CSS Overflow

The CSS `overflow` property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area. It specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The overflow property can be set to any of the following values:

- visible - The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box. This is the default value.
- hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible .
- scroll - The overflow is clipped and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content.
- auto - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary.

- The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.

Overflow-x and Overflow-y

The overflow-x and overflow-y properties specify whether to change the overflow of content just horizontally or vertically (or both):

overflow-x specifies what to do with the left/right sides of the content.

overflow-y specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.

For example:

```
div {
  overflow-x:  hidden;  /*  hide  horizontal
scrollbars */
  overflow-y:   scroll;   /*   add   vertical
scrollbars */
}
```

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