

Creating Slides

Abdul Saboor¹, Unknown Author²

Nov 19, 2025

¹My University is somewhere in the middle of nowhere

²Their University is somewhere in the middle of nowhere

Read instructions by clicking on



or same button in quick menu

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2. Adding informative TOC
3. Plotting and DataFrame
4. Simple Animations with Frames
5. Controlling Content on Frames
6. Custom Objects Serilaization
7. Code to Generate Slides

Introduction

To see how commands work, use `Slides.docs()` to see the documentation. Here we will focus on using some of that functionality to create slides.



This slide was built purely from markdown, so you can create a variable `test` to overwrite this →

Exception: Could not resolve '`%{test}`':

NameError: name 'test' is not defined

You can update this variable by '`Slides[int|list|slice].vars.update`' or by defining it in notebook if '`Auto Rebuild`' is enabled.

Version: 6.5.6

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This is summary for current section created using block syntax of toc. See `Slides.xmd.syntax` for details.

- Item 1
- Item 2

$$E = mc^2$$



Tip

Above `btn` variable can be updated later via
`Slides[number,].vars.update` method.

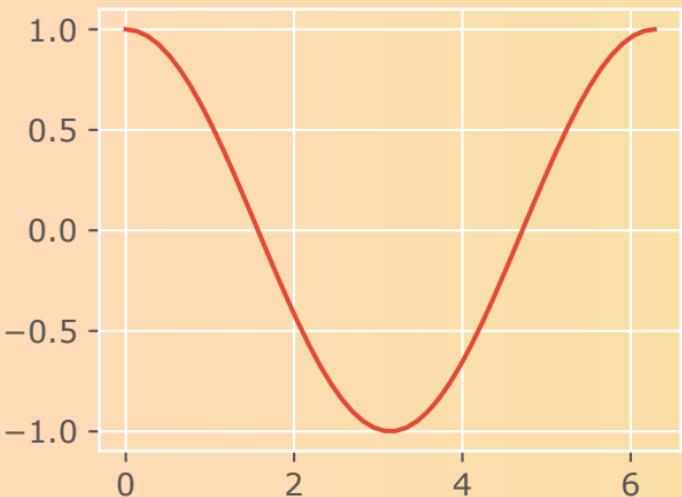
Markdown

```
1 section`Adding informative TOC`
```

Author: Abdul Saboor عبدالصبور

Plotting with Matplotlib

Python



```
1 sl.set_css(bg1 = 'linear-gradient(to right, #FFDA  
2  
3 import numpy as np, matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
4 plt.rcParams['svg.fonttype'] = 'none' # Global se  
5 x = np.linspace(0,2*np.pi)  
6 with plt.style.context('ggplot'):  
7     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
8     _ = ax.plot(x,np.cos(x))  
9 slides.write(ax, s.focus([0,3,4]))
```

Writing Pandas DataFrame

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	5.843333	3.057333	3.758000	1.199333
std	0.828066	0.435866	1.765298	0.762238
min	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
75%	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

Python

```
1 try:  
2     import pandas as pd  
3     df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mwaskom/seaborn-data/master/iris.csv')
```

