

IPySlides 4.5.1 Documentation

Creating slides with IPySlides

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Markdown

```
1  ```multicol
2  toc[True]`## Table of contents`
3  +++
4  Extra content for current section which is on right
5  ```
```

This is summary of current section

Oh we can use inline columns

Column A

Column B

here and what not!



Main App

Slides(extensions=[], **settings)

Interactive Slides in IPython Notebook. Only one instance can exist. settings are passed to `Slides.settings()` if you like to set during initialization.

To suppress unwanted print from other libraries/functions, use:

```
1 with slides.suppress_stdout():
2     some_function_that_prints() # This will not be printed
3     print('This will not be printed either')
4     display('Something') # This will be printed
```



Info

The traitlets callables under settings returns settings back to enable chaining without extra typing, like `Slides.settings.layout().logo()....`



Tip

- Use `Slides.instance()` class method to keep older settings. `Slides()` apply default settings every time.
- Run `slides.demo()` to see a demo of some features.
- Run `slides.docs()` to see documentation.
- Instructions in left settings panel are always on your fingertips.
- Creating slides in a batch using `Slides.create` is much faster than adding them one by one.
- In JupyterLab, right click on the slides and select Create New View for Output for optimized display

Adding Slides



Note

Besides function below, you can add slides with `%%slide number [-m]` magic as well.

Slides.build(slide_number, /, content=None, *, trusted=False, widths=None)

Build slides with a single unified command in three ways:

1. `slides.build(number, str, trusted)` creates many slides with markdown content. Equivalent to `%%slide number -m` magic in case of one slide.
 - Frames separator is double dashes `--` and slides separator is triple dashes `---`. Same applies to `Slides.sync_with_file` too.
 - Use `%++` to join content of frames incrementally.
 - Markdown `multicol` before `--` creates incremental columns if `%++` is provided.
 - See `slides.xmd_syntax` for extended markdown usage.
 - Keyword argument `trusted` is used here if there are python run blocks in markdown.
 - To debug markdown content, use EOF on its own line to keep editing and clearing errors. Same applies to `Slides.sync_with_file` too.
2. `slides.build(number, list/tuple, widths)` to create a slide from list-like contents immediately.
 - We use `write(*contents, widths)` to make slide. This is a shortcut way of step 3 if you want to create slides fast with few objects.
3. with `slides.build(number)`: creates single slide. Equivalent to `%%slide number` magic.
 - Use `fsep()` from `top import` or `Slides.fsep()` to split content into frames.
 - Use `for item in fsep.loop(iterable):` block to automatically add frame separator.

```
1 self.write(self.fmt('{self.version!r}' '{self.xmd_syntax}', self=self))
```

'4.5.1'

Extended Markdown

Extended syntax for markdown is constructed to support almost full presentation from Markdown.

Following syntax works only under currently building slide:

- `notes`This is slide notes`` to add notes to current slide
- `cite`key`` to add citation to current slide. citations are automatically added in suitable place and should be set once using `Slides.set_citations` function.
- With citations mode set as 'footnote', you can add `refs`ncol`` to add citations anywhere on slide. If ncol is not given, it will be picked from layout settings.
- `section`content`` to add a section that will appear in the table of contents.
- `toc`Table of content header text`` to add a table of contents. For block type toc, see below.
- `proxy`placeholder text`` to add a proxy that can be updated later with `Slides[slide_number,].proxies[index].capture` contextmanager or a shortcut `Slides.capture_proxy(slides_number, proxy_index)`. Useful to keep placeholders for plots/widgets in markdown.
- Triple dashes `---` is used to split text in slides inside markdown content of `Slides.build` function or markdown file.
- Double dashes `--` is used to split text in frames. Alongwith this `%++` can be used to increment text on framed slide.

Adding Content



Note

Besides functions below, you can add content to slides with `%%xmd,%xmd` as well.

