Semantics

Previous versions of HTML used elements for organizational and layout purposes...

HTML5 does all of this, but the elements also have a semantic meaning. Proper use of HTML5 means paying attention to the semantics.
We will go through a series of elements to indicate their purpose and semantics.

<header>...</header>: the header element represents material that should appear at the top of a webpage such as the title, subtitle, author, and maybe some navigation.

<main>...</main>: the main element represents the bulk of the page that is unique or special content, excluding the header or footer.

<footer>...</footer>: this is stuff that goes at the bottom of the page such as copyright statement, indemnity info, links to other sites, etc.
**Some Basic Elements**

**h1-h6 elements:** besides **h1** for title, and **h2** for a subtitle, etc., these should generally following the convention that $h_{i+1}$ gives a section title, where that section is a subsection of another section titled by $h_i$.

**<small>...</small>:** for a legal disclaimer, copyright, last updated info, etc.
Some Basic Elements

<p>...</p>: paragraph elements are used for paragraphs but more generally as items/thoughts that are grouped thematically, e.g., the section of a web form for the spice level of an Indian curry.

<section>...</section>: bigger than a paragraph, a collection of linked ideas: introduction, methods, conclusions for a scientific article, for example.

<article>...</article>: an entity unto itself such as an entire blog post, etc.
Special Entities

Because < and > are used for tags, we need special escape sequences to represent them:

\&lt; renders <

\&gt; renders >

Then, because & is used in an escape sequence, we use:

\&amp; to render &. Another useful one is:

\&copy; to produce ©.

If you want two words to be spaced but not appear on separate lines, you can use a non-breaking space: \&nbsp;