Semantic Elements

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: `<div>` and `<span>` - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` - Clearly defines its content.

Semantic Elements in HTML

Many web sites contain HTML code like: `<div id="nav">`, `<div class="header">`, `<div id="footer">` to indicate navigation, header and footer.

In HTML, there are semantic elements that can be used to define different parts of a web page. They are:

```
<article>, <aside>, <details>, <figcaption>,
<figure>, <footer>, <header>, <main>, <mark>,
<nav>, <section>, <summary>, <time>.
```

HTML <main> Element

The <main> element defines the main content of the webpage document. There can't be two <main> elements in a document, as it is expected to be unique to the document. Also, <main> element must not be contained in an <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <header>, or <nav> element.

HTML <section> Element

The <section> element defines a section in a document. A web page could normally be split into sections for introduction, content, and contact information.

HTML <article> Element

The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content. An article should make sense by itself, and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the website.

Examples of where an <article> element can be used are forum post, blog post, newspaper articles.

We can nest <article> elements in <section> elements and vice versa based on the context of the markups.

HTML <header> Element

The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links. A <header> element typically contains:

- one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
- logo or icon

- authorship information

You can have several `<header>` elements in one HTML document. However, `<header>` cannot be placed directly within a `<footer>`, `<address>` or another `<header>` element.

HTML `<footer>` Element

The `<footer>` element defines a footer for a document or section. A `<footer>` element typically contains:

- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents.

You can have several `<footer>` elements in one document.

HTML <nav> Element

The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links. Not all links of a document are meant to be inside a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links.

HTML <aside> Element

The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar). The <aside> content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

HTML <figure> and <figcaption> Elements

The <figure> tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

The <figcaption> tag defines a caption for a <figure> element. The <figcaption>

element can be placed as the first or as the last child of a `<figure>` element.

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mryoung.presmaltra.com.ng