Semantic Tags vs Non-Semantic Tags — Comparison & When to Use

1. Meaning
• **Semantic Tags:** Clearly describe their purpose and meaning. (Examples: <header>, <nav>, <section>)
• **Non-Semantic Tags:** Do not convey meaning; used only for layout. (Examples: <div>, <span>)

2. Readability
• Semantic tags make structure clear.
• Non-semantic tags create confusing "div soup."

3. SEO (Search Engine Optimization)
• Semantic tags help search engines understand content.
• Non-semantic tags provide no SEO benefits.

4. Accessibility
• Semantic tags help screen readers navigate content.
• Non-semantic tags provide no accessibility meaning.

5. Browser Optimization
• Semantic tags help browsers interpret layout better.
• Non-semantic tags are treated as generic containers.

When to Use Semantic Tags?
• For meaningful structure (header, footer, nav, sections).
• For SEO and accessibility.
• For cleaner, maintainable HTML.

When to Use Non-Semantic Tags?
• For generic containers and styling.
• For inline formatting with no meaning (span).
• When no semantic tag fits the content.