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# **ipywidgets Documentation**

*Release 7.0.1*

**<https://jupyter.org>**

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## 1.1 User Guide

### 1.1.1 Installation

Users can install the current version of **ipywidgets** with `pip` or `conda`.

#### With pip

```
pip install ipywidgets
jupyter nbextension enable --py widgetsnbextension
```

When using `virtualenv` and working in an activated virtual environment, the `--sys-prefix` option may be required to enable the extension and keep the environment isolated (i.e. `jupyter nbextension enable --py widgetsnbextension --sys-prefix`).

#### With conda

```
conda install -c conda-forge ipywidgets
```

Installing **ipywidgets** with `conda` will also enable the extension for you.

#### Installing the JupyterLab Extension

To install the JupyterLab extension you also need to run the command below in a terminal which requires that you have `nodejs` installed.

```
jupyter labextension install @jupyter-widgets/jupyterlab-manager
```

**Note:** A clean reinstall of the JupyterLab extension can be done by first running the `jupyter lab clean` command which will remove the staging and static directories from the lab directory. The location of the lab directory can be queried by executing the command `jupyter lab path` in your terminal.

### 1.1.2 Using Interact

The `interact` function (`ipywidgets.interact`) automatically creates user interface (UI) controls for exploring code and data interactively. It is the easiest way to get started using IPython's widgets.

```
In [1]: from __future__ import print_function
        from ipywidgets import interact, interactive, fixed, interact_manual
        import ipywidgets as widgets
```

#### Basic interact

At the most basic level, `interact` autogenerates UI controls for function arguments, and then calls the function with those arguments when you manipulate the controls interactively. To use `interact`, you need to define a function that you want to explore. Here is a function that prints its only argument `x`.

```
In [2]: def f(x):
        return x
```

When you pass this function as the first argument to `interact` along with an integer keyword argument (`x=10`), a slider is generated and bound to the function parameter.

```
In [3]: interact(f, x=10);
```

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When you move the slider, the function is called, which prints the current value of `x`.

If you pass `True` or `False`, `interact` will generate a checkbox:

```
In [4]: interact(f, x=True);
```

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If you pass a string, `interact` will generate a text area.

```
In [5]: interact(f, x='Hi there!');
```

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`interact` can also be used as a decorator. This allows you to define a function and interact with it in a single shot. As this example shows, `interact` also works with functions that have multiple arguments.

```
In [6]: @interact(x=True, y=1.0)
        def g(x, y):
            return (x, y)
```

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#### Fixing arguments using `fixed`

There are times when you may want to explore a function using `interact`, but fix one or more of its arguments to specific values. This can be accomplished by wrapping values with the `fixed` function.

```
In [7]: def h(p, q):
        return (p, q)
```

When we call `interact`, we pass `fixed(20)` for `q` to hold it fixed at a value of 20.

```
In [8]: interact(h, p=5, q=fixed(20));
```

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Notice that a slider is only produced for `p` as the value of `q` is fixed.

## Widget abbreviations

When you pass an integer-valued keyword argument of 10 (`x=10`) to `interact`, it generates an integer-valued slider control with a range of `[-10, +3*10]`. In this case, 10 is an *abbreviation* for an actual slider widget:

```
IntSlider(min=-10,max=30,step=1,value=10)
```

In fact, we can get the same result if we pass this `IntSlider` as the keyword argument for `x`:

```
In [9]: interact(f, x=widgets.IntSlider(min=-10,max=30,step=1,value=10));
```

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This examples clarifies how `interact` processes its keyword arguments:

1. If the keyword argument is a `Widget` instance with a `value` attribute, that widget is used. Any widget with a `value` attribute can be used, even custom ones.
2. Otherwise, the value is treated as a *widget abbreviation* that is converted to a widget before it is used.

The following table gives an overview of different widget abbreviations:

Keyword argument

Widget

True or False

Checkbox

'Hi there'

Text

value or (min,max) or (min,max,step) if integers are passed

IntSlider

value or (min,max) or (min,max,step) if floats are passed

FloatSlider

['orange', 'apple'] or {'one':1, 'two':2}

Dropdown

Note that a dropdown is used if a list or a dict is given (signifying discrete choices), and a slider is used if a tuple is given (signifying a range).

You have seen how the checkbox and textarea widgets work above. Here, more details about the different abbreviations for sliders and dropdowns are given.

If a 2-tuple of integers is passed (`min,max`), an integer-valued slider is produced with those minimum and maximum values (inclusively). In this case, the default step size of 1 is used.

```
In [10]: interact(f, x=(0,4));
```

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If a 3-tuple of integers is passed (`min,max,step`), the step size can also be set.

```
In [11]: interact(f, x=(0,8,2));
```

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A float-valued slider is produced if the elements of the tuples are floats. Here the minimum is 0.0, the maximum is 10.0 and step size is 0.1 (the default).

```
In [12]: interact(f, x=(0.0,10.0));
```

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The step size can be changed by passing a third element in the tuple.

```
In [13]: interact(f, x=(0.0,10.0,0.01));
```

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For both integer and float-valued sliders, you can pick the initial value of the widget by passing a default keyword argument to the underlying Python function. Here we set the initial value of a float slider to 5.5.

```
In [14]: @interact(x=(0.0,20.0,0.5))
         def h(x=5.5):
             return x
```

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Dropdown menus are constructed by passing a list of strings. In this case, the strings are both used as the names in the dropdown menu UI and passed to the underlying Python function.

```
In [15]: interact(f, x=['apples','oranges']);
```

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If you want a dropdown menu that passes non-string values to the Python function, you can pass a dictionary. The keys in the dictionary are used for the names in the dropdown menu UI and the values are the arguments that are passed to the underlying Python function.

```
In [16]: interact(f, x={'one': 10, 'two': 20});
```

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### interactive

In addition to `interact`, IPython provides another function, `interactive`, that is useful when you want to reuse the widgets that are produced or access the data that is bound to the UI controls.

Note that unlike `interact`, the return value of the function will not be displayed automatically, but you can display a value inside the function with `IPython.display.display`.

Here is a function that returns the sum of its two arguments and displays them. The display line may be omitted if you don't want to show the result of the function.

```
In [17]: from IPython.display import display
         def f(a, b):
             display(a + b)
             return a+b
```

Unlike `interact`, `interactive` returns a `Widget` instance rather than immediately displaying the widget.

```
In [18]: w = interactive(f, a=10, b=20)
```

The widget is an `interactive`, a subclass of `VBox`, which is a container for other widgets.

```
In [19]: type(w)
```

```
Out[19]: ipywidgets.widgets.interaction.interactive
```



The children of the `interactive` are two integer-valued sliders and an output widget, produced by the widget abbreviations above.

```
In [20]: w.children
```

```
Out[20]: (IntSlider(value=10, description='a', max=30, min=-10),
          IntSlider(value=20, description='b', max=60, min=-20),
          Output())
```

To actually display the widgets, you can use IPython's `display` function.

```
In [21]: display(w)
```

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At this point, the UI controls work just like they would if `interact` had been used. You can manipulate them interactively and the function will be called. However, the widget instance returned by `interactive` also gives you access to the current keyword arguments and return value of the underlying Python function.

Here are the current keyword arguments. If you rerun this cell after manipulating the sliders, the values will have changed.

```
In [22]: w.kwargs
```

```
Out[22]: {'a': 10, 'b': 20}
```

Here is the current return value of the function.

```
In [23]: w.result
```

```
Out[23]: 30
```

## Disabling continuous updates

When interacting with long running functions, realtime feedback is a burden instead of being helpful. See the following example:

```
In [24]: def slow_function(i):
          print(int(i), list(x for x in range(int(i)) if
                             str(x)==str(x)[::-1] and
                             str(x**2)==str(x**2)[::-1]))
          return
```

```
In [25]: %%time
          slow_function(1e6)
```

```
1000000 [0, 1, 2, 3, 11, 22, 101, 111, 121, 202, 212, 1001, 1111, 2002, 10001, 10101, 10201, 11011, ...]
CPU times: user 548 ms, sys: 2.8 ms, total: 550 ms
Wall time: 550 ms
```

Notice that the output is updated even while dragging the mouse on the slider. This is not useful for long running functions due to lagging:

```
In [26]: from ipywidgets import FloatSlider
          interact(slow_function, i=FloatSlider(min=1e5, max=1e7, step=1e5));
```

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There are two ways to mitigate this. You can either only execute on demand, or restrict execution to mouse release events.

### `interact_manual`

The `interact_manual` function provides a variant of interaction that allows you to restrict execution so it is only done on demand. A button is added to the interact controls that allows you to trigger an execute event.

```
In [27]: interact_manual(slow_function,i=FloatSlider(min=1e5, max=1e7, step=1e5));
```

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### `continuous_update`

If you are using slider widgets, you can set the `continuous_update` kwarg to `False`. `continuous_update` is a kwarg of slider widgets that restricts executions to mouse release events.

```
In [28]: interact(slow_function,i=FloatSlider(min=1e5, max=1e7, step=1e5, continuous_update=False));
```

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## Arguments that are dependent on each other

Arguments that are dependent on each other can be expressed manually using `observe`. See the following example, where one variable is used to describe the bounds of another. For more information, please see the [widget events example notebook](#).

```
In [29]: x_widget = FloatSlider(min=0.0, max=10.0, step=0.05)
        y_widget = FloatSlider(min=0.5, max=10.0, step=0.05, value=5.0)
```

```
def update_x_range(*args):
    x_widget.max = 2.0 * y_widget.value
    y_widget.observe(update_x_range, 'value')
```

```
def printer(x, y):
    print(x, y)
interact(printer,x=x_widget, y=y_widget);
```

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## Flickering and jumping output

On occasion, you may notice interact output flickering and jumping, causing the notebook scroll position to change as the output is updated. The interactive control has a layout, so we can set its height to an appropriate value (currently chosen manually) so that it will not change size as it is updated.

```
In [30]: %matplotlib inline
        from ipywidgets import interactive
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np

        def f(m, b):
            plt.figure(2)
            x = np.linspace(-10, 10, num=1000)
            plt.plot(x, m * x + b)
            plt.ylim(-5, 5)
            plt.show()

        interactive_plot = interactive(f, m=(-2.0, 2.0), b=(-3, 3, 0.5))
        output = interactive_plot.children[-1]
```

```
output.layout.height = '350px'
interactive_plot
```

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### 1.1.3 Simple Widget Introduction

#### What are widgets?

Widgets are eventful python objects that have a representation in the browser, often as a control like a slider, textbox, etc.

#### What can they be used for?

You can use widgets to build **interactive GUIs** for your notebooks.

You can also use widgets to **synchronize stateful and stateless information** between Python and JavaScript.

#### Using widgets

To use the widget framework, you need to import `ipywidgets`.

```
In [1]: import ipywidgets as widgets
```

#### repr

Widgets have their own display `repr` which allows them to be displayed using IPython's display framework. Constructing and returning an `IntSlider` automatically displays the widget (as seen below). Widgets are displayed inside the output area below the code cell. Clearing cell output will also remove the widget.

```
In [2]: widgets.IntSlider()
```

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#### display()

You can also explicitly display the widget using `display(...)`.

```
In [3]: from IPython.display import display
        w = widgets.IntSlider()
        display(w)
```

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#### Multiple display() calls

If you display the same widget twice, the displayed instances in the front-end will remain in sync with each other. Try dragging the slider below and watch the slider above.

```
In [4]: display(w)
```

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## Why does displaying the same widget twice work?

Widgets are represented in the back-end by a single object. Each time a widget is displayed, a new representation of that same object is created in the front-end. These representations are called views.

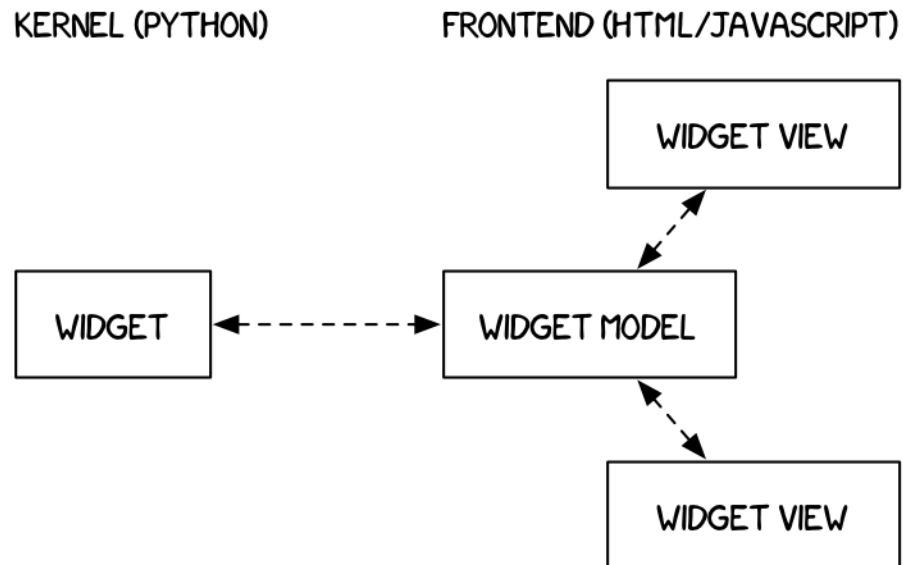


Fig. 1.1: Kernel & front-end diagram

## Closing widgets

You can close a widget by calling its `close()` method.

```
In [5]: display(w)
```

```
A Jupyter Widget
```

```
In [6]: w.close()
```

## Widget properties

All of the IPython widgets share a similar naming scheme. To read the value of a widget, you can query its `value` property.

```
In [7]: w = widgets.IntSlider()  
display(w)
```

```
A Jupyter Widget
```

```
In [8]: w.value
```

```
Out[8]: 0
```

Similarly, to set a widget's value, you can set its `value` property.

```
In [9]: w.value = 100
```

## Keys

In addition to `value`, most widgets share `keys`, `description`, and `disabled`. To see the entire list of synchronized, stateful properties of any specific widget, you can query the `keys` property.

```
In [10]: w.keys
```

```
Out[10]: ['_dom_classes',
          '_model_module',
          '_model_module_version',
          '_model_name',
          '_view_count',
          '_view_module',
          '_view_module_version',
          '_view_name',
          'continuous_update',
          'description',
          'disabled',
          'layout',
          'max',
          'min',
          'orientation',
          'readout',
          'readout_format',
          'step',
          'style',
          'value']
```

## Shorthand for setting the initial values of widget properties

While creating a widget, you can set some or all of the initial values of that widget by defining them as keyword arguments in the widget's constructor (as seen below).

```
In [11]: widgets.Text(value='Hello World!', disabled=True)
```

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## Linking two similar widgets

If you need to display the same value two different ways, you'll have to use two different widgets. Instead of attempting to manually synchronize the values of the two widgets, you can use the `link` or `jslink` function to link two properties together (the difference between these is discussed in *Widget Events*). Below, the values of two widgets are linked together.

```
In [12]: a = widgets.FloatText()
         b = widgets.FloatSlider()
         display(a,b)

         mylink = widgets.jslink((a, 'value'), (b, 'value'))
```

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## Unlinking widgets

Unlinking the widgets is simple. All you have to do is call `.unlink` on the link object. Try changing one of the widgets above after unlinking to see that they can be independently changed.

```
In [13]: # mylink.unlink()
```

## 1.1.4 Widget List

```
In [1]: import ipywidgets as widgets
```

### Numeric widgets

There are 10 widgets distributed with IPython that are designed to display numeric values. Widgets exist for displaying integers and floats, both bounded and unbounded. The integer widgets share a similar naming scheme to their floating point counterparts. By replacing `Float` with `Int` in the widget name, you can find the Integer equivalent.

