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Course Name: O Level (1ST Sem)
Topic: Cascading Style Sheets (Part 14)

Subject: Web Designing and Publishing
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Cascading Style Sheets

The Box Model

Overflow Property

Sometimes, the amount of content placed in an HTML element is much larger than the capacity of the element. In such cases, the content overflows from the elements, which may disrupt the display of the entire Web page. CSS provides various overflow properties to restrict the overflow of content in an element.

Overflow Properties of CSS

Property	Description
overflow-x	clipping at the left and right edges
overflow-y	Specifies clipping at the top and bottom edges
overflow-style	Specifies a scrolling method for elements that overflow

The syntax to use the overflow-x and overflow-y properties is given as follows:

```
.b1 { overflow-x:    visible | hidden | scroll | auto | no-display | no-content; }  
.b2 { overflow-y:    visible | hidden | scroll | auto | no-display | no-content; }
```

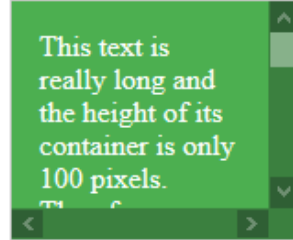
In the preceding syntax, the description of various values is given as follows:

- **visible**—Indicates that the content is not clipped
- **hidden**—Indicates that the content is clipped and that no scrolling mechanism should be provided to view the content outside the clipping region
- **scroll**—Indicates that the content is clipped and a scrolling mechanism should be displayed for a box
- **auto**—Indicates that a scrolling mechanism has to be provided to a box, because the content of this box overflows from its content area
- **no-display**—Indicates that if the content does not fit in the content box, the box is removed completely
- **no-content**—Indicates that if the content does not fit in the content box, the content is hidden completely

The syntax to use the overflow-style property is given as follows:

```
.b3 { overflow-style: auto | [ scrollbar | panner | move | marquee] , [ scrollbar | panner |  
move | marquee]; }
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
#overflowTest { background: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px;
  width: 50%;
  height: 100px;
  overflow: scroll;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;}
</style></head>
<body><div id="overflowTest">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
laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.
</div>
</body></html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
div { background-color: #eee;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
  border: 1px dotted black;
  overflow: visible;}
</style></head>
<body>
<h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
<p>By default, the overflow is visible, meaning
that it is not clipped and it renders outside the
element's box:</p>
<div>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.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Overflow

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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
div { background-color: #eee;
width: 200px;
height: 50px;
border: 1px dotted black;
overflow: hidden;}
</style></head>
<body><h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
<p>With the hidden value, the overflow is clipped,
and the rest of the content is hidden:</p>
<p>Try to remove the overflow property to understand
how it works.</p>
<div>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.</div>
</body></html>
```

CSS Overflow

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

Try to remove the overflow property to understand how it works.

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><style>
div { background-color: #eee;
width: 200px;
height: 50px;
border: 1px dotted black;
overflow-x: hidden;
overflow-y: scroll;}
</style></head>
<body><h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
<p>You can also change the overflow of content
horizontally or vertically.</p>
<p>overflow-x specifies what to do with the left/right
edges of the content.<br>
overflow-y specifies what to do with the top/bottom
edges of the content.</p>
<div>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.</div>
</body></html>
```

CSS Overflow

You can also change the overflow of content horizontally or vertically.

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

Exercise:

- 1: Write short note on Overflow Property.
- 2: Give an Example on no-display values of Overflow and explain it.