

Semantic and **Non**-Semantic



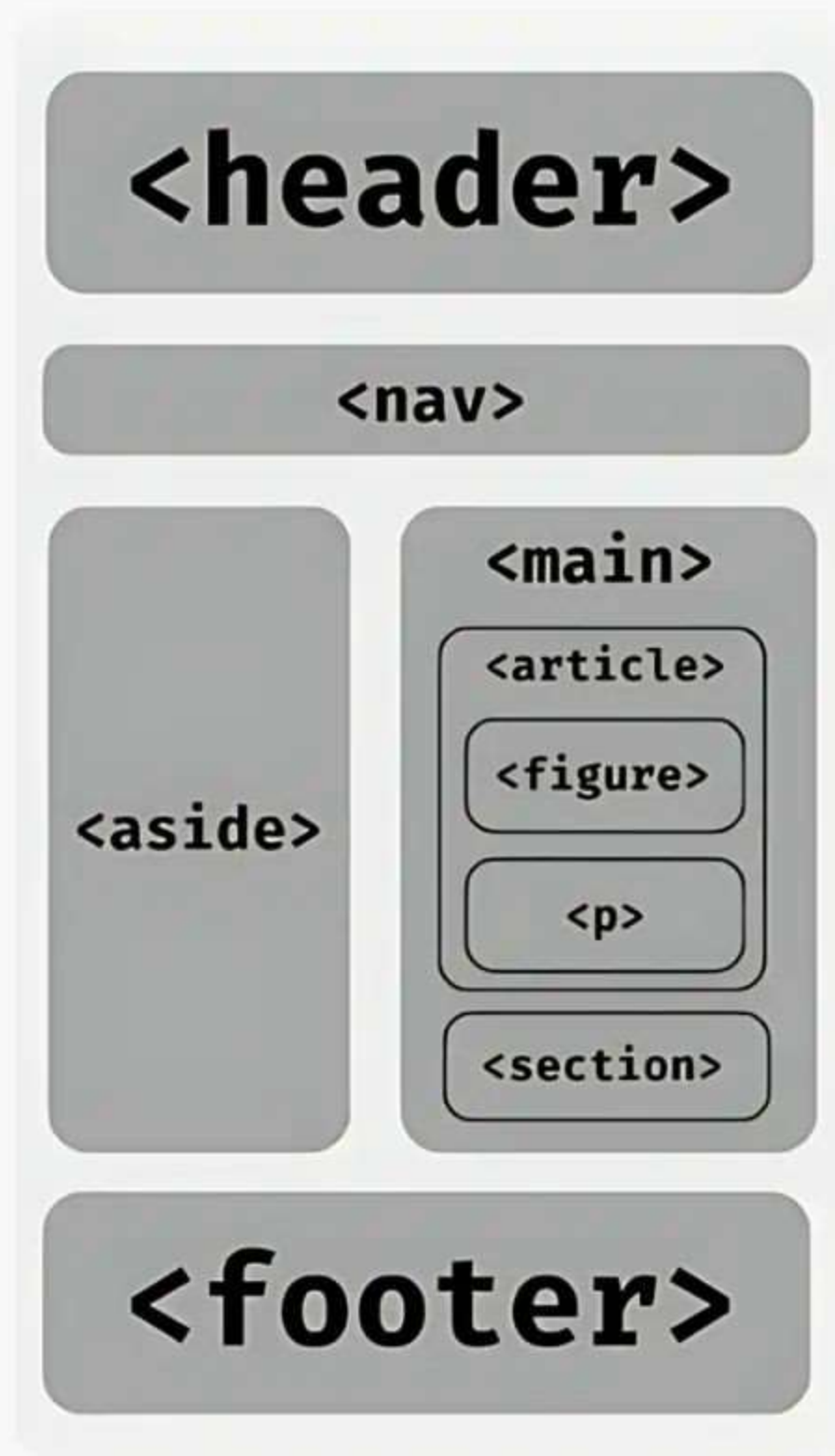
Semantic Elements

Semantic HTML elements are designed to clearly communicate their meaning in a way that is easily comprehensible for both humans and machines. These elements aim to enhance the structure and accessibility of online content.

1).Common Semantic Element

- **<header>**: Defines a header for a document or a section.
- **<nav>**: Defines a set of navigation links.
- **<main>**: Specifies the main content of a document.
- **<section>**: Defines a section in a document.
- **<article>**: Specifies independent, self-contained content.
- **<aside>**: Defines content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).
- **<footer>**: Defines a footer for a document or section.
- **<figure>**: Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
- **<figcaption>**: Defines a caption for a <figure> element.
- **<time>**: Defines a specific time (or datetime).

2). Semantic Layout



3).Example :



```
<header>
  <h1>My Website</h1>
  <nav>
    <a href="#home">Home</a>
    <a href="#about">About</a>
    <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
  </nav>
</header>
<main>
  <h2>Welcome</h2>
  <p>This is the main content of the website.</p>
</main>
<footer>
  <p>© 2024 My Website</p>
</footer>
```

4). Benefits of Semantic Elements

- **Accessibility:** These elements help screen readers and other assistive technologies better understand and navigate the content of a webpage, improving accessibility for users with disabilities.
- **SEO:** Enabling search engines to decipher content and form may enhance search rankings significantly.
- **Maintainability:** Code that uses semantic elements is easier to read and maintain, making it simpler for developers to update and manage.
- **Future-Proofing:** Following HTML standards ensures that your content will be better supported across different browsers and future technologies.

