



## Day 21

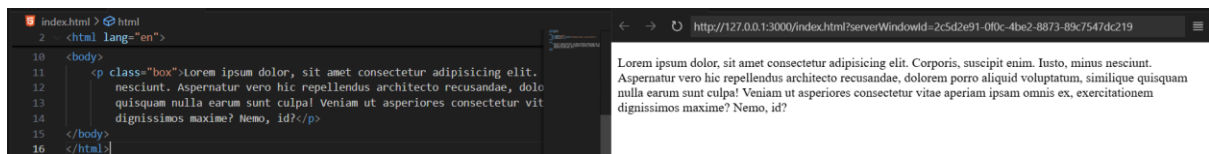
# “Web Development + Security”

## CSS Overflow:

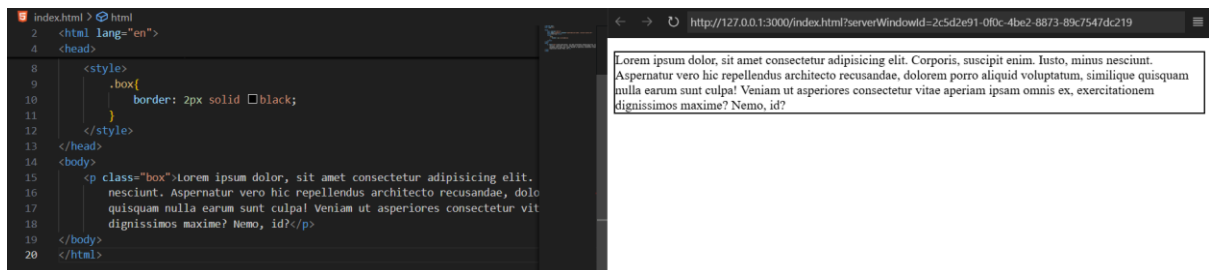
### What is CSS overflow?

The overflow property in CSS determines what happens when the content of an element is bigger than its container. If content doesn't fit inside its box, you can control whether it spills out, scrolls, or is hidden.

A basic example without any overflow:



A basic example where we had just added the borders and no width and height specified:



Example where we had shown the overflow property by using the width and height:



### How to fix this overflow?

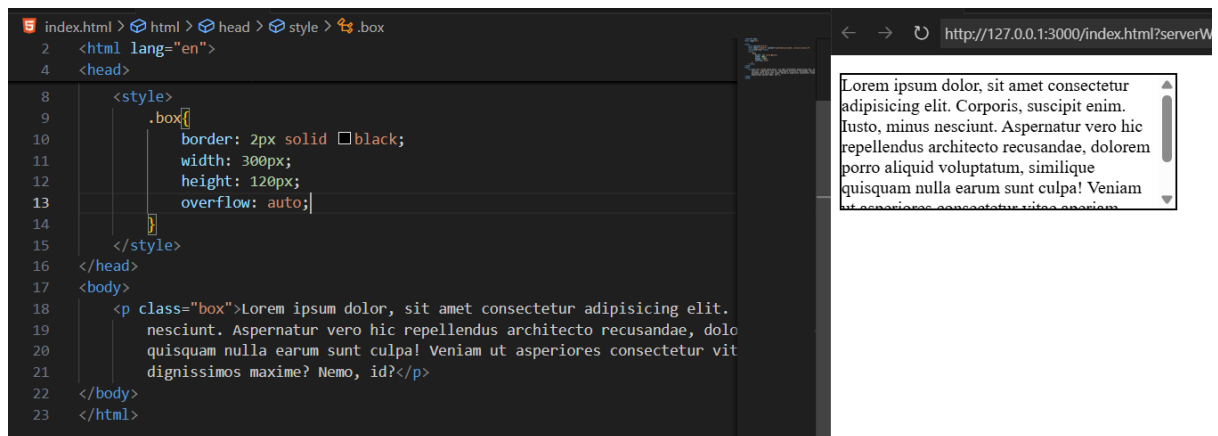
Syntax:

overflow: visible | hidden | scroll | auto;

Values:

Value	Description	Example Use
<b>visible</b>	Default. Content spills out of the box	Rarely used, default behavior
<b>hidden</b>	Extra content is clipped, not visible	For neat cards or cropped images
<b>scroll</b>	Adds scrollbars (even if not needed)	Force scrollable area
<b>auto</b>	Adds scrollbars only if needed	Most common responsive usage

A basic example of handling the overflow adding the scroll bar:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a URL bar displaying `http://127.0.0.1:3000/index.html?serverW`. The browser content area displays a rectangular box with a black border and a vertical scrollbar on the right side. The text inside the box is Lorem ipsum placeholder text, which is truncated at the bottom. The scrollbar indicates that the content is scrollable.

```
index.html > html > head > style > .box
2  <html lang="en">
4  <head>
8    <style>
9      .box{
10         border: 2px solid black;
11         width: 300px;
12         height: 120px;
13         overflow: auto;
14      }
15    </style>
16  </head>
17  <body>
18    <p class="box">Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
19      nesciunt. Aspernatur vero hic repellendus architecto recusandae, dolo
20      quisquam nulla earum sunt culpa! Veniam ut asperiores consectetur vit
21      dignissimos maxime? Nemo, id?</p>
22  </body>
23  </html>
```