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Mixing all elements together: a blog  
example

## Mixing all elements together: a blog example

### Live coding video: a blog example



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# How to mix all the new structural elements together?

A blog example that uses the new structurAL elements

Let's study [an example we put on JSBin](#) (all examples we have cooked up are available on the jsbin.com Web site and can be modified freely: you can save your own version using the "Bins/create milestone" menu, share your version with others in the forums, etc. Don't hesitate to play with the source code, you will never break anything).

# Simple HTML5 blog

[Blog](#)[About](#)[Contact](#)

## Information about this example

This example is a modified version of <http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples/html5-blog/index.html>. Try to move the mouse on different elements. The structure will be highlighted and you will be able to see the different inclusions of elements one in each other. If you move the cursor to this sentence, it will be highlighted in dark grey, showing the presence of an `<article>` element, surrounded by a `<section>` element (light grey), etc. So we have some articles in a single section element. The page title at the top is a `<header>` element, while the tag cloud on the right is a `<aside>` element. The main menu on top (with Blog, About, Contact) is a `<nav>` element.

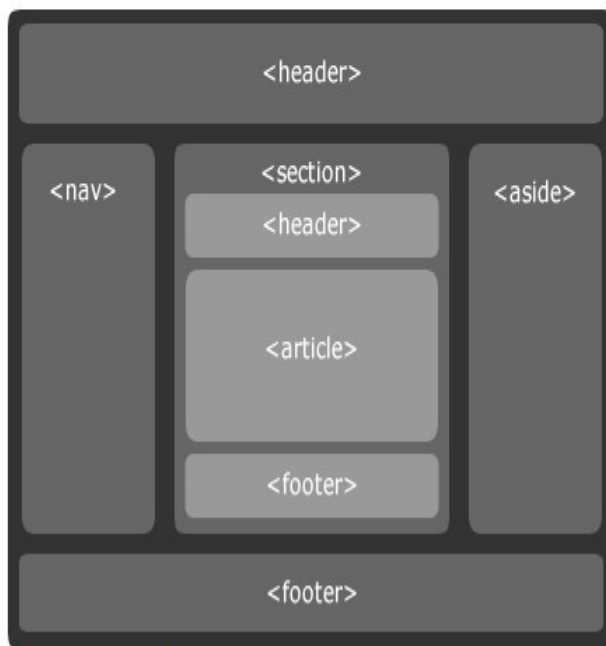


Fig. 1 : an example of how new structuring elements could be used. This page put a `<nav>` on top, and does not have headers and footer for each article, like in this figure, but it could... By the way, this is a `<figcaption>` inside a `<figure>` element...

## Tag cloud

[ajax](#) [apple](#) [css](#) [firefox](#)  
[google](#) [html](#) [internet explorer](#)  
[iphone](#) [css3](#) [ipod](#)  
[javascript](#) [jquery](#) [mac](#) [opera](#) [rss](#)  
[html5](#) [web](#) [web 2.0](#) [web-](#)  
[???????????](#) [windows](#) [yahoo](#)  
[youtube](#)

Use a `<header>` at the top of the blog

## Simple HTML5 blog

This is an example of one way to organize a blog. Here, we have designed the HTML page using a `<header>` element that contains the "Simple HTML5 blog" text that appears on top of the page.

HTML code:

```

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2.   <html lang="en">
3.     <head>
4.       <meta charset="utf-8"/>
5.       <title>Simple HTML5 blog</title>
6.     </head>
7.     <body>
8.       <header>
9.         <h1>Simple <span>HTML5</span> blog</h1>
10.      </header>
11. ...

```

The CSS rules we used:

```

1. header {
2.   color: #007e99;
3.   font-size: 2.5em;
4.   padding: 20px 50px
5. }
6. header span {
7.   color: #722
8. }

```

Use a `<nav>` for the navigation menu just below the header

[Blog](#)
[About](#)
[Contact](#)

The navigation menu just below the header is a `<nav>` element. For the purpose of this example we haven't provided any value for the hyperlinks...

