



# CSS Layout - Overflow

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The CSS **overflow** property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area.

This text is really long and the height of its container is only 100 pixels. Therefore, a scrollbar is added to help the reader to scroll the content. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut

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## 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

Dark mode



**Note:** The `overflow` property only works for block elements with a specified height.

**Note:** In OS X Lion (on Mac), scrollbars are hidden by default and only shown when being used (even though "overflow:scroll" is set).

## overflow: visible

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

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.

### Example

```
div {  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 65px;  
  background-color: coral;  
  overflow: visible;  
}
```

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## overflow: hidden

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You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow property specifies what

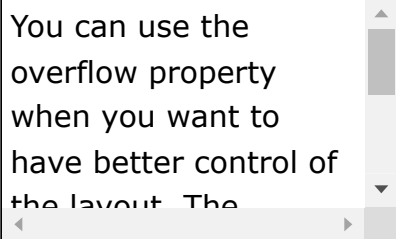
## Example

```
div {  
  overflow: hidden;  
}
```

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## 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):



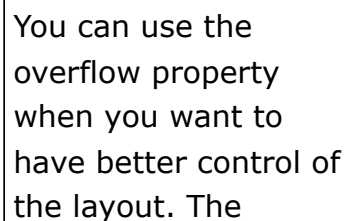
## Example

```
div {  
  overflow: scroll;  
}
```



# overflow: auto

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



You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The

## Example

```
div {  
  overflow: auto;  
}
```

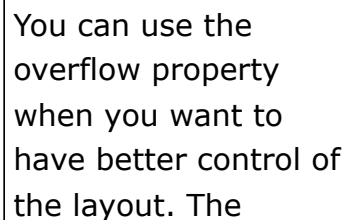
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# overflow-x and overflow-y

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.



You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The

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```
div {  
  overflow-x: hidden; /* Hide horizontal scrollbar */  
  overflow-y: scroll; /* Add vertical scrollbar */  
}
```

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## Test Yourself With Exercises

### Exercise:

Force a scroll bar to the <div> element with class="intro".

```
<style>  
.intro {  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 70px;  
  :      ;  
}  
</style>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div class="intro">  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit.  
Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum,  
nisi lorem egestas odio,
```

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HTML

CSS



&lt;/body&gt;

[Submit Answer »](#)[Start the Exercise](#)

## All CSS Overflow Properties

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

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