

CSS - SCROLLBARS

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/css/css_scrollbars.htm

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There may be a case when an element's content might be larger than the amount of space allocated to it. For example, given width and height properties do not allow enough room to accommodate the content of the element.

CSS provides a property called *overflow* which tells the browser what to do if the box's contents is larger than the box itself. This property can take one of the following values –

Value	Description
visible	Allows the content to overflow the borders of its containing element.
hidden	The content of the nested element is simply cut off at the border of the containing element and no scrollbar is visible.
scroll	The size of the containing element does not change, but the scrollbars are added to allow the user to scroll to see the content.
auto	The purpose is the same as scroll, but the scrollbar will be shown only if the content does overflow.

Here is an example –

```
<html>
<head>
</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>

<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>
```

It will produce the following result –

