

Overflow in CSS

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CSS Overflow

The overflow feature indicates whether to cut the content or add a scroll bar to the element's content when it is too large for a predetermined area. It has the following values:

1. visible - by default, the overflow is not cut but displayed out of the element box.
2. hidden - the overflow is cut and hidden.
3. scroll - the overflow is cut but there is a scroll bar to view the rest of the content.
4. auto - if the overflow is cut, there is a scroll bar to view the rest of the content.

Note: The overflow feature is only used with block elements that have a predefined height. On OS X Lion, the default scroll bar is hidden, shown only when used.

overflow: visible

By default, overflow is set to visible, meaning that it will not be cut and displayed outside the box.

```
div {  
  width : 200px ;  
  height : 50px ;  
  background-color : #eee ;  
  overflow : visible ;  
}
```

Buổi sáng mai hôm ấy, một buổi mai đầy sương thu và gió lạnh. Mẹ tôi âu yếm nắm tay tôi dẫn đi trên con đường làng dài và hẹp. Con đường này tôi đã quen đi lại lắm lần, nhưng lần này tự nhiên tôi thấy lạ. Cảnh vật chung quanh tôi đều thay đổi, vì chính lòng tôi đang có sự thay đổi lớn: Hôm nay tôi đi học.

The overflow is still displayed

overflow: hidden

When using the hidden value, the overflow will be cut and hidden.

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

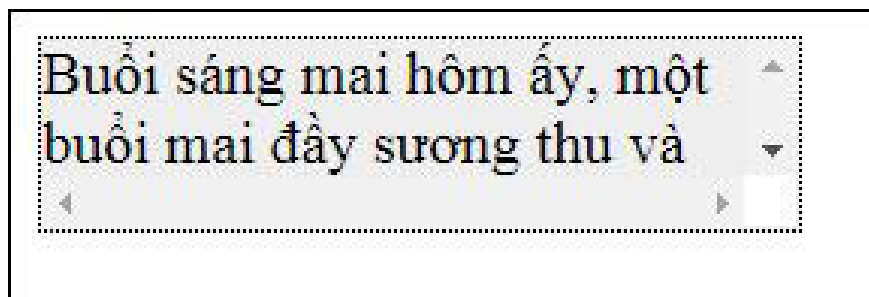
Buổi sáng mai hôm ấy, một buổi mai đầy sương thu và gió lạnh. Mẹ tôi âu yếm nắm tay

The overflow is hidden behind the predefined size frame

overflow: scroll

When the scroll value is set, the overflow will be cut and placed in a new scroll bar. Note that there will be both horizontal and vertical scroll bars (even if you don't need it).

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



Scroll bar to see the rest of the content

overflow: auto

The auto value is similar to scroll, only that will add a scroll bar when needed.

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

overflow-x and overflow-y

Overflow-x and overflow-y properties are used to determine whether the overflow will be displayed horizontally, vertically or both.

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

Previous article: [Location of elements in CSS](#)

Lesson: [Float in CSS](#)

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