

# **LittlevGL documentation (Turkish)**

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# Hoşgeldiniz

Written for v5.3, revision 2



## Welcome LittlevGL Embedded GUI Library



LittlevGL is a free and open-source graphics library providing everything you need to create embedded GUI with easy-to-use graphical elements, beautiful visual effects and low memory footprint.

### Key features

- **Powerful building blocks** buttons, charts, lists, sliders, images, etc.
- **Advanced graphics** with animations, anti-aliasing, opacity, smooth scrolling
- **Various input devices** touch pad, mouse, keyboard, encoder, buttons, etc.
- **Multi-language support** with UTF-8 encoding
- **Fully customizable** graphical elements
- **Hardware independent** to use with any microcontroller or display
- **Scalable** to operate with little memory (50 kB Flash, 10 kB RAM)
- **OS, External memory and GPU** supported but not required
- **Single frame buffer** operation even with advances graphical effects
- **Written in C** for maximal compatibility
- **Simulator** to develop on PC without embedded hardware
- **Tutorials, examples, themes** for rapid development

### How to get started?

#### Read the documentation

Reading the documentation first is always a good idea. Don't be afraid it takes only a little time to learn the basics.

You can start here with [Porting](#) or with an [Introduction](#) to the library.

#### Tutorial

There is a tutorial to show you the most important parts step-by-step.

It's located in the [lv\\_examples repository](#)

### **Try LittlevGL in a PC simulator**

If you don't have an embedded hardware with a display yet you can try the library on PC. The PC simulator uses a window on your monitor to simulate a display and uses your mouse to click on that display.

The simulator is works with Windows, Linux, and OSX as well.

Here you can learn how to set-up the simulator: [PC simulator](#)

### **Contribute**

Use GitHub's issue tracker to:

- Report bugs
- Suggest new features
- Add new features
- Help others

Before contributing, read the related document: [CONTRIBUTING](#)

# Porting

Written for v5.2

## System architecture

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### Application

Your application which creates the GUI and handles the specific tasks.

### LittlevGL

The graphics library itself. Your application can communicate with the library to create a GUI. It contains a HAL (Hardware Abstraction Layer) interface to register your display and input device drivers.

### Driver

Besides your specific drivers, it contains functions to drive your display, optionally to a GPU and to read the touchpad or buttons.

There are **two typical hardware set-ups** depending on the MCU has an LCD/TFT driver periphery or not. In both cases, a frame buffer will be required to store the current image of the screen.

### MCU with TFT/LCD driver

If your MCU has a TFT/LCD driver periphery then you can connect a display directly via RGB interface. In this case, the frame buffer can be in the internal RAM (if the MCU has enough RAM) or in the external RAM (if the MCU has a memory interface).

### External display controller

If the MCU doesn't have TFT/LCD driver then an external display controller (E.g. SSD1963, SSD1306, ILI9341) has to be used. In this case, the MCU can communicate with the display controller via Parallel port, SPI or sometimes I2C. The frame buffer is usually located in the display controller which saves a lot of RAM for the MCU.

## Requirements

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- **16, 32 or 64 bit** microcontroller or processor
- **16 MHz** clock speed
- **8 kB RAM** for static data and **>2 kB RAM** for dynamic data (graphical objects)
- **64 kB program memory** (flash)
- **Optionally ~1/10 screen sized memory** for internal buffering (at  $240 \times 320$ , 16 bit colors it means 15 kB)

The LittlevGL is designed to be highly portable and to not use any **external resources**:

- No external RAM required (but supported)
- No float numbers are used
- No GPU needed (but supported)
- Only a single frame buffer is required located in:
  - Internal RAM or

- External RAM or
- External display controller's memory

If you would like to **reduce** the required **hardware resources** you can:

- Disable the unused object types to save RAM and ROM
- Change the size of the graphical buffer to save RAM
- Use simpler styles to reduce the rendering time

## Project set-up

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### Get the library

The Littlev Graphics Library is available on GitHub: <https://github.com/littlevgl/lvgl>. You can clone or download the latest version of the library from here or you can use the [Download](#) page as well.

