What are media queries in CSS and their use case?

Media query is a CSS technique introduced in CSS3.

It uses the `@media` rule to include a block of CSS properties only if a certain condition is true.

Example

If the browser window is 600px or smaller, the background color will be lightblue:

```
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {

  body {

  background-color: lightblue;

  }

}
```

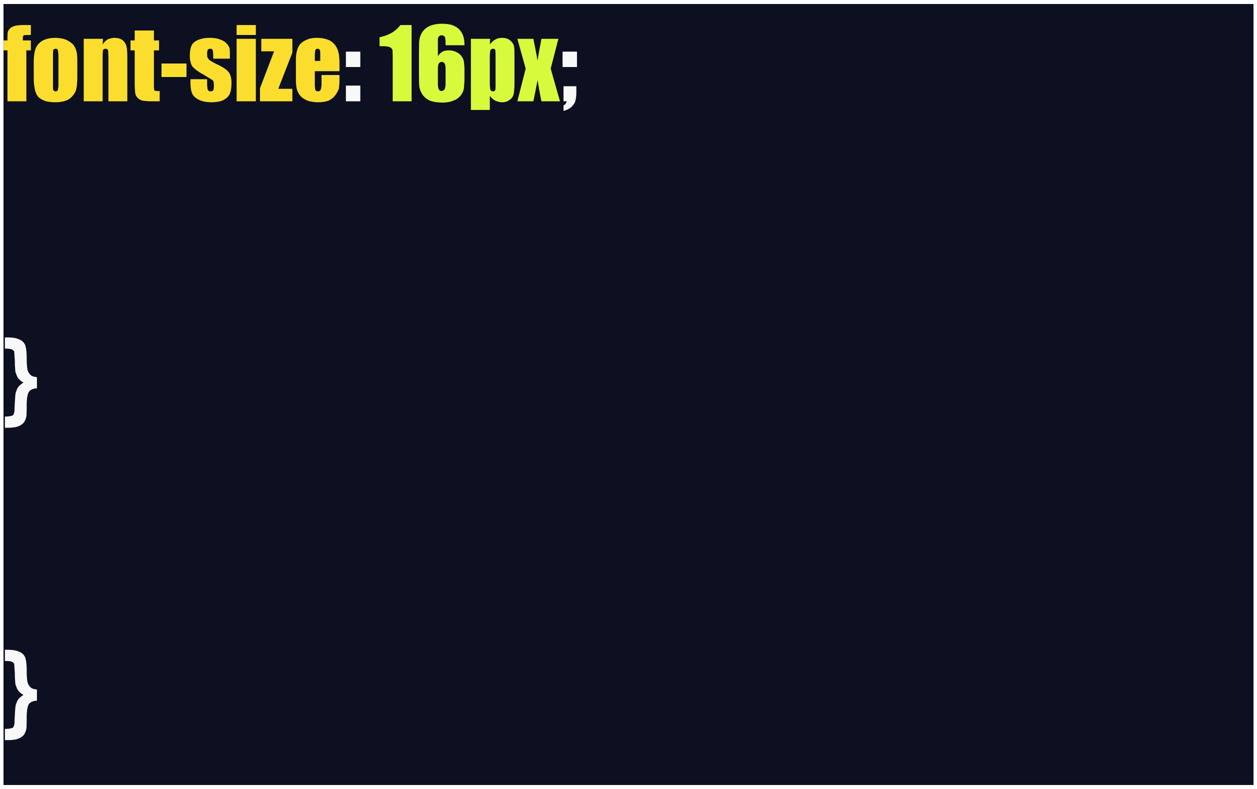
What is Difference between min-width and max-width in media queries in CSS?

Min-width

The min-width media feature specifies the minimum width of a specific device. For instance, in the above section, we have enlisted some screen widths on the basis of the device type such as the minimum screen width of mobile devices is 320px.

Example

```
@media screen and (min-width:
600px) {


p {
```



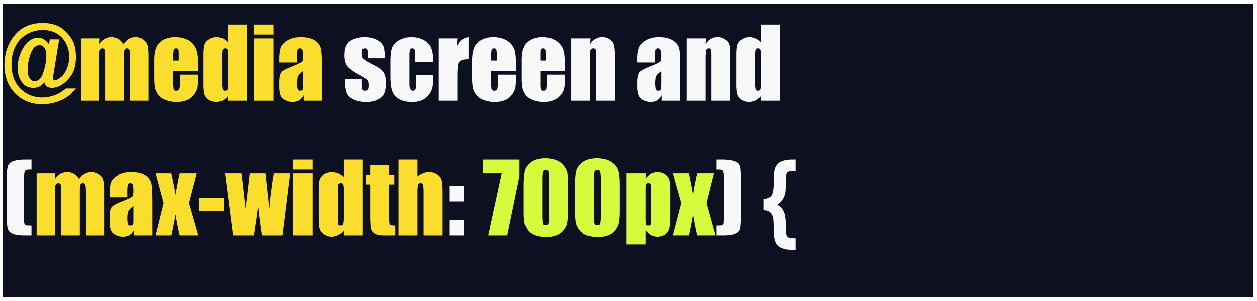
```
font-size: 16px;



}



}
```

In the above code, we have specified that when the minimum screen width is 600px or wider than the font-size of the paragraph will change to 16px. So any device with this screen width will display the paragraph text in the specified font size.

