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Magnific Popup Documentation

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Here you can find the guide on how to use Magnific Popup. Besides this docs page, you can [play with examples on CodePen](#). If you've found any mistake in this site or you know how to improve some part of this documentation - please [commit on GitHub](#).

Please ask general questions through [Stack Overflow](#) tagged with `magnific-popup`.

If you're looking for touch-friendly popup just for images, [PhotoSwipe](#) might be a better choice.

Including files

You can get Magnific Popup JS and CSS file from the [build tool](#), from the `dist/` folder in the [GitHub repository](#), or by compiling it yourself with Grunt.

```
<!-- Magnific Popup core CSS file -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="magnific-popup/magnific-popup.css">

<!-- jQuery 1.7.2+ or Zepto.js 1.0+ -->
<script src="//ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.9.1/jquery.min.js"></script>

<!-- Magnific Popup core JS file -->
<script src="magnific-popup/jquery.magnific-popup.js"></script>
```

It's not required, but we recommend placing CSS files in `<head>` and JavaScript files and initialization code in the footer of your site (before the closing `</body>` tag).

If you already have `jquery.js` on your site, don't include it a second time, or use `jQuery.noConflict();` mode. Optionally, you can include [Zepto.js](#) instead of [jQuery](#), or [choose which one to include](#) based on browser support.

Initializing popup

Popup initialization code should be executed after document ready, for example:

```
$(document).ready(function() {
  $('.image-link').magnificPopup({type: 'image'});
});
```

There are three ways to initialize a popup:

1. From an HTML element

```
<a class="test-popup-link" href="path-to-image.jpg">Open popup</a>
```

```
$('.test-popup-link').magnificPopup({
  type: 'image'
  // other options
});
```

2. From a group of elements with one parent

Same as first one, but use this method if you are creating a popup from a list of elements in one container. Note that this method does not enable gallery mode, it just reduces the number of click event handlers; each item will be opened as a single popup. If you wish to enable gallery, add the `gallery:{enabled:true}` option.

```
<div class="parent-container">
  <a href="path-to-image-1.jpg">Open popup 1</a>
  <a href="path-to-image-2.jpg">Open popup 2</a>
  <a href="path-to-image-3.jpg">Open popup 3</a>
</div>
```

```
$('.parent-container').magnificPopup({
  delegate: 'a', // child items selector, by clicking on it popup will open
  type: 'image'
  // other options
});
```

3. From the 'items' option

The `items` option defines data for the popup item(s) and makes Magnific Popup ignore all attributes on the target DOM element. The value for `items` can be a single object or an array of objects.

```
// Example with single object
$('#some-button').magnificPopup({
  items: {
```

```

    src: 'path-to-image-1.jpg'
  },
  type: 'image' // this is default type
});

// Example with multiple objects
$('#some-button').magnificPopup({
  items: [
    {
      src: 'path-to-image-1.jpg'
    },
    {
      src: 'http://vimeo.com/123123',
      type: 'iframe' // this overrides default type
    },
    {
      src: $('<div>Dynamically created element</div>'), // Dynamically created element
      type: 'inline'
    },
    {
      src: '<div>HTML string</div>',
      type: 'inline'
    },
    {
      src: '#my-popup', // CSS selector of an element on page that should be used as a popup
      type: 'inline'
    }
  ],
  gallery: {
    enabled: true
  },
  type: 'image' // this is default type
});

```

Play with [this example on CodePen](#).

Content Types

By default, Magnific Popup has four types of content: `image`, `iframe`, `inline`, and `ajax`. There is no any “auto-detection” of type based on URL, so you should define it manually.

The type of a popup can be defined in a two ways:

- Using the `type` option. E.g.: `$('.image-link').magnificPopup({type:'image'})`.
- Using the `mfp-TYPE` CSS class (where `TYPE` is the desired content type). For example: `<a class="mfp-image image-link">Open image</a>`, `$('.image-link').magnificPopup()`.

The second option always overrides the first, so you may initialize popups with multiple content types from one call.

`inline` is the default content type (from v0.8.4), so you may skip its definition.

