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Welcome to Kivy’s documentation. Kivy is an open source software library for the rapid development of applications equipped with novel user interfaces, such as multi-touch apps.

We recommend that you get started with Getting Started. Then head over to the Programming Guide. We also have Create an application if you are impatient.

You are probably wondering why you should be interested in using Kivy. There is a document outlining our Philosophy that we encourage you to read, and a detailed Architectural Overview.

If you want to contribute to Kivy, make sure to read Contributing. If your concern isn’t addressed in the documentation, feel free to Contact Us.
This part of the documentation explains the basic ideas behind Kivy’s design and why you’d want to use it. It goes on with a discussion of the architecture and shows you how to create stunning applications in a short time using the framework.
Basic Installation

Kivy offers a lot of customizability when it comes to installation. The following lists an easy installation method for each platform that should bring along all necessary dependencies. Ways to adjust how kivy is installed and how to setup kivy for developement can be read below under the Advanced Installation section.

Note that Kivy runs on even more platforms than the ones listed below. See Packaging your application for a list of all supported target platforms.

1.1 Windows

Install kivy along with Windows-specific dependencies:

```
$ pip3 install docutils pygments pypiwin32 kivy.deps.sdl2 kivy.deps.glew kivy.deps.gstreamer kivy
```

Optionally, install examples featured in the Gallery of Examples:

```
$ pip3 install kivy_examples
```

1.2 OS X

First, install necessary packages using homebrew:

```
$ brew install pkg-config sdl2 sdl2_image sdl2_ttf sdl2_mixer gstreamer
```

Then install kivy using pip:

```
$ pip install Cython==0.26.1 kivy
```

Optionally, install examples featured in the Gallery of Examples:
$ pip install kivy_examples

1.3 Linux

1.3.1 Ubuntu based Distros (Ubuntu, Mint, Bhodi)

Add kivy PPA:

$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:kivy-team/kivy

Update packages list of apt:

$ sudo apt update

Install kivy dependencies (leave out the 3 for Python 2.x):

$ sudo apt-get install python3-kivy

Optionally, install some examples featured in the Gallery of Examples:

$ sudo apt install kivy-examples

1.3.2 Debian (Jessie or newer)

Add kivy PPA:

$ deb http://ppa.launchpad.net/kivy-team/kivy/ubuntu xenial main

Add GPG to your apt keyring for our repository:

$ sudo apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys A863D2D6

Update package list of apt:

$ sudo apt update

Install kivy dependencies (leave out the 3 for Python 2.x):

$ sudo apt-get install python3-kivy

Optionally, install some examples featured in the Gallery of Examples:

$ sudo apt install kivy-examples

1.3.3 Raspberry Pi

Installation on a Raspberry Pi is a little complicated, its instructions can be found on a separate page: Installation on Raspberry Pi.

1.3.4 Other Distros

For other distros, we recommend installation_in_venv.
Advanced Installation

In trying to avoid reinventing the wheel, we try to use as many third-party packages as possible. Not all of them necessarily have to be installed if only a subset of kivy’s features are desired. Additionally, some dependencies may be swapped with others if your platform doesn’t support one of them. Finally, for some platforms, there are multiple ways to installing certain dependencies. If you prefer a different method than the one listed above, the following guides might also be of interest for you.

2.1 Stable Builds

Methods with fine-grained control over kivy’s installation can be found under the following links:

2.1.1 Installation on Windows

Prerequisites

Kivy is written in Python and as such, to use Kivy, you need an existing installation of Python. Multiple versions of Python can be installed side by side, but Kivy needs to be installed in each Python version that you want to use Kivy in.

Beginning with 1.9.1 we provide binary wheels for Kivy and all its dependencies to be used with an existing Python installation. See Installation.

We also provide nightly wheels generated using Kivy master. See Nightly wheel installation. See also Upgrading from a previous Kivy dist. If installing kivy to an alternate location and not to site-packages, please see Installing Kivy to an alternate location.

Note: For Python < 3.5 we use the MinGW compiler. However, for Python 3.5+ on Windows we currently only support the MSVC compiler because of the following Python issue 4709 about MinGW. Generally this should make no difference when using precompiled wheels.
Installation

Now that python is installed, open the Command line and make sure python is available by typing python --version. Then, do the following to install.

1. Ensure you have the latest pip and wheel:

   python -m pip install --upgrade pip wheel setuptools

2. Install the dependencies (skip gstreamer (~120MB) if not needed, see Kivy's dependencies):

   python -m pip install docutils pygments pypiwin32 kivy.deps.sdl2 kivy.deps.glew
   python -m pip install kivy.deps.gstreamer

   **Note:** If you encounter a MemoryError while installing, add after pip install an option –no-cache-dir.

   For Python 3.5+, you can also use the angle backend instead of glew. This can be installed with:

   python -m pip install kivy.deps.angle

3. Install kivy:

   python -m pip install kivy

4. (Optionally) Install the kivy examples:

   python -m pip install kivy_examples

   The examples are installed in the share directory under the root directory where python is installed.

   That’s it. You should now be able to import kivy in python or run a basic example if you installed the kivy examples:

   python share\kivy-examples\demo\showcase\main.py

   **Note:** If you encounter any permission denied errors, try opening the Command prompt as administrator and trying again.

What are wheels, pip and wheel

In Python, packages such as Kivy can be installed with the python package manager, pip. Some packages such as Kivy require additional steps, such as compilation, when installing using the Kivy source code with pip. Wheels (with a .whl extension) are pre-built distributions of a package that has already been compiled and do not require additional steps to install.

When hosted on pypi one installs a wheel using pip, e.g. python -m pip install kivy. When downloading and installing a wheel directly, python -m pip install wheel_file_name is used, such as:

   python -m pip install C:\Kivy-1.9.1.dev-cp27-none-win_amd64.whl
Nightly wheel installation

**Warning:** Using the latest development version can be risky and you might encounter issues during development. If you encounter any bugs, please report them.

Snapshot wheels of current Kivy master are created on every commit to the *master* branch of kivy repository. They can be found [here](#). To use them, instead of doing `python -m pip install kivy` we’ll install one of these wheels as follows.

- Python 2.7, 32bit
- Python 3.5, 32bit
- Python 3.6, 32bit
- Python 3.7, 32bit
- Python 2.7, 64bit
- Python 3.5, 64bit
- Python 3.6, 64bit
- Python 3.7, 64bit

1. Perform steps 1 and 2 of the above Installation section.
2. Download the appropriate wheel for your system.
3. Install it with `python -m pip install wheel-name` where `wheel-name` is the name of the renamed file and add deps to the `PATH`.

Kivy examples are separated from the core because of their size. The examples can be installed separately on both Python 2 and 3 with this single wheel:

- **Kivy examples**

Kivy’s dependencies

We offer wheels for Kivy and its dependencies separately so only desired dependencies need be installed. The dependencies are offered as optional sub-packages of kivy.deps, e.g. `kivy.deps.sdl2`.

Currently on Windows, we provide the following dependency wheels:

- **gstreamer** for audio and video
- **glew** and/or **angle** (3.5 only) for OpenGL
- **sdl2** for control and/or OpenGL.

One can select which of these to use for OpenGL use using the `KIVY_GL_BACKEND` environment variable by setting it to `glew` (the default), `angle`, or `sdl2`. **angle** is currently in an experimental phase as a substitute for `glew` on Python 3.5 only.

**gstreamer** is an optional dependency which only needs to be installed if video display or audio is desired. **ffpyplayer** is an alternate dependency for audio or video.

Command line

Know your command line. To execute any of the `pip` or `wheel` commands, one needs a command line tool with python on the path. The default command line on Windows is **Command Prompt**, and the
quickest way to open it is to press Win+R on your keyboard, type cmd in the window that opens, and then press enter.

Alternate linux style command shells that we recommend is Git for Windows which offers a bash command line as well as git. Note, CMD can still be used even if bash is installed.

Walking the path! To add your python to the path, simply open your command line and then use the cd command to change the current directory to where python is installed, e.g. cd C:\Python27. Alternatively if you only have one python version installed, permanently add the python directory to the path for cmd or bash.

Use development Kivy

**Warning:** Using the latest development version can be risky and you might encounter issues during development. If you encounter any bugs, please report them.

To compile and install kivy using the kivy source code or to use kivy with git rather than a wheel there are some additional steps:

1. Both the python and the Python\Scripts directories must be on the path. They must be on the path every time you recompile kivy.

2. Ensure you have the latest pip and wheel with:

   ```
   python -m pip install --upgrade pip wheel setuptools
   ```

3. Get the compiler. For Python < 3.5 we use mingwpy as follows.

   (a) Create the python\Lib\distutils\distutils.cfg file and add the two lines:

   ```
   [build]
   compiler = mingw32
   ```

   (b) Install MinGW with:

   ```
   python -m pip install -i https://pypi.anaconda.org/carlkl/simple mingwpy
   ```

   For Python 3.5 we use the MSVC compiler. For 3.5, Visual Studio 2015 is required, which is available for free. Just download and install it and you’ll be good to go.

   Visual Studio is very big so you can also use the smaller, Visual C Build Tools instead.

4. Set the environment variables. On windows do:

   ```
   set USE_SDL2=1
   set USE_GSTREAMER=1
   ```

   In bash do:

   ```
   export USE_SDL2=1
   export USE_GSTREAMER=1
   ```

   These variables must be set everytime you recompile kivy.

5. Install the other dependencies as well as their dev versions (you can skip gstreamer and gstreamer_dev if you aren’t going to use video/audio):

   ```
   python -m pip install Cython==0.28.5 docutils pygments pypiwin32 kivy.
   -deps.sdl2 kivy.deps.glew kivy.deps.gstreamer kivy.deps.glew_dev kivy.
   -deps.sdl2_dev kivy.deps.gstreamer_dev
   ```
6. If you downloaded or cloned kivy to an alternate location and don’t want to install it to site-packages read the next section.

7. Finally compile and install kivy with `pip install filename`, where `filename` can be a url such as `https://github.com/kivy/kivy/archive/master.zip` for kivy master, or the full path to a local copy of a kivy.

Compile Kivy

1. Start installation of Kivy cloned from GitHub:

   ```python
   python -m pip install kivy/
   ```

   If the compilation succeeds without any error, Kivy should be good to go. You can test it with running a basic example:

   ```python
   python share\kivy-examples\demo\showcase\main.py
   ```

Installing Kivy to an alternate location

In development Kivy is often installed to an alternate location and then installed with:

```python
python -m pip install -e location
```

That allows Kivy to remain in its original location while being available to python, which is useful for tracking changes you make in Kivy for example directly with Git.

To achieve using Kivy in an alternate location extra tweaking is required. Due to this issue wheel and pip install the dependency wheels to `python\Lib\site-packages\kivy`. So they need to be moved to your actual kivy installation from site-packages.

After installing the kivy dependencies and downloading or cloning kivy to your favorite location, do the following:

1. Move the contents of `python\Lib\site-packages\kivy\deps` to `your-path\kivy\deps` where `your-path` is the path where your kivy is located. That means if you cloned from GitHub, the `deps` have to end up in the inner kivy folder.

2. Remove the `python\Lib\site-packages\kivy` directory altogether.

3. From `python\Lib\site-packages` move all `kivy.deps.*.dist-info` directories to `your-path` right next to `kivy`.

Now you can safely compile kivy in its current location with one of these commands:

```bash
> make
> mingw32-make
> python -m pip install -e .
> python setup.py build_ext --inplace
```

If kivy fails to be imported, you probably didn’t delete all the `*.dist-info` folders and and the kivy or `kivy.deps*` folders from site-packages.

Making Python available anywhere

There are two methods for launching python on your `*.py` files.
Double-click method

If you only have one Python installed, you can associate all *.py files with your python, if it isn’t already, and then run it by double clicking. Or you can only do it once if you want to be able to choose each time:

1. Right click on the Python file (.py file extension) of the application you want to launch
2. From the context menu that appears, select *Open With*
3. Browse your hard disk drive and find the file *python.exe* that you want to use. Select it.
4. Select “Always open the file with…” if you don’t want to repeat this procedure every time you double click a .py file.
5. You are done. Open the file.

Send-to method

You can launch a .py file with our Python using the Send-to menu:

1. Browse to the python.exe file you want to use. Right click on it and copy it.
2. Open Windows explorer (File explorer in Windows 8), and to go the address ‘shell:sendto’. You should get the special Windows directory *SendTo*
3. Paste the previously copied python.exe file as a shortcut.
4. Rename it to python <python-version>. E.g. *python27-x64*

You can now execute your application by right clicking on the .py file -> “Send To” -> “python <python-version>”.

Upgrading from a previous Kivy dist

To install the new wheels to a previous Kivy distribution all the files and folders, except for the python folder should be deleted from the distribution. This python folder will then be treated as a normal system installed python and all the steps described in *Basic Installation* can then be continued.

2.1.2 Installation on OS X

---

**Note:** This guide describes multiple ways for setting up Kivy.

---

Using Wheels

Wheels are precompiled binaries for the specific platform you are on. All you need to do to install kivy using wheels on osx is

```
$ python -m pip install kivy
```

If you would like to use media playback with kivy, you should install *ffpyplayer* like so

```
$ python -m pip install ffpyplayer
```

Make sure to set KIVY_VIDEO=ffpyplayer env variable before running the app.

Gstreamer Wheels would be uploaded to pypi shortly.
Using Conda

If you use Anaconda; you first need to activate conda-forge like so

```
$ conda config --add channels conda-forge
```

Then you can install kivy using

```
$ conda install kivy
```

Using The Kivy.app

**Note:** This method has only been tested on OS X 10.7 and above (64-bit). For versions prior to 10.7 or 10.7 32-bit, you have to install the components yourself.

For OS X 10.7 and later, we provide packages with all dependencies bundled in a virtual environment, including a Python interpreter for python3 version. These bundles are primarily used for rapid prototyping, and currently serve as containers for packaging Kivy apps with Buildozer.

To install Kivy, you must:

2. Open the dmg
3. Copy the Kivy.app to /Applications.
4. Create a symlink by running the `makesymlinks` in the window that opens when you open the dmg
5. Examples and all the normal kivy tools are present in the Kivy.app/Contents/Resources/kivy directory.

You should now have a kivy script that you can use to launch your kivy app from the terminal.

You can just drag and drop your main.py to run your app too.

Installing modules

The Kivy SDK on OS X uses its own virtual env that is activated when you run your app using the `kivy` command. To install any module you need to install the module like so:

```
$ kivy -m pip install <modulename>
```

Where are the modules/files installed?

Inside the portable venv within the app at:

```
Kivy.app/Contents/Resources/venv/
```

If you install a module that installs a binary for example like kivy-garden. That binary will be only available from the venv above, as in after you do:

```
kivy -m pip install kivy-garden
```

The garden lib will be only available when you activate this env:
To install binary files

Just copy the binary to the /Applications/Kivy.app/Contents/Resources/venv/bin/ directory.

To include other frameworks

Kivy.app comes with SDL2 and Gstreamer frameworks provided. To include frameworks other than the ones provided do the following:

```bash
git clone http://github.com/tito/osxrelocator
export PYTHONPATH=~/path/to/osxrelocator
cd /Applications/Kivy.app
python -m osxrelocator -r . /Library/Frameworks/<Framework_name>.framework/ 
@executable_path/../Frameworks/<Framework_name>.framework/
```

Do not forget to replace `<Framework_name>` with your framework. This tool `osxrelocator` essentially changes the path for the libs in the framework such that they are relative to the executable within the .app, making the Framework portable with the .app.

Start any Kivy Application

You can run any Kivy application by simply dragging the application’s main file onto the Kivy.app icon. Just try this with any python file in the examples folder.

Start from the Command Line

If you want to use Kivy from the command line, double-click the Make Symlinks script after you have dragged the Kivy.app into the Applications folder. To test if it worked:

1. Open Terminal.app and enter:

   ```bash
   $ kivy
   
   You should get a Python prompt.
   
   2. In there, type:

   ```python
   >>> import kivy
   
   If it just goes to the next line without errors, it worked.
   
   3. Running any Kivy application from the command line is now simply a matter of executing a command like the following:

   ```bash
   $ kivy yourapplication.py
   ```
Using Homebrew with pip

You can install Kivy with Homebrew and pip using the following steps:

1. Install the requirements using `homebrew`:
   
   ```bash
   $ brew install pkg-config sdl2 sdl2_image sdl2_ttf sdl2_mixer gstreamer
   ```

2. Install Cython and Kivy using pip:
   
   ```bash
   $ pip install Cython==0.28.5
   $ pip install kivy
   ```
   
   • To install the development version, use this in the second step:
   
   ```bash
   $ pip install https://github.com/kivy/kivy/archive/master.zip
   ```

Using MacPorts with pip

**Note:** You will have to manually install gstreamer support if you wish to support video playback in your Kivy App. The latest port documents show the following `py-gst-python` port.

You can install Kivy with Macports only:

1. Install **Macports**
2. Choose python versions for Kivy, available version 2.7, 3.5, 3.6
   
   ```bash
   $ port install py35-kivy # for python 3.5  
   $ port install py36-kivy # for python 3.6
   ```
3. Check if kivy is available
   
   ```bash
   $ python3.5 $ >>> import kivy
   ```

You can install Kivy with Macports and pip using the following steps:

1. Install **Macports**
2. Install and set Python 3.4 as the default:
   
   ```bash
   $ port install python34
   $ port select --set python python34
   ```
3. Install and set pip as the default:
   
   ```bash
   $ port install pip-34
   $ port select --set pip pip-34
   ```
4. Install the requirements using **Macports**:
   
   ```bash
   $ port install libSDL2 libSDL2_image libSDL2_ttf libSDL2_mixer
   ```
5. Install Cython and Kivy using pip:
   
   ```bash
   $ pip install Cython==0.28.5
   $ pip install kivy
   ```
   
   • To install the development version, use this in the second step:
   
   ```bash
   $ pip install https://github.com/kivy/kivy/archive/master.zip
   ```
2.1.3 Installation on Linux

Using software packages

For installing distribution relative packages .deb/.rpm/…

Ubuntu / Kubuntu / Xubuntu / Lubuntu (Saucy and above)

1. Add one of the PPAs as you prefer
   stable builds $ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:kivy-team/kivy
   nightly builds $ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:kivy-team/kivy-daily
2. Update your package list using your package manager $ sudo apt-get update
3. Install Kivy
   Python2 - python-kivy $ sudo apt-get install python-kivy
   Python3 - python3-kivy $ sudo apt-get install python3-kivy
   optionally the examples - kivy-examples $ sudo apt-get install kivy-examples

Debian (Jessie or newer)

1. Add one of the PPAs to your sources.list in apt manually or via Synaptic
   stable builds deb http://ppa.launchpad.net/kivy-team/kivy/ubuntu xenial main
daily builds deb http://ppa.launchpad.net/kivy-team/kivy-daily/ubuntu xenial main

   Notice: Wheezy is not supported - You’ll need to upgrade to Jessie at least!
2. Add the GPG key to your apt keyring by executing
   as user:
   sudo apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys A863D2D6
   as root:
   apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys A863D2D6
3. Refresh your package list and install python-kivy and/or python3-kivy and optionally the examples found in kivy-examples

Linux Mint

1. Find out on which Ubuntu release your installation is based on, using this overview.
2. Continue as described for Ubuntu above, depending on which version your installation is based on.
Bodhi Linux

1. Find out which version of the distribution you are running and use the table below to find out on which Ubuntu LTS it is based.

   **Bodhi 1** Ubuntu 10.04 LTS aka Lucid (No packages, just manual install)

   **Bodhi 2** Ubuntu 12.04 LTS aka Precise

   **Bodhi 3** Ubuntu 14.04 LTS aka Trusty

   **Bodhi 4** Ubuntu 16.04 LTS aka Xenial

2. Continue as described for Ubuntu above, depending on which version your installation is based on.

OpenSuSE

1. To install kivy go to [http://software.opensuse.org/package/python-Kivy](http://software.opensuse.org/package/python-Kivy) and use the “1 Click Install” for your openSuse version. You might need to make the latest kivy version appear in the list by clicking on “Show unstable packages”. We prefer to use packages by ” devel:languages:python”.

2. If you would like access to the examples, please select **python-Kivy-examples** in the upcoming installation wizard.

Gentoo

1. There is a kivy ebuild (kivy stable version)

   ```bash
emerge Kivy
   ```

2. available USE-flags are:

   - **cairo**: Standard flag, let kivy use cairo graphical libraries.
   - **camera**: Install libraries needed to support camera.
   - **doc**: Standard flag, will make you build the documentation locally.
   - **examples**: Standard flag, will give you kivy examples programs.
   - **garden**: Install garden tool to manage user maintained widgets.
   - **gstreamer**: Standard flag, kivy will be able to use audio/video streaming libraries.
   - **spell**: Standard flag, provide enchant to use spelling in kivy apps.

Other

For other distros, we recommend installation_in_venv.

2.1.4 Installation on Android

Kivy is a Python framework, and simply installing it on an Android device the same way as on a desktop machine will do nothing. However, you can compile a Kivy application to a standard Android APK that will run just like a normal java app on (more or less) any device.

We provide several different tools to help you run code on an Android device, covered fully in the [Android packaging documentation](#). These include creating a fully standalone APK that may be released on an Android store, as well as the ability to run your Kivy apps without a compilation step using our pre-prepared Kivy Launcher app.
2.1.5 Installation on Raspberry Pi

You can install Kivy manually, or you can download and boot KivyPie on the Raspberry Pi. Both options are described below.

Manual installation (On Raspbian Jessie/Stretch)

1. Install the dependencies:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install libsdl2-dev libsdl2-image-dev libsdl2-mixer-dev libsdl2-ttf-dev \
   pkg-config libgl1-mesa-dev libgles2-mesa-dev \
   python-setuptools libgstreamer1.0-dev git-core \
   gstreamer1.0-plugins-{bad,base,good,ugly} \
   gstreamer1.0-{omx,alsa} python-dev libmtdev-dev \
xclip xsel
```

2. Install a new enough version of Cython:

```
sudo pip install -U Cython==0.28.5
```

3. Install Kivy globally on your system:

```
sudo pip install git+https://github.com/kivy/kivy.git@master
```

4. Or build and use kivy inplace (best for development):

```
git clone https://github.com/kivy/kivy
cd kivy
make
```
```
```
```
echo "export PYTHONPATH=$(pwd):$PYTHONPATH" >> ~/.profile
source ~/.profile
```

Note: On versions of kivy prior to 1.10.1, Mesa library naming changes can result in “Unable to find any valuable Window provider” errors. If you experience this issue, please upgrade or consult ticket #5360.

Manual installation (On Raspbian Wheezy)

1. Add APT sources for Gstreamer 1.0 in /etc/apt/sources.list:

```
deb http://vontaene.de/raspbian-updates/ . main
```

2. Add APT key for vontaene.de:

```
gpg --recv-keys 0C667A3E
gpg -a --export 0C667A3E | sudo apt-key add -
```

3. Install the dependencies:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install libsdl2-dev libsdl2-image-dev libsdl2-mixer-dev libsdl2-ttf-dev \
   pkg-config libgl1-mesa-dev libgles2-mesa-dev \
```

(continues on next page)
python-setuptools libgstreamer1.0-dev git-core \
gstreamer1.0-plugins-{bad,base,good,ugly} \
gstreamer1.0-{omx,alsa} python-dev

4. Install pip from source:

```bash
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pypa/pip/master/contrib/get-pip.py
sudo python get-pip.py
```

5. Install Cython from sources (debian packages are outdated):

```bash
sudo pip install Cython==0.28.5
```

6. Install Kivy globally on your system:

```bash
sudo pip install git+https://github.com/kivy/kivy.git@master
```

7. Or build and use kivy inplace (best for development):

```bash
git clone https://github.com/kivy/kivy
cd kivy
make
echo "export PYTHONPATH=$(pwd):$PYTHONPATH" >> ~/.profile
source ~/.profile
```

Manual installation (On Arch Linux ARM)

1. Install the dependencies:

```bash
sudo pacman -Syu
sudo pacman -S sdl2 sdl2_gfx sdl2_image sdl2_net sdl2_ttf sdl2_mixer python-setuptools
```

Note: python-setuptools needs to be installed through pacman or it will result with conflicts!

2. Install pip from source:

```bash
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pypa/pip/master/contrib/get-pip.py
sudo python get-pip.py
```

3. Install a new enough version of Cython:

```bash
sudo pip install -U Cython==0.28.5
```

4. Install Kivy globally on your system:

```bash
sudo pip install git+https://github.com/kivy/kivy.git@master
```

5. Or build and use kivy inplace (best for development):

```bash
git clone https://github.com/kivy/kivy
cd kivy
makepkg -Asri
```

Images to use:
Note: On versions of kivy prior to 1.10.1, Mesa library naming changes can result in “Unable to find any valuable Window provider” errors. If you experience this issue, please upgrade or consult ticket #5360.

KivyPie distribution

KivyPie is a compact and lightweight Raspbian based distribution that comes with Kivy installed and ready to run. It is the result of applying the manual installation steps described above, with a few more extra tools. You can download the image from http://kivypie.mitako.eu/kivy-download.html and boot it on a Raspberry PI.

Running the demo

Go to your kivy/examples folder, you’ll have tons of demo you could try.

You could start the showcase:

```bash
cd kivy/examples/demo/showcase
python main.py
```

3d monkey demo is also fun too see:

```bash
cd kivy/examples/3Drendering
python main.py
```

Change the default screen to use

You can set an environment variable named KIVY_BCM_DISPMANX_ID in order to change the display used to run Kivy. For example, to force the display to be HDMI, use:

```
KIVY_BCM_DISPMANX_ID=2 python main.py
```

Check Controlling the environment to see all the possible values.

Using Official RPi touch display

If you are using the official Raspberry Pi touch display, you need to configure Kivy to use it as an input source. To do this, edit the file ~/.kivy/config.ini and go to the [input] section. Add this:

```ini
mouse = mouse
mtdev_%(name)s = probesysfs,provider=mtdev
hid_%(name)s = probesysfs,provider=hidinput
```

For more information about configuring Kivy, see Configure Kivy
Where to go?

We made few games using GPIO / physical input we got during Pycon 2013: a button and a tilt. Check-out the https://github.com/kivy/piki. You will need to adapt the GPIO pin in the code.

A video to see what we were doing with it: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NVM09gaX6pQ

2.2 Development Version

The development version is for developers and testers. Note that when running a development version, you’re running potentially broken code at your own risk.

If that is something of interest to you, read more here:

- installation_devel
- Contributing Guidelines
Uninstalling Kivy

If you are mixing multiple Kivy installations, you might be confused about where each Kivy version is located. Please note that you might need to follow these steps multiple times if you have multiple Kivy versions installed in the Python library path. To find your current installed version, you can use the command line:

```bash
$ python -c 'import kivy; print(kivy.__path__)'
```

Then, remove that directory recursively.

If you have installed Kivy with easy_install on linux, the directory may contain a “egg” directory. Remove that as well:

```bash
$ python -c 'import kivy; print(kivy.__path__)'
['/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/Kivy-1.0.7-py2.7-linux-x86_64.egg/kivy']
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/Kivy-1.0.7-py2.7-linux-x86_64.egg
```

If you have installed with apt-get, do:

```bash
$ sudo apt-get remove --purge python-kivy
```
In case you are wondering what Kivy is all about and what sets it apart from other solutions, this document is for you.

4.1 Why bother?

Why would you want to use Kivy? After all, there are many great toolkits (or frameworks, or platforms) available out there – for free. You have Qt and Flash, to name just two good choices for application development. Many of these numerous solutions already support Multi-Touch, so what is it that makes Kivy special and worth using?

4.1.1 Fresh

Kivy is made for today and tomorrow. Novel input methods such as Multi-Touch have become increasingly important. We created Kivy from scratch, specifically for this kind of interaction. That means we were able to rethink many things in terms of human computer interaction, whereas older (not to mean ‘outdated’, rather ‘well-established’) toolkits carry their legacy, which is often a burden. We’re not trying to force this new approach to using a computer into the corset of existing models (say single-pointer mouse interaction). We want to let it flourish and let you explore the possibilities. This is what really sets Kivy apart.

4.1.2 Fast

Kivy is fast. This applies to both application development and application execution speeds. We have optimized Kivy in many ways. We implement time-critical functionality on the C level to leverage the power of existing compilers. More importantly, we also use intelligent algorithms to minimize costly operations. We also use the GPU wherever it makes sense in our context. The computational power of today’s graphics cards surpasses that of today’s CPUs by far for some tasks and algorithms, especially drawing. That’s why we try to let the GPU do as much of the work as possible, thus increasing performance considerably.
4.1.3 Flexible

Kivy is flexible. This means it can be run on a variety of different devices, including Android powered smartphones and tablets. We support all major operating systems (Windows, Linux, OS X). Being flexible also means that Kivy’s fast-paced development allows it to adapt to new technologies quickly. More than once have we added support for new external devices and software protocols, sometimes even before they were released. Lastly, Kivy is also flexible in that it is possible to use it in combination with a great number of different third-party solutions. For example, on Windows we support WM_TOUCH, which means that any device that has Windows 7 Pen & Touch drivers will just work with Kivy. On OS X you can use Apple’s Multi-Touch capable devices, such as trackpads and mice. On Linux, you can use HID kernel input events. In addition to that, we support TUIO (Tangible User Interface Objects) and a number of other input sources.

4.1.4 Focused

Kivy is focused. You can write a simple application with a few lines of code. Kivy programs are created using the Python programming language, which is incredibly versatile and powerful, yet easy to use. In addition, we created our own description language, the Kivy Language, for creating sophisticated user interfaces. This language allows you to set up, connect and arrange your application elements quickly. We feel that allowing you to focus on the essence of your application is more important than forcing you to fiddle with compiler settings. We took that burden off your shoulders.

4.1.5 Funded

Kivy is actively developed by professionals in their field. Kivy is a community-influenced, professionally developed and commercially backed solution. Some of our core developers develop Kivy for a living. Kivy is here to stay. It’s not a small, vanishing student project.

4.1.6 Free

Kivy is free to use. You don’t have to pay for it. You don’t even have to pay for it if you’re making money out of selling an application that uses Kivy.
Contributing

There are many ways in which you can contribute to Kivy. Code patches are just one thing amongst others that you can submit to help the project. We also welcome feedback, bug reports, feature requests, documentation improvements, advertisement & advocating, testing, graphics contributions and many other ideas. Just talk to us if you want to help, and we will help you help us.

5.1 Discussions

Discussions around Kivy development happens on Github’s issues and pull requests for specific things. For things that don’t fit in either, discussions happen on the #dev Discord channel, and on the kivy-dev google group. Please come ask for guidance if you are unsure about how to contribute, or you want confirmation about your ideas fitting in the project before working on them. If you want to ask for — or contribute — support, you can join the #support Discord channel, and the kivy-users google group.

5.2 Code of Conduct

In the interest of fostering an open and welcoming community, we as contributors and maintainers need to ensure participation in our project and our sister projects is a harassment-free and positive experience for everyone.

As such, it is vital that all interaction is conducted in a manner conveying respect, open-mindedness and gratitude. For a more comprehensive discussion of these guidelines, please refer to the Contributor Covenant. This document provides an accurate description of what is expected of you, both as a core developer or a first time contributor.

5.3 Feedback

This is by far the easiest way to contribute something. If you’re using Kivy for your own project, don’t hesitate sharing. It doesn’t have to be a high-class enterprise app, obviously. It’s just incredibly
motivating to know that people use the things you develop and what it enables them to do. If you have something that you would like to tell us, please don’t hesitate. Screenshots and videos are also very welcome! We’re also interested in the problems you had when getting started. Please feel encouraged to report any obstacles you encountered such as missing documentation, misleading directions or similar. We are perfectionists, so even if it’s just a typo, let us know.

5.4 Reporting an Issue

If you found anything wrong, a crash, segfault, missing documentation, invalid spelling or just weird examples, please take 2 minutes to report the issue.

1. Move your logging level to debug by editing `<user_directory>/.kivy/config.ini`

```
[kivy]
log_level = debug
```

2. Execute your code again, and copy/paste the complete output to http://gist.github.com/, including the log from Kivy and the python backtrace.

3. Open https://github.com/kivy/kivy/issues/

4. Set the title of your issue

5. Explain exactly what to do to reproduce the issue and paste the link of the output posted on http://gist.github.com/

6. Validate the issue and you’re done!

If you are feeling up to it, you can also try to resolve the bug, and contribute by sending us the patch :) Read the next section to find out how to do this.

5.5 Code Contributions

Code contributions (patches, new features) are the most obvious way to help with the project’s development. Since this is so common we ask you to follow our workflow to most efficiently work with us. Adhering to our workflow ensures that your contribution won’t be forgotten or lost. Also, your name will always be associated with the change you made, which basically means eternal fame in our code history (you can opt-out if you don’t want that).

5.5.1 Coding style

- If you haven’t done it yet, read the PEP8 about coding style in python.
- Activate the pep8 check on git commits like this:

```
make hook
```

This will pass the code added to the git staging zone (about to be committed) through a pep8 checker program when you do a commit, and ensure that you didn’t introduce pep8 errors. If you did, the commit will be rejected: please correct the errors and try again.

5.5.2 Performance

- take care of performance issues: read Python performance tips
- CPU intensive parts of Kivy are written in Cython: if you are doing a lot of computation, consider using it too.

5.5.3 Git & GitHub

We use git as our version control system for our code base. If you have never used git or a similar DVCS (or even any VCS) before, we strongly suggest you take a look at the great documentation that is available for git online. The Git Community Book or the Git Videos are both great ways to learn git. Trust us when we say that git is a great tool. It may seem daunting at first, but after a while you’ll (hopefully) love it as much as we do. Teaching you git, however, is well beyond the scope of this document.

Also, we use GitHub to host our code. In the following we will assume that you have a (free) GitHub account. While this part is optional, it allows for a tight integration between your patches and our upstream code base. If you don’t want to use GitHub, we assume you know what you are doing anyway.

5.5.4 Code Workflow

So here is the initial setup to begin with our workflow (you only need to do this once to install Kivy). Basically you follow the installation instructions from dev-install, but you don’t clone our repository, you fork it. Here are the steps:

1. Log in to GitHub
2. Create a fork of the Kivy repository by clicking the fork button.
3. Clone your fork of our repository to your computer. Your fork will have the git remote name ‘origin’ and you will be on branch ‘master’:

   ```
   git clone https://github.com/username/kivy.git
   ```

4. Compile and set up PYTHONPATH or install (see dev-install).
5. Install our pre-commit hook that ensures your code doesn’t violate our styleguide by executing make hook from the root directory of your clone. This will run our styleguide check whenever you do a commit, and if there are violations in the parts that you changed, your commit will be aborted. Fix & retry.
6. Add the kivy repo as a remote source:

   ```
   git remote add kivy https://github.com/kivy/kivy.git
   ```

Now, whenever you want to create a patch, you follow the following steps:

1. See if there is a ticket in our bug tracker for the fix or feature and announce that you’ll be working on it if it doesn’t yet have an assignee.
2. Create a new, appropriately named branch in your local repository for that specific feature or bugfix. (Keeping a new branch per feature makes sure we can easily pull in your changes without pulling any other stuff that is not supposed to be pulled.):

   ```
   git checkout -b new_feature
   ```

3. Modify the code to do what you want (e.g. fix it).
4. Test the code. Try to do this even for small fixes. You never know whether you have introduced some weird bug without testing.
5. Do one or more minimal, atomic commits per fix or per feature. Minimal/Atomic means *keep the commit clean*. Don’t commit other stuff that doesn’t logically belong to this fix or feature. This is not about creating one commit per line changed. Use `git add -p` if necessary.

6. Give each commit an appropriate commit message, so that others who are not familiar with the matter get a good idea of what you changed.

7. Once you are satisfied with your changes, pull our upstream repository and merge it with your local repository. We can pull your stuff, but since you know exactly what’s changed, you should do the merge:

```bash
  git pull kivy master
```

8. Push your local branch into your remote repository on GitHub:

```bash
  git push origin new_feature
```

9. Send a *Pull Request* with a description of what you changed via the button in the GitHub interface of your repository. (This is why we forked initially. Your repository is linked against ours.)

**Warning:** If you change parts of the code base that require compilation, you will have to recompile in order for your changes to take effect. The `make` command will do that for you (see the Makefile if you want to know what it does). If you need to clean your current directory from compiled files, execute `make clean`. If you want to get rid of all files that are not under version control, run `make distclean` (Caution: If your changes are not under version control, this command will delete them!)

Now we will receive your pull request. We will check whether your changes are clean and make sense (if you talked to us before doing all of this we will have told you whether it makes sense or not). If so, we will pull them and you will get instant karma. Congratulations, you’re a hero!

### 5.6 Documentation Contributions

Documentation contributions generally follow the same workflow as code contributions, but are just a bit more lax.

1. Following the instructions above,
   
   (a) Fork the repository.
   
   (b) Clone your fork to your computer.
   
   (c) Setup kivy repo as a remote source.

2. Install python-sphinx. (See `docs/README` for assistance.)

3. Use `ReStructuredText_Markup` to make changes to the HTML documentation in `docs/sources`.

To submit a documentation update, use the following steps:

1. Create a new, appropriately named branch in your local repository:

   ```bash
   git checkout -b my_docs_update
   ```

2. Modify the documentation with your correction or improvement.

3. Re-generate the HTML pages, and review your update:
4. Give each commit an appropriate commit message, so that others who are not familiar with the matter get a good idea of what you changed.

5. Keep each commit focused on a single related theme. Don’t commit other stuff that doesn’t logically belong to this update.

6. Push to your remote repository on GitHub:

```
git push
```

7. Send a Pull Request with a description of what you changed via the button in the GitHub interface of your repository.

We don’t ask you to go through all the hassle just to correct a single typo, but for more complex contributions, please follow the suggested workflow.

### 5.6.1 Docstrings

Every module/class/method/function needs a docstring, so use the following keywords when relevant:

- `.. versionadded::` to mark the version in which the feature was added.
- `.. versionchanged::` to mark the version in which the behaviour of the feature was changed.
- `.. note::` to add additional info about how to use the feature or related feature.
- `.. warning::` to indicate a potential issue the user might run into using the feature.

Examples:

```python
def my_new_feature(self, arg):
    ""
    New feature is awesome
    .. versionadded:: 1.1.4
    .. note:: This new feature will likely blow your mind
    .. warning:: Please take a seat before trying this feature
    ""
```

Will result in:

```python
def my_new_feature(self, arg):  
    New feature is awesome  
    New in version 1.1.4.  
    Note: This new feature will likely blow your mind  
    Warning: Please take a seat before trying this feature
```

When referring to other parts of the api use:

- `:mod:` `~kivy.module` to refer to a module
- `:class:` `~kivy.module.Class` to refer to a class
• :meth:`~kivy.module.Class.method` to refer to a method

• :doc:`api-kivy.module` to refer to the documentation of a module (same for a class and a method)

Obviously replacing module Class and method with their real name, and using using `'.'` to separate modules referring to imbricated modules, e.g:

```
:mod:`~kivy.uix.floatlayout`
:class:`~kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout`
:meth:`~kivy.core.window.WindowBase.toggle_fullscreen`
:doc:`/api-kivy.core.window`
```

Will result in:

```
floatlayout FloatLayout toggle_fullscreen() Window
```

:doc: and :mod: are essentially the same, except for an anchor in the url which makes :doc: preferred for the cleaner url.

To build your documentation, run:

```
make html
```

If you updated your kivy install, and have some trouble compiling docs, run:

```
make clean force html
```

The docs will be generated in docs/build/html. For more information on docstring formatting, please refer to the official Sphinx Documentation.

5.7 Unit tests contributions

For the testing team, we have the document Unit tests that explains how Kivy unit tests work and how you can create your own. Use the same approach as the Code Workflow to submit new tests.

5.7.1 Unit tests

Tests are located in the kivy/tests folder. If you find a bug in Kivy, a good thing to do can be to write a minimal case showing the issue and to ask core devs if the behaviour shown is intended or a real bug. If you write your code as a unittest, it will prevent the bug from coming back unnoticed in the future, and will make Kivy a better, stronger project. Writing a unittest may be a really good way to get familiar with Kivy while doing something useful.

Unit tests are separated into two cases:

• Non graphical unit tests: these are standard unit tests that can run in a console

• Graphical unit tests: these need a GL context, and if requested, work via image comparison

To be able to run unit tests, you need to install nose (http://code.google.com/p/python-nose/), and coverage (http://nedbatchelder.com/code/coverage/). You can use easy_install for that:

```
sudo easy_install nose coverage
```

Then, in the kivy directory:

```
make test
```
How it works

All the tests are located in kivy/tests, and the filename starts with test_<name>.py. Nose will automatically gather all the files and classes inside this folder, and use them to generate test cases.

To write a test, create a file that respects the previous naming, then start with this template:

```python
import unittest
class XXXTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        # import class and prepare everything here.
        pass
    def test_YYY(self):
        # place your test case here
        a = 1
        self.assertEqual(a, 1)
```

Replace XXX with an appropriate name that covers your tests cases, then replace ‘YYY’ with the name of your test. If you have any doubts, check how the other tests have been written.

Then, to execute them, just run:

```bash
make test
```

If you want to execute that file only, you can run:

```bash
nosetests kivy/tests/test_your testcase.py
```

or include this simple `unittest.main()` call at the end of the file and run the test with `python test_your testcase.py`:

```python
if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main()
```

Graphical unit tests

While simple unit tests are fine and useful to keep things granular, in certain cases we need to test Kivy after the GL Window is created to interact with the graphics, widgets and to test more advanced stuff such as widget, modules, various cases of input and interaction with everything that becomes available only after the Window is created and Kivy properly initialized.

These tests are executed the same way like the ordinary unit tests i.e. either with `nosetests` or via `unittest.main()`.

Here are two similar examples with different approaches of running the app. In the first one you are setting up the required stuff manually and the `tearDown()` of the `GraphicUnitTest` may only attempt to clean it after you:

```python
from kivy.tests.common import GraphicUnitTest
class MyTestCase(GraphicUnitTest):
    def test_runtouchapp(self):
        # non-integrated approach
        from kivy.app import runTouchApp
        from kivy.uix.button import Button
```

(continues on next page)
button = Button()
runTouchApp(button)

# get your Window instance safely
from kivy.base import EventLoop
EventLoop.ensure_window()
window = EventLoop.window

# your asserts
self.assertEqual(window.children[0], button)
self.assertEqual(window.children[0].height, window.height)

In the second test case both setUp() and tearDown() work together with GraphicUnitTest.render(). This is the basic setup it does automatically:

- Window is sized to 320 x 240 px
- Only the default Config is used during the test, it’s restricted with the KIVY_USE_DEFAULTCONFIG environment variable
- Any input (mouse/touch/...) is removed and if you need to test it, either mock it or manually add it
- Window’s canvas is cleared before displaying any widget tree

Warning: Do NOT use absolute numbers in your tests to preserve the functionality across the all resolutions. Instead, use e.g. relative position or size and multiply it by the Window.size in your test.
# then let's touch the Window's center
        touch.touch_down()
touch.touch_up()
        self.assertTrue(button.test_released)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    import unittest
    unittest.main()

---

**Note:** Make sure you check the source of `kivy.tests.common` before writing comprehensive test cases.

---

## GL unit tests

GL unit test are more difficult. You must know that even if OpenGL is a standard, the output/rendering is not. It depends on your GPU and the driver used. For these tests, the goal is to save the output of the rendering at frame X, and compare it to a reference image.

Currently, images are generated at 320x240 pixels, in `png` format.

**Note:** Currently, image comparison is done per-pixel. This means the reference image that you generate will only be correct for your GPU/driver. If somebody can implement image comparison with “delta” support, patches are welcome :)

To execute GL unit tests, you need to create a directory:

```bash
mkdir kivy/tests/results
KIVY_UNITTEST_SCREENSHOTS=1 make test
```

The results directory will contain all the reference images and the generated images. After the first execution, if the results directory is empty, no comparison will be done. It will use the generated images as reference. After the second execution, all the images will be compared to the reference images.

A html file is available to show the comparison before/after the test, and a snippet of the associated unit test. It will be generated at:

    kivy/tests/build/index.html

**Note:** The build directory is cleaned after each call to `make test`. If you don’t want that, just use nosetests command.

---

## Writing GL Unit tests

The idea is to create a root widget, as you would do in `build()`, or in `kivy.base.runTouchApp()`. You’ll give that root widget to a rendering function which will capture the output in X frames.

Here is an example:
from kivy.tests.common import GraphicUnitTest

class VertexInstructionTestCase(GraphicUnitTest):
    def test_ellipse(self):
        from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
        from kivy.graphics import Ellipse, Color
        r = self.render

        # create a root widget
        wid = Widget()

        # put some graphics instruction on it
        with wid.canvas:
            Color(1, 1, 1)
            self.e = Ellipse(pos=(100, 100), size=(200, 100))

        # render, and capture it directly
        r(wid)

        # as alternative, you can capture in 2 frames:
        r(wid, 2)

        # or in 10 frames
        r(wid, 10)

Each call to self.render (or r in our example) will generate an image named as follows:

<classname>_<funcname>_<r-call-count>.png

r-call-count represents the number of times that self.render is called inside the test function.

The reference images are named:

ref_<classname>_<funcname>_<r-call-count>.png

You can easily replace the reference image with a new one if you wish.

Coverage reports

Coverage is based on the execution of previous tests. Statistics on code coverage are automatically calculated during execution. You can generate an html report of the coverage with the command:

make cover

Then, open kivy/htmlcov/index.html with your favorite web browser.

5.8 GSOC

5.8.1 Google Summer of Code - 2017

Introduction

Kivy is a cross-platform, business friendly, GPU accelerated open source Python library for rapid development of applications that make use of innovative user interfaces, such as multi-touch apps.

The Kivy Organization oversees several major projects:
• The Kivy GUI Library
• The Python-For-Android compilation tool.
• The Kivy-iOS compilation tool.
• The PyJNIus library for interfacing with Java from Python.
• The PyOBJus library for interfacing with Objective-C from Python.
• The Plyer platform-independent Python wrapper for platform dependent APIs.
• Buildozer - A generic Python packager for Android, iOS, and desktop.
• KivEnt - A 2d Game Engine that provides optimized methods of handling large amounts of dynamic visual data.
• Kivy Designer - A graphical GUI designer for Kivy built in Kivy.

Altogether, these projects allow the user to create applications for every major operating system that make use of any native APIs present. Our goal is to enable development of Python applications that run everywhere off the same codebase and make use of platform dependent APIs and features that users of specific operating systems have come to expect.

Depending on which project you choose you may need to know Cython, OpenGL ES2, Java, Objective-C, or C in addition to Python. We make heavy use of Cython and OpenGL for computational and graphics performance where it matters, and the other languages are typically involved in accessing OS or provider level APIs.

We are hoping to participate in Google Summer of Code 2017. This page showcases some ideas for GSoC projects and corresponding guidelines for students contributing to the Kivy Framework.

Requirements

It is assumed that the incoming student meets some basic requirements as highlighted here:

• Intermediate level familiarity with Python.
• Comfortable with git and github (Kivy and its sister projects are all managed on github) If you have never used github before you may be interested in this tutorial.
• Comfortable with event driven programming.
• Has suitable tools/environment for Kivy or the sister project you are going to work on. For example to be able to work on PyOBJus you would need access to an iOS device, OS X with Xcode and a developer license, to work on PyJNIus you would need an Android device, and to work on plyer you would need access to hardware for both platforms.

Additional desired skills may be listed with specific projects.
Familiarize yourself with the contribution guide We can help you get up to speed, however students demonstrating ability in advance will be given preference.

How to get started

For Kivy, the easiest way is to follow the installation instructions for the development version for your specific platform:

http://kivy.org/docs/installation/installation.html#development-version

For the rest it’s usually sufficient to install the relevant project from git and add it to your PYTHONPATH.
e.g. for PyJNIus:
git clone http://github.com/kivy/pyjnius
export PYTHONPATH=/path/to/pyjnius:$PYTHONPATH

Project Ideas

Here are some prospective ideas sourced from the Kivy development team, if none of these projects interest you come talk to us in #kivy-dev about a project idea of your own.

Beginner Projects

These projects should be suitable for anyone with a college level familiarity with Python and require little knowledge of platform specifics.

Intermediate Projects

These projects may involve cursory level knowledge of several OS level details, some OpenGL interaction, or other topics that may be a bit out of the wheelhouse of the average Pythonista.

Plyer:

Description: Plyer is a platform-independent Python API to use features commonly found on the desktop and mobile platforms supported by Kivy. The idea is to provide a stable API to the user for accessing features of their desktop or mobile device.

The student would replace some .java code currently in the p4a project to a more appropriate place in Plyer. In addition, the student would work on improving access to platform specific features through Plyer, including accessibility, Bluetooth Low Energy, accessing and editing contacts, sharing, NFC, in-app browser, Wi-Fi (enable, disable, access to Wi-Fi services (Wi-Fi direct, network accessibility, current IP info on network etc.), Camera capture (video), camera display, Google Play integration, launch phone call interface, sms interface, geolocation, interaction with notifications, internationalization (I18N), and all the missing platform implementations from existing features.

Under the hood you’ll use PyJNIus on Android, PyOBJus on OS X and iOS, ctypes on Windows, and native APIs on Linux. This probably would also include improving PyOBJus and PyJNIus to handle interfaces that they can’t right now.

References:

- https://github.com/kivy/plyer
- https://github.com/kivy/pyjnius
- https://github.com/kivy/pyobjus
- https://github.com/kivy/python-for-android
- https://github.com/kivy/kivy-ios

Expected outcome: A successful outcome would include moving the Java/PyOBJus code from p4a/kivy-ios to plyer and implementing some or all of the new facades to be decided with the student.

- Mentors: Akshay Arora
- Requirements: Access to Linux, Windows, OS X, iOS device, Android device.
- Task level: Intermediate
- Desired Skills: Familiarity with PyJNIus, PyOBJus.
Font Reshaping and Font Fallback Support

**Description:** Currently Kivy does not support reshaping for alphabets such as Arabic, Persian, Thai, or Devanagari. The solution is to integrate a text shaping and layout engine (Pango and Harfbuzz). You would need to ensure that Pango and Harfbuzz can be compiled on every platform, and integrate it as a core text provider.

The second part of the same project would involve font fallback support. If a particular character/glyph is missing, currently we show a [] box. The solution for this would involve either using an OS API if available or maintaining a hashtable for the default fonts on each OS which can be used for glyph fallback.

**References:**
- [http://www.pango.org](http://www.pango.org)
- [https://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/HarfBuzz/](https://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/HarfBuzz/)
- [https://github.com/kivy/kivy/tree/master/kivy/core/text](https://github.com/kivy/kivy/tree/master/kivy/core/text)

**Expected outcome:** Font fallback and text reshaping support in Kivy, compilation recipes for Python-For-Android and packaging on desktop platforms.

- **Mentors:** Akshay Arora, Jacob Kovac, Matthew Einhorn
- **Requirements:** Access to a desktop OS and ideally at least one mobile platform
- **Task level:** Intermediate
- **Desired Skills:** Familiarity with text rendering, Pango, HarfBuzz and Kivy’s provider abstraction.

Advanced Projects

These projects may involve very in-depth knowledge of Kivy’s existing internals, the hairy details of cross-platform compilation, or other fairly advanced topics. If you are comfortable with the internals of Python, working with C code, and using Cython to build your own C extensions these projects may appeal to you.

**Kivent: Chipmunk 7 Integration**

**Description:** KivEnt is a modular entity-component based game engine built on top of Kivy. KivEnt provides a highly performant approach to building games in Python that avoids some of the worst overhead of Python using specialized Cython constructs.

At the moment, KivEnt internally makes use of the cymunk library ([https://github.com/tito/cymunk](https://github.com/tito/cymunk)) for physics simulation and collision detection. Cymunk is based on Chipmunk2d 6.x, recently Chipmunk 7 has released and brought many previously premium features into the core library. In addition to the API changes present in the newest Chipmunk, the KivEnt - Cymunk bridging does not make most efficient use of the KivEnt API for handling C level objects and data. The student will be responsible for creating a new wrapper over Chipmunk2d 7 that better matches KivEnt’s approach to handling game data.

**References:**
- [https://github.com/kivy/kivent](https://github.com/kivy/kivent)

**Expected Outcome:** A successful outcome involves a new kivent_tiled module being released for the KivEnt game engine.

- **Mentors:** Jacob Kovac
• **Requirements**: Access to at least one Kivy platform.

• **Task level**: Advanced

• **Desired Skills**: Familiarity with Cython, Python, and game dev related math concepts.

**KV Compiler: A compiler for the KV language**

**Description**: The KV language is a fundamental component of Kivy. The KV language allows one to describe a GUI; from the creation of a Widget tree to the actions that should be taken in response value changes and events. In effect it is a concise way to create rule bindings using the Kivy properties and events. Internally, python code that reflects these rules are created and bound to the properties and events. Currently, these bindings are not at all optimized because upon each widget creation all of these rules are re-evaluated and bound. This process can be significantly optimized by pre-compiling the kv code, especially the bindings. A compiler would also allow us to update and fix some of the long-standing kv language issues.

Work on a kv-compiler has already progressed quite far, in fact a PR in the pre-alpha stage, is currently open. However, it is out of sync with the current codebase due to some unrelated kv changes in the meantime. Also, that PR would require a significant re-write to make things more modular, self-contained, and extensible. So there is much work still to be done on it.

Theming has also been a prepatual issue in Kivy, a KV compiler may help implement bindings that facilitate theming.

**References**:

- [https://kivy.org/docs/guide/lang.html](https://kivy.org/docs/guide/lang.html)
- [https://github.com/kivy/kivy/pull/3456](https://github.com/kivy/kivy/pull/3456)
- [https://github.com/kivy/kivy/wiki/KEP001:-Instantiate-things-other-than-widgets-from-kv](https://github.com/kivy/kivy/wiki/KEP001:-Instantiate-things-other-than-widgets-from-kv)
- [https://github.com/kivy/kivy/issues/691](https://github.com/kivy/kivy/issues/691)
- [https://github.com/kivy/kivy/issues/2727](https://github.com/kivy/kivy/issues/2727)

**Expected Outcome**: A successful outcome would be a compiler which compiles kv code into python code. The compiler should be modular and extensible so that we can continue to improve the kv language. The compiler should have the common debug/optimization options. The compiled code should also be human readable so issues could be traced back to the original kv code. The compiler should also be a drop in replacement for the current KV runtime compiler, and would require extensive testing.

• **Mentors**: Matthew Einhorn

• **Requirements**: Access to at least one Kivy platform.

• **Task level**: Advanced

• **Desired Skills**: Familiarity with Cython, Python, and Kivy. Familiarity with typical computer science concepts and data structures is also desired.

How to Contact devs

All communication must happen via public channels, private emails and Discord private messages are discouraged.

Ask your questions on the Kivy Users forum [https://groups.google.com/group/kivy-users](https://groups.google.com/group/kivy-users) or send a mail at kivy-users@googlegroups.com

Make sure to join the kivy-dev user group too: [https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/kivy-dev](https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/kivy-dev).
You can also try to contact us on Discord, to get the Discord handles of the devs mentioned above visit https://kivy.org/#aboutus.

Make sure to read the Discord rules before connecting. Connect to Discord.

Most of our developers are located in Europe, India, and North America so keep in mind typical waking hours for these areas.

How to be a good student

If you want to participate as a student and want to maximize your chances of being accepted, start talking to us today and try fixing some smaller problems to get used to our workflow. If we know you can work well with us, you will have much better chances of being selected.

Here’s a checklist:

- Make sure to read through the website and at least skim the documentation.
- Look at the source code.
- Read our contribution guidelines.
- Make a contribution! Kivy would like to see how you engage with the development process. Take a look at the issue tracker for a Kivy project that interests you and submit a Pull Request. It can be a simple bug or a documentation change. We are looking to get a feel for how you work, not evaluating your capabilities. Don’t worry about trying to pick something to impress us.
- Pick an idea that you think is interesting from the ideas list or come up with your own idea.
- Do some research yourself. GSoC is about give and take, not just one sided interaction. It is about you trying to achieve agreed upon goals with our support. The main driving force in this should be, obviously, yourself. Many students pop up and ask what they should do. You should base that decision on your interests and your skills. Show us you’re serious about it and take the initiative.
- Write a draft proposal about what you want to do. Include what you understand the current state of the project to be, what you would like to improve, how, etc.
- Discuss that proposal with us in a timely manner. Get feedback.
- Be patient! Especially on Discord. We will try to get to you if we’re available. If not, send an email and just wait. Most questions are already answered in the docs or somewhere else and can be found with some research. Your questions should reflect that you’ve actually thought through what you’re asking and done some rudimentary research.
- Most of all don’t forget to have fun and interact with the community. The community is as big a part of Open Source as the code itself.

What to expect if you are chosen

- All students should join the #support and the #dev Discord channels daily, this is how the development team communicates both internally and with the users.
- You and your mentors will agree on two week milestones for the duration of the summer.
- Development will occur in your fork of the master branch of Kivy, we expect you to submit at least one PR a week from your branch into a branch reserved for you in the primary repo. This will be your forum for reporting progress as well as documenting any struggles you may have encountered.
- Missing 2 weekly PR or 2 milestones will result in your failure unless there have been extenuating circumstances. If something comes up, please inform your mentors as soon as possible. If a milestone seems out of reach we will work with you to reevaluate the goals.
• Your changes will be merged into master once the project has been completed and we have thoroughly tested on every platform that is relevant.
There are a number of questions that repeatedly need to be answered. The following document tries to answer some of them.

6.1 Technical FAQ

6.1.1 Unable to get a Window, abort.

If Kivy cannot instantiate a Window core provider (mostly SDL2), you’ll see this. The underlaying issue depends on many things:

- Check your installation. Twice.
- Check that your graphics driver support OpenGL 2.1 at the minimum. Otherwise, Kivy can’t run.
- If you use windows and ANGLE (KIVY_GL_BACKEND=angle_sdl2), check that you have DirectX 9 support.
- If your platform doesn’t supports OpenGL, SDL2 cannot initialize OpenGL.
- Don’t mix the architecture of the dependencies (e.g. Python 64-bit and 32-bit extensions/SDL2)
- Don’t mix python installation: e.g. if you have Python and Anaconda installed, the Python actually run may be different than you think. Similarly, if you have multiple Python versions available on the PATH, they may clash.
- Check your PATH to ensure that other programs in it don’t provide the same dlls as Kivy/Python, or bad stuff can happen.
  - This commonly happens if some other program that uses similar dependencies as Kivy adds itself to the PATH so that Kivy’s dependencies clash with theirs.
  - Please read this and this for more details on PATH.
  - The best tool to troubleshoot this is with Dependency Walker explained here and here.
  - But ensure that you’re launching it from the identical environment that you start Python.
• Ensure you have all dependencies installed (like \texttt{kivy.deps.sdl2}).
• Maybe your drivers have some missing OpenGL symbols? Try to switch to another graphics backend with \texttt{KIVY\_GL\_BACKEND}.
• Maybe your Pycharm configuration is incorrect.

6.1.2 Fatal Python error: (pygame parachute) Segmentation Fault

Most of the time, this issue is due to the usage of old graphics drivers. Install the latest graphics driver available for your graphics card, and it should be ok.

If not, this means you have probably triggered some OpenGL code without an available OpenGL context. If you are loading images, atlases, using graphics instructions, you must spawn a Window first:

# method 1 (preferred)
\begin{verbatim}
from kivy.base import EventLoop
EventLoop.ensure_window()
\end{verbatim}
# method 2
\begin{verbatim}
from kivy.core.window import Window
\end{verbatim}

If not, please report a detailed issue on github by following the instructions in the \textit{Reporting an Issue} section of the \textit{Contributing} documentation. This is very important for us because that kind of error can be very hard to debug. Give us all the information you can give about your environment and execution.

6.1.3 undefined symbol: glGenerateMipmap

You graphics card or its drivers might be too old. Update your graphics drivers to the latest available version and retry.

6.1.4 ImportError: No module named event

If you use Kivy from our development version, you must compile it before using it. In the kivy directory, do:

\begin{verbatim}
make force
\end{verbatim}

6.2 Android FAQ

6.2.1 could not extract public data

This error message can occur under various circumstances. Ensure that:

• you have a phone with an sdcard
• you are not currently in “USB Mass Storage” mode
• you have permissions to write to the sdcard

In the case of the “USB Mass Storage” mode error, and if you don’t want to keep unplugging the device, set the usb option to Power.
6.2.2 Crash on touch interaction on Android 2.3.x

There have been reports of crashes on Adreno 200/205 based devices. Apps otherwise run fine but crash when interacted with/through the screen.

These reports also mentioned the issue being resolved when moving to an ICS or higher ROM.

6.2.3 Is it possible to have a kiosk app on android 3.0 ?

Thomas Hansen have wrote a detailed answer on the kivy-users mailing list:

https://groups.google.com/d/msg/kivy-users/QKoCekAR1c0/yV-85Y_iAw0J

Basically, you need to root the device, remove the SystemUI package, add some lines to the xml configuration, and you’re done.

6.2.4 What’s the difference between python-for-android from Kivy and SL4A?

Despite having the same name, Kivy’s python-for-android is not related to the python-for-android project from SL4A, Py4A, or android-python27. They are distinctly different projects with different goals. You may be able to use Py4A with Kivy, but no code or effort has been made to do so. The Kivy team feels that our python-for-android is the best solution for us going forward, and attempts to integrate with and support Py4A is not a good use of our time.

6.3 Project FAQ

6.3.1 Why do you use Python? Isn’t it slow?

Let us try to give a thorough answer; please bear with us.

Python is a very agile language that allows you to do many things in a (by comparison) short time. For many development scenarios, we strongly prefer writing our application quickly in a high-level language such as Python, testing it, then optionally optimizing it.

But what about speed? If you compare execution speeds of implementations for a certain set of algorithms (esp. number crunching) you will find that Python is a lot slower than say, C++. Now you may be even more convinced that it’s not a good idea in our case to use Python. Drawing sophisticated graphics (and we are not talking about your grandmother’s OpenGL here) is computationally quite expensive and given that we often want to do that for rich user experiences, that would be a fair argument. **But, in virtually every case your application ends up spending most of the time (by far) executing the same part of the code.** In Kivy, for example, these parts are event dispatching and graphics drawing. Now Python allows you to do something to make these parts much faster.

By using Cython, you can compile your code down to the C level, and from there your usual C compiler optimizes things. This is a pretty pain free process and if you add some hints to your code, the result becomes even faster. We are talking about a speed up in performance by a factor of anything between 1x and up to more than 1000x (greatly depends on your code). In Kivy, we did this for you and implemented the portions of our code, where efficiency really is critical, on the C level.

For graphics drawing, we also leverage today’s GPUs which are, for some tasks such as graphics rasterization, much more efficient than a CPU. Kivy does as much as is reasonable on the GPU to maximize performance. If you use our Canvas API to do the drawing, there is even a compiler that we invented which optimizes your drawing code automatically. If you keep your drawing mostly on the GPU, much of your program’s execution speed is not determined by the programming language used, but by the graphics hardware you throw at it.
We believe that these (and other) optimizations that Kivy does for you already make most applications fast enough by far. Often you will even want to limit the speed of the application in order not to waste resources. But even if this is not sufficient, you still have the option of using Cython for your own code to greatly speed it up.

Trust us when we say that we have given this very careful thought. We have performed many different benchmarks and come up with some clever optimizations to make your application run smoothly.

6.3.2 Does Kivy support Python 3.x?

Yes! As of version 1.8.0 Kivy supports both Python >= 2.7 and Python >= 3.4 with the same codebase. Python 3 is also now supported by python-for-android.

However, be aware that while Kivy will run in Python 3.4+, our iOS build tools still require Python 2.7.

6.3.3 How is Kivy related to PyMT?

Our developers are professionals and are pretty savvy in their area of expertise. However, before Kivy came around there was (and still is) a project named PyMT that was led by our core developers. We learned a great deal from that project during the time that we developed it. In the more than two years of research and development we found many interesting ways to improve the design of our framework. We have performed numerous benchmarks and as it turns out, to achieve the great speed and flexibility that Kivy has, we had to rewrite quite a big portion of the codebase, making this a backwards-incompatible but future-proof decision. Most notable are the performance increases, which are just incredible. Kivy starts and operates just so much faster, due to these heavy optimizations. We also had the opportunity to work with businesses and associations using PyMT. We were able to test our product on a large diversity of setups and made PyMT work on all of them. Writing a system such as Kivy or PyMT is one thing. Making it work under all these different conditions is another. We have a good background here, and brought our knowledge to Kivy.

Furthermore, since some of our core developers decided to drop their full-time jobs and turn to this project completely, it was decided that a more professional foundation had to be laid. Kivy is that foundation. It is supposed to be a stable and professional product. Technically, Kivy is not really a successor to PyMT because there is no easy migration path between them. However, the goal is the same: Producing high-quality applications for novel user interfaces. This is why we encourage everyone to base new projects on Kivy instead of PyMT. Active development of PyMT has stalled. Maintenance patches are still accepted.

6.3.4 Do you accept patches?

Yes, we love patches. In order to ensure a smooth integration of your precious changes however, please make sure to read our contribution guidelines. Obviously we don’t accept every patch. Your patch has to be consistent with our styleguide and, more importantly, make sense. It does make sense to talk to us before you come up with bigger changes, especially new features.

6.3.5 Does the Kivy project participate in Google’s Summer of Code ?

Potential students ask whether we participate in GSoC. The clear answer is: Indeed. :-) 

If you want to participate as a student and want to maximize your chances of being accepted, start talking to us today and try fixing some smaller (or larger, if you can :-) problems to get used to our workflow. If we know you can work well with us, that’d be a big plus.

Here’s a checklist:

- Make sure to read through the website and at least skim the documentation.
• Look at the source code.
• Read our contribution guidelines.
• Pick an idea that you think is interesting from the ideas list (see link above) or come up with your own idea.

• Do some research **yourself**. GSoC is not about us teaching you something and you getting paid for that. It is about you trying to achieve agreed upon goals by yourself with our support. The main driving force in this should be, obviously, yourself. Many students come up and ask what they should do. Well, we don’t know because we know neither your interests nor your skills. Show us you’re serious about it and take initiative.

• Write a draft proposal about what you want to do. Include what you understand the current state is (very roughly), what you would like to improve and how, etc.

• Discuss that proposal with us in a timely manner. Get feedback.

• Be patient! Especially on Discord. We will try to get to you if we’re available. If not, send an email and just wait. Most questions are already answered in the docs or somewhere else and can be found with some research. If your questions don’t reflect that you’ve actually thought through what you’re asking, it might not be well received.

Good luck! :-}
You can contact us in several different ways:

7.1 Issue Tracker

If you have found an issue with the code or have a feature request, please see our issue tracker. If there is no issue yet that matches your inquiry, feel free to create a new one. Please make sure you receive the mails that github sends if we comment on the issue in case we need more information. For bugs, please provide all the information necessary, like the operating system you’re using, the full error message or any other logs, a description of what you did to trigger the bug and what the actual bug was, as well as anything else that might be of interest. Obviously, we can only help if you tell us precisely what the actual problem is.

7.2 Mail

For users of our framework, there is a mailing list for support inquiries on the kivy-users Google Group. Use this list if you have issues with your Kivy-based app. We also have a mailing list for matters that deal with development of the actual Kivy framework code on the kivy-dev Google Group.

7.3 Discord

Discord is great for real-time communication, but please make sure to wait after you asked your question. If you just join, ask and quit we have no way of knowing who you were and where we’re supposed to send our answer. Also, keep in mind we’re mostly based in Europe, so take into account any timezone issues. If you’re unlucky more than once, try the mailing list.

If you don’t have the Discord app, you can also use Discord’s web client, but please, don’t leave too soon. Just make sure to ask on the #support channel.
Please read our Community Guidelines before asking for help on the mailing list or Discord channel.
Kivy Basics

8.1 Installation of the Kivy environment

Kivy depends on many Python libraries, such as pygame, gstreamer, PIL, Cairo, and more. They are not all required, but depending on the platform you’re working on, they can be a pain to install. For Windows and MacOS X, we provide a portable package that you can just unzip and use.

Have a look at one of these pages for detailed installation instructions:

- Installation on Windows
- Installation on OS X
- Installation on Linux
- Installation on Raspberry Pi

Alternatively, instructions for the development version can be found here:

- Basic Installation

8.2 Create an application

Creating a kivy application is as simple as:

- sub-classing the App class
- implementing its build() method so it returns a Widget instance (the root of your widget tree)
- instantiating this class, and calling its run() method.

Here is an example of a minimal application:

```python
import kivy
kivy.require('1.0.6')  # replace with your current kivy version!
```
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.label import Label

class MyApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return Label(text='Hello world')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MyApp().run()
kivy_installation_dir/kivy/app.py.

Note: Go ahead and open up that file if you want to delve deeper into what the Kivy App class does. We encourage you to open the code and read through it. Kivy is based on Python and uses Sphinx for documentation, so the documentation for each class is in the actual file.

Similarly on line 2:

```python
from kivy.uix.label import Label
```

One important thing to note here is the way packages/classes are laid out. The `uix` module is the section that holds the user interface elements like layouts and widgets.

Moving on to line 5:

```python
class MyApp(App):
```

This is where we are defining the Base Class of our Kivy App. You should only ever need to change the name of your app `MyApp` in this line.

Further on to line 7:

```python
def build(self):
```

As highlighted by the image above, showcasing the Kivy App Life Cycle, this is the function where you should initialize and return your Root Widget. This is what we do on line 8:

```python
return Label(text='Hello world')
```

Here we initialize a Label with text ‘Hello World’ and return its instance. This Label will be the Root Widget of this App.

Note: Python uses indentation to denote code blocks, therefore take note that in the code provided above, at line 9 the class and function definition ends.

Now on to the portion that will make our app run at line 11 and 12:

```python
if __name__ == '__main__':
    MyApp().run()
```

Here the class `MyApp` is initialized and its `run()` method called. This initializes and starts our Kivy application.

8.4 Running the application

To run the application, follow the instructions for your operating system:

**Linux** Follow the instructions for running a Kivy application on Linux:

```
$ python main.py
```

**Windows** Follow the instructions for running a Kivy application on Windows:

```
$ python main.py
# or
C:\appdir>kivy.bat main.py
```
Mac OS X  Follow the instructions for *running a Kivy application on OS X*:

$ kivy main.py

Android  Your application needs some complementary files to be able to run on Android. See [Create a package for Android](#) for further reference.

A window should open, showing a single Label (with the Text ‘Hello World’) that covers the entire window’s area. That’s all there is to it.

![Hello world](image)

8.5 Customize the application

Let’s extend this application a bit, say a simple UserName/Password page.

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.gridlayout import GridLayout
from kivy.uix.label import Label
from kivy.uix.textinput import TextInput

class LoginScreen(GridLayout):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(LoginScreen, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.cols = 2
        self.add_widget(Label(text='User Name'))
        self.username = TextInput(multiline=False)
        self.add_widget(self.username)
        self.add_widget(Label(text='password'))
        self.password = TextInput(password=True, multiline=False)
        self.add_widget(self.password)
```

(continues on next page)
At line 2 we import a `GridLayout`:

```python
from kivy.uix.gridlayout import GridLayout
```

This class is used as a Base for our Root Widget (LoginScreen) defined at line 9:

```python
class LoginScreen(GridLayout):
```

At line 12 in the class LoginScreen, we override the method `__init__()` so as to add widgets and to define their behavior:

```python
def __init__(self, **kwargs):
    super(LoginScreen, self).__init__(**kwargs)
```

One should not forget to call `super` in order to implement the functionality of the original class being overloaded. Also note that it is good practice not to omit the `**kwargs` while calling `super`, as they are sometimes used internally.

Moving on to Line 15 and beyond:

```python
self.cols = 2
self.add_widget(Label(text='User Name'))
self.username = TextInput(multiline=False)
sel.add_widget(self.username)
sel.add_widget(Label(text='password'))
self.password = TextInput(password=True, multiline=False)
sel.add_widget(self.password)
```

We ask the `GridLayout` to manage its children in two columns and add a `Label` and a `TextInput` for the username and password.

Running the above code will give you a window that should look like this:
Try re-sizing the window and you will see that the widgets on screen adjust themselves according to the size of the window without you having to do anything. This is because widgets use size hinting by default.

The code above doesn’t handle the input from the user, does no validation or anything else. We will delve deeper into this and widget size and positioning in the coming sections.
Controlling the environment

Many environment variables are available to control the initialization and behavior of Kivy. For example, in order to restrict text rendering to the PIL implementation:

$ KIVY_TEXT=pil python main.py

Environment variables should be set before importing kivy:

```python
import os
os.environ['KIVY_TEXT'] = 'pil'
import kivy
```

9.1 Path control

New in version 1.0.7.

You can control the default directories where config files, modules and kivy data are located.

**KIVY_DATA_DIR** Location of the Kivy data, defaults to `<kivy path>/data`

**KIVY_MODULES_DIR** Location of the Kivy modules, defaults to `<kivy path>/modules`

**KIVY_HOME** Location of the Kivy home. This directory is used for local configuration, and must be in a writable location.

**Defaults to:**

- Desktop: `<user home>/kivy`
- Android: `<android app path>/kivy`
- iOS: `<user home>/Documents/kivy`

New in version 1.9.0.
**KIVY_SDL2_PATH** If set, the SDL2 libraries and headers from this path are used when compiling kivy instead of the ones installed system-wide. To use the same libraries while running a kivy app, this path must be added at the start of the PATH environment variable.

New in version 1.9.0.

**Warning:** This path is required for the compilation of Kivy. It is not required for program execution.

### 9.2 Configuration

**KIVY_USE_DEFAULTCONFIG** If this name is found in environ, Kivy will not read the user config file.

**KIVY_NO_CONFIG** If set, no configuration file will be read or written to. This also applies to the user configuration directory.

**KIVY_NO_FILELOG** If set, logs will be not print to a file

**KIVY_NO_CONSOLELOG** If set, logs will be not print to the console

**KIVY_NO_ARGS** If set, the argument passed in command line will not be parsed and used by Kivy. I.e, you can safely make a script or an app with your own arguments without requiring the – delimiter:

```python
import os
os.environ["KIVY_NO_ARGS"] = "1"
import kivy
```

New in version 1.9.0.

### 9.3 Restrict core to specific implementation

*kivy.core* try to select the best implementation available for your platform. For testing or custom installation, you might want to restrict the selector to a specific implementation.

**KIVY_WINDOW** Implementation to use for creating the Window

Values: sdl2, pygame, x11, egl_rpi

**KIVY_TEXT** Implementation to use for rendering text

Values: sdl2, pil, pygame, sdlttf

**KIVY_VIDEO** Implementation to use for rendering video

Values: gstplayer, ffpvplayer, ffmpeg, null

**KIVY_AUDIO** Implementation to use for playing audio

Values: sdl2, gstplayer, ffpvplayer, pygame, avplayer

**KIVY_IMAGE** Implementation to use for reading image

Values: sdl2, pil, pygame, imageio, tex, dds, gif

**KIVY_CAMERA** Implementation to use for reading camera

Values: avfoundation, android, opencv
KIVY_SPELLING Implementation to use for spelling
Values: enchant, osxappkit

KIVY_CLIPBOARD Implementation to use for clipboard management
Values: sdl2, pygame, dummy, android

9.4 Metrics

KIVY_DPI If set, the value will be used for Metrics.dpi.
New in version 1.4.0.

KIVY_METRICS_DENSITY If set, the value will be used for Metrics.density.
New in version 1.5.0.

KIVY_METRICS_FONTSIZE
If set, the value will be used for Metrics.fontsize.
New in version 1.5.0.

9.5 Graphics

KIVY_GL_BACKEND The OpenGL backend to use. See cgl.

KIVY_GL_DEBUG Whether to log OpenGL calls. See cgl.

KIVY_GRAPHICS Whether to use OpenGL ES2. See cgl.

KIVY_GLES_LIMITS Whether the GLES2 restrictions are enforced (the default, or if set to 1). If set to false, Kivy will not be truly GLES2 compatible.

Following is a list of the potential incompatibilities that result when set to true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mesh</th>
<th>If true, the number of indices in a mesh is limited to 65535</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texture</td>
<td>When blitting to a texture, the data (color and buffer) format must be the same format as the one used at the texture creation. On desktop, the conversion of different color is correctly handled by the driver, while on Android, most of devices fail to do it. Ref: <a href="https://github.com/kivy/kivy/issues/1600">https://github.com/kivy/kivy/issues/1600</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New in version 1.8.1.

KIVY_BCM_DISPANEX_ID Change the default Raspberry Pi display to use. The list of available value is accessible in `vc_dispmanx_types.h`. Default value is 0:

- 0: DISPANEX_ID_MAIN_LCD
- 1: DISPANEX_ID_AUX_LCD
- 2: DISPANEX_ID_HDMI
- 3: DISPANEX_ID_SDTV
- 4: DISPANEX_ID_FORCE_LCD
- 5: DISPANEX_ID_FORCE_TV
- 6: DISPANEX_ID_FORCE_OTHER
**KIVY_BCM_DISPMANX_LAYER** Change the default Raspberry Pi dispmanx layer. Default value is 0.

New in version 1.10.1.
CHAPTER 10

Configure Kivy

The configuration file for kivy is named config.ini, and adheres to the standard INI format.

10.1 Locating the configuration file

The location of the configuration file is controlled by the environment variable KIVY_HOME:

```
<KIVY_HOME>/config.ini
```

On desktop, this defaults to:

```
<HOME_DIRECTORY>/.kivy/config.ini
```

Therefore, if your user is named “tito”, the file will be here:

- Windows: C: \Users\tito\.kivy\config.ini
- OS X: /Users/tito/.kivy/config.ini
- Linux: /home/tito/.kivy/config.ini

On Android, this defaults to:

```
<ANDROID_APP_PATH>/.kivy/config.ini
```

If your app is named “org.kivy.launcher”, the file will be here:

```
/data/data/org.kivy.launcher/files/.kivy/config.ini
```

On iOS, this defaults to:

```
<HOME_DIRECTORY>/Documents/.kivy/config.ini
```
10.2 Local configuration

Sometimes it’s desired to change configuration only for certain applications or during testing of a separate part of Kivy for example input providers. To create a separate configuration file you can simply use these commands:

```python
from kivy.config import Config
Config.read(<file>)
# set config
Config.write()
```

When a local configuration of single .ini file isn’t enough, e.g. when you want to have separate environment for garden, kivy logs and other things, you’ll need to change the the `KIVY_HOME` environment variable in your application to get desired result:

```python
import os
os.environ['KIVY_HOME'] = <folder>
```

or before each run of the application change it manually in the console:

1. Windows:
   ```
   set KIVY_HOME=<folder>
   ```

2. Linux & OSX:
   ```
   export KIVY_HOME=<folder>
   ```

After the change of `KIVY_HOME`, the folder will behave exactly the same as the default `.kivy/` folder mentioned above.

10.3 Understanding config tokens

All the configuration tokens are explained in the `kivy.config` module.
We would like to take a moment to explain how we designed Kivy from a software engineering point of view. This is key to understanding how everything works together. If you just look at the code, chances are you will get a rough idea already, but since this approach certainly is daunting for most users, this section explains the basic ideas of the implementation in more detail. You can skip this section and refer to it later, but we suggest at least skimming it for a rough overview.

Kivy consists of several building blocks that we will explain shortly. Here is a graphical summary of the architecture:
11.1 Core Providers and Input Providers

One idea that is key to understanding Kivy’s internals is that of modularity and abstraction. We try to abstract basic tasks such as opening a window, displaying images and text, playing audio, getting images from a camera, spelling correction and so on. We call these core tasks. This makes the API both easy to use and easy to extend. Most importantly, it allows us to use – what we call – specific providers for the respective scenarios in which your app is being run. For example, on OSX, Linux and Windows, there are different native APIs for the different core tasks. A piece of code that uses one of these specific APIs to talk to the operating system on one side and to Kivy on the other (acting as an intermediate communication layer) is what we call a core provider. The advantage of using specialized core providers for each platform is that we can fully leverage the functionality exposed by the operating system and act as efficiently as possible. It also gives users a choice. Furthermore, by using libraries that are shipped with any one platform, we effectively reduce the size of the Kivy distribution and make packaging easier. This also makes it easier to port Kivy to other platforms. The Android port benefited greatly from this.

We follow the same concept with input handling. An input provider is a piece of code that adds support for a specific input device, such as Apple’s trackpads, TUIO or a mouse emulator. If you need to add support for a new input device, you can simply provide a new class that reads your input data from your device and transforms them into Kivy basic events.
11.2 Graphics

Kivy’s graphics API is our abstraction of OpenGL. On the lowest level, Kivy issues hardware-accelerated drawing commands using OpenGL. Writing OpenGL code however can be a bit confusing, especially to newcomers. That’s why we provide the graphics API that lets you draw things using simple metaphors that do not exist as such in OpenGL (e.g. Canvas, Rectangle, etc.).

All of our widgets themselves use this graphics API, which is implemented on the C level for performance reasons.

Another advantage of the graphics API is its ability to automatically optimize the drawing commands that your code issues. This is especially helpful if you’re not an expert at tuning OpenGL. This makes your drawing code more efficient in many cases.

You can, of course, still use raw OpenGL commands if you prefer. The version we target is OpenGL 2.0 ES (GLES2) on all devices, so if you want to stay cross-platform compatible, we advise you to only use the GLES2 functions.

11.3 Core

The code in the core package provides commonly used features, such as:

- **Clock** You can use the clock to schedule timer events. Both one-shot timers and periodic timers are supported.

- **Cache** If you need to cache something that you use often, you can use our class for that instead of writing your own.

- **Gesture Detection** We ship a simple gesture recognizer that you can use to detect various kinds of strokes, such as circles or rectangles. You can train it to detect your own strokes.

- **Kivy Language** The kivy language is used to easily and efficiently describe user interfaces.

- **Properties** These are not the normal properties that you may know from python. They are our own property classes that link your widget code with the user interface description.

11.4 UIX (Widgets & Layouts)

The UIX module contains commonly used widgets and layouts that you can reuse to quickly create a user interface.

- **Widgets** Widgets are user interface elements that you add to your program to provide some kind of functionality. They may or may not be visible. Examples would be a file browser, buttons, sliders, lists and so on. Widgets receive MotionEvents.

- **Layouts** You use layouts to arrange widgets. It is of course possible to calculate your widgets’ positions yourself, but often it is more convenient to use one of our ready made layouts. Examples would be Grid Layouts or Box Layouts. You can also nest layouts.

11.5 Modules

If you’ve ever used a modern web browser and customized it with some add-ons then you already know the basic idea behind our module classes. Modules can be used to inject functionality into Kivy programs, even if the original author did not include it.
An example would be a module that always shows the FPS of the current application and some graph depicting the FPS over time.

You can also write your own modules.

11.6 Input Events (Touches)

Kivy abstracts different input types and sources such as touches, mice, TUIO or similar. What all of these input types have in common is that you can associate a 2D onscreen-position with any individual input event. (There are other input devices such as accelerometers where you cannot easily find a 2D position for e.g. a tilt of your device. This kind of input is handled separately. In the following we describe the former types.)

All of these input types are represented by instances of the Touch() class. (Note that this does not only refer to finger touches, but all the other input types as well. We just called it Touch for the sake of simplicity. Think of it of something that touches the user interface or your screen.) A touch instance, or object, can be in one of three states. When a touch enters one of these states, your program is informed that the event occurred. The three states a touch can be in are:

- **Down**: A touch is down only once, at the very moment where it first appears.
- **Move**: A touch can be in this state for a potentially unlimited time. A touch does not have to be in this state during its lifetime. A ‘Move’ happens whenever the 2D position of a touch changes.
- **Up**: A touch goes up at most once, or never. In practice you will almost always receive an up event because nobody is going to hold a finger on the screen for all eternity, but it is not guaranteed. If you know the input sources your users will be using, you will know whether or not you can rely on this state being entered.

11.7 Widgets and Event Dispatching

The term widget is often used in GUI programming contexts to describe some part of the program that the user interacts with. In Kivy, a widget is an object that receives input events. It does not necessarily have to have a visible representation on the screen. All widgets are arranged in a widget tree (which is a tree data structure as known from computer science classes): One widget can have any number of child widgets or none. There is exactly one root widget at the top of the tree that has no parent widget, and all other widgets are directly or indirectly children of this widget (which is why it’s called the root).

When new input data is available, Kivy sends out one event per touch. The root widget of the widget tree first receives the event. Depending on the state of the touch, the on_touch_down, on_touch_move or on_touch_up event is dispatched (with the touch as the argument) to the root widget, which results in the root widget’s corresponding on_touch_down, on_touch_move or on_touch_up event handler being called.

Each widget (this includes the root widget) in the tree can choose to either digest or pass the event on. If an event handler returns True, it means that the event has been digested and handled properly. No further processing will happen with that event. Otherwise, the event handler passes the widget on to its own children by calling its superclass’s implementation of the respective event handler. This goes all the way up to the base Widget class, which – in its touch event handlers – does nothing but pass the touches to its children:

```
# This is analogous for move/up:
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    for child in self.children[:]:
```

(continues on next page)
This really is much easier than it first seems. An example of how this can be used to create nice applications quickly will be given in the following section.

Often times you will want to restrict the area on the screen that a widget watches for touches. You can use a widget’s collide_point() method to achieve this. You simply pass it the touch’s position and it returns True if the touch is within the ‘watched area’ or False otherwise. By default, this checks the rectangular region on the screen that’s described by the widget’s pos (for position; x & y) and size (width & height), but you can override this behaviour in your own class.
Events and Properties

Events are an important part of Kivy programming. That may not be surprising to those with GUI development experience, but it’s an important concept for newcomers. Once you understand how events work and how to bind to them, you will see them everywhere in Kivy. They make it easy to build whatever behavior you want into Kivy.

The following illustration shows how events are handled in the Kivy framework.
12.1 Introduction to the Event Dispatcher

One of the most important base classes of the framework is the EventDispatcher class. This class allows you to register event types, and to dispatch them to interested parties (usually other event dispatchers). The Widget, Animation and Clock classes are examples of event dispatchers.

EventDispatcher objects depend on the main loop to generate and handle events.

12.2 Main loop

As outlined in the illustration above, Kivy has a main loop. This loop is running during all of the application’s lifetime and only quits when exiting the application.

Inside the loop, at every iteration, events are generated from user input, hardware sensors or a couple of other sources, and frames are rendered to the display.

Your application will specify callbacks (more on this later), which are called by the main loop. If a callback takes too long or doesn’t quit at all, the main loop is broken and your app doesn’t work properly anymore.

In Kivy applications, you have to avoid long/infinite loops or sleeping. For example the following code does both:

```python
while True:
    animate_something()
    time.sleep(.10)
```

When you run this, the program will never exit your loop, preventing Kivy from doing all of the other things that need doing. As a result, all you’ll see is a black window which you won’t be able to interact with. Instead, you need to “schedule” your animate_something() function to be called repeatedly.

12.2.1 Scheduling a repetitive event

You can call a function or a method every X times per second using schedule_interval(). Here is an example of calling a function named my_callback 30 times per second:

```python
def my_callback(dt):
    print 'My callback is called', dt
event = Clock.schedule_interval(my_callback, 1 / 30.)
```

You have multiple ways of unscheduling a previously scheduled event. One, is to use cancel() or unschedule():

```python
event.cancel()
```

or:

```python
Clock.unschedule(event)
```

Alternatively, you can return False in your callback, and your event will be automatically unscheduled:

```python
count = 0
def my_callback(dt):
    global count
    count += 1
    if count == 10:
        return False
```

(continues on next page)
print 'Last call of my callback, bye bye !'
return False
print 'My callback is called'
Clock.schedule_interval(my_callback, 1 / 30.)

12.2.2 Scheduling a one-time event

Using `schedule_once()` you can call a function “later”, like in the next frame, or in X seconds:

```python
def my_callback(dt):
    print 'My callback is called !'
Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 1)
```

This will call `my_callback` in one second. The second argument is the amount of time to wait before calling the function, in seconds. However, you can achieve some other results with special values for the second argument:

- If X is greater than 0, the callback will be called in X seconds
- If X is 0, the callback will be called after the next frame
- If X is -1, the callback will be called before the next frame

The -1 is mostly used when you are already in a scheduled event, and if you want to schedule a call BEFORE the next frame is happening.

A second method for repeating a function call is to first schedule a callback once with `schedule_once()`, and a second call to this function inside the callback itself:

```python
def my_callback(dt):
    print 'My callback is called !'
    Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 1)
Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 1)
```

While the main loop will try to keep to the schedule as requested, there is some uncertainty as to when exactly a scheduled callback will be called. Sometimes another callback or some other task in the application will take longer than anticipated and thus the timing can be a little off.

In the latter solution to the repetitive callback problem, the next iteration will be called at least one second after the last iteration ends. With `schedule_interval()` however, the callback is called every second.

12.2.3 Trigger events

Sometimes you may want to schedule a function to be called only once for the next frame, preventing duplicate calls. You might be tempted to achieve that like so:

```python
# First, schedule once.
event = Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 0)

# Then, in another place you will have to unschedule first
# to avoid duplicate call. Then you can schedule again.
Clock.unschedule(event)
event = Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 0)
```

This way of programming a trigger is expensive, since you’ll always call unschedule, even if the event has already completed. In addition, a new event is created every time. Use a trigger instead:
Each time you call trigger(), it will schedule a single call of your callback. If it was already scheduled, it will not be rescheduled.

12.3 Widget events

A widget has 2 default types of events:

- Property event: if your widget changes its position or size, an event is fired.
- Widget-defined event: e.g. an event will be fired for a Button when it’s pressed or released.

For a discussion on how widget touch events managed and propagated, please refer to the Widget touch event bubbling section.

12.4 Creating custom events

To create an event dispatcher with custom events, you need to register the name of the event in the class and then create a method of the same name.

See the following example:

class MyEventDispatcher(EventDispatcher):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        self.register_event_type('on_test')
        super(MyEventDispatcher, self).__init__(**kwargs)

    def do_something(self, value):
        # when do_something is called, the 'on_test' event will be dispatched with the value
        self.dispatch('on_test', value)

    def on_test(self, *args):
        print "I am dispatched", args

12.5 Attaching callbacks

To use events, you have to bind callbacks to them. When the event is dispatched, your callbacks will be called with the parameters relevant to that specific event.

A callback can be any python callable, but you need to ensure it accepts the arguments that the event emits. For this, it’s usually safest to accept the *args argument, which will catch all arguments in the args list.

Example:

def my_callback(value, *args):
    print "Hello, I got an event!", args

ev = MyEventDispatcher()
ev.bind(on_test=my_callback)

Pleases refer to the `kivy.event.EventDispatcher.bind()` method documentation for more examples on how to attach callbacks.

### 12.6 Introduction to Properties

Properties are an awesome way to define events and bind to them. Essentially, they produce events such that when an attribute of your object changes, all properties that reference that attribute are automatically updated.

There are different kinds of properties to describe the type of data you want to handle.

- `StringProperty`
- `NumericProperty`
- `BoundedNumericProperty`
- `ObjectProperty`
- `DictProperty`
- `ListProperty`
- `OptionProperty`
- `AliasProperty`
- `BooleanProperty`
- `ReferenceListProperty`

### 12.7 Declaration of a Property

To declare properties, you must declare them at the class level. The class will then do the work to instantiate the real attributes when your object is created. These properties are not attributes: they are mechanisms for creating events based on your attributes:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    text = StringProperty('')
```

When overriding `__init__`, always accept `**kwargs` and use `super()` to call the parent’s `__init__` method, passing in your class instance:

```python
def __init__(self, **kwargs):
    super(MyWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
```

### 12.8 Dispatching a Property event

Kivy properties, by default, provide an `on_<property_name>` event. This event is called when the value of the property is changed.
Note: If the new value for the property is equal to the current value, then the on_<property_name> event will not be called.

For example, consider the following code:

```python
class CustomBtn(Widget):
    pressed = ListProperty([0, 0])

    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        if self.collide_point(*touch.pos):
            self.pressed = touch.pos
            return True
        return super(CustomBtn, self).on_touch_down(touch)

    def on_pressed(self, instance, pos):
        print ('pressed at {pos}'.format(pos=pos))
```

In the code above at line 3:

```python
pressed = ListProperty([0, 0])
```

We define the pressed Property of type ListProperty, giving it a default value of [0, 0]. From this point forward, the on_pressed event will be called whenever the value of this property is changed.

At Line 5:

```python
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    if self.collide_point(*touch.pos):
        self.pressed = touch.pos
        return True
    return super(CustomBtn, self).on_touch_down(touch)
```

We override the on_touch_down() method of the Widget class. Here, we check for collision of the touch with our widget.

If the touch falls inside of our widget, we change the value of pressed to touch.pos and return True, indicating that we have consumed the touch and don’t want it to propagate any further.

Finally, if the touch falls outside our widget, we call the original event using super(...) and return the result. This allows the touch event propagation to continue as it would normally have occurred.

Finally on line 11:

```python
def on_pressed(self, instance, pos):
    print ('pressed at {pos}'.format(pos=pos))
```

We define an on_pressed function that will be called by the property whenever the property value is changed.

Note: This on_<prop_name> event is called within the class where the property is defined. To monitor/observe any change to a property outside of the class where it’s defined, you should bind to the property as shown below.

**Binding to the property**

How to monitor changes to a property when all you have access to is a widget instance? You bind to the property:

```python
```
For example, consider the following code:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.uix.boxlayout import BoxLayout
from kivy.properties import ListProperty

class RootWidget(BoxLayout):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(RootWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.add_widget(Button(text='btn 1'))
        cb = CustomBtn()
        cb.bind(pressed=self.btn_pressed)
        self.add_widget(cb)

    def btn_pressed(self, instance, pos):
        print ('pos: printed from root widget: {pos}'.format(pos=pos))
```

If you run the code as is, you will notice two print statements in the console. One from the `on_pleased` event that is called inside the `CustomBtn` class and another from the `btn_pressed` function that we bind to the property change.

The reason that both functions are called is simple. Binding doesn’t mean overriding. Having both of these functions is redundant and you should generally only use one of the methods of listening/reacting to property changes.

You should also take note of the parameters that are passed to the `on_<property_name>` event or the function bound to the property.

```python
def btn_pressed(self, instance, pos):
    print ('pos: printed from root widget: {pos}'.format(pos=pos))
```

The first parameter is `self`, which is the instance of the class where this function is defined. You can use an in-line function as follows:

```python
cb = CustomBtn()

def _local_func(instance, pos):
    print ('pos: printed from root widget: {pos}'.format(pos=pos))

    cb.bind(pressed=_local_func)
    self.add_widget(cb)
```

The first parameter would be the `instance` of the class the property is defined.

The second parameter would be the `value`, which is the new value of the property.

Here is the complete example, derived from the snippets above, that you can use to copy and paste into an editor to experiment.
cb.bind(pressed=self.btn_pressed)
self.add_widget(cb)
self.add_widget(Button(text='btn 2'))

def btn_pressed(self, instance, pos):
    print ('pos: printed from root widget: {pos}'.format(pos=pos))

class CustomBtn(Widget):
    pressed = ListProperty([0, 0])

    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        if self.collide_point(*touch.pos):
            self.pressed = touch.pos
            # we consumed the touch. return False here to propagate
            # the touch further to the children.
            return True
        return super(CustomBtn, self).on_touch_down(touch)

    def on_pressed(self, self, instance, pos):
        print ('pressed at {pos}'.format(pos=pos))

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return RootWidget()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    TestApp().run()

Running the code above will give you the following output:

Our CustomBtn has no visual representation and thus appears black. You can touch/click on the black area to see the output on your console.
12.9 Compound Properties

When defining an `AliasProperty`, you normally define a getter and a setter function yourself. Here, it falls on to you to define when the getter and the setter functions are called using the `bind` argument.

Consider the following code.

```python
cursor_pos = AliasProperty(_get_cursor_pos, None, bind=(
    'cursor', 'padding', 'pos', 'size', 'focus',
    'scroll_x', 'scroll_y'))
```

```
'''Current position of the cursor, in (x, y).

:attr:`cursor_pos` is a `~kivy.properties.AliasProperty`, read-only.
'''
```

Here `cursor_pos` is a `AliasProperty` which uses the getter `_get_cursor_pos` with the setter part set to None, implying this is a read only Property.

The bind argument at the end defines that `on_cursor_pos` event is dispatched when any of the properties used in the `bind=` argument change.
CHAPTER 13

Input management

13.1 Input architecture

Kivy is able to handle most types of input: mouse, touchscreen, accelerometer, gyroscope, etc. It handles the native multitouch protocols on the following platforms: Tuio, WM_Touch, MacMultitouchSupport, MT Protocol A/B and Android.

The global architecture can be viewed as:

| Input providers | Motion event | Post processing | Dispatch to Window |

The class of all input events is the `MotionEvent`. It generates 2 kinds of events:

- **Touch events**: a motion event that contains at least an X and Y position. All the touch events are dispatched across the Widget tree.
- **No-touch events**: all the rest. For example, the accelerometer is a continuous event, without position. It never starts or stops. These events are not dispatched across the Widget tree.

A Motion event is generated by an **Input Provider**. An Input Provider is responsible for reading the input event from the operating system, the network or even from another application. Several input providers exist, such as:

- **TuioMotionEventProvider**: create a UDP server and listen for TUIO/OSC messages.
- **WM_MotionEventProvider**: use the windows API for reading multitouch information and sending it to Kivy.
- **ProbeSysfsHardwareProbe**: In Linux, iterate over all the hardware connected to the computer, and attaches a multitouch input provider for each multitouch device found.
- and much more!

When you write an application, you don’t need to create an input provider. Kivy tries to automatically detect available hardware. However, if you want to support custom hardware, you will need to configure kivy to make it work.
Before the newly-created Motion Event is passed to the user, Kivy applies post-processing to the input. Every motion event is analyzed to detect and correct faulty input, as well as make meaningful interpretations like:

- Double/triple-tap detection, according to a distance and time threshold
- Making events more accurate when the hardware is not accurate
- Reducing the amount of generated events if the native touch hardware is sending events with nearly the same position

After processing, the motion event is dispatched to the Window. As explained previously, not all events are dispatched to the whole widget tree: the window filters them. For a given event:

- if it’s only a motion event, it will be dispatched to `on_motion()`
- if it’s a touch event, the (x,y) position of the touch (0-1 range) will be scaled to the Window size (width/height), and dispatched to:
  - `on_touch_down()`
  - `on_touch_move()`
  - `on_touch_up()`

### 13.2 Motion event profiles

Depending on your hardware and the input providers used, more information may be made available to you. For example, a touch input has an (x,y) position, but might also have pressure information, blob size, an acceleration vector, etc.

A profile is a string that indicates what features are available inside the motion event. Let’s imagine that you are in an `on_touch_move` method:

```python
def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    print(touch.profile)
    return super(..., self).on_touch_move(touch)
```

The print could output:

```
['pos', 'angle']
```

**Warning:** Many people mix up the profile’s name and the name of the corresponding property. Just because 'angle' is in the available profile doesn’t mean that the touch event object will have an `angle` property.

For the 'pos' profile, the properties `pos`, `x`, and `y` will be available. With the 'angle' profile, the property `a` will be available. As we said, for touch events 'pos' is a mandatory profile, but not 'angle'. You can extend your interaction by checking if the 'angle' profile exists:

```python
def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    print('The touch is at position', touch.pos)
    if 'angle' in touch.profile:
        print('The touch angle is', touch.a)
```

You can find a list of available profiles in the `motionevent` documentation.
13.3 Touch events

A touch event is a specialized `MotionEvent` where the property `is_touch` evaluates to True. For all touch events, you automatically have the X and Y positions available, scaled to the Window width and height. In other words, all touch events have the ‘pos’ profile.

13.3.1 Touch event basics

By default, touch events are dispatched to all currently displayed widgets. This means widgets receive the touch event whether it occurs within their physical area or not.

This can be counter intuitive if you have experience with other GUI toolkits. These typically divide the screen into geometric areas and only dispatch touch or mouse events to the widget if the coordinate lies within the widgets area.

This requirement becomes very restrictive when working with touch input. Swipes, pinches and long presses may well originate from outside of the widget that wants to know about them and react to them.

In order to provide the maximum flexibility, Kivy dispatches the events to all the widgets and lets them decide how to react to them. If you only want to respond to touch events inside the widget, you simply check:

```python
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    if self.collide_point(*touch.pos):
        # The touch has occurred inside the widgets area. Do stuff!
        pass
```

13.3.2 Coordinates

You must take care of matrix transformation in your touch as soon as you use a widget with matrix transformation. Some widgets such as `Scatter` have their own matrix transformation, meaning the touch must be multiplied by the scatter matrix to be able to correctly dispatch touch positions to the Scatter’s children.

- Get coordinate from parent space to local space: `to_local()`
- Get coordinate from local space to parent space: `to_parent()`
- Get coordinate from local space to window space: `to_window()`
- Get coordinate from window space to local space: `to_widget()`

You must use one of them to scale coordinates correctly to the context. Let’s look the scatter implementation:

```python
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    # push the current coordinate, to be able to restore it later
    touch.push()

    # transform the touch coordinate to local space
    touch.apply_transform_2d(self.to_local)

    # dispatch the touch as usual to children
    # the coordinate in the touch is now in local space
    ret = super(..., self).on_touch_down(touch)

    # whatever the result, don't forget to pop your transformation
    # after the call, so the coordinate will be back in parent space
```
13.3.3 Touch shapes

If the touch has a shape, it will be reflected in the ‘shape’ property. Right now, only a ShapeRect can be exposed:

```python
from kivy.input.shape import ShapeRect

def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    if isinstance(touch.shape, ShapeRect):
        print('My touch have a rectangle shape of size',
              (touch.shape.width, touch.shape.height))
    # ...
```

13.3.4 Double tap

A double tap is the action of tapping twice within a time and a distance. It’s calculated by the doubletap post-processing module. You can test if the current touch is one of a double tap or not:

```python
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    if touch.is_double_tap:
        print('Touch is a double tap !')
        print(' - interval is', touch.double_tap_time)
        print(' - distance between previous is', touch.double_tap_distance)
    # ...
```

13.3.5 Triple tap

A triple tap is the action of tapping thrice within a time and a distance. It’s calculated by the tripletap post-processing module. You can test if the current touch is one of a triple tap or not:

```python
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    if touch.is_triple_tap:
        print('Touch is a triple tap !')
        print(' - interval is', touch.triple_tap_time)
        print(' - distance between previous is', touch.triple_tap_distance)
    # ...
```

13.3.6 Grabbing touch events

It’s possible for the parent widget to dispatch a touch event to a child widget from within on_touch_down, but not from on_touch_move or on_touch_up. This can happen in certain scenarios, like when a touch movement is outside the bounding box of the parent, so the parent decides not to notify its children of the movement.

But you might want to do something in on_touch_up. Say you started something in the on_touch_down event, like playing a sound, and you’d like to finish things on the on_touch_up event. Grabbing is what you need.
When you grab a touch, you will always receive the move and up event. But there are some limitations to grabbing:

- You will receive the event at least twice: one time from your parent (the normal event), and one time from the window (grab).
- You might receive an event with a grabbed touch, but not from you: it can be because the parent has sent the touch to its children while it was in the grabbed state.

Here is an example of how to use grabbing:

```python
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    if self.collide_point(*touch.pos):
        # if the touch collides with our widget, let's grab it
        touch.grab(self)
        # and accept the touch.
        return True

def on_touch_up(self, touch):
    # here, you don't check if the touch collides or things like that.
    # you just need to check if it's a grabbed touch event
    if touch.grab_current is self:
        # ok, the current touch is dispatched for us.
        # do something interesting here
        print('Hello world!')
        # don't forget to ungrab ourself, or you might have side effects
        touch.ungrab(self)
        # and accept the last up
        return True
```

13.3.7 Touch Event Management

In order to see how touch events are controlled and propagated between widgets, please refer to the Widget touch event bubbling section.

13.4 Joystick events

A joystick input represents raw values received directly from physical or virtual controllers through the SDL2 provider via these events:

- SDL_JOYAXISMOTION
- SDL_JOYHATMOTION
- SDL_JOYBALLMOTION
- SDL_JOYBUTTONDOWN
- SDL_JOYBUTTONUP

Every motion event has a minimum, maximum and default value which can reach:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on_joy_axis</td>
<td>-32767</td>
<td>32767</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on_joy_hat</td>
<td>(-1,-1)</td>
<td>(1, 1)</td>
<td>(0, 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on_joy_ball</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Button events, on the other hand represent basically only a state of each button i.e. *up* and *down*, therefore no such values are present.

- on_joy_button_up
- on_joy_button_down

### 13.4.1 Joystick event basics

Unlike touch events, joystick events are dispatched directly to the Window, which means there’s only a single value passed for e.g. a specified axis, not multiple ones. This makes things harder if you want to separate input to different widgets, yet not impossible. You can use [Multiple dropfile example](#) as an inspiration.

To get a joystick event, you first need to bind some function to the Window joystick event like this:

```python
Window.bind(on_joy_axis=self.on_joy_axis)
```

Then you need to fetch the parameters specified in Window for each event you use, for example:

```python
def on_joy_axis(self, win, stickid, axisid, value):
    print(win, stickid, axisid, value)
```

A variable `stickid` is an id of a controller that sent the value, `axisid` is an id of an axis to which the value belongs.

### 13.4.2 Joystick input

Kivy should be able to fetch input from any device specified as *gamepad*, *joystick* or basically any other type of game controller recognized by the SDL2 provider. To make things easier, here are layouts of some common controllers together with ids for each part.
13.4.3 Joystick debugging

Mostly you’d want to debug your application with multiple controllers, or test it against other types of controllers (e.g. different brands). As an alternative you might want to use some of the available controller emulators, such as vJoy.
14.1 Introduction to Widget

A Widget is the base building block of GUI interfaces in Kivy. It provides a Canvas that can be used to draw on screen. It receives events and reacts to them. For a in-depth explanation about the Widget class, look at the module documentation.

14.2 Manipulating the Widget tree

Widgets in Kivy are organized in trees. Your application has a root widget, which usually has children that can have children of their own. Children of a widget are represented as the children attribute, a Kivy ListProperty.

The widget tree can be manipulated with the following methods:

- add_widget(): add a widget as a child
- remove_widget(): remove a widget from the children list
- clear_widgets(): remove all children from a widget

For example, if you want to add a button inside a BoxLayout, you can do:

```python
layout = BoxLayout(padding=10)
button = Button(text='My first button')
layout.add_widget(button)
```

The button is added to layout: the button’s parent property will be set to layout; the layout will have the button added to its children list. To remove the button from the layout:

```python
layout.remove_widget(button)
```

With removal, the button’s parent property will be set to None, and the layout will have button removed from its children list.
If you want to clear all the children inside a widget, use `clear_widgets()` method:

```python
layout.clear_widgets()
```

**Warning:** Never manipulate the children list yourself, unless you really know what you are doing. The widget tree is associated with a graphic tree. For example, if you add a widget into the children list without adding its canvas to the graphics tree, the widget will be a child, yes, but nothing will be drawn on the screen. Moreover, you might have issues on further calls of add_widget, remove_widget and clear_widgets.

### 14.3 Traversing the Tree

The Widget class instance’s `children` list property contains all the children. You can easily traverse the tree by doing:

```python
root = BoxLayout()
# ... add widgets to root ... 
for child in root.children:
    print(child)
```

However, this must be used carefully. If you intend to modify the children list with one of the methods shown in the previous section, you must use a copy of the list like this:

```python
for child in root.children[:]:
    # manipulate the tree. For example here, remove all widgets that have a
    # width < 100
    if child.width < 100:
        root.remove_widget(child)
```

Widgets don’t influence the size/pos of their children by default. The `pos` attribute is the absolute position in screen co-ordinates (unless, you use the `relativelayout`. More on that later) and `size`, is an absolute size.

### 14.4 Widgets Z Index

The order of widget drawing is based on the widget’s position in the widget tree. The `add_widget` method takes an `index` parameter which can be used to specify it’s position in the widget tree:

```python
root.add_widget(widget, index)
```

The lower indexed widgets will be drawn above those with a higher index. Keep in mind that the default for `index` is 0, so widgets added later are drawn on top of the others unless specified otherwise.

### 14.5 Organize with Layouts

`layout` is a special kind of widget that controls the size and position of its children. There are different kinds of layouts, allowing for different automatic organization of their children. Layouts use `size_hint` and `pos_hint` properties to determine the `size` and `pos` of their children.
**BoxLayout**: Arranges widgets in an adjacent manner (either vertically or horizontally) manner, to fill all the space. The size_hint property of children can be used to change proportions allowed to each child, or set fixed size for some of them.
Stack Layout

Anchor Layout

anchor_x = right
anchor_y = bottom
GridLayout: Arranges widgets in a grid. You must specify at least one dimension of the grid so kivy can compute the size of the elements and how to arrange them.

StackLayout: Arranges widgets adjacent to one another, but with a set size in one of the dimensions, without trying to make them fit within the entire space. This is useful to display children of the same predefined size.

AnchorLayout: A simple layout only caring about children positions. It allows putting the children at a position relative to a border of the layout. size_hint is not honored.

FloatLayout: Allows placing children with arbitrary locations and size, either absolute or relative to the layout size. Default size_hint (1, 1) will make every child the same size as the whole layout, so you probably want to change this value if you have more than one child. You can set size_hint to (None, None) to use absolute size with size. This widget honors pos_hint also, which as a dict setting position relative to layout position.

RelativeLayout: Behaves just like FloatLayout, except children positions are relative to layout position, not the screen.

Examine the documentation of the individual layouts for a more in-depth understanding.

- **size_hint** and **pos_hint**:
  - floatlayout
  - boxlayout
  - gridlayout
  - stacklayout
  - relativelayout
  - anchorlayout

**size_hint** is a ReferenceListProperty of **size_hint_x** and **size_hint_y**. It accepts values from 0 to 1 or None and defaults to (1, 1). This signifies that if the widget is in a layout, the layout will allocate it as much place as possible in both directions (relative to the layouts size).
Setting `size_hint` to (0.5, 0.8), for example, will make the widget 50% the width and 80% the height of available size for the `Widget` inside a `layout`.

Consider the following example:

```
BoxLayout:
    Button:
        text: 'Button 1'
        # default size_hint is 1, 1, we don't need to specify it explicitly
        # however it's provided here to make things clear
        size_hint: 1, 1
```

Now load kivy catalog by typing the following, but replacing `$KIVYDIR` with the directory of your installation (discoverable via `os.path.dirname(kivy.__file__)`):

```
$ cd $KIVYDIR/examples/demo/kivycatalog
$ python main.py
```

A new window will appear. Click in the area below the ‘Welcome’ `Spinner` on the left and replace the text there with your `kv` code from above.

As you can see from the image above, the `Button` takes up 100% of the layout `size`.

Changing the `size_hint_x`/`size_hint_y` to .5 will make the `Widget` take 50% of the `layout` `width/height`. 

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You can see here that, although we specify `size_hint_x` and `size_hint_y` both to be .5, only `size_hint_y` seems to be honored. That is because `boxlayout` controls the `size_hint_y` when `orientation` is vertical and `size_hint_x` when `orientation` is ‘horizontal’. The controlled dimension’s size is calculated depending upon the total no. of children in the `boxlayout`. In this example, one child has `size_hint_y` controlled (.5/.5 = 1). Thus, the widget takes 100% of the parent layout’s height.

Let’s add another `Button` to the `layout` and see what happens.
**BoxLayout** by its very nature divides the available space between its children equally. In our example, the proportion is 50-50, because we have two children. Let’s use size_hint on one of the children and see the results.
If a child specifies `size_hint`, this specifies how much space the `Widget` will take out of the `size` given to it by the `boxlayout`. In our example, the first `Button` specifies `.5` for `size_hint_x`. The space for the widget is calculated like so:

\[
\frac{\text{first child's size_hint}}{\text{first child's size_hint} + \text{second child's size_hint} + \ldots + \text{n(no of children)}}
\]

\[
\frac{.5}{(.5+1)} = .333\ldots
\]

The rest of the BoxLayout's `width` is divided among the rest of the `children`. In our example, this means the second `Button` takes up 66.66% of the `layout width`.

Experiment with `size_hint` to get comfortable with it.

If you want to control the absolute `size` of a `Widget`, you can set `size_hint_x`/`size_hint_y` or both to `None` so that the widget's `width` and or `height` attributes will be honored.

`pos_hint` is a dict, which defaults to empty. As for `size_hint`, layouts honor `pos_hint` differently, but generally you can add values to any of the `pos` attributes (`x, y, right, top, center_x, center_y`) to have the `Widget` positioned relative to its `parent`.

Let's experiment with the following code in kivycatalog to understand `pos_hint` visually:

```
FloatLayout:
    Button:
        text: "We Will"
        pos: 100, 100
        size_hint: .2, .4
    Button:
        text: "Wee Wiill"
```

(continues on next page)
This gives us:

As with `size_hint`, you should experiment with `pos_hint` to understand the effect it has on the widget positions.

### 14.6 Adding a Background to a Layout

One of the frequently asked questions about layouts is:

> "How to add a background image/color/video/... to a Layout"

Layouts by their nature have no visual representation: they have no canvas instructions by default. However you can add canvas instructions to a layout instance easily, as with adding a colored background:

In Python:
from kivy.graphics import Color, Rectangle

with layout_instance.canvas.before:
    Color(0, 1, 0, 1) # green; colors range from 0-1 instead of 0-255
    self.rect = Rectangle(size=layout_instance.size, pos=layout_instance.pos)

Unfortunately, this will only draw a rectangle at the layout’s initial position and size. To make sure the rect is drawn inside the layout, when the layout size/pos changes, we need to listen to any changes and update the rectangles size and pos. We can do that as follows:

with layout_instance.canvas.before:
    Color(0, 1, 0, 1) # green; colors range from 0-1 instead of 0-255
    self.rect = Rectangle(size=layout_instance.size, pos=layout_instance.pos)

def update_rect(instance, value):
    instance.rect.pos = instance.pos
    instance.rect.size = instance.size

# listen to size and position changes
layout_instance.bind(pos=update_rect, size=update_rect)

In kv:

FloatLayout:
    canvas.before:
        Color:
            rgba: 0, 1, 0, 1
        Rectangle:
            # self here refers to the widget i.e BoxLayout
            pos: self.pos
            size: self.size

The kv declaration sets an implicit binding: the last two kv lines ensure that the pos and size values of the rectangle will update when the pos of the floatlayout changes.

Now we put the snippets above into the shell of Kivy App.

Pure Python way:

from kivy.app import App
from kivy.graphics import Color, Rectangle
from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.uix.button import Button

class RootWidget(FloatLayout):
    
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        # make sure we aren't overriding any important functionality
        super(RootWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)

        # let's add a Widget to this layout
        self.add_widget(
            Button(
                text="Hello World",
                size_hint=(.5, .5),
                pos_hint={'center_x': .5, 'center_y': .5}))

(continues on next page)
class MainApp(App):
    def build(self):
        self.root = root = RootWidget()
        root.bind(size=self._update_rect, pos=self._update_rect)

        with root.canvas.before:
            Color(0, 1, 0, 1)  # green; colors range from 0-1 not 0-255
            self.rect = Rectangle(size=root.size, pos=root.pos)
            return root

    def _update_rect(self, instance, value):
        self.rect.pos = instance.pos
        self.rect.size = instance.size

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MainApp().run()

Using the kv Language:

class MainApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return root

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MainApp().run()
14.6.1 Add a color to the background of a custom layouts rule/class

The way we add background to the layout’s instance can quickly become cumbersome if we need to use multiple layouts. To help with this, you can subclass the Layout and create your own layout that adds a background.

Using Python:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.graphics import Color, Rectangle
from kivy.uix.boxlayout import BoxLayout
from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.uix.image import AsyncImage

class RootWidget(BoxLayout):
    pass

class CustomLayout(FloatLayout):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        # make sure we aren't overriding any important functionality
        super(CustomLayout, self).__init__(**kwargs)

        with self.canvas.before:
            Color(0, 1, 0, 1)  # green; colors range from 0-1 instead of 0-255
```

(continues on next page)
self.rect = Rectangle(size=self.size, pos=self.pos)

self.bind(size=self._update_rect, pos=self._update_rect)

def _update_rect(self, instance, value):
    self.rect.pos = instance.pos
    self.rect.size = instance.size

class MainApp(App):
    def build(self):
        root = RootWidget()
        c = CustomLayout()
        root.add_widget(c)
        c.add_widget(
            AsyncImage(
                Monday-joke-289x277.jpg",
                size_hint=(1, .5),
                pos_hint={'center_x':.5, 'center_y':.5}))
        root.add_widget(AsyncImage(source='http://www.stuffistumbledupon.com/wp-
                content/uploads/2012/05/Have-you-seen-this-dog-because-its-awesome-meme-puppy-
                doggy.jpg'))
        c = CustomLayout()
        c.add_widget(
            AsyncImage(
                04/Get-a-Girlfriend-Meme-empty-wallet.jpg",
                size_hint=(1, .5),
                pos_hint={'center_x':.5, 'center_y':.5}))
        root.add_widget(c)
        return root

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MainApp().run()
Both of the Apps should look something like this:
Defining the background in the custom layout class, assures that it will be used in every instance of CustomLayout.

Now, to add an image or color to the background of a built-in Kivy layout, **globally**, we need to override the kv rule for the layout in question. Consider GridLayout:

```kv
<GridLayout>
    canvas.before:
        Color:
            rgba: 0, 1, 0, 1
        BorderImage:
            source: '../examples/widgets/sequenced_images/data/images/button_white.png'
            pos: self.pos
            size: self.size
</GridLayout>
```

Then, when we put this snippet into a Kivy app:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.lang import Builder

Builder.load_string(''
    <GridLayout>
        canvas.before:
            BorderImage:
                # BorderImage behaves like the CSS BorderImage
                source: '../examples/widgets/sequenced_images/data/images/button_white.png'
                pos: self.pos
                size: self.size
    </GridLayout>
    GridLayout:
        size_hint: .9, .9
        pos_hint: {'center_x': .5, 'center_y': .5}
        rows:1
        Label:
            text: "I don't suffer from insanity, I enjoy every minute of it"
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'top'
        Label:
            text: "When I was born I was so surprised; I didn't speak for a year and a half."
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'middle'
            halign: 'center'
        Label:
            text: "A consultant is someone who takes a subject you understand and makes it sound confusing"
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'bottom'
            halign: 'justify'

    <RootWidget>
    GridLayout:
        size_hint: .9, .9
        pos_hint: {'center_x': .5, 'center_y': .5}
        rows:1
        Label:
            text: "I don't suffer from insanity, I enjoy every minute of it"
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'top'
        Label:
            text: "When I was born I was so surprised; I didn't speak for a year and a half."
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'middle'
            halign: 'center'
        Label:
            text: "A consultant is someone who takes a subject you understand and makes it sound confusing"
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'bottom'
            halign: 'justify'

    class RootWidget(FloatLayout):
        pass
```

(continues on next page)
class MainApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return RootWidget()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MainApp().run()

The result should look something like this:

![Animated background image](image)

As we are overriding the rule of the class GridLayout, any use of this class in our app will display that image.

How about an Animated background?

You can set the drawing instructions like Rectangle/BorderImage/Ellipse/... to use a particular texture:

**Rectangle:**

```
texture: reference to a texture
```

We use this to display an animated background:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.uix.gridlayout import GridLayout
```

(continues on next page)
from kivy.uix.image import Image
from kivy.properties import ObjectProperty
from kivy.lang import Builder

Builder.load_string(''
<CustomLayout>
    canvas.before:
        BorderImage:
            # BorderImage behaves like the CSS BorderImage
            border: 10, 10, 10, 10
            texture: self.background_image.texture
            pos: self.pos
            size: self.size

<RootWidget>
    CustomLayout:
        size_hint: .9, .9
        pos_hint: {'center_x': .5, 'center_y': .5}
        rows: 1
        Label:
            text: "I don't suffer from insanity, I enjoy every minute of it"
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'top'
        Label:
            text: "When I was born I was so surprised; I didn't speak for a year, and a half."
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'middle'
            halign: 'center'
        Label:
            text: "A consultant is someone who takes a subject you understand and makes it sound confusing"
            text_size: self.width-20, self.height-20
            valign: 'bottom'
            halign: 'justify'

<...>

class CustomLayout(GridLayout):
    background_image = ObjectProperty(
        Image(
            source='..//examples/widgets/sequenced_images/data/images/button_white_animated.zip',
            anim_delay=.1))

class RootWidget(FloatLayout):
    pass

class MainApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return RootWidget()

if __name__ == '__main__':
To try to understand what is happening here, start from line 13:

```python
texture: self.background_image.texture
```

This specifies that the `texture` property of `BorderImage` will be updated whenever the `texture` property of `background_image` updates. We define the `background_image` property at line 40:

```python
background_image = ObjectProperty(...)
```

This sets up `background_image` as an `ObjectProperty` in which we add an `Image` widget. An image widget has a `texture` property; where you see `self.background_image.texture`, this sets a reference, `texture`, to this property. The `Image` widget supports animation: the texture of the image is updated whenever the animation changes, and the texture of `BorderImage` instruction is updated in the process.

You can also just blit custom data to the texture. For details, look at the documentation of `Texture`.

### 14.7 Nesting Layouts

Yes! It is quite fun to see how extensible the process can be.

### 14.8 Size and position metrics

Kivy’s default unit for length is the pixel, all sizes and positions are expressed in it by default. You can express them in other units, which is useful to achieve better consistency across devices (they get converted to the size in pixels automatically).

Available units are `pt`, `mm`, `cm`, `inch`, `dp` and `sp`. You can learn about their usage in the `metrics` documentation.

You can also experiment with the `screen` usage to simulate various devices screens for your application.

### 14.9 Screen Separation with Screen Manager

If your application is composed of various screens, you likely want an easy way to navigate from one `Screen` to another. Fortunately, there is the `ScreenManager` class, that allows you to define screens separately, and to set the `TransitionBase` from one to another.
15.1 Introduction to Canvas

A Widgets graphical representation is rendered using a canvas, which you can see as both an unlimited drawing board or as a set of drawing instructions. There are numerous instructions you can apply (add) to your canvas, but there are two main variations:

- **context instructions**
- **vertex instructions**

Context instructions don’t draw anything, but they change the results of the vertex instructions.

Canvases can contain two subsets of instructions. They are the `canvas.before` and the `canvas.after` instruction groups. The instructions in these groups will be executed before and after the `canvas` group respectively. This means that they will appear under (be executed before) and above (be executed after) them. Those groups are not created until the user accesses them.

