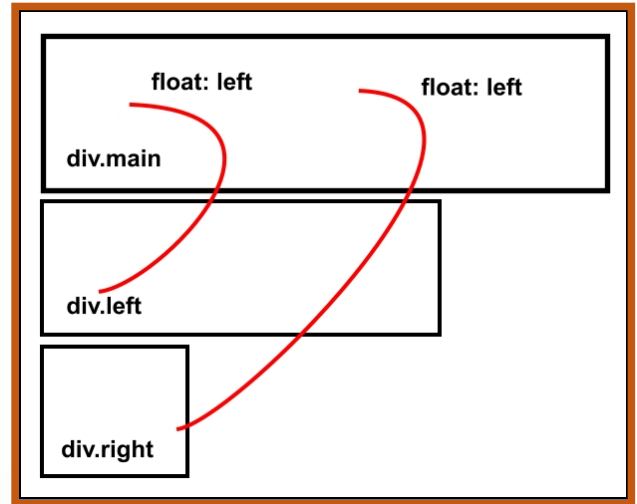


Module 7 - Float Property in CSS

Float Property

The float property in CSS positions an element to the left or right of its container. It allows text and inline elements to wrap around the floated element. Floated elements are taken out of the normal document flow. It's often used for layouts, but Flexbox and Grid are now more common alternatives.

- To wrap text around images or other elements.
- To create horizontal layouts (e.g., sidebars, columns).
- To position elements side-by-side.
- To remove elements from normal document flow.
- To enable flexible and responsive designs before Flexbox/Grid.



Value	Description
left	Floats the element to the <b>left</b> of its container.
right	Floats the element to the <b>right</b> of its container.
none	<b>Default.</b> The element does <b>not float</b> ; it stays in the normal document flow.
inline-start	Floats the element to the <b>start</b> of the inline direction (useful for RTL languages).
inline-end	Floats the element to the <b>end</b> of the inline direction.

 **CBSE**  
 **ICSE**  
 **NTSE**  
 **Banking & Insurance**  
 **Central Govt. Service**  
 **State Govt. Services**  
 **LAW Entrance**  
 **MBA Entrance**  
 **Railways & Metro Services**  
**...many more**  
**abhyasonline.in**

Course  
&  
Test Series

Dynamic HTML Basics

float: left in CSS

float: left is a CSS property value that causes an element to move to the left side of its containing block, allowing other inline content (like text or images) to wrap around it on the right side.

Syntax selector {

float: left;

}

float: right in CSS

float: right is a CSS property value that makes an element float to the right side of its containing block. Text and inline content will wrap around it on the left side.

Syntax selector {

float: right;

}

float: none in CSS

float: none is the default value of the float property in CSS. It means that the element does not float – it stays in the normal document flow like other block or inline elements.

Syntax selector {

float: none;

}

float: inline-start in CSS

float: inline-start is a logical (direction-aware) value of the float property. It floats the element to the start of the inline direction – which depends on the writing mode (left-to-right or right-to-left).

 CBSE
 ICSE
 NTSE
 Banking & Insurance
 Central Govt. Service
 State Govt. Services
 LAW Entrance
 MBA Entrance
 Railways & Metro Services
...many more
abhyasonline.in

Course  
&  
Test Series

Dynamic HTML Basics

Syntax selector {

float: inline-start;

}

float: inline-end in CSS

float: inline-end is a logical, direction-aware value of the CSS float property. It floats an element to the end of the inline direction, based on the document's writing direction.

Syntax selector {

float: inline-end;

}

Value	Description
left	Floats the element to the left of its container
right	Floats the element to the right of its container
none	Default. Element does not float
inline-start	Floats to the start of the inline direction (left in LTR, right in RTL)
inline-end	Floats to the end of the inline direction (right in LTR, left in RTL)

Why do we use float in CSS ?

- Used to wrap text around images.
- Align elements horizontally (e.g., boxes, buttons).
- Create multi-column layouts (older method).
- Build sidebars or navigation bars (pre-Flexbox era).
- Align images or elements to the left or right.
- Still useful for simple image + text layouts.
- Often combined with clear or clearfix to fix layout issues.

 **CBSE**  
 **ICSE**  
 **NTSE**  
 **Banking & Insurance**  
 **Central Govt. Service**  
 **State Govt. Services**  
 **LAW Entrance**  
 **MBA Entrance**  
 **Railways & Metro Services**  
**...many more**  
**abhyasonline.in**



**Course  
&  
Test Series**

**Dynamic HTML Basics**

-  **CBSE**
-  **ICSE**
-  **NTSE**
-  **Banking & Insurance**
-  **Central Govt. Service**
-  **State Govt. Services**
-  **LAW Entrance**
-  **MBA Entrance**
-  **Railways & Metro Services**
- ...many more**
- abhyasonline.in**

**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

**Why do we use Clear Property?**

- Prevents content from wrapping around floated elements.
- Forces elements to appear below floated elements.
- Maintains layout structure and container height.
- Helps fix collapsing parent containers with floated children.
- Used with values: left, right, both, none, inline-start, inline-end.

