

JQUERYUI - HIDE

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/jqueryui/jqueryui_hide.htm

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This chapter will discuss the **hide** method, which is one of the methods used to manage jQueryUI visual effects. *effect* method applies an animation effect to hide elements.

Syntax

The **hide** method has the following syntax:

```
.hide( effect [, options ] [, duration ] [, complete ] )
```

Parameter	Description
effect	This is a String indicating which effect to use for the transition.
options	This is of type Object and indicates effect-specific settings and easing . Additionally, each effect has its own set of options that can be specified common across multiple effects described in the table <i>jQueryUI Effects</i> .
duration	This is of type Number or String, and indicates the number of milliseconds of the effect. Its default value is 400.
complete	This is a callback method called for each element when the effect is complete for this element.

jQueryUI Effects

Following table describes the various effects that can be used with the *hide* method:

Effect	Description
blind	Shows or hides the element in the manner of a window blind: by moving the bottom edge down or up, or the right edge to the right or left, depending upon the specified <i>direction</i> and <i>mode</i> .
bounce	Causes the element to appear to bounce in the vertical or horizontal direction, optionally showing or hiding the element.
clip	Shows or hides the element by moving opposite borders of the element together until they meet in the middle, or vice versa.
drop	Shows or hides the element by making it appear to drop onto, or drop off of, the page.
explode	Shows or hides the element by splitting it into multiple pieces that move in radial directions as if imploding into, or exploding from, the page.
fade	Shows or hides the element by adjusting its opacity. This is the same as the core fade effects, but without options.
fold	Shows or hides the element by adjusting opposite borders in or out, and then doing the same for the other set of borders.
highlight	Calls attention to the element by momentarily changing its background color while showing or hiding the element.
puff	Expands or contracts the element in place while adjusting its opacity.
pulsate	Adjusts the opacity of the element on and off before ensuring that the element is

	shown or hidden as specified.
scale	Expands or contracts the element by a specified percentage.
shake	Shakes the element back and forth, either vertically or horizontally.
size	Resizes the element to a specified width and height. Similar to scale except for how the target size is specified.
slide	Moves the element such that it appears to slide onto or off of the page.
transfer	Animates a transient outline element that makes the element appear to transfer to another element. The appearance of the outline element must be defined via CSS rules for the ui-effects-transfer class, or the class specified as an option.

Examples

The following examples demonstrates the use of *hide* method with different effect listed in the above table.

Effect - Blind

The following example shows the use of *hide* method with *blind* effect. Click on the button *Blind Effect Hide* to see the blind effect before the element hides.

```

<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>jQuery UI hide Example</title>
    <link href="http://code.jquery.com/ui/1.10.4/themes/ui-lightness/jquery-ui.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.10.2.js"></script>
    <script src="http://code.jquery.com/ui/1.10.4/jquery-ui.js"></script>
    <!-- CSS -->
    <style>
      .toggler { width: 500px; height: 200px; }
      #button { padding: .5em 1em; text-decoration: none; }
      #effect { width: 240px; height: 135px; padding: 0.4em; position: relative; }
      #effect h3 { margin: 0; padding: 0.4em; text-align: center; }
    </style>
    <script>
      $(function() {
        function runEffect() {
          $( "#effect" ).hide( "blind", {times: 10, distance: 100}, 1000, callback
        );
        };
        // callback function to bring a hidden box back
        function callback() {
          setTimeout(function() {
            $( "#effect" ).removeAttr( "style" ).hide().fadeIn();
          }, 1000 );
        };
        $( "#button" ).click(function() {
          runEffect();
          return false;
        });
      });
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div >
      <div >
        <h3 >Hide</h3>
        <p>

```

```

        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod
tempor incididunt ut labore.
    </p>
</div>
</div>

    <a href="#" >Blind Effect Hide</a>
</body>
</html>

```

Let's save the above code in an HTML file **hideexample.htm** and open it in a standard browser which supports javascript, you must see the following output. Now you can play with the result:

Hide

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore.

[Blind Effect Hide](#)

Effect - Shake

The following example shows the use of *shake* method with *blind* effect. Click on the button *Shake Effect Hide* to see the shake effect before the element hides.

```

<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>jQuery UI hide Example</title>
    <link href="http://code.jquery.com/ui/1.10.4/themes/ui-lightness/jquery-ui.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.10.2.js"></script>
    <script src="http://code.jquery.com/ui/1.10.4/jquery-ui.js"></script>
    <!-- CSS -->
    <style>
      .toggler-1 { width: 500px; height: 200px; }
      #button-1 { padding: .5em 1em; text-decoration: none; }
      #effect-1 { width: 240px; height: 135px; padding: 0.4em; position: relative;
}
      #effect-1 h3 { margin: 0; padding: 0.4em; text-align: center; }
    </style>
    <script>
      $(function() {
        function runEffect() {
          $( "#effect-1" ).hide( "shake", {times: 10, distance: 100}, 1000,
callback );
        };
        // callback function to bring a hidden box back
        function callback() {
          setTimeout(function() {
            $( "#effect-1" ).removeAttr( "style" ).hide().fadeIn();
          }, 1000 );
        };
        // set effect from select menu value
        $( "#button-1" ).click(function() {
          runEffect();
          return false;
        });
      });
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div >
      <div >
        <h3 >Hide</h3>
        <p>

```

```
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
tempor incididunt ut labore.
    </p>
  </div>
</div>
  <a href="#" >Shake Effect Hide</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Let's save the above code in an HTML file **hideexample.htm** and open it in a standard browser which supports javascript, you must see the following output. Now you can play with the result:

Hide

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore.

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