

CSS Layout - Overflow

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CSS Overflow

CSS overflow

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>CSS Overflow</title>
  <style>
    #overflowTest {
      background-color: #4caf50;
      color: white;
      padding: 15px;
      width: 50%;
      height: 100px;
      border: 3px solid crimson;
      overflow: scroll; /* */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="overflowTest">
    <div style="background-color: white; color: #4caf50; padding: 5px; width: 100%; height: 100%; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 10px 0;">
      CSS Overflow
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
#overflowTest strong {
    color: black;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

    <h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
    <p>
        The overflow property controls what happens to content that is too
        big to fit into an area.
    </p>

    <div id="overflowTest">
        <strong>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.</strong>Lorem ipsum
        dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing
        elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore
        magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad
        minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamcorper suscipit
        lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
        Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse
        molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu
        feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio
        dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril
        delenit augue dui dolore te feugait nulla facilisi. Nam liber
        tempor cum soluta nobis eleifend option congue
        nihil imperdiet doming id quod mazim placerat facer possim assum.
        Typi non habent claritatem insitam; est usus
        legentis in iis qui facit eorum claritatem.
    </div>

</body>

</html>
```

overflow 가
가

overflow

- "visible" - ()
- "hidden" = , 가 가
- "scroll" - , 가 가
- "auto" - scroll 가

Note:overflow 가 .

Note:Mac X Lion OS , ,
.(“overflow:scroll”)

overflow: visible

overflow visible , ,
.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Overflow</title>
  <style>
    div {
      background-color: lightgray;
      width: 200px;
      height: 50px;
      border: 1px solid 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>

Overflow: hidden

hidden 가 , , .:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>overflow: hidden</title>
  <style>
    div {
      background-color: lightgrey;
      width: 200px;
      height: 50px;
      border: 2px dotted black;
      overflow: hidden;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

  <h2>CSS Overflow: hidden</h2>
  <p>
    With th 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>

overflow: scroll

scroll , 가 , 가 가 . 가 가

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>overflow: scroll</title>
  <style>
    div {
      background-color: lightgrey;
      width: 200px;
      height: 100px;
      border: 2px dotted redd;
      overflow: scroll;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

  <h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
  <p>
    Setting the overflow 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):
  </p>

  <div>
    You can use the overflow property when your want to haver better
    control of the layout. The overflow property
    specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.
  </div>

</body>

```

```
</html>
```

overflow: auto

auto scroll , 가 .

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Overflow: auto</title>
  <style>
    div {
      background-color: lightgray;
      width: 200px;
      height: 50px;
      border: 3px solid crimson;
      overflow: auto;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

  <h2>CSS Overflow: auto</h2>
  <p>
    The auto value is similar to scroll, only it adds scrollbars when
    necessary:
  </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>`

Overflow-x and overflow-y

`overflow-x overflow-y` 가 ()

`overflow-x` / 가 .
`overflow-y` / 가 .

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>overflow-x and overflow-y</title>
  <style>
    div#overflow-x {
      background-color: lightgray;
      width: 200px;
      height: 50px;
      border: 2px dotted crimson;
      overflow-x: scroll; /* Add horizontal scrollbar */
      overflow-y: hidden; /* Hide vertical scrollbar */
    }

    div#overflow-y {
      background-color: lightgray;
      width: 200px;
      height: 50px;
      border: 2px dotted blue;
      overflow-x: hidden; /* Hide horizontal scrollbar */
      overflow-y: scroll; /* Add vertical scrollbar */
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

  <h2>CSS overflow-x and overflow-y</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.</p>
  <p>overflow-y specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the
content.</p>
  <br>
  <strong>overflow-x</strong>
  <div id="overflow-x">
    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>
  <br>
  <strong>overflow-y</strong>
  <div id="overflow-y">
    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>
```

All CSS Overflow Properties

Property	Description
overflow	가 .
overflow-x	
overflow-y	

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