`Slides.write(*objs, widths=None)`

Write `objs` to slides in columns. To create rows in a column, wrap objects in a list or tuple. You can optionally specify `widths` as a list of percentages for each column.

Write any object that can be displayed in a cell with some additional features:

- Strings will be parsed as as extended markdown that can have citations/python code blocks/Javascript etc.
- Display another function in order by passing it to a lambda function like `lambda: func()`. Only body of the function will be displayed/printed. Return value will be ignored.
- Display IPython widgets such as `ipywidgets` or `ipyvolume` by passing them directly.
- Display Axes/Figure form libraries such as `matplotlib`, `plotly`, `altair`, `bokeh`, `ipyvolume` ect. by passing them directly.
- Display source code of functions/classes/modules or other languages by passing them directly or using `Slides.code` API.
- Use `Slides.alt` function to display `obj/widget` on slides and alternative content in exported slides.
- Use `Slides.alt_clip` function to display anything (without parsing) on slides and paste its screenshot for export. Screenshots are persistent and taken on slides.
- Use `Slides.image_clip` to add screenshots from clipboard while running the cell.
- `ipywidgets.[HTML, Output, Box]` and their subclasses will be displayed as `Slides.alt(html_converter_func, widget)`. The value of exported HTML will be most recent.

Adding Speaker Notes

[→ Skip to Dynamic Content](#)

You can use `notes`notes content`` in markdown.`\n{.note .success}\n`

⚡ Danger

This is experimental feature, and may not work as expected.

`Slides.notes.display()`

`Slides.notes.insert(content)`

Add notes to current slide. Content could be any object except javascript and interactive widgets.

💡 Tip

In markdown, you can use `notes`notes content``.

Displaying Source Code

`Slides.code.cast(obj, language='python', name=None, **kwargs)`

Create source code object from file, text or callable. kwargs are passed to `ipyslides.formatter.highlight`.

`Slides.code.context(returns=False, **kwargs)`

Execute and displays source code in the context manager. kwargs are passed to `ipyslides.formatter.highlight` function. Useful when source is written inside context manager itself. If returns is False (by default), then source is displayed before the output of code. Otherwise you can assign the source to a variable and display it later anywhere.

Usage:

```
1 with source.context(returns = True) as s:
2     do_something()
3     write(s) # or s.display(), write(s)
4
5 #s.raw, s.value are accesible attributes.
6 #s.focus_lines, s.show_lines are methods that are used to show selective lines.
```

`Slides.code.from_callable(callable, **kwargs)`

Returns source object from a given callable [class,function,module,method etc.] with `show_lines` and `focus_lines` methods. kwargs are passed to `ipyslides.formatter.highlight`

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Layout and Theme Settings

Slides.Settings

Apply settings to slides programatically. Fewer settings are available as widgets.

Settings can be nested or individual attributes as set as well. For example:

```
1 Slides.settings(layout = {"aspect": 16/10}) # Top
2 Slides.settings.layout(aspect = 16/10) # Individual
3 Slides.settings.layout.aspect = 16/10 # Attribute
```

All settings calls including top level returns settings instance to apply method chaining. e.g.
`Slides.settings.layout(aspect = 16/10).footer(text="ABC").logo(...)`.

Slides.Settings.Code

Set code block styles. A theme change can override previously set styles.

Slides.Settings.Fonts

Set fonts of text and code and size.

Slides.Settings.Footer

Set footer attributes of slides.

Slides.Settings.Layout

Useful Functions for Rich Content

`Slides.alt(func_or_html, obj, /)`

Display `obj` for slides and output of `func_or_html` will be and displayed only in exported formats as HTML.

- `func_or_html` should be a `str`, an `obj` with `_repr_html_` method or a callable to receive `obj` as its only argument.
- In case `obj` is an instance of `ipywidgets.DOMWidget`:
 - A callable `func_or_html` will give the latest representation of widget in exported slides.
 - In other cases, it will export the runtime representation of widget.
- For any other `obj`, representation is always computed at runtime.



