PRESENTATION ABOUT:

OVERFLOW AND OUTLINE

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WHAT IS OUTLINE?

- The CSS outline is a line drawn around an element, outside the border, to make it stand out visually.

- Unlike a border, an outline does not affect the layout of the element or take up space.

CSS OUTLINE PROPERTIES:

01 OUTLINE - STYLE

02 OUTLINE - COLOR

03 OUTLINE - WIDTH

04 OUTLINE - OFFSET

CSS OUTLINE-STYLE

The outline-style property specifies the style of the outline, and can have one of the following values:

- dotted - Defines a dotted outline
- dashed - Defines a dashed outline
- solid - Defines a solid outline
- double - Defines a double outline
- groove - Defines a 3D grooved outline
- ridge - Defines a 3D ridged outline
- inset - Defines a 3D inset outline
- outset - Defines a 3D outset outline
- none - Defines no outline
- hidden - Defines a hidden outline

```
p.dotted {outline-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {outline-style: dashed;}
p.solid {outline-style: solid;}
p.double {outline-style: double;}
p.groove {outline-style: groove;}
p.ridge {outline-style: ridge;}
p.inset {outline-style: inset;}
p.outset {outline-style: outset;}
```

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > eight.html > html > head > style > .dashed-outline

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Outline Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .solid-outline { outline: 2px solid red; }
    .dotted-outline { outline: 3px dotted green; }
    .dashed-outline { outline: 4px dashed blue; }
    .double-outline { outline: 5px double purple; }
    .groove-outline { outline: 3px groove orange; }
    .inset-outline { outline: 3px inset black; }
    .no-outline { outline: none; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h3 class="solid-outline">Solid Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="dotted-outline">Dotted Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="dashed-outline">Dashed Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="double-outline">Double Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="groove-outline">Groove Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="inset-outline">Inset Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="no-outline">No Outline</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

Results:

A dotted outline.

A dashed outline.

A solid outline.

A double outline.

A groove outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.

A ridge outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.

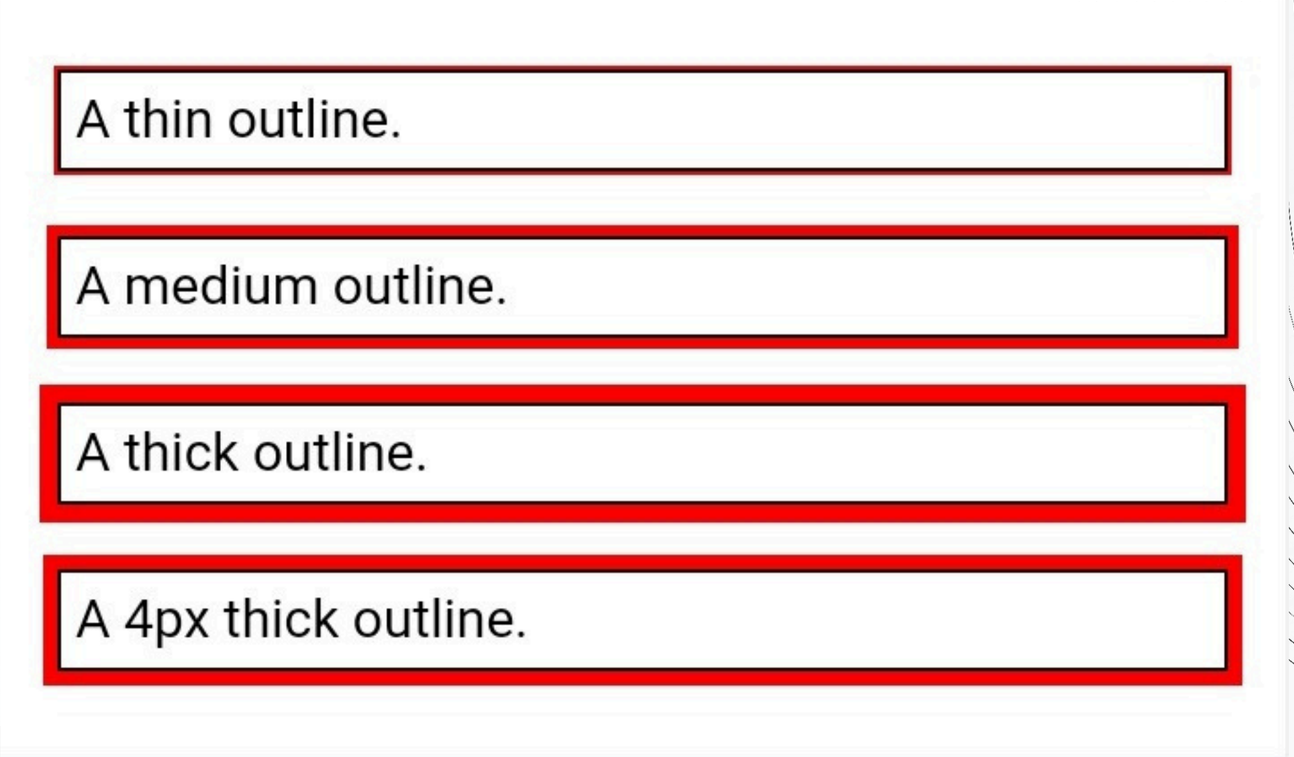
An inset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.

