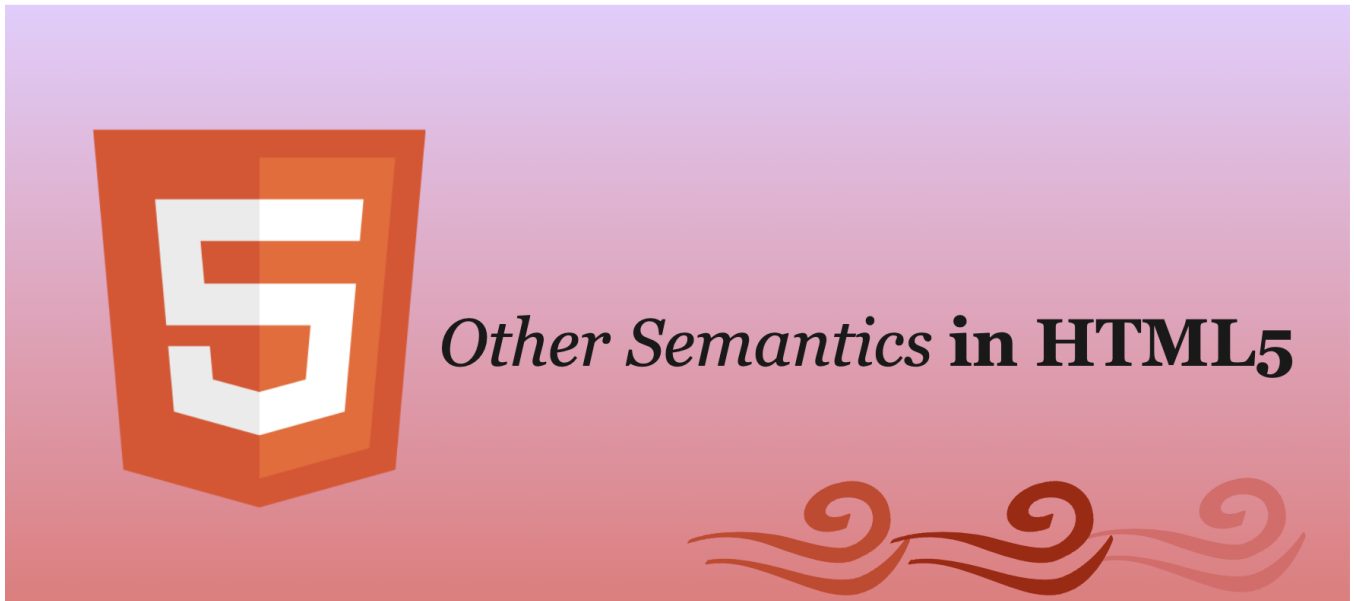


# Other Semantic Elements

In this lesson, we'll discover some more semantic elements that HTML5 has to offer.  
Let's begin! :)



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By now, you have gotten acquainted with semantic tags related to page structure. There are **other semantic elements that do not influence the structure of the page, but still add extra semantic meaning to the content.**

The `<mark>` element mentioned in [Chapter 3, Rendering Text lesson](#), and `<wbr>` treated in [Chapter 3, Paragraphs and Text Breaks lesson](#) are text-level semantic elements defined so by the HTML5 specification.

The `<time>` tag signifies its content as one that specifies a time-related value. It can be either a time using a 24-hour clock or a date in the *Gregorian* calendar that optionally has a time and a time-zone offset.

Is there any benefit from marking a value as `<time>` ?

Yes, *definitely*! User agents, or scripts, can understand this markup, and because dates and times are there in a machine-readable format, they can utilize it.

For example, a user agent can offer to add meetings and other scheduled events like flights or birthday reminders to the user's calendar.


Knowing that certain values define time, search engines can produce better results. It's very easy to use `<time>`, as the following code snippet shows:

---

 index.html

```
<p>Do not forget, Henriett's birthday is on <time>1969-09-07</time><p>
```



 **NOTE:** HTML5 provides three related tags, `<ruby>`, `<rt>`, and `<rp>` to render **Ruby annotations**, which are used for **East Asian typography**, to show the pronunciation of East **Asian characters**. To be honest, I'm not familiar with any of these languages. If you're interested, you'll find more information on [Wikipedia](#).

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In the *next lesson*, we'll fly into the world of HTML tables.