THE DIFFRENCE BETWEEN ARTICLE VS SECTION

In HTML, the difference between **article** and **section** is based on how they are used:

- **article** is for self-contained content that makes sense on its own, like a blog post, news article, or user comment.
  Example:
- `<article>`
- `    <h2>Article Title</h2>`
- `    <p>This is an article that can be understood without any additional content.</p>`
- `</article>`

- **section** is used to organize content within a page, grouping related elements under a common heading, but it doesn't have to be independent.
  Example:
- `<section>`
- `    <h2>News Section</h2>`
- `    <p>This section contains daily news updates.</p>`
- `</section>`

The main difference is that **article** represents standalone content, while **section** is for structuring content within a page.

Block and Inline Elements in HTML

Introduction

In HTML, elements are categorized as **block elements** and **inline elements** based on how they behave in a document.

Block Elements

Block elements take up the full width of their container and always start on a new line. They are commonly used for structuring content.

Examples:

- `<div>` – A generic container for grouping elements.

- `<p>` – Represents a paragraph of text.

- `<h1>` to `<h6>` – Headings of different levels.

- `<section>` – Defines a section of content.

- `<article>` – Represents a self-contained article.

- `<header>` – Defines a header section.

- `<footer>` – Represents a footer section.

- `<nav>` – Used for navigation links.

- `<aside>` – Represents sidebar content.

- `<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<li>` – Lists and list items.

- `<table>` – Defines a table.

Inline Elements

Inline elements only take up as much space as their content requires and do not start on a new line. They are mainly used for formatting or embedding content inside block elements.

Examples:

- `<span>` – A generic inline container.

- `<a>` – Defines a hyperlink.

- `<strong>` – Makes text bold.

- `<em>` – Emphasizes text (italic).

- `<img>` – Embeds an image.

- `<label>` – Used for form labels.

- `<input>` – An input field in a form.

- `<button>` – A clickable button.

- `<code>` – Displays code snippets.

- `<small>` – Reduces text size.

- `<sup>`, `<sub>` – Superscript and subscript text.

- `<abbr>` – Defines an abbreviation.

- `<cite>` – Cites a reference.

- `<mark>` – Highlights text.