The source of the the popup content (for example, a path to an image, a path to an HTML file, a path to a video page) can be defined in a few ways:

Method #1: From the `href` attribute:

```
<a href="image-for-popup.jpg">Open image</a>
```

Method #2: From the `data-mfp-src` attribute (overrides the first method):

```
<a href="some-image.jpg" data-mfp-src="image-for-popup.jpg">Open image</a>
```

Method #3: From the `items` option

```
$.magnificPopup.open({
  items: {
    src: 'some-image.jpg'
  },
  type: 'image'
});

```

If you want to modify how the source is parsed, you may hook into the `elementParse` callback. For example:

```

$('.image-link').magnificPopup({
  type:'image',
  callbacks: {
    elementParse: function(item) {
      // Function will fire for each target element
      // "item.el" is a target DOM element (if present)
      // "item.src" is a source that you may modify

      console.log(item); // Do whatever you want with "item" object
    }
  }
});

```

Image Type

The path to the image must be set as the main source if you selected this type. If your popup doesn't have an image source and doesn't have an image that shouldn't be preloaded (and retina-ized, etc.), use the `inline` type.

```
image: {
  markup: '<div class="mfp-figure">'+
    '<div class="mfp-close"></div>'+
    '<div class="mfp-img"></div>'+
    '<div class="mfp-bottom-bar">'+
    '<div class="mfp-title"></div>'+
    '<div class="mfp-counter"></div>'+
    '</div>'+
    '</div>', // Popup HTML markup. `.mfp-img` div will be replaced with img tag, `.mfp-close`

  cursor: 'mfp-zoom-out-cur', // Class that adds zoom cursor, will be added to body. Set to null to

  titleSrc: 'title', // Attribute of the target element that contains caption for the slide.
  // Or the function that should return the title. For example:
  // titleSrc: function(item) {
  //   return item.el.attr('title') + ' <small>by Marsel Van Oosten</small>';
  // }

  verticalFit: true, // Fits image in area vertically

  tError: '<a href="%url%">The image</a> could not be loaded.' // Error message
}
```



Please note that Magnific Popup doesn't implement any JavaScript-based client-side caching for images. So make sure that your server [adds expires headers](#) so the image won't be downloaded each time.

Iframe Type

By default Magnific Popup supports only one type of URL for each service:

```
// YouTube
"http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7HKoqN3tMTQ"

// Vimeo
"http://vimeo.com/123123"

// Google Maps
"https://maps.google.com/maps?q=221B+Baker+Street,+London,+United+Kingdom&hl=en&t=v&hnear=221B+Bake
```



But you can extend it and make it support absolutely any URL or any other service (view [example that adds Dailymotion support](#)). Iframe options:

```
iframe: {
  markup: '<div class="mfp-iframe-scaler">'+
    '<div class="mfp-close"></div>'+
    '<iframe class="mfp-iframe" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>'+
    '</div>', // HTML markup of popup, `mfp-close` will be replaced by the close button

  patterns: {
    youtube: {
      index: 'youtube.com/', // String that detects type of video (in this case YouTube). Simply vi

      id: 'v=', // String that splits URL in a two parts, second part should be %id%
      // Or null - full URL will be returned
      // Or a function that should return %id%, for example:
      // id: function(url) { return 'parsed id'; }

      src: '//www.youtube.com/embed/%id%?autoplay=1' // URL that will be set as a source for iframe
    },
    vimeo: {
      index: 'vimeo.com/',
      id: '/',
      src: '//player.vimeo.com/video/%id%?autoplay=1'
    },
    gmaps: {
      index: '//maps.google.',
      src: '%id%&output=embed'
    }
  },

  // you may add here more sources

},

srcAction: 'iframe_src', // Templating object key. First part defines CSS selector, second attrib
}
```



Inline Type

To create popup from inline element you need to:

1) Create a HTML element that you wish to display in popup and add it somewhere. Class `mfp-hide` is required to hide the popup from the page.

```
<div id="test-popup" class="white-popup mfp-hide">
  Popup content
</div>
```

2) Style this element. Magnific Popup by default doesn't apply any styles to it, except vertical centering (if `alignTop:false`). Close button will be automatically appended inside (if `closeBtnInside:true`).

```
.white-popup {
  position: relative;
  background: #FFF;
  padding: 20px;
  width: auto;
  max-width: 500px;
  margin: 20px auto;
}
```

