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Elementos semánticos HTML

11-14 minutos

Elementos semánticos = elementos con significado.

¿Qué son los elementos semánticos?

Un elemento semántico describe claramente su significado tanto para el navegador como para el desarrollador.

Ejemplos de elementos **no semánticos** : `<div>`y `<span>`- No dice nada sobre su contenido.

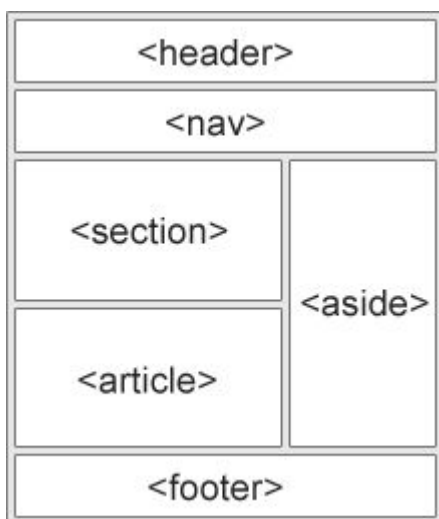Ejemplos de elementos **semánticos** : `<form>`, `<table>`y `<article>`- Define claramente su contenido.

Elementos semánticos en HTML

Muchos sitios web contienen código HTML como: <div id="nav"> <div class="header"> <div id="footer"> para indicar navegación, encabezado y pie de página.

En HTML hay algunos elementos semánticos que se pueden usar para definir diferentes partes de una página web:

- <artículo>

- <aparte>

- <detalles>

- <figcaption>

- <figura>

- <pie de página>

- <encabezado>

- <principal>

- <marcar>

- <navegación>

- <sección>

- <resumen>

- <tiempo>

```
+--------------------------------------+
|            <header>                  |
+--------------------------------------+
|             <nav>                    |
+--------------------------------------+
|  +----------------+  +------------+  |
|  |   <section>    |  |            |  |
|  |                |  |            |  |
|  +----------------+  |  <aside>   |  |
|  |   <article>    |  |            |  |
|  |                |  |            |  |
|  +----------------+  +------------+  |
|             <footer>                 |
+--------------------------------------+
```

Elemento HTML <sección>

El `<section>`elemento define una sección en un documento.

De acuerdo con la documentación HTML de W3C: "Una sección
es una agrupación temática de contenido, generalmente con un
encabezado".

Ejemplos de dónde `<section>`se puede utilizar un elemento:

- Capítulos

- Introducción

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- Noticias

- Información del contacto

  Normalmente, una página web se puede dividir en secciones para la introducción, el contenido y la información de contacto.

  Ejemplo

  Dos secciones en un documento:

  <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>

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Elemento HTML <artículo>

El `<article>`elemento especifica contenido independiente e independiente.

Un artículo debe tener sentido por sí mismo y debe ser posible distribuirlo independientemente del resto del sitio web.

Ejemplos de dónde `<article>`se puede utilizar el elemento:

- Mensajes del foro

- Publicaciones de blog

- Comentarios del usuario

- Tarjetas de productos

- Artículos del periódico

Ejemplo

Tres artículos con contenido independiente y autónomo:

<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>

<article>
<h2>Mozilla Firefox</h2>
<p>Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser developed by Mozilla. Firefox has been the second most popular web browser since January, 2018.</p>
</article>

<article>
<h2>Microsoft Edge</h2>
<p>Microsoft Edge is a web browser developed by Microsoft, released in 2015. Microsoft Edge replaced Internet Explorer.</p>
</article>

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Ejemplo 2

Usa CSS para diseñar el elemento <article>:

```html
<html>
<head>
<style>
.all-browsers {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 5px;
  background-color: lightgray;
}

.all-browsers > h1, .browser {
  margin: 10px;
  padding: 5px;
}

.browser {
  background: white;
}

.browser > h2, p {
  margin: 4px;
  font-size: 90%;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<article class="all-browsers">
  <h1>Most Popular Browsers</h1>
  <article class="browser">
    <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>
  <article class="browser">
    <h2>Mozilla Firefox</h2>
    <p>Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser developed by Mozilla. Firefox has been the second most popular web browser since January, 2018.</p>
  </article>
  <article class="browser">
    <h2>Microsoft Edge</h2>
    <p>Microsoft Edge is a web browser developed by Microsoft, released in 2015. Microsoft Edge replaced Internet Explorer.</p>
  </article>
</article>

</body>
</html>

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¿Anidar <artículo> en <sección> o viceversa?

El `<article>`elemento especifica contenido independiente e independiente.

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

Can we use the definitions to decide how to nest those elements? No, we cannot!

So, you will find HTML pages with `<section>` elements containing `<article>` elements, and `<article>` elements containing `<section>` elements.

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

  A header for an \<article>:

  \<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>

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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

A footer section in a document:

```
<footer>
  <p>Author: Hege Refsnes</p>
  <p><a
href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a></p>
</footer>
```

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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 block 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

A set of navigation links:

```
<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
  <a href="/jquery/">jQuery</a>
</nav>
```

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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

Display some content aside from the content it is placed in:

```
<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!</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 and seasonal special events.</p>
</aside>
```

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Example 2

Use CSS to style the <aside> element:

<html>

<head>

<style>

aside {

  width: 30%;

  padding-left: 15px;

  margin-left: 15px;

  float: right;

  font-style: italic;

  background-color: lightgray;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!</p>

<aside>

<p>The Epcot center is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks and seasonal special events.</p>

</aside>

<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!</p>

<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

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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.

The `<img>` element defines the actual image/illustration.

Example

```
<figure>
  <img src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">
  <figcaption>Fig1. - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

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Why Semantic Elements?

Según el W3C: "Una Web semántica permite que los datos se compartan y reutilicen entre aplicaciones, empresas y comunidades".

Elementos semánticos en HTML

A continuación se muestra una lista de algunos de los elementos semánticos en HTML.

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

Para obtener una lista completa de todas las etiquetas HTML disponibles, visite nuestra Referencia de etiquetas HTML .