Javascript Library Docs

Version 0.1

Created by Pontus Wirsching
Version released: 2018-06-13

Index

parallax

The *parallax* feature lets the developer by one attribute transform an element with a static background image to an animated element that will have a parallaxing background attached to it. Create an element and simply add the *parallax* attribute to it.

```
<section class="landing" parallax>
      <h1>This is a Header!</h1>
</section>
```

For this to work some simple CSS has to be added:

```
.landing {
      width: 100%;
      height: 500px;
      background: url(background.jpg);
      background-size: cover;
      background-position: center;
}
```

The library will then grab the background image from the main element *(.landing)*. The parallax effect can be customised directly from the HTML code by adding extra attributes.

parallax-speed

Default: 6

The *parallax-speed* attribute will change the speed of the parallax effect. This variable will divide the scroll movement. So a smaller number results in a faster parallax effect.

```
<section class="landing" parallax parallax-speed="2">
      <h1>This is a Header!</h1>
</section>
```

parallax-offset

Default: 0 (px)

The *parallax-offset* attribute will add an offset to the background image itself. This is measured in pixels and is also divided by the *parallax-speed* so 100px will result in 16.67px in the actual image.

```
<section class="landing" parallax parallax-offset="100">
      <h1>This is a Header!</h1>
</section>
```

fade-in

The *fade-in* attribute will fade the element in and keep it visible. The ***fade-in*** attribute is simply added to the element and it will fade in when above the start position.

```
<h1 fade-in>Hello World</h1>
```

fade-start

Default: 0.8 (vh)

This value determines where the element will start to fade in. This is a percentage value from the top to the bottom of the screen. Therefore the unit is the same as the CSS vh unit. In the example below the text will start to fade in once it reaches the middle of the screen.

```
<h1 fade-in fade-start="0.5">Hello World</h1>
```

fade-duration

Default: 0.5 (s)

The fade-duration value sets the duration for the fade in seconds. In the example below the fade will take a total of 5 seconds to complete.

```
<h1 fade-in fade-duration="5">Hello World</h1>
```

fade-delay

Default: 0.0 (s)

The fade delay will delay the fade by any amount of seconds. In the example the fade is delayed by 2 seconds.

```
<h1 fade-in fade-delay="2">Hello World</h1>
```

play

Default: false (boolean)

The play attribute will simply start the animation as soon as the page is loaded, note that this can of course be combined with the *fade-delay* attribute.

```
<h1 fade-in play>Hello World</h1>
```

slide-in

The *slide-in* attribute will slide the element in and keep it there. The ***slide-in*** attribute is added to the element and it will slide in when above the start position. The slide uses the CSS translate property to offset the element. This means that the element can be placed using normal CSS and the slide will simply slide it to the original position.

```
<h1 slide-in>Hello Slide</h1>
```

slide-start

Default: 0.8 (vh)

This value determines where the element will start to slide in. This is a percentage value from the top to the bottom of the screen. Therefore the unit is the same as the CSS vh unit. In the example below the text will start to slide in once it reaches the middle of the screen.

```
<h1 slide-in slide-start="0.5">Hello Slide</h1>
```

slide-duration

Default: 1.0 (s)

The slide-duration value sets the duration for the slide in seconds. In the example below the slide will take a total of 5 seconds to complete.

```
<h1 slide-in slide-duration="5">Hello Slide</h1>
```

slide-offset

Default: “window width” (px)

The slide-offset determines where the element will start when sliding, so the element will slide from the offset to its original position. The element will slide from 500px to 0px in the example below.

```
<h1 slide-in slide-offset="500">Hello Slide</h1>
```

slide-delay

Default: 0 (s)

The slide delay will delay the slide by any amount of seconds. In the example the slide is delayed by 2 seconds.

```
<h1 slide-in slide-delay="2">Hello Slide</h1>
```

slide-direction

Default: ‘left’ (string)

The slide-direction will change the direction of the slide animation, note that this is the actual direction and **not** the side from where the element comes from.
Valid values:

- left
- right
- up
- down

play

Default: false (boolean)

The play attribute will simply start the animation as soon as the page is loaded, note that this can of course be combined with the *slide-delay* attribute.

```
<h1 slide-in play>Hello Slide</h1>
```

faded-slide

The faded slide is really only a combined version of the ***fade-in*** and ***slide-in***. The variables for them is changed for the given effect. These variables can all be changed and overridden by the developer.

The effect is used like this:

```
<div faded-slide></div>
```

The default values for this effect is: (Note that writing this will result in the same effect)

```
<div slide-in fade-in
fade-start="0.9"
slide-start="0.9"
fade-delay="0.85"
fade-duration="0.35"
slide-duration="0.45">
</div>
```