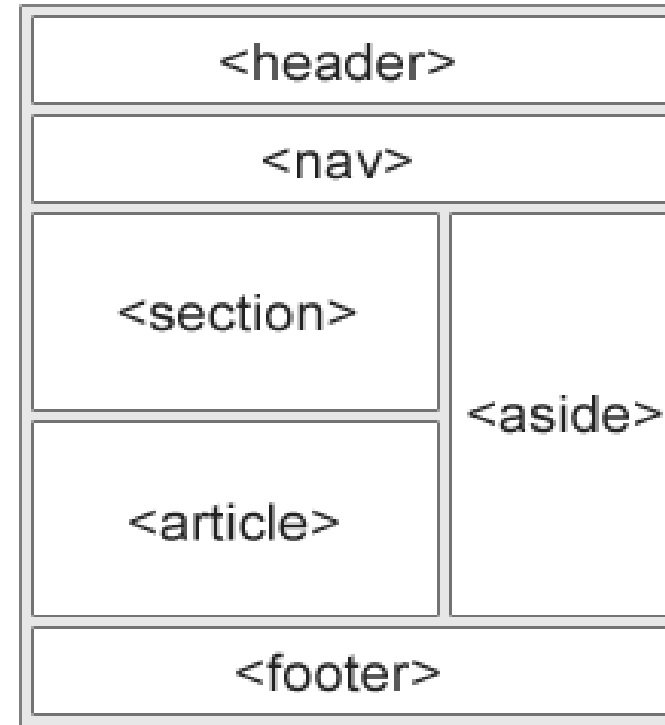
- ▶ HTML semantic tags are components that give a web page's content structure and meaning. They help browsers & search engines in comprehending the function and connection between various elements on a webpage.
- ▶ A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.
- ▶ Examples of **semantic** elements: `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` - Clearly defines its content.

Semantic Elements in HTML

Many web sites contain HTML code like: `<div id="nav">` `<div class="header">` `<div id="footer">` to indicate navigation, header, and footer.

In HTML there are some semantic elements that can be used to define different parts of a web page:

- ▶ `<article>`
- ▶ `<aside>`
- ▶ `<details>`
- ▶ `<figcaption>`
- ▶ `<figure>`
- ▶ `<footer>`
- ▶ `<header>`
- ▶ `<main>`
- ▶ `<mark>`
- ▶ `<nav>`
- ▶ `<section>`
- ▶ `<summary>`
- ▶ `<time>`



HTML <section> Element

- ▶ The `<section>` element defines a section in a document.
- ▶ A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.
- ▶ Examples of where a `<section>` element can be used:
 - Chapters
 - Introduction
 - News items
 - Contact information
- ▶ A web page could normally be split into sections for introduction, content, and contact information.

▶ Example :-

▶ `<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>`

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 the `<article>` element can be used:
 - Forum posts
 - Blog posts
 - User comments
 - Product cards
 - Newspaper articles

▶ Example :-

▶ `<article>`

`<h2>`Google Chrome`</h2>`

`<p>`Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google, released in 2008. Chrome is the world's most popular web browser today!`</p>`

`</article>`

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.

▶ Example :-

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>
    <p>WWF's mission:</p>
  </header>
  <p>WWF's mission is to stop the
degradation of our planet's natural
environment,
  and build a future in which humans live in
harmony with nature.</p>
</article>
```

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.

▶ Example :-

▶ <footer>

<p>Author: Hege Refsnes</p>

<p>hege@example.com</p>

</footer>

HTML <nav> Element

- ▶ The `<nav>` element defines a set of navigation links.
- ▶ Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a `<nav>` element. The `<nav>` element is intended only for major blocks of navigation links.
- ▶ Browsers, such as screen readers for disabled users, can use this element to determine whether to omit the initial rendering of this content.

▶ Example :-

▶ `<nav>`

```
<a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
```

```
<a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
```

```
<a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
```

```
<a href="/jquery/">jQuery</a>
```

```
</nav>
```


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.

- ▶ **Example :-**

- ▶ `<p>`My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. `</p>`

`<aside>`

`<h4>`Epcot Center`</h4>`

`<p>`Epcot is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks.`</p>`

`</aside>`

The `` element defines the actual image/illustration.

HTML `<figure>` and `<figcaption>` Element

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ The `` element defines the actual image/illustration.

▶ Example :-

```
<figure>  
    
  <figcaption>Fig1. - Trulli, Puglia,  
  Italy.</figcaption>  
</figure>
```

Why use semantic elements in HTML?

- ▶ In HTML4, developers must use their ID or class names to style elements such as header, top, bottom, footer, menu, navigation, main, container, etc.
- ▶ It was tough for search engines to identify the correct content on the web page. Now in HTML5, this will become easier. It allows data to be shared and reused across applications, enterprises, and communities.
- ▶ Elements under semantic tags can increase the accessibility of the website and also help to develop a better website structure.

THANK YOU