The graphics library is the **lvgl** directory which should be copied into your project.

### Config file

There is a configuration header file for LittlevGL: **lv\_conf.h**. It sets the library's basic behavior in compile time, disable unused modules and features and adjust the size of memory buffers etc.

Copy `_lvgl/lv_conf_template.h` next to the `lvgl` directory and rename it to `_lv_conf.h`. Open the file and delete the first `#if` and the last `#endif` to enable the content. In the config file comments explain the meaning of the options. Check at least these three config options and modify them according to your hardware:

1. **LV\_HOR\_RES** Your display's horizontal resolution
2. **LV\_VER\_RES** Your display's vertical resolution
3. **LV\_COLOR\_DEPTH** 8 for (RG332), 16 for (RGB565) or 32 for (RGB888 and ARGB8888).

### Initialization

In order to use the graphics library you have to initialize it and the other components too. To order of the initialization is:

1. Call `_lv_init()`
2. Initialize your drivers
3. Register the display and input devices drivers in LittlevGL. (see below)

## Porting the library

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To adopt LittlevGL into your project firstly you have to provide some functions and register them in the graphics library.

### Display interface

To set up a display an **lv\_disp\_drv\_t** variable has to be initialized:

```
lv_disp_drv_t disp_drv;
lv_disp_drv_init(&disp_drv); /*Basic initialization*/
disp_drv. ....=...; /*Initialize the fields here. See below.*/
disp_drv_register(&disp_drv); /*Register the driver in LittlevGL*/
```

You can configure the driver for different operation modes. To learn more about the drawing modes visit [Drawing and rendering](#).

### Internal buffering (VDB)

The graphics library works with an internal buffering mechanism to create advanced graphics features with only one frame buffer. The internal buffer is called VDB (Virtual Display Buffer) and its size can be adjusted in `lv_conf.h` with `_LV_VDB_SIZE_`. When `_LV_VDB_SIZE_ > 0` then the

internal buffering is used and you have to provide a function which flushes the buffer's content to your display:

```
disp_drv.disp_flush = my_disp_flush;
...
void my_disp_flush(int32_t x1, int32_t y1, int32_t x2, int32_t y2, const lv_color_t* color_p)
{
    /*TODO Copy 'color_p' to the specified area*/
    /*Call 'lv_flush_ready()' when ready*/lv_flush_ready();
}
```

In the flush function, you can use DMA or any hardware to do the flushing in the background, but when the flushing is ready you have to call

```
lv_flush_ready();
```

## Hardware acceleration (GPU)

First of all using GPU is totally optional. But if your MCU supports graphical acceleration then you can use it. The `_mem_blend_` and `_mem_fill_` fields of the display driver is used to interface with a GPU. The GPU related functions can be used only if internal buffering (VDB) is enabled.

```
disp_drv.mem_blend = my_mem_blend;    /*Blends two color arrays using opacity*/
disp_drv.mem_fill = my_mem_fill;      /*Fills an array with a color*/
...
void my_mem_blend(lv_color_t* dest, const lv_color_t* src, uint32_t length, lv_opa_t opa)
{
    /*TODO Copy 'src' to 'dest' but blend it with 'opa' alpha */
}

void my_mem_fill(lv_color_t* dest, uint32_t length, lv_color_t color)
{
    /*TODO Fill 'length' pixels in 'dest' with 'color'*/
}
```

## Unbuffered drawing

It is possible to draw directly to a frame buffer when the internal buffering is disabled (`LV_VDB_SIZE = 0`).

```
disp_drv.disp_fill = my_disp_fill; /*Fill an area in the frame buffer*/
disp_drv.disp_map = my_disp_map; /*Copy a color_map (e.g. image) into the frame buffer*/
...
void my_disp_map(int32_t x1, int32_t y1, int32_t x2, int32_t y2, const lv_color_t* color_p)
{
    /*TODO Copy 'color_p' to the specified area*/
}

void my_disp_fill(int32_t x1, int32_t y1, int32_t x2, int32_t y2, lv_color_t color)
{
    /*TODO Fill the specified area with 'color'*/
}
```

Keep in mind this way during refresh some artifacts can be visible because the layers are drawn after each other. And some high-level graphics features like anti-aliasing, opacity or shadows aren't available in this configuration.

