Semantic vs Non-Semantic Elements

Semantic elements clearly define the content they carry. Tags used to enclose them are called **semantic tags**. For example a paragraph element, CONTENT clearly tells that its content is a paragraph.

Some of the semantic elements are:
article, aside, details, figcaption, figure, footer, header, main, mark, nav, section, etc.

Non-semantic elements don't tell any information about the content that they carry. Tags used to enclose these are called **non-semantic tags**. For example a div element, CONTENT can carry any content (headings, paragraphs, links, etc) but the content as a whole has no defined semantics. Hence div is a semantic element.

Note: ***Semantically correct HTML helps search engines, screen readers, and other user devices determine the significance and context of web content.***

Section tag and Div tag

- <section>CONTENT</section> is similar to a div element. Its content can be a group of elements put together as shown.

```
<section>
    <h2>This is a footer</h2>
    <a href="www.contactABC.com">Contact Us here</a>
</section>
```

- It provides the same functionality as a div i.e. it groups elements together.

So how will you know when to use which element? **What's the difference between a section and a div?**

Section	Div
It is used to group together elements that are thematically related i.e. the elements share a single theme or these elements serve a collective purpose, or these elements are	The div element gives no information about the interrelation between the elements that it

related.	contains. It does not tell if they are connected to a single theme or not.
It is a generic element to divide our webpage into sections. Usually, it is used with a heading.	It is a generic element to group elements for styling purposes. It can also be used to divide our webpage into divisions, like the section element. But its content won't represent a thematic relation.