**Float Vs Flex-box vs Grid**

-Float help text wrap around images.

- The float class is attributed to the image so that it can float right or left of the text.

-Float was also used to put body of text next to each other or **create layouts** . The body was text was organized with a class=’col’. However, once the float was applied , the background would shift around and wouldn’t really cover the text as originally intended.

Therefore a clearfix class was defined as such :

**.clearfix::after{**

**display:table;**

**content: ‘ ‘;**

**clear:both;**

**} -- This class was attributed to the parent element.**

**-Layouts** such as sidebars could be created with float

Unsplash.it – website for placeholders

Flex-box was used to make columns and rows and help fix float shortcomings.

-**display:flex** is used on the parent element that turns the children into columns that are lined up next to each other.

-Using display:flex will make all the child elements into columns . However, if you don’t want them all to the elements to line up on the same columns, we can **reduce width/flex-basis** and use **flex-wrap:wrap** property.

**Flex-direction: column can arrange elements as columns.**

**Flex can be applied either only for column or a row**

**CSS grid**

Reduces markup

Some grid properties .

**Display:grid;**

**Grid-template-columns:**

**Grid-template-rows: 1fr 1fr 1fr or repeat (3,1fr) –** setting up template**// Fr –** can be used to set the size of the cards(child elements).

**Repeat(auto-fit,1fr)**

**Grid-gap** – for gap between the cards.

Repeat(auto-fit, minmax(200px,1fr)); -- 200px -min size , 1fr- max size that an element can occupy.

**Grid-column:1/-1 ; --** 1 and -1 represent line numbers. – goes from line 1 to line -1/4 or last available space.