

## KEY IN-CLASS STUDENT ACTIVITY 2.4: CHOOSE AND CONFIGURE HTML5 TAGS TO ORGANIZE CONTENT AND FORMS

### Lesson Objective 2.4:

Choose and configure HTML5 tags to organize content and forms.

### Resources, software, and additional files needed for this lesson:

1. Microsoft® Expression® Web 4 (preferred), Visual Studio®, or Notepad.

### Guiding questions:

1. **What does the term “semantic tag” mean?** Semantic tag refers to the meaning of the word in the tag as opposed to the syntax. It provides the rules for interpreting the syntax; for example: <strong> indicates importance or a strong emphasis and is used for alerts and warnings. The semantic tag provides more markup to replace scripting, adding content specific elements such as article, footer, header, nav, section.
2. **Explain how the new HTML5 section tags are used to organize content and forms.** HTML5 added new section tags for providing meaningful identifiers such as the header, footer, nav, aside, article, hgroup, etc. These new tags provide meaningful identifiers for each section allowing access programmatically, providing screen readers with an easy way to obtain a page outline, and easy access in Cascading Style Sheets.

### Student activity:

#### Directions to the student:

Read the following scenario and complete the activity outlined in the Content section. Show the final website to the instructor for feedback.

#### Scenario:

The CEO of Trey Research wants to share ideas about recent studies and publications with other researchers. The company’s web developer, Julian Isla, has recommended that they add a blog page to their current website. The CEO could post information and invite others to respond to his posts. Hopefully, a vibrant community of researchers would develop.

Julian has an intern for the summer, Andrew Rath. She discussed the project with Andrew, and he wants to build the blog using the new semantic tags available in HTML5. Andrew located a great resource on the website: <http://webdesign.about.com/od/html5tutorials/a/html5-outlines.htm>.

#### Content:

1. Build a simple blog page using the following tags: `header`, `nav`, `article`, `aside`, `figure`, and `footer`.
2. Test your site. Work with a partner to review each other’s blogs, and share comments in the Comments section.
3. Use the following website and your HTML code to test the outline generated:  
<http://gsnedders.html5.org/outliner/>.

4. Review the results of the outline and make changes as needed.

**Answers will vary.** The final blog outline should resemble this format:

1. My Blog
  1. Find Your Way
  2. Blog Posts
    1. Post #1
      1. Post 1 Details
    2. Post #2
      1. Post 2 Details
  3. Sidebar