Web Development

HTML5 Semantic Elements

Semantic Elements

Semantics is the study of the meanings of words and phrases in a language. Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.

What are semantic elements?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

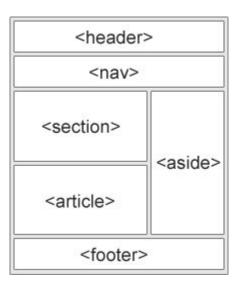
Examples of **non-semantic** elements: **<div>** and **** - Tells nothing about its content. Examples of **semantic** elements: **<form>**, , and **<article>** - Clearly defines its content.

HTML5 Semantic Elements

HTML5 semantic elements are supported in all modern browsers.

<article></article>	<figcaption></figcaption>	<header></header>	<nav></nav>	<time></time>
<aside></aside>	<figure></figure>	<main></main>	<section></section>	
<details></details>	<footer></footer>	<mark></mark>	<summary></summary>	

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<article> Element

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

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

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

- Forum post
- Blog post
- Newspaper article

<header> Element

The <header > element specifies a header for a document or section.

The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content.

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

<footer> Element

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

A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

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

<figure> and <figcaption> Elements

The purpose of a figure caption is to add a visual explanation to an image.

In HTML5, an image and a caption can be grouped together in a <figure > element:

HTML5 Semantic Elements

DEMO!

Why use semantic elements?

With HTML4, developers used their own id/class names to style elements: header, top, bottom, footer, menu, navigation, main, container, content, article, sidebar, topnav, etc.

This made it impossible for search engines to identify the correct web page content.

With the new HTML5 elements (<header> <footer> <nav> <section> <article>), this will become easier.

According to the W3C, a Semantic Web: "Allows data to be shared and reused across applications, enterprises, and communities."

Online Resources

Articles to read:

- Using HTML sections and outlines
- HTML Elements Reference

Resources

• W3Schools