

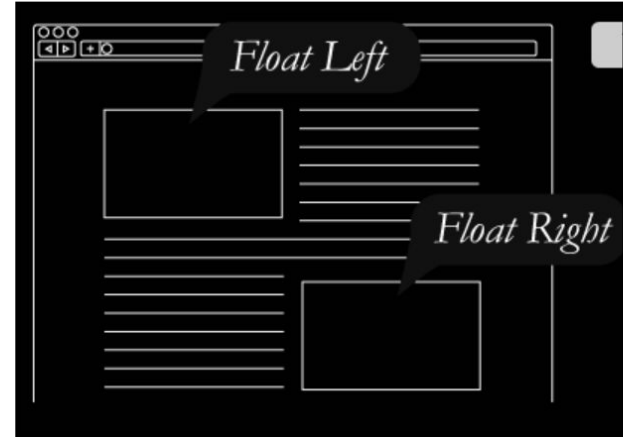
CSS Float and Display

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*CSS Float
and Display
Properties*

- CSS **float** is a positioning property.
- CSS **float** property specifies how the element should be positioned.
- CSS **float** property is used to push an element left or right. Elements can be pushed either left or right only horizontally, not vertically.



Property	Description	Values
<i>float</i>	Specifies the position of the element, whether it should float or not, and where it should float.	left, right, none, inherit

Values description

Property	Value	Description
<i>float</i>	left	To make the element float to the left side of the container.
<i>float</i>	right	To make the element float to the right side of the container.
<i>float</i>	inherit	To inherit the float value of the parent element.
<i>float</i>	none	No float.



Example:

```
<body>
  </img>
  <h2 class="profile name">Kunal</h2>
  <h4 class="profile">Web designer</h4>
  <p class="profile">Web design refers to <span
style="color: skyblue"> the design of websites
that are displayed on the internet </span>. It
usually refers to the user experience aspects of
website development rather than software
development.... A web designer works on the
appearance, layout, and, in some cases, content
of a website. The professionals who perform this
process are called web designers</p>
</body>
```

```
img{
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  border-radius: 15px;
  border-color: grey;
  border-style: groove;
  border-width: 10px;
  margin: 5px;
  float: left;
}

.profile{
  margin-left: 190px;
}
```

- To clear the next element that flows around the floating element, a **clear** property is used.
- The **clear** property is used to specify what should happen to the next element that is next to the floating element.

Property	Description	Values
clear	To clear the next element that flows around the floating element. If the next element is to be positioned below, not left or right of the floating element.	left, right, both, none, inherit



Example:

```
<body>
  </img>
  <h2 class="profile name">Kunal</h2>
  <h4 class="profile">Web designer</h4>
  <p class="profile">Web design refers to <span
style="color: skyblue"> the design of websites
that are displayed on the internet </span>. It
usually refers to the user experience aspects of
website development rather than software
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appearance, layout, and, in some cases, content
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```
img{
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  border-radius: 15px;
  border-color: grey;
  border-style: groove;
  border-width: 10px;
  margin: 5px;
  float: left;
}

.profile{
  clear:left;
}
```

- The **display** property is used to specify how the element should be displayed on the web page.
- The **display** property is used to control the layout of the display.
- Every HTML element has a default display property, depending on their type.
 - Block level element - starts on a new line.
 - Inline element - does not start in a new line, takes up necessary space.
- To override the default display nature of the elements, the **display** property is used.
- The **display** property specifies the display behavior (type of rendering box - all elements are considered to be surrounded by the rectangular box in HTML) of an element.



Values and Description of **display** property

Value	Description
inline	Does not force the line break, makes the element take only the required space.
inline-block	Same as value inline, but addition to that height and width can be applied to the elements.
block	Make the element take as much horizontal space as they can.
run-in	Displays the element as block or inline depending on the content.
none	Totally removes the element from the page. Does not provide any space.
flex	Displays an element as a block level flex container.
grid	Displays an element as a block level grid container.



Values and Description of **display** property

Value	Description
inline-flex	Displays an element as an inline level flex container.
inline-grid	Displays an element as an inline level grid container.
list-item	Make the element behave like element.
table	Make the element behave like <table> element.
table-cell	Make the element behave like <td> element.
table-row	Make the element behave like <tr> element.
table-caption	Make the element behave like <caption> element.



Example

Display properties in our LinkedIn project

```
.sidebar{  
    padding:0 !important;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
    border:1px solid ■ black;  
    display: flex;  
    flex-direction: column;  
}
```

```
.mainbody{  
    margin:25px 140px;  
    display: grid;  
    grid-template-columns: 20% 50% 25%;  
    grid-gap:16px;  
}
```

CSS Float

Float
properties

CSS Display

Display
properties