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Overflow

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Overview

In this module, we will be looking at the **overflow** property.

Overflow property

The **overflow** property controls what happens to the content that is too big to fit into an area.
It specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The **overflow** property has the following values:

- **visible** - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
- **hidden** - The overview is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- **scroll** - The overview is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
- **auto** - Similar to **scroll**, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary.

Visible

By default, the overview is **visible**, meaning that it is not clipped and it renders outside the element's box:

```
div {
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
  background-color: #eee;
  border: 1px dotted black;
  overflow: visible;
}
```

You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.

*Note: The **overflow** property only works for block elements with a specified height.*

Hidden

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With the **hidden** value, the overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content is hidden:

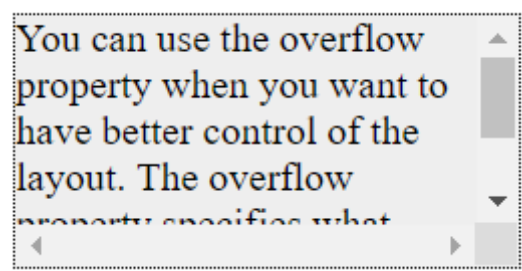
```
div {  
  overflow: hidden;  
}
```

Scroll

Setting the overflow value to scroll, the overflow is clipped and a scrollbar is added to scroll inside the box.

Note that this will add a scrollbar both horizontally and vertically (even if you do not need it):

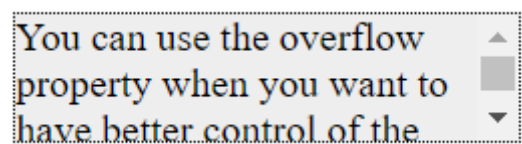
```
div {  
  overflow: scroll;  
}
```



Auto

The auto value is similar to scroll, only it add scrollbars when necessary:

```
div {  
  overflow: auto;  
}
```



Overflow-x and Overflow-y

The **overflow-x** and **overflow-y** property specifies whether to change the overflow of the content just horizontally or vertically (or both):

- overflow-x** - specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content
- overflow-y** - specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content

```
div {  
  overflow-x: hidden; /* Hide horizontal scrollbar */  
  overflow-y: scroll; /* Add vertical scrollbar */  
}
```

All CSS Overflow Properties

Property	Description
overflow	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box
overflow-x	Specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content if it overlaps the element's content area
overflow-y	Specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content if it overlaps the element's content area

Tutorial

- Create the following HTML document

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
  <title>Overflow tutorial</title>
  <style>

  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p>The overflow property specifies what to do if the
  content of an element exceeds the size of the element's box.</p>

  <p>overflow:scroll</p>
  <div class="scroll">You can use the overflow property when you want to
  have better control of the layout. The default value is visible.</div>

  <p>overflow:hidden</p>
  <div class="hidden">You can use the overflow property when you want to
  have better control of the layout. The default value is visible.</div>

</body>
</html>

```

2. Set the `overflow` property to scroll for `<div class="scroll">`

```

<style>
  div.scroll {
    background-color: #00FFFF;
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    overflow: scroll;
  }
</style>

```

3. Set the `overflow` property to hidden for `<div class="hidden">`

```

<style>
  ...
  div.hidden {
    background-color: #00FFFF;
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    overflow: hidden;
  }
</style>

```

The final code should look like this:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Overflow tutorial</title>
  <style>
    div.scroll {
      background-color: #00FFFF;
      width: 100px;
      height: 100px;
      overflow: scroll;
    }

    div.hidden {
      background-color: #00FF00;
      width: 100px;
      height: 100px;
      overflow: hidden;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <p>The overflow property specifies what to do if the
  content of an element exceeds the size of the element's box.</p>

  <p>overflow:scroll</p>
  <div class="scroll">You can use the overflow property when you want to have
  better control of the layout. The default value is visible.</div>

  <p>overflow:hidden</p>
  <div class="hidden">You can use the overflow property when you want to have
  better control of the layout. The default value is visible.</div>

</body>
</html>

```

Exercises

1. Add a scrollbar to the `<div>` element
2. Specify that the overflowing text in the `<div>` element shouldn't be visible, not even with scrolling.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    div {
      background-color: #eee;
      width: 200px;
      height: 70px;
      border: 1px dotted black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex
    ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate
    velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat
    cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id
    est laborum.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

- ▶ Solution 1.
- ▶ Solution 2.