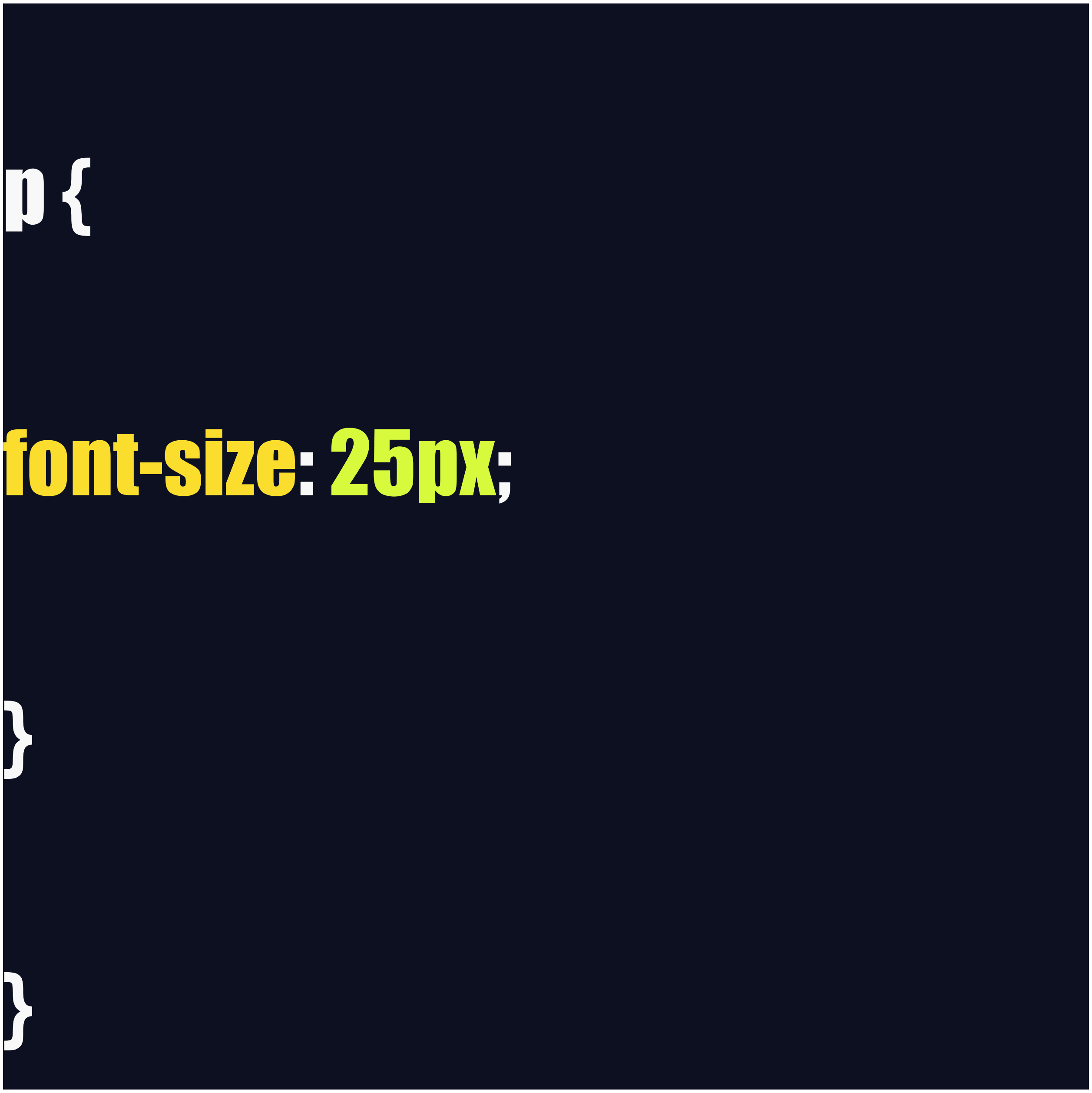
Max-width

The max-width media feature states the maximum width of a particular device. For instance, the maximum screen width of mobile devices is 480px. Consult the example below to understand it in a better way.

Example



```
@media screen and
(max-width: 700px) {
```



```
p {
font-size: 25px;
}
}
```

The code above states that when the maximum screen width is 700px or less then the font-size of the paragraph will alter to 25px. Any device rendering this screen width will display the paragraph text in the specified font size.

Explain float property and clear property in CSS with examples?

The float Property

The `float` property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.

The `float` property can have one of the following values:

- `left` - The element floats to the left of its container
- `right` - The element floats to the right of its container
- `none` - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
- `inherit` - The element inherits the float value of its parent

In its simplest use, the `float` property can be used to wrap text around images.

Example - float: right;

The following example specifies that an image should float to the right in a text:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac...

Example

```
img {

  float: right;

}
```

The clear Property

When we use the `float` property, and we want the next element below (not on right or left), we will have to use the `clear` property.

The `clear` property specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element.

The clear property can have one of the following values:

- none - The element is not pushed below left or right floated elements. This is default
- left - The element is pushed below left floated elements
- right - The element is pushed below right floated elements
- both - The element is pushed below both left and right floated elements
- inherit - The element inherits the clear value from its parent

When clearing floats, you should match the clear to the float: If an element is floated to the left, then you should clear to the left. Your floated element will continue to float, but the cleared element will appear below it on the web page.

Example

This example clears the float to the left. Here, it means that the <div2> element is pushed below the left floated <div1> element:

```
div1 {

  float: left;

}



div2 {

  clear: left;

}
```