



# Different ways to hide elements using CSS

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While working on UI/UX we have to take care of every web element that appears on the webpage to make the user experience easier. While designing such pages we often need to hide or show some particular HTML elements on any event or on any particular interval. In this article, we could do that easily with some line of javascript code, but for this article, we will see how many ways are there to hide an HTML element using [CSS](#) only.

**There are the following CSS properties use to hide an element.**

1. Absolute position
2. Color
3. Clip-path
4. Display
5. filter
6. Measurements
7. Opacity
8. Transform
9. Visibility

We are going to see all the methods mentioned above for hiding elements along with the CSS codes.

**1. Absolute position:** When we use the Position: absolute property in CSS for an element then it simply means that the position of that element is fixed to its parent container, if there is no container available then the document body is used as its

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**Got It !**

**Example:** In this example, we will hide the text element by moving out it from the screen. We will set the position of the h1 tag to the absolute and on a button click, we will add a class in which we will use the left property and set the value to the -999px. By doing this the text will be moved out from the display. We can also use other Top, Bottom, and Right properties to hide the element from the document.

---

## HTML

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

<head>
  <script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
  </script>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
    }

    h1 {
      font-size: 3rem;
      color: green;
      position: absolute;
    }

    p {
      color: white;
    }

    h1.hide {
      left: -999px;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
  This button will hide the text element
  by moving out the element from the screen.
</p>
```

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```
<script>
    $("#btn").click(function () {

        $("h1").addClass("hide");
    });
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

### Output:



2. Color property can also be used for making elements invisible by making them transparent, we will apply color with an alpha channel. We can set the alpha channel with the following method.

1. color: transparent
2. color: hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha);
3. color: rgba(red, green, blue, alpha);
4. color: #RRGGBBAA
5. color: #RBGA

**Note:** We can also use these values other than color, for example to the background-color, border-color, background, etc.

**Example:** In this example, we will hide the element by making it transparent

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```

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

<head>
  <script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
  </script>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
    }

    h1 {
      font-size: 3rem;
      color: rgb(255, 255, 255);
    }

    p {
      color: white;
    }

    h1.hide {
      color: transparent;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
  This button will set the text element
  color to the transparent and the text
  will be hidden.
</p>

<button id="btn">Hide</button>

<div class="textbox">
  <h1>GeeksForGeeks</h1>
</div>

<script>
  $("#btn").click(function () {

    $("h1").addClass("hide");
  });

```

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```
</html>
```

## Output:



**3. Clip-path property:** This property is used for creating a clipping reason according to the given shape, We will use this property to hide the element. Clip-path property has various values one of them is the circle(). when we use **clip-path: circle(0)** then the particular element will be completely hidden.

**Example:** In this example, we are going to hide a div by using the clip-path property and we will use one of the value circle() and set it to the circle(0). By doing this it will completely clip out the div and the div will be hidden.

---

## HTML

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

<head>
  <script src=
    "https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
  </script>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

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```
        width: 100px;
        background-color: #fff;
    }

    p {
        color: white;
    }

    .rect.hide {
        clip-path: circle(0);
    }
</style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
    This button will hide the text by
    clipping it in a circular shape to
    the zero value.
</p>

<button id="btn">Hide</button>

<div class="textbox">
    <div class="rect"></div>
</div>

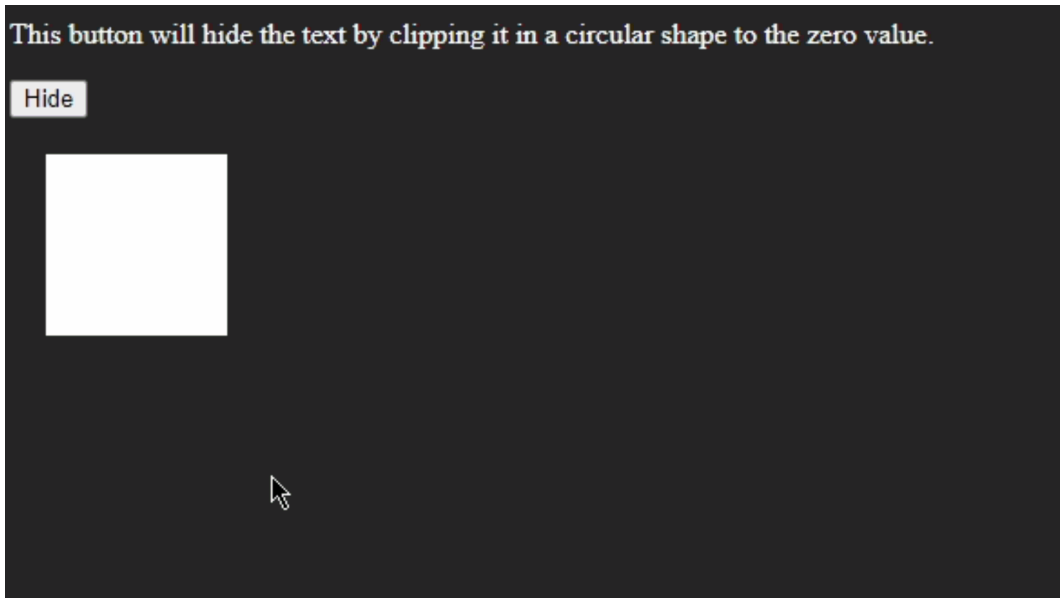
<script>
    $("#btn").click(function () {

        $(".rect").addClass("hide");
    });
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

## Output:

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**4. Display property:** The display property of CSS can also be used for hiding the element from DOM. We will use its one of the value which is known as **Display: none**, Probably this is the most used property for hiding HTML elements from the page.

**Example:** Hiding elements with display: none.

---

## HTML

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

<head>
  <script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
  </script>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
    }

    h1 {
      font-size: 3rem;
      color: rgb(24, 255, 63);
      border: 1px solid green;
      width: 17%;
    }

    p {
```

