**Semantic HTML**

Semantic – relating to meaning – elements provides information about the content between the opening and closing tags. By using Semantic HTML, we select HTML elements based on their meaning, not on how they are presented. Elements such as <div> and <span> are not semantic elements since they provide no context as to what is inside of those tags.

For example, instead of using a <div> element to contain our header information, we could use a <header> element, which is used as a heading section.

Semantic HTML helps with Accessibility, Search Engine Optimization, and Easy to Understand.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

1. Header and Nav

- A <header> is a container usually for either navigational links or introductory content containing <h1> to <h6> headings (<header> is inside <body>. Different from <head> which does not appear on screen)

- A <nav> is used to **define a block of navigation links** such as menus and tables of contents. <nav> can be used inside of the <header> element but can also be used on its own.

<header>   
  <nav>  
    <ul>  
      <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>  
      <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>        
    </ul>  
  </nav>  
</header>

1. Main and Footer

- The element <main> is used to encapsulate the dominant content within a webpage. This tag is separate from <header> and <footer>.

<main> contains <article> tag with child elements that hold the most important information related to the page.

- The content at the bottom of the subject information is known as the *footer*, indicated by the <footer> element. The footer contains information such as:

* Contact information
* Copyright information
* Terms of use
* Site Map
* Reference to top of page links

<main>

<article>

<h3>Baseball</h3>

<p>

The first game of baseball was played in Cooperstown, New York in the summer of 1839.

</p>

</article>

</main>

<footer>

<p>Email me at [Codey@Codecademy.com</p](mailto:Codey@Codecademy.com%3c/p)>

</footer>

1. Article and Section

- <section> defines elements in a document, such as chapters, headings, or any other area of the document with the same theme.

- The <article> element holds content that makes sense on its own. <article> can hold content such as articles, blogs, comments, magazines, etc.

<section>  
  <h2>Fun Facts About Cricket</h2>  
  <article>  
    <p>A single match of cricket can last up to 5 days.</p>  
  </article>  
</section>

<!-- This article was placed inside section because they both talk about cricket -->

1. The Aside Element

The <aside> element is used to mark additional information that can enhance another element but isn’t required in order to understand the main content. This element can be used alongside other elements such as <article> or <section>. Some common uses of the <aside> element are for:

* Bibliographies
* Endnotes
* Comments
* Pull quotes
* Editorial sidebars
* Additional information

<article>

<p>The first World Series was played between Pittsburgh and Boston in 1903 and was a nine-game series.</p>

</article>

<aside>

<p>

Babe Ruth once stated, “Heroes get remembered, but legends never die.”

</p>

</aside>

1. Figure and Figcaption

With <aside>, we can denote additional information (text). However, if we want to add an image or illustration, we use <figure> and <figcaption>

- <figure> is an element used to encapsulate media such as an image, illustration, diagram, code snippet, etc, which is referenced in the main flow of the document.

- It’s possible to add a caption to the image by using <figcaption>. <figcaption> is an element used to describe the media in the <figure> tag. Usually, <figcaption> will go inside <figure>.

This is different than using a <p> element to describe the content; if we decide to change the location of <figure>, the paragraph tag may get displaced from the figure while a <figcaption> will move with the figure. This is useful for grouping an image with a caption.

<figure>  
  <img src="overwatch.jpg">  
  <figcaption>This picture shows characters from Overwatch.</figcaption>  
</figure>

<figcaption> will appear to the screen.