Writing Plotly Figure

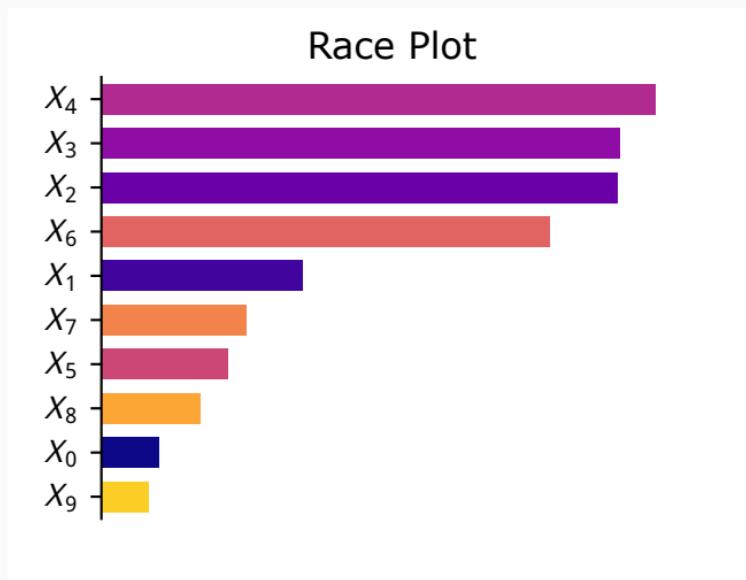
Install `plotly` to view output

Python

```
1 try:  
2     import ipywidgets as ipw  
3     import plotly.graph_objects as go  
4  
5     fig = slides.patched_plotly(go.FigureWidget()) # prefer Widget for interactivity and correct display  
6     fig.add_trace(go.Bar(y=[1,5,8,9], customdata=["A","B"]))  
7  
8     # We have clicked and selected traits on patched plotly  
9     html = ipw.HTML()  
10  
11    def observe_click(change):  
12        html.value = "<br/>".join(f" {k} = {v}" for k, v in change['new'].items())  
13  
14    fig.observe(observe_click, names='clicked')
```

Refreshable Content

Use refresh button below to update plot! See `race_plot` function at end of slides.



Python

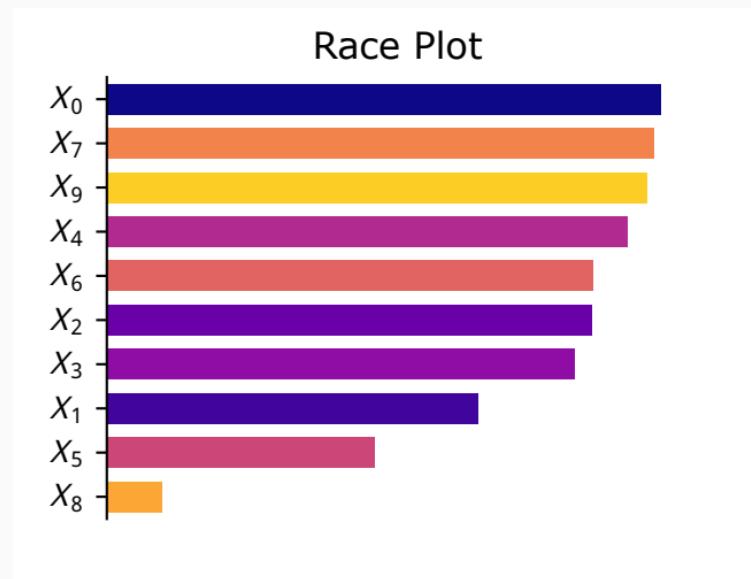
```
1  slides.write('''
2      ## Refreshable Content
3      Use refresh button below to update plot!
4      See alert`race_plot` function at end of slide
5      ''')
6
7  def display_plot(btn): return race_plot().display
8
9  slides.write(
10     slides.dl.interactive(display_plot, btn = slide
11     .rslide.get_source()
12 ) # Only first columns will update
```

⟳ Refresh Plot

Animations with Widgets

anim 7

Animation Frame: 7

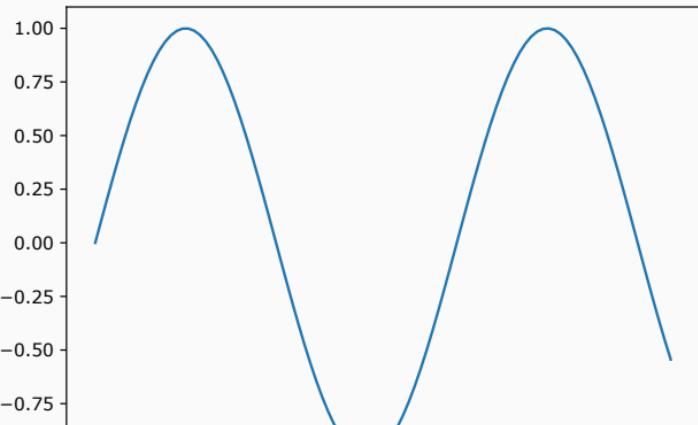


A Silly Plot

Rich Content ListWidget

Execute a code block

```
lambda: print(np.random.random((10,2))),  
lambda: plt.plot(np.random.random((10,2))),  
  
def plot_sine():  
    plt.plot(np.sin(np.linspace(0,10,100)))
```