To add a canvas instruction to a widget, you use the canvas context:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        with self.canvas:
            # add your instruction for main canvas here

        with self.canvas.before:
            # you can use this to add instructions rendered before

        with self.canvas.after:
            # you can use this to add instructions rendered after
```
15.2 Context instructions

Context instructions manipulate the opengl context. You can rotate, translate, and scale your canvas. You can also attach a texture or change the drawing color. This one is the most commonly used, but others are really useful too:

```python
with self.canvas.before:
    Color(1, 0, .4, mode='rgb')
```

15.3 Drawing instructions

Drawing instructions range from very simple ones, like drawing a line or a polygon, to more complex ones, like meshes or bezier curves:

```python
with self.canvas:
    # draw a line using the default color
    Line(points=(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3))

    # lets draw a semi-transparent red square
    Color(1, 0, 0, .5, mode='rgba')
    Rectangle(pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
```

15.4 Manipulating instructions

Sometimes you want to update or remove the instructions you have added to a canvas. This can be done in various ways depending on your needs:

You can keep a reference to your instructions and update them:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        with self.canvas:
            self.rect = Rectangle(pos=self.pos, size=self.size)

        self.bind(pos=self.update_rect)
        self.bind(size=self.update_rect)

    def update_rect(self, *args):
        self.rect.pos = self.pos
        self.rect.size = self.size
```

Or you can clean your canvas and start fresh:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)

        self.draw_my_stuff()

        self.bind(pos=self.draw_my_stuff)
        self.bind(size=self.draw_my_stuff)

    def draw_my_stuff(self):
        self.canvas.clear()
```

(continues on next page)
with self.canvas:
    self.rect = Rectangle(pos=self.pos, size=self.size)

Note that updating the instructions is considered the best practice as it involves less overhead and avoids creating new instructions.
16.1 Concept behind the language

As your application grow more complex, it’s common that the construction of widget trees and explicit declaration of bindings, becomes verbose and hard to maintain. The KV Language is a attempt to overcome these short-comings.

The KV language (sometimes called kvlang, or kivy language), allows you to create your widget tree in a declarative way and to bind widget properties to each other or to callbacks in a natural manner. It allows for very fast prototyping and agile changes to your UI. It also facilitates a good separation between the logic of your application and its User Interface.

16.2 How to load KV

There are two ways to load Kv code into your application:

- **By name convention:**
  
  Kivy looks for a Kv file with the same name as your App class in lowercase, minus “App” if it ends with ‘App’ e.g:

  ```
  MyApp -> my.kv
  ```

  If this file defines a Root Widget it will be attached to the App’s root attribute and used as the base of the application widget tree.

- **Builder:** You can tell Kivy to directly load a string or a file. If this string or file defines a root widget, it will be returned by the method:

  ```
  Builder.load_file('path/to/file.kv')
  ```

  or:
16.3 Rule context

A Kv source constitutes of rules, which are used to describe the content of a Widget, you can have one root rule, and any number of class or template rules.

The root rule is declared by declaring the class of your root widget, without any indentation, followed by : and will be set as the root attribute of the App instance:

```
Widget:
```

A class rule, declared by the name of a widget class between < > and followed by ;, defines how any instance of that class will be graphically represented:

```
<MyWidget>:
```

Rules use indentation for delimitation, as python, indentation should be of four spaces per level, like the python good practice recommendations.

There are three keywords specific to Kv language:

- **app**: always refers to the instance of your application.
- **root**: refers to the base widget/template in the current rule
- **self**: always refer to the current widget

16.4 Special syntaxes

There are two special syntaxes to define values for the whole Kv context:

To access python modules and classes from kv,

```
#:import name x.y.z
#:import isdir os.path.isdir
#:import np numpy
```

is equivalent to:

```
from x.y import z as name
from os.path import isdir
import numpy as np
```

in python.

To set a global value,

```
#:set name value
```

is equivalent to:

```
name = value
```

in python.
16.5 Instantiate children

To declare the widget has a child widget, instance of some class, just declare this child inside the rule:

```
MyRootWidget:
    BoxLayout:
    Button:
    Button:
```

The example above defines that our root widget, an instance of MyRootWidget, which has a child that is an instance of the BoxLayout. That BoxLayout further has two children, instances of the Button class.

A python equivalent of this code could be:

```
root = MyRootWidget()
box = BoxLayout()
box.add_widget(Button())
box.add_widget(Button())
root.add_widget(box)
```

Which you may find less nice, both to read and to write.

Of course, in python, you can pass keyword arguments to your widgets at creation to specify their behaviour. For example, to set the number of columns of a gridlayout, we would do:

```
grid = GridLayout(cols=3)
```

To do the same thing in kv, you can set properties of the child widget directly in the rule:

```
GridLayout:
    cols: 3
```

The value is evaluated as a python expression, and all the properties used in the expression will be observed, that means that if you had something like this in python (this assume self is a widget with a data ListProperty):

```
grid = GridLayout(cols=len(self.data))
self.bind(data=grid.setter('cols'))
```

To have your display updated when your data change, you can now have just:

```
GridLayout:
    cols: len(root.data)
```

**Note:** Widget names should start with upper case letters while property names should start with lower case ones. Following the PEP8 Naming Conventions is encouraged.

16.6 Event Bindings

You can bind to events in Kv using the “:=” syntax, that is, associating a callback to an event:

```
Widget:
    on_size: my_callback()
```

You can pass the values dispatched by the signal using the args keyword:
More complex expressions can be used, like:

```python
```

This expression listens for a change in `center_x`, `center_y`, and `texture_size`. If one of them changes, the expression will be re-evaluated to update the `pos` field.

You can also handle `on_` events inside your kv language. For example the TextInput class has a `focus` property whose auto-generated `on_focus` event can be accessed inside the kv language like so:

```python
TextInput:
on_focus: print(args)
```

16.7 Extend canvas

Kv lang can be used to define the canvas instructions of your widget like this:

```python
MyWidget:
    canvas:
        Color:
            rgba: 1, .3, .8, .5
        Line:
            points: zip(self.data.x, self.data.y)
```

And they get updated when properties values change.

Of course you can use `canvas.before` and `canvas.after`.

16.8 Referencing Widgets

In a widget tree there is often a need to access/reference other widgets. The Kv Language provides a way to do this using id’s. Think of them as class level variables that can only be used in the Kv language. Consider the following:

```python
<MyFirstWidget>:
    Button:
        id: f_but
    TextInput:
        text: f_but.state

<MySecondWidget>:
    Button:
        id: s_but
    TextInput:
        text: s_but.state
```

An `id` is limited in scope to the rule it is declared in, so in the code above `s_but` can not be accessed outside the `<MySecondWidget>` rule.
**Warning:** When assigning a value to `id`, remember that the value isn’t a string. There are no quotes:

- good -> `id: value`
- bad -> `id: 'value'`

An `id` is a weakref to the widget and not the widget itself. As a consequence, storing the `id` is not sufficient to keep the widget from being garbage collected. To demonstrate:

```python
<MyWidget>:
    label_widget: label_widget
    Button:
        text: 'Add Button'
        on_press: root.add_widget(label_widget)
    Button:
        text: 'Remove Button'
        on_press: root.remove_widget(label_widget)
    Label:
        id: label_widget
        text: 'widget'
```

Although a reference to `label_widget` is stored in `MyWidget`, it is not sufficient to keep the object alive once other references have been removed because it’s only a weakref. Therefore, after the remove button is clicked (which removes any direct reference to the widget) and the window is resized (which calls the garbage collector resulting in the deletion of `label_widget`), when the add button is clicked to add the widget back, a `ReferenceError: weakly-referenced object no longer exists` will be thrown.

To keep the widget alive, a direct reference to the `label_widget` widget must be kept. This is achieved using `id.__self__` or `label_widget.__self__` in this case. The correct way to do this would be:

```python
<MyWidget>:
    label_widget: label_widget.__self__
```

16.9 Accessing Widgets defined inside Kv lang in your python code

Consider the code below in `my.kv`:

```python
<MyFirstWidget>:
    # both these variables can be the same name and this doesn't lead to 
    # an issue with uniqueness as the id is only accessible in kv.
    txt_inpt: txt_inpt
    Button:
        id: f_but
    TextInput:
        id: txt_inpt
        text: f_but.state
        on_text: root.check_status(f_but)
```

In `myapp.py`:

```python
...
class MyFirstWidget(BoxLayout):
    txt_inpt = ObjectProperty(None)

    def check_status(self, btn):
        print('button state is: {state}'.format(state=btn.state))
```

(continues on next page)
print('text input text is: {txt}'.format(txt=self.txt_inpt))
...

`txt_inpt` is defined as an `ObjectProperty` initialized to `None` inside the Class.

```
txt_inpt = ObjectProperty(None)
```

At this point `self.txt_inpt` is `None`. In Kv lang this property is updated to hold the instance of the `TextInput` referenced by the id `txt_inpt`:

```
txt_inpt: txt_inpt
```

From this point onwards, `self.txt_inpt` holds a reference to the widget identified by the id `txt_input` and can be used anywhere in the class, as in the function `check_status`. In contrast to this method you could also just pass the id to the function that needs to use it, like in case of `f_but` in the code above.

There is a simpler way to access objects with id tags in Kv using the `ids` lookup object. You can do this as follows:

```
<Marvel>
    Label:
        id: loki
        text: 'loki: I AM YOUR GOD!
    Button:
        id: hulk
        text: 'press to smash loki'
        on_release: root.hulk_smash()
</Marvel>
```

In your python code:

```
class Marvel(BoxLayout):
    def hulk_smash(self):
        self.ids.hulk.text = "hulk: puny god!"
        self.ids["loki"].text = "loki: >.<!!!"  # alternative syntax
```

When your kv file is parsed, kivy collects all the widgets tagged with id’s and places them in this `self.ids` dictionary type property. That means you can also iterate over these widgets and access them dictionary style:

```
for key, val in self.ids.items():
    print("key={0}, val={1}".format(key, val))
```

**Note:** Although the `self.ids` method is very concise, it is generally regarded as ‘best practice’ to use the ObjectProperty. This creates a direct reference, provides faster access and is more explicit.

### 16.10 Dynamic Classes

Consider the code below:

```
<MyWidget>
    Button:
        text: "Hello world, watch this text wrap inside the button"
        text_size: self.size
</MyWidget>
```
Instead of having to repeat the same values for every button, we can just use a template instead, like so:

```python
<Button>
    text: "Even absolute is relative to itself"
    text_size: self.size
    font_size: '25sp'
    markup: True
</Button>

<Button>
    text: "Repeating the same thing over and over in a comp = fail"
    text_size: self.size
    font_size: '25sp'
    markup: True
</Button>

<MyBigButt@Button>:
    text_size: self.size
    font_size: '25sp'
    markup: True
<MyWidget>:
    MyBigButt:
        text: "Hello world, watch this text wrap inside the button"
    MyBigButt:
        text: "Even absolute is relative to itself"
    MyBigButt:
        text: "repeating the same thing over and over in a comp = fail"
    MyBigButt:

This class, created just by the declaration of this rule, inherits from the Button class and allows us to change default values and create bindings for all its instances without adding any new code on the Python side.

16.11 Re-using styles in multiple widgets

Consider the code below in my.kv:

```python
<MyFirstWidget>:
    Button:
        on_press: root.text(txt_inpt.text)
    TextInput:
        id: txt_inpt

<MySecondWidget>:
    Button:
        on_press: root.text(txt_inpt.text)
    TextInput:
        id: txt_inpt
```

In myapp.py:

```python
class MyFirstWidget(BoxLayout):
    def text(self, val):
        print('text input text is: {txt}'.format(txt=val))
```

(continues on next page)
**16.12 Designing with the Kivy Language**

One of the aims of the Kivy language is to **separate the concerns** of presentation and logic. The presentation (layout) side is addressed by your .kv file and the logic by your py file.

### 16.12.1 The code goes in py files

Let’s start with a little example. First, the Python file named `main.py`:

```python
import kivy
kivy.require('1.0.5')

from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.properties import ObjectProperty, StringProperty

class Controller(FloatLayout):
    '''Create a controller that receives a custom widget from the kv lang file.

    Add an action to be called from the kv lang file.
    '''
    label_wid = ObjectProperty()
    info = StringProperty()

    def do_action(self):
        self.label_wid.text = 'My label after button press'
        self.info = 'New info text'

class ControllerApp(App):

    def build(self):
        return Controller(info='Hello world')
```

Because both classes share the same .kv style, this design can be simplified if we reuse the style for both widgets. You can do this in .kv as follows. In my.kv:

```kv
<MyFirstWidget,MySecondWidget>:

    Button:
        on_press: root.text(txt_inpt.text)

    TextInput:
        id: txt_inpt
```

By separating the class names with a comma, all the classes listed in the declaration will have the same kv properties.
In this example, we are creating a Controller class with 2 properties:

- **info** for receiving some text
- **label_wid** for receiving the label widget

In addition, we are creating a `do_action()` method that will use both of these properties. It will change the `info` text and change text in the `label_wid` widget.

### 16.12.2 The layout goes in controller.kv

Executing this application without a corresponding `.kv` file will work, but nothing will be shown on the screen. This is expected, because the Controller class has no widgets in it, it’s just a `FloatLayout`. We can create the UI around the Controller class in a file named `controller.kv`, which will be loaded when we run the ControllerApp. How this is done and what files are loaded is described in the `kivy.app.App.load_kv()` method.

```python
if __name__ == '__main__':
    ControllerApp().run()
```

```kivy
#:kivy 1.0

<Controller>:
    label_wid: my_custom_label

    BoxLayout:
        orientation: 'vertical'
        padding: 20

        Button:
            text: 'My controller info is: ' + root.info
            on_press: root.do_action()

        Label:
            id: my_custom_label
            text: 'My label before button press'
```

One label and one button in a vertical `BoxLayout`. Seems very simple. There are 3 things going on here:

1. Using data from the Controller. As soon as the `info` property is changed in the controller, the expression `text: 'My controller info is: ' + root.info` will automatically be re-evaluated, changing the text in the Button.

2. Giving data to the Controller. The expression `id: my_custom_label` is assigning the created Label the id of `my_custom_label`. Then, using `my_custom_label` in the expression `label_wid: my_custom_label` gives the instance of that Label widget to your Controller.


   - `root` and `self` are reserved keywords, useable anywhere. `root` represents the top widget in the rule and `self` represents the current widget.

   - You can use any id declared in the rule the same as `root` and `self`. For example, you could do this in the `on_press()`: 

   - 

```python
button = self.ids['my_custom_label']
button.text = 'My label before button press'
```

• root and self are reserved keywords, useable anywhere. root represents the top widget in the rule and self represents the current widget.

• You can use any id declared in the rule the same as root and self. For example, you could do this in the on_press():

• 

```python
button.text = 'My label before button press'
```
And that's that. Now when we run `main.py`, `controller.kv` will be loaded so that the Button and Label will show up and respond to our touch events.
Integrating with other Frameworks

New in version 1.0.8.

17.1 Using Twisted inside Kivy

**Note:** You can use the `kivy.support.install_twisted_reactor` function to install a twisted reactor that will run inside the kivy event loop.

Any arguments or keyword arguments passed to this function will be passed on the threadedselect reactors interleave function. These are the arguments one would usually pass to twisted’s reactor.startRunning.

**Warning:** Unlike the default twisted reactor, the installed reactor will not handle any signals unless you set the ‘installSignalHandlers’ keyword argument to 1 explicitly. This is done to allow kivy to handle the signals as usual, unless you specifically want the twisted reactor to handle the signals (e.g. SIGINT).

The kivy examples include a small example of a twisted server and client. The server app has a simple twisted server running and logs any messages. The client app can send messages to the server and will print its message and the response it got. The examples are based mostly on the simple Echo example from the twisted docs, which you can find here:


To try the example, run `echo_server_app.py` first, and then launch `echo_client_app.py`. The server will reply with simple echo messages to anything the client app sends when you hit enter after typing something in the textbox.
17.1.1 Server App

```python
# install_twisted_reactor must be called before importing and using the reactor
from kivy.support import install_twisted_reactor

install_twisted_reactor()

from twisted.internet import reactor
from twisted.internet import protocol

class EchoServer(protocol.Protocol):
    def dataReceived(self, data):
        response = self.factory.app.handle_message(data)
        if response:
            self.transport.write(response)

class EchoServerFactory(protocol.Factory):
    protocol = EchoServer
    def __init__(self, app):
        self.app = app

from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.label import Label

class TwistedServerApp(App):
    label = None
    def build(self):
        self.label = Label(text="server started\n")
        reactor.listenTCP(8000, EchoServerFactory(self))
        return self.label

    def handle_message(self, msg):
        msg = msg.decode('utf-8')
        self.label.text = "received: {}\n".format(msg)

        if msg == "ping":
            msg = "Pong"
        if msg == "plop":
            msg = "Kivy Rocks!!"
        self.label.text += "responded: {}\n".format(msg)
        return msg.encode('utf-8')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    TwistedServerApp().run()
```

17.1.2 Client App

```python
# install_twisted_reactor must be called before importing the reactor
from __future__ import unicode_literals

(continues on next page)```
from kivy.support import install_twisted_reactor
install_twisted_reactor()

# A Simple Client that send messages to the Echo Server
from twisted.internet import reactor, protocol

class EchoClient(protocol.Protocol):
    def connectionMade(self):
        self.factory.app.on_connection(self.transport)

    def dataReceived(self, data):
        self.factory.app.print_message(data.decode('utf-8'))

class EchoClientFactory(protocol.ClientFactory):
    protocol = EchoClient

    def __init__(self, app):
        self.app = app

    def startedConnecting(self, connector):
        self.app.print_message('Started to connect.

    def clientConnectionLost(self, connector, reason):
        self.app.print_message('Lost connection.

    def clientConnectionFailed(self, connector, reason):
        self.app.print_message('Connection failed.

from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.label import Label
from kivy.uix.textinput import TextInput
from kivy.uix.boxlayout import BoxLayout

# A simple kivy App, with a textbox to enter messages, and
# a large label to display all the messages received from
# the server
class TwistedClientApp(App):
    connection = None
    textbox = None
    label = None

    def build(self):
        root = self.setup_gui()
        self.connect_to_server()
        return root

    def setup_gui(self):
        self.textbox = TextInput(size_hint_y=.1, multiline=False)
        self.textbox.bind(on_text_validate=self.send_message)
        self.label = Label(text='connecting...

        layout = BoxLayout(orientation='vertical')
        layout.add_widget(self.label)
        layout.add_widget(self.textbox)
return layout

def connect_to_server(self):
    reactor.connectTCP('localhost', 8000, EchoClientFactory(self))

def on_connection(self, connection):
    self.print_message("Connected successfully!")
    self.connection = connection

def send_message(self, *args):
    msg = self.textbox.text
    if msg and self.connection:
        self.connection.write(msg.encode('utf-8'))
        self.textbox.text = ""

def print_message(self, msg):
    self.label.text += "{}\n".format(msg)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    TwistedClientApp().run()
Packaging your application

18.1 Create a package for Windows

Note: This document only applies for kivy 1.9.1 and greater.

Packaging your application for the Windows platform can only be done inside the Windows OS. The following process has been tested on Windows with the Kivy wheels installation, see at the end for alternate installations.

The package will be either 32 or 64 bits depending on which version of Python you ran it with.

18.1.1 Requirements

- Latest Kivy (installed as described in Installation on Windows).
- PyInstaller 3.1+ (pip install --upgrade pyinstaller).

18.2 PyInstaller default hook

This section applies to PyInstaller (>= 3.1) that includes the kivy hooks. To overwrite the default hook the following examples need to be slightly modified. See Overwriting the default hook.

18.2.1 Packaging a simple app

For this example, we’ll package the touchtracer example project and embed a custom icon. The location of the kivy examples is, when using the wheels, installed to python\share\kivy-examples and when using the github source code installed as kivy\examples. We’ll just refer to the full path leading to the examples as examples-path. The touchtracer example is in examples-path\demo\touchtracer and the main file is named main.py.
1. Open your command line shell and ensure that python is on the path (i.e. `python` works).

2. Create a folder into which the packaged app will be created. For example create a TouchApp folder and change to that directory with e.g. `cd TouchApp`. Then type:

   ```python
   python -m PyInstaller --name touchtracer examples-path\demo\touchtracer\main.py
   ```

   You can also add an `icon.ico` file to the application folder in order to create an icon for the executable. If you don’t have a `.ico` file available, you can convert your `icon.png` file to `ico` using the web app ConvertICO. Save the `icon.ico` in the touchtracer directory and type:

   ```python
   python -m PyInstaller --name touchtracer --icon examples-path\demo\touchtracer\icon.ico examples-path\demo\touchtracer\main.py
   ```

   For more options, please consult the PyInstaller Manual.

3. The spec file will be `touchtracer.spec` located in TouchApp. Now we need to edit the spec file to add the dependencies hooks to correctly build the exe. Open the spec file with your favorite editor and add these lines at the beginning of the spec (assuming sdl2 is used, the default now):

   ```
   from kivy.deps import sdl2, glew
   ```

   Then, find `COLLECT()` and add the data for touchtracer (`touchtracer.kv, particle.png, ...`): Change the line to add a `Tree()` object, e.g. `Tree('examples-path\demo\touchtracer\')`. This `Tree` will search and add every file found in the touchtracer directory to your final package.

   To add the dependencies, before the first keyword argument in `COLLECT` add a `Tree` object for every path of the dependencies. E.g. `*[Tree(p) for p in (sdl2.dep_bins + glew.dep_bins)]` so it'll look something like:

   ```
   coll = COLLECT(exe, Tree('examples-path\demo\touchtracer\'),
                   a.binaries,
                   a.zipfiles,
                   a.datas,
                   *[Tree(p) for p in (sdl2.dep_bins + glew.dep_bins)],
                   strip=False,
                   upx=True,
                   name='touchtracer')
   ```

4. Now we build the spec file in TouchApp with:

   ```
   python -m PyInstaller touchtracer.spec
   ```

5. The compiled package will be in the `TouchApp\dist\touchtracer` directory.

18.2.2 Packaging a video app with gstreamer

Following we’ll slightly modify the example above to package a app that uses gstreamer for video. We’ll use the `videoplayer` example found at `examples-path\widgets\videoplayer.py`. Create a folder somewhere called `VideoPlayer` and on the command line change your current directory to that folder and do:

```python
python -m PyInstaller --name gstvideo examples-path\widgets\videoplayer.py
```

to create the `gstvideo.spec` file. Edit as above and this time include the gstreamer dependency as well:
from kivy.deps import sdl2, glew, gstreamer

and add the Tree() to include the video files, e.g. Tree('examples-path\widgets') as well as the gstreamer dependencies so it should look something like:

coll = COLLECT(exe, Tree('examples-path\widgets'),
    a.binaries,
    a.zipfiles,
    a.datas,
    *[Tree(p) for p in (sdl2.dep_bins + glew.dep_bins + gstreamer.dep_bins)],
    strip=False,
    upx=True,
    name='gstvideo')

Then build the spec file in VideoPlayer with:

python -m PyInstaller gstvideo.spec

and you should find gstvideo.exe in VideoPlayer\dist\gstvideo, which when run will play a video.

Note: If you’re using Pygame and need PyGame in your packaging app, you’ll have to add the following code to your spec file due to kivy issue #1638. After the imports add the following:

def getResource(identifier, *args, **kwargs):
    if identifier == 'pygame_icon.tiff':
        raise IOError()
    return _original_getResource(identifier, *args, **kwargs)

import pygame.pkgdata
_original_getResource = pygame.pkgdata.getResource
pygame.pkgdata.getResource = getResource

18.3 Overwriting the default hook

18.3.1 Including/excluding video and audio and reducing app size

PyInstaller includes a hook for kivy that by default adds all the core modules used by kivy, e.g. audio, video, spelling etc (you still need to package the gstreamer dlls manually with Tree() - see the example above) and their dependencies. If the hook is not installed or to reduce app size some of these modules may be excluded, e.g. if no audio/video is used, with an alternative hook.

Kivy provides the alternate hook at hookspath(). In addition, if and only if PyInstaller doesn’t have the default hooks runtime_hooks() must also be provided. When overwriting the hook, the latter one typically is not required to be overwritten.

The alternate hookspath() hook does not include any of the kivy providers. To add them, they have to be added with get_deps_minimal() or get_deps_all(). See their documentation and pyinstaller_hooks for more details. But essentially, get_deps_all() add all the providers like in the default hook while get_deps_minimal() only adds those that are loaded when the app is run. Each method provides a list of hidden kivy imports and excluded imports that can be passed on to Analysis.
One can also generate an alternate hook which literally lists every kivy provider module and those not required can be commented out. See `pyinstaller_hooks`.

To use the the alternate hooks with the examples above modify as following to add the hooks with `hookspath()` and `runtime_hooks` (if required) and `**get_deps_minimal()` or `**get_deps_all()` to specify the providers.

For example, add the import statement:

```python
from kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks import get_deps_minimal, get_deps_all,
       hookspath, runtime_hooks
```

and then modify `Analysis` as follows:

```python
a = Analysis(['examples-path\demo\touchtracer\main.py'],
              ...
              hookspath=hookspath(),
              runtime_hooks=runtime_hooks(),
              ...
              **get_deps_all())
```

to include everything like the default hook. Or:

```python
a = Analysis(['examples-path\demo\touchtracer\main.py'],
              ...
              hookspath=hookspath(),
              runtime_hooks=runtime_hooks(),
              ...
              **get_deps_minimal(video=\None, audio=\None))
```

e.g. to exclude the audio and video providers and for the other core modules only use those loaded.

The key points is to provide the alternate `hookspath()` which does not list by default all the kivy providers and instead manually to `hiddenimports` add the required providers while removing the undesired ones (audio and video in this example) with `get_deps_minimal()`.

### 18.3.2 Alternate installations

The previous examples used e.g. `*[Tree(p) for p in (sdl2.dep_bins + glew.dep_bins + gstreamer.dep_bins)]`, to make PyInstaller add all the dlls used by these dependencies. If kivy was not installed using the wheels method these commands will not work and e.g. `kivy.deps.sdl2` will fail to import. Instead, one must find the location of these dlls and manually pass them to the `Tree` class in a similar fashion as the example.

### 18.4 Create a package for Android

You can create a package for android using the `python-for-android` project. This page explains how to download and use it directly on your own machine (see [Packaging with python-for-android](#)) or use the `Buildozer` tool to automate the entire process. You can also see [Packaging your application for the Kivy Launcher](#) to run kivy programs without compiling them.

For new users, we recommend using `Buildozer` as the easiest way to make a full APK. You can also run your Kivy app without a compilation step with the `Kivy Launcher` app.

Kivy applications can be released on an Android market such as the Play store, with a few extra steps to create a fully signed APK.
The Kivy project includes tools for accessing Android APIs to accomplish vibration, sensor access, testing etc. These, along with information on debugging on the device, are documented at the main Android page.

**Note:** Python 3 support on Android is now available experimentally.

### 18.4.1 Buildozer

Buildozer is a tool that automates the entire build process. It downloads and sets up all the prequisites for python-for-android, including the android SDK and NDK, then builds an apk that can be automatically pushed to the device.

Buildozer currently works only in Linux, and is an alpha release, but it already works well and can significantly simplify the apk build.

You can get buildozer at https://github.com/kivy/buildozer:

```bash
git clone https://github.com/kivy/buildozer.git
cd buildozer
sudo python2.7 setup.py install
```

This will install buildozer in your system. Afterwards, navigate to your project directory and run:

```bash
buildozer init
```

This creates a `buildozer.spec` file controlling your build configuration. You should edit it appropriately with your app name etc. You can set variables to control most or all of the parameters passed to python-for-android.

Install buildozer’s dependencies.

Finally, plug in your android device and run:

```bash
buildozer android debug deploy run
```

to build, push and automatically run the apk on your device.

Buildozer has many available options and tools to help you, the steps above are just the simplest way to build and run your APK. The full documentation is available here. You can also check the Buildozer README at https://github.com/kivy/buildozer.

### 18.4.2 Packaging with python-for-android

You can also package directly with python-for-android, which can give you more control but requires you to manually download parts of the Android toolchain.

See the python-for-android documentation for full details.

### 18.4.3 Packaging your application for the Kivy Launcher

The Kivy launcher is an Android application that runs any Kivy examples stored on your SD Card. To install the Kivy launcher, you must:

1. Go to the Kivy Launcher page on the Google Play Store
2. Click on Install
3. Select your phone… And you’re done!
If you don’t have access to the Google Play Store on your phone/tablet, you can download and install the APK manually from http://kivy.org/#download.

Once the Kivy launcher is installed, you can put your Kivy applications in the Kivy directory in your external storage directory (often available at /sdcard even in devices where this memory is internal), e.g.

```
/sdcard/kivy/<yourapplication>
```

<yourapplication> should be a directory containing:

```python
# Your main application file:
main.py
# Some info Kivy requires about your app on android:
android.txt
```

The file android.txt must contain:

```
title=<Application Title>
author=<Your Name>
orIENTATION=<portrait|landscape>
```

These options are just a very basic configuration. If you create your own APK using the tools above, you can choose many other settings.

Installation of Examples

Kivy comes with many examples, and these can be a great place to start trying the Kivy launcher. You can run them as below:

```shell
#. Download the `Kivy demos for Android <https://storage.googleapis.com/google-code-archive-downloads/v2/code.google.com/kivy/kivydemo-for-android.zip>`_
#. Unzip the contents and go to the folder `kivydemo-for-android`
#. Copy all the the subfolders here to /sdcard/kivy
1. Run the launcher and select one of the Pictures, Showcase, Touchtracer, Cymunk or other demos...
```

18.4.4 Release on the market

If you have built your own APK with Buildozer or with python-for-android, you can create a release version that may be released on the Play store or other Android markets.

To do this, you must run Buildozer with the release parameter (e.g. buildozer android release), or if using python-for-android use the --release option to build.py. This creates a release APK in the bin directory, which you must properly sign and zipalign. The procedure for doing this is described in the Android documentation at https://developer.android.com/studio/publish/app-signing.html#signing-manually - all the necessary tools come with the Android SDK.

18.4.5 Targeting Android

Kivy is designed to operate identically across platforms and as a result, makes some clear design decisions. It includes its own set of widgets and by default, builds an APK with all the required core dependencies and libraries.
It is possible to target specific Android features, both directly and in a (somewhat) cross-platform way. See the Using Android APIs section of the Kivy on Android documentation for more details.

18.5 The Kivy Android Virtual Machine

Note: The VM is now updated. Please check the Kivy website for the latest version.

18.5.1 Introduction

Currently, Kivy Android applications can only be built in a Linux environment configured with python-for-android, the Android SDK and the Android NDK. As this environment in not only tricky to setup but also impossible on Windows or OS X operating systems, we provide a fully configured VirtualBox disk image to ease your building woes.

If you are not familiar with virtualization, we encourage you to read the Wikipedia Virtualization page.

18.5.2 Getting started

1. Download the Kivy / Buildozer VM, in the Virtual Machine section. The download is 1.2GB. Extract the file and remember the location of the extracted directory.

2. Download the version of VirtualBox for your machine from the VirtualBox download area and install it.

3. Start VirtualBox, click on “File”, “Import Appliance”.

4. Select the extracted directory, file should be named “Buildozer VM.ovf”

5. Start the Virtual machine and click on the “Buildozer” icon.

18.5.3 Building the APK

Once the VM is loaded, you can follow the instructions from Packaging with python-for-android. You don’t need to download with git clone though, as python-for-android is already installed and set up in the virtual machine home directory.

18.5.4 Hints and tips

1. Shared folders

   Generally, your development environment and toolset are set up on your host machine but the APK is build in your guest. VirtualBox has a feature called ‘Shared folders’ which allows your guest direct access to a folder on your host.

   If it often convenient to use this feature (usually with ‘Permanent’ and ‘Auto-mount’ options) to copy the built APK to the host machine so it can form part of your normal dev environment. A simple script can easily automate the build and copy/move process.

   Currently, VirtualBox doesn’t allow symlink anymore in a shared folder. Adjust your buildozer.spec to build outside the shared folder. Also, ensure the kivy user is in the vboxsf group.

2. Copy and paste
By default, you will not be able to share clipboard items between the host and the guest machine. You can achieve this by enabling the “bi-directional” shared clipboard option under “Settings -> General -> Advanced”.

3. Snapshots

If you are working on the Kivy development branch, pulling the latest version can sometimes break things (as much as we try not to). You can guard against this by taking a snapshot before pulling. This allows you to easily restore your machine to its previous state should you have the need.

4. Insufficient memory

Assigning the Virtual Machine insufficient memory may result in the compile failing with cryptic errors, such as:

```
arm-linux-androideabi-gcc: Internal error: Killed (program cc1)
```

If this occurs, please check the amount of free memory in the Kivy VM and increase the amount of RAM allocated to it if required.

5. No space left

Read the section about resizing the VM at https://github.com/kivy/buildozer#buildozer-virtual-machine

18.6 Kivy on Android

You can run Kivy applications on Android, on (more or less) any device with OpenGL ES 2.0 (Android 2.2 minimum). This is standard on modern devices; Google reports the requirement is met by 99.9% of devices.

Kivy APKs are normal Android apps that you can distribute like any other, including on stores like the Play store. They behave properly when paused or restarted, may utilise Android services and have access to most of the normal java API as described below.

Follow the instructions below to learn how to package your app for Android, debug your code on the device, and use Android APIs such as for vibration and reading sensors.

18.6.1 Package for Android

The Kivy project provides all the necessary tools to package your app on Android, including building your own standalone APK that may be distributed on a market like the Play store. This is covered fully in the Create a package for Android documentation.

18.6.2 Debugging your application on the Android platform

You can view the normal output of your code (stdout, stderr), as well as the normal Kivy logs, through the Android logcat stream. This is accessed through adb, provided by the Android SDK. You may need to enable adb in your device’s developer options, then connect your device to your computer and run:

```
adb logcat
```

You’ll see all the logs including your stdout/stderr and Kivy logger.

If you packaged your app with Buildozer, the `adb` tool may not be in your $PATH and the above command may not work. You can instead run:
to run the version installed by Buildozer, or find the SDK tools at $HOME/.buildozer/android/platform.

You can also run and debug your application using the Kivy Launcher. If you run your application this way, you will find log files inside the “/.kivy/logs” sub-folder within your application folder.

18.6.3 Using Android APIs

Although Kivy is a Python framework, the Kivy project maintains tools to easily use the normal java APIs, for everything from vibration to sensors to sending messages through SMS or email.

For new users, we recommend using Plyer. For more advanced access or for APIs not currently wrapped, you can use Pyjnius directly. Kivy also supplies an android module for basic Android functionality.

User contributed Android code and examples are available on the Kivy wiki.

Plyer

Plyer is a pythonic, platform-independent API to use features commonly found on various platforms, particularly mobile ones. The idea is that your app can call simply call a Plyer function, such as to present a notification to the user, and Plyer will take care of doing so in the right way regardless of the platform or operating system. Internally, Plyer uses Pyjnius (on Android), Pyobjus (on iOS) and some platform specific APIs on desktop platforms.

For instance, the following code would make your Android device vibrate, or raise a NotImplemented-Error that you can handle appropriately on other platforms such as desktops that don’t have appropriate hardware::

```python
from plyer import vibrator
evibrator.vibrate(10)  # vibrate for 10 seconds
```

Plyer’s list of supported APIs is growing quite quickly, you can see the full list in the Plyer README.

Pyjnius

Pyjnius is a Python module that lets you access java classes directly from Python, automatically converting arguments to the right type, and letting you easily convert the java results to Python.

Pyjnius can be obtained from github, and has its own documentation.

Here is a simple example showing Pyjnius’ ability to access the normal Android vibration API, the same result of the plyer code above:

```python
# 'autoclass' takes a java class and gives it a Python wrapper
from jnius import autoclass

# Context is a normal java class in the Android API
Context = autoclass('android.content.Context')

# PythonActivity is provided by the Kivy bootstrap app in python-for-android
PythonActivity = autoclass('org.renpy.android.PythonActivity')

# The PythonActivity stores a reference to the currently running activity
# We need this to access the vibrator service
```

(continues on next page)
activity = PythonActivity.mActivity

# This is almost identical to the java code for the vibrator
vibrator = activity.getSystemService(Context.VIBRATOR_SERVICE)

vibrator.vibrate(10000)  # The value is in milliseconds - this is 10s

This code directly follows the java API functions to call the vibrator, with Pyjnius automatically trans-
lating the api to Python code and our calls back to the equivalent java. It is much more verbose and
java-like than Plyer’s version, for no benefit in this case, though Plyer does not wrap every API available
to Pyjnius.

Pyjnius also has powerful abilities to implement java interfaces, which is important for wrapping some
APIs, but these are not documented here - you can see Pyjnius’ own documentation.

Android module

Python-for-android includes a python module (actually cython wrapping java) to access a limited set
of Android APIs. This has been largely superseded by the more flexible Pyjnius and Plyer as above, but
may still occasionally be useful. The available functions are given in the python-for-android documen-
tation.

This includes code for billing/IAP and creating/accessing Android services, which is not yet available
in the other tools above.

18.6.4 Status of the Project and Tested Devices

These sections previously described the existence of Kivy’s Android build tools, with their limitations
and some devices that were known to work.

The Android tools are now quite stable, and should work with practically any device; our minimum
requirements are OpenGL ES 2.0 and Android 2.2. These are very common now - Kivy has even been
run on an Android smartwatch!

A current technical limitation is that the Android build tools compile only ARM APKs, which will not
run on Android devices with x86 processors (these are currently rare). This should be added soon.

As Kivy works fine on most devices, the list of supported phones/tablets has been retired - all Android
devices are likely to work if they meet the conditions above.

18.7 Creating packages for OS X

Note: This guide describes multiple ways for packaging Kivy applications. Packaging with PyInstaller
is recommended for general use.

18.7.1 Using PyInstaller and Homebrew

Note: Package your app on the oldest OS X version you want to support.
Complete guide

1. Install **Homebrew**
2. Install Python:

```
$ brew install python
```

**Note:** To use Python 3, `brew install python3` and replace `pip` with `pip3` in the guide below.

3. (Re)install your dependencies with **--build-bottle** to make sure they can be used on other machines:

```
$ brew reinstall --build-bottle sdl2 sdl2_image sdl2_ttf sdl2_mixer
```

**Note:** If your project depends on GStreamer or other additional libraries (re)install them with **--build-bottle** as described below.

4. Install Cython and Kivy:

```
$ pip install Cython==0.28.5
$ pip install -U kivy
```

5. Install PyInstaller:

```
$ pip install -U pyinstaller
```

6. Package your app using the path to your main.py:

```
$ pyinstaller -y --clean --windowed --name touchtracer \
   --exclude-module _tkinter \
   --exclude-module Tkinter \
   --exclude-module enchant \
   --exclude-module twisted \
   /usr/local/share/kivy-examples/demo/touchtracer/main.py
```

**Note:** This will not yet copy additional image or sound files. You would need to adapt the created `.spec` file for that.

Editing the spec file

The specs file is named `touchtracer.spec` and is located in the directory where you ran the pyinstaller command.

You need to change the COLLECT() call to add the data of touchtracer (`touchtracer.kv`, `particle.png`, ...). Change the line to add a Tree() object. This Tree will search and add every file found in the touchtracer directory to your final package. Your COLLECT section should look something like this:

```python
coll = COLLECT(exe, Tree('/usr/local/share/kivy-examples/demo/touchtracer/'),
               a.binaries,
               a.zipfiles,
               a.datas,
               (continues on next page)
```
This will add the required hooks so that PyInstaller gets the required Kivy files. We are done. Your spec is ready to be executed.

Build the spec and create a DMG

1. Open a console.
2. Go to the PyInstaller directory, and build the spec:
   
   ```bash
   $ pyinstaller -y --clean --windowed touchtracer.spec
   ```

3. Run:
   
   ```bash
   $ pushd dist
   $ hdiutil create ./Touchtracer.dmg -srcfolder touchtracer.app -ov
   $ popd
   ```

4. You will now have a Touchtracer.dmg available in the `dist` directory.

Additional Libraries

GStreamer

If your project depends on GStreamer:

```bash
$ brew reinstall --build-bottle gstreamer gst-plugins-{base,good,bad,ugly}
```

**Note:** If your Project needs Ogg Vorbis support be sure to add the `--with-libvorbis` option to the command above.

If you are using Python from Homebrew you will also need the following step until this pull request gets merged:

```bash
$ brew reinstall --with-python --build-bottle https://github.com/cbenhagen/  ...
/homebrew/raw/patch-3/Library/Formula/gst-python.rb
```

18.7.2 Using PyInstaller without Homebrew


Once you have kivy and its deps installed, you need to install PyInstaller.

Let’s assume we use a folder like `testpackaging`:

```bash
cd testpackaging
git clone http://github.com/pyinstaller/pyinstaller
```

Create a file named `touchtracer.spec` in this directory and add the following code to it:
# -*- mode: python -*-

block_cipher = None
from kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks import get_deps_all, hookspath, runtime_hooks

a = Analysis(["/path/to/yout/folder/containing/examples/demo/touchtracer/main.py"], pathex=["/path/to/yout/folder/containing/testpackaging"], binaries=None, win_no_prefer_redirects=False, win_private_assemblies=False, cipher=block_cipher, hookspath=hookspath(), runtime_hooks=runtime_hooks(), **get_deps_all())

pyz = PYZ(a.pure, a.zipped_data, cipher=block_cipher)
exe = EXE(pyz, a.scripts, exclude_binaries=True, name='touchtracer', debug=False, strip=False, upx=True, console=False)
coll = COLLECT(exe, Tree('..kivy/examples/demo/touchtracer/'), Tree('/Library/Frameworks/SDL2_ttf.framework/Versions/A/Frameworks/FreeType.framework'), a.binaries, a.zipfiles, a.datas, strip=False, upx=True, name='touchtracer')

app = BUNDLE(coll, name='touchtracer.app', icon=None, bundle_identifier=None)

Change the paths with your relevant paths:

```
a = Analysis(["/path/to/yout/folder/containing/examples/demo/touchtracer/main.py"], pathex=["/path/to/yout/folder/containing/testpackaging"],
... coll = COLLECT(exe, Tree('..kivy/examples/demo/touchtracer/'),
```

Then run the following command:

```
pyinstaller/pyinstaller.py touchtracer.spec
```

Replace touchtracer with your app where appropriate. This will give you a <yourapp>.app in the dist/ folder.

18.7.3 Using Buildozer

```
pip install git+http://github.com/kivy/buildozer cd /to/where/I/Want/to/package buildozer init
```
Packaging Kivy applications with the following method must be done inside OS X, 32-bit platforms are no longer supported.

Edit the buildozer.spec and add the details for your app. Dependencies can be added to the requirements section.

By default the kivy version specified in the requirements is ignored.

If you have a Kivy.app at /Applications/Kivy.app then that is used, for packaging. Otherwise the latest build from kivy.org using Kivy master will be downloaded and used.

If you want to package for python 3.x.x simply download the package named Kivy3.7z from the download section of kivy.org and extract it to Kivy.app in /Applications, then run:

```
buildozer osx debug
```

Once the app is packaged, you might want to remove unneeded packages like gstreamer, if you don’t need video support. Same logic applies for other things you do not use, just reduce the package to its minimal state that is needed for the app to run.

As an example we are including the showcase example packaged using this method for both Python 2 (9.xMB) and 3 (15.xMB), you can find the packages here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B1WO07-OL50_alFzSXJUajBFdnc.

That’s it. Enjoy!

Buildozer right now uses the Kivy SDK to package your app. If you want to control more details about your app than buildozer currently offers then you can use the SDK directly, as detailed in the section below.

### 18.7.4 Using the Kivy SDK

**Note:** Kivy.app is not available for download at the moment. For details, see this issue.

Since version 1.9.0, Kivy is released for the OS X platform in a self-contained, portable distribution.

Apps can be packaged and distributed with the Kivy SDK using the method described below, making it easier to include frameworks like SDL2 and GStreamer.

1. Make sure you have the unmodified Kivy SDK (Kivy.app) from the download page.
2. Run the following commands:

```
> mkdir packaging
> cd packaging
packaging> git clone https://github.com/kivy/kivy-sdk-packager
packaging> cd kivy-sdk-packager/osx
osx> cp -a /Applications/Kivy.app ./Kivy.App
```

**Note:** This step above is important, you have to make sure to preserve the paths and permissions. A command like `cp -rf` will copy but make the app unusable and lead to...
3. Now all you need to do is to include your compiled app in the Kivy.app by running the following command:

```
osx> ./package-app.sh /path/to/your/<app_folder_name>/
```

Where `<app_folder_name>` is the name of your app.

This copies Kivy.app to `<app_folder_name>.app` and includes a compiled copy of your app into this package.

4. That’s it, your self-contained package is ready to be deployed! You can now further customize your app as described below.

Installing modules

Kivy package on osx uses its own virtual env that is activated when you run your app using `kivy` command. To install any module you need to install the module like so:

```
$ kivy -m pip install <modulename>
```

Where are the modules/files installed?

Inside the portable venv within the app at:

```
Kivy.app/Contents/Resources/venv/
```

If you install a module that installs a binary for example like kivy-garden That binary will be only available from the venv above, as in after you do:

```
kivy -m pip install kivy-garden
```

The garden lib will be only available when you activate this env.

```
source /Applications/Kivy.app/Contents/Resources/venv/bin/activate  garden install mapview deactivate
```

To install binary files

Just copy the binary to the Kivy.app/Contents/Resources/venv/bin/ directory.

To include other frameworks

Kivy.app comes with SDL2 and Gstreamer frameworks provided. To include frameworks other than the ones provided do the following:

```
git clone http://github.com/tito/osxrelocator
export PYTHONPATH=/path/to/osxrelocator
cd Kivy.app
python -m osxrelocator -r /Library/Frameworks/<Framework_name>.framework/ @executable_path/../Frameworks/<Framework_name>.framework/
```

Do not forget to replace `<Framework_name>` with your framework. This tool `osxrelocator` essentially changes the path for the libs in the framework such that they are relative to the executable within the .app, making the Framework portable with the .app.
Shrinking the app size

The app has a considerable size right now, however the unneeded parts can be removed from the package.

For example if you don’t use GStreamer, simply remove it from YourApp.app/Contents/Frameworks. Similarly you can remove the examples folder from /Applications/Kivy.app/Contents/Resources/kivy/examples/ or kivy/tools, kivy/docs etc.

This way the package can be made to only include the parts that are needed for your app.

Adjust settings

Icons and other settings of your app can be changed by editing YourApp/Contents/info.plist to suit your needs.

Create a DMG

To make a DMG of your app use the following command:

```
   osx> ./create-osx-dmg.sh YourApp.app
```

Note the lack of / at the end. This should give you a compressed dmg that will further shrink the size of your distributed app.

18.8 Create a package for IOS

---

**Note:** Currently, packages for iOS can only be generated with Python 2.7. Python 3.4+ support is on the way.

---

The overall process for creating a package for IOS can be explained in 4 steps:

1. *Compile the distribution* (python + modules for IOS)
2. *Create an Xcode project* (and link your source code)
3. *Update the Xcode project*
4. *Customize the Xcode project*

18.8.1 Prerequisites

You need to install some dependencies, like Cython, autotools, etc. We encourage you to use **Homebrew** to install those dependencies:

```
brew install autoconf automake libtool pkg-config
brew link libtool
sudo easy_install pip
```

For more detail, see **IOS Prerequisites**. Just ensure that everything is ok before starting the second step!
18.8.2 Compile the distribution

Open a terminal, and type:

$ git clone git://github.com/kivy/kivy-ios
$ cd kivy-ios
$ ./toolchain.py build kivy

Most of the python distribution is packed into python27.zip. If you experience any issues, please refer to our user group or the kivy-ios project page.

18.8.3 Create an Xcode project

Before proceeding to the next step, ensure your application entry point is a file named main.py.

We provide a script that creates an initial Xcode project to start with. In the command line below, replace test with your project name. It must be a name without any spaces or illegal characters:

$ ./toolchain.py create <title> <app_directory>
$ ./toolchain.py create Touchtracer ~/code/kivy/examples/demo/touchtracer

**Note:** You must use a fully qualified path to your application directory.

A directory named <title>-ios will be created, with an Xcode project in it. You can open the Xcode project:

$ open touchtracer-ios/touchtracer.xcodeproj

Then click on Play, and enjoy.

**Note:** Everytime you press Play, your application directory will be synced to the <title>-ios/YourApp directory. Don’t make changes in the -ios directory directly.

18.8.4 Update the Xcode project

Let’s say you want to add numpy to your project but you did not compile it prior to creating your XCode project. First, ensure it is built:

$ ./toolchain.py build numpy

Then, update your Xcode project:

$ ./toolchain.py update touchtracer-ios

All the libraries / frameworks necessary to run all the compiled recipes will be added to your Xcode project.

18.8.5 Customize the Xcode project

There are various ways to customize and configure your app. Please refer to the kivy-ios documentation for more information.
18.8.6 Known issues

All known issues with packaging for iOS are currently tracked on our issues page. If you encounter an issue specific to packaging for iOS that isn't listed there, please feel free to file a new issue, and we will get back to you on it.

While most are too technical to be written here, one important known issue is that removing some libraries (e.g. SDL_Mixer for audio) is currently not possible because the kivy project requires it. We will fix this and others in future versions.

18.8.7 FAQ

Application quit abnormally!

By default, all the print statements to the console and files are ignored. If you have an issue when running your application, you can activate the log by commenting out this line in main.m:

```
putenv("KIVY_NO_CONSOLELOG=1");
```

Then you should see all the Kivy logging on the Xcode console.

How can Apple accept a python app?

We managed to merge the app binary with all the libraries into a single binary, called libpython. This means all binary modules are loaded beforehand, so nothing is dynamically loaded.

Have you already submitted a Kivy application to the App store?

Yes, check:
- Defletouch on iTunes,
- ProcessCraft on iTunes

For a more complete list, visit the Kivy wiki.

18.9 IOS Prerequisites

The following guide assumes:
- XCode 5.1 or above
- OS X 10.9 or above

Your experience may vary with different versions.

18.9.1 Getting started

In order to submit any application to the iTunes store, you will need an iOS Developer License. For testing, you can use a physical device or the XCode iOS emulator.

Please note that in order to test on the device, you need to register these devices and install your “provisioning profile” on them. Please refer to the Apple’s Getting started guide for more information.
18.9.2 Homebrew

We use the Homebrew package manager for OSX to install some of the dependencies and tools used by Kivy. It’s a really helpful tool and is an Open Source project hosted on Github.

Due to the nature of package management (complications with versions and Operating Systems), this process can be error prone and cause failures in the build process. The Missing requirement: <pkg> is not installed! message is typically such an error.

The first thing is to ensure you have run the following commands:

```bash
brew install autoconf automake libtool pkg-config mercurial
brew link libtool
brew link mercurial
sudo easy_install pip
sudo pip install Cython==0.28.5
```

If you still receive build errors, check your Homebrew is in a healthy state:

```bash
brew doctor
```

For further help, please refer to the Homebrew wiki.

The last, final and desperate step to get things working might be to remove Homebrew altogether, get the latest version, install that and then re-install the dependencies.

How to Uninstall and Remove Homebrew for Mac OSX
Warning: This is not a legally authoritative guide! The Kivy organisation, authors and contributors take no responsibility for any lack of knowledge, information or advice presented here. The guide is merely informative and is meant to protect inexperienced users.

Your code alone may not require including licensing information or copyright notices of other included software, but binaries are something else. When a binary (.exe, .app, .apk, …) is created, it includes Kivy, its dependencies and other packages that your application uses.

Some of them are licensed in a way that requires including a copyright notice somewhere in your app (or more). Before distributing any of the binaries, please check all the created files that don’t belong to your source (.dll, .pyd, .so, …) and include the appropriate copyright notices if required by the license the files belong to. This way you may satisfy licensing requirements of the Kivy deps.

19.1 Dependencies

All of the dependencies will be used at least partially on each platform Kivy supports. You therefore need to comply to their licenses, which mostly requires only pasting a copyright notice in your app and not pretending you wrote the code.

- docutils
- pygments
- sdl2
- glew
- gstreamer (if used)
- image & audio libraries(e.g. SDL_mixer has them)
You’ll probably need to check image and audio libraries manually (most begin with lib). The LICENSE files that belong to them should be included by PyInstaller, but are not included by python-for-android and you need to find them.

19.2 Windows (PyInstaller)

To access some Windows API features, Kivy uses the pypiwin32 package. This package is released under the PSF license.

19.2.1 Visual Studio Redistributables

Python compiled with Visual Studio (official) includes files from Microsoft and you are only allowed to redistribute them under specific conditions listed in the CRTlicense. You need to include the names of the files and a reworded version of Py2 CRT license or Py3 CRT license (depending which interpreter you use) and present these to the end-user of your application in order to satisfy their requirements.

- List of redistributables

19.2.2 Other libraries

- zlib

---

**Note:** Please add the attributions for other libraries that you *don’t use directly* but are present after packaging with e.g. PyInstaller on Windows.

19.3 Linux

Linux has many distributions which means there’s no correct guide for all of the distributions. This applies to the RPi too. However, it can be simplified in two ways depending on how you create a package (also with PyInstaller): with or without including binaries.

If the binaries are included, you should check every file (e.g. .so) that’s not your source and find the license it belongs to. According to that license, you’ll probably need to put an attribution into your application or possibly more, depending on the requirements of that license.

If the binaries are not included (which allows packaging your app as e.g. a .deb package), there’s a situation bad for your user. It’s up to you to decide whether you satisfy the conditions of other licenses and, for example, include copyright attributions into your app or not.

19.4 Android

As APK is just an archive of files: you can extract files from it and (as in Windows redistributables) check all the files.

APK/assets/private.mp3/private.mp3/ contains all the included files. Most of them are related to Kivy, Python or your source, but those that aren’t need checking.

Known packages:

- pygame (if old_toolchain is used)
There are other included libraries, included either by Kivy directly or through Pygame/SDL2, that are located in APK/lib/armeabi/. Most of them are related to dependencies or are produced by python-for-android and are part of its source (and licensing).

- libapplication.so

19.5 Mac

Missing.

19.6 iOS

Missing.

19.7 Avoiding binaries

There might be a way how to avoid this licensing process by avoiding creating a distribution with third-party stuff completely. With Python you can create a module, which is only your code with __main__.py + setup.py that only lists required dependencies.

This way, you can still distribute your app - your code - and you might not need to care about other licenses. The combination of your code and the dependencies could be specified as a “usage” rather than a “distribution”. The responsibility of satisfying licenses, however, most likely transfers to your user, who needs to assemble the environment to even run the module. If you care about your users, you might want to slow down a little and read more about the consequences.
Part III
TUTORIALS
20.1 Introduction

Welcome to the Pong tutorial

This tutorial will teach you how to write pong using Kivy. We’ll start with a basic application like the one described in the *Create an application* and turn it into a playable pong game, describing each step along the way.
Here is a check list before starting this tutorial:

- You have a working Kivy installation. See the Basic Installation section for detailed descriptions
- You know how to run a basic Kivy application. See Create an application if you don’t.

If you have read the programming guide, and understand both basic Widget concepts (A Simple Paint App) and basic concepts of the kv language (Kv language), you can probably skip the first 2 steps and go straight to step 3.

Note: You can find the entire source code, and source code files for each step in the Kivy examples directory under tutorials/pong/

Ready? Sweet, let’s get started!

20.2 Getting Started

Getting Started

Let’s start by getting a really simple Kivy app up and running. Create a directory for the game and a file named main.py

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget

class PongGame(Widget):
    pass

class PongApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return PongGame()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    PongApp().run()
```

Go ahead and run the application. It should just show a black window at this point. What we’ve done is create a very simple Kivy App, which creates an instance of our PongGame Widget class and returns it as the root element for the applications UI, which you should imagine at this point as a hierarchical tree of Widgets. Kivy places this widget-tree in the default Window. In the next step, we will draw the Pong background and scores by defining how the PongGame widget looks.

20.3 Add Simple Graphics

Creation of pong.kv

We will use a .kv file to define the look and feel of the PongGame class. Since our App class is called PongApp, we can simply create a file called pong.kv in the same directory that will be automatically loaded when the application is run. So create a new file called ‘pong.kv’ and add the following contents.

```kivy
#:kivy 1.0.9
<PongGame>:
```

(continues on next page)
4 canvas:
5     Rectangle:
6         pos: self.center_x - 5, 0
7         size: 10, self.height
8
9 Label:
10         font_size: 70
11         center_x: root.width / 4
12         top: root.top - 50
13         text: "0"
14
15 Label:
16         font_size: 70
17         center_x: root.width * 3 / 4
18         top: root.top - 50
19         text: "0"

Note: COMMON ERROR: The name of the kv file, e.g. pong.kv, must match the name of the app, e.g. PongApp (the part before the App ending).

If you run the app now, you should see a vertical bar in the middle, and two zeros where the player scores will be displayed.

20.3.1 Explaining the Kv File Syntax

Before going on to the next step, you might want to take a closer look at the contents of the kv file we just created and figure out what is going on. If you understand what’s happening, you can probably skip ahead to the next step.

On the very first line we have:

#:kivy 1.0.9

This first line is required in every kv file. It should start with #:kivy followed by a space and the Kivy version it is intended for (so Kivy can make sure you have at least the required version, or handle backwards compatibility later on).

After that, we begin defining rules that are applied to all PongGame instances:

<PongGame>:
...

Like Python, kv files use indentation to define nested blocks. A block defined with a class name inside the < and > characters is a Widget rule. It will be applied to any instance of the named class. If you replaced PongGame with Widget in our example, all Widget instances would have the vertical line and the two Label widgets inside them because it would define these rules for all Widget instances.

Inside a rule section, you can add various blocks to define the style and contents of the widgets they will be applied to. You can:

- set property values,
- add child widgets
- define a canvas section in which you can add Graphics instructions that define how the widget is rendered.

The first block inside the <PongGame> rule we have is a canvas block:
So this canvas block says that the PongGame widget should draw some graphics primitives. In this case, we add a rectangle to the canvas. We set the pos of the rectangle to be 5 pixels left of the horizontal center of the widget, and 0 for y. The size of the rectangle is set to 10 pixels in width, and the widget’s height in height. The nice thing about defining the graphics like this, is that the rendered rectangle will be automatically updated when the properties of any widgets used in the value expression change.

Note: Try to resize the application window and notice what happens. That’s right, the entire UI resizes automatically. The standard behaviour of the Window is to resize an element based on its property size_hint. The default widget size_hint is (1,1), meaning it will be stretched 100% in both x-direction and y-direction and hence fill the available space. Since the pos and size of the rectangle and center_x and top of the score labels were defined within the context of the PongGame class, these properties will automatically update when the corresponding widget properties change. Using the Kv language gives you automatic property binding. :)

The last two sections we add look pretty similar. Each of them adds a Label widget as a child widget to the PongGame widget. For now, the text on both of them is just set to “0”. We’ll hook that up to the actual score once we have the logic implemented, but the labels already look good since we set a bigger font_size, and positioned them relatively to the root widget. The root keyword can be used inside the child block to refer back to the parent/root widget the rule applies to (PongGame in this case):

20.4 Add the Ball

Add the Ball

Ok, so we have a basic pong arena to play in, but we still need the players and a ball to hit around. Let’s start with the ball. We’ll add a new PongBall class to create a widget that will be our ball and make it bounce around.

20.4.1 PongBall Class

Here is the Python code for the PongBall class:
class PongBall(Widget):

    # velocity of the ball on x and y axis
    velocity_x = NumericProperty(0)
    velocity_y = NumericProperty(0)

    # reference list property so we can use ball.velocity as
    # a shorthand, just like e.g. w.pos for w.x and w.y
    velocity = ReferenceListProperty(velocity_x, velocity_y)

    # `move` function will move the ball one step. This
    # will be called in equal intervals to animate the ball
    def move(self):
        self.pos = Vector(*self.velocity) + self.pos

And here is the kv rule used to draw the ball as a white circle:

<PongBall>:
    size: 50, 50
    canvas:
        Ellipse:
            pos: self.pos
            size: self.size

To make it all work, you also have to add the imports for the Properties Property classes used and the Vector.

Here is the entire updated python code and kv file for this step:

main.py:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.properties import NumericProperty, ReferenceListProperty
from kivy.vector import Vector

class PongBall(Widget):
    velocity_x = NumericProperty(0)
    velocity_y = NumericProperty(0)

    velocity = ReferenceListProperty(velocity_x, velocity_y)

def move(self):
    self.pos = Vector(*self.velocity) + self.pos

class PongGame(Widget):
    pass

class PongApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return PongGame()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    PongApp().run()
```

pong.kv:
Note that not only a `<PongBall>` widget rule has been added, but also a child widget `PongBall` in the `<PongGame>` widget rule.

### 20.5 Adding Ball Animation

Making the ball move

Cool, so now we have a ball, and it even has a `move` function... but it’s not moving yet. Let’s fix that.

#### 20.5.1 Scheduling Functions on the Clock

We need the `move` method of our ball to be called regularly. Luckily, Kivy makes this pretty easy by letting us schedule any function we want using the `Clock` and specifying the interval:

```
Clock.schedule_interval(game.update, 1.0/60.0)
```

This line for example, would cause the `update` function of the game object to be called once every 60th of a second (60 times per second).

#### 20.5.2 Object Properties/References

We have another problem though. We’d like to make sure the PongBall has its `move` function called regularly, but in our code we don’t have any references to the ball object since we just added it via the
kv file inside the kv rule for the PongGame class. The only reference to our game is the one we return in the applications build method.

Since we’re going to have to do more than just move the ball (e.g. bounce it off the walls and later the players racket), we’ll probably need an update method for our PongGame class anyway. Furthermore, given that we have a reference to the game object already, we can easily schedule its new update method when the application gets built:

```python
class PongGame(Widget):
    def update(self, dt):
        # call ball.move and other stuff
        pass

class PongApp(App):
    def build(self):
        game = PongGame()
        Clock.schedule_interval(game.update, 1.0/60.0)
        return game
```

However, that still doesn’t change the fact that we don’t have a reference to the PongBall child widget created by the kv rule. To fix this, we can add an ObjectProperty to the PongGame class, and hook it up to the widget created in the kv rule. Once that’s done, we can easily reference the ball property inside the update method and even make it bounce off the edges:

```python
class PongGame(Widget):
    ball = ObjectProperty(None)

    def update(self, dt):
        self.ball.move()

        # bounce off top and bottom
        if (self.ball.y < 0) or (self.ball.top > self.height):
            self.ball.velocity_y *= -1

        # bounce off left and right
        if (self.ball.x < 0) or (self.ball.right > self.width):
            self.ball.velocity_x *= -1
```

Don’t forget to hook it up in the kv file, by giving the child widget an id and setting the PongGame’s ball ObjectProperty to that id:

```<PongGame>:
    ball: pong_ball

    # ... (canvas and Labels)
</PongGame>
```

Note: At this point everything is hooked up for the ball to bounce around. If you’re coding along as we go, you might be wondering why the ball isn’t moving anywhere. The ball’s velocity is set to 0 on both x and y. In the code listing below, a serve_ball method is added to the PongGame class and called in the app’s build method. It sets a random x and y velocity for the ball, and also resets the position, so we can use it later to reset the ball when a player has scored a point.
Here is the entire code for this step:

**main.py:**

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.properties import (NumericProperty, ReferenceListProperty, ObjectProperty)
from kivy.vector import Vector
from kivy.clock import Clock
from random import randint

class PongBall(Widget):
    velocity_x = NumericProperty(0)
    velocity_y = NumericProperty(0)
    velocity = ReferenceListProperty(velocity_x, velocity_y)

    def move(self):
        self.pos = Vector(*self.velocity) + self.pos

class PongGame(Widget):
    ball = ObjectProperty(None)

    def serve_ball(self):
        self.ball.center = self.center
        self.ball.velocity = Vector(4, 0).rotate(randint(0, 360))

    def update(self, dt):
        self.ball.move()

        # bounce off top and bottom
        if (self.ball.y < 0) or (self.ball.top > self.height):
            self.ball.velocity_y *= -1

        # bounce off left and right
        if (self.ball.x < 0) or (self.ball.right > self.width):
            self.ball.velocity_x *= -1

class PongApp(App):
    def build(self):
        game = PongGame()
        game.serve_ball()
        Clock.schedule_interval(game.update, 1.0 / 60.0)
        return game

if __name__ == '__main__':
    PongApp().run()
```

**pong.kv:**

```kivy
#:kivy 1.0.9

<PongBall>:
    size: 50, 50
    canvas:
```

20.6 Connect Input Events

Adding Players and reacting to touch input

Sweet, our ball is bouncing around. The only things missing now are the movable player rackets and keeping track of the score. We won’t go over all the details of creating the class and kv rules again, since those concepts were already covered in the previous steps. Instead, let’s focus on how to move the Player widgets in response to user input. You can get the whole code and kv rules for the PongPaddle class at the end of this section.

In Kivy, a widget can react to input by implementing the `on_touch_down`, the `on_touch_move` and the `on_touch_up` methods. By default, the Widget class implements these methods by just calling the corresponding method on all its child widgets to pass on the event until one of the children returns True.

Pong is pretty simple. The rackets just need to move up and down. In fact it’s so simple, we don’t even really need to have the player widgets handle the events themselves. We’ll just implement the `on_touch_move` function for the PongGame class and have it set the position of the left or right player based on whether the touch occurred on the left or right side of the screen.

Check the `on_touch_move` handler:

```python
def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    if touch.x < self.width/3:
        self.player1.center_y = touch.y
    if touch.x > self.width - self.width/3:
        self.player2.center_y = touch.y
```
We’ll keep the score for each player in a `NumericProperty`. The score labels of the `PongGame` are kept updated by changing the `NumericProperty` `score`, which in turn updates the `PongGame` child labels text property. This binding occurs because Kivy `properties` automatically bind to any references in their corresponding kv files. When the ball escapes out of the sides, we’ll update the score and serve the ball again by changing the `update` method in the `PongGame` class. The `PongPaddle` class also implements a `bounce_ball` method, so that the ball bounces differently based on where it hits the racket. Here is the code for the `PongPaddle` class:

```python
class PongPaddle(Widget):
    score = NumericProperty(0)

    def bounce_ball(self, ball):
        if self.collide_widget(ball):
            speedup = 1.1
            offset = 0.02 * Vector(0, ball.center_y-self.center_y)
            ball.velocity = speedup * (offset - ball.velocity)
```

Note: This algorithm for ball bouncing is very simple, but will have strange behavior if the ball hits the paddle from the side or bottom... this is something you could try to fix yourself if you like.

And here it is in context. Pretty much done:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.properties import (
    NumericProperty, ReferenceListProperty, ObjectProperty
)
from kivy.vector import Vector
from kivy.clock import Clock

class PongPaddle(Widget):
    score = NumericProperty(0)

    def bounce_ball(self, ball):
        if self.collide_widget(ball):
            vx, vy = ball.velocity
            offset = (ball.center_y - self.center_y) / (self.height / 2)
            bounced = Vector(-1 * vx, vy)
            vel = bounced * 1.1
            ball.velocity = vel.x, vel.y + offset

class PongBall(Widget):
    velocity_x = NumericProperty(0)
    velocity_y = NumericProperty(0)
    velocity = ReferenceListProperty(velocity_x, velocity_y)

    def move(self):
        self.pos = Vector(*self.velocity) + self.pos

class PongGame(Widget):
    ball = ObjectProperty(None)
    player1 = ObjectProperty(None)
```

(continues on next page)
player2 = ObjectProperty(None)

def serve_ball(self, vel=(4, 0)):
    self.ball.center = self.center
    self.ball.velocity = vel

def update(self, dt):
    self.ball.move()

    # bounce of paddles
    self.player1.bounce_ball(self.ball)
    self.player2.bounce_ball(self.ball)

    # bounce ball off bottom or top
    if (self.ball.y < self.y) or (self.ball.top > self.top):
        self.ball.velocity_y *= -1

    # went of to a side to score point?
    if self.ball.x < self.x:
        self.player2.score += 1
        self.serve_ball(vel=(4, 0))
    if self.ball.x > self.width:
        self.player1.score += 1
        self.serve_ball(vel=(-4, 0))

    def on_touch_move(self, touch):
        if touch.x < self.width / 3:
            self.player1.center_y = touch.y
        if touch.x > self.width - self.width / 3:
            self.player2.center_y = touch.y

class PongApp(App):
    def build(self):
        game = PongGame()
        game.serve_ball()
        Clock.schedule_interval(game.update, 1.0 / 60.0)
        return game

        if __name__ == '__main__':
            PongApp().run()
20.7 Where To Go Now?

Have some fun

Well, the pong game is pretty much complete. If you understood all of the things that are covered in this tutorial, give yourself a pat on the back and think about how you could improve the game. Here are a few ideas of things you could do:

- Add some nicer graphics / images. (Hint: check out the `source` property on the graphics instructions like `circle` or `Rectangle`, to set an image as the texture.)

- Make the game end after a certain score. Maybe once a player has 10 points, you can display a large “PLAYER 1 WINS” label and/or add a main menu to start, pause and reset the game. (Hint: check out the `Button` and `Label` classes, and figure out how to use their `add_widget` and `remove_widget` functions to add or remove widgets dynamically.

- Make it a 4 player Pong Game. Most tablets have Multi-Touch support, so wouldn’t it be cool to
have a player on each side and have four people play at the same time?

- Fix the simplistic collision check so hitting the ball with an end of the paddle results in a more realistic bounce.

Note: You can find the entire source code and source code files for each step in the Kivy examples directory under tutorials/pong/
In the following tutorial, you will be guided through the creation of your first widget. This provides powerful and important knowledge when programming Kivy applications, as it lets you create completely new user interfaces with custom elements for your specific purpose.

21.1 Basic Considerations

When creating an application, you have to ask yourself three important questions:

- What data does my application process?
- How do I visually represent that data?
- How does the user interact with that data?

If you want to write a very simple line drawing application for example, you most likely want the user to just draw on the screen with his/her fingers. That’s how the user interacts with your application. While doing so, your application would memorize the positions where the user’s finger were, so that you can later draw lines between those positions. So the points where the fingers were would be your data and the lines that you draw between them would be your visual representation.

In Kivy, an application’s user interface is composed of Widgets. Everything that you see on the screen is somehow drawn by a widget. Often you would like to be able to reuse code that you already wrote in a different context, which is why widgets typically represent one specific instance that answers the three questions above. A widget encapsulates data, defines the user’s interaction with that data and draws its visual representation. You can build anything from simple to complex user interfaces by nesting widgets. There are many widgets built in, such as buttons, sliders and other common stuff. In many cases, however, you need a custom widget that is beyond the scope of what is shipped with Kivy (e.g. a medical visualization widget).

So keep these three questions in mind when you design your widgets. Try to write them in a minimal and reusable manner (i.e. a widget does exactly what its supposed to do and nothing more. If you need more, write more widgets or compose other widgets of smaller widgets. We try to adhere to the Single Responsibility Principle).
21.2 Paint Widget

We’re sure one of your childhood dreams has always been creating your own multitouch paint program. Allow us to help you achieve that. In the following sections you will successively learn how to write a program like that using Kivy. Make sure that you have read and understood Create an application. You have? Great! Let’s get started!

21.2.1 Initial Structure

Let’s start by writing the very basic code structure that we need. By the way, all the different pieces of code that are used in this section are also available in the examples/guide/firstwidget directory that comes with Kivy, so you don’t need to copy & paste it all the time. Here is the basic code skeleton that we will need:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget

class MyPaintWidget(Widget):
    pass

class MyPaintApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return MyPaintWidget()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MyPaintApp().run()
```

This is actually really simple. Save it as paint.py. If you run it, you should only see a black screen. As you can see, instead of using a built-in widget such as a Button (see Create an application), we are going to write our own widget to do the drawing. We do that by creating a class that inherits from Widget (line 5-6) and although that class does nothing yet, we can still treat it like a normal Kivy widget (line 11). The if __name__ ... construct (line 14) is a Python mechanism that prevents you from executing the code in the if-statement when importing from the file, i.e. if you write import paint, it won’t do something unexpected but just nicely provide the classes defined in the file.

**Note:** You may be wondering why you have to import App and Widget separately, instead of doing something like from kivy import *. While shorter, this would have the disadvantage of polluting your namespace and make the start of the application potentially much slower. It can also introduce ambiguity into class and variable naming, so is generally frowned upon in the Python community. The way we do it is faster and cleaner.

21.2.2 Adding Behaviour

Let’s now add some actual behaviour to the widget, i.e. make it react to user input. Change the code like so:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
```

(continues on next page)
This is just to show how easy it is to react to user input. When a MotionEvent (i.e. a touch, click, etc.) occurs, we simply print the information about the touch object to the console. You won’t see anything on the screen, but if you observe the command-line from which you are running the program, you will see a message for every touch. This also demonstrates that a widget does not have to have a visual representation.

Now that’s not really an overwhelming user experience. Let’s add some code that actually draws something into our window:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.graphics import Color, Ellipse

class MyPaintWidget(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        with self.canvas:
            Color(1, 1, 0)
            d = 30.
            Ellipse(pos=(touch.x - d / 2, touch.y - d / 2), size=(d, d))

class MyPaintApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return MyPaintWidget()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MyPaintApp().run()
```
If you run your code with these modifications, you will see that every time you touch, there will be a small yellow circle drawn where you touched. How does it work?

- Line 9: We use Python’s `with` statement with the widget’s `Canvas` object. This is like an area in which the widget can draw things to represent itself on the screen. By using the `with` statement with it, all successive drawing commands that are properly indented will modify this canvas. The `with` statement also makes sure that after our drawing, internal state can be cleaned up properly.

- Line 10: You might have guessed it already: This sets the `Color` for successive drawing operations to yellow (default color format is RGB, so (1, 1, 0) is yellow). This is true until another `Color` is set. Think of this as dipping your brushes in that color, which you can then use to draw on a canvas until you dip the brushes into another color.

- Line 11: We specify the diameter for the circle that we are about to draw. Using a variable for that is preferable since we need to refer to that value multiple times and we don’t want to have to change it in several places if we want the circle bigger or smaller.

- Line 12: To draw a circle, we simply draw an `Ellipse` with equal width and height. Since we want the circle to be drawn where the user touches, we pass the touch’s position to the ellipse. Note that we need to shift the ellipse by `-d/2` in the x and y directions (i.e. left and downwards) because the position specifies the bottom left corner of the ellipse’s bounding box, and we want it to be centered around our touch.

That was easy, wasn’t it? It gets better! Update the code to look like this:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.graphics import Color, Ellipse, Line

class MyPaintWidget(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        with self.canvas:
            Color(1, 1, 0)
            d = 30.
            Ellipse(pos=(touch.x - d / 2, touch.y - d / 2), size=(d, d))
            touch.ud['line'] = Line(points=(touch.x, touch.y))

def on_touch_move(self, touch):
```
16 touch.ud['line'].points += [touch.x, touch.y]

17 class MyPaintApp(App):
18     def build(self):
19         return MyPaintWidget()
20
21 if __name__ == '__main__':
22     MyPaintApp().run()

This is what has changed:

- Line 3: We now not only import the \texttt{Ellipse} drawing instruction, but also the \texttt{Line} drawing instruction. If you look at the documentation for \texttt{Line}, you will see that it accepts a \texttt{points} argument that has to be a list of 2D point coordinates, like \((x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \ldots, x_N, y_N)\).

- Line 13: This is where it gets interesting. \texttt{touch.ud} is a Python dictionary (type \texttt{<dict>}) that allows us to store custom attributes for a touch.

- Line 13: We make use of the \texttt{Line} instruction that we imported and set a Line up for drawing. Since this is done in \texttt{on_touch_down}, there will be a new line for every new touch. By creating the line inside the \texttt{with} block, the canvas automatically knows about the line and will draw it. We just want to modify the line later, so we store a reference to it in the \texttt{touch.ud} dictionary under the arbitrarily chosen but aptly named key 'line'. We pass the line that we're creating the initial touch position because that's where our line will begin.

- Lines 15: We add a new method to our widget. This is similar to the \texttt{on_touch_down} method, but instead of being called when a new touch occurs, this method is being called when an existing touch (for which \texttt{on_touch_down} was already called) moves, i.e. its position changes. Note that this is the same \texttt{MotionEvent} object with updated attributes. This is something we found incredibly handy and you will shortly see why.

- Line 16: Remember: This is the same touch object that we got in \texttt{on_touch_down}, so we can simply access the data we stored away in the \texttt{touch.ud} dictionary! To the line we set up for this touch earlier, we now add the current position of the touch as a new point. We know that we need to extend the line because this happens in \texttt{on_touch_move}, which is only called
when the touch has moved, which is exactly why we want to update the line. Storing the line in the `touch.ud` makes it a whole lot easier for us as we don’t have to maintain our own touch-to-line bookkeeping.

So far so good. This isn’t exactly beautiful yet, though. It looks a bit like spaghetti bolognese. How about giving each touch its own color? Great, let’s do it:

```python
from random import random
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.graphics import Color, Ellipse, Line

class MyPaintWidget(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        color = (random(), random(), random())
        with self.canvas:
            Color(*color)
            d = 30.
            Ellipse(pos=(touch.x - d / 2, touch.y - d / 2), size=(d, d))
            touch.ud['line'] = Line(points=(touch.x, touch.y))

    def on_touch_move(self, touch):
        touch.ud['line'].points += [touch.x, touch.y]

class MyPaintApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return MyPaintWidget()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MyPaintApp().run()
```

Here are the changes:

- Line 1: We import Python’s `random()` function that will give us random values in the range of [0, 1).
• Line 10: In this case we simply create a new tuple of 3 random float values that will represent a random RGB color. Since we do this in `on_touch_down`, every new touch will get its own color. Don’t get confused by the use of tuples. We’re just binding the tuple to `color` for use as a shortcut within this method because we’re lazy.

• Line 12: As before, we set the color for the canvas. Only this time we use the random values we generated and feed them to the color class using Python’s tuple unpacking syntax (since the Color class expects three individual color components instead of just 1. If we were to pass the tuple directly, that would be just 1 value being passed, regardless of the fact that the tuple itself contains 3 values).

This looks a lot nicer already! With a lot of skill and patience, you might even be able to create a nice little drawing!

**Note:** Since by default the `Color` instructions assume RGB mode and we’re feeding a tuple with three random float values to it, it might very well happen that we end up with a lot of dark or even black colors if we are unlucky. That would be bad because by default the background color is dark as well, so you wouldn’t be able to (easily) see the lines you draw. There is a nice trick to prevent this: Instead of creating a tuple with three random values, create a tuple like this: `(random(), 1., 1.)`. Then, when passing it to the color instruction, set the mode to HSV color space: `Color(*color, mode='hsv')`. This way you will have a smaller number of possible colors, but the colors that you get will always be equally bright: only the hue changes.

### 21.2.3 Bonus Points

At this point, we could say we are done. The widget does what it’s supposed to do: it traces the touches and draws lines. It even draws circles at the positions where a line begins.

But what if the user wants to start a new drawing? With the current code, the only way to clear the window would be to restart the entire application. Luckily, we can do better. Let us add a **Clear** button that erases all the lines and circles that have been drawn so far. There are two options now:

• We could either create the button as a child of our widget. That would imply that if you create more than one widget, every widget gets its own button. If you’re not careful, this will also allow users to draw on top of the button, which might not be what you want.

• Or we set up the button only once, initially, in our app class and when it’s pressed we clear the widget.

For our simple example, it doesn’t really matter that much. For larger applications you should give some thought to who does what in your app. We’ll go with the second option here so that you see how you can build up your application’s widget tree in your app class’s `build()` method. We’ll also change to the HSV color space (see preceding note):

```python
from random import random
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.graphics import Color, Ellipse, Line

class MyPaintWidget(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        color = (random(), 1, 1)
        with self.canvas:
            Color(*color, mode='hsv')
```

(continues on next page)
Here’s what happens:

- Line 4: We added an import statement to be able to use the `Button` class.
- Line 25: We create a dummy `Widget()` object as a parent for both our painting widget and the button we’re about to add. This is just a poor-man’s approach to setting up a widget tree hierarchy. We could just as well use a layout or do some other fancy stuff. Again: this widget does absolutely nothing except holding the two widgets we will now add to it as children.
- Line 26: We create our `MyPaintWidget()` as usual, only this time we don’t return it directly but bind it to a variable name.
- Line 27: We create a button widget. It will have a label on it that displays the text ‘Clear’.
• Line 28: We then bind the button’s on_release event (which is fired when the button is pressed and then released) to the callback function clear_canvas defined on below on Lines 33 & 34.

• Line 29 & 30: We set up the widget hierarchy by making both the painter and the clearbtn children of the dummy parent widget. That means painter and clearbtn are now siblings in the usual computer science tree terminology.

• Line 33 & 34: Up to now, the button did nothing. It was there, visible, and you could press it, but nothing would happen. We change that here: we create a small, throw-away function that is going to be our callback function when the button is pressed. The function just clears the painter’s canvas’ contents, making it black again.

Note: The Kivy Widget class, by design, is kept simple. There are no general properties such as background color and border color. Instead, the examples and documentation illustrate how to easily handle such simple things yourself, as we have done here, setting the color for the canvas, and drawing the shape. From a simple start, you can move to more elaborate customization. Higher-level built-in widgets, deriving from Widget, such as Button, do have convenience properties such as background_color, but these vary by widget. Use the API docs to see what is offered by a widget, and subclass if you need to add more functionality.

Congratulations! You’ve written your first Kivy widget. Obviously this was just a quick introduction. There is much more to discover. We suggest taking a short break to let what you just learned sink in. Maybe draw some nice pictures to relax? If you feel like you’ve understood everything and are ready for more, we encourage you to read on.
Crash Course

The Kivy Crash Course is a series of YouTube video tutorials by Kivy core developer inclement. They provide a simple walkthrough in Kivy for users who know how to code in Python and is friendly to Python beginners. After the Pong and Paint tutorials, this set of videos covers basic features and techniques that can be used to create your app quicker, keeping your code elegant and eye-friendly.

22.1 Basic Info

The Crash Course primarily consists of a series of YouTube videos, each roughly 10 minutes long. There are also articles describing some of the videos and the code used in the videos.

22.1.1 Topics covered by the Crash Course include:

- Use of the basic Kivy widgets such as the Label, Button, Scatter and TextInput
- Building an app for android with python-for-android's old toolchain
- Binding functions to events
- Using changes in variables on the go
- Smart user interface (Kv language)
- Properties
- Canvas and drawing
- Label with scrolling
- Positioning and layouts
- Animation and Clock
- Accessing android API (pyjnius, plyer)
- Settings panel (and building your own options)
• ScreenManager

22.1.2 Links:

• Videos
• Articles
• Code
Part IV
API REFERENCE

The API reference is a lexicographic list of all the different classes, methods and features that Kivy offers.
Kivy framework

Kivy is an open source library for developing multi-touch applications. It is cross-platform (Linux/OSX/Windows/Android/iOS) and released under the terms of the MIT License.

It comes with native support for many multi-touch input devices, a growing library of multi-touch aware widgets and hardware accelerated OpenGL drawing. Kivy is designed to let you focus on building custom and highly interactive applications as quickly and easily as possible.

With Kivy, you can take full advantage of the dynamic nature of Python. There are thousands of high-quality, free libraries that can be integrated in your application. At the same time, performance-critical parts are implemented using Cython.

See http://kivy.org for more information.

**kivy.require**(version)

Require can be used to check the minimum version required to run a Kivy application. For example, you can start your application code like this:

```python
import kivy
kivy.require('1.0.1')
```

If a user attempts to run your application with a version of Kivy that is older than the specified version, an Exception is raised.

The Kivy version string is built like this:

```
X.Y.Z[-tag][-tagrevision]]
```

X is the major version
Y is the minor version
Z is the bugfixes revision

The tag is optional, but may be one of ‘dev’, ‘alpha’, or ‘beta’. The tagrevision is the revision of the tag.
Warning: You must not ask for a version with a tag, except `-dev`. Asking for a `dev` version will just warn the user if the current Kivy version is not a `-dev`, but it will never raise an exception. You must not ask for a version with a tagrevision.

```python
kivy.kivy_configure()
```

Call post-configuration of Kivy. This function must be called if you create the window yourself.

```python
call kivy.register_post_configuration(callback)
```

Register a function to be called when kivy_configure() is called.

Warning: Internal use only.

```python
ekivy.kivy_options = {'audio': ('gstplayer', 'pygame', 'ffpyplayer', 'sdl2', 'avplayer'),
                      'camera': ('opencv', 'gi', ...
{kivy.kivy_base_dir = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/kivy/envs/latest/lib/python3.5/site-packages/kivy'
{kivy.kivy_data_dir = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/kivy/envs/latest/lib/python3.5/site-packages/kivy/data'
{kivy.kivy_shader_dir = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/kivy/envs/latest/lib/python3.5/site-packages/kivy/data/glsl'
{kivy.kivy_icons_dir = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/kivy/envs/latest/lib/python3.5/site-packages/kivy/data/icons/'
{kivy.kivy_home_dir = ''
{kivy.kivy_config_fn = ''
{kivy.kivy_usermodules_dir = ''

23.1 Animation

`Animation` and `AnimationTransition` are used to animate `Widget` properties. You must specify at least a property name and target value. To use an Animation, follow these steps:

- Setup an Animation object
- Use the Animation object on a Widget

23.1.1 Simple animation

To animate a Widget’s x or y position, simply specify the target x/y values where you want the widget positioned at the end of the animation:

```python
anim = Animation(x=100, y=100)
anim.start(widget)
```

The animation will last for 1 second unless `duration` is specified. When `anim.start()` is called, the Widget will move smoothly from the current x/y position to (100, 100).
23.1.2 Multiple properties and transitions

You can animate multiple properties and use built-in or custom transition functions using `transition` (or the `t=` shortcut). For example, to animate the position and size using the ‘in_quad’ transition:

```python
anim = Animation(x=50, size=(80, 80), t='in_quad')
anim.start(widget)
```

Note that the `t=` parameter can be the string name of a method in the `AnimationTransition` class or your own animation function.

23.1.3 Sequential animation

To join animations sequentially, use the ‘+’ operator. The following example will animate to `x=50` over 1 second, then animate the size to `(80, 80)` over the next two seconds:

```python
anim = Animation(x=50) + Animation(size=(80, 80), duration=2.)
anim.start(widget)
```

23.1.4 Parallel animation

To join animations in parallel, use the ‘&’ operator. The following example will animate the position to `(80, 10)` over 1 second, whilst in parallel animating the size to `(800, 800)`:

```python
anim = Animation(pos=(80, 10))
anim &= Animation(size=(800, 800), duration=2.)
anim.start(widget)
```

Keep in mind that creating overlapping animations on the same property may have unexpected results. If you want to apply multiple animations to the same property, you should either schedule them sequentially (via the ‘+’ operator or using the `on_complete` callback) or cancel previous animations using the `cancel_all` method.

23.1.5 Repeating animation

New in version 1.8.0.

**Note:** This is currently only implemented for ‘Sequence’ animations.

To set an animation to repeat, simply set the `Sequence.repeat` property to `True`:

```python
anim = Animation(...) + Animation(...)
anim.repeat = True
anim.start(widget)
```

For flow control of animations such as stopping and cancelling, use the methods already in place in the animation module.

```python
class kivy.animation.Animation(**kw)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    Create an animation definition that can be used to animate a Widget.

    Parameters
    duration or d: float, defaults to 1. Duration of the animation, in seconds.
```
transition or t: str or func  Transition function for animate properties. It can be the name of a method from AnimationTransition.

step or s: float  Step in milliseconds of the animation. Defaults to 0, which means the animation is updated for every frame.

To update the animation less often, set the step value to a float. For example, if you want to animate at 30 FPS, use s=1/30.

Events

on_start: animation, widget  Fired when the animation is started on a widget.

on_complete: animation, widget  Fired when the animation is completed or stopped on a widget.

on_progress: animation, widget, progression  Fired when the progression of the animation is changing.

Changed in version 1.4.0: Added s/step parameter.
Changed in version 1.10.0: The default value of the step parameter was changed from 1/60. to 0.

animated_properties

Return the properties used to animate.

cancel(widget)

Cancel the animation previously applied to a widget. Same effect as stop, except the on_complete event will not be triggered!

New in version 1.4.0.

static cancel_all(widget, *largs)

Cancel all animations that concern a specific widget / list of properties. See cancel.

Example:

```
anim = Animation(x=50)
anim.start(widget)

# and later
Animation.cancel_all(widget, 'x')
```

New in version 1.4.0.

cancel_property(widget, prop)

Even if an animation is running, remove a property. It will not be animated further. If it was the only/last property being animated, the animation will be canceled (see cancel)

New in version 1.4.0.

duration

Return the duration of the animation.

have_properties_to_animate(widget)

Return True if a widget still has properties to animate.

New in version 1.8.0.

start(widget)

Start the animation on a widget.

stop(widget)

Stop the animation previously applied to a widget, triggering the on_complete event.
**static stop_all**(*widget, *args*)

Stop all animations that concern a specific widget / list of properties.

Example:

```python
anim = Animation(x=50)
anim.start(widget)

# and later
Animation.stop_all(widget, 'x')
```

**stop_property**(*widget, prop*)

Even if an animation is running, remove a property. It will not be animated further. If it was the only/last property being animated, the animation will be stopped (see *stop*).

**transition**

Return the transition of the animation.

**class kivy.animation.AnimationTransition**

Bases: builtins.object

Collection of animation functions to be used with the Animation object. Easing Functions ported to Kivy from the Clutter Project [https://developer.gnome.org/clutter/stable/ClutterAlpha.html](https://developer.gnome.org/clutter/stable/ClutterAlpha.html)

The *progress* parameter in each animation function is in the range 0-1.

**static in_back**(progress)

![in_back](image)

**static in_bounce**(progress)

![in_bounce](image)

**static in_circ**(progress)

![in_circ](image)
static in_cubic(progress)

static in_elastic(progress)

static in_expo(progress)

static in_out_back(progress)
static in_out_bounce\(\text{progress}\)

static in_out_circ\(\text{progress}\)

static in_out_cubic\(\text{progress}\)

static in_out_elastic\(\text{progress}\)
\texttt{static in\_out\_expo}(progress)

\texttt{static in\_out\_quad}(progress)

\texttt{static in\_out\_quart}(progress)

\texttt{static in\_out\_quint}(progress)
static\hspace{0.5em}in\_out\_sine(\hspace{0.5em}progress)\hspace{0.5em}
static\hspace{0.5em}in\_quad(\hspace{0.5em}progress)\hspace{0.5em}
static\hspace{0.5em}in\_quart(\hspace{0.5em}progress)\hspace{0.5em}
static\hspace{0.5em}in\_quint(\hspace{0.5em}progress)
static in_sine(progress)

static linear(progress)

static out_back(progress)

static out_bounce(progress)
static out_circ(progress)

static out_cubic(progress)

static out_elastic(progress)

static outexpo(progress)
static out_quad(progress)

static out_quart(progress)

static out_quint(progress)

static out_sine(progress)
23.2 Application

The `App` class is the base for creating Kivy applications. Think of it as your main entry point into the Kivy run loop. In most cases, you subclass this class and make your own app. You create an instance of your specific app class and then, when you are ready to start the application's life cycle, you call your instance's `App.run()` method.

23.2.1 Creating an Application

Method using build() override

To initialize your app with a widget tree, override the `build()` method in your app class and return the widget tree you constructed.

Here's an example of a very simple application that just shows a button:

```python

from kivy.uix.button import Button

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return Button(text='hello world')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    TestApp().run()
```

The file is also available in the examples folder at `kivy/examples/application/app_with_build.py`.

Here, no widget tree was constructed (or if you will, a tree with only the root node).
Method using kv file

You can also use the Kivy Language for creating applications. The .kv can contain rules and root widget definitions at the same time. Here is the same example as the Button one in a kv file.

Contents of ‘test.kv’:

```kivy
#:kivy 1.0
Button:
    text: 'Hello from test.kv'
```

Contents of ‘main.py’:

```python
...
Application built from a .kv file
==================================
This shows how to implicitly use a .kv file for your application. You
should see a full screen button labelled "Hello from test.kv".

After Kivy instantiates a subclass of App, it implicitly searches for a .kv
file. The file test.kv is selected because the name of the subclass of App is
TestApp, which implies that kivy should try to load "test.kv". That file
contains a root Widget.
...
import kivy
kivy.require('1.0.7')
from kivy.app import App
class TestApp(App):
    pass
if __name__ == '__main__':
    TestApp().run()
```

See kivy/examples/application/app_with_kv.py.
The relationship between main.py and test.kv is explained in App.load_kv().

23.2.2 Application configuration

Use the configuration file

Your application might need its own configuration file. The App class handles ‘ini’ files automatically if you add the section key-value pair to the App.build_config() method using the config parameter (an instance of ConfigParser):

```python
class TestApp(App):
    def build_config(self, config):
        config.setdefaults('section1', {
            'key1': 'value1',
            'key2': '42'
        })
```
As soon as you add one section to the config, a file is created on the disk (see `get_application_config` for its location) and named based your class name. “TestApp” will give a config file named “test.ini” with the content:

```
[section1]
key1 = value1
key2 = 42
```

The “test.ini” will be automatically loaded at runtime and you can access the configuration in your `App.build()` method:

```
class TestApp(App):
    def build_config(self, config):
        config.setdefaults('section1', {
            'key1': 'value1',
            'key2': '42'
        })
    
    def build(self):
        config = self.config
        return Label(text='key1 is %s and key2 is %d' % (config.get('section1', 'key1'),
                                                               config.getint('section1', 'key2')))
```

Create a settings panel

Your application can have a settings panel to let your user configure some of your config tokens. Here is an example done in the KinectViewer example (available in the examples directory):

```
You can add your own panels of settings by extending the `App.build_settings()` method. Check the Settings about how to create a panel, because you need a JSON file / data first.

Let’s take as an example the previous snippet of TestApp with custom config. We could create a JSON like this:

```
[
    { "type": "title",
      "title": "Test application" },
    
    { "type": "options",
      "title": "My first key",
      "desc": "Description of my first key",
      "section": "section1",
```

(continues on next page)
Then, we can create a panel using this JSON to automatically create all the options and link them to our *App.config* ConfigParser instance:

```python
class TestApp(App):
    # ...
    def build_settings(self, settings):
        jsondata = """"""...
                        put the json data here ..."""
        settings.add_json_panel('Test application',
                                self.config, data=jsondata)
```

That’s all! Now you can press F1 (default keystroke) to toggle the settings panel or press the “settings” key on your android device. You can manually call `App.open_settings()` and `App.close_settings()` if you want to handle this manually. Every change in the panel is automatically saved in the config file.

You can also use `App.build_settings()` to modify properties of the settings panel. For instance, the default panel has a sidebar for switching between json panels whose width defaults to 200dp. If you’d prefer this to be narrower, you could add:

```python
settings.interface.menu.width = dp(100)
```

to your `build_settings()` method.

You might want to know when a config value has been changed by the user in order to adapt or reload your UI. You can then overload the `on_config_change()` method:

```python
class TestApp(App):
    # ...
    def on_config_change(self, config, section, key, value):
        if config is self.config:
            token = (section, key)
            if token == ('section1', 'key1'):
                print('Our key1 has been changed to', value)
            elif token == ('section1', 'key2'):
                print('Our key2 has been changed to', value)
```

The Kivy configuration panel is added by default to the settings instance. If you don’t want this panel, you can declare your Application as follows:

```python
class TestApp(App):
    use_kivy_settings = False
    # ...
```

This only removes the Kivy panel but does not stop the settings instance from appearing. If you want to prevent the settings instance from appearing altogether, you can do this:

```python
class TestApp(App):
    def open_settings(self, *largs):
        pass
```

(continued from previous page)
23.2.3 Profiling with on_start and on_stop

It is often useful to profile python code in order to discover locations to optimise. The standard library profilers (http://docs.python.org/2/library/profile.html) provides multiple options for profiling code. For profiling the entire program, the natural approaches of using profile as a module or profile’s run method does not work with Kivy. It is however, possible to use `App.on_start()` and `App.on_stop()` methods:

```python
import cProfile

class MyApp(App):
    def on_start(self):
        self.profile = cProfile.Profile()
        self.profile.enable()

    def on_stop(self):
        self.profile.disable()
        self.profile.dump_stats('myapp.profile')
```

This will create a file called `myapp.profile` when you exit your app.

23.2.4 Customising layout

You can choose different settings widget layouts by setting `App.settings_cls`. By default, this is a `Settings` class which provides the pictured sidebar layout, but you could set it to any of the other layouts provided in `kivy.uix.settings` or create your own. See the module documentation for `kivy.uix.settings` for more information.

You can customise how the settings panel is displayed by overriding `App.display_settings()` which is called before displaying the settings panel on the screen. By default, it simply draws the panel on top of the window, but you could modify it to (for instance) show the settings in a `Popup` or add it to your app’s `ScreenManager` if you are using one. If you do so, you should also modify `App.close_settings()` to exit the panel appropriately. For instance, to have the settings panel appear in a popup you can do:

```python
def display_settings(self, settings):
    try:
        p = self.settings_popup
    except AttributeError:
        self.settings_popup = Popup(content=settings,
                                    title='Settings',
                                    size_hint=(0.8, 0.8))

        p = self.settings_popup
    if p.content is not settings:
        p.content = settings
    p.open()

def close_settings(self, *args):
    try:
        p = self.settings_popup
        p.dismiss()
    except AttributeError:
        pass # Settings popup doesn't exist
Finally, if you want to replace the current settings panel widget, you can remove the internal references to it using `App.destroy_settings()`. If you have modified `App.display_settings()`, you should be careful to detect if the settings panel has been replaced.

### 23.2.5 Pause mode

New in version 1.1.0.

On tablets and phones, the user can switch at any moment to another application. By default, your application will close and the `App.on_stop()` event will be fired.

If you support Pause mode, when switching to another application, your application will wait indefinitely until the user switches back to your application. There is an issue with OpenGL on Android devices: it is not guaranteed that the OpenGL ES Context will be restored when your app resumes. The mechanism for restoring all the OpenGL data is not yet implemented in Kivy.

The currently implemented Pause mechanism is:

1. Kivy checks every frame if Pause mode is activated by the Operating System due to the user switching to another application, a phone shutdown or any other reason.
2. `App.on_pause()` is called:
3. If False is returned, then `App.on_stop()` is called.
4. If True is returned (default case), the application will sleep until the OS resumes our App.
5. When the app is resumed, `App.on_resume()` is called.
6. If our app memory has been reclaimed by the OS, then nothing will be called.

Here is a simple example of how on_pause() should be used:

```python
class TestApp(App):
    def on_pause(self):
        # Here you can save data if needed
        return True

    def on_resume(self):
        # Here you can check if any data needs replacing (usually nothing)
        pass
```

**Warning:** Both `on_pause` and `on_stop` must save important data because after `on_pause` is called, `on_resume` may not be called at all.

```python
class kivy.app.App(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    Application class, see module documentation for more information.

    Events
        on_start: Fired when the application is being started (before the `runTouchApp()` call.
        on_stop: Fired when the application stops.
        on_pause: Fired when the application is paused by the OS.
```
**on_resume**: Fired when the application is resumed from pause by the OS. Beware: you have no guarantee that this event will be fired after the `on_pause` event has been called.

Changed in version 1.7.0: Parameter `kv_file` added.

Changed in version 1.8.0: Parameters `kv_file` and `kv_directory` are now properties of App.

**build()**
Initializes the application; it will be called only once. If this method returns a widget (tree), it will be used as the root widget and added to the window.

Returns None or a root `Widget` instance if no `self.root` exists.

**build_config(config)**
New in version 1.0.7.
This method is called before the application is initialized to construct your `ConfigParser` object. This is where you can put any default section / key / value for your config. If anything is set, the configuration will be automatically saved in the file returned by `get_application_config()`.

Parameters

- **config**: `ConfigParser` Use this to add default section / key / value items

**build_settings(settings)**
New in version 1.0.7.
This method is called when the user (or you) want to show the application settings. It is called once when the settings panel is first opened, after which the panel is cached. It may be called again if the cached settings panel is removed by `destroy_settings()`.

You can use this method to add settings panels and to customise the settings widget e.g. by changing the sidebar width. See the module documentation for full details.

Parameters

- **settings**: `Settings` Settings instance for adding panels

**close_settings(*largs)**
Close the previously opened settings panel.

Returns True if the settings has been closed.

**config = None**
Returns an instance of the `ConfigParser` for the application configuration. You can use this to query some config tokens in the `build()` method.

**create_settings()**
Create the settings panel. This method will normally be called only one time per application life-time and the result is cached internally, but it may be called again if the cached panel is removed by `destroy_settings()`.

By default, it will build a settings panel according to `settings_cls`, call `build_settings()`, add a Kivy panel if `use_kivy_settings` is True, and bind to `on_close/on_config_change`.

If you want to plug your own way of doing settings, without the Kivy panel or close/config change events, this is the method you want to overload.

New in version 1.8.0.

**destroy_settings()**
New in version 1.8.0.
Dereferences the current settings panel if one exists. This means that when `App.open_settings()` is next run, a new panel will be created and displayed. It doesn’t affect any of the contents of the panel, but lets you (for instance) refresh the settings panel layout if you have changed the settings widget in response to a screen size change.

If you have modified `open_settings()` or `display_settings()`, you should be careful to correctly detect if the previous settings widget has been destroyed.

**directory**

New in version 1.0.7.

Return the directory where the application lives.

**display_settings**(settings)

New in version 1.8.0.

Display the settings panel. By default, the panel is drawn directly on top of the window. You can define other behaviour by overriding this method, such as adding it to a ScreenManager or Popup.

You should return True if the display is successful, otherwise False.

**Parameters**

- **settings**: `Settings` You can modify this object in order to modify the settings display.

**get_application_config**(defaultpath='%(appdir)s/%(appname)s.ini')

New in version 1.0.7.

Changed in version 1.4.0: Customized the default path for iOS and Android platforms. Added a defaultpath parameter for desktop OS’s (not applicable to iOS and Android.)

Return the filename of your application configuration. Depending on the platform, the application file will be stored in different locations:

- on iOS: `<appdir>/Documents/.<appname>.ini`
- on Android: `/sdcard/.<appname>.ini`
- otherwise: `<appdir>/<appname>.ini`

When you are distributing your application on Desktops, please note that if the application is meant to be installed system-wide, the user might not have write-access to the application directory. If you want to store user settings, you should overload this method and change the default behavior to save the configuration file in the user directory.

```python
class TestApp(App):
    def get_application_config(self):
        return super(TestApp, self).get_application_config(  
            '~/.%(appname)s.ini')
```

Some notes:

- The tilda ‘~’ will be expanded to the user directory.
- `%(appdir)s` will be replaced with the application directory
- `%(appname)s` will be replaced with the application name

**get_application_icon()**

Return the icon of the application.

**get_application_name()**

Return the name of the application.
**static get_running_app()**

Return the currently running application instance.

New in version 1.1.0.

**icon**

Icon of your application. The icon can be located in the same directory as your main file. You can set this as follows:

```python
class MyApp(App):
    def build(self):
        self.icon = 'myicon.png'
```

New in version 1.0.5.

Changed in version 1.8.0: **icon** is now a *StringProperty*. Don’t set the icon in the class as previously stated in the documentation.

**Note:** For Kivy prior to 1.8.0, you need to set this as follows:

```python
class MyApp(App):
    icon = 'customicon.png'
```

Recommended 256x256 or 1024x1024? for GNU/Linux and Mac OSX 32x32 for Windows7 or less. <= 256x256 for windows 8 256x256 does work (on Windows 8 at least), but is scaled down and doesn’t look as good as a 32x32 icon.

**kv_directory**

Path of the directory where application kv is stored, defaults to None

New in version 1.8.0.

If a kv_directory is set, it will be used to get the initial kv file. By default, the file is assumed to be in the same directory as the current App definition file.

**kv_file**

Filename of the Kv file to load, defaults to None.

New in version 1.8.0.

If a kv_file is set, it will be loaded when the application starts. The loading of the “default” kv file will be prevented.

**load_config()**

(internal) This function is used for returning a ConfigParser with the application configuration. It’s doing 3 things:

1. Creating an instance of a ConfigParser
2. Loading the default configuration by calling `build_config()`, then
3. If it exists, it loads the application configuration file, otherwise it creates one.

Returns *ConfigParser* instance

**load_kv(filename=None)**

This method is invoked the first time the app is being run if no widget tree has been constructed before for this app. This method then looks for a matching kv file in the same directory as the file that contains the application class.

For example, say you have a file named main.py that contains:
This method will search for a file named `showcase.kv` in the directory that contains `main.py`. The name of the kv file has to be the lowercase name of the class, without the ‘App’ postfix at the end if it exists.

You can define rules and a root widget in your kv file:

```kivy
<ClassName>: # this is a rule
...
ClassName: # this is a root widget
...
```

There must be only one root widget. See the Kivy Language documentation for more information on how to create kv files. If your kv file contains a root widget, it will be used as `self.root`, the root widget for the application.

**Note:** This function is called from `run()`, therefore, any widget whose styling is defined in this kv file and is created before `run()` is called (e.g. in `__init__`), won’t have its styling applied. Note that `build()` is called after `load_kv` has been called.

**name**

New in version 1.0.7.

Return the name of the application based on the class name.

**on_config_change**(config, section, key, value)

Event handler fired when a configuration token has been changed by the settings page.

Changed in version 1.10.1: Added corresponding `on_config_change` event.

**on_pause()**

Event handler called when Pause mode is requested. You should return True if your app can go into Pause mode, otherwise return False and your application will be stopped.

You cannot control when the application is going to go into this mode. It’s determined by the Operating System and mostly used for mobile devices (android/ios) and for resizing.

The default return value is True.

New in version 1.1.0.

Changed in version 1.10.0: The default return value is now True.

**on_resume()**

Event handler called when your application is resuming from the Pause mode.

New in version 1.1.0.

**Warning:** When resuming, the OpenGL Context might have been damaged / freed. This is where you can reconstruct some of your OpenGL state e.g. FBO content.

**on_start()**

Event handler for the `on_start` event which is fired after initialization (after `build()` has been called) but before the application has started running.
**on_stop()**

Event handler for the `on_stop` event which is fired when the application has finished running (i.e. the window is about to be closed).

**open_settings(**`*largs`**)

Open the application settings panel. It will be created the very first time, or recreated if the previously cached panel has been removed by `destroy_settings()`. The settings panel will be displayed with the `display_settings()` method, which by default adds the settings panel to the Window attached to your application. You should override that method if you want to display the settings panel differently.

**Returns** True if the settings has been opened.

**options = None**

Options passed to the `__init__` of the App

**root = None**

The `root` widget returned by the `build()` method or by the `load_kv()` method if the kv file contains a root widget.

**root_window**

New in version 1.9.0.

Returns the root window instance used by `run()`.

**run()**

Launches the app in standalone mode.

**settings_cls**

New in version 1.8.0.

The class used to construct the settings panel and the instance passed to `build_config()`. You should use either `Settings` or one of the provided subclasses with different layouts (`SettingsWithSidebar`, `SettingsWithSpinner`, `SettingsWithTabbedPanel`, `SettingsWithNoMenu`). You can also create your own Settings subclass. See the documentation of `Settings` for more information.

`settings_cls` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to `SettingsWithSpinner` which displays settings panels with a spinner to switch between them. If you set a string, the `Factory` will be used to resolve the class.

**stop(**`*largs`**)

Stop the application.

If you use this method, the whole application will stop by issuing a call to `stopTouchApp()`.

**title**

Title of your application. You can set this as follows:

```python
class MyApp(App):
    def build(self):
        self.title = 'Hello world'
```

New in version 1.0.5.

Changed in version 1.8.0: `title` is now a `StringProperty`. Don’t set the title in the class as previously stated in the documentation.

**Note:** For Kivy < 1.8.0, you can set this as follows:

```python
class MyApp(App):
    title = 'Custom title'
```
If you want to dynamically change the title, you can do:

```python
from kivy.base import EventLoop
EventLoop.window.title = 'New title'
```

**use_kivy_settings** = True

New in version 1.0.7.

If True, the application settings will also include the Kivy settings. If you don’t want the user to change any kivy settings from your settings UI, change this to False.

**user_data_dir**

New in version 1.7.0.

Returns the path to the directory in the users file system which the application can use to store additional data.

Different platforms have different conventions with regards to where the user can store data such as preferences, saved games and settings. This function implements these conventions. The `<app_name>` directory is created when the property is called, unless it already exists.

On iOS, `~/Documents/<app_name>` is returned (which is inside the app’s sandbox).

On Android, `/sdcard/<app_name>` is returned.

On Windows, `%APPDATA%/<app_name>` is returned.

On OS X, `~/Library/Application Support/<app_name>` is returned.

On Linux, `$XDG_CONFIG_HOME/<app_name>` is returned.

### 23.3 Asynchronous data loader

This is the Asynchronous Loader. You can use it to load an image and use it, even if data are not yet available. You must specify a default loading image when using the loader:

```python
from kivy.loader import Loader
image = Loader.image('mysprite.png')
```

You can also load an image from a url:

```python
image = Loader.image('http://mysite.com/test.png')
```

If you want to change the default loading image, you can do:

```python
Loader.loading_image = Image('another_loading.png')
```

#### 23.3.1 Tweaking the asynchronous loader

New in version 1.6.0.

You can tweak the loader to provide a better user experience or more performance, depending of the images you are going to load. Take a look at the parameters:

- **Loader.num_workers** - define the number of threads to start for loading images.
- **Loader.max_upload_per_frame** - define the maximum image uploads in GPU to do per frame.
**class kivy.loader.LoaderBase**

Bases: builtins.object

Common base for the Loader and specific implementations. By default, the Loader will be the best available loader implementation.

The `_update()` function is called every 1 / 25.s or each frame if we have less than 25 FPS.

**error_image**

Image used for error. You can change it by doing:

```python
Loader.error_image = 'error.png'
```

Changed in version 1.6.0: Not readonly anymore.

**image(filename, load_callback=None, post_callback=None, **kwargs)**

Load a image using the Loader. A ProxyImage is returned with a loading image. You can use it as follows:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.image import Image
from kivy.loader import Loader

class TestApp(App):
    def _image_loaded(self, proxyImage):
        if proxyImage.image.texture:
            self.image.texture = proxyImage.image.texture
    def build(self):
        proxyImage = Loader.image('myPic.jpg')
        proxyImage.bind(on_load=self._image_loaded)
        self.image = Image()
        return self.image

TestApp().run()
```

In order to cancel all background loading, call `Loader.stop()`.

**loading_image**

Image used for loading. You can change it by doing:

```python
Loader.loading_image = 'loading.png'
```

Changed in version 1.6.0: Not readonly anymore.

**max_upload_per_frame**

The number of images to upload per frame. By default, we’ll upload only 2 images to the GPU per frame. If you are uploading many small images, you can easily increase this parameter to 10 or more. If you are loading multiple full HD images, the upload time may have consequences and block the application. If you want a smooth experience, use the default.

As a matter of fact, a Full-HD RGB image will take ~6MB in memory, so it may take time. If you have activated mipmap=True too, then the GPU must calculate the mipmap of these big images too, in real time. Then it may be best to reduce the `max_upload_per_frame` to 1 or 2. If you want to get rid of that (or reduce it a lot), take a look at the DDS format.

New in version 1.6.0.

**num_workers**

Number of workers to use while loading (used only if the loader implementation supports it). This setting impacts the loader only on initialization. Once the loader is started, the setting has no impact:
from kivy.loader import Loader
Loader.num_workers = 4

The default value is 2 for giving a smooth user experience. You could increase the number of workers, then all the images will be loaded faster, but the user will not been able to use the application while loading. Prior to 1.6.0, the default number was 20, and loading many full-hd images was completely blocking the application.

New in version 1.6.0.

```python
pause()
```
Pause the loader, can be useful during interactions.
New in version 1.6.0.

```python
resume()
```
Resume the loader, after a `pause()`.
New in version 1.6.0.

```python
run(*args)
```
Main loop for the loader.

```python
start()
```
Start the loader thread/process.

```python
stop()
```
Stop the loader thread/process.

```python
class kivy.loader.ProxyImage(arg, **kwargs)
```
Image returned by the Loader.image() function.

Properties

- **loaded**: bool, defaults to False This value may be True if the image is already cached.

Events

- **on_load** Fired when the image is loaded or changed.
- **on_error** Fired when the image cannot be loaded. error: Exception data that occurred

23.4 Atlas

New in version 1.1.0.

Atlas manages texture atlases: packing multiple textures into one. With it, you reduce the number of images loaded and speedup the application loading. This module contains both the Atlas class and command line processing for creating an atlas from a set of individual PNG files. The command line section requires the Pillow library, or the defunct Python Imaging Library (PIL), to be installed.

An Atlas is composed of 2 or more files:

- a json file (.atlas) that contains the image file names and texture locations of the atlas.
- one or multiple image files containing textures referenced by the .atlas file.
23.4.1 Definition of .atlas files

A file with `<basename>.atlas` is a json file formatted like this:

```json
{
    "<basename>-<index>.png": {
        "id1": [ <x>, <y>, <width>, <height> ],
        "id2": [ <x>, <y>, <width>, <height> ],
        # ...
    },
    # ...
}
```

Example from the Kivy data/images/defaulttheme.atlas:

```json
{
    "defaulttheme-0.png": {
        "progressbar_background": [431, 224, 59, 24],
        "image-missing": [253, 344, 48, 48],
        "filechooser_selected": [1, 207, 118, 118],
        "bubble_btn": [83, 174, 32, 32],
        # ... and more ...
    }
}
```

In this example, “defaulttheme-0.png” is a large image, with the pixels in the rectangle from (431, 224) to (431 + 59, 224 + 24) usable as `atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/progressbar_background` in any image parameter.

23.4.2 How to create an Atlas

**Warning:** The atlas creation requires the Pillow library (or the defunct Imaging/PIL library). This requirement will be removed in the future when the Kivy core Image is able to support loading, blitting, and saving operations.

You can directly use this module to create atlas files with this command:

```
$ python -m kivy.atlas <basename> <size> <list of images...>
```

Let’s say you have a list of images that you want to put into an Atlas. The directory is named `images` with lots of 64x64 png files inside:

```
$ ls
images
$ cd images
$ ls
bubble.png bubble-red.png button.png button-down.png
```

You can combine all the png’s into one and generate the atlas file with:

```
$ python -m kivy.atlas myatlas 256x256 *.png
Atlas created at myatlas.atlas
1 image has been created
$ ls
bubble.png bubble-red.png button.png button-down.png myatlas.atlas
myatlas-0.png
```
As you can see, we get 2 new files: myatlas.atlas and myatlas-0.png. myatlas-0.png is a new 256x256.png composed of all your images.

**Note:** When using this script, the ids referenced in the atlas are the base names of the images without the extension. So, if you are going to name a file ../images/button.png, the id for this image will be button.

If you need path information included, you should include use_path as follows:

```
$ python -m kivy.atlas -- --use_path myatlas 256 *.png
```

In which case the id for ../images/button.png will be images_button

### 23.4.3 How to use an Atlas

Usually, you would specify the images by supplying the path:

```python
a = Button(background_normal='images/button.png',
            background_down='images/button_down.png')
```

In our previous example, we have created the atlas containing both images and put them in images/myatlas.atlas. You can use url notation to reference them:

```python
a = Button(background_normal='atlas://images/myatlas/button',
           background_down='atlas://images/myatlas/button_down')
```

In other words, the path to the images is replaced by:

```
atlas://path/to/myatlas/id
# will search for the `path/to/myatlas.atlas` and get the image `id`
```

**Note:** In the atlas url, there is no need to add the .atlas extension. It will be automatically append to the filename.

### 23.4.4 Manual usage of the Atlas

```python
>>> from kivy.atlas import Atlas
>>> atlas = Atlas('path/to/myatlas.atlas')
>>> print(atlas.textures.keys())
['bubble', 'bubble-red', 'button', 'button-down']
>>> print(atlas['button'])
<kivy.graphics.texture.TextureRegion object at 0x2404d10>
```

**class** kivy.atlas.Atlas(filename)

Manage texture atlas. See module documentation for more information.

**static create**(outname, filenames, size, padding=2, use_path=False)

This method can be used to create an atlas manually from a set of images.

**Parameters**

- **outname**: str Basename to use for .atlas creation and -<idx>.png associated images.
filenames: list List of filenames to put in the atlas.

size: int or list (width, height) Size of the atlas image.

padding: int, defaults to 2 Padding to put around each image.

Be careful. If you’re using a padding < 2, you might have issues with the borders of the images. Because of the OpenGL linearization, it might use the pixels of the adjacent image.

If you’re using a padding >= 2, we’ll automatically generate a “border” of 1px around your image. If you look at the result, don’t be scared if the image inside is not exactly the same as yours :).

use_path: bool, defaults to False If True, the relative path of the source png file names will be included in the atlas ids rather that just in the file names. Leading dots and slashes will be excluded and all other slashes in the path will be replaced with underscores. For example, if use_path is False (the default) and the file name is ../data/tiles/green_grass.png, the id will be green_grass. If use_path is True, it will be data_tiles_green_grass.

Changed in version 1.8.0: Parameter use_path added

filename
Filename of the current Atlas.
filename is an AliasProperty and defaults to None.

original_textures
List of original atlas textures (which contain the textures).
original_textures is a ListProperty and defaults to [].

New in version 1.9.1.

textures
List of available textures within the atlas.
textures is a DictProperty and defaults to {}.

23.5 Cache manager

The cache manager can be used to store python objects attached to a unique key. The cache can be controlled in two ways: with a object limit or a timeout.

For example, we can create a new cache with a limit of 10 objects and a timeout of 5 seconds:

```python
# register a new Cache
Cache.register('mycache', limit=10, timeout=5)

# create an object + id
key = 'objectid'
instance = Label(text=text)
Cache.append('mycache', key, instance)

# retrieve the cached object
instance = Cache.get('mycache', key)
```

If the instance is NULL, the cache may have trashed it because you’ve not used the label for 5 seconds and you’ve reach the limit.

class kivy.cache.Cache
    Bases: builtins.object
See module documentation for more information.

**static append** *(category, key, obj, timeout=None)*
Add a new object to the cache.

**Parameters**

- **category**: str  Identifier of the category.
- **key**: str  Unique identifier of the object to store.
- **obj**: object  Object to store in cache.
- **timeout**: double (optional)  Time after which to delete the object if it has not been used. If None, no timeout is applied.

**static get** *(category, key, default=None)*
Get a object from the cache.

**Parameters**

- **category**: str  Identifier of the category.
- **key**: str  Unique identifier of the object in the store.
- **default**: anything, defaults to None  Default value to be returned if the key is not found.

**static get_lastaccess** *(category, key, default=None)*
Get the objects last access time in the cache.

**Parameters**

- **category**: str  Identifier of the category.
- **key**: str  Unique identifier of the object in the store.
- **default**: anything, defaults to None  Default value to be returned if the key is not found.

**static get_timestamp** *(category, key, default=None)*
Get the object timestamp in the cache.

**Parameters**

- **category**: str  Identifier of the category.
- **key**: str  Unique identifier of the object in the store.
- **default**: anything, defaults to None  Default value to be returned if the key is not found.

**static print_usage** ()
Print the cache usage to the console.

**static register** *(category, limit=None, timeout=None)*
Register a new category in the cache with the specified limit.

**Parameters**

- **category**: str  Identifier of the category.
- **limit**: int (optional)  Maximum number of objects allowed in the cache. If None, no limit is applied.
- **timeout**: double (optional)  Time after which to delete the object if it has not been used. If None, no timeout is applied.

**static remove** *(category, key=None)*
Purge the cache.
Parameters

category: str  Identifier of the category.

key: str (optional)  Unique identifier of the object in the store. If this argument is not supplied, the entire category will be purged.

23.6 Clock object

The Clock object allows you to schedule a function call in the future; once or repeatedly at specified intervals. You can get the time elapsed between the scheduling and the calling of the callback via the dt argument:

```python
# dt means delta-time
def my_callback(dt):
    pass

# call my_callback every 0.5 seconds
Clock.schedule_interval(my_callback, 0.5)

# call my_callback in 5 seconds
Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 5)

# call my_callback as soon as possible (usually next frame.)
Clock.schedule_once(my_callback)
```

Note: If the callback returns False, the schedule will be canceled and won’t repeat.

If you want to schedule a function to call with default arguments, you can use the functools.partial python module:

```python
from functools import partial
def my_callback(value, key, *largs):
    pass

Clock.schedule_interval(partial(my_callback, 'my value', 'my key'), 0.5)
```

Conversely, if you want to schedule a function that doesn’t accept the dt argument, you can use a lambda expression to write a short function that does accept dt. For Example:

```python
def no_args_func():
    print("I accept no arguments, so don't schedule me in the clock")

Clock.schedule_once(lambda dt: no_args_func(), 0.5)
```

Note: You cannot unschedule an anonymous function unless you keep a reference to it. It’s better to add *args to your function definition so that it can be called with an arbitrary number of parameters.

Important: The callback is weak-referenced: you are responsible for keeping a reference to your original object/callback. If you don’t keep a reference, the ClockBase will never execute your callback. For example:
class Foo(object):
    def start(self):
        Clock.schedule_interval(self.callback, 0.5)

    def callback(self, dt):
        print('In callback')

# A Foo object is created and the method start is called.
# Because no reference is kept to the instance returned from Foo(),
# the object will be collected by the Python Garbage Collector and
# your callback will be never called.
Foo().start()

# So you should do the following and keep a reference to the instance
# of foo until you don't need it anymore!
foo = Foo()
foo.start()

23.6.1 Schedule before frame

New in version 1.0.5.

Sometimes you need to schedule a callback BEFORE the next frame. Starting from 1.0.5, you can use a timeout of -1:

Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 0) # call after the next frame
Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, -1) # call before the next frame

The Clock will execute all the callbacks with a timeout of -1 before the next frame even if you add a new callback with -1 from a running callback. However, Clock has an iteration limit for these callbacks: it defaults to 10.

If you schedule a callback that schedules a callback that schedules a ... etc more than 10 times, it will leave the loop and send a warning to the console, then continue after the next frame. This is implemented to prevent bugs from hanging or crashing the application.

If you need to increase the limit, set the max_iteration property:

from kivy.clock import Clock
Clock.max_iteration = 20

23.6.2 Triggered Events

New in version 1.0.5.

A triggered event is a way to defer a callback. It functions exactly like schedule_once() and schedule_interval() except that it doesn’t immediately schedule the callback. Instead, one schedules the callback using the ClockEvent returned by it. This ensures that you can call the event multiple times but it won’t be scheduled more than once. This is not the case with Clock.schedule_once():

# will run the callback twice before the next frame
Clock.schedule_once(my_callback)
Clock.schedule_once(my_callback)

# will run the callback once before the next frame

event = Clock.create_trigger(my_callback)
event()
event()

# will also run the callback only once before the next frame
event = Clock.schedule_once(my_callback)  # now it's already scheduled
event()  # won't be scheduled again

In addition, it is more convenient to create and bind to the triggered event than using Clock.schedule_once() in a function:

```python
from kivy.clock import Clock
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget

class Sample(Widget):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        self._trigger = Clock.create_trigger(self.cb)
        super(Sample, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.bind(x=self._trigger, y=self._trigger)

    def cb(self, *largs):
        pass
```

Even if x and y changes within one frame, the callback is only run once.

`CyClockBase.create_trigger()` has a timeout parameter that behaves exactly like `CyClockBase.schedule_once()`.

Changed in version 1.10.0: `CyClockBase.create_trigger()` now has an `interval` parameter. If False, the default, it'll create an event similar to `CyClockBase.schedule_once()`. Otherwise it'll create an event similar to `CyClockBase.schedule_interval()`.

### 23.6.3 Unscheduling

An event scheduled with `CyClockBase.schedule_once()`, `CyClockBase.schedule_interval()`, or with `CyClockBase.create_trigger()` and then triggered can be unscheduled in multiple ways. E.g:

```python
def my_callback(dt):
    pass

# call my_callback every 0.5 seconds
event = Clock.schedule_interval(my_callback, 0.5)

# call my_callback in 5 seconds
event2 = Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, 5)

event_trig = Clock.create_trigger(my_callback, 5)
event_trig()

# unschedule using cancel
event.cancel()

# unschedule using Clock.unschedule
Clock.unschedule(event2)
```

(continues on next page)
The best way to unschedule a callback is with `ClockEvent.cancel()`. `CyClockBase.unschedule()` is mainly an alias for that function. However, if the original callback itself is passed to `CyClockBase.unschedule()`, it'll unschedule all instances of that callback (provided `all` is True, the default, other just the first match is removed).

Calling `CyClockBase.unschedule()` on the original callback is highly discouraged because it's significantly slower than when using the event.

### 23.6.4 Threading and Callback Order

Beginning with 1.10.0, all the events scheduled for the same frame, e.g. all the events scheduled in the same frame with a `timeout` of 0, will be executed in the order they were scheduled.

Also, all the scheduling and canceling methods are fully thread safe and can be safely used from external threads.

As a consequence, calling `CyClockBase.unschedule()` with the original callback is now significantly slower and highly discouraged. Instead, the returned events should be used to cancel. As a tradeoff, all the other methods are now significantly faster than before.

### 23.6.5 Advanced Clock Details

The following section goes into the internal kivy clock details as well as the various clock options. It is meant only for advanced users.

Fundamentally, the Kivy clock attempts to execute any scheduled callback rhythmically as determined by the specified fps (frame per second, see `maxfps` in `config`). That is, ideally, given e.g. a desired fps of 30, the clock will execute the callbacks at intervals of 1 / 30 seconds, or every 33.33 ms. All the callbacks in a frame are given the same timestamp, i.e. the `dt` passed to the callback are all the same and it's the difference in time between the start of this and the previous frame.

Because of inherent indeterminism, the frames do not actually occur exactly at intervals of the fps and `dt` may be under or over the desired fps. Also, once the timeout is “close enough” to the desired timeout, as determined internally, Kivy will execute the callback in the current frame even when the “actual time” has not elapsed the `timeout` amount.

Kivy offers now, since 1.10.0, multiple clocks with different behaviors.

**Default Clock**

The default clock (`default`) behaves as described above. When a callback with a timeout of zero or non-zero is scheduled, they are executed at the frame that is near the timeout, which is a function of the fps. So a timeout of zero would still result in a delay of one frame or about 1 / fps, typically a bit less but sometimes more depending on the CPU usage of the other events scheduled for that frame.

In a test using a fps of 30, a callback with a timeout of 0, 0.001, and 0.05, resulted in a mean callback delay of 0.02487, 0.02488, and 0.05011 seconds, respectively. When tested with a fps of 600 the delay for 0.05 was similar, except the standard deviation was reduced resulting in overall better accuracy.
Interruptible Clock

The default clock suffers from the quantization problem, as frames occur only on intervals and any scheduled timeouts will not be able to occur during an interval. For example, with the timeout of 0.05, while the mean was 0.05011, its values ranged between 0.02548 - 0.07348 and a standard deviation of 0.002. Also, there’s the minimum timeout of about 0.02487.

The interruptible clock (interrupt) will execute timeouts even during a frame. So a timeout of zero will execute as quickly as possible and similarly a non-zero timeout will be executed even during the interval.

This clock, and all the clocks described after this have an option, ClockBaseInterruptBehavior.interrupt_next_only. When True, any of the behavior new behavior will only apply to the callbacks with a timeout of zero. Non-zero timeouts will behave like in the default clock. E.g. for this clock when True, only zero timeouts will execute during the the interval.

In a test using a fps of 30, a callback with a timeout of 0, 0.001, and 0.05, resulted in a mean callback delay of 0.00013, 0.00013, and 0.04120 seconds, respectively when ClockBaseInterruptBehavior.interrupt_next_only was False. Also, compared to the default clock the standard deviation was reduced. When ClockBaseInterruptBehavior.interrupt_next_only was True, the values were 0.00010, 0.02414, and 0.05034, respectively.

Free Clock

The interruptible clock may not be ideal for all cases because all the events are executed during the intervals and events are not executed anymore rhythmically as multiples of the fps. For example, there may not be any benefit for the graphics to update in a sub-interval, so the additional accuracy wastes CPU.

The Free clock (free_all) solves this by having Clock.xxx_free versions of all the Clock scheduling methods. By free, we mean the event is free from the fps because it’s not fps limited. E.g. CyClockBaseFree.create_trigger_free() corresponds to CyClockBase.create_trigger(). Only when an event scheduled using the Clock.xxx_free methods is present will the clock interrupt and execute the events during the interval. So, if no free event is present the clock behaves like the default clock, otherwise it behaves like the interrupt clock.

In a test using a fps of 30, a callback with a timeout of 0s, 0.001s, and 0.05s, resulted in a mean callback delay of 0.00012s, 0.00017s, and 0.04121s seconds, respectively when it was a free event and 0.02403s, 0.02405s, and 0.04829s, respectively when it wasn’t.

Free Only Clock

The Free clock executes all events when a free event was scheduled. This results in normal events also being execute in the middle of the interval when a free event is scheduled. For example, above, when a free event was absent, a normal event with a 0.001s timeout was delayed for 0.02405s. However, if a free event happened to be also scheduled, the normal event was only delayed 0.00014s, which may be undesirable.

The Free only clock (free_only) solves it by only executing free events during the interval and normal events are always executed like with the default clock. For example, in the presence of a free event, a normal event with a timeout of 0.001s still had a delay of 0.02406. So this clock, treats free and normal events independently, with normal events always being fps limited, but never the free events.

Summary

The kivy clock type to use can be set with the kivy_clock option the config. If KIVY_CLOCK is present in the environment it overwrites the config selection. Its possible values are as follows:
• When `kivy_clock` is `default`, the normal clock, `ClockBase`, which limits callbacks to the maxfps quantization - is used.

• When `kivy_clock` is `interrupt`, an interruptible clock, `ClockBaseInterrupt`, which doesn’t limit any callbacks to the maxfps - is used. Callbacks will be executed at any time.

• When `kivy_clock` is `free_all`, an interruptible clock, `ClockBaseFreeInterruptAll`, which doesn’t limit any callbacks to the maxfps in the presence of free events, but in their absence it limits events to the fps quantization interval - is used.

• When `kivy_clock` is `free_only`, an interruptible clock, `ClockBaseFreeInterruptAll`, which treats free and normal events independently; normal events are fps limited while free events are not - is used.

default
The kivy Clock instance. See module documentation for details.

class kivy.clock.ClockEvent
Bases: builtins.object

A class that describes a callback scheduled with kivy’s Clock. This class is never created by the user; instead, kivy creates and returns an instance of this class when scheduling a callback.

An event can be triggered (scheduled) by calling it. If it’s already scheduled, nothing will happen, otherwise it’ll be scheduled. E.g.:

event = Clock.schedule_once(my_callback, .5)
event() # nothing will happen since it’s already scheduled.
event.cancel() # cancel it
event() # now it’s scheduled again.

cancel()
Cancels the callback if it was scheduled to be called. If not scheduled, nothing happens.

clock
The CyClockBase instance associated with the event.

get_callback()
Returns the callback associated with the event. Callbacks get stored with a indirect ref so that it doesn’t keep objects alive. If the callback is dead, None is returned.

is_triggered
Returns whether the event is scheduled to have its callback executed by the kivy thread.

loop
Whether this event repeats at intervals of `timeout`.

next
The next ClockEvent in order they were scheduled.

prev
The previous ClockEvent in order they were scheduled.

release()
(internal method) Converts the callback into a indirect ref.

tick()
(internal method) Processes the event for the kivy thread.

timeout
The duration after scheduling when the callback should be executed.

class kivy.clock.FreeClockEvent
Bases: kivy._clock.ClockEvent
The event returned by the Clock.xxx_free methods of CyClockBaseFree. It stores whether the event was scheduled as a free event.

**free**
Whether this event was scheduled as a free event.

