HTML Layout Elements

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

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| --- | --- |
| HTML5 Semantic Elements | * <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 |

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

## CSS Frameworks

If you want to create your layout fast, you can use a CSS framework.

## CSS Float Layout

It is common to do entire web layouts using the CSS float property. Float is easy to learn - you just need to remember how the float and clear properties work.

**Disadvantages:** Floating elements are tied to the document flow, which may harm the flexibility.

## CSS Flexbox Layout

Use of flexbox ensures that elements behave predictably when the page layout must accommodate different screen sizes and different display devices.

## CSS Grid Layout

The CSS Grid Layout Module offers a grid-based layout system, with rows and columns, making it easier to design web pages without having to use floats and positioning.