3) Add button that will open the popup (source must match CSS id of an element (`#test-popup` in our case).

```
<!-- Like so: -->
<a href="#test-popup" class="open-popup-link">Show inline popup</a>

<!-- Or Like so: -->
<a href="mobile-friendly-page.html" data-mfp-src="#test-popup" class="open-popup-link">Show inline
```

4) Initialize script.

```
$('.open-popup-link').magnificPopup({
  type: 'inline',
  midClick: true // Allow opening popup on middle mouse click. Always set it to true if you don't p
});
```

Here are some other ways to initialize popup:

```
// From HTML string
$('.button').magnificPopup({
  items: {
    src: '<div class="white-popup">Dynamically created popup</div>',
    type: 'inline'
  }
});

// From an element with ID #popup
$('.button').magnificPopup({
  items: {
    src: '#popup',
    type: 'inline'
  }
});

// From jQuery object
$('.button').magnificPopup({
  items: {
    src: $('<div class="white-popup">Dynamically created popup</div>'),
    type: 'inline'
  }
});

// Open directly via API
$.magnificPopup.open({
  items: {
    src: '<div class="white-popup">Dynamically created popup</div>', // can be a HTML string, jQuer
    type: 'inline'
  }
});
```

I have created two examples on CodePen that will help you better understand how it works:

- [Simple inline popup](#)
- [Advanced popup with markup and gallery mode](#)

Ajax Type

To create such type of popup, first of define the path to the file that you wish to display and select `ajax` type of the popup. Popup itself should be styled in exactly the same way as an [inline popup type](#).

Important note! The contents of the file that you load is already a popup itself, so there must be **only one root element**.

```
<a href="path-to-file.html" class="ajax-popup-link">Show inline popup</a>
```

```
$('.ajax-popup-link').magnificPopup({
  type: 'ajax'
});
```

Note that path to the file that will be loaded should have the same origin (e.g. be on the same domain), [learn more](#).

Ajax options:

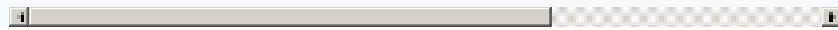
```
ajax: {
```

```

settings: null, // Ajax settings object that will extend default one - http://api.jquery.com/jQue
// For example:
// settings: {cache:false, async:false}

cursor: 'mfp-ajax-cur', // CSS class that will be added to body during the loading (adds "progres
tError: '<a href="%url%">The content</a> could not be loaded.' // Error message, can contain %cu
}

```



To modify content after it's loaded, or to select and show just specific element from loaded file, there is a `parseAjax` callback:

```

callbacks: {
  parseAjax: function(mfpResponse) {
    // mfpResponse.data is a "data" object from ajax "success" callback
    // for simple HTML file, it will be just String
    // You may modify it to change contents of the popup
    // For example, to show just #some-element:
    // mfpResponse.data = $(mfpResponse.data).find('#some-element');

    // mfpResponse.data must be a String or a DOM (jQuery) element

    console.log('Ajax content loaded:', mfpResponse);
  },
  ajaxContentAdded: function() {
    // Ajax content is loaded and appended to DOM
    console.log(this.content);
  }
}

```

Options

Options should be passed to the initialization code and separated by comma, e.g.:

```

$('.some-link').magnificPopup({
  // main options
  disableOn: 400,
  key: 'some-key',

  gallery: {
    // options for gallery
    enabled: true
  },
  image: {
    // options for image content type
    titleSrc: 'title'
  }
});

```

Options for specific modules are explained in their sections of documentation (e.g. related to text are in [translating section](#), related to gallery are in [gallery section](#). Here you can find the list of general options:

disableOn

null

If window width is less than the number in this option lightbox will not be opened and the default behavior of the element will be triggered. Set to `0` to disable behavior. Option works only when you initialize Magnific Popup from DOM element.