```python
class kivy.clock.CyClockBase
```
Bases: builtins.object

The base clock object with event support.

**clock_resolution**
If the remaining time until the event timeout is less than clock_resolution, the clock will execute the callback even if it hasn’t exactly timed out.

If -1, the default, the resolution will be computed from config’s maxfps. Otherwise, the provided value is used. Defaults to -1.

**create_trigger()**
Create a Trigger event. Check module documentation for more information.

Returns A ClockEvent instance. To schedule the callback of this instance, you can call it.

New in version 1.0.5.

Changed in version 1.10.0: interval has been added. If True, it create a event that is called every <timeout> seconds similar to schedule_interval(). Defaults to False.

```python
class kivy.clock.CyClockBase
```
Bases: builtins.object

The base clock object with event support.

**clock_resolution**
If the remaining time until the event timeout is less than clock_resolution, the clock will execute the callback even if it hasn’t exactly timed out.

If -1, the default, the resolution will be computed from config’s maxfps. Otherwise, the provided value is used. Defaults to -1.

**create_trigger()**
Create a Trigger event. Check module documentation for more information.

Returns A ClockEvent instance. To schedule the callback of this instance, you can call it.

New in version 1.0.5.

Changed in version 1.10.0: interval has been added. If True, it create a event that is called every <timeout> seconds similar to schedule_interval(). Defaults to False.

**get_events()**
Returns the list of ClockEvent instances currently scheduled.

**get_min_timeout()**
Returns the remaining time since the start of the current frame for the event with the smallest timeout.

**get_resolution()**
Returns the minimum resolution the clock has. It’s a function of clock_resolution and maxfps provided at the config.

**max_iteration**
The maximum number of callback iterations at the end of the frame, before the next frame. If more iterations occur, a warning is issued.

**on_schedule()**
Function that is called internally every time an event is triggered for this clock. It takes the event as a parameter.

**schedule_del_safe()**
Schedule a callback. Might be called from GC and cannot be cancelled.

It’s unsafe to call various kinds of code, such as code with a lock, from a __del__ or __dealloc__ methods. Since Kivy’s Clock uses a lock, it’s generally unsafe to call from these methods. Instead, use this method, which is thread safe and __del__ or __dealloc__ safe, to schedule the callback in the kivy thread. It’ll be executed in order after the normal events are processed.

The callback takes no parameters and cannot be canceled.

New in version 1.11.0.

**schedule_interval()**
Schedule an event to be called every <timeout> seconds.

Returns A ClockEvent instance. As opposed to create_trigger() which only creates the trigger event, this method also schedules it.

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schedule_once()
Schedule an event in <timeout> seconds. If <timeout> is unspecified or 0, the callback will be called after the next frame is rendered.

Returns A ClockEvent instance. As opposed to create_trigger() which only creates the trigger event, this method also schedules it.

Changed in version 1.0.5: If the timeout is -1, the callback will be called before the next frame (at tick_draw()).

unschedule()
Remove a previously scheduled event.

Parameters

callback: ClockEvent or a callable. If it’s a ClockEvent instance, then the callback associated with this event will be canceled if it is scheduled.

If it’s a callable, then the callable will be unscheduled if it was scheduled.

Warning: Passing the callback function rather than the returned ClockEvent will result in a significantly slower unscheduling.

all: bool If True and if callback is a callable, all instances of this callable will be unscheduled (i.e. if this callable was scheduled multiple times). Defaults to True.

Changed in version 1.9.0: The all parameter was added. Before, it behaved as if all was True.

class kivy.clock.CyClockBaseFree
Bases: kivy._clock.CyClockBase
A clock class that supports scheduling free events in addition to normal events.

Each of the create_trigger(), schedule_once(), and schedule_interval() methods, which create a normal event, have a corresponding method for creating a free event.

create_trigger()
Create a Trigger event. Check module documentation for more information.

Returns A ClockEvent instance. To schedule the callback of this instance, you can call it.

New in version 1.0.5.

Changed in version 1.10.0: interval has been added. If True, it create a event that is called every <timeout> seconds similar to schedule_interval(). Defaults to False.

create_trigger_free()
Similar to create_trigger(), but instead creates a free event.

get_min_free_timeout()
Returns the remaining time since the start of the current frame for the free event with the smallest timeout.

schedule_interval()
Schedule an event to be called every <timeout> seconds.

Returns A ClockEvent instance. As opposed to create_trigger() which only creates the trigger event, this method also schedules it.

schedule_interval_free()
Similar to schedule_interval(), but instead creates a free event.
schedule_once()
Schedule an event in <timeout> seconds. If <timeout> is unspecified or 0, the callback will be
called after the next frame is rendered.

Returns A ClockEvent instance. As opposed to create_trigger() which only
creates the trigger event, this method also schedules it.

Changed in version 1.0.5: If the timeout is -1, the callback will be called before the next frame
(at tick_draw()).

schedule_once_free()
Similar to schedule_once(), but instead creates a free event.

class kivy.clock.ClockBaseBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: builtins.object
The base of the kivy clock.

MIN_SLEEP = 0.005
The minimum time to sleep. If the remaining time is less than this, the event loop will con-
tinuo
tframes
Number of internal frames (not necessarily drewed) from the start of the clock.

frames_displayed
Number of displayed frames from the start of the clock.

frametime
Time spent between the last frame and the current frame (in seconds).

get_boottime()
Get the time in seconds from the application start.

get_fps()
Get the current average FPS calculated by the clock.

get_rfps()
Get the current “real” FPS calculated by the clock. This counter reflects the real framerate
displayed on the screen.
In contrast to get_fps(), this function returns a counter of the number of frames, not the
average of frames per second.

get_time()
Get the last tick made by the clock.

idle()
(internal) waits here until the next frame.

tick()
Advance the clock to the next step. Must be called every frame. The default clock has a tick()
function called by the core Kivy framework.

tick_draw()
Tick the drawing counter.

time = functools.partial(<function _libc_clock_gettime_wrapper.<locals>._time>)
usleep(microseconds)
Sleeps for the number of microseconds.
class kivy.clock.ClockBaseInterruptBehavior(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.clock.ClockBaseBehavior
    A kivy clock which can be interrupted during a frame to execute events.

    idle()
        (internal) waits here until the next frame.

    usleep(microseconds)
        Sleeps for the number of microseconds.

class kivy.clock.ClockBaseInterruptFreeBehavior(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.clock.ClockBaseInterruptBehavior
    A base class for the clock that interrupts the sleep interval for free events.

class kivy.clock.ClockBase(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.clock.ClockBaseBehavior, kivy._clock.CyClockBase
    The default kivy clock. See module for details.

    usleep(microseconds)
        Sleeps for the number of microseconds.

class kivy.clock.ClockBaseInterrupt(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.clock.ClockBaseInterruptBehavior, kivy._clock.CyClockBase
    The interrupt kivy clock. See module for details.

class kivy.clock.ClockBaseFreeInterruptAll(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.clock.ClockBaseInterruptFreeBehavior, kivy._clock.CyClockBaseFree
    The free_all kivy clock. See module for details.

class kivy.clock.ClockBaseFreeInterruptOnly(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.clock.ClockBaseInterruptFreeBehavior, kivy._clock.CyClockBaseFree
    The free_only kivy clock. See module for details.

    idle()
        (internal) waits here until the next frame.

kivy.clock.mainloop(func)
    Decorator that will schedule the call of the function for the next available frame in the mainthread.
    It can be useful when you use UrlRequest or when you do Thread programming: you cannot do any OpenGL-related work in a thread.

    Please note that this method will return directly and no result can be returned:

        @mainthread
        def callback(self, *args):
            print('The request succeeded!','
                 'This callback is called in the main thread.')

            self.req = UrlRequest(url='http://...', on_success=callback)

    New in version 1.8.0.
23.7 Compatibility module for Python 2.7 and >= 3.4

This module provides a set of utility types and functions for optimization and to aid in writing Python 2/3 compatible code.

```
kivy.compat.PY2 = False
```
True if this version of python is 2.x.

```
kivy.compat.clock() -> float
```
A clock with the highest available resolution on your current Operating System.

```
kivy.compat.string_types
```
alias of builtins.str

```
kivy.compat.isclose(a, b, *, rel_tol=1e-09, abs_tol=0.0) -> bool
```
Determine whether two floating point numbers are close in value.

```
rel_tol
```
maximum difference for being considered “close”, relative to the magnitude of the input values

```
arbs_tol
```
maximum difference for being considered “close”, regardless of the magnitude of the input values

Return True if a is close in value to b, and False otherwise.

For the values to be considered close, the difference between them must be smaller than at least one of the tolerances.

-inf, inf and NaN behave similarly to the IEEE 754 Standard. That is, NaN is not close to anything, even itself. inf and -inf are only close to themselves.

23.8 Configuration object

The Config object is an instance of a modified Python ConfigParser. See the ConfigParser documentation for more information.

Kivy has a configuration file which determines the default settings. In order to change these settings, you can alter this file manually or use the Config object. Please see the Configure Kivy section for more information.

23.8.1 Applying configurations

Configuration options control the initialization of the App. In order to avoid situations where the config settings do not work or are not applied before window creation (like setting an initial window size), Config.set should be used before importing any other Kivy modules. Ideally, this means setting them right at the start of your main.py script.

Alternatively, you can save these settings permanently using Config.set then Config.write. In this case, you will need to restart the app for the changes to take effect. Note that this approach will effect all Kivy apps system wide.

23.8.2 Usage of the Config object

To read a configuration token from a particular section:
from kivy.config import Config

Config.getint('kivy', 'show_fps')

Change the configuration and save it:

Config.set('postproc', 'retain_time', '50')
Config.write()

For information on configuring your App, please see the Application configuration section.

Changed in version 1.7.1: The ConfigParser should work correctly with utf-8 now. The values are converted from ascii to unicode only when needed. The method get() returns utf-8 strings.

23.8.3 Available configuration tokens

**kivy**

*desktop: int, 0 or 1* This option controls desktop OS specific features, such as enabling drag-able scroll-bar in scroll views, disabling of bubbles in TextInput etc. 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled.

*exit_on_escape: int, 0 or 1* Enables exiting kivy when escape is pressed. 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled.

*pause_on_minimize: int, 0 or 1* If set to 1, the main loop is paused and the on_pause event is dispatched when the window is minimized. This option is intended for desktop use only. Defaults to 0.

*keyboard_layout: string* Identifier of the layout to use.

*keyboard_mode: string* Specifies the keyboard mode to use. If can be one of the following:

- ‘’ - Let Kivy choose the best option for your current platform.
- ‘system’ - real keyboard.
- ‘dock’ - one virtual keyboard docked to a screen side.
- ‘multi’ - one virtual keyboard for every widget request.
- ‘systemanddock’ - virtual docked keyboard plus input from real keyboard.
- ‘systemandmulti’ - analogous.

*log dir: string* Path of log directory.

*log enable: int, 0 or 1* Activate file logging. 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled.

*log level: string, one of ‘trace’, ‘debug’, ‘info’, ‘warning’, ‘error’ or ‘critical’* Set the minimum log level to use.

*log name: string* Format string to use for the filename of log file.

*log maxfiles: int* Keep log_maxfiles recent logfiles while purging the log directory. Set ‘log_maxfiles’ to -1 to disable logfile purging (eg keep all logfiles).

---

**Note:** You end up with ‘log_maxfiles + 1’ logfiles because the logger adds a new one after purging.

*window_icon: string* Path of the window icon. Use this if you want to replace the default pygame icon.
postproc

\textbf{double\_tap\_distance}: float Maximum distance allowed for a double tap, normalized inside the range 0 - 1000.

\textbf{double\_tap\_time}: int Time allowed for the detection of double tap, in milliseconds.

\textbf{ignore}: list of tuples List of regions where new touches are ignored. This configuration token can be used to resolve hotspot problems with DIY hardware. The format of the list must be:

\begin{verbatim}
ignore = [(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax), ...]
\end{verbatim}

All the values must be inside the range 0 - 1.

\textbf{jitter\_distance}: int Maximum distance for jitter detection, normalized inside the range 0 - 1000.

\textbf{jitter\_ignore\_devices}: string, separated with commas List of devices to ignore from jitter detection.

\textbf{retain\_distance}: int If the touch moves more than is indicated by retain\_distance, it will not be retained. Argument should be an int between 0 and 1000.

\textbf{retain\_time}: int Time allowed for a retain touch, in milliseconds.

\textbf{triple\_tap\_distance}: float Maximum distance allowed for a triple tap, normalized inside the range 0 - 1000.

\textbf{triple\_tap\_time}: int Time allowed for the detection of triple tap, in milliseconds.

\textbf{graphics}

\textbf{borderless}: int, one of 0 or 1 If set to 1, removes the window border/decoration. Window resizing must also be disabled to hide the resizing border.

\textbf{window\_state}: string, one of ‘visible’, ‘hidden’, ‘maximized’ or ‘minimized’

Sets the window state, defaults to ‘visible’. This option is available only for the SDL2 window provider and it should be used on desktop OSes.

\textbf{fbo}: string, one of ‘hardware’, ‘software’ or ‘force-hardware’ Selects the FBO backend to use.

\textbf{fullscreen}: int or string, one of 0, 1, ‘fake’ or ‘auto’ Activate fullscreen. If set to 1, a resolution of width times height pixels will be used. If set to auto, your current display’s resolution will be used instead. This is most likely what you want. If you want to place the window in another display, use fake, or set the borderless option from the graphics section, then adjust width, height, top and left.

\textbf{height}: int Height of the Window, not used if fullscreen is set to auto.

\textbf{left}: int Left position of the Window.

\textbf{maxfps}: int, defaults to 60 Maximum FPS allowed.

\begin{verbatim}
Warning: Setting maxfps to 0 will lead to max CPU usage.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{‘multisamples’}: int, defaults to 2 Sets the MultiSample Anti-Aliasing (MSAA) level. Increasing this value results in smoother graphics but at the cost of processing time.
position: string, one of ‘auto’ or ‘custom’  Position of the window on your display. If
auto is used, you have no control of the initial position: top and left are ignored.

show_cursor: int, one of 0 or 1  Set whether or not the cursor is shown on the window.

top: int  Top position of the Window.

resizable: int, one of 0 or 1  If 0, the window will have a fixed size. If 1, the window
will be resizable.

rotation: int, one of 0, 90, 180 or 270  Rotation of the Window.

width: int  Width of the Window, not used if fullscreen is set to auto.

minimum_width: int  Minimum width to restrict the window to. (sdl2 only)

minimum_height: int  Minimum height to restrict the window to. (sdl2 only)

min_state_time: float, defaults to 0.035  Minimum time for widgets to display a given
visual state. This attrib is currently used by widgets like DropDownList &
ButtonBehavior to make sure they display their current visual state for the
given time.

kivy_clock: one of default, interrupt, free_all, free_only  The clock type to use with
kivy. See kivy.clock.

default_font: list  Default fonts used for widgets displaying any text. It de-
defaults to ['Roboto', 'data/fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf', 'data/fonts/Roboto-Italic.ttf',
'data/fonts/Roboto-Bold.ttf', 'data/fonts/Roboto-BoldItalic.ttf'].

allow_screensaver: int, one of 0 or 1, defaults to 1  Allow the device to show a screen
saver, or to go to sleep on mobile devices. Only works for the sdl2 window
provider.

input  You can create new input devices using this syntax:

```python
# example of input provider instance
yourid = providerid, parameters

# example for tuio provider
default = tuio,127.0.0.1:3333
mytable = tuio,192.168.0.1:3334
```

See also:
Check the providers in kivy.input.providers for the syntax to use inside the con-
figuration file.

widgets

scroll_distance: int  Default value of the scroll_distance property used by the
ScrollView widget. Check the widget documentation for more information.

scroll_friction: float  Default value of the scroll_friction property used by the
ScrollView widget. Check the widget documentation for more information.

Deprecated since version 1.7.0: Please use effect_cls instead.

scroll_timeout: int  Default value of the scroll_timeout property used by the
ScrollView widget. Check the widget documentation for more information.
scroll_stoptime: int Default value of the scroll_stoptime property used by the ScrollView widget. Check the widget documentation for more information.

Deprecated since version 1.7.0: Please use effect_cls instead.

scroll_moves: int Default value of the scroll_moves property used by the ScrollView widget. Check the widget documentation for more information.

Deprecated since version 1.7.0: Please use effect_cls instead.

modules You can activate modules with this syntax:

```
modulename =
```

Anything after the = will be passed to the module as arguments. Check the specific module’s documentation for a list of accepted arguments.

Changed in version 1.10.0: min_state_time and allow_screensaver have been added to the graphics section. kivy_clock has been added to the kivy section. default_font has been added to the kivy section.

Changed in version 1.9.0: borderless and window_state have been added to the graphics section. The fake setting of the fullscreen option has been deprecated, use the borderless option instead. pause_on_minimize has been added to the kivy section.

Changed in version 1.8.0: systemanddock and systemandmulti has been added as possible values for keyboard_mode in the kivy section. exit_on_escape has been added to the kivy section.

Changed in version 1.2.0: resizable has been added to graphics section.

Changed in version 1.1.0: tuio no longer listens by default. Window icons are not copied to user directory anymore. You can still set a new window icon by using the window_icon config setting.

Changed in version 1.0.8: scroll_timeout, scroll_distance and scroll_friction have been added. list_friction, list_trigger_distance and list_friction_bound have been removed. keyboard_type and keyboard_layout have been removed from the widget. keyboard_mode and keyboard_layout have been added to the kivy section.

**kivy.config.Config = None**

The default Kivy configuration object. This is a ConfigParser instance with the name set to 'kivy'.

```
Config = ConfigParser(name='kivy')
```

**class kivy.config.ConfigParser(name='', **kwargs)**

Bases: configparser.RawConfigParser, builtins.object

Enhanced ConfigParser class that supports the addition of default sections and default values.

By default, the kivy ConfigParser instance, Config, is named 'kivy' and the ConfigParser instance used by the App.build_settings method is named 'app'.

Parameters

- **name: string** The name of the instance. See name. Defaults to ''.

Changed in version 1.9.0: Each ConfigParser can now be named. You can get the ConfigParser associated with a name using get_configparser(). In addition, you can now control the config values with ConfigParserProperty.

New in version 1.0.7.

**add_callback(callback, section=None, key=None)**

Add a callback to be called when a specific section or key has changed. If you don’t specify a section or key, it will call the callback for all section/key changes.

Callbacks will receive 3 arguments: the section, key and value.
New in version 1.4.1.

**adddefaultsection** *(section)*
Add a section if the section is missing.

**get** *(section, option, **kwargs)*
Get an option value for a given section.

- If ‘vars’ is provided, it must be a dictionary. The option is looked up in ‘vars’ (if provided), ‘section’, and in ‘DEFAULTSECT’ in that order. If the key is not found and ‘fallback’ is provided, it is used as a fallback value. ‘None’ can be provided as a ‘fallback’ value.
- If interpolation is enabled and the optional argument ‘raw’ is False, all interpolations are expanded in the return values.
- Arguments ‘raw’, ‘vars’, and ‘fallback’ are keyword only.

The section DEFAULT is special.

**static get_configparser** *(name)*
Returns the ConfigParser instance whose name is *name*, or None if not found.

**getdefault** *(section, option, defaultvalue)*
Get the value of an option in the specified section. If not found, it will return the default value.

**getdefaultint** *(section, option, defaultvalue)*
Get the value of an option in the specified section. If not found, it will return the default value. The value will always be returned as an integer.

New in version 1.6.0.

**name**
The name associated with this ConfigParser instance, if not ‘’ Defaults to ‘’. It can be safely changed dynamically or set to ‘’.

When a ConfigParser is given a name, that config object can be retrieved using `get_configparser()`.

In addition, that config instance can also be used with a ConfigParserProperty instance that set its config value to this name.

Setting more than one ConfigParser with the same name will raise a `ValueError`.

**read** *(filename)*
Read only one filename. In contrast to the original ConfigParser of Python, this one is able to read only one file at a time. The last read file will be used for the `write()` method.

Changed in version 1.9.0: `read()` now calls the callbacks if read changed any values.

**remove_callback** *(callback, section=None, key=None)*
Removes a callback added with `add_callback()`. `remove_callback()` must be called with the same parameters as `add_callback()`.

 Raises a `ValueError` if not found.

New in version 1.9.0.

**set** *(section, option, value)*
Functions similarly to PythonConfigParser’s set method, except that the value is implicitly converted to a string.

**setall** *(section, keyvalues)*
Sets multiple key-value pairs in a section. keyvalues should be a dictionary containing the key-value pairs to be set.
**setdefault** *(section, option, value)*
Set the default value for an option in the specified section.

**setdefaults** *(section, keyvalues)*
Set multiple key-value defaults in a section. keyvalues should be a dictionary containing the new key-value defaults.

**update_config** *(filename, overwrite=False)*
Upgrade the configuration based on a new default config file. Overwrite any existing values if overwrite is True.

**write()**
Write the configuration to the last file opened using the *read()* method.
Return True if the write finished successfully, False otherwise.

### 23.9 Context

New in version 1.8.0.

**Warning:** This is experimental and subject to change as long as this warning notice is present.

Kivy has a few “global” instances that are used directly by many pieces of the framework: Cache, Builder, Clock.

TODO: document this module.

**class** kivy.context.Context
    *init=False*
Bases: builtins.dict

    **pop** *(k=[d]*)
    → v, remove specified key and return the corresponding value.
    If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised

**kivy.context.register_context** *(name, cls, *args, **kwargs)*
Register a new context.

**kivy.context.get_current_context** *
Return the current context.

### 23.10 Event dispatcher

All objects that produce events in Kivy implement the *EventDispatcher* which provides a consistent interface for registering and manipulating event handlers.

Changed in version 1.0.9: Property discovery and methods have been moved from the *Widget* to the *EventDispatcher*.

**class** kivy.event.EventDispatcher
    Bases: kivy.event.ObjectWithUid

    Generic event dispatcher interface.
    See the module docstring for usage.

    **apply_property** *
    Adds properties at runtime to the class. The function accepts keyword arguments of the form *prop_name=prop*, where *prop* is a *Property* instance and *prop_name* is the name of the attribute of the property.
New in version 1.9.1.

**Warning:** This method is not recommended for common usage because you should declare the properties in your class instead of using this method.

For example:

```python
>>> print(wid.property('sticks', quiet=True))
None
>>> wid.apply_property(sticks=ObjectProperty(55, max=10))
>>> print(wid.property('sticks', quiet=True))
<kivy.properties.ObjectProperty object at 0x04303130>
```

**bind()**

Bind an event type or a property to a callback.

Usage:

```python
# With properties
def my_x_callback(obj, value):
    print('on object', obj, 'x changed to', value)
def my_width_callback(obj, value):
    print('on object', obj, 'width changed to', value)
self.bind(x=my_x_callback, width=my_width_callback)

# With event
def my_press_callback(obj):
    print('event on object', obj)
self.bind(on_press=my_press_callback)
```

In general, property callbacks are called with 2 arguments (the object and the property’s new value) and event callbacks with one argument (the object). The example above illustrates this.

The following example demonstrates various ways of using the bind function in a complete application:

```python
from kivy.uix.boxlayout import BoxLayout
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from functools import partial

class DemoBox(BoxLayout):
    """
    This class demonstrates various techniques that can be used for
    binding to
    events. Although parts could me made more optimal, advanced Python
    concepts
    are avoided for the sake of readability and clarity.
    """
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(DemoBox, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.orientation = "vertical"

        # We start with binding to a normal event. The only argument
        # passed to the callback is the object which we have bound to.
        btn = Button(text="Normal binding to event")
```

(continues on next page)
When binding a function to an event or property, a `kivy.weakmethod.WeakMethod` of the callback is saved, and when dispatching the callback is removed if the callback reference
becomes invalid.
If a callback has already been bound to a given event or property, it won’t be added again.

**create_property()**
Create a new property at runtime.

New in version 1.0.9.

Changed in version 1.8.0: *value* parameter added, can be used to set the default value of the property. Also, the type of the value is used to specialize the created property.

Changed in version 1.9.0: In the past, if *value* was of type *bool*, a *NumericProperty* would be created, now a *BooleanProperty* is created.

Also, now and positional and keyword arguments are passed to the property when created.

**Warning:** This function is designed for the Kivy language, don’t use it in your code. You should declare the property in your class instead of using this method.

**Parameters**

- **name**: string  Name of the property
- **value**: object, optional  Default value of the property. Type is also used for creating more appropriate property types. Defaults to None.

```python
>>> mywidget = Widget()
>>> mywidget.create_property('custom')
>>> mywidget.custom = True
>>> print(mywidget.custom)
True
```

**dispatch()**
Dispatch an event across all the handlers added in bind/fbind(). As soon as a handler returns True, the dispatching stops.

The function collects all the positional and keyword arguments and passes them on to the handlers.

**Note:** The handlers are called in reverse order than they were registered with *bind()*.

**Parameters**

- **event_type**: basestring  the event name to dispatch.

Changed in version 1.9.0: Keyword arguments collection and forwarding was added. Before, only positional arguments would be collected and forwarded.

**events()**
Return all the events in the class. Can be used for introspection.

New in version 1.8.0.

**fbind()**
A method for advanced, and typically faster binding. This method is different than *bind()* and is meant for more advanced users and internal usage. It can be used as long as the following points are heeded.
1. As opposed to `bind()`, it does not check that this function and largs/kwargs has not been bound before to this name. So binding the same callback multiple times will just keep adding it.

2. Although `bind()` creates a `WeakMethod` of the callback when binding to an event or property, this method stores the callback directly, unless a keyword argument `ref` with value True is provided and then a `WeakMethod` is saved. This is useful when there’s no risk of a memory leak by storing the callback directly.

3. This method returns a unique positive number if `name` was found and bound, and 0, otherwise. It does not raise an exception, like `bind()` if the property `name` is not found. If not zero, the uid returned is unique to this `name` and callback and can be used with `unbind_uid()` for unbinding.

When binding a callback with largs and/or kwargs, `funbind()` must be used for unbinding. If no largs and kwargs are provided, `unbind()` may be used as well. `unbind_uid()` can be used in either case.

This method passes on any caught positional and/or keyword arguments to the callback, removing the need to call partial. When calling the callback the expended largs are passed on followed by instance/value (just instance for kwargs) followed by expended kwargs.

Following is an example of usage similar to the example in `bind()`:

```python
class DemoBox(BoxLayout):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(DemoBox, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.orientation = "vertical"

    btn = Button(text="Normal binding to event")
    btn.fbind('on_press', self.on_event)

    btn2 = Button(text="Normal binding to a property change")
    btn2.fbind('state', self.on_property)

    btn3 = Button(text="A: Using function with args.")
    btn3.fbind('on_press', self.on_event_with_args, 'right',
                tree='birch', food='apple')

    btn4 = Button(text="Unbind A.")
    btn4.fbind('on_press', self.unbind_a, btn3)

    btn5 = Button(text="Use a flexible function")
    btn5.fbind('on_press', self.on_anything)

    btn6 = Button(text="B: Using flexible functions with args. For hardcores.")
    btn6.fbind('on_press', self.on_anything, "1", "2", monthy="python")

    btn7 = Button(text="Force dispatch B with different params")
    btn7.fbind('on_press', btn6.dispatch, 'on_press', 6, 7, monthy="other python")

    for but in [btn, btn2, btn3, btn4, btn5, btn6, btn7]:
        self.add_widget(but)

    def on_event(self, obj):
        print("Typical event from", obj)
```
(continues on next page)
def on_event_with_args(self, side, obj, tree=None, food=None):
    print("Event with args", obj, side, tree, food)

def on_property(self, obj, value):
    print("Typical property change from", obj, "to", value)

def on_anything(self, *args, **kwargs):
    print('The flexible function has *args of', str(args),
          "and **kwargs of", str(kwargs))
    return True

def unbind_a(self, btn, event):
    btn.funbind('on_press', self.on_event_with_args, 'right',
                 tree='birch', food='apple')

Note: Since the kv lang uses this method to bind, one has to implement this method, instead of bind() when creating a non EventDispatcher based class used with the kv lang. See Observable for an example.

New in version 1.9.0.

Changed in version 1.9.1: The ref keyword argument has been added.

funbind()

Similar to fbind().

When unbinding, unbind() will unbind all callbacks that match the callback, while this method will only unbind the first.

To unbind, the same positional and keyword arguments passed to fbind() must be passed on to funbind.

Note: It is safe to use funbind() to unbind a function bound with bind() as long as no keyword and positional arguments are provided to funbind.

New in version 1.9.0.

get_property_observers()

Returns a list of methods that are bound to the property/event passed as the name argument:

widget_instance.get_property_observers('on_release')

Parameters

name: str  The name of the event or property.

args: bool  Whether to return the bound args. To keep compatibility, only the callback functions and not their provided args will be returned in the list when args is False.

If True, each element in the list is a 5-tuple of (callback, largs, kwargs, is_ref, uid), where is_ref indicates whether callback is a weakref, and uid is the uid given by fbind(), or None if bind() was used. Defaults to False.

Returns  The list of bound callbacks. See args for details.
New in version 1.8.0.
Changed in version 1.9.0: `args` has been added.

**getter()**
Return the getter of a property.
New in version 1.0.9.

**is_event_type()**
Return True if the event_type is already registered.
New in version 1.0.4.

**properties()**
Return all the properties in the class in a dictionary of key/property class. Can be used for introspection.
New in version 1.0.9.

**property()**
Get a property instance from the property name. If quiet is True, None is returned instead of raising an exception when `name` is not a property. Defaults to False.
New in version 1.0.9.

Returns A Property derived instance corresponding to the name.
Changed in version 1.9.0: quiet was added.

**proxy_ref**
Default implementation of proxy_ref, returns self. .. versionadded:: 1.9.0

**register_event_type()**
Register an event type with the dispatcher.

Registering event types allows the dispatcher to validate event handler names as they are attached and to search attached objects for suitable handlers. Each event type declaration must:

1. start with the prefix `on_`.
2. have a default handler in the class.

Example of creating a custom event:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.register_event_type('on_swipe')

    def on_swipe(self):
        pass

    def on_swipe_callback(*largs):
        print('my swipe is called', largs)
    w = MyWidget()
    w.dispatch('on_swipe')
```

**setter()**
Return the setter of a property. Use: instance.setter('name'). The setter is a convenient call-back function useful if you want to directly bind one property to another. It returns a partial function that will accept (obj, value) args and results in the property ‘name’ of instance being set to value.
New in version 1.0.9.
For example, to bind number2 to number1 in python you would do:

```python
class ExampleWidget(Widget):
    number1 = NumericProperty(None)
    number2 = NumericProperty(None)

def __init__(self, **kwargs):
    super(ExampleWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
    self.bind(number1=self.setter('number2'))
```

This is equivalent to kv binding:

```
<ExampleWidget>:
    number2: self.number1
```

**unbind()**

Unbind properties from callback functions with similar usage as `bind()`.

If a callback has been bound to a given event or property multiple times, only the first occurrence will be unbound.

**Note:** It is safe to use `unbind()` on a function bound with `fbind()` as long as that function was originally bound without any keyword and positional arguments. Otherwise, the function will fail to be unbound and you should use `funbind()` instead.

**unbind_uid()**

Uses the uid returned by `fbind()` to unbind the callback.

This method is much more efficient than `funbind()`. If `uid` evaluates to False (e.g. 0) a `ValueError` is raised. Also, only callbacks bound with `fbind()` can be unbound with this method.

Since each call to `fbind()` will generate a unique `uid`, only one callback will be removed. If `uid` is not found among the callbacks, no error is raised.

E.g.:

```python
btn6 = Button(text="B: Using flexible functions with args. For hardcores. ...")
uid = btn6.fbind('on_press', self.on_anything, "1", "2", monthy="python")
if not uid:
    raise Exception('Binding failed').
...
btn6.unbind_uid('on_press', uid)
```

New in version 1.9.0.

**unregister_event_types()**

Unregister an event type in the dispatcher.

**class kivy.event.ObjectWithUid**

Bases: `builtins.object`

(internal) This class assists in providing unique identifiers for class instances. It is not intended for direct usage.

**class kivy.event.Observable**

Bases: `kivy.event.ObjectWithUid`

`Observable` is a stub class defining the methods required for binding. `EventDispatcher` is (the) one example of a class that implements the binding interface. See `EventDispatcher` for
details.

New in version 1.9.0.

**fbind()**

See `EventDispatcher.fbind()`.

**Note:** To keep backward compatibility with derived classes which may have inherited from `Observable` before, the `fbind()` method was added. The default implementation of `fbind()` is to create a partial function that it passes to bind while saving the uid and largs/kwargs. However, `funbind()` (and `unbind_uid()`) are fairly inefficient since we have to first lookup this partial function using the largs/kwargs or uid and then call `unbind()` on the returned function. It is recommended to overwrite these methods in derived classes to bind directly for better performance.

Similarly to `EventDispatcher.fbind()`, this method returns 0 on failure and a positive unique uid on success. This uid can be used with `unbind_uid()`.

**funbind()**

See `fbind()` and `EventDispatcher.funbind()`.

**unbind_uid()**

See `fbind()` and `EventDispatcher.unbind_uid()`.

### 23.11 Factory object

The factory can be used to automatically register any class or module and instantiate classes from it anywhere in your project. It is an implementation of the Factory Pattern.

The class list and available modules are automatically generated by `setup.py`.

Example for registering a class/module:

```python
>>> from kivy.factory import Factory
>>> Factory.register('Widget', module='kivy.uix.widget')
>>> Factory.register('Vector', module='kivy.vector')
```

Example of using the Factory:

```python
>>> from kivy.factory import Factory
>>> widget = Factory.Widget(pos=(456, 456))
>>> vector = Factory.Vector(9, 2)
```

Example using a class name:

```python
>>> from kivy.factory import Factory
>>> Factory.register('MyWidget', cls=MyWidget)
```

By default, the first classname you register via the factory is permanent. If you wish to change the registered class, you need to unregister the classname before you re-assign it:

```python
>>> from kivy.factory import Factory
>>> Factory.register('MyWidget', cls=MyWidget)
>>> widget = Factory.MyWidget()
>>> Factory.unregister('MyWidget')
>>> Factory.register('MyWidget', cls=CustomWidget)
>>> customWidget = Factory.MyWidget()
```
23.12 Geometry utilities

This module contains some helper functions for geometric calculations.

**kivy.geometry.circumcircle**\((a, b, c)\)

Computes the circumcircle of a triangle defined by \(a, b, c\). See: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circumscribed_circle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circumscribed_circle)

**Parameters**

- \(a\): iterable containing at least 2 values (for \(x\) and \(y\)) The 1st point of the triangle.
- \(b\): iterable containing at least 2 values (for \(x\) and \(y\)) The 2nd point of the triangle.
- \(c\): iterable containing at least 2 values (for \(x\) and \(y\)) The 3rd point of the triangle.

**Return**

A tuple that defines the circle:
- The first element in the returned tuple is the center as \((x, y)\)
- The second is the radius (float)

**kivy.geometry.minimum_bounding_circle**\((points)\)

Returns the minimum bounding circle for a set of points.

For a description of the problem being solved, see the [Smallest Circle Problem](http://tinyurl.com/6e4n5yb).

The function uses Applet’s Algorithm, the runtime is \(O(h^3, n)\), where \(h\) is the number of points in the convex hull of the set of points. **But** it runs in linear time in almost all real world cases. See: [http://tinyurl.com/6e4n5yb](http://tinyurl.com/6e4n5yb)

**Parameters**

- \(points\): iterable A list of points (2 tuple with \(x, y\) coordinates)

**Return**

A tuple that defines the circle:
- The first element in the returned tuple is the center \((x, y)\)
- The second the radius (float)

23.13 Gesture recognition

This class allows you to easily create new gestures and compare them:

```python
from kivy.gesture import Gesture, GestureDatabase

# Create a gesture
g = Gesture()
g.add_stroke(point_list=[(1, 1), (3, 4), (2, 1)])
g.normalize()
```

(continues on next page)
# Add it to the database

gdb = GestureDatabase()
gdb.add_gesture(g)

# And for the next gesture, try to find it!
g2 = Gesture()
# ...
gdb.find(g2)

**Warning:** You don’t really want to do this: it’s more of an example of how to construct gestures dynamically. Typically, you would need a lot more points, so it’s better to record gestures in a file and reload them to compare later. Look in the examples/gestures directory for an example of how to do that.

class kivy.gesture.Gesture(tolerance=None)
    Bases: builtins.object

    A python implementation of a gesture recognition algorithm by Oleg Dopertchouk: [http://www.gamedev.net/reference/articles/article2039.asp](http://www.gamedev.net/reference/articles/article2039.asp)

    Implemented by Jeiel Aranal (chemikhazi@gmail.com), released into the public domain.

    add_stroke(point_list=None)
        Adds a stroke to the gesture and returns the Stroke instance. Optional point_list argument is a list of the mouse points for the stroke.

    dot_product(comparison_gesture)
        Calculates the dot product of the gesture with another gesture.

    get_rigid_rotation(dstpts)
        Extract the rotation to apply to a group of points to minimize the distance to a second group of points. The two groups of points are assumed to be centered. This is a simple version that just picks an angle based on the first point of the gesture.

    get_score(comparison_gesture, rotation_invariant=True)
        Returns the matching score of the gesture against another gesture.

    normalize(stroke_samples=32)
        Runs the gesture normalization algorithm and calculates the dot product with self.

class kivy.gesture.GestureDatabase
    Bases: builtins.object

    Class to handle a gesture database.

    add_gesture(gesture)
        Add a new gesture to the database.

    find(gesture, minscore=0.9, rotation_invariant=True)
        Find a matching gesture in the database.

    gesture_to_str(gesture)
        Convert a gesture into a unique string.

    str_to_gesture(data)
        Convert a unique string to a gesture.

class kivy.gesture.GestureStroke
    Bases: builtins.object

    Gestures can be made up of multiple strokes.
add_point\((x=x\_pos, y=y\_pos)\)
   Adds a point to the stroke.

center_stroke\((\text{offset}_x, \text{offset}_y)\)
   Centers the stroke by offsetting the points.

normalize_stroke\((\text{sample}_points=32)\)
   Normalizes strokes so that every stroke has a standard number of points. Returns True if
   stroke is normalized, False if it can’t be normalized. sample_points controls the resolution of
   the stroke.

points_distance\((\text{point}1=\text{GesturePoint}, \text{point}2=\text{GesturePoint})\)
   Returns the distance between two GesturePoints.

scale_stroke\((\text{scale}_factor=\text{float})\)
   Scales the stroke down by scale_factor.

stroke_length\((\text{point}\_\text{list}=\text{None})\)
   Finds the length of the stroke. If a point list is given, finds the length of that list.

23.14 Interactive launcher

New in version 1.3.0.

Deprecated since version 1.10.0: The interactive launcher has been deprecated.

The InteractiveLauncher provides a user-friendly python shell interface to an App so that it can
be prototyped and debugged interactively.

Note: The Kivy API intends for some functions to only be run once or before the main EventLoop has
started. Methods that can normally be called during the course of an application will work as intended,
but specifically overriding methods such as\texttt{on\_touch()} dynamically leads to trouble.

23.14.1 Creating an InteractiveLauncher

Take your existing subclass of App (this can be production code) and pass an instance to the
InteractiveLauncher constructor.

```python
from kivy.interactive import InteractiveLauncher
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.button import Button

class MyApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return Button(text='Hello Shell')

launcher = InteractiveLauncher(MyApp())
launcher.run()
```

After pressing \texttt{enter}, the script will return. This allows the interpreter to continue running. Inspection
or modification of the App can be done safely through the InteractiveLauncher instance or the provided
\texttt{SafeMembrane} class instances.

Note: If you want to test this example, start Python without any file to have already an interpreter, and
copy/paste all the lines. You’ll still have the interpreter at the end + the kivy application running.
23.14.2 Interactive Development

IPython provides a fast way to learn the Kivy API. The App instance and all of it’s attributes, including methods and the entire widget tree, can be quickly listed by using the ‘.’ operator and pressing ‘tab’. Try this code in an Ipython shell.

```python
from kivy.interactive import InteractiveLauncher
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.graphics import Color, Ellipse

class MyPaintWidget(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        with self.canvas:
            Color(1, 1, 0)
            d = 30.
            Ellipse(pos=(touch.x - d/2, touch.y - d/2), size=(d, d))

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return Widget()

i = InteractiveLauncher(TestApp())
i.run()
i. # press 'tab' to list attributes of the app
i.root. # press 'tab' to list attributes of the root widget

# App is boring. Attach a new widget!
i.root.add_widget(MyPaintWidget())

i.safeIn()
# The application is now blocked.
# Click on the screen several times.
i.safeOut()
# The clicks will show up now

# Erase artwork and start over
i.root.canvas.clear()
```

**Note:** All of the proxies used in the module store their referent in the _ref attribute, which can be accessed directly if needed, such as for getting doc strings. help() and type() will access the proxy, not its referent.

23.14.3 Directly Pausing the Application

Both the InteractiveLauncher and SafeMembrane hold internal references to the EventLoop’s ‘safe’ and ‘confirmed’ threading.Event objects. You can use their safing methods to control the application manually. SafeMembrane.safeIn() will cause the application to pause and SafeMembrane.safeOut() will allow a paused application to continue running. This is potentially useful for scripting actions into functions that need the screen to update etc.

**Note:** The pausing is implemented via the Clocks’ schedule_once() method and occurs before
23.14.4 Adding Attributes Dynamically

**Note:** This module uses threading and object proxies to encapsulate the running App. Deadlocks and memory corruption can occur if making direct references inside the thread without going through the provided proxy(s).

The `InteractiveLauncher` can have attributes added to it exactly like a normal object and if these were created from outside the membrane, they will not be threadsafe because the external references to them in the python interpreter do not go through InteractiveLauncher’s membrane behavior, inherited from `SafeMembrane`.

To threadsafe these external references, simply assign them to `SafeMembrane` instances of themselves like so:

```python
from kivy.interactive import SafeMembrane

interactiveLauncher.attribute = myNewObject
# myNewObject is unsafe
myNewObject = SafeMembrane(myNewObject)
# myNewObject is now safe. Call at will.
myNewObject.method()
```

**TODO**

Unit tests, examples, and a better explanation of which methods are safe in a running application would be nice. All three would be excellent.

Could be re-written with a context-manager style i.e.

```python
with safe:
    foo()
```

Any use cases besides compacting code?

```python
class kivy.interactive.SafeMembrane(ob,*args,**kwargs)
```

```
Bases: builtins.object

This help is for a proxy object. Did you want help on the proxy’s referent instead? Try using help(<instance>._ref)

The SafeMembrane is a threadsafe proxy that also returns attributes as new thread-safe objects and makes thread-safe method calls, preventing thread-unsafe objects from leaking into the user’s environment.

```
safeIn()
```

Provides a thread-safe entry point for interactive launching.

```
safeOut()
```

Provides a thread-safe exit point for interactive launching.

```python
class kivy.interactive.InteractiveLauncher(app=None,*args,**kwargs)
```

```
Bases: kivy.interactive.SafeMembrane

Proxy to an application instance that launches it in a thread and then returns and acts as a proxy to the application in the thread.
```
23.15 Kivy Base

This module contains the Kivy core functionality and is not intended for end users. Feel free to look through it, but bare in mind that calling any of these methods directly may result in an unpredictable behavior as the calls access directly the event loop of an application.

```python
kivy.base.EventLoop = <kivy.base.EventLoopBase object>
```

EventLoop instance

```python
class kivy.base.EventLoopBase
Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher
```

Main event loop. This loop handles the updating of input and dispatching events.

```python
add_event_listener(listener)
```

Add a new event listener for getting touch events.

```python
add_input_provider(provider, auto_remove=False)
```

Add a new input provider to listen for touch events.

```python
add_postproc_module(mod)
```

Add a postproc input module (DoubleTap, TripleTap, DeJitter RetainTouch are defaults).

```python
close()
```

Exit from the main loop and stop all configured input providers.

```python
dispatch_input()
```

Called by `EventLoopBase.idle()` to read events from input providers, pass events to postproc, and dispatch final events.

```python
ensure_window()
```

Ensure that we have a window.

```python
exit()
```

Close the main loop and close the window.

```python
idle()
```

This function is called after every frame. By default:

- it “ticks” the clock to the next frame.
- it reads all input and dispatches events.
- it dispatches `on_update`, `on_draw` and `on_flip` events to the window.

```python
on_pause()
```

Event handler for `on_pause` which will be fired when the event loop is paused.

```python
on_start()
```

Event handler for `on_start` which will be fired right after all input providers have been started.

```python
on_stop()
```

Event handler for `on_stop` events which will be fired right after all input providers have been stopped.

```python
post_dispatch_input(etype, me)
```

This function is called by `EventLoopBase.dispatch_input()` when we want to dispatch an input event. The event is dispatched to all listeners and if grabbed, it’s dispatched to grabbed widgets.

```python
remove_android_splash(*args)
```

Remove android presplash in SDL2 bootstrap.

```python
remove_event_listener(listener)
```

Remove an event listener from the list.
remove_input_provider(provider)
    Remove an input provider.

remove_postproc_module(mod)
    Remove a postproc module.

run()
    Main loop

set_window(window)
    Set the window used for the event loop.

start()
    Must be called only once before EventLoopBase.run(). This starts all configured input
    providers.

stop()
    Stop all input providers and call callbacks registered using EventLoop.add_stop_callback().

touches
    Return the list of all touches currently in down or move states.

class kivy.base.ExceptionHandler
    Bases: builtins.object

    Base handler that catches exceptions in runTouchApp(). You can subclass and extend it as fol-
    lows:

    class E(ExceptionHandler):
        def handle_exception(self, inst):
            Logger.exception('Exception caught by ExceptionHandler')
            return ExceptionManager.PASS
        ExceptionManager.add_handler(E())

    All exceptions will be set to PASS, and logged to the console!

    handle_exception(exception)
        Handle one exception, defaults to returning ExceptionManager.RAISE.

class kivy.base.ExceptionManagerBase
    Bases: builtins.object

    ExceptionManager manages exceptions handlers.

    add_handler(cls)
        Add a new exception handler to the stack.

    handle_exception(inst)
        Called when an exception occurred in the runTouchApp() main loop.

    remove_handler(cls)
        Remove a exception handler from the stack.

kivy.base.ExceptionManager = <kivy.base.ExceptionManagerBase object>
    Instance of a ExceptionManagerBase implementation.

kivy.base.runTouchApp(widget=None, slave=False)
    Static main function that starts the application loop. You can access some magic via the follow-
    ing arguments:

    Parameters
        <empty> To make dispatching work, you need at least one input listener. If not, 
        application will leave. (MTWindow act as an input listener)
If you pass only a widget, a MTWindow will be created and your widget will be added to the window as the root widget.

No event dispatching is done. This will be your job.

No event dispatching is done. This will be your job but we try to get the window (must be created by you beforehand) and add the widget to it. Very useful for embedding Kivy in another toolkit. (like Qt, check kivy-designed)

```python
kivy.base.stopTouchApp()
```

Stop the current application by leaving the main loop

### 23.16 Logger object

Differents logging levels are available: trace, debug, info, warning, error and critical.

Examples of usage:

```python
from kivy.logger import Logger
Logger.info('title: This is a info message.')
Logger.debug('title: This is a debug message.')
try:
    raise Exception('bleh')
except Exception:
    Logger.exception('Something happened!')
```

The message passed to the logger is split into two parts, separated by a colon (:). The first part is used as a title, and the second part is used as the message. This way, you can “categorize” your message easily.

```python
Logger.info('Application: This is a test')
```

# will appear as

```
[INFO ] [Application ] This is a test
```

### 23.16.1 Logger configuration

The Logger can be controlled via the Kivy configuration file:

```ini
[kivy]
log_level = info
log_enable = 1
log_dir = logs
log_name = kivy_%y-%m-%d_%_.txt
log_maxfiles = 100
```

More information about the allowed values are described in the `kivy.config` module.

### 23.16.2 Logger history

Even if the logger is not enabled, you still have access to the last 100 messages:

```python
from kivy.logger import LoggerHistory
print(LoggerHistory.history)
```
kivy.logger.Logger = <logging.Logger object>
Kivy default logger instance

class kivy.logger.LoggerHistory(level=0)
    Bases: logging.Handler
    Kivy history handler
    emit(message)
    Do whatever it takes to actually log the specified logging record.
    This version is intended to be implemented by subclasses and so raises a NotImplementedException.

23.17 Metrics

New in version 1.5.0.
A screen is defined by its physical size, density and resolution. These factors are essential for creating UI’s with correct size everywhere.
In Kivy, all the graphics pipelines work with pixels. But using pixels as a measurement unit is problematic because sizes change according to the screen.

23.17.1 Dimensions

If you want to design your UI for different screen sizes, you will want better measurement units to work with. Kivy provides some more scalable alternatives.

Units

  pt  Points - 1/72 of an inch based on the physical size of the screen. Prefer to use sp instead of pt.
  mm  Millimeters - Based on the physical size of the screen.
  cm  Centimeters - Based on the physical size of the screen.
  in  Inches - Based on the physical size of the screen.
  dp  Density-independent Pixels - An abstract unit that is based on the physical density of the screen. With a density of 1, 1dp is equal to 1px. When running on a higher density screen, the number of pixels used to draw 1dp is scaled up a factor appropriate to the screen’s dpi, and the inverse for a lower dpi. The ratio of dp-to-pixels will change with the screen density, but not necessarily in direct proportion. Using the dp unit is a simple solution to making the view dimensions in your layout resize properly for different screen densities. In others words, it provides consistency for the real-world size of your UI across different devices.
  sp  Scale-independent Pixels - This is like the dp unit, but it is also scaled by the user’s font size preference. We recommend you use this unit when specifying font sizes, so the font size will be adjusted to both the screen density and the user’s preference.

23.17.2 Examples

Here is an example of creating a label with a sp font_size and setting the height manually with a 10dp margin:
23.17.3 Manual control of metrics

The metrics cannot be changed at runtime. Once a value has been converted to pixels, you can’t retrieve the original value anymore. This stems from the fact that the DPI and density of a device cannot be changed at runtime.

We provide some environment variables to control metrics:

- **KIVY_METRICS_DENSITY**: if set, this value will be used for `density` instead of the systems one. On android, the value varies between 0.75, 1, 1.5 and 2.
- **KIVY_METRICS_FONTSCALE**: if set, this value will be used for `fontscale` instead of the systems one. On android, the value varies between 0.8 and 1.2.
- **KIVY_DPI**: if set, this value will be used for `dpi`. Please note that setting the DPI will not impact the dp/sp notation because these are based on the screen density.

For example, if you want to simulate a high-density screen (like the HTC One X):

```
KIVY_DPI=320 KIVY_METRICS_DENSITY=2 python main.py --size 1280x720
```

Or a medium-density (like Motorola Droid 2):

```
KIVY_DPI=240 KIVY_METRICS_DENSITY=1.5 python main.py --size 854x480
```

You can also simulate an alternative user preference for fontscale as follows:

```
KIVY_METRICS_FONTSCALE=1.2 python main.py
```

```python
kivy.metrics.Metrics = <kivy.metrics.MetricsBase object>
```

Default instance of `MetricsBase`, used everywhere in the code. .. versionadded:: 1.7.0

```python
class kivy.metrics.MetricsBase
```

Bases: :obj:`builtins.object`

Class that contains the default attributes for Metrics. Don’t use this class directly, but use the `Metrics` instance.

```python
density()
```

Return the density of the screen. This value is 1 by default on desktops but varies on android depending on the screen.

```python
dpi()
```

Return the DPI of the screen. Depending on the platform, the DPI can be taken from the Window provider (Desktop mainly) or from a platform-specific module (like android/ios).

```python
dpi_rounded()
```

Return the DPI of the screen, rounded to the nearest of 120, 160, 240 or 320.

```python
fontscale()
```

Return the fontscale user preference. This value is 1 by default but can vary between 0.8 and 1.2.
23.18 Multistroke gesture recognizer

New in version 1.9.0.

**Warning:** This is experimental and subject to change as long as this warning notice is present.

See kivy/examples/demo/multistroke/main.py for a complete application example.

23.18.1 Conceptual Overview

This module implements the Protractor gesture recognition algorithm.

**Recognizer** is the search/database API similar to **GestureDatabase**. It maintains a list of **MultistrokeGesture** objects and allows you to search for a user-input gestures among them.

**ProgressTracker** tracks the progress of a **Recognizer.recognize()** call. It can be used to interact with the running recognizer task, for example forcing it to stop half-way, or analyzing results as they arrive.

**MultistrokeGesture** represents a gesture in the gesture database (**Recognizer.db**). It is a container for **UnistrokeTemplate** objects, and implements the heap permute algorithm to automatically generate all possible stroke orders (if desired).

**UnistrokeTemplate** represents a single stroke path. It’s typically instantiated automatically by **MultistrokeGesture**, but sometimes you may need to create them manually.

**Candidate** represents a user-input gesture that is used to search the gesture database for matches. It is normally instantiated automatically by calling **Recognizer.recognize()**.

23.18.2 Usage examples

See kivy/examples/demo/multistroke/main.py for a complete application example.

You can bind to events on **Recognizer** to track the state of all calls to **Recognizer.recognize()**. The callback function will receive an instance of **ProgressTracker** that can be used to analyze and control various aspects of the recognition process.
from kivy.vector import Vector
from kivy.multistroke import Recognizer

gdb = Recognizer()

def search_start(gdb, pt):
    print("A search is starting with %d tasks" % (pt.tasks))

def search_stop(gdb, pt):
    # This will call max() on the result dictionary, so it's best to store
    # it instead of calling it 3 times consecutively
    best = pt.best
    print("Search ended (%s). Best is %s (score %f, distance %f)" %
          (pt.status, best['name'], best['score'], best['dist'])))

    # Bind your callbacks to track all matching operations
    gdb.bind(on_search_start=search_start)
gdb.bind(on_search_complete=search_stop)

    # The format below is referred to as 'strokes', a list of stroke paths.
    # Note that each path shown here consists of two points, ie a straight
    # line; if you plot them it looks like a T, hence the name.
    gdb.add_gesture('T', [
        [Vector(30, 7), Vector(103, 7)],
        [Vector(66, 7), Vector(66, 87)]]
    )

    # Now you can search for the 'T' gesture using similar data (user input).
    # This will trigger both of the callbacks bound above.
    gdb.recognize([
        [Vector(45, 8), Vector(110, 12)],
        [Vector(88, 9), Vector(85, 95)]]
    )

    On the next Clock tick, the matching process starts (and, in this case, completes).

    To track individual calls to Recognizer.recognize(), use the return value (also a
    ProgressTracker instance)

    # Same as above, but keep track of progress using returned value
    progress = gdb.recognize([
        [Vector(45, 8), Vector(110, 12)],
        [Vector(88, 9), Vector(85, 95)]]
    )

    progress.bind(on_progress=my_other_callback)
    print(progress.progress) # = 0

    # [ assuming a kivy.clock.Clock.tick() here ]
    print(result.progress) # = 1

23.18.3 Algorithm details

For more information about the matching algorithm, see:


Some of the code is derived from the JavaScript implementation here: http://depts.washington.edu/aimgroup/proj/dollar/ndollar.html

```python
class kivy.multistroke.Recognizer(**kwargs):
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    Recognizer provides a gesture database with matching facilities.

    Events
    on_search_start  Fired when a new search is started using this Recognizer.
    on_search_complete  Fired when a running search ends, for whatever reason. (use ProgressTracker.status to find out)

    Properties
    db  A ListProperty that contains the available MultistrokeGesture objects.
        db is a ListProperty and defaults to []

    add_gesture(name, strokes, **kwargs)
    Add a new gesture to the database. This will instantiate a new MultistrokeGesture with strokes and append it to self.db.

    Note: If you already have instantiated a MultistrokeGesture object and wish to add it, append it to Recognizer.db manually.

    export_gesture(filename=None, **kwargs)
    Export a list of MultistrokeGesture objects. Outputs a base64-encoded string that can be decoded to a Python list with the parse_gesture() function or imported directly to self.db using Recognizer.import_gesture(). If filename is specified, the output is written to disk, otherwise returned.
    This method accepts optional Recognizer.filter() arguments.

    filter(**kwargs)
    filter() returns a subset of objects in self.db, according to given criteria. This is used by many other methods of the Recognizer; the arguments below can for example be used when calling Recognizer.recognize() or Recognizer.export_gesture(). You normally don’t need to call this directly.

    Arguments
    name  Limits the returned list to gestures where MultistrokeGesture.name matches given regular expression(s). If re.match(name, MultistrokeGesture.name) tests true, the gesture is included in the returned list. Can be a string or an array of strings

    gdb = Recognizer()
    # Will match all names that start with a capital N
    # (ie Next, New, N, Nebraska etc, but not "n" or "next")
    gdb.filter(name='N')
    # exactly 'N'
    gdb.filter(name='N$')
    # Nebraska, teletubbies, France, fraggle, N, n, etc
    gdb.filter(name=['[Nn]', '(?i)T', '(?i)F'])
```
**priority** Limits the returned list to gestures with certain `MultistrokeGesture.priority` values. If specified as an integer, only gestures with a lower priority are returned. If specified as a list (min/max)

```python
# Max priority 50
gdb.filter(priority=50)

# Max priority 50 (same result as above)
gdb.filter(priority=[0, 50])

# Min priority 50, max 100

gdb.filter(priority=[50, 100])
```

When this option is used, `Recognizer.db` is automatically sorted according to priority, incurring extra cost. You can use `force_priority_sort` to override this behavior if your gestures are already sorted according to priority.

**orientation_sensitive** Limits the returned list to gestures that are orientation sensitive (True), gestures that are not orientation sensitive (False) or None (ignore template sensitivity, this is the default).

**numstrokes** Limits the returned list to gestures that have the specified number of strokes (in `MultistrokeGesture.strokes`). Can be a single integer or a list of integers.

**numpoints** Limits the returned list to gestures that have specific `MultistrokeGesture.numpoints` values. This is provided for flexibility, do not use it unless you understand what it does. Can be a single integer or a list of integers.

**force_priority_sort** Can be used to override the default sort behavior. Normally `MultistrokeGesture` objects are returned in priority order if the `priority` option is used. Setting this to True will return gestures sorted in priority order, False will return in the order gestures were added. None means decide automatically (the default).

**Note:** For improved performance, you can load your gesture database in priority order and set this to False when calling `Recognizer.recognize()`.

**db** Can be set if you want to filter a different list of objects than `Recognizer.db`. You probably don’t want to do this; it is used internally by `import_gesture()`.

**import_gesture**(data=None, filename=None, **kwargs)
Import a list of gestures as formatted by `export_gesture()`. One of `data` or `filename` must be specified.

This method accepts optional `Recognizer.filter()` arguments, if none are specified then all gestures in specified data are imported.

**parse_gesture**(data)
Parse data formatted by `export_gesture()`. Returns a list of `MultistrokeGesture` objects. This is used internally by `import_gesture()`, you normally don’t need to call this directly.

**prepare_templates**(**kwargs)
This method is used to prepare `UnistrokeTemplate` objects within the gestures in `self.db`. This is useful if you want to minimize punishment of lazy resampling by preparing all vectors in advance. If you do this before a call to `Recognizer.export_gesture()`, you will have the vectors computed when you load the data later.
This method accepts optional Recognizer.filter() arguments.

force_numpoints, if specified, will prepare all templates to the given number of points (instead of each template’s preferred n; ie UnistrokeTemplate.numpoints). You normally don’t want to do this.

recognize(strokes, goodscore=None, timeout=0, delay=0, **kwargs)
Search for gestures matching strokes. Returns a ProgressTracker instance.

This method accepts optional Recognizer.filter() arguments.

Arguments

strokes A list of stroke paths (list of lists of Vector objects) that will be matched against gestures in the database. Can also be a Candidate instance.

Warning: If you manually supply a Candidate that has a skip-flag, make sure that the correct filter arguments are set. Otherwise the system will attempt to load vectors that have not been computed. For example, if you set skip_bounded and do not set orientation_sensitive to False, it will raise an exception if an orientation_sensitive UnistrokeTemplate is encountered.

goodscore If this is set (between 0.0 - 1.0) and a gesture score is equal to or higher than the specified value, the search is immediately halted and the on_search_complete event is fired (+ the on_complete event of the associated ProgressTracker instance). Default is None (disabled).

timeout Specifies a timeout (in seconds) for when the search is aborted and the results returned. This option applies only when max_gpf is not 0. Default value is 0, meaning all gestures in the database will be tested, no matter how long it takes.

max_gpf Specifies the maximum number of MultistrokeGesture objects that can be processed per frame. When exceeded, will cause the search to halt and resume work in the next frame. Setting to 0 will complete the search immediately (and block the UI).

Warning: This does not limit the number of UnistrokeTemplate objects matched! If a single gesture has a million templates, they will all be processed in a single frame with max_gpf=1!

delay Sets an optional delay between each run of the recognizer loop. Normally, a run is scheduled for the next frame until the tasklist is exhausted. If you set this, there will be an additional delay between each run (specified in seconds). Default is 0, resume in the next frame.

force_numpoints forces all templates (and candidate) to be prepared to a certain number of points. This can be useful for example if you are evaluating templates for optimal n (do not use this unless you understand what it does).

transfer_gesture(tgt, **kwargs)
Transfers MultistrokeGesture objects from Recognizer.db to another Recognizer instance tgt.

This method accepts optional Recognizer.filter() arguments.

class kivy.multistroke.ProgressTracker(candidate, tasks, **kwargs)
Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher
Represents an ongoing (or completed) search operation. Instantiated and returned by the `Recognizer.recognize()` method when it is called. The `results` attribute is a dictionary that is updated as the recognition operation progresses.

**Note:** You do not need to instantiate this class.

### Arguments

- **candidate** `Candidate` object to be evaluated
- **tasks** Total number of gestures in tasklist (to test against)

### Events

- **on_progress** Fired for every gesture that is processed
- **on_result** Fired when a new result is added, and it is the first match for the name so far, or a consecutive match with better score.
- **on_complete** Fired when the search is completed, for whatever reason. (use `ProgressTracker.status` to find out)

### Attributes

- **results** A dictionary of all results (so far). The key is the name of the gesture (ie `UnistrokeTemplate.name` usually inherited from `MultistrokeGesture`). Each item in the dictionary is a dict with the following entries:
  - **name** Name of the matched template (redundant)
  - **score** Computed score from 1.0 (perfect match) to 0.0
  - **dist** Cosine distance from candidate to template (low=closer)
  - **gesture** The `MultistrokeGesture` object that was matched
  - **best_template** Index of the best matching template (in `MultistrokeGesture.templates`)
  - **template_results** List of distances for all templates. The list index corresponds to a `UnistrokeTemplate` index in gesture.templates.

- **status**
  - **search** Currently working
  - **stop** Was stopped by the user (`stop()` called)
  - **timeout** A timeout occurred (specified as `timeout` to recognize())
  - **goodscore** The search was stopped early because a gesture with a high enough score was found (specified as `goodscore` to recognize())
  - **complete** The search is complete (all gestures matching filters were tested)

- **best**
  Return the best match found by `recognize()` so far. It returns a dictionary with three keys, ‘name’, ‘dist’ and ‘score’ representing the template’s name, distance (from candidate path) and the computed score value. This is a Python property.

- **progress**
  Returns the progress as a float, 0 is 0% done, 1 is 100%. This is a Python property.
stop()

Raises a stop flag that is checked by the search process. It will be stopped on the next clock tick (if it is still running).

```python
class kivy.multistroke.MultistrokeGesture(name, strokes=None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: builtins.object

MultistrokeGesture represents a gesture. It maintains a set of strokes and generates unistroke (ie UnistrokeTemplate) permutations that are used for evaluating candidates against this gesture later.

Arguments

- **name** Identifies the name of the gesture - it is returned to you in the results of a Recognizer.recognize() search. You can have any number of MultistrokeGesture objects with the same name; many definitions of one gesture. The same name is given to all the generated unistroke permutations. Required, no default.

- **strokes** A list of paths that represents the gesture. A path is a list of Vector objects:

  ```python
gesture = MultistrokeGesture('my_gesture', strokes=[
      [Vector(x1, y1), Vector(x2, y2), ....], # stroke 1
      [Vector(), Vector(), Vector(), Vector()] # stroke 2
      #, [stroke 3], [stroke 4], ...
      ]
```  

For template matching purposes, all the strokes are combined to a single list (unistroke). You should still specify the strokes individually, and set stroke_sensitive True (whenever possible).

Once you do this, unistroke permutations are immediately generated and stored in self.templates for later, unless you set the permute flag to False.

- **priority** Determines when Recognizer.recognize() will attempt to match this template, lower priorities are evaluated first (only if a priority filter is used). You should use lower priority on gestures that are more likely to match. For example, set user templates at lower number than generic templates. Default is 100.

- **numpoints** Determines the number of points this gesture should be resampled to (for matching purposes). The default is 16.

- **stroke_sensitive** Determines if the number of strokes (paths) in this gesture is required to be the same in the candidate (user input) gesture during matching. If this is False, candidates will always be evaluated, disregarding the number of strokes. Default is False.

- **orientation_sensitive** Determines if this gesture is orientation sensitive. If True, aligns the indicative orientation with the one of eight base orientations that requires least rotation. Default is True.

- **angle_similarity** This is used by the Recognizer.recognize() function when a candidate is evaluated against this gesture. If the angles between them are too far off, the template is considered a non-match. Default is 30.0 (degrees)

- **permute** If False, do not use Heap Permute algorithm to generate different stroke orders when instantiated. If you set this to False, a single UnistrokeTemplate built from strokes is used.

```python
add_stroke(stroke, permute=False)
```

Add a stroke to the self.strokes list. If permute is True, the permute() method is called to generate new unistroke templates

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get_distance(cand, tpl, num_points=None)
Compute the distance from this Candidate to a UnistrokeTemplate. Returns the Cosine distance between the stroke paths.

num_points will prepare both the UnistrokeTemplate and Candidate path to n points (when necessary), you probably don’t want to do this.

match_candidate(cand, **kwargs)
Match a given candidate against this MultistrokeGesture object. Will test against all templates and report results as a list of four items:

- **index 0** Best matching template’s index (in self.templates)
- **index 1** Computed distance from the template to the candidate path
- **index 2** List of distances for all templates. The list index corresponds to a UnistrokeTemplate index in self.templates.
- **index 3** Counter for the number of performed matching operations, ie templates matched against the candidate

permute()
Generate all possible unistroke permutations from self.strokes and save the resulting list of UnistrokeTemplate objects in self.templates.

Quote from http://faculty.washington.edu/wobrock/pubs/gi-10.2.pdf
We use Heap Permute [16] (p. 179) to generate all stroke orders in a multistroke gesture. Then, to generate stroke directions for each order, we treat each component stroke as a dichotomous [0,1] variable. There are \(2^N\) combinations for \(N\) strokes, so we convert the decimal values 0 to \(2^N-1\), inclusive, to binary representations and regard each bit as indicating forward (0) or reverse (1). This algorithm is often used to generate truth tables in propositional logic.

See section 4.1: “$N$ Algorithm” of the linked paper for details.

Warning: Using heap permute for gestures with more than 3 strokes can result in very large number of templates (a 9-stroke gesture = 38 million templates). If you are dealing with these types of gestures, you should manually compose all the desired stroke orders.

class kivy.multistroke.UnistrokeTemplate(name, points=None, **kwargs)
Bases: builtins.object
Represents a (uni)stroke path as a list of Vectors. Normally, this class is instantiated by MultistrokeGesture and not by the programmer directly. However, it is possible to manually compose UnistrokeTemplate objects.

Arguments

- **name** Identifies the name of the gesture. This is normally inherited from the parent MultistrokeGesture object when a template is generated.

- **points** A list of points that represents a unistroke path. This is normally one of the possible stroke order permutations from a MultistrokeGesture.

- **num_points** The number of points this template should (ideally) be resampled to before the matching process. The default is 16, but you can use a template-specific settings if that improves results.
orientation_sensitive  Determines if this template is orientation sensitive (True) or fully rotation invariant (False). The default is True.

**Note:** You will get an exception if you set a skip-flag and then attempt to retrieve those vectors.

**add_point**(p)
Add a point to the unistroke/path. This invalidates all previously computed vectors.

**prepare**(numpoints=None)
This function prepares the UnistrokeTemplate for matching given a target number of points (for resample). 16 is optimal.

**class** kivy.multistroke.Candidate(strokes=None, numpoints=16, **kwargs)
**Bases:** builtins.object

Represents a set of unistroke paths of user input, ie data to be matched against a UnistrokeTemplate object using the Protractor algorithm. By default, data is precomputed to match both rotation bounded and fully invariant UnistrokeTemplate objects.

**Arguments**

- **strokes**  See MultistrokeGesture.strokes for format example. The Candidate strokes are simply combined to a unistroke in the order given. The idea is that this will match one of the unistroke permutations in MultistrokeGesture.templates.

- **numpoints**  The Candidate’s default N; this is only for a fallback, it is not normally used since n is driven by the UnistrokeTemplate we are being compared to.

- **skip_bounded**  If True, do not generate/store rotation bounded vectors

- **skip_invariant**  If True, do not generate/store rotation invariant vectors

Note that you **WILL** get errors if you set a skip-flag and then attempt to retrieve the data.

**add_stroke**(stroke)
Add a stroke to the candidate; this will invalidate all previously computed vectors

**get_angle_similarity**(tpl, **kwargs)
(Internal use only) Compute the angle similarity between this Candidate and a UnistrokeTemplate object. Returns a number that represents the angle similarity (lower is more similar).

**get_protractor_vector**(numpoints, orientation_sens)
(Internal use only) Return vector for comparing to a UnistrokeTemplate with Protractor

**get_start_unit_vector**(numpoints, orientation_sens)
(Internal use only) Get the start vector for this Candidate, with the path resampled to numpoints points. This is the first step in the matching process. It is compared to a UnistrokeTemplate object’s start vector to determine angle similarity.

**prepare**(numpoints=None)
Prepare the Candidate vectors. self.strokes is combined to a single unistroke (connected end-to-end), resampled to numpoints points, and then the vectors are calculated and stored in self.db (for use by get_distance and get_angle_similarity)

23.19 Parser utilities

Helper functions used for CSS parsing.
kivy.parser.parse_color(text)
Parse a string to a kivy color. Supported formats:
- rgb(r, g, b)
- rgba(r, g, b, a)
- rgb
- rgba
- rrggbb
- rrggbbaa

For hexadecimal values, you can also use:
- #rgb
- #rgba
- #rrggbb
- #rrggbbaa

kivy.parser.parse_int
alias of builtins.int

kivy.parser.parse_float
alias of builtins.float

kivy.parser.parse_string(text)
Parse a string to a string (removing single and double quotes).

kivy.parser.parse_bool(text)
Parse a string to a boolean, ignoring case. “true”/“1” is True, “false”/“0” is False. Anything else throws an exception.

kivy.parser.parse_int2(text)
Parse a string to a list of exactly 2 integers.

```python
>>> print(parse_int2("12 54"))
12, 54
```

kivy.parser.parse_float4(text)
Parse a string to a list of exactly 4 floats.

```python
>>> parse_float4('54 87. 35 0')
54, 87., 35, 0
```

kivy.parser.parse_filename(filename)
Parse a filename and search for it using resource_find(). If found, the resource path is returned, otherwise return the unmodified filename (as specified by the caller).

---

23.20 Properties

The Properties classes are used when you create an EventDispatcher.

**Warning:** Kivy’s Properties are **not to be confused** with Python’s properties (i.e. the @property decorator and the <property> type).

Kivy’s property classes support:
Value Checking / Validation When you assign a new value to a property, the value is checked against validation constraints. For example, validation for an `OptionProperty` will make sure that the value is in a predefined list of possibilities. Validation for a `NumericProperty` will check that your value is a numeric type. This prevents many errors early on.

Observer Pattern You can specify what should happen when a property’s value changes. You can bind your own function as a callback to changes of a `Property`. If, for example, you want a piece of code to be called when a widget’s `pos` property changes, you can `bind` a function to it.

Better Memory Management The same instance of a property is shared across multiple widget instances.

23.20.1 Comparison Python vs. Kivy

Basic example

Let’s compare Python and Kivy properties by creating a Python class with ‘a’ as a float property:

```python
class MyClass(object):
    def __init__(self, a=1.0):
        super(MyClass, self).__init__()
        self.a = a
```

With Kivy, you can do:

```python
class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    a = NumericProperty(1.0)
```

Depth being tracked

Only the “top level” of a nested object is being tracked. For example:

```python
my_list_prop = ListProperty([1, {'hi': 0}])
# Changing a top level element will trigger all `on_my_list_prop` callbacks
my_list_prop[0] = 4
# Changing a deeper element will be ignored by all `on_my_list_prop` callbacks
my_list_prop[1]['hi'] = 4
```

The same holds true for all container-type kivy properties.

Value checking

If you wanted to add a check for a minimum / maximum value allowed for a property, here is a possible implementation in Python:

```python
class MyClass(object):
    def __init__(self, a=1):
        super(MyClass, self).__init__()
        self.a_min = 0
        self.a_max = 100
        self.a = a

    def _get_a(self):
        return self._a
```

(continues on next page)
The disadvantage is you have to do that work yourself. And it becomes laborious and complex if you have many properties. With Kivy, you can simplify the process:

```python
class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    a = BoundedNumericProperty(1, min=0, max=100)
```

That’s all!

Error Handling

If setting a value would otherwise raise a ValueError, you have two options to handle the error gracefully within the property. The first option is to use an errorvalue parameter. An errorvalue is a substitute for the invalid value:

```python
# simply returns 0 if the value exceeds the bounds
bnp = BoundedNumericProperty(0, min=-500, max=500, errorvalue=0)
```

The second option in to use an errorhandler parameter. An errorhandler is a callable (single argument function or lambda) which can return a valid substitute:

```python
# returns the boundary value when exceeded
bnp = BoundedNumericProperty(0, min=-500, max=500,
                             errorhandler=lambda x: 500 if x > 500 else -500)
```

Keyword arguments and __init__()

When working with inheritance, namely with the __init__() of an object that inherits from EventDispatcher e.g. a Widget, the properties protect you from a Python 3 object error. This error occurs when passing kwargs to the object instance through a super() call:

```python
class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyClass, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.my_string = kwargs.get('my_string')

print(MyClass(my_string='value').my_string)
```

While this error is silenced in Python 2, it will stop the application in Python 3 with:

```
TypeError: object.__init__() takes no parameters
```

(Logically, to fix that you’d either put my_string directly in the __init__() definition as a required argument or as an optional keyword argument with a default value i.e.:

```python
class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    def __init__(self, my_string, **kwargs):
        super(MyClass, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.my_string = my_string
```

or:
class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    def __init__(self, my_string='default', **kwargs):
        super(MyClass, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.my_string = my_string

Alternatively, you could pop the key-value pair from the \textit{kwargs} dictionary before calling \texttt{super()}:

class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        self.my_string = kwargs.pop('my_string')
        super(MyClass, self).__init__(**kwargs)

Kivy properties are more flexible and do the required \texttt{kwargs.pop()} in the background automatically (within the \texttt{super()} call to \texttt{EventDispatcher}) to prevent this distraction:

class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    my_string = StringProperty('default')
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyClass, self).__init__(**kwargs)

print(MyClass(my_string='value').my_string)

Conclusion

Kivy properties are easier to use than the standard ones. See the next chapter for examples of how to use them :)  

23.20.2 Observe Property changes

As we said in the beginning, Kivy’s Properties implement the \texttt{Observer} pattern. That means you can \texttt{bind()} to a property and have your own function called when the value changes.

There are multiple ways to observe the changes.

Observe using bind()

You can observe a property change by using the \texttt{bind()} method outside of the class:

class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    a = NumericProperty(1)

def callback(instance, value):
    print('My callback is call from', instance)
    print('and the a value changed to', value)

ins = MyClass()
ins.bind(a=callback)

# At this point, any change to the a property will call your callback.
ins.a = 5   # callback called
ins.a = 5   # callback not called, because the value did not change
ins.a = -1  # callback called

\textbf{Note}: Property objects live at the class level and manage the values attached to instances. Re-assigning at class level will remove the Property. For example, continuing with the code above, \texttt{MyClass.a = 5}
replaces the property object with a simple int.

Observe using ‘on_<propname>’

If you defined the class yourself, you can use the ‘on_<propname>’ callback:

```python
class MyClass(EventDispatcher):
    a = NumericProperty(1)

    def on_a(self, instance, value):
        print('My property a changed to', value)
```

**Warning:** Be careful with ‘on_<propname>’. If you are creating such a callback on a property you are inheriting, you must not forget to call the superclass function too.

23.20.3 Binding to properties of properties.

When binding to a property of a property, for example binding to a numeric property of an object saved in a object property, updating the object property to point to a new object will not re-bind the numeric property to the new object. For example:

```xml
<MyWidget>:
    Label:
        id: first
        text: 'First label'
    Label:
        id: second
        text: 'Second label'
    Button:
        label: first
        text: self.label.text
        on_press: self.label = second
```

When clicking on the button, although the label object property has changed to the second widget, the button text will not change because it is bound to the text property of the first label directly.

In 1.9.0, the `rebind` option has been introduced that will allow the automatic updating of the text when `label` is changed, provided it was enabled. See `ObjectProperty`.

```python
class kivy.properties.Property
    Bases: builtins.object

    Base class for building more complex properties.

    This class handles all the basic setters and getters, None type handling, the observer list and storage initialisation. This class should not be directly instantiated.

    By default, a `Property` always takes a default value:

    ```python
class MyObject(Widget):
        hello = Property('Hello world')
    ```
```

The default value must be a value that agrees with the Property type. For example, you can’t set a list to a `StringProperty` because the StringProperty will check the default value.
None is a special case: you can set the default value of a Property to None, but you can’t set None to a property afterward. If you really want to do that, you must declare the Property with `allownone=True`:

```python
class MyObject(Widget):
    hello = ObjectProperty(None, allownone=True)

# then later
a = MyObject()
a.hello = 'bleh'  # working
a.hello = None  # working too, because allownone is True.
```

**Parameters**

- **default**: Specifies the default value for the property.

- **kwargs**: If the parameters include `errorhandler`, this should be a callable which must take a single argument and return a valid substitute value.

  If the parameters include `errorvalue`, this should be an object. If set, it will replace an invalid property value (overrides errorhandler).

  If the parameters include `force_dispatch`, it should be a boolean. If True, no value comparison will be done, so the property event will be dispatched even if the new value matches the old value (by default identical values are not dispatched to avoid infinite recursion in two-way binds). Be careful, this is for advanced use only.

  - **comparator**: callable or None When not None, it’s called with two values to be compared. The function returns whether they are considered the same.

Changed in version 1.4.2: Parameters `errorhandler` and `errorvalue` added

Changed in version 1.9.0: Parameter `force_dispatch` added

- **bind()**: Add a new observer to be called only when the value is changed.

- **dispatch()**: Dispatch the value change to all observers.

  Changed in version 1.1.0: The method is now accessible from Python.

  This can be used to force the dispatch of the property, even if the value didn’t change:

```python
button = Button()
# get the Property class instance
prop = button.property('text')
# dispatch this property on the button instance
prop.dispatch(button)
```

- **fbind()**: Similar to bind, except it doesn’t check if the observer already exists. It also expands and forwards largs and kwargs to the callback. `funbind` or `unbind_uid` should be called when unbinding. It returns a unique positive uid to be used with `unbind_uid`.

- **funbind()**: Remove the observer from our widget observer list bound with `fbind`. It removes the first match it finds, as opposed to `unbind` which searches for all matches.

- **get()**: Return the value of the property.
**link()**

Link the instance with its real name.

**Warning:** Internal usage only.

When a widget is defined and uses a `Property` class, the creation of the property object happens, but the instance doesn’t know anything about its name in the widget class:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    uid = NumericProperty(0)
```

In this example, the uid will be a NumericProperty() instance, but the property instance doesn’t know its name. That’s why `link()` is used in `Widget.__new__`. The link function is also used to create the storage space of the property for this specific widget instance.

**set()**

Set a new value for the property.

**unbind()**

Remove the observer from our widget observer list.

**unbind_uid()**

Remove the observer from our widget observer list bound with `fbind` using the uid.

**class kivy.properties.NumericProperty**

**Bases:** `kivy.properties.Property`

Property that represents a numeric value.

**Parameters**

- `defaultvalue`: int or float, defaults to 0 Specifies the default value of the property.

```python
>>> wid = Widget()
>>> wid.x = 42
>>> print(wid.x)
42
>>> wid.x = "plop"
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "properties.pyx", line 93, in kivy.properties.Property.__set__
  File "properties.pyx", line 111, in kivy.properties.Property.set
  File "properties.pyx", line 159, in kivy.properties.NumericProperty.check
ValueError: NumericProperty accept only int/float
```

Changed in version 1.4.1: NumericProperty can now accept custom text and tuple value to indicate a type, like “in”, “pt”, “px”, “cm”, “mm”, in the format: ‘10pt’ or (10, ‘pt’).

**get_format()**

Return the format used for Numeric calculation. Default is px (mean the value have not been changed at all). Otherwise, it can be one of ‘in’, ‘pt’, ‘cm’, ‘mm’.

**class kivy.properties.StringProperty**

**Bases:** `kivy.properties.Property`

Property that represents a string value.

**Parameters**

- `defaultvalue`: string, defaults to “” Specifies the default value of the property.
**class** kivy.properties.ListProperty

Bases: kivy.properties.Property

Property that represents a list.

**Parameters**

*defaultvalue: list, defaults to []* Specifies the default value of the property.

**Warning:** When assigning a list to a ListProperty, the list stored in the property is a shallow copy of the list and not the original list. This can be demonstrated with the following example:

```python
>>> class MyWidget(Widget):
    my_list = ListProperty([])

>>> widget = MyWidget()
>>> my_list = [1, 5, {'hi': 'hello'}]
>>> widget.my_list = my_list
False
>>> my_list.append(10)
>>> print(my_list, widget.my_list)
[1, 5, {'hi': 'hello'}, 10] [1, 5, {'hi': 'hello'}]
```

However, changes to nested levels will affect the property as well, since the property uses a shallow copy of `my_list`.

```python
>>> my_list[2]["hi"] = 'bye'
>>> print(my_list, widget.my_list)
[1, 5, {'hi': 'bye'}, 10] [1, 5, {'hi': 'bye'}]
```

**link()**

Link the instance with its real name.

**Warning:** Internal usage only.

When a widget is defined and uses a Property class, the creation of the property object happens, but the instance doesn’t know anything about its name in the widget class:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    uid = NumericProperty(0)
```

In this example, the uid will be a NumericProperty() instance, but the property instance doesn’t know its name. That’s why link() is used in Widget.__new__. The link function is also used to create the storage space of the property for this specific widget instance.

**set()**

Set a new value for the property.

**class** kivy.properties.ObjectProperty

Bases: kivy.properties.Property

Property that represents a Python object.

**Parameters**

*defaultvalue: object type* Specifies the default value of the property.
**rebind**: bool, defaults to False Whether kv rules using this object as an intermediate attribute in a kv rule, will update the bound property when this object changes.

That is the standard behavior is that if there’s a kv rule `text: self.a.b.c.d`, where `a`, `b`, and `c` are properties with `rebind False` and `d` is a `StringProperty`. Then when the rule is applied, `text` becomes bound only to `d`. If `a`, `b`, or `c` change, `text` still remains bound to `d`. Furthermore, if any of them were `None` when the rule was initially evaluated, e.g. `b` was `None`, then `text` is bound to `b` and will not become bound to `d` even when `b` is changed to not be `None`.

By setting `rebind` to `True`, however, the rule will be re-evaluated and all the properties rebound when that intermediate property changes. E.g. in the example above, whenever `b` changes or becomes not `None` if it was `None` before, `text` is evaluated again and becomes rebound to `d`. The overall result is that `text` is now bound to all the properties among `a`, `b`, or `c` that have `rebind` set to `True`.

**kwargs: a list of keyword arguments**

*baseclass* If `kwargs` includes a `baseclass` argument, this value will be used for validation: `isinstance(value, kwargs[‘baseclass’])`.

**Warning**: To mark the property as changed, you must reassign a new python object.

Changed in version 1.9.0: `rebind` has been introduced.
Changed in version 1.7.0: `baseclass` parameter added.

```python
class kivy.properties.BooleanProperty
Bases: kivy.properties.Property

Property that represents only a boolean value.

Parameters

defaultvalue: boolean Specifies the default value of the property.
```

```python
class kivy.properties.BoundedNumericProperty
Bases: kivy.properties.Property

Property that represents a numeric value within a minimum bound and/or maximum bound – within a numeric range.

Parameters

default: numeric Specifies the default value of the property.

**kwargs: a list of keyword arguments** If a `min` parameter is included, this specifies the minimum numeric value that will be accepted. If a `max` parameter is included, this specifies the maximum numeric value that will be accepted.

**bounds**

Return min/max of the value.

New in version 1.0.9.

**get_max**()

Return the maximum value acceptable for the BoundedNumericProperty in `obj`. Return None if no maximum value is set. Check `get_min` for a usage example.

New in version 1.1.0.
get_min()  
Return the minimum value acceptable for the BoundedNumericProperty in obj. Return None if no minimum value is set:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    number = BoundedNumericProperty(0, min=-5, max=5)
widget = MyWidget()
print(widget.property('number').get_min(widget))  # will output -5
```

New in version 1.1.0.

set_max()  
Change the maximum value acceptable for the BoundedNumericProperty, only for the obj instance. Set to None if you want to disable it. Check set_min for a usage example.

Warning: Changing the bounds doesn’t revalidate the current value.

New in version 1.1.0.

set_min()  
Change the minimum value acceptable for the BoundedNumericProperty, only for the obj instance. Set to None if you want to disable it:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    number = BoundedNumericProperty(0, min=-5, max=5)
widget = MyWidget()
# change the minimum to -10
widget.property('number').set_min(widget, -10)
# or disable the minimum check
widget.property('number').set_min(widget, None)
```

Warning: Changing the bounds doesn’t revalidate the current value.

New in version 1.1.0.

class kivy.properties.OptionProperty  
Bases: kivy.properties.Property  

Property that represents a string from a predefined list of valid options.  
If the string set in the property is not in the list of valid options (passed at property creation time), a ValueError exception will be raised.

Parameters

default: any valid type in the list of options  
Specifies the default value of the property.

**kwargs: a list of keyword arguments  
Should include an options parameter specifying a list (not tuple) of valid options.

For example:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    state = OptionProperty("None", options=["On", "Off", "None"])
```
options
Return the options available.
New in version 1.0.9.

class kivy.properties.ReferenceListProperty
Bases: kivy.properties.Property
Property that allows the creation of a tuple of other properties.
For example, if \(x\) and \(y\) are NumericProperties, we can create a ReferenceListProperty for the \(pos\). If you change the value of \(pos\), it will automatically change the values of \(x\) and \(y\) accordingly. If you read the value of \(pos\), it will return a tuple with the values of \(x\) and \(y\).

For example:

class MyWidget(EventDispatcher):
    x = NumericProperty(0)
    y = NumericProperty(0)
    pos = ReferenceListProperty(x, y)

get()
Return the value of the property.

link()
Link the instance with its real name.

Warning: Internal usage only.

When a widget is defined and uses a Property class, the creation of the property object happens, but the instance doesn’t know anything about its name in the widget class:

class MyWidget(Widget):
    uid = NumericProperty(0)

In this example, the uid will be a NumericProperty() instance, but the property instance doesn’t know its name. That’s why link() is used in Widget.__new__. The link function is also used to create the storage space of the property for this specific widget instance.

set()
Set a new value for the property.

class kivy.properties.AliasProperty
Bases: kivy.properties.Property
Create a property with a custom getter and setter.

If you don’t find a Property class that fits to your needs, you can make your own by creating custom Python getter and setter methods.

Example from kivy/uix/widget.py where \(x\) and \(width\) are instances of NumericProperty:

def get_right(self):
    return self.x + self.width

def set_right(self, value):
    self.x = value - self.width
right = AliasProperty(get_right, set_right, bind=['x', 'width'])

If \(x\) were to be an instance level attribute and not Kivy property then you have to return True from setter to dispatch value of right:
If you want to cache the value returned by getter then pass `cache=True`. This way getter will only be called if a new value is set or one of the binded properties changes. In both cases, a new value of alias property will be cached again.

To make a property read-only, pass `None` as the setter. This way `AttributeError` will be raised on every set attempt:

```python
right = AliasProperty(get_right, None, bind=[‘x’, ‘width’], cache=True)
```

### Parameters

- **getter**: function
  - Function to use as a property getter.
  - Callbacks bound to the alias property won’t be called when the property is set (e.g. `right = 10`), unless the setter returns `True`.

- **setter**: function
  - Function to use as a property setter.
  - Callbacks bound to the alias property won’t be called when the property is set (e.g. `right = 10`), unless the setter returns `True`.

- **bind**: list/tuple
  - Properties to observe for changes, as property name strings.
  - Changing values of these properties will dispatch value of the alias property.

- **cache**: boolean
  - If `True`, the value will be cached, until one of the binded elements changes or if the setter returns `True`.

- **rebind**: bool, defaults to `False`  
  - See `ObjectProperty` for details.

### dispatch()

- Dispatch the value change to all observers.

### get()

- Return the value of the property.

### set()

- Set a new value for the property.

### class kivy.properties.DictProperty

Bases: `kivy.properties.Property`

- Property that represents a dict.

### Parameters

- **defaultvalue**: dict, defaults to `None`  
  - Specifies the default value of the property.

- **rebind**: bool, defaults to `False`  
  - See `ObjectProperty` for details.
Changed in version 1.9.0: `rebind` has been introduced.

**Warning:** Similar to `ListProperty`, when assigning a dict to a `DictProperty`, the dict stored in the property is a shallow copy of the dict and not the original dict. See `ListProperty` for details.

### link()

Link the instance with its real name.

**Warning:** Internal usage only.

When a widget is defined and uses a `Property` class, the creation of the property object happens, but the instance doesn’t know anything about its name in the widget class:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    uid = NumericProperty(0)
```

In this example, the `uid` will be a `NumericProperty()` instance, but the property instance doesn’t know its name. That’s why `link()` is used in `Widget.__new__`. The link function is also used to create the storage space of the property for this specific widget instance.

### set()

Set a new value for the property.

```python
class kivy.properties.VariableListProperty
Bases: kivy.properties.Property

A ListProperty that allows you to work with a variable amount of list items and to expand them to the desired list size.

For example, GridLayout’s padding used to just accept one numeric value which was applied equally to the left, top, right and bottom of the GridLayout. Now padding can be given one, two or four values, which are expanded into a length four list [left, top, right, bottom] and stored in the property.

**Parameters**

- `default`: a default list of values  Specifies the default values for the list.
- `length`: int, one of 2 or 4.  Specifies the length of the final list. The default list will be expanded to match a list of this length.
- **kwargs: a list of keyword arguments**  Not currently used.

Keeping in mind that the `default` list is expanded to a list of length 4, here are some examples of how `VariableListProperty`’s are handled:

- VariableListProperty([1]) represents [1, 1, 1, 1].
- VariableListProperty([1, 2]) represents [1, 2, 1, 2].
- VariableListProperty(['1px', (2, 'px'), 3, 4.0]) represents [1, 2, 3, 4.0].
- VariableListProperty(5) represents [5, 5, 5, 5].
- VariableListProperty(3, length=2) represents [3, 3].

New in version 1.7.0.

### link()

Link the instance with its real name.
Warning: Internal usage only.

When a widget is defined and uses a Property class, the creation of the property object happens, but the instance doesn’t know anything about its name in the widget class:

```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    uid = NumericProperty(0)
```

In this example, the uid will be a NumericProperty() instance, but the property instance doesn’t know its name. That’s why link() is used in Widget.__new__. The link function is also used to create the storage space of the property for this specific widget instance.

```python
class kivy.properties.ConfigParserProperty
Bases: kivy.properties.Property

Property that allows one to bind to changes in the configuration values of a ConfigParser as well as to bind the ConfigParser values to other properties.

A ConfigParser is composed of sections, where each section has a number of keys and values associated with these keys. ConfigParserProperty lets you automatically listen to and change the values of specified keys based on other kivy properties.

For example, say we want to have a TextInput automatically write its value, represented as an int, in the info section of a ConfigParser. Also, the textinputs should update its values from the ConfigParser’s fields. Finally, their values should be displayed in a label. In py:

```python
class Info(Label):
    number = ConfigParserProperty(0, 'info', 'number', 'example',
                                 val_type=int, errorvalue=41)

    def __init__(self, **kw):
        super(Info, self).__init__(**kw)
        config = ConfigParser(name='example')
```

The above code creates a property that is connected to the number key in the info section of the ConfigParser named example. Initially, this ConfigParser doesn’t exist. Then, in __init__, a ConfigParser is created with name example, which is then automatically linked with this property. then in kv:

```python
BoxLayout:
    TextInput:
        id: number
        text: str(info.number)
    Info:
        id: info
        number: number.text
        text: 'Number: {}'.format(self.number)
```

You’ll notice that we have to do text: str(info.number), this is because the value of this property is always an int, because we specified int as the val_type. However, we can assign anything to the property, e.g. number: number.text which assigns a string, because it is instantly converted with the val_type callback.

Note: If a file has been opened for this ConfigParser using read(), then write() will be called every property change, keeping the file updated.
**Warning:** It is recommend that the config parser object be assigned to the property after the kv tree has been constructed (e.g. schedule on next frame from init). This is because the kv tree and its properties, when constructed, are evaluated on its own order, therefore, any initial values in the parser might be overwritten by objects it’s bound to. So in the example above, the TextInput might be initially empty, and if number: number.text is evaluated before text: str(info.number), the config value will be overwritten with the (empty) text value.

**Parameters**

*default: object type*  Specifies the default value for the key. If the parser associated with this property doesn’t have this section or key, it’ll be created with the current value, which is the default value initially.

*section: string type* The section in the ConfigParser where the key / value will be written. Must be provided. If the section doesn’t exist, it’ll be created.

*key: string type* The key in section section where the value will be written to. Must be provided. If the key doesn’t exist, it’ll be created and the current value written to it, otherwise its value will be used.

*config: string or ConfigParser instance.* The ConfigParser instance to associate with this property if not None. If it’s a string, the ConfigParser instance whose name is the value of config will be used. If no such parser exists yet, whenever a ConfigParser with this name is created, it will automatically be linked to this property.

Whenever a ConfigParser becomes linked with a property, if the section or key doesn’t exist, the current property value will be used to create that key, otherwise, the existing key value will be used for the property value; overwriting its current value. You can change the ConfigParser associated with this property if a string was used here, by changing the name of an existing or new ConfigParser instance. Or through set_config().

**kwargs: a list of keyword arguments**

*val_type: a callable object* The key values are saved in the ConfigParser as strings. When the ConfigParser value is read internally and assigned to the property or when the user changes the property value directly, if val_type is not None, it will be called with the new value as input and it should return the value converted to the proper type accepted ny this property. For example, if the property represent ints, val_type can simply be int.

If the val_type callback raises a ValueError, errorvalue or errorhandler will be used if provided. Tip: the getboolean function of the ConfigParser might also be useful here to convert to a boolean type.

*verify: a callable object* Can be used to restrict the allowable values of the property. For every value assigned to the property, if this is specified, verify is called with the new value, and if it returns True the value is accepted, otherwise, errorvalue or errorhandler will be used if provided or a ValueError is raised.

New in version 1.9.0.

**set()**

Set a new value for the property.

**set_config()**

Sets the ConfigParser object to be used by this property. Normally, the ConfigParser is set when initializing the Property using the config parameter.
### 23.21 Resources management

Resource management can be a pain if you have multiple paths and projects. Kivy offers 2 functions for searching for specific resources across a list of paths.

#### 23.21.1 Resource lookup

When Kivy looks for a resource e.g. an image or a kv file, it searches through a predetermined set of folders. You can modify this folder list using the `resource_add_path()` and `resource_remove_path()` functions.

#### 23.21.2 Customizing Kivy

These functions can also be helpful if you want to replace standard Kivy resources with your own. For example, if you wish to customize or re-style Kivy, you can force your `style.kv` or `data/defaulttheme-0.png` files to be used in preference to the defaults simply by adding the path to your preferred alternatives via the `resource_add_path()` method.

As almost all Kivy resources are looked up using the `resource_find()`, so you can use this approach to add fonts and keyboard layouts and to replace images and icons.

```python
kivy.resources.resource_find(filename)
    Search for a resource in the list of paths. Use resource_add_path to add a custom path to the search.

kivy.resources.resource_add_path(path)
    Add a custom path to search in.

kivy.resources.resource_remove_path(path)
    Remove a search path.
    New in version 1.0.8.
```

### 23.22 Support

Activate other frameworks/toolkits inside the kivy event loop.

```python
kivy.support.install_gobjectIteration()
    Import and install gobject context iteration inside our event loop. This is used as soon as gobject is used (like gstreamer).
```
**kivy.support.install_twisted_reactor(**kwargs)**
Installs a threaded twisted reactor, which will schedule one reactor iteration before the next frame only when twisted needs to do some work.

Any arguments or keyword arguments passed to this function will be passed on the the threaded-select reactors interleave function. These are the arguments one would usually pass to twisted’s reactor.startRunning.

Unlike the default twisted reactor, the installed reactor will not handle any signals unless you set the ‘installSignalHandlers’ keyword argument to 1 explicitly. This is done to allow kivy to handle the signals as usual unless you specifically want the twisted reactor to handle the signals (e.g. SIGINT).

**Note:** Twisted is not included in iOS build by default. To use it on iOS, put the twisted distribution (and zope.interface dependency) in your application directory.

**kivy.support.uninstall_twisted_reactor()**
Uninstalls the Kivy’s threaded Twisted Reactor. No more Twisted tasks will run after this got called. Use this to clean the twisted.internet.reactor.

New in version 1.9.0.

**kivy.support.install_android()**
Install hooks for the android platform.
- Automatically sleep when the device is paused.
- Automatically kill the application when the return key is pressed.

### 23.23 Utils

The Utils module provides a selection of general utility functions and classes that may be useful for various applications. These include maths, color, algebraic and platform functions.

Changed in version 1.6.0: The OrderedDict class has been removed. Use collections.OrderedDict instead.

**kivy.utils.intersection(set1, set2)**
Return the intersection of 2 lists.

**kivy.utils.difference(set1, set2)**
Return the difference between 2 lists.

**kivy.utils.strtotuple(s)**
Convert a tuple string into a tuple with some security checks. Designed to be used with the eval() function:

```python
a = (12, 54, 68)
b = str(a)  # return '(12, 54, 68)'
c = strtotuple(b)  # return (12, 54, 68)
```

**kivy.utils.get_color_from_hex(s)**
Transform a hex string color to a kivy Color.

**kivy.utils.get_hex_from_color(color)**
Transform a kivy Color to a hex value:
New in version 1.5.0.

```python
>>> get_hex_from_color((0, 1, 0))
'#00ff00'
>>> get_hex_from_color((.25, .77, .90, .5))
'#3fc4e57f'
```

`kivy.utils.get_random_color(alpha=1.0)`
Returns a random color (4 tuple).

**Parameters**

`alpha`: float, defaults to 1.0 If alpha == ‘random’, a random alpha value is generated.

`kivy.utils.is_color_transparent(c)`
Return True if the alpha channel is 0.

`kivy.utils.boundary(value, minvalue, maxvalue)`
Limit a value between a minvalue and maxvalue.

`kivy.utils.deprecated(func)`
This is a decorator which can be used to mark functions as deprecated. It will result in a warning being emitted the first time the function is used.

**class** `kivy.utils.Safelist`
Bases: `builtins.list`
List with a clear() method.

**Warning:** Usage of the iterate() function will decrease your performance.

`clear()` → None – remove all items from L

`kivy.utils.interpolate(value_from, value_to, step=10)`
Interpolate between two values. This can be useful for smoothing some transitions. For example:

```python
# instead of setting directly
self.pos = pos
# use interpolate, and you'll have a nicer transition
self.pos = interpolate(self.pos, new_pos)
```

**Warning:** These interpolations work only on lists/tuples/doubles with the same dimensions. No test is done to check the dimensions are the same.

**class** `kivy.utils.QueryDict`
Bases: `builtins.dict`
QueryDict is a dict() that can be queried with dot.

```python
d = QueryDict()
# create a key named toto, with the value 1
d.toto = 1
# it's the same as
d[‘toto’] = 1
```

New in version 1.0.4.
kivy.utils.platform = 'linux'
A string identifying the current operating system. It is one of: ‘win’, ‘linux’, ‘android’, ‘macosx’, ‘ios’
or ‘unknown’. You can use it as follows:

```python
from kivy.utils import platform
if platform == 'linux':
    do_linux_things()
```

New in version 1.3.0.

Changed in version 1.8.0: platform is now a variable instead of a function.

kivy.utils.escape_markup(text)
Escape markup characters found in the text. Intended to be used when markup text is activated on the Label:

```python
untrusted_text = escape_markup('Look at the example [1]')
text = '[color=ff0000]' + untrusted_text + '[/color]
w = Label(text=text, markup=True)
```

New in version 1.3.0.

class kivy.utils.reify(func)
Bases: builtins.object
Put the result of a method which uses this (non-data) descriptor decorator in the instance dict after the first call, effectively replacing the decorator with an instance variable.

It acts like @property, except that the function is only ever called once; after that, the value is cached as a regular attribute. This gives you lazy attribute creation on objects that are meant to be immutable.

Taken from the Pyramid project.

To use this as a decorator:

```python
@reify
def lazy(self):
    ...
    return hard_to_compute_int
first_time = self.lazy  # lazy is reify obj, reify.__get__() runs
second_time = self.lazy  # lazy is hard_to_compute_int
```

kivy.utils.rgba(s,*args)
Return a Kivy color (4 value from 0-1 range) from either a hex string or a list of 0-255 values.

New in version 1.10.0.

23.24 Vector

The Vector represents a 2D vector (x, y). Our implementation is built on top of a Python list.

An example of constructing a Vector:

```python
>>> # Construct a point at 82,34
>>> v = Vector(82, 34)
>>> v[0]
82
>>> v.x
82
```

(continues on next page)
23.24.1 Optimized usage

Most of the time, you can use a list for arguments instead of using a Vector. For example, if you want to calculate the distance between 2 points:

```python
a = (10, 10)
b = (87, 34)

# optimized method
print('distance between a and b:', Vector(a).distance(b))

# non-optimized method
va = Vector(a)
vb = Vector(b)
print('distance between a and b:', va.distance(vb))
```

23.24.2 Vector operators

The `Vector` supports some numeric operators such as `+`, `-`, `/`:

```python
>>> Vector(1, 1) + Vector(9, 5)
[10, 6]

>>> Vector(9, 5) - Vector(5, 5)
[4, 0]

>>> Vector(10, 10) / Vector(2., 4.)
[5.0, 2.5]

>>> Vector(10, 10) / 5.
[2.0, 2.0]
```

You can also use in-place operators:

```python
>>> v = Vector(1, 1)
>>> v += 2
>>> v
[3, 3]
```
class kivy.vector.Vector(*largs)
    Bases: builtins.list

    Vector class. See module documentation for more information.

    angle(a)
    Computes the angle between a and b, and returns the angle in degrees.

    >>> Vector(100, 0).angle((0, 100))
    -90.0
    >>> Vector(87, 23).angle((-77, 10))
    -157.7920283010705

    distance(to)
    Returns the distance between two points.

    >>> Vector(10, 10).distance((5, 10))
    5.
    >>> a = (90, 33)
    >>> b = (76, 34)
    >>> Vector(a).distance(b)
    14.035668847618199

    distance2(to)
    Returns the distance between two points squared.

    >>> Vector(10, 10).distance2((5, 10))
    25

    dot(a)
    Computes the dot product of a and b.

    >>> Vector(2, 4).dot((2, 2))
    12

    static in_bbox(point, a, b)
    Return True if point is in the bounding box defined by a and b.

    >>> bmin = (0, 0)
    >>> bmax = (100, 100)
    >>> Vector.in_bbox((50, 50), bmin, bmax)
    True
    >>> Vector.in_bbox((647, -10), bmin, bmax)
    False

    length()
    Returns the length of a vector.

    >>> Vector(10, 18).length()
    14.142135623730951
    >>> pos = (10, 10)
    >>> Vector(pos).length()
    14.142135623730951
length2()
Returns the length of a vector squared.

```python
>>> Vector(10, 10).length2()
200
>>> pos = (10, 10)
>>> Vector(pos).length2()
200
```

**static line_intersection(v1, v2, v3, v4)**
Finds the intersection point between the lines (1)v1->v2 and (2)v3->v4 and returns it as a vector object.

```python
>>> a = (98, 28)
>>> b = (72, 33)
>>> c = (10, -5)
>>> d = (20, 88)
>>> Vector.line_intersection(a, b, c, d)
[15.25931928687196, 43.911669367909241]
```

**Warning:** This is a line intersection method, not a segment intersection.


**normalize()**
Returns a new vector that has the same direction as vec, but has a length of one.

```python
>>> v = Vector(88, 33).normalize()
>>> v
[0.93632917756904444, 0.3511234415883917]
>>> v.length()
1.0
```

**rotate(angle)**
Rotate the vector with an angle in degrees.

```python
>>> v = Vector(100, 0)
>>> v.rotate(45)
[70.71067811865476, 70.71067811865474]
```

**static segment_intersection(v1, v2, v3, v4)**
Finds the intersection point between segments (1)v1->v2 and (2)v3->v4 and returns it as a vector object.

```python
>>> a = (98, 28)
>>> b = (72, 33)
>>> c = (10, -5)
>>> d = (20, 88)
>>> Vector.segment_intersection(a, b, c, d)
None
```

```python
>>> a = (0, 0)
>>> b = (10, 10)
>>> c = (0, 10)
>>> d = (10, 0)
>>> Vector.segment_intersection(a, b, c, d)
[5, 5]
```
x

\[ x \] represents the first element in the list.

```python
>>> v = Vector(12, 23)
>>> v[0]
12
>>> v.x
12
```

y

\[ y \] represents the second element in the list.

```python
>>> v = Vector(12, 23)
>>> v[1]
23
>>> v.y
23
```

23.25 Weak Method

The `WeakMethod` is used by the `Clock` class to allow references to a bound method that permits the associated object to be garbage collected. Please refer to `examples/core/clock_method.py` for more information.

This `WeakMethod` class is taken from the recipe [http://code.activestate.com/recipes/81253/](http://code.activestate.com/recipes/81253/), based on the nicodemus version. Many thanks nicodemus!

```python
class kivy.weakmethod.WeakMethod(method):
    Bases: builtins.object
    Implementation of a weakref for functions and bound methods.

    is_dead()
    Returns True if the referenced callable was a bound method and the instance no longer exists. Otherwise, return False.
```

23.26 Weak Proxy

In order to allow garbage collection, the weak proxy provides weak references to objects. It effectively enhances the `weakref.proxy` by adding comparison support.

```python
class kivy.weakproxy.WeakProxy:
    Bases: builtins.object
    Replacement for weakref.proxy to support comparisons
```
This module defines the abstraction layers for our core providers and their implementations. For further information, please refer to Architectural Overview and the Core Providers and Input Providers section of the documentation.

In most cases, you shouldn’t directly use a library that’s already covered by the core abstraction. Always try to use our providers first. In case we are missing a feature or method, please let us know by opening a new Bug report instead of relying on your library.

**Warning:** These are not widgets! These are just abstractions of the respective functionality. For example, you cannot add a core image to your window. You have to use the image widget class instead. If you’re really looking for widgets, please refer to kivy.uix instead.

```python
class kivy.core.CoreCriticalException
    Bases: builtins.Exception
```

## 24.1 Audio

Load an audio sound and play it with:

```python
from kivy.core.audio import SoundLoader

sound = SoundLoader.load('mytest.wav')
if sound:
    print("Sound found at %s" % sound.source)
    print("Sound is %.3f seconds" % sound.length)
    sound.play()
```

You should not use the Sound class directly. The class returned by `SoundLoader.load()` will be the best sound provider for that particular file type, so it might return different Sound classes depending the file type.
24.1.1 Event dispatching and state changes

Audio is often processed in parallel to your code. This means you often need to enter the Kivy eventloop in order to allow events and state changes to be dispatched correctly.

You seldom need to worry about this as Kivy apps typically always require this event loop for the GUI to remain responsive, but it is good to keep this in mind when debugging or running in a REPL (Read-eval-print loop).

Changed in version 1.10.0: The pygst and gi providers have been removed.

Changed in version 1.8.0: There are now 2 distinct Gstreamer implementations: one using Gi/Gst working for both Python 2+3 with Gstreamer 1.0, and one using PyGST working only for Python 2 + Gstreamer 0.10.

Note: The core audio library does not support recording audio. If you require this functionality, please refer to the audiostream extension.

class kivy.core.audio.Sound
Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

Represents a sound to play. This class is abstract, and cannot be used directly.

Use SoundLoader to load a sound.

Events

    on_play: None  Fired when the sound is played.

    on_stop: None  Fired when the sound is stopped.

filename

    Deprecated since version 1.3.0: Use source instead.

get_pos()

    Returns the current position of the audio file. Returns 0 if not playing.

        New in version 1.4.1.

length

    Get length of the sound (in seconds).

load()

    Load the file into memory.

loop

    Set to True if the sound should automatically loop when it finishes.

        New in version 1.8.0.

        loop is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

pitch

    Pitch of a sound. 2 is an octave higher, .5 one below. This is only implemented for SDL2 audio provider yet.

        New in version 1.10.0.

        pitch is a NumericProperty and defaults to 1.

play()

    Play the file.

seek(position)

    Go to the <position> (in seconds).
Note: Most sound providers cannot seek when the audio is stopped. Play then seek.

`source`
Filename / source of your audio file.
New in version 1.3.0.
`source` is a `StringProperty` that defaults to None and is read-only. Use the `SoundLoader.load()` for loading audio.

`state`
State of the sound, one of ‘stop’ or ‘play’.
New in version 1.3.0.
`state` is a read-only `OptionProperty`.

`status`
Deprecated since version 1.3.0: Use `state` instead.

`stop()`
Stop playback.

`unload()`
Unload the file from memory.

`volume`
Volume, in the range 0-1. 1 means full volume, 0 means mute.
New in version 1.3.0.
`volume` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 1.

```python
class kivy.core.audio.SoundLoader
    Bases: builtins.object

    Load a sound, using the best loader for the given file type.

    static load(filename)
        Load a sound, and return a Sound() instance.

    static register(classobj)
        Register a new class to load the sound.
```

24.2 Camera

Core class for acquiring the camera and converting its input into a `Texture`.
Changed in version 1.10.0: The pygst and videocapture providers have been removed.

Changed in version 1.8.0: There is now 2 distinct Gstreamer implementation: one using Gi/Gst working for both Python 2+3 with Gstreamer 1.0, and one using PyGST working only for Python 2 + Gstreamer 0.10.

```python
class kivy.core.camera.CameraBase(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    Abstract Camera Widget class.

    Concrete camera classes must implement initialization and frame capturing to a buffer that can be uploaded to the gpu.

    Parameters
```
**index**: int  Source index of the camera.

**size**: tuple (int, int)  Size at which the image is drawn. If no size is specified, it defaults to the resolution of the camera image.

**resolution**: tuple (int, int)  Resolution to try to request from the camera. Used in the gstreamer pipeline by forcing the appsink caps to this resolution. If the camera doesn't support the resolution, a negotiation error might be thrown.

**Events**

* **on_load**  Fired when the camera is loaded and the texture has become available.

* **on_texture**  Fired each time the camera texture is updated.

**index**

Source index of the camera

**init_camera()**

Initialise the camera (internal)

**resolution**

Resolution of camera capture (width, height)

**start()**

Start the camera acquire

**stop()**

Release the camera

**texture**

Return the camera texture with the latest capture

### 24.3 Clipboard

Core class for accessing the Clipboard. If we are not able to access the system clipboard, a fake one will be used.

Usage example:

```python
#:import Clipboard kivy.core.clipboard.Clipboard

Button:
  on_release:
    self.text = Clipboard.paste()
    Clipboard.copy('Data')
```

### 24.4 OpenGL

Select and use the best OpenGL library available. Depending on your system, the core provider can select an OpenGL ES or a 'classic' desktop OpenGL library.

### 24.5 Image

Core classes for loading images and converting them to a `Texture`. The raw image data can be kept in memory for further access.

Changed in version 1.11.0: Add support for argb and abgr image data
24.5.1 In-memory image loading

New in version 1.9.0: Official support for in-memory loading. Not all the providers support it, but currently SDL2, pygame, pil and imageio work.

To load an image with a filename, you would usually do:

```python
from kivy.core.image import Image as CoreImage
im = CoreImage("image.png")
```

You can also load the image data directly from a memory block. Instead of passing the filename, you’ll need to pass the data as a BytesIO object together with an “ext” parameter. Both are mandatory:

```python
import io
from kivy.core.image import Image as CoreImage
data = io.BytesIO(open("image.png", "rb").read())
im = CoreImage(data, ext="png")
```

By default, the image will not be cached as our internal cache requires a filename. If you want caching, add a filename that represents your file (it will be used only for caching):

```python
import io
from kivy.core.image import Image as CoreImage
data = io.BytesIO(open("image.png", "rb").read())
im = CoreImage(data, ext="png", filename="image.png")
```

```python
class kivy.core.image.Image(arg, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher
    Load an image and store the size and texture.
    Changed in version 1.0.7: mipmap attribute has been added. The texture_mipmap and texture_rectangle have been deleted.
    Changed in version 1.0.8: An Image widget can change its texture. A new event ‘on_texture’ has been introduced. New methods for handling sequenced animation have been added.