Non-Semantic Elements

Non-semantic HTML elements do not provide clear information about their content. Instead, they focus on styling and layout rather than conveying meaning.

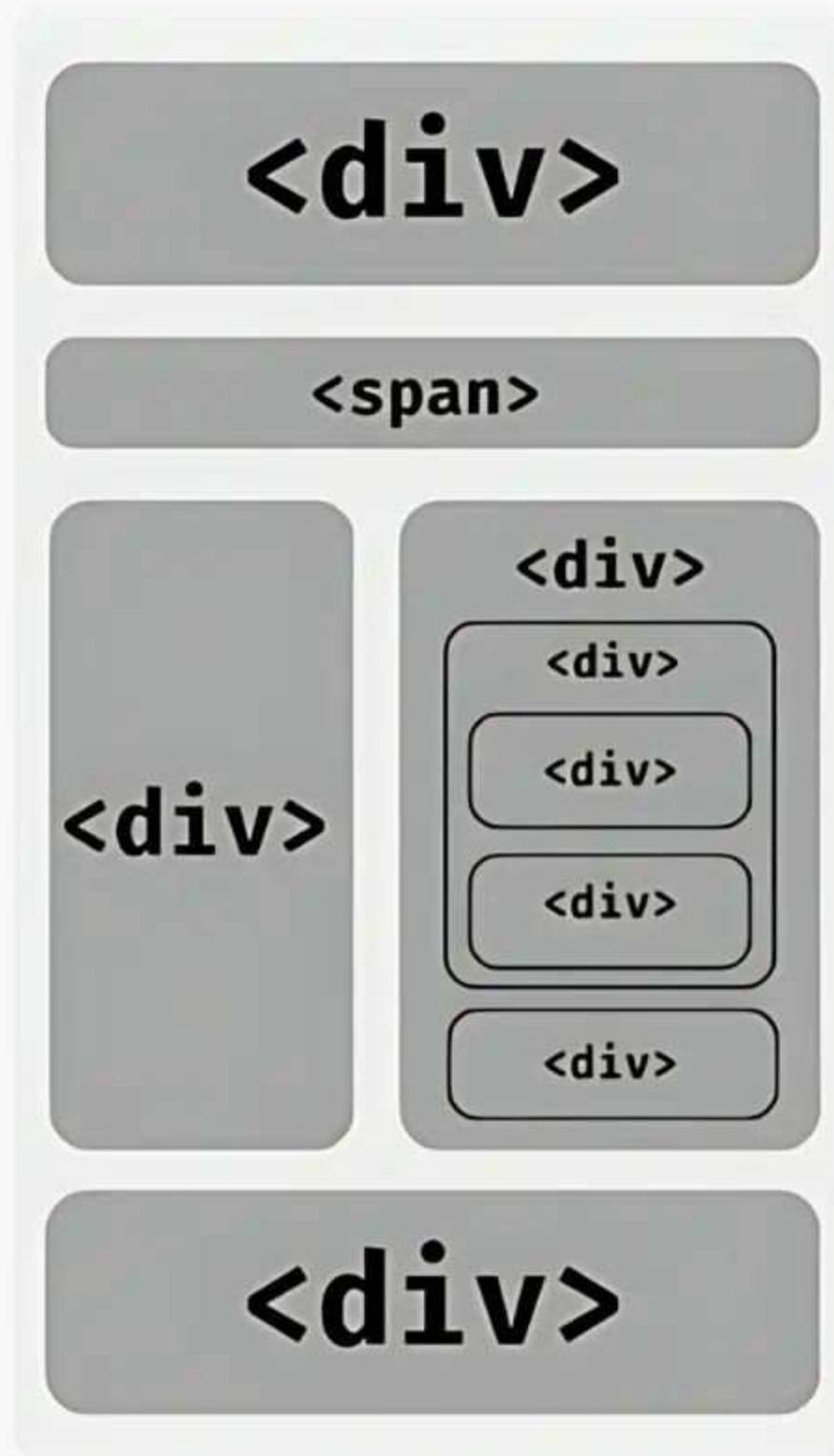
1).Common Non-Semantic Element

- **<div>**: A generic container for block-level content.
- ****: A generic inline container for text and other inline content.

2).Uses of Non-Semantic Elements

- **Styling**: Often used as containers to apply CSS styles.
- **JavaScript Hooks**: Used as hooks for JavaScript to manipulate parts of the web page.
- **Layout**: Used to structure the web page layout when there are no suitable semantic alternatives.

3). Non-Semantic Layout



4).Example :

```
<div class="header">
  <h1>My Website</h1>
  <div class="nav">
    <a href="#home">Home</a>
    <a href="#about">About</a>
    <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="main">
  <h2>Welcome</h2>
  <p>This is the main content of the website.</p>
</div>
<div class="footer">
  <p>© 2024 My Website</p>
</div>
```


Was it helpful?

Follow For More!

PS: I post Daily Coding Content



Like



Comment



Share



Save