Can also accept Function as a parameter, which should return `true` if lightbox can be opened and `false` otherwise. For example:

```

disableOn: function() {
  if( $(window).width() < 600 ) {
    return false;
  }
  return true;
}

```

key

null

"Key" option is a unique identifier of a single or a group of popups with the same structure. If you will not define it, DOM elements will be created and destroyed each time when you open and close popup.

You may (and should) set an equal key to different popups if their markup matches. By markup I mean options that change HTML structure of the popup (e.g. close icon placement and HTML code of it).

For example: you have many popups that show title, some text and button - you may use one key for all of them, so only one instance of this element is created. Same for popup that always contains image and caption.

You can delete cached templates like so:

```

// delete template with key "your-key"
delete $.magnificPopup.instance.popupsCache['your-key'];

// delete all templates
$.magnificPopup.instance.popupsCache = {};

```

midClick

false

If set to `true` lightbox is opened if the user clicked on the middle mouse button, or click with Command/Ctrl key. Option works only when you initialize Magnific Popup from DOM element.

mainClass

empty string

String that contains classes that will be added to the root element of popup wrapper and to dark overlay. For example `"myClass"`, can also contain multiple classes - `'myClassOne myClassTwo'`.

preloader

true

Preloader in Magnific Popup is used as an indicator of current status. If option enabled, it's always present in DOM only text inside of it changes. Below you can see explanation of CSS names that are applied to container that holds preloader and content area depending on the state of current item:

```
/* Content Loading is in progress */
.mfp-s-loading { }

/* Content successfully Loaded */
.mfp-s-ready { }

/* Error during Loading */
.mfp-s-error { }
```

For example, if you want your error message to be in red add such CSS:

```
.mfp-s-error .mfp-preloader {
  color: red;
}
```

You can trigger change of status manually by calling `instance.updateStatus('error', 'error message')`.

focus

empty string

String with CSS selector of an element inside popup that should be focused. Ideally it should be the first element of popup that can be focused. For example `'input'` or `'#login-input'`. Leave empty to focus the popup itself.

closeOnContentClick

false

Close popup when user clicks on content of it. It's recommended to enable this option when you have only image in popup.

closeOnBgClick

true

Close the popup when user clicks on the dark overlay.

closeBtnInside

true

If enabled, Magnific Popup will put close button inside content of popup, and wrapper will get class `mfp-close-btn-in` (which in default CSS file makes color of it change). If markup of popup item is defined element with class `mfp-close` it will be replaced with this button, otherwise close button will be appended directly.

showCloseBtn

true

Controls whether the close button will be displayed or not.

enableEscapeKey

true

Controls whether pressing the escape key will dismiss the active popup or not.

modal

false

When set to `true`, the popup will have a modal-like behavior: it won't be possible to dismiss it by usual means (close button, escape key, or clicking in the overlay).

This is a shortcut to set `closeOnContentClick`, `closeOnBgClick`, `showCloseBtn`, and `enableEscapeKey` to `false`.

alignTop

false

If set to `true` popup is aligned to top instead of to center. (basically all this option does is adds `mfp-align-top` CSS class to popup which removes styles that align popup to center).

index

null

Used for gallery. Defines starting index. If popup is initialised from DOM element, this option will be ignored.

fixedContentPos

auto

Popup content position. Can be `"auto"`, `true` or `false`. If set to `true` - fixed position will be used, to `false` - absolute position based on current scroll. If set to `"auto"` popup will automatically disable this option when browser doesn't support fixed position properly.

fixedBgPos

auto

Same as an option above, but it defines position property of the dark translucent overlay. If set to `false` - huge tall overlay will be generated that equals height of window to emulate fixed position. It's recommended to set this option to `true` if you animate this dark overlay and content is most likely will not be zoomed, as size of it will be much smaller.

overflowY

auto

Defines scrollbar of the popup, works as overflow-y CSS property - any [CSS acceptable value](#) is allowed (e.g. `auto`, `scroll`, `hidden`). Option is applied only when fixed position is enabled.

There is no option `overflowX`, but you may easily emulate it just via CSS.

removalDelay

0

Delay before popup is removed from DOM. Used for the [animation](#).

closeMarkup

```
<button title="%title%" type="button" class="mfp-close">&#215;</button>
```

Markup of close button. %title% will be replaced with option `tClose`.

prependTo

document.body

The DOM element to which popup will be added. Useful when you're using ASP.NET where popup should be inside `form`. Option available since 2013/12/04.

autoFocusLast

true

If set to `true` last focused element before popup showup will be focused after popup close. Option available since 2015/12/16.