Property	Description
<u>clear</u>	Specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element
<u>float</u>	Specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all

**CSS Float Properties**

Property	Description
<u>box-sizing</u>	Defines how the width and height of an element are calculated: should they include padding and borders, or not
<u>clear</u>	Specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element
<u>float</u>	Specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all
<u>overflow</u>	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box
<u>overflow x</u>	Specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area
<u>overflow-y</u>	Specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area

Course  
&  
Test Series

Dynamic HTML Basics

**Box-sizing in CSS**

box-sizing is a CSS property that controls how the total width and height of an element are calculated. It affects how padding and borders are included in the element's size.

**Clear in CSS**

The clear property controls the behavior of an element with respect to floating elements that come before it.

**Float in CSS**

The float property is used to position an element to the left or right of its container, allowing other content (like text or inline elements) to wrap around it.

**Overflow**

In CSS refers to what happens when the content inside an element is too big to fit within its specified width or height.

- Visible outside the box,
- Hidden (cut off),
- Or scrollable.

**overflow-x**

overflow-x is a CSS property that controls how content that is too wide for an element's box behaves horizontally (left to right).

**overflow-y**

Controls how content that goes beyond the vertical space of a container is handled.

- Imagine you have a box with a fixed height, but the content inside is taller than the box – overflow-y decides what happens to that extra content.

**Float Inline CSS Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>
```

- CBSE
- ICSE
- NTSE
- Banking & Insurance
- Central Govt. Service
- State Govt. Services
- LAW Entrance
- MBA Entrance
- Railways & Metro Services
- ...many more

abhyasonline.in

Course  
&  
Test Series

Dynamic HTML Basics

 CBSE

 ICSE

 NTSE

 Banking & Insurance

 Central Govt. Service

 State Govt. Services

 LAW Entrance

 MBA Entrance

 Railways & Metro Services

...many more

abhyasonline.in

```
<title>Float Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- Header -->
  <div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">
    <h1>Float Example Page</h1>
  </div>
  <!-- Sidebar -->
  <div style="float: left; width: 30%; padding: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">
    <h2>Sidebar</h2>
    <p>This is the sidebar content.</p>
  </div>
  <!-- Main Content -->
  <div style="float: left; width: 70%; padding: 10px;">
    <h2>Main Content</h2>
    
    <p>
      This paragraph has an image floated to the right. The text wraps around the image naturally using the float property.
      Floats were traditionally used to build page layouts and are still useful for small design tasks.
    </p>
  </div>
  <!-- Clearfix -->
  <div style="clear: both;"></div>
  <!-- Footer -->
  <div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">
    <p>Footer Section</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

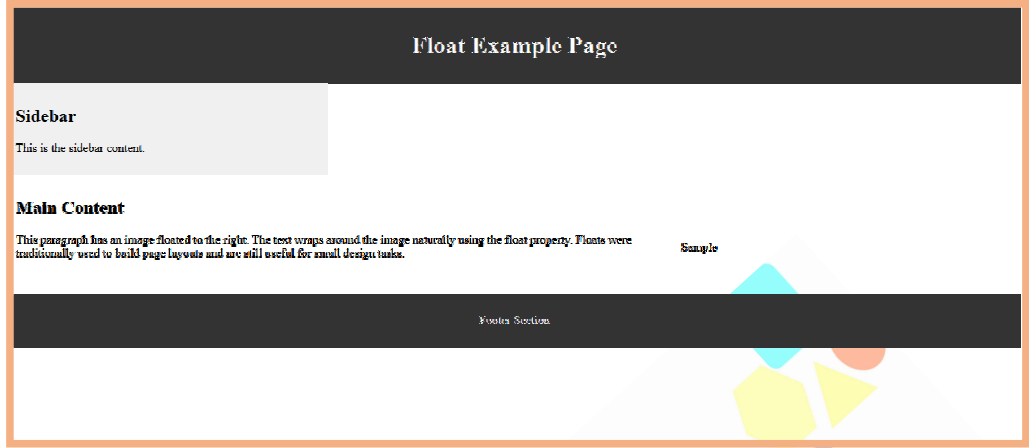
**Course  
&  
Test Series**

-  **CBSE**
-  **ICSE**
-  **NTSE**
-  **Banking & Insurance**
-  **Central Govt. Service**
-  **State Govt. Services**
-  **LAW Entrance**
-  **MBA Entrance**
-  **Railways & Metro Services**
- ...many more**

**abhyasonline.in**

**Dynamic HTML Basics**

Output



Assignment

- Use `<h1>Computer Awareness</h1>**`.
- Add a computer-related image.
- Use `<h3>Sidebar</h3>**`.
- In `<p>` tag, write "Footer Section".
- Create a `<div>` with:
  - Green background color.
  - float: left.
  - Width 40%.
- A paragraph inside with your custom text.
- This kind of output should appear after the code"

