CSS - OVERFLOW

Description

The *overflow* property determines how content which overflows its element's content area should be handled.

Possible Values

- **visible** − Overflowing content should be displayed.

- **hidden** − Overflowing content should not be displayed.

- **scroll** − Overflowing content should not be displayed, but the user agent should provide some means of accessing the hidden content *e. g.* , *a set of scrollbars*.

- **auto** − The behavior caused by this value is dependent on the browser.

Applies to

All the HTML elements.

DOM Syntax

```
object.style.overflow = "scroll";
```

Example

Here is the example −

```html
<html>
    <head>

        <style type="text/css">
            .scroll{
                display:block;
                border: 1px solid red;
                padding:5px;
                margin-top:5px;
                width:300px;
                height:50px;
                overflow:scroll;
            }
            .auto{
                display:block;
                border: 1px solid red;
                padding:5px;
                margin-top:5px;
                width:300px;
                height:50px;
                overflow:auto;
            }
        </style>

    </head>
    <body>

        <p>Example of scroll value:</p>

        <div >
        I am going to keep lot of content here just to show you how scrollbars works if
there is an overflow in an element box. This provides your horizontal as well as
vertical scrollbars.
```

```
        </div>
        <br />

        <p>Example of auto value:</p>

        <div >
        I am going to keep lot of content here just to show you how scrollbars works if
there is an overflow in an element box. This provides your horizontal as well as
vertical scrollbars.
        </div>

    </body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result −