# What is the equivalent of ngShow and ngHide in Angular 2+?

Asked 3 years, 5 months ago Active 1 month ago Viewed 455k times



I have a number of elements that I want to be visible under certain conditions.

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In AngularJS I would write



<div ng-show="myVar">stuff</div>



How can I do this in Angular 2+?

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edited May 27 at 9:08

Kamil Naja **2,120** 3 12 24 asked Feb 23 '16 at 12:50



#### 15 Answers



Just bind to the hidden property

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[hidden]="!myVar"



See also



<a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global\_attributes/hidden">https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global\_attributes/hidden</a>

#### issues

hidden has some issues though because it can conflict with CSS for the display property.

See how some in Plunker example doesn't get hidden because it has a style

```
What is the equivalent of ngShow and ngHide in Angular 2+? - Stack Overflow
 :host {display: block;}
set. (This might behave differently in other browsers - I tested with Chrome 50)
workaround
You can fix it by adding
 [hidden] { display: none !important;}
To a global style in index.html.
another pitfall
 hidden="false"
 hidden="{{false}}"
 hidden="{{isHidden}}" // isHidden = false;
are the same as
 hidden="true"
```

and will not show the element.

hidden="false" will assign the string "false" which is considered truthy.

Only the value false or removing the attribute will actually make the element visible.

Using {{}} also converts the expression to a string and won't work as expected.

Only binding with [] will work as expected because this false is assigned as false instead of "false".

```
*ngIf VS [hidden]
```

\*ngIf effectively removes its content from the DOM while [hidden] modifies the display property and only instructs the browser to not show the content but the DOM still contains it.

> edited Feb 12 '17 at 10:35 answered Feb 23 '16 at 12:51 Günter Zöchbauer 358k 82 1137 1037



- 19 Using hidden is actually not recommended. <a href="mailto:angularjs.blogspot.com/2016/04/...">angularjs.blogspot.com/2016/04/...</a> Sam Sep 3 '16 at 5:02
- 11 I mentioned that in my answer already. Günter Zöchbauer Sep 3 '16 at 16:31
- \*ngIf may be the correct way in most cases, but sometimes you actually want an element to be there, visually hidden. A CSS style with [hidden] {display:none!important} helps. That's, for example, how Bootstrap makes sure [hidden] elements are actually hidden. See GitHub sb. Mar 1 '17 at 13:42 /

You may encounter some issue when you use (myStream | async) pipe inside of \*nglf that also uses (myStream | async) pipe – Pavel Blagodov Sep 26 '17 at 12:03

you are my saviour! using \*nglf will reset the DOM position to the top but [hidden] solved my problem and preserved the position. – Santosh Dec 8 '17 at 15:39



Use the [hidden] attribute:

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[hidden]="!myVar"



Or you can use \*ngIf

\*ngIf="myVar"

These are two ways to show/hide an element. The only difference is: \*ngIf will remove the element from DOM while [hidden] will tell the browser to show/hide an element using CSS display property by keeping the element in DOM.

edited May 15 at 5:17

answered Feb 23 '16 at 12:56



- [hidden] is adding conditionnaly an attribute "hidden" to the element. It also could be [whatever] or [ali]. The important thing here is to load a CSS rule who mention "hidden" attributes has to be display:none Gabriel Aug 5 '16 at 7:14
- 4 Bear in mind: \*nglf and [hidden] are fundamentalyl different. nglf will not evaluate the content inside the \*nglf block until the condition is true. This is especially important if you use the async pipe, as the subscription to the observable will only be added after the condition becomes true! Dynalon Sep 9 '16 at 7:59
- One more thing to take into consideration is that \*nglf destroys the component and it has to be re-created, while [hidden] keeps it alive and in memory. If you have a resource-intense component it may be preferable to hide it instead of destroy it Michael Kork. Nov 16 '17 at 15:33

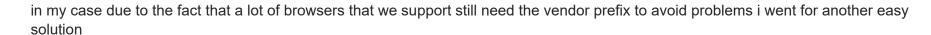
1 they are not same thing. – Kamuran Sönecek Aug 18 '18 at 10:37