An outset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.

CSS OUTLINE- WIDTH

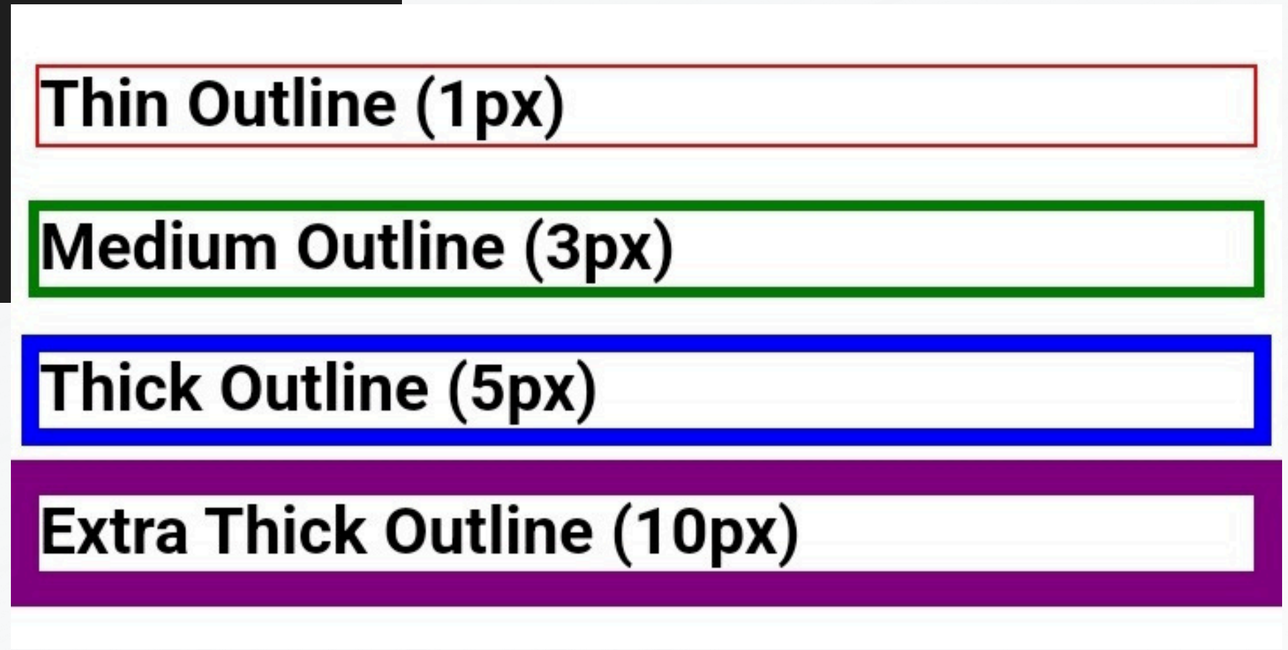
- The outline-width property specifies the width of the outline, and can have one of the following values:

- thin (typically 1px)
- medium (typically 3px)
- thick (typically 5px)
- A specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc)



C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > six.html > html > head > meta

