

Web Programming

Lec 2: HTML





References

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- The Absolute Beginner's Guide to HTML and CSS, 2023, Springer
 - https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4842-9250-1_7
- W3C Tutorial
 - <https://www.w3schools.com/php>
 - <https://www.w3schools.com/html>
 - <https://www.w3schools.com/js>
- Additional Topics
 - JQuery: <https://www.w3schools.com/jquery>
 - Bootstrap 5.0: <https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap5>
 - Laravel/Blade Framework 11.0: <https://www.w3schools.in/laravel>





HTML

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>
```





HTML

Use `target="_blank"` to open the linked document in a new browser window or tab:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

The `target` attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_self` - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- `_blank` - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- `_parent` - Opens the document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the document in the full body of the window





HTML

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Both examples above are using an **absolute URL** (a full web address) in the **href** attribute.

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a **relative URL** (without the "https://www" part):

Example

```
<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```





HTML

HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, just put the `` tag inside the `<a>` tag:

```
<a href="default.asp">
 </a>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image below is a link. Try to click on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp">
</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Image as a Link

The image below is a link. Try to click on it.





HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Button as a Link</h2>

<p>Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.</p>

<button onclick="document.location='https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HA6bByKdAQM'">HTML Tutorial</button>

</body>
</html>
```

Button as a Link

Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.

HTML Tutorial



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a:link {
  color: green;
  background-color: transparent;
  text-decoration: none;
}
a:hover {
  color: red;
  background-color: transparent;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
a:active {
  color: yellow;
  background-color: transparent;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Link Colors</h2>

<p>You can change the default colors of links</p>

<a href="html_images.asp" target="_blank">HTML Images</a>

</body>
```

Link Colors

You can change the default colors of links

[HTML Images](#)

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.

The four links states are:

- `a:link` - a normal, unvisited link
- `a:visited` - a link the user has visited
- `a:hover` - a link when the user mouses over it
- `a:active` - a link the moment it is clicked



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a:link, a:visited {
  background-color: blue;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px 25px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
}

a:hover, a:active {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Link Button</h2>
<p>A link styled as a button:</p>
<a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Link Button

A link styled as a button:

This is a link



HTML

Create a Bookmark in HTML

Bookmarks can be useful if a web page is very long.

To create a bookmark - first create the bookmark, then add a link to it.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

First, use the `id` attribute to create a bookmark:

```
<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
```

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

Example

```
<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```





```
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <p><a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a></p>
6 <p><a href="#C10">Jump to Chapter 10</a></p>
7
8 <h2>Chapter 1</h2>
9 <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
10
11 <h2>Chapter 2</h2>
12 <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
13
14 <h2>Chapter 3</h2>
15 <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
16
17 <h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
18 <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
19
20 <h2>Chapter 5</h2>
21 <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
22
23 <h2>Chapter 6</h2>
24 <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
25
26 <h2>Chapter 7</h2>
27 <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
28
29
30 </body>
31 </html>
```

[Jump to Chapter 4](#)

[Jump to Chapter 10](#)

Chapter 1

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 2

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 3

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 4

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 5

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 6

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 7

```
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 p {
6   background-image: url('download.jfif');
7 }
8 </style>
9 </head>
10 <body>
11
12 <h2>Background Image</h2>
13
14 <p>ZAMALEK BATAL ELQARN ELHAKEKI <br>
15 7>9.<br>
16 S<br>
17 H<br>
18 I<br>
19 K<br>
20 A <br>
21
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Background Image

ZAMALEK BATAL ELQARN ELHAKEKI

7>9.

S
H
I
K
A





HTML

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('SHIKA.jfif');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Background Cover</h2>

<p>ZAMALEK BATAL ELQARN ELHAKEKI <br>
7>9.<br>
S<br>
H<br>
I<br>
K<br>
A <br>

</body>
</html>
```

Background Cover

ZAMALEK BATAL ELQARN ELHAKEKI

7>9.

S

H

I

K

A



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border:1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
<body>
<h2>HTML Table</h2>
<table style="width:50%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Table

