

FLOAT and CLEAR properties in CSS

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By default, all HTML elements are *non-float* .

The *Float* property can have one of the following values:

1. **left** : Fixed the element to the left.
2. **right**: Fixed the element to the right.
3. **none**: Located in its own place (normal state).
4. **inherit** : The element inherits the value from the parent float.

Syntax of Float

```
tagName {  
    float: value;  
}
```

Note : When an element is CSS floated left or right, all tags of the same level after it will overflow and fill the empty row of the row containing the CSS floated left or right tag.

Attribute Clear

Clear is almost the opposite of *float*. The *Clear* property prevents component A from taking up the space of component B (with component B being the element using *float*). Sometimes we do not want to float in certain situations, we will use clear to overcome.

To put it simply, *clear* is used to solve the problem in the *float* property's **notice** above.

The *float* property can have one of the following values:

1. **left**: Overflow to the left.
2. **right**: Overflow to the right.
3. **none**: Allow overflow on both sides (default).
4. **both**: Do not allow overflow to either side

5. **inherit** : The element inherits the value from the parent float.

The most common way to use the *Clear* property is after you've used the *Float* property on an element. If an element is floated to the left, you should clear it to the left. Your *Float* element will continue to float, but the removed element will appear below it on the web page.

Clearfix

Clearfix in CSS is a way of using CSS properties to adjust the space of a parent tag relative to child tags that use floats. If an element being floated is higher than the parent element, it will cause the content to overflow. To fix it, we use the *clearfix overflow: auto* class :

Clearfix overflow: auto is used very effectively, however, it is recommended to use the new Clearfix which is more convenient and easy to use, used for most of the web today:

```
.clearfix::after {
  content: "";
  clear: both;
  display: table;
}
```

Box grid layout

The best use of float is to create side-by-side box layouts.

Picture 1 of FLOAT and CLEAR properties in CSS

```
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

.box {
  float: left;
  width: 33.33%;
  padding: 50px;
}
```

Composition of images placed side by side

Float box grid layout like the example above can also be used to display images side by side

```
.img-container {
  float: left;
  width: 33.33%;
  padding: 5px;
}
```

Equal height box layout

In the previous example, we learned how to float boxes side by side with equal width. However, it is not easy to create boxes of equal height. The quick fix is to set a fixed height:

```
.box {  
  height: 500px;  
}
```

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