If you use an external display controller which supports accelerated filling (e.g. RA8876) then you can use this feature in `_disp_fill()`

## Input device interface

To set up an input device an `lv_indev_drv_t` variable has to be initialized:

```
lv_indev_drv_t indev_drv; lv_indev_drv_init(&indev_drv); /*Basic initialization*/
indev_drv.type = ... /*See below.*/
indev_drv.read = ... /*See below.*/
lv_indev_drv_register(&indev_drv); /*Register the driver in LittlevGL*/
```

**type** can be

- `LV_INDEV_TYPE_POINTER`: touchpad or mouse
- `LV_INDEV_TYPE_KEYPAD`: keyboard
- `LV_INDEV_TYPE_ENCODER`: left, right, push
- `LV_INDEV_TYPE_BUTTON`: external buttons pressing the screen

**read** is a function pointer which will be called periodically to report the current state of an input device. It can also buffer data and return *false* when no more data to be read or *true* when the buffer is not empty.

To learn more about input devices visit [Input devices](#).

## Touchpad, mouse or any pointer

```
indev_drv.type = LV_INDEV_TYPE_POINTER;
indev_drv.read = my_input_read;
```

The read function should look like this:

```
bool my_input_read(lv_indev_data_t*data)
{
    data->point.x = touchpad_x;
    data->point.y = touchpad_y;
    data->state = LV_INDEV_STATE_PR or LV_INDEV_STATE_REL;
    return false; /*No buffering so no more data read*/
}
```

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Touchpad drivers must return the last X/Y coordinates even when the state is `LV_INDEV_STATE_REL`.

## Keypad or keyboard

```
indev_drv.type = LV_INDEV_TYPE_KEYPAD;
indev_drv.read = my_input_read;
```

The read function should look like this:

```
bool keyboard_read(lv_indev_data_t*data) {
    data->key = last_key(); /*Set the last pressed or released key*/
    if(key_pressed()){
        data->state = LV_INDEV_STATE_PR;
    }
    else{
        data->state = LV_INDEV_STATE_REL;
    }
    return false; /*No buffering so no more data read*/
}
```

To use a keyboard:

- Register a *read* function (like above) with `_LV_INDEV_TYPE_KEYPAD_` type.
- `_USE_LV_GROUP_` has to be enabled in `_lv_conf.h`
- An object group has to be created: `_lv_group_create()` and objects have to be added: `_lv_group_add_obj()`
- The created group has to be assigned to an input device: `_lv_indev_set_group(my_indev, group1);`
- Use `_LV_GROUP_KEY_...` to navigate among the objects in the group

Visit [Touchpad-less navigation](#) to learn more.

## Encoder

With an encoder you can do 4 things:

1. press its button
2. long press its button
3. turn left
4. turn right

By turning the encoder you can focus on the next/previous object. When you press the encoder on a simple object (like a button), it will be clicked. If you press the encoder on a complex object (like a list, message box etc.) the object will go to edit mode where by turning the encoder you can navigate inside the object. To leave edit mode press long the button.



```

indev_drv.type = LV_INDEV_TYPE_ENCODER;
indev_drv.read = my_input_read;

```

The read function should look like this:

```

bool encoder_read(lv_indev_data_t*data) {
    data->enc_diff = enc_get_new_moves();
    if(enc_pressed()) {
        data->state = LV_INDEV_STATE_PR;
    }
    else{
        data->state = LV_INDEV_STATE_REL;
    }

    return false; /*No buffering so no more data read*/
}

```

- To use an `ENCODER`, similarly to the `KEYPAD`, the objects should be added to groups