HTML code:

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html lang="en">
3. <head>
4.     <meta charset="utf-8"/>
5.     <title>Simple HTML5 blog</title>
6. </head>
7. <body>
8. <header>
9.     <h1>Simple <span>HTML5</span> blog</h1>
10. </header>
11. <nav>
12.     <ul>
13.         <li><span>Blog</span></li>
14.         <li><a href="">About</a></li>
15.         <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
16.     </ul>
17. </nav>
```

And here is the CSS we used in this example for the `<nav>` element:

```
1. nav {
2.     font-size: 1.5em;
3.     margin: 5px 0;
4.     padding: 20px 50px
5. }
6. nav li {
7.     display: inline;
8.     margin: 0 15px
9. }
10. nav li:first-child {
11.     margin-left: 0
12. }
13. * html nav ul {
14.     margin-left: -15px
15. }
```

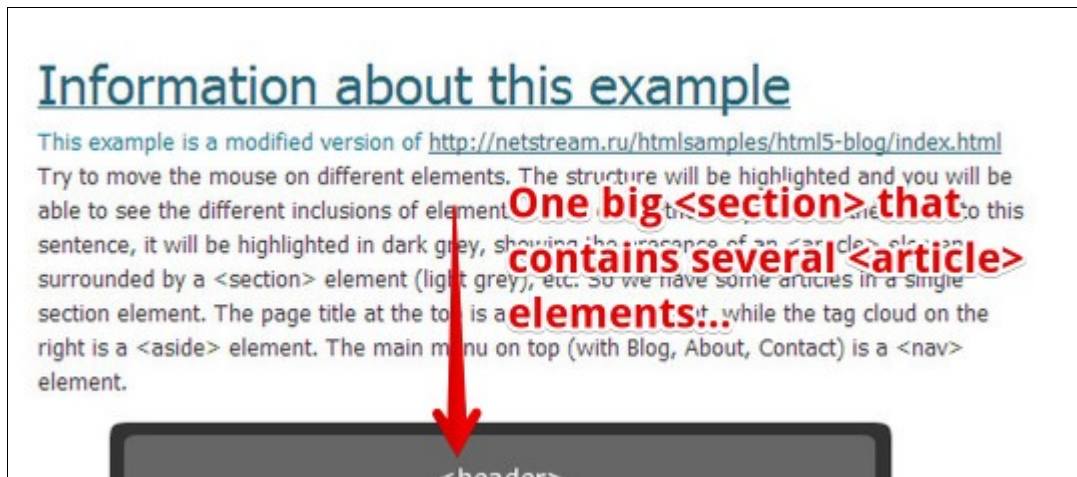
```

16. nav span, nav a {
17.     padding: 3px 15px 4px
18. }
19. nav span {
20.     background: #722;
21.     color: #fff
22. }

```

A `<section>` for each month and an `<article>` for each post in the blog

Now, we have one big `<section>` element that contains a set of `<article>` elements...



HTML code:

```

1. <section>
2.
3.     <article>
4.     ...
5. </article>
6.
7.     <article>
8.     ...
9. </article>
10.
11.    <article>
12.    ...
13. </article>

```

- 14.
15. `</section>`

And here is the CSS:

```

1. section {
2.     float: left;
3.     padding: 35px 0;
4.     position: relative;
5.     width: 70%
6. }
7. section article {
8.     margin: 0 50px 40px;
9.     padding: 25px 0 0;
10.    position: relative
11. }
12. section header {
13.     font-size: 1em;
14.     padding: 0;
15. }
16. section h2 {
17.     font-size: 2.3em;
18. }
```

Note that the H2, article, article header, etc. will be styled using these rules.

Add a `<header>` at the beginning of each `<article>`



Next, in each article in the section we have a header (to display the article title), paragraphs (article content), and so on.

Example for the first blog article:

