Chapter 1 : [Solved] Show Section On Button Click - CodeProject

Place all the controls in a section and apply rules on the button click. You can show and hide the default fields and based on button click show and hide the relevant section. Hide and show sections.

It was originally called a Pilcrow and was used to indicate where one paragraph ends and another begins. In older word processors, like WordPerfect, the button used to be called the "Reveal Codes" button. Ordinarily, you should not see one anywhere else. By this, I mean that you should not be ending lines with paragraph breaks, nor should you be using "empty paragraphs" to create "blank lines" between paragraphs in most cases, this is better accomplished with Space Before or After. You can select it, copy it, and paste it onto another paragraph to copy and paste the formatting. Pagination breaks These include things like column, page, and section breaks, which are a bit more obvious in their meaning. Pagination breaks are applied automatically by Word, or you can add these manually to control where the text should be pushed onto a new column, page or section. To delete these, you can simply select them and press the delete key. The examples below show how they appear in Word and earlier; the display is a little different but still recognisable in Word or Finally, you will sometimes see a small black bullet in the margin next to a paragraph. This indicates that the paragraph is formatted with the "Keep with next," "Keep lines together," "Page break before," or "Suppress line numbers" property. You can also double-click on the "bullet" itself to bring up this dialogue with the Line and Page Breaks tab selected. Upon close inspection, a circle with four lines radiating from the corners can be seen: This is the end-of-cell marker. It is a little like the paragraph mark in that it contains paragraph formatting for the last or only paragraph in the cell, but it also holds formatting for the cell. The same mark at the end of each row is the end-of-row marker, which serves a similar purpose with regard to row formatting. There are a number of clever formatting tricks you can do by formatting text especially paragraph breaks as Hidden, but you must ensure you hide it in order to see how the document will look when printed. It is especially important to hide it before generating a table of contents or index; if there is enough of it to affect the pagination, then the page numbers in your TOC or index may be incorrect. For example, as in the image below, the image has been placed relative to the paragraph, and hence the anchor symbol appears next to the beginning of the paragraph. Now you know why, by showing the paragraph marks you will likely find there are too many of them at the end and you really only should have one. How do your Excel skills stack up?

Chapter 2 : Hide option button for a field in Infopath

Well organized and easy to understand Web building tutorials with lots of examples of how to use HTML, CSS, JavaScript, SQL, PHP, and XML.

Originally posted by BonsaiGuy Thanks Matt for the welcome. Do you have any basic examples handy you can show me? Thanks in advance for all your help! I think I know how you do it. I found this in InfoPath help. You can type in "hide" and it is the first help item to come up. Changing the appearance of a control, including its visibility, based on values entered into the form. In design mode, select the control you want to hide or disable, and then click Conditional Formatting on the Format menu. In the Conditional Formatting dialog box, click Add. In the first box under If this condition is true, click Select a field or group. In the Select a Field or Group dialog box, select the field whose value will determine whether the control is hidden or disabled, and then click OK. Note Microsoft Office InfoPath verifies a condition by checking the value of the field field: An element or attribute in the data source that can contain data. If the field is an element, it can contain attribute fields. Fields store the data that is entered into controls. To connect a control to a field or group in the data source so that data entered into the control is saved. When a control is unbound, it is not connected to a field or group, and so data entered into the control will not be saved. In the second and third boxes under If this condition is true, enter the rest of the condition, and then do one of the following: To disable the control, select the Read-only check box. Note To disable the controls in a section, you must disable each control in the section. Disabling the actual section only prevents users from inserting or deleting the section. To hide the control, select the Hide this control check box.

Chapter 3 : InfoPath tip: Working with radio buttons and checkboxes

I have the above html which has two www.nxgvision.com trying to hide the section with id "two" hide and show section "one".When i click on go button,section one should fade and section "two" should be shown.

Working with radio buttons and check boxes Indeed, working with InfoPath is easy but sometimes some tips come in handy, specially when you are short on time. We will see how you can control different sections in a form using radio buttons. You have sections in a form. Each section opens up by clicking a check box. There are radio options in the form, option 1 and option 2. When user selects option 1, checkbox 1 should be checked and section 1 should open. When user selects option 2, checkbox 2 should be checked and section 2 should open. Similarly, when user selects option 2, checkbox 1 should be unchecked and section 1 should hide. When user selects option 1, checkbox 2 should be unchecked and section 2 should hide. It seems easy but there is a small catch. To check a checkbox, you set its value to "True" or "1". To uncheck it, you set its value to "False" or "0". To uncheck a checkbox, you should set its value to "" blank. Setting it to "False" will not give error but desired result will not be produced. The checkbox will not be unchecked and hence related section will not hide. Also, to set a value to "True", simply writing "True" in the value will not work. You should use boolean function. For example, boolean "True" or boolean "False". Another interesting thing is, simply typing this formula in the value box will not work. InfoPath will treat it as a text. InfoPath will put single quotes around it and consider it text. Proper way is to use designer. This is how form with controls will look like: Add conditional formatting to Section 1 to hide it when Checkbox 1 is checked. Conditional formatting for Section 1 3. Add conditional formatting to Section 2 to hide it when Checkbox 2 is checked. Add rule to Option 1. By default, the value of Option button 1 is "1" and value of option button 2 is "2". Name rule "Open Section1" and set condition: Set condition for Rule "Open Section1" 5. After setting the condition, click "Add Action" button to add action. In the "Field", select "Checkbox1" then click the "fx" button to add formula. Use "Insert Function" button to add "boolean" function or write it directly in the formula box. Click "Verify Formula" button to verify the formula and then click "OK". You need to add three more rules. Rules are shared between both option buttons. Rules you set for any of the option buttons work for both the buttons. Add second rule "Close Section 2". Set condition for rule "Close Section 2" Add action for this rule. Select "Checkbox1" in "Field" and leave the value blank. This will uncheck the "Checkbox1". Add third rule "Open Section 2" to open section 2. Options is equal to "2" and add action: Use technique described above to add formula. Remember, typing formula manually will not set the boolean value and will be considered as plain text by InfoPath. Add fourth rule "Close Section 1". Set condition for rule "Close Section 1" Add following action: Add action Select "Checkbox1" in "Field" and leave value blank. Remember sections are bound with these check boxes. Checking Checkbox1 will show section 1 and unchecking it will hide section 1. Similarly, checking Checkbox2 will show section 2 and unchecking it will hide section 2. The tip, in a nutshell, was that you should set the value of the checkbox to "blank" to uncheck it. Setting it to "False" will not uncheck it.

