

<!-- ! overflow -->

CSS overflow Property

The **overflow** property in CSS controls how content is handled when it overflows its containing element's box.

This is particularly important when dealing with elements that have a fixed size, such as divs, where the content may extend beyond the boundaries of the element.

Syntax

`overflow: visible | hidden | scroll | auto ;`

Values

1. **visible** (default)

- **Description:** Content is not clipped and is rendered outside the element's box.

This is the default behavior for most elements.

- **Use Case:** When we want the overflowing content to be fully displayed without any clipping.

- **Example:**

```
.box {  
    overflow: visible;  
}
```

2. **hidden**

- **Description:** The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content is hidden. No scrollbars are provided to view the hidden content.

- **Use Case:** Useful when we want to ensure that the content does not spill over outside the element's boundaries.

- **Example:**

```
.box {  
    overflow: hidden;  
}
```

3. scroll

- **Description:** The overflow is clipped, but a scrollbar is provided to scroll and view the hidden content. The scrollbar appears whether or not the content actually overflows.

- **Use Case:** Use this when you want to ensure that the user can always scroll to see all the content.

- **Example:**

```
.box {  
    overflow: scroll;  
}
```

4. auto

- **Description:** Similar to **scroll**, but the scrollbar is only added if the content overflows. If there is no overflow, no scrollbar is visible.

- **Use Case:** Commonly used for responsive designs where scrollbars are only needed when the content is too large for its container.

- **Example:**

```
.box {  
    overflow: auto;  
}
```