

In HTML, **semantic elements** are elements that have meaningful names and convey the purpose or role of the content they contain to both developers and browsers. **Non-semantic elements**, on the other hand, do not provide any meaning or indication about their content or purpose.

Semantic Elements

- Clearly describe their meaning to both the browser and the developer.
- Improve accessibility and search engine optimization (SEO).
- Examples:
 - `<header>`: Represents the header of a page or section.
 - `<article>`: Represents a self-contained piece of content.
 - `<nav>`: Defines a section for navigation links.
 - `<footer>`: Represents the footer of a page or section.
 - `<section>`: Represents a thematic grouping of content.

Non-Semantic Elements

- Do not indicate the purpose of the content they contain.
- Are often used generically, requiring additional attributes (like `class` or `id`) to convey meaning.
- Examples:
 - `<div>`: Used as a container for other elements but has no meaning on its own.
 - ``: Used for inline text styling but carries no semantic meaning.