Scrollbar

Scrollbars

👉 Overflow Property

The CSS overflow property controls how content that overflows the boundaries of an element is displayed. It's particularly useful when the content within an element exceeds its visible area, such as when text or images are too large to fit within a specified container. The overflow property offers different values to handle overflow situations:

🟢 overflow: visible;

Default Value. Content that overflows the element's boundaries will be displayed outside of the element, potentially overlapping other elements. No scrollbars are added.

🟢 overflow: hidden;

Content that overflows will be clipped, and anything outside the element's boundaries will not be visible. No scrollbars are added.

🟢 overflow: scroll;

Scrollbars are always visible, even if the content doesn't overflow. If the content does overflow, both horizontal and vertical scrollbars will be present.

🟢 overflow: auto;

Scrollbars are only visible when the content overflows. Horizontal and/or vertical scrollbars appear as needed.

🟢 overflow-x and overflow-y:

These properties allow you to control the overflow behavior for horizontal (x) and vertical (y) directions independently.

🟢 overflow: inherit;

Inherits the overflow value from the parent element.

The overflow property provides control over how overflowing content is displayed, ensuring that your layouts are visually appealing and functional.

👉 Using webkit-property

🟢 webkit-scrollbar:

this the place where we create scrollbar exactly.

🟢 webkit-scrollbar-thumb:

it is the unit where we touch or we scroll using mouse.

🟢 webkit-scrollbar-track:

it is the place where scrollbar runs.