    Parameters

    arg: can be a string (str), Texture, BytesIO or Image object A string path to the image file or data URI to be loaded; or a Texture object, which will be wrapped in an Image object; or a BytesIO object containing raw image data; or an already existing image object, in which case, a real copy of the given image object will be returned.
    keep_data: bool, defaults to False Keep the image data when the texture is created.
    mipmap: bool, defaults to False Create mipmap for the texture.
    anim_delay: float, defaults to .25 Delay in seconds between each animation frame. Lower values means faster animation.
    ext: str, only with BytesIO arg File extension to use in determining how to load raw image data.
    filename: str, only with BytesIO arg Filename to use in the image cache for raw image data.

    anim_available
    Return True if this Image instance has animation available.
    New in version 1.0.8.
```
**anim_delay**
Delay between each animation frame. A lower value means faster animation.
New in version 1.0.8.

**anim_index**
Return the index number of the image currently in the texture.
New in version 1.0.8.

**anim_reset(allow_anim)**
Reset an animation if available.
New in version 1.0.8.

### Parameters

*allow_anim*: bool  
Indicate whether the animation should restart playing or not.

### Usage:

```python
# start/reset animation
image.anim_reset(True)

# or stop the animation
image.anim_reset(False)
```

You can change the animation speed whilst it is playing:

```python
# Set to 20 FPS
image.anim_delay = 1 / 20.
```

**filename**
Get/set the filename of image

**height**
Image height

**image**
Get/set the data image object

**static load(filename, **kwargs)**
Load an image

### Parameters

*filename*: str  
Filename of the image.

*keep_data*: bool, defaults to False  
Keep the image data when the texture is created.

**load_memory(data, ext, filename='__inline__')**
(internal) Method to load an image from raw data.

**nocache**
Indicate whether the texture will not be stored in the cache or not.
New in version 1.0.8.

**on_texture(*args)**

This event is fired when the texture reference or content has changed. It is normally used for sequenced images.
New in version 1.0.8.
**read_pixel**(x, y)
For a given local x/y position, return the pixel color at that position.

**Warning:** This function can only be used with images loaded with the `keep_data=True` keyword. For example:

```
m = Image.load('image.png', keep_data=True)
color = m.read_pixel(150, 150)
```

**Parameters**

- **x**: int  Local x coordinate of the pixel in question.
- **y**: int  Local y coordinate of the pixel in question.

**remove_from_cache()**
Remove the Image from cache. This facilitates re-loading of images from disk in case the image content has changed.

New in version 1.3.0.

Usage:

```
im = CoreImage('1.jpg')
# -- do something --
im.remove_from_cache()
im = CoreImage('1.jpg')
# this time image will be re-loaded from disk
```

**save**(filename, flipped=False)
Save image texture to file.

The filename should have the ‘.png’ extension because the texture data read from the GPU is in the RGBA format. ‘.jpg’ might work but has not been heavily tested so some providers might break when using it. Any other extensions are not officially supported.

The flipped parameter flips the saved image vertically, and defaults to False.

Example:

```
# Save an core image object
from kivy.core.image import Image
img = Image('hello.png')
img.save('hello2.png')

# Save a texture
texture = Texture.create(...)  
img = Image(texture)  
img.save('hello3.png')
```

New in version 1.7.0.

Changed in version 1.8.0: Parameter `flipped` added to flip the image before saving, default to False.

**size**
Image size (width, height)

**texture**
Texture of the image
width
Image width

class kivy.core.image.ImageData(width, height, fmt, data, source=None, flip_vertical=True, source_image=None, rowlength=0)
Bases: builtins.object

Container for images and mipmap images. The container will always have at least the mipmap level 0.

add_mipmap(level, width, height, data, rowlength)
Add a image for a specific mipmap level.
New in version 1.0.7.

data
Image data. (If the image is mipmapped, it will use the level 0)

flip_vertical
Indicate if the texture will need to be vertically flipped

fmt
Decoded image format, one of a available texture format

get_mipmap(level)
Get the mipmap image at a specific level if it exists
New in version 1.0.7.

height
Image height in pixels. (If the image is mipmapped, it will use the level 0)

iterate_mipmaps()
Iterate over all mipmap images available.
New in version 1.0.7.

mipmaps
Data for each mipmap.

rowlength
Image rowlength. (If the image is mipmapped, it will use the level 0)
New in version 1.9.0.

size
Image (width, height) in pixels. (If the image is mipmapped, it will use the level 0)

source
Image source, if available

width
Image width in pixels. (If the image is mipmapped, it will use the level 0)

24.6 Spelling

Provides abstracted access to a range of spellchecking backends as well as word suggestions. The API is inspired by enchant but other backends can be added that implement the same API.

Spelling currently requires python-enchant for all platforms except OSX, where a native implementation exists.
```python
>>> from kivy.core.spelling import Spelling
>>> s = Spelling()
>>> s.list_languages()
['en', 'en_CA', 'en_GB', 'en_US']
>>> s.select_language('en_US')
>>> s.suggest('helo')
[u'hole', u'help', u'helot', u'hello', u'halo', u'hero', u'hell', u'held',
 u'helm', u'he-lo']
```

class kivy.core.spelling.SpellingBase(language=None)
Bases: builtins.object

Base class for all spelling providers. Supports some abstract methods for checking words and getting suggestions.

check(word)
If word is a valid word in self._language (the currently active language), returns True. If the word shouldn’t be checked, returns None (e.g. for ‘’). If it is not a valid word in self._language, return False.

Parameters

word: str The word to check.

list_languages()
Return a list of all supported languages. E.g. ['en', 'en_GB', 'en_US', 'de', ...]

select_language(language)
From the set of registered languages, select the first language for language.

Parameters

language: str Language identifier. Needs to be one of the options returned by list_languages(). Sets the language used for spell checking and word suggestions.

suggest(fragment)
For a given fragment (i.e. part of a word or a word by itself), provide corrections (fragment may be misspelled) or completions as a list of strings.

Parameters

fragment: str The word fragment to get suggestions/corrections for. E.g. ‘foo’ might become ‘of’, ‘food’ or ‘foot’.

class kivy.core.spelling.NoSuchLangError
Bases: builtins.Exception

Exception to be raised when a specific language could not be found.

class kivy.core.spelling.NoLanguageSelectedError
Bases: builtins.Exception

Exception to be raised when a language-using method is called but no language was selected prior to the call.

24.7 Text

An abstraction of text creation. Depending of the selected backend, the accuracy of text rendering may vary.

Changed in version 1.10.1: LabelBase.find_base_direction() added.
Changed in version 1.5.0: `LabelBase.line_height` added.

Changed in version 1.0.7: The `LabelBase` does not generate any texture if the text has a width <= 1.

This is the backend layer for rendering text with different text providers, you should only be using this directly if your needs aren’t fulfilled by the `Label`.

Usage example:

```python
from kivy.core.text import Label as CoreLabel
...
...
my_label = CoreLabel()
my_label.text = 'hello'
# the label is usually not drawn until needed, so force it to draw.
my_label.refresh()
# Now access the texture of the label and use it wherever and
# however you may please.
hello_texture = my_label.texture
```

### 24.7.1 Font Context Manager

A font context is a namespace where multiple fonts are loaded; if a font is missing a glyph needed to render text, it can fall back to a different font in the same context. The font context manager can be used to query and manipulate the state of font contexts when using the Pango text provider (no other provider currently implements it).

New in version 1.11.0.

**Warning:** This feature requires the Pango text provider.

Font contexts can be created automatically by `kivy.uix.label.Label` or `kivy.uix.textinput.TextInput`; if a non-existant context is used in one of these classes, it will be created automatically, or if a font file is specified without a context (this creates an isolated context, without support for fallback).

Usage example:

```python
from kivy.uix.label import Label
from kivy.core.text import FontContextManager as FCM

# Create a font context containing system fonts + one custom TTF
FCM.create('system://myapp')
family = FCM.add_font('/path/to/file.ttf')

# These are now interchangeable ways to refer to the custom font:
lbl1 = Label(font_context='system://myapp', family_name=family)
lbl2 = Label(font_context='system://myapp', font_name='/path/to/file.ttf')

# You could also refer to a system font by family, since this is a
# system:// font context
lbl3 = Label(font_context='system://myapp', family_name='Arial')
```
class kivy.core.text.LabelBase (text='', font_size=12, font_name=None, bold=False, italic=False, underline=False, strikethrough=False, font_family=None, halign='left', valign='bottom', shorten=False, text_size=None, mipmap=False, color=None, line_height=1.0, strip=False, strip_reflow=True, shorten_from='center', split_str=' ', unicode_errors='replace', font_hinting='normal', font_kerning=True, font_blended=True, outline_width=None, outline_color=None, font_context=None, font_features=None, base_direction=None, text_language=None, **kwargs)

Bases: builtins.object

Core text label. This is the abstract class used by different backends to render text.

**Warning:** The core text label can’t be changed at runtime. You must recreate one.

### Parameters

- **font_size**: int, defaults to 12  Font size of the text
- **font_context**: str, defaults to None  Context for the specified font (see kivy.uix.label.Label for details). None will autocreate an isolated context named after the resolved font file.
- **font_name**: str, defaults to DEFAULT_FONT  Font name of the text
- **font_family**: str, defaults to None  Font family name to request for drawing, this can only be used with font_context.
- **bold**: bool, defaults to False  Activate “bold” text style
- **italic**: bool, defaults to False  Activate “italic” text style
- **text_size**: tuple, defaults to (None, None)  Add constraint to render the text (inside a bounding box). If no size is given, the label size will be set to the text size.
- **padding**: float, defaults to None  If it’s a float, it will set padding_x and padding_y
- **padding_x**: float, defaults to 0.0  Left/right padding
- **padding_y**: float, defaults to 0.0  Top/bottom padding
- **halign**: str, defaults to “left”  Horizontal text alignment inside the bounding box
- **valign**: str, defaults to “bottom”  Vertical text alignment inside the bounding box
- **shorten**: bool, defaults to False  Indicate whether the label should attempt to shorten its textual contents as much as possible if a size is given. Setting this to True without an appropriately set size will lead to unexpected results.
- **shorten_from**: str, defaults to center  The side from which we should shorten the text from, can be left, right, or center. E.g. if left, the ellipsis will appear towards the left side and it will display as much text starting from the right as possible.
- **split_str**: string, defaults to ‘ ’ (space)  The string to use to split the words by when shortening. If empty, we can split after every character filling up the line as much as possible.
- **max_lines**: int, defaults to 0 (unlimited)  If set, this indicate how maximum line are allowed to render the text. Works only if a limitation on text_size is set.
**mipmap**: bool, defaults to False  Create a mipmap for the texture

**strip**: bool, defaults to False  Whether each row of text has its leading and trailing spaces stripped. If **halign** is justify it is implicitly True.

**strip_reflow**: bool, defaults to True  Whether text that has been reflowed into a second line should be stripped, even if **strip** is False. This is only in effect when **size_hint_x** is not None, because otherwise lines are never split.

**unicode_errors**: str, defaults to ‘replace’  How to handle unicode decode errors. Can be ‘strict’, ‘replace’ or ‘ignore’.

**outline_width**: int, defaults to None  Width in pixels for the outline.

**outline_color**: tuple, defaults to (0, 0, 0)  Color of the outline.

**font_features**: str, defaults to None  OpenType font features in CSS format (Pango only)

**base_direction**: str, defaults to None (auto)  Text direction, one of None, ‘ltr’, ‘rtl’, ‘weak_ltr’, or ‘weak_rtl’ (Pango only)

**text_language**: str, defaults to None (user locale)  RFC-3066 format language tag as a string (Pango only)

Changed in version 1.10.1: **font_context**, **font_family**, **font_features**, **base_direction** and **text_language** were added.

Changed in version 1.10.0: **outline_width** and **outline_color** were added.

Changed in version 1.9.0: **strip**, **strip_reflow**, **shorten_from**, **split_str**, and **unicode_errors** were added.

Changed in version 1.9.0: **padding_x** and **padding_y** has been fixed to work as expected. In the past, the text was padded by the negative of their values.

Changed in version 1.8.0: **max_lines** parameters has been added.

Changed in version 1.0.8: **size** have been deprecated and replaced with **text_size**.

Changed in version 1.0.7: The **valign** is now respected. This wasn’t the case previously so you might have an issue in your application if you have not considered this.

**content_height**  Return the content height; i.e. the height of the text without any padding.

**content_size**  Return the content size (width, height)

**content_width**  Return the content width; i.e. the width of the text without any padding.

**static find_base_direction**(text)  Searches a string the first character that has a strong direction, according to the Unicode bidirectional algorithm. Returns None if the base direction cannot be determined, or one of ‘ltr’ or ‘rtl’.

**Note**: This feature requires the Pango text provider.

**fontid**  Return a unique id for all font parameters

**get_cached_extents()**  Returns a cached version of the **get_extents()** function.
>>> func = self._get_cached_extents()
>>> func
<built-in method size of pygame.font.Font object at 0x01E45650>
>>> func('a line')
(36, 18)

**Warning:** This method returns a size measuring function that is valid for the font settings used at the time `get_cached_extents()` was called. Any change in the font settings will render the returned function incorrect. You should only use this if you know what you’re doing.

New in version 1.9.0.

**get_extents**(text)

Return a tuple (width, height) indicating the size of the specified text.

**static get_system_fonts_dir()**

Return the directories used by the system for fonts.

**label**

Get/Set the text.

**refresh()**

Force re-rendering of the text.

**static register**(name, fn_regular=None, fn_italic=None, fn_bold=None, fn_bolditalic=None)

Register an alias for a Font.

New in version 1.1.0.

If you’re using a ttf directly, you might not be able to use the bold/italic properties of the ttf version. If the font is delivered in multiple files (one regular, one italic and one bold), then you need to register these files and use the alias instead.

All the fn_regular/fn_italic/fn_bold parameters are resolved with `kivy.resources.resource_find()`. If fn_italic/fn_bold are None, fn_regular will be used instead.

**render**(real=False)

Return a tuple (width, height) to create the image with the user constraints. (width, height) includes the padding.

**shorten**(text, margin=2)

Shortens the text to fit into a single line by the width specified by `text_size` [0]. If `text_size` [0] is None, it returns text text unchanged.

**split_str** and **shorten_from** determines how the text is shortened.

**Params**

text str, the text to be shortened. margin int, the amount of space to leave between the margins and the text. This is in addition to padding_x.

**Returns**

the text shortened to fit into a single line.

**text**

Get/Set the text.

**text_size**

Get/set the (width, height) of the ‘‘constrained rendering box.

**usersize**

(deprecated) Use text_size instead.
24.7.2  Text layout

An internal module for laying out text according to options and constraints. This is not part of the API and may change at any time.

```
kivy.core.text.text_layout.layout_text()
```

Lays out text into a series of `LayoutWord` and `LayoutLine` instances according to the options specified.

The function is designed to be called many times, each time new text is appended to the last line (or first line if appending upwards), unless a newline is present in the text. Each text appended is described by its own options which can change between successive calls. If the text is constrained, we stop as soon as the constraint is reached.

**Parameters**

- **text:** string or bytes  the text to be broken down into lines. If lines is not empty, the text is added to the last line (or first line if `append_down` is False) until a newline is reached which creates a new line in lines. See `LayoutLine`.

- **lines:** list  a list of `LayoutLine` instances, each describing a line of the text. Calls to `layout_text()` append or create new `LayoutLine` instances in `lines`.

- **size:** 2-tuple of ints  the size of the laid out text so far. Upon first call it should probably be (0, 0), afterwards it should be the (w, h) returned by this function in a previous call. When size reaches the constraining size, `text_size`, we stop adding lines and return True for the clipped parameter. size includes the x and y padding.

- **text_size:** 2-tuple of ints or None  the size constraint on the laid out text. If either element is None, the text is not constrained in that dimension. For example, (None, 200) will constrain the height, including padding to 200, while the width is unconstrained. The first line, and the first character of a line is always returned, even if it exceeds the constraint. The value be changed between different calls.

- **options:** dict  the label options of this text. The options are saved with each word allowing different words to have different options from successive calls.

  Note, `options` must include a `space_width` key with a value indicating the width of a space for that set of options.

- **get_extents:** callable  a function called with a string, which returns a tuple containing the width, height of the string.

- **append_down:** bool  Whether successive calls to the function appends lines before or after the existing lines. If True, they are appended to the last line and below it. If False, it’s appended at the first line and above. For example, if False, everything after the last newline in `text` is appended to the first line in lines. Everything before the last newline is inserted at the start of lines in same order as text; that is we do not invert the line order.

  This allows laying out from top to bottom until the constrained is reached, or from bottom to top until the constrained is reached.

- **complete:** bool  whether this text complete lines. It use is that normally is strip in `options` is True, all leading and trailing spaces are removed from each line except from the last line (or first line if `append_down` is False) which only removes leading spaces. That’s because further text can still be appended to the last line so we cannot strip them. If `complete` is True, it indicates no further text is coming and all lines will be stripped.
The function can also be called with text set to the empty string and complete set to True in order for the last (first) line to be stripped.

**Returns** 3-tuple, (w, h, clipped). w and h is the width and height of the text in lines so far and includes padding. This can be larger than text_size, e.g. if not even a single fitted, the first line would still be returned. clipped is True if not all the text has been added to lines because w, h reached the constrained size.

Following is a simple example with no padding and no stripping:

```python
>>> from kivy.core.text import Label
>>> from kivy.core.text.text_layout import layout_text

>>> l = Label()
>>> lines = []

>>> # layout text with width constraint by 50, but no height constraint
>>> w, h, clipped = layout_text('heres some text\nah, another line',
... lines, (0, 0), (50, None), l.options, l.get_cached_extents(), True,
... False)

>>> w, h, clipped
(46, 90, False)

# now add text from bottom up, and constrain width only be 100

>>> w, h, clipped = layout_text('\nyay, more text\n', lines, (w, h),
... (100, None), l.options, l.get_cached_extents(), False, True)

>>> w, h, clipped
(77, 120, 0)

>>> for line in lines:
...     print('line w: {}, line h: {}'.format(line.w, line.h))
...     for word in line.words:
...         print('w: {}, h: {}, text: {}'.format(word.lw, word.lh,
...                                              [word.text]))

line w: 0, line h: 15
line w: 77, line h: 15
w: 77, h: 15, text: ['yay, more text']
line w: 31, line h: 15
w: 31, h: 15, text: ['heres']
line w: 34, line h: 15
w: 34, h: 15, text: [' some']
line w: 24, line h: 15
w: 24, h: 15, text: [' text']
line w: 17, line h: 15
w: 17, h: 15, text: ['ah,']
line w: 46, line h: 15
w: 46, h: 15, text: [' another']
line w: 23, line h: 15
w: 23, h: 15, text: [' line']
```

**class** kivy.core.text.text_layout.LayoutWord

**Bases:** builtins.object

Formally describes a word contained in a line. The name word simply means a chunk of text and can be used to describe any text.

A word has some width, height and is rendered according to options saved in options. See **LayoutLine** for its usage.

**Parameters**

**options**: dict the label options dictionary for this word.

**lw**: int the width of the text in pixels.

**lh**: int the height of the text in pixels.
Formally describes a line of text. A line of text is composed of many `LayoutWord` instances, each with its own text, size and options.

A `LayoutLine` instance does not always imply that the words contained in the line ended with a newline. That is only the case if `is_last_line` is True. For example a single real line of text can be split across multiple `LayoutLine` instances if the whole line doesn’t fit in the constrained width.

**Parameters**

- `x`: int the location in a texture from where the left side of this line is began drawn.
- `y`: int the location in a texture from where the bottom of this line is drawn.
- `w`: int the width of the line. This is the sum of the individual widths of its `LayoutWord` instances. Does not include any padding.
- `h`: int the height of the line. This is the maximum of the individual heights of its `LayoutWord` instances multiplied by the `line_height` of these instance. So this is larger then the word height.
- `is_last_line`: bool whether this line was the last line in a paragraph. When True, it implies that the line was followed by a newline. Newlines should not be included in the text of words, but is implicit by setting this to True.
- `line_wrap`: bool whether this line is continued from a previous line which didn’t fit into a constrained width and was therefore split across multiple `LayoutLine` instances. `line_wrap` can be True or False independently of `is_last_line`.
- `words`: python list a list that contains only `LayoutWord` instances describing the text of the line.

### 24.7.3 Text Markup

New in version 1.1.0.

Changed in version 1.10.1: Added `font_context`, `font_features` and `text_language` (Pango only)

We provide a simple text-markup for inline text styling. The syntax look the same as the BBCode. A tag is defined as `[tag]`, and should have a corresponding `[/tag]` closing tag. For example:

```
[b]Hello [/b][color=ff0000]world[/color][/b]
```

The following tags are available:

- **[b]** Activate bold text
- **[i]** Activate italic text
- **[u]** Underlined text
- **[s]** Strikethrough text
- **[font=<str>]** Change the font (note: this refers to a TTF file or registered alias)
- **[font_context=<str>]** Change context for the font, use string value “none” for isolated context.
[font_family=<str>] [font_family] Font family to request for drawing. This is only valid when using a font context, and takes precedence over [font]. See kivy.uix.label.Label for details.

[font_features=<str>] [font_features] OpenType font features, in CSS format, this is passed straight through to Pango. The effects of requesting a feature depends on loaded fonts, library versions, etc. Pango only, requires v1.38 or later.

[size=<size>] [size] Change the font size. <size> should be an integer, optionally with a unit (i.e. 16sp)

[color=#<color>] [color] Change the text color

[ref=<str>] [ref] Add an interactive zone. The reference + all the word box inside the reference will be available in MarkupLabel.refs

[anchor=<str>] [anchor] Put an anchor in the text. You can get the position of your anchor within the text with MarkupLabel.anchors

[sub] [sub] Display the text at a subscript position relative to the text before it.

[sup] [sup] Display the text at a superscript position relative to the text before it.

[text_language=<str>] [text_language] Language of the text, this is an RFC-3066 format language tag (as string), for example “en_US”, “zh_CN”, “fr” or “ja”. This can impact font selection, metrics and rendering. For example, the same bytes of text can look different for ur and ar languages, though both use Arabic script. Use the string ‘none’ to revert to locale detection. Pango only.

If you need to escape the markup from the current text, use kivy.utils.escape_markup().

class kivy.core.text.markup.MarkupLabel(*largs, **kwargs)

Bases: kivy.core.text.LabelBase

Markup text label.

See module documentation for more informations.

anchors
Get the position of all the [anchor=...]:

```python
{ 'anchorA': (x, y), 'anchorB': (x, y), ... }
```

markup
Return the text with all the markup splitted:

```python
>>> MarkupLabel('[b]Hello world[/b]').markup
>>> ('[b]', 'Hello world', '[/b]')
```

refs
Get the bounding box of all the [ref=...]:

```python
{ 'refA': ((x1, y1, x2, y2), (x1, y1, x2, y2)), ... }
```

render(real=False)
Return a tuple (width, height) to create the image with the user constraints. (width, height) includes the padding.

shorten_post(lines, w, h, margin=2)
Shortens the text to a single line according to the label options.

This function operates on a text that has already been laid out because for markup, parts of text can have different size and options.
If `text_size[0]` is None, the lines are returned unchanged. Otherwise, the lines are converted to a single line fitting within the constrained width, `text_size[0].`

**Params** *lines*: list of `LayoutLine` instances describing the text. *w*: int, the width of the text in lines, including padding. *h*: int, the height of the text in lines, including padding. *margin*: int, the additional space left on the sides. This is in addition to `padding_x`.

**Returns** 3-tuple of (*xw*, *h*, *lines*), where *w*, and *h* is similar to the input and contains the resulting width / height of the text, including padding. *lines*, is a list containing a single `LayoutLine`, which contains the words for the line.

### 24.8 Video

Core class for reading video files and managing the video `Texture`.

Changed in version 1.10.0: The pyglet, pygst and gi providers have been removed.

Changed in version 1.8.0: There are now 2 distinct Gstreamer implementations: one using Gi/Gst working for both Python 2+3 with Gstreamer 1.0, and one using PyGST working only for Python 2 + Gstreamer 0.10.

**Note:** Recording is not supported.

```python
class kivy.core.video.VideoBase(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    VideoBase, a class used to implement a video reader.

    **Parameters**

    *filename*: str  Filename of the video. Can be a file or an URI.
    *eos*: str, defaults to ‘pause’  Action to take when EOS is hit. Can be one of ‘pause’, ‘stop’ or ‘loop’.
    Changed in version 1.4.0: added ‘pause’
    *async*: bool, defaults to True  Load the video asynchronously (may be not supported by all providers).
    *autoplay*: bool, defaults to False  Auto play the video on init.

    **Events**

    *on_eos*  Fired when EOS is hit.
    *on_load*  Fired when the video is loaded and the texture is available.
    *on_frame*  Fired when a new frame is written to the texture.

    **duration**
    Get the video duration (in seconds)

    **filename**
    Get/set the filename/uri of the current video

    **load()**
    Load the video from the current filename

    **pause()**
    Pause the video
```
New in version 1.4.0.

play()
Play the video

position
Get/set the position in the video (in seconds)

seek(percent, precise=True)
Move on percent position

state
Get the video playing status

stop()
Stop the video playing

texture
Get the video texture

unload()
Unload the actual video

volume
Get/set the volume in the video (1.0 = 100%)

24.9 Window

Core class for creating the default Kivy window. Kivy supports only one window per application: please don’t try to create more than one.

class kivy.core.window.Keyboard(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

Keyboard interface that is returned by WindowBase.request_keyboard(). When you request a keyboard, you’ll get an instance of this class. Whatever the keyboard input is (system or virtual keyboard), you’ll receive events through this instance.

Events

on_key_down: keycode, text, modifiers  Fired when a new key is pressed down

on_key_up: keycode   Fired when a key is released (up)

Here is an example of how to request a Keyboard in accordance with the current configuration:

```python
import kivy
kivy.require('1.0.8')

from kivy.core.window import Window
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget

class MyKeyboardListener(Widget):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyKeyboardListener, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self._keyboard = Window.request_keyboard(self._keyboard_closed, self, 'text')
        if self._keyboard.widget:
            # If it exists, this widget is a VKeyboard object which you can
```
(continues on next page)
# to change the keyboard layout.
pass
self._keyboard.bind(on_key_down=self._on_keyboard_down)

def _keyboard_closed(self):
    print('My keyboard have been closed!')
    self._keyboard.unbind(on_key_down=self._on_keyboard_down)
    self._keyboard = None

def _on_keyboard_down(self, keyboard, keycode, text, modifiers):
    print('The key', keycode, 'have been pressed')
    print(' - text is %r' % text)
    print(' - modifiers are %r' % modifiers)

    # Keycode is composed of an integer + a string
    # If we hit escape, release the keyboard
    if keycode[1] == 'escape':
        keyboard.release()

    # Return True to accept the key. Otherwise, it will be used by
    # the system.
    return True

if __name__ == '__main__':
    from kivy.base import runTouchApp
    runTouchApp(MyKeyboardListener())

callback = None
 Callback that will be called when the keyboard is released

keycode_to_string(value)
 Convert a keycode number to a string according to the Keyboard.keycodes. If the value
 is not found in the keycodes, it will return "."

release()
 Call this method to release the current keyboard. This will ensure that the keyboard is no
 longer attached to your callback.

string_to_keycode(value)
 Convert a string to a keycode number according to the Keyboard.keycodes. If the value
 is not found in the keycodes, it will return -1.

target = None
 Target that have requested the keyboard

widget = None
 VKeyboard widget, if allowed by the configuration

window = None
 Window which the keyboard is attached too

class kivy.core.window.WindowBase(**kwargs)
 Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

WindowBase is an abstract window widget for any window implementation.

Parameters

borderless: str, one of ('0', '1') Set the window border state. Check the config
documentation for a more detailed explanation on the values.
fullscreen: str, one of ('0', '1', 'auto', 'fake') Make the window fullscreen. Check the config documentation for a more detailed explanation on the values.

width: int Width of the window.

height: int Height of the window.

minimum_width: int Minimum width of the window (only works for sdl2 window provider).

minimum_height: int Minimum height of the window (only works for sdl2 window provider).

allow_screensaver: bool Allow the device to show a screen saver, or to go to sleep on mobile devices. Defaults to True. Only works for sdl2 window provider.

Events

on_motion: etype, motionevent Fired when a new MotionEvent is dispatched

on_touch_down: Fired when a new touch event is initiated.

on_touch_move: Fired when an existing touch event changes location.

on_touch_up: Fired when an existing touch event is terminated.

on_draw: Fired when the Window is being drawn.

on_flip: Fired when the Window GL surface is being flipped.

on_rotate: rotation Fired when the Window is being rotated.

on_close: Fired when the Window is closed.

on_request_close: Fired when the event loop wants to close the window, or if the escape key is pressed and exit_on_escape is True. If a function bound to this event returns True, the window will not be closed. If the event is triggered because of the keyboard escape key, the keyword argument source is dispatched along with a value of keyboard to the bound functions.

New in version 1.9.0.

on_cursor_enter: Fired when the cursor enters the window.

New in version 1.9.1.

on_cursor_leave: Fired when the cursor leaves the window.

New in version 1.9.1.

on_minimize: Fired when the window is minimized.

New in version 1.10.0.

on_maximize: Fired when the window is maximized.

New in version 1.10.0.

on_restore: Fired when the window is restored.

New in version 1.10.0.

on_hide: Fired when the window is hidden.

New in version 1.10.0.

on_show: Fired when the window is shown.

New in version 1.10.0.
on_keyboard: key, scancode, codepoint, modifier  Fired when the keyboard is used for input.

Changed in version 1.3.0: The unicode parameter has been deprecated in favor of codepoint, and will be removed completely in future versions.

on_key_down: key, scancode, codepoint, modifier  Fired when a key pressed.

Changed in version 1.3.0: The unicode parameter has been deprecated in favor of codepoint, and will be removed completely in future versions.

on_key_up: key, scancode, codepoint  Fired when a key is released.

Changed in version 1.3.0: The unicode parameter has be deprecated in favor of codepoint, and will be removed completely in future versions.

on_dropfile: str  Fired when a file is dropped on the application.

Note: This event doesn’t work for apps with elevated permissions, because the OS API calls are filtered. Check issue #4999 for pointers to workarounds.

on_memorywarning: Fired when the platform have memory issue (iOS / Android mostly) You can listen to this one, and clean whatever you can.

New in version 1.9.0.

on_textedit(self, text): Fired when inputting with IME. The string inputting with IME is set as the parameter of this event.

New in version 1.10.1.

add_widget(widget, canvas=None)
Add a widget to a window

allow_screensaver
Whether the screen saver is enabled, or on mobile devices whether the device is allowed to go to sleep while the app is open.

New in version 1.10.0.

allow_screensaver is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

borderless
When set to True, this property removes the window border/decoration. Check the config documentation for a more detailed explanation on the values.

New in version 1.9.0.

borderless is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

center
Center of the rotated window.

New in version 1.0.9.

center is an AliasProperty.

children
List of the children of this window.

children is a ListProperty instance and defaults to an empty list.

Use add_widget() and remove_widget() to manipulate the list of children. Don’t manipulate the list directly unless you know what you are doing.
clear()
Clear the window with the background color

clearcolor
Color used to clear the window.

```python
from kivy.core.window import Window

# red background color
Window.clearcolor = (1, 0, 0, 1)

# don't clear background at all
Window.clearcolor = None
```

Changed in version 1.7.2: The clearcolor default value is now: (0, 0, 0, 1).
New in version 1.0.9.

clearcolor is an AliasProperty and defaults to (0, 0, 0, 1).

close()
Close the window

create_window(*largs)
Will create the main window and configure it.

**Warning:** This method is called automatically at runtime. If you call it, it will recreate a RenderContext and Canvas. This means you’ll have a new graphics tree, and the old one will be unusable.

This method exist to permit the creation of a new OpenGL context AFTER closing the first one. (Like using runTouchApp() and stopTouchApp()).

This method has only been tested in a unittest environment and is not suitable for Applications.

Again, don’t use this method unless you know exactly what you are doing!

dpi()
Return the DPI of the screen. If the implementation doesn’t support any DPI lookup, it will just return 96.

**Warning:** This value is not cross-platform. Use kivy.base.EventLoop.dpi instead.

flip()
Flip between buffers

focus
Check whether or not the window currently has focus.

New in version 1.9.1.

focus is a read-only AliasProperty and defaults to True.

fullscreen
This property sets the fullscreen mode of the window. Available options are: True, False, ‘auto’ and ‘fake’. Check the config documentation for more detailed explanations on these values.

fullscreen is an OptionProperty and defaults to False.
New in version 1.2.0.

**Note:** The ‘fake’ option has been deprecated, use the `borderless` property instead.

**grab_mouse()**
Grab mouse - so won’t leave window
New in version 1.10.0.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.

**height**
Rotated window height.

*height* is a read-only *AliasProperty*.

**hide()**
Hides the window. This method should be used on desktop platforms only.
New in version 1.9.0.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider and is currently only supported on desktop platforms.

**icon**
A path to the window icon.
New in version 1.1.2.

*icon* is a *StringProperty*.

**keyboard_anim_args = {'d': 0.5, 't': 'in_out_quart'}**
The attributes for animating softkeyboard/IME. *t* = transition, *d* = duration. This value will have no effect on desktops.
New in version 1.10.0.

*keyboard_anim_args* is a dict and defaults to {'t': ‘in_out_quart’, ‘d’: .5}.

**keyboard_height**
Returns the height of the softkeyboard/IME on mobile platforms. Will return 0 if not on mobile platform or if IME is not active.

**Note:** This property returns 0 with SDL2 on Android, but setting Window.softinput_mode does work.

New in version 1.9.0.

*keyboard_height* is a read-only *AliasProperty* and defaults to 0.

**keyboard_padding**
The padding to have between the softkeyboard/IME & target or bottom of window. Will have no effect on desktops.
New in version 1.10.0.

*keyboard_padding* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.
**left**  
Left position of the window.

**Note:** It’s an SDL2 property with \([0, 0]\) in the top-left corner.

Changed in version 1.10.0: \(\text{left}\) is now an \textit{AliasProperty}

New in version 1.9.1.

\(\text{left}\) is an \textit{AliasProperty} and defaults to the position set in \textit{Config}.

**maximize()**  
Maximizes the window. This method should be used on desktop platforms only.

New in version 1.9.0.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider and is currently only supported on desktop platforms.

**minimize()**  
Minimizes the window. This method should be used on desktop platforms only.

New in version 1.9.0.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider and is currently only supported on desktop platforms.

**minimum_height**  
The minimum height to restrict the window to.

New in version 1.9.1.

\(\text{minimum_height}\) is a \textit{NumericProperty} and defaults to 0.

**minimum_width**  
The minimum width to restrict the window to.

New in version 1.9.1.

\(\text{minimum_width}\) is a \textit{NumericProperty} and defaults to 0.

**modifiers**  
List of keyboard modifiers currently active.

New in version 1.0.9.

\(\text{modifiers}\) is an \textit{AliasProperty}.

**mouse_pos**  
2d position of the mouse within the window.

New in version 1.2.0.

\(\text{mouse_pos}\) is an \textit{ObjectProperty} and defaults to \([0, 0]\).

**on_close(**\(\ast\)\text{largs}**)**  
Event called when the window is closed.

**on_cursor_enter(**\(\ast\)\text{largs}**)**  
Event called when the cursor enters the window.

New in version 1.9.1.
Note: This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.

```python
on_cursor_leave(*largs)
Event called when the cursor leaves the window.
New in version 1.9.1.

Note: This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.
```

```python
on_dropfile(filename)
Event called when a file is dropped on the application.

Warning: This event currently works with sdl2 window provider, on pygame window provider and OS X with a patched version of pygame. This event is left in place for further evolution (ios, android etc.)
```

New in version 1.2.0.

```python
on_flip()
Flip between buffers (event)
```

```python
on_hide(*largs)
Event called when the window is hidden.
New in version 1.10.0.

Note: This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.
```

```python
on_joy_axis(stickid, axisid, value)
Event called when a joystick has a stick or other axis moved.
New in version 1.9.0.

on_joy_ball(stickid, ballid, xvalue, yvalue)
Event called when a joystick has a ball moved.
New in version 1.9.0.

on_joy_button_down(stickid, buttonid)
Event called when a joystick has a button pressed.
New in version 1.9.0.

on_joy_button_up(stickid, buttonid)
Event called when a joystick has a button released.
New in version 1.9.0.

on_joy_hat(stickid, hatid, value)
Event called when a joystick has a hat/dpad moved.
New in version 1.9.0.

on_key_down(key, scancode=None, codepoint=None, modifier=None, **kwargs)
Event called when a key is down (same arguments as on_keyboard)

on_key_up(key, scancode=None, codepoint=None, modifier=None, **kwargs)
Event called when a key is released (same arguments as on_keyboard).
```
**on_keyboard** *(key, scancode=None, codepoint=None, modifier=None, **kwargs)*

Event called when keyboard is used.

**Warning:** Some providers may omit scancode, codepoint and/or modifier.

**on_maximize** *(*largs)*

Event called when the window is maximized.

New in version 1.10.0.

---

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.

**on_memorywarning()**

Event called when the platform have memory issue. Your goal is to clear the cache in your app as much as you can, release unused widgets, do garbage collection etc.

Currently, this event is fired only from the SDL2 provider, for iOS and Android.

New in version 1.9.0.

**on_minimize** *(*largs)*

Event called when the window is minimized.

New in version 1.10.0.

---

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.

**on_motion** *(etype, me)*

Event called when a Motion Event is received.

**Parameters**

- **etype:** str One of 'begin', 'update', 'end'
- **me:** MotionEvent The Motion Event currently dispatched.

**on_mouse_down** *(x, y, button, modifiers)*

Event called when the mouse is used (pressed/released).

**on_mouse_move** *(x, y, modifiers)*

Event called when the mouse is moved with buttons pressed.

**on_mouse_up** *(x, y, button, modifiers)*

Event called when the mouse is moved with buttons pressed.

**on_request_close** *(*largs, **kwargs)*

Event called before we close the window. If a bound function returns `True`, the window will not be closed. If the the event is triggered because of the keyboard escape key, the keyword argument source is dispatched along with a value of `keyboard` to the bound functions.

**Warning:** When the bound function returns `True` the window will not be closed, so use with care because the user would not be able to close the program, even if the red X is clicked.

**on_resize** *(width, height)*

Event called when the window is resized.
**on_restore**(*largs*)
Event called when the window is restored.
New in version 1.10.0.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.

**on_rotate**(*rotation*)
Event called when the screen has been rotated.

**on_show**(*largs*)
Event called when the window is shown.
New in version 1.10.0.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.

**on_textedit**(*text*)
Event called when inputting with IME. The string inputting with IME is set as the parameter of this event.
New in version 1.10.1.

**on_textinput**(*text*)
Event called when text: i.e. alpha numeric non control keys or set of keys is entered. As it is not guaranteed whether we get one character or multiple ones, this event supports handling multiple characters.
New in version 1.9.0.

**on_touch_down**(*touch*)
Event called when a touch down event is initiated.
Changed in version 1.9.0: The touch pos is now transformed to window coordinates before this method is called. Before, the touch pos coordinate would be (0, 0) when this method was called.

**on_touch_move**(*touch*)
Event called when a touch event moves (changes location).
Changed in version 1.9.0: The touch pos is now transformed to window coordinates before this method is called. Before, the touch pos coordinate would be (0, 0) when this method was called.

**on_touch_up**(*touch*)
Event called when a touch event is released (terminated).
Changed in version 1.9.0: The touch pos is now transformed to window coordinates before this method is called. Before, the touch pos coordinate would be (0, 0) when this method was called.

**parent**
Parent of this window.

**parent** is a **ObjectProperty** instance and defaults to None. When created, the parent is set to the window itself. You must take care of it if you are doing a recursive check.

**raise_window**()
Raise the window. This method should be used on desktop platforms only.
New in version 1.9.1.
**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider and is currently only supported on desktop platforms.

**release_all_keyboards()**
New in version 1.0.8.
This will ensure that no virtual keyboard / system keyboard is requested. All instances will be closed.

**release_keyboard(target=None)**
New in version 1.0.4.
Internal method for the widget to release the real-keyboard. Check `request_keyboard()` to understand how it works.

**remove_widget(widget)**
Remove a widget from a window

**request_keyboard(callback, target, input_type='text')**
New in version 1.0.4.
Internal widget method to request the keyboard. This method is rarely required by the end-user as it is handled automatically by the `TextInput`. We expose it in case you want to handle the keyboard manually for unique input scenarios.

A widget can request the keyboard, indicating a callback to call when the keyboard is released (or taken by another widget).

**Parameters**

- **callback**: func Callback that will be called when the keyboard is closed. This can be because somebody else requested the keyboard or the user closed it.

- **target**: Widget Attach the keyboard to the specified target. This should be the widget that requested the keyboard. Ensure you have a different target attached to each keyboard if you’re working in a multi user mode.

  New in version 1.0.8.

- **input_type**: string Choose the type of soft keyboard to request. Can be one of ‘text’, ‘number’, ‘url’, ‘mail’, ‘datetime’, ‘tel’, ‘address’.

  **Note:** `input_type` is currently only honored on mobile devices.

  New in version 1.8.0.

**Return** An instance of `Keyboard` containing the callback, target, and if the configuration allows it, a `VKeyboard` instance attached as a `.widget` property.

**Note:** The behavior of this function is heavily influenced by the current `keyboard_mode`. Please see the Config’s `configuration tokens` section for more information.

**restore()**
Restores the size and position of a maximized or minimized window. This method should be used on desktop platforms only.

New in version 1.9.0.
Note: This feature requires the SDL2 window provider and is currently only supported on
desktop platforms.

rotation
Get/set the window content rotation. Can be one of 0, 90, 180, 270 degrees.
New in version 1.0.9.

rotation is an AliasProperty.

screenshot(name='screenshot{:04d}.png')
Save the actual displayed image to a file.

set_icon(filename)
Set the icon of the window.
New in version 1.0.5.

set_system_cursor(cursor_name)
Set type of a mouse cursor in the Window.
It can be one of ‘arrow’, ‘ibeam’, ‘wait’, ‘crosshair’, ‘wait_arrow’, ‘size_nwse’, ‘size_nesw’,
‘size_we’, ‘size_ns’, ‘size_all’, ‘no’, or ‘hand’.

On some platforms there might not be a specific cursor supported and such an option falls
back to one of the substitutable alternatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Windows</th>
<th>MacOS</th>
<th>Linux X11</th>
<th>Linux Wayland</th>
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<td>wait_arrow</td>
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<tr>
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<td>hand</td>
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<td>ibeam</td>
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<tr>
<td>hand</td>
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<td>hand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New in version 1.10.1.

Note: This feature requires the SDL2 window provider and is currently only supported on
desktop platforms.

set_title(title)
Set the window title.
New in version 1.0.5.

set_vkeyboard_class(cls)
New in version 1.0.8.
Set the VKeyboard class to use. If set to None, it will use the kivy.uix.vkeyboard.VKeyboard.
**shape_color_key**
Color key of the shaped window - sets which color will be hidden from the window `shape_image` (only works for sdl2 window provider).
New in version 1.10.1.
`shape_color_key` is a `ListProperty` instance and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

**shape_cutoff**
The window `shape_image` cutoff property (only works for sdl2 window provider).
New in version 1.10.1.
`shape_cutoff` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to True.

**shape_image**
An image for the window shape (only works for sdl2 window provider).

```
Warning: The image size has to be the same like the window's size!
```

New in version 1.10.1.
`shape_image` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to ‘data/images/defaultshape.png’. This value is taken from `Config`.

**shape_mode**
Window mode for shaping (only works for sdl2 window provider).

- can be RGB only
  - `default` - does nothing special
  - `colorkey` - hides a color of the `shape_color_key`

- has to contain alpha channel
  - `binalpha` - hides an alpha channel of the `shape_image`
  - `reversebinalpha` - shows only the alpha of the `shape_image`

**Note:** Before actually setting the mode make sure the Window has the same size like the `shape_image`, preferably via Config before the Window is actually created.

If the `shape_image` isn’t set, the default one will be used and the mode might not take the desired visual effect.

New in version 1.10.1.
`shape_mode` is an `AliasProperty`.

**shaped**
Read only property to check if the window is shapable or not (only works for sdl2 window provider).
New in version 1.10.1.
`shaped` is an `AliasProperty`.

**show()**
Shows the window. This method should be used on desktop platforms only.
New in version 1.9.0.
Note: This feature requires the SDL2 window provider and is currently only supported on desktop platforms.

show_cursor
Set whether or not the cursor is shown on the window.

New in version 1.9.1.

show_cursor is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

size
Get the rotated size of the window. If rotation is set, then the size will change to reflect the rotation.

New in version 1.0.9.

size is an AliasProperty.

softinput_mode
This specifies the behavior of window contents on display of the soft keyboard on mobile platforms. It can be one of ‘’, ‘pan’, ‘scale’, ‘resize’ or ‘below_target’. Their effects are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘’</td>
<td>The main window is left as is, allowing you to use the keyboard_height to manage the window contents manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘pan’</td>
<td>The main window pans, moving the bottom part of the window to be always on top of the keyboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘resize’</td>
<td>The window is resized and the contents scaled to fit the remaining space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘below_target’</td>
<td>The window pans so that the current target TextInput widget requesting the keyboard is presented just above the soft keyboard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

softinput_mode is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘’.

Note: The resize option does not currently work with SDL2 on Android.

New in version 1.9.0.

Changed in version 1.9.1: The ‘below_target’ option was added.

system_size
Real size of the window ignoring rotation.

New in version 1.0.9.

system_size is an AliasProperty.

toggle_fullscreen()
Toggle between fullscreen and windowed mode.

Deprecated since version 1.9.0: Use fullscreen instead.

top
Top position of the window.

Note: It’s an SDL2 property with [0, 0] in the top-left corner.

Changed in version 1.10.0: top is now an AliasProperty
New in version 1.9.1.

`top` is an `AliasProperty` and defaults to the position set in `Config`.

**ungrab_mouse()**

Ungrab mouse

New in version 1.10.0.

---

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 window provider.

**width**

Rotated window width.

`width` is a read-only `AliasProperty`. 
Kivy module for binary dependencies.

Binary dependencies such as gstreamer is installed as a namespace module of kivy.deps. These modules are responsible for making sure that the binaries are available to kivy.
New in version 1.7.0.

Everything starts with the KineticEffect, the base class for computing velocity out of a movement. This base class is used to implement the ScrollEffect, a base class used for our ScrollView widget effect. We have multiple implementations:

- **ScrollEffect**: base class used for implementing an effect. It only calculates the scrolling and the overscroll.
- **DampedScrollEffect**: uses the overscroll information to allow the user to drag more than expected. Once the user stops the drag, the position is returned to one of the bounds.
- **OpacityScrollEffect**: uses the overscroll information to reduce the opacity of the scrollview widget. When the user stops the drag, the opacity is set back to 1.

### 26.1 Damped scroll effect

New in version 1.7.0.

This damped scroll effect will use the overscroll to calculate the scroll value, and slows going back to the upper or lower limit.

```python
class kivy.effects.dampedscroll.DampedScrollEffect(**kwargs)
```

DampedScrollEffect class. See the module documentation for more information.

- **edge_damping**: Edge damping. `edge_damping` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.25

- **min_overscroll**: An overscroll less than this amount will be normalized to 0.
  New in version 1.8.0.
**min_overscroll** is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.5.

**round_value**
If True, when the motion stops, **value** is rounded to the nearest integer.
New in version 1.8.0.
**round_value** is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.

**spring_constant**
Spring constant.
**spring_constant** is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 2.0

**update_velocity**(dt)
(internal) Update the velocity according to the frametime and friction.

## 26.2 Kinetic effect

New in version 1.7.0.
The *KineticEffect* is the base class that is used to compute the velocity out of a movement. When the movement is finished, the effect will compute the position of the movement according to the velocity, and reduce the velocity with a friction. The movement stop until the velocity is 0.

Conceptually, the usage could be:

```python
>>> effect = KineticEffect()
>>> effect.start(10)
>>> effect.update(15)
>>> effect.update(30)
>>> effect.stop(48)
```

Over the time, you will start a movement of a value, update it, and stop the movement. At this time, you’ll get the movement value into *KineticEffect.value*. On the example i’ve typed manually, the computed velocity will be:

```python
>>> effect.velocity
3.1619100231163046
```

After multiple clock interaction, the velocity will decrease according to *KineticEffect.friction*. The computed value will be stored in *KineticEffect.value*. The output of this **value** could be:

```
46.30038145219605
54.58302451968686
61.9229016256196
# ...
```

```python
class kivy.effects.kinetic.KineticEffect(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher
    Kinetic effect class. See module documentation for more information.

cancel()
    Cancel a movement. This can be used in case **stop()** cannot be called. It will reset **is_manual** to False, and compute the movement if the velocity is > 0.

friction
    Friction to apply on the velocity

    **velocity** is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.05.
```
is_manual
Indicate if a movement is in progress (True) or not (False).

velocity is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

max_history
Save up to max_history movement value into the history. This is used for correctly calculating
the velocity according to the movement.

max_history is a NumericProperty and defaults to 5.

min_distance
The minimal distance for a movement to have nonzero velocity.

New in version 1.8.0.

min_distance is NumericProperty and defaults to 0.1.

min_velocity
Velocity below this quantity is normalized to 0. In other words, any motion whose velocity
falls below this number is stopped.

New in version 1.8.0.

min_velocity is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.5.

start(val, t=None)
Start the movement.

Parameters

val: float or int  Value of the movement

t: float, defaults to None  Time when the movement happen. If no time is set, it
will use time.time()

stop(val, t=None)
Stop the movement.

See start() for the arguments.

update(val, t=None)
Update the movement.

See start() for the arguments.

update_velocity(dt)
(internal) Update the velocity according to the frametime and friction.

value
Value (during the movement and computed) of the effect.

velocity is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

velocity
Velocity of the movement.

velocity is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

26.3 Opacity scroll effect

Based on the DampedScrollEffect, this one will also decrease the opacity of the target widget during
the overscroll.
26.4 Scroll effect

New in version 1.7.0.

Based on the kinetic effect, the ScrollEffect will limit the movement to bounds determined by its min and max properties. If the movement exceeds these bounds, it will calculate the amount of overscroll and try to return to the value of one of the bounds.

This is very useful for implementing a scrolling list. We actually use this class as a base effect for our ScrollView widget.

class kivy.effects.scroll.ScrollEffect(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.effects.kinetic.KineticEffect

ScrollEffect class. See the module documentation for more informations.

displacement
Cumulative distance of the movement during the interaction. This is used to determine if the movement is a drag (more than drag_threshold) or not.

displacement is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

drag_threshold
Minimum distance to travel before the movement is considered as a drag.

velocity is a NumericProperty and defaults to 20sp.

max
Maximum boundary to use for scrolling.

max is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

min
Minimum boundary to use for scrolling.

min is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

overscroll
Computed value when the user over-scrolls i.e. goes out of the bounds.

overscroll is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

reset(pos)
(internal) Reset the value and the velocity to the pos. Mostly used when the bounds are checked.

scroll
Computed value for scrolling. This value is different from kivy.effects.kinetic.KineticEffect.value in that it will return to one of the min/max bounds.

scroll is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

start(val, t=None)
Start the movement.

Parameters

val: float or int Value of the movement
**t**: float, defaults to None  Time when the movement happen. If no time is set, it will use time.time()

**stop**(val, t=None)
Stop the movement.

See **start()** for the arguments.

**target_widget**
Widget to attach to this effect. Even if this class doesn’t make changes to the target_widget by default, subclasses can use it to change the graphics or apply custom transformations.

**target_widget** is a **ObjectProperty** and defaults to None.

**update**(val, t=None)
Update the movement.

See **start()** for the arguments.
New in version 1.7.0.

Changed in version 1.8.0.

Garden is a project to centralize addons for Kivy maintained by users. You can find more information at Kivy Garden. All the garden packages are centralized on the kivy-garden Github repository.

Garden is now distributed as a separate Python module, kivy-garden. You can install it with pip:

```
pip install kivy-garden
```

The garden module does not initially include any packages. You can download them with the garden tool installed by the pip package:

```
# Installing a garden package
garden install graph

# Upgrade a garden package
garden install --upgrade graph

# Uninstall a garden package
garden uninstall graph

# List all the garden packages installed
garden list

# Search new packages
garden search

# Search all the packages that contain "graph"
garden search graph

# Show the help
garden --help
```

All the garden packages are installed by default in ~/.kivy/garden.
Note: In previous versions of Kivy, garden was a tool at kivy/tools/garden. This no longer exists, but the kivy-garden module provides exactly the same functionality.

27.1 Packaging

If you want to include garden packages in your application, you can add --app to the install command. This will create a libs/garden directory in your current directory which will be used by kivy.garden.

For example:

```bash
cd myapp
garden install --app graph
```

```
import kivy
kivy.garden.garden_system_dir = 'garden'
```

system path where garden modules can be installed
This package assembles many low level functions used for drawing. The whole graphics package is compatible with OpenGL ES 2.0 and has many rendering optimizations.

28.1 The basics

For drawing on a screen, you will need:

1. a **Canvas** object.
2. **Instruction** objects.

Each **Widget** in Kivy already has a **Canvas** by default. When you create a widget, you can create all the instructions needed for drawing. If `self` is your current widget, you can do:

```python
from kivy.graphics import *
with self.canvas:
    # Add a red color
    Color(1., 0, 0)
    # Add a rectangle
    Rectangle(pos=(10, 10), size=(500, 500))
```

The instructions `Color` and `Rectangle` are automatically added to the canvas object and will be used when the window is drawn.

**Note:** Kivy drawing instructions are not automatically relative to the widgets position or size. You therefore you need to consider these factors when drawing. In order to make your drawing instructions relative to the widget, the instructions need either to be declared in the **KvLang** or bound to pos and size changes. Please see `Adding a Background to a Layout` for more detail.
28.2 GL Reloading mechanism

New in version 1.2.0.

During the lifetime of the application, the OpenGL context might be lost. This happens:

- when the window is resized on OS X or the Windows platform and you’re using pygame as a window provider. This is due to SDL 1.2. In the SDL 1.2 design, it needs to recreate a GL context everytime the window is resized. This was fixed in SDL 1.3 but pygame is not yet available on it by default.

- when Android releases the app resources: when your application goes to the background, Android might reclaim your opengl context to give the resource to another app. When the user switches back to your application, a newly created gl context is given to your app.

Starting from 1.2.0, we have introduced a mechanism for reloading all the graphics resources using the GPU: Canvas, FBO, Shader, Texture, VBO, and VertexBatch:

- VBO and VertexBatch are constructed by our graphics instructions. We have all the data needed to reconstruct when reloading.

- Shader: same as VBO, we store the source and values used in the shader so we are able to recreate the vertex/fragment/program.

- Texture: if the texture has a source (an image file or atlas), the image is reloaded from the source and reuploaded to the GPU.

You should cover these cases yourself:

- Textures without a source: if you manually created a texture and manually blit data / a buffer to it, you must handle the reloading yourself. Check the Texture to learn how to manage that case. (The text rendering already generates the texture and handles the reloading. You don’t need to reload text yourself.)

- FBO: if you added / removed / drew things multiple times on the FBO, we can’t reload it. We don’t keep a history of the instructions put on it. As for textures without a source, check the Framebuffer to learn how to manage that case.

class kivy.graphics.Bezier
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
A 2d Bezier curve.

New in version 1.0.8.

Parameters

points: list List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2...)  
segments: int, defaults to 180 Define how many segments are needed for drawing the curve. The drawing will be smoother if you have many segments.
loop: bool, defaults to False Set the bezier curve to join the last point to the first.
dash_length: int Length of a segment (if dashed), defaults to 1.
dash_offset: int Distance between the end of a segment and the start of the next one, defaults to 0. Changing this makes it dashed.

dash_length
Property for getting/setting the length of the dashes in the curve.
dash_offset
Property for getting/setting the offset between the dashes in the curve.
points
Property for getting/settings the points of the triangle.

Warning: This will always reconstruct the whole graphic from the new points list. It can be very CPU intensive.

segments
Property for getting/setting the number of segments of the curve.

class kivy.graphics.BindTexture
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction

BindTexture Graphic instruction. The BindTexture Instruction will bind a texture and enable GL_TEXTURE_2D for subsequent drawing.

Parameters

texture: Texture  Specifies the texture to bind to the given index.

source
Set/get the source (filename) to load for the texture.

class kivy.graphics.BorderImage
Bases: kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Rectangle

A 2d border image. The behavior of the border image is similar to the concept of a CSS3 border-image.

Parameters

border: list  Border information in the format (bottom, right, top, left). Each value is in pixels.

auto_scale: string  New in version 1.9.1.

Changed in version 1.9.2: This used to be a bool and has been changed to be a string state.

Can be one of ‘off’, ‘both’, ‘x_only’, ‘y_only’, ‘y_full_x_lower’, ‘x_full_y_lower’, ‘both_lower’.

Autoscale controls the behavior of the 9-slice.

By default the border values are preserved exactly, meaning that if the total size of the object is smaller than the border values you will have some ‘rendering errors’ where your texture appears inside out. This also makes it impossible to achieve a rounded button that scales larger than the size of its source texture. The various options for auto_scale will let you achieve some mixes of the 2 types of rendering.

‘off’: is the default and behaves as BorderImage did when auto_scale was False before.

‘both’: Scales both x and y dimension borders according to the size of the BorderImage, this disables the BorderImage making it render the same as a regular Image.

‘x_only’: The Y dimension functions as the default, and the X scales to the size of the BorderImage’s width.

‘y_only’: The X dimension functions as the default, and the Y scales to the size of the BorderImage’s height.
‘y_full_x_lower’: Y scales as in ‘y_only’, Y scales if the size of the scaled version would be smaller than the provided border only.

‘x_full_y_lower’: X scales as in ‘x_only’, Y scales if the size of the scaled version would be smaller than the provided border only.

‘both_lower’: This is what auto_scale did when it was True in 1.9.1 Both X and Y dimensions will be scaled if the BorderImage is smaller than the source.

If the BorderImage’s size is less than the sum of it’s borders, horizontally or vertically, and this property is set to True, the borders will be rescaled to accommodate for the smaller size.

auto_scale
Property for setting if the corners are automatically scaled when the BorderImage is too small.

border
Property for getting/setting the border of the class.

display_border
Property for getting/setting the border display size.

class kivy.graphics.Callback
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

New in version 1.0.4.

A Callback is an instruction that will be called when the drawing operation is performed. When adding instructions to a canvas, you can do this:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Color(1, 1, 1)
    Rectangle(pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
    Callback(self.my_callback)
```

The definition of the callback must be:

```python
def my_callback(self, instr):
    print('I have been called!')
```

**Warning:** Note that if you perform many and/or costly calls to callbacks, you might potentially slow down the rendering performance significantly.

The updating of your canvas does not occur until something new happens. From your callback, you can ask for an update:

```python
with self.canvas:
    self.cb = Callback(self.my_callback)
# then later in the code
self.cb.ask_update()
```

If you use the Callback class to call rendering methods of another toolkit, you will have issues with the OpenGL context. The OpenGL state may have been manipulated by the other toolkit, and as soon as program flow returns to Kivy, it will just break. You can have glitches, crashes, black holes might occur, etc. To avoid that, you can activate the `reset_context` option. It will reset the OpenGL context state to make Kivy’s rendering correct after the call to your callback.
Warning: The reset_context is not a full OpenGL reset. If you have issues regarding that, please contact us.

ask_update()
Inform the parent canvas that we’d like it to update on the next frame. This is useful when you need to trigger a redraw due to some value having changed for example.
New in version 1.0.4.

callback
Property for getting/setting func.

reset_context
Set this to True if you want to reset the OpenGL context for Kivy after the callback has been called.

class kivy.graphics.Canvas
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.CanvasBase
The important Canvas class. Use this class to add graphics or context instructions that you want to be used for drawing.

Note: The Canvas supports Python’s with statement and its enter & exit semantics.

Usage of a canvas without the with statement:

```python
self.canvas.add(Color(1., 1., 0))
self.canvas.add(Rectangle(size=(50, 50)))
```

Usage of a canvas with Python’s with statement:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Color(1., 1., 0)
    Rectangle(size=(50, 50))
```

add()
Add a new Instruction to our list.

after
Property for getting the ‘after’ group.

ask_update()
Inform the canvas that we’d like it to update on the next frame. This is useful when you need to trigger a redraw due to some value having changed for example.

before
Property for getting the ‘before’ group.

clear()
Clears every Instruction in the canvas, leaving it clean.

draw()
Apply the instruction to our window.

has_after
Property to see if the after group has already been created.
New in version 1.7.0.

has_before
Property to see if the before group has already been created.
New in version 1.7.0.

**opacity**

Property to get/set the opacity value of the canvas.

New in version 1.4.1.

The opacity attribute controls the opacity of the canvas and its children. Be careful, it’s a cumulative attribute: the value is multiplied to the current global opacity and the result is applied to the current context color.

For example: if your parent has an opacity of 0.5 and a child has an opacity of 0.2, the real opacity of the child will be 0.5 * 0.2 = 0.1.

Then, the opacity is applied on the shader as:

```plaintext
frag_color = color * vec4(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, opacity);
```

**remove()**

Remove an existing `Instruction` from our list.

```python
class kivy.graphics.CanvasBase
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.InstructionGroup

CanvasBase provides the context manager methods for the Canvas.
```

```python
class kivy.graphics.Color
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction

Instruction to set the color state for any vertices being drawn after it.

This represents a color between 0 and 1, but is applied as a multiplier to the texture of any vertex instructions following it in a canvas. If no texture is set, the vertex instruction takes the precise color of the Color instruction.

For instance, if a Rectangle has a texture with uniform color (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1.0) and the preceding Color has rgba=(1, 0.5, 2, 1), the actual visible color will be (0.5, 0.25, 1.0, 1.0) since the Color instruction is applied as a multiplier to every rgba component. In this case, a Color component outside the 0-1 range gives a visible result as the intensity of the blue component is doubled.

To declare a Color in Python, you can do:

```python
from kivy.graphics import Color

# create red v
v = Color(1, 0, 0)

# create blue color
v = Color(0, 1, 0)

# create blue color with 50% alpha
v = Color(0, 1, 0, .5)

# using hsv mode
v = Color(0, 1, 1, mode='hsv')

# using hsv mode + alpha
v = Color(0, 1, 1, .2, mode='hsv')
```

You can also set color components that are available as properties by passing them as keyword arguments:

```python
c = Color(b=.5)  # sets the blue component only
```

In kv lang you can set the color properties directly:
<Rule>:
  canvas:
    # red color
    Color:
      rgb: 1, 0, 0
    # blue color
    Color:
      rgb: 0, 1, 0
    # blue color with 50% alpha
    Color:
      rgba: 0, 1, 0, .5

    # using hsv mode
    Color:
      hsv: 0, 1, 1
    # using hsv mode + alpha
    Color:
      hsv: 0, 1, 1
      a: .5

a
  Alpha component, between 0 and 1.

b
  Blue component, between 0 and 1.

g
  Green component, between 0 and 1.

h
  Hue component, between 0 and 1.

hsv
  HSV color, list of 3 values in 0-1 range, alpha will be 1.

r
  Red component, between 0 and 1.

rgb
  RGB color, list of 3 values in 0-1 range. The alpha will be 1.

rgba
  RGBA color, list of 4 values in 0-1 range.

s
  Saturation component, between 0 and 1.

v
  Value component, between 0 and 1.

class kivy.graphics.ContextInstruction
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

The ContextInstruction class is the base for the creation of instructions that don’t have a direct visual representation, but instead modify the current Canvas’ state, e.g. texture binding, setting color parameters, matrix manipulation and so on.

class kivy.graphics.Ellipse
Bases: kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Rectangle

A 2D ellipse.

Changed in version 1.0.7: Added angle_start and angle_end.
Parameters

segments: int, defaults to 180  Define how many segments are needed for drawing the ellipse. The drawing will be smoother if you have many segments.

angle_start: int, defaults to 0  Specifies the starting angle, in degrees, of the disk portion.

angle_end: int, defaults to 360  Specifies the ending angle, in degrees, of the disk portion.

angle_end
End angle of the ellipse in degrees, defaults to 360.

angle_start
Start angle of the ellipse in degrees, defaults to 0.

segments
Property for getting/setting the number of segments of the ellipse.

class kivy.graphics.Fbo
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.RenderContext

Fbo class for wrapping the OpenGL Framebuffer extension. The Fbo support "with" statement.

Parameters

clear_color: tuple, defaults to (0, 0, 0, 0)  Define the default color for clearing the framebuffer

size: tuple, defaults to (1024, 1024)  Default size of the framebuffer

push_viewport: bool, defaults to True  If True, the OpenGL viewport will be set to the framebuffer size, and will be automatically restored when the framebuffer released.

with_depthbuffer: bool, defaults to False  If True, the framebuffer will be allocated with a Z buffer.

with_stencilbuffer: bool, defaults to False  New in version 1.9.0.

If True, the framebuffer will be allocated with a stencil buffer.

texture: Texture, defaults to None  If None, a default texture will be created.

Note: Using both of with_stencilbuffer and with_depthbuffer is not supported in kivy 1.9.0

add_reload_observer()
Add a callback to be called after the whole graphics context has been reloaded. This is where you can reupload your custom data in GPU.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters

callback: func(context) -> return None  The first parameter will be the context itself

bind()
Bind the FBO to the current opengl context. Bind mean that you enable the Framebuffer, and all the drawing operations will act inside the Framebuffer, until release() is called.

The bind/release operations are automatically called when you add graphics objects into it. If you want to manipulate a Framebuffer yourself, you can use it like this:
```python
self.fbo = FBO()
self.fbo.bind()
# do any drawing command
self.fbo.release()

# then, your fbo texture is available at
print(self.fbo.texture)
```

clear_buffer()
Clear the framebuffer with the `clear_color`.
You need to bind the framebuffer yourself before calling this method:

```python
fbo.bind()
fbo.clear_buffer()
fbo.release()
```

clear_color
Clear color in (red, green, blue, alpha) format.

get_pixel_color()
Get the color of the pixel with specified window coordinates wx, wy. It returns result in RGBA format.
New in version 1.8.0.

pixels
Get the pixels texture, in RGBA format only, unsigned byte. The origin of the image is at bottom left.
New in version 1.7.0.

release()
Release the Framebuffer (unbind).

remove_reload_observer()
Remove a callback from the observer list, previously added by `add_reload_observer()`.
New in version 1.2.0.

size
Size of the framebuffer, in (width, height) format.
If you change the size, the framebuffer content will be lost.

texture
Return the framebuffer texture.

---

**class** kivy.graphics.GraphicException
**Bases**: builtins.Exception

Exception raised when a graphics error is fired.

**class** kivy.graphics.Instruction
**Bases**: kivy.event.ObjectWithUid

Represents the smallest instruction available. This class is for internal usage only, don’t use it directly.

**proxy_ref**
Return a proxy reference to the Instruction i.e. without creating a reference of the widget.
See weakref.proxy for more information.
New in version 1.7.2.
class kivy.graphics.InstructionGroup

Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

Group of Instructions. Allows for the adding and removing of graphics instructions. It can be used directly as follows:

```python
blue = InstructionGroup()
blue.add(Color(0, 0, 1, 0.2))
blue.add(Rectangle(pos=self.pos, size=(100, 100)))

green = InstructionGroup()
green.add(Color(0, 1, 0, 0.4))
green.add(Rectangle(pos=(100, 100), size=(100, 100)))

# Here, self should be a Widget or subclass
[self.canvas.add(group) for group in [blue, green]]
```

add()
Add a new Instruction to our list.

clear()
Remove all the Instructions.

get_group()
Return an iterable for all the Instructions with a specific group name.

insert()
Insert a new Instruction into our list at index.

remove()
Remove an existing Instruction from our list.

remove_group()
Remove all Instructions with a specific group name.

class kivy.graphics.Line

Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction

A 2d line.

Drawing a line can be done easily:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Line(points=[100, 100, 200, 100, 100, 200], width=10)
```

The line has 3 internal drawing modes that you should be aware of for optimal results:

1. If the width is 1.0, then the standard GL_LINE drawing from OpenGL will be used. dash_length and dash_offset will work, while properties for cap and joint have no meaning here.

2. If the width is greater than 1.0, then a custom drawing method, based on triangulation, will be used. dash_length and dash_offset do not work in this mode. Additionally, if the current color has an alpha less than 1.0, a stencil will be used internally to draw the line.
Parameters

points: list  List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2...)  
dash_length: int  Length of a segment (if dashed), defaults to 1.  
dash_offset: int  Offset between the end of a segment and the beginning of the next one, defaults to 0. Changing this makes it dashed.  
width: float  Width of the line, defaults to 1.0.  
cap: str, defaults to 'round'  See cap for more information.  
joint: str, defaults to 'round'  See joint for more information.  
cap_precision: int, defaults to 10  See cap_precision for more information  
joint_precision: int, defaults to 10  See joint_precision for more information  
close: bool, defaults to False  If True, the line will be closed.  
circle: list  If set, the points will be set to build a circle.  See circle for more information.  
ellipse: list  If set, the points will be set to build an ellipse.  See ellipse for more information.
**rectangle**: list  If set, the *points* will be set to build a rectangle. See *rectangle* for more information.

**bezier**: list  If set, the *points* will be set to build a bezier line. See *bezier* for more information.

**bezier_precision**: int, defaults to 180  Precision of the Bezier drawing.

Changed in version 1.0.8: `dash_offset` and `dash_length` have been added.

Changed in version 1.4.1: `width`, `cap`, `joint`, `cap_precision`, `joint_precision`, `close`, `ellipse`, `rectangle` have been added.

Changed in version 1.4.1: `bezier`, `bezier_precision` have been added.

**bezier**

Use this property to build a bezier line, without calculating the *points*. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of 2n elements, n being the number of points.

Usage:

```
Line(bezier=(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3))
```

New in version 1.4.2.

**Note**: Bezier lines calculations are inexpensive for a low number of points, but complexity is quadratic, so lines with a lot of points can be very expensive to build, use with care!

**bezier_precision**

Number of iteration for drawing the bezier between 2 segments, defaults to 180. The `bezier_precision` must be at least 1.

New in version 1.4.2.

**cap**

Determine the cap of the line, defaults to ‘round’. Can be one of ‘none’, ‘square’ or ‘round’

New in version 1.4.1.

**cap_precision**

Number of iteration for drawing the “round” cap, defaults to 10. The `cap_precision` must be at least 1.

New in version 1.4.1.

**circle**

Use this property to build a circle, without calculating the *points*. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of (center_x, center_y, radius, angle_start, angle_end, segments):

- center_x and center_y represent the center of the circle
- radius represent the radius of the circle
- (optional) angle_start and angle_end are in degree. The default value is 0 and 360.
- (optional) segments is the precision of the ellipse. The default value is calculated from the range between angle.

Note that it’s up to you to `close` the circle or not.

For example, for building a simple ellipse, in python:
# simple circle
Line(circle=(150, 150, 50))

# only from 90 to 180 degrees
Line(circle=(150, 150, 50, 90, 180))

# only from 90 to 180 degrees, with few segments
Line(circle=(150, 150, 50, 90, 180, 20))

New in version 1.4.1.

close
If True, the line will be closed.

New in version 1.4.1.

dash_length
Property for getting/setting the length of the dashes in the curve

New in version 1.0.8.

dash_offset
Property for getting/setting the offset between the dashes in the curve

New in version 1.0.8.

ellipse
Use this property to build an ellipse, without calculating the points. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of (x, y, width, height, angle_start, angle_end, segments):

- x and y represent the bottom left of the ellipse
- width and height represent the size of the ellipse
- (optional) angle_start and angle_end are in degree. The default value is 0 and 360.
- (optional) segments is the precision of the ellipse. The default value is calculated from the range between angle.

Note that it’s up to you to close the ellipse or not.

For example, for building a simple ellipse, in python:

# simple ellipse
Line(ellipse=(0, 0, 150, 150))

# only from 90 to 180 degrees
Line(ellipse=(0, 0, 150, 150, 90, 180))

# only from 90 to 180 degrees, with few segments
Line(ellipse=(0, 0, 150, 150, 90, 180, 20))

New in version 1.4.1.

joint
Determine the join of the line, defaults to ‘round’. Can be one of ‘none’, ‘round’, ‘bevel’, ‘miter’.

New in version 1.4.1.

joint_precision
Number of iteration for drawing the “round” joint, defaults to 10. The joint_precision must be at least 1.
New in version 1.4.1.

**points**

Property for getting/settings points of the line

**Warning:** This will always reconstruct the whole graphics from the new points list. It can be very CPU expensive.

**rectangle**

Use this property to build a rectangle, without calculating the points. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of (x, y, width, height):

- x and y represent the bottom-left position of the rectangle
- width and height represent the size

The line is automatically closed.

Usage:

```
Line(rectangle=(0, 0, 200, 200))
```

New in version 1.4.1.

**rounded_rectangle**

Use this property to build a rectangle, without calculating the points. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of one of the following forms:

- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius)
- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius, resolution)
- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius1, corner_radius2, corner_radius3, corner_radius4)
- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius1, corner_radius2, corner_radius3, corner_radius4, resolution)

- x and y represent the bottom-left position of the rectangle
- width and height represent the size
- corner_radius is the number of pixels between two borders and the center of the circle arc joining them
- resolution is the number of line segment that will be used to draw the circle arc at each corner (defaults to 30)

The line is automatically closed.

Usage:

```
Line(rounded_rectangle=(0, 0, 200, 200, 10, 20, 30, 40, 100))
```

New in version 1.9.0.

**width**

Determine the width of the line, defaults to 1.0.

New in version 1.4.1.
**class kivy.graphics.SmoothLine**

Bases: *kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Line*

Experimental line using over-draw methods to get better anti-aliasing results. It has few drawbacks:

- drawing a line with alpha will probably not have the intended result if the line crosses itself.
- `cap`, `joint` and `dash` properties are not supported.
- it uses a custom texture with a premultiplied alpha.
- lines under 1px in width are not supported: they will look the same.

**Warning:** This is an unfinished work, experimental, and subject to crashes.

New in version 1.9.0.

**overdraw_width**

Determine the overdraw width of the line, defaults to 1.2.

**class kivy.graphics.MatrixInstruction**

Bases: *kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction*

Base class for Matrix Instruction on the canvas.

**matrix**

Matrix property. Matrix from the transformation module. Setting the matrix using this property when a change is made is important because it will notify the context about the update.

**stack**

Name of the matrix stack to use. Can be ‘modelview_mat’, ‘projection_mat’ or ‘frag_modelview_mat’.

New in version 1.6.0.

**class kivy.graphics.Mesh**

Bases: *kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction*

A 2d mesh.

In OpenGL ES 2.0 and in our graphics implementation, you cannot have more than 65535 indices. A list of vertices is described as:

```
vertices = [x1, y1, u1, v1, x2, y2, u2, v2, ...]
      +---- i1 ----+ +---- i2 ----+
```

If you want to draw a triangle, add 3 vertices. You can then make an indices list as follows:

`indices = [0, 1, 2]`

New in version 1.1.0.

**Parameters**

- **vertices**: iterable  List of vertices in the format (x1, y1, u1, v1, x2, y2, u2, v2...).
- **indices**: iterable  List of indices in the format (i1, i2, i3...).
- **mode**: str  Mode of the vbo. Check `mode` for more information. Defaults to ‘points’.
- **fmt**: list  The format for vertices, by default, each vertex is described by 2D coordinates (x, y) and 2D texture coordinate (u, v). Each element of the list should be a tuple or list, of the form
which will allow mapping vertex data to the glsl instructions.

\[
[(\text{'v_pos'}, 2, \text{'float'}), (\text{'v_tc'}, 2, \text{'float'}),]
\]

will allow using

\[
\text{attribute vec2 v_pos; attribute vec2 v_tc;}
\]

in glsl’s vertex shader.

Changed in version 1.8.1: Before, *vertices* and *indices* would always be converted to a list, now, they are only converted to a list if they do not implement the buffer interface. So e.g. numpy arrays, python arrays etc. are used in place, without creating any additional copies. However, the buffers cannot be readonly (even though they are not changed, due to a cython limitation) and must be contiguous in memory.

---

**Note:** When passing a memoryview or a instance that implements the buffer interface, *vertices* should be a buffer of floats ('f' code in python array) and *indices* should be a buffer of unsigned short ('H' code in python array). Arrays in other formats will still have to be converted internally, negating any potential gain.

### indices

Vertex indices used to specify the order when drawing the mesh.

### mode


### vertices

List of x, y, u, v coordinates used to construct the Mesh. Right now, the Mesh instruction doesn’t allow you to change the format of the vertices, which means it’s only x, y + one texture coordinate.

#### class kivy.graphics.Point

Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction

A list of 2d points. Each point is represented as a square with a width/height of 2 times the *pointsize*.

**Parameters**

- **points**: list List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2), where each pair of coordinates specifies the center of a new point.

- **pointsize**: float, defaults to 1. The size of the point, measured from the center to the edge. A value of 1.0 therefore means the real size will be 2.0 x 2.0.

**Warning:** Starting from version 1.0.7, vertex instruction have a limit of 65535 vertices (indices of vertex to be accurate). 2 entries in the list (x, y) will be converted to 4 vertices. So the limit inside Point() class is $2^{15}-2$.

#### add_point()

Add a point to the current *points* list.

If you intend to add multiple points, prefer to use this method instead of reassigning a new *points* list. Assigning a new *points* list will recalculate and reupload the whole buffer into the GPU. If you use add_point, it will only upload the changes.
points
Property for getting/settings the center points in the points list. Each pair of coordinates specifies the center of a new point.

pointsize
Property for getting/setting point size. The size is measured from the center to the edge, so a value of 1.0 means the real size will be 2.0 x 2.0.

class kivy.graphics.PopMatrix
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction
Pop the matrix from the context’s matrix stack onto the model view.

stack
Name of the matrix stack to use. Can be ‘modelview_mat’, ‘projection_mat’ or ‘frag_modelview_mat’.
New in version 1.6.0.

class kivy.graphics.PushMatrix
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction
Push the matrix onto the context’s matrix stack.

stack
Name of the matrix stack to use. Can be ‘modelview_mat’, ‘projection_mat’ or ‘frag_modelview_mat’.
New in version 1.6.0.

class kivy.graphics.Quad
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
A 2d quad.

Parameters

points: list List of point in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, x4, y4).

points
Property for getting/settings points of the quad.

class kivy.graphics.Rectangle
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
A 2d rectangle.

Parameters

pos: list Position of the rectangle, in the format (x, y).
size: list Size of the rectangle, in the format (width, height).

pos
Property for getting/settings the position of the rectangle.

size
Property for getting/settings the size of the rectangle.

class kivy.graphics.RenderContext
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Canvas
The render context stores all the necessary information for drawing, i.e.:
- The vertex shader
- The fragment shader
- The default texture
The state stack (color, texture, matrix...)

**shader**
Return the shader attached to the render context.

**use_parent_frag_modelview**
If True, the parent fragment modelview matrix will be used.
New in version 1.10.1: `rc = RenderContext(use_parent_frag_modelview=True)`

**use_parent_modelview**
If True, the parent modelview matrix will be used.
New in version 1.7.0.
Before:
```python
cr['modelview_mat'] = Window.render_context['modelview_mat']
```
Now:
```python
cr = RenderContext(use_parent_modelview=True)
```

**use_parent_projection**
If True, the parent projection matrix will be used.
New in version 1.7.0.
Before:
```python
cr['projection_mat'] = Window.render_context['projection_mat']
```
Now:
```python
cr = RenderContext(use_parent_projection=True)
```

**class kivy.graphics.Rotate**
Bases: kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Transform

Rotate the coordinate space by applying a rotation transformation on the modelview matrix. You can set the properties of the instructions afterwards with e.g.
```python
rot.angle = 90
rot.axis = (0, 0, 1)
```

**angle**
Property for getting/setting the angle of the rotation.

**axis**
Property for getting/setting the axis of the rotation.
The format of the axis is (x, y, z).

**origin**
Origin of the rotation.
New in version 1.7.0.
The format of the origin can be either (x, y) or (x, y, z).

**set()**
Set the angle and axis of rotation.
```python
>>> rotationobject.set(90, 0, 0, 1)
```
Deprecated since version 1.7.0: The set() method doesn’t use the new `origin` property.

```python
class kivy.graphics.Scale
Bases: kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Transform

Instruction to create a non uniform scale transformation.

Create using one or three arguments:

```table
| Scale(s) | # scale all three axes the same |
| Scale(x, y, z) | # scale the axes independently |
```

Deprecated since version 1.6.0: Deprecated single scale property in favor of x, y, z, xyz axis independent scaled factors.

- **origin**
  - Origin of the scale.
  - New in version 1.9.0.
  - The format of the origin can be either (x, y) or (x, y, z).

- **scale**
  - Property for getting/setting the scale.
  - Deprecated since version 1.6.0: Deprecated in favor of per axis scale properties x, y, z, xyz, etc.

- **x**
  - Property for getting/setting the scale on the X axis.
  - Changed in version 1.6.0.

- **xyz**
  - 3 tuple scale vector in 3D in x, y, and z axis.
  - Changed in version 1.6.0.

- **y**
  - Property for getting/setting the scale on the Y axis.
  - Changed in version 1.6.0.

- **z**
  - Property for getting/setting the scale on Z axis.
  - Changed in version 1.6.0.

```python
class kivy.graphics.StencilPop
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

Pop the stencil stack. See the module documentation for more information.
```

```python
class kivy.graphics.StencilPush
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

Push the stencil stack. See the module documentation for more information.
```

```python
class kivy.graphics.StencilUse
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

Use current stencil buffer as a mask. Check the module documentation for more information.
```

- **func_op**
  - By default, the operator is set to ‘equal’.
  - New in version 1.5.0.
class kivy.graphics.StencilUnUse
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
Use current stencil buffer to unset the mask.

class kivy.graphics.Translate
Bases: kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Transform
Instruction to create a translation of the model view coordinate space.

Construct by either:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translate(x, y)</th>
<th># translate in just the two axes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Translate(x, y, z)</td>
<td># translate in all three axes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x
Property for getting/setting the translation on the X axis.

xy
2 tuple with translation vector in 2D for x and y axis.

xyz
3 tuple translation vector in 3D in x, y, and z axis.

y
Property for getting/setting the translation on the Y axis.

z
Property for getting/setting the translation on the Z axis.

class kivy.graphics.Triangle
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
A 2d triangle.

Parameters

points: list List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3).

points
Property for getting/settings points of the triangle.

class kivy.graphics.VertexInstruction
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
The VertexInstruction class is the base for all graphics instructions that have a direct visual representation on the canvas, such as Rectangles, Triangles, Lines, Ellipse and so on.

source
This property represents the filename to load the texture from. If you want to use an image as source, do it like this:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Rectangle(source='mylogo.png', pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
```

Here’s the equivalent in Kivy language:

```python
<MyWidget>:
    canvas:
        Rectangle:
            source: 'mylogo.png'
            pos: self.pos
            size: self.size
```
**Note:** The filename will be searched for using the `kivy.resources.resource_find()` function.

### tex_coords
This property represents the texture coordinates used for drawing the vertex instruction. The value must be a list of 8 values.

A texture coordinate has a position \((u, v)\), and a size \((w, h)\). The size can be negative, and would represent the ‘flipped’ texture. By default, the tex_coords are:

\[
[u, v, u + w, v, u + w, v + h, u, v + h]
\]

You can pass your own texture coordinates if you want to achieve fancy effects.

**Warning:** The default values just mentioned can be negative. Depending on the image and label providers, the coordinates are flipped vertically because of the order in which the image is internally stored. Instead of flipping the image data, we are just flipping the texture coordinates to be faster.

### texture
Property that represents the texture used for drawing this Instruction. You can set a new texture like this:

```python
from kivy.core.image import Image
texture = Image('logo.png').texture
with self.canvas:
    Rectangle(texture=texture, pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
```

Usually, you will use the `source` attribute instead of the texture.

**class** `kivy.graphics.ClearColor`

Bases: `kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction`

ClearColor Graphics Instruction.

New in version 1.3.0.

Sets the clear color used to clear buffers with the glClear function or `ClearBuffers` graphics instructions.

- **a**
  - Alpha component, between 0 and 1.

- **b**
  - Blue component, between 0 and 1.

- **g**
  - Green component, between 0 and 1.

- **r**
  - Red component, between 0 and 1.

- **rgb**
  - RGB color, a list of 3 values in 0-1 range where alpha will be 1.

- **rgba**
  - RGBA color used for the clear color, a list of 4 values in the 0-1 range.
class kivy.graphics.ClearBuffers
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
    Clearbuffer Graphics Instruction.
    New in version 1.3.0.
    Clear the buffers specified by the instructions buffer mask property. By default, only the color buffer is cleared.
    clear_color
        If True, the color buffer will be cleared.
    clear_depth
        If True, the depth buffer will be cleared.
    clear_stencil
        If True, the stencil buffer will be cleared.

class kivy.graphics.PushState
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction
    Instruction that pushes arbitrary states/uniforms onto the context state stack.
    New in version 1.6.0.

class kivy.graphics.ChangeState
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction
    Instruction that changes the values of arbitrary states/uniforms on the current render context.
    New in version 1.6.0.

class kivy.graphics.PopState
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction
    Instruction that pops arbitrary states/uniforms off the context state stack.
    New in version 1.6.0.

class kivy.graphics.ApplyContextMatrix
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction
    Pre-multiply the matrix at the top of the stack specified by target_stack by the matrix at the top of the 'source_stack'
    New in version 1.6.0.
    source_stack
        Name of the matrix stack to use as a source. Can be 'modelview_mat', 'projection_mat' or 'frag_modelview_mat'.
        New in version 1.6.0.
    target_stack
        Name of the matrix stack to use as a target. Can be 'modelview_mat', 'projection_mat' or 'frag_modelview_mat'.
        New in version 1.6.0.

class kivy.graphics.UpdateNormalMatrix
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction
    Update the normal matrix 'normal_mat' based on the current modelview matrix. This will compute 'normal_mat' uniform as: inverse( transpose( mat3(mvm) ) )
    New in version 1.6.0.
class kivy.graphics.LoadIdentity
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction

Load the identity Matrix into the matrix stack specified by the instructions stack property (default='modelview_mat')

New in version 1.6.0.

stack
Name of the matrix stack to use. Can be ‘modelview_mat’, ‘projection_mat’ or ‘frag_modelview_mat’.

28.3 Canvas

The Canvas is the root object used for drawing by a Widget. Check the class documentation for more information about the usage of Canvas.

class kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
Bases: kivy.event.ObjectWithUid

Represents the smallest instruction available. This class is for internal usage only, don’t use it directly.

proxy_ref
Return a proxy reference to the Instruction i.e. without creating a reference of the widget.
See weakref.proxy for more information.

New in version 1.7.2.

class kivy.graphics.instructions.InstructionGroup
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

Group of Instructions. Allows for the adding and removing of graphics instructions. It can be used directly as follows:

```python
blue = InstructionGroup()
blue.add(Color(0, 0, 1, 0.2))
blue.add(Rectangle(pos=self.pos, size=(100, 100)))

green = InstructionGroup()
green.add(Color(0, 1, 0, 0.4))
green.add(Rectangle(pos=(100, 100), size=(100, 100)))

# Here, self should be a Widget or subclass
[self.canvas.add(group) for group in [blue, green]]
```

add()
Add a new Instruction to our list.

clear()
Remove all the Instructions.

get_group()
Return an iterable for all the Instructions with a specific group name.

insert()
Insert a new Instruction into our list at index.

remove()
Remove an existing Instruction from our list.
**remove_group()**

Remove all *Instructions* with a specific group name.

**class kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction**

**Bases:** *kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction*

The ContextInstruction class is the base for the creation of instructions that don’t have a direct visual representation, but instead modify the current Canvas’ state, e.g. texture binding, setting color parameters, matrix manipulation and so on.

**class kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction**

**Bases:** *kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction*

The VertexInstruction class is the base for all graphics instructions that have a direct visual representation on the canvas, such as Rectangles, Triangles, Lines, Ellipse and so on.

**source**

This property represents the filename to load the texture from. If you want to use an image as source, do it like this:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Rectangle(source='mylogo.png', pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
```

Here’s the equivalent in Kivy language:

```kivy
<MyWidget>:
    canvas:
        Rectangle:
            source: 'mylogo.png'
            pos: self.pos
            size: self.size
```

**Note:** The filename will be searched for using the *kivy.resources.resource_find()* function.

**tex_coords**

This property represents the texture coordinates used for drawing the vertex instruction. The value must be a list of 8 values.

A texture coordinate has a position (u, v), and a size (w, h). The size can be negative, and would represent the ‘flipped’ texture. By default, the tex_coords are:

```
[u, v, u + w, v, u + w, v + h, u, v + h]
```

You can pass your own texture coordinates if you want to achieve fancy effects.

**Warning:** The default values just mentioned can be negative. Depending on the image and label providers, the coordinates are flipped vertically because of the order in which the image is internally stored. Instead of flipping the image data, we are just flipping the texture coordinates to be faster.

**texture**

Property that represents the texture used for drawing this Instruction. You can set a new texture like this:

```python
from kivy.core.image import Image
```

(continues on next page)
Usually, you will use the `source` attribute instead of the texture.

```python
import Image

texture = Image('logo.png').texture

with self.canvas:
    Rectangle(texture=texture, pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
```

class `kivy.graphics.instructions.Canvas`

Bases: `kivy.graphics.instructions.CanvasBase`

The important Canvas class. Use this class to add graphics or context instructions that you want to be used for drawing.

**Note:** The Canvas supports Python’s `with` statement and its enter & exit semantics.

Usage of a canvas without the `with` statement:

```python
self.canvas.add(Color(1., 1., 0))
self.canvas.add(Rectangle(size=(50, 50)))
```

Usage of a canvas with Python’s `with` statement:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Color(1., 1., 0)
    Rectangle(size=(50, 50))
```

- **add()**
  Add a new `Instruction` to our list.

- **after**
  Property for getting the ‘after’ group.

- **ask_update()**
  Inform the canvas that we’d like it to update on the next frame. This is useful when you need to trigger a redraw due to some value having changed for example.

- **before**
  Property for getting the ‘before’ group.

- **clear()**
  Clears every `Instruction` in the canvas, leaving it clean.

- **draw()**
  Apply the instruction to our window.

- **has_after**
  Property to see if the `after` group has already been created.
  New in version 1.7.0.

- **has_before**
  Property to see if the `before` group has already been created.
  New in version 1.7.0.

- **opacity**
  Property to get/set the opacity value of the canvas.
  New in version 1.4.1.

  The opacity attribute controls the opacity of the canvas and its children. Be careful, it’s a cumulative attribute: the value is multiplied to the current global opacity and the result is applied to the current context color.
For example: if your parent has an opacity of 0.5 and a child has an opacity of 0.2, the real opacity of the child will be 0.5 * 0.2 = 0.1.

Then, the opacity is applied on the shader as:

```
frag_color = color * vec4(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, opacity);
```

`remove()`

Remove an existing `Instruction` from our list.

```text
class kivy.graphics.instructions.CanvasBase
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.InstructionGroup
```

CanvasBase provides the context manager methods for the `Canvas`.

```text
class kivy.graphics.instructions.RenderContext
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Canvas
```

The render context stores all the necessary information for drawing, i.e.:

- The vertex shader
- The fragment shader
- The default texture
- The state stack (color, texture, matrix...)

`shader`  
Return the shader attached to the render context.

`use_parent_frag_modelview`  
If True, the parent fragment modelview matrix will be used.

New in version 1.10.1: `rc = RenderContext(use_parent_frag_modelview=True)`

`use_parent_modelview`  
If True, the parent modelview matrix will be used.

New in version 1.7.0.

Before:

```text
rc['modelview_mat'] = Window.render_context['modelview_mat']
```

Now:

```text
rc = RenderContext(use_parent_modelview=True)
```

`use_parent_projection`  
If True, the parent projection matrix will be used.

New in version 1.7.0.

Before:

```text
rc['projection_mat'] = Window.render_context['projection_mat']
```

Now:

```text
rc = RenderContext(use_parent_projection=True)
```

```text
class kivy.graphics.instructions.Callback
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
```

New in version 1.0.4.
A Callback is an instruction that will be called when the drawing operation is performed. When adding instructions to a canvas, you can do this:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Color(1, 1, 1)
    Rectangle(pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
    Callback(self.my_callback)
```

The definition of the callback must be:

```python
def my_callback(self, instr):
    print('I have been called!')
```

**Warning:** Note that if you perform many and/or costly calls to callbacks, you might potentially slow down the rendering performance significantly.

The updating of your canvas does not occur until something new happens. From your callback, you can ask for an update:

```python
with self.canvas:
    self.cb = Callback(self.my_callback)
# then later in the code
self.cb.ask_update()
```

If you use the Callback class to call rendering methods of another toolkit, you will have issues with the OpenGL context. The OpenGL state may have been manipulated by the other toolkit, and as soon as program flow returns to Kivy, it will just break. You can have glitches, crashes, black holes might occur, etc. To avoid that, you can activate the `reset_context` option. It will reset the OpenGL context state to make Kivy’s rendering correct after the call to your callback.

**Warning:** The `reset_context` is not a full OpenGL reset. If you have issues regarding that, please contact us.

```python
ask_update()
```
Inform the parent canvas that we’d like it to update on the next frame. This is useful when you need to trigger a redraw due to some value having changed for example.

New in version 1.0.4.

```python
callback
```
Property for getting/setting func.

```python
reset_context
```
Set this to True if you want to reset the OpenGL context for Kivy after the callback has been called.

### 28.4 CGL: standard C interface for OpenGL

Kivy uses OpenGL and therefore requires a backend that provides it. The backend used is controlled through the `USE_OPENGL_MOCK` and `USE_SDL2` compile-time variables and through the `KIVY_GL_BACKEND` runtime environmental variable.

Currently, OpenGL is used through direct linking (gl/glew), sdl2, or by mocking it. Setting `USE_OPENGL_MOCK` disables gl/glew. Similarly, setting `USE_SDL2` to 0 will disable sdl2. Mocking
is always available.

At runtime the following backends are available and can be set using `KIVY_GL_BACKEND`:

- **gl** – Available on unix (the default backend). Unavailable when `USE_OPENGL_MOCK=0`. Requires `gl` be installed.
- **glew** – Available on Windows (the default backend). Unavailable when `USE_OPENGL_MOCK=0`. Requires `glew` be installed.
- **sdl2** – Available on Windows/unix (the default when `gl/glew` is disabled). Unavailable when `USE_SDL2=0`. Requires `kivy.deps.sdl2` be installed.
- **angle_sdl2** – Available on Windows with Python 3.5+. Unavailable when `USE_SDL2=0`. Requires `kivy.deps.sdl2` and `kivy.deps.angle` be installed.
- **mock** – Always available. Doesn’t actually do anything.

Additionally, the following environmental runtime variables control the graphics system:

- **KIVY_GL_DEBUG** – Logs all gl calls when 1.
- **KIVY_GRAPHICS** – Forces OpenGL ES2 when it is `gles`. OpenGL ES2 is always used on the android, ios, rpi, and mali OSs.

### 28.5 Context instructions

The context instructions represent non graphics elements such as:

- Matrix manipulations (PushMatrix, PopMatrix, Rotate, Translate, Scale, MatrixInstruction)
- Color manipulations (Color)
- Texture bindings (BindTexture)

Changed in version 1.0.8: The LineWidth instruction has been removed. It wasn’t working before and we actually have no working implementation. We need to do more experimentation to get it right. Check the bug #207 for more information.

**class** `kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Color`

**Bases:** `kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction`

Instruction to set the color state for any vertices being drawn after it.

This represents a color between 0 and 1, but is applied as a multiplier to the texture of any vertex instructions following it in a canvas. If no texture is set, the vertex instruction takes the precise color of the Color instruction.

For instance, if a Rectangle has a texture with uniform color `(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1.0)` and the preceding Color has `rgba=(1, 0.5, 2, 1)`, the actual visible color will be `(0.5, 0.25, 1.0, 1.0)` since the Color instruction is applied as a multiplier to every rgba component. In this case, a Color component outside the 0-1 range gives a visible result as the intensity of the blue component is doubled.

To declare a Color in Python, you can do:

```python
from kivy.graphics import Color

c = Color(1, 0, 0) # create red color

c = Color(0, 1, 0) # create blue color

c = Color(0, 1, 0, 0.5) # create blue color with 50% alpha
```

(continues on next page)
You can also set color components that are available as properties by passing them as keyword arguments:

```python
C = Color(b=0.5)  # sets the blue component only
```

In kv lang you can set the color properties directly:

```kv
<Rule>:
    canvas:
        # red color
        Color: rgb: 1, 0, 0
        # blue color
        Color: rgb: 0, 1, 0
        # blue color with 50% alpha
        Color: rgba: 0, 1, 0, .5
        # using hsv mode
        Color: hsv: 0, 1, 1
        # using hsv mode + alpha
        Color: hsv: 0, 1, 1
        a: .5
```

a  Alpha component, between 0 and 1.

b  Blue component, between 0 and 1.

g  Green component, between 0 and 1.

h  Hue component, between 0 and 1.

hsv  HSV color, list of 3 values in 0-1 range, alpha will be 1.

r  Red component, between 0 and 1.

rgb  RGB color, list of 3 values in 0-1 range. The alpha will be 1.

rgba  RGBA color, list of 4 values in 0-1 range.

s  Saturation component, between 0 and 1.
Value component, between 0 and 1.

**class** kivy.graphics.context_instructions.BindTexture

Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction

BindTexture Graphic instruction. The BindTexture Instruction will bind a texture and enable GL_TEXTURE_2D for subsequent drawing.

**Parameters**

- **texture**: Texture
  Specifies the texture to bind to the given index.

- **source**: Set/get the source (filename) to load for the texture.

**class** kivy.graphics.context_instructions.P-pushMatrix

Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction

Push the matrix onto the context’s matrix stack.

- **stack**: Name of the matrix stack to use. Can be ‘modelview_mat’, ‘projection_mat’ or ‘frag_modelview_mat’.

  New in version 1.6.0.

**class** kivy.graphics.context_instructions.PopMatrix

Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction

Pop the matrix from the context’s matrix stack onto the model view.

- **stack**: Name of the matrix stack to use. Can be ‘modelview_mat’, ‘projection_mat’ or ‘frag_modelview_mat’.

  New in version 1.6.0.

**class** kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Rotate

Bases: kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Transform

Rotate the coordinate space by applying a rotation transformation on the modelview matrix. You can set the properties of the instructions afterwards with e.g.

```
rot.angle = 90
rot.axis = (0, 0, 1)
```

**angle**

Property for getting/setting the angle of the rotation.

**axis**

Property for getting/setting the axis of the rotation.

The format of the axis is (x, y, z).

**origin**

Origin of the rotation.

New in version 1.7.0.

The format of the origin can be either (x, y) or (x, y, z).

**set()**

Set the angle and axis of rotation.

```python
>>> rotationobject.set(90, 0, 0, 1)
```
class kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Scale
Bases: kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Transform

Instruction to create a non uniform scale transformation.

Create using one or three arguments:

```
Scale(s)               # scale all three axes the same
Scale(x, y, z)         # scale the axes independently
```

Deprecated since version 1.6.0: Deprecated single scale property in favor of x, y, z, xyz axis independent scaled factors.

origin

Origin of the scale.

New in version 1.9.0.

The format of the origin can be either (x, y) or (x, y, z).

scale

Property for getting/setting the scale.

Deprecated since version 1.6.0: Deprecated in favor of per axis scale properties x,y,z, xyz, etc.

x

Property for getting/setting the scale on the X axis.

Changed in version 1.6.0.

xyz

3 tuple scale vector in 3D in x, y, and z axis.

Changed in version 1.6.0.

y

Property for getting/setting the scale on the Y axis.

Changed in version 1.6.0.

z

Property for getting/setting the scale on Z axis.

Changed in version 1.6.0.

class kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Translate
Bases: kivy.graphics.context_instructions.Transform

Instruction to create a translation of the model view coordinate space.

Construct by either:

```
Translate(x, y)              # translate in just the two axes
Translate(x, y, z)           # translate in all three axes
```

x

Property for getting/setting the translation on the X axis.

xy

2 tuple with translation vector in 2D for x and y axis.

xyz

3 tuple translation vector in 3D in x, y, and z axis.

y

Property for getting/setting the translation on the Y axis.
class kivy.graphics.context_instructions.MatrixInstruction
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.ContextInstruction

    Base class for Matrix Instruction on the canvas.

    matrix
        Matrix property. Matrix from the transformation module. Setting the matrix using this prop-
        erty when a change is made is important because it will notify the context about the update.

    stack
        Name of the matrix stack to use. Can be ‘modelview_mat’, ‘projection_mat’ or
        ‘frag_modelview_mat’.
        New in version 1.6.0.

28.6 Context management

New in version 1.2.0.

This class manages a registry of all created graphics instructions. It has the ability to flush and delete
them.

You can read more about Kivy graphics contexts in the Graphics module documentation. These are
based on OpenGL graphics contexts.

class kivy.graphics.context.Context
    Bases: builtins.object

    The Context class manages groups of graphics instructions. It can also be used to manage ob-
    server callbacks. See add_reload_observer() and remove_reload_observer() for more
    information.

    add_reload_observer()
        (internal) Add a callback to be called after the whole graphics context has been reloaded.
        This is where you can reupload your custom data into the GPU.

        Parameters

        callback: func(context) -> return None  The first parameter will be the context
            itself

        before: boolean, defaults to False  If True, the callback will be executed before
            all the reloading processes. Use it if you want to clear your cache for example.

        Changed in version 1.4.0: before parameter added.

    remove_reload_observer()
        (internal) Remove a callback from the observer list previously added by
        add_reload_observer().

28.7 Framebuffer

The Fbo is like an offscreen window. You can activate the fbo for rendering into a texture and use your
fbo as a texture for other drawing.

The Fbo acts as a kivy.graphics.instructions.Canvas.

Here is an example of using an fbo for some colored rectangles:
from kivy.graphics import Fbo, Color, Rectangle

class FboTest(Widget):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(FboTest, self).__init__(**kwargs)

        # first step is to create the fbo and use the fbo texture on other
        # rectangle
        with self.canvas:
            # create the fbo
            self.fbo = Fbo(size=(256, 256))

            # show our fbo on the widget in different size
            Color(1, 1, 1)
            Rectangle(size=(32, 32), texture=self.fbo.texture)
            Rectangle(pos=(32, 0), size=(64, 64), texture=self.fbo.texture)
            Rectangle(pos=(96, 0), size=(128, 128), texture=self.fbo.texture)

            # in the second step, you can draw whatever you want on the fbo
            with self.fbo:
                Color(1, 0, 0, .8)
                Rectangle(size=(256, 64))
                Color(0, 1, 0, .8)
                Rectangle(size=(64, 256))

If you change anything in the self.fbo object, it will be automatically updated. The canvas where the fbo is put will be automatically updated as well.

28.7.1 Reloading the FBO content

New in version 1.2.0.

If the OpenGL context is lost, then the FBO is lost too. You need to reupload data on it yourself. Use the Fbo.add_reloadObserver() to add a reloading function that will be automatically called when needed:

def __init__(self, **kwargs):
    super(...).__init__(**kwargs)

    self.fbo = Fbo(size=(512, 512))
    self.fbo.add_reloadObserver(self.populate_fbo)

    # and load the data now.
    self.populate_fbo(self.fbo)

def populate_fbo(self, fbo):
    with fbo:
        # .. put your Color / Rectangle / ... here

This way, you could use the same method for initialization and for reloading. But it’s up to you.

class kivy.graphics.fbo.Fbo
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.RenderContext

    Fbo class for wrapping the OpenGL Framebuffer extension. The Fbo support “with” statement.

    Parameters
**clear_color**: tuple, defaults to (0, 0, 0, 0) Define the default color for clearing the framebuffer

**size**: tuple, defaults to (1024, 1024) Default size of the framebuffer

**push_viewport**: bool, defaults to True If True, the OpenGL viewport will be set to the framebuffer size, and will be automatically restored when the framebuffer released.

**with_depthbuffer**: bool, defaults to False If True, the framebuffer will be allocated with a Z buffer.

**with_stencilbuffer**: bool, defaults to False New in version 1.9.0.

If True, the framebuffer will be allocated with a stencil buffer.

**texture**: Texture, defaults to None If None, a default texture will be created.

---

**Note**: Using both of **with_stencilbuffer** and **with_depthbuffer** is not supported in kivy 1.9.0

---

**add_reload_observer**
Add a callback to be called after the whole graphics context has been reloaded. This is where you can reupload your custom data in GPU.

New in version 1.2.0.

**Parameters**

**callback**: func(context) -> return None The first parameter will be the context itself

**bind**
Bind the FBO to the current opengl context. **Bind** mean that you enable the Framebuffer, and all the drawing operations will act inside the Framebuffer, until **release()** is called.

The bind/release operations are automatically called when you add graphics objects into it. If you want to manipulate a Framebuffer yourself, you can use it like this:

```python
self.fbo = FBO()
self.fbo.bind()
# do any drawing command
self.fbo.release()

# then, your fbo texture is available at
print(self.fbo.texture)
```

**clear_buffer**
Clear the framebuffer with the **clear_color**.

You need to bind the framebuffer yourself before calling this method:

```python
fbo.bind()
fbo.clear_buffer()
fbo.release()
```

**clear_color**
Clear color in (red, green, blue, alpha) format.

**get_pixel_color**
Get the color of the pixel with specified window coordinates wx, wy. It returns result in RGBA format.
New in version 1.8.0.

**pixels**
Get the pixels texture, in RGBA format only, unsigned byte. The origin of the image is at bottom left.

New in version 1.7.0.

**release()**
Release the Framebuffer (unbind).

**remove_reload_observer()**
Remove a callback from the observer list, previously added by `add_reload_observer()`.

New in version 1.2.0.

**size**
Size of the framebuffer, in (width, height) format.
If you change the size, the framebuffer content will be lost.

**texture**
Return the framebuffer texture

### 28.8 GL instructions

New in version 1.3.0.

#### 28.8.1 Clearing an FBO

To clear an FBO, you can use `ClearColor` and `ClearBuffers` instructions like this example:

```python
self.fbo = Fbo(size=self.size)
with self.fbo:
   ClearColor(0, 0, 0, 0)
   ClearBuffers()
```

**class kivy.graphics.gl_instructions.ClearColor**

Bases: `kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction`

ClearColor Graphics Instruction.

New in version 1.3.0.

Sets the clear color used to clear buffers with the glClear function or `ClearBuffers` graphics instructions.

- **a**
  Alpha component, between 0 and 1.

- **b**
  Blue component, between 0 and 1.

- **g**
  Green component, between 0 and 1.

- **r**
  Red component, between 0 and 1.

- **rgb**
  RGB color, a list of 3 values in 0-1 range where alpha will be 1.
rgba
RGBA color used for the clear color, a list of 4 values in the 0-1 range.

class kivy.graphics.gl_instructions.ClearBuffers
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
Clearbuffer Graphics Instruction.
New in version 1.3.0.
Clear the buffers specified by the instructions buffer mask property. By default, only the color buffer is cleared.
clear_color
If True, the color buffer will be cleared.
clear_depth
If True, the depth buffer will be cleared.
clearStencil
If True, the stencil buffer will be cleared.

28.9 Graphics compiler

Before rendering an InstructionGroup, we compile the group in order to reduce the number of instructions executed at rendering time.

28.9.1 Reducing the context instructions

Imagine that you have a scheme like this:

```
Color(1, 1, 1)
Rectangle(source='button.png', pos=(0, 0), size=(20, 20))
Color(1, 1, 1)
Rectangle(source='button.png', pos=(10, 10), size=(20, 20))
Color(1, 1, 1)
Rectangle(source='button.png', pos=(10, 20), size=(20, 20))
```

The real instructions seen by the graphics canvas would be:

```
Color: change 'color' context to 1, 1, 1
BindTexture: change 'texture0' to 'button.png texture'
Rectangle: push vertices (x1, y1...) to vbo & draw
Color: change 'color' context to 1, 1, 1
BindTexture: change 'texture0' to 'button.png texture'
Rectangle: push vertices (x1, y1...) to vbo & draw
Color: change 'color' context to 1, 1, 1
BindTexture: change 'texture0' to 'button.png texture'
Rectangle: push vertices (x1, y1...) to vbo & draw
```

Only the first Color and BindTexture are useful and really change the context. We can reduce them to:

```
Color: change 'color' context to 1, 1, 1
BindTexture: change 'texture0' to 'button.png texture'
Rectangle: push vertices (x1, y1...) to vbo & draw
Rectangle: push vertices (x1, y1...) to vbo & draw
Rectangle: push vertices (x1, y1...) to vbo & draw
```
This is what the compiler does in the first place, by flagging all the unused instruction with GI_IGNORE flag. As soon as a Color content changes, the whole InstructionGroup will be recompiled and a previously unused Color might be used for the next compilation.

Note to any Kivy contributor / internal developer:

- All context instructions are checked to see if they change anything in the cache.
- We must ensure that a context instruction is needed for our current Canvas.
- We must ensure that we don’t depend of any other canvas.
- We must reset our cache if one of our children is another instruction group because we don’t know whether it might do weird things or not.

28.10 OpenGL

This module is a Python wrapper for OpenGL commands.

**Warning**: Not every OpenGL command has been wrapped and because we are using the C binding for higher performance, and you should rather stick to the Kivy Graphics API. By using OpenGL commands directly, you might change the OpenGL context and introduce inconsistency between the Kivy state and the OpenGL state.

```python
kivy.graphics.opengl.glActiveTexture()
See: glActiveTexture() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glAttachShader()
See: glAttachShader() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBindAttribLocation()
See: glBindAttribLocation() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBindBuffer()
See: glBindBuffer() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBindFramebuffer()
See: glBindFramebuffer() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBindTexture()
See: glBindTexture() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBlendColor()
See: glBlendColor() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBlendEquation()
See: glBlendEquation() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBlendEquationSeparate()
See: glBlendEquationSeparate() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBlendFunc()
See: glBlendFunc() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBlendFuncSeparate()
See: glBlendFuncSeparate() on Kronos website
```
kivy.graphics.opengl.glBufferData()
See: glBufferData() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glBufferSubData()
See: glBufferSubData() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCheckFramebufferStatus()
See: glCheckFramebufferStatus() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glClear()
See: glClear() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glClearColor()
See: glClearColor() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glClearStencil()
See: glClearStencil() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glColorMask()
See: glColorMask() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCompileShader()
See: glCompileShader() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCompressedTexImage2D()
See: glCompressedTexImage2D() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCompressedTexSubImage2D()
See: glCompressedTexSubImage2D() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCopyTexImage2D()
See: glCopyTexImage2D() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCopyTexSubImage2D()
See: glCopyTexSubImage2D() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCreateProgram()
See: glCreateProgram() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCreateShader()
See: glCreateShader() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glCullFace()
See: glCullFace() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDeleteBuffers()
See: glDeleteBuffers() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDeleteFramebuffers()
See: glDeleteFramebuffers() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDeleteProgram()
See: glDeleteProgram() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDeleteRenderbuffers()
See: glDeleteRenderbuffers() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDeleteShader()
See: glDeleteShader() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDeleteTextures()
See: glDeleteTextures() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDepthFunc()
See: glDepthFunc() on Kronos website
kivy.graphics.opengl.glDepthMask()
See: glDepthMask() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDetachShader()
See: glDetachShader() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDisable()
See: glDisable() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDisableVertexAttribArray()
See: glDisableVertexAttribArray() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDrawArrays()
See: glDrawArrays() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glDrawElements()
See: glDrawElements() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glEnable()
See: glEnable() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glEnableVertexAttribArray()
See: glEnableVertexAttribArray() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glFinish()
See: glFinish() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glFlush()
See: glFlush() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glFramebufferRenderbuffer()
See: glFramebufferRenderbuffer() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glFramebufferTexture2D()
See: glFramebufferTexture2D() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glFrontFace()
See: glFrontFace() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGenBuffers()
See: glGenBuffers() on Kronos website

Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGenFramebuffers()
See: glGenFramebuffers() on Kronos website

Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGenRenderbuffers()
See: glGenRenderbuffers() on Kronos website

Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGenTextures()
See: glGenTextures() on Kronos website

Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGenerateMipmap()
See: glGenerateMipmap() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetActiveAttrib()
See: glGetActiveAttrib() on Kronos website

Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.
kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetActiveUniform()
See: glGetActiveUniform() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetAttachedShaders()
See: glGetAttachedShaders() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetAttribLocation()
See: glGetAttribLocation() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetBooleanv()
See: glGetBooleanv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetBufferParameteriv()
See: glGetBufferParameteriv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetError()
See: glGetError() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetFloatv()
See: glGetFloatv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetFramebufferAttachmentParameteriv()
See: glGetFramebufferAttachmentParameteriv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetIntegerv()
See: glGetIntegerv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value(s) will be the result of the call

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetProgramInfoLog()
See: glGetProgramInfoLog() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the source code will be returned as a string.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetProgramiv()
See: glGetProgramiv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value(s) will be the result of the call

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetRenderbufferParameteriv()
See: glGetRenderbufferParameteriv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetShaderInfoLog()
See: glGetShaderInfoLog() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the source code will be returned as a string.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetShaderPrecisionFormat()
See: glGetShaderPrecisionFormat() on Kronos website
Warning: Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetShaderSource()
See: glGetShaderSource() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the source code will be returned as a string.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetShaderiv()
See: glGetShaderiv() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be the result of call.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetString()
See: glGetString() on Kronos website
Unlike the C specification, the value will be returned as a string.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetTexParameterfv()
See: glGetTexParameterfv() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetTexParameteriv()
See: glGetTexParameteriv() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetUniformLocation()
See: glGetUniformLocation() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetUniformfv()
See: glGetUniformfv() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetUniformiv()
See: glGetUniformiv() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetVertexAttribPointerv()
See: glGetVertexAttribPointerv() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetVertexAttribfv()
See: glGetVertexAttribfv() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glGetVertexAttribiv()
See: glGetVertexAttribiv() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glHint()
See: glHint() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glIsBuffer()
See: glIsBuffer() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glIsEnabled()
See: glIsEnabled() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glIsFramebuffer()
See: glIsFramebuffer() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glIsProgram()
See: glIsProgram() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glIsRenderbuffer()
See: glIsRenderbuffer() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glIsShader()
See: glIsShader() on Kronos website
kivy.graphics.opengl.glIsTexture()
See: glIsTexture() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glLineWidth()
See: glLineWidth() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glLinkProgram()
See: glLinkProgram() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glPixelStorei()
See: glPixelStorei() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glPolygonOffset()
See: glPolygonOffset() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glReadPixels()
See: glReadPixels() on Kronos website

We support only GL_RGB/GL_RGBA as a format and GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE as a type.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glReleaseShaderCompiler()
See: glReleaseShaderCompiler() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glRenderbufferStorage()
See: glRenderbufferStorage() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glSampleCoverage()
See: glSampleCoverage() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glScissor()
See: glScissor() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glShaderBinary()
See: glShaderBinary() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glShaderSource()
See: glShaderSource() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glStencilFunc()
See: glStencilFunc() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glStencilFuncSeparate()
See: glStencilFuncSeparate() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glStencilMask()
See: glStencilMask() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glStencilMaskSeparate()
See: glStencilMaskSeparate() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glStencilOp()
See: glStencilOp() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glStencilOpSeparate()
See: glStencilOpSeparate() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glTexImage2D()
See: glTexImage2D() on Kronos website
kivy.graphics.opengl.glTexParameterf()
See: glTexParameterf() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glTexParameterfv()
See: glTexParameterfv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glTexParameteri()
See: glTexParameteri() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glTexParameteriv()
See: glTexParameteriv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glTexSubImage2D()
See: glTexSubImage2D() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform1f()
See: glUniform1f() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform1fv()
See: glUniform1fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform1i()
See: glUniform1i() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform1iv()
See: glUniform1iv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform2f()
See: glUniform2f() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform2fv()
See: glUniform2fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform2i()
See: glUniform2i() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform2iv()
See: glUniform2iv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.
kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform3f()
See: glUniform3f() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform3fv()
See: glUniform3fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform3i()
See: glUniform3i() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform3iv()
See: glUniform3iv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform4f()
See: glUniform4f() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform4fv()
See: glUniform4fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform4i()
See: glUniform4i() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniform4iv()
See: glUniform4iv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniformMatrix2fv()
See: glUniformMatrix2fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniformMatrix3fv()
See: glUniformMatrix3fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniformMatrix4fv()
See: glUniformMatrix4fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glUniformMatrix4fv()
kivy.graphics.opengl.glUseProgram()
See: glUseProgram() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glValidateProgram()
See: glValidateProgram() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib1f()
See: glVertexAttrib1f() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib1fv()
See: glVertexAttrib1fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib2f()
See: glVertexAttrib2f() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib2fv()
See: glVertexAttrib2fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib3f()
See: glVertexAttrib3f() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib3fv()
See: glVertexAttrib3fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib4f()
See: glVertexAttrib4f() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttrib4fv()
See: glVertexAttrib4fv() on Kronos website

**Warning:** Not implemented yet.

kivy.graphics.opengl.glVertexAttribPointer()
See: glVertexAttribPointer() on Kronos website

kivy.graphics.opengl.glViewport()
See: glViewport() on Kronos website

### 28.11 OpenGL utilities

New in version 1.0.7.

kivy.graphics.opengl_utils.gl_get_extensions()
Return a list of OpenGL extensions available. All the names in the list have the GL_ stripped at the start (if it exists) and are in lowercase.
kivy.graphics.opengl.utils.gl_has_extension()
Check if an OpenGL extension is available. If the name starts with GL_, it will be stripped for the test and converted to lowercase.

>>> gl_has_extension('NV_get_tex_image')
False
>>> gl_has_extension('OES_texture_npot')
True

kivy.graphics.opengl.utils.gl_has_capability()
Return the status of a OpenGL Capability. This is a wrapper that auto-discovers all the capabilities that Kivy might need. The current capabilities tested are:
- GLCAP_BGRA: Test the support of BGRA texture format
- GLCAP_NPOT: Test the support of Non Power of Two texture
- GLCAP_S3TC: Test the support of S3TC texture (DXT1, DXT3, DXT5)
- GLCAP_DXT1: Test the support of DXT texture (subset of S3TC)
- GLCAP_ETC1: Test the support of ETC1 texture

kivy.graphics.opengl_utils.gl_register_get_size()
Register an association between an OpenGL Const used in glGet* to a number of elements. By example, the GPU_MEMORY_INFO_DEDICATED_VIDMEM_NVX is a special pname that will return the integer 1 (nvidia only).

>>> GPU_MEMORY_INFO_DEDICATED_VIDMEM_NVX = 0x9047
>>> gl_register_get_size(GPU_MEMORY_INFO_DEDICATED_VIDMEM_NVX, 1)
>>> glGetIntegerv(GPU_MEMORY_INFO_DEDICATED_VIDMEM_NVX, 1)
524288

kivy.graphics.opengl.utils.gl_has_texture_format()
Return whether a texture format is supported by your system, natively or by conversion. For example, if your card doesn’t support ‘bgra’, we are able to convert to ‘rgba’ but only in software mode.

kivy.graphics.opengl_utils.gl_has_texture_conversion()
Return 1 if the texture can be converted to a native format.

kivy.graphics.opengl_utils.gl_has_texture_native_format()
Return 1 if the texture format is handled natively.

>>> gl_has_texture_format('azdmok')
0
>>> gl_has_texture_format('rgba')
1
>>> gl_has_texture_format('s3tc_dxt1')
[INFO] [GL] S3TC texture support is available
[INFO] [GL] DXT1 texture support is available
1

kivy.graphics.opengl.utils.gl_get_texture_formats()
Return a list of texture formats recognized by kivy. The texture list is informative but might not been supported by your hardware. If you want a list of supported textures, you must filter that list as follows:

```python
>>> print(gl_get_extensions())[['arb.blend.func.extended', 'arb.color.buffer.float', 'arb.compatibility', 'arb.copy.buffer'... ]
```
supported_fmts = [gl_has_texture_format(x) for x in gl_get_texture_formats()]

kivy.graphics.opengl_utils.gl_get_version()
    Return the (major, minor) OpenGL version, parsed from the GL_VERSION.
    New in version 1.2.0.

kivy.graphics.opengl_utils.gl_get_version_minor()
    Return the minor component of the OpenGL version.
    New in version 1.2.0.

kivy.graphics.opengl_utils.gl_get_version_major()
    Return the major component of the OpenGL version.
    New in version 1.2.0.

28.12 Scissor Instructions

New in version 1.9.1.

Scissor instructions clip your drawing area into a rectangular region.

- **ScissorPush**: Begins clipping, sets the bounds of the clip space
- **ScissorPop**: Ends clipping

The area provided to clip is in screenspace pixels and must be provided as integer values not floats.

The following code will draw a circle on top of our widget while clipping the circle so it does not expand beyond the widget borders.

```python
with self.canvas.after:
    # If our widget is inside another widget that modified the coordinates
    # spacing (such as ScrollView) we will want to convert to Window coords
    x, y = self.to_window(*self.pos)
    width, height = self.size
    # We must convert from the possible float values provided by kivy
    # widgets to an integer screenspace, in python3 round returns an int so
    # the int cast will be unnecessary.
    ScissorPush(x=int(round(x)), y=int(round(y)),
               width=int(round(width)), height=int(round(height)))
    Color(rgba=(1., 0., 0., .5))
    Ellipse(size=(width*2., height*2.),
            pos=self.center)
    ScissorPop()
```

class kivy.graphics.scissor_instructions.Rect
    Bases: builtins.object
    Rect class used internally by ScissorStack and ScissorPush to determine correct clipping area.

class kivy.graphics.scissor_instructions.ScissorPop
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
    Pop the scissor stack. Call after ScissorPush, once you have completed the drawing you wish to
    be clipped.

class kivy.graphics.scissor_instructions.ScissorPush
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction
    Push the scissor stack. Provide kwargs of `x`, `y`, `width`, `height` to control the area and position
    of the scissoring region. Defaults to 0, 0, 100, 100
Scissor works by clipping all drawing outside of a rectangle starting at int x, int y position and having sides of int width by int height in Window space coordinates

```python
class kivy.graphics.scissor_instructions.ScissorStack
    Bases: builtins.object

    Class used internally to keep track of the current state of glScissors regions. Do not instantiate, prefer to inspect the module’s scissor_stack.
```

### 28.13 Shader

The **Shader** class handles the compilation of the vertex and fragment shader as well as the creation of the program in OpenGL.

