

HTML <section> Tag for Subsections

#section# for subsections of a document. #section# description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples. HTML-5.com is a great guide for web developers. [TV Series & Actors and Actresses](#). Follow [TV Series](#) and [HTML 5](#) on Google+.

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The <section> Tag in HTML 5

The <section> tag is used for generic sections in an HTML document. It is primarily used for two distinctly different purposes:

1. to indicate a generic section of the web page design, when the content is not appropriate for one of the other [HTML sectioning tags](#):

- [<article> tag for the main theme\(s\)](#) of an HTML document
- [<aside> tag for an HTML sidebar](#)
- [<nav> tag for a navigation section](#)

In the past, many developers have used the [div element](#) for this purpose.

2. to subdivide a long [<article>](#) or [<aside>](#) into subsections, such as for the "Tag Summary", "Tag Syntax", "Element Attributes", "Tag Examples" and "What's New / Changes" sections on this page.

The <section> tag should be used in *some* cases where a [<div> tag](#) would have been used in previous [versions of HTML](#). The difference is that <section> creates a new level in the outline of the HTML document, while <div> does not. In [Converting to HTML 5](#), if the first tag inside the **div** element is one of the [<h1> heading tags](#) (possibly enclosed within an [hgroup element](#) or [header element](#)), then it probably should be changed to an [article element](#) or [section element](#) in HTML 5.

If there are too many nested levels of <section>s, it likely indicates a problem with the page design or that too much content is being put into a single page. The six levels for an HTML outline hierarchy, corresponding to the [<h1> heading](#) through [<h6> heading](#) tags, should be more than enough for the outline of normal HTML web pages.

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<section> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding HTML **section** elements

```
<a mode="pre" href="../../../body-tag/index.html#syntax"><body></a>
...
  <a mode="pre" href="../../html-tag-list.html#flow-content-model">... flow content expected ...
  <b mode="pre"><section></b>
    <a mode="pre" href="../../definitions/index.html#flow-content">... flow content ...</a>
  <b mode="pre"></section></b>
```

```
...  
</body>
```

1. Inside an element where [flow content](#) is allowed, code one or more optional **section** elements.
2. Begin each **section** element with a starting `<section>` tag. The element name uses lower case letters and should be in the [HTML namespace](#), which it will pick up automatically from the [xmlns](#) attribute on the `<html>` tag.
3. Include any [HTML global attributes on the <section> tag](#) as appropriate.
4. End the **section** element with a matching `</section>` closing tag.
5. Inside the **section** element, include any [flow content](#) as appropriate.

<section> Content Model

Content of the <section> Tag

The content of the **section** element can include [HTML comments](#), [text content](#) and any [tags that can be used in flow content](#).

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<section> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <section> tag

[global attributes](#)

The only attributes that can be coded on the `<section>` tag are the [common HTML attributes](#).

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<section> Tag Examples

Examples of the `section` tag in HTML 5

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Changes in HTML 5 - <section> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

The `<section>` tag is one of the new elements in HTML 5. It is one of the [new sectioning tags in HTML 5](#), which are intended to reduce the need to use [<div> tags](#) for sectioning purposes.

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The `<section>` tag did not exist in older versions of HTML.

The [2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group](#) defined the [HTML namespace](#) for the names of all [HTML element types](#), which now includes the **section** element name. In older (pre-2000) [versions of HTML](#), element type names were not associated with a namespace.

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THE END