

float

The `float` [CSS](#) property places an element on the left or right side of its container, allowing text and inline elements to wrap around it. The element is removed from the normal flow of the page, though still remaining a part of the flow (in contrast to [absolute positioning](#)).

Try it

CSS Demo: float

RESET

`float: none;`

`float: left;`

`float: right;`

`float: inline-start;`

`float: inline-end;`

A *floating element* is one where the computed value of `float` is not `none`.

As `float` implies the use of the block layout, it modifies the computed value of the [display](#) values, in some cases:

Specified value	Computed value
<code>inline</code>	<code>block</code>
<code>inline-block</code>	<code>block</code>
<code>inline-table</code>	<code>table</code>

Specified value	Computed value
table-row	block
table-row-group	block
table-column	block
table-column-group	block
table-cell	block
table-caption	block
table-header-group	block
table-footer-group	block
inline-flex	flex
inline-grid	grid
<i>other</i>	<i>unchanged</i>

Note: When accessing a CSS property in JavaScript through the `HTMLElement.style` object, single-word property names are used as is. Although `float` is a reserved keyword in JavaScript, the CSS `float` property is accessed as `float` in modern browsers. In older browsers, you must use `cssFloat` to access the `float` property. (This is similar to how the "class" attribute is accessed as "className" and the "for" attribute of a `<label>` element is accessed as "htmlFor".)

Syntax

```
CSS

/* Keyword values */
float: left;
float: right;
float: none;
float: inline-start;
float: inline-end;

/* Global values */
float: inherit;
float: initial;
float: revert;
```

```
float: revert-layer;  
float: unset;
```

The `float` property is specified as a single keyword, chosen from the list of values below.

Values

`left`

The element must float on the left side of its containing block.

`right`

The element must float on the right side of its containing block.

`none`

The element must not float.

`inline-start`

The element must float on the start side of its containing block. That is the left side with `ltr` scripts, and the right side with `rtl` scripts.

`inline-end`

The element must float on the end side of its containing block. That is the right side with `ltr` scripts, and the left side with `rtl` scripts.

Formal definition

Initial value	<code>none</code>
Applies to	all elements, but has no effect if the value of display is <code>none</code> .
Inherited	<code>no</code>
Computed value	as specified
Animation type	discrete

Formal syntax

```
float =  
  block-start |  
  .|
```

block-end	.
inline-start	.
inline-end	.
snap-block	.
<snap-block()>	.
snap-inline	.
<snap-inline()>	.
left	.
right	.
top	.
bottom	.
none	.
footnote	


```
<snap-block()> =  
  snap-block( <length> , [ start | end | near ]? )  
  
<snap-inline()> =  
  snap-inline( <length> , [ left | right | near ]? )
```

Examples

How floated elements are positioned

As mentioned above, when an element is floated, it is taken out of the normal flow of the document (though still remaining part of it). It is shifted to the left, or right, until it touches the edge of its containing box, *or another floated element*.

In this example, there are three colored squares. Two are floated left, and one is floated right. Note that the second "left" square is placed to the right of the first. Additional squares would continue to stack to the right, until they filled the containing box, after which they would wrap to the next line.

A floated element is at least as tall as its tallest nested floated children. We gave the parent `width: 100%` and floated it to ensure it is tall enough to encompass its floated children, and to make sure it takes up the width of the parent so we don't have to clear its adjacent sibling.

HTML

HTML

Play

```
<section>  
  <div class="left">1</div>
```

```
<div class="left">2</div>
<div class="right">3</div>
<p>
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi tristique
  sapien ac erat tincidunt, sit amet dignissim lectus vulputate. Donec id
  iaculis velit. Aliquam vel malesuada erat. Praesent non magna ac massa
  aliquet tincidunt vel in massa. Phasellus feugiat est vel leo finibus
  congue.
</p>
</section>
```

CSS

CSS

Play

```
section {
  box-sizing: border-box;
  border: 1px solid blue;
  width: 100%;
  float: left;
}

div {
  margin: 5px;
  width: 50px;
  height: 150px;
}

.left {
  float: left;
  background: pink;
}

.right {
  float: right;
  background: cyan;
}
```

Result

Play

1

2

3

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi tristique sapien ac erat tincidunt, sit amet dignissim lectus vulputate. Donec id iaculis velit. Aliquam vel malesuada erat. Praesent non magna ac massa aliquet tincidunt vel in massa. Phasellus feugiat est vel leo finibus congue.

Clearing floats

Sometimes you may want to force an item to move below any floated elements. For instance, you may want paragraphs to remain adjacent to floats, but force headings to be on their own line. See [clear](#) for examples.

Specifications

Specification
Cascading Style Sheets Level 2 Revision 2 (CSS 2.2) Specification #propdef-float
CSS Logical Properties and Values Level 1 #float-clear

Browser compatibility

[Report problems with this compatibility data on GitHub](#)

	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Opera	Safari	Chrome Android	Firefox for Android	Opera Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet	WebView Android
float	1	12	1	7	1	18	4	10.1	1	1.0	4.4

	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Opera	Safari	Chrome Android	Firefox for Android	Opera Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet	WebView Android
inline-end	118	118	55	104	15	118	55	79	15	25.0	118
inline-start	118	118	55	104	15	118	55	79	15	25.0	118
left	1	12	1	15	1	18	4	14	1	1.0	4.4
none	1	12	1	15	1	18	4	14	1	1.0	4.4
right	1	12	1	15	1	18	4	14	1	1.0	4.4

Tip: you can click/tap on a cell for more information.

Full support No support

See also

- [Block formatting context](#)
- Use [clear](#) to force an item to move below a floated element.

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