



[Course](#) > [Modul...](#) > [2.3 Se...](#) > New H...

New HTML5 semantic elements

New HTML5 semantic elements

We will elaborate on selected semantic elements in detail in the next unit.

Semantic Element	Description	Example
<header>	Introduction for the whole page or individual sections, article, nav, aside elements. Typically contains site name, logo, navigation. Does not have to be at the beginning of page.	<pre><header> <h1>The Importance of Being Earnest</h1> <h3>A Quest for Truth and Beauty</h3> <p>The play was written in 1895 by playwright Oscar Wilde</p> </header></pre>
<footer>	Includes typical footer information like authoring, copyrights, contact information and a footer menu.	<pre><footer> <p>Written by: Oscar Wilde</p> <p>Contact information: oscar@wilde.com.</p> </footer></pre>
<nav>	Navigation links for the document. A page can have more than one <nav> element like table of contents, horizontal navigation in header and footer navigation.	<pre><nav> Act 1 Act 2 Act 3 </nav></pre>
<section>	Defines sections in the document such as chapters, headers, etc. Typically used on content that cannot make sense on its own.	<pre><section> <h1>Act 1 - Scene 1</h1> <p>Set in the morning room of Algy's flat in Half Moon Street</p> </section></pre>

<article>	Defines independent content that should make sense on its own outside of the document such as newspaper articles, blog posts, etc.	<pre><article> <h1>A blogger's analysis of this brilliant satire</h1> <p>This witty, sometimes conscious play is Wilde's playground to raise his progressive sentiments...</p> </article></pre>
<aside>	Side content other than main content, like a sidebar. These are not considered as part of the main page outline.	<pre><p>Algernon's flat is luxuriously and artistically furnished</p> <aside> <h3>Algernon Moncrieff</h3> <p>A wealthy bachelor who lives in a fashionable part of London. He has a good sense of humor and utter lack of respect for society.</p> </aside></pre>
<details> *see example below	A way to provide additional information that the user can show or hide. Content that is shown to user by default. Other content is hidden and can be expanded to view.	<pre><details> <summary>Cast Members</summary> <p>George Washington as Algernon Moncrieff</p> <p>Ronald Reagan as John Worthing</p> </details></pre>
<figcaption> *see example below	Provides a caption (explanation) of an image. To be used within <figure>.	<pre><figure> <figcaption>Fig1. - The cast hard at work at dress rehearsal before opening night</figcaption> </figure></pre>
<figure>	Contains an image and can be used to group with an image's caption	Refer to <figcaption>
<mark> *see example below	Defines a part of a text you want to highlight. The highlight styling is specified in CSS.	<pre><h4>Lane: </h4><p>Yes sir. [<mark>Handing his master the sandwiches on a salver</mark>] </p></pre>

<summary>	Used within the <details> tag. Specifies the visible content. The rest of the content in details is shown/hidden by user.	<pre> <details> <summary>Cast Members</summary> <p>George Washington as Algernon Moncrieff</p> <p>Ronald Reagan as John Worthing</p> </details> </pre>
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<details> element

The <details> tag is very cool. It is used in conjunction with a nested <summary> tag and some other content. The result is that the summary is shown with a disclosure triangle alongside it, and the other content is initially hidden. By clicking the triangle, the other content is displayed to the user. This requires no JavaScript and is a simple way to get a powerful and desirable feature.

Below we see the HTML, and you can try it out for yourself! Note that the <details> tag works in most Web browsers.

HTML	Result / Try It!
<pre> 1. <details> 2. <summary>Cast Members</summary> 3. <p>George Washington as Algernon Moncrieff</p> 4. <p>Ronald Reagan as John Worthing</p> 5. </details> </pre>	<p>► Cast Members</p>

► Details

by W3Cx (@w3devcampus) on [CodePen](#).

See also the current [browser support](#) (on caniuse.com).

<figcaption> element

This element is used to provide a caption or explanation of the image (figure). While the `alt` attribute explains the image for assistive technology, `<figcaption>` can be used to provide additional information for all users.

1. `<figure>`
2. ``
3. `<figcaption>Fig1. - The cast hard at work at dress rehearsal before opening night</figcaption>`
4. `</figure>`

Result:



Fig1. - The cast hard at work at dress rehearsal before opening night

`<mark>` element

This element is used to specify content that you want to highlight.

1. `<h3>Lane: </h3><p>Yes sir. [<mark>Handing his master the sandwiches on a salver</mark>]</p>`

See the Pen [*element*](#) by W3Cx (@w3devcampus) on [CodePen](#).

Most browsers will display mark element with a yellow background to black text by default, however, if it doesn't, you can specify the styling in CSS. See also the current [browser support](#) (on caniuse.com).

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:

See the Pen [Effect of semantic elements](#) by W3Cx (@w3devcampus) on [CodePen](#).

Lesser known semantic elements (OPTIONAL)

Note: This section is optional material included for the curious. It will not appear on any graded question.

We will look at a few more semantic elements that are commonly in use but lesser known.

Semantic Element	Description	Example
<code><code></code>	Used to represent short computer code in a sentence. It displays code in default monospace font.	<code><p>For larger code snippets, you should use the <code><code>pre</code> tag<code></code></code>.<code></p></code></code>
<code><abbr></code>	Used to indicate the occurrence of an abbreviation.	<code><abbr title="Hypertext Markup Language">HTML</abbr></code>
<code>
</code>	Used to introduce a line break in your HTML document.	<code>
</code>

<code><address></code>	Used to supply contact information for its nearest <code><article></code> or <code><body></code> ancestor.	<code><address></code> <code>John Doe
</code> <code>#123, Doe Villa
</code> <code>Los Angeles, USA</code> <code></address></code>
<code><hr></code>	Used to introduce a horizontal line in your HTML document.	<code><p>Hello</p><hr><p>World!</p></code>

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

Knowledge check 2.3.3 (not graded)

0 points possible (ungraded)

True or False? You are designing a Web page to store your grandmother's recipes. Each recipe should be enclosed in a section element.

☐ False

☐ True

Submit

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