Gallery

The gallery module allows you to switch the content of the popup and adds navigation arrows. It can switch and mix any types of content, not just images. Gallery options:

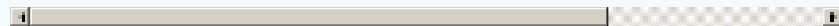
```
gallery: {
  enabled: false, // set to true to enable gallery

  preload: [0,2], // read about this option in next Lazy-Loading section

  navigateByImgClick: true,

  arrowMarkup: '<button title="%title%" type="button" class="mfp-arrow mfp-arrow-%dir%"></button>',

  tPrev: 'Previous (Left arrow key)', // title for Left button
  tNext: 'Next (Right arrow key)', // title for right button
  tCounter: '<span class="mfp-counter">%curr% of %total%</span>' // markup of counter
}
```



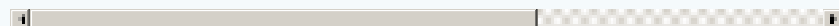
Example:

```
// This will create a single gallery from all elements that have class "gallery-item"
$('.gallery-item').magnificPopup({
  type: 'image',
  gallery:{
    enabled:true
  }
});
```

Multiple galleries

To have multiple galleries on a page, you need to create a new instance of Magnific Popup for each separate gallery. For example

```
<div class="gallery">
  <a href="path-to-image.jpg">Open image 1 (gallery #1)</a>
  <a href="path-to-image.jpg">Open image 2 (gallery #1)</a>
</div>
<div class="gallery">
  <a href="path-to-image.jpg">Open image 1 (gallery #2)</a>
  <a href="path-to-image.jpg">Open image 2 (gallery #2)</a>
  <a href="http://vimeo.com/123123" class="mfp-iframe">Open video (gallery #2). Class mfp-iframe
</div>
```



```
$('.gallery').each(function() { // the containers for all your galleries
  $(this).magnificPopup({
    delegate: 'a', // the selector for gallery item
    type: 'image',
    gallery: {
      enabled:true
    }
  });
});
```

```
});
```

You don't necessarily need to use `delegate` option, it can be just `$(this).find('a').magnificPopup( ...`

Lazy-loading

Lazy-loading option preloads nearby items. It accepts an array with two integers. The first is the number of items to preload before the current. The second is the number of images to preload after the current. For example, `preload: [1,3]` will load 3 next items and 1 that is before current. These values are automatically switched based on direction of movement.

By default all what it does is just searches for an image tag and preloads it with JavaScript. But you can extend it and do your custom preloading logic with help of `lazyLoad` event, like so:

```
callbacks: {
  lazyLoad: function(item) {
    console.log(item); // Magnific Popup data object that should be Loaded
  }
}
```

"Preload" option can be changed dynamically. To disable it set `preload:0`.

Animation

Animation can be added to any example. For Ajax based popup content animation is fired only after content is loaded.

After popup is opened popup wrapper and background overlay get class `mfp-ready`. Before popup is removed they get class `mfp-removing`.

For example:

```
// Initialize popup as usual
$('.popup-link').magnificPopup({
  // Delay in milliseconds before popup is removed
  removalDelay: 300,

  // Class that is added to popup wrapper and background
  // make it unique to apply your CSS animations just to this exact popup
  mainClass: 'mfp-fade'
});
```

Then just play with CSS3 transitions:

```
/* overlay at start */
.mfp-fade.mfp-bg {
  opacity: 0;

  -webkit-transition: all 0.15s ease-out;
  -moz-transition: all 0.15s ease-out;
  transition: all 0.15s ease-out;
}
/* overlay animate in */
.mfp-fade.mfp-bg.mfp-ready {
  opacity: 0.8;
}
/* overlay animate out */
.mfp-fade.mfp-bg.mfp-removing {
  opacity: 0;
}

/* content at start */
.mfp-fade.mfp-wrap .mfp-content {
  opacity: 0;

  -webkit-transition: all 0.15s ease-out;
  -moz-transition: all 0.15s ease-out;
  transition: all 0.15s ease-out;
}
/* content animate in */
.mfp-fade.mfp-wrap.mfp-ready .mfp-content {
  opacity: 1;
}
/* content animate out */
.mfp-fade.mfp-wrap.mfp-removing .mfp-content {
  opacity: 0;
}
```

Please use animation wisely and when it's really required. Do not enable it when your popup may contain large image or a lot of HTML text.