Python

```
1 import ipywidgets as ipw
2 slides = get_slides_instance()
3 slides.alt(lambda w: f'<input type="range" min="{w.min}" max="{w.max}" value="{w.value}">', i
```

Info

- If you happen to be using `alt` many times for same type, you can use `Slides.serializer.register` and then pass that type of widget without `alt`.
- `ipywidgets`'s HTML, Box and Output widgets and their subclasses directly give html representation if used inside `write` command.
- Use `alt clip` to paste images of widgets and other objects directly on slides.

Citations and Sections

Use syntax `cite`key`` to add citations which should be already set by `Slides.set_citations(data, mode)` method. Citations are written on suitable place according to given mode. Number of columns in citations are determined by `Slides.settings.layout(..., ncol_refs = int)`.¹

Add sections in slides to separate content by `section`text``. Corresponding table of contents can be added with `toc`title`/``toc title\\n summary of current section \\n```.

`Slides.set_citations(data, mode='footnote')`

Set citations from dictionary or file that should be a JSON file with citations keys and values, key should be cited in markdown as `cite`key``. mode for citations should be one of ['inline', 'footnote']. Number of columns in citations are determined by `Slides.settings.layout(..., ncol_refs=N)`.



Note

- You should set citations in start if using voila or python script. Setting in start in notebook is useful as well.
- Citations are replaced with new ones, so latest use of this function represents available citations.

¹. Citation A

Dynamic Content

`Slides.interact`(`_BaseSlides__func=None`, `_BaseSlides__options={'manual': True, 'height': ''}`, `**kwargs`)

ipywidgets's `interact` functionality tailored for ipyslides's needs. It adds 'height' as additional parameter in options. Set height to avoid flickering output.

Python

```
1 import time
2 slides = get_slides_instance() # Get slides instance, this is to make docstring runnable
3 source.display() # Display source code of the block
4 @slides.interact({'height': '2em'}, date = False)
5 def update_time(date):
6     local_time = time.localtime()
7     objs = ['Time: {3}:{4}:{5}'.format(*local_time)] # Print time in HH:MM:SS format
8     if date:
9         objs.append('Date: {0}/{1}/{2}'.format(*local_time))
10    slides.write(*objs)
```

Time: 17:4:39









Tip

You can use this inside columns using delayed display trick, like `write('First column', lambda: interact(f, x = 5))`.

Content Styling

You can **style** or **colorize** your *content* and *text*. Provide **CSS** for that using `.format_css` or use some of the available styles. See these **styles** with `.css_styles` property as below:

Use any or combinations of these styles in `css_class` argument of writing functions:

css_class	Formatting Style
'text-[value]'	[value] should be one of tiny, small, big, large, huge.
'align-[value]'	[value] should be one of center, left, right.
'rtl'	اردو عربی
'info'	Blue text. Icon  for note-info class.
'tip'	Blue Text. Icon  for note-tip class.
'warning'	Orange Text. Icon  for note-warning class.
'success'	Green text. Icon  for note-success class.
'error'	Red Text. Icon  for note-error class.
'note'	 Text with note icon.
'export-only'	Hidden on main slides, but will appear in exported slides.
'jupyter-only'	Hidden on exported slides, but will appear on main slides.
'block'	Block of text/objects
'block-[color]'	Block of text/objects with specific background color from red, green, blue, yellow, cyan, magenta and gray.
'raw-text'	Text will not be formatted and will be shown as it is.
'zoom-self'	Zooms object on hover, when Zoom is enabled.
'zoom-child'	Zooms child object on hover, when Zoom is enabled.