I find myself in the same situation with the difference than in my case the element was a flex container. If is not your case an easy work around could be

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```
[style.display]="!isLoading ? 'block' : 'none'"
```



```
[class.is-loading]="isLoading"
```

where then the CSS is simple as

```
&.is-loading { display: none }
```

to leave then the displayed state handled by the default class.

edited Aug 9 '18 at 7:00

answered Feb 13 '17 at 10:06



**Vale Steve 703** 6 12

1 This works well with bootstrap 4 invalid-feedback class. – Jess Oct 25 '18 at 14:35



Sorry, I have to disagree with binding to hidden which is considered to be unsafe when using Angular 2. This is because the hidden style could be overwritten easily for example using

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The recommended approach is to use \*nglf which is safer. For more details, please refer to the official Angular blog. <u>5 Rookie Mistakes</u> to Avoid with Angular 2

```
<div *ngIf="showGreeting">
   Hello, there!
</div>
```

edited Dec 11 '16 at 23:38

answered Oct 28 '16 at 21:28



- 10 I think it's a rookie mistake to say something is bad before knowing the exact requirements. If one doesn't want an element to be removed and destroyed and added and recreated, \*ngIf is a poor choice. But you are right that consequences need to be considered and pointing out pitfalls is always a good idea. Günter Zöchbauer Nov 25 '16 at 5:43
- I know what you mean. It is not my word about it is a novice mistake, it is taken from Angular 2 official blog. I don't mean to offend anyone. Thanks for pointing out, though. Tim Hong Nov 25 '16 at 21:22 /
- Yeah, I don't think <code>ngIf</code> exactly answers what this question is asking. I want to hide some content on a page that includes a <code><router-outlet></code>. If I use <code>ngIf</code>, I get an error that it can't find the outlet. I need the outlet to be *hidden* until my data loads, not *absent* until my data loads. Jason Swett Nov 27 '16 at 23:56

I agree with you, but the problem that I have is I want to show a form and put values in it if I use the \*nglf I will have the error that it is not defined and with the hidden property it is working well – Hazem HASAN Mar 5 at 8:49

@HazemHASAN, sure. I understand. The solution is always conditional. In your case, not sure if it is possible to just check if the form is there before you run any other code against it. It is all about the trade-off. Do you want a safer way to hide the form which will not be offset by another styling in future accidentally? Or do you prefer to have the convenience not to check if the form exists? — Tim Hong Mar 5 at 21:08



According to Angular 1 documentation of <u>ngShow</u> and <u>ngHide</u>, both of these directive adds the css style <u>display</u>: none !important; , to the element according to the condition of that directive (for ngShow adds the css on false value, and for ngHide adds the css for true value).



We can achieve this behavior using Angular 2 directive ngClass:

```
/* style.css */
.hide
{
    display: none !important;
}
<!-- old angular1 ngShow -->
<div ng-show="ngShowVal"> I'm Angular1 ngShow... </div>
```

```
<!-- become new angular2 ngClass -->
<div [ngClass]="{ 'hide': !ngShowVal }"> I'm Angular2 ngShow... </div>
<!-- old angular2 ngHide -->
<div ng-hide="ngHideVal"> I'm Angular1 ngHide... </div>
<!-- become new angular2 ngClass -->
<div [ngClass]="{ 'hide': ngHideVal }"> I'm Angular2 ngHide... </div>
```

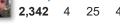
Notice that for show behavior in Angular2 we need to add ! (not) before the ngShowVal, and for hide behavior in Angular2 we **don't** need to add ! (not) before the ngHideVal.

edited Dec 1 '16 at 11:57

answered Dec 1 '16 at 10:10



Gil Epshtain





If your case is that the style is display none you can also use the ngStyle directive and modify the display directly, I did that for a bootstrap DropDown the UL on it is set to display none.

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So I created a click event for "manually" toggling the UL to display



Then on the component I have showDropDown:bool attribute that I toggle every time, and based on int, set the displayDDL for the style as follows