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```
    }  
  </style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
<p>  
  This button will hide the text  
  element by adding the class  
  which specify "display:none"  
  property  
</p>  
  
<button id="btn">Hide</button>  
  
<div class="textbox">  
  <h1>GeeksForGeeks</h1>  
</div>  
  
<script>  
  $("#btn").click(function () {  
    $("h1").addClass("hide");  
  });  
</script>  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

## Output:



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will use it's one of the properties called **opacity()**. As the name suggests what will it do, We will use the lowest opacity value to make the element transparent and this way will be able to hide any particular element.

**Example:** Hiding element with filter : opacity() property.

---

## HTML

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

<head>
  <script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
  </script>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
    }

    h1 {
      font-size: 3.5rem;
      color: rgb(24, 255, 63);
      border: 1px solid green;
      width: 20%;
    }

    p {
      color: white;
    }

    h1.hide {
      filter: opacity(0);
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
  This button will hide the text by
  making its opacity to the zero.
</p>
```

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```

</div>

<script>
    $("#btn").click(function () {
        $("h1").addClass("hide");
    });
</script>
</body>

</html>

```

### Output:



**6. Measurements:** This could also be one of the simplest ways to hide any element. We will reduce the dimension of the element with the help of the properties like **height, width, font size**, etc. Note that when we use dimensions to reduce or completely hide the element don't forget to use **overflow: hidden** property so that the complete content of the elements gets hidden.

**Example:** Hiding element by reducing its dimension.

## HTML

```

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

<head>

```

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```
body {
    background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
}

h1 {
    font-size: 5rem;
    color: rgb(24, 255, 63);
    width: 20%;
}

p {
    color: white;
}

h1.hide {
    height: 0px;
    width: 0px;
    overflow: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
    This button will hide the text by
    reducing its dimension to the zero
</p>

<button id="btn">Hide</button>

<div class="textbox">
    <h1>GeeksForGeeks</h1>
</div>

<script>
    $("#btn").click(function () {
        $("h1").addClass("hide");
    });
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

## Output:

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**7. Opacity:** We can directly use the opacity property in CSS to apply a transparency effect to the element. We will use the opacity value from 0 to 1 or in the percentage from 0% to 100%. But in this case, we will use **opacity(0)** or **opacity(0%)** to make the element transparent or completely hide the element.