Python

Highlighting Code

`pygments` is used for syntax highlighting ¹. You can **highlight** code using `highlight` function ² or within markdown like this:

Python

```
1 import ipyslides as isd
```

Javascript

```
1 import React, { Component } from "react";
```



Markdown

```
1 ## Highlighting Code
2 [pygments](https://pygments.org/) is used for syntax highlighting cite`A`.
3 You can highlight{.error} code using `highlight` function cite`B` or within markdown 1:
4 ```python
5 import ipyslides as isd
6 ```
7 ```javascript
8 import React, { Component } from "react";
9 ```
10 proxy`source code of slide will be updated here later using slide_handle.proxies[0] contex
```

Loading from File/Exporting to HTML



Note

You can parse and view a markdown file. The output you can save by exporting notebook in other formats.

`Slides.sync_with_file(start_slide_number, /, path, trusted=False, interval=500)`

Auto update slides when content of markdown file changes. You can stop syncing using `Slides.unsync` function. interval is in milliseconds, 500 ms default. Read `Slides.build` docs about content of file.

The variables inserted in file content are used from top scope.



Tip

To debug a linked file, use EOF on its own line to keep editing and clearing errors.

`Slides.demo()`

Demo slides with a variety of content.

`Slides.docs()`

Create presentation from docs of IPySlides.

`Slides.export_html(path='Slides.html', overwrite=False)`

Build html slides that you can print.

- Use 'overrides.css' file in same folder to override CSS styles.
- If a slide has only widgets or does not have single object with HTML representation, it will be skipped.

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Adding content on frames incrementally

Python

```
1 self.write("## Adding content on frames incrementally yoffset`0`")
2 self.frozen(widget := (code := s.get_source()).as_widget()).display()
3 self.fsep() # frozen in above line get oldest metadata for export
4 def highlight_code(slide): widget.value = code.focus_lines(range(slide.indexf + 1)).value
5 self.on_load(highlight_code)
6
7 for ws, cols in self.fsep.loop(zip([None, (2,3),None], [(0,1),(2,3),(4,5,6,7)])):
8     cols = [self.html('h1', f"{c}", style="background:var(--alternate-bg);margin-block:0.05em
9     self.fsep.join() # incremental
10    self.write(*cols, widths=ws)
```

Adding content on frames incrementally

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```

0

Adding content on frames incrementally

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```

0

1

Adding content on frames incrementally

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7 for ws, cols in self.fsep.loop(zip([None, (2,3),None], [(0,1),(2,3),(4,5,6,7)])):
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9     self.fsep.join() # incremental
10    self.write(*cols, widths=ws)
```

0

1

2

Adding content on frames incrementally

Python

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4 def highlight_code(slide): widget.value = code.focus_lines(range(slide.indexf + 1)).value
5 self.on_load(highlight_code)
6
7 for ws, cols in self.fsep.loop(zip([None, (2,3),None], [(0,1),(2,3),(4,5,6,7)])):
8     cols = [self.html('h1', f"{c}", style="background:var(--alternate-bg);margin-block:0.05em
9     self.fsep.join() # incremental
10    self.write(*cols, widths=ws)
```

0

1

2

3

Adding content on frames incrementally

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7 for ws, cols in self.fsep.loop(zip([None, (2,3),None], [(0,1),(2,3),(4,5,6,7)])):
8     cols = [self.html('h1', f"{c}", style="background:var(--alternate-bg);margin-block:0.05em)
9     self.fsep.join() # incremental
10    self.write(*cols, widths=ws)
```

0

1

2

3

4

Adding content on frames incrementally

Python

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2 self.frozen(widget := (code := s.get_source()).as_widget()).display()
3 self.fsep() # frozen in above line get oldest metadata for export
4 def highlight_code(slide): widget.value = code.focus_lines(range(slide.indexf + 1)).value
5 self.on_load(highlight_code)
6
7 for ws, cols in self.fsep.loop(zip([None, (2,3),None], [(0,1),(2,3),(4,5,6,7)])):
8     cols = [self.html('h1', f"{c}", style="background:var(--alternate-bg);margin-block:0.05em)
9     self.fsep.join() # incremental
10    self.write(*cols, widths=ws)
```