Retina

"Retina" module allows you to display high-resolution images on high-dpi screens with different `devicePixelRatio`. Module works only with "image" type and only when `window.devicePixelRatio > 1`.

First of prepare two sets of images. Default supported syntax requires `@2x` at the end of the image file name, e.g.: `image.jpg > image@2x.jpg`. Then initialize popup as usual and add `ratio` in retina set of options.

```
<a href="image.jpg" class="image-link">Open popup</a>
```

```
// Initialize popup as usual
$('.image-link').magnificPopup({
  type: 'image',

  retina: {
    ratio: 1, // Increase this number to enable retina image support.
    // Image in popup will be scaled down by this number.
    // Option can also be a function which should return a number (in case you support multiple rat
    // ratio: function() { return window.devicePixelRatio === 1.5 ? 1.5 : 2 }

    replaceSrc: function(item, ratio) {
      return item.src.replace(/\.w+$/, function(m) { return '@2x' + m; });
    } // function that changes image source
  }

});
```



View [example of retina popup on CodePen](#).

Zoom effect

Zooming only works for images, for now. To add zooming effect, first of make sure that you included “zoom” module to Magnific Popup build (since v0.9.1.). Then follow steps:

1) Add the thumbnail with link that will open the popup, for example:

```
<a href="image.jpg" class="image-link">
  
</a>
```

You need to make sure that ratio of your thumbnail matches the ratio of the big image, to avoid “jumps” at the end of zoom-out animation.

2) Initialize popup with `zoom` options:

```
// Initialize popup as usual
$('.image-link').magnificPopup({
  type: 'image',
  mainClass: 'mfp-with-zoom', // this class is for CSS animation below

  zoom: {
    enabled: true, // By default it's false, so don't forget to enable it

    duration: 300, // duration of the effect, in milliseconds
    easing: 'ease-in-out', // CSS transition easing function

    // The "opener" function should return the element from which popup will be zoomed in
    // and to which popup will be scaled down
    // By default it looks for an image tag:
    opener: function(openerElement) {
      // openerElement is the element on which popup was initialized, in this case its <a> tag
      // you don't need to add "opener" option if this code matches your needs, it's default one.
      return openerElement.is('img') ? openerElement : openerElement.find('img');
    }
  }

});
```



3) Optionally, add CSS fading animation to background overlay

```
.mfp-with-zoom .mfp-container,
.mfp-with-zoom.mfp-bg {
  opacity: 0;
  -webkit-backface-visibility: hidden;
  /* ideally, transition speed should match zoom duration */
  -webkit-transition: all 0.3s ease-out;
  -moz-transition: all 0.3s ease-out;
  -o-transition: all 0.3s ease-out;
  transition: all 0.3s ease-out;
}

.mfp-with-zoom.mfp-ready .mfp-container {
  opacity: 1;
}

.mfp-with-zoom.mfp-ready.mfp-bg {
  opacity: 0.8;
}

.mfp-with-zoom.mfp-removing .mfp-container,
.mfp-with-zoom.mfp-removing.mfp-bg {
  opacity: 0;
}
```

Zoom module adds `zoomAnimationEnded` callback, which fires when zoom-in animation is finished.

API

There is a much bigger list of public events, methods and variables than provided here which is used for module development, look inside code or type in console `$.magnificPopup.instance` to find them, if you think that

something should be added to docs - please submit commit.