**Todo:** Include more complete documentation about the shader.

#### 28.13.1 Header inclusion

New in version 1.0.7.

When you are creating a Shader, Kivy will always include default parameters. If you don’t want to rewrite this each time you want to customize / write a new shader, you can add the “$HEADERS” token and it will be replaced by the corresponding shader header.

Here is the header for the fragment Shader:

```c
#ifdef GL_ES
    precision highp float;
#endif

/* Outputs from the vertex shader */
varying vec4 frag_color;
varying vec2 tex_coord0;

/* uniform texture samplers */
uniform sampler2D texture0;
uniform mat4 frag_modelview_mat;
```

And the header for vertex Shader:

```c
#ifdef GL_ES
    precision highp float;
#endif

/* Outputs to the fragment shader */
varying vec4 frag_color;
varying vec2 tex_coord0;

/* vertex attributes */
attribute vec2 vPosition;
attribute vec2 vTexCoord0;

/* uniform variables */
uniform mat4 modelview_mat;
uniform mat4 projection_mat;
```

(continues on next page)
28.13.2 Single file glsl shader programs

New in version 1.6.0.

To simplify shader management, the vertex and fragment shaders can be loaded automatically from a single glsl source file (plain text). The file should contain sections identified by a line starting with ‘—vertex’ and ‘—fragment’ respectively (case insensitive), e.g.

```glsl
// anything before a meaningful section such as this comment are ignored
---VERTEX SHADER--- // vertex shader starts here
void main(){
    ...
}

---FRAGMENT SHADER--- // fragment shader starts here
void main(){
    ...
}
```

The source property of the Shader should be set to the filename of a glsl shader file (of the above format), e.g. `phong.glsl`

```python
class kivy.graphics.shader.Shader
    Bases: builtins.object

    Create a vertex or fragment shader.

    Parameters
     - **vs**: string, defaults to None  Source code for vertex shader
     - **fs**: string, defaults to None  Source code for fragment shader

    **fs**

    Fragment shader source code.

    If you set a new fragment shader code source, it will be automatically compiled and will replace the current fragment shader.

    **source**

    glsl source code.

    source should be the filename of a glsl shader that contains both the vertex and fragment shader sourcecode, each designated by a section header consisting of one line starting with either “—VERTEX” or “—FRAGMENT” (case insensitive).

    New in version 1.6.0.

    **success**

    Indicate whether the shader loaded successfully and is ready for usage or not.

    **vs**

    Vertex shader source code.

    If you set a new vertex shader code source, it will be automatically compiled and will replace the current vertex shader.
```
28.14 Stencil instructions

New in version 1.0.4.
Changed in version 1.3.0: The stencil operation has been updated to resolve some issues that appeared when nested. You must now have a StencilUnUse and repeat the same operation as you did after StencilPush.

Stencil instructions permit you to draw and use the current drawing as a mask. They don’t give as much control as pure OpenGL, but you can still do fancy things!

The stencil buffer can be controlled using these 3 instructions:

- **StencilPush**: push a new stencil layer. Any drawing that happens after this will be used as a mask.
- **StencilUse**: now draw the next instructions and use the stencil for masking them.
- **StencilUnUse**: stop using the stencil i.e. remove the mask and draw normally.
- **StencilPop**: pop the current stencil layer.

You should always respect this scheme:

```
StencilPush
# PHASE 1: put any drawing instructions to use as a mask here.
StencilUse
# PHASE 2: all the drawing here will be automatically clipped by the mask created in PHASE 1.
StencilUnUse
# PHASE 3: put the same drawing instruction here as you did in PHASE 1
StencilPop
# PHASE 4: the stencil is now removed from the stack and unloaded.
```

28.14.1 Limitations

- Drawing in PHASE 1 and PHASE 3 must not collide or you will get unexpected results
- The stencil is activated as soon as you perform a StencilPush
- The stencil is deactivated as soon as you’ve correctly popped all the stencil layers
- You must not play with stencils yourself between a StencilPush / StencilPop
- You can push another stencil after a StencilUse / before the StencilPop
- You can push up to 128 layers of stencils (8 for kivy < 1.3.0)

28.14.2 Example of stencil usage

Here is an example, in kv style:
StencilPush

# create a rectangular mask with a pos of (100, 100) and a (100, 100) size.
Rectangle:
pos: 100, 100
    size: 100, 100

StencilUse

# we want to show a big green rectangle, however, the previous stencil
# mask will crop us :)
Color:
    rgb: 0, 1, 0
Rectangle:
    size: 900, 900

StencilUnUse

# you must redraw the stencil mask to remove it
Rectangle:
    pos: 100, 100
    size: 100, 100

StencilPop

**class** kivy.graphics.stencil_instructions.StencilPush
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

    Push the stencil stack. See the module documentation for more information.

**class** kivy.graphics.stencil_instructions.StencilPop
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

    Pop the stencil stack. See the module documentation for more information.

**class** kivy.graphics.stencil_instructions.StencilUse
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

    Use current stencil buffer as a mask. Check the module documentation for more information.

    func_op

        Determine the stencil operation to use for glStencilFunc(). Can be one of 'never', 'less',
        'equal', 'equal', 'greater', 'notequal', 'gequal' or 'always'.

        By default, the operator is set to 'equal'.

        New in version 1.5.0.

**class** kivy.graphics.stencil_instructions.StencilUnUse
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.Instruction

    Use current stencil buffer to unset the mask.

28.15 SVG

New in version 1.9.0.

**Warning:** This is highly experimental and subject to change. Don’t use it in production.
Load an SVG as a graphics instruction:

```python
from kivy.graphics.svg import Svg
with widget.canvas:
    svg = Svg("image.svg")
```

There is no widget that can display `Svg` directly, you have to make your own for now. Check the `examples/svg` for more informations.

```python
class kivy.graphics.svg.Svg
    Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.RenderContext

    Svg class. See module for more informations about the usage.

    anchor_x
    Horizontal anchor position for scaling and rotations. Defaults to 0. The symbolic values ‘left’, ‘center’ and ‘right’ are also accepted.

    anchor_y
    Vertical anchor position for scaling and rotations. Defaults to 0. The symbolic values ‘bottom’, ‘center’ and ‘top’ are also accepted.

    color
    The default color
    Used for SvgElements that specify “currentColor”
    Changed in version 1.10.3: The color is gettable and settable
    New in version 1.9.1.

    filename
    filename to load.
    The parsing and rendering is done as soon as you set the filename.
    Changed in version 1.10.3: You can get the used filename
```

28.16 Tesselator

New in version 1.9.0.
Warning: This is experimental and subject to change as long as this warning notice is present. Only TYPE_POLYGONS is currently supported.

Tesselator is a library for tesselating polygons, based on libtess2. It renders concave filled polygons by first tesselating them into convex polygons. It also supports holes.

28.16.1 Usage

First, you need to create a Tesselator object and add contours. The first one is the external contour of your shape and all of the following ones should be holes:

```python
from kivy.graphics.tesselator import Tesselator
```
tess = Tesselator()
tess.add_contour([0, 0, 200, 0, 200, 0, 200])
tess.add_contour([50, 50, 150, 50, 150, 50, 150])

Second, call the `Tesselator.tesselate()` method to compute the points. It is possible that the
tesselator won’t work. In that case, it can return False:

```python
if not tess.tesselate():
    print "Tesselator didn't work :(
return
```

After the tessellation, you have multiple ways to iterate over the result. The best approach is using
`Tesselator.meshes` to get a format directly usable for a `Mesh`:

```python
for vertices, indices in tess.meshes:
    self.canvas.add(Mesh(  
        vertices=vertices,
        indices=indices,
        mode="triangle_fan"
    ))
```

Or, you can get the “raw” result, with just polygons and x/y coordinates with `Tesselator.vertices()`:

```python
for vertices in tess.vertices:
    print "got polygon", vertices
```

---

**class** kivy.graphics.tesselator.Tesselator

Bases: builtins.object

Tesselator class. See module for more informations about the usage.

    **add_contour()**

    Add a contour to the tesselator. It can be:
    - a list of [x, y, x2, y2, …] coordinates
    - a float array: array(“f”, [x, y, x2, y2, …])
    - any buffer with floats in it.

    **element_count**

    Returns the number of convex polygon.

    **meshes**

    Iterate through the result of the `tesselate()` to give a result that can be easily pushed into
Kivy’s Mesh object.

    It’s a list of: [[vertices, indices], [vertices, indices], …]. The vertices in the format [x, y, u, v, x2,
y2, u2, v2].

    Careful, u/v coordinates are the same as x/y. You are responsible to change them for texture
mapping if you need to.

    You can create Mesh objects like that:

```python
tess = Tesselator()
# add contours here
tess.tesselate()
for vertices, indices in self.meshes:
    self.canvas.add(Mesh(  
        vertices=vertices,
        indices=indices,
        mode="triangle_fan"
    ))
```
vertices=vertices,
indices=indices,
mode="triangle_fan")

tesselate()
Compute all the contours added with add_contour(), and generate polygons.

Parameters

windung_rule: enum The winding rule classifies a region as inside if its winding number belongs to the chosen category. Can be one of WINDING_ODD, WINDING_NONZERO, WINDING_POSITIVE, WINDING_NEGATIVE, WINDING_ABS_GEQ_TWO. Defaults to WINDING_ODD.

element_type: enum The result type, you can generate the polygons with TYPE_POLYGONS, or the contours with TYPE_BOUNDARY_CONTOURS. Defaults to TYPE_POLYGONS.

Returns 1 if the tessellation happened, 0 otherwise.

Return type int

vertex_count
Returns the number of vertex generated.

This is the raw result, however, because the Tesselator format the result for you with meshes or vertices per polygon, you’ll have more vertices in the result

vertices Iterate through the result of the tesselate() in order to give only a list of [x, y, x2, y2, …] polygons.

28.17 Texture

Changed in version 1.6.0: Added support for paletted texture on OES: ‘palette4_rgb8’, ‘palette4_rgba8’, ‘palette4_r5_g6_b5’, ‘palette4_rgb4’, ‘palette4_rgb5_a1’, ‘palette8_rgb8’, ‘palette8_rgba8’, ‘palette8_r5_g6_b5’, ‘palette8_rgb4’ and ‘palette8_rgb5_a1’.

Texture is a class that handles OpenGL textures. Depending on the hardware, some OpenGL capabilities might not be available (BGRA support, NPOT support, etc.)

You cannot instantiate this class yourself. You must use the function Texture.create() to create a new texture:

texture = Texture.create(size=(640, 480))

When you create a texture, you should be aware of the default color and buffer format:

- the color/pixel format (Texture.colorfmt) that can be one of ‘rgb’, ‘rgba’, ‘luminance’, ‘luminance_alpha’, ‘bgr’ or ‘bgra’. The default value is ‘rgb’

- the buffer format determines how a color component is stored into memory. This can be one of ‘ubyte’, ‘ushort’, ‘uint’, ‘byte’, ‘short’, ‘int’ or ‘float’. The default value and the most commonly used is ‘ubyte’.

So, if you want to create an RGBA texture:

texture = Texture.create(size=(640, 480), colorfmt='rgba')
You can use your texture in almost all vertex instructions with the `kivy.graphics.VertexInstruction.texture` parameter. If you want to use your texture in kv lang, you can save it in an `ObjectProperty` inside your widget.

**Warning:** Using Texture before OpenGL has been initialized will lead to a crash. If you need to create textures before the application has started, import Window first: `from kivy.core.window import Window`.

### 28.17.1 Blitting custom data

You can create your own data and blit it to the texture using `Texture.blit_buffer()`.

For example, to blit immutable bytes data:

```python
# create a 64x64 texture, defaults to rgba / ubyte
texture = Texture.create(size=(64, 64))

# create 64x64 rgb tab, and fill with values from 0 to 255
# we'll have a gradient from black to white
size = 64 * 64 * 3
buf = [int(x * 255 / size) for x in range(size)]

# then, convert the array to a ubyte string
buf = b''.join(map(chr, buf))

# then blit the buffer
texture.blit_buffer(buf, colorfmt='rgb', bufferfmt='ubyte')

# that's all! you can use it in your graphics now :)  
# if self is a widget, you can do this
with self.canvas:
    Rectangle(texture=texture, pos=self.pos, size=(64, 64))
```

Since 1.9.0, you can blit data stored in a instance that implements the python buffer interface, or a memoryview thereof, such as numpy arrays, python `array.array`, a `bytearray`, or a cython array. This is beneficial if you expect to blit similar data, with perhaps a few changes in the data.

When using a bytes representation of the data, for every change you have to regenerate the bytes instance, from perhaps a list, which is very inefficient. When using a buffer object, you can simply edit parts of the original data. Similarly, unless starting with a bytes object, converting to bytes requires a full copy, however, when using a buffer instance, no memory is copied, except to upload it to the GPU.

Continuing with the example above:

```python
from array import array

size = 64 * 64 * 3
buf = [int(x * 255 / size) for x in range(size)]
# initialize the array with the buffer values
arr = array('B', buf)
# now blit the array
texture.blit_buffer(arr, colorfmt='rgb', bufferfmt='ubyte')

# now change some elements in the original array
# blit again the buffer
texture.blit_buffer(arr, colorfmt='rgb', bufferfmt='ubyte')
```
28.17.2 BGR/BGRA support

The first time you try to create a BGR or BGRA texture, we check whether your hardware supports BGR / BGRA textures by checking the extension ‘GL_EXT_bgra’.

If the extension is not found, the conversion to RGB / RGBA will be done in software.

28.17.3 NPOT texture

Changed in version 1.0.7: If your hardware supports NPOT, no POT is created.

As the OpenGL documentation says, a texture must be power-of-two sized. That means your width and height can be one of 64, 32, 256... but not 3, 68, 42. NPOT means non-power-of-two. OpenGL ES 2 supports NPOT textures natively but with some drawbacks. Another type of NPOT texture is called a rectangle texture. POT, NPOT and textures all have their own pro/cons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>POT</th>
<th>NPOT</th>
<th>Rectangle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OpenGL Target</td>
<td>GL_TEXTURE_2D</td>
<td>GL_TEXTURE_2D</td>
<td>GL_TEXTURE_RECTANGLE_(NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture coords</td>
<td>0-1 range</td>
<td>0-1 range</td>
<td>width-height range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mipmapping</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrap mode</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you create a NPOT texture, we first check whether your hardware supports it by checking the extensions GL_ARB_texture_non_power_of_two or OES_texture_npot. If none of these are available, we create the nearest POT texture that can contain your NPOT texture. The Texture.create() will return a TextureRegion instead.

28.17.4 Texture atlas

A texture atlas is a single texture that contains many images. If you want to separate the original texture into many single ones, you don’t need to. You can get a region of the original texture. That will return the original texture with custom texture coordinates:

```python
# for example, load a 128x128 image that contain 4 64x64 images
from kivy.core.image import Image
texture = Image('mycombinedimage.png').texture
bottomleft = texture.get_region(0, 0, 64, 64)
bottomright = texture.get_region(0, 64, 64, 64)
topleft = texture.get_region(64, 0, 64, 64)
topright = texture.get_region(64, 64, 64, 64)
```

28.17.5 Mipmapping

New in version 1.0.7.

Mipmapping is an OpenGL technique for enhancing the rendering of large textures to small surfaces. Without mipmapping, you might see pixelation when you render to small surfaces. The idea is to precalculate the subtexture and apply some image filter as a linear filter. Then, when you render a small surface, instead of using the biggest texture, it will use a lower filtered texture. The result can look better this way.
To make that happen, you need to specify mipmap=True when you create a texture. Some widgets
already give you the ability to create mipmapped textures, such as the Label and Image.
From the OpenGL Wiki : “So a 64x16 2D texture can have 5 mip-maps: 32x8, 16x4, 8x2, 4x1, 2x1, and
1x1”. Check http://www.opengl.org/wiki/Texture for more information.
Note: As the table in previous section said, if your texture is NPOT, we create the nearest POT texture
and generate a mipmap from it. This might change in the future.

28.17.6 Reloading the Texture
New in version 1.2.0.
If the OpenGL context is lost, the Texture must be reloaded. Textures that have a source are automatically reloaded but generated textures must be reloaded by the user.
Use the Texture.add_reload_observer() to add a reloading function that will be automatically
called when needed:
def __init__(self, **kwargs):
super(...).__init__(**kwargs)
self.texture = Texture.create(size=(512, 512), colorfmt='RGB',
bufferfmt='ubyte')
self.texture.add_reload_observer(self.populate_texture)
# and load the data now.
self.cbuffer = '\x00\xf0\xff' * 512 * 512
self.populate_texture(self.texture)
def populate_texture(self, texture):
texture.blit_buffer(self.cbuffer)

This way, you can use the same method for initialization and reloading.
Note: For all text rendering with our core text renderer, the texture is generated but we already bind a
method to redo the text rendering and reupload the text to the texture. You don’t have to do anything.
class kivy.graphics.texture.Texture
Bases: builtins.object
Handle an OpenGL texture. This class can be used to create simple textures or complex textures
based on ImageData.
add_reload_observer()
Add a callback to be called after the whole graphics context has been reloaded. This is where
you can reupload your custom data into the GPU.
New in version 1.2.0.
Parameters
callback: func(context) -> return None The first parameter will be the context
itself.
ask_update()
Indicate that the content of the texture should be updated and the callback function needs to
be called when the texture will be used.

380


bind()  
Bind the texture to the current opengl state.

blit_buffer()  
Blit a buffer into the texture.

Note: Unless the canvas will be updated due to other changes, ask_update() should be called in order to update the texture.

Parameters

- **pbuffer**: bytes, or a class that implements the buffer interface (including memoryview). A buffer containing the image data. It can be either a bytes object or a instance of a class that implements the python buffer interface, e.g. array.array, bytearray, numpy arrays etc. If it’s not a bytes object, the underlying buffer must be contiguous, have only one dimension and must not be readonly, even though the data is not modified, due to a cython limitation. See module description for usage details.

- **size**: tuple, defaults to texture size  Size of the image (width, height)

- **colorfmt**: str, defaults to ‘rgb’ Image format, can be one of ‘rgb’, ‘rgba’, ‘bgr’, ‘bgra’, ‘luminance’ or ‘luminance_alpha’.

- **pos**: tuple, defaults to (0, 0) Position to blit in the texture.

- **bufferfmt**: str, defaults to ‘ubyte’ Type of the data buffer, can be one of ‘ubyte’, ‘ushort’, ‘uint’, ‘byte’, ‘short’, ‘int’ or ‘float’.

- **mipmap_level**: int, defaults to 0 Indicate which mipmap level we are going to update.

- **mipmap_generation**: bool, defaults to True Indicate if we need to regenerate the mipmap from level 0.

Changed in version 1.0.7: added *mipmap_level* and *mipmap_generation*

Changed in version 1.9.0: *pbuffer* can now be any class instance that implements the python buffer interface and / or memoryviews thereof.

blit_data()  
Replace a whole texture with image data.

bufferfmt  
Return the buffer format used in this texture (readonly).

New in version 1.2.0.

colorfmt  
Return the color format used in this texture (readonly).

New in version 1.0.7.

static create()  
Create a texture based on size.

Parameters

- **size**: tuple, defaults to (128, 128) Size of the texture.

- **colorfmt**: str, defaults to ‘rgba’ Color format of the texture. Can be ‘rgba’ or ‘rgb’, ‘luminance’ or ‘luminance_alpha’. On desktop, additional values are available: ‘red’, ‘rg’.
**icolorfmt**: str, defaults to the value of `colorfmt`  
Internal format storage of the texture. Can be ‘rgba’ or ‘rgb’, ‘luminance’ or ‘luminance_alpha’. On desktop, additional values are available: ‘r8’, ‘rg8’, ‘rgba8’.

**bufferfmt**: str, defaults to ‘ubyte’  

**mipmap**: bool, defaults to False  
If True, it will automatically generate the mipmap texture.

**callback**: callable(), defaults to False  
If a function is provided, it will be called when data is needed in the texture.

Changed in version 1.7.0: `callback` has been added

**static create_from_data()**  
Create a texture from an ImageData class.

**flip_horizontal()**  
Flip tex_coords for horizontal display.

New in version 1.9.0.

**flip_vertical()**  
Flip tex_coords for vertical display.

**get_region()**  
Return a part of the texture defined by the rectangular arguments (x, y, width, height). Returns a `TextureRegion` instance.

**height**  
Return the height of the texture (readonly).

**id**  
Return the OpenGL ID of the texture (readonly).

**mag_filter**  
Get/set the mag filter texture. Available values:

- linear
- nearest

Check the opengl documentation for more information about the behavior of these values: http://www.khronos.org/opengles/sdk/docs/man/xhtml/glTexParameter.xml.

**min_filter**  
Get/set the min filter texture. Available values:

- linear
- nearest
- linear_mipmap_linear
- linear_mipmap_nearest
- nearest_mipmap_nearest
- nearest_mipmap_linear

Check the opengl documentation for more information about the behavior of these values: http://www.khronos.org/opengles/sdk/docs/man/xhtml/glTexParameter.xml.

**mipmap**  
Return True if the texture has mipmap enabled (readonly).
pixels
Get the pixels texture, in RGBA format only, unsigned byte. The origin of the image is at bottom left.
New in version 1.7.0.

remove_reload_observer()
Remove a callback from the observer list, previously added by add_reload_observer().
New in version 1.2.0.

save()
Save the texture content to a file. Check kivy.core.image.Image.save() for more information.
The flipped parameter flips the saved image vertically, and defaults to True.
New in version 1.7.0.
Changed in version 1.8.0: Parameter flipped added, defaults to True. All the OpenGL Texture are readed from bottom / left, it need to be flipped before saving. If you don’t want to flip the image, set flipped to False.

size
Return the (width, height) of the texture (readonly).

target
Return the OpenGL target of the texture (readonly).

tex_coords
Return the list of tex_coords (opengl).

uvpos
Get/set the UV position inside the texture.

uvsize
Get/set the UV size inside the texture.

Warning: The size can be negative if the texture is flipped.

width
Return the width of the texture (readonly).

wrap
Get/set the wrap texture. Available values:
- repeat
- mirrored_repeat
- clamp_to_edge

Check the opengl documentation for more information about the behavior of these values: http://www.khronos.org/opengles/sdk/docs/man/xhtml/glTexParameter.xml.

class kivy.graphics.texture.TextureRegion
Bases: kivy.graphics.texture.Texture
Handle a region of a Texture class. Useful for non power-of-2 texture handling.

ask_update()
Indicate that the content of the texture should be updated and the callback function needs to be called when the texture will be used.
bind()
    Bind the texture to the current opengl state.

pixels
    Get the pixels texture, in RGBA format only, unsigned byte. The origin of the image is at
    bottom left.
    New in version 1.7.0.

28.18 Transformation

This module contains a Matrix class used for our Graphics calculations. We currently support:

- rotation, translation and scaling matrices
- multiplication matrix
- clip matrix (with or without perspective)
- transformation matrix for 3d touch

For more information on transformation matrices, please see the OpenGL Matrices Tutorial.

Changed in version 1.6.0: Added Matrix.perspective(), Matrix.look_at() and Matrix.
transpose().

```python
>>> from kivy.graphics.transformation import Matrix
>>> m = Matrix()
>>> print(m)
[[ 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 ]
 [ 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000 ]
 [ 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000 ]
 [ 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000 ]]
[ 0 1 2 3]
[ 4 5 6 7]
[ 8 9 10 11]
[12 13 14 15]
```

get()
    Retrieve the value of the current as a flat list.
    New in version 1.9.1.

identity()
    Reset the matrix to the identity matrix (inplace).

inverse()
    Return the inverse of the matrix as a new Matrix.

look_at()
    Returns a new lookat Matrix (similar to gluLookAt).

    Parameters
        eyex: float  Eyes X co-ordinate
        eyey: float  Eyes Y co-ordinate
eyez: float  Eyes Z co-ordinate

centerx: float  The X position of the reference point
centery: float  The Y position of the reference point
centerz: float  The Z position of the reference point

upx: float  The X value up vector.
upy: float  The Y value up vector.
upz: float  The Z value up vector.

New in version 1.6.0.

**multiply()**
Multiply the given matrix with self (from the left) i.e. we premultiply the given matrix by the current matrix and return the result (not inplace):

```python
m.multiply(n) -> n * m
```

**Parameters**

- **ma**: Matrix  The matrix to multiply by

**normal_matrix()**
Computes the normal matrix, which is the inverse transpose of the top left 3x3 modelview matrix used to transform normals into eye/camera space.

New in version 1.6.0.

**perspective()**
Creates a perspective matrix (inplace).

**Parameters**

- **fovy**: float  “Field Of View” angle
- **aspect**: float  Aspect ratio
- **zNear**: float  Near clipping plane
- **zFar**: float  Far clipping plane

New in version 1.6.0.

**project()**
Project a point from 3d space into a 2d viewport.

**Parameters**

- **objx**: float  Points X co-ordinate
- **objy**: float  Points Y co-ordinate
- **objz**: float  Points Z co-ordinate
- **model**: Matrix  The model matrix
- **proj**: Matrix  The projection matrix
- **vx**: float  Viewports X co-ordinate
- **vy**: float  Viewports y co-ordinate
- **vw**: float  Viewports width
- **vh**: float  Viewports height
New in version 1.7.0.

**rotate()**

Rotate the matrix through the angle around the axis (x, y, z) (inplace).

**Parameters**

*angle: float*  
The angle through which to rotate the matrix
*x: float*  
X position of the point
*y: float*  
Y position of the point
*z: float*  
Z position of the point

**scale()**

Scale the current matrix by the specified factors over each dimension (inplace).

**Parameters**

*x: float*  
The scale factor along the X axis
*y: float*  
The scale factor along the Y axis
*z: float*  
The scale factor along the Z axis

**set()**

Insert custom values into the matrix in a flat list format or 4x4 array format like below:

```python
m.set(array=[
    [1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
    [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0],
    [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0],
    [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]]
)
```

New in version 1.9.0.

**tolist()**

Retrieve the value of the current matrix in numpy format. for example `m.tolist()` will return:

```python
[[1.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000],
[0.000000, 1.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000],
[0.000000, 0.000000, 1.000000, 0.000000],
[0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000, 1.000000]]
```

you can use this format to plug the result straight into numpy in this way `numpy.array(m.tolist())`

New in version 1.9.0.

**transform_point()**

Transforms the point by the matrix and returns the transformed point as a (x, y, z) tuple.

If the point is a vector \( \mathbf{v} \), the returned values is \( \mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{matrix} \times \mathbf{v} \).

If \( \mathbf{t} \) is provided, it multiplies it with the last column of the matrix and returns the transformed \( (x, y, z, t) \).

**translate()**

Translate the matrix.

**Parameters**

*x: float*  
The translation factor along the X axis
*y: float*  
The translation factor along the Y axis
*z: float*  
The translation factor along the Z axis
transpose()
Return the transposed matrix as a new Matrix.
New in version 1.6.0.

view_clip()
Create a clip matrix (inplace).

Parameters
left: float Co-ordinate
right: float Co-ordinate
bottom: float Co-ordinate
top: float Co-ordinate
near: float Co-ordinate
far: float Co-ordinate
perspective: int Co-ordinate

Changed in version 1.6.0: Enable support for perspective parameter.

28.19 Vertex Instructions
This module includes all the classes for drawing simple vertex objects.

28.19.1 Updating properties
The list attributes of the graphics instruction classes (e.g. Triangle.points, Mesh.indices etc.) are not Kivy properties but Python properties. As a consequence, the graphics will only be updated when the list object itself is changed and not when list values are modified.

For example in python:

```python
class MyWidget(Button):
    triangle = ObjectProperty(None)
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        with self.canvas:
            self.triangle = Triangle(points=[0,0, 100,100, 200,0])
```

and in kv:

```
<MyWidget>:
    text: 'Update'
    on_press:
        self.triangle.points[0:2] = [10,10] or self.triangle.points.insert(10) etc. To force an update after a change, the list variable itself must be changed, which in this case can be achieved with:
class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Triangle
   Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
   A 2d triangle.
   
   Parameters
   
   points: list  List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3).

   points
   Property for getting/settings points of the triangle.

class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Quad
   Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
   A 2d quad.
   
   Parameters
   
   points: list  List of point in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, x4, y4).

   points
   Property for getting/settings points of the quad.

class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Rectangle
   Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
   A 2d rectangle.
   
   Parameters
   
   pos: list  Position of the rectangle, in the format (x, y).

   size: list  Size of the rectangle, in the format (width, height).

   pos
   Property for getting/settings the position of the rectangle.

   size
   Property for getting/settings the size of the rectangle.

class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.RoundedRectangle
   Bases: kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Rectangle
   A 2D rounded rectangle.
   New in version 1.9.1.
   
   Parameters
   
   segments: int, defaults to 10  Define how many segments are needed for drawing
   the rounded corner. The drawing will be smoother if you have many segments.

   radius: list, defaults to [(10.0, 10.0), (10.0, 10.0), (10.0, 10.0), (10.0, 10.0)]  Specifies
   the radii used for the rounded corners clockwise: top-left, top-right, bottom-right, bottom-left.
   Elements of the list can be numbers or tuples of two numbers to specify different x,y dimensions.
   One value will define all corner radii to be of this value. Four values will define each corner radius separately.
   Higher numbers of values will be truncated to four. The first value will be used for all
corners if there are fewer than four values.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{radius} \\
  Corner radii of the rounded rectangle, defaults to [10,].
  \item \textbf{segments} \\
  Property for getting/setting the number of segments for each corner.
  \end{itemize}

\textbf{class} kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.BorderImage \\
Bases: kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Rectangle

A 2d border image. The behavior of the border image is similar to the concept of a CSS3 border-image.

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{border}: list  Border information in the format (bottom, right, top, left). Each value is in pixels.
  \item \textit{auto_scale}: string  New in version 1.9.1.
  \end{itemize}

Changed in version 1.9.2: This used to be a bool and has been changed to be a string state.

Can be one of ‘off’, ‘both’, ‘x_only’, ‘y_only’, ‘y_full_x_lower’, ‘x_full_y_lower’, ‘both_lower’.

Autoscale controls the behavior of the 9-slice.

By default the border values are preserved exactly, meaning that if the total size of the object is smaller than the border values you will have some ‘rendering errors’ where your texture appears inside out. This also makes it impossible to achieve a rounded button that scales larger than the size of its source texture. The various options for auto_scale will let you achieve some mixes of the 2 types of rendering.

‘off’: is the default and behaves as BorderImage did when auto_scale was False before.

‘both’: Scales both x and y dimension borders according to the size of the BorderImage, this disables the BorderImage making it render the same as a regular Image.

‘x_only’: The Y dimension functions as the default, and the X scales to the size of the BorderImage’s width.

‘y_only’: The X dimension functions as the default, and the Y scales to the size of the BorderImage’s height.

‘y_full_x_lower’: Y scales as in ‘y_only’, Y scales if the size of the scaled version would be smaller than the provided border only.

‘x_full_y_lower’: X scales as in ‘x_only’, Y scales if the size of the scaled version would be smaller than the provided border only.

‘both_lower’: This is what auto_scale did when it was True in 1.9.1 Both X and Y dimensions will be scaled if the BorderImage is smaller than the source.

If the BorderImage’s size is less than the sum of it’s borders, horizontally or vertically, and this property is set to True, the borders will be rescaled to accommodate for the smaller size.

\textbf{auto_scale} \\
Property for setting if the corners are automatically scaled when the BorderImage is too small.

\textbf{border} \\
Property for getting/setting the border of the class.
display_border
Property for getting/setting the border display size.

class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Ellipse
Bases: kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Rectangle
A 2D ellipse.
Changed in version 1.0.7: Added angle_start and angle_end.

Parameters

segments: int, defaults to 180 Define how many segments are needed for drawing
the ellipse. The drawing will be smoother if you have many segments.

angle_start: int, defaults to 0 Specifies the starting angle, in degrees, of the disk
portion.

angle_end: int, defaults to 360 Specifies the ending angle, in degrees, of the disk
portion.

angle_end
End angle of the ellipse in degrees, defaults to 360.

angle_start
Start angle of the ellipse in degrees, defaults to 0.

segments
Property for getting/setting the number of segments of the ellipse.

class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Line
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction
A 2d line.

Drawing a line can be done easily:

```python
with self.canvas:
    Line(points=[100, 100, 200, 100, 100, 200], width=10)
```

The line has 3 internal drawing modes that you should be aware of for optimal results:

1. If the width is 1.0, then the standard GL_LINE drawing from OpenGL will be used.
   dash_length and dash_offset will work, while properties for cap and joint have no
   meaning here.

2. If the width is greater than 1.0, then a custom drawing method, based on triangulation, will
   be used. dash_length and dash_offset do not work in this mode. Additionally, if the
   current color has an alpha less than 1.0, a stencil will be used internally to draw the line.
Parameters

points: list  List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2...)  

dash_length: int  Length of a segment (if dashed), defaults to 1.  

dash_offset: int  Offset between the end of a segment and the beginning of the next one, defaults to 0. Changing this makes it dashed.  

width: float  Width of the line, defaults to 1.0.  

cap: str, defaults to ‘round’  See cap for more information.  

joint: str, defaults to ‘round’  See joint for more information.  

cap_precision: int, defaults to 10  See cap_precision for more information  

joint_precision: int, defaults to 10  See joint_precision for more information  

joint_precision: int, defaults to 10  See joint_precision for more information  

close: bool, defaults to False  If True, the line will be closed.  

circle: list  If set, the points will be set to build a circle. See circle for more information.  

ellipse: list  If set, the points will be set to build an ellipse. See ellipse for more information.
**rectangle:** list  If set, the `points` will be set to build a rectangle. See `rectangle` for more information.

**bezier:** list  If set, the `points` will be set to build a bezier line. See `bezier` for more information.

**bezier_precision:** int, defaults to 180  Precision of the Bezier drawing.

Changed in version 1.0.8: `dash_offset` and `dash_length` have been added.

Changed in version 1.4.1: `width, cap, joint, cap_precision, joint_precision, close, ellipse, rectangle` have been added.

Changed in version 1.4.1: `bezier, bezier_precision` have been added.

**bezier**

Use this property to build a bezier line, without calculating the `points`. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of 2n elements, n being the number of points.

Usage:

```python
Line(bezier=(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3))
```

New in version 1.4.2.

**Note:** Bezier lines calculations are inexpensive for a low number of points, but complexity is quadratic, so lines with a lot of points can be very expensive to build, use with care!

**bezier_precision**

Number of iteration for drawing the bezier between 2 segments, defaults to 180. The `bezier_precision` must be at least 1.

New in version 1.4.2.

**cap**

Determine the cap of the line, defaults to ‘round’. Can be one of ‘none’, ‘square’ or ‘round’

New in version 1.4.1.

**cap_precision**

Number of iteration for drawing the “round” cap, defaults to 10. The `cap_precision` must be at least 1.

New in version 1.4.1.

**circle**

Use this property to build a circle, without calculating the `points`. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of (center_x, center_y, radius, angle_start, angle_end, segments):

- center_x and center_y represent the center of the circle
- radius represent the radius of the circle
- (optional) angle_start and angle_end are in degree. The default value is 0 and 360.
- (optional) segments is the precision of the ellipse. The default value is calculated from the range between angle.

Note that it’s up to you to `close` the circle or not.

For example, for building a simple ellipse, in python:
New in version 1.4.1.

**close**

If True, the line will be closed.

New in version 1.4.1.

**dash_length**

Property for getting/setting the length of the dashes in the curve

New in version 1.0.8.

**dash_offset**

Property for getting/setting the offset between the dashes in the curve

New in version 1.0.8.

**ellipse**

Use this property to build an ellipse, without calculating the points. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of (x, y, width, height, angle_start, angle_end, segments):

- x and y represent the bottom left of the ellipse
- width and height represent the size of the ellipse
- (optional) angle_start and angle_end are in degree. The default value is 0 and 360.
- (optional) segments is the precision of the ellipse. The default value is calculated from the range between angle.

Note that it’s up to you to close the ellipse or not.

For example, for building a simple ellipse, in python:

```
# simple ellipse
Line(ellipse=(0, 0, 150, 150))

# only from 90 to 180 degrees
Line(ellipse=(0, 0, 150, 150, 90, 180))

# only from 90 to 180 degrees, with few segments
Line(ellipse=(0, 0, 150, 150, 90, 180, 20))
```

New in version 1.4.1.

**joint**

Determine the join of the line, defaults to ‘round’. Can be one of ‘none’, ‘round’, ‘bevel’, ‘miter’.

New in version 1.4.1.

**joint_precision**

Number of iteration for drawing the “round” joint, defaults to 10. The joint_precision must be at least 1.
New in version 1.4.1.

**points**
Property for getting/settings points of the line

**Warning:** This will always reconstruct the whole graphics from the new points list. It can be very CPU expensive.

**rectangle**
Use this property to build a rectangle, without calculating the `points`. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of (x, y, width, height):
- x and y represent the bottom-left position of the rectangle
- width and height represent the size

The line is automatically closed.

Usage:
```
Line(rectangle=(0, 0, 200, 200))
```

New in version 1.4.1.

**rounded_rectangle**
Use this property to build a rectangle, without calculating the `points`. You can only set this property, not get it.

The argument must be a tuple of one of the following forms:
- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius)
- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius, resolution)
- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius1, corner_radius2, corner_radius3, corner_radius4)
- (x, y, width, height, corner_radius1, corner_radius2, corner_radius3, corner_radius4, resolution)
- x and y represent the bottom-left position of the rectangle
- width and height represent the size
- corner_radius is the number of pixels between two borders and the center of the circle arc joining them
- resolution is the number of line segment that will be used to draw the circle arc at each corner (defaults to 30)

The line is automatically closed.

Usage:
```
Line(rounded_rectangle=(0, 0, 200, 200, 10, 20, 30, 40, 100))
```

New in version 1.9.0.

**width**
Determine the width of the line, defaults to 1.0.

New in version 1.4.1.
class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Point
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction

A list of 2d points. Each point is represented as a square with a width/height of 2 times the `pointsize`.

**Parameters**

- **points**: list List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2...), where each pair of coordinates specifies the center of a new point.
- **pointsize**: float, defaults to 1. The size of the point, measured from the center to the edge. A value of 1.0 therefore means the real size will be 2.0 x 2.0.

**Warning**: Starting from version 1.0.7, vertex instruction have a limit of 65535 vertices (indices of vertex to be accurate). 2 entries in the list (x, y) will be converted to 4 vertices. So the limit inside Point() class is 2^15-2.

**add_point()**
Add a point to the current `points` list.

If you intend to add multiple points, prefer to use this method instead of reassigning a new `points` list. Assigning a new `points` list will recalculate and reupload the whole buffer into the GPU. If you use add_point, it will only upload the changes.

**points**
Property for getting/settings the center points in the points list. Each pair of coordinates specifies the center of a new point.

**pointsize**
Property for getting/setting point size. The size is measured from the center to the edge, so a value of 1.0 means the real size will be 2.0 x 2.0.

class kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Mesh
Bases: kivy.graphics.instructions.VertexInstruction

A 2d mesh.

In OpenGL ES 2.0 and in our graphics implementation, you cannot have more than 65535 indices.

A list of vertices is described as:

```
vertices = [x1, y1, u1, v1, x2, y2, u2, v2, ...]
```

If you want to draw a triangle, add 3 vertices. You can then make an indices list as follows:

```
indices = [0, 1, 2]
```

New in version 1.1.0.

**Parameters**

- **vertices**: iterable List of vertices in the format (x1, y1, u1, v1, x2, y2, u2, v2...).
- **indices**: iterable List of indices in the format (i1, i2, i3...).
- **mode**: str Mode of the vbo. Check `mode` for more information. Defaults to 'points'.
- **fmt**: list The format for vertices, by default, each vertex is described by 2D coordinates (x, y) and 2D texture coordinate (u, v). Each element of the list should be a tuple or list, of the form
which will allow mapping vertex data to the glsl instructions.

```
[(b‘v_pos’, 2, ‘float’), (b‘v_tc’, 2, ‘float’),]
```

will allow using

```
attribute vec2 v_pos; attribute vec2 v_tc;
```

in glsl’s vertex shader.

Changed in version 1.8.1: Before, vertices and indices would always be converted to a list, now, they are only converted to a list if they do not implement the buffer interface. So e.g. numpy arrays, python arrays etc. are used in place, without creating any additional copies. However, the buffers cannot be readonly (even though they are not changed, due to a cython limitation) and must be contiguous in memory.

### Note:
When passing a memoryview or a instance that implements the buffer interface, vertices should be a buffer of floats (’f’ code in python array) and indices should be a buffer of unsigned short (’H’ code in python array). Arrays in other formats will still have to be converted internally, negating any potential gain.

### indices
Vertex indices used to specify the order when drawing the mesh.

### mode

### vertices
List of x, y, u, v coordinates used to construct the Mesh. Right now, the Mesh instruction doesn’t allow you to change the format of the vertices, which means it’s only x, y + one texture coordinate.

```python
from kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions import Bezier

class Bezier:
    def __init__(self, points, segments=180, loop=False, dash_length=1, dash_offset=0):
        pass
```

New in version 1.0.8.

#### Parameters
- **points**: list  List of points in the format (x1, y1, x2, y2, ...)
- **segments**: int, defaults to 180  Define how many segments are needed for drawing the curve. The drawing will be smoother if you have many segments.
- **loop**: bool, defaults to False  Set the bezier curve to join the last point to the first.
- **dash_length**: int  Length of a segment (if dashed), defaults to 1.
- **dash_offset**: int  Distance between the end of a segment and the start of the next one, defaults to 0. Changing this makes it dashed.

#### dash_length
Property for getting/setting the length of the dashes in the curve.
**dash_offset**
Property for getting/setting the offset between the dashes in the curve.

**points**
Property for getting/settings the points of the triangle.

```
Warning: This will always reconstruct the whole graphic from the new points list. It can be very CPU intensive.
```

**segments**
Property for getting/setting the number of segments of the curve.

**class** `kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.SmoothLine`
Bases: `kivy.graphics.vertex_instructions.Line`

Experimental line using over-draw methods to get better anti-aliasing results. It has few drawbacks:

- drawing a line with alpha will probably not have the intended result if the line crosses itself.
- `cap`, `joint` and `dash` properties are not supported.
- it uses a custom texture with a premultiplied alpha.
- lines under 1px in width are not supported: they will look the same.

```
Warning: This is an unfinished work, experimental, and subject to crashes.
```

New in version 1.9.0.

**overdraw_width**
Determine the overdraw width of the line, defaults to 1.2.
CHAPTER 29

Input management

Our input system is wide and simple at the same time. We are currently able to natively support:

- Windows multitouch events (pencil and finger)
- OS X touchpads
- Linux multitouch events (kernel and mtdev)
- Linux wacom drivers (pencil and finger)
- TUIO

All the input management is configurable in the Kivy config. You can easily use many multitouch devices in one Kivy application.

When the events have been read from the devices, they are dispatched through a post processing module before being sent to your application. We also have several default modules for:

- Double tap detection
- Decreasing jittering
- Decreasing the inaccuracy of touch on “bad” DIY hardware
- Ignoring regions

```python
class kivy.input.MotionEvent(device, id, args):
    Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent

    Abstract class that represents an input event (touch or non-touch).

    Parameters

    id: str  unique ID of the MotionEvent

    args: list  list of parameters, passed to the depack() function

    apply_transform_2d(transform)
        Apply a transformation on x, y, z, px, py, pz, ox, oy, oz, dx, dy, dz

    copy_to(to)
        Copy some attribute to another touch object.
```


**depack(args)**

Depack args into attributes of the class

**device = None**

Device used for creating this touch

**distance(other_touch)**

Return the distance between the current touch and another touch.

**double_tap_time = None**

If the touch is a *is_double_tap*, this is the time between the previous tap and the current touch.

**dpos**

Return delta between last position and current position, in the screen coordinate system (self.dx, self.dy)

**dsx = None**

Delta between self sx and self psx, in 0-1 range.

**dsy = None**

Delta between self sy and self psy, in 0-1 range.

**dsz = None**

Delta between self sz and self psz, in 0-1 range.

**dx = None**

Delta between self x and self px, in window range

**dy = None**

Delta between self y and self py, in window range

**dz = None**

Delta between self z and self pz, in window range

**grab(class_instance, exclusive=False)**

Grab this motion event. You can grab a touch if you want to receive subsequent *on_touch_move()* and *on_touch_up()* events, even if the touch is not dispatched by the parent:

```python

def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    touch.grab(self)

def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    if touch.grab_current is self:
        # I received my grabbed touch
    else:
        # it's a normal touch

def on_touch_up(self, touch):
    if touch.grab_current is self:
        # I receive my grabbed touch, I must ungrab it!
        touch.ungrab(self)
    else:
        # it's a normal touch
        pass
```

**grab_current = None**

Used to determine which widget the touch is being dispatched to. Check the *grab()* function for more information.

**id = None**

Id of the touch, not uniq. This is generally the Id set by the input provider, like ID in TUIO. If
you have multiple TUIO source, the same id can be used. Prefer to use $uid$ attribute instead.

**is_double_tap = None**
Indicate if the touch is a double tap or not

**is_mouse_scrolling**
Returns True if the touch is a mousewheel scrolling
New in version 1.6.0.

**is_touch = None**
True if the Motion Event is a Touch. Can be also verified is $pos$ is $profile$.

**is_triple_tap = None**
Indicate if the touch is a triple tap or not
New in version 1.7.0.

**move**(*args*)
Move the touch to another position

**opos**
Return the initial position of the touch in the screen coordinate system (self.ox, self.oy)

**osx = None**
Origin X position, in 0-1 range.

**osy = None**
Origin Y position, in 0-1 range.

**osz = None**
Origin Z position, in 0-1 range.

**ox = None**
Origin X position, in window range

**oy = None**
Origin Y position, in window range

**oz = None**
Origin Z position, in window range

**pop**()
Pop attributes values from the stack

**pos = None**
Position (X, Y), in window range

**ppos**
Return the previous position of the touch in the screen coordinate system (self.px, self.py)

**profile = None**
Profiles currently used in the touch

**psx = None**
Previous X position, in 0-1 range.

**psy = None**
Previous Y position, in 0-1 range.

**psz = None**
Previous Z position, in 0-1 range.

**push**(*attrs=*
Push attribute values in $attrs$ onto the stack
push_attrs_stack = None
Attributes to push by default, when we use push(): x, y, z, dx, dy, dz, ox, oy, oz, px, py, pz.

px = None
Previous X position, in window range

py = None
Previous Y position, in window range

pz = None
Previous Z position, in window range

scale_for_screen(w, h, p=None, rotation=0, smode='None', kheight=0)
Scale position for the screen

shape = None
Shape of the touch, subclass of Shape. By default, the property is set to None

spos
Return the position in the 0-1 coordinate system (self.sx, self.sy)

sx = None
X position, in 0-1 range

sy = None
Y position, in 0-1 range

sz = None
Z position, in 0-1 range

time_end = None
Time of the end event (last touch usage)

time_start = None
Initial time of the touch creation

time_update = None
Time of the last update

triple_tap_time = None
If the touch is a is_triple_tap, this is the time between the first tap and the current touch.
New in version 1.7.0.

ud = None
User data dictionary. Use this dictionary to save your own data on the touch.

uid = None
Uniq ID of the touch. You can safely use this property, it will be never the same accross all existing touches.

ungrab(class_instance)
Ungrab a previously grabbed touch

x = None
X position, in window range

y = None
Y position, in window range

z = None
Z position, in window range

class kivy.input.MotionEventProvider(device, args)
Bases: builtins.object
Base class for a provider.
**start()**
Start the provider. This method is automatically called when the application is started and if the configuration uses the current provider.

**stop()**
Stop the provider.

**update(dispatch_fn)**
Update the provider and dispatch all the new touch events though the `dispatch_fn` argument.

```python
class kivy.input.MotionEventFactory
    Bases: builtins.object

    MotionEvent factory is a class that registers all available input factories. If you create a new input factory, you need to register it here:

    ```python
    MotionEventFactory.register('myproviderid', MyInputProvider)
    ```

    static get(name)
    Get a provider class from the provider id

    static list()
    Get a list of all available providers

    static register(name, classname)
    Register a input provider in the database
```

## 29.1 Input Postprocessing

### 29.1.1 Calibration

New in version 1.9.0.
Recalibrate input device to a specific range / offset.

Let's say you have 3 1080p displays, the 2 firsts are multitouch. By default, both will have mixed touch, the range will conflict with each others: the 0-1 range will goes to 0-5760 px (remember, 3 * 1920 = 5760.)

To fix it, you need to manually reference them. For example:

```yaml
[input]
left = mtdev,/dev/input/event17
middle = mtdev,/dev/input/event15
# the right screen is just a display.
```

Then, you can use the calibration postproc module:

```yaml
[postproc:calibration]
left = xratio=0.3333
middle = xratio=0.3333, xoffset=0.3333
```

Now, the touches from the left screen will be within 0-0.3333 range, and the touches from the middle screen will be within 0.3333-0.6666 range.

You can also match calibration rules to devices based on their provider type. This is useful when probesysfs is used to match devices. For example:

```yaml
[input]
mtdev_%(name)s = probesysfs, provider=mtdev
```
Then to apply calibration to any mtdev device, you can assign rules to the provider name enclosed by parentheses:

```
[postproc:calibration]
(mtdev) = xratio=0.3333,xoffset=0.3333
```

Calibrating devices like this means the device’s path doesn’t need to be configured ahead of time. Note that with this method, all mtdev inputs will have the same calibration applied to them. For this reason, matching by provider will typically be useful when expecting only one input device.

```python
class kivy.input.postproc.calibration.InputPostprocCalibration
    Bases: builtins.object

    Recalibrate the inputs.
    The configuration must go within a section named postproc:calibration. Within the section, you must have a line like:

    devicename = param=value,param=value
```

If you wish to match by provider, you must have a line like:

```
(provider) = param=value,param=value
```

**Parameters**

- `xratio`: float  Value to multiply X
- `yratio`: float  Value to multiply Y
- `xoffset`: float  Value to add to X
- `yoffset`: float  Value to add to Y

### 29.1.2 Dejitter

Prevent blob jittering.

A problem that is often faced (esp. in optical MT setups) is that of jitterish BLOBs caused by bad camera characteristics. With this module you can get rid of that jitter. You just define a threshold `jitter_distance` in your config, and all touch movements that move the touch by less than the jitter distance are considered ‘bad’ movements caused by jitter and will be discarded.

```python
class kivy.input.postproc.dejitter.InputPostprocDejitter
    Bases: builtins.object

    Get rid of jitterish BLOBs. Example:

    [postproc]
    jitter_distance = 0.004
    jitter_ignore_devices = mouse,mactouch
```

**Configuration**

- `jitter_distance`: float  A float in range 0-1.
- `jitter_ignore_devices`: string  A comma-separated list of device identifiers that should not be processed by dejitter (because they’re very precise already).
29.1.3 Double Tap

Search touch for a double tap

```python
class kivy.input.postproc.doubletap.InputPostprocDoubleTap
    Bases: builtins.object

InputPostProcDoubleTap is a post-processor to check if a touch is a double tap or not. Double tap can be configured in the Kivy config file:

```[postproc]
double_tap_time = 250
double_tap_distance = 20
```

Distance parameter is in the range 0-1000 and time is in milliseconds.

```python
find_double_tap(ref)
```

Find a double tap touch within self.touches. The touch must be not a previous double tap and the distance must be within the specified threshold. Additionally, the touch profiles must be the same kind of touch.

29.1.4 Ignore list

Ignore touch on some areas of the screen

```python
class kivy.input.postproc.ignorelist.InputPostprocIgnoreList
    Bases: builtins.object

InputPostprocIgnoreList is a post-processor which removes touches in the Ignore list. The Ignore list can be configured in the Kivy config file:

```[postproc]
# Format: [(xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax), ...]
ignore = [(0.1, 0.1, 0.15, 0.15)]
```

The Ignore list coordinates are in the range 0-1, not in screen pixels.

29.1.5 Retain Touch

Reuse touch to counter lost finger behavior

```python
class kivy.input.postproc.retaintouch.InputPostprocRetainTouch
    Bases: builtins.object

InputPostprocRetainTouch is a post-processor to delay the ‘up’ event of a touch, to reuse it under certains conditions. This module is designed to prevent lost finger touches on some hardware/setups.

Retain touch can be configured in the Kivy config file:

```[postproc]
    retain_time = 100
    retain_distance = 50
```

The distance parameter is in the range 0-1000 and time is in milliseconds.
29.1.6 Triple Tap

New in version 1.7.0.

Search touch for a triple tap

class kivy.input.postproc.tripletap.InputPostprocTripleTap
    Bases: builtins.object

InputPostProcTripleTap is a post-processor to check if a touch is a triple tap or not. Triple tap can be configured in the Kivy config file:

```
[postproc]
  triple_tap_time = 250
  triple_tap_distance = 20
```

The distance parameter is in the range 0-1000 and time is in milliseconds.

`find_triple_tap(ref)`

Find a triple tap touch within `self.touches`. The touch must not be a previous triple tap and the distance must be within the bounds specified. Additionally, the touch profile must be the same kind of touch.

29.2 Providers

29.2.1 Android Joystick Input Provider

This module is based on the PyGame JoyStick Input Provider. For more information, please refer to http://www.pygame.org/docs/ref/joystick.html

class kivy.input.providers.androidjoystick.AndroidMotionEventProvider(device, args)
    Bases: kivy.input.provider.MotionEventProvider

    start()
    Start the provider. This method is automatically called when the application is started and if the configuration uses the current provider.

    stop()
    Stop the provider.

    update(dispatch_fn)
    Update the provider and dispatch all the new touch events through the `dispatch_fn` argument.

29.2.2 Auto Create Input Provider Config Entry for Available MT Hardware (linux only).

Thanks to Marc Tardif for the probing code, taken from scan-for-mt-device.

The device discovery is done by this provider. However, the reading of input can be performed by other providers like: hidinput, mtdev and linuxwacom. mtdev is used prior to other providers. For more information about mtdev, check `mtdev`.

Here is an example of auto creation:

```
[input]
# using mtdev
device_%%(name)s = probesysfs,provider=mtdev
```

(continues on next page)
By default, ProbeSysfs module will enumerate hardware from the /sys/class/input device, and configure hardware with ABS_MT_POSITION_X capability. But for example, the wacom screen doesn’t support this capability. You can prevent this behavior by putting select_all=1 in your config line. Add use_mouse=1 to also include touchscreen hardware that offers core pointer functionality.

29.2.3 Common definitions for a Windows provider

This file provides common definitions for constants used by WM_Touch / WM_Pen.

29.2.4 Leap Motion - finger only

class kivy.input.providers.leapfinger.LeapFingerEventProvider(device, args)
Bases: kivy.input.provider.MotionEventProvider

    start()
    Start the provider. This method is automatically called when the application is started and if the configuration uses the current provider.

    update(dispatch_fn)
    Update the provider and dispatch all the new touch events though the dispatch_fn argument.

class kivy.input.providers.leapfinger.LeapFingerEvent(device, id, args)
Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent

    depack(args)
    Depack args into attributes of the class

29.2.5 Mouse provider implementation

On linux systems, the mouse provider can be annoying when used with another multitouch provider (hidinput or mtdev). The Mouse can conflict with them: a single touch can generate one event from the mouse provider and another from the multitouch provider.

To avoid this behavior, you can activate the “disable_on_activity” token in the mouse configuration. Then, if any touches are created by another provider, the mouse event will be discarded. Add this to your configuration:

```
[input]
mouse = mouse,disable_on_activity
```
Using multitouch interaction with the mouse

New in version 1.3.0.

By default, the middle and right mouse buttons, as well as a combination of ctrl + left mouse button are used for multitouch emulation. If you want to use them for other purposes, you can disable this behavior by activating the “disable_multitouch” token:

```
[input]
mouse = mouse,disable_multitouch
```

Changed in version 1.9.0.

You can now selectively control whether a click initiated as described above will emulate multi-touch. If the touch has been initiated in the above manner (e.g. right mouse button), a `multitouch_sim` value will be added to the touch’s profile, and a `multitouch_sim` property will be added to the touch. By default, `multitouch_sim` is True and multitouch will be emulated for that touch. If, however, `multitouch_on_demand` is added to the config:

```
[input]
mouse = mouse,multitouch_on_demand
```

then `multitouch_sim` defaults to False. In that case, if `multitouch_sim` is set to True before the mouse is released (e.g. in `on_touch_down/move`), the touch will simulate a multi-touch event. For example:

```
if 'multitouch_sim' in touch.profile:
    touch.multitouch_sim = True
```

Following is a list of the supported values for the `profile` property list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>button</td>
<td>Mouse button (one of <code>left</code>, <code>right</code>, <code>middle</code>, <code>scrollup</code> or <code>scrolldown</code>). Accessed via the <code>button</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos</td>
<td>2D position. Also reflected in the <code>x</code>, <code>y</code> and <code>pos</code> properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multitouch_sim</td>
<td>Specifies whether multitouch is simulated or not. Accessed via the <code>multitouch_sim</code> property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```python
class kivy.input.providers.mouse.MouseMotionEventProvider device, args
Bases: kivy.input.provider.MotionEventProvider

    start()
    Start the mouse provider

    stop()
    Stop the mouse provider

    update(dispatch_fn)
    Update the mouse provider (pop event from the queue)
```

29.2.6 Native support for HID input from the linux kernel

Support starts from 2.6.32-ubuntu, or 2.6.34.

To configure HIDInput, add this to your configuration:

```
[input]
# devicename = hidinput,/dev/input/eventXX
# example with Stantum MTP4.3" screen
stantum = hidinput,/dev/input/event2
```
You can use a custom range for the X, Y and pressure values. For some drivers, the range reported is invalid. To fix that, you can add these options to the argument line:

- `invert_x`: 1 to invert X axis
- `invert_y`: 1 to invert Y axis
- `min_position_x`: X minimum
- `max_position_x`: X maximum
- `min_position_y`: Y minimum
- `max_position_y`: Y maximum
- `min_pressure`: pressure minimum
- `max_pressure`: pressure maximum
- `rotation`: rotate the input coordinate (0, 90, 180, 270)

For example, on the Asus T101M, the touchscreen reports a range from 0-4095 for the X and Y values, but the real values are in a range from 0-32768. To correct this, you can add the following to the configuration:

```plaintext
[input]
t101m = hidinput,/dev/input/event7,max_position_x=32768,max_position_y=32768
```

New in version 1.9.1: `rotation` configuration token added.

```python
class kivy.input.providers.hidinput.HIDMotionEvent(device, id, args)
    Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent
depack(args)
    Depack args into attributes of the class
```

### 29.2.7 Native support for Multitouch devices on Linux, using libmtdev.

The Mtddev project is a part of the Ubuntu Maverick multitouch architecture. You can read more on [http://wiki.ubuntu.com/Multitouch](http://wiki.ubuntu.com/Multitouch)

To configure MTDev, it’s preferable to use probesysfs providers. Check `probesysfs` for more information.

Otherwise, add this to your configuration:

```plaintext
[input]
# devicename = hidinput,/dev/input/eventXX
acert230h = mtdev,/dev/input/event2
```

**Note:** You must have read access to the input event.

You can use a custom range for the X, Y and pressure values. On some drivers, the range reported is invalid. To fix that, you can add these options to the argument line:

- `invert_x`: 1 to invert X axis
- `invert_y`: 1 to invert Y axis
• min_position_x : X minimum
• max_position_x : X maximum
• min_position_y : Y minimum
• max_position_y : Y maximum
• min_pressure : pressure minimum
• max_pressure : pressure maximum
• min_touch_major : width shape minimum
• max_touch_major : width shape maximum
• min_touch_minor : width shape minimum
• max_touch_minor : height shape maximum
• rotation : 0,90,180 or 270 to rotate

class kivy.input.providers.mtdev.MTDMotionEvent(device, id, args)
    Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent

depack(args)
    Depack args into attributes of the class

29.2.8 Native support of MultitouchSupport framework for MacBook (MaxOSX platform)

class kivy.input.providers.mactouch.MacMotionEventProvider(*largs, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.input.provider.MotionEventProvider

    start()
        Start the provider. This method is automatically called when the application is started and if
        the configuration uses the current provider.

    stop()
        Stop the provider.

    update(dispatch_fn)
        Update the provider and dispatch all the new touch events though the dispatch_fn argument.

29.2.9 Native support of Wacom tablet from linuxwacom driver

To configure LinuxWacom, add this to your configuration:

```python
[input]
pen = linuxwacom,/dev/input/event2,mode=pen
finger = linuxwacom,/dev/input/event3,mode=touch
```

**Note:** You must have read access to the input event.

You can use a custom range for the X, Y and pressure values. On some drivers, the range reported is
invalid. To fix that, you can add these options to the argument line:

• invert_x : 1 to invert X axis
• invert_y : 1 to invert Y axis
• min_position_x : X minimum
• max_position_x: X maximum
• min_position_y: Y minimum
• max_position_y: Y maximum
• min_pressure: pressure minimum
• max_pressure: pressure maximum

```python
class kivy.input.providers.linuxwacom.LinuxWacomMotionEvent(device, id, args)
    Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent

depack(args)
    Depack args into attributes of the class
```

29.2.10 Support for WM_PEN messages (Windows platform)

```python
class kivy.input.providers.wm_pen.WM_Pen(device, id, args)
    Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent

MotionEvent representing the WM_Pen event. Supports the pos profile.

depack(args)
    Depack args into attributes of the class
```

29.2.11 Support for WM_TOUCH messages (Windows platform)

```python
class kivy.input.providers.wm_touch.WM_MotionEvent(device, id, args)
    Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent

MotionEvent representing the WM_MotionEvent event. Supports pos, shape and size profiles.

depack(args)
    Depack args into attributes of the class
```

29.2.12 TUIO Input Provider

TUIO is the de facto standard network protocol for the transmission of touch and fiducial information between a server and a client. To learn more about TUIO (which is itself based on the OSC protocol), please refer to http://tuio.org – The specification should be of special interest.

Configure a TUIO provider in the config.ini

The TUIO provider can be configured in the configuration file in the [input] section:

```
[input]
# name = tuio,<ip>:<port>
multitouchtable = tuio,192.168.0.1:3333
```

Configure a TUIO provider in the App

You must add the provider before your application is run, like this:
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.config import Config

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        Config.set('input', 'multitouchscreen1', 'tuio,0.0.0.0:3333')
        # You can also add a second TUIO listener
        # Config.set('input', 'source2', 'tuio,0.0.0.0:3334')
        # Then do the usual things
        # ...
        return

class kivy.input.providers.tuio.TuioMotionEventProvider(device, args)

    Bases: kivy.input.provider.MotionEventProvider

    The TUIO provider listens to a socket and handles some of the incoming OSC messages:
    • /tuio/2Dcur
    • /tuio/2Dobj
    You can easily extend the provider to handle new TUIO paths like so:

    # Create a class to handle the new TUIO type/path
    # Replace NEWPATH with the pathname you want to handle
    class TuioNEWPATHMotionEvent(MotionEvent):
        def __init__(self, id, args):
            super(TuioNEWPATHMotionEvent, self).__init__(id, args)

        def depack(self, args):
            # In this method, implement 'unpacking' for the received
            # arguments. You basically translate from TUIO args to Kivy
            # MotionEvent variables. If all you receive are x and y
            # values, you can do it like this:
            if len(args) == 2:
                self.sx, self.sy = args
                self.profile = ('pos', )
                self.sy = 1 - self.sy
            super(TuioNEWPATHMotionEvent, self).depack(args)

    # Register it with the TUIO MotionEvent provider.
    # You obviously need to replace the PATH placeholders appropriately.
    TuioMotionEventProvider.register('/tuio/PATH', TuioNEWPATHMotionEvent)

    Note: The class name is of no technical importance. Your class will be associated with the path
    that you pass to the register() function. To keep things simple, you should name your class
    after the path that it handles, though.

    static create(oscpath, **kwargs)
    Create a touch event from a TUIO path

    static register(oscpath, classname)
    Register a new path to handle in TUIO provider

    start()
    Start the TUIO provider

    stop()
    Stop the TUIO provider
### static unregister(oscpath, classname)
Unregister a path to stop handling it in the TUIO provider

### update(dispatch_fn)
Update the TUIO provider (pop events from the queue)

#### class kivy.input.providers.tuio.Tuio2dCurMotionEvent(device, id, args)
**Bases:** kivy.input.providers.tuio.TuioMotionEvent

A 2dCur TUIO touch.

#### depack(args)
Depack args into attributes of the class

#### class kivy.input.providers.tuio.Tuio2dObjMotionEvent(device, id, args)
**Bases:** kivy.input.providers.tuio.TuioMotionEvent

A 2dObj TUIO object.

#### depack(args)
Depack args into attributes of the class

### 29.3 Input recorder

New in version 1.1.0.

[Warning: This part of Kivy is still experimental and this API is subject to change in a future version.]

This is a class that can record and replay some input events. This can be used for test cases, screen savers etc.

Once activated, the recorder will listen for any input event and save its properties in a file with the delta time. Later, you can play the input file: it will generate fake touch events with the saved properties and dispatch it to the event loop.

By default, only the position is saved (’pos’ profile and ’sx’, ’sy’, attributes). Change it only if you understand how input handling works.

#### 29.3.1 Recording events

The best way is to use the “recorder” module. Check the Modules documentation to see how to activate a module.

Once activated, you can press F8 to start the recording. By default, events will be written to `<current-path>/recorder.kvi`. When you want to stop recording, press F8 again.

You can replay the file by pressing F7.

Check the Recorder module module for more information.

#### 29.3.2 Manual play

You can manually open a recorder file, and play it by doing:

```python
from kivy.input.recorder import Recorder
rec = Recorder(filename='myrecorder.kvi')
rec.play = True
```
If you want to loop over that file, you can do:

```python
from kivy.input.recorder import Recorder
def recorder_loop(instance, value):
    if value is False:
        instance.play = True

rec = Recorder(filename='myrecorder.kvi')
rec.bind(play=recorder_loop)
rec.play = True
```

29.3.3 Recording more attributes

You can extend the attributes to save on one condition: attributes values must be simple values, not instances of complex classes.

Let’s say you want to save the angle and pressure of the touch, if available:

```python
from kivy.input.recorder import Recorder
rec = Recorder(filename='myrecorder.kvi',
                record_attrs=['is_touch', 'sx', 'sy', 'angle', 'pressure'],
                record_profile_mask=['pos', 'angle', 'pressure'])
rec.record = True
```

Or with modules variables:

```
$ python main.py -m recorder,attrs=is_touch:sx:sy:angle:pressure,
↑ profile_mask=pos:angle:pressure
```

29.3.4 Known limitations

- Unable to save attributes with instances of complex classes.
- Values that represent time will not be adjusted.
- Can replay only complete records. If a begin/update/end event is missing, this could lead to ghost touches.
- Stopping the replay before the end can lead to ghost touches.

```python
class kivy.input.recorder.Recorder(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

Recorder class. Please check module documentation for more information.

    Events

        on_stop: Fired when the playing stops.

    Changed in version 1.10.0: Event on_stop added.

    counter
        Number of events recorded in the last session.

        counter is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0, read-only.

    filename
        Filename to save the output of the recorder.

        filename is a StringProperty and defaults to 'recorder.kvi'.
```
**play**
Boolean to start/stop the replay of the current file (if it exists).

*play* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**record**
Boolean to start/stop the recording of input events.

*record* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**record_attrs**
Attributes to record from the motion event.

*record_attrs* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to ['is_touch', 'sx', 'sy'].

**record_profile_mask**
Profile to save in the fake motion event when replayed.

*record_profile_mask* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to ['pos'].

**window**
Window instance to attach the recorder. If None, it will use the default instance.

*window* is a *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

### 29.4 Motion Event

The *MotionEvent* is the base class used for events provided by pointing devices (touch and non-touch). This class defines all the properties and methods needed to handle 2D and 3D movements but has many more capabilities.

**Note:** You never create the *MotionEvent* yourself: this is the role of the *providers*.

### 29.4.1 Motion Event and Touch

We differentiate between a Motion Event and Touch event. A Touch event is a *MotionEvent* with the *pos* profile. Only these events are dispatched throughout the widget tree.

1. The *MotionEvent* 's are gathered from input providers.
2. All the *MotionEvent* 's are dispatched from *on_motion()*.
3. If a *MotionEvent* has a *pos* profile, we dispatch it through *on_touch_down()*, *on_touch_move()* and *on_touch_up()*.

### 29.4.2 Listening to a Motion Event

If you want to receive all MotionEvents, Touch or not, you can bind the MotionEvent from the *Window* to your own callback:

```python
def on_motion(self, etype, motionevent):
    # will receive all motion events.
    pass
Window.bind(on_motion=on_motion)
```

You can also listen to changes of the mouse position by watching *mouse_pos*.
29.4.3 Profiles

The `MotionEvent` stores device specific information in various properties listed in the `profile`. For example, you can receive a `MotionEvent` that has an angle, a fiducial ID, or even a shape. You can check the `profile` attribute to see what is currently supported by the `MotionEvent` provider.

This is a short list of the profile values supported by default. Please check the `MotionEvent.profile` property to see what profile values are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angle</td>
<td>2D angle. Accessed via the <code>a</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>button</td>
<td>Mouse button (‘left’, ‘right’, ‘middle’, ‘scrollup’ or ‘scrolldown’). Accessed via the <code>button</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>markerid</td>
<td>Marker or Fiducial ID. Accessed via the <code>fid</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos</td>
<td>2D position. Accessed via the <code>x</code>, <code>y</code> or <code>pos</code> properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos3d</td>
<td>3D position. Accessed via the <code>x</code>, <code>y</code> or <code>z</code> properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pressure</td>
<td>Pressure of the contact. Accessed via the <code>pressure</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>Contact shape. Accessed via the <code>shape</code> property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want to know whether the current `MotionEvent` has an angle:

```python
def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    if 'angle' in touch.profile:
        print('The touch angle is', touch.a)
```

If you want to select only the fiducials:

```python
def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    if 'markerid' not in touch.profile:
        return
```

```python
class kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent(device, id, args)
    Bases: kivy.input.motionevent.MotionEvent

    Abstract class that represents an input event (touch or non-touch).

    Parameters

    id: str
        unique ID of the MotionEvent

    args: list
        list of parameters, passed to the depack() function

    apply_transform_2d(transform)
        Apply a transformation on x, y, z, px, py, pz, ox, oy, oz, dx, dy, dz

    copy_to(to)
        Copy some attribute to another touch object.

    depack(args)
        Depack args into attributes of the class

    device = None
        Device used for creating this touch

    distance(other_touch)
        Return the distance between the current touch and another touch.

    double_tap_time = None
        If the touch is a `is_double_tap`, this is the time between the previous tap and the current touch.
```
dpos
Return delta between last position and current position, in the screen coordinate system
(self.dx, self.dy)

dsx = None
Delta between self.sx and self.psx, in 0-1 range.
dsy = None
Delta between self.sy and self.psy, in 0-1 range.
dsz = None
Delta between self.sz and self.psz, in 0-1 range.
dx = None
Delta between self.x and self.px, in window range
dy = None
Delta between self.y and self.py, in window range
dz = None
Delta between self.z and self.pz, in window range

grab(class_instance, exclusive=False)
Grab this motion event. You can grab a touch if you want to receive subsequent
on_touch_move() and on_touch_up() events, even if the touch is not dispatched by
the parent:

```python
def on_touch_down(self, touch):
    touch.grab(self)

def on_touch_move(self, touch):
    if touch.grab_current is self:
        # I received my grabbed touch
    else:
        # it's a normal touch

def on_touch_up(self, touch):
    if touch.grab_current is self:
        # I receive my grabbed touch, I must ungrab it!
        touch.ungrab(self)
    else:
        # it's a normal touch
        pass
```

grab_current = None
Used to determine which widget the touch is being dispatched to. Check the grab() func-
tion for more information.

id = None
Id of the touch, not uniq. This is generally the Id set by the input provider, like ID in TUIO. If
you have multiple TUIO source, the same id can be used. Prefer to use uid attribute instead.

is_double_tap = None
Indicate if the touch is a double tap or not

is_mouse_scrolling
Returns True if the touch is a mousewheel scrolling
New in version 1.6.0.

is_touch = None
True if the Motion Event is a Touch. Can be also verified is pos is profile.
is_triple_tap = None
    Indicate if the touch is a triple tap or not
    New in version 1.7.0.
move(*args)
    Move the touch to another position
opos
    Return the initial position of the touch in the screen coordinate system (self.ox, self.oy)
osx = None
    Origin X position, in 0-1 range.
osy = None
    Origin Y position, in 0-1 range.
osz = None
    Origin Z position, in 0-1 range.
ox = None
    Origin X position, in window range
oy = None
    Origin Y position, in window range
oz = None
    Origin Z position, in window range
pop()
    Pop attributes values from the stack
pos = None
    Position (X, Y), in window range
ppos
    Return the previous position of the touch in the screen coordinate system (self.px, self.py)
profile = None
    Profiles currently used in the touch
psx = None
    Previous X position, in 0-1 range.
psy = None
    Previous Y position, in 0-1 range.
psz = None
    Previous Z position, in 0-1 range.
push(**attrs)
    Push attribute values in attrs onto the stack
push_attrs_stack = None
    Attributes to push by default, when we use push() : x, y, z, dx, dy, dz, ox, oy, oz, px, py, pz.
px = None
    Previous X position, in window range
py = None
    Previous Y position, in window range
pz = None
    Previous Z position, in window range
scale_for_screen(w, h, p=None, rotation=0, smode='None', kheight=0)
    Scale position for the screen
shape = None
    Shape of the touch, subclass of Shape. By default, the property is set to None

spos
    Return the position in the 0-1 coordinate system (self.sx, self.sy)

sx = None
    X position, in 0-1 range

sy = None
    Y position, in 0-1 range

sz = None
    Z position, in 0-1 range

time_end = None
    Time of the end event (last touch usage)

time_start = None
    Initial time of the touch creation

time_update = None
    Time of the last update

triple_tap_time = None
    If the touch is a is_triple_tap, this is the time between the first tap and the current touch.
    New in version 1.7.0.

ud = None
    User data dictionary. Use this dictionary to save your own data on the touch.

uid = None
    Uniq ID of the touch. You can safely use this property, it will be never the same accross all
    existing touches.

ungrab(class_instance)
    Ungrab a previously grabbed touch

x = None
    X position, in window range

y = None
    Y position, in window range

z = None
    Z position, in window range

29.5 Motion Event Factory

Factory of MotionEvent providers.

class kivy.input.factory.MouseEventFactory
    Bases: builtins.object

    MotionEvent factory is a class that registers all availables input factories. If you create a new input
    factory, you need to register it here:

    ```python
    MotionEventFactory.register('myproviderid', MyInputProvider)
    ```

    static get(name)
        Get a provider class from the provider id
static list()
Get a list of all available providers

static register(name, classname)
Register a input provider in the database

29.6 Motion Event Provider

Abstract class for the implementation of a MotionEvent provider. The implementation must support the start(), stop() and update() methods.

class kivy.input.provider.MotionEventProvider(device, args)
    Bases: builtins.object
    Base class for a provider.
    start()
    Start the provider. This method is automatically called when the application is started and if the configuration uses the current provider.
    stop()
    Stop the provider.
    update(dispatch_fn)
    Update the provider and dispatch all the new touch events through the dispatch_fn argument.

29.7 Motion Event Shape

Represent the shape of the MotionEvent

class kivy.input.shape.Shape
    Bases: builtins.object
    Abstract class for all implementations of a shape
class kivy.input.shape.ShapeRect
    Bases: kivy.input.shape.Shape
    Class for the representation of a rectangle.
    height
    Height of the rect
    width
    Width of the rect
Kivy Language

The Kivy language is a language dedicated to describing user interface and interactions. You could compare this language to Qt’s QML (http://qt.nokia.com), but we included new concepts such as rule definitions (which are somewhat akin to what you may know from CSS), templating and so on.

Changed in version 1.7.0: The Builder doesn’t execute canvas expressions in realtime anymore. It will pack all the expressions that need to be executed first and execute them after dispatching input, just before drawing the frame. If you want to force the execution of canvas drawing, just call `Builder.sync`.

An experimental profiling tool for the kv lang is also included. You can activate it by setting the environment variable `KIVY_PROFILE_LANG=1`. It will then generate an html file named `builder_stats.html`.

30.1 Overview

The language consists of several constructs that you can use:

- **Rules** A rule is similar to a CSS rule. A rule applies to specific widgets (or classes thereof) in your widget tree and modifies them in a certain way. You can use rules to specify interactive behaviour or use them to add graphical representations of the widgets they apply to. You can target a specific class of widgets (similar to the CSS concept of a `class`) by using the `cls` attribute (e.g. `cls=MyTestWidget`).

- **A Root Widget** You can use the language to create your entire user interface. A kv file must contain only one root widget at most.

- **Dynamic Classes** *(introduced in version 1.7.0)* Dynamic classes let you create new widgets and rules on-the-fly, without any Python declaration.

- **Templates** *(deprecated)* *(introduced in version 1.0.5, deprecated from version 1.7.0)* Templates were used to populate parts of an application, such as styling the content of a list (e.g. icon on the left, text on the right). They are now deprecated by dynamic classes.
30.2 Syntax of a kv File

A Kivy language file must have .kv as filename extension.
The content of the file should always start with the Kivy header, where version must be replaced with the Kivy language version you’re using. For now, use 1.0:

```kivy
#:kivy `1.0`
# content here
```

The content can contain rule definitions, a root widget, dynamic class definitions and templates:

```kivy
# Syntax of a rule definition. Note that several Rules can share the same
definition (as in CSS). Note the braces: they are part of the definition.
<Rule1,Rule2>:
    # .. definitions ..

<Rule3>:
    # .. definitions ..

# Syntax for creating a root widget
RootClassName:
    # .. definitions ..

# Syntax for creating a dynamic class
<NwClass@BaseClass>:
    # .. definitions ..

# Syntax for create a template
[TemplateName@BaseClass1,BaseClass2]:
    # .. definitions ..
```

Regardless of whether it’s a rule, root widget, dynamic class or template you’re defining, the definition should look like this:

```kivy
# With the braces it's a rule. Without them, it's a root widget.
<ClassName>:
    prop1: value1
    prop2: value2

    canvas:
        CanvasInstruction1:
            canvasprop1: value1
        CanvasInstruction2:
            canvasprop2: value2

AnotherClass:
    prop3: value1
```

Here prop1 and prop2 are the properties of ClassName and prop3 is the property of AnotherClass. If the widget doesn’t have a property with the given name, an ObjectProperty will be automatically created and added to the widget.

AnotherClass will be created and added as a child of the ClassName instance.

- The indentation is important and must be consistent. The spacing must be a multiple of the number of spaces used on the first indented line. Spaces are encouraged: mixing tabs and spaces is not recommended.
- The value of a property must be given on a single line (for now at least).
• Keep class names capitalized to avoid syntax errors.
• The canvas property is special: you can put graphics instructions in it to create a graphical representation of the current class.

Here is a simple example of a kv file that contains a root widget:

```kivy
#:kivy 1.0
Button:
    text: 'Hello world'
```

Changed in version 1.7.0: The indentation is not limited to 4 spaces anymore. The spacing must be a multiple of the number of spaces used on the first indented line.

Both the `load_file()` and the `load_string()` methods return the root widget defined in your kv file/string. They will also add any class and template definitions to the `Factory` for later usage.

### 30.3 Value Expressions, on_property Expressions, ids, and Reserved Keywords

When you specify a property’s value, the value is evaluated as a Python expression. This expression can be static or dynamic, which means that the value can use the values of other properties using reserved keywords.

**self** The keyword `self` references the “current widget instance”:

```kivy
Button:
    text: 'My state is %s' % self.state
```

**root** This keyword is available only in rule definitions and represents the root widget of the rule (the first instance of the rule):

```kivy
<MyWidget>:
    custom: 'Hello world'
    Button:
        text: root.custom
```

**app** This keyword always refers to your app instance. It’s equivalent to a call to `kivy.app.App.get_running_app()` in Python.

```kivy
Label:
    text: app.name
```

**args** This keyword is available in `on_<action>` callbacks. It refers to the arguments passed to the callback.

```kivy
TextInput:
    on_focus: self.insert_text("Focus" if args[1] else "No focus")
```

### 30.3.1 ids

Class definitions may contain ids which can be used as a keywords::
<MyWidget>:
    Button:
        id: btn1
    Button:
        text: 'The state of the other button is %s' % btn1.state

Please note that the id will not be available in the widget instance: it is used exclusively for external references. id is a weakref to the widget, and not the widget itself. The widget itself can be accessed with <id>.__self__ (btn1.__self__ in this case).

When the kv file is processed, weakrefs to all the widgets tagged with ids are added to the root widget’s ids dictionary. In other words, following on from the example above, the buttons state could also be accessed as follows:

```python
widget = MyWidget()
state = widget.ids['btn1'].state
```

# Or, as an alternative syntax,
state = widget.ids.btn1.state

Note that the outermost widget applies the kv rules to all its inner widgets before any other rules are applied. This means if an inner widget contains ids, these ids may not be available during the inner widget’s __init__ function.

30.3.2 Valid expressions

There are two places that accept python statements in a kv file: after a property, which assigns to the property the result of the expression (such as the text of a button as shown above) and after a on_property, which executes the statement when the property is updated (such as on_state).

In the former case, the expression can only span a single line, cannot be extended to multiple lines using newline escaping, and must return a value. An example of a valid expression is `text: self.state and ('up' if self.state == 'normal' else 'down')`.

In the latter case, multiple single line statements are valid, including those that escape their newline, as long as they don’t add an indentation level.

Examples of valid statements are:

```python
on_press: if self.state == 'normal': print('normal')
on_state:
    if self.state == 'normal': print('normal')
    else: print('down')
    if self.state == 'normal': \
        print('multiline normal')
    for i in range(10): print(i)
    print([1,2,3,4,5,6,7])
```

An example of a invalid statement:

```python
on_state:
    if self.state == 'normal':
        print('normal')
```

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30.4 Relation Between Values and Properties

When you use the Kivy language, you might notice that we do some work behind the scenes to automatically make things work properly. You should know that Properties implement the Observer Design Pattern. That means that you can bind your own function to be called when the value of a property changes (i.e. you passively observe the property for potential changes).

The Kivy language detects properties in your value expression and will create create callbacks to automatically update the property via your expression when changes occur.

Here’s a simple example that demonstrates this behaviour:

```
Button:
    text: str(self.state)
```

In this example, the parser detects that self.state is a dynamic value (a property). The state property of the button can change at any moment (when the user touches it). We now want this button to display its own state as text, even as the state changes. To do this, we use the state property of the Button and use it in the value expression for the button’s text property, which controls what text is displayed on the button (We also convert the state to a string representation). Now, whenever the button state changes, the text property will be updated automatically.

Remember: The value is a python expression! That means that you can do something more interesting like:

```
Button:
    text: 'Plop world' if self.state == 'normal' else 'Release me!'
```

The Button text changes with the state of the button. By default, the button text will be ‘Plop world’, but when the button is being pressed, the text will change to ‘Release me!’.

More precisely, the kivy language parser detects all substrings of the form X.a.b where X is self or root or app or a known id, and a and b are properties: it then adds the appropriate dependencies to cause the the constraint to be reevaluated whenever something changes. For example, this works exactly as expected:

```
<IndexedExample>:
    beta: self.a.b[self.c.d]
```

However, due to limitations in the parser which hopefully may be lifted in the future, the following doesn’t work:

```
<BadExample>:
    beta: self.a.b[self.c.d].e.f
```

Indeed the .e.f part is not recognized because it doesn’t follow the expected pattern, and so, does not result in an appropriate dependency being setup. Instead, an intermediate property should be introduced to allow the following constraint:

```
<GoodExample>:
    alpha: self.a.b[self.c.d]
    beta: self.alpha.e.f
```

30.5 Graphical Instructions

The graphical instructions are a special part of the Kivy language. They are handled by the ‘canvas’ property definition:
All the classes added inside the canvas property must be derived from the `Instruction` class. You cannot put any Widget class inside the canvas property (as that would not make sense because a widget is not a graphics instruction).

If you want to do theming, you’ll have the same question as in CSS: which rules have been executed first? In our case, the rules are executed in processing order (i.e. top-down).

If you want to change how Buttons are rendered, you can create your own kv file and add something like this:

```plaintext
<Button>:  
    canvas:  
        Color:  
            rgb: (1, 0, 0)  
        Rectangle:  
            pos: self.pos  
            size: self.size  
        Rectangle:  
            pos: self.pos  
            size: self.texture_size  
            texture: self.texture
```

This will result in buttons having a red background with the label in the bottom left, in addition to all the preceding rules. You can clear all the previous instructions by using the `Clear` command:

```plaintext
<Button>:  
    canvas:  
        Clear  
        Color:  
            rgb: (1, 0, 0)  
        Rectangle:  
            pos: self.pos  
            size: self.size  
        Rectangle:  
            pos: self.pos  
            size: self.texture_size  
            texture: self.texture
```

Then, only your rules that follow the `Clear` command will be taken into consideration.

### 30.6 Dynamic classes

Dynamic classes allow you to create new widgets on-the-fly, without any python declaration in the first place. The syntax of the dynamic classes is similar to the Rules, but you need to specify the base classes you want to subclass.

The syntax looks like:
# Simple inheritance
<NewWidget@Button>:
    # kv code here ...

# Multiple inheritance
<NewWidget@ButtonBehavior+Label>:
    # kv code here ...

The @ character is used to separate your class name from the classes you want to subclass. The Python equivalent would have been:

```python
# Simple inheritance
class NewWidget(Button):
    pass

# Multiple inheritance
class NewWidget(ButtonBehavior, Label):
    pass
```

Any new properties, usually added in python code, should be declared first. If the property doesn't exist in the dynamic class, it will be automatically created as an `ObjectProperty` (pre 1.8.0) or as an appropriate typed property (from version 1.8.0).

Changed in version 1.8.0: If the property value is an expression that can be evaluated right away (no external binding), then the value will be used as default value of the property, and the type of the value will be used for the specialization of the Property class. In other terms: if you declare `hello: "world"`, a new `StringProperty` will be instantiated, with the default value “world”. Lists, tuples, dictionaries and strings are supported.

Let's illustrate the usage of these dynamic classes with an implementation of a basic Image button. We could derive our classes from the Button and just add a property for the image filename:

```python
<ImageButton@Button>:
    source: None

    Image:
        source: root.source
        pos: root.pos
        size: root.size

# let's use the new classes in another rule:
<MainUI>:
    BoxLayout:
        ImageButton:
            source: 'hello.png'
            on_press: root.do_something()
        ImageButton:
            source: 'world.png'
            on_press: root.do_something_else()
```

In Python, you can create an instance of the dynamic class as follows:

```python
from kivy.factory import Factory
texture = Factory.ImageButton()
```

**Note**: Using dynamic classes, a child class can be declared before its parent. This however, leads to the unintuitive situation where the parent properties/methods override those of the child. Be careful if
you choose to do this.

30.7 Templates

Changed in version 1.7.0: Template usage is now deprecated. Please use Dynamic classes instead.

30.7.1 Syntax of templates

Using a template in Kivy requires 2 things:

1. a context to pass for the context (will be ctx inside template).
2. a kv definition of the template.

Syntax of a template:

```
# With only one base class
[ClassName@BaseClass]:
    # .. definitions ..

# With more than one base class
[ClassName@BaseClass1,BaseClass2]:
    # .. definitions ..
```

For example, for a list, you’ll need to create a entry with a image on the left, and a label on the right. You can create a template for making that definition easier to use. So, we’ll create a template that uses 2 entries in the context: an image filename and a title:

```
[IconItem@BoxLayout]:
    Image:
        source: ctx.image
    Label:
        text: ctx.title
```

Then in Python, you can instantiate the template using:

```
from kivy.lang import Builder

# create a template with hello world + an image
# the context values should be passed as kwargs to the Builder.template
# function
icon1 = Builder.template('IconItem', title='Hello world',
                        image='myimage.png')

# create a second template with other information
ctx = {'title': 'Another hello world',
       'image': 'myimage2.png'}
icon2 = Builder.template('IconItem', **ctx)

# and use icon1 and icon2 as other widget.
```

30.7.2 Template example

Most of time, when you are creating a screen in the kv lang, you use a lot of redefinitions. In our example, we’ll create a Toolbar, based on a BoxLayout, and put in a few Image widgets that will react to the on_touch_down event.
We can see that the size and size_hint attribute are exactly the same. More than that, the callback in on_touch_down and the image are changing. These can be the variable part of the template that we can put into a context. Let’s try to create a template for the Image:

```python
[ToolbarButton@Image]:
    # This is the same as before
    size: self.texture_size
    size_hint: None, None

    # Now, we are using the ctx for the variable part of the template
    source: 'data/%s.png' % ctx.image
    on_touch_down: self.collide_point(*args[1].pos) and ctx.callback()
```

The template can be used directly in the MyToolbar rule:

```python
<MyToolbar>:
    BoxLayout:
        ToolbarButton:
            image: 'text'
            callback: root.create_text
        ToolbarButton:
            image: 'image'
            callback: root.create_image
        ToolbarButton:
            image: 'video'
            callback: root.create_video
```

That’s all :)

### 30.7.3 Template limitations

When you are creating a context:

1. you cannot use references other than “root”:

```python
<MyRule>:
    Widget:
```

(continues on next page)
id: mywidget
value: 'bleh'

Template:
ctxkey: mywidget.value  # << fail, this references the id
# mywidget

2. not all of the dynamic parts will be understood:

<MyRule>:
Template:
ctxkey: 'value 1' if root.prop1 else 'value2'  # << even if
# root.prop1 is a property, if it changes value, ctxkey
# will not be updated

Template definitions also replace any similarly named definitions in their entirety and thus do not support inheritance.

30.8 Redefining a widget’s style

Sometimes we would like to inherit from a widget in order to use its Python properties without also using its .kv defined style. For example, we would like to inherit from a Label, but we would also like to define our own canvas instructions instead of automatically using the canvas instructions inherited from the Label. We can achieve this by prepending a dash (-) before the class name in the .kv style definition.

In myapp.py:

```python
class MyWidget(Label):
    pass
```

and in my.kv:

```kv
<-MyWidget>:
canvas:
    Color:
        rgb: 1, 1, 1
    Rectangle:
        size: (32, 32)
```

MyWidget will now have a Color and Rectangle instruction in its canvas without any of the instructions inherited from the Label.

30.9 Redefining a widget’s property style

Similar to redefining style, sometimes we would like to inherit from a widget, keep all its KV defined styles, except for the style applied to a specific property. For example, we would like to inherit from a Button, but we would also like to set our own state_image, rather then relying on the background_normal and background_down values. We can achieve this by prepending a dash (-) before the state_image property name in the .kv style definition.

In myapp.py:

```python
class MyWidget(Button):
    new_background = StringProperty('my_background.png')
```
and in my.kv:

```<MyWidget>:
    -state_image: self.new_background```

MyWidget will now have a `state_image` background set only by `new_background`, and not by any previous styles that may have set `state_image`.

**Note:** Although the previous rules are cleared, they are still applied during widget construction and are only removed when the new rule with the dash is reached. This means that initially, previous rules could be used to set the property.

### 30.10 Order of kwargs and KV rule application

Properties can be initialized in KV as well as in python. For example, in KV:

```<MyRule@Widget>:
    text: 'Hello'
    ramp: 45.
    order: self.x + 10```

Then `MyRule()` would initialize all three kivy properties to the given KV values. Separately in python, if the properties already exist as kivy properties one can do for example `MyRule(line='Bye', side=55)`.

However, what will be the final values of the properties when `MyRule(text='Bye', order=55)` is executed? The quick rule is that python initialization is stronger than KV initialization only for constant rules.

Specifically, the `kwargs` provided to the python initializer are always applied first. So in the above example, `text` is set to `'Bye'` and `order` is set to `55`. Then, all the KV rules are applied, except those constant rules that overwrite a python initializer provided value.

That is, the KV rules that do not creates bindings such as `text: 'Hello'` and `ramp: 45.`., if a value for that property has been provided in python, then that rule will not be applied.

So in the `MyRule(text='Bye', order=55)` example, `text` will be `'Bye'`, `ramp` will be `45`, and `order`, which creates a binding, will first be set to `55`, but then when KV rules are applied will end up being whatever `self.x + 10` is.

Changed in version 1.9.1: Before, KV rules always overwrote the python values, now, python values are not overwritten by constant rules.

### 30.11 Lang Directives

You can use directives to add declarative commands, such as imports or constant definitions, to the lang files. Directives are added as comments in the following format:

```
#:<directivename> <options>
```

#### 30.11.1 import <package>

New in version 1.0.5.

**Syntax:**
You can import a package by writing:

```python
#:import os os
```

Or more complex:

```python
#:import ut kivy.utils
```

New in version 1.0.7.

You can directly import classes from a module:

```python
#: import Animation kivy.animation.Animation
```

30.11.2 set <key> <expr>

New in version 1.0.6.

Syntax:

```python
#:set <key> <expr>
```

Set a key that will be available anywhere in the kv. For example:

```python
#:set my_color (.4, .3, .4)
#:set my_color_hl (.5, .4, .5)
```

```python
<Rule>:
    state: 'normal'
    canvas:
        Color:
            rgb: my_color if self.state == 'normal' else my_color_hl
```

30.11.3 include <file>

New in version 1.9.0.

Syntax:

```python
#:include [force] <file>
```

Includes an external kivy file. This allows you to split complex widgets into their own files. If the include is forced, the file will first be unloaded and then reloaded again. For example:
```python
<Rule>
    state: 'normal'
    MyButton:
    MyComponent:
</Rule>
```
By default, `Builder` is a global Kivy instance used in widgets that you can use to load other kv files in addition to the default ones.

**apply** (widget, ignored_consts=set())
Search all the rules that match the widget and apply them.

`ignored_consts` is a set or list type whose elements are property names for which constant KV rules (i.e. those that don’t create bindings) of that widget will not be applied. This allows e.g. skipping constant rules that overwrite a value initialized in python.

**apply_rules** (widget, rule_name, ignored_consts=set())
Search all the rules that match `rule_name` widget and apply them to `widget`.

New in version 1.10.0.

`ignored_consts` is a set or list type whose elements are property names for which constant KV rules (i.e. those that don’t create bindings) of that widget will not be applied. This allows e.g. skipping constant rules that overwrite a value initialized in python.

**load_file** (filename, **kwargs)
Insert a file into the language builder and return the root widget (if defined) of the kv file.

Parameters

- `rulesonly`: bool, defaults to False If True, the Builder will raise an exception if you have a root widget inside the definition.

**load_string** (string, **kwargs)
Insert a string into the Language Builder and return the root widget (if defined) of the kv string.

Parameters

- `rulesonly`: bool, defaults to False If True, the Builder will raise an exception if you have a root widget inside the definition.

- `filename`: str, defaults to None If specified, the filename used to index the kv rules.

The filename parameter can be used to unload kv strings in the same way as you unload kv files. This can be achieved using pseudo file names e.g.:

```latex
<MyRule>
| Label: |
| text = "Hello"
```

can be unloaded via:

```latex
Builderunload(filename="my_rule.kv")
```

**match** (widget)
Return a list of `ParserRule` objects matching the widget.

**match_rule_name** (rule_name)
Return a list of `ParserRule` objects matching the widget.

**sync** ()
Execute all the waiting operations, such as the execution of all the expressions related to the canvas.

New in version 1.7.0.
**template**(*args, **ctx*)

Create a specialized template using a specific context.

New in version 1.0.5.

With templates, you can construct custom widgets from a kv lang definition by giving them a context. Check Template usage.

**unbind_property**(*widget, name*)

Unbind the handlers created by all the rules of the widget that set the name.

This effectively clears all the rules of widget that take the form:

**name**: rule

For example:

```python
>>> w = Builder.load_string(''
... Widget:
...    height: self.width / 2. if self.disabled else self.width
...    x: self.y + 50
... '')
>>> w.size
[100, 100]
>>> w.pos
[50, 0]
>>> w.width = 500
>>> w.size
[500, 500]
>>> Builder.unbind_property(w, 'height')
>>> w.width = 222
>>> w.size
[222, 500]
>>> w.y = 500
>>> w.pos
[550, 500]
```

New in version 1.9.1.

**unbind_widget**(*uid*)

Unbind all the handlers created by the KV rules of the widget. The kivy.uix.widget. Widget.uid is passed here instead of the widget itself, because Builder is using it in the widget destructor.

This effectively clears all the KV rules associated with this widget. For example:

```python
>>> w = Builder.load_string(''
... Widget:
...    height: self.width / 2. if self.disabled else self.width
...    x: self.y + 50
... '')
>>> w.size
[100, 100]
>>> w.pos
[50, 0]
>>> w.width = 500
>>> w.size
[500, 500]
>>> Builder.unbind_widget(w.uid)
>>> w.width = 222
>>> w.y = 500
```

(continues on next page)
>>> w.size
[222, 500]
>>> w.pos
[50, 500]

New in version 1.7.2.

**unload_file(filename)**

Unload all rules associated with a previously imported file.

New in version 1.0.8.

**Warning:** This will not remove rules or templates already applied/used on current widgets. It will only effect the next widgets creation or template invocation.

```python
class kivy.lang.BuilderException(context, line, message, cause=None)
    Bases: kivy.lang.parser.ParserException

Exception raised when the Builder failed to apply a rule on a widget.

class kivy.lang.Parser(**kwargs)
    Bases: builtins.object

Create a Parser object to parse a Kivy language file or Kivy content.

    parse(content)
    Parse the contents of a Parser file and return a list of root objects.

    parse_level(level, lines, spaces=0)
    Parse the current level (level * spaces) indentation.

    strip_comments(lines)
    Remove all comments from all lines in-place. Comments need to be on a single line and not at the end of a line. i.e. a comment line’s first non-whitespace character must be a #.

class kivy.lang.ParserException(context, line, message, cause=None)
    Bases: builtins.Exception

Exception raised when something wrong happened in a kv file.
```

### 30.12 Builder

Class used for the registering and application of rules for specific widgets.

```python
class kivy.lang.builder.Observable
    Bases: kivy.event.ObjectWithUid

Observable is a stub class defining the methods required for binding. EventDispatcher is (the) one example of a class that implements the binding interface. See EventDispatcher for details.

New in version 1.9.0.

    fbind()
    See EventDispatcher.fbind().
```

**Note:** To keep backward compatibility with derived classes which may have inherited from Observable before, the fbind() method was added. The default implementa-
tion of \texttt{fbind()} is to create a partial function that it passes to \texttt{bind} while saving the uid and largs/kwargs. However, \texttt{funbind()} (and \texttt{unbind_uid()}) are fairly inefficient since we have to first lookup this partial function using the largs/kwargs or uid and then call \texttt{unbind()} on the returned function. It is recommended to overwrite these methods in derived classes to bind directly for better performance.

Similarly to \texttt{EventDispatcher.fbind()}, this method returns 0 on failure and a positive unique uid on success. This uid can be used with \texttt{unbind_uid()}.

\begin{verbatim}
funbind()
    See \texttt{fbind()} and \texttt{EventDispatcher.funbind()}.

unbind_uid()
    See \texttt{fbind()} and \texttt{EventDispatcher.unbind_uid()}.
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{kivy.lang.builder.Builder = \textless kivy.lang.builder.BuilderBase object\textgreater }

Main instance of a \texttt{BuilderBase}.

\texttt{class kivy.lang.builder.BuilderBase}

Bases: \texttt{builtins.object}

The Builder is responsible for creating a \texttt{Parser} for parsing a kv file, merging the results into its internal rules, templates, etc.

By default, \texttt{Builder} is a global Kivy instance used in widgets that you can use to load other kv files in addition to the default ones.

\begin{verbatim}
apply\(\texttt{(widget, ignored_consts=set())}\)
    Search all the rules that match the widget and apply them.

    ignored_consts is a set or list type whose elements are property names for which constant KV rules (i.e. those that don't create bindings) of that widget will not be applied. This allows e.g. skipping constant rules that overwrite a value initialized in python.

apply_rules\(\texttt{(widget, rule_name, ignored_consts=set())}\)
    Search all the rules that match \texttt{rule_name} widget and apply them to \texttt{widget}.

    New in version 1.10.0.

    ignored_consts is a set or list type whose elements are property names for which constant KV rules (i.e. those that don't create bindings) of that widget will not be applied. This allows e.g. skipping constant rules that overwrite a value initialized in python.

load_file\(\texttt{(filename, **kwargs)}\)
    Insert a file into the language builder and return the root widget (if defined) of the kv file.

    \texttt{Parameters}

    \texttt{rulesonly: bool, defaults to False} If True, the Builder will raise an exception if you have a root widget inside the definition.

load_string\(\texttt{(string, **kwargs)}\)
    Insert a string into the Language Builder and return the root widget (if defined) of the kv string.

    \texttt{Parameters}

    \texttt{rulesonly: bool, defaults to False} If True, the Builder will raise an exception if you have a root widget inside the definition.

    \texttt{filename: str, defaults to None} If specified, the filename used to index the kv rules.

The filename parameter can be used to unload kv strings in the same way as you unload kv files. This can be achieved using pseudo file names e.g.:
Build.load_string(""
<MyRule>:
  Label:
    text="Hello"
"", filename="myrule.kv")

can be unloaded via:

Build.unload_file("myrule.kv")

**match** *(widget)*
Return a list of *ParserRule* objects matching the widget.

**match_rule_name** *(rule_name)*
Return a list of *ParserRule* objects matching the widget.

**sync** *
Execute all the waiting operations, such as the execution of all the expressions related to the canvas.

New in version 1.7.0.

**template** *(args, **ctx)*
Create a specialized template using a specific context.

New in version 1.0.5.

With templates, you can construct custom widgets from a kv lang definition by giving them a context. Check [Template usage](#).

**unbind_property** *(widget, name)*
Unbind the handlers created by all the rules of the widget that set the name.

This effectively clears all the rules of widget that take the form:

```
name: rule
```

For example:

```python
>>> w = Builder.load_string(''
... Widget:
...     height: self.width / 2. if self.disabled else self.width
...     x: self.y + 50
... '')
>>> w.size
[100, 100]
>>> w.pos
[50, 0]
>>> w.width = 500
>>> w.size
[500, 500]
>>> Builder.unbind_property(w, 'height')
>>> w.width = 222
>>> w.size
[222, 500]
>>> w.y = 500
>>> w.pos
[550, 500]
```

New in version 1.9.1.
unbind_widget(uid)
Unbind all the handlers created by the KV rules of the widget. The kivy.uix.widget.
Widget.uid is passed here instead of the widget itself, because Builder is using it in the
widget destructor.

This effectively clears all the KV rules associated with this widget. For example:

```python
>>> w = Builder.load_string(''
... Widget:
...    height: self.width / 2. if self.disabled else self.width
...    x: self.y + 50
... ''

>>> w.size
[100, 100]

>>> w.pos
[50, 0]

>>> w.width = 500

>>> w.size
[500, 500]

>>> Builder.unbind_widget(w.uid)

>>> w.width = 222

>>> w.y = 500

>>> w.size
[222, 500]

>>> w.pos
[50, 500]
```

New in version 1.7.2.

unload_file(filename)
Unload all rules associated with a previously imported file.

New in version 1.0.8.

Warning: This will not remove rules or templates already applied/used on current wid-
gets. It will only effect the next widgets creation or template invocation.

class kivy.lang.builder.BuilderException(context, line, message, cause=None)
Bases: kivy.lang.parser.ParserException

Exception raised when the Builder failed to apply a rule on a widget.

30.13 Parser

Class used for the parsing of .kv files into rules.

class kivy.lang.parser.Parser(**kwargs)
Bases: builtins.object

Create a Parser object to parse a Kivy language file or Kivy content.

parse(content)
Parse the contents of a Parser file and return a list of root objects.

parse_level(level, lines, spaces=0)
Parse the current level (level * spaces) indentation.
**strip_comments** *(lines)*

Remove all comments from all lines in-place. Comments need to be on a single line and not at the end of a line. i.e. a comment line’s first non-whitespace character must be a #.

**class kivy.lang.parser.ParserException**(context, line, message, cause=None)

Bases: builtins.Exception

Exception raised when something wrong happened in a kv file.
CHAPTER 31

External libraries

Kivy comes with other python/C libraries:

• **ddsfile** - used for parsing and saving DDS files.
• **osc** - a modified/optimized version of PyOSC for using the Open Sound Control protocol.
• **mtdev** - provides support for the Kernel multi-touch transformation library.

**Warning:** Even though Kivy comes with these external libraries, we do not provide any support for them and they might change in the future. Don’t rely on them in your code.

31.1 GstPlayer

New in version 1.8.0.

GstPlayer is a media player implemented specifically for Kivy with Gstreamer 1.0. It doesn’t use Gi at all and is focused on what we want: the ability to read video and stream the image in a callback, or read an audio file. Don’t use it directly but use our Core providers instead.

This player is automatically compiled if you have `pkg-config --libs --cflags gstreamer-1.0` working.

**Warning:** This is an external library and Kivy does not provide any support for it. It might change in the future and we advise you don’t rely on it in your code.

31.2 DDS File library

This library can be used to parse and save DDS (DirectDraw Surface <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DirectDraw_Surface>) files.

The initial version was written by:
All the initial work credits go to him! Thank you :)
This version uses structs instead of ctypes.

### 31.2.1 DDS Format

```
[DDS ][SurfaceDesc][Data]

[SurfaceDesc]: (everything is uint32)
  Size
  Flags
  Height
  Width
  PitchOrLinearSize
  Depth
  MipmapCount
  Reserved1 * 11

[PixelFormat]:
  Size
  Flags
  FourCC
  RGBBitCount
  RBitMask
  GBitMask
  BBitMask
  ABitMask

[Caps]:
  Caps1
  Caps2
  Reserved1 * 2
  Reserved2
```

**Warning:** This is an external library and Kivy does not provide any support for it. It might change in the future and we advise you don't rely on it in your code.

```python
class kivy.lib.ddsfile.DDSException
    Bases: builtins.Exception

class kivy.lib.ddsfile.QueryDict
    Bases: builtins.dict
```

### 31.3 Python mtdev

The mtdev module provides Python bindings to the Kernel multi-touch transformation library, also known as mtdev (MIT license).

The mtdev library transforms all variants of kernel MT events to the slotted type B protocol. The events put into mtdev may be from any MT device, specifically type A without contact tracking, type A with contact tracking, or type B with contact tracking. See the kernel documentation for further details.
Warning: This is an external library and Kivy does not provide any support for it. It might change in the future and we advise you don’t rely on it in your code.

class kivy.lib.mtdev.input_absinfo
    Bases: _ctypes.Structure

class kivy.lib.mtdev.input_event
    Bases: _ctypes.Structure

class kivy.lib.mtdev.mtdev
    Bases: _ctypes.Structure

class kivy.lib.mtdev.mtdev_caps
    Bases: _ctypes.Structure

class kivy.lib.mtdev.timeval
    Bases: _ctypes.Structure
Modules

Modules are classes that can be loaded when a Kivy application is starting. The loading of modules is managed by the config file. Currently, we include:

- **touchring**: Draw a circle around each touch.
- **monitor**: Add a red topbar that indicates the FPS and a small graph indicating input activity.
- **keybinding**: Bind some keys to actions, such as a screenshot.
- **recorder**: Record and playback a sequence of events.
- **screen**: Emulate the characteristics (dpi/density/resolution) of different screens.
- **inspector**: Examines your widget hierarchy and widget properties.
- **webdebugger**: Realtime examination of your app internals via a web browser.
- **joycursor**: Navigate in your app with a joystick.
- **showborder**: Show widget’s border.

Modules are automatically loaded from the Kivy path and User path:

- `PATH_TO_KIVY/kivy/modules`
- `HOME/kivy/mods`

32.1 Activating a module

There are various ways in which you can activate a kivy module.

32.1.1 Activate a module in the config

To activate a module this way, you can edit your configuration file (in your `HOME/kivy/config.ini`):
Only the name of the module followed by “=” is sufficient to activate the module.

### 32.1.2 Activate a module in Python

Before starting your application, preferably at the start of your import, you can do something like this:

```python
import kivy
kivy.require('1.0.8')

# Activate the touchring module
from kivy.config import Config
Config.set('modules', 'touchring', '')
```

### 32.1.3 Activate a module via the commandline

When starting your application from the commandline, you can add a `-m <modulename>` to the arguments. For example:

```bash
python main.py -m webdebugger
```

**Note:** Some modules, such as the screen, may require additional parameters. They will, however, print these parameters to the console when launched without them.

### 32.2 Create your own module

Create a file in your `HOME/.kivy/mods`, and create 2 functions:

```python
def start(win, ctx):
    pass
def stop(win, ctx):
    pass
```

Start/stop are functions that will be called for every window opened in Kivy. When you are starting a module, you can use these to store and manage the module state. Use the `ctx` variable as a dictionary. This context is unique for each instance/start() call of the module, and will be passed to stop() too.

### 32.3 Console

New in version 1.9.1.

Reboot of the old inspector, designed to be modular and keep concerns separated. It also has an addons architecture that allow you to add a button, panel, or more in the Console itself.
32.3.1 Usage

For normal module usage, please see the modules documentation:

```
python main.py -m console
```

32.3.2 Mouse navigation

When the “Select” button is activated, you can:

- tap once on a widget to select it without leaving inspect mode
- double tap on a widget to select and leave inspect mode (then you can manipulate the widget again)

32.3.3 Keyboard navigation

- “Ctrl + e”: toggle console
- “Escape”: cancel widget lookup, then hide inspector view
- “Up”: select the parent widget
- “Down”: select the first child of the currently selected widget
- “Left”: select the previous sibling
- “Right”: select the next sibling

32.3.4 Additional information

Some properties can be edited live. However, due to the delayed usage of some properties, it might crash if you don’t handle the required cases.

32.3.5 Addons

Addons must be added to `Console.addons` before the first Clock tick of the application, or before `create_console` is called. You currently cannot add addons on the fly. Addons are quite cheap until the Console is activated. Panels are even cheaper as nothing is done until the user selects them.

We provide multiple addons activated by default:

- ConsoleAddonFps: display the FPS at the top-right
- ConsoleAddonSelect: activate the selection mode
- ConsoleAddonBreadcrumb: display the hierarchy of the current widget at the bottom
- ConsoleAddonWidgetTree: panel to display the widget tree of the application
- ConsoleAddonWidgetPanel: panel to display the properties of the selected widget
If you need to add custom widgets in the Console, please use either `ConsoleButton`, `ConsoleToggleButton` or `ConsoleLabel`.

An addon must inherit from the `ConsoleAddon` class.

For example, here is a simple addon for displaying the FPS at the top/right of the Console:

```python
from kivy.modules.console import Console, ConsoleAddon

class ConsoleAddonFps(ConsoleAddon):
    def __init__(self):
        self.lbl = ConsoleLabel(text="0 Fps")
        self.console.add_toolbar_widget(self.lbl, right=True)

    def activate(self):
        self.event = Clock.schedule_interval(self.update_fps, 1 / 2.)

    def deactivated(self):
        self.event.cancel()

    def update_fps(self, *args):
        fps = Clock.get_fps()
        self.lbl.text = "{} Fps".format(int(fps))

Console.register_addon(ConsoleAddonFps)
```

You can create addons that add panels. Panel activation/deactivation is not tied to the addon activation/deactivation, but in some cases, you can use the same callback for deactivating the addon and the panel. Here is a simple “About” panel addon:

```python
from kivy.modules.console import Console, ConsoleAddon, ConsoleLabel

class ConsoleAddonAbout(ConsoleAddon):
    def __init__(self):
        self.console.add_panel("About", self.panel_activate, self.panel_deactivate)

    def panel_activate(self):
        self.console.bind(widget=self.update_content)
        self.update_content()

    def panel_deactivate(self):
        self.console.unbind(widget=self.update_content)

    def deactivate(self):
        self.panel_deactivate()

    def update_content(self, *args):
        widget = self.console.widget
        if not widget:
            return
        text = "Selected widget is: {!r}".format(widget)
        lbl = ConsoleLabel(text=text)
        self.console.set_content(lbl)

Console.register_addon(ConsoleAddonAbout)
```

`kivy.modules.console.start(win, ctx)`
Create an Console instance attached to the `ctx` and bound to the Window’s `on_keyboard()` event for capturing the keyboard shortcut.
Parameters

\[ \text{win: A \textit{Window} } \] The application Window to bind to.
\[ \text{ctx: A \textit{Widget} or subclass } \] The Widget to be inspected.

\texttt{kivy.modules.console.stop(win, ctx)}

Stop and unload any active Inspectors for the given \texttt{ctx}.

\textbf{class} \texttt{kivy.modules.console.Console(**kwargs)}

Bases: \texttt{kivy.uix.relativelayout.RelativeLayout}

Console interface

This widget is created by \texttt{create_console()}, when the module is loaded. During that time, you can add addons on the console to extend the functionalities, or add your own application stats / debugging module.

**activated**

True if the Console is activated (showed)

**add_panel** (name, \texttt{cb_activate, cb_deactivate, cb_refresh=None})

Add a new panel in the Console.

- \texttt{cb_activate} is a callable that will be called when the panel is activated by the user.
- \texttt{cb_deactivate} is a callable that will be called when the panel is deactivated or when the console will hide.
- \texttt{cb_refresh} is an optional callable that is called if the user click again on the button for display the panel

When activated, it’s up to the panel to display a content in the Console by using \texttt{set_content()}.

**add_toolbar_widget** (widget, \texttt{right=False})

Add a widget in the top left toolbar of the Console. Use \texttt{right=True} if you wanna add the widget at the right instead.

\texttt{addons = [\langle \text{class 'kivy.modules.console.ConsoleAddonSelect'\rangle}, \langle \text{class 'kivy.modules.console.ConsoleAddonFps'\rangle}, \langle \text{class 'kivy.modules.console.ConsoleAddonSelect'\rangle}, ... \langle \text{class 'kivy.modules.console.ConsoleAddonWidgetTree'\rangle}, \langle \text{class 'kivy.modules.console.ConsoleAddonBreadcrumb'\rangle]}

Array of addons that will be created at Console creation

**highlight_at** (x, y)

Select a widget from a x/y window coordinate. This is mostly used internally when Select mode is activated

**inspect_enabled**

Indicate if the inspector inspection is enabled. If yes, the next touch down will select a the widget under the touch

**mode**

Display mode of the Console, either docked at the bottom, or as a floating window.

**on_touch_down** (touch)

Receive a touch down event.

\textbf{Parameters}

\[ \text{touch: MotionEvent class } \] Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See \texttt{relativelayout} for a discussion on coordinate systems.

\textbf{Returns} bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**on_touch_move** (touch)

Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.
See `on_touch_down()` for more information.

```python
on_touch_up(touch)
```

Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See `on_touch_down()` for more information.

```python
pick(widget, x, y)
```

Pick a widget at x/y, given a root `widget`.

```python
remove_toolbar_widget(widget)
```

Remove a widget from the toolbar.

```python
set_content(content)
```

Replace the Console content with a new one.

```python
widget
```

Current widget being selected

```python
class kivy.modules.console.ConsoleAddon(console)
```

Bases: `builtins.object`

Base class for implementing addons

```python
activate()
```

Method called when the addon is activated by the console (when the console is displayed)

```python
console = None
```

Console instance

```python
deactivate()
```

Method called when the addon is deactivated by the console (when the console is hidden)

```python
init()
```

Method called when the addon is instantiated by the Console

```python
class kivy.modules.console.ConsoleButton(**kwargs)
```

Bases: `kivy.uix.button.Button`

Button specialized for the Console

```python
class kivy.modules.console.ConsoleToggleButton(**kwargs)
```

Bases: `kivy.uix.togglebutton.ToggleButton`

ToggleButton specialized for the Console

```python
class kivy.modules.console.ConsoleLabel(**kwargs)
```

Bases: `kivy.uix.label.Label`

LabelButton specialized for the Console

### 32.4 Inspector

New in version 1.0.9.

**Warning:** This module is highly experimental, use it with care.

The Inspector is a tool for finding a widget in the widget tree by clicking or tapping on it. Some keyboard shortcuts are activated:

- “Ctrl + e”: activate / deactivate the inspector view
- “Escape”: cancel widget lookup first, then hide the inspector view
Available inspector interactions:

- tap once on a widget to select it without leaving inspect mode
- double tap on a widget to select and leave inspect mode (then you can manipulate the widget again)

Some properties can be edited live. However, due to the delayed usage of some properties, it might crash if you don’t handle all the cases.

32.4.1 Usage

For normal module usage, please see the *modules* documentation.

The Inspector, however, can also be imported and used just like a normal python module. This has the added advantage of being able to activate and deactivate the module programmatically:

```python
from kivy.core.window import Window
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.modules import inspector

class Demo(App):
    def build(self):
        button = Button(text="Test")
        inspector.create_inspector(Window, button)
        return button

Demo().run()
```

To remove the Inspector, you can do the following:

```python
inspector.stop(Window, button)
```

**kivy.modules.inspector.stop**(*win, ctx*)

Stop and unload any active Inspectors for the given ctx.

**kivy.modules.inspector.create_inspector**(*win, ctx, *l*)

Create an Inspector instance attached to the ctx and bound to the Window’s *on_keyboard*() event for capturing the keyboard shortcut.

**Parameters**

*win: A Window*  The application Window to bind to.

*ctx: A Widget or subclass*  The Widget to be inspected.

32.5 JoyCursor

New in version 1.10.0.

The JoyCursor is a tool for navigating with a joystick as if using a mouse or touch. Most of the actions that are possible for a mouse user are available in this module.

For example:

- left click
- right click
- double click (two clicks)
• moving the cursor
• holding the button (+ moving at the same time)
• selecting
• scrolling

There are some properties that can be edited live, such as intensity of the JoyCursor movement and toggling mouse button holding.

32.5.1 Usage

For normal module usage, please see the modules documentation and these bindings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Joystick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cursor move</td>
<td>Axis 3, Axis 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor intensity</td>
<td>Button 0, Button 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left click</td>
<td>Button 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right click</td>
<td>Button 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scroll up</td>
<td>Button 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scroll down</td>
<td>Button 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold button</td>
<td>Button 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joycursor on/off</td>
<td>Button 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The JoyCursor, like Inspector, can also be imported and used as a normal python module. This has the added advantage of being able to activate and deactivate the module programmatically:

```python
from kivy.lang import Builder
from kivy.base import runTouchApp
runTouchApp(Builder.load_string(''
#:import jc kivy.modules.joycursor
BoxLayout:
    Button:
        text: 'Press & activate with Ctrl+E or Button 7'
        on_release: jc.create_joycursor(root.parent, root)
    Button:
        text: 'Disable'
        on_release: jc.stop(root.parent, root)
'''))
```

`kivy.modules.joycursor.stop(win, ctx)`  
Stop and unload any active JoyCursors for the given `ctx`.

`kivy.modules.joycursor.create_joycursor(win, ctx, *args)`  
Create a JoyCursor instance attached to the `ctx` and bound to the Window’s `on_keyboard()` event for capturing the keyboard shortcuts.

**Parameters**

- `win`: A `Window` The application Window to bind to.
- `ctx`: A `Widget` or subclass The Widget for JoyCursor to attach to.

32.6 Keybinding

This module forces the mapping of some keys to functions:
• F11: Rotate the Window through 0, 90, 180 and 270 degrees
• Shift + F11: Switches between portrait and landscape on desktops
• F12: Take a screenshot

Note: this doesn’t work if the application requests the keyboard beforehand.

32.6.1 Usage

For normal module usage, please see the modules documentation.

The Keybinding module, however, can also be imported and used just like a normal python module. This has the added advantage of being able to activate and deactivate the module programmatically:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.modules import keybinding
from kivy.core.window import Window

class Demo(App):
    def build(self):
        button = Button(text="Hello")
        keybinding.start(Window, button)
        return button

Demo().run()
```

To remove the Keybinding, you can do the following:

```python
Keybinding.stop(Window, button)
```

32.7 Monitor module

The Monitor module is a toolbar that shows the activity of your current application:

• FPS
• Graph of input events

32.7.1 Usage

For normal module usage, please see the modules documentation.

32.8 Recorder module

New in version 1.1.0.

Create an instance of Recorder, attach to the class, and bind some keys to record / play sequences:

• F6: play the last record in a loop
• F7: read the latest recording
• F8: record input events
32.8.1 Configuration

**Parameters**

- **attrs**: str, defaults to `record_attrs` value. Attributes to record from the motion event.
- **profile_mask**: str, defaults to `record_profile_mask` value. Mask for motion event profile. Used to filter which profile will appear in the fake motion event when replayed.
- **filename**: str, defaults to `recorder.kvi` Name of the file to record / play with.

32.8.2 Usage

For normal module usage, please see the `modules` documentation.

32.9 Screen

This module changes some environment and configuration variables to match the density / dpi / screensize of a specific device.

To see a list of the available screenid’s, just run:

```
python main.py -m screen
```

To simulate a medium-density screen such as the Motorola Droid 2:

```
python main.py -m screen:droid2
```

To simulate a high-density screen such as HTC One X, in portrait:

```
python main.py -m screen:onex,portrait
```

To simulate the iPad 2 screen:

```
python main.py -m screen:ipad
```

If the generated window is too large, you can specify a scale:

```
python main.py -m screen:note2,portrait,scale=.75
```

Note that to display your contents correctly on a scaled window you must consistently use units ‘dp’ and ‘sp’ throughout your app. See `metrics` for more details.

32.10 Touchring

Shows rings around every touch on the surface / screen. You can use this module to check that you don’t have any calibration issues with touches.

32.10.1 Configuration

**Parameters**

- **image**: str, defaults to `<kivy>/data/images/ring.png` Filename of the image to use.
scale: float, defaults to 1. Scale of the image.
alpha: float, defaults to 1. Opacity of the image.

32.10.2 Example

In your configuration (~/.kivy/config.ini), you can add something like this:

[modules]
touchring = image=mypointer.png, scale=.3, alpha=.7

32.11 Web Debugger

New in version 1.2.0.

**Warning:** This module is highly experimental, use it with care.

This module will start a webserver and run in the background. You can see how your application evolves during runtime, examine the internal cache etc.