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Outline Width Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .thin-outline { outline-width: 1px; outline-style: solid; outline-color: red; }
    .medium-outline { outline-width: 3px; outline-style: solid; outline-color: green; }
    .thick-outline { outline-width: 5px; outline-style: solid; outline-color: blue; }
    .extra-thick-outline { outline-width: 10px; outline-style: solid; outline-color: purple; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h3 class="thin-outline">Thin Outline (1px)</h3>
  <h3 class="medium-outline">Medium Outline (3px)</h3>
  <h3 class="thick-outline">Thick Outline (5px)</h3>
  <h3 class="extra-thick-outline">Extra Thick Outline (10px)</h3>
</body>
</html>
```



CSS OUTLINE-COLOR

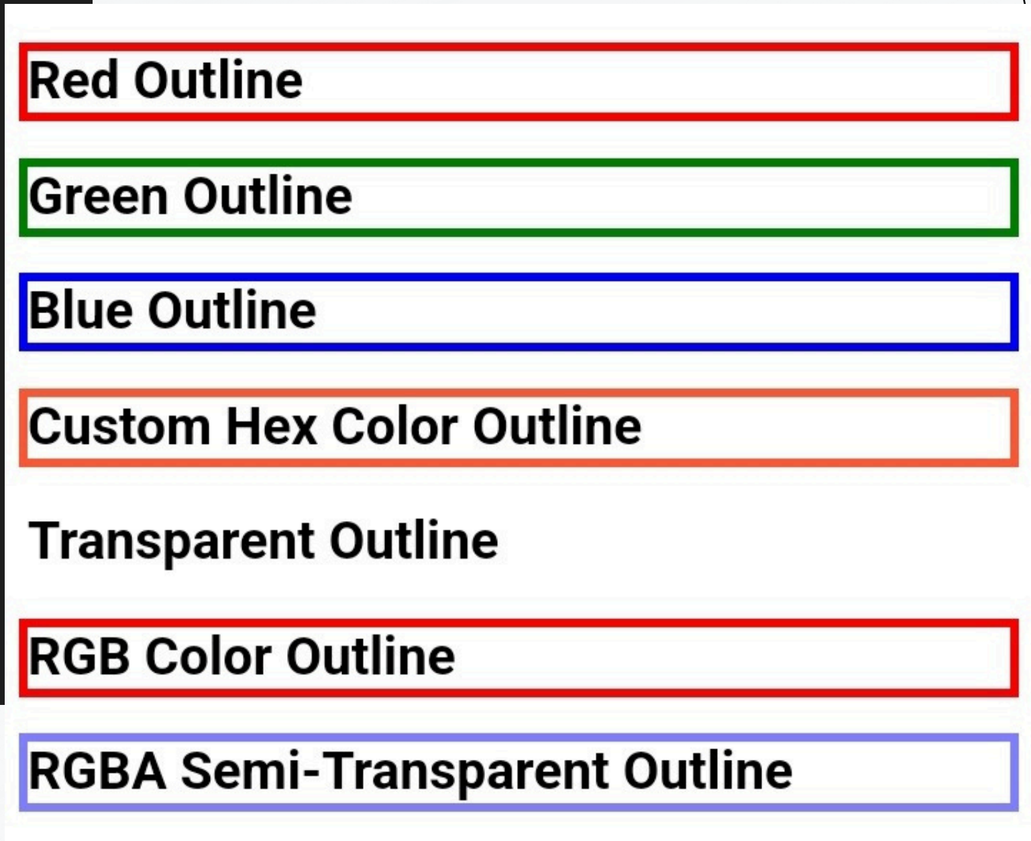
The outline-color property is used to set the color of the outline.

The color can be set by:

- name - specify a color name, like "red"
- HEX - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"
- RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
- HSL - specify a HSL value, like "hsl(0, 100%, 50%)"
- invert - performs a color inversion (which ensures that the outline is visible, regardless of color background)

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > seven.html > html > head > meta

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Outline Color Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .red-outline { outline: 3px solid red; }
    .green-outline { outline: 3px solid green; }
    .blue-outline { outline: 3px solid blue; }
    .custom-outline { outline: 3px solid #ff5733; }
    .transparent-outline { outline: 3px solid transparent; }
    .rgb-outline { outline: 3px solid rgb(255, 0, 0); }
    .rgba-outline { outline: 3px solid rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.5); }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h3 class="red-outline">Red Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="green-outline">Green Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="blue-outline">Blue Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="custom-outline">Custom Hex Color Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="transparent-outline">Transparent Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="rgb-outline">RGB Color Outline</h3>
  <h3 class="rgba-outline">RGBA Semi-Transparent Outline</h3>
</body>
</html>
```



CSS OUTLINE OFFSET

The outline-offset property adds space between an outline and the edge/border of an element. The space between an element and its outline is transparent.

