

Chapter 7

SEMANTIC TAGS

- The word **semantic** means to provide meaning.
- A **semantic tag** provides meaning to the structure of the page and also to assistive technology like **screen readers**.
- There are 6 headings from **<h1>** to **<h6>** in decreasing order of importance.
- The **<nav>** element defines a set of navigation links. It contains only the major blocks of navigation links on a page.
- The **<main>** tag creates the main section of the document. The content in it should be unique to the document and shouldn't be repeated either in sidebars or in the navbar. The **<main>** tag shouldn't also be a descendant of **<article>**, **<aside>**, **<footer>**, **<header>** or **<nav>** tag. There can also be only a single **<main>** tag in a document.
- The **<article>** tag is used to indicate content that's independent and self-contained. Some examples of the correct use of an article tag are: Blog Post, Forum Post or News Story.
- An **<aside>** tag is used to define content that is aside (indirectly related) to the main content. It is often placed in the sidebar of a document.
- The **<details>** tag is used to specify additional details that the user can open and close on demand by creating a widget.
- The **<summary>** tag is used to create a heading for the **<details>** tag that the user can click to open the widget created by the **<details>** tag.
- The **<time>** tag is used to specify date and time. The **datetime** attribute of the **<time>** tag is used to translate the date and time into a machine-readable format so that they can be added to calendars and also detected by search engines.