Run with:

```
python main.py -m webdebugger
```

Then open your webbrowser on http://localhost:5000/
Network support

Kivy currently supports basic, asynchronous network requests. Please refer to `kivy.network.urlrequest.UrlRequest`.

### 33.1 UrlRequest

New in version 1.0.8.

You can use the `UrlRequest` to make asynchronous requests on the web and get the result when the request is completed. The spirit is the same as the XHR object in Javascript.

The content is also decoded if the Content-Type is application/json and the result automatically passed through `json.loads`.

The syntax to create a request:

```python
from kivy.network.urlrequest import UrlRequest
req = UrlRequest(url, on_success, on_redirect, on_failure, on_error,
    on_progress, req_body, req_headers, chunk_size,
    timeout, method, decode, debug, file_path, ca_file,
    verify)
```

Only the first argument is mandatory: the rest are optional. By default, a “GET” request will be sent. If the `UrlRequest.req_body` is not None, a “POST” request will be sent. It’s up to you to adjust `UrlRequest.req_headers` to suit your requirements and the response to the request will be accessible as the parameter called “result” on the callback function of the on_success event.

Example of fetching JSON:

```python
def got_json(req, result):
    for key, value in result['headers'].items():
        print('{}: {}'.format(key, value))

req = UrlRequest('https://httpbin.org/headers', got_json)
```
Example of Posting data (adapted from httplib example):

```python
import urllib

def bug_posted(req, result):
    print('Our bug is posted!')
    print(result)

params = urllib.urlencode({'@number': 12524, '@type': 'issue', '@action': 'show'})
headers = {'Content-type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded', 'Accept': 'text/plain'}

req = UrlRequest('bugs.python.org', on_success=bug_posted, req_body=params, req_headers=headers)
```

If you want a synchronous request, you can call the `wait()` method.

```python
class kivy.network.urlrequest.UrlRequest:
    url: str
    on_success: callback(request, result) Callback function to call when the result has been fetched.
    on_redirect: callback(request, result) Callback function to call if the server returns a Redirect.
    on_failure: callback(request, result) Callback function to call if the server returns a Client or Server Error.
    on_error: callback(request, error) Callback function to call if an error occurs.
    on_progress: callback(request, current_size, total_size) Callback function that will be called to report progression of the download. `total_size` might be -1 if no Content-Length has been reported in the http response. This callback will be called after each `chunk_size` is read.
    req_body: str, defaults to None Data to sent in the request. If it’s not None, a POST will be done instead of a GET.
    req_headers: dict, defaults to None Custom headers to add to the request.
```

Bases: threading.Thread

A UrlRequest. See module documentation for usage.

Changed in version 1.5.1: Add `debug` parameter

Changed in version 1.0.10: Add `method` parameter


Changed in version 1.9.1: Parameter `ca_file` added. Parameter `verify` added.

Changed in version 1.10.0: Parameters `proxy_host`, `proxy_port` and `proxy_headers` added.
chunk_size: int, defaults to 8192  Size of each chunk to read, used only when
on_progress callback has been set. If you decrease it too much, a lot of
on_progress callbacks will be fired and will slow down your download. If you
want to have the maximum download speed, increase the chunk_size or don’t
use on_progress.

timeout: int, defaults to None  If set, blocking operations will timeout after this
many seconds.

method: str, defaults to ‘GET’ (or ‘POST’ if body is specified)  The HTTP method
to use.

decode: bool, defaults to True  If False, skip decoding of the response.

decode_result: bool, defaults to False  If True, it will use the Logger.debug to print infor-
mation about url access/progression/errors.

file_path: str, defaults to None  If set, the result of the UrlRequest will be written
to this path instead of in memory.

cert_file: str, defaults to None  Indicates a SSL CA certificate file path to validate
HTTPS certificates against

verify: bool, defaults to True  If False, disables SSL CA certificate verification

proxy_host: str, defaults to None  If set, the proxy host to use for this connection.

proxy_port: int, defaults to None  If set, and proxy_host is also set, the port to use
for connecting to the proxy server.

proxy_headers: dict, defaults to None  If set, and proxy_host is also set, the headers
to send to the proxy server in the CONNECT request.

chunk_size
   Return the size of a chunk, used only in “progress” mode (when on_progress callback is set.)

decode_result(result, resp)
   Decode the result fetched from url according to his Content-Type. Currently supports only
   application/json.

error
   Return the error of the request. This value is not determined until the request is completed.

get_connection_for_scheme(scheme)
   Return the Connection class for a particular scheme. This is an internal function that can be
   expanded to support custom schemes.

   Actual supported schemes: http, https.

is_finished
   Return True if the request has finished, whether it’s a success or a failure.

req_body = None
   Request body passed in __init__

req_headers = None
   Request headers passed in __init__

resp_headers
   If the request has been completed, return a dictionary containing the headers of the response.
   Otherwise, it will return None.

resp_status
   Return the status code of the response if the request is complete, otherwise return None.
result
   Return the result of the request. This value is not determined until the request is finished.

run()
   Method representing the thread’s activity.

   You may override this method in a subclass. The standard run() method invokes the callable
   object passed to the object’s constructor as the target argument, if any, with sequential and
   keyword arguments taken from the args and kwargs arguments, respectively.

url = None
   Url of the request

wait(delay=0.5)
   Wait for the request to finish (until resp.status is not None)

   Note: This method is intended to be used in the main thread, and the callback will be
   dispatched from the same thread from which you’re calling.

   New in version 1.1.0.
CHAPTER 34

Storage

New in version 1.7.0.

**Warning:** This module is still experimental, and the API is subject to change in a future version.

34.1 Usage

The idea behind the Storage module is to be able to load/store any number of key-value pairs via an indexed key. The default model is abstract so you cannot use it directly. We provide some implementations such as:

- `kivy.storage.dictstore.DictStore`: use a python dict as a store
- `kivy.storage.jsonstore.JsonStore`: use a JSON file as a store
- `kivy.storage.redisstore.RedisStore`: use a Redis database with redis-py

34.2 Examples

For example, let’s use a JsonStore:

```python
from kivy.storage.jsonstore import JsonStore
store = JsonStore('hello.json')
# put some values
store.put('tito', name='Mathieu', org='kivy')
store.put('tshirtman', name='Gabriel', age=27)

# using the same index key erases all previously added key-value pairs
(continues on next page)
```
store.put('tito', name='Mathieu', age=30)

# get a value using a index key and key
print('tito is', store.get('tito')['age'])

# or guess the key/entry for a part of the key
for item in store.find(name='Gabriel '):
    print('tshirtmans index key is', item[0])
    print('his key value pairs are', str(item[1]))

Because the data is persistent, you can check later to see if the key exists:

```python
from kivy.storage.jsonstore import JsonStore

store = JsonStore('hello.json')
if store.exists('tito '):
    print('tite exists:', store.get('tito '))
store.delete('tito ')
```

### 34.3 Synchronous / Asynchronous API

All the standard methods (`get()`, `put()`, `exists()`, `delete()`, `find()`) have an asynchronous version.

For example, the `get` method has a `callback` parameter. If set, the `callback` will be used to return the result to the user when available: the request will be asynchronous. If the `callback` is `None`, then the request will be synchronous and the result will be returned directly.

Without callback (Synchronous API):

```python
entry = mystore.get('tito ')
print('tito =', entry)
```

With callback (Asynchronous API):

```python
def my_callback(store, key, result):
    print('the key', key, 'has a value of', result)
mystore.get('plop ', callback=my_callback)
```

The callback signature (for almost all methods) is:

```python
def callback(store, key, result):
    #
    # store: the `Store` instance currently used.
    # key: the key sought for.
    # result: the result of the lookup for the key.
    #
```

### 34.4 Synchronous container type

The storage API emulates the container type for the synchronous API:
store = JsonStore('hello.json')

# original: store.get('tito')
store['tito']

# original: store.put('tito', name='Mathieu')
store['tito'] = {'name': 'Mathieu'}

def store.delete('tito')

# original: store.count()
len(store)

# original: store.exists('tito')
'tito' in store

# original: for key in store.keys()
for key in store:
    pass

class kivy.storage.AbstractStore(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    Abstract class used to implement a Store

    async_clear(callback)
        Asynchronous version of clear().

    async_count(callback)
        Asynchronously return the number of entries in the storage.

    async_delete(callback, key)
        Asynchronous version of delete().

        Callback arguments

        store: AbstractStore instance   Store instance
        key: string   Name of the key to search for
        result: bool   Indicate True if the storage has been updated, or False if nothing has been done (no changes). None if any error.

    async_exists(callback, key)
        Asynchronous version of exists().

        Callback arguments

        store: AbstractStore instance   Store instance
        key: string   Name of the key to search for
        result: boo   Result of the query, None if any error

    async_find(callback, **filters)
        Asynchronous version of find().

        The callback will be called for each entry in the result.

        Callback arguments

        store: AbstractStore instance   Store instance
        key: string   Name of the key to search for, or None if we reach the end of the results
result: bool  Indicate True if the storage has been updated, or False if nothing has been done (no changes). None if any error.

async_get(callback, key)
Asynchronous version of get().

Callback arguments
  store: AbstractStore instance  Store instance
  key: string  Name of the key to search for
  result: dict  Result of the query, None if any error

async_keys(callback)
Asynchronously return all the keys in the storage.

async_put(callback, key, **values)
Asynchronous version of put().

Callback arguments
  store: AbstractStore instance  Store instance
  key: string  Name of the key to search for
  result: bool  Indicate True if the storage has been updated, or False if nothing has been done (no changes). None if any error.

clear()
Wipe the whole storage.

count()
Return the number of entries in the storage.

delete(key)
Delete a key from the storage. If the key is not found, a KeyError exception will be thrown.

exists(key)
Check if a key exists in the store.

find(**filters)
Return all the entries matching the filters. The entries are returned through a generator as a list of (key, entry) pairs where entry is a dict of key-value pairs

```python
for key, entry in store.find(name='Mathieu'):
    print('key:', key, ', entry:', entry)
```

Because it’s a generator, you cannot directly use it as a list. You can do:

```python
# get all the (key, entry) availables
entries = list(store.find(name='Mathieu'))
# get only the entry from (key, entry)
entries = list([{x[1] for x in store.find(name='Mathieu')})
```

get(key)
Get the key-value pairs stored at key. If the key is not found, a KeyError exception will be thrown.

keys()
Return a list of all the keys in the storage.

put(key, **values)
Put new key-value pairs (given in values) into the storage. Any existing key-value pairs will be removed.
34.5 Dictionary store

Use a Python dictionary as a store.

```
class kivy.storage.dictstore.DictStore(filename, data=None, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.storage.AbstractStore

    Store implementation using a pickled dict. See the kivy.storage module documentation for more information.
```

34.6 JSON store

A Storage module used to save/load key-value pairs from a json file.

```
class kivy.storage.jsonstore.JsonStore(filename, indent=None, sort_keys=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.storage.AbstractStore

    Store implementation using a json file for storing the key-value pairs. See the kivy.storage module documentation for more information.
```

34.7 Redis Store

Store implementation using Redis. You must have redis-py installed.

Usage example:

```
from kivy.storage.redisstore import RedisStore
params = dict(host='localhost', port=6379, db=14)
store = RedisStore(params)
```

All the key-value pairs will be stored with a prefix ‘store’ by default. You can instantiate the storage with another prefix like this:

```
from kivy.storage.redisstore import RedisStore
params = dict(host='localhost', port=6379, db=14)
store = RedisStore(params, prefix='mystore2')
```

The params dictionary will be passed to the redis.StrictRedis class.

See redis-py.

```
class kivy.storage.redisstore.RedisStore(redis_params, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.storage.AbstractStore

    Store implementation using a Redis database. See the kivy.storage module documentation for more informations.
```
The tools module provides various utility scripts, modules and examples.

35.1 Scripts

Some useful scripts include:

- **kviewer.py**: for viewing kv files with automatic updating
- **benchmark.py**: provides detailed OpenGL hardware information as well as some benchmarks measuring kivy specific performance
- **reports.py**: provides a comprehensive report covering your systems providers, libraries, configuration, environment, input devices and options
- **texture_compress.py**: a command line utility for compressing images into PVRTC or ETC1 formats
- **generate-icons.py**: generates set of icons suitable for the various store and package formats
- **gles_compat/subset_gles.py**: examines compatibility between GLEXT and GLES2 headers for finding compatible subsets

35.2 Modules

Tool modules provide various resources for:

- **packaging**
- **text editor highlighting**
35.3 Other

Other miscellaneous resources include

- **pep8checker**: pep8 checking scripts and git hook
- **theming**: demonstrates an alternative theme for kivy
- **travis**: travis continuous integration

This help document is a work-in-progress and currently under construction.

35.4 Packaging

This module contains PyInstaller hooks in order to assist in the process of building binary packages. PyInstaller allows you to produce stand-alone, self-contained executables of your Kivy app for Windows, Linux and Mac.

For more information, please see the PyInstaller website

35.4.1 Pyinstaller hooks

Module that exports pyinstaller related methods and parameters.

Hooks

PyInstaller comes with a default hook for kivy that lists the indirectly imported modules that pyinstaller would not find on its own using `get_deps_all()`. `hookspath()` returns the path to an alternate kivy hook, `kivy/tools/packaging/pyinstaller_hooks/kivy-hook.py` that does not add these dependencies to its list of hidden imports and they have to be explicitly included instead.

One can overwrite the default hook by providing on the command line the `--additional-hooks-dir=HOOKSPATH` option. Because although the default hook will still run, the important global variables, e.g. `excludedimports` and `hiddenimports` will be overwritten by the new hook, if set there.

Additionally, one can add a hook to be run after the default hook by passing e.g. `hookspath=[HOOKSPATH]` to the `Analysis` class. In both cases, `HOOKSPATH` is the path to a directory containing a file named `hook-kivy.py` that is the pyinstaller hook for kivy to be processed after the default hook.

hiddenimports

When a module is imported indirectly, e.g. with `__import__`, pyinstaller won’t know about it and the module has to be added through `hiddenimports`.

`hiddenimports` and other hook variables can be specified within a hook as described above. Also, these variable can be passed to `Analysis` and their values are then appended to the hook’s values for these variables.

Most of kivy’s core modules, e.g. video are imported indirectly and therefore need to be added in `hiddenimports`. The default PyInstaller hook adds all the providers. To overwrite, a modified kivy-hook similar to the default hook, such as `hookspath()` that only imports the desired modules can be added. One then uses `get_deps_minimal()` or `get_deps_all()` to get the list of modules and adds them manually in a modified hook or passes them to `Analysis` in the spec file.
Hook generator

`pyinstaller_hooks` includes a tool to generate a hook which lists all the provider modules in a list so that one can manually comment out the providers not to be included. To use, do:

```
python -m kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks hook filename
```

`filename` is the name and path of the hook file to create. If `filename` is not provided the hook is printed to the terminal.

`kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks.add_dep_paths()`
Should be called by the hook. It adds the paths with the binary dependencies to the system path so that pyinstaller can find the binaries during its crawling stage.

`kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks.get_deps_all()`
Similar to `get_deps_minimal()`, but this returns all the kivy modules that can indirectly imported. Which includes all the possible kivy providers.

This can be used to get a list of all the possible providers which can then manually be included/excluded by commenting out elements in the list instead of passing on all the items. See module description.

Returns

A dict with two keys, `hiddenimports` and `excludes`. Their values are a list of the corresponding modules to include/exclude. This can be passed directly to `Analysis` with e.g.

```python
a = Analysis(['..\kivy\examples\demo\touchtracer\main.py'],
... **get_deps_all())
```

`kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks.get_deps_minimal(exclude_ignored=True, **kwargs)`
Returns Kivy hidden modules as well as excluded modules to be used with `Analysis`.

The function takes core modules as keyword arguments and their value indicates which of the providers to include/exclude from the compiled app.

The possible keyword names are `audio`, `camera`, `clipboard`, `image`, `spelling`, `text`, `video`, and `window`. Their values can be:

- **True**: Include current provider
  The providers imported when the core module is loaded on this system are added to hidden imports. This is the default if the keyword name is not specified.

- **None**: Exclude
  Don’t return this core module at all.

- **A string or list of strings**: Providers to include
  Each string is the name of a provider for this module to be included.

For example, `get_deps_minimal(video=None, window=True, audio=['gstplayer', 'ffpyplayer'], spelling='enchant')` will exclude all the video providers, will include the gstreamer and ffmpegplayer providers for audio, will include the enchant provider for spelling, and will use the current default provider for `window`.

`exclude_ignored`, if `True` (the default), if the value for a core library is `None`, then if `exclude_ignored` is `True`, not only will the library not be included in the hiddenimports but it’ll also added to the excluded imports to prevent it being included accidentally by pyinstaller.

Returns
A dict with two keys, `hiddenimports` and `excludes`. Their values are a list of the corresponding modules to include/exclude. This can be passed directly to `Analysis` with e.g.

```python
a = Analysis(['..\kivy\examples\demo\touchtracer\main.py'],
    ...
    hookspath=hookspath(),
    runtime_hooks=[],
    win_no_prefer_redirects=False,
    win_private_assemblies=False,
    cipher=block_cipher,
    **get_deps_minimal(video=None, audio=None))
```

`kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks.get_factory_modules()`
Returns a list of all the modules registered in the kivy factory.

`kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks.get_hooks()`
Returns the dict for the spec `hookspath` and `runtime_hooks` values.

`kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks.hookspath()`
Returns a list with the directory that contains the alternate (not the default included with pyinstaller) pyinstaller hook for kivy, `kivy/tools/packaging/pyinstaller_hooks/kivy-hook.py`. It is typically used with `hookspath=hookspath()` in the spec file.

The default pyinstaller hook returns all the core providers used using `get_deps_minimal()` to add to its list of hidden imports. This alternate hook only included the essential modules and leaves the core providers to be included additionally with `get_deps_minimal()` or `get_deps_all()`.

`kivy.tools.packaging.pyinstaller_hooks.runtime_hooks()`
Returns a list with the runtime hooks for kivy. It can be used with `runtime_hooks=runtime_hooks()` in the spec file. Pyinstaller comes preinstalled with this hook.
Widgets

Widgets are elements of a graphical user interface that form part of the User Experience. The kivy.uix module contains classes for creating and managing Widgets. Please refer to the Widget class documentation for further information.

Kivy widgets can be categorized as follows:

- **UX widgets**: Classical user interface widgets, ready to be assembled to create more complex widgets.
  
  *Label, Button, CheckBox, Image, Slider, Progress Bar, Text Input, Toggle button, Switch, Video*

- **Layouts**: A layout widget does no rendering but just acts as a trigger that arranges its children in a specific way. Read more on Layouts here.
  
  *Anchor Layout, Box Layout, Float Layout, Grid Layout, PageLayout, Relative Layout, Scatter Layout, Stack Layout*

- **Complex UX widgets**: Non-atomic widgets that are the result of combining multiple classic widgets. We call them complex because their assembly and usage are not as generic as the classical widgets.
  
  *Bubble, Drop-Down List, FileChooser, Popup, Spinner, RecycleView, TabbedPanel, Video player, VKeyboard,*

- **Behaviors widgets**: These widgets do no rendering but act on the graphics instructions or interaction (touch) behavior of their children.
  
  *Scatter, Stencil View*

- **Screen manager**: Manages screens and transitions when switching from one to another.
  
  *Screen Manager*

### 36.1 Behaviors

New in version 1.8.0.
36.1.1 Behavior mixin classes

This module implements behaviors that can be mixed in with existing base widgets. The idea behind these classes is to encapsulate properties and events associated with certain types of widgets.

Isolating these properties and events in a mixin class allows you to define your own implementation for standard kivy widgets that can act as drop-in replacements. This means you can re-style and re-define widgets as desired without breaking compatibility: as long as they implement the behaviors correctly, they can simply replace the standard widgets.

36.1.2 Adding behaviors

Say you want to add Button capabilities to an Image, you could do:

```python
class IconButton(ButtonBehavior, Image):
    pass
```

This would give you an Image with the events and properties inherited from ButtonBehavior. For example, the on_press and on_release events would be fired when appropriate:

```python
class IconButton(ButtonBehavior, Image):
    def on_press(self):
        print("on_press")
```

Or in kv:

```python
IconButton:
    on_press: print('on_press')
```

Naturally, you could also bind to any property changes the behavior class offers:

```python
def state_changed(*args):
    print('state changed')
button = IconButton()
button.bind(state=state_changed)
```

Note: The behavior class must always be _before_ the widget class. If you don’t specify the inheritance in this order, the behavior will not work because the behavior methods are overwritten by the class method listed first.

Similarly, if you combine a behavior class with a class which requires the use of the methods also defined by the behavior class, the resulting class may not function properly. For example, when combining the ButtonBehavior with a Slider, both of which use the on_touch_up() method, the resulting class may not work properly.

Changed in version 1.9.1: The individual behavior classes, previously in one big behaviors.py file, has been split into a single file for each class under the behaviors module. All the behaviors are still imported in the behaviors module so they are accessible as before (e.g. both from kivy.uix.behaviors import ButtonBehavior and from kivy.uix.behaviors.button import ButtonBehavior work).

```python
class kivy.uix.behaviors.ButtonBehavior(**kwargs)
    Bases: builtins.object

    This mixin class provides Button behavior. Please see the button behaviors module documentation for more information.

    Events
```
on_press  Fired when the button is pressed.

on_release  Fired when the button is released (i.e. the touch/click that pressed the button goes away).

always_release
This determines whether or not the widget fires an on_release event if the touch_up is outside the widget.
New in version 1.9.0.
Changed in version 1.10.0: The default value is now False.
always_release is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

last_touch
Contains the last relevant touch received by the Button. This can be used in on_press or on_release in order to know which touch dispatched the event.
New in version 1.8.0.
last_touch is a ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

min_state_time
The minimum period of time which the widget must remain in the ‘down’ state.
New in version 1.9.1.
min_state_time is a float and defaults to 0.035. This value is taken from Config.

state
The state of the button, must be one of ‘normal’ or ‘down’. The state is ‘down’ only when the button is currently touched/clicked, otherwise its ‘normal’.
state is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘normal’.

trigger_action(duration=0.1)
Trigger whatever action(s) have been bound to the button by calling both the on_press and on_release callbacks.
This simulates a quick button press without using any touch events.
Duration is the length of the press in seconds. Pass 0 if you want the action to happen instantly.
New in version 1.8.0.

class kivy.uix.behaviors.ToggleButtonBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.behaviors.button.ButtonBehavior
This mixin class provides togglebutton behavior. Please see the togglebutton behaviors module documentation for more information.
New in version 1.8.0.

allow_no_selection
This specifies whether the widgets in a group allow no selection i.e. everything to be deselected.
New in version 1.9.0.
allow_no_selection is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True

static get_widgets(groupname)
Return a list of the widgets contained in a specific group. If the group doesn’t exist, an empty list will be returned.
**Note:** Always release the result of this method! Holding a reference to any of these widgets can prevent them from being garbage collected. If in doubt, do:

```
l = ToggleButtonBehavior.get_widgets('mygroup')
# do your job
del l
```

---

**Warning:** It’s possible that some widgets that you have previously deleted are still in the list. The garbage collector might need to release other objects before flushing them.

---

**group**

Group of the button. If *None*, no group will be used (the button will be independent). If specified, *group* must be a hashable object, like a string. Only one button in a group can be in a ‘down’ state.

*group* is a *ObjectProperty* and defaults to *None*.

---

**class** `kivy.uix.behaviors.DragBehavior(**kwargs)`

Bases: `builtins.object`

The DragBehavior mixin provides Drag behavior. When combined with a widget, dragging in the rectangle defined by *drag_rectangle* will drag the widget. Please see the *drag behaviors module* documentation for more information.

New in version 1.8.0.

**drag_distance**

Distance to move before dragging the *DragBehavior*, in pixels. As soon as the distance has been traveled, the *DragBehavior* will start to drag, and no touch event will be dispatched to the children. It is advisable that you base this value on the dpi of your target device’s screen.

*drag_distance* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to the *scroll_distance* as defined in the user *Config* (20 pixels by default).

**drag_rect_height**

Height of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed.

*drag_rect_height* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 100.

**drag_rect_width**

Width of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed.

*drag_rect_width* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 100.

**drag_rect_x**

X position of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed (in window coordinates).

*drag_rect_x* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**drag_rect_y**

Y position of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed (in window coordinates).

*drag_rect_y* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**drag_rectangle**

Position and size of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed.
**drag_rectangle** is a ReferenceListProperty of (*drag_rect_x*, *drag_rect_y*, *drag_rect_width*, *drag_rect_height*) properties.

**drag_timeout**
Timeout allowed to trigger the *drag_distance*, in milliseconds. If the user has not moved *drag_distance* within the timeout, dragging will be disabled, and the touch event will be dispatched to the children.

*drag_timeout* is a NumericProperty and defaults to the *scroll_timeout* as defined in the user Config (55 milliseconds by default).

**class** `kivy.uix.behaviors.FocusBehavior(**kwargs)`
```
Bases: builtins.object
```
Provides keyboard focus behavior. When combined with other FocusBehavior widgets it allows one to cycle focus among them by pressing tab. Please see the focus behavior module documentation for more information.

New in version 1.9.0.

**focus**
Whether the instance currently has focus.

Setting it to True will bind to and/or request the keyboard, and input will be forwarded to the instance. Setting it to False will unbind and/or release the keyboard. For a given keyboard, only one widget can have its focus, so focusing one will automatically unfocus the other instance holding its focus.

When using a software keyboard, please refer to the *softinput_mode* property to determine how the keyboard display is handled.

*focus* is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

**focus_next**
The FocusBehavior instance to acquire focus when tab is pressed and this instance has focus, if not None or StopIteration.

When tab is pressed, focus cycles through all the FocusBehavior widgets that are linked through *focus_next* and are focusable. If *focus_next* is None, it instead walks the children lists to find the next focusable widget. Finally, if *focus_next* is the StopIteration class, focus won’t move forward, but end here.

*focus_next* is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

**focus_previous**
The FocusBehavior instance to acquire focus when shift+tab is pressed on this instance, if not None or StopIteration.

When shift+tab is pressed, focus cycles through all the FocusBehavior widgets that are linked through *focus_previous* and are focusable. If *focus_previous* is None, it instead walks the children tree to find the previous focusable widget. Finally, if *focus_previous* is the StopIteration class, focus won’t move backward, but end here.

*focus_previous* is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

**focused**
An alias of *focus*.

*focused* is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

**Warning:** *focused* is an alias of *focus* and will be removed in 2.0.0.
get_focus_next()
Returns the next focusable widget using either focus_next or the children similar to the order when tabbing forwards with the tab key.

get_focus_previous()
Returns the previous focusable widget using either focus_previous or the children similar to the order when tab + shift key are triggered together.

hide_keyboard()
Convenience function to hide the keyboard in managed mode.

ignored_touch = []
A list of touches that should not be used to defocus. After on_touch_up, every touch that is not in ignored_touch will defocus all the focused widgets if the config keyboard mode is not multi. Touches on focusable widgets that were used to focus are automatically added here.

Example usage:

class Unfocusable(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        if self.collide_point(*touch.pos):
            FocusBehavior.ignored_touch.append(touch)

Notice that you need to access this as a class, not an instance variable.

input_type
The kind of input keyboard to request.
New in version 1.8.0.

input_type is an OptionsProperty and defaults to ‘text’. Can be one of ‘text’, ‘number’, ‘url’, ‘mail’, ‘datetime’, ‘tel’ or ‘address’.

is_focusable
Whether the instance can become focused. If focused, it’ll lose focus when set to False.

is_focusable is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True on a desktop (i.e. desktop is True in config), False otherwise.

keyboard
The keyboard to bind to (or bound to the widget) when focused.

When None, a keyboard is requested and released whenever the widget comes into and out of focus. If not None, it must be a keyboard, which gets bound and unbound from the widget whenever it’s in or out of focus. It is useful only when more than one keyboard is available, so it is recommended to be set to None when only one keyboard is available.

If more than one keyboard is available, whenever an instance gets focused a new keyboard will be requested if None. Unless the other instances lose focus (e.g. if tab was used), a new keyboard will appear. When this is undesired, the keyboard property can be used. For example, if there are two users with two keyboards, then each keyboard can be assigned to different groups of instances of FocusBehavior, ensuring that within each group, only one FocusBehavior will have focus, and will receive input from the correct keyboard. See keyboard_mode in config for more information on the keyboard modes.

Keyboard and focus behavior
When using the keyboard, there are some important default behaviors you should keep in mind.
• When Config’s `keyboard_mode` is multi, each new touch is considered a touch by a different user and will set the focus (if clicked on a focusable) with a new keyboard. Already focused elements will not lose their focus (even if an unfocusable widget is touched).

• If the keyboard property is set, that keyboard will be used when the instance gets focused. If widgets with different keyboards are linked through `focus_next` and `focus_previous`, then as they are tabbed through, different keyboards will become active. Therefore, typically it’s undesirable to link instances which are assigned different keyboards.

• When a widget has focus, setting its keyboard to None will remove its keyboard, but the widget will then immediately try to get another keyboard. In order to remove its keyboard, rather set its `focus` to False.

• When using a software keyboard, typical on mobile and touch devices, the keyboard display behavior is determined by the `softinput_mode` property. You can use this property to ensure the focused widget is not covered or obscured.

`keyboard` is an `AliasProperty` and defaults to None.

**keyboard_mode**
 Determines how the keyboard visibility should be managed. ‘auto’ will result in the standard behaviour of showing/hiding on focus. ‘managed’ requires setting the keyboard visibility manually, or calling the helper functions `show_keyboard()` and `hide_keyboard()`.

`keyboard_mode` is an `OptionsProperty` and defaults to ‘auto’. Can be one of ‘auto’ or ‘managed’.

**keyboard_on_key_down**(window, keycode, text, modifiers)

The method bound to the keyboard when the instance has focus.

When the instance becomes focused, this method is bound to the keyboard and will be called for every input press. The parameters are the same as `kivy.core.window.WindowBase.on_key_down()`.

When overwriting the method in the derived widget, super should be called to enable tab cycling. If the derived widget wishes to use tab for its own purposes, it can call super after it has processed the character (if it does not wish to consume the tab).

Similar to other keyboard functions, it should return True if the key was consumed.

**keyboard_on_key_up**(window, keycode)

The method bound to the keyboard when the instance has focus.

When the instance becomes focused, this method is bound to the keyboard and will be called for every input release. The parameters are the same as `kivy.core.window.WindowBase.on_key_up()`.

When overwriting the method in the derived widget, super should be called to enable defocusing on escape. If the derived widget wishes to use escape for its own purposes, it can call super after it has processed the character (if it does not wish to consume the escape).

See `keyboard_on_key_down()`

**show_keyboard()**

Convenience function to show the keyboard in managed mode.

**unfocus_on_touch**

Whether a instance should lose focus when clicked outside the instance.

When a user clicks on a widget that is focus aware and shares the same keyboard as this widget (which in the case of only one keyboard, are all focus aware widgets), then as the other widgets gains focus, this widget loses focus. In addition to that, if this property is True, clicking on any widget other than this widget, will remove focus form this widget.
unfocus_on_touch is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False if the keyboard_mode in Config is ‘multi’ or ‘systemandmulti’, otherwise it defaults to True.

class kivy.uix.behaviors.CompoundSelectionBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: builtins.object

The Selection behavior mixin implements the logic behind keyboard and touch selection of selectable widgets managed by the derived widget. Please see the compound selection behaviors module documentation for more information.

New in version 1.9.0.

clear_selection()
Deselects all the currently selected nodes.

deselect_node(node)
Deselects a possibly selected node.

It is called by the controller when it deselects a node and can also be called from the outside to deselect a node directly. The derived widget should overwrite this method and change the node to its unselected state when this is called

Parameters

    node The node to be deselected.

Warning: This method must be called by the derived widget using super if it is overwritten.

get_index_of_node(node, selectable_nodes)
(internal) Returns the index of the node within the selectable_nodes returned by get_selectable_nodes().

get_selectable_nodes()
(internal) Returns a list of the nodes that can be selected. It can be overwritten by the derived widget to return the correct list.

This list is used to determine which nodes to select with group selection. E.g. the last element in the list will be selected when home is pressed, pagedown will move (or add to, if shift is held) the selection from the current position by negative page_count nodes starting from the position of the currently selected node in this list and so on. Still, nodes can be selected even if they are not in this list.

Note: It is safe to dynamically change this list including removing, adding, or re-arranging its elements. Nodes can be selected even if they are not on this list. And selected nodes removed from the list will remain selected until deselect_node() is called.

Warning: Layouts display their children in the reverse order. That is, the contents of children is displayed form right to left, bottom to top. Therefore, internally, the indices of the elements returned by this function are reversed to make it work by default for most layouts so that the final result is consistent e.g. home, although it will select the last element in this list visually, will select the first element when counting from top to bottom and left to right. If this behavior is not desired, a reversed list should be returned instead.

Defaults to returning children.
**goto_node** *(key, last_node, last_node_idx)*

(internal) Used by the controller to get the node at the position indicated by key. The key can be keyboard inputs, e.g. pageup, or scroll inputs from the mouse scroll wheel, e.g. scrollup. ‘last_node’ is the last node selected and is used to find the resulting node. For example, if the key is up, the returned node is one node up from the last node.

It can be overwritten by the derived widget.

**Parameters**

- **key** str, the string used to find the desired node. It can be any of the keyboard keys, as well as the mouse scrollup, scrolldown, scrollright, and scrollleft strings. If letters are typed in quick succession, the letters will be combined before it’s passed in as key and can be used to find nodes that have an associated string that starts with those letters.

- **last_node** The last node that was selected.

- **last_node_idx** The cached index of the last node selected in the `getSelectableNodes()` list. If the list hasn’t changed it saves having to look up the index of last_node in that list.

**Returns** tuple, the node targeted by key and its index in the `getSelectableNodes()` list. Returning `(last_node, last_node_idx)` indicates a node wasn’t found.

**keyboard_select**
Determines whether the keyboard can be used for selection. If False, keyboard inputs will be ignored.

*keyboard_select* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.

**multiselect**
Determines whether multiple nodes can be selected. If enabled, keyboard shift and ctrl selection, optionally combined with touch, for example, will be able to select multiple widgets in the normally expected manner. This dominates *touch_multiselect* when False.

*multiselect* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**nodes_order_reversed**
(Internal) Indicates whether the order of the nodes as displayed top-down is reversed compared to their order in `getSelectableNodes()` (e.g. how the children property is reversed compared to how it’s displayed).

**page_count**
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when pageup (or pagedown) is pressed.

*page_count* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 10.

**right_count**
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when the right (or left) arrow on the keyboard is pressed.

*right_count* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 1.

**scroll_count**
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when the mouse scroll wheel is scrolled.

*scroll_count* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**select_node**(node)
Selects a node.
It is called by the controller when it selects a node and can be called from the outside to select a node directly. The derived widget should overwrite this method and change the node state to selected when called.

**Parameters**

node  The node to be selected.

**Returns**  bool, True if the node was selected, False otherwise.

**Warning:**  This method must be called by the derived widget using super if it is overwritten.

**select_with_key_down**  
(\(keyboard,\) \(\text{scancode},\) \(\text{codepoint},\) \(\text{modifiers},\) **kwargs\))

Processes a key press. This is called when a key press is to be used for selection. Depending on the keyboard keys pressed and the configuration, it could select or deselect nodes or node ranges from the selectable nodes list, get_selectable_nodes().

The parameters are such that it could be bound directly to the on_key_down event of a keyboard. Therefore, it is safe to be called repeatedly when the key is held down as is done by the keyboard.

**Returns**  bool, True if the keypress was used, False otherwise.

**select_with_key_up**  
(\(\text{keyboard},\) \(\text{scancode},\) **kwargs\))

(internal) Processes a key release. This must be called by the derived widget when a key that select_with_key_down() returned True is released.

The parameters are such that it could be bound directly to the on_key_up event of a keyboard.

**Returns**  bool, True if the key release was used, False otherwise.

**select_with_touch**  
(\(\text{node},\) touch=None\))

(internal) Processes a touch on the node. This should be called by the derived widget when a node is touched and is to be used for selection. Depending on the keyboard keys pressed and the configuration, it could select or deselect this and other nodes in the selectable nodes list, get_selectable_nodes().

**Parameters**

node  The node that received the touch. Can be None for a scroll type touch.

touch  Optionally, the touch. Defaults to None.

**Returns**  bool, True if the touch was used, False otherwise.

**selected_nodes**

The list of selected nodes.

**Note:**  Multiple nodes can be selected right after one another e.g. using the keyboard. When listening to selected_nodes, one should be aware of this.

**selected_nodes**  is a ListProperty and defaults to the empty list, []. It is read-only and should not be modified.

**text_entry_timeout**

When typing characters in rapid succession (i.e. the time difference since the last character is less than text_entry_timeout), the keys get concatenated and the combined text is passed as the key argument of goto_node().

New in version 1.10.0.
**touch_deselect_last**
Determines whether the last selected node can be deselected when `multiselect` or `touch_multiselect` is False.

New in version 1.10.0.

`touch_deselect_last` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to True on mobile, False on desktop platforms.

**touch_multiselect**
A special touch mode which determines whether touch events, as processed by `select_with_touch()`, will add the currently touched node to the selection, or if it will clear the selection before adding the node. This allows the selection of multiple nodes by simply touching them.

This is different from `multiselect` because when it is True, simply touching an unselected node will select it, even if ctrl is not pressed. If it is False, however, ctrl must be pressed in order to add to the selection when `multiselect` is True.

---

Note: `multiselect`, when False, will disable `touch_multiselect`.

`touch_multiselect` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**up_count**
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when the up (or down) arrow on the keyboard is pressed.

`up_count` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 1.

### class kivy.uix.behaviors.CodeNavigationBehavior
Bases: `kivy.event.EventDispatcher`

Code navigation behavior. Modifies the navigation behavior in TextInput to work like an IDE instead of a word processor. Please see the code navigation behaviors module documentation for more information.

New in version 1.9.1.

### class kivy.uix.behaviors.EmacsBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: `builtins.object`

A mixin that enables Emacs-style keyboard shortcuts for the `TextInput` widget. Please see the Emacs behaviors module documentation for more information.

New in version 1.9.1.

**delete_word_left()**
Delete text left of the cursor to the beginning of word

**delete_word_right()**
Delete text right of the cursor to the end of the word

**key_bindings**
String name which determines the type of key bindings to use with the `TextInput`. This allows Emacs key bindings to be enabled/disabled programmatically for widgets that inherit from `EmacsBehavior`. If the value is not 'emacs', Emacs bindings will be disabled. Use 'default' for switching to the default key bindings of TextInput.

`key_bindings` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to 'emacs'.

New in version 1.10.0.

### class kivy.uix.behaviors.CoverBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: `builtins.object`
The CoverBehavior mixin provides rendering a texture covering full widget size keeping aspect ratio of the original texture.

New in version 1.10.0.

**cover_pos**
Position of the aspect ratio aware texture. Gets calculated in CoverBehavior. calculate_cover.

`cover_pos` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[0, 0]`.

**cover_size**
Size of the aspect ratio aware texture. Gets calculated in CoverBehavior. calculate_cover.

`cover_size` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[0, 0]`.

**reference_size**
Reference size used for aspect ratio approximation calculation.

`reference_size` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[]`.

class kivy.uix.behaviors.TouchRippleBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: builtins.object

Touch ripple behavior.

Supposed to be used as mixin on widget classes.

Ripple behavior does not trigger automatically, concrete implementation needs to call `ripple_show()` respective `ripple_fade()` manually.

Here we create a Label which renders the touch ripple animation on interaction:

```python
class RippleLabel(TouchRippleBehavior, Label):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(RippleLabel, self).__init__(**kwargs)

    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        collide_point = self.collide_point(touch.x, touch.y)
        if collide_point:
            touch.grab(self)
            self.ripple_show(touch)
            return True
        return False

    def on_touch_up(self, touch):
        if touch.grab_current is self:
            touch.ungrab(self)
            self.ripple_fade()
            return True
        return False
```

**ripple_duration_in**
Animation duration taken to show the overlay.

`ripple_duration_in` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.5.

**ripple_duration_out**
Animation duration taken to fade the overlay.

`ripple_duration_out` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.2.

**ripple_fade()**
Finish ripple animation on current widget.
ripple_fade_from_alpha
Alpha channel for ripple color the animation starts with.
	ripple_fade_from_alpha is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.5.

ripple_fade_to_alpha
Alpha channel for ripple color the animation targets to.
	ripple_fade_to_alpha is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.8.

ripple_func_in
Animation callback for showing the overlay.
	ripple_func_in is a StringProperty and defaults to in_cubic.

ripple_func_out
Animation callback for hiding the overlay.
	ripple_func_out is a StringProperty and defaults to out_quad.

ripple_rad_default
Default radius the animation starts from.
	ripple_rad_default is a NumericProperty and defaults to 10.

ripple_scale
Max scale of the animation overlay calculated from max(width/height) of the decorated widget.
	ripple_scale is a NumericProperty and defaults to 2.0.

ripple_show(touch)
Begin ripple animation on current widget.
Expects touch event as argument.

class kivy.uix.behaviors.TouchRippleButtonBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.behaviors.touchripple.TouchRippleBehavior

This mixin class provides a similar behavior to ButtonBehavior but provides touch ripple animation instead of button pressed/released as visual effect.

Events
	 on_press  Fired when the button is pressed.
	 on_release Fired when the button is released (i.e. the touch/click that pressed the button goes away).

always_release
This determines whether or not the widget fires an on_release event if the touch_up is outside the widget.
	always_release is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

last_touch
Contains the last relevant touch received by the Button. This can be used in on_press or on_release in order to know which touch dispatched the event.
	last_touch is a ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

36.1.3 Button Behavior

The ButtonBehavior mixin class provides Button behavior. You can combine this class with other widgets, such as an Image, to provide alternative buttons that preserve Kivy button behavior.

For an overview of behaviors, please refer to the behaviors documentation.
Example

The following example adds button behavior to an image to make a checkbox that behaves like a button:

```
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.image import Image
from kivy.uix.behaviors import ButtonBehavior

class MyButton(ButtonBehavior, Image):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyButton, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.source = 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_off'

    def on_press(self):
        self.source = 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_on'

    def on_release(self):
        self.source = 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_off'

class SampleApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return MyButton()

SampleApp().run()
```

See `ButtonBehavior` for details.

```
class kivy.uix.behaviors.button.ButtonBehavior(**kwargs)
    Bases: builtins.object

    This mixin class provides Button behavior. Please see the button behaviors module documentation for more information.

    Events

    on_press  Fired when the button is pressed.

    on_release  Fired when the button is released (i.e. the touch/click that pressed the button goes away).

    always_release
    This determines whether or not the widget fires an on_release event if the touch_up is outside the widget.
    New in version 1.9.0.
    Changed in version 1.10.0: The default value is now False.
    always_release is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

    last_touch
    Contains the last relevant touch received by the Button. This can be used in on_press or on_release in order to know which touch dispatched the event.
    New in version 1.8.0.
    last_touch is a ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

    min_state_time
    The minimum period of time which the widget must remain in the 'down' state.
    New in version 1.9.1.
```
\texttt{min\_state\_time} is a float and defaults to 0.035. This value is taken from \texttt{Config}.

\textbf{state}

The state of the button, must be one of ‘normal’ or ‘down’. The state is ‘down’ only when the button is currently touched/clicked, otherwise its ‘normal’.

\texttt{state} is an \texttt{OptionProperty} and defaults to ‘normal’.

\textbf{trigger\_action}(\texttt{duration}=0.1)

Trigger whatever action(s) have been bound to the button by calling both the \texttt{on\_press} and \texttt{on\_release} callbacks.

This simulates a quick button press without using any touch events.

Duration is the length of the press in seconds. Pass 0 if you want the action to happen instantly.

New in version 1.8.0.

36.1.4 Code Navigation Behavior

The \texttt{CodeNavigationBehavior} modifies navigation behavior in the \texttt{TextInput}, making it work like an IDE instead of a word processor.

Using this mixin gives the \texttt{TextInput} the ability to recognize whitespace, punctuation and case variations (e.g. CamelCase) when moving over text. It is currently used by the \texttt{CodeInput} widget.

\texttt{class kivy.uix.behaviors.codenavigation.CodeNavigationBehavior}

\texttt{Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher}

Code navigation behavior. Modifies the navigation behavior in \texttt{TextInput} to work like an IDE instead of a word processor. Please see the \texttt{code navigation behaviors module} documentation for more information.

New in version 1.9.1.

36.1.5 Compound Selection Behavior

The \texttt{CompoundSelectionBehavior} mixin class implements the logic behind keyboard and touch selection of selectable widgets managed by the derived widget. For example, it can be combined with a \texttt{GridLayout} to add selection to the layout.

Compound selection concepts

At its core, it keeps a dynamic list of widgets that can be selected. Then, as the touches and keyboard input are passed in, it selects one or more of the widgets based on these inputs. For example, it uses the mouse scroll and keyboard up/down buttons to scroll through the list of widgets. Multiselection can also be achieved using the keyboard shift and ctrl keys.

Finally, in addition to the up/down type keyboard inputs, compound selection can also accept letters from the keyboard to be used to select nodes with associated strings that start with those letters, similar to how files are selected by a file browser.

Selection mechanics

When the controller needs to select a node, it calls \texttt{select\_node()} and \texttt{deselect\_node()}. Therefore, they must be overwritten in order alter node selection. By default, the class doesn’t listen for keyboard or touch events, so the derived widget must call \texttt{select\_with\_touch()},

\newpage
select_with_key_down(), and select_with_key_up() on events that it wants to pass on for selection purposes.

Example

To add selection to a grid layout which will contain Button widgets. For each button added to the layout, you need to bind the on_touch_down of the button to select_with_touch() to pass on the touch events:

```python
from kivy.uix.behaviors.compoundselection import CompoundSelectionBehavior
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.uix.gridlayout import GridLayout
from kivy.uix.behaviors import FocusBehavior
from kivy.core.window import Window
from kivy.app import App

class SelectableGrid(FocusBehavior, CompoundSelectionBehavior, GridLayout):
    def keyboard_on_key_down(self, window, keycode, text, modifiers):
        """Based on FocusBehavior that provides automatic keyboard access, key presses will be used to select children."""
        if super(SelectableGrid, self).keyboard_on_key_down(window, keycode, text, modifiers):
            return True
        if self.select_with_key_down(window, keycode, text, modifiers):
            return True
        return False

    def keyboard_on_key_up(self, window, keycode):
        """Based on FocusBehavior that provides automatic keyboard access, key release will be used to select children."""
        if super(SelectableGrid, self).keyboard_on_key_up(window, keycode):
            return True
        if self.select_with_key_up(window, keycode):
            return True
        return False

def add_widget(self, widget):
    """Override the adding of widgets so we can bind and catch their *on_touch_down* events."""
    widget.bind(on_touch_down=self.button_touch_down,
                on_touch_up=self.button_touch_up)
    return super(SelectableGrid, self).add_widget(widget)

def button_touch_down(self, button, touch):
    """Use collision detection to select buttons when the touch occurs within their area."""
    if button.collide_point(*touch.pos):
        self.select_with_touch(button, touch)

def button_touch_up(self, button, touch):
    """Use collision detection to de-select buttons when the touch occurs outside their area and *touch_multiselect* is not True."""
    if not (button.collide_point(*touch.pos) or self.touch_multiselect):
```

(continues on next page)
```python
self.deselect_node(button)

def select_node(self, node):
    node.background_color = (1, 0, 0, 1)
    return super(SelectableGrid, self).select_node(node)

def deselect_node(self, node):
    node.background_color = (1, 1, 1, 1)
    super(SelectableGrid, self).deselect_node(node)

def on_selected_nodes(self, grid, nodes):
    print("Selected nodes = \{0\}".format(nodes))

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        grid = SelectableGrid(cols=3, rows=2, touch_multiselect=True, multiselect=True)
        for i in range(0, 6):
            grid.add_widget(Button(text="Button \{0\}".format(i)))
        return grid

TestApp().run()
```

**Warning:** This code is still experimental, and its API is subject to change in a future version.

```python
class kivy.uix.behaviors.compoundselection.CompoundSelectionBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: builtins.object

The Selection behavior mixin implements the logic behind keyboard and touch selection of selectable widgets managed by the derived widget. Please see the compound selection behaviors module documentation for more information.

New in version 1.9.0.

clear_selection()
Deselects all the currently selected nodes.

deselect_node(node)
Deselects a possibly selected node.

It is called by the controller when it deselects a node and can also be called from the outside to deselect a node directly. The derived widget should overwrite this method and change the node to its unselected state when this is called

Parameters

node The node to be deselected.

**Warning:** This method must be called by the derived widget using super if it is overwritten.

get_index_of_node(node, selectable_nodes)
(internal) Returns the index of the node within the selectable_nodes returned by getSelectableNodes().
```
get_selectable_nodes()
(internal) Returns a list of the nodes that can be selected. It can be overwritten by the derived widget to return the correct list.

This list is used to determine which nodes to select with group selection. E.g. the last element in the list will be selected when home is pressed, pagedown will move (or add to, if shift is held) the selection from the current position by negative page_count nodes starting from the position of the currently selected node in this list and so on. Still, nodes can be selected even if they are not in this list.

Note: It is safe to dynamically change this list including removing, adding, or re-arranging its elements. Nodes can be selected even if they are not on this list. And selected nodes removed from the list will remain selected until deselect_node() is called.

Warning: Layouts display their children in the reverse order. That is, the contents of children is displayed form right to left, bottom to top. Therefore, internally, the indices of the elements returned by this function are reversed to make it work by default for most layouts so that the final result is consistent e.g. home, although it will select the last element in this list visually, will select the first element when counting from top to bottom and left to right. If this behavior is not desired, a reversed list should be returned instead.

Defaults to returning children.

goto_node(key, last_node, last_node_idx)
(internal) Used by the controller to get the node at the position indicated by key. The key can be keyboard inputs, e.g. pageup, or scroll inputs from the mouse scroll wheel, e.g. scrollup. ‘last_node’ is the last node selected and is used to find the resulting node. For example, if the key is up, the returned node is one node up from the last node.

It can be overwritten by the derived widget.

Parameters

key str, the string used to find the desired node. It can be any of the keyboard keys, as well as the mouse scrollup, scrolldown, scrollright, and scrollleft strings. If letters are typed in quick succession, the letters will be combined before it’s passed in as key and can be used to find nodes that have an associated string that starts with those letters.

last_node The last node that was selected.

last_node_idx The cached index of the last node selected in the get_selectable_nodes() list. If the list hasn’t changed it saves having to look up the index of last_node in that list.

Returns tuple, the node targeted by key and its index in the get_selectable_nodes() list. Returning (last_node, last_node_idx) indicates a node wasn’t found.

keyboard_select
Determines whether the keyboard can be used for selection. If False, keyboard inputs will be ignored.

keyboard_select is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

multiselect
Determines whether multiple nodes can be selected. If enabled, keyboard shift and ctrl se-
lection, optionally combined with touch, for example, will be able to select multiple widgets in the normally expected manner. This dominates touch_multiselect when False.

`multiselect` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**nodes_order_reversed**
(Internal) Indicates whether the order of the nodes as displayed top-down is reversed compared to their order in `get_selectable_nodes()` (e.g. how the children property is reversed compared to how it’s displayed).

**page_count**
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when pageup (or pagedown) is pressed.

`page_count` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 10.

**right_count**
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when the right (or left) arrow on the keyboard is pressed.

`right_count` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 1.

**scroll_count**
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when the mouse scroll wheel is scrolled.

`scroll_count` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.

**select_node** (`node`)
Selects a node.

It is called by the controller when it selects a node and can be called from the outside to select a node directly. The derived widget should overwrite this method and change the node state to selected when called.

**Parameters**

- `node` The node to be selected.

**Returns** bool, True if the node was selected, False otherwise.

**Warning:** This method must be called by the derived widget using super if it is overwritten.

**select_with_key_down** (`keyboard`, `scancode`, `codepoint`, `modifiers`, **kwargs)
Processes a key press. This is called when a key press is to be used for selection. Depending on the keyboard keys pressed and the configuration, it could select or deselect nodes or node ranges from the selectable nodes list, `get_selectable_nodes()`.

The parameters are such that it could be bound directly to the on_key_down event of a keyboard. Therefore, it is safe to be called repeatedly when the key is held down as is done by the keyboard.

**Returns** bool, True if the keypress was used, False otherwise.

**select_with_key_up** (`keyboard`, `scancode`, **kwargs)
(internal) Processes a key release. This must be called by the derived widget when a key that `select_with_key_down()` returned True is released.

The parameters are such that it could be bound directly to the on_key_up event of a keyboard.

**Returns** bool, True if the key release was used, False otherwise.
select_with_touch(node, touch=None)  
(internal) Processes a touch on the node. This should be called by the derived widget when a node is touched and is to be used for selection. Depending on the keyboard keys pressed and the configuration, it could select or deselect this and other nodes in the selectable nodes list, get_selectable_nodes().

Parameters

node  The node that received the touch. Can be None for a scroll type touch.

touch  Optionally, the touch. Defaults to None.

Returns  bool, True if the touch was used, False otherwise.

selected_nodes  
The list of selected nodes.

Note: Multiple nodes can be selected right after one another e.g. using the keyboard. When listening to selected_nodes, one should be aware of this.

selected_nodes is a ListProperty and defaults to the empty list, []. It is read-only and should not be modified.

text_entry_timeout  
When typing characters in rapid succession (i.e. the time difference since the last character is less than text_entry_timeout), the keys get concatenated and the combined text is passed as the key argument of goto_node().
New in version 1.10.0.

touch_deselect_last  
Determines whether the last selected node can be deselected when multiselect or touch_multiselect is False.
New in version 1.10.0.

touch_deselect_last is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True on mobile, False on desktop platforms.

touch_multiselect  
A special touch mode which determines whether touch events, as processed by select_with_touch(), will add the currently touched node to the selection, or if it will clear the selection before adding the node. This allows the selection of multiple nodes by simply touching them.

This is different from multiselect because when it is True, simply touching an unselected node will select it, even if ctrl is not pressed. If it is False, however, ctrl must be pressed in order to add to the selection when multiselect is True.

Note: multiselect, when False, will disable touch_multiselect.

touch_multiselect is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

up_count  
Determines by how much the selected node is moved up or down, relative to the position of the last selected node, when the up (or down) arrow on the keyboard is pressed.

up_count is a NumericProperty and defaults to 1.
36.1.6 Cover Behavior

The **CoverBehavior mixin** is intended for rendering textures to full widget size keeping the aspect ratio of the original texture.

Use cases are i.e. rendering full size background images or video content in a dynamic layout.

For an overview of behaviors, please refer to the behaviors documentation.

Example

The following examples add cover behavior to an image:

In python:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.behaviors import CoverBehavior
from kivy.uix.image import Image

class CoverImage(CoverBehavior, Image):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(CoverImage, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.texture = self._coreimage.texture
        self.reference_size = self.texture.size
        self.texture = self.texture

class MainApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return CoverImage(source='image.jpg')
MainApp().run()
```

In Kivy Language:

```kivy
CoverImage:
    source: 'image.png'

<CoverImage@CoverBehavior+Image>:
    reference_size: self.texture.size
```

See **CoverBehavior** for details.

```python
class kivy.uix.behaviors.cover.CoverBehavior(**kwargs)
    Bases: builtins.object

    The CoverBehavior mixin provides rendering a texture covering full widget size keeping aspect ratio of the original texture.

    New in version 1.10.0.

    cover_pos
        Position of the aspect ratio aware texture. Gets calculated in CoverBehavior.calculate_cover.
        cover_pos is a ListProperty and defaults to [0, 0].
```
cover_size
Size of the aspect ratio aware texture. Gets calculated in CoverBehavior.
calculate_cover.

cover_size is a ListProperty and defaults to [0, 0].

reference_size
Reference size used for aspect ratio approximation calculation.

reference_size is a ListProperty and defaults to []

36.1.7 Drag Behavior

The DragBehavior mixin class provides Drag behavior. When combined with a widget, dragging in the rectangle defined by the drag_rectangle will drag the widget.

Example

The following example creates a draggable label:

```python
from kivy.uix.label import Label
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.behaviors import DragBehavior
from kivy.lang import Builder

# You could also put the following in your kv file...
kv = '''
<DragLabel>:
    # Define the properties for the DragLabel
drag_rectangle: self.x, self.y, self.width, self.height
drag_timeout: 10000000
drag_distance: 0

FloatLayout:
    # Define the root widget
    DragLabel:
        size_hint: 0.25, 0.2
        text: 'Drag me'
    ...

class DragLabel(DragBehavior, Label):
    pass

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return Builder.load_string(kv)

TestApp().run()
```

class kivy.uix.behaviors.drag.DragBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: builtins.object

The DragBehavior mixin provides Drag behavior. When combined with a widget, dragging in the rectangle defined by drag_rectangle will drag the widget. Please see the drag behaviors module documentation for more information.

New in version 1.8.0.
**drag_distance**
Distance to move before dragging the DragBehavior, in pixels. As soon as the distance has been traveled, the DragBehavior will start to drag, and no touch event will be dispatched to the children. It is advisable that you base this value on the dpi of your target device’s screen.

*drag_distance* is a NumericProperty and defaults to the *scroll_distance* as defined in the user Config (20 pixels by default).

**drag_rect_height**
Height of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed.

*drag_rect_height* is a NumericProperty and defaults to 100.

**drag_rect_width**
Width of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed.

*drag_rect_width* is a NumericProperty and defaults to 100.

**drag_rect_x**
X position of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed (in window coordinates).

*drag_rect_x* is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

**drag_rect_y**
Y position of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed (in window coordinates).

*drag_rect_y* is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

**drag_rectangle**
Position and size of the axis aligned bounding rectangle where dragging is allowed.

*drag_rectangle* is a ReferenceListProperty of (*drag_rect_x*, *drag_rect_y*, *drag_rect_width*, *drag_rect_height*) properties.

**drag_timeout**
Timeout allowed to trigger the *drag_distance*, in milliseconds. If the user has not moved *drag_distance* within the timeout, dragging will be disabled, and the touch event will be dispatched to the children.

*drag_timeout* is a NumericProperty and defaults to the *scroll_timeout* as defined in the user Config (55 milliseconds by default).

### 36.1.8 Emacs Behavior

The **EmacsBehavior** mixin allows you to add Emacs keyboard shortcuts for basic movement and editing to the TextInput widget. The shortcuts currently available are listed below:
Emacs shortcuts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortcut</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control + a</td>
<td>Move cursor to the beginning of the line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + e</td>
<td>Move cursor to the end of the line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + f</td>
<td>Move cursor one character to the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + b</td>
<td>Move cursor one character to the left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt + f</td>
<td>Move cursor to the end of the word to the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt + b</td>
<td>Move cursor to the start of the word to the left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt + Backspace</td>
<td>Delete text left of the cursor to the beginning of word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt + d</td>
<td>Delete text right of the cursor to the end of the word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt + w</td>
<td>Copy selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + w</td>
<td>Cut selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + y</td>
<td>Paste selection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warning: If you have the inspector module enabled, the shortcut for opening the inspector (Control + e) conflicts with the Emacs shortcut to move to the end of the line (it will still move the cursor to the end of the line, but the inspector will open as well).

class kivy.uix.behaviors.emacs.EmacsBehavior(**kwargs)
   Bases: builtins.object

   A mixin that enables Emacs-style keyboard shortcuts for the TextInput widget. Please see the Emacs behaviors module documentation for more information.

   New in version 1.9.1.

   delete_word_left()
   Delete text left of the cursor to the beginning of word

   delete_word_right()
   Delete text right of the cursor to the end of the word

   key_bindings
   String name which determines the type of key bindings to use with the TextInput. This allows Emacs key bindings to be enabled/disabled programmatically for widgets that inherit from EmacsBehavior. If the value is not 'emacs', Emacs bindings will be disabled. Use 'default' for switching to the default key bindings of TextInput.

   key_bindings is a StringProperty and defaults to 'emacs'.

   New in version 1.10.0.

36.1.9 Focus Behavior

The FocusBehavior mixin class provides keyboard focus behavior. When combined with other FocusBehavior widgets it allows one to cycle focus among them by pressing tab. In addition, upon gaining focus, the instance will automatically receive keyboard input.

Focus, very different from selection, is intimately tied with the keyboard; each keyboard can focus on zero or one widgets, and each widget can only have the focus of one keyboard. However, multiple keyboards can focus simultaneously on different widgets. When escape is hit, the widget having the focus of that keyboard will de-focus.
Managing focus

In essence, focus is implemented as a doubly linked list, where each node holds a (weak) reference to the instance before it and after it, as visualized when cycling through the nodes using tab (forward) or shift+tab (backward). If a previous or next widget is not specified, focus_next and focus_previous defaults to None. This means that the children list and parents are walked to find the next focusable widget, unless focus_next or focus_previous is set to the StopIteration class, in which case focus stops there.

For example, to cycle focus between Button elements of a GridLayout:

```python
class FocusButton(FocusBehavior, Button):
    pass

grid = GridLayout(cols=4)
for i in range(40):
    grid.add_widget(FocusButton(text=str(i)))
# clicking on a widget will activate focus, and tab can now be used
# to cycle through
```

When using a software keyboard, typical on mobile and touch devices, the keyboard display behavior is determined by the softinput_mode property. You can use this property to ensure the focused widget is not covered or obscured by the keyboard.

Initializing focus

Widgets needs to be visible before they can receive the focus. This means that setting their focus property to True before they are visible will have no effect. To initialize focus, you can use the ‘on_parent’ event:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.textinput import TextInput

class MyTextInput(TextInput):
    def on_parent(self, widget, parent):
        self.focus = True

class SampleApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return MyTextInput()

SampleApp().run()
```

If you are using a popup, you can use the ‘on_open’ event.

For an overview of behaviors, please refer to the behaviors documentation.

**Warning:** This code is still experimental, and its API is subject to change in a future version.

```python
class kivy.uix.behaviors.focus.FocusBehavior(**kwargs)
    Bases: builtins.object

    Provides keyboard focus behavior. When combined with other FocusBehavior widgets it allows one to cycle focus among them by pressing tab. Please see the focus behavior module documentation for more information.

    New in version 1.9.0.
```
focus
Whether the instance currently has focus.
Setting it to True will bind to and/or request the keyboard, and input will be forwarded to the instance. Setting it to False will unbind and/or release the keyboard. For a given keyboard, only one widget can have its focus, so focusing one will automatically unfocus the other instance holding its focus.
When using a software keyboard, please refer to the softinput_mode property to determine how the keyboard display is handled.
focus is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

focus_next
The FocusBehavior instance to acquire focus when tab is pressed and this instance has focus, if not None or StopIteration.
When tab is pressed, focus cycles through all the FocusBehavior widgets that are linked through focus_next and are focusable. If focus_next is None, it instead walks the children lists to find the next focusable widget. Finally, if focus_next is the StopIteration class, focus won’t move forward, but end here.
focus_next is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

focus_previous
The FocusBehavior instance to acquire focus when shift+tab is pressed on this instance, if not None or StopIteration.
When shift+tab is pressed, focus cycles through all the FocusBehavior widgets that are linked through focus_previous and are focusable. If focus_previous is None, it instead walks the children tree to find the previous focusable widget. Finally, if focus_previous is the StopIteration class, focus won’t move backward, but end here.
focus_previous is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

focused
An alias of focus.
focused is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

Warning: focused is an alias of focus and will be removed in 2.0.0.

get_focus_next()
Returns the next focusable widget using either focus_next or the children similar to the order when tabbing forwards with the tab key.

get_focus_previous()
Returns the previous focusable widget using either focus_previous or the children similar to the order when tab + shift key are triggered together.

hide_keyboard()
Convenience function to hide the keyboard in managed mode.

ignored_touch = []
A list of touches that should not be used to defocus. After on_touch_up, every touch that is not in ignored_touch will defocus all the focused widgets if the config keyboard mode is not multi. Touches on focusable widgets that were used to focus are automatically added here.
Example usage:
class Unfocusable(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        if self.collide_point(*touch.pos):
            FocusBehavior.ignored_touch.append(touch)

Notice that you need to access this as a class, not an instance variable.

input_type
The kind of input keyboard to request.
New in version 1.8.0.
input_type is an OptionsProperty and defaults to ‘text’. Can be one of ‘text’, ‘number’, ‘url’, ‘mail’, ‘datetime’, ‘tel’ or ‘address’.

is_focusable
Whether the instance can become focused. If focused, it’ll lose focus when set to False.
is_focusable is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True on a desktop (i.e. desktop is True in config), False otherwise.

keyboard
The keyboard to bind to (or bound to the widget) when focused.
When None, a keyboard is requested and released whenever the widget comes into and out of focus. If not None, it must be a keyboard, which gets bound and unbound from the widget whenever it’s in or out of focus. It is useful only when more than one keyboard is available, so it is recommended to be set to None when only one keyboard is available.

If more than one keyboard is available, whenever an instance gets focused a new keyboard will be requested if None. Unless the other instances lose focus (e.g. if tab was used), a new keyboard will appear. When this is undesired, the keyboard property can be used. For example, if there are two users with two keyboards, then each keyboard can be assigned to different groups of instances of FocusBehavior, ensuring that within each group, only one FocusBehavior will have focus, and will receive input from the correct keyboard. See keyboard_mode in config for more information on the keyboard modes.

Keyboard and focus behavior
When using the keyboard, there are some important default behaviors you should keep in mind.

• When Config’s keyboard_mode is multi, each new touch is considered a touch by a different user and will set the focus (if clicked on a focussable) with a new keyboard. Already focused elements will not lose their focus (even if an unfocussable widget is touched).

• If the keyboard property is set, that keyboard will be used when the instance gets focussed. If widgets with different keyboards are linked through focus_next and focus_previous, then as they are tabbed through, different keyboards will become active. Therefore, typically it’s undesirable to link instances which are assigned different keyboards.

• When a widget has focus, setting its keyboard to None will remove its keyboard, but the widget will then immediately try to get another keyboard. In order to remove its keyboard, rather set its focus to False.

• When using a software keyboard, typical on mobile and touch devices, the keyboard display behavior is determined by the softinput_mode property. You can use this property to ensure the focussed widget is not covered or obscured.

keyboard is an AliasProperty and defaults to None.
**keyboard_mode**
Determines how the keyboard visibility should be managed. ‘auto’ will result in the standard behaviour of showing/hiding on focus. ‘managed’ requires setting the keyboard visibility manually, or calling the helper functions `show_keyboard()` and `hide_keyboard()`.

`keyboard_mode` is an OptionsProperty and defaults to ‘auto’. Can be one of ‘auto’ or ‘managed’.

**keyboard_on_key_down**(window, keycode, text, modifiers)
The method bound to the keyboard when the instance has focus.

When the instance becomes focused, this method is bound to the keyboard and will be called for every input press. The parameters are the same as `kivy.core.window.WindowBase.on_key_down()`.

When overwriting the method in the derived widget, super should be called to enable tab cycling. If the derived widget wishes to use tab for its own purposes, it can call super after it has processed the character (if it does not wish to consume the tab).

Similar to other keyboard functions, it should return True if the key was consumed.

**keyboard_on_key_up**(window, keycode)
The method bound to the keyboard when the instance has focus.

When the instance becomes focused, this method is bound to the keyboard and will be called for every input release. The parameters are the same as `kivy.core.window.WindowBase.on_key_up()`.

When overwriting the method in the derived widget, super should be called to enable defocusing on escape. If the derived widget wishes to use escape for its own purposes, it can call super after it has processed the character (if it does not wish to consume the escape).

See `keyboard_on_key_down()`

**show_keyboard()**
Convenience function to show the keyboard in managed mode.

**unfocus_on_touch**
Whether a instance should lose focus when clicked outside the instance.

When a user clicks on a widget that is focus aware and shares the same keyboard as this widget (which in the case of only one keyboard, are all focus aware widgets), then as the other widgets gains focus, this widget loses focus. In addition to that, if this property is True, clicking on any widget other than this widget, will remove focus form this widget.

`unfocus_on_touch` is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False if the `keyboard_mode` in Config is ‘multi’ or ‘systemandmulti’, otherwise it defaults to True.

36.1.10 Kivy Namespaces

New in version 1.9.1.

**Warning**: This code is still experimental, and its API is subject to change in a future version.

The `KNSpaceBehavior` mixin class provides namespace functionality for Kivy objects. It allows kivy objects to be named and then accessed using namespaces.

`KNSpace` instances are the namespaces that store the named objects in Kivy ObjectProperty instances. In addition, when inheriting from `KNSpaceBehavior`, if the derived object is named, the name will automatically be added to the associated namespace and will point to a proxy_ref of the derived object.
Basic examples

By default, there’s only a single namespace: the `knspace` namespace. The simplest example is adding a widget to the namespace:

```python
from kivy.uix.behaviors.knspace import knspace
widget = Widget()
kspace.my_widget = widget
```

This adds a kivy `ObjectProperty` with `rebind=True` and `allowone=True` to the `kspace` namespace with a property name `my_widget`. And the property now also points to this widget.

This can be done automatically with:

```python
class MyWidget(KNSpaceBehavior, Widget):
    pass

widget = MyWidget(knsname='my_widget')
```

Or in kv:

```kiwi
<MyWidget@KNSpaceBehavior+Widget>
MyWidget:
    knsname: 'my_widget'
```

Now, `kspace.my_widget` will point to that widget.

When one creates a second widget with the same name, the namespace will also change to point to the new widget. E.g.:

```python
widget = MyWidget(knsname='my_widget')
# knspace.my_widget now points to widget
widget2 = MyWidget(knsname='my_widget')
# knspace.my_widget now points to widget2
```

Setting the namespace

One can also create ones own namespace rather than using the default `kspace` by directly setting `KNSpaceBehavior.kspace`:

```python
class MyWidget(KNSpaceBehavior, Widget):
    pass

widget = MyWidget(knsname='my_widget')
my_new_namespace = KNSpace()
widget.kspace = my_new_namespace
```

Initially, `my_widget` is added to the default namespace, but when the widget’s namespace is changed to `my_new_namespace`, the reference to `my_widget` is moved to that namespace. We could have also of course first set the namespace to `my_new_namespace` and then have named the widget `my_widget`, thereby avoiding the initial assignment to the default namespace.

Similarly, in kv:

```kiwi
<MyWidget@KNSpaceBehavior+Widget>
MyWidget:
```

(continues on next page)
Inheriting the namespace

In the previous example, we directly set the namespace we wished to use. In the following example, we inherit it from the parent, so we only have to set it once:

```python
<MyWidget@KNSpaceBehavior+Widget>
<MyLabel@KNSpaceBehavior+Label>:
    knspace: 'my_complex'
    MyLabel:
        knsname: 'label1'
    MyLabel:
        knsname: 'label2'
```

Then, we do:

```python
widget = MyComplexWidget()
new_knspace = KNSpace()
widget.knspace = new_knspace
```

The rule is that if no knspace has been assigned to a widget, it looks for a namespace in its parent and parent’s parent and so on until it find one to use. If none are found, it uses the default `knspace`.

When `MyComplexWidget` is created, it still used the default namespace. However, when we assigned the root widget its new namespace, all its children switched to using that new namespace as well. So `new_knspace` now contains `label1` and `label2` as well as `my_complex`.

If we had first done:

```python
widget = MyComplexWidget()
new_knspace = KNSpace()
knspace.label1.knspace = knspace
widget.knspace = new_knspace
```

Then `label1` would remain stored in the default `knspace` since it was directly set, but `label2` and `my_complex` would still be added to the new namespace.

One can customize the attribute used to search the parent tree by changing `KNSpaceBehavior.knspace_key`. If the desired knspace is not reachable through a widgets parent tree, e.g. in a popup that is not a widget’s child, `KNSpaceBehavior.knspace_key` can be used to establish a different search order.

Accessing the namespace

As seen in the previous example, if not directly assigned, the namespace is found by searching the parent tree. Consequently, if a namespace was assigned further up the parent tree, all its children and below could access that namespace through their `KNSpaceBehavior.knspace` property.

This allows the creation of multiple widgets with identically given names if each root widget instance is assigned a new namespace. For example:
Now, when we do:

```python
knspace1, knspace2 = KNSpace(), KNSpace()
composite1 = MyCompositeWidget()
composite1.knspace = knspace1

composite2 = MyCompositeWidget()
composite2.knspace = knspace2

knspace1.pretty = "Here's the ladder, now fix the roof!
"n
knspace2.pretty = "Get that raccoon off me!"
```

Because each of the `MyCompositeWidget` instances have a different namespace their children also use different namespaces. Consequently, the pretty and complex widgets of each instance will have different text.

Further, because both the namespace `ObjectProperty` references, and `KNSpaceBehavior.knspace` have `rebind=True`, the text of the `MyComplexWidget` label is rebound to match the text of `MyPrettyWidget` when either the root’s namespace changes or when the `root.knspace.pretty` property changes, as expected.

Forking a namespace

Forking a namespace provides the opportunity to create a new namespace from a parent namespace so that the forked namespace will contain everything in the origin namespace, but the origin namespace will not have access to anything added to the forked namespace.

For example:

```python
child = knspace.fork()
grandchild = child.fork()

child.label = Label()
grandchild.button = Button()
```

Now label is accessible by both child and grandchild, but not by knspace. And button is only accessible by the grandchild but not by the child or by knspace. Finally, doing `grandchild.label = Label()` will leave `grandchild.label` and `child.label` pointing to different labels.

A motivating example is the example from above:

```python
<kMyComplexWidget@KNSpaceBehavior+Widget>: Label:
  text: root.knspace.pretty.text if root.knspace.pretty else ''
</kMyComplexWidget@
```

```python
<kMyPrettyWidget@KNSpaceBehavior+TextInput>: (continues on next page)
```
Notice the addition of `knspace: 'fork'`. This is identical to doing `knspace: self.knspace.fork()`. However, doing that would lead to infinite recursion as that kv rule would be executed recursively because `self.knspace` will keep on changing. However, allowing `knspace: 'fork'` circumvents that. See `KNSpaceBehavior.knspace`.

Now, having forked, we just need to do:

```python
composite1 = MyCompositeWidget()
composite2 = MyCompositeWidget()

composite1.knspace.pretty = "Here's the ladder, now fix the roof!"
composite2.knspace.pretty = "Get that raccoon off me!"
```

Since by forking we automatically created a unique namespace for each `MyCompositeWidget` instance.

```python
class kivy.uix.behaviors.knspace.KNSpace(parent=None, keep_ref=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    Each KNSpace instance is a namespace that stores the named Kivy objects associated with this namespace. Each named object is stored as the value of a Kivy ObjectProperty of this instance whose property name is the object's given name. Both rebind and allownone are set to True for the property.

    See KNSpaceBehavior.knspace for details on how a namespace is associated with a named object.

    When storing an object in the namespace, the object's proxy_ref is stored if the object has such an attribute.

    Parameters

    parent: (internal) A KNSpace instance or None. If specified, it's a parent namespace, in which case, the current namespace will have in its namespace all its named objects as well as the named objects of its parent and parent's parent etc. See fork() for more details.

    fork()

    Returns a new KNSpace instance which will have access to all the named objects in the current namespace but will also have a namespace of its own that is unique to it.

    For example:

    forked_knspace1 = knspace.fork()
    forked_knspace2 = knspace.fork()
```

Now, any names added to `knspace` will be accessible by the `forked_knspace1` and `forked_knspace2` namespaces by the normal means. However, any names added to `forked_knspace1` will not be accessible from `knspace` or `forked_knspace2`. Similar for `forked_knspace2`.

**keep_ref = False**

Whether a direct reference should be kept to the stored objects. If `True`, we use the direct object, otherwise we use proxy_ref when present.

Defaults to `False`. 
parent = None

(internal) The parent namespace instance, KNSpace, or None. See fork().

property(name, quiet=False)

Get a property instance from the property name. If quiet is True, None is returned instead of raising an exception when name is not a property. Defaults to False.

New in version 1.0.9.

Returns A Property derived instance corresponding to the name.

Changed in version 1.9.0: quiet was added.

class kivy.uix.behaviors.knspace.KNSpaceBehavior(knspace=None, **kwargs)

Bases: builtins.object

Inheriting from this class allows naming of the inherited objects, which are then added to the associated namespace knspace and accessible through it.

Please see the knspace behaviors module documentation for more information.

knsname

The name given to this instance. If named, the name will be added to the associated knspace namespace, which will then point to the proxy_ref of this instance.

When named, one can access this object by e.g. self.knspace.name, where name is the given name of this instance. See knspace and the module description for more details.

knspace

The namespace instance, KNSpace, associated with this widget. The knspace namespace stores this widget when naming this widget with knsname.

If the namespace has been set with a KNSpace instance, e.g. with self.knspace = KNSpace(), then that instance is returned (setting with None doesn’t count). Otherwise, if knspace_key is not None, we look for a namespace to use in the object that is stored in the property named knspace_key, of this instance. i.e. object = getattr(self, self.knspace_key).

If that object has a knspace property, then we return its value. Otherwise, we go further up, e.g. with getattr(object, self.knspace_key) and look for it’s knspace property.

Finally, if we reach a value of None, or knspace_key was None, the default knspace namespace is returned.

If knspace is set to the string ‘fork’, the current namespace in knspace will be forked with KNSpace.fork() and the resulting namespace will be assigned to this instance’s knspace. See the module examples for a motivating example.

Both rebind and allownone are True.

knspace_key

The name of the property of this instance, to use to search upwards for a namespace to use by this instance. Defaults to ‘parent’ so that we’ll search the parent tree. See knspace.

When None, we won’t search the parent tree for the namespace. allownone is True.

kivy.uix.behaviors.knspace.knspace = <kivy.uix.behaviors.knspace.KNSpace object>

The default KNSpace namespace. See KNSpaceBehavior.knspace for more details.

36.1.11 ToggleButton Behavior

The ToggleButtonBehavior mixin class provides ToggleButton behavior. You can combine this class with other widgets, such as an Image, to provide alternative togglebuttons that preserve Kivy togglebutton behavior.

For an overview of behaviors, please refer to the behaviors documentation.
Example

The following example adds togglebutton behavior to an image to make a checkbox that behaves like a togglebutton:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.image import Image
from kivy.uix.behaviors import ToggleButtonBehavior

class MyButton(ToggleButtonBehavior, Image):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(MyButton, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.source = 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_off'

    def on_state(self, widget, value):
        if value == 'down':
            self.source = 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_on'
        else:
            self.source = 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_off'

class SampleApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return MyButton()

SampleApp().run()```

```python
class kivy.uix.behaviors.togglebutton.ToggleButtonBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.behaviors.button.ButtonBehavior

This mixin class provides togglebutton behavior. Please see the togglebutton behaviors module documentation for more information.

New in version 1.8.0.

allow_no_selection
This specifies whether the widgets in a group allow no selection i.e. everything to be deselected.

New in version 1.9.0.

allow_no_selection is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True

static get_widgets(groupname)
Return a list of the widgets contained in a specific group. If the group doesn’t exist, an empty list will be returned.

Note: Always release the result of this method! Holding a reference to any of these widgets can prevent them from being garbage collected. If in doubt, do:

```python
l = ToggleButtonBehavior.get_widgets('mygroup')
# do your job
del l
```

Warning: It’s possible that some widgets that you have previously deleted are still in the list. The garbage collector might need to release other objects before flushing them.
group

Group of the button. If *None*, no group will be used (the button will be independent). If specified, *group* must be a hashable object, like a string. Only one button in a group can be in a ‘down’ state.

*group* is a *ObjectProperty* and defaults to *None*.

36.1.12 Touch Ripple

New in version 1.10.1.

**Warning:** This code is still experimental, and its API is subject to change in a future version.

This module contains *mixin* classes to add a touch ripple visual effect known from *Google Material Design* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Material_Design>_ to widgets.

For an overview of behaviors, please refer to the *behaviors* documentation.

The class *TouchRippleBehavior* provides rendering the ripple animation.

The class *TouchRippleButtonBehavior* basically provides the same functionality as *ButtonBehavior* but rendering the ripple animation instead of default press/release visualization.

```python
class kivy.uix.behaviors.touchripple.TouchRippleBehavior(**kwargs):
    Bases: builtins.object
    Touch ripple behavior.
    Supposed to be used as mixin on widget classes.
    Ripple behavior does not trigger automatically, concrete implementation needs to call *ripple_show()* respective *ripple_fade()* manually.

    Here we create a Label which renders the touch ripple animation on interaction:
```

```python
class RippleLabel(TouchRippleBehavior, Label):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(RippleLabel, self).__init__(**kwargs)

    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        collide_point = self.collide_point(touch.x, touch.y)
        if collide_point:
            touch.grab(self)
            self.ripple_show(touch)
            return True
        return False

    def on_touch_up(self, touch):
        if touch.grab_current is self:
            touch.ungrab(self)
            self.ripple_fade()
        return False
```

*ripple_duration_in*

Animation duration taken to show the overlay.

*ripple_duration_in* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.5.
ripple_duration_out
Animation duration taken to fade the overlay.

ripple_duration_out is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.2.

ripple_fade()
Finish ripple animation on current widget.

ripple_fade_from_alpha
Alpha channel for ripple color the animation starts with.

ripple_fade_from_alpha is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.5.

ripple_fade_to_alpha
Alpha channel for ripple color the animation targets to.

ripple_fade_to_alpha is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.8.

ripple_func_in
Animation callback for showing the overlay.

ripple_func_in is a StringProperty and defaults to in_cubic.

ripple_func_out
Animation callback for hiding the overlay.

ripple_func_out is a StringProperty and defaults to out_quad.

ripple_rad_default
Default radius the animation starts from.

ripple_rad_default is a NumericProperty and defaults to 10.

ripple_scale
Max scale of the animation overlay calculated from max(width/height) of the decorated widget.

ripple_scale is a NumericProperty and defaults to 2.0.

ripple_show(take)
Begin ripple animation on current widget.

Expects touch event as argument.

class kivy.uix.behaviors.touchripple.TouchRippleButtonBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.behaviors.touchripple.TouchRippleBehavior

This mixin class provides a similar behavior to ButtonBehavior but provides touch ripple animation instead of button pressed/released as visual effect.

Events

    on_press  Fired when the button is pressed.

    on_release Fired when the button is released (i.e. the touch/click that pressed the button goes away).

always_release
This determines whether or not the widget fires an on_release event if the touch_up is outside the widget.

always_release is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

last_touch
Contains the last relevant touch received by the Button. This can be used in on_press or on_release in order to know which touch dispatched the event.

last_touch is a ObjectProperty and defaults to None.
36.2 RecycleView

New in version 1.10.0.

The RecycleView provides a flexible model for viewing selected sections of large data sets. It aims to prevent the performance degradation that can occur when generating large numbers of widgets in order to display many data items.

The view is generated by processing the `data`, essentially a list of dicts, and uses these dicts to generate instances of the `viewclass` as required. Its design is based on the MVC (Model-view-controller) pattern.

- Model: The model is formed by `data` you pass in via a list of dicts.
- View: The View is split across layout and views and implemented using adapters.
- Controller: The controller determines the logical interaction and is implemented by `RecycleViewBehavior`.

These are abstract classes and cannot be used directly. The default concrete implementations are the `RecycleDataModel` for the model, the `RecycleLayout` for the view, and the `RecycleView` for the controller.

When a RecycleView is instantiated, it automatically creates the views and data classes. However, one must manually create the layout classes and add them to the RecycleView.

A layout manager is automatically created as a `layout_manager` when added as the child of the RecycleView. Similarly when removed. A requirement is that the layout manager must be contained as a child somewhere within the RecycleView’s widget tree so the view port can be found.

A minimal example might look something like this:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.lang import Builder
from kivy.uix.recycleview import RecycleView

Builder.load_string(''
<RV>:
    viewclass: 'Label'
    RecycleBoxLayout:
        default_size: None, dp(56)
        default_size_hint: 1, None
        size_hint_y: None
        height: self.minimum_height
        orientation: 'vertical'
''
)

class RV(RecycleView):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(RV, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.data = [{'text': str(x)} for x in range(100)]

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return RV()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    TestApp().run()
```

In order to support selection in the view, you can add the required behaviours as follows:
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.lang import Builder
from kivy.uix.recycleview import RecycleView
from kivy.uix.recycleview.views import RecycleDataViewBehavior
from kivy.uix.label import Label
from kivy.properties import BooleanProperty
from kivy.uix.recycleboxlayout import RecycleBoxLayout
from kivy.uix.behaviors import FocusBehavior
from kivy.uix.recycleview.layout import LayoutSelectionBehavior

Builder.load_string(''
<SelectableLabel>:
    # Draw a background to indicate selection
    canvas.before:
        Color:
            rgba: (.0, 0.9, .1, .3) if self.selected else (0, 0, 0, 1)
        Rectangle:
            pos: self.pos
            size: self.size

<RV>:
    viewclass: 'SelectableLabel'
    SelectableRecycleBoxLayout:
        default_size: None, dp(56)
        default_size_hint: 1, None
        size_hint_y: None
        height: self.minimum_height
        orientation: 'vertical'
        multiselect: True
        touch_multiselect: True
'''

class SelectableRecycleBoxLayout(FocusBehavior, LayoutSelectionBehavior, RecycleBoxLayout):
    ''' Adds selection and focus behaviour to the view. '''

class SelectableLabel(RecycleDataViewBehavior, Label):
    ''' Add selection support to the Label '''
    index = None
    selected = BooleanProperty(False)
    selectable = BooleanProperty(True)

    def refresh_view_attrs(self, rv, index, data):
        ''' Catch and handle the view changes '''
        self.index = index
        return super(SelectableLabel, self).refresh_view_attrs(rv, index, data)

    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        ''' Add selection on touch down '''
        if super(SelectableLabel, self).on_touch_down(touch):
            return True
        if self.collide_point(*touch.pos) and self.selectable:
            return self.parent.select_with_touch(self.index, touch)

    def apply_selection(self, *args):
        ''' Respond to the selection of items in the view. '''
        self.selected = args[2]
if is_selected:
    print("selection changed to {0}".format(rv.data[index]))
else:
    print("selection removed for {0}".format(rv.data[index]))

class RV(RecycleView):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(RV, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.data = [{'text': str(x)} for x in range(100)]

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return RV()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    TestApp().run()

Please see the examples/widgets/recycleview/basic_data.py file for a more complete example.

TODO:
- Method to clear cached class instances.
- Test when views cannot be found (e.g. viewclass is None).
- Fix selection goto.

Warning: When views are re-used they may not trigger if the data remains the same.

class kivy.uix.recycleview.RecycleViewBehavior(**kwargs)
    Bases: builtins.object

RecycleViewBehavior provides a behavioral model upon which the RecycleView is built. Together, they offer an extensible and flexible way to produce views with limited windows over large data sets.

See the module documentation for more information.

data_model
    The Data model responsible for maintaining the data set.
    data_model is an AliasProperty that gets and sets the current data model.

layout_manager
    The Layout manager responsible for positioning views within the RecycleView.
    layout_manager is an AliasProperty that gets and sets the layout_manager.

refresh_from_data(*largs, **kwargs)
    This should be called when data changes. Data changes typically indicate that everything should be recomputed since the source data changed.
    This method is automatically bound to the on_data_changed method of the RecycleDataModelBehavior class and therefore responds to and accepts the keyword arguments of that event.
    It can be called manually to trigger an update.
refresh_from_layout(*largs, **kwargs)

This should be called when the layout changes or needs to change. It is typically called when a layout parameter has changed and therefore the layout needs to be recomputed.

refresh_from_viewport(*largs)

This should be called when the viewport changes and the displayed data must be updated. Neither the data nor the layout will be recomputed.

view_adapter

The adapter responsible for providing views that represent items in a data set. view_adapter is an AliasProperty that gets and sets the current view adapter.

class kivy.uix.recycleview.RecycleView(**kwargs)

Bases: kivy.uix.recycleview.RecycleViewBehavior, kivy.uix.scrollview.ScrollView

RecycleView is a flexible view for providing a limited window into a large data set. See the module documentation for more information.

add_widget(widget, *largs)

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to add to our list of children.

index: int, defaults to 0 Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

New in version 1.0.5.

canvas: str, defaults to None Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)

data

The data used by the current view adapter. This is a list of dicts whose keys map to the corresponding property names of the viewclass.

data is an AliasProperty that gets and sets the data used to generate the views.

key_viewclass

key_viewclass is an AliasProperty that gets and sets the key viewclass for the current layout_manager.

remove_widget(widget, *largs)

Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.
>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>> root = Widget()
>> button = Button()
>> root.add_widget(button)
>> root.remove_widget(button)

**viewclass**

The viewclass used by the current layout_manager.

viewclass is an *AliasProperty* that gets and sets the class used to generate the individual items presented in the view.

### 36.2.1 RecycleView Data Model

New in version 1.10.0.

The data model part of the RecycleView model-view-controller pattern.

It defines the models (classes) that store the data associated with a `RecycleViewBehavior`. Each model (class) determines how the data is stored and emits requests to the controller (`RecycleViewBehavior`) when the data is modified.

**class** `kivy.uix.recyleview.datamodel.RecycleDataModelBehavior`

Bases: `builtins.object`

`RecycleDataModelBehavior` is the base class for the models that describes and provides the data for the `RecycleViewBehavior`.

**Events**

- **on_data_changed**: Fired when the data changes. The event may dispatch keyword arguments specific to each implementation of the data model. When dispatched, the event and keyword arguments are forwarded to `refresh_from_data()`.

**attach_recycleview**(*rv*)

Associates a `RecycleViewBehavior` with this data model.

**detach_recycleview**()

Removes the `RecycleViewBehavior` associated with this data model.

**recycleview**

The `RecycleViewBehavior` instance associated with this data model.

**class** `kivy.uix.recyleview.datamodel.RecycleDataModel(**kwargs)`

Bases: `kivy.uix.recyleview.datamodel.RecycleDataModelBehavior`, `kivy.event.EventDispatcher`

An implementation of `RecycleDataModelBehavior` that keeps the data in a indexable list. See `data`.

When data changes this class currently dispatches `on_data_changed` with one of the following additional keyword arguments.

- **none**: no keyword argument With no additional argument it means a generic data change.
- **removed**: a slice or integer The value is a slice or integer indicating the indices removed.
- **appended**: a slice The slice in `data` indicating the first and last new items (i.e. the slice pointing to the new items added at the end).
- **inserted**: a integer The index in `data` where a new data item was inserted.
modified: a slice  The slice with the indices where the data has been modified. This currently does not allow changing of size etc.

attach_recycleview(rv)
Associates a RecycleViewBehavior with this data model.

data
Stores the model’s data using a list.

The data for a item at index i can also be accessed with RecycleDataModel[i].

detach_recycleview()
Removes the RecycleViewBehavior associated with this data model.

observable_dict
A dictionary instance, which when modified will trigger a data and consequently an on_data_changed dispatch.

36.2.2 RecycleView Layouts

New in version 1.10.0.
The Layouts handle the presentation of views for the RecycleView.

Warning: This module is highly experimental, its API may change in the future and the documentation is not complete at this time.

class kivy.uix.recycleview.layout.LayoutChangeException
Bases: builtins.Exception

class kivy.uix.recycleview.layout.LayoutSelectionBehavior(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.behaviors.compoundselection.CompoundSelectionBehavior

The LayoutSelectionBehavior can be combined with RecycleLayoutManagerBehavior to allow its derived classes selection behaviors similarly to how CompoundSelectionBehavior can be used to add selection behaviors to normal layout.

RecycleLayoutManagerBehavior manages its children differently than normal layouts or widgets so this class adapts CompoundSelectionBehavior based selection to work with RecycleLayoutManagerBehavior as well.

Similarly to CompoundSelectionBehavior, one can select using the keyboard or touch, which calls select_node() or deselect_node(), or one can call these methods directly. When a item is selected or deselected apply_selection() is called. See apply_selection().

apply_selection(index, view, is_selected)
Applies the selection to the view. This is called internally when a view is displayed and it needs to be shown as selected or as not selected.

It is called when select_node() or deselect_node() is called or when a view needs to be refreshed. Its function is purely to update the view to reflect the selection state. So the function may be called multiple times even if the selection state may not have changed.

If the view is a instance of RecycleDataViewBehavior, its apply_selection() method will be called every time the view needs to refresh the selection state. Otherwise, the this method is responsible for applying the selection.

Parameters

index: int  The index of the data item that is associated with the view.

view: widget  The widget that is the view of this data item.
**is_selected**: bool Whether the item is selected.

**deselect_node**(node)

Deselects a possibly selected node.

It is called by the controller when it deselects a node and can also be called from the outside to deselect a node directly. The derived widget should overwrite this method and change the node to its unselected state when this is called.

**Parameters**

- **node** The node to be deselected.

**Warning**: This method must be called by the derived widget using super if it is overwritten.

**get_index_of_node**(node, selectable_nodes)

(internal) Returns the index of the node within the selectable_nodes returned by get_selectable_nodes().

**get_selectable_nodes**()

(internal) Returns a list of the nodes that can be selected. It can be overwritten by the derived widget to return the correct list.

This list is used to determine which nodes to select with group selection. E.g. the last element in the list will be selected when home is pressed, pagedown will move (or add to, if shift is held) the selection from the current position by negative page_count nodes starting from the position of the currently selected node in this list and so on. Still, nodes can be selected even if they are not in this list.

**Note**: It is safe to dynamically change this list including removing, adding, or re-arranging its elements. Nodes can be selected even if they are not on this list. And selected nodes removed from the list will remain selected until deselect_node() is called.

**Warning**: Layouts display their children in the reverse order. That is, the contents of children is displayed from right to left, bottom to top. Therefore, internally, the indices of the elements returned by this function are reversed to make it work by default for most layouts so that the final result is consistent e.g. home, although it will select the last element in this list visually, will select the first element when counting from top to bottom and left to right. If this behavior is not desired, a reversed list should be returned instead.

Defaults to returning children.

**goto_node**(key, last_node, last_node_idx)

(internal) Used by the controller to get the node at the position indicated by key. The key can be keyboard inputs, e.g. pageup, or scroll inputs from the mouse scroll wheel, e.g. scrollup. ‘last_node’ is the last node selected and is used to find the resulting node. For example, if the key is up, the returned node is one node up from the last node.

It can be overwritten by the derived widget.

**Parameters**

- **key** str, the string used to find the desired node. It can be any of the keyboard keys, as well as the mouse scrollup, scrolldown, scrollright, and scrollleft
strings. If letters are typed in quick succession, the letters will be combined before it’s passed in as key and can be used to find nodes that have an associated string that starts with those letters.

last_node  The last node that was selected.

last_node_idx The cached index of the last node selected in the get_selectable_nodes() list. If the list hasn’t changed it saves having to look up the index of last_node in that list.

Returns tuple, the node targeted by key and its index in the get_selectable_nodes() list. Returning (last_node, last_node_idx) indicates a node wasn’t found.

key_selection
The key used to check whether a view of a data item can be selected with touch or the keyboard.

key_selection is the key in data, which if present and True will enable selection for this item from the keyboard or with a touch. When None, the default, not item will be selectable.

key_selection is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

Note: All data items can be selected directly using select_node() or deselect_node(), even if key_selection is False.

select_node(node) Selects a node.

It is called by the controller when it selects a node and can be called from the outside to select a node directly. The derived widget should overwrite this method and change the node state to selected when called.

Parameters

node The node to be selected.

Returns bool, True if the node was selected, False otherwise.

Warning: This method must be called by the derived widget using super if it is overwritten.

class kivy.uix.recycleview.layout.RecycleLayoutManagerBehavior
Bases: builtins.object

A RecycleLayoutManagerBehavior is responsible for positioning views into the RecyclerView. data within a RecyclerView. It adds new views into the data when it becomes visible to the user, and removes them when they leave the visible area.

compute_visible_views(data, viewport) viewport is in coordinates of the layout manager.

get_view_index_at(pos) Return the view index on which position, pos, falls.

pos is in coordinates of the layout manager.

goto_view(index) Moves the views so that the view corresponding to index is visible.

key_viewclass See RecyclerView.key_viewclass.
refresh_view_layout(index, layout, view, viewport)

set_visible_views(indices, data, viewport)
viewport is in coordinates of the layout manager.

viewclass
See RecyclerView.viewclass.

36.2.3 RecyclerView Views

New in version 1.10.0.
The adapter part of the RecyclerView which together with the layout is the view part of the model-view-
controller pattern.
The view module handles converting the data to a view using the adapter class which is then displayed
by the layout. A view can be any Widget based class. However, inheriting from RecycleDataViewBe-
havior adds methods for converting the data to a view.

TODO:
• Make view caches specific to each view class type.
class kivy.uix.recycleview.views.RecycleDataAdapter(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher
The class that converts data to a view.
— Internal details — A view can have 3 states.
• It can be completely in sync with the data, which occurs when the view is displayed. These
  are stored in views.
• It can be dirty, which occurs when the view is in sync with the data, except for the size/pos
  parameters which is controlled by the layout. This occurs when the view is not currently
  displayed but the data has not changed. These views are stored in dirty_views.
• Finally the view can be dead which occurs when the data changes and the view was not
  updated or when a view is just created. Such views are typically added to the internal cache.

Typically what happens is that the layout manager lays out the data and then asks for views, using
set_visible_views,() for some specific data items that it displays.
These views are gotten from the current views, dirty or global cache. Then depending on the view
state refresh_view_attrs() is called to bring the view up to date with the data (except for
sizing parameters). Finally, the layout manager gets these views, updates their size and displays
them.

attach_recycleview(rv)
Associates a RecyclerViewBehavior with this instance. It is stored in recycleview.
create_view(index, data_item, viewclass)
(internal) Creates and initializes the view for the data at index.
The returned view is synced with the data, except for the pos/size information.
detach_recycleview()
Removes the RecyclerViewBehavior associated with this instance and clears
recycleview.
get_view(index, data_item, viewclass)
(internal) Returns a view instance for the data at index
It looks through the various caches and finally creates a view if it doesn’t exist. The returned view is synced with the data, except for the pos/size information.

If found in the cache it’s removed from the source before returning. It doesn’t check the current views.

```
get_visible_view(index)
```

Returns the currently visible view associated with `index`.

If no view is currently displayed for `index` it returns `None`.

```
invalidate()
```

Moves all the current views into the global cache.

As opposed to making a view dirty where the view is in sync with the data except for sizing information, this will completely disconnect the view from the data, as it is assumed the data has gone out of sync with the view.

This is typically called when the data changes.

```
make_view_dirty(view, index)
```

(internal) Used to flag this view as dirty, ready to be used for others. See `make_views_dirty()`.

```
make_views_dirty()
```

Makes all the current views dirty.

Dirty views are still in sync with the corresponding data. However, the size information may go out of sync. Therefore a dirty view can be reused by the same index by just updating the sizing information.

Once the underlying data of this index changes, the view should be removed from the dirty views and moved to the global cache with `invalidate()`.

This is typically called when the layout manager needs to re-layout all the data.

```
recycleview
```

The `RecycleViewBehavior` associated with this instance.

```
refresh_view_attrs(index, data_item, view)
```

(internal) Syncs the view and brings it up to date with the data.

This method calls `RecycleDataViewBehavior.refresh_view_attrs()` if the view inherits from `RecycleDataViewBehavior`. See that method for more details.

---

**Note:** Any sizing and position info is skipped when syncing with the data.

```
refresh_view_layout(index, layout, view, viewport)
```

Updates the sizing information of the view.

viewport is in coordinates of the layout manager.

This method calls `RecycleDataViewBehavior.refresh_view_attrs()` if the view inherits from `RecycleDataViewBehavior`. See that method for more details.

---

**Note:** Any sizing and position info is skipped when syncing with the data.

```
set_visible_views(indices, data, viewclasses)
```

Gets a 3-tuple of the new, remaining, and old views for the current viewport.

The new views are synced to the data except for the size/pos properties. The old views need to be removed from the layout, and the new views added.
The new views are not necessarily new, but are all the currently visible views.

class kivy.uix.recycleview.views.RecycleDataViewBehavior
    Bases: builtins.object

A optional base class for data views (RecycleView.viewclass). If a view inherits from this class, the class’s functions will be called when the view needs to be updated due to a data change or layout update.

refresh_view_attrs(rv, index, data)
    Called by the RecycleAdapter when the view is initially populated with the values from the data dictionary for this item.

    Any pos or size info should be removed because they are set subsequently with refresh_view_layout.

    Parameters
        rv: RecycleView instance  The RecycleView that caused the update.
        data: dict  The data dict used to populate this view.

refresh_view_layout(rv, index, layout, viewport)
    Called when the view’s size is updated by the layout manager, RecycleLayoutManagerBehavior.

    Parameters
        rv: RecycleView instance  The RecycleView that caused the update.
        viewport: 4-tuple  The coordinates of the bottom left and width height in layout manager coordinates. This may be larger than this view item.

    Raises LayoutChangeException: If the sizing or data changed during a call to this method, raising a LayoutChangeException exception will force a refresh. Useful when data changed and we don’t want to layout further since it’ll be overwritten again soon.

36.3 Accordion

New in version 1.0.8.

The Accordion widget is a form of menu where the options are stacked either vertically or horizontally and the item in focus (when touched) opens up to display its content.

The Accordion should contain one or many AccordionItem instances, each of which should contain one root content widget. You’ll end up with a Tree something like this:

- Accordion
  - AccordionItem
The current implementation divides the `AccordionItem` into two parts:

1. One container for the title bar
2. One container for the content

The title bar is made from a Kv template. We'll see how to create a new template to customize the design of the title bar.

**Warning:** If you see message like:

```
[WARNING] [Accordion] not have enough space for displaying all children
[WARNING] [Accordion] need 440px, got 100px
[WARNING] [Accordion] layout aborted.
```

That means you have too many children and there is no more space to display the content. This is “normal” and nothing will be done. Try to increase the space for the accordion or reduce the number of children. You can also reduce the `Accordion.min_space`.

### 36.3.1 Simple example

```python
from kivy.uix.accordion import Accordion, AccordionItem
from kivy.uix.label import Label
from kivy.app import App

class AccordionApp(App):
    def build(self):
        root = Accordion()
        for x in range(5):
            item = AccordionItem(title='Title %d' % x)
            item.add_widget(Label(text='Very big content
' * 10))
            root.add_widget(item)
        return root

if __name__ == '__main__':
    AccordionApp().run()
```

### 36.3.2 Customize the accordion

You can increase the default size of the title bar:

```python
root = Accordion(min_space=60)
```

Or change the orientation to vertical:
root = Accordion(orientation='vertical')

The AccordionItem is more configurable and you can set your own title background when the item is collapsed or opened:

item = AccordionItem(background_normal='image_when_collapsed.png',
                      background_selected='image_when_selected.png')

class kivy.uix.accordion.Accordion(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget
    Accordion class. See module documentation for more information.

    add_widget(widget, *largs)
        Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

        Parameters

        widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

        index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
                                the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
                                list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
                                discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets
                                Programming Guide.

                                New in version 1.0.5.

        canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be
                                        'before', 'after' or None for the default canvas.

                                        New in version 1.9.0.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)

anim_duration
    Duration of the animation in seconds when a new accordion item is selected.

    anim_duration is a NumericProperty and defaults to .25 (250ms).

anim_func
    Easing function to use for the animation. Check kivy.animation.AnimationTransition
    for more information about available animation functions.

    anim_func is an ObjectProperty and defaults to 'out_exp'. You can set a string or a
    function to use as an easing function.

min_space
    Minimum space to use for the title of each item. This value is automatically set for each child
    every time the layout event occurs.

    min_space is a NumericProperty and defaults to 44 (px).

orientation
    Orientation of the layout.

    orientation is an OptionProperty and defaults to 'horizontal'. Can take a value of
    'vertical' or 'horizontal'.
class kivy.uix.accordion.AccordionItem(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout

AccordionItem class that must be used in conjunction with the Accordion class. See the module documentation for more information.

accordion
    Instance of the Accordion that the item belongs to.

    accordion is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

add_widget(widget)
    Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

    Parameters
    
    widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

    index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
    the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
    list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
    discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-
    gramming Guide.

    New in version 1.0.5.

    canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be
    'before', 'after' or None for the default canvas.

    New in version 1.9.0.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)

background_disabled_normal
    Background image of the accordion item used for the default graphical representation when
    the item is collapsed and disabled.

    New in version 1.8.0.

    background_disabled_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to 'at-
    las://data/images/defaulttheme/button_disabled'.

background_disabled_selected
    Background image of the accordion item used for the default graphical representation when
    the item is selected (not collapsed) and disabled.

    New in version 1.8.0.

    background_disabled_selected is a StringProperty and defaults to 'at-
    las://data/images/defaulttheme/button_disabled_pressed'.

background_normal
    Background image of the accordion item used for the default graphical representation when
    the item is collapsed.

    background_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to 'at-
    las://data/images/defaulttheme/button'.

background_selected
    Background image of the accordion item used for the default graphical representation when
    the item is selected (not collapsed).
background_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/button_pressed’.

collapse
Boolean to indicate if the current item is collapsed or not.
collapse is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

collapse_alpha
Value between 0 and 1 to indicate how much the item is collapsed (1) or whether it is selected (0). It’s mostly used for animation.
collapse_alpha is a NumericProperty and defaults to 1.

container
(internal) Property that will be set to the container of children inside the AccordionItem representation.

container_title
(internal) Property that will be set to the container of title inside the AccordionItem representation.

content_size
(internal) Set by the Accordion to the size allocated for the content.

min_space
Link to the Accordion.min_space property.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

touch: MotionEvent class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

orientation
Link to the Accordion.orientation property.

remove_widget(widget)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)

title
Title string of the item. The title might be used in conjunction with the AccordionItemTitle template. If you are using a custom template, you can use that property as a text entry, or not. By default, it’s used for the title text. See title_template and the example below.
title is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘’.

title_args
Default arguments that will be passed to the kivy.lang.Builder.template() method.
title_args is a DictProperty and defaults to {}. 
**title_template**

Template to use for creating the title part of the accordion item. The default template is a simple Label, not customizable (except the text) that supports vertical and horizontal orientation and different backgrounds for collapse and selected mode.

It’s better to create and use your own template if the default template does not suffice.

*title* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘AccordionItemTitle’. The current default template lives in the *kivy/data/style.kv* file.

Here is the code if you want to build your own template:

```python
[AccordionItemTitle@Label]:
    text: ctx.title
    canvas.before:
        Color:
            rgb: 1, 1, 1
        BorderImage:
            source: ctx.item.background_normal if ctx.
                .item.collapse else ctx.item.background_selected
        pos: self.pos
        size: self.size
        PushMatrix
        Translate:
            xy: self.center_x, self.center_y
        Rotate:
            angle: 90 if ctx.item.orientation == 'horizontal' else 0
            axis: 0, 0, 1
        Translate:
            xy: -self.center_x, -self.center_y
        canvas.after:
            PopMatrix
```

class kivy.uix.accordion.AccordionException

Bases: builtins.Exception

AccordionException class.

### 36.4 Action Bar

New in version 1.8.0.

The ActionBar widget is like Android’s ActionBar, where items are stacked horizontally. When the area becomes to small, widgets are moved into the *ActionBarOverflow* area.

An *ActionBar* contains an *ActionView* with various *ContextualActionViews*. An *ActionView* will contain an *ActionPrevious* having title, app_icon and previous_icon properties. An *ActionView* will contain subclasses of *ActionItems*. Some predefined ones include an *ActionButton*, an *ActionToggleButton*, an *ActionCheck*, an *ActionSeparator* and an *ActionGroup*.

An *ActionGroup* is used to display *ActionItems* in a group. An *ActionView* will always display an *ActionGroup* after other *ActionItems*. An *ActionView* contains an *ActionOverflow*, but
this is only made visible when required i.e. the available area is too small to fit all the widgets. A
*ContextualActionView* is a subclass of a:*ActionView*.

Changed in version 1.10.1: *ActionGroup* core rewritten from *Spinner* to pure *DropDown*

```python
class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionBarButton(**kwargs)
```
Bases: `kivy.uix.button.Button`, `kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionItem`

ActionButton class, see module documentation for more information.

The text color, width and size_hint_x are set manually via the Kv language file. It covers a lot
of cases: with/without an icon, with/without a group and takes care of the padding between
elements.
You don't have much control over these properties, so if you want to customize it's appearance, we suggest you create you own button representation. You can do this by creating a class that subclasses an existing widget and an `ActionItem`:

```python
class MyOwnActionButton(Button, ActionItem):
    pass
```

You can then create your own style using the Kv language.

**icon**

Source image to use when the Button is part of the ActionBar. If the Button is in a group, the text will be preferred.

`icon` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to None.

```python
class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionToggleButton(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionItem, kivy.uix.togglebutton.ToggleButton
```

ActionToggleButton class, see module documentation for more information.

```python
class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionCheck(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionItem, kivy.uix.checkbox.CheckBox
```

ActionCheck class, see module documentation for more information.

```python
class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionSeparator(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionItem, kivy.uix.widget.Widget
```

ActionSeparator class, see module documentation for more information.

```python
class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionDropDown(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.dropdown.DropDown
```

ActionDropDown class, see module documentation for more information.

```python
class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionGroup(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionItem, kivy.uix.button.Button
```

ActionGroup class, see module documentation for more information.

```python
add_widget(item)
```

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

- `widget: Widget` Widget to add to our list of children.
- `index: int, defaults to 0` Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the *Widgets Programming Guide*.

New in version 1.0.5.
canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

clear_widgets()
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

dropdown_width
If non zero, provides the width for the associated DropDown. This is useful when some items in the ActionGroup’s DropDown are wider than usual and you don’t want to make the ActionGroup widget itself wider.

dropdown_width is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

New in version 1.10.0.

is_open
By default, the DropDown is not open. Set to True to open it.

is_open is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

mode
Sets the current mode of an ActionGroup. If mode is ‘normal’, the ActionGroups children will be displayed normally if there is enough space, otherwise they will be displayed in a spinner. If mode is ‘spinner’, then the children will always be displayed in a spinner.

mode is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘normal’.

separator_image
Background Image for an ActionSeparator in an ActionView.

separator_image is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/separator’.

separator_width
Width of the ActionSeparator in an ActionView.

separator_width is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

use_separator
Specifies whether to use a separator after/before this group or not.

use_separator is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionOverflow(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionGroup

ActionOverflow class, see module documentation for more information.

add_widget(action_item, index=0)
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters
widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.
**index**: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the `Widgets Programming Guide`.

New in version 1.0.5.

**canvas**: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

**overflow_image**

Image to be used as an Overflow Image.

**overflow_image** is a `StringProperty` and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/overflow’.

**class kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionView(**kwargs)**

Bases: `kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout`

ActionView class, see module documentation for more information.

**action_previous**

Previous button for an ActionView.

**action_previous** is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

**add_widget**(action_item, index=0)

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: `Widget`  Widget to add to our list of children.

- **index**: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the `Widgets Programming Guide`.

New in version 1.0.5.

- **canvas**: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

**background_color**

Background color in the format (r, g, b, a).
**background_color** is a **ListProperty** and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

**background_image**
Background image of an ActionViews default graphical representation.

**background_image** is a **StringProperty** and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/action_view’.

**overflow_group**
Widget to be used for the overflow.

**overflow_group** is an **ObjectProperty** and defaults to an instance of **ActionOverflow**.

**remove_widget**(widget)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: **Widget** Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

**use_separator**
Specify whether to use a separator before every ActionGroup or not.

**use_separator** is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.

**class** **kivy.uix.actionbar.ContextualActionView**(**kwargs**)

**Bases**: **kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionView**

ContextualActionView class, see the module documentation for more information.

**class** **kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionPrevious**(**kwargs**)

**Bases**: **kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout**, **kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionItem**

ActionPrevious class, see module documentation for more information.

**app_icon**
Application icon for the ActionView.

**app_icon** is a **StringProperty** and defaults to the window icon if set, otherwise ‘data/logo/kivy-icon-32.png’.

**app_icon_height**
Height of app_icon image.

**app_icon_height** is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 0.

**app_icon_width**
Width of app_icon image.

**app_icon_width** is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 0.

**color**
Text color, in the format (r, g, b, a)

**color** is a **ListProperty** and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

**markup**
If True, the text will be rendered using the **MarkupLabel**: you can change the style of the text using tags. Check the **Text Markup** documentation for more information.

**markup** is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.
**previous_image**
Image for the ‘previous’ ActionButtons default graphical representation.

*previous_image* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/previous_normal’.

**previous_image_height**
Height of previous_image image.

*app_icon_width* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**previous_image_width**
Width of previous_image image.

*width* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**title**
Title for ActionView.

*title* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘’.

**with_previous**
Specifies whether the previous_icon will be shown or not. Note that it is up to the user to implement the desired behavior using the *on_press* or similar events.

*with_previous* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.

**class** kivy.uix.actionbar.ActionBar(**kwargs)**
Bases: kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout

ActionBar class, which acts as the main container for an ActionView instance. The ActionBar determines the overall styling aspects of the bar. ActionItems are not added to this class directly, but to the contained ActionView instance.

**Events**

*on_previous*  Fired when action_previous of action_view is pressed.

Please see the module documentation for more information.

**action_view**
action_view of the ActionBar.

*action_view* is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None or the last ActionView instance added to the ActionBar.

**add_widget**(view)
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

*widget* : *Widget*  Widget to add to our list of children.

*index* : *int*, *defaults to 0*  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the *Widgets Programming Guide*.

New in version 1.0.5.

*canvas* : *str*, *defaults to None*  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.
```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

**background_color**
Background color, in the format (r, g, b, a).

*background_color* is a `ListProperty` and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

**background_image**
Background image of the ActionBars default graphical representation.

*background_image* is a `StringProperty` and defaults to 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/action_bar'.

**border**
The border to be applied to the *background_image*.

*border* is a `ListProperty` and defaults to [2, 2, 2, 2]

### 36.5 Anchor Layout

The *AnchorLayout* aligns its children to a border (top, bottom, left, right) or center.

To draw a button in the lower-right corner:
```python
layout = AnchorLayout(
    anchor_x='right', anchor_y='bottom')
btn = Button(text='Hello World')
layout.add_widget(btn)
```

class kivy.uix.anchorlayout.AnchorLayout(**kwargs)

Anchor layout class. See the module documentation for more information.

anchor_x
Horizontal anchor.

```
anchor_x is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘center’. It accepts values of ‘left’, ‘center’ or ‘right’.
```

anchor_y
Vertical anchor.

```
anchor_y is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘center’. It accepts values of ‘top’, ‘center’ or ‘bottom’.
```

do_layout(*largs)
This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout subclass, don’t call this function directly but use _trigger_layout() instead.

The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for the next frame.

New in version 1.0.8.

padding
Padding between the widget box and its children, in pixels: [padding_left, padding_top, padding_right, padding_bottom].

padding also accepts a two argument form [padding_horizontal, padding_vertical] and a one argument form [padding].

```
padding is a VariableListProperty and defaults to [0, 0, 0, 0].
```
36.6 Box Layout

BoxLayout arranges children in a vertical or horizontal box.

To position widgets above/below each other, use a vertical BoxLayout:

```python
layout = BoxLayout(orientation='vertical')
btn1 = Button(text='Hello')
btn2 = Button(text='World')
layout.add_widget(btn1)
layout.add_widget(btn2)
```

To position widgets next to each other, use a horizontal BoxLayout. In this example, we use 10 pixel spacing between children; the first button covers 70% of the horizontal space, the second covers 30%:

```python
layout = BoxLayout(spacing=10)
btn1 = Button(text='Hello', size_hint=(.7, 1))
btn2 = Button(text='World', size_hint=(.3, 1))
layout.add_widget(btn1)
layout.add_widget(btn2)
```

Position hints are partially working, depending on the orientation:

- If the orientation is vertical: x, right and center_x will be used.
- If the orientation is horizontal: y, top and center_y will be used.

You can check the examples/widgets/boxlayout_poshint.py for a live example.

**Note:** The size_hint uses the available space after subtracting all the fixed-size widgets. For example, if you have a layout that is 800px wide, and add three buttons like this:
btn1 = Button(text='Hello', size=(200, 100), size_hint=(None, None))
btn2 = Button(text='Kivy', size_hint=(.5, 1))
btn3 = Button(text='World', size_hint=(.5, 1))

The first button will be 200px wide as specified, the second and third will be 300px each, e.g. (800-200) * 0.5

Changed in version 1.4.1: Added support for pos_hint.

class kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.layout.Layout

    Box layout class. See module documentation for more information.

    add_widget(widget, index=0, canvas=None)
       Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

       Parameters

           widget: Widget Widget to add to our list of children.

           index: int, defaults to 0 Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
       the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
       list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
       discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-
       gramming Guide.

       New in version 1.0.5.

           canvas: str, defaults to None Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be
       ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

       New in version 1.9.0.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)

do_layout(*largs)

    This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout
    subclass, don’t call this function directly but use _trigger_layout() instead.

    The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated
    immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for
    the next frame.

    New in version 1.0.8.

minimum_height

    Automatically computed minimum height needed to contain all children.

    New in version 1.10.0.

    minimum_height is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0. It is read only.

minimum_size

    Automatically computed minimum size needed to contain all children.

    New in version 1.10.0.
**minimum_size** is a **ReferenceListProperty** of \((\text{minimum\_width}, \text{minimum\_height})\) properties. It is read only.

**minimum\_width**

Automatically computed minimum width needed to contain all children.
New in version 1.10.0.

**minimum\_width** is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 0. It is read only.

**orientation**

Orientation of the layout.

**orientation** is an **OptionProperty** and defaults to ‘horizontal’. Can be ‘vertical’ or ‘horizontal’.

**padding**

Padding between layout box and children: \([\text{padding\_left}, \text{padding\_top}, \text{padding\_right},\text{padding\_bottom}]\).

padding also accepts a two argument form \([\text{padding\_horizontal}, \text{padding\_vertical}]\) and a one argument form \([\text{padding}]\).

Changed in version 1.7.0: Replaced NumericProperty with VariableListProperty.

**padding** is a **VariableListProperty** and defaults to \([0, 0, 0, 0]\).

**remove\_widget**(\(widget\))

Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

**spacing**

Spacing between children, in pixels.

**spacing** is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 0.

### 36.7 Bubble

New in version 1.1.0.

The Bubble widget is a form of menu or a small popup where the menu options are stacked either vertically or horizontally.

The **Bubble** contains an arrow pointing in the direction you choose.
36.7.1 Simple example

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.lang import Builder
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.uix.bubble import Bubble

Builder.load_string(''
    <cut_copy_paste>
    size_hint: (None, None)
    size: (160, 120)
    pos_hint: {'center_x': .5, 'y': .6}
    BubbleButton:
        text: 'Cut'
    BubbleButton:
        text: 'Copy'
    BubbleButton:
        text: 'Paste'
'"
)

class cut_copy_paste(Bubble):
    pass

class BubbleShowcase(FloatLayout):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(BubbleShowcase, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.but_bubble = Button(text='Press to show bubble')
        self.but_bubble.bind(on_release=self.show_bubble)
        self.add_widget(self.but_bubble)

    def show_bubble(self, *l):
        if not hasattr(self, 'bubb'):
            self.bubb = bubb = cut_copy_paste()
            self.add_widget(bubb)
        else:
            values = ('left_top', 'left_mid', 'left_bottom', 'top_left',
                      'top_mid', 'top_right', 'right_top', 'right_mid',
                      'right_bottom', 'bottom_left', 'bottom_mid', 'bottom_right')
            index = values.index(self.bubb.arrow_pos)
            self.bubb.arrow_pos = values[(index + 1) % len(values)]

class TestBubbleApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return BubbleShowcase()
```

(continues on next page)
36.7.2 Customize the Bubble

You can choose the direction in which the arrow points:

```python
Bubble(arrow_pos='top_mid')
```

The widgets added to the Bubble are ordered horizontally by default, like a Boxlayout. You can change that by:

```python
orientation = 'vertical'
```

To add items to the bubble:

```python
bubble = Bubble(orientation = 'vertical')
bubble.add_widget(your_widget_instance)
```

To remove items:

```python
bubble.remove_widget(widget)
```

or

```python
bubble.clear_widgets()
```

To access the list of children, use `content.children`:

```python
bubble.content.children
```

**Warning:** This is important! Do not use `bubble.children`.

To change the appearance of the bubble:

```python
bubble.background_color = (1, 0, 0, .5)  #50% translucent red
bubble.border = [0, 0, 0, 0]
background_image = 'path/to/background/image'
arrow_image = 'path/to/arrow/image'
```

```python
class kivy.uix.bubble.Bubble(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout
    Bubble class. See module documentation for more information.

    add_widget(*widget)
        Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

    Parameters

        widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

        index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

        New in version 1.0.5.
```
canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

arrow_image
Image of the arrow pointing to the bubble.

```python
arrow_image is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/bubble_arrow’.
```

arrow_pos
Specifies the position of the arrow relative to the bubble. Can be one of: left_top, left_mid, left_bottom, top_left, top_mid, top_right, top, right_mid, right_top, right, bottom_left, bottom_mid, bottom_right.

```python
arrow_pos is a OptionProperty and defaults to ‘bottom_mid’.
```

background_color
Background color, in the format (r, g, b, a). To use it you have to set either background_image or arrow_image first.

```python
background_color is a ListProperty and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].
```

background_image
Background image of the bubble.

```python
background_image is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/bubble’.
```

border
Border used for BorderImage graphics instruction. Used with the background_image. It should be used when using custom backgrounds.

It must be a list of 4 values: (bottom, right, top, left). Read the BorderImage instructions for more information about how to use it.

```python
border is a ListProperty and defaults to (16, 16, 16, 16)
```

border_auto_scale
Specifies the kivy.graphics.BorderImage.auto_scale value on the background BorderImage.

New in version 1.11.0.

```python
border_auto_scale is a OptionProperty and defaults to ‘both_lower’.
```

clear_widgets(**kwargs)
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

content
This is the object where the main content of the bubble is held.

```python
content is a ObjectProperty and defaults to ‘None’.
```
**limit_to**
Specifies the widget to which the bubbles position is restricted.

New in version 1.6.0.

*limit_to* is a *ObjectProperty* and defaults to ‘None’.

**orientation**
This specifies the manner in which the children inside bubble are arranged. Can be one of ‘vertical’ or ‘horizontal’.

*orientation* is a *OptionProperty* and defaults to ‘horizontal’.

**remove_widget(?)**
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

**Parameters**

widget: *Widget*  Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

**show_arrow**
Indicates whether to show arrow.

New in version 1.8.0.

*show_arrow* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.

**class**  *kivy.uix.bubble.BubbleButton(**kwargs)**
Bases: *kivy.uix.button.Button*

A button intended for use in a Bubble widget. You can use a “normal” button class, but it will not look good unless the background is changed.