#### IntSlider

```
In [2]: widgets.IntSlider(
        value=7,
        min=0,
        max=10,
        step=1,
        description='Test:',
        disabled=False,
        continuous_update=False,
        orientation='horizontal',
        readout=True,
        readout_format='d'
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

#### FloatSlider

```
In [3]: widgets.FloatSlider(
        value=7.5,
        min=0,
        max=10.0,
        step=0.1,
        description='Test:',
        disabled=False,
        continuous_update=False,
        orientation='horizontal',
        readout=True,
        readout_format='.1f',
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

Sliders can also be **displayed vertically**.

```
In [4]: widgets.FloatSlider(  
    value=7.5,  
    min=0,  
    max=10.0,  
    step=0.1,  
    description='Test:',  
    disabled=False,  
    continuous_update=False,  
    orientation='vertical',  
    readout=True,  
    readout_format='.1f',  
)
```

A Jupyter Widget

### IntRangeSlider

```
In [5]: widgets.IntRangeSlider(  
    value=[5, 7],  
    min=0,  
    max=10,  
    step=1,  
    description='Test:',  
    disabled=False,  
    continuous_update=False,  
    orientation='horizontal',  
    readout=True,  
    readout_format='d',  
)
```

A Jupyter Widget

### FloatRangeSlider

```
In [6]: widgets.FloatRangeSlider(  
    value=[5, 7.5],  
    min=0,  
    max=10.0,  
    step=0.1,  
    description='Test:',  
    disabled=False,  
    continuous_update=False,  
    orientation='horizontal',  
    readout=True,  
    readout_format='.1f',  
)
```

A Jupyter Widget

### IntProgress

```
In [7]: widgets.IntProgress(  
    value=7,  
    min=0,  
    max=10,  
    step=1,
```

```
        description='Loading:',
        bar_style='', # 'success', 'info', 'warning', 'danger' or ''
        orientation='horizontal'
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

## FloatProgress

```
In [8]: widgets.FloatProgress(
        value=7.5,
        min=0,
        max=10.0,
        step=0.1,
        description='Loading:',
        bar_style='info',
        orientation='horizontal'
    )
```

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The numerical text boxes that impose some limit on the data (range, integer-only) impose that restriction when the user presses enter.

## BoundedIntText

```
In [9]: widgets.BoundedIntText(
        value=7,
        min=0,
        max=10,
        step=1,
        description='Text:',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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## BoundedFloatText

```
In [10]: widgets.BoundedFloatText(
        value=7.5,
        min=0,
        max=10.0,
        step=0.1,
        description='Text:',
        disabled=False
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

## IntText

```
In [11]: widgets.IntText(
        value=7,
        description='Any:',
```



```
        disabled=False
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

## FloatText

```
In [12]: widgets.FloatText(
        value=7.5,
        description='Any:',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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## Boolean widgets

There are three widgets that are designed to display a boolean value.

### ToggleButton

```
In [13]: widgets.ToggleButton(
        value=False,
        description='Click me',
        disabled=False,
        button_style='', # 'success', 'info', 'warning', 'danger' or ''
        tooltip='Description',
        icon='check'
    )
```

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### Checkbox

```
In [14]: widgets.Checkbox(
        value=False,
        description='Check me',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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### Valid

The valid widget provides a read-only indicator.

```
In [15]: widgets.Valid(
        value=False,
        description='Valid!',
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

## Selection widgets

There are several widgets that can be used to display single selection lists, and two that can be used to select multiple values. All inherit from the same base class. You can specify the **enumeration of selectable options by passing a list** (options are either (label, value) pairs, or simply values for which the labels are derived by calling `str`). You can **also specify the enumeration as a dictionary**, in which case the **keys will be used as the item displayed** in the list and the corresponding **value will be used** when an item is selected (in this case, since dictionaries are unordered, the displayed order of items in the widget is unspecified).

### Dropdown

```
In [16]: widgets.Dropdown(
        options=['1', '2', '3'],
        value='2',
        description='Number:',
        disabled=False,
    )
```

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The following is also valid:

```
In [17]: widgets.Dropdown(
        options={'One': 1, 'Two': 2, 'Three': 3},
        value=2,
        description='Number:',
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

### RadioButtons

```
In [18]: widgets.RadioButtons(
        options=['pepperoni', 'pineapple', 'anchovies'],
        # value='pineapple',
        description='Pizza topping:',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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### Select

```
In [19]: widgets.Select(
        options=['Linux', 'Windows', 'OSX'],
        value='OSX',
        # rows=10,
        description='OS:',
        disabled=False
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

## SelectionSlider

```
In [20]: widgets.SelectionSlider(
    options=['scrambled', 'sunny side up', 'poached', 'over easy'],
    value='sunny side up',
    description='I like my eggs ...',
    disabled=False,
    continuous_update=False,
    orientation='horizontal',
    readout=True
)
```

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## SelectionRangeSlider

The value, index, and label keys are 2-tuples of the min and max values selected. The options must be nonempty.

```
In [21]: import datetime
    dates = [datetime.date(2015,i,1) for i in range(1,13)]
    options = [(i.strftime('%b'), i) for i in dates]
    widgets.SelectionRangeSlider(
        options=options,
        index=(0,11),
        description='Months (2015)',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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## ToggleButtons

```
In [22]: widgets.ToggleButtons(
    options=['Slow', 'Regular', 'Fast'],
    description='Speed:',
    disabled=False,
    button_style='', # 'success', 'info', 'warning', 'danger' or ''
    tooltips=['Description of slow', 'Description of regular', 'Description of fast'],
    # icons=['check'] * 3
)
```

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## SelectMultiple

Multiple values can be selected with shift and/or ctrl (or command) pressed and mouse clicks or arrow keys.

```
In [23]: widgets.SelectMultiple(
    options=['Apples', 'Oranges', 'Pears'],
    value=['Oranges'],
    #rows=10,
    description='Fruits',
    disabled=False
)
```

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## String widgets

There are several widgets that can be used to display a string value. The `Text` and `Textarea` widgets accept input. The `HTML` and `HTMLMath` widgets display a string as HTML (`HTMLMath` also renders math). The `Label` widget can be used to construct a custom control label.

### Text

```
In [24]: widgets.Text(
        value='Hello World',
        placeholder='Type something',
        description='String:',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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### Textarea

```
In [25]: widgets.Textarea(
        value='Hello World',
        placeholder='Type something',
        description='String:',
        disabled=False
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

### Label

The `Label` widget is useful if you need to build a custom description next to a control using similar styling to the built-in control descriptions.

```
In [26]: widgets.HBox([widgets.Label(value="The  $m$  in  $E=mc^2$ :"), widgets.FloatSlider())]
```

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### HTML

```
In [27]: widgets.HTML(
        value="Hello <b>World</b>",
        placeholder='Some HTML',
        description='Some HTML',
    )
```

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### HTML Math

```
In [28]: widgets.HTMLMath(
        value=r"Some math and <i>HTML</i>:  $(x^2)$  and  $\frac{x+1}{x-1}$ ",
        placeholder='Some HTML',
        description='Some HTML',
    )
```

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## Image

```
In [29]: file = open("images/WidgetArch.png", "rb")
         image = file.read()
         widgets.Image(
             value=image,
             format='png',
             width=300,
             height=400,
         )
```

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## Button

```
In [30]: widgets.Button(
         description='Click me',
         disabled=False,
         button_style='', # 'success', 'info', 'warning', 'danger' or ''
         tooltip='Click me',
         icon='check'
         )
```

A Jupyter Widget

## Output

The Output widget can capture and display stdout, stderr and rich output generated by IPython. After the widget is created, direct output to it using a context manager.

```
In [31]: out = widgets.Output()
         out
```

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You can print text to the output area as shown below.

```
In [32]: with out:
         for i in range(10):
             print(i, 'Hello world!')
```

Rich material can also be directed to the output area. Anything which displays nicely in a Jupyter notebook will also display well in the Output widget.

```
In [33]: from IPython.display import YouTubeVideo
         with out:
             display(YouTubeVideo('eWzY2nGfkXk'))
```

## Play (Animation) widget

The Play widget is useful to perform animations by iterating on a sequence of integers with a certain speed. The value of the slider below is linked to the player.

```
In [34]: play = widgets.Play(
         #     interval=10,
         value=50,
```

```
        min=0,
        max=100,
        step=1,
        description="Press play",
        disabled=False
    )
    slider = widgets.IntSlider()
    widgets.jslink((play, 'value'), (slider, 'value'))
    widgets.HBox([play, slider])
```

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### Date picker

The date picker widget works in Chrome and IE Edge, but does not currently work in Firefox or Safari because they do not support the HTML date input field.

```
In [35]: widgets.DatePicker(
        description='Pick a Date',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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### Color picker

```
In [36]: widgets.ColorPicker(
        concise=False,
        description='Pick a color',
        value='blue',
        disabled=False
    )
```

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### Controller

The Controller allows a game controller to be used as an input device.

```
In [37]: widgets.Controller(
        index=0,
    )
```

A Jupyter Widget

### Container/Layout widgets

These widgets are used to hold other widgets, called children. Each has a `children` property that may be set either when the widget is created or later.

#### Box

```
In [38]: items = [widgets.Label(str(i)) for i in range(4)]
        widgets.Box(items)
```

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## HBox

```
In [39]: items = [widgets.Label(str(i)) for i in range(4)]
         widgets.HBox(items)
```

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## VBox

```
In [40]: items = [widgets.Label(str(i)) for i in range(4)]
         left_box = widgets.VBox([items[0], items[1]])
         right_box = widgets.VBox([items[2], items[3]])
         widgets.HBox([left_box, right_box])
```

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## Accordion

```
In [41]: accordion = widgets.Accordion(children=[widgets.IntSlider(), widgets.Text()])
         accordion.set_title(0, 'Slider')
         accordion.set_title(1, 'Text')
         accordion
```

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## Tabs

In this example the children are set after the tab is created. Titles for the tabs are set in the same way they are for Accordion.

```
In [42]: tab_contents = ['P0', 'P1', 'P2', 'P3', 'P4']
         children = [widgets.Text(description=name) for name in tab_contents]
         tab = widgets.Tab()
         tab.children = children
         for i in range(len(children)):
             tab.set_title(i, str(i))
         tab
```

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## Accordion and Tab use `selected_index`, not value

Unlike the rest of the widgets discussed earlier, the container widgets `Accordion` and `Tab` update their `selected_index` attribute when the user changes which accordion or tab is selected. That means that you can both see what the user is doing *and* programmatically set what the user sees by setting the value of `selected_index`.

Setting `selected_index = None` closes all of the accordions or deselects all tabs.

In the cells below try displaying or setting the `selected_index` of the tab and/or accordion.

```
In [43]: tab.selected_index = 3
```

```
In [44]: accordion.selected_index = None
```

## Nesting tabs and accordions

Tabs and accordions can be nested as deeply as you want. If you have a few minutes, try nesting a few accordions or putting an accordion inside a tab or a tab inside an accordion.

The example below makes a couple of tabs with an accordion children in one of them

```
In [45]: tab_nest = widgets.Tab()
         tab_nest.children = [accordion, accordion]
         tab_nest.set_title(0, 'An accordion')
         tab_nest.set_title(1, 'Copy of the accordion')
         tab_nest
```

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## 1.1.5 Widget Events

### Special events

```
In [1]: from __future__ import print_function
```

The Button is not used to represent a data type. Instead the button widget is used to handle mouse clicks. The `on_click` method of the Button can be used to register function to be called when the button is clicked. The doc string of the `on_click` can be seen below.

```
In [2]: import ipywidgets as widgets
         print(widgets.Button.on_click.__doc__)
```

Register a callback to execute when the button is clicked.

```
The callback will be called with one argument, the clicked button
widget instance.
```

```
Parameters
```

```
-----
```

```
remove: bool (optional)
```

```
    Set to true to remove the callback from the list of callbacks.
```

### Example

Since button clicks are stateless, they are transmitted from the front-end to the back-end using custom messages. By using the `on_click` method, a button that prints a message when it has been clicked is shown below.

```
In [3]: from IPython.display import display
         button = widgets.Button(description="Click Me!")
         display(button)

         def on_button_clicked(b):
             print("Button clicked.")

         button.on_click(on_button_clicked)
```

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## Traitlet events

Widget properties are IPython traitlets and traitlets are eventful. To handle changes, the `observe` method of the widget can be used to register a callback. The doc string for `observe` can be seen below.

```
In [4]: print(widgets.Widget.observe.__doc__)
```

Setup a handler to be called when a trait changes.

```
This is used to setup dynamic notifications of trait changes.

Parameters
-----
handler : callable
    A callable that is called when a trait changes. Its
    signature should be ``handler(change)``, where ``change`` is a
    dictionary. The change dictionary at least holds a 'type' key.
    * ``type``: the type of notification.
    Other keys may be passed depending on the value of 'type'. In the
    case where type is 'change', we also have the following keys:
    * ``owner`` : the HasTraits instance
    * ``old`` : the old value of the modified trait attribute
    * ``new`` : the new value of the modified trait attribute
    * ``name`` : the name of the modified trait attribute.
names : list, str, All
    If names is All, the handler will apply to all traits. If a list
    of str, handler will apply to all names in the list. If a
    str, the handler will apply just to that name.
type : str, All (default: 'change')
    The type of notification to filter by. If equal to All, then all
    notifications are passed to the observe handler.
```

## Signatures

Mentioned in the doc string, the callback registered must have the signature `handler(change)` where `change` is a dictionary holding the information about the change.

Using this method, an example of how to output an `IntSlider`'s value as it is changed can be seen below.

```
In [5]: int_range = widgets.IntSlider()
        display(int_range)
```

```
def on_value_change(change):
    print(change['new'])
```

```
int_range.observe(on_value_change, names='value')
```

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## Linking Widgets

Often, you may want to simply link widget attributes together. Synchronization of attributes can be done in a simpler way than by using bare traitlets events.

## Linking traitlets attributes in the kernel

The first method is to use the `link` and `dlink` functions from the `traitlets` module. This only works if we are interacting with a live kernel.

```
In [6]: import traitlets
```

```
In [7]: caption = widgets.Label(value='The values of slider1 and slider2 are synchronized')
        sliders1, slider2 = widgets.IntSlider(description='Slider 1'),\
                               widgets.IntSlider(description='Slider 2')
        l = traitlets.link((sliders1, 'value'), (slider2, 'value'))
        display(caption, sliders1, slider2)
```

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```
In [8]: caption = widgets.Label(value='Changes in source values are reflected in target1')
        source, target1 = widgets.IntSlider(description='Source'),\
                           widgets.IntSlider(description='Target 1')
        dl = traitlets.dlink((source, 'value'), (target1, 'value'))
        display(caption, source, target1)
```

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Function `traitlets.link` and `traitlets.dlink` return a `Link` or `DLink` object. The link can be broken by calling the `unlink` method.

```
In [9]: l.unlink()
        dl.unlink()
```

## Registering callbacks to trait changes in the kernel

Since attributes of widgets on the Python side are traitlets, you can register handlers to the change events whenever the model gets updates from the front-end.

The handler passed to observe will be called with one change argument. The change object holds at least a `type` key and a `name` key, corresponding respectively to the type of notification and the name of the attribute that triggered the notification.

Other keys may be passed depending on the value of `type`. In the case where `type` is `change`, we also have the following keys:

- `owner` : the `HasTraits` instance
- `old` : the old value of the modified trait attribute
- `new` : the new value of the modified trait attribute
- `name` : the name of the modified trait attribute.

```
In [10]: caption = widgets.Label(value='The values of range1 and range2 are synchronized')
         slider = widgets.IntSlider(min=-5, max=5, value=1, description='Slider')

         def handle_slider_change(change):
             caption.value = 'The slider value is ' + (
                 'negative' if change.new < 0 else 'nonnegative'
             )
```

```
slider.observe(handle_slider_change, names='value')

display(caption, slider)
```

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A Jupyter Widget

## Linking widgets attributes from the client side

When synchronizing traitlets attributes, you may experience a lag because of the latency due to the roundtrip to the server side. You can also directly link widget attributes in the browser using the link widgets, in either a unidirectional or a bidirectional fashion.

Javascript links persist when embedding widgets in html web pages without a kernel.

```
In [11]: caption = widgets.Label(value='The values of range1 and range2 are synchronized')
         range1, range2 = widgets.IntSlider(description='Range 1'), \
                        widgets.IntSlider(description='Range 2')
         l = widgets.jslink((range1, 'value'), (range2, 'value'))
         display(caption, range1, range2)
```

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```
In [12]: caption = widgets.Label(value='Changes in source_range values are reflected in target_range')
         source_range, target_range1 = widgets.IntSlider(description='Source range'), \
                        widgets.IntSlider(description='Target range 1')
         dl = widgets.jsdlink((source_range, 'value'), (target_range1, 'value'))
         display(caption, source_range, target_range1)
```

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A Jupyter Widget

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Function `widgets.jslink` returns a `Link` widget. The link can be broken by calling the `unlink` method.

```
In [13]: # l.unlink()
         # dl.unlink()
```

## The difference between linking in the kernel and linking in the client

Linking in the kernel means linking via python. If two sliders are linked in the kernel, when one slider is changed the browser sends a message to the kernel (python in this case) updating the changed slider, the link widget in the kernel then propagates the change to the other slider object in the kernel, and then the other slider's kernel object sends a message to the browser to update the other slider's views in the browser. If the kernel is not running (as in a static web page), then the controls will not be linked.

Linking using `jslink` (i.e., on the browser side) means constructing the link in Javascript. When one slider is changed, Javascript running in the browser changes the value of the other slider in the browser, without needing to communicate with the kernel at all. If the sliders are attached to kernel objects, each slider will update their kernel-side objects independently.

To see the difference between the two, go to the [static version of this page in the ipywidgets documentation](#) and try out the sliders near the bottom. The ones linked in the kernel with `link` and `dlink` are no longer linked, but the ones linked in the browser with `jslink` and `jsdlink` are still linked.

### Continuous updates

Some widgets offer a choice with their `continuous_update` attribute between continually updating values or only updating values when a user submits the value (for example, by pressing Enter or navigating away from the control). In the next example, we see the “Delayed” controls only transmit their value after the user finishes dragging the slider or submitting the textbox. The “Continuous” controls continually transmit their values as they are changed. Try typing a two-digit number into each of the text boxes, or dragging each of the sliders, to see the difference.

```
In [14]: import traitlets
a = widgets.IntSlider(description="Delayed", continuous_update=False)
b = widgets.IntText(description="Delayed", continuous_update=False)
c = widgets.IntSlider(description="Continuous", continuous_update=True)
d = widgets.IntText(description="Continuous", continuous_update=True)

traitlets.link((a, 'value'), (b, 'value'))
traitlets.link((a, 'value'), (c, 'value'))
traitlets.link((a, 'value'), (d, 'value'))
widgets.VBox([a,b,c,d])
```

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Sliders, Text, and Textarea controls default to `continuous_update=True`. IntText and other text boxes for entering integer or float numbers default to `continuous_update=False` (since often you’ll want to type an entire number before submitting the value by pressing enter or navigating out of the box).

### 1.1.6 Layout and Styling of Jupyter widgets

This notebook presents how to layout and style Jupyter interactive widgets to build rich and *reactive* widget-based applications.

#### The layout attribute.

Jupyter interactive widgets have a `layout` attribute exposing a number of CSS properties that impact how widgets are laid out.

#### Exposed CSS properties

The following properties map to the values of the CSS properties of the same name (underscores being replaced with dashes), applied to the top DOM elements of the corresponding widget.

#### Sizes

- `height`
- `width`
- `max_height`
- `max_width`

- `min_height`
- `min_width`

## Display

- `visibility`
- `display`
- `overflow`
- `overflow_x`
- `overflow_y`

## Box model

- `border`
- `margin`
- `padding`

## Positioning

- `top`
- `left`
- `bottom`
- `right`

## Flexbox

- `order`
- `flex_flow`
- `align_items`
- `flex`
- `align_self`
- `align_content`
- `justify_content`

## Shorthand CSS properties

You may have noticed that certain CSS properties such as `margin-[top/right/bottom/left]` seem to be missing. The same holds for `padding-[top/right/bottom/left]` etc.

In fact, you can atomically specify `[top/right/bottom/left]` margins via the `margin` attribute alone by passing the string `'100px 150px 100px 80px'` for a respectively top, right, bottom and left margins of 100, 150, 100 and 80 pixels.

Similarly, the `flex` attribute can hold values for `flex-grow`, `flex-shrink` and `flex-basis`. The `border` attribute is a shorthand property for `border-width`, `border-style` (required), and `border-color`.

### Simple examples

The following example shows how to resize a `Button` so that its views have a height of 80px and a width of 50% of the available space:

```
In [1]: from ipywidgets import Button, Layout

        b = Button(description='(50% width, 80px height) button',
                  layout=Layout(width='50%', height='80px'))
        b
```

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The `layout` property can be shared between multiple widgets and assigned directly.

```
In [2]: Button(description='Another button with the same layout', layout=b.layout)

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```

### Description

You may have noticed that long descriptions are truncated. This is because the description length is, by default, fixed.

```
In [3]: from ipywidgets import IntSlider

        IntSlider(description='A too long description')
```

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You can change the length of the description to fit the description text. However, this will make the widget itself shorter. You can change both by adjusting the description width and the widget width using the widget's style.

```
In [4]: style = {'description_width': 'initial'}
        IntSlider(description='A too long description', style=style)
```

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If you need more flexibility to lay out widgets and descriptions, you can use `Label` widgets directly.

```
In [5]: from ipywidgets import HBox, Label

        HBox([Label('A too long description'), IntSlider()])
```

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### Natural sizes, and arrangements using `HBox` and `VBox`

Most of the core-widgets have default heights and widths that tile well together. This allows simple layouts based on the `HBox` and `VBox` helper functions to align naturally:

```
In [6]: from ipywidgets import Button, HBox, VBox

        words = ['correct', 'horse', 'battery', 'staple']
        items = [Button(description=w) for w in words]
        left_box = VBox([items[0], items[1]])
        right_box = VBox([items[2], items[3]])
        HBox([left_box, right_box])
```

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## Latex

Widgets such as sliders and text inputs have a description attribute that can render Latex Equations. The Label widget also renders Latex equations.

```
In [7]: from ipywidgets import IntSlider, Label
```

```
In [8]: IntSlider(description=r'\(\int_0^t f\)
```

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```
In [9]: Label(value=r'\(e=mc^2\)
```

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## Number formatting

Sliders have a readout field which can be formatted using Python’s [Format Specification Mini-Language](#). If the space available for the readout is too narrow for the string representation of the slider value, a different styling is applied to show that not all digits are visible.

## The Flexbox layout

The HBox and VBox classes above are special cases of the Box widget.

The Box widget enables the entire CSS flexbox spec, enabling rich reactive layouts in the Jupyter notebook. It aims at providing an efficient way to lay out, align and distribute space among items in a container.

Again, the whole flexbox spec is exposed via the layout attribute of the container widget (Box) and the contained items. One may share the same layout attribute among all the contained items.

## Acknowledgement

The following flexbox tutorial on the flexbox layout follows the lines of the article [A Complete Guide to Flexbox](#) by Chris Coyier, and uses text and various images from the article [with permission](#).

## Basics and terminology

Since flexbox is a whole module and not a single property, it involves a lot of things including its whole set of properties. Some of them are meant to be set on the container (parent element, known as “flex container”) whereas the others are meant to be set on the children (known as “flex items”).

If regular layout is based on both block and inline flow directions, the flex layout is based on “flex-flow directions”. Please have a look at this figure from the specification, explaining the main idea behind the flex layout.

Basically, items will be laid out following either the main axis (from main-start to main-end) or the cross axis (from cross-start to cross-end).

- main axis - The main axis of a flex container is the primary axis along which flex items are laid out. Beware, it is not necessarily horizontal; it depends on the flex-direction property (see below).
- main-start | main-end - The flex items are placed within the container starting from main-start and going to main-end.

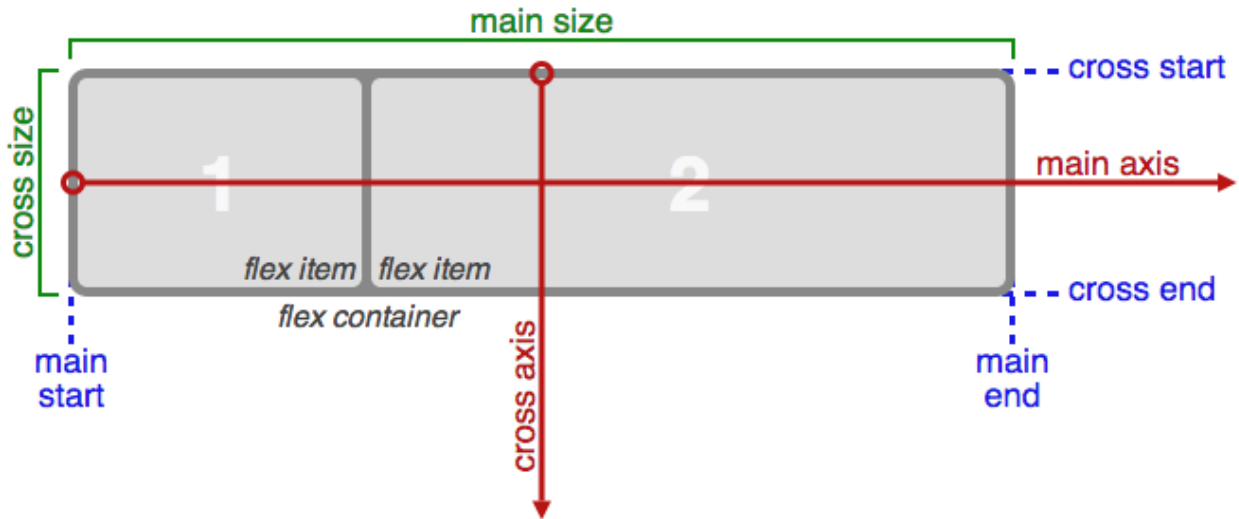


Fig. 1.2: Flexbox

- `main size` - A flex item's width or height, whichever is in the main dimension, is the item's main size. The flex item's main size property is either the 'width' or 'height' property, whichever is in the main dimension.
- `cross axis` - The axis perpendicular to the main axis is called the cross axis. Its direction depends on the main axis direction.
- `cross-start` | `cross-end` - Flex lines are filled with items and placed into the container starting on the cross-start side of the flex container and going toward the cross-end side.
- `cross size` - The width or height of a flex item, whichever is in the cross dimension, is the item's cross size. The cross size property is whichever of 'width' or 'height' that is in the cross dimension.

## Properties of the parent

Fig. 1.3: Container

### display

`display` can be `flex` or `inline-flex`. This defines a flex container (block or inline).

### flex-flow

`flex-flow` is a shorthand for the `flex-direction` and `flex-wrap` properties, which together define the flex container's main and cross axes. Default is `row nowrap`.

- `flex-direction` (`column-reverse` | `column` | `row` | `row-reverse`)

This establishes the main-axis, thus defining the direction flex items are placed in the flex container. Flexbox is (aside from optional wrapping) a single-direction layout concept. Think of flex items as primarily laying out either in horizontal rows or vertical columns.

- `flex-wrap` (`nowrap` | `wrap` | `wrap-reverse`)



By default, flex items will all try to fit onto one line. You can change that and allow the items to wrap as needed with this property. Direction also plays a role here, determining the direction new lines are stacked in.

### justify-content

`justify-content` can be one of `flex-start`, `flex-end`, `center`, `space-between`, `space-around`. This defines the alignment along the main axis. It helps distribute extra free space left over when either all the flex items on a line are inflexible, or are flexible but have reached their maximum size. It also exerts some control over the alignment of items when they overflow the line.

### align-items

`align-items` can be one of `flex-start`, `flex-end`, `center`, `baseline`, `stretch`. This defines the default behaviour for how flex items are laid out along the cross axis on the current line. Think of it as the `justify-content` version for the cross-axis (perpendicular to the main-axis).

### align-content

`align-content` can be one of `flex-start`, `flex-end`, `center`, `baseline`, `stretch`. This aligns a flex container's lines within when there is extra space in the cross-axis, similar to how `justify-content` aligns individual items within the main-axis.

**Note:** this property has no effect when there is only one line of flex items.

## Properties of the items

Fig. 1.4: Item

The flexbox-related CSS properties of the items have no impact if the parent element is not a flexbox container (i.e. has a `display` attribute equal to `flex` or `inline-flex`).

### order

By default, flex items are laid out in the source order. However, the `order` property controls the order in which they appear in the flex container.

### flex

`flex` is shorthand for three properties, `flex-grow`, `flex-shrink` and `flex-basis` combined. The second and third parameters (`flex-shrink` and `flex-basis`) are optional. Default is `0 1 auto`.

- `flex-grow`

This defines the ability for a flex item to grow if necessary. It accepts a unitless value that serves as a proportion. It dictates what amount of the available space inside the flex container the item should take up.

If all items have `flex-grow` set to 1, the remaining space in the container will be distributed equally to all children. If one of the children a value of 2, the remaining space would take up twice as much space as the others (or it will try to, at least).

- `flex-shrink`

This defines the ability for a flex item to shrink if necessary.

- `flex-basis`

This defines the default size of an element before the remaining space is distributed. It can be a length (e.g. 20%, 5rem, etc.) or a keyword. The `auto` keyword means “*look at my width or height property*”.

## align-self

`align-self` allows the default alignment (or the one specified by `align-items`) to be overridden for individual flex items.

Fig. 1.5: Align

## The VBox and HBox helpers

The `VBox` and `HBox` helper classes provide simple defaults to arrange child widgets in vertical and horizontal boxes. They are roughly equivalent to:

```
def VBox(*pargs, **kwargs):
    """Displays multiple widgets vertically using the flexible box model."""
    box = Box(*pargs, **kwargs)
    box.layout.display = 'flex'
    box.layout.flex_flow = 'column'
    box.layout.align_items = 'stretch'
    return box

def HBox(*pargs, **kwargs):
    """Displays multiple widgets horizontally using the flexible box model."""
    box = Box(*pargs, **kwargs)
    box.layout.display = 'flex'
    box.layout.align_items = 'stretch'
    return box
```

## Examples

**Four buttons in a VBox. Items stretch to the maximum width, in a vertical box taking “50%” of the available space.**

```
In [10]: from ipywidgets import Layout, Button, Box

        items_layout = Layout(flex='1 1 auto',
                               width='auto')      # override the default width of the button to 'auto'

        box_layout = Layout(display='flex',
                              flex_flow='column',
                              align_items='stretch',
                              border='solid',
                              width='50%')

        words = ['correct', 'horse', 'battery', 'staple']
```

```

items = [Button(description=w, layout=items_layout, button_style='danger') for w in words]
box = Box(children=items, layout=box_layout)
box

```

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### Three buttons in an HBox. Items flex proportionally to their weight.

In [11]: `from ipywidgets import` Layout, Button, Box

```

items = [
    Button(description='weight=1'),
    Button(description='weight=2', layout=Layout(flex='2 1 auto', width='auto')),
    Button(description='weight=1'),
]

box_layout = Layout(display='flex',
                    flex_flow='row',
                    align_items='stretch',
                    border='solid',
                    width='50%')

box = Box(children=items, layout=box_layout)
box

```

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### A more advanced example: a reactive form.

The form is a VBox of width '50%'. Each row in the VBox is an HBox, that justifies the content with space between..

In [12]: `from ipywidgets import` Layout, Button, Box, FloatText, Textarea, Dropdown, Label, IntSlider

```

form_item_layout = Layout(
    display='flex',
    flex_flow='row',
    justify_content='space-between'
)

form_items = [
    Box([Label(value='Age of the captain'), IntSlider(min=40, max=60)], layout=form_item_layout),
    Box([Label(value='Egg style'),
         Dropdown(options=['Scrambled', 'Sunny side up', 'Over easy'])], layout=form_item_layout),
    Box([Label(value='Ship size'),
         FloatText()], layout=form_item_layout),
    Box([Label(value='Information'),
         Textarea()], layout=form_item_layout)
]

form = Box(form_items, layout=Layout(
    display='flex',
    flex_flow='column',
    border='solid 2px',
    align_items='stretch',
    width='50%'
))
form

```

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### A more advanced example: a carousel.

In [13]: `from ipywidgets import` Layout, Button, Box

```
item_layout = Layout(height='100px', min_width='40px')
items = [Button(layout=item_layout, description=str(i), button_style='warning') for i in range(5)]
box_layout = Layout(overflow_x='scroll',
                    border='3px solid black',
                    width='500px',
                    height='',
                    flex_direction='row',
                    display='flex')
carousel = Box(children=items, layout=box_layout)
VBox([Label('Scroll horizontally:'), carousel])
```

A Jupyter Widget

### Predefined styles

If you wish the styling of widgets to make use of colors and styles defined by the environment (to be consistent with e.g. a notebook theme), many widgets enable choosing in a list of pre-defined styles.

For example, the Button widget has a `button_style` attribute that may take 5 different values:

- 'primary'
- 'success'
- 'info'
- 'warning'
- 'danger'

besides the default empty string "".

```
In [14]: from ipywidgets import Button
```

```
        Button(description='Danger Button', button_style='danger')
```

A Jupyter Widget

### The style attribute

While the `layout` attribute only exposes layout-related CSS properties for the top-level DOM element of widgets, the

`style` attribute is used to expose non-layout related styling attributes of widgets.

However, the properties of the `style` attribute are specific to each widget type.

```
In [15]: b1 = Button(description='Custom color')
        b1.style.button_color = 'lightgreen'
        b1
```

A Jupyter Widget

You can get a list of the style attributes for a widget with the `keys` property.

```
In [16]: b1.style.keys
```

```
Out[16]: ['_model_module',
          '_model_module_version',
          '_model_name',
          '_view_count',
          '_view_module',
```

```
'_view_module_version',
'_view_name',
'button_color',
'font_weight']
```

Just like the `layout` attribute, widget styles can be assigned to other widgets.

```
In [17]: b2 = Button()
        b2.style = b1.style
        b2
```

A Jupyter Widget

Widget styling attributes are specific to each widget type.

```
In [18]: s1 = IntSlider(description='Blue handle')
        s1.style.handle_color = 'lightblue'
        s1
```

A Jupyter Widget

```
In [1]: from __future__ import print_function
```

## 1.1.7 Building a Custom Widget - Hello World

The widget framework is built on top of the Comm framework (short for communication). The Comm framework is a framework that allows the kernel to send/receive JSON messages to/from the front end (as seen below).



Fig. 1.6: Widget layer

To create a custom widget, you need to define the widget both in the browser and in the python kernel.

### Building a Custom Widget

To get started, you'll create a simple hello world widget. Later you'll build on this foundation to make more complex widgets.

## Python Kernel

### DOMWidget and Widget

To define a widget, you must inherit from the `Widget` or `DOMWidget` base class. If you intend for your widget to be displayed in the Jupyter notebook, you'll want to inherit from the `DOMWidget`. The `DOMWidget` class itself inherits from the `Widget` class. The `Widget` class is useful for cases in which the `Widget` is not meant to be displayed directly in the notebook, but instead as a child of another rendering environment. For example, if you wanted to create a `three.js` widget (a popular WebGL library), you would implement the rendering window as a `DOMWidget` and any 3D objects or lights meant to be rendered in that window as `Widgets`.

#### `_view_name`

Inheriting from the `DOMWidget` does not tell the widget framework what front end widget to associate with your back end widget.

Instead, you must tell it yourself by defining specially named trait attributes, `_view_name`, `_view_module`, and `_view_module_version` (as seen below) and optionally `_model_name` and `_model_module`.

```
In [2]: import ipywidgets as widgets
        from traitlets import Unicode, validate

        class HelloWidget(widgets.DOMWidget):
            _view_name = Unicode('HelloView').tag(sync=True)
            _view_module = Unicode('hello').tag(sync=True)
            _view_module_version = Unicode('0.1.0').tag(sync=True)
```

#### `sync=True` traitlets

Traitlets is an IPython library for defining type-safe properties on configurable objects. For this tutorial you do not need to worry about the *configurable* piece of the traitlets machinery. The `sync=True` keyword argument tells the widget framework to handle synchronizing that value to the browser. Without `sync=True`, the browser would have no knowledge of `_view_name` or `_view_module`.

#### Other traitlet types

`Unicode`, used for `_view_name`, is not the only Traitlet type, there are many more some of which are listed below:

- Any
- Bool
- Bytes
- CBool
- CBytes
- CComplex
- CFloat
- CInt
- CLong

- CRegExp
- CUnicode
- CaselessStrEnum
- Complex
- Dict
- DottedObjectName
- Enum
- Float
- FunctionType
- Instance
- InstanceType
- Int
- List
- Long
- Set
- TCPAddress
- Tuple
- Type
- Unicode
- Union

Not all of these traitlets can be synchronized across the network, only the JSON-able traits and Widget instances will be synchronized.

## Front end (JavaScript)

### Models and views

The IPython widget framework front end relies heavily on [Backbone.js](#). Backbone.js is an MVC (model view controller) framework. Widgets defined in the back end are automatically synchronized with generic Backbone.js models in the front end. The traitlets are added to the front end instance automatically on first state push. The `_view_name` trait that you defined earlier is used by the widget framework to create the corresponding Backbone.js view and link that view to the model.

### Import `@jupyter-widgets/base`

You first need to import the `@jupyter-widgets/base` module. To import modules, use the `define` method of `require.js` (as seen below).

```
In [3]: %%javascript
        define('hello', ["@jupyter-widgets/base"], function(widgets) {

            });
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

### Define the view

Next, define your widget view class. Inherit from the `DOMWidgetView` by using the `.extend` method.

```
In [4]: %%javascript
        require.undef('hello');

        define('hello', ["@jupyter-widgets/base"], function(widgets) {

            // Define the HelloView
            var HelloView = widgets.DOMWidgetView.extend({

                });

            return {
                HelloView: HelloView
            }
        });
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

### Render method

Lastly, override the base `render` method of the view to define custom rendering logic. A handle to the widget's default DOM element can be acquired via `this.el`. The `el` property is the DOM element associated with the view.

```
In [5]: %%javascript
        require.undef('hello');

        define('hello', ["@jupyter-widgets/base"], function(widgets) {

            var HelloView = widgets.DOMWidgetView.extend({

                // Render the view.
                render: function() {
                    this.el.textContent = 'Hello World!';
                },
            });

            return {
                HelloView: HelloView
            };
        });
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

### Test

You should be able to display your widget just like any other widget now.

```
In [6]: HelloWidget()
```

```
A Jupyter Widget
```



## Making the widget stateful

There is not much that you can do with the above example that you can't do with the IPython display framework. To change this, you will make the widget stateful. Instead of displaying a static “hello world” message, it will display a string set by the back end. First you need to add a traitlet in the back end. Use the name of `value` to stay consistent with the rest of the widget framework and to allow your widget to be used with interact.

```
In [7]: class HelloWidget(widgets.DOMWidget):
        _view_name = Unicode('HelloView').tag(sync=True)
        _view_module = Unicode('hello').tag(sync=True)
        _view_module_version = Unicode('0.1.0').tag(sync=True)
        value = Unicode('Hello World!').tag(sync=True)
```

## Accessing the model from the view

To access the model associated with a view instance, use the `model` property of the view. `get` and `set` methods are used to interact with the Backbone model. `get` is trivial, however you have to be careful when using `set`. After calling the model `set` you need call the view's `touch` method. This associates the `set` operation with a particular view so output will be routed to the correct cell. The model also has an `on` method, which allows you to listen to events triggered by the model (like value changes).

## Rendering model contents

By replacing the string literal with a call to `model.get`, the view will now display the value of the back end upon display. However, it will not update itself to a new value when the value changes.

```
In [8]: %%javascript
        require.undef('hello');

        define('hello', ["@jupyter-widgets/base"], function(widgets) {

            var HelloView = widgets.DOMWidgetView.extend({

                render: function() {
                    this.el.textContent = this.model.get('value');
                },
            });

            return {
                HelloView : HelloView
            };
        });
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

## Dynamic updates

To get the view to update itself dynamically, register a function to update the view's value when the model's `value` property changes. This can be done using the `model.on` method. The `on` method takes three parameters, an event name, callback handle, and callback context. The Backbone event named `change` will fire whenever the model changes. By appending `:value` to it, you tell Backbone to only listen to the change event of the `value` property (as seen below).

```
In [9]: %%javascript
        require.undef('hello');
```

```
define('hello', ["@jupyter-widgets/base"], function(widgets) {  
  
    var HelloView = widgets.DOMWidgetView.extend({  
  
        render: function() {  
            this.value_changed();  
            this.model.on('change:value', this.value_changed, this);  
        },  
  
        value_changed: function() {  
            this.el.textContent = this.model.get('value');  
        },  
    });  
  
    return {  
        HelloView : HelloView  
    };  
});
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

### Test

```
In [10]: w = HelloWorld()
         w
```

A Jupyter Widget

```
In [11]: w.value = 'test'
```

### Conclusion

The example above dumps the value directly into the DOM. There is no way for you to interact with this dumped data in the front end. To create an example that accepts input, you will have to do something more than blindly dumping the contents of value into the DOM.

In the next section of the tutorial, you will build a date picker to display and accept input in the front end.

### More advanced uses: Packaging and distributing Jupyter widgets

A template project is available in the form of a cookie cutter: <https://github.com/jupyter/widget-cookiecutter>

This project is meant to help custom widget authors get started with the packaging and the distribution of Jupyter interactive widgets.

It produces a project for a Jupyter interactive widget library following the current best practices for using interactive widgets. An implementation for a placeholder “Hello World” widget is provided.

```
In [1]: from ipywidgets import *
```

#### 1. VBox (HBox)

```
In [2]: VBox([HBox([VBox([Dropdown(description='Choice', options=['foo', 'bar']),
                        ColorPicker(description='Color'),
                        HBox([Button(), Button()])]),
                Textarea(value="Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit,"
                          "sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. "
                          "Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris ")
```

```
"nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in "
"reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla "
"pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa "
"qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.")]],
    HBox([Text(), Checkbox(description='Check box')]),
    IntSlider(),
    Controller()], background_color='#EEE')
```

A Jupyter Widget

## 2. HBox (VBox)

```
In [3]: HBox([VBox([Button(description='Press'), Dropdown(options=['a', 'b']), Button(description='B')
    VBox([Button(), Checkbox(), IntText()])]), background_color='#EEE')
```

A Jupyter Widget

## 3. VBox (HBox) width sliders, range sliders and progress bars

```
In [4]: VBox([HBox([Button(), FloatRangeSlider(), Text(), Button()]),
    HBox([Button(), FloatText(),
    FloatProgress(value=40), Checkbox(description='Check')]),
    HBox([ToggleButton(), IntSlider(description='Foobar'),
    Dropdown(options=['foo', 'bar']), Valid()]),
    ])
```

A Jupyter Widget

## 4. Dropdown resize

```
In [5]: dd = Dropdown(description='Foobar', options=['foo', 'bar'])
    dd
```

A Jupyter Widget

```
In [6]: dd.layout.width = '148px'
```

```
In [7]: cp = ColorPicker(description='foobar')
```

## 5. Colorpicker alignment, concise and long version

```
In [8]: VBox([HBox([Dropdown(width='148px', options=['foo', 'bar']),
    Button(description='Button')]), cp, HBox([Button(), Button()])])
```

A Jupyter Widget

```
In [9]: cp.concise = True
```

```
In [10]: cp.concise = False
```

```
In [11]: cp2 = ColorPicker()
```

```
In [12]: VBox([HBox([Button(), Button()]), cp2])
```

A Jupyter Widget

```
In [13]: cp2.concise = True
```

```
In [14]: cp2.concise = False
```

## 6. Vertical slider and progress bar alignment and resize

```
In [15]: HBox([IntSlider(description='Slider', orientation='vertical', height='200px'),
    FloatProgress(description='Progress', value=50, orientation='vertical', height='200px')
```

A Jupyter Widget

```
In [16]: HBox([IntSlider(description='Slider', orientation='vertical'),
    FloatProgress(description='Progress', value=50, orientation='vertical')])
```

A Jupyter Widget

## 7. Tabs

```
In [17]: t = Tab(children=[FloatText(), IntSlider()], _titles={0: 'Text', 1: 'Slider'})
         t
```

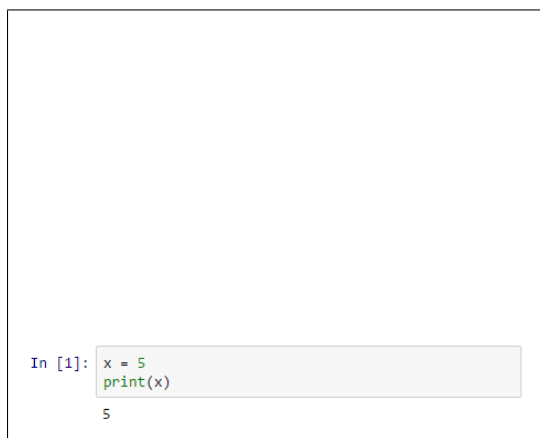
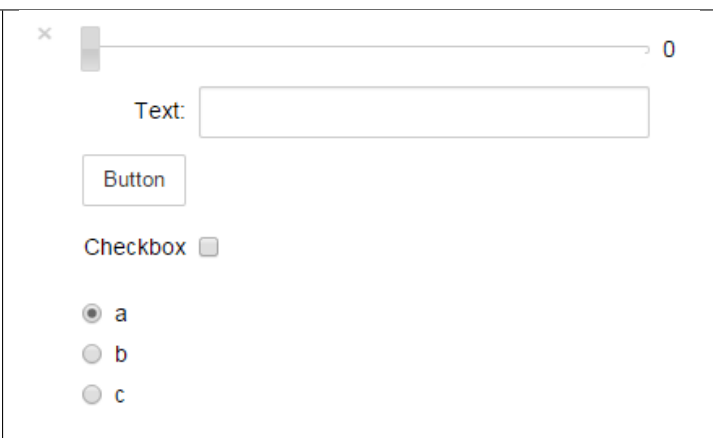
A Jupyter Widget

```
In [18]: t.selected_index = 1
```

### 1.1.8 Low Level Widget Tutorial

#### How do they fit into the picture?

One of the goals of the Jupyter Notebook is to minimize the “distance” the user is from their data. This means allowing the user to quickly view and manipulate the data.

 <pre>In [1]: x = 5         print(x) 5</pre>	
<p>Before the widgets, this was just the segmentation of code and results from executing those segments.</p>	<p>Widgets further decrease the distance between the user and their data by allowing UI interactions to directly manipulate data in the kernel.</p>

#### How?

Jupyter interactive widgets are interactive elements, think sliders, textboxes, buttons, that have representations both in the kernel (place where code is executed) and the front-end (the Notebook web interface). To do this, a clean, well abstracted communication layer must exist.

#### Comms

This is where Jupyter notebook “comms” come into play. The comm API is a symmetric, asynchronous, fire and forget style messaging API. It allows the programmer to send JSON-able blobs between the front-end and the back-end. The comm API hides the complexity of the webserver, ZMQ, and websockets.

#### Synchronized state

Using comms, the widget base layer is designed to keep state in sync. In the kernel, a Widget instance exists. This Widget instance has a corresponding WidgetModel instance in the front-end. The Widget and WidgetModel store the same state. The widget framework ensures both models are kept in sync with each other. If the WidgetModel is

changed in the front-end, the Widget receives the same change in the kernel. Vice versa, if the Widget in the kernel is changed, the WidgetModel in the front-end receives the same change. There is no single source of truth, both models have the same precedence. Although a notebook has the notion of cells, neither Widget or WidgetModel are bound to any single cell.

## Models and Views

In order for the user to interact with widgets on a cell by cell basis, the WidgetModels are represented by WidgetViews. Any single WidgetView is bound to a single cell. Multiple WidgetViews can be linked to a single WidgetModel. This is how you can redisplay the same Widget multiple times and it still works. To accomplish this, the widget framework uses Backbone.js. In a traditional MVC framework, the WidgetModel is the (M)odel, and the WidgetView is both the (V)iew and (C)ontroller. Meaning that, the views both display the state of the model and manipulate it. Think about a slider control, it both displays the value and allows the user to change the value by dragging the slide handle.

```
In [1]: from ipywidgets import *
        from IPython.display import display
        w = IntSlider()
        display(w, w)
```

A Jupyter Widget

A Jupyter Widget

```
In [2]: display(w)
```

A Jupyter Widget

## Code execution

The user code required to display a simple FloatSlider widget is:

```
from ipywidgets import FloatSlider
from IPython.display import display
slider = FloatSlider()
display(slider)
```

In order to understand how a widget is displayed, one must understand how code is executed in the Notebook. Execution begins in the code cell. A user event triggers the code cell to send an evaluate code message to the kernel, containing all of the code in the code cell. This message is given a GUID, which the front-end associates to the code cell, and remembers it (**important**).

Once that message is received by the kernel, the kernel immediately sends the front-end an “I’m busy” status message. The kernel then proceeds to execute the code.

## Model construction

When a Widget is constructed in the kernel, the first thing that happens is that a comm is constructed and associated with the widget. When the comm is constructed, it is given a GUID (globally unique identifier). A comm-open message is sent to the front-end, with metadata stating that the comm is a widget comm and what the corresponding WidgetModel class is.

The WidgetModel class is specified by module and name. Require.js is then used to asynchronously load the WidgetModel class. The message triggers a comm to be created in the front-end with same GUID as the back-end. Then, the

new comm gets passed into the `WidgetManager` in the front-end, which creates an instance of the `WidgetModel` class, linked to the comm. Both the `Widget` and `WidgetModel` repurpose the comm GUID as their own.

Asynchronously, the kernel sends an initial state push, containing all of the initial state of the `Widget`, to the front-end, immediately after the comm-open message. This state message may or may not be received by the time the `WidgetModel` is constructed. Regardless, the message is cached and gets processed once the `WidgetModel` has been constructed. The initial state push is what causes the `WidgetModel` in the front-end to become in sync with the `Widget` in the kernel.

## Displaying a view

After the `Widget` has been constructed, it can be displayed. Calling `display(widgetinstance)` causes a specially named repr method in the widget to run. This method sends a message to the front-end that tells the front-end to construct and display a widget view. The message is in response to the original code execution message, and the original message's GUID is stored in the new message's header. When the front-end receives the message, it uses the original message's GUID to determine what cell the new view should belong to. Then, the view is created, using the `WidgetView` class specified in the `WidgetModel`'s state. The same `require.js` method is used to load the view class. Once the class is loaded, an instance of it is constructed, displayed in the right cell, and registers listeners for changes of the model.

## Widget skeleton

```
In [ ]: %%javascript
        this.model.get('count');
        this.model.set('count', 999);
        this.touch();

        //////////////////////////////////////

        this.colorpicker = document.createElement('input');
        this.colorpicker.setAttribute('type', 'color');
        this.el.appendChild(this.colorpicker);
```

Since widgets exist in both the front-end and kernel, they consist of both Python (if the kernel is IPython) and Javascript code. A boilerplate widget can be seen below:

Python:

```
from ipywidgets import DOMWidget
from traitlets import Unicode, Int

class MyWidget(DOMWidget):
    _view_module = Unicode('mywidget').tag(sync=True)
    _view_module_version = Unicode('0.1.0').tag(sync=True)
    _view_name = Unicode('MyWidgetView').tag(sync=True)
    count = Int().tag(sync=True)
```

JavaScript:

```
define('mywidget', ['@jupyter-widgets/base'], function(widgets) {
    var MyWidgetView = widgets.DOMWidgetView.extend({
        render: function() {
```

```

    MyWidgetView.__super__.render.apply(this, arguments);
    this._count_changed();
    this.listenTo(this.model, 'change:count', this._count_changed, this);
  },

  _count_changed: function() {
    var old_value = this.model.previous('count');
    var new_value = this.model.get('count');
    this.el.textContent = String(old_value) + ' -> ' + String(new_value);
  }
});

return {
  MyWidgetView: MyWidgetView
}
});

```

Describing the Python:

The base widget classes are `DOMWidget` and `Widget`. The `DOMWidget` class represents a widget that is represented in the page as an HTML DOM element. The `Widget` class is more general and can be used for objects that may not live on the page as a DOM element (for example, a widget inheriting from `Widget` may represent a Javascript object).

`_view_module`, `_view_module_version`, and `_view_name` are how the front-end knows what view class to construct for the model.

`sync=True` is what makes the traitlets behave like state.

A similarly named `_model_module`, `_model_module_version`, and `_model_name` can be used to specify the corresponding `WidgetModel`.

`count` is an example of a custom piece of state.

Describing the JavaScript:

The `define` call asynchronously loads the specified dependencies, and then passes them in as arguments into the callback. Here, the only dependency that is loaded is the base widget module.

Custom views inherit from either `DOMWidgetView` or `WidgetView`. The `DOMWidgetView` class is for widgets that render themselves into a DOM element, and the `WidgetView` class does not make this assumption.

Custom models inherit from `WidgetModel`.

The `render` method is what is called to render the view's contents. If the view is a `DOMWidgetView`, the `.el` attribute contains the DOM element that will be displayed on the page.

`.listenTo` allows the view to listen to properties of the model for changes.

`_count_changed` is an example of a method that could be used to handle model changes.

`this.model` is how the corresponding model can be accessed.

`this.model.previous` will get the previous value of the trait.

`this.model.get` will get the current value of the trait.

`this.model.set` followed by `this.model.save_changes()`; changes the model.

Use the view method `touch` instead of `model.save_changes` to associate the changes with the current view, thus associating any response messages with the view's cell.

The dictionary returned is the public members of the module.

### Serialization of widget attributes

Widget trait attributes tagged with `sync=True` are synchronized with the JavaScript model instance on the JavaScript side. For this reason, they need to be serialized into `json`.

By default, basic Python types such as `int`, `float`, `list` and `dict` are simply be mapped to `Number`, `Array` and `Object`. For more complex types, serializers and de-serializers must be specified on both the Python side and the JavaScript side.

### Custom serialization and de-serialization on the Python side

In many cases, a custom serialization must be specified for trait attributes. For example

- if the trait attribute is not json serializable
- if the trait attribute contains data that is not needed by the JavaScript side.

Custom serialization can be specified for a given trait attribute through the `to_json` and `from_json` metadata. These must be functions that take two arguments

- the value to be [de]serialized
- the instance of the underlying widget model.

In most cases, the second argument is not used in the implementation of the serializer.

#### Example

For example, in the case of the `value` attribute of the `DatePicker` widget, the declaration is

```
value = Datetime(None, allow_none=True).tag(sync=True, to_json=datetime_to_json, from_
↪ json=datetime_from_json)
```

where `datetime_to_json(value, widget)` and `datetime_from_json(value, widget)` return or handle json data-structures that are amenable to the front-end.

#### The case of parent child relationships between widget models

When a widget model holds other widget models, you must use the serializers and deserializers provided in ipywidgets packed into the `widget_serialization` dictionary.

For example, the `HBox` widget declares its `children` attribute in the following fashion:

```
from .widget import widget_serialization

[...]

children = Tuple().tag(sync=True, **widget_serialization)
```

The actual result of the serialization of a widget model is a string holding the widget id prefixed with `"IPY_MODEL_"`.



## Custom serialization and de-serialization on the JavaScript side

In order to mirror the custom serializer and deserializer of the Python side, symmetric methods must be provided on the JavaScript side.

On the JavaScript side, serializers are specified through the `serializers` class-level attribute of the widget model.

They are generally specified in the following fashion, extending the dictionary of serializers and serializers of the base class. In the following example, which comes from the `DatePicker`, the deserializer for the `value` attribute is specified.

```
static serializers = _.extend({
  value: {
    serialize: serialize_datetime,
    deserialize: deserialize_datetime
  }
}, BaseModel.serializers)
```

Custom serializers are functions taking two arguments: the value of the object to [de]serialize, and the widget manager. In most cases, the widget manager is actually not used.

## Installation

Because the API of any given widget **must exist in the kernel**, the kernel is the natural place for widgets to be installed. However, **kernels, as of now, don't host static assets**. Instead, static assets are hosted by the webserver, which is the entity that sits between the kernel and the front-end. This is a problem, because it means widgets have components that need to be **installed both in the webserver and the kernel**. The kernel components are easy to install, because you can rely on the language's built in tools. The static assets for the webserver complicate things, because an extra step is required to let the webserver know where the assets are.

## Static assets

In the case of the classic Jupyter notebook, static assets are made available to the Jupyter notebook in the form of a Jupyter extensions. JavaScript bundles are copied in a directory accessible through the `nbextensions/` handler. Nbextensions also have a mechanism for running your code on page load. This can be set using the `install-nbextension` command.

## Distribution

A template project is available in the form of a cookie cutter: <https://github.com/jupyter/widget-cookiecutter>

This project is meant to help custom widget authors get started with the packaging and the distribution of Jupyter interactive widgets.

It produces a project for a Jupyter interactive widget library following the current best practices for using interactive widgets. An implementation for a placeholder "Hello World" widget is provided.

### 1.1.9 Asynchronous Widgets

This notebook covers two scenarios where we'd like widget-related code to run without blocking the kernel from acting on other execution requests:

1. Pausing code to wait for user interaction with a widget in the frontend

## 2. Updating a widget in the background

### Waiting for user interaction

You may want to pause your Python code to wait for some user interaction with a widget from the frontend. Typically this would be hard to do since running Python code blocks any widget messages from the frontend until the Python code is done.

We'll do this in two approaches: using the event loop integration, and using plain generator functions.

### Event loop integration

If we take advantage of the event loop integration IPython offers, we can have a nice solution using the `async/await` syntax in Python 3.

First we register a new event loop integration. This registration will not be needed once <https://github.com/ipython/ipykernel/pull/246> is merged and released.

```
In [1]: import asyncio
        from ipykernel.eventloops import register_integration

        @register_integration('asyncio')
        def loop_asyncio(kernel):
            '''Start a kernel with asyncio event loop support.'''
            loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()

            def kernel_handler():
                loop.call_soon(kernel.do_one_iteration)
                loop.call_later(kernel._poll_interval, kernel_handler)

            loop.call_soon(kernel_handler)
            try:
                if not loop.is_running():
                    loop.run_forever()
            finally:
                loop.run_until_complete(loop.shutdown_asyncgens())
                loop.close()
```

Next we invoke our `asyncio` event loop.

```
In [2]: %gui asyncio
```

We define a new function that returns a future for when a widget attribute changes.

```
In [3]: import asyncio
        def wait_for_change(widget, value):
            future = asyncio.Future()
            def getvalue(change):
                # make the new value available
                future.set_result(change.new)
                widget.unobserve(getvalue, value)
            widget.observe(getvalue, value)
            return future
```

And we finally get to our function where we will wait for widget changes. We'll do 10 units of work, and pause after each one until we observe a change in the widget. Notice that the widget's value is available to us, since it is what the `wait_for_change` future has as a result.

Run this function, and change the slider 10 times.

```
In [4]: from ipywidgets import IntSlider
slider = IntSlider()

async def f():
    for i in range(10):
        print('did work %s'%i)
        x = await wait_for_change(slider, 'value')
        print('async function continued with value %s'%x)
    asyncio.ensure_future(f())

slider
```

A Jupyter Widget

## Generator approach

If you can't take advantage of the async/await syntax, or you don't want to modify the event loop, you can also do this with generator functions.

First, we define a decorator which hooks a generator function up to widget change events.

```
In [5]: from functools import wraps
def yield_for_change(widget, attribute):
    """Pause a generator to wait for a widget change event.

    This is a decorator for a generator function which pauses the generator on yield
    until the given widget attribute changes. The new value of the attribute is
    sent to the generator and is the value of the yield.
    """
    def f(iterator):
        @wraps(iterator)
        def inner():
            i = iterator()
            def next_i(change):
                try:
                    i.send(change.new)
                except StopIteration as e:
                    widget.unobserve(next_i, attribute)
                    widget.observe(next_i, attribute)
                    # start the generator
                    next(i)
            return inner
        return f
```

did work 0

Then we set up our generator.

```
In [6]: from ipywidgets import IntSlider, VBox, HTML
slider2=IntSlider()

@yield_for_change(slider2, 'value')
def f():
    for i in range(10):
        print('did work %s'%i)
        x = yield
        print('generator function continued with value %s'%x)
f()

slider2
```

```
did work 0
```

A Jupyter Widget

### Modifications

The above two approaches both waited on widget change events, but can be modified to wait for other things, such as button event messages (as in a “Continue” button), etc.

### Updating a widget in the background

Sometimes you’d like to update a widget in the background, allowing the kernel to also process other execute requests. We can do this with threads. In the example below, the progress bar will update in the background and will allow the main kernel to do other computations.

```
In [7]: import threading
        from IPython.display import display
        import ipywidgets as widgets
        import time
        progress = widgets.FloatProgress(value=0.0, min=0.0, max=1.0)

        def work(progress):
            total = 100
            for i in range(total):
                time.sleep(0.2)
                progress.value = (i+1)/total

        thread = threading.Thread(target=work, args=(progress,))
        display(progress)
        thread.start()
```

A Jupyter Widget

## 1.1.10 Embedding Jupyter Widgets in Other Contexts than the Notebook

Jupyter interactive widgets can be serialized and embedded into

- static web pages
- sphinx documentation
- html-converted notebooks on nbviewer

Here, we discuss embedding widgets using the custom widget manager in the `@jupyter-widgets/html-manager` npm package. Two embedders are provided:

1. A basic embedder that only embeds standard controls, but can be used on any web page
2. An embedder that uses RequireJS, and can embed standard and custom widgets

### Embedding Widgets in HTML Web Pages

The classic notebook interface provides a `Widgets` menu for generating an HTML snippet that can be embedded into any static web page:

The menu provides three sets of actions

- Save Notebook Widget State and Clear Notebook Widget State

- Download Widget State
- Embed Widgets

## Save Notebook Widget State

A notebook file may be saved with the current widget state as metadata. This allows the notebook file to be rendered with rendered widgets (see the section about Sphinx below, for example). To save a notebook with the current widget state, use the `Save Notebook Widget State` menu item.

In order to delete old saved state and save new state to the notebook, do the following in order:

1. Use the `Clear Notebook Widget State` menu and save the notebook. This clears the metadata from the notebook file.
2. Restart the kernel and refresh the page. This clears the old widget state from the widget manager on the page.
3. Create whatever widgets you'd like, and use `Save Notebook Widget State` and save the notebook. This saves the new widget state to the notebook file.

## Embeddable HTML Snippet

The `Embed widgets` menu item provides a dialog containing an HTML page which embeds the current widgets. In order to support custom widgets, it uses the RequireJS embedder.

This HTML snippet is composed of multiple `<script>` tags embedded into an HTML document:

- The first script tag loads RequireJS from a CDN. If you already have RequireJS on the page, you can delete this script tag.
- The second script tag loads the RequireJS widget embedder. This defines appropriate modules and then sets up a function to render all of the widget views included on the page. If you are only embedding standard widgets and do not want to use RequireJS, you can replace these first two script tags with a script tag loading the standard embedder.
- The next script tag is a script tag with mime type `application/vnd.jupyter.widget-state+json` that contains the state of all the widget models currently in use. The JSON schema for the content of this script tag is found in the `@jupyter-widgets/schema` npm package.
- Then there are a number of script tags, each with mime type `application/vnd.jupyter.widget-view+json`, corresponding to the views which you want to display in the web page. These script tags must be in the body of the page, and are replaced with the rendered widgets. The JSON schema for the content of these script tags is found in the `@jupyter-widgets/schema` npm package.

The *Embed Widgets* action currently creates one of these script tags for each view displayed in the notebook. If you'd like to lay out the views, or include only some of them, you can delete or include these script tags as you wish.

In order to clear widget state from the frontend so that it does not show up in the embedding, restart the kernel and then refresh the page, in that order.

## Widget State JSON

The `Download Widget State` option triggers the downloading of a JSON file containing the serialized state of all the widget models currently in use, using the `application/vnd.jupyter.widget-state+json` format specified in the `@jupyter-widgets/schema` npm package.

### Python interface

Embeddable code for the widgets can also be produced from Python. The `ipywidgets.embed` module provides several functions for embedding widgets into HTML documents programatically.

Use `embed_minimal_html` to create a simple, stand-alone HTML page:

```
from ipywidgets import IntSlider
from ipywidgets.embed import embed_minimal_html

slider = IntSlider(value=40)
embed_minimal_html('export.html', views=[slider], title='Widgets export')
```

This creates the stand-alone file `export.html`. To view the file, either start an HTTP server, such as the [HTTP server](#) in the Python standard library, or just open it in your web browser (by double-clicking on the file, or by writing `file:///path/to/file` in your browser search bar).

You will sometimes want greater granularity than that afforded by `embed_minimal_html`. Often, you want to control the structure of the HTML document in which the widgets are embedded. For this, use `embed_data` to get JSON exports of specific parts of the widget state. You can embed these in an HTML template:

```
import json

from ipywidgets import IntSlider
from ipywidgets.embed import embed_data

s1 = IntSlider(max=200, value=100)
s2 = IntSlider(value=40)
data = embed_data(views=[s1, s2])

html_template = """
<html>
  <head>

    <title>Widget export</title>

    <!-- Load RequireJS, used by the IPywidgets for dependency management -->
    <script
      src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/require.js/2.3.4/require.min.js"
      integrity="sha256-Ae2Vz/4ePdIu6ZyI/5ZGsYnb+m0JlOmKPjt6XZ9JJkA="
      crossorigin="anonymous">
    </script>

    <!-- Load IPywidgets bundle for embedding. -->
    <script
      src="https://unpkg.com/@jupyter-widgets/html-manager@*/dist/embed-amd.js"
      crossorigin="anonymous">
    </script>

    <!-- The state of all the widget models on the page -->
    <script type="application/vnd.jupyter.widget-state+json">
      {manager_state}
    </script>
  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>Widget export</h1>
```

```

<div id="first-slider-widget">
  <!-- This script tag will be replaced by the view's DOM tree -->
  <script type="application/vnd.jupyter.widget-view+json">
    {widget_views[0]}
  </script>
</div>

