

HTML5: The New Elements

<article>

The [article](#) element represents a section of content that forms an independent part of a document or site; for example, a magazine or newspaper article, or a blog entry.

<aside>

The [aside](#) element represents content that is tangentially related to the content that forms the main textual flow of a document.

<audio>

The [audio](#) element represents an audio stream.

<bdi>

The [bdi](#) element represents a span of text that is isolated from its surroundings for the purposes of bidirectional text formatting [\[BIDI\]](#).

<canvas>

The [canvas](#) element represents a resolution-dependent bitmap canvas, which can be used for dynamically rendering of images such as game graphics, graphs, or other images.

<command>

The [command](#) element is a multipurpose element for representing commands.

<datalist>

The [datalist](#) element represents a set of [option](#) elements that represent predefined options for other controls.

<details>

The [details](#) element represents a control from which the user can obtain additional information or controls on-demand.

<embed>

The [embed](#) element represents an integration point for external content.

<figcaption>

The [figcaption](#) element represents a caption or legend for a [figure](#).

<figure>

The [figure](#) element represents a unit of content, optionally with a caption, that is self-contained, that is typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document, and that can be moved away from the main flow of the document without affecting the document's meaning.

<footer>

The [footer](#) element represents the footer for the section it applies to.

<header>

The [header](#) element represents the header of a section.

<hgroup>

The [hgroup](#) element represents a group of headings.

<input>

The [input](#) element has changed with the addition of 13 new HTML5 attributes. Input is a multipurpose element for representing input controls. The details of its many attributes are described [here](#).

<keygen>

The [keygen](#) element represents a control for generating a public-private key pair and for submitting the public key from that key pair.

<mark>

The [mark](#) element represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context.

<meta>

The [meta](#) element with a [charset](#) attribute represents a [character encoding declaration](#).

<meter>

The [meter](#) element represents a scalar gauge providing a measurement within a known range, or a fractional value.

<nav>

The [nav](#) element represents a section of a document that links to other documents or to parts within the document itself; that is, a section of navigation links.

<output>

The [output](#) element represents the result of a calculation.

<progress>

The [progress](#) element represents the completion progress of a task.

<rp>

The [rp](#) element can be used to provide parentheses around a ruby text component of a ruby annotation, to be shown by UAs that don't support ruby annotations.

<rt>

The [rt](#) element marks the ruby text component of a ruby annotation.

<ruby>

The [ruby](#) element allows spans of phrasing content to be marked with ruby annotations.

<section>

The [section](#) element represents a section of a document, typically with a title or heading.

<source>

The [source](#) element enables multiple [media sources](#) to be specified for [audio](#) and [video](#) elements.

<summary>

The [summary](#) element represents a summary, caption, or legend for a [details](#) element.

<time>

The [time](#) element represents a date and/or time.

<track>

The [track](#) element enables supplementary media tracks such as subtitle tracks and caption tracks to be specified for [audio](#) and [video](#) elements.

<video>

The [video](#) element represents a video or movie

<wbr>

The [wbr](#) element represents a line-break opportunity.