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > fifth.html > html > head > style > .large-offset

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Outline Offset Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .no-offset { outline: 3px solid red; outline-offset: 0px; }
    .small-offset { outline: 3px solid green; outline-offset: 5px; }
    .medium-offset { outline: 3px solid blue; outline-offset: 10px; }
    .large-offset { outline: 3px solid purple; outline-offset: 15px; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h3 class="no-offset">No Offset</h3>
  <h3 class="small-offset">Small Offset (5px)</h3>
  <h3 class="medium-offset">Medium Offset (10px)</h3>
  <h3 class="large-offset">Large Offset (15px)</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

ALL CSS OUTLINE PROPERTIES

Property	Description
outline	A shorthand property for setting outline-width, outline-style, and outline-color in one declaration
outline-color	Sets the color of an outline
outline-offset	Specifies the space between an outline and the edge or border of an element
outline-style	Sets the style of an outline
outline-width	Sets the width of an outline

WHAT IS OVERFLOW?

- Determines how content that exceeds an element’s size is displayed

- Overflow refers to a situation where something exceeds its limits or capacity, spilling over or going beyond the available space.

THE OVERFLOW PROPERTY HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES:

01 VISIBLE - DEFAULT. THE OVERFLOW IS NOT CLIPPED. THE CONTENT RENDERS OUTSIDE THE ELEMENT'S BOX

02 HIDDEN - THE OVERFLOW IS CLIPPED, AND THE REST OF THE CONTENT WILL BE INVISIBLE

03 SCROLL - THE OVERFLOW IS CLIPPED, AND A SCROLLBAR IS ADDED TO SEE THE REST OF THE CONTENT

04 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:

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > fourth.html > html > body

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Overflow Visible Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .container {
      width: 200px;
      height: 100px;
      border: 2px solid black;
      overflow: visible;
      background-color: lightgray;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    This is a container with overflow: visible. Any content that exceeds the defined height or width of the
    <p>This text will overflow the container and remain visible.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

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.

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > fourth.html > html > body

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Overflow Visible Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .container {
      width: 200px;
      height: 100px;
      border: 2px solid black;
      overflow: visible;
      background-color: lightgray;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    This is a container with overflow: visible. Any content that exceeds the defined height or width of the
    <p>This text will overflow the container and remain visible.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a container with `overflow: visible`. Any content that exceeds the defined height or width of the container will still be visible outside the boundaries.

This text will overflow the container and remain visible.

OVERFLOW HIDDEN

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

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > third.html > html > body

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Overflow Hidden Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .container {
      width: 200px;
      height: 100px;
      border: 2px solid black;
      overflow: hidden;
      background-color: lightgray;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    This is a container with overflow: hidden. Any content that exceeds the defined width or height wil
    <p>This text will overflow, but the extra content will be hidden due to the overflow property being
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

