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HTML CSS MORE EXERCISES

CSS Layout - Float Examples

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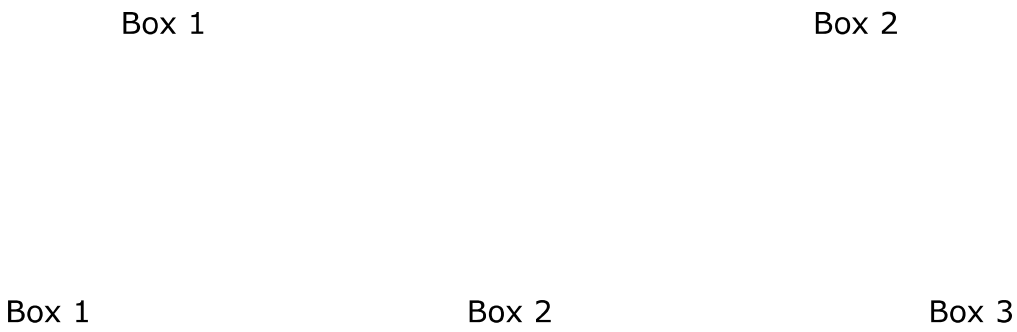
This page contains common float examples.

Grid of Boxes / Equal Width Boxes



With the `float` property, it is easy to float boxes of content side by side:

Example

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

```
}

.box {
  float: left;
  width: 33.33%; /* three boxes (use 25% for four, and 50% for two, etc) */
  padding: 50px; /* if you want space between the images */
}
```

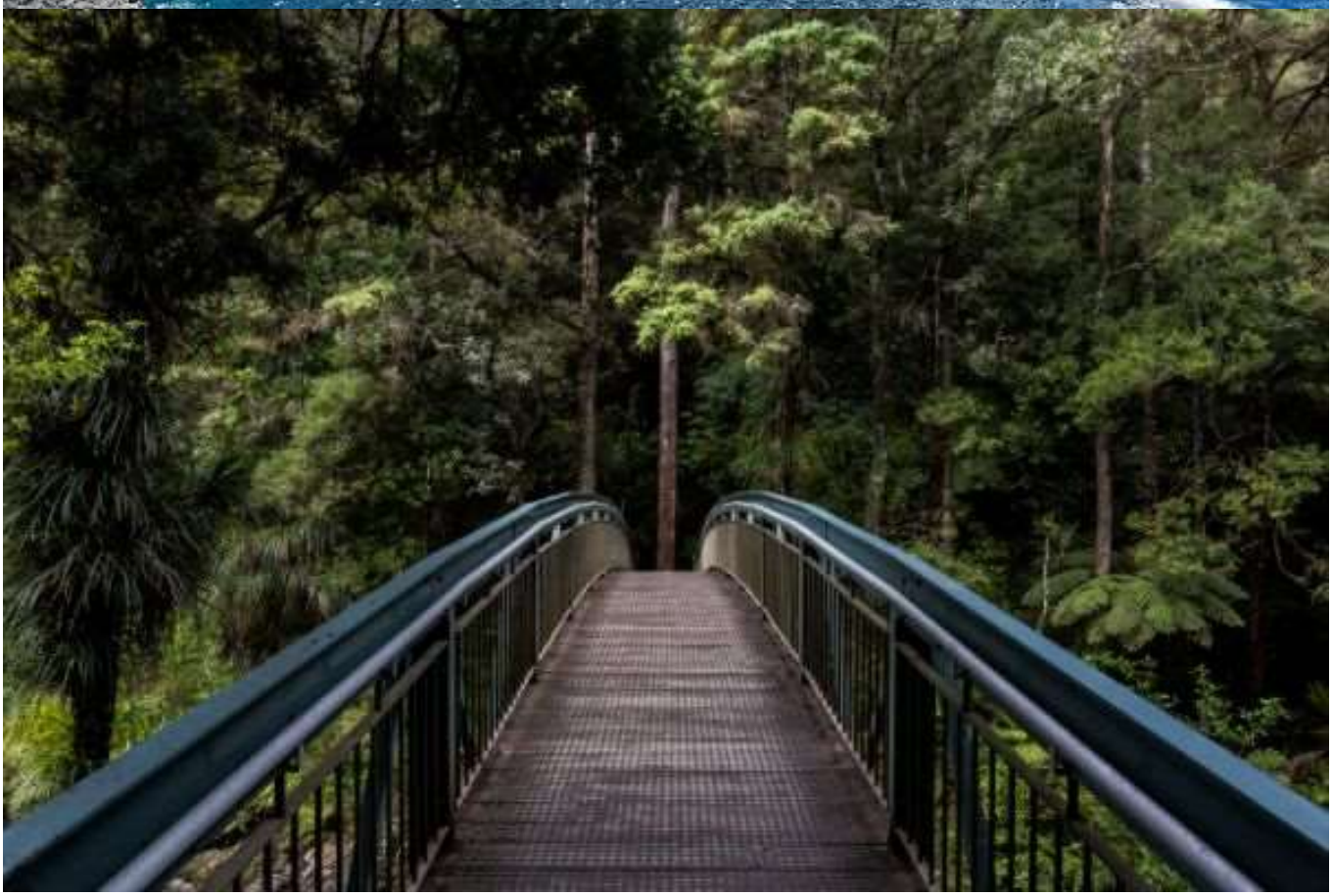
Try it Yourself »

