

Hello, students in this session will be doing unit 2.

Module name documents and website structure. Structuring

content semantic tags part one module number 11.

In this session, we are going to cover the following topics

document and website structure.

Then we'll be doing semantic tags. Under this we have

header.

Navigation bar,

main content

sidebar and

footer.

Learning outcomes

The students will be able to

learn how to structure your document using semantic tags

and how to work out the structure of a simple website.

Students also will be able to learn how to plan

a basic website structure and write the HTML to

represent this structure.

Will begin with the session. The first topic document and website

structure. In addition to defining individual parts of

your page, such as a paragraph or an image, is HTML also

boast a number of block level elements used to define areas of

your website, such as the header, the navigation menu, the

main content column.

HTML for structuring content in your HTML code. You can mark up

sections of content based on

their functionality. You can use elements that represent

the section of the content described above

unambiguously. An assistive technology like screen

readers can recognize those elements.

It has with the task like Find the main navigation

or find the main content.

To implement such semantic markup, HTML provides dedicated

text that you can use to represent these sections. For

example, for header will be using header tag.

Navigation Bar will use NAV/tag. Main content will be

using main tag. Now under this Main tag we will be having

various content sub section represented by other tags.

There's other texts are article section and

developments.

Then we'll be having sidebar. Sidebars will have aside tag

that are often placed inside

main. And the last will be

having footer. And under footer we are having footer tag.

Now we'll be explaining all this in detail.

Our first tag HTML header element. The header element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A Header elements typically contains the following.

On or more heading elements. Now heading elements are from H1 to H6, which we have done in previous sessions.

Then B a logo or icon.

C it will display or the authorship information.

information. Note you can have several header elements in one HTML documents. However, header cannot be placed within a footer address or another header element.

Now now we will look at the example example for a header tag. This is a complete code.

While HTML to display header tag, so we're having your HTML tag, body, and under body. We're having article tag and under article we're having having now in this header tag we're having two tags H1 to display the client side web development title and the P tag to displayHTML, so H1 and P we're going to insert in the header.

Next, we'll move onto the navigation bar.

It links to the sites mainsections, usually represented by menu button, links or tabs.

Like the header, this content usually remain consistent from one page to another.

Having inconsistent navigation on your website will just lead to confused and frustrated users.

Many web designers consider the navigation bar to be part of the header rather than an individual component, but that is not always a requirement.

In HTML name element name element defines a set of navigation links.

Here is an example.

We have a normal HTML code and under body tag we have displayed name elements. So under your we are having various links links for HTML Links for CSS link for JavaScript and jQuery. So all this is placed under my navigation bar.

And output is displayed in the right column. The third side, the main contain.

A big area in the center that contain most of the unique contents of a given web page. For example, a video. You can

watch the main story you're reading or the map you want to view, or the news headlines, etc. This is one part of website that definitely will vary from one page to another.

The HTML main element represents the dominant content of body of a document.

The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document or the central functionality of an application.

In this example, again, we're having a body tag. Under this, I'm just having one header and under my main element I'm having each one header and a P tag.

Output you can see in the right corner.

Fourth side bar. It shows some peripheral information, links, codes, ads etc.

Usually this is contextual to what is contained in the main content. For example, on a news article page, the sidebar might contain the author's bio or link to related articles.

There are also cases where you will find some recurring elements, like a secondary navigation system. HTML aside element, the aside element

defined some content aside from the content it is placed in,
like a sidebar.

Aside, content should be indirectly related
to surrounding content.

In the example I'll be

explaining. In the example I will be displaying a sidebar.

OK, I'm having a body tag division Article H1 header

paragraph. Then Article. I will end this update an aside.

In my example in my aside tag example I'm having header one

and a P tag which is displaying the text aside tag example and

again in P tag. I'm having the same text aside tech contain, so

both are seen at this site.

The footer element defines a footer for a document or

section. A photo elements typically contains an authorship

information B. Copyright information. See contact

information. D sitemap.

E back to top links F for

related documents. You can have several footer elements

in one document.

In our example under body tag I'm having a footer with two

P Tag. One is displaying the authorship and second one is

displaying contact details.

Here are , my references.

Thank you.