code|cademy / PRO

Learn
Catalog

Codecademy Articles > web

HTML5 Features

Overview of HTML5 features introduced in Codecademy's Make a Website course.

▼

HTML 5 Features

Web languages need regular upgrades in order to stay current and solve new problems faced by web developers. HTML5 is the latest version of HTML. Below are some HTML5 features you will encounter as you learn with Codecademy.

`video`

The *video* element allows you to easily stream video from a website.

```
<video width="450px" height="350px" controls>
  <source src="video-url.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

In the HTML above, `width` and `height` set the dimensions for the `video` element. The `controls` attribute creates playback buttons such as "Play" and "Pause". The `source src` tag provides the URL where the video is hosted and `type` specifies the video's type, in this case, "video/mp4".

`figure`

Figure elements can be used to display visual content, such as photos, illustrations, diagrams or code snippets.

```
<figure class="gallery-item">
  <img src="image-1.png">
</figure>
<figure class="gallery-item">
  <img src="image-2.png">
</figure>
```

In the example code above, `figure` elements have the class "gallery-item", and each contains an `img` element.

section

Section elements, like divs, can be used to organize webpage content into thematic groups.

```
<section class="contact-form">
  <h2>Contact Us</h2>
  <form>
    ...
  </form>
</section>
```

Above, a `section` element is used to organize `h2` and `form` elements for a website's "Contact Us" feature.

nav

The *nav* element is used for the part of a website that links to other pages on the site. The links can be organized a number of ways. Below, the links are displayed within paragraph elements. An unordered list could also be used.

```
<nav>
  <p><a href="login.html">Log In</a></p>
  <p><a href="signup.html">Sign Up</a></p>
  <p><a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a></p>
</nav>
```

header

The *header* element can be used to group together introductory elements on a website, such as a company logo, navigation items, and sometimes, a search form.

```
<header>
  <img src="company-logo.png">
  <nav>
    <p><a href="login.html">Log In</a></p>
    <p><a href="signup.html">Sign Up</a></p>
    <p><a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a></p>
  </nav>
</header>
```

Above, the `header` element encloses the `img` and `nav`.

footer

The *footer* element is typically found at the bottom or foot of a webpage. It can contain copyright information, links to social media and additional site navigation items.

```
<footer>
  <p>&copy; Acme Granola Corporation 2016<p>
  <div class="social">
    <a href="#"><img src="instagram-icon.png"></a>
    <a href="#"><img src="facebook-icon.png"></a>
    <a href="#"><img src="twitter-icon.png"></a>
  </div>
</footer>
```

Above, between `<footer>` and `</footer>`, copyright information is contained in the `p` element, and social media links are contained within the `div` with class "social".

Teaching the world how to code.

Codecademy

- [About](#)
- [Stories](#)
- [We're Hiring](#)
- [For Business](#)
- [For Education](#)

Resources

- [Articles](#)
- [Forums](#)
- [Help](#)
- [Blog](#)

Learn To Code

- [Make a Website](#)
- [Make an Interactive Website](#)
- [Learn Sass](#)
- [Deploy a Website](#)
- [Learn JavaScript](#)
- [Learn Rails](#)
- [Learn AngularJS](#)
- [Learn ReactJS: Part I](#)
- [Learn ReactJS: Part II](#)
- [Ruby on Rails Authentication](#)
- [Learn the Command Line](#)
- [Learn Git](#)

- [Learn SQL](#)
- [SQL: Table Transformation](#)
- [SQL: Analyzing Business Metrics](#)
- [Learn Java](#)
- [Learn HTML & CSS](#)

- [HTML & CSS](#)
- [JavaScript](#)
- [jQuery](#)
- [PHP](#)
- [Python](#)
- [Ruby](#)
- [Learn APIs](#)

[Privacy Policy](#) [Terms](#)

Made in NYC © 2017 Codecademy

English