Events

You can define callbacks in `callbacks` option. Besides that, all Magnific Popup events are also dispatched using `triggerHandler` on target element (or to document if the element doesn't exist).

```
$('.image-link').magnificPopup({
  // you may add other options here, e.g.:
  preloader: true,

  callbacks: {
    open: function() {
      // Will fire when this exact popup is opened
      // this - is Magnific Popup object
    },
    close: function() {
      // Will fire when popup is closed
    }
    // e.t.c.
  }
});

// Alternative method: using events
// Name of event should start from `mfp` and the first letter should be uppercase.
// e.g. 'open' becomes 'mfpOpen', 'beforeOpen' becomes 'mfpBeforeOpen'.
$('.image-link').on('mfpOpen', function(e /*, params */) {
  console.log('Popup opened', $.magnificPopup.instance);
});
```

List of callbacks. In each callback `this` is `$.magnificPopup.instance`, so you can execute methods (`this.close()`) or access public variables (`this.currItem`).

```
callbacks: {
  beforeOpen: function() {
    console.log('Start of popup initialization');
  },
  elementParse: function(item) {
    // Function will fire for each target element
    // "item.el" is a target DOM element (if present)
    // "item.src" is a source that you may modify

    console.log('Parsing content. Item object that is being parsed:', item);
  },
  change: function() {
    console.log('Content changed');
    console.log(this.content); // Direct reference to your popup element
  },
  resize: function() {
    console.log('Popup resized');
    // resize event triggers only when height is changed or layout forced
  },
  open: function() {
    console.log('Popup is opened');
  },

  beforeClose: function() {
    // Callback available since v0.9.0
    console.log('Popup close has been initiated');
  },
  close: function() {
    console.log('Popup removal initiated (after removalDelay timer finished)');
  },
  afterClose: function() {
    console.log('Popup is completely closed');
  },

  markupParse: function(template, values, item) {
    // Triggers each time when content of popup changes
    // console.log('Parsing:', template, values, item);
  },
  updateStatus: function(data) {
    console.log('Status changed', data);
    // "data" is an object that has two properties:
    // "data.status" - current status type, can be "Loading", "error", "ready"
    // "data.text" - text that will be displayed (e.g. "Loading...")
    // you may modify this properties to change current status or its text dynamically
  },
  imageLoadComplete: function() {
    // fires when image in current popup finished loading
    // available since v0.9.0
    console.log('Image loaded');
  },

  // Only for ajax popup type
  parseAjax: function(mfpResponse) {
    // mfpResponse.data is a "data" object from ajax "success" callback
    // for simple HTML file, it will be just String
    // You may modify it to change contents of the popup
    // For example, to show just #some-element:
    // mfpResponse.data = $(mfpResponse.data).find('#some-element');

    // mfpResponse.data must be a String or a DOM (jQuery) element

    console.log('Ajax content loaded:', mfpResponse);
  },
  ajaxContentAdded: function() {
    // Ajax content is loaded and appended to DOM
    console.log(this.content);
  }
}
```

Public methods

```
// Open popup immediately. If popup is already opened - it'll just overwrite the content (but old op
// - first parameter: options object
// - second parameter (optional): index of item to open
$.magnificPopup.open({
  items: {
    src: 'someimage.jpg'
  },
  type: 'image'

  // You may add options here, they're exactly the same as for $.fn.magnificPopup call
  // Note that some settings that rely on click event (like disableOn or midClick) will not work he
}, 0);

$.magnificPopup.close(); // Close popup that is currently opened (shorthand)

/*
  Methods below don't have shorthand like "open" and "close".
  They should be called through "instance" object.
  "instance" is available only when at least one popup was opened.
  For example: $.magnificPopup.instance.doSomething();
*/

var magnificPopup = $.magnificPopup.instance; // save instance in magnificPopup variable

magnificPopup.close(); // Close popup that is currently opened

// Navigation when gallery is enabled
magnificPopup.next(); // go to next item
magnificPopup.prev(); // go to prev item
magnificPopup.goTo(4); // go to item #4

magnificPopup.updateItemHTML(); // updates the popup content. Useful after you change "items" array

// Update status of popup
// First param: status type, can be: 'loading', 'error' or 'ready'.
// Second param: message that will be displayed.
magnificPopup.updateStatus('loading', 'The loading text...');
```



You may also call ANY method via `$.fn.magnificPopup('methodName' /*, param1, param2 ... */)` after you initialized the popup, for example:

```
// First of make sure that you initialized popup on element $('element-with-popup')

// Then
$('element-with-popup').magnificPopup('open'); // Will open the popup
$('element-with-popup').magnificPopup('open', 5); // Will open popup with 5th item
$('element-with-popup').magnificPopup('next');
$('element-with-popup').magnificPopup('goTo', 3);
```

