

Comparison of <section> and <article> Tags & HTML5 Block vs Inline Elements

1. Comparing <section> and <article> Tags:

<section> Tag:

- Purpose: The <section> tag represents a generic section of a document or application. It's used to group related content together, typically with a thematic connection, and often includes a heading.
- Usage Example: In a webpage detailing a product, <section> tags might be used to separate different features or specifications.
- Nesting: <section> elements can contain other <section> elements or be nested within <article> elements when appropriate.
- Accessibility: The <section> element has the role of 'region' in the accessibility tree, which can help assistive technologies navigate the document.

<article> Tag:

- Purpose: The <article> tag represents a self-contained, independent piece of content that is intended to be independently distributable or reusable, such as a blog post, news article, or forum post.
- Usage Example: Each individual blog post on a blog index page would be enclosed within an <article> tag.
- Nesting: <article> elements can contain nested <section> elements to organize content within the article.
- Accessibility: The <article> element has the role of 'article' in the accessibility tree, indicating its standalone nature to assistive technologies.

Key Distinction: <article> is for content that stands alone and can be distributed independently, whereas <section> is for grouping related content within a document.

2. Block-Level and Inline Elements in HTML5:

Block Elements :

Block elements begin from a new line by default and cover space to its left and right as far as it can go. The height that it covers is equal to the content height. Also, it covers the whole horizontal space of its parent element.

Example

```
<div style="border: 1px solid black;">Hi</div>
```

These are some supported tags of Block elements:

- <article> - Self-contained and independent content.

- `<aside>` - The content inside aside is often placed at the sidebar in a document.
- `<div>` - Container for HTML elements.
- `<fieldset>` - Group the same or related items.
- `<figcaption>` - Define the caption for `<figure>` element.
- `<figure>` - Contain content like illustrations, figures, images etc.
- `<footer>` - It defines the footer of the section.
- `<form>` - Get information from the user input.
- `<h1>-<h6>` - Define HTML headings, where h1 is largest and h6 is smallest.
- `<header>` - Container of introduction.
- `<hr>` - Separate content using horizontal lines.
- `` - Add list items, ordered(``) or unordered lists (``).
- `<main>` - Add the main content we used the main tag.
- `<nav>` - Add navigation links.
- `<section>`- Add a section.
- `<table>` - Add a table.

`<div>` Element

The `<div>` tag is used as a container for HTML elements and is also useful for collecting large sections of HTML elements and styling them with CSS. Suppose we want to create a navigation bar containing links to different pages, and the same CSS is to be applied. Here, the `<div>` element plays a crucial role by making it a particular section and applying CSS to the complete section at once.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <div style="border: 1px solid black">Hello World</div>

    <p>This is an example of block element i.e., div tag.</p>

  </body>

</html>
```

Inline Elements :

Inline elements never start from a new line and only cover the width according to the size of bounded tags in the HTML element.

Example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <p>Hello, <span style="border: 1px solid black">Long time no see</span>.</p>

    <p>Inline element example</p>

  </body>

</html>

```

These are some Inline elements in HTML.

- <a> - It is used to link other web pages. The most important attribute of the anchor tag is the href because it indicates the destination of the link.
- - It makes the text bold.
-
 - It is used to insert a line break and has no end tag.
- <button> - To create a clickable button.
- <code> - To add computer code.
- - To link image addresses.
- <input> - It is used to get user input text where users can enter data.
- - To highlight a text or part of a document.
- <textarea> - It is used to get input data from users in multiline form.

 Element

The span tag is an inline element, and it is used to highlight a particular text or part of a document in HTML.

ExampleLet's apply the span tag to highlight Web Programming.

```

<body>

<h2>Hello World</h2>

    <p>Welcome to <span style="color:red;font-weight:bolder">Web
Programming</span>.</p>

</body>

```

Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML

Block Elements	Inline Elements
Block elements always start from a new line.	Inline elements never start from a new line.
Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go.	Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.
Block elements have top and bottom margins.	Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin.
Examples of block elements - <code><p></code> , <code><div></code> , <code><hr></code> .	Examples of inline elements - <code></code> , <code>
</code>

Supported Browser

Inline and Block elements support the following browsers -

- Google Chrome 93.0
- Mozilla Firefox 91.0
- Microsoft Edge 93.0
- IE 11.0
- Safari 14.1
- Opera 78.0

Summary

- Block elements start from a new line and cover complete space as per the content. Moreover, it covers the whole horizontal space.
- Inline elements cover only the area which is bounded by the tags in the HTML element and never start from the new line.
- The `<div>` tag is a block element. It is used as a section in the HTML page to group all large sections of HTML elements.
- The `` tag is an inline element. It is used as a container to highlight or markup particular text or part of a document