## Button

```

indev_drv.type = LV_INDEV_TYPE_BUTTON;
indev_drv.read = my_input_read;

```

The read function should look like this:

```

bool button_read(lv_indev_data_t*data) {
    static uint32_t last_btn = 0; /*Store the last pressed button*/
    int btn_pr = my_btn_read(); /*Get the ID (0,1,2...) of the pressed button*/
    if(btn_pr >= 0) { /*Is there a button press?*/
        last_btn = btn_pr; /*Save the ID of the pressed button*/
        data->state = LV_INDEV_STATE_PR; /*Set the pressed state*/
    } else {
        data->state = LV_INDEV_STATE_REL; /*Set the released state*/
    }

    data->btn = last_btn; /*Set the last button*/

    return false; /*No buffering so no more data read*/
}

```

- The buttons need to be assigned to pixels on the screen using `lv_indev_set_button_points(indev, points_array)`. Where `_points_array_` look like `const lv_point_t points_array[] = { {12,30},{60,90}, ... }`

## Tick interface

The LittlevGL uses a system tick. Call the `lv_tick_inc(tick_period)` function periodically and tell the call period in milliseconds. For example if called in every milliseconds: `lv_tick_inc(1)`.

## Task handling

To handle the tasks of LittlevGL you need to call `lv_task_handler()` periodically in one of the following:

- `while(1)` of `main()` function
- timer interrupt periodically
- an OS task periodically

The timing is not critical but it should be about 5 milliseconds to keep the system responsive.

Example:

```

while(1) {
    lv_task_handler();
    my_delay_ms(5);
}

```

The MCU can go to **sleep** when no user input happens. In this case the main `while(1)` should look like this:

```

while(1) {
    /*Normal operation in 1 sec*/
    if(lv_indev_get_inactive_time(NULL) < 1000) {
        lv_task_handler();
    }
    /*Sleep after 1 sec inactivity*/
    else {
        timer_stop();           /*Stop the timer where lv_tick_inc() is called*/
        sleep();               /*Sleep the MCU*/
    }
    my_delay_ms(5);
}

```

You should also add these lines to your input device read function if a press happens:

```

/*Force task execution on wake-up*/
lv_tick_inc(LV_REFR_PERIOD);
timer_start();           /*Restart the timer where lv_tick_inc() is called*/
lv_task_handler();

```

In addition to `lv_indev_get_inactive_time()` you can check `lv_anim_count_running()` to see if every animations are finished.

## Using with an operating system

LittlevGL is **not thread-safe**. Despite it, it's quite simple to use LittlevGL inside an operating system.

The **simple scenario** is to don't use the operating system's tasks but use `lv_task` s. An `_lv_task_` is a function called periodically in `lv_task_handler` . In the `_lv_task_` you can get the state of the sensors, buffers etc and call LittlevGL functions to refresh the GUI. To create an `_lv_task_` use: `lv_task_create(my_func, period_ms, LV_TASK_PRIO_LOWEST/LOW/MID/HIGH/HIGHEST, custom_ptr)`

If you need to **use other task or threads** you need one mutex which should be taken before calling `lv_task_handler` and released after it. In addition, you have to use to that mutex in other tasks and threads around every LittlevGL ( `lv_...` ) related code. This way you can use LittlevGL in a real multitasking environment. Just use a mutex to avoid concurrent calling of LittlevGL functions.

## Porting example

Here you will find an example porting code: [Porting tutorial](#).

# PC Simulator

Written for v5.1

You can try out the Littlev Graphics Library **using only your PC** without any development board. Write a code, run it on the PC and see the result on the monitor. It is cross-platform: Windows, Linux and OSX are supported!

- Needs only few minutes setup
- Costs \$0. No PCB cost and no pay for any software
- A TFT display is simulated and shown on the monitor of your PC
- The touch pad is replaced by your mouse
- The written code is portable, you can simply copy it when using an embedded hardware

## Install Eclipse CDT

Eclipse CDT is C/C++ IDE. You can use other IDEs as well but in this tutorial the configuration for Eclipse CDT is shown.

Eclipse is a Java based software therefore be sure **Java Runtime Environment** is installed on your system.

On Debian-based distros (e.g. Ubuntu): `sudo apt-get install default-jre`

You can download Eclipse's CDT from: <https://eclipse.org/cdt/>. Start the installer and choose *Eclipse CDT* from the list.

## Install SDL 2

The PC simulator uses the [SDL 2](#) cross platform library to simulate a TFT display and a touch pad.

### Linux

On **Linux** you can easily install SDL2 using a terminal:

1. Find the current version of SDL2: `apt-cache search libsdl2 (e.g. libsdl2-2.0-0)`
2. Install SDL2: `sudo apt-get install libsdl2-2.0-0` (replace with the found version)
3. Install SDL2 development package: `sudo apt-get install libsdl2-dev`
4. If build essentials are not installed yet: `sudo apt-get install build-essential`

### Windows

If you are using **Windows** firstly you need to install MinGW ([64 bit version](#)). After it do the following steps to add SDL2:

1. Download the development libraries of SDL.  
Go to <https://www.libsdl.org/download-2.0.php> and download *Development Libraries: SDL2-devel-2.0.5-mingw.tar.gz*
2. Uncompress the file and go to `_x86_64-w64-mingw32_` directory (for 64 bit MinGW) or to `i686-w64-mingw32` (for 32 bit MinGW)
3. Copy `_...mingw32/include/SDL2` folder to `_C:/MinGW/.../x86_64-w64-mingw32/include_`
4. Copy `_...mingw32/lib/` content to `_C:/MinGW/.../x86_64-w64-mingw32/lib_`
5. Copy `_...mingw32/bin/SDL2.dll` to `_[{eclipse_worksapce}]pc_simulator/Debug/_`. Do it later when Eclipse is installed.

Note: If you will use **Microsoft Visual Studio** instead of Eclipse then you don't have to install MinGW.

### OSX

On **OSX** you can easily install SDL2 with brew: `brew install sdl2`

If something is not working I suggest [this tutorial](#) to get started with SDL.

## Pre-configured project

A pre-configured graphics library project (based on the latest release) is always available in PC simulator project. You can find it on [GitHub](#) or on the [Download](#) page. The project is configured for Eclipse CDT.

## Add the pre-configured project to Eclipse CDT

Run Eclipse CDT. It will show a dialogue about the **workspace path**. Before accepting it check that path and copy (and unzip) the downloaded pre-configured project there. Now you can accept the workspace path. Of course you can modify this path but in that case copy the project to that location.

Close the start up window and go to **File->Import** and choose **General->Existing project into Workspace**. **Browse the root directory** of the project and click **Finish**

On **Windows** you have to do two additional things:

- Copy the **SDL2.dll** into the project's Debug folder
- Right click on the project -> Project properties -> C/C++ Build -> Settings -> Libraries -> Add ... and add *mingw32* above SDLmain and SDL. (The order is important: mingw32, SDLmain, SDL)

## Compile and Run

Now you are ready to run the Littlev Graphics Library on your PC. Click on the Hammer Icon on the top menu bar to Build the project. If you have done everything right you will not get any errors. Note that on some systems additional steps might be required to "see" SDL 2 from Eclipse but in most of cases the configurations in the downloaded project is enough.

After a success build click on the Play button on the top menu bar to run the project. Now a window should appear in the middle of your screen.

Now everything is ready to use the Littlev Graphics Library in the practice or begin the development on your PC.

## Next step

To create your first LittlevGL GUI you should read the pages below [Porting](#) in the sidebar.

# Nesneler

Written for v5.1

In the Littlev Graphics Library the **basic building blocks** of a user interface are the objects. For example:

- [Button](#)
- [Label](#)
- [Image](#)
- [List](#)
- [Chart](#)
- [Text area](#)

Click to check all the existing [Object types](#)

## Object attributes

### Basic attributes

The objects have basic attributes which are common independently from their type:

- Position
- Size
- Parent
- Drag enable
- Click enable etc.