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94



HTML

```
<table style="width:50%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr style="height:50px">
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80





HTML

HTML Block and Inline Elements

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is. The two most common display values are block and inline.

Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>`.

The `<p>` element defines a **paragraph** in an HTML document.

The `<div>` element defines a **division** or a section in an HTML document.





HTML

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<code><a></code>	<code><abbr></code>	<code><acronym></code>	<code></code>	<code><bdo></code>	<code><big></code>	<code>
</code>	<code><button></code>
<code><cite></code>	<code><code></code>	<code><dfn></code>	<code></code>	<code><i></code>	<code></code>	<code><input></code>	<code><kbd></code>
<code><label></code>	<code><map></code>	<code><object></code>	<code><output></code>	<code><q></code>	<code><samp></code>	<code><script></code>	<code><select></code>
<code><small></code>	<code></code>	<code></code>	<code><sub></code>	<code><sup></code>	<code><textarea></code>	<code><time></code>	<code><tt></code>
<code><var></code>							





HTML

Inline Elements

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<code><a></code>	<code><abbr></code>	<code><acronym></code>	<code></code>	<code><bdo></code>	<code><big></code>	<code>
</code>	<code><button></code>
<code><cite></code>	<code><code></code>	<code><dfn></code>	<code></code>	<code><i></code>	<code></code>	<code><input></code>	<code><kbd></code>
<code><label></code>	<code><map></code>	<code><object></code>	<code><output></code>	<code><q></code>	<code><samp></code>	<code><script></code>	<code><select></code>
<code><small></code>	<code></code>	<code></code>	<code><sub></code>	<code><sup></code>	<code><textarea></code>	<code><time></code>	<code><tt></code>
<code><var></code>							





HTML

HTML Div Element

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WbnCll6vww4>

The `<div>` element is used as a container for other HTML elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
div {
  background-color: #FFF4A3;
}
</style>
<body>

<h1>HTML DIV Example</h1>

<div>
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
  <p>London has over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<p>The yellow background is added to demonstrate the footprint of the DIV
element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML DIV Example

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 13 million inhabitants.

The yellow background is added to demonstrate the footprint of the DIV element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>Multiple DIV Elements</h1>

<div style="background-color:#FFF4A3;">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
  <p>London has over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div style="background-color:#FFC0C7;">
  <h2>Oslo</h2>
  <p>Oslo is the capital city of Norway.</p>
  <p>Oslo has over 600.000 inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div style="background-color:#D9EEE1;">
  <h2>Rome</h2>
  <p>Rome is the capital city of Italy.</p>
  <p>Rome has almost 3 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<p>CSS styles are added to make it easier to separate the divs, and to make them more
pretty:</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Multiple DIV Elements

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 13 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 600.000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has almost 3 million inhabitants.

CSS styles are added to make it easier to separate the divs,



HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.grid-container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 33% 33% 33%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Grid Example</h1>

<p>Align three DIV elements side by side.</p>

<div class="grid-container">

<div style="background-color:#FFF4A3;">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
  <p>London has over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div style="background-color:#FFC0C7;">
  <h2>Oslo</h2>
```

Grid Example

Align three DIV elements side by side.

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 13 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 600.000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has almost 3 million inhabitants.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="city">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
<h2>Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
<h2>Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.



```
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}

.Capital{
  background-color: blueviolet;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="city">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
<h2>Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class= "Capital">
<h2>Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>
```