```
1. <section>
2.     <article>
3.         <header>
4.             <h2><a href="">Information about this
example</a></h2>
5.             This example is a modified version of <a
6.                 href="http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples
/html5-blog/index.html">
7.                 http://netstream.ru/htmlsamples/html5-
blog/index.html</a>
8.         </header>
9.
10.        <p>Try to move the mouse on different elements.
The structure will be
11.            highlighted and you will be able
12.            to see the different inclusions of elements one in
each other. If you
13.            move the cursor to this sentence, it will be
highlighted in dark grey,
14.            showing the presence of an <article>
element, surrounded by a
15.            <section> element (light grey), etc. So we
have some articles in
16.            a single section element. The page title at the
top is a <header>
17.            element, while the tag cloud on the right is
a <aside> element. The
18.            main menu on top (with Blog, About, Contact) is
a <nav> element.</p>
19.
20.        <figure>
21.            
23.            <figcaption>
24.                Fig. 1 : an example of how new structural
elements could
25.                be used. This page put a <nav> on
top, and does not have
26.                headers and footer for each article, like
in this figure,
```



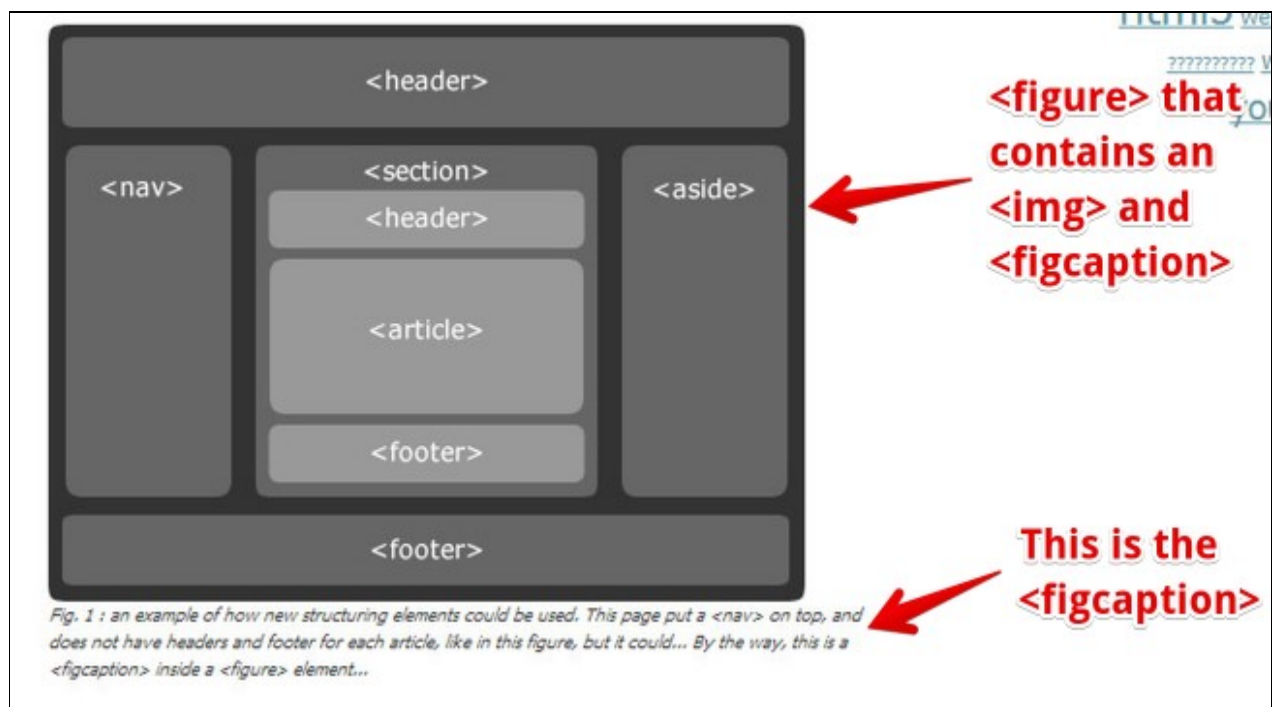
```

27.             but it could... By the way this is a
28.             <figcaption> inside a <figure>
           element...
29.             </figcaption>
30.         </figure>
31.
32.     </article>
33.     ...
34. </section>

```

Use `<figure>` and `<figcaption>` and embed `<img>` inside

Also note the way we included a figure using the new "HTML5" method, using a `<figure>...</figure>` element that embedded a `<img src=.../>` element together with a `<figcaption>` element.



Here is the CSS for the `<figcaption>` element we have used in the example (we did not apply any style to the `<figure>` element):

HTML code:

```
1. <figure>
```

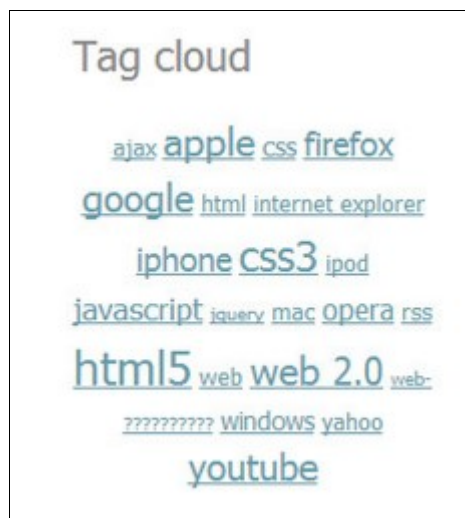
```
2.      
4.      <figcaption>
5.          Fig. 1 : an example of how .....
6.      </figcaption>
7. </figure>
```

CSS code:

```
1. figcaption {
2.     font-style:italic;
3.     font-size: 0.8em;
4.     width: 100%
5. }
```

Use an `<aside>` element to display a tag cloud on the... side of the main content

After the long `<section>` element that contains all the blog articles displayed in the page, we added the HTML code for the tag cloud that is displayed on the right of the page, "aside"! This is done using - you already guessed it - an `<aside>` element:



```
1. <section>
2. .... all <article>... </article> here....
3. </section>
```

```
4. <aside>
5.     <h2>Tag cloud</h2>
6.     <ul class="tag-cloud">
7.
8.         <li><a href="" rel="tag" class="w2">ajax</a></li>
9.
10.        <li><a href="" rel="tag" class="w8">apple</a></li>
11.        <li><a href="" rel="tag" class="w3">css</a></li>
12.        ...
13.    </ul>
14. </aside>
15. ...
```

We are not going to show the complete CSS here as it uses some tricks to display the list as a "real tag cloud" that uses JavaScript for handling events, etc. Those who are curious can look at the code of the online example: <https://jsbin.com/ropoweq/1/edit?html,css,js,output>

Here is the CSS for the `<aside>` element:

```
1. aside {
2.     float: right;
3.     padding: 70px 0 30px;
4.     position: relative;
5.     width: 25%
6. }
7.
8. aside h2 {
9.     color: #888;
10.    font-size: 1.8em
11. }
12. aside .tag-cloud {
13.    padding: 15px 35px 10px 0;
14.    text-align: center
15. }
16. ...
```

We used a `float:right` CSS rule to put the tag cloud on the right... In a following section we will provide several examples that explain how to make a nice layout with the new structural elements, using simple CSS rules.

Here is the result:

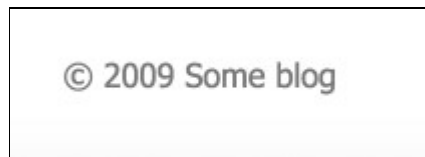
## Information about this example

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## Tag cloud

ajax apple css firefox  
 google html internet explorer  
 iphone CSS3 ipod  
 javascript jquery mac opera rss  
 html5 web web 2.0 web-  
 ?????????? windows yahoo  
 youtube

Add a `<footer>` at the end of the blog



Finally, we added a `<footer>` element (lines 12-14 below) after the tag cloud definition, to display a page footer:

```

1. <html>
2. ...
3. <body>
4. ...
5. <section>
6. ...
7. </section>
8. <aside>
9. ...
10. </aside>
11.
12. <footer>
13.     <p>&copy; 2009 Some blog</p>
14. </footer>

```

```
15.  
16. </body>  
17. </html>
```

With this CSS rule:

```
1. footer {  
2.     clear: both;  
3.     color: #777;  
4.     padding: 10px 50px  
5. }
```

And here is the result at the bottom of the page:

The DOM5 HTML , HTML5 , and XHTML5 representations cannot all represent the same content. For example, namespaces cannot be represented using HTML5 , but they are supported in DOM5 HTML and XHTML5 . Similarly, documents that use the noscript feature can be represented using HTML5 , but cannot be represented with XHTML5 and DOM5 HTML . Comments that contain the string -> can be represented in DOM5 HTML but not in HTML5 and XHTML5 . And so forth.

© 2009 Some blog

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## Knowledge check 1.3.3 (not graded)

0 points possible (ungraded)

What is a figcaption? \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ An image link
- ☒ A caption under a figure ✓
- ☐ A tool for catching figs
- ☐ A tool for taking a selfie

Submit

✓ Correct

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