```
showDropDown:boolean;
displayddl:string;
manualtoggle(){
    this.showDropDown = !this.showDropDown;
    this.displayddl = this.showDropDown ? "inline" : "none";
}
```

answered Aug 8 '16 at 15:22





If you are using **Bootstrap** is as simple as this:



<div [class.hidden]="myBooleanValue"></div>



answered Mar 22 '17 at 17:24



3 In bootstrap 4 using [hidden] does the same so I recommend [hidden] - Vahid Mar 23 '18 at 11:42



in bootstrap 4.0 the class "d-none" = "display: none!important;"



answered Mar 7 '18 at 17:36

63RMAN **31** 2



For anybody else stumbling across this issue, this is how I accomplished it.

3 import {Directive, ElementRef, Input, OnChanges, Renderer2} from "@angular/core";



```
@Directive({
    selector: '[hide]'
})
export class HideDirective implements OnChanges {
    @Input() hide: boolean;
```

```
constructor(private renderer: Renderer2, private elRef: ElementRef) {}
ngOnChanges() {
  if (this.hide) {
    this.renderer.setStyle(this.elRef.nativeElement, 'visibility', 'hidden');
  } else {
    this.renderer.setStyle(this.elRef.nativeElement, 'visibility', 'visible');
}
```

I used 'visibility' because I wanted to preserve the space occupied by the element. If you did not wish to do so, you could just use 'display' and set it to 'none';

You can bind it to your html element, dynamically or not.

```
<span hide="true"></span>
or
 <span [hide]="anyBooleanExpression"></span>
```

answered Apr 25 '18 at 23:06





Use hidden like you bind any model with control and specify css for it:

# HTML:



<input type="button" class="view form-control" value="View" [hidden]="true" />

# CSS:

```
[hidden] {
   display: none;
```





10.2k 4 20 49



<div [hidden]="flagValue">
---content--</div>



answered Apr 15 at 9:00





<div [hidden]="myExpression">

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myExpression may be set to true or false





answered Sep 28 '16 at 9:19



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2 <div hidden="{{ myExpression }}"> This won't work, as "myExpression" will get converted to a string to be rendered in the html. Both the string "true" and "false" are truthy, so it will always be hidden - Viprus Sep 6 '17 at 13:21 /



There are two examples on Angular documents <a href="https://angular.io/guide/structural-directives#why-remove-rather-than-hide">https://angular.io/guide/structural-directives#why-remove-rather-than-hide</a>

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A directive could hide the unwanted paragraph instead by setting its display style to none.



Expression sets display to "block".

```
This paragraph is visible.

    Expression sets display to "none".
    This paragraph is hidden but still in the DOM.
```

You can use [style.display]="block" to replace ngShow and [style.display]="none" to replace ngHide.

answered May 10 at 3:19



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5 1



## To hide and show div on button click in angular 6.

-1 Html Code



```
<button (click)=" isShow=!isShow">FormatCell</button>
<div class="ruleOptionsPanel" *ngIf=" isShow">

Name

</div>
```

#### Component .ts Code

```
@Component({
   selector: 'app-root',
   templateUrl: './app.component.html',
   styleUrls: ['./app.component.css']
})
export class AppComponent{
   isShow=false;
   }
```

this works for me and it is way to replace ng-hide and ng-show in angular6.

enjoy...

**Thanks** 

answered Aug 30 '18 at 6:49



Manoj Gupta

You are using nglf - which is different than ngShow. Nglf will remove/add the element form the DOM. This is not the same as ngShow/ngHide which will only add/remove Css styles to the Element. - Gil Epshtain Jan 28 at 17:19

The example is too long and too specific. - masterxilo Jun 18 at 11:06



for me, [hidden]=!var has never worked.



So, <div \*ngIf="expression" style="display:none;">



And, <div \*ngIf="expression"> Always give correct results.

edited Jun 21 at 11:59



**1,755** 2 6 17

answered Jun 21 at 5:15



### protected by Günter Zöchbauer Aug 14 '18 at 17:19

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