You can set/get this attributes with `lv_obj_set_...` and `lv_obj_get_...` functions. For example:

```
/*Set basic object attributes*/
lv_obj_set_size(btn1, 100, 50);           /*Button size*/
lv_obj_set_pos(btn1, 20, 30);             /*Button position*/
```

To see all the available functions visit the Base object's [documentation](#).

### Specific attributes

The object types have special attributes. For example a slider have:

- Min. max. values
- Current value
- Callback function for new value set
- Styles

For these attributes every object type have unique API functions. For example for a slider:

```
/*Set slider specific attributes*/
lv_slider_set_range(slider1, 0, 100);      /*Set min. and max. values*/
lv_slider_set_value(slider1, 40);          /*Set the current value (position)*/
lv_slider_set_action(slider1, my_action);  /*Set a callback function*/
```

## Object's working mechanisms

### Parent-child structure

A parent can be considered as the container of its children. Every object has exactly one parent object (except screens) but a parent can have unlimited number of children. There is no limitation for the type of the parent but there typically parent (e.g. button) and typical child (e.g. label)

objects.

## Screen – the most basic parent

The screen is a special object which has no parent object. Always there is an active screen. By default, the library creates and loads one. To get the currently active screen use the `lv_scr_act()` function.

A screen can be created with any object type, for example, a basic object or an image to make a wallpaper.

## Moving together

If the position of the parent is changed the children will move with the parent. Therefore all positions are relative to the parent. So the (0;0) coordinates mean the objects will remain in the top left-hand corner of the parent independently from the position of the parent.



```
lv_obj_t * par = lv_obj_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);    /*Create a parent object on the current screen*/
lv_obj_set_size(par, 100, 80);                        /*Set the size of the parent*/

lv_obj_t * obj1 = lv_obj_create(par, NULL);            /*Create an object on the previously created parent object*/
lv_obj_set_pos(obj1, 10, 10);                         /*Set the position of the new object*/
```

Modify the position of the parent:



```
lv_obj_set_pos(par, 50, 50);                          /*Move the parent. The child will move with it.*/
```

## Visibility only on parent

If a child partially or totally out of its parent then the parts outside will not be visible.



```
lv_obj_set_x(obj1, -30);      /*Move the child a little bit of the parent*/
```

## Create - delete objects

In the graphics library objects can be created and deleted dynamically in run-time. It means only the currently created objects consume RAM. For example, if you need a chart you can create it only when it is required and delete after it is used.

Every objects type has its own **create** function with an unified prototype. It needs two parameters: a pointer the parent object and optionally a pointer to an other object with the same type. If the second parameter is not *NULL* then this objects will be copied to the new one. To create a screen give *NULL* as parent. The return value of the create function is a pointer to the created object. Independently from the object type a common variable type **lv\_obj\_t** is used. This pointer can be used later to set or get the attributes of the object. The create functions look like this:

```
lv_obj_t * lv_type_create(lv_obj_t * parent, lv_obj_t * copy);
```

There is a common **delete** function for all object types. It deletes the object and all of its children.

```
void lv_obj_del(lv_obj_t * obj);
```

You can delete only the children of an object but leave the object itself "alive":

```
void lv_obj_clean(lv_obj_t * obj);
```

## Layers

The earlier created object (and its children) will be drawn earlier (nearer to the background). In other words, the lastly created object will be on the top among its siblings. It is very important, the order is calculated among the objects on the same level ("siblings").

Layers can be added easily by creating 2 objects (which can be transparent) firstly 'A' and secondly 'B'. 'A' and every object on it will be in the background and can be covered by 'B' and its children.



```
/*Create a screen*/
lv_obj_t * scr = lv_obj_create(NULL, NULL);
lv_scr_load(scr);                                /*Load the screen*/

/*Create 2 buttons*/
lv_obj_t * btn1 = lv_btn_create(scr, NULL);      /*Create a button on the screen*/
lv_btn_set_fit(btn1, true, true);                /*Enable to automatically set the size according to the content*/
lv_obj_set_pos(btn1, 60, 40);                    /*Set the position of the button*/

lv_obj_t * btn2 = lv_btn_create(scr, btn1);      /*Copy the first button*/
lv_obj_set_pos(btn2, 180, 80);                   /*Set the position of the button*/

/*Add labels to the buttons*/
lv_obj_t * label1 = lv_label_create(btn1, NULL); /*Create a label on the first button*/
lv_label_set_text(label1, "Button 1");           /*Set the text of the label*/

lv_obj_t * label2 = lv_label_create(btn2, NULL); /*Create a label on the second button*/
lv_label_set_text(label2, "Button 2");           /*Set the text of the label*/

/*Delete the second label*/
lv_obj_del(label2);
```

