1. Comparison between <section> and <article> tags:

<section> is a general grouping of content, whereas <article> is a self-contained content unit that is usually intended to stand on its own.

- **<section> Tag:**
    - Represents a section of content that forms a part of a document or application.
    - It groups related content together but doesn't imply that it can be reused or distributed as a standalone entity.
    - Typically used for thematic grouping of content like chapters, headers, or sections of a webpage.
    - Can contain multiple <article> tags within it.
    - It's used to organize content semantically, not to denote individual content pieces.

- **<article> Tag:**
    - Represents a self-contained, independent piece of content that can be reused or distributed.
    - Typically used for things like blog posts, news articles, or forum posts where the content could be separated and stand alone outside the original context (e.g., shared on social media).
    - It has a more specific purpose than <section>, which is for grouping related content, as it refers to content that can be independently syndicated.
    - It's intended for content that makes sense on its own, even outside of the larger document.

2. Block and Inline Elements in HTML5:

Block-level elements:

Block-level elements typically occupy the full width of their parent container and begin on a new line.

- Examples:
  - \<div>
  - \<section>
  - \<article>
  - \<header>
  - \<footer>
  - \<nav>

  - \<p>
  - \<h1>, \<h2>, \<h3>, \<h4>, \<h5>, \<h6>
  - \<ul>, \<ol>, \
  - \<table>
  - \<form>
  - \<figure>

Inline elements:

Inline elements only take up as much width as necessary and do not start on a new line.

- Examples:
  - \<a>
  - \<span>
  - \<strong>
  - \<em>
  - \<img>
  - \<input>

  - \<label>
  - \<code>
  - \
  - \<i>
  - \<b>