Chapter 4 : Topic: Hide and show section on button click. | Themeco Community

If I understand your almost-a-question correctly, just create an event handler for the button click, and in that handler, hide the approrpiate "section" control.

In Windows 7, both are in Accessories. Pick out the symbols you want then determine what key to actually type to get that symbol. In Character Map, choose the font and symbols you want to use. With the symbol highlighted, click the Select button. Do this for both symbols, then click the Copy button. Paste in Notepad to get the keys you will type in InfoPath to get these button symbols. This will make more sense later. Creating the Elements The elements that need to be created in the form using InfoPath Designer are a field, button, section, and a few rules to govern the behavior we want. Field First, create the field. Click Add Field at the bottom of the Fields task pane under Actions. Choose a name that makes sense like HideShowButtonText. This is exactly what this field is going to be, the text for the button which toggles hiding or showing a section. Leave Type and Data type as default Field element and Text string respectively. Set the Default value to 6. Leave everything else alone and click OK. Button Starting from an empty form editor, place a button. If you want to do this, right click the button and choose Borders and Shading. Under the Borders tab and under Presets, simply click None; under the Shading tab, simply choose No color. Right click the button and choose Button Properties. Under the first tab, General: Leave the Action set to default Rules and Custom Code. Make the ID something that makes sense like hideShowButton. To do so, click the Insert Function button next to Label. This will bring up the Select a Field or Group window. Choose the HideShowButtonText field. Change the font to Webdings and the size to what you want. Now we have a button that makes sense. Section In the editor space a few times or hit enter for a line break after the button and then insert a section control same way as inserting the button control, except choose section. Rules Section Rule There are three rules needed for the desired behavior. One rule is applied to the section, and two are for the actual button control. Select the Section by clicking where it has a little tab at the bottom left and says Section. In the Rules task pane, click New and choose Formatting. Name the Rule something that makes sense like Hide Section. This is what the rule is going to do: Under Condition click where it says None to set the condition. The condition we want is: HideShowButtonText is equal to 4. To get 4, click the dropdown and select type text to make that part editable and enter 4. Now, under Rule type check the Formatting box which says Hide this control. The final result should look like this: Button Rules The next rules will be set on the button itself. Action rules set for a button operate like this: The condition s and action s are set by you of course. In the Rules task pane, click New and choose Action. This is exactly what this rule will do, see that the value of the button is currently a down-arrow and change the value to a right-arrow. Under Condition, click where it currently says None in blue. HideShowButtonText is equal to 6. Now we want to set an action. Next to Run these actions, click the Add button. In value, just type 4. The result we want is this: With hideShowButton still selected, click New in the Rules task pane. Name the rule something like Right-Arrow to Down-Arrow. For Value type 6. Results and Considerations This concludes the set up. One thing you might want to consider is whether you want the section shown or hidden by default. To make it so that the section is hidden by default, change the default value of the HideShowButtonText field from 6 to 4. Neither did symbols in any of the Wingdings fonts render correctly. They worked fine in IE, but not in other browsers. My workaround was to instead choose a web safe font Times New Roman, choose the arrow characters from that font in character map to copy and paste. Those work across the board in all three of the aforementioned browsers. Kind of weird because as far as I understand, Webdings, Wingdings, Wingdings 2, and Wingdings 3 are all supposed to be supported by Firefox and Safari. Basically toggling any one section will revert every toggle back to its default value.

Chapter 5 : Need to show/hide fields from button click event - InfoPath Dev

Show or hide section breaks by Show/Hide button in Word or later versions If you are using Word //, you can click Home > Show/hide button to show or hide all section breaks from the Word document.

Chapter 6 : Show / Hide Button in Microsoft Word

Toggle (Show/Hide) Element (vertical 4 link section): hidden; but that just makes it not show up at all even when the button is clicked. I have also tried.

Chapter 7 : Show Hide DIV Based on Radio Buttons Selection Using jQuery

The toggle button which will show/hide a section is just a normal character in a special font like Webdings. I'll be using the Webdings font with character 0x34 for when the section is currently being shown and 0x36 for when the section is hidden.

Chapter 8 : php - How to hide/show sections of a HTML form - Stack Overflow

To turn on the show/hide button, first use the Recommended Settings to be sure you can see the button. Then just click it on the Standard toolbar to turn it on. In this particular case, the user needs to select that paragraph return at the end of the document and change its font size to 1pt.

Chapter 9 : How to create section in infopath form and make visible when form is in readonly view

The Show/Hide Button is located in the Paragraph group in the top right corner in Microsoft Word. It looks like a backwards letter "P" but it dates back to Roman times. It looks like a backwards letter "P" but it dates back to Roman times.