Python

```
1 import numpy as np  
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
3  
4 def plot_sine():  
5     plt.plot(np.sin(np.linspace(0,10,100)))  
6  
7 lw = slides.ListWidget(description='Execute a code block',  
8                         options = [  
9                             lambda: print(np.random.random((10,2))),  
10                            lambda: plt.plot(np.random.random((10,2))),  
11                            plot_sine,  
12                         ], transform = lambda value: slides.code(value))  
13  
14  
15 def run(c):  
16     if callable(c): c() # avoid None value when it's a string  
17     plt.show()  
18  
19 css = {'.out-main': {'height':'300px'}, 'grid':'auto'}
```

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Animating Matplotlib!

[→ Skip All Next Frames](#)

Python

```
1 for idx in slides.PAGE.iter(range(10,19)):  
2     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
3     x = np.linspace(0,idx,50)  
4     ax.plot(x,np.sin(x))  
5     ax.set_title(rf'$f(x)=\sin(x)$, $0 < x < {idx+1}$')  
6     ax.set_xlim([0,18])  
7     ax.set_axis_off()  
8     slides.write(s.focus([idx - 10]),ax,widths=[60,40])  
9  
10    if idx == 10:  
11        slides.write('Unlike `interact/interactive`, this a
```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 11$$



Tip Unlike `interact/interactive`, this animation is based on slide frames, all of which are exported to HTML.

Animating Matplotlib!

→ Skip All Next Frames

Python

```
1 for idx in slides.PAGE.iter(range(10,19)):  
2     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
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9  
10    if idx == 10:  
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```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 12$$



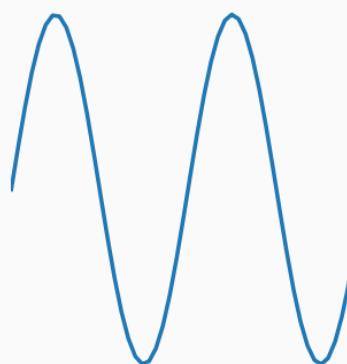
Animating Matplotlib!

→ Skip All Next Frames

Python

```
1 for idx in slides.PAGE.iter(range(10,19)):  
2     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
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$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 13$$



Animating Matplotlib!

[→ Skip All Next Frames](#)

Python

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5     ax.set_title(rf'$f(x)=\sin(x)$, $0 < x < {idx+1}$')  
6     ax.set_xlim([0,18])  
7     ax.set_axis_off()  
8     slides.write(s.focus([idx - 10]),ax,widths=[60,40])  
9  
10    if idx == 10:  
11        slides.write('Unlike `interact/interactive`, this a
```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 14$$



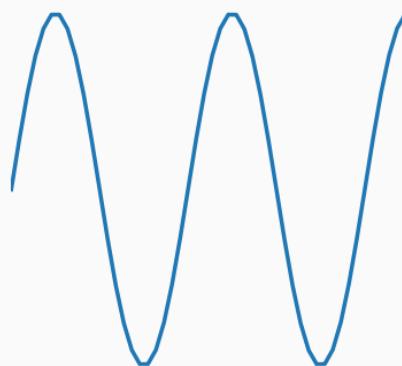
Animating Matplotlib!

→ Skip All Next Frames

Python

```
1  for idx in slides.PAGE.iter(range(10,19)):  
2      fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
3      x = np.linspace(0,idx,50)  
4      ax.plot(x,np.sin(x))  
5      ax.set_title(rf'$f(x)=\sin(x)$, $0 < x < {idx+1}$')  
6      ax.set_xlim([0,18])  
7      ax.set_axis_off()  
8      slides.write(s.focus([idx - 10]),ax,widths=[60,40])  
9  
10     if idx == 10:  
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```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 15$$



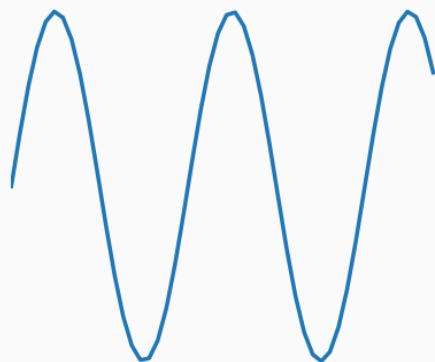
Animating Matplotlib!

