

### Prompt 1

Clearfix is used to clear floats. When an element is taller than the container it is in it can float outside or overflow the container. To correct this overflow Clearfix is used. Here is the code for Clearfix:

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

This is considered the modern Clearfix hack. There is another way to use Clearfix, however this works best if there is containment of the margins and padding. Otherwise there is the possibility of scroll bars being visible. This is the code for the other option:

```
.clearfix {  
    Overflow: auto;  
}
```

Using Clearfix helps create a more visually pleasing design. Content will be aligned better instead of having floating content interfering with other content.

[https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto\\_css\\_clearfix.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_css_clearfix.asp)

### Prompt 2

Sass and Less are both a preprocessor style sheet language that can be used with CSS. Sass stands for syntactically awesome style sheet and Less is leaner style sheets. Less was inspired by Sass. Less has a syntax close to CSS, and at the time Sass did not have that. These are both used to help reduce repeated code in CSS and offer more options. Some of these options include variables, nested rules, mixings, imports and inheritance.

[https://www.w3schools.com/sass/sass\\_intro.php](https://www.w3schools.com/sass/sass_intro.php)

<https://lesscss.org/about/>

### Prompt 3

This week my highlight in learning is CSS. There are three different types: inline, internal, and external. There are a lot of great possibilities for creating awesome websites using CSS as one of the tools. I am excited to practice this skill and learn about all of the possibilities CSS has to offer.