Rather use this BubbleButton widget that is already defined and provides a suitable background for you.

**class**  *kivy.uix.bubble.BubbleContent(**kwargs)**
Bases: *kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout*

36.8 Button

The *Button* is a *Label* with associated actions that are triggered when the button is pressed (or released after a click/touch). To configure the button, the same properties (padding, font_size, etc) and *sizing system* are used as for the *Label* class:
To attach a callback when the button is pressed (clicked/touched), use bind:

```python
def callback(instance):
    print('The button <%s> is being pressed' % instance.text)

btn1 = Button(text='Hello world 1')
btn1.bind(on_press=callback)
btn2 = Button(text='Hello world 2')
btn2.bind(on_press=callback)
```

If you want to be notified every time the button state changes, you can bind to the Button.state property:

```python
def callback(instance, value):
    print('My button <%s> state is <%s>' % (instance, value))

btn1 = Button(text='Hello world 1')
btn1.bind(state=callback)
```

class kivy.uix.button.Button(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.behaviors.button.ButtonBehavior, kivy.uix.label.Label

Button class, see module documentation for more information.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The behavior / logic of the button has been moved to ButtonBehaviors.

**background_color**
Background color, in the format (r, g, b, a).

This acts as a multiplier to the texture colour. The default texture is grey, so just setting the background color will give a darker result. To set a plain color, set the background_normal to ' '.

New in version 1.0.8.

The background_color is a ListProperty and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

**background_disabled_down**
Background image of the button used for the default graphical representation when the button is disabled and pressed.

New in version 1.8.0.

background_disabled_down is a StringProperty and defaults to 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/button_disabled_pressed'.

**background_disabled_normal**
Background image of the button used for the default graphical representation when the button is disabled and not pressed.

New in version 1.8.0.

background_disabled_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/button_disabled'.

**background_down**
Background image of the button used for the default graphical representation when the button is pressed.

New in version 1.0.4.
background_down is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/button_pressed’.

background_normal
Background image of the button used for the default graphical representation when the button is not pressed.
New in version 1.0.4.
background_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/button’.

border
Border used for BorderImage graphics instruction. Used with background_normal and background_down. Can be used for custom backgrounds.

It must be a list of four values: (bottom, right, top, left). Read the BorderImage instruction for more information about how to use it.
border is a ListProperty and defaults to (16, 16, 16)

36.9 Camera

The Camera widget is used to capture and display video from a camera. Once the widget is created, the texture inside the widget will be automatically updated. Our CameraBase implementation is used under the hood:

cam = Camera()

By default, the first camera found on your system is used. To use a different camera, set the index property:

cam = Camera(index=1)

You can also select the camera resolution:

cam = Camera(resolution=(320, 240))

Warning: The camera texture is not updated as soon as you have created the object. The camera initialization is asynchronous, so there may be a delay before the requested texture is created.

class kivy.uix.camera.Camera(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.image.Image

    Camera class. See module documentation for more information.

    index
    Index of the used camera, starting from 0.

    index is a NumericProperty and defaults to -1 to allow auto selection.

    play
    Boolean indicating whether the camera is playing or not. You can start/stop the camera by setting this property:

    # start the camera playing at creation (default)
    cam = Camera(play=True)
# create the camera, and start later
cam = Camera(play=False)

# and later
.cam.play = True

`play` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to True.

**resolution**

Preferred resolution to use when invoking the camera. If you are using [-1, -1], the resolution will be the default one:

```python
# create a camera object with the best image available
cam = Camera()

# create a camera object with an image of 320x240 if possible
cam = Camera(resolution=(320, 240))
```

**Warning:** Depending on the implementation, the camera may not respect this property.

`resolution` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to [-1, -1].

### 36.10 Carousel

New in version 1.4.0.

The *Carousel* widget provides the classic mobile-friendly carousel view where you can swipe between slides. You can add any content to the carousel and have it move horizontally or vertically. The carousel can display pages in a sequence or a loop.

Example:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.carousel import Carousel
from kivy.uix.image import AsyncImage

class CarouselApp(App):
    def build(self):
        carousel = Carousel(direction='right')
        for i in range(10):
            src = "http://placehold.it/480x270.png&text=slide-%d&.png" % i
            image = AsyncImage(source=src, allow_stretch=True)
            carousel.add_widget(image)
        return carousel

CarouselApp().run()
```

Changed in version 1.5.0: The carousel now supports active children, like the `ScrollView`. It will detect a swipe gesture according to the `Carousel.scroll_timeout` and `Carousel.scroll_distance` properties.

In addition, the slide container is no longer exposed by the API. The impacted properties are
Carousel.slides, Carousel.current_slide, Carousel.previous_slide and Carousel.next_slide.

**class** kivy.uix.carousel.Carousel(**kwargs**)  
Bases: kivy.uix.stencilview.StencilView  

Carousel class. See module documentation for more information.

**add_widget**(widget, index=0, canvas=None)  
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: Widget  
  Widget to add to our list of children.

- **index**: int, defaults to 0  
  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the *Widgets Programming Guide*.

  New in version 1.0.5.

- **canvas**: str, defaults to None  
  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ’before’, ’after’ or None for the default canvas.

  New in version 1.9.0.

```python  
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button  
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider  
>>> root = Widget()  
>>> root.add_widget(Button())  
>>> slider = Slider()  
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

**anim_cancel_duration**  
Defines the duration of the animation when a swipe movement is not accepted. This is generally when the user does not make a large enough swipe. See min_move.  
**anim_cancel_duration** is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 0.3.

**anim_move_duration**  
Defines the duration of the Carousel animation between pages.  
**anim_move_duration** is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 0.5.

**anim_type**  
Type of animation to use while animating to the next/previous slide. This should be the name of an AnimationTransition function.  
**anim_type** is a **StringProperty** and defaults to ‘out_quad’.

  New in version 1.8.0.

**clear_widgets()**  
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

  Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

**current_slide**  
The currently shown slide.  
**current_slide** is an **AliasProperty**.
Changed in version 1.5.0: The property no longer exposes the slides container. It returns the widget you have added.

direction
Specifies the direction in which the slides are ordered. This corresponds to the direction from which the user swipes to go from one slide to the next. It can be right, left, top, or bottom. For example, with the default value of right, the second slide is to the right of the first and the user would swipe from the right towards the left to get to the second slide.

direction is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘right’.

ignore_perpendicular_swipes
Ignore swipes on axis perpendicular to direction.

ignore_perpendicular_swipes is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

New in version 1.10.0.

index
Get/Set the current slide based on the index.

index is an AliasProperty and defaults to 0 (the first item).

load_next(mode='next')
Animate to the next slide.

New in version 1.7.0.

load_previous()
Animate to the previous slide.

New in version 1.7.0.

load_slide(slide)
Animate to the slide that is passed as the argument.

Changed in version 1.8.0.

loop
Allow the Carousel to loop infinitely. If True, when the user tries to swipe beyond last page, it will return to the first. If False, it will remain on the last page.

loop is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

min_move
Defines the minimum distance to be covered before the touch is considered a swipe gesture and the Carousel content changed. This is a expressed as a fraction of the Carousel’s width. If the movement doesn’t reach this minimum value, the movement is cancelled and the content is restored to its original position.

min_move is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.2.

next_slide
The next slide in the Carousel. It is None if the current slide is the last slide in the Carousel. This ordering reflects the order in which the slides are added: their presentation varies according to the direction property.

next_slide is an AliasProperty.

Changed in version 1.5.0: The property no longer exposes the slides container. It returns the widget you have added.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters
touch: MotionEvent class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_move(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates. See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates. See on_touch_down() for more information.

previous_slide
The previous slide in the Carousel. It is None if the current slide is the first slide in the Carousel. This ordering reflects the order in which the slides are added: their presentation varies according to the direction property.

previous_slide is an AliasProperty.

Changed in version 1.5.0: This property no longer exposes the slides container. It returns the widget you have added.

remove_widget(widget,*args,**kwargs)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)

scroll_distance
Distance to move before scrolling the Carousel in pixels. As soon as the distance has been traveled, the Carousel will start to scroll, and no touch event will go to children. It is advisable that you base this value on the dpi of your target device’s screen.

scroll_distance is a NumericProperty and defaults to 20dp.

New in version 1.5.0.

scroll_timeout
Timeout allowed to trigger the scroll_distance, in milliseconds. If the user has not moved scroll_distance within the timeout, no scrolling will occur and the touch event will go to the children.

scroll_timeout is a NumericProperty and defaults to 200 (milliseconds)

New in version 1.5.0.

slides
List of slides inside the Carousel. The slides are the widgets added to the Carousel using the add_widget method.

slides is a ListProperty and is read-only.
36.11 CheckBox

New in version 1.4.0.

CheckBox is a specific two-state button that can be either checked or unchecked. If the CheckBox is in a Group, it becomes a Radio button. As with the ToggleButton, only one Radio button at a time can be selected when the CheckBox.group is set.

An example usage:

```python
from kivy.uix.checkbox import CheckBox
# ...

def on_checkbox_active(checkbox, value):
    if value:
        print('The checkbox', checkbox, 'is active')
    else:
        print('The checkbox', checkbox, 'is inactive')

checkbox = CheckBox()
checkbox.bind(active=on_checkbox_active)
```

class kivy.uix.checkbox.CheckBox(**kwargs)

CheckBox class, see module documentation for more information.

**active**
Indicates if the switch is active or inactive.

*active* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**background_checkbox_disabled_down**
Background image of the checkbox used for the default graphical representation when the checkbox is disabled and active.

New in version 1.9.0.

*background_checkbox_disabled_down* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to 'atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_disabled_on'.
background_checkbox_disabled_normal
Background image of the checkbox used for the default graphical representation when the checkbox is disabled and not active.

New in version 1.9.0.

background_checkbox_disabled_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_disabled_off’.

background_checkbox_down
Background image of the checkbox used for the default graphical representation when the checkbox is active.

New in version 1.9.0.

background_checkbox_down is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_on’.

background_checkbox_normal
Background image of the checkbox used for the default graphical representation when the checkbox is not active.

New in version 1.9.0.

background_checkbox_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_off’.

background_radio_disabled_down
Background image of the radio button used for the default graphical representation when the radio button is disabled and active.

New in version 1.9.0.

background_radio_disabled_down is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_radio_disabled_on’.

background_radio_disabled_normal
Background image of the radio button used for the default graphical representation when the radio button is disabled and not active.

New in version 1.9.0.

background_radio_disabled_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_radio_disabled_off’.

background_radio_down
Background image of the radio button used for the default graphical representation when the radio button is active.

New in version 1.9.0.

background_radio_down is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_radio_on’.

background_radio_normal
Background image of the radio button used for the default graphical representation when the radio button is not active.

New in version 1.9.0.

background_radio_normal is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/checkbox_radio_off’.

color
Color is used for tinting the default graphical representation of checkbox and radio button (images).
Color is in the format (r, g, b, a).

New in version 1.10.0.

*color* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to `[1, 1, 1, 1]`.

### 36.12 Code Input

New in version 1.5.0.

```python
if __name__ == '__main__':
    from kivy.app import App
    from kivy.uix.boxlayout import BoxLayout
    class TextInputApp(App):
        def build(self):
            root = BoxLayout(orientation='vertical')
            textinput = TextInput(multiline=True)
            textinput.text = '__doc__
            root.add_widget(textinput)
            textinput2 = TextInput(text='monoline textinput',
            size_hint=(1, None), height=30)
            root.add_widget(textinput2)
            return root

TextInputApp().run()
```

#### Note: This widget requires *pygments* package to run. Install it with *pip*.

The *CodeInput* provides a box of editable highlighted text like the one shown in the image.

It supports all the features provided by the *textInput* as well as code highlighting for languages supported by *pygments* along with *KivyLexer* for *kivy.lang* highlighting.

### 36.12.1 Usage example

To create a CodeInput with highlighting for KV language:

```python
from kivy.uix.codeinput import CodeInput
from kivy.extras.highlight import KivyLexer
codeinput = CodeInput(lexer=KivyLexer())
```

To create a CodeInput with highlighting for Cython:

```python
from kivy.uix.codeinput import CodeInput
from pygments.lexers import CythonLexer
codeinput = CodeInput(lexer=CythonLexer())
```

```python
class kivy.uix.codeinput.CodeInput(**kwargs)

    Codeninput class, used for displaying highlighted code.

    lexer
        This holds the selected Lexer used by pygments to highlight the code.
```

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**lexer** is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to `PythonLexer`.

**style**
The pygments style object to use for formatting.
When **style_name** is set, this will be changed to the corresponding style object.

**style** is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to `None`

**style_name**
Name of the pygments style to use for formatting.
**style_name** is an `OptionProperty` and defaults to `'default'`.

## 36.13 Color Picker

New in version 1.7.0.

| Warning: | This widget is experimental. Its use and API can change at any time until this warning is removed. |

The ColorPicker widget allows a user to select a color from a chromatic wheel where pinch and zoom can be used to change the wheel’s saturation. Sliders and TextInputs are also provided for entering the RGBA/HSV/HEX values directly.

Usage:

```python
clr_picker = ColorPicker()
pARENT.add_widget(clr_picker)

# To monitor changes, we can bind to color property changes
def on_color(instance, value):
    print "RGBA = ", str(value)  # or instance.color
    print "HSV = ", str(instance.hsv)
    print "HEX = ", str(instance.hex_color)
clr_picker.bind(color=on_color)
```

```python
class kivy.uix.colorpicker.ColorPicker(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.relativelayout.RelativeLayout
```
See module documentation.

color
The color holds the color currently selected in rgba format.
color is a ListProperty and defaults to (1, 1, 1, 1).

font_name
Specifies the font used on the ColorPicker.
font_name is a StringProperty and defaults to 'data/fonts/RobotoMono-Regular.ttf'.

hex_color
The hex_color holds the currently selected color in hex.
hex_color is an AliasProperty and defaults to #ffffffff.

hsv
The hsv holds the color currently selected in hsv format.
hsv is a ListProperty and defaults to (1, 1, 1).

wheel
The wheel holds the color wheel.
wheel is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

class kivy.uix.colorpicker.ColorWheel(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget
Chromatic wheel for the ColorPicker.

Changed in version 1.7.1: font_size, font_name and foreground_color have been removed. The sizing is now the same as others widget, based on 'sp'. Orientation is also automatically determined according to the width/height ratio.

a
The Alpha value of the color currently selected.
a is a BoundedNumericProperty and can be a value from 0 to 1.

b
The Blue value of the color currently selected.
b is a BoundedNumericProperty and can be a value from 0 to 1.

color
The holds the color currently selected.
color is a ReferenceListProperty and contains a list of r, g, b, a values.

g
The Green value of the color currently selected.
g is a BoundedNumericProperty and can be a value from 0 to 1.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

    touch: MotionEvent class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.
on_touch_move(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

r
The Red value of the color currently selected.

r is a BoundedNumericProperty and can be a value from 0 to 1. It defaults to 0.

36.14 Drop-Down List

New in version 1.4.0.

A versatile drop-down list that can be used with custom widgets. It allows you to display a list of widgets under a displayed widget. Unlike other toolkits, the list of widgets can contain any type of widget: simple buttons, images etc.

The positioning of the drop-down list is fully automatic: we will always try to place the dropdown list in a way that the user can select an item in the list.

36.14.1 Basic example

A button with a dropdown list of 10 possible values. All the buttons within the dropdown list will trigger the dropdown DropDown.select() method. After being called, the main button text will display the selection of the dropdown.

```python
from kivy.uix.dropdown import DropDown
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.base import runTouchApp

# create a dropdown with 10 buttons
dropdown = DropDown()
for index in range(10):
    # When adding widgets, we need to specify the height manually
    # (disabling the size_hint_y) so the dropdown can calculate
    # the area it needs.
    btn = Button(text='Value %d' % index, size_hint_y=None, height=44)
    # for each button, attach a callback that will call the select() method
    # on the dropdown. We'll pass the text of the button as the data of the
    # selection.
    btn.bind(on_release=lambda btn: dropdown.select(btn.text))
    # then add the button inside the dropdown
dropdown.add_widget(btn)

# create a big main button
mainbutton = Button(text='Hello', size_hint=(None, None))

# show the dropdown menu when the main button is released
```
# note: all the bind() calls pass the instance of the caller (here, the
# mainbutton instance) as the first argument of the callback (here,
# dropdown.open).
mainbutton.bind(on_release=dropdown.open)

# one last thing, listen for the selection in the dropdown list and
# assign the data to the button text.
dropdown.bind(on_select=lambda instance, x: setattr(mainbutton, 'text', x))

runTouchApp(mainbutton)

36.14.2 Extending dropdown in Kv

You could create a dropdown directly from your kv:

```kivy
#:kivy 1.4.0
<CustomDropDown>:
    Button:
        text: 'My first Item'
        size_hint_y: None
        height: 44
        on_release: root.select('item1')
    Label:
        text: 'Unselectable item'
        size_hint_y: None
        height: 44
    Button:
        text: 'My second Item'
        size_hint_y: None
        height: 44
        on_release: root.select('item2')
```

And then, create the associated python class and use it:

```python
class CustomDropDown(DropDown):
    pass
dropdown = CustomDropDown()
mainbutton = Button(text='Hello', size_hint=(None, None))
mainbutton.bind(on_release=dropdown.open)
dropdown.bind(on_select=lambda instance, x: setattr(mainbutton, 'text', x))

class kivy.core.uix.dropdown.DropDown(**kwargs):
    Bases: kivy.core.uix.scrollviewScrollIndicator

    DropDown class. See module documentation for more information.

    Events

    on_select: data Fired when a selection is done. The data of the selection is passed
    in as the first argument and is what you pass in the select() method as the
    first argument.

    on_dismiss: New in version 1.8.0.
    Fired when the DropDown is dismissed, either on selection or on touching out-
    side the widget.
```
add_widget(*largs)
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

- **widget**: Widget
  Widget to add to our list of children.

- **index**: int, defaults to 0
  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

  New in version 1.0.5.

- **canvas**: str, defaults to None
  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

  New in version 1.9.0.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)

attach_to
(internal) Property that will be set to the widget to which the drop down list is attached.

The open() method will automatically set this property whilst dismiss() will set it back to None.

auto_dismiss

By default, the dropdown will be automatically dismissed when a touch happens outside of it, this option allows to disable this feature

auto_dismiss is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

New in version 1.8.0.

auto_width

By default, the width of the dropdown will be the same as the width of the attached widget. Set to False if you want to provide your own width.

auto_width is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

clear_widgets()

Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

clear_widgets

container
(internal) Property that will be set to the container of the dropdown list. It is a GridLayout by default.

dismiss(*largs)
Remove the dropdown widget from the window and detach it from the attached widget.

dismiss_on_select

By default, the dropdown will be automatically dismissed when a selection has been done. Set to False to prevent the dismiss.

dismiss_on_select is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.
max_height
Indicate the maximum height that the dropdown can take. If None, it will take the maximum height available until the top or bottom of the screen is reached.

max_height is a NumericProperty and defaults to None.

min_state_time
Minimum time before the DropDown is dismissed. This is used to allow for the widget inside the dropdown to display a down state or for the DropDown itself to display a animation for closing.

min_state_time is a NumericProperty and defaults to the Config value min_state_time.

New in version 1.10.0.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

  touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
  See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

open(widget)
Open the dropdown list and attach it to a specific widget. Depending on the position of the widget within the window and the height of the dropdown, the dropdown might be above or below that widget.

remove_widget(*largs)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

  widget: Widget  Widget to remove from our children list.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)

select(data)
Call this method to trigger the on_select event with the data selection. The data can be anything you want.

36.15 EffectWidget
New in version 1.9.0.

The EffectWidget is able to apply a variety of fancy graphical effects to its children. It works by rendering to a series of Fbo instances with custom opengl fragment shaders. As such, effects can freely do almost anything, from inverting the colors of the widget, to anti-aliasing, to emulating the appearance of a crt monitor!
**Warning:** This code is still experimental, and its API is subject to change in a future version.

The basic usage is as follows:

```python
w = EffectWidget()
w.add_widget(Button(text='Hello!'))
w.effects = [InvertEffect(), HorizontalBlurEffect(size=2.0)]
```

The equivalent in kv would be:

```python
#: import ew kivy.uix.effectwidget
EffectWidget:
    effects: ew.InvertEffect(), ew.HorizontalBlurEffect(size=2.0)
Button:
    text: 'Hello!'
```

The effects can be a list of effects of any length, and they will be applied sequentially.

The module comes with a range of prebuilt effects, but the interface is designed to make it easy to create your own. Instead of writing a full glsl shader, you provide a single function that takes some inputs based on the screen (current pixel color, current widget texture etc.). See the sections below for more information.

### 36.15.1 Usage Guidelines

It is not efficient to resize an `EffectWidget`, as the `Fbo` is recreated on each resize event. If you need to resize frequently, consider doing things a different way.

Although some effects have adjustable parameters, it is *not* efficient to animate these, as the entire shader is reconstructed every time. You should use glsl uniform variables instead. The `AdvancedEffectBase` may make this easier.

**Note:** The `EffectWidget` cannot draw outside its own widget area (pos -> pos + size). Any child widgets overlapping the boundary will be cut off at this point.

### 36.15.2 Provided Effects

The module comes with several pre-written effects. Some have adjustable properties (e.g. blur radius). Please see the individual effect documentation for more details.

- `MonochromeEffect` - makes the widget grayscale.
- `InvertEffect` - inverts the widget colors.
- `ChannelMixEffect` - swaps color channels.
- `ScanlinesEffect` - displays flickering scanlines.
- `PixelateEffect` - pixellates the image.
- `HorizontalBlurEffect` - Gaussian blurs horizontally.
- `VerticalBlurEffect` - Gaussian blurs vertically.
- `FXAAEffect` - applies a very basic anti-aliasing.
36.15.3 Creating Effects

Effects are designed to make it easy to create and use your own transformations. You do this by creating and using an instance of `EffectBase` with your own custom `EffectBase.glsl` property.

The glsl property is a string representing part of a glsl fragment shader. You can include as many functions as you like (the string is simply spliced into the whole shader), but it must implement a function `effect` as below:

```glsl
vec4 effect(vec4 color, sampler2D texture, vec2 tex_coords, vec2 coords)
{
    // ... your code here
    return something; // must be a vec4 representing the new color
}
```

The full shader will calculate the normal pixel color at each point, then call your `effect` function to transform it. The parameters are:

- **color**: The normal color of the current pixel (i.e. texture sampled at `tex_coords`).
- **texture**: The texture containing the widget’s normal background.
- **tex_coords**: The normal texture_coords used to access texture.
- **coords**: The pixel indices of the current pixel.

The shader code also has access to two useful uniform variables, `time` containing the time (in seconds) since the program start, and `resolution` containing the shape (x pixels, y pixels) of the widget.

For instance, the following simple string (taken from the `InvertEffect`) would invert the input color but set alpha to 1.0:

```glsl
vec4 effect(vec4 color, sampler2D texture, vec2 tex_coords, vec2 coords)
{
    return vec4(1.0 - color.xyz, 1.0);
}
```

You can also set the glsl by automatically loading the string from a file, simply set the `EffectBase.source` property of an effect.

```python
class kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectWidget(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.relativelayout.RelativeLayout

    Widget with the ability to apply a series of graphical effects to its children. See the module documentation for more information on setting effects and creating your own.

    add_widget(self, widget)
        Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

    Parameters

        widget: Widget     Widget to add to our list of children.

        index: int, defaults to 0     Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

        canvas: str, defaults to None Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be 'before', 'after' or None for the default canvas.

        New in version 1.0.5.

        New in version 1.9.0.
```
background_color
This defines the background color to be used for the fbo in the EffectWidget.

*background_color* is a *ListProperty* defaults to (0, 0, 0, 0)

clear_widgets*(children=None)*
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The *children* argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

effects
List of all the effects to be applied. These should all be instances or subclasses of *EffectBase*.

effects is a *ListProperty* and defaults to []

def fbo_list() (internal) List of all the fbos that are being used to apply the effects.

fbo_list is a *ListProperty* and defaults to []

def refresh_fbo_setup(*args)
(internal) Creates and assigns one *Fbo* per effect, and makes sure all sizes etc. are correct and consistent.

remove_widget(widget)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

*widget: Widget* Widget to remove from our children list.

texture
The output texture of the final *Fbo* after all effects have been applied.

texture is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

class kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase(*args, **kwargs)
Bases: *kivy.event.EventDispatcher*

The base class for GLSL effects. It simply returns its input.

See the module documentation for more details.

def fbo
The fbo currently using this effect. The *EffectBase* automatically handles this.

fbo is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.
**glsl**
The glsl string defining your effect function. See the module documentation for more details.

*glsl* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to a trivial effect that returns its input.

**set_fbo_shader(**args**)
Sets the *Fbo*’s shader by splicing the *glsl* string into a full fragment shader.

The full shader is made up of *shader_header + shader_uniforms + self.glsl + shader_footer_effect*.

**source**
The (optional) filename from which to load the *glsl* string.

*source* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ".

**class** kivy.uix.effectwidget.AdvancedEffectBase(**args**, **kwargs**)
**Bases:** kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase

An *EffectBase* with additional behavior to easily set and update uniform variables in your shader.

This class is provided for convenience when implementing your own effects: it is not used by any of those provided with Kivy.

In addition to your base glsl string that must be provided as normal, the *AdvancedEffectBase* has an extra property *uniforms*, a dictionary of name-value pairs. Whenever a value is changed, the new value for the uniform variable is uploaded to the shader.

You must still manually declare your uniform variables at the top of your glsl string.

**set_fbo_shader(**args**)
Sets the *Fbo*’s shader by splicing the *glsl* string into a full fragment shader.

The full shader is made up of *shader_header + shader_uniforms + self.glsl + shader_footer_effect*.

**uniforms**
A dictionary of uniform variable names and their values. These are automatically uploaded to the *fbo* shader if appropriate.

*uniforms* is a *DictProperty* and defaults to {}.

**class** kivy.uix.effectwidget.MonochromeEffect(**args**, **kwargs**)
**Bases:** kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase

Returns its input colors in monochrome.

**class** kivy.uix.effectwidget.InvertEffect(**args**, **kwargs**)
**Bases:** kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase

Inverts the colors in the input.

**class** kivy.uix.effectwidget.ChannelMixEffect(**args**, **kwargs**)
**Bases:** kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase

Mixes the color channels of the input according to the *order* property. Channels may be arbitrarily rearranged or repeated.

**order**
The new sorted order of the rgb channels.

*order* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [1, 2, 0], corresponding to (g, b, r).

**class** kivy.uix.effectwidget.ScanlinesEffect(**args**, **kwargs**)
**Bases:** kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase

Adds scanlines to the input.
class kivy.uix.effectwidget.PixelateEffect(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase
    Pixelates the input according to its `pixel_size`

    `pixel_size`
    Sets the size of a new ‘pixel’ in the effect, in terms of number of ‘real’ pixels.
    `pixel_size` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 10.

class kivy.uix.effectwidget.HorizontalBlurEffect(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase
    Blurs the input horizontally, with the width given by `size`.

    `size`
    The blur width in pixels.
    `size` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 4.0.

class kivy.uix.effectwidget.VerticalBlurEffect(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase
    Blurs the input vertically, with the width given by `size`.

    `size`
    The blur width in pixels.
    `size` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 4.0.

class kivy.uix.effectwidget.FXAAEffect(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.effectwidget.EffectBase
    Applies very simple anti-aliasing via fxaa.

36.16 FileChooser

The FileChooser module provides various classes for describing, displaying and browsing file systems.

36.16.1 Simple widgets

There are two ready-to-use widgets that provide views of the file system. Each of these present the files and folders in a different style.

The `FileChooserListView` displays file entries as text items in a vertical list, where folders can be collapsed and expanded.
The `FileChooserIconView` presents icons and text from left to right, wrapping them as required. They both provide for scrolling, selection and basic user interaction. Please refer to the `FileChooserController` for details on supported events and properties.

### 36.16.2 Widget composition

FileChooser classes adopt a MVC design. They are exposed so that you to extend and customize your file chooser according to your needs.

The FileChooser classes can be categorized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>../</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>examples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kivy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>2 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRIBUTING.md</td>
<td>3 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LICENSE</td>
<td>1 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANIFEST.in</td>
<td>319 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makefile</td>
<td>4 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>README.md</td>
<td>4 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setup.cfg</td>
<td>69 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setup.py</td>
<td>35 KB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Folder icons]

They both provide for scrolling, selection and basic user interaction. Please refer to the `FileChooserController` for details on supported events and properties.
• Models are represented by concrete implementations of the `FileSystemAbstract` class, such as the `FileSystemLocal`.

• Views are represented by the `FileChooserListLayout` and `FileChooserIconLayout` classes. These are used by the `FileChooserListView` and `FileChooserIconView` widgets respectively.

• Controllers are represented by concrete implementations of the `FileChooserController`, namely the `FileChooser`, `FileChooserIconView` and `FileChooserListView` classes.

This means you can define your own views or provide `FileSystemAbstract` implementations for alternative file systems for use with these widgets. The `FileChooser` can be used as a controller for handling multiple, synchronized views of the same path. By combining these elements, you can add your own views and file systems and have them easily interact with the existing components.

36.16.3 Usage example

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.factory import Factory
from kivy.properties import ObjectProperty
from kivy.uix.popup import Popup
import os

class LoadDialog(FloatLayout):
    load = ObjectProperty(None)
    cancel = ObjectProperty(None)

class SaveDialog(FloatLayout):
    save = ObjectProperty(None)
    text_input = ObjectProperty(None)
    cancel = ObjectProperty(None)

class Root(FloatLayout):
    loadfile = ObjectProperty(None)
    savefile = ObjectProperty(None)
    text_input = ObjectProperty(None)

def dismiss_popup(self):
    self._popup.dismiss()

def show_load(self):
    content = LoadDialog(load=self.load, cancel=self.dismiss_popup)
    self._popup = Popup(title="Load file", content=content,
                        size_hint=(0.9, 0.9))
    self._popup.open()

def show_save(self):
    content = SaveDialog(save=self.save, cancel=self.dismiss_popup)
    self._popup = Popup(title="Save file", content=content,
                         size_hint=(0.9, 0.9))
    self._popup.open()
```

(continues on next page)
```python
def load(self, path, filename):
    with open(os.path.join(path, filename[0])) as stream:
        self.text_input.text = stream.read()
    self.dismiss_popup()

def save(self, path, filename):
    with open(os.path.join(path, filename), 'w') as stream:
        stream.write(self.text_input.text)
    self.dismiss_popup()

class Editor(App):
    pass

Factory.register('Root', cls=Root)
Factory.register('LoadDialog', cls=LoadDialog)
Factory.register('SaveDialog', cls=SaveDialog)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    Editor().run()
```

```kivy
#:kivy 1.1.0

Root:
    text_input: text_input

BoxLayout:
    orientation: 'vertical'
    BoxLayout:
        size_hint_y: None
        height: 30
        Button:
            text: 'Load'
            on_release: root.show_load()
        Button:
            text: 'Save'
            on_release: root.show_save()

BoxLayout:
    TextInput:
        id: text_input
        text: ''

RstDocument:
    text: text_input.text
    show_errors: True

<LoadDialog>:
    BoxLayout:
        size: root.size
        pos: root.pos
        orientation: "vertical"
```

FileChooserListView:
    id: filechooser

BoxLayout:
    size_hint_y: None
    height: 30
    Button:
        text: "Cancel"
        on_release: root.cancel()

    Button:
        text: "Load"
        on_release: root.load(filechooser.path, filechooser.selection)

<SaveDialog>:
    text_input: text_input
    BoxLayout:
        size: root.size
        pos: root.pos
        orientation: "vertical"
    FileChooserListView:
        id: filechooser
        on_selection: text_input.text = self.selection and self.selection[0] or ''

    TextInput:
        id: text_input
        size_hint_y: None
        height: 30
        multiline: False

    BoxLayout:
        size_hint_y: None
        height: 30
    Button:
        text: "Cancel"
        on_release: root.cancel()

    Button:
        text: "Save"
        on_release: root.save(filechooser.path, text_input.text)

New in version 1.0.5.

Changed in version 1.2.0: In the chooser template, the controller is no longer a direct reference but a weak-reference. If you are upgrading, you should change the notation root.controller.xxx to root.controller().xxx.

**class** kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserListView(**kwargs**)

Bases: kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserController

Implementation of a FileChooserController using a list view.

New in version 1.9.0.

**class** kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserIconView(**kwargs**)

Bases: kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserController

Implementation of a FileChooserController using an icon view.

New in version 1.9.0.
class kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserListLayout(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserLayout

File chooser layout using a list view.
New in version 1.9.0.

class kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserIconLayout(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserLayout

File chooser layout using an icon view.
New in version 1.9.0.

class kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooser(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserController

Implementation of a FileChooserController which supports switching between multiple, synced layout views.

The FileChooser can be used as follows:

```
BoxLayout:
    orientation: 'vertical'

BoxLayout:
    size_hint_y: None
    height: sp(52)

Button:
    text: 'Icon View'
    on_press: fc.view_mode = 'icon'

Button:
    text: 'List View'
    on_press: fc.view_mode = 'list'

FileChooser:
    id: fc
    FileChooserIconLayout
    FileChooserListLayout
```

New in version 1.9.0.

**add_widget**(widget, **kwargs)

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

*widget: Widget*  Widget to add to our list of children.

*index: int, defaults to 0*  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-
gramming Guide.

New in version 1.0.5.

*canvas: str, defaults to None*  Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be
'before', 'after' or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.uix.slider import Slider

root = Widget()
root.add_widget(Button())
slider = Slider()
root.add_widget(slider)

manager
Reference to the ScreenManager instance.
manager is an ObjectProperty.

view_list
List of views added to this FileChooser.
view_list is an AliasProperty of type list.

view_mode
Current layout view mode.
view_mode is an AliasProperty of type str.

class kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserController(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.relativelayout RelativeLayout

Base for implementing a FileChooser. Don’t use this class directly, but prefer using an implementation such as the FileChooser, FileChooserListView or FileChooserIconView.

Events

on_entry_added: entry, parent Fired when a root-level entry is added to the file list.
    If you return True from this event, the entry is not added to FileChooser.

on_entries_cleared Fired when the the entries list is cleared, usually when the root is refreshed.

on_subentry_to_entry: entry, parent Fired when a sub-entry is added to an existing entry or when entries are removed from an entry e.g. when a node is closed.

on_submit: selection, touch Fired when a file has been selected with a double-tap.

cancel(*largs)
Cancel any background action started by filechooser, such as loading a new directory.
    New in version 1.2.0.

dirselect
Determine whether directories are valid selections or not.
dirselect is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.
    New in version 1.1.0.

event_released(entry, touch)
    (internal) This method must be called by the template when an entry is touched by the user.
    New in version 1.1.0.

event_touched(entry, touch)
    (internal) This method must be called by the template when an entry is touched by the user.

file_encodings
Possible encodings for decoding a filename to unicode. In the case that the user has a non-ascii filename, undecodable without knowing it’s initial encoding, we have no other choice than to guess it.
Please note that if you encounter an issue because of a missing encoding here, we’ll be glad to add it to this list.

file_encodings is a ListProperty and defaults to ['utf-8', 'latin1', 'cp1252'].

New in version 1.3.0.

Deprecated since version 1.8.0: This property is no longer used as the filechooser no longer decodes the file names.

file_system

The file system object used to access the file system. This should be a subclass of FileSystemAbstract.

file_system is an ObjectProperty and defaults to FileSystemLocal().

New in version 1.8.0.

files

The list of files in the directory specified by path after applying the filters.

files is a read-only ListProperty.

filter_dirs

Indicates whether filters should also apply to directories. filter_dirs is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

filters

filters specifies the filters to be applied to the files in the directory. filters is a ListProperty and defaults to []. This is equivalent to "*" i.e. nothing is filtered.

The filters are not reset when the path changes. You need to do that yourself if desired.

There are two kinds of filters: patterns and callbacks.

1. Patterns

   e.g. ['*.png']. You can use the following patterns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>matches everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>matches any single character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[seq]</td>
<td>matches any character in seq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[!seq]</td>
<td>matches any character not in seq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Callbacks

   You can specify a function that will be called for each file. The callback will be passed the folder and file name as the first and second parameters respectively. It should return True to indicate a match and False otherwise.

   Changed in version 1.4.0: Added the option to specify the filter as a callback.

get_nice_size(fn)

Pass the filepath. Returns the size in the best human readable format or '' if it is a directory (Don’t recursively calculate size).

layout

Reference to the layout widget instance.

layout is an ObjectProperty.

New in version 1.9.0.
**multiselect**
Determines whether the user is able to select multiple files or not.
multiselect is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.

**on_touch_down(touch)**
Receive a touch down event.

**Parameters**

- *touch*: `MotionEvent` class  
  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.  
  See `relativelayout` for a discussion on coordinate systems.

**Returns** bool  
If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**on_touch_up(touch)**
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.
See `on_touch_down()` for more information.

**path**

path is a **StringProperty** and defaults to the current working directory as a unicode string. It specifies the path on the filesystem that this controller should refer to.

```
Warning: If a unicode path is specified, all the files returned will be in unicode, allowing the display of unicode files and paths. If a bytes path is specified, only files and paths with ascii names will be displayed properly: non-ascii filenames will be displayed and listed with questions marks (?) instead of their unicode characters.
```

**progress_cls**

Class to use for displaying a progress indicator for filechooser loading.
progress_cls is an **ObjectProperty** and defaults to `FileChooserProgress`.
New in version 1.2.0.

Changed in version 1.8.0: If set to a string, the **Factory** will be used to resolve the class name.

**rootpath**
Root path to use instead of the system root path. If set, it will not show a “..” directory to go up to the root path. For example, if you set rootpath to `/users/foo`, the user will be unable to go to `/users` or to any other directory not starting with `/users/foo`.

rootpath is a **StringProperty** and defaults to None.
New in version 1.2.0.

```
Note: Similarly to `path`, whether `rootpath` is specified as bytes or a unicode string determines the type of the filenames and paths read.
```

**selection**
Contains the list of files that are currently selected.
selection is a read-only **ListProperty** and defaults to `[]`.

**show_hidden**
Determines whether hidden files and folders should be shown.
show_hidden is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.
**sort_func**

Provides a function to be called with a list of filenames as the first argument and the filesystem implementation as the second argument. It returns a list of filenames sorted for display in the view.

sort_func is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to a function returning alphanumerically named folders first.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The signature needs now 2 arguments: first the list of files, second the filesystem class to use.

**class** `kivy.uix.filechooser.FileChooserProgressBase(**kwargs)`

Bases: `kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout`

Base for implementing a progress view. This view is used when too many entries need to be created and are delayed over multiple frames.

New in version 1.2.0.

**cancel**(*largs*)

Cancel any action from the FileChooserController.

**index**

Current index of total entries to be loaded.

**on_touch_down**(touch)

Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

* touch: *MotionEvent* class*  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**on_touch_move**(touch)

Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

**on_touch_up**(touch)

Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

**path**

Current path of the FileChooser, read-only.

**total**

Total number of entries to load.

**class** `kivy.uix.filechooser.FileSystemAbstract`

Bases: `builtins.object`

Class for implementing a File System view that can be used with the FileChooser.

New in version 1.8.0.

**getsize**(fn)

Return the size in bytes of a file

**is_dir**(fn)

Return True if the argument passed to this method is a directory

**is_hidden**(fn)

Return True if the file is hidden
listdir(fn)
    Return the list of files in the directory fn

class kivy.uix.filechooser.FileSystemLocal
    Bases: kivy.uix.filechooser.FileSystemAbstract
    Implementation of FileSystemAbstract for local files.
    New in version 1.8.0.

getsize(fn)
    Return the size in bytes of a file

is_dir(fn)
    Return True if the argument passed to this method is a directory

is_hidden(fn)
    Return True if the file is hidden

listdir(fn)
    Return the list of files in the directory fn

36.17 Float Layout

FloatLayout honors the pos_hint and the size_hint properties of its children.

For example, a FloatLayout with a size of (300, 300) is created:

```python
layout = FloatLayout(size=(300, 300))
```

By default, all widgets have their size_hint=(1, 1), so this button will adopt the same size as the layout:

```python
button = Button(text='Hello world')
layout.add_widget(button)
```
To create a button 50% of the width and 25% of the height of the layout and positioned at (20, 20), you can do:

```python
button = Button(
    text='Hello world',
    size_hint=(.5, .25),
    pos=(20, 20))
```

If you want to create a button that will always be the size of layout minus 20% on each side:

```python
button = Button(text='Hello world', size_hint=(.6, .6),
                pos_hint={'x':.2, 'y':.2})
```

---

**Note:** This layout can be used for an application. Most of the time, you will use the size of Window.

---

**Warning:** If you are not using pos_hint, you must handle the positioning of the children: if the float layout is moving, you must handle moving the children too.

---

```python
class kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.layout.Layout

    Float layout class. See module documentation for more information.

    add_widget(widget, index=0, canvas=None)
        Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

        Parameters

        widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

        index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
            the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
            list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
            discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-
            gramming Guide.

            New in version 1.0.5.

        canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be
            ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

            New in version 1.9.0.

    do_layout(*largs, **kwargs)
        This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout
        subclass, don’t call this function directly but use _trigger_layout() instead.

        The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated
        immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for
        the next frame.

        New in version 1.0.8.
```
remove_widget(widget)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

36.18 Gesture Surface

New in version 1.9.0.

**Warning:** This is experimental and subject to change as long as this warning notice is present.

See kivy/examples/demo/multistroke/main.py for a complete application example.

```python
class kivy.uix.gesturesurface.GestureSurface(**kwargs):
    Bases: kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout

    Simple gesture surface to track/draw touch movements. Typically used to gather user input suitable for kivy.multistroke.Recognizer.

    Properties

    temporal_window Time to wait from the last touch_up event before attempting to recognize the gesture. If you set this to 0, the on_gesture_complete event is not fired unless the max_strokes condition is met.

    temporal_window is a NumericProperty and defaults to 2.0

    max_strokes Max number of strokes in a single gesture; if this is reached, recognition will start immediately on the final touch_up event. If this is set to 0, the on_gesture_complete event is not fired unless the temporal_window expires.

    max_strokes is a NumericProperty and defaults to 2.0

    bbox_margin Bounding box margin for detecting gesture collisions, in pixels.

    bbox_margin is a NumericProperty and defaults to 30

    draw_timeout Number of seconds to keep lines/bbox on canvas after the on_gesture_complete event is fired. If this is set to 0, gestures are immediately removed from the surface when complete.

    draw_timeout is a NumericProperty and defaults to 3.0

    color Color used to draw the gesture, in RGB. This option does not have an effect if use_random_color is True.

    color is a ListProperty and defaults to [1, 1, 1] (white)

    use_random_color Set to True to pick a random color for each gesture, if you do this then color is ignored. Defaults to False.

    use_random_color is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False
```
**line_width**  Line width used for tracing touches on the surface. Set to 0 if you only want to detect gestures without drawing anything. If you use 1.0, OpenGL GL_LINE is used for drawing; values > 1 will use an internal drawing method based on triangles (less efficient), see kivy.graphics.

*line_width* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 2

**draw_bbox**  Set to True if you want to draw bounding box behind gestures. This only works if *line_width >= 1*. Default is False.

*draw_bbox* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True

**bbox_alpha**  Opacity for bounding box if *draw_bbox* is True. Default 0.1

*bbox_alpha* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.1

**Events**

- **on_gesture_start** *GestureContainer*  Fired when a new gesture is initiated on the surface, i.e. the first *on_touch_down* that does not collide with an existing gesture on the surface.

- **on_gesture_extend** *GestureContainer*  Fired when a *touch_down* event occurs within an existing gesture.

- **on_gesture_merge** *GestureContainer, GestureContainer*  Fired when two gestures collide and get merged to one gesture. The first argument is the gesture that has been merged (no longer valid); the second is the combined (resulting) gesture.

- **on_gesture_complete** *GestureContainer*  Fired when a set of strokes is considered a complete gesture, this happens when *temporal_window* expires or *max_strokes* is reached. Typically you will bind to this event and use the provided *GestureContainer* get_vectors() method to match against your gesture database.

- **on_gesture_cleanup** *GestureContainer*  Fired *draw_timeout* seconds after *on_gesture_complete*, The gesture will be removed from the canvas (if *line_width > 0* or *draw_bbox* is True) and the internal gesture list before this.

- **on_gesture_discard** *GestureContainer*  Fired when a gesture does not meet the minimum size requirements for recognition (width/height < 5, or consists only of single-point strokes).

**find_colliding_gesture**(touch)

Checks if a touch x/y collides with the bounding box of an existing gesture. If so, return it (otherwise returns None)

**get_gesture**(touch)

Returns *GestureContainer* associated with given touch

**init_gesture**(touch)

Create a new gesture from touch, i.e. it’s the first on surface, or was not close enough to any existing gesture (yet)

**merge_gestures**(g, other)

Merges two gestures together, the oldest one is retained and the newer one gets the *GestureContainer.was_merged* flag raised.

**on_touch_down**(touch)

When a new touch is registered, the first thing we do is to test if it collides with the bounding box of another known gesture. If so, it is assumed to be part of that gesture.

**on_touch_move**(touch)

When a touch moves, we add a point to the line on the canvas so the path is updated. We
must also check if the new point collides with the bounding box of another gesture - if so, they should be merged.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.
See on_touch_down() for more information.

class kivy.uix.gesturesurface.GestureContainer(touch, **kwargs)
Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher
Container object that stores information about a gesture. It has various properties that are updated by GestureSurface as drawing progresses.

Arguments

touch Touch object (as received by on_touch_down) used to initialize the gesture container. Required.

Properties

active Set to False once the gesture is complete (meets max_stroke setting or GestureSurface.temporal_window)

active is a BooleanProperty

active_strokes Number of strokes currently active in the gesture, ie concurrent touches associated with this gesture.

active_strokes is a NumericProperty

max_strokes Max number of strokes allowed in the gesture. This is set by GestureSurface.max_strokes but can be overridden for example from on_gesture_start.

max_strokes is a NumericProperty

was_merged Indicates that this gesture has been merged with another gesture and should be considered discarded.

was_merged is a BooleanProperty

bbox Dictionary with keys minx, miny, maxx, maxy. Represents the size of the gesture bounding box.

bbox is a DictProperty

width Represents the width of the gesture.

width is a NumericProperty

height Represents the height of the gesture.

height is a NumericProperty

accept_stroke(count=1)
Returns True if this container can accept count new strokes

add_stroke(touch, line)
Associate a list of points with a touch.uid; the line itself is created by the caller, but subsequent move/up events look it up via us. This is done to avoid problems during merge.

complete_stroke()
Called on touch up events to keep track of how many strokes are active in the gesture (we only want to dispatch event when the last stroke in the gesture is released)

get_vectors(**kwargs)
Return strokes in a format that is acceptable for kivy.multistroke.Recognizer as a gesture candidate or template. The result is cached automatically; the cache is invalidated at the start and
end of a stroke and if update_bbox is called. If you are going to analyze a gesture mid-stroke, you may need to set the no_cache argument to True.

handles(touch)
Returns True if this container handles the given touch

single_points_test()
Returns True if the gesture consists only of single-point strokes, we must discard it in this case, or an exception will be raised

update_bbox(touch)
Update gesture bbox from a touch coordinate

36.19 Grid Layout

New in version 1.0.4.

The GridLayout arranges children in a matrix. It takes the available space and divides it into columns and rows, then adds widgets to the resulting “cells”.

Changed in version 1.0.7: The implementation has changed to use the widget size_hint for calculating column/row sizes. uniform_width and uniform_height have been removed and other properties have added to give you more control.

36.19.1 Background

Unlike many other toolkits, you cannot explicitly place a widget in a specific column/row. Each child is automatically assigned a position determined by the layout configuration and the child’s index in the children list.

A GridLayout must always have at least one input constraint: GridLayout.cols or GridLayout.rows. If you do not specify cols or rows, the Layout will throw an exception.
36.19.2 Column Width and Row Height

The column width/row height are determined in 3 steps:

- The initial size is given by the col_default_width and row_default_height properties. To customize the size of a single column or row, use cols_minimum or rows_minimum.
- The size_hint_x/size_hint_y of the children are taken into account. If no widgets have a size hint, the maximum size is used for all children.
- You can force the default size by setting the col_force_default or row_force_default property. This will force the layout to ignore the width and size_hint properties of children and use the default size.

36.19.3 Using a GridLayout

In the example below, all widgets will have an equal size. By default, the size_hint is (1, 1), so a Widget will take the full size of the parent:

```python
layout = GridLayout(cols=2)
layout.add_widget(Button(text='Hello 1'))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='World 1'))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='Hello 2'))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='World 2'))
```

![GridLayout Example](image)

Now, let's fix the size of Hello buttons to 100px instead of using size_hint_x=1:

```python
layout = GridLayout(cols=2)
layout.add_widget(Button(text='Hello 1', size_hint_x=None, width=100))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='World 1'))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='Hello 2', size_hint_x=None, width=100))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='World 2'))
```
Next, let’s fix the row height to a specific size:

```python
layout = GridLayout(cols=2, row_force_default=True, row_default_height=40)
layout.add_widget(Button(text='Hello 1', size_hint_x=None, width=100))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='World 1'))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='Hello 2', size_hint_x=None, width=100))
layout.add_widget(Button(text='World 2'))
```

```
class kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.layout.Layout

    Grid layout class. See module documentation for more information.

    col_default_width
        Default minimum size to use for a column.
        New in version 1.0.7.

        col_default_width is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

    col_force_default
        If True, ignore the width and size_hint_x of the child and use the default column width.
        New in version 1.0.7.

        col_force_default is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

    cols
        Number of columns in the grid.

        Changed in version 1.0.8: Changed from a NumericProperty to BoundedNumericProperty.
        You can no longer set this to a negative value.

        cols is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

    cols_minimum
        Dict of minimum width for each column. The dictionary keys are the column numbers, e.g. 0, 1, 2...

        New in version 1.0.7.

        cols_minimum is a DictProperty and defaults to {}.
```
do_layout(*largs)
This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout subclass, don’t call this function directly but use _trigger_layout() instead.

The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for the next frame.

New in version 1.0.8.

minimum_height
Automatically computed minimum height needed to contain all children.

New in version 1.0.8.

minimum_height is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0. It is read only.

minimum_size
Automatically computed minimum size needed to contain all children.

New in version 1.0.8.

minimum_size is a ReferenceListProperty of (minimum_width, minimum_height) properties. It is read only.

minimum_width
Automatically computed minimum width needed to contain all children.

New in version 1.0.8.

minimum_width is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0. It is read only.

padding
Padding between the layout box and it’s children: [padding_left, padding_top, padding_right, padding_bottom].

padding also accepts a two argument form [padding_horizontal, padding_vertical] and a one argument form [padding].

Changed in version 1.7.0: Replaced NumericProperty with VariableListProperty.

padding is a VariableListProperty and defaults to [0, 0, 0, 0].

row_default_height
Default minimum size to use for row.

New in version 1.0.7.

row_default_height is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

row_force_default
If True, ignore the height and size_hint_y of the child and use the default row height.

New in version 1.0.7.

row_force_default is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

rows
Number of rows in the grid.

Changed in version 1.0.8: Changed from a NumericProperty to a BoundedNumericProperty. You can no longer set this to a negative value.

rows is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

rows_minimum
Dict of minimum height for each row. The dictionary keys are the row numbers, e.g. 0, 1, 2...
New in version 1.0.7.

`rows_minimum` is a `DictProperty` and defaults to `[]`.

**spacing**

Spacing between children: `[spacing_horizontal, spacing_vertical]`

spacing also accepts a one argument form `[spacing]`.

`spacing` is a `VariableListProperty` and defaults to `[0, 0]`.

```python
class kivy.uix.gridlayout GridLayoutException
    Bases: builtins.Exception

    Exception for errors if the grid layout manipulation fails.
```

## 36.20 Image

The `Image` widget is used to display an image:

```python
wimg = Image(source='mylogo.png')
```

### 36.20.1 Asynchronous Loading

To load an image asynchronously (for example from an external webserver), use the `AsyncImage` subclass:

```python
aimg = AsyncImage(source='http://mywebsite.com/logo.png')
```

This can be useful as it prevents your application from waiting until the image is loaded. If you want to display large images or retrieve them from URL’s, using `AsyncImage` will allow these resources to be retrieved on a background thread without blocking your application.

### 36.20.2 Alignment

By default, the image is centered and fits inside the widget bounding box. If you don’t want that, you can set `allow_stretch` to True and `keep_ratio` to False.

You can also inherit from `Image` and create your own style. For example, if you want your image to be greater than the size of your widget, you could do:

```python
class FullImage(Image):
    pass
```

And in your kivy language file:

```kivy
<-FullImage>:
    canvas:
        Color:
            rgb: (1, 1, 1)
        Rectangle:
            texture: self.texture
            size: self.width + 20, self.height + 20
            pos: self.x - 10, self.y - 10
```

```python
class kivy.uix.image.Image(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget
```
Image class, see module documentation for more information.

allow_stretch
If True, the normalized image size will be maximized to fit in the image box. Otherwise, if the box is too tall, the image will not be stretched more than 1:1 pixels.
Update in version 1.0.7.
allow_stretch is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

anim_delay
Delay the animation if the image is sequenced (like an animated gif). If anim_delay is set to -1, the animation will be stopped.
New in version 1.0.8.
anim_delay is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.25 (4 FPS).

anim_loop
Number of loops to play then stop animating. 0 means keep animating.
New in version 1.9.0.
anim_loop is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

color
Image color, in the format (r, g, b, a). This attribute can be used to ‘tint’ an image. Be careful: if the source image is not gray/white, the color will not really work as expected.
New in version 1.0.6.
color is a ListProperty and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

image_ratio
Ratio of the image (width / float(height).
image_ratio is an AliasProperty and is read-only.

keep_data
If True, the underlaying _coreimage will store the raw image data. This is useful when performing pixel based collision detection.
New in version 1.3.0.
keep_data is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

keep_ratio
If False along with allow_stretch being True, the normalized image size will be maximized to fit in the image box and ignores the aspect ratio of the image. Otherwise, if the box is too tall, the image will not be stretched more than 1:1 pixels.
New in version 1.0.8.
keep_ratio is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

mipmap
Indicate if you want OpenGL mipmaping to be applied to the texture. Read Mipmapping for more information.
New in version 1.0.7.
mipmap is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

cache
If this property is set True, the image will not be added to the internal cache. The cache will simply ignore any calls trying to append the core image.
New in version 1.6.0.
nocache is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

**norm_image_size**
Normalized image size within the widget box.
This size will always fit the widget size and will preserve the image ratio.

**norm_image_size** is an AliasProperty and is read-only.

**reload()**
Reload image from disk. This facilitates re-loading of images from disk in case the image content changes.
New in version 1.3.0.
Usage:

```python
im = Image(source = '1.jpg')
# -- do something --
im.reload()
# image will be re-loaded from disk
```

**source**
Filename / source of your image.

**source** is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

**texture**
Texture object of the image. The texture represents the original, loaded image texture.
It is stretched and positioned during rendering according to the allow_stretch and keep_ratio properties.
Depending of the texture creation, the value will be a Texture or a TextureRegion object.

**texture** is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

**texture_size**
Texture size of the image. This represents the original, loaded image texture size.

**Warning:** The texture size is set after the texture property. So if you listen to the change on texture, the property texture_size will not be up-to-date. Use self.texture.size instead.

**class** kivy.uix.image.AsyncImage(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.image.Image

Asynchronous Image class. See the module documentation for more information.

**Note:** The AsyncImage is a specialized form of the Image class. You may want to refer to the loader documentation and in particular, the ProxyImage for more detail on how to handle events around asynchronous image loading.

**reload()**
Reload image from disk. This facilitates re-loading of images from disk in case the image content changes.
New in version 1.3.0.
Usage:
36.21 Label

The `Label` widget is for rendering text. It supports ascii and unicode strings:

```python
# hello world text
l = Label(text='Hello world')

# unicode text; can only display glyphs that are available in the font
l = Label(text=u'Hello world ' + unichr(2764))

# multiline text
l = Label(text='Multi
Line')

# size
l = Label(text='Hello world', font_size='20sp')
```

### 36.21.1 Sizing and text content

By default, the size of `Label` is not affected by `text` content and the text is not affected by the size. In order to control sizing, you must specify `text_size` to constrain the text and/or bind `size` to `texture_size` to grow with the text.

For example, this label’s size will be set to the text content (plus `padding`):

```python
Label:
    size: self.texture_size
```

This label’s text will wrap at the specified width and be clipped to the height:

```python
Label:
    text_size: cm(6), cm(4)
```

**Note:** The `shorten` and `max_lines` attributes control how overflowing text behaves.

Combine these concepts to create a Label that can grow vertically but wraps the text at a certain width:
36.21.2 Text alignment and wrapping

The `Label` has `halign` and `valign` properties to control the alignment of its text. However, by default the text image (`texture`) is only just large enough to contain the characters and is positioned in the center of the Label. The `valign` property will have no effect and `halign` will only have an effect if your text has newlines; a single line of text will appear to be centered even though `halign` is set to left (by default).

In order for the alignment properties to take effect, set the `text_size`, which specifies the size of the bounding box within which text is aligned. For instance, the following code binds this size to the size of the Label, so text will be aligned within the widget bounds. This will also automatically wrap the text of the Label to remain within this area.

```python
Label:
    text_size: self.size
    halign: 'right'
    valign: 'middle'
```

36.21.3 Markup text

New in version 1.1.0.

You can change the style of the text using `Text Markup`. The syntax is similar to the bbcode syntax but only the inline styling is allowed:

```python
# hello world with world in bold
l = Label(text='Hello [b]World[/b]', markup=True)

# hello in red, world in blue
l = Label(text='[color=ff3333]Hello[/color][color=3333ff]World[/color]', markup=True)
```

If you need to escape the markup from the current text, use `kivy.utils.escape_markup()`:

```python
text = 'This is an important message [1]'
l = Label(text='[b]' + escape_markup(text) + '[/b]', markup=True)
```

The following tags are available:

- `[b]/[b]` Activate bold text
- `[i]/[i]` Activate italic text
- `[u]/[u]` Underlined text
- `[s]/[s]` Strikethrough text
- `[font=<str>]/[font]` Change the font (note: this refers to a TTF file or registered alias)
- `[font_context=<str>/font_context]` Change context for the font, use string value “none” for isolated context (this is equivalent to `None`; if you created a font context named `none`, it cannot be referred to using markup)
- `[font_family=<str>/font_family]` Font family to request for drawing. This is only valid when using a font context, see `kivy.uix.label.Label` for details.
OpenType font features, in CSS format, this is passed straight through to Pango. The effects of requesting a feature depends on loaded fonts, library versions, etc. Pango only, requires v1.38 or later.

Change the font size

Change the text color

Add an interactive zone. The reference + bounding box inside the reference will be available in `Label.refs`

Put an anchor in the text. You can get the position of your anchor within the text with `Label.anchors`

Display the text at a subscript position relative to the text before it.

Display the text at a superscript position relative to the text before it.

Language of the text, this is an RFC-3066 format language tag (as string), for example “en_US”, “zh_CN”, “fr” or “ja”. This can impact font selection and metrics. Use the string “None” to revert to locale detection. Pango only.

If you want to render the markup text with a [ or ] or & character, you need to escape them. We created a simple syntax:

```
[ -> &bl
] -> &br
& -> &amp
```

Then you can write:

```
"[size=24]Hello &bl;World&br;[/size]"
```

Interactive zone in text

New in version 1.1.0.

You can now have definable “links” using text markup. The idea is to be able to detect when the user clicks on part of the text and to react. The tag `[ref=xxx]` is used for that.

In this example, we are creating a reference on the word “World”. When this word is clicked, the function `print_it` will be called with the name of the reference:

```python
def print_it(instance, value):
    print('User clicked on', value)

widget = Label(text='Hello [ref=world]World[/ref]', markup=True)
widget.bind(on_ref_press=print_it)
```

For prettier rendering, you could add a color for the reference. Replace the `text=` in the previous example with:

```
'Hello [ref=world][color=0000ff]World[/color][/ref]'
```

Catering for Unicode languages

The font kivy uses does not contain all the characters required for displaying all languages. When you use the built-in widgets, this results in a block being drawn where you expect a character.

If you want to display such characters, you can chose a font that supports them and deploy it universally via kv:
Note that this needs to be done before your widgets are loaded as kv rules are only applied at load time.

### 36.21.6 Usage example

The following example marks the anchors and references contained in a label:

```python
class TestApp(App):
    @staticmethod
def get_x(label, ref_x):
        """Return the x value of the ref/anchor relative to the canvas"""
        return label.center_x - label.texture_size[0] * 0.5 + ref_x
    @staticmethod
def get_y(label, ref_y):
        """Return the y value of the ref/anchor relative to the canvas"""
        # Note the inversion of direction, as y values start at the top of
        # the texture and increase downwards
        return label.center_y + label.texture_size[1] * 0.5 - ref_y

def show_marks(self, label):
    # Indicate the position of the anchors with a red top marker
    for name, anc in label.anchors.items():
        with label.canvas:
            Color(1, 0, 0)
            Rectangle(pos=(self.get_x(label, anc[0]),
                          self.get_y(label, anc[1])),
                      size=(3, 3))

    # Draw a green surround around the refs. Note the sizes y inversion
    for name, boxes in label.refs.items():
        for box in boxes:
            with label.canvas:
                Color(0, 1, 0, 0.25)
                Rectangle(pos=(self.get_x(label, box[0]),
                                self.get_y(label, box[1])),
                           size=(box[2] - box[0],
                                 box[1] - box[3]))

def build(self):
    label = Label(
        text='[anchor=a]\nChars [anchor=b]\n[ref=myref][ref][/ref]',
        markup=True)
    Clock.schedule_once(lambda dt: self.show_marks(label), 1)
    return label
TestApp().run()
```
class kivy.uix.label.Label(**kwargs)

Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget

Label class, see module documentation for more information.

Events

**on_ref_press**  Fired when the user clicks on a word referenced with a [ref] tag in a text markup.

anchors

New in version 1.1.0.

Position of all the [anchor=xxx] markup in the text. These co-ordinates are relative to the top left corner of the text, with the y value increasing downwards. Anchors names should be unique and only the first occurrence of any duplicate anchors will be recorded.

You can place anchors in your markup text as follows:

```python
text = ""
    [anchor=title1][size=24]This is my Big title.[/size]
    [anchor=content]Hello world
""
```

Then, all the [anchor=] references will be removed and you’ll get all the anchor positions in this property (only after rendering):

```python
>>> widget = Label(text=text, markup=True)
>>> widget.texture_update()
>>> widget.anchors
{'content': (20, 32), 'title1': (20, 16)}
```

Note: This works only with markup text. You need markup set to True.

**base_direction**

Base direction of text, this impacts horizontal alignment when halign is auto (the default). Available options are: None, “ltr” (left to right), “rtl” (right to left) plus “weak_ltr” and “weak_rtl”.

Note: This feature requires the Pango text provider.

Note: Weak modes are currently not implemented in Kivy text layout, and have the same effect as setting strong mode.

New in version 1.11.0.

**base_direction** is an OptionProperty and defaults to None (autodetect RTL if possible, otherwise LTR).

**bold**

Indicates use of the bold version of your font.

Note: Depending of your font, the bold attribute may have no impact on your text rendering.

**bold** is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.
**color**
Text color, in the format (r, g, b, a).

*color* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

**disabled_color**
The color of the text when the widget is disabled, in the (r, g, b, a) format.

New in version 1.8.0.

*disabled_color* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [1, 1, 1, .3].

**disabled_outline_color**
The color of the text outline when the widget is disabled, in the (r, g, b) format.

Note: This feature requires the SDL2 text provider.

New in version 1.10.0.

*disabled_outline_color* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [0, 0, 0].

**ellipsis_options**
Font options for the ellipsis string('...') used to split the text.

Accepts a dict as option name with the value. Only applied when *markup* is true and text is shortened. All font options which work for *Label* will work for *ellipsis_options*. Defaults for the options not specified are taken from the surrounding text.

```python
Label:
    text: 'Some very long line which will be cut'
    markup: True
    shorten: True
    ellipsis_options: {'color':(1,0.5,0.5,1),'underline':True}
```

New in version 2.0.0.

*ellipsis_options* is a *DictProperty* and defaults to {} (the empty dict).

**font_blended**
Whether blended or solid font rendering should be used.

Note: This feature requires the SDL2 text provider.

New in version 1.10.0.

*font_blended* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.

**font_context**
Font context. *None* means the font is used in isolation, so you are guaranteed to be drawing with the TTF file resolved by *font_name*. Specifying a value here will load the font file into a named context, enabling fallback between all fonts in the same context. If a font context is set, you are not guaranteed that rendering will actually use the specified TTF file for all glyphs (Pango will pick the one it thinks is best).

If Kivy is linked against a system-wide installation of FontConfig, you can load the system fonts by specifying a font context starting with the special string *system://*. This will load the system fontconfig configuration, and add your application-specific fonts on top of it (this imposes a significant risk of family name collision, Pango may not use your custom font file, but pick one from the system).
**Note:** This feature requires the Pango text provider.

New in version 1.11.0.

*font_context* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to None.

**font_family**
Font family, this is only applicable when using *font_context* option. The specified font family will be requested, but note that it may not be available, or there could be multiple fonts registered with the same family. The value can be a family name (string) available in the font context (for example a system font in a `system://` context, or a custom font file added using `kivy.core.text.FontContextManager`). If set to *None*, font selection is controlled by the *font_name* setting.

**Note:** If using *font_name* to reference a custom font file, you should leave this as *None*. The family name is managed automatically in this case.

**Note:** This feature requires the Pango text provider.

New in version 1.11.0.

*font_family* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to None.

**font_features**
OpenType font features, in CSS format, this is passed straight through to Pango. The effects of requesting a feature depends on loaded fonts, library versions, etc. For a complete list of features, see:


**Note:** This feature requires the Pango text provider, and Pango library v1.38 or later.

New in version 1.11.0.

*font_features* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to an empty string.

**font_hinting**
What hinting option to use for font rendering. Can be one of *‘normal’*, *‘light’*, *‘mono’* or *None*.

**Note:** This feature requires SDL2 or Pango text provider.

New in version 1.10.0.

*font_hinting* is an *OptionProperty* and defaults to *‘normal’*.

**font_kerning**
Whether kerning is enabled for font rendering. You should normally only disable this if rendering is broken with a particular font file.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 text provider.

New in version 1.10.0.

*font_kerning* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.
**font_name**
Filename of the font to use. The path can be absolute or relative. Relative paths are resolved by the `resource_find()` function.

**Warning:** Depending of your text provider, the font file can be ignored. However, you can mostly use this without problems.

If the font used lacks the glyphs for the particular language/symbols you are using, you will see ‘[]’ blank box characters instead of the actual glyphs. The solution is to use a font that has the glyphs you need to display. For example, to display ꄿ, use a font such as freesans.ttf that has the glyph.

*font_name* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘Roboto’. This value is taken from Config.

**font_size**
Font size of the text, in pixels.

*font_size* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 15sp.

**halign**
Horizontal alignment of the text.

*halign* is an *OptionProperty* and defaults to ‘auto’. Available options are : auto, left, center, right and justify. Auto will attempt to autodetect horizontal alignment for RTL text (Pango only), otherwise it behaves like *left*.

**Warning:** This doesn’t change the position of the text texture of the Label (centered), only the position of the text in this texture. You probably want to bind the size of the Label to the *texture_size* or set a *text_size*.

Changed in version 1.10.1: Added *auto* option

Changed in version 1.6.0: A new option was added to *halign*, namely *justify*.

**is_shortened**
This property indicates if *text* was rendered with or without shortening when *shorten* is True.

New in version 1.10.0.

*is_shortened* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**italic**
Indicates use of the italic version of your font.

**Note:** Depending of your font, the italic attribute may have no impact on your text rendering.

*italic* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**line_height**
Line Height for the text. e.g. line_height = 2 will cause the spacing between lines to be twice the size.

*line_height* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 1.0.

New in version 1.5.0.
**markup**
New in version 1.1.0.

If True, the text will be rendered using the `MarkupLabel`: you can change the style of the text using tags. Check the `Text Markup` documentation for more information.

`markup` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**max_lines**
Maximum number of lines to use, defaults to 0, which means unlimited. Please note that `shorten` take over this property. (with shorten, the text is always one line.)

New in version 1.8.0.

`max_lines` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.

**mipmap**
Indicates whether OpenGL mipmapping is applied to the texture or not. Read `Mipmapping` for more information.

New in version 1.0.7.

`mipmap` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**on_touch_down**(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

- **touch**: `MotionEvent` class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
  See `relativelayout` for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**outline_color**
The color of the text outline, in the (r, g, b) format.

- **Note**: This feature requires the SDL2 text provider.

New in version 1.10.0.

`outline_color` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to [0, 0, 0].

**outline_width**
Width in pixels for the outline around the text. No outline will be rendered if the value is None.

- **Note**: This feature requires the SDL2 text provider.

New in version 1.10.0.

`outline_width` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to None.

**padding**
Padding of the text in the format (padding_x, padding_y)

`padding` is a `ReferenceListProperty` of (padding_x, padding_y) properties.

**padding_x**
Horizontal padding of the text inside the widget box.

`padding_x` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.
Changed in version 1.9.0: `padding_x` has been fixed to work as expected. In the past, the text was padded by the negative of its values.

**padding_y**

Vertical padding of the text inside the widget box.

`padding_y` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.

Changed in version 1.9.0: `padding_y` has been fixed to work as expected. In the past, the text was padded by the negative of its values.

**refs**

New in version 1.1.0.

List of `[ref=xxx]` markup items in the text with the bounding box of all the words contained in a ref, available only after rendering.

For example, if you wrote:

```
Check out my [ref=hello]link[/ref]
```

The refs will be set with:

```
{'hello': ((64, 0, 78, 16), )}
```

The references marked “hello” have a bounding box at (x1, y1, x2, y2). These co-ordinates are relative to the top left corner of the text, with the y value increasing downwards. You can define multiple refs with the same name: each occurrence will be added as another (x1, y1, x2, y2) tuple to this list.

The current Label implementation uses these references if they exist in your markup text, automatically doing the collision with the touch and dispatching an `on_ref_press` event.

You can bind a ref event like this:

```
def print_it(instance, value):
    print('User click on', value)
widget = Label(text='Hello [ref=world]World[/ref]', markup=True)
widget.on_ref_press(print_it)
```

**Note:** This works only with markup text. You need `markup` set to True.

**shorten**

Indicates whether the label should attempt to shorten its textual contents as much as possible if a `text_size` is given. Setting this to True without an appropriately set `text_size` will lead to unexpected results.

`shorten_from` and `split_str` control the direction from which the `text` is split, as well as where in the `text` we are allowed to split.

`shorten` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**shorten_from**

The side from which we should shorten the text from, can be left, right, or center.

For example, if left, the ellipsis will appear towards the left side and we will display as much text starting from the right as possible. Similar to `shorten`, this option only applies when `text_size` [0] is not None. In this case, the string is shortened to fit within the specified width.

New in version 1.9.0.

`shorten_from` is a `OptionProperty` and defaults to `center`. 

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**split_str**
The string used to split the *text* while shortening the string when *shorten* is True.

For example, if it's a space, the string will be broken into words and as many whole words that can fit into a single line will be displayed. If *split_str* is the empty string, ‘’, we split on every character fitting as much text as possible into the line.

New in version 1.9.0.

*split_str* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘’ (the empty string).

**strikethrough**
Adds a strikethrough line to the text.

---

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 text provider.

New in version 1.10.0.

*strikethrough* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**strip**
Whether leading and trailing spaces and newlines should be stripped from each displayed line. If True, every line will start at the right or left edge, depending on *halign*. If *halign* is *justify* it is implicitly True.

New in version 1.9.0.

*strip* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**text**
Text of the label.

Creation of a simple hello world:

```python
widget = Label(text='Hello world')
```

If you want to create the widget with an unicode string, use:

```python
widget = Label(text=u'My unicode string')
```

text is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘’.

**text_language**
Language of the text, if None Pango will determine it from locale. This is an RFC-3066 format language tag (as a string), for example “en_US”, “zh_CN”, “fr” or “ja”. This can impact font selection, metrics and rendering. For example, the same bytes of text can look different for ur and ar languages, though both use Arabic script.

---

**Note:** This feature requires the Pango text provider.

New in version 1.11.0.

*text_language* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to None.

**text_size**
By default, the label is not constrained to any bounding box. You can set the size constraint of the label with this property. The text will autoflow into the constraints. So although the font size will not be reduced, the text will be arranged to fit into the box as best as possible, with any text still outside the box clipped.

This sets and clips *texture_size* to *text_size* if not None.
New in version 1.0.4.

For example, whatever your current widget size is, if you want the label to be created in a box with width=200 and unlimited height:

```python
Label(text='Very big big line', text_size=(200, None))
```

**Note:** This text_size property is the same as the `usersize` property in the `Label` class. (It is named `size=` in the constructor.)

`text_size` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to (None, None), meaning no size restriction by default.

**texture**

Texture object of the text. The text is rendered automatically when a property changes. The OpenGL texture created in this operation is stored in this property. You can use this `texture` for any graphics elements.

Depending on the texture creation, the value will be a `Texture` or `TextureRegion` object.

**Warning:** The `texture` update is scheduled for the next frame. If you need the texture immediately after changing a property, you have to call the `texture_update()` method before accessing `texture`:

```python
l = Label(text='Hello world')
# l.texture is good
l.font_size = '50sp'
# l.texture is not updated yet
l.texture_update()
# l.texture is good now.
```

`texture` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

**texture_size**

Texture size of the text. The size is determined by the font size and text. If `text_size` is [None, None], the texture will be the size required to fit the text, otherwise it’s clipped to fit `text_size`.

When `text_size` is [None, None], one can bind to `texture_size` and rescale it proportionally to fit the size of the label in order to make the text fit maximally in the label.

**Warning:** The `texture_size` is set after the `texture` property. If you listen for changes to `texture`, `texture_size` will not be up-to-date in your callback. Bind to `texture_size` instead.

**texture_update(*largs)**

Force texture recreation with the current Label properties.

After this function call, the `texture` and `texture_size` will be updated in this order.

**underline**

Adds an underline to the text.

**Note:** This feature requires the SDL2 text provider.
New in version 1.10.0.

`underline` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**unicode_errors**

How to handle unicode decode errors. Can be ‘strict’, ‘replace’ or ‘ignore’.

New in version 1.9.0.

`unicode_errors` is an `OptionProperty` and defaults to ‘replace’.

**valign**

Vertical alignment of the text.

`valign` is an `OptionProperty` and defaults to ‘bottom’. Available options are: ‘bottom’, ‘middle’ (or ‘center’) and ‘top’.

Changed in version 1.10.0: The ‘center’ option has been added as an alias of ‘middle’.

**Warning:** This doesn’t change the position of the text texture of the Label (centered), only the position of the text within this texture. You probably want to bind the size of the Label to the `texture_size` or set a `text_size` to change this behavior.

### 36.22 Layout

Layouts are used to calculate and assign widget positions.

The `Layout` class itself cannot be used directly. You should use one of the following layout classes:

- Anchor layout: `kivy.uix.anchorlayout.AnchorLayout`
- Box layout: `kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout`
- Float layout: `kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout`
- Grid layout: `kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout`
- Page Layout: `kivy.uix.pagelayout.PageLayout`
- Relative layout: `kivy.uix.relativelayout.RelativeLayout`
- Scatter layout: `kivy.uix.scatterlayout.ScatterLayout`
- Stack layout: `kivy.uix.stacklayout.StackLayout`

#### 36.22.1 Understanding the `size_hint` Property in Widget

The `size_hint` is a tuple of values used by layouts to manage the sizes of their children. It indicates the size relative to the layout’s size instead of an absolute size (in pixels/points/cm/etc). The format is:

```
widget.size_hint = (width_percent, height_percent)
```

The percent is specified as a floating point number in the range 0-1. For example, 0.5 is 50%, 1 is 100%.

If you want a widget’s width to be half of the parent’s width and the height to be identical to the parent’s height, you would do:

```
widget.size_hint = (0.5, 1.0)
```
If you don’t want to use a size_hint for either the width or height, set the value to None. For example, to make a widget that is 250px wide and 30% of the parent’s height, do:

```python
widget.size_hint = (None, 0.3)
widget.width = 250
```

Being *Kivy properties*, these can also be set via constructor arguments:

```python
widget = Widget(size_hint=(None, 0.3), width=250)
```

Changed in version 1.4.1: The reposition_child internal method (made public by mistake) has been removed.

```python
class kivy.uix.layout.Layout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget

    Layout interface class, used to implement every layout. See module documentation for more information.

    add_widget(widget, index=0, canvas=None)
        Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

        Parameters

        widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

        index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the *Widgets Programming Guide*.

        New in version 1.0.5.

        canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

        New in version 1.9.0.

```
This algorithms knows nothing about the widgets other than what is passed through the input params, so it’s fairly generic for laying things out according to constraints using size hints.

**Parameters**

- **sh_sum**: float  The sum of the size hints (basically \( \text{sum}(\text{size\_hint}) \)).
- **available_space**: float  The amount of pixels available for all the widgets whose size hint is not None. Cannot be zero.
- **min_bounded_size**: float  The minimum amount of space required according to the \( \text{size\_hint\_min} \) of the widgets (basically \( \text{sum}(\text{size\_hint\_min}) \)).
- **sh_min_vals**: list or iterable  Items in the iterable are the size\_hint\_min for each widget. Can be None. The length should be the same as hint
- **sh_max_vals**: list or iterable  Items in the iterable are the size\_hint\_max for each widget. Can be None. The length should be the same as hint
- **hint**: list  A list whose size is the same as the length of sh_min_vals and sh_min_vals whose each element is the corresponding size hint value of that element. This list is updated in place with correct size hints that ensure the constraints are not violated.

**Returns**  Nothing. hint is updated in place.

```python
remove_widget(widget)
```
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: Widget  Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

## 36.23 ModalView

New in version 1.4.0.

The **ModalView** widget is used to create modal views. By default, the view will cover the whole “parent” window.

Remember that the default size of a Widget is size\_hint=(1, 1). If you don’t want your view to be fullscreen, either use size hints with values lower than 1 (for instance size\_hint=(.8, .8)) or deactivate the size\_hint and use fixed size attributes.

### 36.23.1 Examples

Example of a simple 400x400 Hello world view:

```python
view = ModalView(size_hint=(None, None), size=(400, 400))
view.add_widget(Label(text='Hello world'))
```

By default, any click outside the view will dismiss it. If you don’t want that, you can set **ModalView. auto_dismiss** to False:
To manually dismiss/close the view, use the `ModalView.dismiss()` method of the ModalView instance:

```python
view.dismiss()
```

Both `ModalView.open()` and `ModalView.dismiss()` are bindable. That means you can directly bind the function to an action, e.g. to a button’s `on_press`

```python
# create content and add it to the view
content = Button(text='Close me!')
view = ModalView(auto_dismiss=False)
view.add_widget(content)

# bind the on_press event of the button to the dismiss function
content.bind(on_press=view.dismiss)

# open the view
view.open()
```

### 36.23.2 ModalView Events

There are two events available: `on_open` which is raised when the view is opening, and `on_dismiss` which is raised when the view is closed. For `on_dismiss`, you can prevent the view from closing by explicitly returning True from your callback.

```python
def my_callback(instance):
    print('ModalView', instance, 'is being dismissed, but is prevented!')
    return True

view = ModalView()
view.add_widget(Label(text='Hello world'))
view.bind(on_dismiss=my_callback)
view.open()
```

Changed in version 1.5.0: The ModalView can be closed by hitting the escape key on the keyboard if the `ModalView.auto_dismiss` property is True (the default).

```python
class kivy.uix.modalview.ModalView(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.anchorlayout.AnchorLayout

    ModalView class. See module documentation for more information.

    Events

    on_pre_open: Fired before the ModalView is opened. When this event is fired
                  ModalView is not yet added to window.
    on_open: Fired when the ModalView is opened.
    on_pre_dismiss: Fired before the ModalView is closed.
    on_dismiss: Fired when the ModalView is closed. If the callback returns True, the
                dismiss will be canceled.
```

Changed in version 1.11.0: Added events `on_pre_open` and `on_pre_dismiss`.

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attach_to
If a widget is set on attach_to, the view will attach to the nearest parent window of the widget. If none is found, it will attach to the main/global Window.

attach_to is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

auto_dismiss
This property determines if the view is automatically dismissed when the user clicks outside it.

auto_dismiss is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

background
Background image of the view used for the view background.

background is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/modalview-background’.

background_color
Background color in the format (r, g, b, a).

background_color is a ListProperty and defaults to [0, 0, 0, .7].

border
Border used for BorderImage graphics instruction. Used for the background_normal and the background_down properties. Can be used when using custom backgrounds.

It must be a list of four values: (bottom, right, top, left). Read the BorderImage instructions for more information about how to use it.

border is a ListProperty and defaults to (16, 16, 16, 16).

dismiss(*largs, **kwargs)
Close the view if it is open. If you really want to close the view, whatever the on_dismiss event returns, you can use the force argument:

```python
view = ModalView()
view.dismiss(force=True)
```

When the view is dismissed, it will be faded out before being removed from the parent. If you don’t want animation, use:

```python
view.dismiss(animation=False)
```

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

- touch: MotionEvent class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_move(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.
open(*args, **kwargs)
show the view window from the attach_to widget. If set, it will attach to the nearest window. If the widget is not attached to any window, the view will attach to the global Window.

When the view is opened, it will be faded in with an animation. If you don’t want the animation, use:

```python
view.open(animation=False)
```

### 36.24 PageLayout

The `PageLayout` class is used to create a simple multi-page layout, in a way that allows easy flipping from one page to another using borders.

`PageLayout` does not currently honor the `size_hint`, `size_hint_min`, `size_hint_max`, or `pos_hint` properties.

New in version 1.8.0.

Example:

```python
PageLayout:
    Button:
        text: 'page1'
    Button:
        text: 'page2'
    Button:
        text: 'page3'
```

Transitions from one page to the next are made by swiping in from the border areas on the right or left hand side. If you wish to display multiple widgets in a page, we suggest you use a containing layout. Ideally, each page should consist of a single `layout` widget that contains the remaining widgets on that page.

```python
class kivy.uix.pagelayout.PageLayout(**kwargs)
```

Bases: `kivy.uix.layout.Layout`

PageLayout class. See module documentation for more information.

**anim_kwsargs**
The animation kwargs used to construct the animation

`anim_kwsargs` is a `DictProperty` and defaults to `{‘d’: .5, ‘t’: ‘in_quad’}`.

New in version 1.11.0.

**border**
The width of the border around the current page used to display the previous/next page swipe areas when needed.

`border` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 50dp.

**do_layout(*args)**
This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout subclass, don’t call this function directly but use `_trigger_layout()` instead.

The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for the next frame.
New in version 1.0.8.

**on_touch_down**(*touch*)
Receive a touch down event.

**Parameters**

*touch: MotionEvent class* Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See *relativelayout* for a discussion on coordinate systems.

**Returns** bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**on_touch_move**(*touch*)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See *on_touch_down()* for more information.

**on_touch_up**(*touch*)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See *on_touch_down()* for more information.

**page**
The currently displayed page.

*page* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**swipe_threshold**
The threshold used to trigger swipes as percentage of the widget size.

*swipe_threshold* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to .5.

### 36.25 Popup

New in version 1.0.7.

The *Popup* widget is used to create modal popups. By default, the popup will cover the whole “parent” window. When you are creating a popup, you must at least set a *Popup.title* and *Popup.content*.

Remember that the default size of a Widget is size_hint=(1, 1). If you don’t want your popup to be fullscreen, either use size hints with values less than 1 (for instance size_hint=(.8, .8)) or deactivate the size_hint and use fixed size attributes.
Changed in version 1.4.0: The `Popup` class now inherits from `ModalView`. The `Popup` offers a default layout with a title and a separation bar.

36.25.1 Examples

Example of a simple 400x400 Hello world popup:

```python
popup = Popup(title='Test popup',
              content=Label(text='Hello world'),
              size_hint=(None, None), size=(400, 400))
```

By default, any click outside the popup will dismiss/close it. If you don't want that, you can set `auto_dismiss` to False:

```python
popup = Popup(title='Test popup', content=Label(text='Hello world'),
              auto_dismiss=False)
```

To manually dismiss/close the popup, use `dismiss`:

```python
popup.dismiss()
```

Both `open()` and `dismiss()` are bindable. That means you can directly bind the function to an action, e.g. to a button’s on_press:

```python
# create content and add to the popup
content = Button(text='Close me!')
popup = Popup(content=content, auto_dismiss=False)

# bind the on_press event of the button to the dismiss function
content.bind(on_press=popup.dismiss)

# open the popup
popup.open()
```

Same thing in KV language only with Factory:

```python
#:import Factory kivy.factory.Factory
<MyPopup@Popup>:
    auto_dismiss: False
Button:
    text: 'Close me!'
on_release: root.dismiss()

Button:
    text: 'Open popup'
on_release: Factory.MyPopup().open()
```

**Note:** Popup is a special widget. Don’t try to add it as a child to any other widget. If you do, Popup will be handled like an ordinary widget and won’t be created hidden in the background.
### 36.25.2 Popup Events

There are two events available: `on_open` which is raised when the popup is opening, and `on_dismiss` which is raised when the popup is closed. For `on_dismiss`, you can prevent the popup from closing by explicitly returning `True` from your callback:

```python
def my_callback(instance):
    print('Popup', instance, 'is being dismissed but is prevented!')
    return True

popup = Popup(content=Label(text='Hello world'))
popup.bind(on_dismiss=my_callback)
popup.open()
```

```python
class kivy.uix.popup.Popup(**kwargs)
   _bases: kivy.uix.modalview.ModalView

Popup class. See module documentation for more information.

**Events**

- **on_open**: Fired when the Popup is opened.
- **on_dismiss**: Fired when the Popup is closed. If the callback returns `True`, the dismiss will be canceled.

**add_widget(widget)**

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: `Widget` Widget to add to our list of children.
- **index**: `int`, `defaults to 0` Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the [Widgets Programming Guide](#).

New in version 1.0.5.

- **canvas**: `str`, `defaults to None` Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

**content**

Content of the popup that is displayed just under the title.

`content` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

**on_touch_down(touch)**

Receive a touch down event.

**Parameters**

- **touch**: `MotionEvent` class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See [relativelayout](#) for a discussion on coordinate systems.
Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**separator_color**
Color used by the separator between title and content.
New in version 1.1.0.
*separator_color* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to \([47 / 255., 167 / 255., 212 / 255., 1.]\)

**separator_height**
Height of the separator.
New in version 1.1.0.
*separator_height* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 2dp.

**title**
String that represents the title of the popup.
*title* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘No title’.

**title_align**
Horizontal alignment of the title.
New in version 1.9.0.
*title_align* is a *OptionProperty* and defaults to ‘left’. Available options are left, center, right and justify.

**title_color**
Color used by the Title.
New in version 1.8.0.
*title_color* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to \([1, 1, 1, 1]\).

**title_font**
Font used to render the title text.
New in version 1.9.0.
*title_font* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘Roboto’. This value is taken from *Config*.

**title_size**
Represents the font size of the popup title.
New in version 1.6.0.
*title_size* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to ‘14sp’.

**class**  *kivy.uix.popup.PopupException*
Bases: *builtins.Exception*
Popup exception, fired when multiple content widgets are added to the popup.
New in version 1.4.0.

### 36.26 Progress Bar

New in version 1.0.8.
The `ProgressBar` widget is used to visualize the progress of some task. Only the horizontal mode is currently supported: the vertical mode is not yet available.

The progress bar has no interactive elements and is a display-only widget.

To use it, simply assign a value to indicate the current progress:

```python
from kivy.uix.progressbar import ProgressBar
pb = ProgressBar(max=1000)
# this will update the graphics automatically (75% done)
pb.value = 750
```

```python
class kivy.uix.progressbar.ProgressBar(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget
    Class for creating a progress bar widget.
    See module documentation for more details.

    max
    Maximum value allowed for value.
    max is a NumericProperty and defaults to 100.

    value
    Current value used for the slider.
    value is an AliasProperty that returns the value of the progress bar. If the value is < 0 or > max, it will be normalized to those boundaries.

    Changed in version 1.6.0: The value is now limited to between 0 and max.

    value_normalized
    Normalized value inside the range 0-1:

    >>> pb = ProgressBar(value=50, max=100)
    >>> pb.value
    50
    >>> pb.value_normalized
    0.5

    value_normalized is an AliasProperty.
```

### 36.27 RecycleBoxLayout

New in version 1.10.0.

**Warning:** This module is highly experimental, its API may change in the future and the documentation is not complete at this time.

The `RecycleBoxLayout` is designed to provide a `BoxLayout` type layout when used with the `RecycleView` widget. Please refer to the `recycleview` module documentation for more information.

```python
class kivy.uix.recycleboxlayout.RecycleBoxLayout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.recyclelayout.RecycleLayout, kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout
    compute_visible_views(data, viewport)
        viewport is in coordinates of the layout manager.
```
get_view_index_at(pos)
Return the view index on which position, pos, falls.
pos is in coordinates of the layout manager.

36.28 RecycleGridLayout

New in version 1.10.0.

Warning: This module is highly experimental, its API may change in the future and the documentation is not complete at this time.

The RecycleGridLayout is designed to provide a GridLayout type layout when used with the RecycleView widget. Please refer to the recycleview module documentation for more information.

class kivy.uix.recyclegridlayout.RecycleGridLayout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.recyclelayout.RecycleLayout, kivy.uix.gridlayoutGridLayout

compute_visible_views(data, viewport)
    viewport is in coordinates of the layout manager.

get_view_index_at(pos)
    Return the view index on which position, pos, falls.
pos is in coordinates of the layout manager.

36.29 RecycleLayout

New in version 1.10.0.

Warning: This module is highly experimental, its API may change in the future and the documentation is not complete at this time.

class kivy.uix.recyclelayout.RecycleLayout(**kwargs)

RecycleLayout provides the default layout for RecycleViews.

default_size
    size as in w, h. They each can be None.

do_layout(*largs)
    This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout subclass, don’t call this function directly but use _trigger_layout() instead.

    The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for the next frame.

    New in version 1.0.8.

refresh_view_layout(index, layout, view, viewport)

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The `set_visible_views(indices, data, viewport)` method sets the visible views in the viewport.

**36.30 Relative Layout**

New in version 1.4.0.

This layout allows you to set relative coordinates for children. If you want absolute positioning, use the `FloatLayout`.

The `RelativeLayout` class behaves just like the regular `FloatLayout` except that its child widgets are positioned relative to the layout.

When a widget with position \( (0,0) \) is added to a RelativeLayout, the child widget will also move when the position of the RelativeLayout is changed. The child widgets coordinates remain \( (0,0) \) as they are always relative to the parent layout.

**36.30.1 Coordinate Systems**

Window coordinates

By default, there’s only one coordinate system that defines the position of widgets and touch events dispatched to them: the window coordinate system, which places \((0, 0)\) at the bottom left corner of the window. Although there are other coordinate systems defined, e.g. local and parent coordinates, these coordinate systems are identical to the window coordinate system as long as a relative layout type widget is not in the widget’s parent stack. When `widget.pos` is read or a touch is received, the coordinate values are in parent coordinates, but as mentioned, these are identical to window coordinates, even in complex widget stacks.

For example:

```python
BoxLayout:
    Label:
        text: 'Left'
    Button:
        text: 'Middle'
        on_touch_down: print('Middle: {}'.format(args[1].pos))

BoxLayout:
    on_touch_down: print('Box: {}'.format(args[1].pos))
    Button:
        text: 'Right'
        on_touch_down: print('Right: {}'.format(args[1].pos))
```

When the middle button is clicked and the touch propagates through the different parent coordinate systems, it prints the following:

```plaintext
>>> Box: (430.0, 282.0)
>>> Right: (430.0, 282.0)
>>> Middle: (430.0, 282.0)
```

As claimed, the touch has identical coordinates to the window coordinates in every coordinate system. `collide_point()` for example, takes the point in window coordinates.

Parent coordinates

Other `RelativeLayout` type widgets are `Scatter`, `ScatterLayout`, and `ScrollView`. If such a special widget is in the parent stack, only then does the parent and local coordinate system diverge.
from the window coordinate system. For each such widget in the stack, a coordinate system with (0, 0)
of that coordinate system being at the bottom left corner of that widget is created. **Position and touch
coordinates received and read by a widget are in the coordinate system of the most recent special
widget in its parent stack (not including itself) or in window coordinates if there are none** (as in the
first example). We call these coordinates parent coordinates.

For example:

```python
BoxLayout:
    Label:
        text: 'Left'
    Button:
        text: 'Middle'
        on_touch_down: print('Middle: {}'.format(args[1].pos))
RelativeLayout:
    on_touch_down: print('Relative: {}'.format(args[1].pos))
    Button:
        text: 'Right'
        on_touch_down: print('Right: {}'.format(args[1].pos))
```

Clicking on the middle button prints:

```plaintext
>>> Relative: (396.0, 298.0)
>>> Right: (-137.33, 298.0)
>>> Middle: (396.0, 298.0)
```

As the touch propagates through the widgets, for each widget, the touch is received in parent coordi-
nates. Because both the relative and middle widgets don’t have these special widgets in their parent
stack, the touch is the same as window coordinates. Only the right widget, which has a RelativeLayout
in its parent stack, receives the touch in coordinates relative to that RelativeLayout which is different
than window coordinates.

**Local and Widget coordinates**

When expressed in parent coordinates, the position is expressed in the coordinates of the most recent
special widget in its parent stack, not including itself. When expressed in local or widget coordinates,
the widgets themselves are also included.

Changing the above example to transform the parent coordinates into local coordinates:

```python
BoxLayout:
    Label:
        text: 'Left'
    Button:
        text: 'Middle'
        on_touch_down: print('Middle: {}'.format(self.to_local(*args[1].pos)))
RelativeLayout:
    on_touch_down: print('Relative: {}'.format(self.to_local(*args[1].pos)))
    Button:
        text: 'Right'
        on_touch_down: print('Right: {}'.format(self.to_local(*args[1].pos)))
```

Now, clicking on the middle button prints:

```plaintext
>>> Relative: (-135.33, 301.0)
>>> Right: (-135.33, 301.0)
>>> Middle: (398.0, 301.0)
```

This is because now the relative widget also expresses the coordinates relative to itself.
Coordinate transformations

*Widget* provides 4 functions to transform coordinates between the various coordinate systems. For now, we assume that the `relative` keyword of these functions is *False*.  
*to_widget()* takes the coordinates expressed in window coordinates and returns them in local (widget) coordinates.  
*to_window()* takes the coordinates expressed in local coordinates and returns them in window coordinates.  
*to_parent()* takes the coordinates expressed in local coordinates and returns them in parent coordinates.  
*to_local()* takes the coordinates expressed in parent coordinates and returns them in local coordinates.  

Each of the 4 transformation functions take a `relative` parameter. When the relative parameter is *True*, the coordinates are returned or originate in true relative coordinates - relative to a coordinate system with its (0, 0) at the bottom left corner of the widget in question.

### 36.30.2 Common Pitfalls

As all positions within a *RelativeLayout* are relative to the position of the layout itself, the position of the layout should never be used in determining the position of sub-widgets or the layout’s *canvas*.  

Take the following kv code for example:

```python
FloatLayout:
    Widget:
        size_hint: None, None
        size: 200, 200
        pos: 200, 200

        canvas:
            Color:
                rgba: 1, 1, 1, 1
            Rectangle:
                pos: self.pos
                size: self.size
```

Fig. 1: expected result

(continues on next page)
You might expect this to render a single pink rectangle; however, the content of the `RelativeLayout` is already transformed, so the use of `pos: self.pos` will double that transformation. In this case, using `pos: 0, 0` or omitting `pos` completely will provide the expected result.

This also applies to the position of sub-widgets. Instead of positioning a `Widget` based on the layout’s own position:

```python
RelativeLayout:
    Widget:
        pos: self.parent.pos
    Widget:
        center: self.parent.center
```

use the `pos_hint` property:

```python
RelativeLayout:
    Widget:
        pos_hint: {'x': 0, 'y': 0}
    Widget:
        pos_hint: {'center_x': 0.5, 'center_y': 0.5}
```

Changed in version 1.7.0: Prior to version 1.7.0, the `RelativeLayout` was implemented as a `FloatLayout` inside a `Scatter`. This behaviour/widget has been renamed to `ScatterLayout`. The `RelativeLayout` now only supports relative positions (and can’t be rotated, scaled or translated on a multitouch system using two or more fingers). This was done so that the implementation could be
optimized and avoid the heavier calculations of Scatter (e.g. inverse matrix, recalculating multiple properties etc.)

```python
class kivy.uix.relativelayout.RelativeLayout(**kw)
    Bases: kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout

RelativeLayout class, see module documentation for more information.

do_layout(*args)
    This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout subclass, don’t call this function directly but use _trigger_layout() instead.

    The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for the next frame.

    New in version 1.0.8.

on_touch_down(touch)
    Receive a touch down event.

    Parameters

    touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
        See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

    Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_move(touch)
    Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

    See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
    Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

    See on_touch_down() for more information.

to_local(x, y, **k)
    Transform parent coordinates to local coordinates. See relativelayout for details on the coordinate systems.

    Parameters

    relative: bool, defaults to False  Change to True if you want to translate coordinates to relative widget coordinates.

    to_parent(x, y, **k)
    Transform local coordinates to parent coordinates. See relativelayout for details on the coordinate systems.

    Parameters

    relative: bool, defaults to False  Change to True if you want to translate relative positions from a widget to its parent coordinates.
```

36.31 reStructuredText renderer

New in version 1.1.0.

reStructuredText is an easy-to-read, what-you-see-is-what-you-get plaintext markup syntax and parser system.
**Note:** This widget requires the `docutils` package to run. Install it with `pip` or include it as one of your deployment requirements.

**Warning:** This widget is highly experimental. The styling and implementation should not be considered stable until this warning has been removed.

### 36.31.1 Usage with Text

```python
text = ""
.. _top:
Hello world
==========
This is an **emphased text**, some `interpreted text`.
And this is a reference to top::

    $ print("Hello world")
```

document = RstDocument(text=text)
```

The rendering will output:

**Hello world**

This is an **emphased text**, some interpreted text. And this is a reference to top:

$ print "Hello world"

### 36.31.2 Usage with Source

You can also render a rst file using the `source` property:

```
document = RstDocument(source='index.rst')
```

You can reference other documents using the role `:doc:`. For example, in the document `index.rst` you can write:

```
Go to my next document: :doc:`moreinfo.rst`
```

It will generate a link that, when clicked, opens the `moreinfo.rst` document.

```python
class kivy.uix.rst.RstDocument(**kwargs):
    Bases: kivy.uix.scrollview.ScrollView

    Base widget used to store an Rst document. See module documentation for more information.
```
background_color
Specifies the background_color to be used for the RstDocument.
New in version 1.8.0.

**background_color** is an **AliasProperty** for colors['background'].

base_font_size
Font size for the biggest title, 31 by default. All other font sizes are derived from this.
New in version 1.8.0.

colors
Dictionary of all the colors used in the RST rendering.

```
Warning: This dictionary is needs special handling. You also need to call
RstDocument.render() if you change them after loading.
```

**colors** is a **DictProperty**.

document_root
Root path where :doc: will search for rst documents. If no path is given, it will use the
directory of the first loaded source file.

**document_root** is a **StringProperty** and defaults to None.

goto(ref,*largs)
Scroll to the reference. If it’s not found, nothing will be done.

For this text:
```
.. _myref:
```

```
This is something I always wanted.
```

You can do:
```
from kivy.clock import Clock
from functools import partial
doc = RstDocument(...)
Clock.schedule_once(partial(doc.goto, 'myref'), 0.1)
```

**Note:** It is preferable to delay the call of the goto if you just loaded the document because
the layout might not be finished or the size of the RstDocument has not yet been determined.
In either case, the calculation of the scrolling would be wrong.

You can, however, do a direct call if the document is already loaded.

New in version 1.3.0.

preload(filename, encoding='utf-8', errors='strict')
Preload a rst file to get its toctree and its title.

The result will be stored in **toctrees** with the **filename** as key.

render()
Force document rendering.
**resolve_path(filename)**
Get the path for this filename. If the filename doesn’t exist, it returns the document_root + filename.

**show_errors**
Indicate whether RST parsers errors should be shown on the screen or not.
show_errors is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

**source**
Filename of the RST document.
source is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

**source_encoding**
Encoding to be used for the source file.
source_encoding is a StringProperty and defaults to utf-8.

---

**source_error**
Error handling to be used while encoding the source file.
source_error is an OptionProperty and defaults to strict. Can be one of ‘strict’, ‘ignore’, ‘replace’, ‘xmlcharrefreplace’ or ‘backslashreplace’.

**text**
RST markup text of the document.
text is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

**title**
Title of the current document.
title is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘’. It is read-only.

**toctrees**
Toctree of all loaded or preloaded documents. This dictionary is filled when a rst document is explicitly loaded or where preload() has been called.
If the document has no filename, e.g. when the document is loaded from a text file, the key will be ‘’.
toctrees is a DictProperty and defaults to {}.

**underline_color**
underline color of the titles, expressed in html color notation
underline_color is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘204a9699’.

### 36.32 Sandbox

New in version 1.8.0.

**Warning:** This is experimental and subject to change as long as this warning notice is present.

This is a widget that runs itself and all of its children in a Sandbox. That means if a child raises an Exception, it will be caught. The Sandbox itself runs its own Clock, Cache, etc.
The SandBox widget is still experimental and required for the Kivy designer. When the user designs their own widget, if they do something wrong (wrong size value, invalid python code), it will be caught correctly without breaking the whole application. Because it has been designed that way, we are still enhancing this widget and the kivy.context module. Don’t use it unless you know what you are doing.

```python
class kivy.uix.sandbox.Sandbox(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout

Sandbox widget, used to trap all the exceptions raised by child widgets.

add_widget(*args, **kwargs)
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

New in version 1.0.5.

canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

clear_widgets(*args, **kwargs)
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

on_context_created()
Override this method in order to load your kv file or do anything else with the newly created context.

on_exception(exception, _traceback=None)
Override this method in order to catch all the exceptions from children.

If you return True, it will not reraise the exception. If you return False, the exception will be raised to the parent.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.
on_touch_move(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

remove_widget(*args, **kwargs)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters:

- **widget**: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

36.33 Scatter

**Scatter** is used to build interactive widgets that can be translated, rotated and scaled with two or more fingers on a multitouch system.

Scatter has its own matrix transformation: the modelview matrix is changed before the children are drawn and the previous matrix is restored when the drawing is finished. That makes it possible to perform rotation, scaling and translation over the entire children tree without changing any widget properties. That specific behavior makes the scatter unique, but there are some advantages / constraints that you should consider:

1. The children are positioned relative to the scatter similarly to a **RelativeLayout**. So when dragging the scatter, the position of the children don’t change, only the position of the scatter does.
2. The scatter size has no impact on the size of its children.
3. If you want to resize the scatter, use scale, not size (read #2). Scale transforms both the scatter and its children, but does not change size.
4. The scatter is not a layout. You must manage the size of the children yourself.

For touch events, the scatter converts from the parent matrix to the scatter matrix automatically in on_touch_down/move/up events. If you are doing things manually, you will need to use **to_parent()** and **to_local()**.

36.33.1 Usage

By default, the Scatter does not have a graphical representation: it is a container only. The idea is to combine the Scatter with another widget, for example an **Image**:

```python
scatter = Scatter()
image = Image(source='sun.jpg')
scatter.add_widget(image)
```
36.33.2 Control Interactions

By default, all interactions are enabled. You can selectively disable them using the do_rotation, do_translation and do_scale properties.

Disable rotation:

```python
scatter = Scatter(do_rotation=False)
```

Allow only translation:

```python
scatter = Scatter(do_rotation=False, do_scale=False)
```

Allow only translation on x axis:

```python
scatter = Scatter(do_rotation=False, do_scale=False, do_translation_y=False)
```

36.33.3 Automatic Bring to Front

If the `Scatter.auto_bring_to_front` property is True, the scatter widget will be removed and re-added to the parent when it is touched (brought to front, above all other widgets in the parent). This is useful when you are manipulating several scatter widgets and don’t want the active one to be partially hidden.

36.33.4 Scale Limitation

We are using a 32-bit matrix in double representation. That means we have a limit for scaling. You cannot do infinite scaling down/up with our implementation. Generally, you don’t hit the minimum scale (because you don’t see it on the screen), but the maximum scale is $9.99506983235 \times 10^{19} \approx 2^{66}$.

You can also limit the minimum and maximum scale allowed:

```python
scatter = Scatter(scale_min=.5, scale_max=3.)
```

36.33.5 Behavior

Changed in version 1.1.0: If no control interactions are enabled, then the touch handler will never return True.

```python
class kivy.uix.scatter.Scatter(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget

Scatter class. See module documentation for more information.

Events

   - on_transform_with_touch: Fired when the scatter has been transformed by user touch or multitouch, such as panning or zooming.

   - on_bring_to_front: Fired when the scatter is brought to the front.
```

Changed in version 1.9.0: Event `on_bring_to_front` added.

Changed in version 1.8.0: Event `on_transform_with_touch` added.

```python
apply_transform(trans, post_multiply=False, anchor=(0, 0))
```

Transforms the scatter by applying the “trans” transformation matrix (on top of its current transformation state). The resultant matrix can be found in the `transform` property.
Parameters

**trans**: Matrix. Transformation matrix to be applied to the scatter widget.

**anchor**: tuple, defaults to (0, 0). The point to use as the origin of the transformation (uses local widget space).

**post_multiply**: bool, defaults to False. If True, the transform matrix is post multiplied (as if applied before the current transform).

Usage example:

```python
from kivy.graphics.transformation import Matrix
mat = Matrix().scale(3, 3, 3)
scatter_instance.apply_transform(mat)
```

**auto_bring_to_front**
If True, the widget will be automatically pushed on the top of parent widget list for drawing.

**auto_bring_to_front** is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

**bbox**
Bounding box of the widget in parent space:

```python
((x, y), (w, h))
# x, y = lower left corner
```

**bbox** is an AliasProperty.

**collide_point**(x, y)
Check if a point (x, y) is inside the widget’s axis aligned bounding box.

Parameters

- **x**: numeric  x position of the point (in parent coordinates)
- **y**: numeric  y position of the point (in parent coordinates)

Returns  A bool. True if the point is inside the bounding box, False otherwise.

```python
>>> Widget(pos=(10, 10), size=(50, 50)).collide_point(40, 40)
True
```

**do_collide_after_children**
If True, the collision detection for limiting the touch inside the scatter will be done after dispatching the touch to the children. You can put children outside the bounding box of the scatter and still be able to touch them.

**do_collide_after_children** is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

New in version 1.3.0.

**do_rotation**
Allow rotation.

**do_rotation** is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

**do_scale**
Allow scaling.

**do_scale** is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

**do_translation**
Allow translation on the X or Y axis.

**do_translation** is an AliasProperty of (do_translation_x + do_translation_y)
do_translation_x
   Allow translation on the X axis.
   do_translation_x is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

do_translation_y
   Allow translation on Y axis.
   do_translation_y is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

on_bring_to_front(touch)
   Called when a touch event causes the scatter to be brought to the front of the parent (only if auto_bring_to_front is True)

   Parameters

   touch: The touch object which brought the scatter to front.

   New in version 1.9.0.

on_touch_down(touch)
   Receive a touch down event.

   Parameters

   touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
           See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

   Returns  bool  If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_move(touch)
   Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

   See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
   Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

   See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_transform_with_touch(touch)
   Called when a touch event has transformed the scatter widget. By default this does nothing, but can be overridden by derived classes that need to react to transformations caused by user input.

   Parameters

   touch: The touch object which triggered the transformation.

   New in version 1.8.0.

rotation
   Rotation value of the scatter in degrees moving in a counterclockwise direction.

   rotation is an AliasProperty and defaults to 0.0.

scale
   Scale value of the scatter.

   scale is an AliasProperty and defaults to 1.0.

scale_max
   Maximum scaling factor allowed.

   scale_max is a NumericProperty and defaults to 1e20.
scale_min
Minimum scaling factor allowed.

scale_min is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.01.

to_local(x, y, **k)
Transform parent coordinates to local coordinates. See relativelayout for details on the coordinate systems.

Parameters

relative: bool, defaults to False Change to True if you want to translate coordinates to relative widget coordinates.

to_parent(x, y, **k)
Transform local coordinates to parent coordinates. See relativelayout for details on the coordinate systems.

Parameters

relative: bool, defaults to False Change to True if you want to translate relative positions from a widget to its parent coordinates.

transform
Transformation matrix.

transform is an ObjectProperty and defaults to the identity matrix.

Note: This matrix reflects the current state of the transformation matrix but setting it directly will erase previously applied transformations. To apply a transformation considering context, please use the apply_transform method.

transform_inv
Inverse of the transformation matrix.

transform_inv is an ObjectProperty and defaults to the identity matrix.

translation_touches
Determine whether translation was triggered by a single or multiple touches. This only has effect when do_translation = True.

translation_touches is a NumericProperty and defaults to 1.

New in version 1.7.0.

class kivy.uix.scatter.ScatterPlane(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.scatter.Scatter

This is essentially an unbounded Scatter widget. It’s a convenience class to make it easier to handle infinite planes.

collide_point(x, y)
Check if a point (x, y) is inside the widget’s axis aligned bounding box.

Parameters

x: numeric x position of the point (in parent coordinates)

y: numeric y position of the point (in parent coordinates)

Returns A bool. True if the point is inside the bounding box, False otherwise.

```bash
>>> Widget(pos=(10, 10), size=(50, 50)).collide_point(40, 40)
True
```
36.34 Scatter Layout

New in version 1.6.0.

This layout behaves just like a `RelativeLayout`. When a widget is added with position = (0,0) to a `ScatterLayout`, the child widget will also move when you change the position of the `ScatterLayout`. The child widget’s coordinates remain (0,0) as they are relative to the parent layout.

However, since `ScatterLayout` is implemented using a Scatter widget, you can also translate, rotate and scale the layout using touches or clicks, just like in the case of a normal Scatter widget, and the child widgets will behave as expected.

In contrast to a Scatter, the Layout favours ‘hint’ properties, such as size_hint, size_hint_x, size_hint_y and pos_hint.

**Note:** The `ScatterLayout` is implemented as a `FloatLayout` inside a Scatter.

**Warning:** Since the actual `ScatterLayout` is a Scatter, its add_widget and remove_widget functions are overridden to add children to the embedded `FloatLayout` (accessible as the `content` property of Scatter) automatically. So if you want to access the added child elements, you need `self.content.children` instead of `self.children`.

**Warning:** The `ScatterLayout` was introduced in 1.7.0 and was called `RelativeLayout` in prior versions. The `RelativeLayout` is now an optimized implementation that uses only a positional transform to avoid some of the heavier calculation involved for Scatter.

### class kivy.uix.scatterlayout.ScatterLayout(**kw)

Bases: `kivy.uix.scatter.Scatter`

ScatterLayout class, see module documentation for more information.

**add_widget(**`

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

- `widget`: Widget
  Widget to add to our list of children.

- `index`: int, defaults to 0
  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

  New in version 1.0.5.

- `canvas`: str, defaults to None
  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

  New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
```
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)

clear_widgets()
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

remove_widget('*')
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)

class kivy.uix.scatterlayout.ScatterPlaneLayout(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.scatter.ScatterPlane

ScatterPlaneLayout class, see module documentation for more information.
Similar to ScatterLayout, but based on ScatterPlane - so the input is not bounded.
New in version 1.9.0.

collide_point(x, y)
Check if a point (x, y) is inside the widget’s axis aligned bounding box.

Parameters

x: numeric x position of the point (in parent coordinates)
y: numeric y position of the point (in parent coordinates)

Returns A bool. True if the point is inside the bounding box, False otherwise.

>>> Widget(pos=(10, 10), size=(50, 50)).collide_point(40, 40)
True

36.35 Screen Manager

New in version 1.4.0.
The screen manager is a widget dedicated to managing multiple screens for your application. The default ScreenManager displays only one Screen at a time and uses a TransitionBase to switch from one Screen to another.
Multiple transitions are supported based on changing the screen coordinates / scale or even performing fancy animation using custom shaders.
36.35.1 Basic Usage

Let’s construct a Screen Manager with 4 named screens. When you are creating a screen, you absolutely need to give a name to it:

```python
from kivy.uix.screenmanager import ScreenManager, Screen

# Create the manager
sm = ScreenManager()

# Add few screens
for i in range(4):
    screen = Screen(name='Title %d' % i)
    sm.add_widget(screen)

# By default, the first screen added into the ScreenManager will be displayed. You can then change to another screen.

# Let's display the screen named 'Title 2'
# A transition will automatically be used.
sm.current = 'Title 2'
```

The default `ScreenManager.transition` is a `SlideTransition` with options `direction` and `duration`.

Please note that by default, a `Screen` displays nothing: it’s just a `RelativeLayout`. You need to use that class as a root widget for your own screen, the best way being to subclass.

**Warning:** As `Screen` is a `RelativeLayout`, it is important to understand the `Common Pitfalls`.

Here is an example with a `Menu Screen` and a `Settings Screen`:

```python
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.lang import Builder
from kivy.uix.screenmanager import ScreenManager, Screen

# Create both screens. Please note the root.manager.current: this is how you can control the ScreenManager from kv. Each screen has by default a property manager that gives you the instance of the ScreenManager used.
Builder.load_string(''
<MenuScreen>:
    BoxLayout:
        Button:
            text: 'Goto settings'
            on_press: root.manager.current = 'settings'
        Button:
            text: 'Quit'

<SettingsScreen>:
    BoxLayout:
        Button:
            text: 'My settings button'
        Button:
            text: 'Back to menu'
            on_press: root.manager.current = 'menu'
''

# Declare both screens
```

(continues on next page)
class MenuScreen(Screen):
    pass

class SettingsScreen(Screen):
    pass

# Create the screen manager
sm = ScreenManager()
sm.add_widget(MenuScreen(name='menu'))
sm.add_widget(SettingsScreen(name='settings'))

class TestApp(App):
    def build(self):
        return sm

if __name__ == '__main__':
    TestApp().run()

36.35.2 Changing Direction

A common use case for ScreenManager involves using a SlideTransition which slides right to the next screen and slides left to the previous screen. Building on the previous example, this can be accomplished like so:

Builder.load_string('''
<MenuScreen>:
    BoxLayout:
    Button:
        text: 'Goto settings'
        on_press:
            root.manager.transition.direction = 'left'
            root.manager.current = 'settings'
    Button:
        text: 'Quit'

<SettingsScreen>:
    BoxLayout:
    Button:
        text: 'My settings button'
    Button:
        text: 'Back to menu'
        on_press:
            root.manager.transition.direction = 'right'
            root.manager.current = 'menu'
'''

36.35.3 Advanced Usage

From 1.8.0, you can now switch dynamically to a new screen, change the transition options and remove the previous one by using switch_to():

```python
sm = ScreenManager()
screens = [Screen(name='Title {}'.format(i)) for i in range(4)]
```
Note that this method adds the screen to the `ScreenManager` instance and should not be used if your screens have already been added to this instance. To switch to a screen which is already added, you should use the `current` property.

36.35.4 Changing transitions

You have multiple transitions available by default, such as:

- **NoTransition** - switches screens instantly with no animation
- **SlideTransition** - slide the screen in/out, from any direction
- **CardTransition** - new screen slides on the previous or the old one slides off the new one depending on the mode
- **SwapTransition** - implementation of the iOS swap transition
- **FadeTransition** - shader to fade the screen in/out
- **WipeTransition** - shader to wipe the screens from right to left
- **FallOutTransition** - shader where the old screen ‘falls’ and becomes transparent, revealing the new one behind it.
- **RiseInTransition** - shader where the new screen rises from the screen centre while fading from transparent to opaque.

You can easily switch transitions by changing the `ScreenManager.transition` property:

```python
sm = ScreenManager(transition=FadeTransition())
```

**Note:** Currently, none of Shader based Transitions use anti-aliasing. This is because they use the FBO which doesn’t have any logic to handle supersampling. This is a known issue and we are working on a transparent implementation that will give the same results as if it had been rendered on screen.

To be more concrete, if you see sharp edged text during the animation, it’s normal.

```python
class kivy.uix.screenmanager.Screen(**kw)
    Bases: kivy.uix.relativelayout.RelativeLayout

Screen is an element intended to be used with a `ScreenManager`. Check module documentation for more information.

Events

- `on_pre_enter: ()` Event fired when the screen is about to be used: the entering animation is started.
- `on_enter: ()` Event fired when the screen is displayed: the entering animation is complete.
- `on_pre_leave: ()` Event fired when the screen is about to be removed: the leaving animation is started.
- `on_leave: ()` Event fired when the screen is removed: the leaving animation is finished.
```
manager

`ScreenManager` object, set when the screen is added to a manager.
`manager` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None, read-only.

name

Name of the screen which must be unique within a `ScreenManager`. This is the name used for `ScreenManager.current`
`name` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to "".

transition_progress

Value that represents the completion of the current transition, if any is occurring.
If a transition is in progress, whatever the mode, the value will change from 0 to 1. If you want to know if it's an entering or leaving animation, check the `transition_state`
`transition_progress` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.

transition_state

Value that represents the state of the transition:

- ‘in’ if the transition is going to show your screen
- ‘out’ if the transition is going to hide your screen

After the transition is complete, the state will retain it’s last value (in or out).
`transition_state` is an `OptionProperty` and defaults to ‘out’.

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.ScreenManager(**kwargs)

Bases: kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout

Screen manager. This is the main class that will control your `Screen` stack and memory.
By default, the manager will show only one screen at a time.

`add_widget` `screen`

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

- `widget`: `Widget` Widget to add to our list of children.
- `index`: `int`, `defaults to 0` Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the `Widgets Programming Guide`.
  New in version 1.0.5.
- `canvas`: `str`, `defaults to None` Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.
  New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```
clear_widgets(screens=None)
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the 'children' argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

current
Name of the screen currently shown, or the screen to show.

```python
from kivy.uix.screenmanager import ScreenManager, Screen
sm = ScreenManager()
sm.add_widget(Screen(name='first'))
sm.add_widget(Screen(name='second'))

# By default, the first added screen will be shown. If you want to # show another one, just set the 'current' property.
sm.current = 'second'
```

current is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

current_screen
Contains the currently displayed screen. You must not change this property manually, use current instead.

current_screen is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None, read-only.

get_screen(name)
Return the screen widget associated with the name or raise a ScreenManagerException if not found.

has_screen(name)
Return True if a screen with the name has been found.

New in version 1.6.0.

next()
Return the name of the next screen from the screen list.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

- **touch**: MotionEvent  
  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.  
  See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  
bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_move(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

previous()
Return the name of the previous screen from the screen list.

remove_widget(*l)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.
Parameters

**widget**: Widget  Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

**screen_names**
List of the names of all the Screen widgets added. The list is read only.

**screens_names** is an AliasProperty and is read-only. It is updated if the screen list changes or the name of a screen changes.

**screens**
List of all the Screen widgets added. You should not change this list manually. Use the add_widget method instead.

**screens** is a ListProperty and defaults to [], read-only.

**switch_to**(*screen*, **options*)
Add a new screen to the ScreenManager and switch to it. The previous screen will be removed from the children. **options** are the transition options that will be changed before the animation happens.

If no previous screens are available, the screen will be used as the main one:

```python
sm = ScreenManager()
sm.switch_to(screen1)
# later
sm.switch_to(screen2, direction='left')
# later
sm.switch_to(screen3, direction='right', duration=1.)
```

If any animation is in progress, it will be stopped and replaced by this one: you should avoid this because the animation will just look weird. Use either switch_to() or current but not both.

The screen name will be changed if there is any conflict with the current screen.

**transition**
Transition object to use for animating the transition from the current screen to the next one being shown.

For example, if you want to use a WipeTransition between slides:

```python
from kivy.uix.screenmanager import ScreenManager, Screen, WipeTransition
sm = ScreenManager(transition=WipeTransition())
sm.add_widget(Screen(name='first'))
sm.add_widget(Screen(name='second'))

# by default, the first added screen will be shown. If you want to
# show another one, just set the 'current' property.
sm.current = 'second'
```

**transition** is an ObjectProperty and defaults to a SlideTransition.

Changed in version 1.8.0: Default transition has been changed from SwapTransition to SlideTransition.
class kivy.uix.screenmanager.ScreenManagerException
    Bases: builtins.Exception

    Exception for the ScreenManager.

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.TransitionBase
    Bases: kivy.event.EventDispatcher

    TransitionBase is used to animate 2 screens within the ScreenManager. This class acts as a base for other implementations like the SlideTransition and SwapTransition.

    Events

    on_progress: Transition object, progression float  Fired during the animation of the transition.

    on_complete: Transition object  Fired when the transition is finished.

    add_screen(screen)
        (internal) Used to add a screen to the ScreenManager.

duration
    Duration in seconds of the transition.

    duration is a NumericProperty and defaults to .4 (= 400ms).
    Changed in version 1.8.0: Default duration has been changed from 700ms to 400ms.

is_active
    Indicate whether the transition is currently active or not.

    is_active is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False, read-only.

manager
    ScreenManager object, set when the screen is added to a manager.

    manager is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None, read-only.

remove_screen(screen)
    (internal) Used to remove a screen from the ScreenManager.

screen_in
    Property that contains the screen to show. Automatically set by the ScreenManager.

    screen_in is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

screen_out
    Property that contains the screen to hide. Automatically set by the ScreenManager.

    screen_out is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

start(manager)
    (internal) Starts the transition. This is automatically called by the ScreenManager.

stop()
    (internal) Stops the transition. This is automatically called by the ScreenManager.

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.ShaderTransition
    Bases: kivy.uix.screenmanager.TransitionBase

    Transition class that uses a Shader for animating the transition between 2 screens. By default, this class doesn’t assign any fragment/vertex shader. If you want to create your own fragment shader for the transition, you need to declare the header yourself and include the “t”, “tex_in” and “tex_out” uniform:
# Create your own transition. This shader implements a "fading" transition.