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

<> index.html X

<> index.html > html > body

```
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7 <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <!-- GROUP TOGETHER HTML -->
11 <!-- <span> inline container to group elements for styling -->
12 <!-- <div> block container to group elements for styling -->
13
14 <h1><span style="background-color: #ff6347;">This is a span title</span></h1>
15 <h1><div style="background-color: #00b0f0;">This is a div title</div></h1>
16
17 <p><span style="background-color: #ff6347;">This is a span sentence.</span></p>
18 <p><div style="background-color: #00b0f0;">This is a div sentence.</div></p>
19
20 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
21 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
22
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

This is a span title

This is a div title

This is a span sentence.

This is a div sentence.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Autem libero illo quos sunt molestias quis ab exercitationem, aliquid dicta omnis. Veniam vero odit, ipsam labore nobis adipisci quidem vel at?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Autem libero illo quos sunt molestias quis ab exercitationem, aliquid dicta omnis. Veniam vero odit, ipsam labore nobis adipisci quidem vel at?



HTML

`` elements with a `class` attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My **Important** Heading

This is some important text.





HTML

In the following example, the first `<h2>` element belongs to both the `city` class and also to the `main` class, and will get the CSS styles from both of the classes:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}

.main {
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Multiple Classes</h2>
<p>Here, all three h2 elements belongs to the "city" class. In addition, London also belongs to the
"main" class, which center-aligns the text.</p>

<h2 class="city main">London</h2>
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Multiple Classes

Here, all three h2 elements belongs to the "city" class. In addition, London also belongs to the "main" class,

London

Paris

Tokyo



HTML

HTML id Attribute

The HTML `id` attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (`#`), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces `{}`.





HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

My Header

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Difference Between Class and ID</h2>
<p>A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:</p>

<!-- An element with a unique id -->
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>

<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->
<h2 class="city">London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

My Cities

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.





HTML

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Iframes</h2>

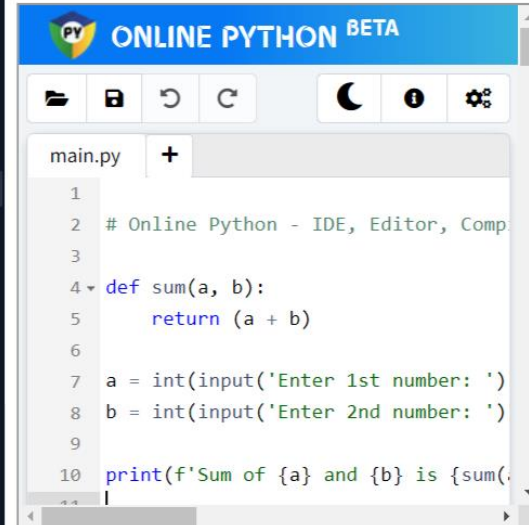
<p>You can also use the CSS height and width properties to specify the size of
the iframe:</p>

<iframe src="https://www.online-python.com/" style="height:350px;width:350px"
title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Iframes

You can also use the CSS height and width properties to specify the size of the iframe:





HTML

HTML Semantic Elements

Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.

What are Semantic Elements?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of **non-semantic** elements: `<div>` and `` - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of **semantic** elements: `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` - Clearly defines its content.



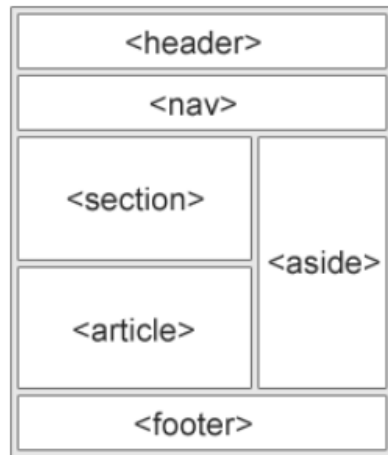


HTML

Many web sites contain HTML code like: `<div id="nav">` `<div class="header">` `<div id="footer">` to indicate navigation, header, and footer.

In HTML there are some semantic elements that can be used to define different parts of a web page:

- `<article>`
- `<aside>`
- `<details>`
- `<figcaption>`
- `<figure>`
- `<footer>`
- `<header>`
- `<main>`
- `<mark>`
- `<nav>`
- `<section>`
- `<summary>`
- `<time>`





HTML

https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_article2

HTML <nav> Element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
  <a href="/jquery/">jQuery</a>
</nav>

</body>
</html>
```

[HTML](#) | [CSS](#) | [JavaScript](#) | [jQuery](#)

Generate





HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
aside {
  width: 30%;
  padding-left: 15px;
  margin-left: 15px;
  float: right;
  font-style: italic;
  background-color: lightgray;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was
amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!</p>

<aside>
<p>The Epcot center is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attractions,
international pavilions, award-winning fireworks and seasonal special events.</p>
</aside>

<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was
amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!</p>
<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was
amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!</p>

</body>
```

My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!

My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!

My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. The weather was nice, and Epcot was amazing! I had a great summer together with my family!

The Epcot center is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks and seasonal special events.

Tag	Description
<u><article></u>	Defines independent, self-contained content
<u><aside></u>	Defines content aside from the page content
<u><details></u>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<u><figcaption></u>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element
<u><figure></u>	Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
<u><footer></u>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<u><header></u>	Specifies a header for a document or section
<u><main></u>	Specifies the main content of a document
<u><mark></u>	Defines marked/highlighted text
<u><nav></u>	Defines navigation links
<u><section></u>	Defines a section in a document
<u><summary></u>	Defines a visible heading for a <details> element
<u><time></u>	Defines a date/time



HTML

HTML Forms

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Text input fields</h2>

<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe">
</form>

<p>Note that the form itself is not visible.</p>

<p>Also note that the default width of text input fields is 20 characters.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Text input fields

First name:

Last name:

Note that the form itself is not visible.

Also note that the default width of text input fields is 20 characters.





HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Radio Buttons</h2>

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>

<form>
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Radio Buttons

Choose your favorite Web language:

- ☐ HTML
- ☐ CSS
- ☒ JavaScript



HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called
"/action_page.php".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Forms

First name:

Last name:

If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action_page.php".





HTML

The HTML <video> Element

To show a video in HTML, use the `<video>` element:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>

</body>
</html>
```



HTML Layout Elements

HTML has several semantic elements that define the different parts of a web page:



- `<header>` - Defines a header for a document or a section
- `<nav>` - Defines a set of navigation links
- `<section>` - Defines a section in a document
- `<article>` - Defines an independent, self-contained content
- `<aside>` - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
- `<footer>` - Defines a footer for a document or a section
- `<details>` - Defines additional details that the user can open and close on demand
- `<summary>` - Defines a heading for the `<details>` element

You can read more about semantic elements in our [HTML Semantics](#) chapter.





HTML Layout Techniques

There are four different techniques to create multicolumn layouts. Each technique has its pros and cons:

- CSS framework
- CSS float property
- CSS flexbox
- CSS grid

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp

