



rajgoel / reveal.js-plugins

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anything.js

Support functions in JSON string

a year ago

README.md

## Anything

A plugin for [Reveal.js](#) allowing to add anything inside an HTML object using a JSON string and a javascript function. The plugin allows you to define a class for which the content of all HTML object of this class will be modified by a given javascript function. Inside the HTML object you can provide a comment containing a JSON string that will be used by function to customise the content.

[Check out the live demo](#)

## Installation

Copy the files `anything.js` into the plugin folder of your reveal.js presentation, i.e. `plugin/anything`.

Add the plugins to the dependencies in your presentation, as below.

```
Reveal.initialize({
  // ...
  dependencies: [
    // ...
    { src: 'plugin/anything/anything.js' },
    // ...
  ]
});
```

## Configuration & basic usage

The plugin can be configured by providing an `anything` option containing an array of `className`, `defaults`, and `f` within the reveal.js initialization options.

```
Reveal.initialize({
  // ...
  anything: [
    {
      className: "random",
      defaults: {min: 0, max: 9},
      initialize: (function(container, options){
```

```

        container.innerHTML = Math.trunc( options.min + Math.random()*(options.max-options.min + 1) );
    })
},
// ...
],

```

With the above configuration the plugin searches for all HTML object with class `random`. For each of the HTML objects it checks whether there is a JSON string within a comment inside the HTML object. Then, it calls the function `function(container, options)` where `container` is the HTML object and `options` is the JSON string. It is possible to specify the `defaults` parameter to be used if no JSON string is provided or not all values required by the function are given in the JSON string.

The code

```

<p>
    Today's winning 3 digit number is :
    <span class="random"></span>,
    <span class="random"></span>,
    <span class="random"></span>.
</p>

```

produces the output

```

<p>
    Today's winning 3 digit number is :
    <span class="random">3</span>,
    <span class="random">8</span>,
    <span class="random">0</span>.
</p>

```

The code

```

<p>
    Today's roll of a die is:
    <span class="random"><!-- { "min": 1, "max": 6 } --></span>.
</p>

```

produces the output

```

<p>
    Today's roll of a die is:
    <span class="random">4</span>.
</p>

```

## Advanced usage

The plugin can be used to easily integrate external javascript libraries.

### Charts.js

With the plugin charts created by [Chart.js v2.0](#) can easily be included in the slides.

```

Reveal.initialize({
    // ...
    anything: [
        {

```

```

        className: "chart",
        initialize: (function(container, options){ container.chart = new Chart(container.getContext("2d"), or
    },
    // ...
  ],
  dependencies: [
    // ...
    { src: 'Chart.min.js' },
    { src: 'plugin/anything/anything.js' },
    // ...
  ]
});

```

A chart can be included in a slide by adding a `canvas` element and a JSON string specifying the chart options.

```

<canvas class="chart stretch">
<!--
{
  "type": "line",
  "data": {
    "labels": ["January", " February", " March", " April", " May", " June", " July"],
    "datasets": [
      {
        "data": [" 65", " 59", " 80", " 81", " 56", " 55", " 40"],
        "label": "My first dataset", "backgroundColor": "rgba(20,220,220,.8)"
      },
      {
        "data": [" 28", " 48", " 40", " 19", " 86", " 27", " 90"],
        "label": "My second dataset", "backgroundColor": "rgba(220,120,120,.8)"
      }
    ]
  },
  "options": { "responsive": "true" }
}
-->
</canvas>

```

Note, that the [Chart plugin](#) provides an easier way to use Chart.js.

## Function-plot.js

With the plugin plots of functions created by [Function-plot.js](#) can easily be included in the slides.

```

Reveal.initialize({
  // ...
  anything: [
    {
      className: "plot",
      defaults: {width:500, height: 500, grid:true},
      initialize: (function(container, options){ options.target = "#"+container.id; functionPlot(options) }
    },
    // ...
  ],
  dependencies: [
    // ...
    { src: 'reveal.js-plugins/function-plot/site/js/vendor/jquery-1.11.2.min.js' },
    { src: 'reveal.js-plugins/function-plot/site/js/vendor/d3.js' },
    { src: 'reveal.js-plugins/function-plot/site/js/function-plot.js' },
    { src: 'plugin/anything/anything.js' },
    // ...
  ]
});

```

A plot can be included in a slide by adding a `div` element and a JSON string specifying the options.

```
<div class="plot" id="myplot1" style="background-color:#fff; width:800px; height:400px; margin: 0 auto;">
<!--
{
  "target": "#myplot1",
  "height": 400,
  "width": "800",
  "xAxis": {"domain": [-10,10]},
  "yAxis": {"domain": [-5,5]},
  "grid": true,
  "data": [{"fn": "sin(x)", "color": "darkred"}]
}
-->
</div>
```

With the above defaults, the input can be eased, e.g.

```
<div class="plot" id="myplot2" style="background-color:#fff; width:500px; height:500px; margin: 0 auto;">
<!--
{
  "xAxis": {"domain": ["-10", "10"]},
  "yAxis": {"domain": ["0", "10"]},
  "data": [{"fn": "10 -x * x/10" }]
}
-->
</div>
```

## More advanced usage

The plugin allows to define functions within the JSON options.

### Example

In the following example, the function `options.initialize(container)` is called for each element of the class `anything`. The function is defined within the JSON string.

```
Reveal.initialize({
  // ...
  anything: [
    {
      className: "anything",
      initialize: (function(container, options){ if (options && options.initialize) { options.initialize(cc
    },
    // ...
  ],
  dependencies: [
    // ...
    { src: 'reveal.js-plugins/anything/d3/d3.v3.min.js' },
    { src: 'reveal.js-plugins/anything/d3/topojson.v1.min.js' },
    { src: 'plugin/anything/anything.js' },
    // ...
  ]
});
```

The [d3.js](#) library can now be used to draw a [globe](#) within a canvas element.

```
<canvas width=500 height=500 class="anything">
<!--
{
```

```
"initialize": "function(container) {
  var width = container.width,
      height = container.height;
  var radius = height / 2 - 5,
      scale = radius,
      velocity = .02;
  var projection = d3.geo.orthographic()
    .translate([width / 2, height / 2])
    .scale(scale)
    .clipAngle(90);
  var context = container.getContext('2d');
  var path = d3.geo.path()
    .projection(projection)
    .context(context);

  d3.json('reveal.js-plugins/anything/d3/world-110m.json', function(error, world) {
    if (error) throw error;
    var land = topojson.feature(world, world.objects.land);
    d3.timer(function(elapsed) {
      context.clearRect(0, 0, width, height);
      projection.rotate([velocity * elapsed, 0]);
      context.beginPath();
      path(land);
      context.fillStyle = '#fff';
      context.fill();
      context.beginPath();
      context.arc(width / 2, height / 2, radius, 0, 2 * Math.PI, true);
      context.lineWidth = 2.5;
      context.strokeStyle = '#fff';
      context.stroke();
    });
  });
  d3.select(self.frameElement).style('height', height + 'px');
}"
-->
</canvas>
```

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