```shaderscript
uniform float t;
uniform sampler2D tex_in;
uniform sampler2D tex_out;

void main(void) {
    vec4 cin = texture2D(tex_in, tex_coord0);
    vec4 cout = texture2D(tex_out, tex_coord0);
    gl_FragColor = mix(cout, cin, t);
}
```

# And create your transition

```python
tr = ShaderTransition(fs=fs)
sm = ScreenManager(transition=tr)
```

### add_screen(screen)

(internal) Used to add a screen to the ScreenManager.

### clearcolor

Sets the color of Fbo ClearColor.

New in version 1.9.0.

`clearcolor` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[0, 0, 0, 1].`

### fs

Fragment shader to use.

`fs` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to None.

### remove_screen(screen)

(internal) Used to remove a screen from the ScreenManager.

### stop()

(internal) Stops the transition. This is automatically called by the ScreenManager.

### vs

Vertex shader to use.

`vs` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to None.

---

**class kivy.uix.screenmanager.SlideTransition**

Bases: `kivy.uix.screenmanager.TransitionBase`

Slide Transition, can be used to show a new screen from any direction: left, right, up or down.

### direction

Direction of the transition.

`direction` is an `OptionProperty` and defaults to 'left'. Can be one of 'left', 'right', 'up' or 'down'.

**class kivy.uix.screenmanager.SwapTransition(**kwargs)**

Bases: `kivy.uix.screenmanager.TransitionBase`

Swap transition that looks like iOS transition when a new window appears on the screen.

### add_screen(screen)

(internal) Used to add a screen to the ScreenManager.

### start(manager)

(internal) Starts the transition. This is automatically called by the ScreenManager.
class kivy.uix.screenmanager.FadeTransition
    Bases: kivy.uix.screenmanager.ShaderTransition
    Fade transition, based on a fragment Shader.

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.WipeTransition
    Bases: kivy.uix.screenmanager.ShaderTransition
    Wipe transition, based on a fragment Shader.

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.FallOutTransition
    Bases: kivy.uix.screenmanager.ShaderTransition
    Transition where the new screen ‘falls’ from the screen centre, becoming smaller and more transparent until it disappears, and revealing the new screen behind it. Mimics the popular/standard Android transition.
    New in version 1.8.0.

duration
    Duration in seconds of the transition, replacing the default of TransitionBase.
    duration is a NumericProperty and defaults to .15 (= 150ms).

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.RiseInTransition
    Bases: kivy.uix.screenmanager.ShaderTransition
    Transition where the new screen rises from the screen centre, becoming larger and changing from transparent to opaque until it fills the screen. Mimics the popular/standard Android transition.
    New in version 1.8.0.

duration
    Duration in seconds of the transition, replacing the default of TransitionBase.
    duration is a NumericProperty and defaults to .2 (= 200ms).

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.NoTransition
    Bases: kivy.uix.screenmanager.TransitionBase
    No transition, instantly switches to the next screen with no delay or animation.
    New in version 1.8.0.

class kivy.uix.screenmanager.CardTransition
    Bases: kivy.uix.screenmanager.SlideTransition
    Card transition that looks similar to Android 4.x application drawer interface animation.
    It supports 4 directions like SlideTransition: left, right, up and down, and two modes, pop and push. If push mode is activated, the previous screen does not move, and the new one slides in from the given direction. If the pop mode is activated, the previous screen slides out, when the new screen is already on the position of the ScreenManager.
    New in version 1.10.

mode
    Indicates if the transition should push or pop the screen on/off the ScreenManager.
    • ‘push’ means the screen slides in in the given direction
    • ‘pop’ means the screen slides out in the given direction
    mode is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘push’.

start(manager)
    (internal) Starts the transition. This is automatically called by the ScreenManager.
36.36 ScrollView

New in version 1.0.4.

The ScrollView widget provides a scrollable/pannable viewport that is clipped at the scrollview’s bounding box.

36.36.1 Scrolling Behavior

The ScrollView accepts only one child and applies a viewport/window to it according to the scroll_x and scroll_y properties. Touches are analyzed to determine if the user wants to scroll or control the child in some other manner: you cannot do both at the same time. To determine if interaction is a scrolling gesture, these properties are used:

- scroll_distance: the minimum distance to travel, defaults to 20 pixels.
- scroll_timeout: the maximum time period, defaults to 55 milliseconds.

If a touch travels scroll_distance pixels within the scroll_timeout period, it is recognized as a scrolling gesture and translation (scroll/pan) will begin. If the timeout occurs, the touch down event is dispatched to the child instead (no translation).

The default value for those settings can be changed in the configuration file:

```plaintext
[widgets]
scroll_timeout = 250
scroll_distance = 20
```

New in version 1.1.1: ScrollView now animates scrolling in Y when a mousewheel is used.

36.36.2 Limiting to the X or Y Axis

By default, the ScrollView allows scrolling along both the X and Y axes. You can explicitly disable scrolling on an axis by setting the do_scroll_x or do_scroll_y properties to False.

36.36.3 Managing the Content Size and Position

The ScrollView manages the position of its children similarly to a RelativeLayout but does not use the size_hint. You must carefully specify the size of your content to get the desired scroll/pan effect.

By default, the size_hint is (1, 1), so the content size will fit your ScrollView exactly (you will have nothing to scroll). You must deactivate at least one of the size_hint instructions (x or y) of the child to enable scrolling. Setting size_hint_min to not be None will also enable scrolling for that dimension when the ScrollView is smaller than the minimum size.

To scroll a GridLayout on its Y-axis/vertically, set the child’s width to that of the ScrollView (size_hint_x=1), and set the size_hint_y property to None:

```python
from kivy.uix.gridlayout import GridLayout
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.uix.scrollview import ScrollView
from kivy.core.window import Window
from kivy.app import runTouchApp

layout = GridLayout(cols=1, spacing=10, size_hint_y=None)
# Make sure the height is such that there is something to scroll.
```
layout.bind(minimum_height=layout.setter('height'))
for i in range(100):
    btn = Button(text=str(i), size_hint_y=None, height=40)
    layout.add_widget(btn)
root = ScrollView(size_hint=(1, None), size=(Window.width, Window.height))
root.add_widget(layout)
runTouchApp(root)

36.36.4 Overscroll Effects

New in version 1.7.0.

When scrolling would exceed the bounds of the ScrollView, it uses a ScrollEffect to handle the overscroll. These effects can perform actions like bouncing back, changing opacity, or simply preventing scrolling beyond the normal boundaries. Note that complex effects may perform many computations, which can be slow on weaker hardware.

You can change what effect is being used by setting effect_cls to any effect class. Current options include:

- **ScrollEffect**: Does not allow scrolling beyond the ScrollView boundaries.
- **DampedScrollEffect**: The current default. Allows the user to scroll beyond the normal boundaries, but has the content spring back once the touch/click is released.
- **OpacityScrollEffect**: Similar to the DampedScrollEffect, but also reduces opacity during overscroll.

You can also create your own scroll effect by subclassing one of these, then pass it as the effect_cls in the same way.

Alternatively, you can set effect_x and/or effect_y to an instance of the effect you want to use. This will override the default effect set in effect_cls.

All the effects are located in the kivy.effects.

class kivy.uix.scrollview.ScrollView(**kwargs):
    Bases: kivy.uix.stencilview.StencilView

ScrollView class. See module documentation for more information.

Events

- **on_scroll_start**: Generic event fired when scrolling starts from touch.
- **on_scroll_move**: Generic event fired when scrolling move from touch.
- **on_scroll_stop**: Generic event fired when scrolling stops from touch.

Changed in version 1.9.0: on_scroll_start, on_scroll_move and on_scroll_stop events are now dispatched when scrolling to handle nested ScrollViews.

Changed in version 1.7.0: auto_scroll, scroll_friction, scroll_moves, scroll_stoptime' has been deprecated, use attr:’effect_cls instead.

add_widget(widget, index=0)

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

- **widget**: Widget Widget to add to our list of children.
index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-
gramming Guide.

New in version 1.0.5.
canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be
‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

bar_color
  Color of horizontal / vertical scroll bar, in RGBA format.
  New in version 1.2.0.
  `bar_color` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.9]`.

bar_inactive_color
  Color of horizontal / vertical scroll bar (in RGBA format), when no scroll is happening.
  New in version 1.9.0.
  `bar_inactive_color` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.2]`.

bar_margin
  Margin between the bottom / right side of the scrollview when drawing the horizontal /
vertical scroll bar.
  New in version 1.2.0.
  `bar_margin` is a `NumericProperty`, default to 0

bar_pos
  Which side of the scroll view to place each of the bars on.
  `bar_pos` is a `ReferenceListProperty` of `(bar_pos_x, bar_pos_y)`

bar_pos_x
  Which side of the ScrollView the horizontal scroll bar should go on. Possible values are ‘top’
and ‘bottom’.
  New in version 1.8.0.
  `bar_pos_x` is an `OptionProperty`, defaults to ‘bottom’.

bar_pos_y
  Which side of the ScrollView the vertical scroll bar should go on. Possible values are ‘left’
and ‘right’.
  New in version 1.8.0.
  `bar_pos_y` is an `OptionProperty` and defaults to ‘right’.

bar_width
  Width of the horizontal / vertical scroll bar. The width is interpreted as a height for the
horizontal bar.
New in version 1.2.0.

`bar_width` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 2.

**convert_distance_to_scroll** *(dx, dy)*

Convert a distance in pixels to a scroll distance, depending on the content size and the scrollview size.

The result will be a tuple of scroll distance that can be added to `scroll_x` and `scroll_y`.

**do_scroll**

Allow scroll on X or Y axis.

`do_scroll` is a `AliasProperty` of `(do_scroll_x + do_scroll_y)`.

**do_scroll_x**

Allow scroll on X axis.

`do_scroll_x` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to True.

**do_scroll_y**

Allow scroll on Y axis.

`do_scroll_y` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to True.

**effect_cls**

Class effect to instantiate for X and Y axis.

New in version 1.7.0.

`effect_cls` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to `DampedScrollEffect`.

Changed in version 1.8.0: If you set a string, the `Factory` will be used to resolve the class.

**effect_x**

Effect to apply for the X axis. If None is set, an instance of `effect_cls` will be created.

New in version 1.7.0.

`effect_x` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

**effect_y**

Effect to apply for the Y axis. If None is set, an instance of `effect_cls` will be created.

New in version 1.7.0.

`effect_y` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None, read-only.

**hbar**

Return a tuple of (position, size) of the horizontal scrolling bar.

New in version 1.2.0.

The position and size are normalized between 0-1, and represent a percentage of the current scrollview height. This property is used internally for drawing the little horizontal bar when you’re scrolling.

`vbar` is a `AliasProperty`, readonly.

**on_touch_down** *(touch)*

Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

- **touch**: `MotionEvent` class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.

  See `relativelayout` for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns

- **bool** If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.
**on_touch_move**(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See **on_touch_down()** for more information.

**on_touch_up**(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See **on_touch_down()** for more information.

**remove_widget**(widget)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

**scroll_distance**
Distance to move before scrolling the ScrollView, in pixels. As soon as the distance has been traveled, the ScrollView will start to scroll, and no touch event will go to children. It is advisable that you base this value on the dpi of your target device’s screen.

*scroll_distance* is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 20 (pixels), according to the default value in user configuration.

**scroll_timeout**
Timeout allowed to trigger the **scroll_distance**, in milliseconds. If the user has not moved **scroll_distance** within the timeout, the scrolling will be disabled, and the touch event will go to the children.

*scroll_timeout* is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 55 (milliseconds) according to the default value in user configuration.

Changed in version 1.5.0: Default value changed from 250 to 55.

**scroll_to**(widget, padding=10, animate=True)
Scrolls the viewport to ensure that the given widget is visible, optionally with padding and animation. If animate is True (the default), then the default animation parameters will be used. Otherwise, it should be a dict containing arguments to pass to **Animation** constructor.

New in version 1.9.1.

**scroll_type**
Sets the type of scrolling to use for the content of the scrollview. Available options are: ['content'], ['bars'], ['bars', 'content'].

- ['content'] Content is scrolled by dragging or swiping the content directly.
- ['bars'] Content is scrolled by dragging or swiping the scroll bars.
- ['bars', 'content'] Content is scrolled by either of the above methods.

New in version 1.8.0.

*scroll_type* is an **OptionProperty** and defaults to ['content'].

**scroll_wheel_distance**
Distance to move when scrolling with a mouse wheel. It is advisable that you base this value on the dpi of your target device’s screen.
New in version 1.8.0.

`scroll_wheel_distance` is a `NumericProperty`, defaults to 20 pixels.

`scroll_x`

X scrolling value, between 0 and 1. If 0, the content’s left side will touch the left side of the ScrollView. If 1, the content’s right side will touch the right side.

This property is controled by `ScrollView` only if `do_scroll_x` is True.

`scroll_x` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.

`scroll_y`

Y scrolling value, between 0 and 1. If 0, the content’s bottom side will touch the bottom side of the ScrollView. If 1, the content’s top side will touch the top side.

This property is controled by `ScrollView` only if `do_scroll_y` is True.

`scroll_y` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 1.

`smooth_scroll_end`

Whether smooth scroll end should be used when scrolling with the mouse-wheel and the factor of transforming the scroll distance to velocity. This option also enables velocity addition meaning if you scroll more, you will scroll faster and further. The recommended value is 10. The velocity is calculated as `scroll_wheel_distance * smooth_scroll_end`.

New in version 1.11.0.

`smooth_scroll_end` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to None.

`to_local(x, y, **k)`

Transform parent coordinates to local coordinates. See `relativelayout` for details on the coordinate systems.

**Parameters**

- `relative`: bool, defaults to False  
  Change to True if you want to translate coordinates to relative widget coordinates.

`to_parent(x, y, **k)`

Transform local coordinates to parent coordinates. See `relativelayout` for details on the coordinate systems.

**Parameters**

- `relative`: bool, defaults to False  
  Change to True if you want to translate relative positions from a widget to its parent coordinates.

`update_from_scroll(*largs)`

Force the reposition of the content, according to current value of `scroll_x` and `scroll_y`.

This method is automatically called when one of the `scroll_x`, `scroll_y`, `pos` or `size` properties change, or if the size of the content changes.

`vbar`

Return a tuple of (position, size) of the vertical scrolling bar.

New in version 1.2.0.

The position and size are normalized between 0-1, and represent a percentage of the current scrollview height. This property is used internally for drawing the little vertical bar when you’re scrolling.

`vbar` is a `AliasProperty`, readonly.

`viewport_size`

(internal) Size of the internal viewport. This is the size of your only child in the scrollview.
### 36.37 Settings

New in version 1.0.7.

This module provides a complete and extensible framework for adding a Settings interface to your application. By default, the interface uses a `SettingsWithSpinner`, which consists of a `Spinner` (top) to switch between individual settings panels (bottom). See Different panel layouts for some alternatives.

A `SettingsPanel` represents a group of configurable options. The `SettingsPanel.title` property is used by `Settings` when a panel is added: it determines the name of the sidebar button. `SettingsPanel` controls a `ConfigParser` instance.

The panel can be automatically constructed from a JSON definition file: you describe the settings you want and corresponding sections/keys in the `ConfigParser` instance... and you’re done!

Settings are also integrated into the `App` class. Use `Settings.add_kivy_panel()` to configure the Kivy core settings in a panel.

#### 36.37.1 Create a panel from JSON

To create a panel from a JSON-file, you need two things:

- a `ConfigParser` instance with default values
- a JSON file
Warning: The kivy.config.ConfigParser is required. You cannot use the default ConfigParser from Python libraries.

You must create and handle the ConfigParser object. SettingsPanel will read the values from the associated ConfigParser instance. Make sure you have set default values (using setdefaults) for all the sections/keys in your JSON file!

The JSON file contains structured information to describe the available settings. Here is an example:

```
[  
    {  
        "type": "title",  
        "title": "Windows"  
    },  
    {  
        "type": "bool",  
        "title": "Fullscreen",  
        "desc": "Set the window in windowed or fullscreen",  
        "section": "graphics",  
        "key": "fullscreen"  
    }  
]
```

Each element in the root list represents a setting that the user can configure. Only the "type" key is mandatory: an instance of the associated class will be created and used for the setting - other keys are assigned to corresponding properties of that class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Associated class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>SettingTitle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>SettingBoolean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>SettingNumeric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>options</td>
<td>SettingOptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>SettingString</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>SettingPath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New in version 1.1.0: Added SettingPath type

In the JSON example above, the first element is of type “title”. It will create a new instance of SettingTitle and apply the rest of the key-value pairs to the properties of that class, i.e. “title”: “Windows” sets the title property of the panel to “Windows”.

To load the JSON example to a Settings instance, use the Settings.add_json_panel() method. It will automatically instantiate a SettingsPanel and add it to Settings:

```
from kivy.config import ConfigParser

config = ConfigParser()  
config.read('myconfig.ini')

s = Settings()  
s.add_json_panel('My custom panel', config, 'settings_custom.json')  
s.add_json_panel('Another panel', config, 'settings_test2.json')

# then use the s as a widget...
```
36.37.2 Different panel layouts

A kivy App can automatically create and display a Settings instance. See the settings_cls documentation for details on how to choose which settings class to display.

Several pre-built settings widgets are available. All except SettingsWithNoMenu include close buttons triggering the on_close event.

- **Settings**: Displays settings with a sidebar at the left to switch between json panels.
- **SettingsWithSidebar**: A trivial subclass of Settings.
- **SettingsWithSpinner**: Displays settings with a spinner at the top, which can be used to switch between json panels. Uses InterfaceWithSpinner as the interface_cls. This is the default behavior from Kivy 1.8.0.
- **SettingsWithTabbedPanel**: Displays json panels as individual tabs in a TabbedPanel. Uses InterfaceWithTabbedPanel as the interface_cls.
- **SettingsWithNoMenu**: Displays a single json panel, with no way to switch to other panels and no close button. This makes it impossible for the user to exit unless close_settings() is overridden with a different close trigger! Uses InterfaceWithNoMenu as the interface_cls.

You can construct your own settings panels with any layout you choose by setting Settings.interface_cls. This should be a widget that displays a json settings panel with some way to switch between panels. An instance will be automatically created by Settings.

Interface widgets may be anything you like, but must have a method add_panel that receives newly created json settings panels for the interface to display. See the documentation for InterfaceWithSidebar for more information. They may optionally dispatch an on_close event, for instance if a close button is clicked. This event is used by Settings to trigger its own on_close event.

For a complete, working example, please see kivy/examples/settings/main.py.

```python
class kivy.uix.settings.Settings(*args, **kargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout

    Settings UI. Check module documentation for more information on how to use this class.

    Events

    on_config_change: ConfigParser instance, section, key, value  Fired when the section's key-value pair of a ConfigParser changes.

    on_close  Fired by the default panel when the Close button is pressed.

    add_interface()
        (Internal) creates an instance of Settings.interface_cls, and sets it to interface.
        When json panels are created, they will be added to this interface which will display them to the user.

    add_json_panel(title, config, filename=None, data=None)
        Create and add a new SettingsPanel using the configuration config with the JSON definition filename. If filename is not set, then the JSON definition is read from the data parameter instead.
        Check the Create a panel from JSON section in the documentation for more information about JSON format and the usage of this function.

    add_kivy_panel()
        Add a panel for configuring Kivy. This panel acts directly on the kivy configuration. Feel free to include or exclude it in your configuration.
```
See `use_kivy_settings()` for information on enabling/disabling the automatic kivy panel.

```python
create_json_panel(title, config, filename=None, data=None)
```

Create new `SettingsPanel`.

New in version 1.5.0.

Check the documentation of `add_json_panel()` for more information.

**interface**

(internal) Reference to the widget that will contain, organise and display the panel configuration panel widgets.

*interface* is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

**interface_cls**

The widget class that will be used to display the graphical interface for the settings panel. By default, it displays one Settings panel at a time with a sidebar to switch between them.

*interface_cls* is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to `InterfaceWithSidebar`.

Changed in version 1.8.0: If you set a string, the `Factory` will be used to resolve the class.

```python
on_touch_down(touch)
```

Receive a touch down event.

**Parameters**

- `touch`: `MotionEvent` class
  - Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
  - See `relativelayout` for a discussion on coordinate systems.

**Returns**

bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

```python
register_type(tp, cls)
```

Register a new type that can be used in the JSON definition.

**class** `kivy.uix.settings.SettingsPanel(**kwargs)`

Bases: `kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout`

This class is used to construct panel settings, for use with a `Settings` instance or subclass.

**config**

A `kivy.config.ConfigParser` instance. See module documentation for more information.

**get_value(section, key)**

Return the value of the section/key from the `config` ConfigParser instance. This function is used by `SettingItem` to get the value for a given section/key.

If you don’t want to use a ConfigParser instance, you might want to override this function.

**settings**

A `Settings` instance that will be used to fire the `on_config_change` event.

**title**

Title of the panel. The title will be reused by the `Settings` in the sidebar.

**class** `kivy.uix.settings.SettingItem(**kwargs)`

Bases: `kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout`

Base class for individual settings (within a panel). This class cannot be used directly; it is used for implementing the other setting classes. It builds a row with a title/description (left) and a setting control (right).

Look at `SettingBoolean`, `SettingNumeric` and `SettingOptions` for usage examples.
Events

on_release  Fired when the item is touched and then released.

add_widget(*largs)
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that

the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the

list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-

gramming Guide.

New in version 1.0.5.

canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be

‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

content

(content) Reference to the widget that contains the real setting. As soon as the content object

is set, any further call to add_widget will call the content.add_widget. This is automatically

set.

content is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

desc

Description of the setting, rendered on the line below the title.

desc is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

disabled

Indicate if this setting is disabled. If True, all touches on the setting item will be discarded.

disabled is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

key

Key of the token inside the section in the ConfigParser instance.

key is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

on_touch_down(touch)

Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event

will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_up(touch)

Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.
See `on_touch_down()` for more information.

**panel**

(internal) Reference to the SettingsPanel for this setting. You don’t need to use it.

*panel* is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

**section**

Section of the token inside the `ConfigParser` instance.

*section* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to None.

**selected_alpha**

(internal) Float value from 0 to 1, used to animate the background when the user touches the item.

*selected_alpha* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**title**

Title of the setting, defaults to ‘<No title set>’.

*title* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘<No title set>’.

**value**

Value of the token according to the `ConfigParser` instance. Any change to this value will trigger a `Settings.on_config_change()` event.

*value* is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

```python
class kivy.uix.settings.SettingString(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.SettingItem
```

Implementation of a string setting on top of a `SettingItem`. It is visualized with a `Label` widget that, when clicked, will open a `Popup` with a `TextInput` so the user can enter a custom value.

**popup**

(internal) Used to store the current popup when it’s shown.

*popup* is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

**textinput**

(internal) Used to store the current textinput from the popup and to listen for changes.

*textinput* is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

```python
class kivy.uix.settings.SettingPath(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.SettingItem
```

Implementation of a Path setting on top of a `SettingItem`. It is visualized with a `Label` widget that, when clicked, will open a `Popup` with a `FileChooserListView` so the user can enter a custom value.

New in version 1.1.0.

**dirselect**

Whether to allow selection of directories.

*dirselect* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.

New in version 1.10.0.

**popup**

(internal) Used to store the current popup when it is shown.

*popup* is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

**show_hidden**

Whether to show ‘hidden’ filenames. What that means is operating-system-dependent.
show_hidden is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

New in version 1.10.0.

textinput
(internal) Used to store the current textinput from the popup and to listen for changes.
textinput is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

class kivy.uix.settings.SettingBoolean(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.SettingItem

Implementation of a boolean setting on top of a SettingItem. It is visualized with a Switch widget. By default, 0 and 1 are used for values: you can change them by setting values.

values
Values used to represent the state of the setting. If you want to use “yes” and “no” in your ConfigParser instance:

```python
SettingBoolean(..., values=['no', 'yes'])
```

Warning: You need a minimum of two values, the index 0 will be used as False, and index 1 as True

values is a ListProperty and defaults to ['0', '1']

class kivy.uix.settings.SettingNumeric(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.SettingString

Implementation of a numeric setting on top of a SettingString. It is visualized with a Label widget that, when clicked, will open a Popup with a Textinput so the user can enter a custom value.

class kivy.uix.settings.SettingOptions(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.SettingItem

Implementation of an option list on top of a SettingItem. It is visualized with a Label widget that, when clicked, will open a Popup with a list of options from which the user can select.

options
List of all availables options. This must be a list of “string” items. Otherwise, it will crash. :

```python
options is a ListProperty and defaults to [].
```

popup
(internal) Used to store the current popup when it is shown.

popup is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

class kivy.uix.settings.SettingTitle(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.label.Label

A simple title label, used to organize the settings in sections.

class kivy.uix.settings.SettingsWithSidebar(*args, **kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.Settings

A settings widget that displays settings panels with a sidebar to switch between them. This is the default behaviour of Settings, and this widget is a trivial wrapper subclass.

class kivy.uix.settings.SettingsWithSpinner(*args, **kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.Settings
A settings widget that displays one settings panel at a time with a spinner at the top to switch between them.

```python
class kivy.uix.settings.SettingsWithTabbedPanel(*args,**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.Settings

A settings widget that displays settings panels as pages in a TabbedPanel.
```

```python
class kivy.uix.settings.SettingsWithNoMenu(*args,**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.settings.Settings

A settings widget that displays a single settings panel with no Close button. It will not accept more than one Settings panel. It is intended for use in programs with few enough settings that a full panel switcher is not useful.

**Warning:** This Settings panel does not provide a Close button, and so it is impossible to leave the settings screen unless you also add other behaviour or override `display_settings()` and `close_settings()`.
```

```python
class kivy.uix.settings.InterfaceWithSidebar(*args,**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout

The default Settings interface class. It displays a sidebar menu with names of available settings panels, which may be used to switch which one is currently displayed.

See `add_panel()` for information on the method you must implement if creating your own interface.

This class also dispatches an event ‘on_close’, which is triggered when the sidebar menu’s close button is released. If creating your own interface widget, it should also dispatch such an event which will automatically be caught by `Settings` and used to trigger its own ‘on_close’ event.

```python
add_panel(panel, name, uid)
```

This method is used by Settings to add new panels for possible display. Any replacement for `ContentPanel` must implement this method.

**Parameters**

- **panel**: `SettingsPanel` It should be stored and the interface should provide a way to switch between panels.
- **name**: The name of the panel as a string. It may be used to represent the panel but isn’t necessarily unique.
- **uid**: A unique int identifying the panel. It should be used to identify and switch between panels.

```python
content
```

(internal) A reference to the panel display widget (a `ContentPanel`).

`content` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

```python
menu
```

(internal) A reference to the sidebar menu widget.

`menu` is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

```python
class kivy.uix.settings.ContentPanel(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.scrollviewScrollView

A class for displaying settings panels. It displays a single settings panel at a time, taking up the full size and shape of the ContentPanel. It is used by `InterfaceWithSidebar` and `InterfaceWithSpinner` to display settings.
```
add_panel\( (\text{panel, name, uid}) \)  
This method is used by Settings to add new panels for possible display. Any replacement for ContentPanel must implement this method.

Parameters

\textit{panel: SettingsPanel}  It should be stored and displayed when requested.

\textit{name:}  The name of the panel as a string. It may be used to represent the panel.

\textit{uid:}  A unique int identifying the panel. It should be stored and used to identify panels when switching.

add_widget\( (\text{widget}) \)  
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

\textit{widget: Widget}  Widget to add to our list of children.

\textit{index: int, defaults to 0}  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

New in version 1.0.5.

\textit{canvas: str, defaults to None}  Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

\textit{container}  
(internal)  A reference to the GridLayout that contains the settings panel.

\textit{container} is an \texttt{ObjectProperty} and defaults to None.

\textit{current_panel}  
(internal)  A reference to the current settings panel.

\textit{current_panel} is an \texttt{ObjectProperty} and defaults to None.

\textit{current_uid}  
(internal)  A reference to the uid of the current settings panel.

\textit{current_uid} is a \texttt{NumericProperty} and defaults to 0.

\textit{on_current_uid\((\text{*args})\)}  
The uid of the currently displayed panel. Changing this will automatically change the displayed panel.

Parameters

\textit{uid:}  A panel uid. It should be used to retrieve and display a settings panel that has previously been added with \texttt{add_panel()}.

\textit{panels}  
(internal)  Stores a dictionary mapping settings panels to their uids.
panels is a DictProperty and defaults to {}.

remove_widget(widget)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)

class kivy.uix.settings.MenuSidebar(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout

The menu used by InterfaceWithSidebar. It provides a sidebar with an entry for each settings panel, which the user may click to select.

add_item(name, uid)
This method is used to add new panels to the menu.

Parameters

name: The name (a string) of the panel. It should be used to represent the panel in the menu.

uid: The name (an int) of the panel. It should be used internally to represent the panel and used to set self.selected_uid when the panel is changed.

buttons_layout
(internal) Reference to the GridLayout that contains individual settings panel menu buttons.

buttons_layout is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

close_button
(internal) Reference to the widget’s Close button.

buttons_layout is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

on_selected_uid(*args)
(internal) unselects any currently selected menu buttons, unless they represent the current panel.

selected_uid
The uid of the currently selected panel. This may be used to switch between displayed panels, e.g. by binding it to the current_uid of a ContentPanel.

selected_uid is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

36.38 Slider
The **Slider** widget looks like a scrollbar. It supports horizontal and vertical orientations, min/max values and a default value.

To create a slider from -100 to 100 starting from 25:

```python
from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
s = Slider(min=-100, max=100, value=25)
```

To create a vertical slider:

```python
from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
s = Slider(orientation='vertical')
```

To create a slider with a red line tracking the value:

```python
from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
s = Slider(value_track=True, value_track_color=[1, 0, 0, 1])
```

```csharp
class kivy.uix.slider.Slider(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget

    Class for creating a Slider widget.
    Check module documentation for more details.

    **background_disabled_horizontal**
        Background of the disabled slider used in the horizontal orientation.
        New in version 1.10.0.
        **background_disabled_horizontal** is a StringProperty and defaults to atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/sliderh_background_disabled.

    **background_disabled_vertical**
        Background of the disabled slider used in the vertical orientation.
        New in version 1.10.0.
        **background_disabled_vertical** is a StringProperty and defaults to atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/sliderv_background_disabled.

    **background_horizontal**
        Background of the slider used in the horizontal orientation.
        New in version 1.10.0.
        **background_horizontal** is a StringProperty and defaults to atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/sliderh_background.

    **background_vertical**
        Background of the slider used in the vertical orientation.
        New in version 1.10.0.
        **background_vertical** is a StringProperty and defaults to atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/sliderv_background.

    **background_width**
        Slider’s background’s width (thickness), used in both horizontal and vertical orientations.
        **background_width** is a NumericProperty and defaults to 36sp.

    **border_horizontal**
        Border used to draw the slider background in horizontal orientation.
        **border_horizontal** is a ListProperty and defaults to [0, 18, 0, 18].
```
**border_vertical**
Border used to draw the slider background in vertical orientation.

*border_horizontal* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [18, 0, 18, 0].

**cursor_disabled_image**
Path of the image used to draw the disabled slider cursor.

*cursor_image* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to artifacts://data/images/defaulttheme/slider_cursor_disabled.

**cursor_height**
Height of the cursor image.

*cursor_height* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 32sp.

**cursor_image**
Path of the image used to draw the slider cursor.

*cursor_image* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to artifacts://data/images/defaulttheme/slider_cursor.

**cursor_size**
Size of the cursor image.

*cursor_size* is a *ReferenceListProperty* of (*cursor_width*, *cursor_height*) properties.

**cursor_width**
Width of the cursor image.

*cursor_width* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 32sp.

**max**
Maximum value allowed for *value*.

*max* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 100.

**min**
Minimum value allowed for *value*.

*min* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**on_touch_down**(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

**Parameters**

*touch: MotionEvent* class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See *relativelayout* for a discussion on coordinate systems.

**Returns**  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**on_touch_move**(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See *on_touch_down()* for more information.

**on_touch_up**(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See *on_touch_down()* for more information.

**orientation**
Orientation of the slider.
**orientation** is an *OptionProperty* and defaults to ‘horizontal’. Can take a value of ‘vertical’ or ‘horizontal’.

**padding**

Padding of the slider. The padding is used for graphical representation and interaction. It prevents the cursor from going out of the bounds of the slider bounding box.

By default, padding is 16sp. The range of the slider is reduced from padding *2 on the screen. It allows drawing the default cursor of 32sp width without having the cursor go out of the widget.

**padding** is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 16sp.

**range**

Range of the slider in the format (minimum value, maximum value):

```python
>>> slider = Slider(min=10, max=80)
>>> slider.range
[10, 80]
```

**range** is a *ReferenceListProperty* of (*min*, *max*) properties.

**sensitivity**

Whether the touch collides with the whole body of the widget or with the slider handle part only.

New in version 1.10.1.

**sensitivity** is a *OptionProperty* and defaults to ‘all’. Can take a value of ‘all’ or ‘handle’.

**step**

Step size of the slider.

New in version 1.4.0.

Determines the size of each interval or step the slider takes between min and max. If the value range can’t be evenly divisible by step the last step will be capped by slider.max

**step** is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 1.

**value**

Current value used for the slider.

**value** is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 0.

**value_normalized**

Normalized value inside the *range* (min/max) to 0-1 range:

```python
>>> slider = Slider(value=50, min=0, max=100)
>>> slider.value
50
>>> slider.value_normalized
0.5
>>> slider.value = 0
>>> slider.value_normalized
0
>>> slider.value = 100
```

(continues on next page)
You can also use it for setting the real value without knowing the minimum and maximum:

```python
>>> slider = Slider(min=0, max=200)
>>> slider.value_normalized = .5
>>> slider.value
100
>>> slider.value_normalized = 1.
>>> slider.value
200
```

`value_normalized` is an `AliasProperty`.

**value_pos**

Position of the internal cursor, based on the normalized value.

`value_pos` is an `AliasProperty`.

**value_track**

Decides if slider should draw the line indicating the space between `min` and `value` properties values.

`value_track` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**value_track_color**

Color of the `value_line` in rgba format.

`value_track_color` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[1, 1, 1, 1]`.

**value_track_width**

Width of the track line.

`value_track_width` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 3dp.

36.39 Spinner

New in version 1.4.0.
Spinner is a widget that provides a quick way to select one value from a set. In the default state, a spinner shows its currently selected value. Touching the spinner displays a dropdown menu with all the other available values from which the user can select a new one.

Example:

```python
from kivy.base import runTouchApp
from kivy.uix.spinner import Spinner

spinner = Spinner(
    # default value shown
text='Home',
    # available values
values=('Home', 'Work', 'Other', 'Custom'),
    # just for positioning in our example
size_hint=(None, None),
size=(100, 44),
pos_hint={'center_x': .5, 'center_y': .5})

def show_selected_value(spinner, text):
    print('The spinner', spinner, 'have text', text)

spinner.bind(text=show_selected_value)

runTouchApp(spinner)
```

class kivy.uix.spinner.Spinner(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.button.Button

Spinner class, see module documentation for more information.

dropdown_cls
Class used to display the dropdown list when the Spinner is pressed.
dropdown_cls is an ObjectProperty and defaults to DropDown.

Changed in version 1.8.0: If set to a string, the Factory will be used to resolve the class name.

is_open
By default, the spinner is not open. Set to True to open it.
is_open is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

New in version 1.4.0.

option_cls
Class used to display the options within the dropdown list displayed under the Spinner. The text property of the class will be used to represent the value.

The option class requires:

- a text property, used to display the value.
- an on_release event, used to trigger the option when pressed/touched.
- a size_hint_y of None.
- the height to be set.

option_cls is an ObjectProperty and defaults to SpinnerOption.

Changed in version 1.8.0: If you set a string, the Factory will be used to resolve the class.
**sync_height**
Each element in a dropdown list uses a default/user-supplied height. Set to True to propagate the Spinner’s height value to each dropdown list element.

New in version 1.10.0.

*sync_height* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**text_autoupdate**
Indicates if the spinner’s text should be automatically updated with the first value of the *values* property. Setting it to True will cause the spinner to update its text property every time *attr:values* are changed.

New in version 1.10.0.

*text_autoupdate* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to False.

**values**
Values that can be selected by the user. It must be a list of strings.

*values* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [].

**class** kivy.uix.spinner.SpinnerOption(**kwargs)**
Bases: kivy.uix.button.Button

Special button used in the *Spinner* dropdown list. By default, this is just a *Button* with a *size_hint_y* of None and a height of 48dp.

### 36.40 Splitter

New in version 1.5.0.

The *Splitter* is a widget that helps you re-size it’s child widget/layout by letting you re-size it via dragging the boundary or double tapping the boundary. This widget is similar to the *ScrollView* in that it allows only one child widget.

Usage:

```python
splitter = Splitter(sizable_from = 'right')
splitter.add_widget(layout_or_widget_instance)
splitter.min_size = 100
splitter.max_size = 250
```

To change the size of the strip/border used for resizing:
To change its appearance:

```python
splitter.strip_size = '10pt'
```

You can also change the appearance of the `strip_cls`, which defaults to `SplitterStrip`, by overriding the `kv` rule in your app:

```python
<SplitterStrip>:
    horizontal: True if self.parent and self.parent.sizable_from[0] in ('t', 'b')
    else False
    background_normal: 'path to normal horizontal image' if self.horizontal else 'path to vertical normal image'
    background_down: 'path to pressed horizontal image' if self.horizontal else 'path to vertical pressed image'
</SplitterStrip>
```

```python
class kivy.uix.splitter.Splitter(**kwargs):
    Bases: kivy.uix.boxlayout.BoxLayout

    See module documentation.

    Events

    on_press: Fired when the splitter is pressed.
    on_release: Fired when the splitter is released.

    Changed in version 1.6.0: Added `on_press` and `on_release` events.

    add_widget(widget, index=0)
    Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

    Parameters

    widget: Widget Widget to add to our list of children.
    index: int, defaults to 0 Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
        the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
        list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
        discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-
        gramming Guide.

        New in version 1.0.5.

    canvas: str, defaults to None Canvas to add widget's canvas to. Can be
        'before', 'after' or None for the default canvas.

        New in version 1.9.0.

    border
    Border used for the `BorderImage` graphics instruction.

    This must be a list of four values: (bottom, right, top, left). Read the BorderImage instructions
    for more information about how to use it.

    `border` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to (4, 4, 4, 4).

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```
clear_widgets()
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

keep_within_parent
If True, will limit the splitter to stay within its parent widget.
keep_within Parent is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

New in version 1.9.0.

max_size
Specifies the maximum size beyond which the widget is not resizable.
max_size is a NumericProperty and defaults to 500pt.

min_size
Specifies the minimum size beyond which the widget is not resizable.
min_size is a NumericProperty and defaults to 100pt.

remove_widget(widget, *largs)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

rescale_with_parent
If True, will automatically change size to take up the same proportion of the parent widget when it is resized, while staying within min_size and max_size. As long as these attributes can be satisfied, this stops the Splitter from exceeding the parent size during rescaling.
rescale_with_parent is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

New in version 1.9.0.

sizable_from
Specifies whether the widget is resizable. Options are: left, right, top or bottom
sizable_from is an OptionProperty and defaults to left.

strip_cls
Specifies the class of the resize Strip.
strip_cls is an kivy.properties.ObjectProperty and defaults to SplitterStrip, which is of type Button.

Changed in version 1.8.0: If you set a string, the Factory will be used to resolve the class.

strip_size
Specifies the size of resize strip
strip_size is a NumericProperty defaults to 10pt
36.41 Stack Layout

New in version 1.0.5.

The `StackLayout` arranges children vertically or horizontally, as many as the layout can fit. The size of the individual children widgets do not have to be uniform.

For example, to display widgets that get progressively larger in width:

```python
root = StackLayout()
for i in range(25):
    btn = Button(text=str(i), width=40 + i * 5, size_hint=(None, 0.15))
    root.add_widget(btn)
```

```plaintext
class kivy.uix.stacklayout.StackLayout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.layout.Layout

    Stack layout class. See module documentation for more information.
```
do_layout(*largs)
    This function is called when a layout is called by a trigger. If you are writing a new Layout
    subclass, don’t call this function directly but use _trigger_layout() instead.

    The function is by default called before the next frame, therefore the layout isn’t updated
    immediately. Anything depending on the positions of e.g. children should be scheduled for
    the next frame.

    New in version 1.0.8.

minimum_height
    Minimum height needed to contain all children. It is automatically set by the layout.

    New in version 1.0.8.

    minimum_height is a kivy.properties.NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

minimum_size
    Minimum size needed to contain all children. It is automatically set by the layout.

    New in version 1.0.8.

    minimum_size is a ReferenceListProperty of (minimum_width, minimum_height) properties.

minimum_width
    Minimum width needed to contain all children. It is automatically set by the layout.

    New in version 1.0.8.

    minimum_width is a kivy.properties.NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

orientation
    Orientation of the layout.

    orientation is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘lr-tb’.


    Changed in version 1.5.0: orientation now correctly handles all valid combinations of
    ‘lr’, ‘rl’, ‘tb’, ‘bt’. Before this version only ‘lr-tb’ and ‘tb-lr’ were supported, and ‘tb-lr’
    was misnamed and placed widgets from bottom to top and from right to left (reversed compared
    to what was expected).

    Additional
    ‘lr’ means Left to Right. ‘rl’ means Right to Left. ‘tb’ means Top to Bottom. ‘bt’ means
    Bottom to Top.

padding
    Padding between the layout box and it’s children: [padding_left, padding_top,
    padding_right, padding_bottom].

    padding also accepts a two argument form [padding_horizontal, padding_vertical] and a
    single argument form [padding].

    Changed in version 1.7.0: Replaced the NumericProperty with a VariableListProperty.

    padding is a VariableListProperty and defaults to [0, 0, 0, 0].

spacing
    Spacing between children: [spacing_horizontal, spacing_vertical].

    spacing also accepts a single argument form [spacing].

    spacing is a VariableListProperty and defaults to [0, 0].
36.42 Stencil View

New in version 1.0.4.

StencilView limits the drawing of child widgets to the StencilView’s bounding box. Any drawing outside the bounding box will be clipped (trashed).

The StencilView uses the stencil graphics instructions under the hood. It provides an efficient way to clip the drawing area of children.

Note: As with the stencil graphics instructions, you cannot stack more than 128 stencil-aware widgets.

Note: StencilView is not a layout. Consequently, you have to manage the size and position of its children directly. You can combine (subclass both) a StencilView and a Layout in order to achieve a layout’s behavior. For example:

```python
class BoxStencil(BoxLayout, StencilView):
    pass
```

```python
class kivy.uixStencilview.StencilView(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget
    StencilView class. See module documentation for more information.
```

36.43 Switch

New in version 1.0.7.

The Switch widget is active or inactive, like a mechanical light switch. The user can swipe to the left/right to activate/deactivate it:

```python
switch = Switch(active=True)
```

To attach a callback that listens to the activation state:

```python
def callback(instance, value):
    print('the switch', instance, 'is', value)

switch = Switch()
switch.bind(active=callback)
```
By default, the representation of the widget is static. The minimum size required is 83x32 pixels (defined by the background image). The image is centered within the widget.

The entire widget is active, not just the part with graphics. As long as you swipe over the widget’s bounding box, it will work.

**Note:** If you want to control the state with a single touch instead of a swipe, use the `ToggleButton` instead.

```python
class kivy.uix.switch.Switch(**kwargs):
    # Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget

    Switch class. See module documentation for more information.
    
    **active**
    Indicate whether the switch is active or inactive.
    
    active is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

    **active_norm_pos**
    (internal) Contains the normalized position of the movable element inside the switch, in the 0-1 range.
    
    active_norm_pos is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.

    **on_touch_down**(touch)
    Receive a touch down event.

    Parameters
    touch: `MotionEvent` class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
    See `relativelayout` for a discussion on coordinate systems.

    Returns bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

    **on_touch_move**(touch)
    Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

    See `on_touch_down()` for more information.

    **on_touch_up**(touch)
    Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

    See `on_touch_down()` for more information.

    **touch_control**
    (internal) Contains the touch that currently interacts with the switch.

    touch_control is an `ObjectProperty` and defaults to None.

    **touch_distance**
    (internal) Contains the distance between the initial position of the touch and the current position to determine if the swipe is from the left or right.

    touch_distance is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 0.
```
36.44 TabbedPanel

New in version 1.3.0.

The `TabbedPanel` widget manages different widgets in tabs, with a header area for the actual tab buttons and a content area for showing the current tab content.

The `TabbedPanel` provides one default tab.

36.44.1 Simple example

```python
<Test>:
    size_hint: .5, .5
    pos_hint: {'center_x': .5, 'center_y': .5}
    do_default_tab: False

    TabbedPanelItem:
        text: 'first tab'
        Label:
            text: 'First tab content area'

    TabbedPanelItem:
        text: 'tab2'
        BoxLayout:
            Label:
                text: 'Second tab content area'
            Button:
```
Note: A new class `TabbedPanelItem` has been introduced in 1.5.0 for convenience. So now one can simply add a `TabbedPanelItem` to a `TabbedPanel` and `content` to the `TabbedPanelItem` as in the example provided above.

36.44.2 Customize the Tabbed Panel

You can choose the position in which the tabs are displayed:

```python
tab_pos = 'top_mid'
```

An individual tab is called a TabbedPanelHeader. It is a special button containing a `content` property. You add the TabbedPanelHeader first, and set its `content` property separately:

```python
tp = TabbedPanel()
th = TabbedPanelHeader(text='Tab2')
.tp.add_widget(th)
```

An individual tab, represented by a TabbedPanelHeader, needs its content set. This content can be any widget. It could be a layout with a deep hierarchy of widgets, or it could be an individual widget, such as a label or a button:

```python
th.content = your_content_instance
```

There is one “shared” main content area active at any given time, for all the tabs. Your app is responsible for adding the content of individual tabs and for managing them, but it’s not responsible for content switching. The tabbed panel handles switching of the main content object as per user action.

There is a default tab added when the tabbed panel is instantiated. Tabs that you add individually as above, are added in addition to the default tab. Thus, depending on your needs and design, you will want to customize the default tab:
The default tab machinery requires special consideration and management. Accordingly, an `on_default_tab` event is provided for associating a callback:

```python
tp.bind(default_tab = my_default_tab_callback)
```

It’s important to note that by default, `default_tab_cls` is of type `TabbedPaneHeader` and thus has the same properties as other tabs.

Since 1.5.0, it is now possible to disable the creation of the default tab by setting `do_default_tab` to False.

Tabs and content can be removed in several ways:

```python
tp.remove_widget(widget/tabbed_panel_header)
or
tp.clear_widgets() # to clear all the widgets in the content area
or
tp.clear_tabs() # to remove the TabbedPaneHeaders
```

To access the children of the tabbed panel, use `content.children`:

```python
tp.content.children
```

To access the list of tabs:

```python
tp.tab_list
```

To change the appearance of the main tabbed panel content:

```python
background_color = (1, 0, 0, .5) # 50% translucent red
border = [0, 0, 0, 0]
background_image = 'path/to/background/image'
```

To change the background of a individual tab, use these two properties:

```python
tab_header_instance.background_normal = 'path/to/tab_head/img'
tab_header_instance.background_down = 'path/to/tab_head/img_pressed'
```

A TabbedPaneStrip contains the individual tab headers. To change the appearance of this tab strip, override the canvas of TabbedPaneStrip. For example, in the kv language:

```xml
<TabbedPaneStrip>
    canvas:
        Color:
            rgba: (0, 1, 0, 1) # green
        Rectangle:
            size: self.size
            pos: self.pos
</TabbedPaneStrip>
```

By default the tabbed panel strip takes its background image and color from the tabbed panel’s background_image and background_color.

```python
class kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.StripLayout(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout
```

The main layout that is used to house the entire tabbedpanel strip including the blank areas in case the tabs don’t cover the entire width/height.

New in version 1.8.0.
**background_image**
Background image to be used for the Strip layout of the TabbedPanel.

*background_image* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to a transparent image.

**border**
Border property for the *background_image*.

*border* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [4, 4, 4, 4]

**class** `kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.TabbedPanel(**kwargs)`
Bases: `kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout`

The TabbedPanel class. See module documentation for more information.

**add_widget**(*widget, index=0*)
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: *Widget*  Widget to add to our list of children.
- **index**: *int*, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the *Widgets Programming Guide*.

*New in version 1.0.5.*

- **canvas**: *str*, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

*New in version 1.9.0.*

```
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

**background_color**
Background color, in the format (r, g, b, a).

*background_color* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1].

**background_disabled_image**
Background image of the main shared content object when disabled.

*New in version 1.8.0.*

*background_disabled_image* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/tab’.

**background_image**
Background image of the main shared content object.

*background_image* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/tab’.

**border**
Border used for *BorderImage* graphics instruction, used itself for *background_image*. Can be changed for a custom background.

It must be a list of four values: (bottom, right, top, left). Read the *BorderImage* instructions for more information.
**border** is a **ListProperty** and defaults to (16, 16, 16)

**clear_widgets(\*\*kwargs)**
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the `children` argument is specified, it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The `children` argument can be used to specify the children you want to remove.

**content**
This is the object holding (current_tab’s content is added to this) the content of the current tab. To Listen to the changes in the content of the current tab, you should bind to current_tabs `content` property.

`content` is an **ObjectProperty** and defaults to `None`.

**current_tab**
Links to the currently selected or active tab.

New in version 1.4.0.

**current_tab** is an **AliasProperty**, read-only.

**default_tab**
Holds the default tab.

---

**Note**: For convenience, the automatically provided default tab is deleted when you change default_tab to something else. As of 1.5.0, this behaviour has been extended to every `default_tab` for consistency and not just the automatically provided one.

**default_tab** is an **AliasProperty**.

**default_tab_cls**
Specifies the class to use for the styling of the default tab.

New in version 1.4.0.

**Warning**: `default_tab_cls` should be subclassed from `TabbedPanelHeader`

`default_tab_cls` is an **ObjectProperty** and defaults to `TabbedPanelHeader`. If you set a string, the `Factory` will be used to resolve the class.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The `Factory` will resolve the class if a string is set.

**default_tab_content**
Holds the default tab content.

**default_tab_content** is an **AliasProperty**.

**default_tab_text**
Specifies the text displayed on the default tab header.

`default_tab_text` is a **StringProperty** and defaults to ‘default tab’.

**do_default_tab**
Specifies whether a default_tab head is provided.

New in version 1.5.0.

**do_default_tab** is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to ‘True’.

**remove_widget(widget)**
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.
Parameters

**widget:** Widget  Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

**strip_border**
Border to be used on **strip_image**.
New in version 1.8.0.

**strip_border** is a ListProperty and defaults to [4, 4, 4, 4].

**strip_image**
Background image of the tabbed strip.
New in version 1.8.0.

**strip_image** is a StringProperty and defaults to a empty image.

**switch_to**(header, do_scroll=False)
Switch to a specific panel header.
Changed in version 1.10.0.

If used with do_scroll=True, it scrolls to the header’s tab too.

**tab_height**
Specifies the height of the tab header.

**tab_height** is a NumericProperty and defaults to 40.

**tab_list**
List of all the tab headers.

**tab_list** is an AliasProperty and is read-only.

**tab_pos**
Specifies the position of the tabs relative to the content. Can be one of: left_top, left_mid, left_bottom, top_left, top_mid, top_right, right_top, right_mid, right_bottom, bottom_left, bottom_mid, bottom_right.

**tab_pos** is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘top_left’.

**tab_width**
Specifies the width of the tab header.

**tab_width** is a NumericProperty and defaults to 100.

**class** kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.TabbedPanelContent(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.floatlayout.FloatLayout

The TabbedPanelContent class.

**class** kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.TabbedPanelHeader(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.togglebutton.ToggleButton

A Base for implementing a Tabbed Panel Head. A button intended to be used as a Heading/Tab for a TabbedPanel widget.

You can use this TabbedPanelHeader widget to add a new tab to a TabbedPanel.
content
Content to be loaded when this tab header is selected.

content is an ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event
will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

class kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.TabbedPanelItem(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.TabbedPanelHeader

This is a convenience class that provides a header of type TabbedPanelHeader and links it with
the content automatically. Thus facilitating you to simply do the following in kv language:

<TabbedPanel>:
    # ...other settings
    TabbedPanelItem:
        BoxLayout:
            Label:
                text: 'Second tab content area'
            Button:
                text: 'Button that does nothing'

New in version 1.5.0.

add_widget(widget, index=0)
Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

Parameters

widget: Widget  Widget to add to our list of children.

index: int, defaults to 0  Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that
the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the
list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full
discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Pro-
gramming Guide.

New in version 1.0.5.

canvas: str, defaults to None  Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be
‘before’, ‘after’ or None for the default canvas.

New in version 1.9.0.

>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)

remove_widget(widget)
Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters
**widget**: **Widget**  Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

```python
class kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.TabbedPanelStrip(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout
    A strip intended to be used as background for Heading/Tab. This does not cover the blank areas in case the tabs don’t cover the entire width/height of the TabbedPanel(use StripLayout for that).
    
    **tabbed_panel**
    Link to the panel that the tab strip is a part of.
    
    **tabbed_panel** is an **ObjectProperty** and defaults to None.

class kivy.uix.tabbedpanel.TabbedPanelException
    Bases: builtins.Exception
    The TabbedPanelException class.
```

### 36.45 Text Input

New in version 1.0.4.

The **TextInput** widget provides a box for editable plain text. Unicode, multiline, cursor navigation, selection and clipboard features are supported. The **TextInput** uses two different coordinate systems:

- (x, y) - coordinates in pixels, mostly used for rendering on screen.
- (row, col) - cursor index in characters / lines, used for selection and cursor movement.

#### 36.45.1 Usage example

To create a multiline **TextInput** (the ‘enter’ key adds a new line):
from kivy.uix.textinput import TextInput

textinput = TextInput(text='Hello world')

To create a singleline TextInput, set the TextInput.multiline property to False (the ‘enter’ key will defocus the TextInput and emit a TextInput.on_text_validate() event):

def on_enter(instance, value):
    print('User pressed enter in', instance)

textinput = TextInput(text='Hello world', multiline=False)
textinput.bind(on_text_validate=on_enter)

The textinput’s text is stored in its TextInput.text property. To run a callback when the text changes:

def on_text(instance, value):
    print('The widget', instance, 'have:', value)

textinput = TextInput()
textinput.bind(text=on_text)

You can set the focus to a Textinput, meaning that the input box will be highlighted and keyboard focus will be requested:

textinput = TextInput(focus=True)

The textinput is defocused if the ‘escape’ key is pressed, or if another widget requests the keyboard. You can bind a callback to the focus property to get notified of focus changes:

def on_focus(instance, value):
    if value:
        print('User focused', instance)
    else:
        print('User defocused', instance)

textinput = TextInput()
textinput.bind(focus=on_focus)

See FocusBehavior, from which the TextInput inherits, for more details.

36.45.2 Selection

The selection is automatically updated when the cursor position changes. You can get the currently selected text from the TextInput.selection_text property.

36.45.3 Filtering

You can control which text can be added to the TextInput by overwriting TextInput.insert_text(). Every string that is typed, pasted or inserted by any other means into the TextInput is passed through this function. By overwriting it you can reject or change unwanted characters.

For example, to write only in capitalized characters:

class CapitalInput(TextInput):
    def insert_text(self, substring, from_undo=False):

(continues on next page)
s = substring.upper()
return super(CapitalInput, self).insert_text(s, from_undo=from_undo)

Or to only allow floats (0 - 9 and a single period):

class FloatInput(TextInput):
    pat = re.compile('^\[^0-9\]')
    def insert_text(self, substring, from_undo=False):
        pat = self.pat
        if '.' in self.text:
            s = re.sub(pat, '', substring)
        else:
            s = '.'.join([re.sub(pat, '', s) for s in substring.split('.', 1)])
        return super(FloatInput, self).insert_text(s, from_undo=from_undo)

36.45.4 Default shortcuts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortcuts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Move cursor to left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Move cursor to right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Move cursor to up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
<td>Move cursor to down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Move cursor at the beginning of the line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Move cursor at the end of the line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PageUp</td>
<td>Move cursor to 3 lines before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PageDown</td>
<td>Move cursor to 3 lines after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backspace</td>
<td>Delete the selection or character before the cursor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del</td>
<td>Delete the selection of character after the cursor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shift + &lt;dir&gt;</td>
<td>Start a text selection. Dir can be Up, Down, Left or Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + c</td>
<td>Copy selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + x</td>
<td>Cut selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + v</td>
<td>Paste clipboard content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + a</td>
<td>Select all the content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + z</td>
<td>undo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control + r</td>
<td>redo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** To enable Emacs-style keyboard shortcuts, you can use `EmacsBehavior`.

class kivy.uix.textinput.TextInput(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.behaviors.focus.FocusBehavior, kivy.uix.widget.Widget
    TextInput class. See module documentation for more information.

**Events**

- **on_text_validate** Fired only in multiline=False mode when the user hits ‘enter’. This will also unfocus the textinput.
- **on_double_tap** Fired when a double tap happens in the text input. The default behavior selects the text around the cursor position. More info at `on_double_tap()`.
on_triple_tap  Fired when a triple tap happens in the text input. The default behavior selects the line around the cursor position. More info at `on_triple_tap()`.

on_quad_touch  Fired when four fingers are touching the text input. The default behavior selects the whole text. More info at `on_quad_touch()`.

**Warning:** When changing a `TextInput` property that requires re-drawing, e.g. modifying the `text`, the updates occur on the next clock cycle and not instantly. This might cause any changes to the `TextInput` that occur between the modification and the next cycle to be ignored, or to use previous values. For example, after a update to the `text`, changing the cursor in the same clock frame will move it using the previous text and will likely end up in an incorrect position. The solution is to schedule any updates to occur on the next clock cycle using `schedule_once()`.

**Note:** Selection is cancelled when TextInput is focused. If you need to show selection when TextInput is focused, you should delay (use Clock.schedule) the call to the functions for selecting text (select_all, select_text).

---

Changed in version 1.10.0: `background_disabled_active` has been removed.

Changed in version 1.9.0: `TextInput` now inherits from `FocusBehavior`, `keyboard_mode`, `show_keyboard()`, `hide_keyboard()`, `focus()`, and `input_type` have been removed since they are now inherited from `FocusBehavior`.

Changed in version 1.7.0: `on_double_tap`, `on_triple_tap` and `on_quad_touch` events added.

**allow_copy**

Decides whether to allow copying the text.

New in version 1.8.0.

`allow_copy` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to True.

**auto_indent**

Automatically indent multiline text.

New in version 1.7.0.

`auto_indent` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**background_active**

Background image of the TextInput when it’s in focus.

New in version 1.4.1.

`background_active` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/textinput_active’.

**background_color**

Current color of the background, in (r, g, b, a) format.

New in version 1.2.0.

`background_color` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to [1, 1, 1, 1] (white).

**background_disabled_normal**

Background image of the TextInput when disabled.

New in version 1.8.0.

`background_disabled_normal` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/textinput_disabled’.
**background_normal**

Background image of the TextInput when it’s not in focus.

New in version 1.4.1.

*background_normal* is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/textinput’.

**base_direction**

Base direction of text, this impacts horizontal alignment when *halign* is *auto* (the default). Available options are: None, “ltr” (left to right), “rtl” (right to left) plus “weak_ltr” and “weak_rtl”.

**Note:** This feature requires the Pango text provider.

**Note:** Weak modes are currently not implemented in Kivy text layout, and have the same effect as setting strong mode.

New in version 1.10.1.

*base_direction* is an *OptionProperty* and defaults to None (autodetect RTL if possible, otherwise LTR).

**border**

Border used for *BorderImage* graphics instruction. Used with *background_normal* and *background_active*. Can be used for a custom background.

New in version 1.4.1.

It must be a list of four values: (bottom, right, top, left). Read the *BorderImage* instruction for more information about how to use it.

*border* is a *ListProperty* and defaults to (4, 4, 4, 4).

**cancel_selection()**

Cancel current selection (if any).

**copy(data=”)**

Copy the value provided in argument *data* into current clipboard. If data is not of type string it will be converted to string. If no data is provided then current selection if present is copied.

New in version 1.8.0.

**cursor**

Tuple of (row, col) values indicating the current cursor position. You can set a new (row, col) if you want to move the cursor. The scrolling area will be automatically updated to ensure that the cursor is visible inside the viewport.

*cursor* is an *AliasProperty*.

**cursor_blink**

This property is used to set whether the graphic cursor should blink or not.

Changed in version 1.10.1: *cursor_blink* has been refactored to enable switching the blinking on/off and the previous behavior has been moved to a private _cursor_blink property. The previous default value *False* has been changed to *True*.

*cursor_blink* is a *BooleanProperty* and defaults to True.

**cursor_col**

Current column of the cursor.
cursor_col is an AliasProperty to cursor[0], read-only.

cursor_color
Current color of the cursor, in (r, g, b, a) format.
New in version 1.9.0.
cursor_color is a ListProperty and defaults to [1, 0, 0, 1].

cursor_index(cursor=None)
Return the cursor index in the text/value.

cursor_offset()
Get the cursor x offset on the current line.

cursor_pos
Current position of the cursor, in (x, y).
cursor_pos is an AliasProperty, read-only.

cursor_row
Current row of the cursor.
cursor_row is an AliasProperty to cursor[1], read-only.

cursor_width
Current width of the cursor.
New in version 1.10.0.
cursor_width is a NumericProperty and defaults to ‘1sp’.

cut()
Copy current selection to clipboard then delete it from TextInput.
New in version 1.8.0.
delete_selection(from_undo=False)
Delete the current text selection (if any).

disabled_foreground_color
Current color of the foreground when disabled, in (r, g, b, a) format.
New in version 1.8.0.
disabled_foreground_color is a ListProperty and defaults to [0, 0, 0, 5] (50% transparent black).
do_backspace(from_undo=False, mode='bkspc')
Do backspace operation from the current cursor position. This action might do several things:
• removing the current selection if available.
• removing the previous char and move the cursor back.
• do nothing, if we are at the start.
do_cursor_movement(action, control=False, alt=False)
Move the cursor relative to it’s current position. Action can be one of:
• cursor_left: move the cursor to the left
• cursor_right: move the cursor to the right
• cursor_up: move the cursor on the previous line
• cursor_down: move the cursor on the next line
• cursor_home: move the cursor at the start of the current line
• cursor_end: move the cursor at the end of current line
• cursor_pgup: move one “page” before
• cursor_pgdownt: move one “page” after

In addition, the behavior of certain actions can be modified:
• control + cursor_left: move the cursor one word to the left
• control + cursor_right: move the cursor one word to the right
• control + cursor_up: scroll up one line
• control + cursor_down: scroll down one line
• control + cursor_home: go to beginning of text
• control + cursor_end: go to end of text
• alt + cursor_up: shift line(s) up
• alt + cursor_down: shift line(s) down

Changed in version 1.9.1.

**do_redo()**

Do redo operation.

New in version 1.3.0.

This action re-does any command that has been un-done by do_undo/ctrl+z. This function is automatically called when ctrl+r keys are pressed.

**do_undo()**

Do undo operation.

New in version 1.3.0.

This action un-does any edits that have been made since the last call to reset_undo(). This function is automatically called when ctrl+z keys are pressed.

**font_context**

Font context. *None* means the font is used in isolation, so you are guaranteed to be drawing with the TTF file resolved by font_name. Specifying a value here will load the font file into a named context, enabling fallback between all fonts in the same context. If a font context is set, you are not guaranteed that rendering will actually use the specified TTF file for all glyphs (Pango will pick the one it thinks is best).

If Kivy is linked against a system-wide installation of FontConfig, you can load the system fonts by specifying a font context starting with the special string *system://*. This will load the system fontconfig configuration, and add your application-specific fonts on top of it (this imposes a significant risk of family name collision, Pango may not use your custom font file, but pick one from the system).

**Note:** This feature requires the Pango text provider.

New in version 1.10.1.

**font_context** is a *StringProperty* and defaults to None.

**font_family**

Font family, this is only applicable when using **font_context** option. The specified font family will be requested, but note that it may not be available, or there could be multiple fonts registered with the same family. The value can be a family name (string) available in the font context (for example a system font in a *system://* context, or a custom font file added using
kivy.core.text.FontContextManager). If set to None, font selection is controlled by the font_name setting.

**Note:** If using font_name to reference a custom font file, you should leave this as None. The family name is managed automatically in this case.

**Note:** This feature requires the Pango text provider.

New in version 1.10.1.

font_family is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

**font_name**
Filename of the font to use. The path can be absolute or relative. Relative paths are resolved by the resource_find() function.

**Warning:** Depending on your text provider, the font file may be ignored. However, you can mostly use this without problems.

If the font used lacks the glyphs for the particular language/symbols you are using, you will see ‘[]’ blank box characters instead of the actual glyphs. The solution is to use a font that has the glyphs you need to display. For example, to display क, use a font like freesans.ttf that has the glyph.

**font_name** is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘Roboto’. This value is taken from Config.

**font_size**
Font size of the text in pixels.

**font_size** is a NumericProperty and defaults to 15sp.

**foreground_color**
Current color of the foreground, in (r, g, b, a) format.

New in version 1.2.0.

**foreground_color** is a ListProperty and defaults to [0, 0, 0, 1] (black).

**get_cursor_from_index**(index)
Return the (row, col) of the cursor from text index.

**get_cursor_from_xy**(x, y)
Return the (row, col) of the cursor from an (x, y) position.

**halign**
Horizontal alignment of the text.

**halign** is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘auto’. Available options are: auto, left, center and right. Auto will attempt to autodetect horizontal alignment for RTL text (Pango only), otherwise it behaves like left.

New in version 1.10.1.

**handle_image_left**
Image used to display the Left handle on the TextInput for selection.

New in version 1.8.0.
**handle_image_left** is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/selector_left’.

**handle_image_middle**
Image used to display the middle handle on the TextInput for cursor positioning.

   New in version 1.8.0.

**handle_image_middle** is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/selector_middle’.

**handle_image_right**
Image used to display the Right handle on the TextInput for selection.

   New in version 1.8.0.

**handle_image_right** is a *StringProperty* and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/selector_right’.

**hint_text**
Hint text of the widget, shown if text is ‘’.

   New in version 1.6.0.

   Changed in version 1.10.0: The property is now an AliasProperty and byte values are decoded to strings. The hint text will stay visible when the widget is focused.

**hint_text** a *AliasProperty* and defaults to ‘’.

**hint_text_color**
Current color of the hint_text text, in (r, g, b, a) format.

   New in version 1.6.0.

**hint_text_color** is a *ListProperty* and defaults to [0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1.0] (grey).

**input_filter**
Filters the input according to the specified mode, if not None. If None, no filtering is applied.

   New in version 1.9.0.

**input_filter** is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None. Can be one of None, ‘int’ (string), or ‘float’ (string), or a callable. If it is ‘int’, it will only accept numbers. If it is ‘float’ it will also accept a single period. Finally, if it is a callable it will be called with two parameters; the string to be added and a bool indicating whether the string is a result of undo (True). The callable should return a new substring that will be used instead.

**insert_text**(substring, from_undo=False)
Insert new text at the current cursor position. Override this function in order to pre-process text for input validation.

**keyboard_on_key_down**(window, keycode, text, modifiers)
The method bound to the keyboard when the instance has focus.

   When the instance becomes focused, this method is bound to the keyboard and will be called for every input press. The parameters are the same as kivy.core.window.WindowBase.on_key_down().

   When overwriting the method in the derived widget, super should be called to enable tab cycling. If the derived widget wishes to use tab for its own purposes, it can call super after it has processed the character (if it does not wish to consume the tab).

   Similar to other keyboard functions, it should return True if the key was consumed.

**keyboard_on_key_up**(window, keycode)
The method bound to the keyboard when the instance has focus.
When the instance becomes focused, this method is bound to the keyboard and will be called for every input release. The parameters are the same as kivy.core.window.WindowBase.on_key_up().

When overwriting the method in the derived widget, super should be called to enable defocusing on escape. If the derived widget wishes to use escape for its own purposes, it can call super after it has processed the character (if it does not wish to consume the escape).

See keyboard_on_key_down()

**keyboard_suggestions**

If True provides auto suggestions on top of keyboard. This will only work if input_type is set to text.

New in version 1.8.0.

keyboard_suggestions is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

**line_height**

Height of a line. This property is automatically computed from the font_name, font_size. Changing the line_height will have no impact.

---

Note: line_height is the height of a single line of text. Use minimum_height, which also includes padding, to get the height required to display the text properly.

---

line_height is a NumericProperty, read-only.

**line_spacing**

Space taken up between the lines.

New in version 1.8.0.

line_spacing is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

**minimum_height**

Minimum height of the content inside the TextInput.

New in version 1.8.0.

minimum_height is a readonly AliasProperty.

---

**Warning:** minimum_width is calculated based on width therefore code like this will lead to an infinite loop:

```python
<FancyTextInput>:
    height: self.minimum_height
    width: self.height
```

**multiline**

If True, the widget will be able show multiple lines of text. If False, the “enter” keypress will defocus the textinput instead of adding a new line.

multiline is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

**on_double_tap()**

This event is dispatched when a double tap happens inside TextInput. The default behavior is to select the word around the current cursor position. Override this to provide different behavior. Alternatively, you can bind to this event to provide additional functionality.
on_quad_touch()
This event is dispatched when four fingers are touching inside TextInput. The default behavior is to select all text. Override this to provide different behavior. Alternatively, you can bind to this event to provide additional functionality.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

    touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_move(touch)
Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_touch_up(touch)
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See on_touch_down() for more information.

on_triple_tap()
This event is dispatched when a triple tap happens inside TextInput. The default behavior is to select the line around current cursor position. Override this to provide different behavior. Alternatively, you can bind to this event to provide additional functionality.

default behavior is to select all text. Override this to provide different behavior. Alternatively, you can bind to this event to provide additional functionality.

padding
Padding of the text: [padding_left, padding_top, padding_right, padding_bottom].

padding also accepts a two argument form [padding_horizontal, padding_vertical] and a one argument form [padding].

Changed in version 1.7.0: Replaced AliasProperty with VariableListProperty. padding is a VariableListProperty and defaults to [6, 6, 6, 6].

.padding_x
Horizontal padding of the text: [padding_left, padding_right].

.padding_x also accepts a one argument form [padding_horizontal]. padding_x is a VariableListProperty and defaults to [0, 0]. This might be changed by the current theme.

Deprecated since version 1.7.0: Use padding instead.

.padding_y
Vertical padding of the text: [padding_top, padding_bottom].

.padding_y also accepts a one argument form [padding_vertical]. padding_y is a VariableListProperty and defaults to [0, 0]. This might be changed by the current theme.

Deprecated since version 1.7.0: Use padding instead.

password
If True, the widget will display its characters as the character set in password_mask.

New in version 1.2.0.

password is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.
password_mask
Sets the character used to mask the text when password is True.
New in version 1.10.0.

password_mask is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘*’.
paste()
Insert text from system Clipboard into the TextInput at current cursor position.
New in version 1.8.0.
readonly
If True, the user will not be able to change the content of a textinput.
New in version 1.3.0.
readonly is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.
replace_crlf
Automatically replace CRLF with LF.
New in version 1.9.1.
replace_crlf is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.
reset_undo()
Reset undo and redo lists from memory.
New in version 1.3.0.
scroll_x
X scrolling value of the viewport. The scrolling is automatically updated when the cursor is moved or text changed. If there is no user input, the scroll_x and scroll_y properties may be changed.

scroll_x is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.
scroll_y
Y scrolling value of the viewport. See scroll_x for more information.

scroll_y is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.
select_all()
Select all of the text displayed in this TextInput.
New in version 1.4.0.
select_text(start, end)
Select a portion of text displayed in this TextInput.
New in version 1.4.0.

Parameters

start Index of textinput.text from where to start selection

dead Index of textinput.text till which the selection should be displayed

selection_color
Current color of the selection, in (r, g, b, a) format.

Warning: The color should always have an “alpha“ component less than 1 since the selection is drawn after the text.

selection_color is a ListProperty and defaults to [0.1843, 0.6549, 0.8313, .5].
selection_from
If a selection is in progress or complete, this property will represent the cursor index where the selection started.

Changed in version 1.4.0: selection_from is an AliasProperty and defaults to None, readonly.

selection_text
Current content selection.

selection_text is a StringProperty and defaults to „, readonly.

selection_to
If a selection is in progress or complete, this property will represent the cursor index where the selection started.

Changed in version 1.4.0: selection_to is an AliasProperty and defaults to None, readonly.

suggestion_text
Shows a suggestion text at the end of the current line. The feature is useful for text autocompletion, and it does not implement validation (accepting the suggested text on enter etc.). This can also be used by the IME to setup the current word being edited.

New in version 1.9.0.

suggestion_text is a StringProperty and defaults to “.

tab_width
By default, each tab will be replaced by four spaces on the text input widget. You can set a lower or higher value.

tab_width is a NumericProperty and defaults to 4.

text
Text of the widget.

Creation of a simple hello world:

```python
widget = TextInput(text='Hello world')
```

If you want to create the widget with an unicode string, use:

```python
widget = TextInput(text=u'My unicode string')
```

text is an AliasProperty.

text_language
Language of the text, if None Pango will determine it from locale. This is an RFC-3066 format language tag (as a string), for example “en_US”, “zh_CN”, “fr” or “ja”. This can impact font selection, metrics and rendering. For example, the same bytes of text can look different for ur and ar languages, though both use Arabic script.

Note: This feature requires the Pango text provider.

New in version 1.10.1.

text_language is a StringProperty and defaults to None.

text_validate_unfocus
If True, the TextInput.on_text_validate() event will unfocus the widget, therefore make it stop listening to the keyboard. When disabled, the TextInput.
on_text_validate() event can be fired multiple times as the result of TextInput keeping the focus enabled.

New in version 1.10.1.

text_validate_unfocus is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

use_bubble
Indicates whether the cut/copy/paste bubble is used.

New in version 1.7.0.

use_bubble is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True on mobile OS’s, False on desktop OS’s.

use_handles
Indicates whether the selection handles are displayed.

New in version 1.8.0.

use_handles is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True on mobile OS’s, False on desktop OS’s.

write_tab
Whether the tab key should move focus to the next widget or if it should enter a tab in the TextInput. If True a tab will be written, otherwise, focus will move to the next widget.

New in version 1.9.0.

write_tab is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True.

36.46 Toggle button

The ToggleButton widget acts like a checkbox. When you touch or click it, the state toggles between ‘normal’ and ‘down’ (as opposed to a Button that is only ‘down’ as long as it is pressed).

Toggle buttons can also be grouped to make radio buttons - only one button in a group can be in a ‘down’ state. The group name can be a string or any other hashable Python object:

```python
btn1 = ToggleButton(text='Male', group='sex',)
btn2 = ToggleButton(text='Female', group='sex', state='down')
btn3 = ToggleButton(text='Mixed', group='sex')
```

Only one of the buttons can be ‘down’/checked at the same time.

To configure the ToggleButton, you can use the same properties that you can use for a Button class.

class kivy.uix.togglebutton.ToggleButton(**kwargs)

    Toggle button class, see module documentation for more information.
New in version 1.0.4.

**TreeView** is a widget used to represent a tree structure. It is currently very basic, supporting a minimal feature set.

### 36.47.1 Introduction

A **TreeView** is populated with **TreeViewNode** instances, but you cannot use a **TreeViewNode** directly. You must combine it with another widget, such as **Label**, **Button** or even your own widget. The **TreeView** always creates a default root node, based on **TreeViewLabel**.

**TreeViewNode** is a class object containing needed properties for serving as a tree node. Extend **TreeViewNode** to create custom node types for use with a **TreeView**.

For constructing your own subclass, follow the pattern of **TreeViewLabel** which combines a Label and a **TreeViewNode**, producing a **TreeViewLabel** for direct use in a TreeView instance.

To use the **TreeViewLabel** class, you could create two nodes directly attached to root:

```python
tv = TreeView()
tv.add_node(TreeViewLabel(text='My first item'))
tv.add_node(TreeViewLabel(text='My second item'))
```

Or, create two nodes attached to a first:

```python
tv = TreeView()
n1 = tv.add_node(TreeViewLabel(text='Item 1'))
tv.add_node(TreeViewLabel(text='SubItem 1'), n1)
tv.add_node(TreeViewLabel(text='SubItem 2'), n1)
```

If you have a large tree structure, perhaps you would need a utility function to populate the tree view:

```python
def populate_tree_view(tree_view, parent, node):
    if parent is None:
        tree_node = tree_view.add_node(TreeViewLabel(text=node['node_id'],
                                                      is_open=True))
    else:
        tree_node = tree_view.add_node(TreeViewLabel(text=node['node_id'],
                                                      is_open=True), parent)

    for child_node in node['children']:
        populate_tree_view(tree_view, tree_node, child_node)
```

(continues on next page)
tree = {'node_id': '1',
'children': [{
'node_id': '1.1',
'children': [{
'node_id': '1.1.1',
'children': [{
'node_id': '1.1.1.1',
'children': []}],
'node_id': '1.1.2',
'children': []},
'node_id': '1.1.3',
'children': []}],
'node_id': '1.2',
'children': []})

class TreeWidget(FloatLayout):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(TreeWidget, self).__init__(**kwargs)

        tv = TreeView(root_options=dict(text='Tree One'),
            hide_root=False,
            indent_level=4)

        populate_tree_view(tv, None, tree)

        self.add_widget(tv)

The root widget in the tree view is opened by default and has text set as ‘Root’. If you want to change
that, you can use the TreeView.root_options property. This will pass options to the root widget:

    tv = TreeView(root_options=dict(text='My root label'))

36.47.2 Creating Your Own Node Widget

For a button node type, combine a Button and a TreeViewNode as follows:

    class TreeViewButton(Button, TreeViewNode):
        pass

You must know that, for a given node, only the size_hint_x will be honored. The allocated width
for the node will depend of the current width of the TreeView and the level of the node. For example, if
a node is at level 4, the width allocated will be:

        treeview.width - treeview.indent_start - treeview.indent_level * node.level

You might have some trouble with that. It is the developer’s responsibility to correctly handle adapting
the graphical representation nodes, if needed.

    class kivy.uix.treeview.TreeView(**kwargs)
        Bases: kivy.uix.widget.Widget

        TreeView class. See module documentation for more information.

        Events

            on_node_expand: (node, ) Fired when a node is being expanded
            on_node_collapse: (node, ) Fired when a node is being collapsed
add_node(node, parent=None)

Add a new node to the tree.

Parameters

node: instance of a TreeNode  Node to add into the tree
parent: instance of a TreeNode, defaults to None  Parent node to attach
the new node. If None, it is added to the root node.

Returns  the node node.

deselect_node(*args)

Deselect any selected node.

New in version 1.10.0.

get_node_at_pos(pos)

Get the node at the position (x, y).

hide_root

Use this property to show/hide the initial root node. If True, the root node will be appear as
a closed node.

hide_root is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

indent_level

Width used for the indentation of each level except the first level.

Computation of indent for each level of the tree is:

\[
\text{indent} = \text{indent}_\text{start} + \text{level} \times \text{indent}_\text{level}
\]

indent_level is a NumericProperty and defaults to 16.

indent_start

Indention width of the level 0 / root node. This is mostly the initial size to accommodate
a tree icon (collapsed / expanded). See indent_level for more information about the
computation of level indentation.

indent_start is a NumericProperty and defaults to 24.

iterate_all_nodes(node=None)

Generator to iterate over all nodes from node and down whether expanded or not. If node is
None, the generator start with root.

iterate_open_nodes(node=None)

Generator to iterate over all the expended nodes starting from node and down. If node is None,
the generator start with root.

To get all the open nodes:

```python
treeview = TreeView()
# ... add nodes ...
for node in treeview.iterate_open_nodes():
    print(node)
```

load_func

Callback to use for asynchronous loading. If set, asynchronous loading will be automatically
done. The callback must act as a Python generator function, using yield to send data back to
the treeview.

The callback should be in the format:
def callback(treeview, node):
    for name in ('Item 1', 'Item 2'):
        yield TreeViewLabel(text=name)

load_func is a ObjectProperty and defaults to None.

minimum_height
Minimum height needed to contain all children.
New in version 1.0.9.
minimum_height is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

minimum_size
Minimum size needed to contain all children.
New in version 1.0.9.
minimum_size is a ReferenceListProperty of (minimum_width, minimum_height) properties.

minimum_width
Minimum width needed to contain all children.
New in version 1.0.9.
minimum_width is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

touch: MotionEvent class Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.
See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

remove_node(node)
Removes a node from the tree.
New in version 1.0.7.

Parameters

node: instance of a TreeViewNode Node to remove from the tree. If node is root, it is not removed.

root
Root node.

By default, the root node widget is a TreeViewLabel with text ‘Root’. If you want to change the default options passed to the widget creation, use the root_options property:

treeview = TreeView(root_options={
    'text': 'Root directory',
    'font_size': 15})

root_options will change the properties of the TreeViewLabel instance. However, you cannot change the class used for root node yet.

root is an AliasProperty and defaults to None. It is read-only. However, the content of the widget can be changed.
root_options
    Default root options to pass for root widget. See root property for more information about
    the usage of root_options.

    root_options is an ObjectProperty and defaults to {}.

select_node(node)
    Select a node in the tree.

selected_node
    Node selected by TreeView.select_node() or by touch.

    selected_node is a AliasProperty and defaults to None. It is read-only.

toggle_node(node)
    Toggle the state of the node (open/collapsed).

class kivy.uix.treeview.TreeViewException
    Bases: builtins.Exception

    Exception for errors in the TreeView.

class kivy.uix.treeview.TreeViewLabel(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.label.Label, kivy.uix.treeview.TreeViewNode

    Combines a Label and a TreeViewNode to create a TreeViewLabel that can be used as a text
    node in the tree.

    See module documentation for more information.

class kivy.uix.treeview.TreeViewNode(**kwargs)
    Bases: builtins.object

    TreeViewNode class, used to build a node class for a TreeView object.

    color_selected
        Background color of the node when the node is selected.

        color_selected is a ListProperty and defaults to [1,1,1,1].

even_color
    Background color of even nodes when the node is not selected.

    bg_color is a ListProperty ans defaults to [.5,.5,.5,.1].

is_leaf
    Boolean to indicate whether this node is a leaf or not. Used to adjust the graphical representa-
    tion.

    is_leaf is a BooleanProperty and defaults to True. It is automatically set to False when
    child is added.

is_loaded
    Boolean to indicate whether this node is already loaded or not. This property is used only if
    the TreeView uses asynchronous loading.

    is_loaded is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

is_open
    Boolean to indicate whether this node is opened or not, in case there are child nodes. This is
    used to adjust the graphical representation.

    Warning: This property is automatically set by the TreeView. You can read but not write it.
**is_open** is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.

**is_selected**

Boolean to indicate whether this node is selected or not. This is used to adjust the graphical representation.

**Warning:** This property is automatically set by the *TreeView*. You can read but not write it.

**is_selected** is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.

**level**

Level of the node.

**level** is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to -1.

**no_selection**

Boolean used to indicate whether selection of the node is allowed or not.

**no_selection** is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.

**nodes**

List of nodes. The nodes list is different than the children list. A node in the nodes list represents a node on the tree. An item in the children list represents the widget associated with the node.

**Warning:** This property is automatically set by the *TreeView*. You can read but not write it.

**nodes** is a **ListProperty** and defaults to [].

**odd**

This property is set by the *TreeView* widget automatically and is read-only.

**odd** is a **BooleanProperty** and defaults to False.

**odd_color**

Background color of odd nodes when the node is not selected.

**odd_color** is a **ListProperty** and defaults to [1., 1., 1., 0.].

**parent_node**

Parent node. This attribute is needed because the *parent* can be None when the node is not displayed.

New in version 1.0.7.

**parent_node** is an **ObjectProperty** and defaults to None.

### 36.48 Video

The *Video* widget is used to display video files and streams. Depending on your Video core provider, platform, and plugins, you will be able to play different formats. For example, the pygame video provider only supports MPEG1 on Linux and OSX. GStreamer is more versatile, and can read many video containers and codecs such as MKV, OGV, AVI, MOV, FLV (if the correct gstreamer plugins are installed). Our *VideoBase* implementation is used under the hood.
Video loading is asynchronous - many properties are not available until the video is loaded (when the texture is created):

```python
def on_position_change(instance, value):
    print('The position in the video is', value)
def on_duration_change(instance, value):
    print('The duration of the video is', value)
video = Video(source='PandaSneezes.avi')
video.bind(position=on_position_change,
            duration=on_duration_change)
```

```python
class kivy.uix.video.Video(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.image.Image

    Video class. See module documentation for more information.

duration
    Duration of the video. The duration defaults to -1, and is set to a real duration when the
    video is loaded.
    
    duration is a NumericProperty and defaults to -1.

eos
    Boolean, indicates whether the video has finished playing or not (reached the end of the
    stream).
    
    eos is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

loaded
    Boolean, indicates whether the video is loaded and ready for playback or not.
    New in version 1.6.0.
    
    loaded is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

options
    Options to pass at Video core object creation.
    New in version 1.0.4.
    
    options is an kivy.properties.ObjectProperty and defaults to {}.

play
    Deprecated since version 1.4.0: Use state instead.
    
    Boolean, indicates whether the video is playing or not. You can start/stop the video by
    setting this property:

    # start playing the video at creation
    video = Video(source='movie.mkv', play=True)

    # create the video, and start later
    video = Video(source='movie.mkv')
    # and later
    video.play = True

    play is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.
    
    Deprecated since version 1.4.0: Use state instead.

position
    Position of the video between 0 and duration. The position defaults to -1 and is set to a
    real position when the video is loaded.
    
    position is a NumericProperty and defaults to -1.
**seek**(*percent*, *precise=True*)

Change the position to a percentage of duration.

**Parameters**

- **percent**: float or int  
  Position to seek, must be between 0-1.
- **precise**: bool, defaults to True  
  Precise seeking is slower, but seeks to exact requested percent.

**Warning**: Calling `seek()` before the video is loaded has no effect.

New in version 1.2.0.

Changed in version 1.10.1: The *precise* keyword argument has been added.

**state**

String, indicates whether to play, pause, or stop the video:

```python
# start playing the video at creation
video = Video(source='movie.mkv', state='play')

# create the video, and start later
video = Video(source='movie.mkv')
# and later
video.state = 'play'
```

*state* is an *OptionProperty* and defaults to ‘stop’.

**unload()**

Unload the video. The playback will be stopped.

New in version 1.8.0.

**volume**

Volume of the video, in the range 0-1. 1 means full volume, 0 means mute.

*volume* is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 1.

### 36.49 Video player

New in version 1.2.0.

The video player widget can be used to play video and let the user control the play/pausing, volume and position. The widget cannot be customized much because of the complex assembly of numerous base widgets.
36.49.1 Annotations

If you want to display text at a specific time and for a certain duration, consider annotations. An annotation file has a “.jsa” extension. The player will automatically load the associated annotation file if it exists.

An annotation file is JSON-based, providing a list of label dictionary items. The key and value must match one of the `VideoPlayerAnnotation` items. For example, here is a short version of a jsa file that you can find in `examples/widgets/cityCC0.jsa`:

```json
[
  {
    "start": 0, "duration": 2,
    "text": "This is an example of annotation"},
  {
    "start": 2, "duration": 2,
    "bgcolor": [0.5, 0.2, 0.4, 0.5],
    "text": "You can change the background color"
  }
]
```

For our cityCC0.mpg example, the result will be:
If you want to experiment with annotation files, test with:

```
python -m kivy.uix.videoplayer examples/widgets/cityCC0.mpg
```

### 36.49.2 Fullscreen

The video player can play the video in fullscreen, if `VideoPlayer.allow_fullscreen` is activated by a double-tap on the video. By default, if the video is smaller than the Window, it will be not stretched. You can allow stretching by passing custom options to a `VideoPlayer` instance:

```
player = VideoPlayer(source='myvideo.avi', state='play',
                      options={'allow_stretch': True})
```

### 36.49.3 End-of-stream behavior

You can specify what happens when the video has finished playing by passing an `eos` (end of stream) directive to the underlying `VideoBase` class. `eos` can be one of ‘stop’, ‘pause’ or ‘loop’ and defaults to ‘stop’. For example, in order to loop the video:

```
player = VideoPlayer(source='myvideo.avi', state='play',
                      options={'eos': 'loop'})
```

**Note:** The `eos` property of the VideoBase class is a string specifying the end-of-stream behavior. This property differs from the `eos` properties of the `VideoPlayer` and `Video` classes, whose `eos` property is simply a boolean indicating that the end of the file has been reached.

```python
class kivy.uix.videoplayer.VideoPlayer(**kwargs)
    Bases: kivy.uix.gridlayout.GridLayout

    VideoPlayer class. See module documentation for more information.
```
allow_fullscreen
By default, you can double-tap on the video to make it fullscreen. Set this property to False to prevent this behavior.
allow_fullscreen is a BooleanProperty defaults to True.

annotations
If set, it will be used for reading annotations box.
annotations is a StringProperty and defaults to “”.

duration
Duration of the video. The duration defaults to -1 and is set to the real duration when the video is loaded.
duration is a NumericProperty and defaults to -1.

fullscreen
Switch to fullscreen view. This should be used with care. When activated, the widget will remove itself from its parent, remove all children from the window and will add itself to it. When fullscreen is unset, all the previous children are restored and the widget is restored to its previous parent.

Warning: The re-add operation doesn’t care about the index position of it’s children within the parent.

fullscreen is a BooleanProperty and defaults to False.

image_loading
Image filename used when the video is loading.
image_loading is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘data/images/image-loading.gif’.

image_overlay_play
Image filename used to show a “play” overlay when the video has not yet started.
image_overlay_play is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/player-play-overlay’.

image_pause
Image filename used for the “Pause” button.
image_pause is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/media-playback-pause’.

image_play
Image filename used for the “Play” button.
image_play is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/media-playback-start’.

image_stop
Image filename used for the “Stop” button.
image_stop is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/media-playback-stop’.

image_volumehigh
Image filename used for the volume icon when the volume is high.
image_volumehigh is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/audio-volume-high’.
**image_volumelow**
Image filename used for the volume icon when the volume is low.

`image_volumelow` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to `atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/audio-volume-low`.

**image_volumemedium**
Image filename used for the volume icon when the volume is medium.

`image_volumemedium` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to `atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/audio-volume-medium`.

**image_volumemuted**
Image filename used for the volume icon when the volume is muted.

`image_volumemuted` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to `atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/audio-volume-muted`.

**on_touch_down** *(touch)*
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

- **touch**: `MotionEvent` class  
  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates. 
  See `relativelayout` for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  
`bool` If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

**options**
Optional parameters can be passed to a `Video` instance with this property.

`options` a `DictProperty` and defaults to `{}`.

**play**
Deprecated since version 1.4.0: Use `state` instead.

Boolean, indicates whether the video is playing or not. You can start/stop the video by setting this property:

```python
# start playing the video at creation
video = VideoPlayer(source='movie.mkv', play=True)

# create the video, and start later
video = VideoPlayer(source='movie.mkv')
# and later
video.play = True
```

`play` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**position**
Position of the video between 0 and `duration`. The position defaults to -1 and is set to the real position when the video is loaded.

`position` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to -1.

**seek** *(percent, precise=True)*
Change the position to a percentage of duration.

Parameters

- **percent**: `float` or `int`  
  Position to seek, must be between 0-1.

- **precise**: `bool`, defaults to True  
  Precise seeking is slower, but seeks to exact requested percent.
Warning: Calling seek() before the video is loaded has no effect.

New in version 1.2.0.

Changed in version 1.10.1: The precise keyword argument has been added.

source
Source of the video to read.

source is a StringProperty and defaults to ‘’.

Changed in version 1.4.0.

state
String, indicates whether to play, pause, or stop the video:

```python
# start playing the video at creation
video = VideoPlayer(source='movie.mkv', state='play')

# create the video, and start later
video = VideoPlayer(source='movie.mkv')
# and later
video.state = 'play'
```

state is an OptionProperty and defaults to ‘stop’.

thumbnail
Thumbnail of the video to show. If None, VideoPlayer will try to find the thumbnail from the source + ‘.png’.

thumbnail a StringProperty and defaults to ‘’.

Changed in version 1.4.0.

volume
Volume of the video in the range 0-1. 1 means full volume and 0 means mute.

volume is a NumericProperty and defaults to 1.

class kivy.uix.videoplayer.VideoPlayerAnnotation(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.label.Label

Annotation class used for creating annotation labels.

Additional keys are available:

- bgcolor: [r, g, b, a] - background color of the text box
- bgsource: ‘filename’ - background image used for the background text box
- border: (n, e, s, w) - border used for the background image

duration
Duration of the annotation.

duration is a NumericProperty and defaults to 1.

start
Start time of the annotation.

start is a NumericProperty and defaults to 0.
36.50 VKeyboard

New in version 1.0.8.

VKeyboard is an onscreen keyboard for Kivy. Its operation is intended to be transparent to the user. Using the widget directly is NOT recommended. Read the section Request keyboard first.

36.50.1 Modes

This virtual keyboard has a docked and free mode:

- docked mode (VKeyboard.docked = True) Generally used when only one person is using the computer, like a tablet or personal computer etc.
- free mode: (VKeyboard.docked = False) Mostly for multitouch surfaces. This mode allows multiple virtual keyboards to be used on the screen.

If the docked mode changes, you need to manually call VKeyboard.setup_mode() otherwise the change will have no impact. During that call, the VKeyboard, implemented on top of a Scatter, will change the behavior of the scatter and position the keyboard near the target (if target and docked mode is set).

36.50.2 Layouts

The virtual keyboard is able to load a custom layout. If you create a new layout and put the JSON in <kivy_data_dir>/keyboards/<layoutid>.json, you can load it by setting VKeyboard.layout to your layoutid.

The JSON must be structured like this:

```json
{
    "title": "Title of your layout",
    "description": "Description of your layout",
    "cols": 15,
    "rows": 5,
    ...
}
```

Then, you need to describe the keys in each row, for either a “normal”, “shift” or a “special” (added in version 1.9.0) mode. Keys for this row data must be named normal_<row>, shift_<row> and spe-
36.50.3 Request Keyboard

The instantiation of the virtual keyboard is controlled by the configuration. Check `keyboard_mode` and `keyboard_layout` in the `Configuration` object.

If you intend to create a widget that requires a keyboard, do not use the virtual keyboard directly, but prefer to use the best method available on the platform. Check the `request_keyboard()` method in the `Window`.

If you want a specific layout when you request the keyboard, you should write something like this (from 1.8.0, numeric.json can be in the same directory as your main.py):

```python
keyboard = Window.request_keyboard(self._keyboard_close, self)
if keyboard.widget:
    vkeyboard = self._keyboard.widget
    vkeyboard.layout = 'numeric.json'
```

```python
class kivy.uix.vkeyboard.VKebord(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.scatter.Scatter

VKebord is an onscreen keyboard with multitouch support. Its layout is entirely customizable and you can switch between available layouts using a button in the bottom right of the widget.

Events

    on_key_down: keycode, internal, modifiers Fired when the keyboard received a key down event (key press).
```
**on_key_up: keycode, internal, modifiers**  Fired when the keyboard received a key up event (key release).

**available_layouts**
Dictionary of all available layouts. Keys are the layout ID, and the value is the JSON (translated into a Python object).

`available_layouts` is a `DictProperty` and defaults to `{}`.

**background**
Filename of the background image.

`background` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to `atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/vkeyboard_background`.

**background_border**
Background image border. Used for controlling the `border` property of the background.

`background_border` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[16, 16, 16, 16]`

**background_color**
Background color, in the format (r, g, b, a). If a background is set, the color will be combined with the background texture.

`background_color` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[1, 1, 1, 1]`.

**background_disabled**
Filename of the background image when the vkeyboard is disabled.

New in version 1.8.0.

`background_disabled` is a `StringProperty` and defaults to `atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/vkeyboard__disabled_background`.

**callback**
Callback can be set to a function that will be called if the VKeyboard is closed by the user.

`target` is an `ObjectProperty` instance and defaults to None.

**collide_margin**(x, y)
Do a collision test, and return True if the (x, y) is inside the vkeyboard margin.

**docked**
Indicate whether the VKeyboard is docked on the screen or not. If you change it, you must manually call `setup_mode()` otherwise it will have no impact. If the VKeyboard is created by the Window, the docked mode will be automatically set by the configuration, using the `keyboard_mode` token in `[kivy]` section.

`docked` is a `BooleanProperty` and defaults to False.

**font_size**
font_size, specifies the size of the text on the virtual keyboard keys. It should be kept within limits to ensure the text does not extend beyond the bounds of the key or become too small to read.

New in version 1.10.0.

`font_size` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 20.

**key_background_color**
Key background color, in the format (r, g, b, a). If a key background is set, the color will be combined with the key background texture.

`key_background_color` is a `ListProperty` and defaults to `[1, 1, 1, 1]`. 
key_background_down
Filename of the key background image for use when a touch is active on the widget.

default: atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/vkeyboard_key_down

key_background_normal
Filename of the key background image for use when no touches are active on the widget.

default: atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/vkeyboard_key_normal

key_border
Key image border. Used for controlling the border property of the key.

default: [16, 16, 16, 16]

key_disabled_background_normal
Filename of the key background image for use when no touches are active on the widget and vkeyboard is disabled.

New in version 1.8.0.

default: atlas://data/images/defaulttheme/vkeyboard_disabled_key_normal

key_margin
Key margin, used to create space between keys. The margin is composed of four values, in pixels:

key_margin = [top, right, bottom, left]

default: [2, 2, 2, 2]

layout
Layout to use for the VKeyboard. By default, it will be the layout set in the configuration, according to the keyboard_layout in [kivy] section.

Changed in version 1.8.0: If layout is a .json filename, it will loaded and added to the available_layouts.

default: None

layout_path
Path from which layouts are read.

default: kivy_data_dir/keyboards/

margin_hint
Margin hint, used as spacing between keyboard background and keys content. The margin is composed of four values, between 0 and 1:

margin_hint = [top, right, bottom, left]

The margin hints will be multiplied by width and height, according to their position.

default: [.05, .06, .05, .06]

on_touch_down(touch)
Receive a touch down event.

Parameters

touch: MotionEvent class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See relativelayout for a discussion on coordinate systems.
Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

on_touch_up(\textit{touch})
Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.
See on_touch_down() for more information.

refresh(\textit{force=False})
(internal) Recreate the entire widget and graphics according to the selected layout.

setup_mode(*\textit{largs})
Call this method when you want to readjust the keyboard according to options: \textit{docked} or not, with attached \textit{target} or not:
• If \textit{docked} is True, it will call setup_mode_dock()
• If \textit{docked} is False, it will call setup_mode_free()
Feel free to overload these methods to create new positioning behavior.

setup_mode_dock(*\textit{largs})
Setup the keyboard in docked mode.
Dock mode will reset the rotation, disable translation, rotation and scale. Scale and position will be automatically adjusted to attach the keyboard to the bottom of the screen.

\textbf{Note:} Don’t call this method directly, use setup_mode() instead.

setup_mode_free()
Setup the keyboard in free mode.
Free mode is designed to let the user control the position and orientation of the keyboard. The only real usage is for a multiuser environment, but you might found other ways to use it. If a \textit{target} is set, it will place the vkeyboard under the target.

\textbf{Note:} Don’t call this method directly, use setup_mode() instead.

target
Target widget associated with the VKeyboard. If set, it will be used to send keyboard events. If the VKeyboard mode is “free”, it will also be used to set the initial position.
\textit{target} is an \texttt{ObjectProperty} instance and defaults to None.

36.51 Widget class

The \texttt{Widget} class is the base class required for creating Widgets. This widget class was designed with a couple of principles in mind:

• \textit{Event Driven}

Widget interaction is built on top of events that occur. If a property changes, the widget can respond to the change in the ‘on_<propname>’ callback. If nothing changes, nothing will be done. That’s the main goal of the \texttt{Property} class.

• \textit{Separation Of Concerns (the widget and its graphical representation)}

Widgets don’t have a \texttt{draw()} method. This is done on purpose: The idea is to allow you to create your own graphical representation outside the widget class. Obviously you can still use all the available properties to do that, so that your representation properly reflects the widget’s current
Every widget has its own **Canvas** that you can use to draw. This separation allows Kivy to run your application in a very efficient manner.

- **Bounding Box / Collision**

  Often you want to know if a certain point is within the bounds of your widget. An example would be a button widget where you only want to trigger an action when the button itself is actually touched. For this, you can use the `collide_point()` method, which will return True if the point you pass to it is inside the axis-aligned bounding box defined by the widget’s position and size. If a simple AABB is not sufficient, you can override the method to perform the collision checks with more complex shapes, e.g. a polygon. You can also check if a widget collides with another widget with `collide_widget()`.

We also have some default values and behaviors that you should be aware of:

- A **Widget** is not a **Layout**: it will not change the position or the size of its children. If you want control over positioning or sizing, use a **Layout**.
- The default size of a widget is (100, 100). This is only changed if the parent is a **Layout**. For example, if you add a **Label** inside a **Button**, the label will not inherit the button’s size or position because the button is not a **Layout**: it’s just another **Widget**.
- The default size_hint is (1, 1). If the parent is a **Layout**, then the widget size will be the parent layout’s size.
- `on_touch_down()`, `on_touch_move()`, `on_touch_up()` don’t do any sort of collisions. If you want to know if the touch is inside your widget, use `collide_point()`.

### 36.51.1 Using Properties

When you read the documentation, all properties are described in the format:

```
<name> is a <property class> and defaults to <default value>.
```

E.g.

```
text is a StringProperty and defaults to "."
```

If you want to be notified when the pos attribute changes, i.e. when the widget moves, you can bind your own callback function like this:

```python
def callback_pos(instance, value):
    print('The widget', instance, 'moved to', value)

wid = Widget()
wid.bind(pos=callback_pos)
```

Read more about **Properties**.

### 36.51.2 Basic drawing

Widgets support a range of drawing instructions that you can use to customize the look of your widgets and layouts. For example, to draw a background image for your widget, you can do the following:

```python
def redraw(self, args):
    self.bg_rect.size = self.size
    self.bg_rect.pos = self.pos

widget = Widget()
```
To draw a background in kv:

```python
with widget.canvas:
    widget.bg_rect = Rectangle(source="cover.jpg", pos=self.pos, size=self.size)
widget.bind(pos=redraw, size=redraw)
```

These examples only scratch the surface. Please see the `kivy.graphics` documentation for more information.

### 36.51.3 Widget touch event bubbling

When you catch touch events between multiple widgets, you often need to be aware of the order in which these events are propagated. In Kivy, events bubble up from the first child upwards through the other children. If a widget has children, the event is passed through its children before being passed on to the widget after it.

As the `on_touch_up()` method inserts widgets at index 0 by default, this means the event goes from the most recently added widget back to the first one added. Consider the following:

```python
box = BoxLayout()
box.add_widget(Label(text="a"))
box.add_widget(Label(text="b"))
box.add_widget(Label(text="c"))
```

The label with text “c” gets the event first, “b” second and “a” last. You can reverse this order by manually specifying the index:

```python
box = BoxLayout()
box.add_widget(Label(text="a"), index=0)
box.add_widget(Label(text="b"), index=1)
box.add_widget(Label(text="c"), index=2)
```

Now the order would be “a”, “b” then “c”. One thing to keep in mind when using kv is that declaring a widget uses the `add_widget()` method for insertion. Hence, using

```python
BoxLayout:
    MyLabel:
        text: "a"
    MyLabel:
        text: "b"
    MyLabel:
        text: "c"
```

would result in the event order “c”, “b” then “a” as “c” was actually the last added widget. It thus has index 0, “b” index 1 and “a” index 2. Effectively, the child order is the reverse of its listed order.

This ordering is the same for the `on_touch_move()` and `on_touch_up()` events.

In order to stop this event bubbling, a method can return `True`. This tells Kivy the event has been handled and the event propagation stops. For example:
```python
class MyWidget(Widget):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch):
        if <some_condition>:
            # Do stuff here and kill the event
            return True
        else:
            return super(MyWidget, self).on_touch_down(touch)
```

This approach gives you good control over exactly how events are dispatched and managed. Sometimes, however, you may wish to let the event be completely propagated before taking action. You can use the `Clock` to help you here:

```python
class MyWidget(Label):
    def on_touch_down(self, touch, after=False):
        if after:
            print "Fired after the event has been dispatched!"
        else:
            Clock.schedule_once(lambda dt: self.on_touch_down(touch, True))
        return super(MyWidget, self).on_touch_down(touch)
```

### 36.51.4 Usage of Widget.center, Widget.right, and Widget.top

A common mistake when using one of the computed properties such as `Widget.right` is to use it to make a widget follow its parent with a KV rule such as `right: self.parent.right`. Consider, for example:

```python
FloatLayout:
    id: layout
    width: 100
    Widget:
        id: wid
        right: layout.right
```

The (mistaken) expectation is that this rule ensures that wid’s right will always be whatever layout’s right is - that is wid.right and layout.right will always be identical. In actual fact, this rule only says that “whenever layout’s right changes, wid’s right will be set to that value”. The difference being that as long as layout.right doesn’t change, wid.right could be anything, even a value that will make them different.

Specifically, for the KV code above, consider the following example:

```python
>>> print(layout.right, wid.right)
(100, 100)
>>> wid.x = 200
>>> print(layout.right, wid.right)
(100, 300)
```

As can be seen, initially they are in sync, however, when we change wid.x they go out of sync because layout.right is not changed and the rule is not triggered.

The proper way to make the widget follow its parent’s right is to use `Widget.pos_hint`. If instead of `right: layout.right` we did `pos_hint: {'right': 1}`, then the widgets right will always be set to be at the parent’s right at each layout update.

```python
class kivy.uix.widget.Widget(**kwargs)
Bases: kivy.uix.widget.WidgetBase

    Widget class. See module documentation for more information.

    Events
```
**on_touch_down**: Fired when a new touch event occurs

**on_touch_move**: Fired when an existing touch moves

**on_touch_up**: Fired when an existing touch disappears

---

**Warning**: Adding a `__del__` method to a class derived from `Widget` with Python prior to 3.4 will disable automatic garbage collection for instances of that class. This is because the `Widget` class creates reference cycles, thereby preventing garbage collection.

---

Changed in version 1.0.9: Everything related to event properties has been moved to the `EventDispatcher`. Event properties can now be used when constructing a simple class without subclassing `Widget`.

Changed in version 1.5.0: The constructor now accepts `on_*` arguments to automatically bind callbacks to properties or events, as in the Kv language.

**add_widget**(`widget`, `index=0`, `canvas=None`)

Add a new widget as a child of this widget.

**Parameters**

- **widget**: `Widget` Widget to add to our list of children.
- **index**: `int`, defaults to `0` Index to insert the widget in the list. Notice that the default of 0 means the widget is inserted at the beginning of the list and will thus be drawn on top of other sibling widgets. For a full discussion of the index and widget hierarchy, please see the Widgets Programming Guide.

  New in version 1.0.5.

- **canvas**: `str`, defaults to `None` Canvas to add widget’s canvas to. Can be ‘before’, ‘after’ or `None` for the default canvas.

  New in version 1.9.0.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> from kivy.uix.slider import Slider
>>> root = Widget()
>>> root.add_widget(Button())
>>> slider = Slider()
>>> root.add_widget(slider)
```

**canvas** = `None`

Canvas of the widget.

The canvas is a graphics object that contains all the drawing instructions for the graphical representation of the widget.

There are no general properties for the `Widget` class, such as background color, to keep the design simple and lean. Some derived classes, such as `Button`, do add such convenience properties but generally the developer is responsible for implementing the graphics representation for a custom widget from the ground up. See the derived widget classes for patterns to follow and extend.

See `Canvas` for more information about the usage.

**center**

Center position of the widget.

**center** is a `ReferenceListProperty` of `(center_x, center_y)` properties.
center_x
X center position of the widget.

center_x is an AliasProperty of \((x + width / 2)\).

center_y
Y center position of the widget.

center_y is an AliasProperty of \((y + height / 2)\).

children
List of children of this widget.

children is a ListProperty and defaults to an empty list.

Use add_widget() and remove_widget() for manipulating the children list. Don’t ma-
nipulate the children list directly unless you know what you are doing.

clear_widgets(children=None)
Remove all (or the specified) children of this widget. If the ‘children’ argument is specified,
it should be a list (or filtered list) of children of the current widget.

Changed in version 1.8.0: The children argument can be used to specify the children you want
to remove.

cls
Class of the widget, used for styling.

collide_point \((x, y)\)
Check if a point \((x, y)\) is inside the widget’s axis aligned bounding box.

Parameters

\(x\): numeric  x position of the point (in parent coordinates)

\(y\): numeric  y position of the point (in parent coordinates)

Returns  A bool. True if the point is inside the bounding box, False otherwise.

```python
>>> Widget(pos=(10, 10), size=(50, 50)).collide_point(40, 40)
True
```

collide_widget \((wid)\)
Check if another widget collides with this widget. This function performs an axis-aligned
bounding box intersection test by default.

Parameters

\(wid\): Widget class  Widget to test collision with.

Returns  bool. True if the other widget collides with this widget, False otherwise.

```python
>>> wid = Widget(size=(50, 50))
>>> wid2 = Widget(size=(50, 50), pos=(25, 25))
>>> wid.collide_widget(wid2)
True
>>> wid2.pos = (55, 55)
>>> wid.collide_widget(wid2)
False
```

disabled
Indicates whether this widget can interact with input or not.

disabled is an AliasProperty and defaults to False.
1. Child Widgets, when added to a disabled widget, will be disabled automatically.
2. Disabling/enabling a parent disables/enables all of its children.

New in version 1.8.0.

Changed in version 1.10.1: disabled was changed from a BooleanProperty to an AliasProperty to allow access to its previous state when a parent’s disabled state is changed.

export_to_png(filename, *args, **kwargs)
Saves an image of the widget and its children in png format at the specified filename. Works by removing the widget canvas from its parent, rendering to an Fbo, and calling save().

Note: The image includes only this widget and its children. If you want to include widgets elsewhere in the tree, you must call export_to_png() from their common parent, or use screenshot() to capture the whole window.

Note: The image will be saved in png format, you should include the extension in your filename.

New in version 1.9.0.

Parameters
- filename: str The filename with which to save the png.
- scale: float The amount by which to scale the saved image, defaults to 1.

get_parent_window()
Return the parent window.

Returns Instance of the parent window. Can be a WindowBase or Widget.

get_root_window()
Return the root window.

Returns Instance of the root window. Can be a WindowBase or Widget.

get_window_matrix(x=0, y=0)
Calculate the transformation matrix to convert between window and widget coordinates.

Parameters
- x: float, defaults to 0 Translates the matrix on the x axis.
- y: float, defaults to 0 Translates the matrix on the y axis.

height
Height of the widget.

height is a NumericProperty and defaults to 100.

Warning: Keep in mind that the height property is subject to layout logic and that this has not yet happened at the time of the widget’s __init__ method.

id
Identifier of the widget in the tree.
id is a `StringProperty` and defaults to None.

**Note:** The id is not the same as id in the kv language. For the latter, see ids and Kivy Language: ids.

**Warning:** The id property has been deprecated and will be removed completely in future versions.

### ids

This is a dictionary of ids defined in your kv language. This will only be populated if you use ids in your kv language code.

New in version 1.7.0.

**ids** is a `DictProperty` and defaults to an empty dict `{}`.

The ids are populated for each root level widget definition. For example:

```
# in kv
<MyWidget@Widget>:
    id: my_widget
    Label:
        id: label_widget
    Widget:
        id: inner_widget
        Label:
            id: inner_label
    TextInput:
        id: text_input
<OtherWidget@Widget>:
    id: other_widget
    Label:
        id: other_label
    TextInput:
        id: other_textinput
```

Then, in python:

```python
>>> widget = MyWidget()
>>> print(widget.keys)
{'other_widget': <weakproxy at 041CFED0 to OtherWidget at 041BEC38>,
 'inner_widget': <weakproxy at 04137EA0 to Widget at 04138228>,
 'inner_label': <weakproxy at 04143540 to Label at 04138260>,
 'label_widget': <weakproxy at 04137B70 to Label at 040F97A0>,
 'text_input': <weakproxy at 041BB5D0 to TextInput at 041BEC00>}
>>> print(widget.ids['other_widget'].keys)
{'other_textinput': <weakproxy at 041DBB40 to TextInput at 041BEF48>,
 'other_label': <weakproxy at 041DB570 to Label at 041BEA60>}
>>> print(widget.ids['label_widget'].keys)
{}"
```

### on_touch_down(touch)

Receive a touch down event.
Parameters

*touch: MotionEvent* class  Touch received. The touch is in parent coordinates.

See *relativelayout* for a discussion on coordinate systems.

Returns  bool If True, the dispatching of the touch event will stop. If False, the event will continue to be dispatched to the rest of the widget tree.

```
on_touch_move(touch)
    Receive a touch move event. The touch is in parent coordinates.
    See on_touch_down() for more information.
```

```
on_touch_up(touch)
    Receive a touch up event. The touch is in parent coordinates.
    See on_touch_down() for more information.
```

opacity  
Opacity of the widget and all its children.

New in version 1.4.1.

The opacity attribute controls the opacity of the widget and its children. Be careful, it’s a cumulative attribute: the value is multiplied by the current global opacity and the result is applied to the current context color.

For example, if the parent has an opacity of 0.5 and a child has an opacity of 0.2, the real opacity of the child will be 0.5 * 0.2 = 0.1.

Then, the opacity is applied by the shader as:

```
frag_color = color * vec4(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, opacity);
```

opacity is a *NumericProperty* and defaults to 1.0.

parent  
Parent of this widget. The parent of a widget is set when the widget is added to another widget and unset when the widget is removed from its parent.

parent is an *ObjectProperty* and defaults to None.

pos  
Position of the widget.

pos is a *ReferenceListProperty* of (x, y) properties.

pos_hint  
Position hint. This property allows you to set the position of the widget inside its parent layout, in percent (similar to size_hint).

For example, if you want to set the top of the widget to be at 90% height of its parent layout, you can write:

```
widget = Widget(pos_hint={'top': 0.9})
```

The keys ‘x’, ‘right’ and ‘center_x’ will use the parent width. The keys ‘y’, ‘top’ and ‘center_y’ will use the parent height.

See *Float Layout* for further reference.

Note:  *pos_hint* is not used by all layouts. Check the documentation of the layout in question to see if it supports pos_hint.

pos_hint is an *ObjectProperty* containing a dict.
proxy_ref

Return a proxy reference to the widget, i.e. without creating a reference to the widget. See weakref.proxy for more information.

New in version 1.7.2.

remove_widget(widget)

Remove a widget from the children of this widget.

Parameters

    widget: Widget  Widget to remove from our children list.

```python
>>> from kivy.uix.button import Button
>>> root = Widget()
>>> button = Button()
>>> root.add_widget(button)
>>> root.remove_widget(button)
```

right

Right position of the widget.

right is an AliasProperty of (x + width).

size

Size of the widget.

size is a ReferenceListProperty of (width, height) properties.

size_hint

Size hint.

size_hint is a ReferenceListProperty of (size_hint_x, size_hint_y) properties.

See size_hint_x for more information.

size_hint_max

Maximum size when using size_hint.

size_hint_max is a ReferenceListProperty of (size_hint_max_x, size_hint_max_y) properties.

New in version 1.10.0.

size_hint_max_x

When not None, the x-direction maximum size (in pixels, like width) when size_hint_x is also not None.

Similar to size_hint_min_x, except that it sets the maximum width.

size_hint_max_x is a NumericProperty and defaults to None.

New in version 1.10.0.

size_hint_max_y

When not None, the y-direction maximum size (in pixels, like height) when size_hint_y is also not None.

Similar to size_hint_min_y, except that it sets the maximum height.

size_hint_max_y is a NumericProperty and defaults to None.

New in version 1.10.0.

size_hint_min

Minimum size when using size_hint.
**size_hint_min** is a **ReferenceListProperty** of \((\text{size_hint_min}_x, \\
\text{size_hint_min}_y)\) properties.

New in version 1.10.0.

**size_hint_min_x**

When not None, the x-direction minimum size (in pixels, like *width*) when *size_hint_x* is also not None.

When *size_hint_x* is not None, it is the minimum width that the widget will be set due to the *size_hint_x*. I.e. when a smaller size would be set, \(\text{size_hint_min}_x\) is the value used instead for the widget width. When None, or when \(\text{size_hint}_x\) is None, \(\text{size_hint_min}_x\) doesn’t do anything.

Only the *Layout* and *Window* classes make use of the hint.

*size_hint_min_x* is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to None.

New in version 1.10.0.

**size_hint_min_y**

When not None, the y-direction minimum size (in pixels, like *height*) when *size_hint_y* is also not None.

When *size_hint_y* is not None, it is the minimum height that the widget will be set due to the *size_hint_y*. I.e. when a smaller size would be set, \(\text{size_hint_min}_y\) is the value used instead for the widget height. When None, or when \(\text{size_hint}_y\) is None, \(\text{size_hint_min}_y\) doesn’t do anything.

Only the *Layout* and *Window* classes make use of the hint.

*size_hint_min_y* is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to None.

New in version 1.10.0.

**size_hint_x**

x size hint. Represents how much space the widget should use in the direction of the x axis relative to its parent’s width. Only the *Layout* and *Window* classes make use of the hint.

The *size_hint* is used by layouts for two purposes:

- When the layout considers widgets on their own rather than in relation to its other children, the \(\text{size_hint}_x\) is a direct proportion of the parent width, normally between 0.0 and 1.0. For instance, a widget with \(\text{size_hint}_x=0.5\) in a vertical BoxLayout will take up half the BoxLayout’s width, or a widget in a FloatLayout with \(\text{size_hint}_x=0.2\) will take up 20% of the FloatLayout width. If the *size_hint* is greater than 1, the widget will be wider than the parent.

- When multiple widgets can share a row of a layout, such as in a horizontal BoxLayout, their widths will be their \(\text{size_hint}_x\) as a fraction of the sum of widget \(\text{size_hint}\). For instance, if the \(\text{size_hint}_x\)s are \((0.5, 1.0, 0.5)\), the first widget will have a width of 25% of the parent width.

*size_hint_x* is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 1.

**size_hint_y**

y size hint.

*size_hint_y* is a **NumericProperty** and defaults to 1.

See *size_hint_x* for more information, but with widths and heights swapped.

**to_local**\((x, y, \text{relative=False})\)

Transform parent coordinates to local coordinates. See *relativelayout* for details on the coordinate systems.
Parameters

relative: bool, defaults to False Change to True if you want to translate coordinates to relative widget coordinates.

to_parent(x, y, relative=False)
Transform local coordinates to parent coordinates. See relativelayout for details on the coordinate systems.

Parameters

relative: bool, defaults to False Change to True if you want to translate relative positions from a widget to its parent coordinates.

to_widget(x, y, relative=False)
Convert the given coordinate from window to local widget coordinates. See relativelayout for details on the coordinate systems.

to_window(x, y, initial=True, relative=False)
Transform local coordinates to window coordinates. See relativelayout for details on the coordinate systems.

top
Top position of the widget.

top is an AliasProperty of (y + height).

walk(restrict=False, loopback=False)
Iterator that walks the widget tree starting with this widget and goes forward returning widgets in the order in which layouts display them.

Parameters

restrict: bool, defaults to False If True, it will only iterate through the widget and its children (or children of its children etc.). Defaults to False.

loopback: bool, defaults to False If True, when the last widget in the tree is reached, it'll loop back to the uppermost root and start walking until we hit this widget again. Naturally, it can only loop back when restrict is False. Defaults to False.

Returns A generator that walks the tree, returning widgets in the forward layout order.

For example, given a tree with the following structure:

```
GridLayout:
    Button
BoxLayout:
        id: box
        Widget
        Button
        Widget
```

walking this tree:

```python
>>> # Call walk on box with loopback True, and restrict False
>>> [type(widget) for widget in box.walk(loopback=True)]
[[<class 'BoxLayout'>, <class 'Widget'>, <class 'Button'>],
 [class 'Widget'], <class 'GridLayout'>, <class 'Button'>]
>>> # Now with loopback False, and restrict False
>>> [type(widget) for widget in box.walk()]
[[<class 'BoxLayout'>, <class 'Widget'>, <class 'Button'>],
```

(continues on next page)
New in version 1.9.0.

```
walk_reverse(loopback=False)
```

Iterator that walks the widget tree backwards starting with the widget before this, and going backwards returning widgets in the reverse order in which layouts display them.

This walks in the opposite direction of `walk()`, so a list of the tree generated with `walk()` will be in reverse order compared to the list generated with this, provided `loopback` is True.

**Parameters**

- `loopback`: bool, defaults to False
  - If True, when the uppermost root in the tree is reached, it'll loop back to the last widget and start walking back until after we hit widget again. Defaults to False.

**Returns**
- A generator that walks the tree, returning widgets in the reverse layout order.

For example, given a tree with the following structure:

```
GridLayout:
  Button
BoxLayout:
    id: box
    Widget
    Button
    Widget
```

walking this tree:

```
>>> # Call walk on box with loopback True
>>> [type(widget) for widget in box.walk_reverse(loopback=True)]
[<class 'Button'>, <class 'GridLayout'>, <class 'Widget'>, <class 'Button'>, <class 'BoxLayout'>]
```

```
>>> # Now with loopback False
>>> [type(widget) for widget in box.walk_reverse()]
[<class 'Button'>, <class 'GridLayout'>]
```

```
>>> forward = [w for w in box.walk(loopback=True)]
>>> backward = [w for w in box.walk_reverse(loopback=True)]
>>> forward == backward[::-1]
True
```

New in version 1.9.0.

```
width
```

Width of the widget.

`width` is a `NumericProperty` and defaults to 100.

**Warning:** Keep in mind that the `width` property is subject to layout logic and that this has not yet happened at the time of the widget’s `__init__` method.

```
x
```

X position of the widget.
\( x \) is a \texttt{NumericProperty} and defaults to 0.

\( y \)

Y position of the widget.

\( y \) is a \texttt{NumericProperty} and defaults to 0.

\begin{py}
\texttt{class kivy.uix.widget.WidgetException}
\texttt{Bases: builtins.Exception}

Fired when the widget gets an exception.
\end{py}
Part V  
APPENDIX

The appendix contains licensing information and an enumeration of all the different modules, classes, functions and variables available in Kivy.
License

Kivy is released and distributed under the terms of the MIT license starting version 1.7.2. Older versions are still under the LGPLv3.

You should have received a copy of the MIT license alongside your Kivy distribution. See the LICENSE file in the Kivy root folder. An online version of the license can be found at:

https://github.com/kivy/kivy/blob/master/LICENSE

In a nutshell, the license allows you to use Kivy in your own projects regardless of whether they are open source, closed source, commercial or free. Even if the license doesn’t require it, we would really appreciate when you make changes to the Kivy source code itself, share those changes with us!

For a list of authors, please see the file AUTHORS that accompanies the Kivy source code distribution (next to LICENSE).

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