[→ Skip All Next Frames](#)

Python

```
1 for idx in slides.PAGE.iter(range(10,19)):  
2     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
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```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 16$$



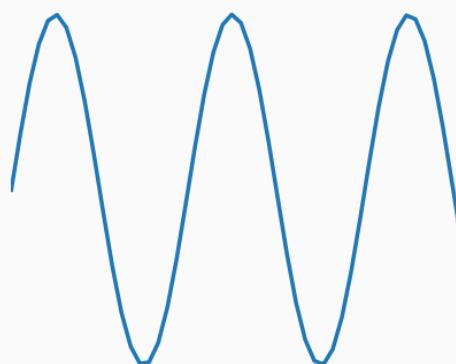
Animating Matplotlib!

[→ Skip All Next Frames](#)

Python

```
1 for idx in slides.PAGE.iter(range(10,19)):  
2     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
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7     ax.set_axis_off()  
8     slides.write(s.focus([idx - 10]),ax,widths=[60,40])  
9  
10    if idx == 10:  
11        slides.write('Unlike `interact/interactive`, this a
```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 17$$



Animating Matplotlib!

[→ Skip All Next Frames](#)

Python

```
1 for idx in slides.PAGE.iter(range(10,19)):  
2     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(3.4,2.6))  
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9  
10    if idx == 10:  
11        slides.write('Unlike `interact/interactive`, this a
```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 18$$



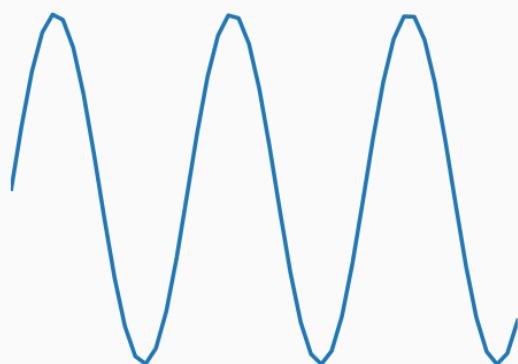
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```

$$f(x) = \sin(x), 0 < x < 19$$



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Default Frames

Python

```
1 slides.write('# Default Frames')
2 s.get_source().focus([2,3]).display()
3 slides.PAGE() # want to show source alone first
4 for item in slides.PAGE.iter(boxes):
5     slides.write(item)
```

Default Frames

Python

```
1 slides.write('# Default Frames')
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1

Default Frames

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2

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```

3

Default Frames

Python

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3 slides.PAGE() # want to show source alone first
4 for item in slides.PAGE.iter(boxes):
5     slides.write(item)
```

4

Frames with

PAGE.iter() and Fancy Bullet List

Python

```
1 slides.write('# Frames with \n#### code`PAGE.iter()` and Fancy Bullet List yoffset`0``)\n2 s.get_source().focus([2,3,4]).display()\n3 slides.PAGE() # want to show source alone first\n4 for item in slides.PAGE.iter(boxes):\n5     slides.bullets([item], marker='♥').display()
```

Frames with

PAGE.iter() and Fancy Bullet List

Python

```
1 slides.write('# Frames with \n#### code`PAGE.iter()` and Fancy Bullet List yoffset`0``)\n2 s.get_source().focus([2,3,4]).display()\n3 slides.PAGE() # want to show source alone first\n4 for item in slides.PAGE.iter(boxes):\n5     slides.bullets([item], marker='♥').display()
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1



Frames with

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```

2



Frames with

PAGE.iter() and Fancy Bullet List

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```

3



Frames with

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```

4



Frames with

PART.iter() and 2x2 grid of boxes

Python

```
1 slides.write('# Frames with \n#### code`PART.iter()` and 2x2 grid of boxes yoffset`0``')
2 s.get_source().focus(range(2,7)).display()
3 objs = [boxes[:2],boxes[2:]]
4 widths = [(1,3),(3,2)]
5 for ws, cols in slides.PART.iter(zip(widths,objs)):
6     slides.write(*cols, widths=ws)
```

