In CSS, "float" and "clear" are properties used to control the layout and positioning of elements, particularly for handling text and other content around floated elements. Here's an explanation of each:

Float:

The float property is used to make an element "float" to one side of its container, allowing text and other content to flow around it. It's often used with images but can be applied to other block-level elements as well.

When an element is floated, it is removed from the normal document flow, and nearby content will wrap around it.

Common values for the float property are "left" and "right." If you float an element to the left, content will flow to the right of that element, and vice versa for "right."

Example:

.image {

float: left;

}

It's important to note that floated elements can sometimes cause layout issues, and you may need to use additional techniques (like clearing) to control their behavior.

Clear:

The clear property is used to control how elements should behave in relation to floated elements.

It can be applied to an element that follows a floated element and determines whether it should appear on the same side as the float or be "cleared" and appear below the floated element.

Common values for the clear property are "left," "right," "both," and "none." "Both" means that the element should clear floats from both sides.

Example:

.clearfix {

clear: both;

}

The "clearfix" class in the example above would be applied to an element that should appear below any floated elements, effectively clearing them.

Floating and clearing elements can be useful for creating layouts with columns, for wrapping text around images or pull-quotes, and for other design purposes. However, they should be used with caution, as improper use can lead to unexpected layout issues. In modern CSS, there are alternative layout techniques like Flexbox and CSS Grid that are often preferred for creating complex layouts.

Example:  
https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss\_layout\_clear