



This presentation introduces the new HTML5 structural tags that can be used to divide a web page into typical areas such as header and footer.

What is new?

- ▶ New Tags and attributes
- ▶ Native Video & Audio
- ▶ 2D/3D Canvas with hardware support
- ▶ SVG
- ▶ Local storage and local SQL Databases
- ▶ Web workers and messaging
- ▶ Drag and Drop
- ▶ Geolocation
- ▶ New input types, and data validation

<header>

- ▶ The <header> tag is used to specify a header to the page or a section of the page.

```
<header>  
    
  <h1>Website Name</h1>  
</header>
```

The header tag can be used to define an area typically at the top of a web page where the title of the website and identifying logos or images can be found. Headers can also occur elsewhere in the page. An article for example could also have a header and footer. The page header should have a level one heading which contains the identity or name of the web site.

There might be other elements inside the header such as links, a search facility or a login area.

<footer> Use

- ▶ The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.
- ▶ A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.
- ▶ Footers are typically placed at the bottom of a document. However, this is not required.
- ▶ A document/section can also have more than one footer

Footers are usually found at the foot of the page where they contain copyright and authorship information as well as less used links to pages in the web site such as About Us, or Terms & Conditions. Again section of the page or articles in the page might also have footers.

<footer> example

```
<footer>
  <p>Copyright &copy; Derek Peacock 2011</p>
  <p>
    <a href="link1">Link 1</a>
    <a href="link2">Link 2</a>
    <a href="link3">Link 3</a>
    <a href="link4">Link 4</a>
  <p>
</footer>
```

The copyright symbol has to be entered in code view as a special symbol preceded by the & character and ending in a semi-colon.

<section> Use

- ▶ The **section** element **represents** a generic section of a document or application.
- ▶ A section, in this context, is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.

```
<section>
  <h1>WWF - Background</h1>
  <p>
    The World Wildlife Foundation was born
    in 1961...
  </p>
</section>
```

Examples of sections would be chapters, the various tabbed pages in a tabbed dialog box, or the numbered sections of a thesis. A Web site's home page could be split into sections for an introduction, news items, and contact information.

<article> Use

- ▶ The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.
- ▶ An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Examples of possible articles:

- forum post
- newspaper article
- blog entry
- user comment

<article> example

```
<article>
  <hgroup>
    <h1>Apples</h1>
    <h2>Tasty, delicious fruit!</h2>
  </hgroup>
  <p>The apple is the pomaceous fruit of ...</p>
  <section>
    <h1>Red Delicious</h1>
    <p>These bright red apples are ...</p>
  </section>
  <section>
    <h1>Granny Smith</h1>
    <p>These juicy, green apples make ...</p>
  </section>
</article>
```

In this example the article is about apples. As the heading of the article has a sub-heading, it is best practice to group these to assist screen readers make sense of the heading levels. In this article there are two sections, one on Red Delicious and one on Granny Smith apples.

Thus an article can contain sections, and a section can contain articles.

<hgroup>

- ▶ The <hgroup> element is used to group a set of <h1> to <h6> elements, when a heading has multiple levels (sub headings).

Used to group two or more headings together.

<aside>

- ▶ The <aside> tag defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.
- ▶ The aside content should be related to the main content, but not essential.

```
<p>
  My family and I visited The Epcot
  center this summer.
</p>
<aside>
  <h4>Epcot Center</h4>
  <p>The Epcot Center is a theme park
  in Disney World, Florida.
  </p>
</aside>
```

An aside is typically referred to as a sidebar where supplementary or explanatory notes are shown. These should aid the understanding of the main content, or contain supplementary images or useful links and notes.

<nav> Use

- ▶ The <nav> tag defines a section of navigation links or menu bar.
- ▶ Not all links of a document should be in a <nav> element.
- ▶ The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links.

Typically the <nav> element will contain the main menu entries for the page.

Browsers, such as screen readers for disabled users, can use this element to determine whether to omit the initial rendering of this content.

<nav> example

```
<nav>
  <h1>Navigation</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>
      <a href="articles.html">Articles</a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <a href="today.html">Today</a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <a href="successes.html">Successes</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

Inside a <nav> there will usually be an unordered list where each list item is a menu entry linking to another page

<address>

- ▶ The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.
- ▶ If the <address> element is inside the <body> element, it represents contact information for the document.
- ▶ If the <address> element is inside an <article> element, it represents contact information for that article.
- ▶ The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic*. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the address element.

<address> example

```
<footer>
  <address> For more details, contact
    <a href="mailto:js@example.com">John Smith</a>
  </address>
  <p>
    <small>&copy; copyright 2038 Example</small>
  </p>
</footer>
```

In this case the address is an email address, it will appear as a hyperlink which when clicked on loads up the user's email application such as Outlook.

<figure>

- ▶ The figure element can be used to annotate illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, ..

```
<figure>  
    
  <figcaption>Some Image Caption</figcaption>  
</figure>
```