Frames with

PART.iter() and 2x2 grid of boxes

Python

```
1 slides.write('# Frames with \n#### code`PART.iter()` and 2x2 grid of boxes yoffset`0``')
2 s.get_source().focus(range(2,7)).display()
3 objs = [boxes[:2],boxes[2:]]
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```

1

Frames with

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```

1

2

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```

1

2

3

4

[← Skip Previous Frames](#)

Watching Youtube Video?

Want to do some drawing instead? Click on button on the right!



IPySlides-Demo

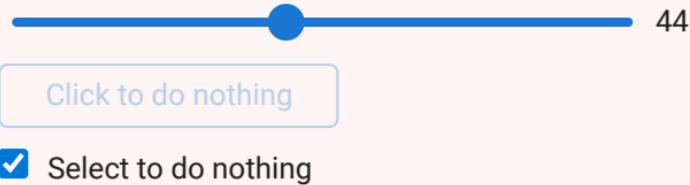


Blocks with CSS classes

Table

h1	h2	h3
d1	d2	d3
r1	r2	r3

Widgets



A rich content table

h1	h2	h3
1	2	3
3	<code>import numpy as np</code>	5

LATEX in Slides

Use `$ $` or `$$ $$` to display latex in Markdown, or embed images of equations *LATEX* needs time to load, so keeping it in view until it loads would help.



Tip

Varibale formatting alongwith *LATEX* `%{var}` → 'I was a variable' is seamless.

LATEX in Slides

Use `$ $` or `$$ $$` to display latex in Markdown, or embed images of equations *LATEX* needs time to load, so keeping it in view until it loads would help.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$$

LATEX in Slides

Use `$ $` or `$$ $$` to display latex in Markdown, or embed images of equations *LATEX* needs time to load, so keeping it in view until it loads would help.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

LATEX in Slides

Use `$ $` or `$$ $$` to display latex in Markdown, or embed images of equations *LATEX* needs time to load, so keeping it in view until it loads would help.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

[△ Show Code](#)

Markdown

```
1  ++
2  ```multicol 50 50
3  $$ \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx $$
4  {.align-left .text-big .info}
5  ===
6  ... success
```

Serialize Custom Objects to HTML

This is useful for displaying user defined/third party objects in slides

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Python

```
1  slides.write('## Serialize Custom Objects to HTML\nThis is useful for displaying user defined/third party')
2  with slides.suppress_stdout(): # suppress stdout from register function below
3      @slides.serializer.register(int)
4      def colorize(obj):
5          color = 'red' if obj % 2 == 0 else 'green'
6          return f'<span style="color:{color};">{obj}</span>'
7      slides.write(*range(10))
8
9  some_slide.get_source().display()
```

This is all code to generate slides

Python

```
1 def demo(self):
2     "Demo slides with a variety of content."
3     from .._demo import demo_slides
4     return demo_slides(self)
```

E:\Development\ipyslides\ipyslides_demo.py

```
1 # Author: Abdul Saboor
2 # This demonstrates that you can generate slides from a .py file too, which you can import in notebook.
3
4 def demo_slides(slides):
5     slides.close_view() # Close any previous view to speed up loading 10x faster on average
6     slides.clear() # Clear previous content
7     raw_source = slides.code.cast(__file__).raw
8     N = raw_source.count('.build') + raw_source.count('\n---')
9     slides.create(range(N)) # Create slides first, this is faster
10
```

Source Code

Markdown: Slide 0

```
1  ````md-src.collapsed
2 # Creating Slides
3   :: align-center width=50%
4     alert`Abdul Saboor``^1, Unknown Author``^2`
5     center`//today``//`
6   :: align-left text-box
7     ^`1`My University is somewhere in the middle of nowhere
8     ^`2`Their University is somewhere in the middle of nowhere
9
10  :: display align-center
11    vspace`2`Read instructions by clicking on %{btn} or same button in quick menu
12  ```
13 <md-src/>
```

Markdown: Slide 1

```
1 section`Introduction` toc`### Contents`
```