CSS Overflow

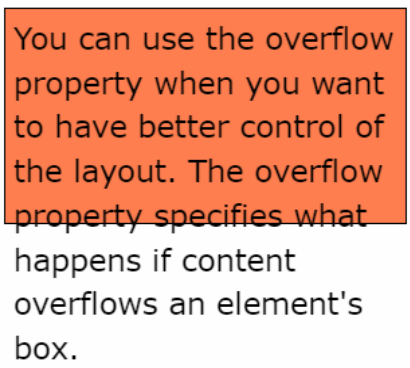
The `overflow` property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The `overflow` property has the following values:

- `visible` - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
- `hidden` - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- `scroll` - The overflow 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

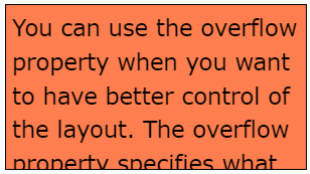
overflow: visible

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



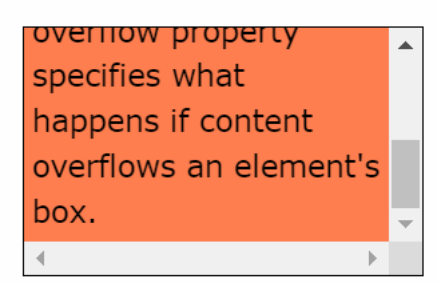
overflow: hidden

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



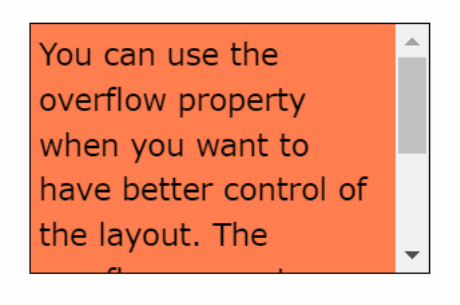
overflow: scroll

Setting the 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):



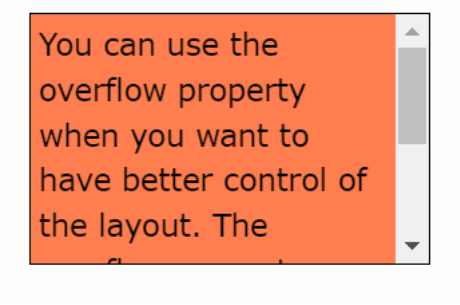
overflow: auto

The `auto` value is similar to `scroll`, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary:



overflow-x and overflow-y

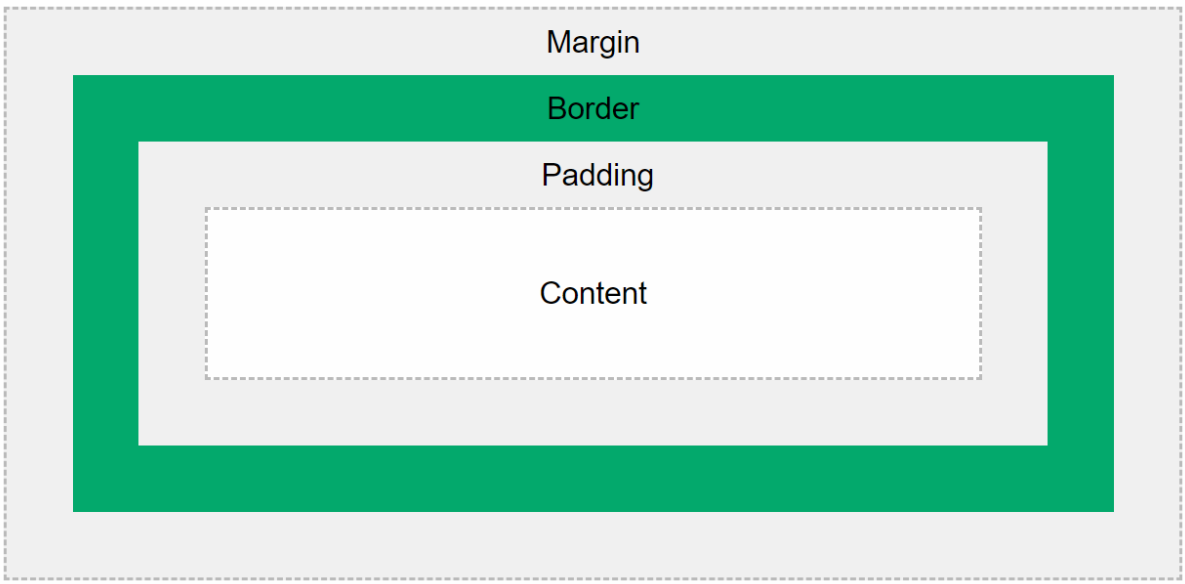
The `overflow-x` and `overflow-y` properties specifies whether to change the overflow of content just horizontally or vertically (or both):`overflow-x` specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content.
`overflow-y` specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.



The CSS Box Model

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:



- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

CSS Margins

The CSS `margin` properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Margin - Individual Sides

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

- `margin-top`
- `margin-right`
- `margin-bottom`
- `margin-left`

Margin - Shorthand Property

To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the margin properties in one property.

The `margin` property is a shorthand property for the following individual margin properties:

- `margin-top`
- `margin-right`
- `margin-bottom`
- `margin-left`

So, here is how it works:

If the `margin` property has four values:

- **margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;(TRBL)**
  - top margin is 25px
  - right margin is 50px
  - bottom margin is 75px
  - left margin is 100px

If the `margin` property has three values:

- **margin: 25px 50px 75px;(TRB)**
  - top margin is 25px
  - right and left margins are 50px
  - bottom margin is 75px

If the `margin` property has two values:

- **margin: 25px 50px;**
  - top and bottom margins are 25px
  - right and left margins are 50px

If the `margin` property has one value:

- **margin: 25px;**

    - all four margins are 25px

The auto Value

You can set the margin property to `auto` to horizontally center the element within its container.

The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins.

CSS Padding

The CSS `padding` properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Padding - Individual Sides

CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

- `padding-top`
- `padding-right`
- `padding-bottom`
- `padding-left`

Padding - Shorthand Property

To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the padding properties in one property.

The `padding` property is a shorthand property for the following individual padding properties:

- `padding-top`
- `padding-right`
- `padding-bottom`
- `padding-left`

So, here is how it works:

If the `padding` property has four values:

- **padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;(TRBL)**
  - top padding is 25px
  - right padding is 50px
  - bottom padding is 75px
  - left padding is 100px

If the `padding` property has three values:

- **padding: 25px 50px 75px;(TRB)**
  - top padding is 25px
  - right and left paddings are 50px
  - bottom padding is 75px

If the `padding` property has two values:

- **padding: 25px 50px;(TR)**
  - top and bottom paddings are 25px
  - right and left paddings are 50px

If the `padding` property has one value:

- **padding: 25px;**
  - all four paddings are 25px