The `<div>` tag defines a division of the page, and is used to group content together. Any type of content can be placed in a div tag, and it is not necessary that it should be semantically related.

`<div>` tags are commonly used when many elements are required to have the same format. Grouping such elements together in the same `<div>` tag enables a developer to easily style them by either using a class or an id.

When using a `<div>` tag, note that browsers will insert a line break before and after the element.

```
1  <div>
2    <h1>This is a heading in a div element</h1>
3    <p>This is some text in a div element.</p>
4  </div>
```

Structural HTML5 Elements

`<section>`

The `<section>` element is used to group content in a more specific way than the `<div>` tag. The content within a `<section>` element is grouped in a semantically meaningful way, that is, there is a reason, other than for styling purposes for putting the content together. Content within a `<section>` tag has a theme, which is usually indicated by a heading tag (e.g. `<h1>`) used immediately after the opening `<section>` tag.

```
1  <section>
2      <h1>Section 1</h1>
3      <p>This is text related to section 1.</p>
4  </section>
5
6  <section>
7      <h1>Section 2</h1>
8      <p>This is some text related to section 2.</p>
9  </section>
```

`<article>`

An `<article>` element is even more specific than a `<section>` tag. It is used to group together semantically related, self-contained content which can be meaningful on its own. Similar to the `<section>` element, articles usually have headings immediately after their opening tag to indicate what the article is about.

```
1  <article>
2      <h1>Article 1</h1>
```