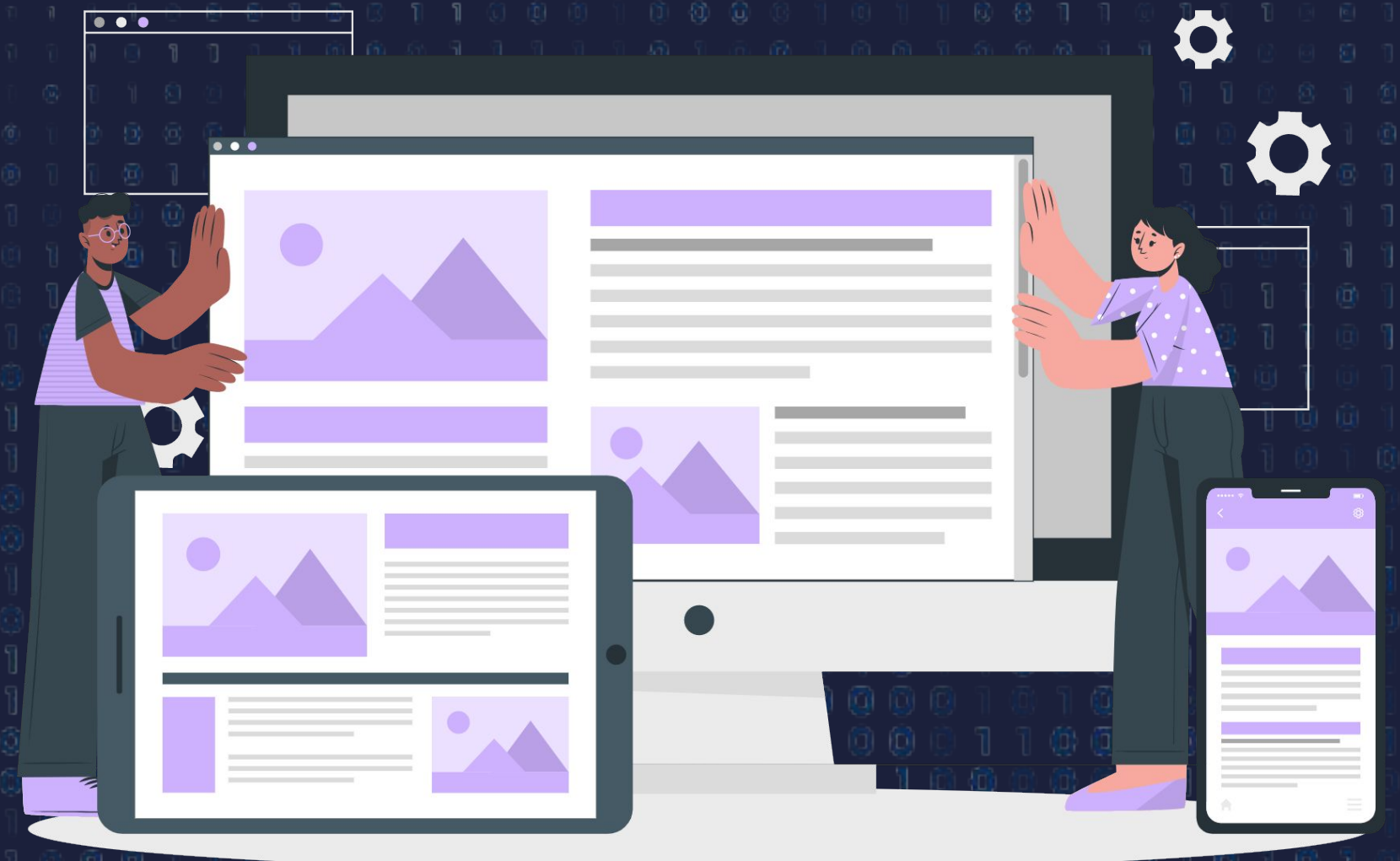




overflow and Z-index



Lecture CheckList

1. Overflow in CSS.
2. CSS Z-Index.

Overflow in CSS.

The overflow property in CSS determines what happens to content that is too large to fit in an element's box.

Overflow in CSS.

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 in CSS.

`overflow: visible`

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

Overflow in CSS.

`overflow: hidden`

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

Overflow in CSS.

`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 in CSS.

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 specify 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

CSS Z-Index.

The z-index property in CSS is used to specify the stack order of an element. An element with a higher z-index value will be placed in front of an element with a lower z-index value.

The value of the z-index property is an integer, the element with a higher number is placed on top of the elements with lower numbers.



▶ THANK YOU ◀