What is box-sizing?

You can easily create three floating boxes side by side. However, when you add something that enlarges the width of each box (e.g. padding or borders), the box will break. The `box-sizing` property allows us to include the padding and border in the box's total width (and height), making sure that the padding stays inside of the box and that it does not break.

You can read more about the box-sizing property in our CSS Box Sizing Chapter.

Images Side By Side



The grid of boxes can also be used to display images side by side:

Example

```
.img-container {
  float: left;
  width: 33.33%; /* three containers (use 25% for four, and 50% for two, etc)
*/
  padding: 5px; /* if you want space between the images */
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Equal Height Boxes

In the previous example, you learned how to float boxes side by side with an equal width. However, it is not easy to create floating boxes with equal heights. A quick fix

however, is to set a fixed height, like in the example below:

Box 1

Some content, some content, some content

Box 2

Some content, some content, some content

Some content, some content, some content

Some content, some content, some content

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

However, this is not very flexible. It is ok if you can guarantee that the boxes will always have the same amount of content in them. But many times, the content is not the same. If you try the example above on a mobile phone, you will see that the second box's content will be displayed outside of the box. This is where CSS3 Flexbox comes in handy - as it can automatically stretch boxes to be as long as the longest box:

Example

Using **Flexbox** to create flexible boxes:

Box 1 - This is some

Box 2 - My height will

text to make sure that the content gets really tall. This is some text to make sure that the content gets really tall. This is some text to make sure that the content gets really tall.

follow Box 1.

Try it Yourself »

The only problem with Flexbox is that it does not work in Internet Explorer 10 or earlier versions. You can read more about the Flexbox Layout Module in our CSS Flexbox Chapter.

Navigation Menu

Use `float` with a list of hyperlinks to create a horizontal menu:

Example

Home News Contact

Try it Yourself »

Web Layout Example

It is also common to do entire web layouts using the `float` property:

Example

```
.header, .footer {
  background-color: grey;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px;
}

.column {
  float: left;
  padding: 15px;
}

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

.menu {
  width: 25%;
}

.content {
  width: 75%;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

More Examples

An image with border and margins that floats to the right in a paragraph
Let an image float to the right in a paragraph. Add border and margins to the image.

An image with a caption that floats to the right
Let an image with a caption float to the right.

Let the first letter of a paragraph float to the left
Let the first letter of a paragraph float to the left and style the letter.

Creating a website with float
Use float to create a homepage with a navbar, header, footer, left content and main content.

All CSS Float Properties

Property	Description
box-sizing	Defines how the width and height of an element are calculated: should they include padding and borders, or not
clear	Specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side
float	Specifies how an element should float
overflow	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box
overflow-x	Specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area
overflow-y	Specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area

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