<hrule />

<div id="second-slider-widget">
  <!-- This script tag will be replaced by the view's DOM tree -->
  <script type="application/vnd.jupyter.widget-view+json">
    {widget_views[1]}
  </script>
</div>

</body>
</html>
"""

manager_state = json.dumps(data['manager_state'])
widget_views = [json.dumps(view) for view in data['widget_views']]
rendered_template = html_template.format(manager_state=manager_state, widget_
↳views=widget_views)
with open('export.html', 'w') as fp:
    fp.write(rendered_template)

```

The web page needs to load RequireJS and the Jupyter widgets HTML manager. You then need to include the manager state in a `<script>` tag of type `application/vnd.jupyter.widget-state+json`, which can go in the head of the document. For each widget view, place a `<script>` tag of type `application/vnd.jupyter.widget-view+json` in the DOM element that should contain the view. The widget manager will replace each `<script>` tag with the DOM tree corresponding to the widget.

In this example, we used a Python string for the template, and used the `format` method to interpolate the state. For embedding in more complex documents, you may want to use a templating engine like [Jinja2](#).

In all embedding functions in `ipywidgets.embed`, the state of all widgets known to the widget manager is included by default. You can alternatively pass a reduced state to use instead. This can be particularly relevant if you have many independent widgets with a large state, but only want to include the relevant ones in your export. To include only the state of specific views and their dependencies, use the function `dependency_state`:

```

from ipywidgets.embed import embed_snippet, dependency_state

s1 = IntSlider(max=200, value=100)
s2 = IntSlider(value=40)
embed_minimal_html(views=[s1, s2], state=dependency_state([s1, s2]))

```

## Embedding Widgets in the Sphinx HTML Documentation

As of ipywidgets 6.0, Jupyter interactive widgets can be rendered in Sphinx html documentation. Two means of achieving this are provided:

### Using the Jupyter Sphinx Extension

The `jupyter_sphinx` extension enables jupyter-specific features in sphinx. It can be install with `pip` and `conda`.

In the `conf.py` sphinx configuration file, add `jupyter_sphinx.embed_widgets` to the list of enabled extensions.

Two directives are provided: `ipywidgets-setup` and `ipywidgets-display`.

`ipywidgets-setup` code is used to run potential boilerplate and configuration code prior to running the display code. For example:

- `ipywidgets-setup`:

```
from ipywidgets import VBox, jsdlink, IntSlider, Button
```

- `ipywidgets-display`:

```
s1, s2 = IntSlider(max=200, value=100), IntSlider(value=40)
b = Button(icon='legal')
jsdlink((s1, 'value'), (s2, 'max'))
VBox([s1, s2, b])
```

In the case of the `ipywidgets-display` code, the *last statement* of the code-block should contain the widget object you wish to be rendered.

Quoting the `jupyter_sphinx` readme,

Widgets rendered on the same page use the same widget manager. As a consequence, they can be linked with each other via JavaScript link widgets. However, no kernel is connected and therefore, interaction with the backend will not happen.

### Using the `nbsphinx` Project

The `nbsphinx` sphinx extension provides a source parser for `*.ipynb` files. Custom Sphinx directives are used to show Jupyter Notebook code cells (and of course their results) in both HTML and LaTeX output.

In the case of the HTML output, Jupyter Interactive Widgets are also supported. However, it is a requirement that the notebook was correctly saved with the special "Save Notebook Widget State" action in the widgets menu.

### Rendering Interactive Widgets on nbviewer

If your notebook was saved with the special "Save Notebook with Widgets" action in the Widgets menu, interactive widgets displayed in your notebook should also be rendered on nbviewer.

See e.g. the [Widget List](#) example from the documentation.

### The Case of Custom Widget Libraries

Custom widgets can also be rendered on nbviewer, static HTML and RTD documentation. An illustration of this is the <http://jupyter.org/widgets> gallery.

The widget embedder attempts to fetch the model and view implementation of the custom widget from the npm CDN <https://unpkg.com>. The URL that is requested for, e.g. the `bqplot` module name, with the semver range `^2.0.0` is

```
https://unpkg.com/bqplot@^2.0.0/dist/index.js
```

which holds the webpack bundle for the `bqplot` library.

The [widget-cookiecutter](#) template project contains a template project for a custom widget library following the best practices for authoring widgets, which ensure that your custom widget library can render on nbviewer.



## Using `jupyter-widgets-controls` in web contexts

The core `jupyter-widgets-controls` library, the JavaScript package of `ipywidgets`, is agnostic to the context in which it is used (Notebook, JupyterLab, static web page). For each context, we specialize the base widget manager implemented in `@jupyter-widgets/base` to provide the logic for

- where widgets should be displayed,
- how to retrieve information about their state.

Specifically:

- The `widgetsnbextension` Python package provides the implementation of a specialized widget manager for the classic Jupyter notebook, and the packaging logic as a notebook extension.
- The `@jupyter-widgets/jupyterlab-manager` npm package provides the implementation of a specialized widget manager for the context of JupyterLab, and the packaging logic as a lab extension.
- The embed manager implemented in the `@jupyter-widgets/html-manager` npm package is a specialization of the base widget manager used for the static embedding of widgets used by the `Sphinx` extension, `nbviewer`, and the "Embed Widgets" command discussed above.

We provide additional examples of specializations of the base widget manager implementing other usages of Jupyter widgets in web contexts.

1. The `web1` example is a simplistic example showcasing the use of Jupyter widgets in a web context.
2. The `web2` example is a simple example making use of the `application/vnd.jupyter.widget-state+json` mime type.
3. The `web3` example showcases how communication with a Jupyter kernel can happen in a web context outside of the notebook or jupyterlab contexts.
4. The `web-tmpnb` example makes use of the `tmpnb` service to spawn a Jupyter server, request a kernel from this server and implement the same feature as the `web3` example.

### 1.1.11 Contributing

We appreciate contributions from the community.

We follow the [IPython Contributing Guide](#) and [Jupyter Contributing Guides](#).

### 1.1.12 Migrating custom widget libraries

These are migration guides aimed specifically at developers of third-party widgets.

#### Migrating from 6.0 to 7.0

For example migrations, see these PRs:

- [ipyleaflet](#)
- [jupyter-gmaps](#)
- [bqplot](#): [PR #458](#), [PR #497](#) and [PR #501](#)

To avoid tying your development cycle to `ipywidgets`, we recommend starting the migration on a branch and keeping that branch open until `ipywidgets 7.0` is released.

We also recommend testing the migration in a completely new notebook, rather than one that contains widgets that you instantiated with ipywidgets 6.0.

### Updating setup.py

Start by updating the dependency in your `setup.py` to the latest release. To find the correct version number, go to the [releases page](#) on Github and cycle through the tags until you see the latest 7.0.0 tag.

### Updating package.json

Next, we should update the JavaScript dependencies. The most important change for widget developers is that the JavaScript package for jupyter-widgets has been split between `@jupyter-widgets/base` and `@jupyter-widgets/controls`:

- `@jupyter-widgets/base` contains the base widget classes and the layout classes
- `@jupyter-widgets/controls` contains the widget classes for the user-facing widgets.

In your `package.json`, remove `jupyter-js-widgets` from your dependencies and add `@jupyter-widgets/base`. To find the correct version, go to the [releases page](#) and cycle through the tags until you see a tag called `@jupyter-widgets/base@<version>`. Do the same for `@jupyter-widgets/controls` if you think you have a dependency on it (e.g. if you create widgets that inherit from `VBox` or `HBox` or another user-facing widget).

### Updating Webpack configuration

If you use Webpack to build the client-side library, your Webpack configuration file (probably at `js/webpack.config.json`) declares `jupyter-js-widgets` as an external dependency. You will need to change this in both the bundle for the notebook and the embeddable bundle. If you just need `@jupyter-widgets/base`, your external dependencies would be:

```
externals: ['@jupyter-widgets/base']
```

If you need both `@jupyter-widgets/base` and `@jupyter-widgets/controls`, include both packages in the array.

The [cookiecutter template](#) provides a sample configuration.

### Updating the client-side code

If you now build the client-side code of your library, you will get many errors about missing `jupyter-js-widgets` dependencies. You need to replace every import of `jupyter-js-widgets` with an import of `@jupyter-widgets/base` (or, possibly, an import of `@jupyter-widgets/controls`).

Your imports should now look like one of the following (depending on how you normally import other modules):

```
widgets = require('@jupyter-widgets/base')
```

```
require(['@jupyter-widgets/base'], function(widgets) {  
  })
```

```
import * as widgets from '@jupyter-widgets/base'
```

All your widget models should also declare the attributes `_view_module_version` and `_model_module_version`. A minimal model now looks like:

```
var HelloModel = widgets.DOMWidgetModel.extend({
  defaults: _.extend(widgets.DOMWidgetModel.prototype.defaults(), {
    _model_name: 'HelloModel',
    _view_name: 'HelloView',
    _model_module: 'example_module',
    _view_module: 'example_module',
    _model_module_version: '~1.0.0',
    _view_module_version: '~1.0.0'
  })
});
```

For embedding to work correctly, the module version needs to be a [semantic version range](#) that matches a release on NPM. The most common pattern is to request a version compatible with the version currently in your `package.json` by using `~{{ version number }}` for `_model_module_version` and `_view_module_version`. See the [cookiecutter template](#) for details.

Since you probably want to avoid repeating the module version in every widget, a common pattern is to import the version from `package.json` and prepend a `~`. See [ipyvolume](#) for an example. If you do this, make sure that your webpack configuration includes a JSON loader. See the Webpack configuration for [ipyvolume](#) for an example.

## Updating the notebook extension

Previously, the notebook extension (normally `js/src/extension.js`) required defining `jupyter-js-widgets` in the configuration for `requirejs`. This is no longer needed. See the [cookiecutter template](#) for an example of the correct `requirejs` configuration.

## Updating the Python code

All widgets need to declare the following six traitlets:

```
class ExampleWidget(widgets.Widget):
    _model_name = Unicode('name of model in JS')
    _view_name = Unicode('name of view in JS')
    _model_module = Unicode('name your JS package')
    _view_module = Unicode('name your JS package')
    _model_module_version = Unicode('version of your JS bundle')
    _view_module_version = Unicode('version of your JS bundle')
```

It is likely that your widgets already declared a `_model_name`, `_view_name`, `_model_module` and `_view_module`. The `_model_module` and `_view_module` should be the name of your package on NPM (the value of the `name` field in your `package.json`). The `_model_module_version` and `_view_module_version` should be the version of your JavaScript client (the values of the `version` field in your `package.json`).

The `_model_module_version` and `_view_module_version` are used to find your JavaScript bundle when embedding widgets. The embed manager will look for the bundle at `https://unpkg.com/<module-name>@<module-version>/dist/index.js` when it finds a widget.

## Updating embedded widgets

There are now two options for embedding widgets in an HTML page outside of the notebook.

### Embedding the standard widgets

If you are just embedding the standard widgets that come with ipywidgets, then you can simply include the following script tag:

```
<script src="https://unpkg.com/@jupyter-widgets/html-manager@*/dist/embed.js"
↪crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

If you want to use a specific version of the embedder, you replace the @\* with a semver range, such as @^0.9.0

### Embedding custom widgets with RequireJS

In order to embed third-party widgets, you can use the RequireJS-based embedding. First, make sure that RequireJS is loaded on the page, for example:

```
<!-- Load require.js. Delete this if your page already loads require.js -->
<script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/require.js/2.3.4/require.min.js"
↪integrity="sha256-Ae2Vz/4ePdIu6ZyI/5ZGsYnb+m0JlOmKPjt6XZ9JJkA=" crossorigin=
↪"anonymous"></script>
```

