

## **Comp 125 - Visual Information Processing**

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Spring Semester 2018 - week 10 - friday

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## HTML5 - semantic elements and structure - intro

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- perceived issue or concern with HTML5 semantic elements
  - *how and when to add them to our document*
  - *where and when do we add them to our page?*
- non-semantic elements often considered simpler to apply
  - *generalised application and context for usage*

## HTML5 - semantic elements and structure

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### header and nav

- `<header>`
  - *used to collect and contain introductory content*
  - *semantically appropriate for the head or top of a page*
  - *technically feasible and acceptable to include multiple `<header>` elements*
  - *e.g. `<header>` within main content, sidebar content, an article, a section...*
- `<nav>`
  - *short for navigation*
  - *stores and defines a set of links for internal or external navigation*
  - *not meant to define all page navigation links*
  - *often considered suitable for primary site links*
  - *additional links can be placed in*
  - *sidebar, footer, main content...*
  - *no need to consider a `<nav>` element for these links...*

## HTML5 - Semantic elements and structure

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### main

- this element tag defines our **main** content
- traditionally the central content area of our page or document
- HTML4 often used a <div> element
  - *plus a class or id to define central content*
  - e.g.

```
<!-- e.g. HTML4 main content -->
<div id="main">
  ...
</div>
```

- HTML5 semantically defines and marks content as <main>
- <main> should not include any page features such as
  - *nav links, headers etc, that are repeated across multiple pages*
- cannot add multiple <main> elements to a single page
- must not be structured as a child element to
  - *<article>, <aside>, <footer>, <header>, or <nav>*

# HTML5 - Semantic elements and structure

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## section, article, aside - part I

- `<section>`
  - defines a section of a page or document
  - W3C Documentation defines as follows,

*a section is a thematic grouping of content. The theme of each section should be identified, typically by including a heading as a child of the section element.*

- a site can be sub-divided into multiple `<section>` groupings
  - e.g. as we might consider a chapter or section break in a book...
- `<article>`
  - suitable for organising and containing independent content
  - include multiple `<article>` elements within a page
  - use to establish logical, individual groups of content
  - again, newspaper analogy is useful to remember
  - e.g. a blog post, story, news report...might be a useful article
  - key to using this element is often whether content can be used in isolation
- `<aside>`
  - used to define some content aside from containing parent content
  - normally used to help define or relate material to surrounding content
  - effectively acts as supporting, contextual material

## HTML5 - Semantic elements and structure

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### section, article, aside - part 2

- MDN Documentation suggests,

*if it makes sense to separately syndicate the content of a `<section>` element, use an `<article>` element instead*

and

*do not use the `<section>` element as a generic container; this is what `<div>` is for, especially when the sectioning is only for styling purposes. A rule of thumb is that a section should logically appear in the outline of a document.*

## HTML5 - Semantic elements and structure

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### figure, figcaption

- `<figure>` & `<figcaption>`
  - as with print media, we can logically group image and caption
  - `<figure>` acts as parent for image grouping
  - child elements include
  - `<img>` and `<figcaption>`

```
<figure>

<figcaption>Ptolemaic temple at Philae, Egypt</figcaption>
</figure>
```

- updated demo with figure grouping - Demo - Semantic structuring

## References

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- MDN - CSS
- CSS documentation
- cascade and inheritance
- fonts
- W3Schools - CSS
- CSS
- fonts