You may also open the popup directly at initialization:

```
$('element-with-popup').magnificPopup({
  items: {
    src: 'path-to-image.jpg',
    type: 'image'
  }
  // (optionally) other options
}).magnificPopup('open');
```

Public properties

Most properties are available only after the popup is opened. Only most used are listed here.

```
var magnificPopup = $.magnificPopup.instance;

magnificPopup.items // array that holds data for popup items
magnificPopup.currItem // data for current item
magnificPopup.index // current item index (integer)

magnificPopup.content // direct reference to jQuery DOM element that you open in popup
magnificPopup.bgOverlay // translucent overlay
magnificPopup.wrap // container that holds all controls and contentContainer
magnificPopup.contentContainer // container that holds popup content, child of wrap

magnificPopup.st.el // Target clicked element that opened popup (works if popup is initialized from
magnificPopup.st.mainEl // Main element (or collection of elements) from which popup was initialize

magnificPopup.isIE7
magnificPopup.isIOS
```



Translating

Internationalization of Magnific Popup is very simple, all you need is to extend default settings object with new values, or just pass options to your initialization code. If you're making some public plugin or theme, it's strongly recommended to use only second method to avoid conflicts.

Some properties contain `%keys%` that should not be translated, but may be reordered or removed.

```
// Add it after jquery.magnific-popup.js and before first initialization code
$.extend(true, $.magnificPopup.defaults, {
  tClose: 'Close (Esc)', // Alt text on close button
  tLoading: 'Loading...', // Text that is displayed during Loading. Can contain %curr% and %total%
  gallery: {
    tPrev: 'Previous (Left arrow key)', // Alt text on Left arrow
    tNext: 'Next (Right arrow key)', // Alt text on right arrow
    tCounter: '%curr% of %total%' // Markup for "1 of 7" counter
  },
  image: {
    tError: '<a href="%url%">The image</a> could not be loaded.' // Error message when image could
  },
  ajax: {
    tError: '<a href="%url%">The content</a> could not be loaded.' // Error message when ajax request
  }
});
```



Same thing, but applied only to specific slider:

```
$('.some-button').magnificPopup({
  tClose: 'Close (Esc)',
  tLoading: 'Loading...',
  gallery: {
    tPrev: 'Previous (Left arrow key)',
    tNext: 'Next (Right arrow key)',
    tCounter: '%curr% of %total%'
  },
  image: {
    tError: '<a href="%url%">The image</a> could not be loaded.'
  },
  ajax: {
    tError: '<a href="%url%">The request</a> failed.'
  }
});

// surely, you may add other options here
```

FAQ

How to place gallery navigation arrows “inside” the image?

See [example on CodePen](#).

How to override some function without modifying the source files?

Rewrite the function that you wish to modify by editing Magnific Popup object, you can access it like so `$.magnificPopup.instance`. For example to override function that goes to “next” item in gallery:

```
// add this code after popup JS file is included
$.magnificPopup.instance.next = function() {

  // Do something

  // You may call parent ("original") method like so:
  $.magnificPopup.proto.next.call(this /*, optional arguments */);
};
```

You may override any public function, just note that this change applies globally.

How to add spinner indicator instead of “Loading...” text?

Just style element with class `.mfp-preloader`. [Example on CodePen](#). [Another example](#) (if you want to show image only after its fully loaded).

Known issues

When popup is opened scrollbar of window disappears and creates empty space or shifts some fixed-positioned menu (or whatever)

Solution 1: add `overflowY: 'scroll'` option to force the scrollbar. Solution 2: use open/close popup callbacks to apply custom styling to menu that behaves incorrectly.

Text input in [Select2](#) plugin is inactive when added inside popup

Refer to [this discussion on GitHub](#).

Make Magnific Popup better!

Improve this documentation page (simply submit commit [via GitHub](#)). Any improvements, including your own

CodePen examples are very welcome. And, lastly, don't forget to star the script on GitHub:



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