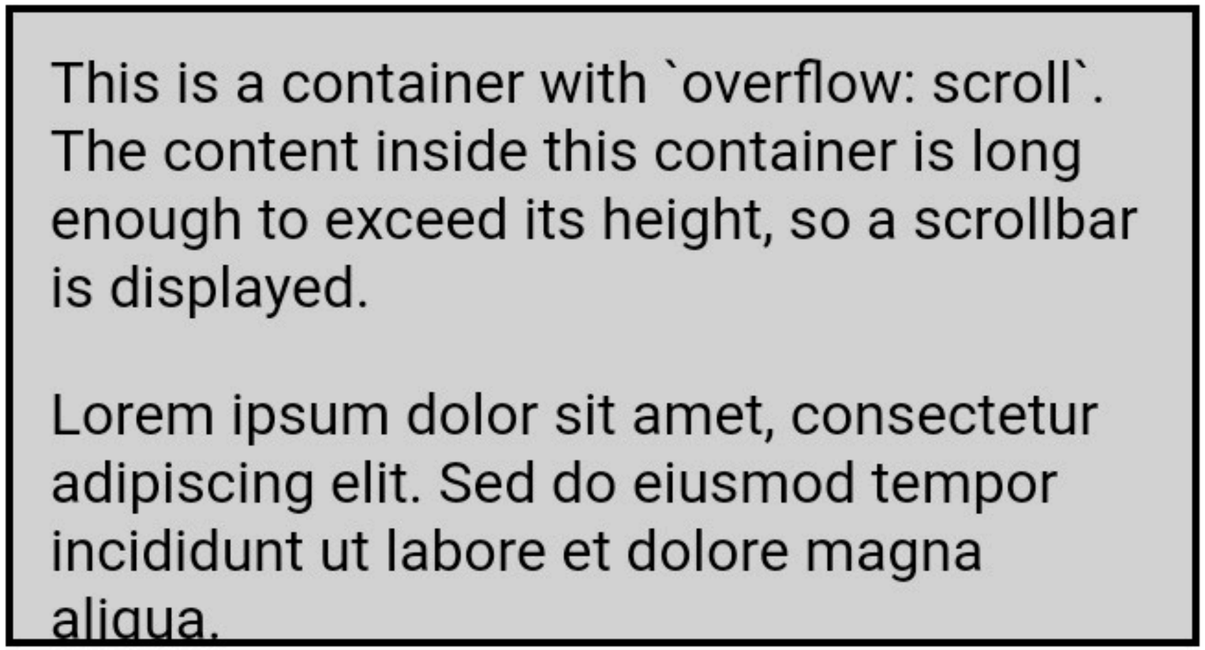
This is a container with `overflow: hidden`. Any content that exceeds the defined width or height will be clipped and not visible.

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):

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > second.html > html > head > style > .container

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Overflow Scroll Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .container {
      width: 300px;
      height: 150px;
      border: 2px solid black;
      overflow: scroll; /* Always show scrollbar */
      background-color: lightgray;
      padding: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    This is a container with overflow: scroll. The content inside this container is long enough to exceed its he
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dc
    <p>Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequa
    <p>Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.</p
    <p>Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est lat
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



OVERFLOW: AUTO

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

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > first.html > html

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Overflow Auto Example</title>
  <style>
    /* The CSS outlined above */
    .container {
      width: 300px;
      height: 150px;
      border: 2px solid black;
      overflow: auto; /* Scrollbars will appear when needed */
      background-color: lightgray;
      padding: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    This is a container with overflow: auto. The content inside this container will determine if a scrollbar is
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dc
    <p>Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequa
    <p>Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.</p
    <p>Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est lat
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a container with `overflow: auto`. The content inside this container will determine if a scrollbar is needed.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

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):