0

1

2

3

4

5

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0

1

2

3

4

5

6

Adding content on frames incrementally

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6
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8     cols = [self.html('h1', f"{c}", style="background:var(--alternate-bg);margin-block:0.05em)
9     self.fsep.join() # incremental
10    self.write(*cols, widths=ws)
```

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Adding User defined Objects/Markdown Extensions

I will be on
exported slides

Python

```
1 self.write('## Adding User defined Objects/Markdown Extensions')
2 self.write(
3     lambda: display(self.html('h3', 'I will be on main slides', css_cl
4     metadata = {'text/html': '<h3 class="warning">I will be on expor
5     s.get_source(), widths = [1,3]
6 )
7 self.write('If you need to serialize your own or third party objects
8 self.doc(self.serializer, 'Slides.serializer', members = True, itself
9 self.write('**You can also extend markdown syntax** using `markdown
10 self.doc(self.extender, 'Slides.extender', members = True, itself = F
```



Note

If you need to serialize your own or third party objects not serialized by this module, you can use `@Slides.serializer.register` to serialize them to html.

`Slides.serializer.get_func(obj_type)`

Get serializer function for a type. Returns None if not found.

`Slides.serializer.get_html(obj_type)`

Get html str of a registered obj type

Focus on what matters

- There is a zoom button on top bar which enables zooming of certain elements. This can be toggled by Z key.
- Most of supported elements are zoomable by default like images, matplotlib, bokeh, PIL image, altair plotly, dataframe, etc.
- You can also enable zooming for an object/widget by wrapping it inside `Slide.zoomable`` function conveniently.
- You can also enable by manually adding `zoom-self`, `zoom-child` classes to an element. To prevent zooming under `zoom-child` class, use `no-zoom` class.

Focus on Me 🕶️

- If zoom button is enabled, you can hover here to zoom in this part!
- You can also zoom in this part by pressing Z key while mouse is over this part.

SVG Icons

Icons that appear on buttons inslides (and their rotations) available to use in your slides as well besides standard ipywidgets icons.

arrow: → arrowb: ↗ arrowbd: ↘ arrowbl: ↖ arrowbr: ↘ arrowbu: ↗ arrowd: ↓ arrowl: ← arrowr: → arrowu: ↑ bars: ≡ camera: 📷 chevron: > chevrong: ∨ chevronl: < chevronr: > chevronu: ^ circle: ○ close: ✕ code: </> columns: 📄 compress: ↶ dots: ⋮ edit: ✎ expand: ↗ info: ⓘ laser: 🎯 loading: 🔄 pause: ⏸ pencil: 🖋 play: ▶ refresh: 🔄 rows: 📄 search: 🔍 settings: ⚙ stop: ■ win-maximize: 🖥 win-restore: 🖥 zoom-in: 🔍 zoom-out: 🔍

Python

```
1 import ipywidgets as ipw
2 btn = ipw.Button(description='Chevron-Down Icon', icon='chevrong')
3 self.write(btn)
```

Auto Slide Numbering

Use **-1** as placeholder to update slide number automatically.

- In Jupyter notebook, this will be updated to current slide number.
- In python file, it stays same.
- You need to run cell twice if creating slides inside a for loop while using -1.
- Additionally, in python file, you can use `Slides.build_` instead of using -1.

Presentation Code

Python

```
1  def docs(self):
2      "Create presentation from docs of IPySlides."
3      self.close_view() # Close any previous view to speed up loading 10x faster on average
4      self.clear() # Clear previous content
5      self.create(range(23)) # Create slides faster
6
7      from ..core import Slides
8
9      self.set_citations({'A': 'Citation A', 'B': 'Citation B'}, mode = 'footnote')
10     self.settings.footer(text='IPySlides Documentation', date=None)
11
12     with self.build(0): # Title page
13         self.this.set_bg_image(self.get_logo(),0.25, filter='blur(10px)', contain=True)
14         self.write(f'## IPySlides {self.version} Documentation\n### Creating slides with IPyS
15         self.center(self.fmt(''
16             alert`Abdul Saboor`sup`1`
```