**Example:** Hiding the element by setting opacity to 0.

---

## HTML

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

<head>
  <script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
  </script>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
    }

    h1 {
      font-size: 5rem;
      color: rgb(24, 255, 63);
      width: 20%;
    }

    n {
```

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```
        opacity: 0;
    }
</style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
    This button will hide the text by
    making opacity of the text 0
</p>

<button id="btn">Hide</button>

<div class="textbox">
    <h1>GeeksForGeeks</h1>
</div>

<script>
    $("#btn").click(function () {
        $("h1").addClass("hide");
    });
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

## Output:



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the element. The `scale()` method will help to set the size of the element so we can completely hide the element by using the lowest value for `scale()`.

**Example:** Hiding the element with Transform: `scale()`.

---

## HTML

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

<head>
  <script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
  </script>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color: rgb(37, 37, 37);
    }

    .crcl {
      margin: 20px;
      height: 200px;
      width: 200px;
      border-radius: 100px;
      background-color: #fff;
    }

    p {
      color: white;
    }

    .crcl.hide {
      transform: scale(0);
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
  This button will hide the shape
  by making their scale to the zero.
</p>
```

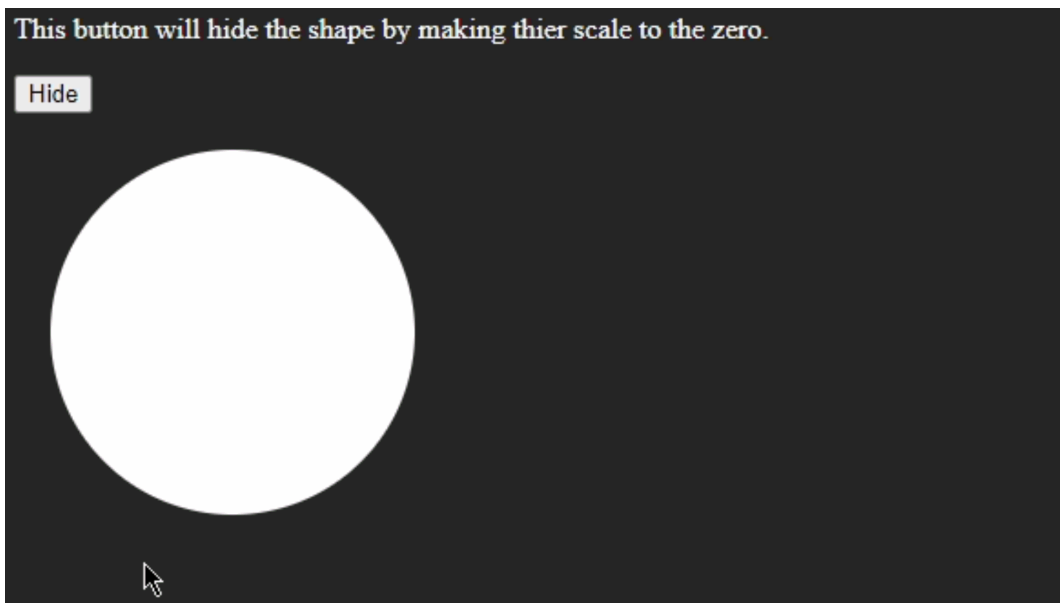
We use cookies to ensure you have the best browsing experience on our website. By using our site, you acknowledge that you have read and understood our [Cookie Policy](#) & [Privacy Policy](#).

```
</div>

<script>
    $("#btn").click(function () {
        $(".crcl").addClass("hide");
    });
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

## Output:



**9. Visibility:** This property has only two values **hidden** and **visible**. For hiding elements from the page, we will simply use **visibility: hidden**. This is one of the simplest methods to hide the HTML element from DOM.

**Example:** Hiding element with visibility: hidden property

---

## HTML

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

<head>
    <script src=
    "https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js">
    </script>
```

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```
.crcl {
    margin: 20px;
    height: 200px;
    width: 200px;
    border-radius: 100px;
    background-color: rgb(3, 134, 10);
}

p {
    color: white;
}

.crcl.hide {
    visibility: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<p>
    This button will hide the shape by
    the property visibility: hidden
</p>

<button id="btn">Hide</button>

<div class="textbox">
    <div class="crcl"></div>
</div>

<script>
    $("#btn").click(function () {
        $(".crcl").addClass("hide");
    });
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

## Output:

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