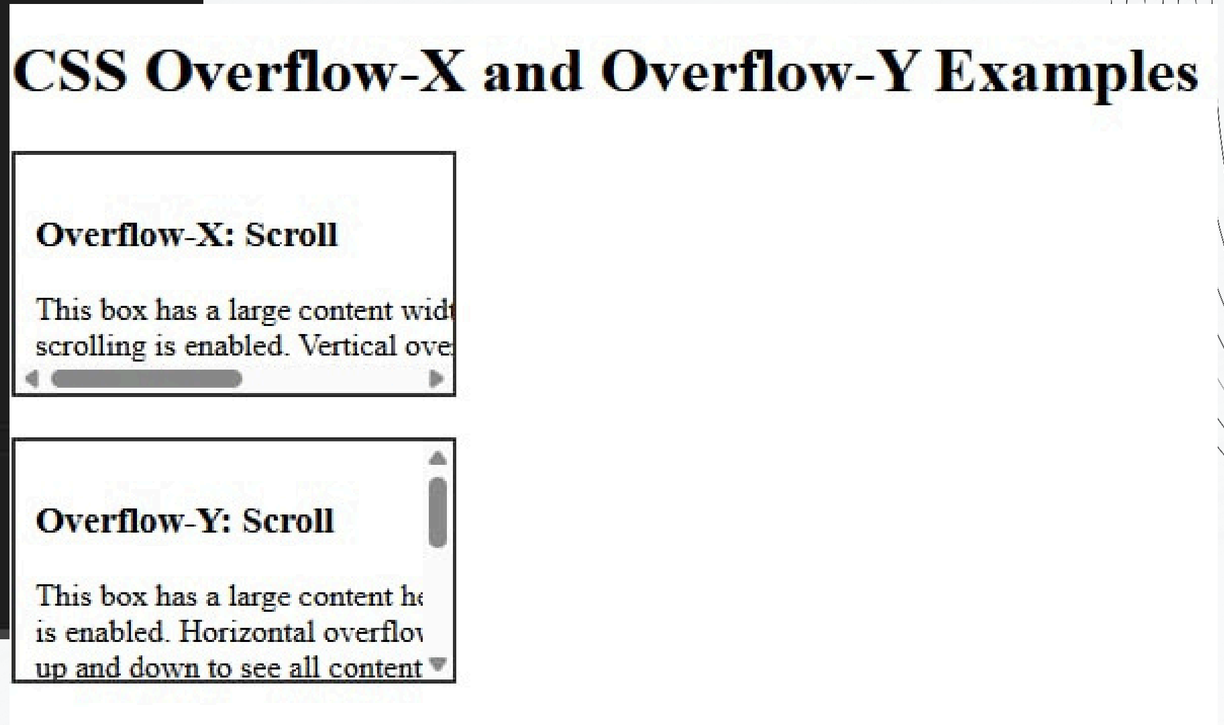
- overflow - x specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content.
- overflow - y specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > yx.html > html > head > style

```html
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Overflow-X and Overflow-Y Example</title>
    <style>
        .box-x {
            width: 200px;
            height: 100px;
            border: 2px solid #333;
            padding: 10px;
            margin-bottom: 20px;
            overflow-x: scroll; /* Horizontal scrolling only */
            overflow-y: hidden; /* Vertical overflow is hidden */
        }

        .box-y {
            width: 200px;
            height: 100px;
            border: 2px solid #333;
            padding: 10px;
            margin-bottom: 20px;
            overflow-y: scroll; /* Vertical scrolling only */
            overflow-x: hidden; /* Horizontal overflow is hidden */
        }

        .content {
            width: 400px; /* For horizontal overflow demo */
            height: 200px; /* For vertical overflow demo */
        }
    </style>
</head>
```



ALL CSS OVERFLOW PROPERTIES

Property	Description
overflow	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box
overflow-wrap	Specifies whether or not the browser can break lines with long words, if they overflow its container
overflow-x	Specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area
overflow-y	Specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area

HANDS ON OUTLINE

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Outline Property Example</title>
    <style>
        .outlined-box {
            padding: 20px;
            margin: 20px;
            outline: 4px dashed red; /* Outline with width, style, and color */
            outline-offset: 10px; /* Offset the outline from the element */
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>CSS Outline Example</h1>

    <div class="outlined-box">
        This box has a red dashed outline with a 10px offset.
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```

HANDS ON OVERFLOW

C: > Users > patri > OneDrive > Documents > html > xy.html > html > body > h1

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Overflow Scroll with Long Message</title>
    <style>
        .scroll-box {
            width: 150px;
            height: 100px;
            border: 2px solid #333;
            padding: 10px;
            overflow: scroll; /* Scrollbars always visible */
            background-color: #f0f0f0;
        }

        .long-message {
            width: 500px; /* Wider than the box to create horizontal scrolling */
            white-space: nowrap; /* Prevents the text from wrapping */
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Overflow Scroll with Short-Message</h1>
```

```html
    <div class="scroll-box">
        <div class="short-message">
            This is a very long message that doesn't fit in the box.
             It forces both horizontal and vertical scrollbars to appear.
            You can scroll through the message to read it fully.
            The message is much wider than the container,
             which triggers horizontal scrolling.
             Additionally, the message may exceed the height of the box,
             triggering vertical scrolling.
             Scrollbars allow you to view all the text content,
             which keeps going and going without wrapping to the next line,
             so you have to scroll horizontally as well as vertically!.

        </div>
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Overflow Scroll with Short-Message

This is a very long message that doesn't fit in the box. It forces both horizontal and

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STRATEGY Nº1

STRATEGY Nº2

STRATEGY Nº3

ANY QUESTIONS?