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About semantic elements:

Semantic elements are HTML tags that define the meaning and role of the content they contain, not just its appearance. Unlike generic non-semantic tags like and , which offer no information about their content, semantic elements provide valuable context to browsers, developers, and assistive technologies.

By using semantic elements, you communicate a clear and logical structure, making your web page more accessible and easier to read, maintain, and optimize for search engines.

Common semantic elements and their use

- **<header>**: Represents introductory content for a page or section, often containing a site title, logo, and navigation links.
- **<nav>**: Defines a section containing navigation links. It's intended for major navigation blocks, not every link on a page.
- **<main>**: Contains the dominant and unique content of a document. There should only be one <main> element per page, and it should not be nested within other semantic elements like <header> or <footer>.
- **<section>**: Groups related content under a thematic heading. A good rule of thumb is that the content of a <section> should be accompanied by a heading (<h1> to <h6>).
- **<article>**: Encapsulates a piece of self-contained content that can be independently distributed or reused. Examples include blog posts, news stories, and forum comments.

- **<aside>**: Re presents content that is tangentially related to the content around it, such as a sidebar or pull quote.
- **<footer>**: Defines the footer for a document or section, typically containing information like authorship, copyright, contact details, or related links.
- **<figure> and <figcaption>**: Used to group self-contained media (like an image, diagram, or code snippet) with its caption.
- Benefits of using semantic elements
- Improved accessibility: Assistive technologies like screen readers can use semantic elements as signposts to help visually impaired users navigate a page and understand its structure.
- Better SEO: Search engine crawlers can more easily understand the importance and context of your content when it's logically structured with semantic tags, which can lead to better rankings.
- Readability and maintainability: Using descriptive tags makes your code cleaner and more intuitive for other developers to read and understand, simplifying future maintenance and collaboration.
- Future-proof code: Semantic HTML adheres to web standards, making your code more likely to remain functional and relevant as technologies and search engine algorithms evolve.