

# Semantic vs Non-Semantic Elements

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**Semantic elements** clearly define the content they carry. Tags used to enclose them are called **semantic tags**. For example a paragraph element, `<p>CONTENT</p>` 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, `<div>CONTENT</div>` can carry any content (headings, paragraphs, links, etc) but the content as a whole has no defined semantics. Hence div is a non-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 <b>not</b> 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.