Then include the following script, which defines the embedding libraries and runs the function to render widgets:

```
<script src="https://unpkg.com/@jupyter-widgets/html-manager@*/dist/embed-amd.js"
↪crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

If you want to use a specific version of the embedder, you replace the @\* with a semver range, such as @^0.9.0

If you need to embed custom widgets without using RequireJS, you'll need to compile your own embedding javascript that includes the third-party libraries.

### 1.1.13 ipywidgets changelog

A summary of changes in ipywidgets. For more detailed information, see the issues and pull requests for the appropriate milestone on [GitHub](#).

## 7.0

To see the full list of pull requests and issues, see the [7.0 milestone](#) on GitHub.

Major user-visible changes in ipywidgets 7.0 include:

- Widgets are now displayed in the output area in the classic notebook and are treated as any other output. This allows the widgets to work more naturally with other cell output. To delete a widget, clear the output from the cell. Output from functions triggered by a widget view is appended to the output area that contains the widget view. This means that printed text will be appended to the output, and calling `clear_output()` will delete the entire output, including the widget view. (#1274, #1353)
- Removed the version validation check since it was causing too many false warnings about the widget javascript not being installed or the wrong version number. It is now up to the user to ensure that the ipywidgets and widgetsnbextension packages are compatible. (#1219)
- The documentation theme is changed to the new standard Jupyter theme. (#1363)
- The `layout` and `style` traits can be set with a dictionary for convenience, which will automatically converted to a `Layout` or `Style` object, like `IntSlider(layout={'width': '100%'}, style={'handle_color': 'lightgreen'})`. (#1253)

- The Select widget now is a listbox instead of a dropdown, reverting back to the pre-6.0 behavior. (#1238)
- The Select and SelectMultiple widgets now have a `rows` attribute for the number of rows to display, consistent with the Textarea widget. The `layout.height` attribute overrides this to control the height of the widget. (#1250)
- Selection widgets (Select, Dropdown, ToggleButtons, etc.) have new `.value`, `.label`, and `.index` traits to make it easier to access or change the selected option. (#1262, #1513)
- Selection container widgets (Accordion, Tabs) can have their `.selected_index` set to `None` to deselect all items. (#1495)
- The Play widget range is now inclusive (max value is max, instead of max-1), to be consistent with Sliders
- The Play widget now has an optional repeat toggle button (visible by default). (#1190)
- A refactoring of the text, slider, slider range, and progress widgets in resulted in the progress widgets losing their `step` attribute (which was previously ignored), and a number of these widgets changing their `_model_name` and/or `_view_name` attributes (#1290)
- The Checkbox description is now on the right of the checkbox and is clickable. The Checkbox widget has a new `indent` attribute (defaults to `True`) to line up nicely with controls that have descriptions. To make the checkbox align to the left, set `indent` to `False`. (#1346)
- A new Password widget, which behaves exactly like the Text widget, but hides the typed text: `Password()`. (#1310)
- A new SelectionRangeSlider widget for selecting ranges from ordered lists of objects. For example, this enables having a slider to select a date range. (#1356)
- The Label widget now has no width restriction. (#1269)
- The description width is now configurable with the `.style.description_width` attribute (#1376)
- ToggleButtons have a new `.style.button_width` attribute to set the CSS width of the buttons. Set this to `'initial'` to have buttons that individually size to the content width. (#1257)
- The `readout_format` attribute of number sliders now validates its argument. (#1550)
- The IntRangeSlider widget now has a `.readout_format` trait to control the formatting of the readout. (#1446)
- The Text, Textarea, IntText, BoundedIntText, FloatText, and BoundedFloatText widgets all gained a `continuous_update` attribute (defaults to `True` for Text and Textarea, and `False` for the others). (#1545)
- The IntText, BoundedIntText, FloatText, and BoundedFloatText widgets are now rendered as HTML number inputs, and have a `step` attribute that controls the resolution. (#1545)
- The `Text.on_submit` callback is deprecated; instead, set `continuous_update` to `False` and observe the `value` attribute: `mywidget.observe(callback, 'value')`. The `Textarea.scroll_to_bottom` method was removed. (#1545)
- The `msg_throttle` attribute on widgets is now gone, and the code has a hardcoded message throttle equivalent to `msg_throttle=1`. (#1557)
- Using function annotations to specify interact controls for a function is now deprecated and will be removed in a future version of ipywidgets. (#1292)
- There are now two simple ways to embed widgets in an HTML page: with a simple script tag that does not use `require.js` and does not support anything but the basic widgets, and a `require` module that does support custom widgets. See the migration guide for more details. (#1615, #1629, #1630)

If you are developing a custom widget or widget manager, here are some major changes that may affect you. The [migration guide](#) also walks through how to upgrade a custom widget.

- On the Python/kernel side:
  - The Python `@register` decorator for widget classes no longer takes a string argument, but registers a widget class using the `_model_*` and `_view_*` traits in the class. Using the decorator as `@register('name')` is deprecated and should be changed to just `@register`. (#1228, #1276)
  - Widgets will now need correct `_model_module` and `_view_module` Unicode traits defined.
  - Selection widgets now sync the index of the selected item, rather than the label. (#1262)
  - The Python `ipywidget.domwidget.LabeledWidget` is now `ipywidget.widget_description.DescriptionWidget`, and there is a new `ipywidget.widget_description.DescriptionStyle` that lets the user set the CSS width of the description.
  - Custom serializers can now return a structure that contains binary objects (`memoryview`, `bytearray`, or Python 3 `bytes` object). In this case, the sync message will be a binary message, which is much more efficient for binary data than base64-encoding. The Image widget now uses this binary synchronization. (#1194, #1595, #1643)
- On the Javascript side:
  - The `jupyter-js-widgets` Javascript package has been split into `@jupyter-widgets/base` package (containing base widget classes, the DOM widget, and the associated layout and style classes), and the `@jupyter-widgets/controls` package (containing the rest of the Jupyter widgets controls). Authors of custom widgets will need to update to depend on `@jupyter-widgets/base` instead of `jupyter-js-widgets` (if you use a class from the controls package, you will also need to depend on `@jupyter-widgets/controls`). See the [cookie cutter](#) to generate a simple example custom widget using the new packages.
  - Custom serializers in Javascript are now synchronous, and should return a snapshot of the widget state. The default serializer makes a copy of JSONable objects. (#1270)
  - Custom serializers can now return a structure that contains binary objects (`ArrayBuffer`, `DataView`, or a typed array such as `Int8Array`, `Float64Array`, etc.). In this case, the sync message will be a binary message, which is much more efficient for binary data than base64-encoding. The Image widget now uses this binary synchronization. (#1194, #1643)
  - A custom serializer is given the widget instance as its second argument, and a custom deserializer is given the widget manager as its second argument.
  - The Javascript model `.id` attribute has been renamed to `.model_id` to avoid conflicting with the Backbone `.id` attribute. (#1410)
- Regarding widget managers and the syncing message protocol:
  - The widget protocol was significantly overhauled. The new widget messaging protocol (version 2) is specified in the [version 2 protocol documentation](#).
  - Widgets are now displayed with a `display_data` message instead of with a custom comm message. See the [ipywidgets](#) implementation for an example. (#1274)
  - Custom widget managers are now responsible completely for loading widget model and view classes. Widget managers should provide an output model and view class appropriate for their environment so that the `Output` widget works. (#1313)
  - The widget manager `clear_state` method no longer has a `commlessOnly` argument. All models in the widget manager will be closed and cleared when `clear_state` is called. (#1354)

## 6.0

Major user-visible changes in ipywidgets 6.0 include:

- Rendering of Jupyter interactive widgets in various web contexts  
 sphinx documentation: <http://ipywidgets.readthedocs.io/en/latest/examples/Widget%20List.html> nbviewer: <http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/jupyter-widgets/ipywidgets/blob/master/docs/source/examples/Widget%20List.ipynb>  
 Static web pages: <http://jupyter.org/widgets>
- Addition of a DatePicker widget in the core widget collection.
- Changes to the automatic control generation syntax in `@interact`, inspired by the Sage interact syntax.
- Removal of APIs which had been deprecated in 5.0, including top-level styling in attributes of `DOMWidgets` and some corner cases in the behavior of `@interact`.
- A new API for custom styling of widgets is provided, through a top-level `style` attribute. For example, the color of a slider handler can be set by `slider.style.handle_color`.
- Removal of the Proxy and PlaceProxy widgets.
- Removal of the deprecated `FlexBox` widget. Use the `Box`, `HBox`, or `VBox` widgets instead. Various flex properties can be set using the `layout` attribute.
- Removal of the deprecated `Latex` widget. Use the new `HTMLMath` widget with Latex math inside `$` or `$$` delimiters instead.
- Removal of the deprecated layout properties on a widget such as `.width`, `.height`, etc. Use the `layout` attribute with a `Layout` widget to manage various layout properties instead.
- The `Label` widget now has styling to make it consistent with labels on various widgets. To have freeform text with mathematics, use the new `HTMLMath` widget.
- Removal of the `button_style` attribute of the `Dropdown` widget
- Addition of an `OutputWidget` for capturing output and rich display objects. `@interact` has changed to use an `OutputWidget` for function output instead of overwriting the output area of a cell.
- The `jupyter-js-widgets` Javascript implementation now relies on the PhosphorJS framework for the management of rich layout and a better integration of JupyterLab.
- Numerous bug fixes.

*Note for custom widget authors:*

ipywidgets 6.0 breaks backward compatibility with respect to the handling of default values of the JavaScript side. Now, the default values for core widget models are specified with a `default()` method returning a dictionary instead of a `default` dictionary attribute. If you want your library to be backwards compatible with ipywidgets 5.x, you could use `._result` like this:

```
...
defaults: function() {
    return _.extend(_.result(this, 'widgets.DOMWidgetModel.prototype.defaults'), {
        ....
    })
},
...
```

This should not have an impact when using your custom widgets in the classic notebook, but will be really important when deploying your interactive widgets in web contexts.

5.x

4.1.x

4.1.1

4.1.0

4.0.x

4.0.3

Bump version with miscellaneous bug fixes.

4.0.2

Add README.rst documentation.

4.0.1

Remove ipynb checkpoints.

4.0.0

First release of **ipywidgets** as a standalone package.

## 1.2 Developer Docs

The Jupyter widgets packages are developed in the [<https://github.com/jupyter-widgets/ipywidgets>](<https://github.com/jupyter-widgets/ipywidgets>) git repository.

### 1.2.1 Developer Install

#### Prerequisites

To install ipywidgets from git, you will need:

- **npm version 3.x or later**
  - Check your version by running `npm -v` from a terminal.
  - *Note: If you install using `sudo`, you need to make sure that `npm` is also available in the `PATH` used with `sudo`.*
- the latest Jupyter notebook development release
  - Everything in the ipywidgets repository is developed using Jupyter notebook's master branch.
  - If you want to have a copy of ipywidgets that works against a stable version of the notebook, checkout the appropriate tag.



- See the [Compatibility table](#).

## Steps

1. Clone the repo:

```
git clone https://github.com/jupyter-widgets/ipywidgets
```

2. Navigate into the cloned repo and install:

```
cd ipywidgets
bash dev-install.sh --sys-prefix
```

## Rebuild after making changes

To build and test changes, run the following commands in the ipywidgets repository root directory, empty your browser's cache, and refresh the page.

```
npm run clean
npm run build
```

If your changes are confined to one package (for example, just in the `widgetsnbextension` package), then it may be sufficient to just run `npm run build` in that specific directory.

## Tips and troubleshooting

- If you have any problems with the above install procedure, make sure that permissions on npm and pip related install directories are correct.
- Sometimes, it helps to clear cached files too by running `git clean -dfx` from the root of the cloned repository.
- When you make changes to the Javascript and you're not seeing the changes, it could be your browser is caching aggressively. Try clearing the browser's cache. Try also using "incognito" or "private" browsing tabs to avoid caching.
- If troubleshooting an upgrade and its build, you may need to do the following process:
  - Deep clean of the cloned repository:

```
git clean -dfx .
```

- Remove anything with `widgetsnbextension` in the name of files within the `conda` directory
- Try reinstalling ipywidgets

## Releasing new versions

See [dev\\_release.md](#) for a details on how to release new versions of ipywidgets to PyPI and jupyter-widgets-controls on npm.

## Testing

See [dev\\_testing.md](#) for a details on how to run Python and Javascript tests.

### Building documentation

See [dev\\_docs.md](#) for a details on how to build the docs.

#### 1.2.2 Testing

To run the Python tests:

```
nosetests --with-coverage --cover-package=ipywidgets ipywidgets
```

To run the Javascript tests:

```
npm run test
```

This will run the test suite using karma with 'debug' level logging.

#### 1.2.3 Building the Documentation

To build the documentation you'll need [Sphinx](#), [pandoc](#) and a few other packages.

To install (and activate) a [conda environment](#) named `notebook_docs` containing all the necessary packages (except `pandoc`), use:

```
conda env create -f docs/environment.yml
source activate ipywidget_docs # Linux and OS X
activate ipywidget_docs      # Windows
```

If you want to install the necessary packages with `pip` instead, use (omitting `--user` if working in a virtual environment):

```
pip install -r docs/requirements.txt --user
```

Once you have installed the required packages, you can build the docs with:

```
cd docs
make clean
make html
```

After that, the generated HTML files will be available at `build/html/index.html`. You may view the docs in your browser.

You can automatically check if all hyperlinks are still valid::

```
make linkcheck
```

Windows users can find `make.bat` in the `docs` folder.

You should also have a look at the [Project Jupyter Documentation Guide](#).

#### 1.2.4 Developer Release Procedure

To release a new version of the widgets on PyPI and npm, first checkout master and cd into the repo root.

## Publish the npm modules

```
# clean out all dirty files
git checkout master
git pull origin master
git reset --hard origin/master
git clean -fdx
npm install
npm run publish
```

Lerna will prompt you for version numbers for each of the changed npm packages. Lerna will then change the versions appropriately (including the interdependency versions), commit, tag, and publish the new packages to npm.

## widgetsnbextension

Go into the `widgetsnbextension` directory. Change `widgetsnbextension/_version.py` to reflect the new version number.

```
python setup.py sdist
python setup.py bdist_wheel --universal
twine upload dist/*
```

## ipywidgets

Change `ipywidgets/_version.py` to reflect the new version number, and if necessary, a new `__html_manager_version__`. Change the `install_requires` parameter in `setup.py` reference the new `widgetsnbextension` version.

```
python setup.py sdist
python setup.py bdist_wheel --universal
twine upload dist/*
```

## Push changes back

commit and tag (ipywidgets) release

## 1.2.5 Release Notes

Here is an example of the release statistics for ipywidgets 7.0.

It has been 157 days since the last release. In this release, we closed 127 issues and 216 pull requests with 1069 commits, of which 851 are not merges.

Here are some commands used to generate some of the statistics above.

```
# merges since in 6.0.0, but not 7.0.0, which is a rough list of merged PRs
git log --merges 6.0.0...master --pretty=oneline

# To really make sure we get all PRs, we could write a program that
# pulled all of the PRs, examined a commit in each one, and did
# `git tag --contains <commit number>` to see if that PR commit is included
# in a previous release.
```

```
# issues closed with no milestone in the time period
# is:issue is:closed closed:"2016-07-14 .. 2017-02-28"

# date of 6.0.0 tag
git show -s --format=%cd --date=short 6.0.0^{commit}

# Non-merge commits in 7.0.0 not in any 6.x release
git log --pretty=oneline --no-merges ^6.0.0 master | wc -l

# Authors of non-merge commits
git shortlog -s 6.0.0..master --no-merges | cut -c8- | sort -f

# New committers: authors unique in the 6.0.0..7.0.0 logs, but not in the 6.0.0 log
comm -23 <(git shortlog -s -n 6.0.0..master --no-merges | cut -c8- | sort) <(git
↪shortlog -s -n 6.0.0 --no-merges | cut -c8- | sort) | sort -f
```