# Biçimler

Written for v5.1

To set the appearance of the objects styles can be used. A style is a structure variable with attributes like colors, paddings, visibility, and others. There is common style type: **lv\_style\_t**.

By setting the fields of an **lv\_style\_t** structure you can influence the appearance of the objects using that style.

The objects store only a pointer to a style so the style cannot be a local variable which is destroyed after the function exists. **You should use static, global or dynamically allocated variables.**

```
lv_style_t style_1;           /*OK! Global variables for styles are fine*/
static lv_style_t style_2;    /*OK! Static variables outside the functions are fine*/
void my_screen_create(void)
{
    static lv_style_t style_3; /*OK! Static variables in the functions are fine*/
    lv_style_t style_1;       /*WRONG! Styles can't be local variables*/

    ...
}
```

## Style properties

A style has 5 main parts: common, body, text, image and line. An object will use that fields which are relevant for it. For example, Lines don't care about the letter\_space. To see which fields are used by an object type see their documentation.

The fields of a style structure are the followings:

- **Common properties**
  - **glass 1:** Do not inherit this style (see below)
- **Body style properties** Used by the rectangle-like objects
  - **body.empty** Do not fill the rectangle (just draw border and/or shadow)
  - **body.main\_color** Main color (top color)
  - **body.grad\_color** Gradient color (bottom color)
  - **body.radius** Corner radius. (set to LV\_RADIUS\_CIRCLE to draw circle)
  - **body.opa** Opacity (0..255 or LV\_OPA\_TRANSP, LV\_OPA\_10, LV\_OPA\_20 ... LV\_OPA\_COVER)
  - **body.border.color** Border color
  - **body.border.width** Border width
  - **body.border.part** Border parts (LV\_BORDER\_LEFT/RIGHT/TOP/BOTTOM/FULL or 'OR'ed values)
  - **body.border.opa** Border opacity
  - **body.shadow.color** Shadow color
  - **body.shadow.width** Shadow width
  - **body.shadow.type** Shadow type (LV\_SHADOW\_BOTTOM or LV\_SHADOW\_FULL)
  - **body.padding.hor** Horizontal padding
  - **body.padding.ver** Vertical padding
  - **body.padding.inner** Inner padding
- **Text style properties** Used by the objects which show texts
  - **text.color** Text color
  - **text.font** Pointer to a font



- **text.opa** Text opacity (0..255 or LV\_OPA\_TRANSP, LV\_OPA\_10, LV\_OPA\_20 ... LV\_OPA\_COVER)
- **text.letter\_space** Letter space
- **text.line\_space** Line space
- **Image style properties** Used by image-like objects or icons on objects
  - **image.color** Color for image re-coloring based on the pixels brightness
  - **image.intense** Re-color intensity (0..255 or LV\_OPA\_TRANSP, LV\_OPA\_10, LV\_OPA\_20 ... LV\_OPA\_COVER)
  - **image.opa** Image opacity (0..255 or LV\_OPA\_TRANSP, LV\_OPA\_10, LV\_OPA\_20 ... LV\_OPA\_COVER)
- **Line style properties** Used by objects containing lines or line-like elements
  - **line.color** Line color
  - **line.width** Line width
  - **line.opa** Line opacity (0..255 or LV\_OPA\_TRANSP, LV\_OPA\_10, LV\_OPA\_20 ... LV\_OPA\_COVER)

## Using styles

Every object type has a unique function to set its style or styles.

If the object has only one style - like a label - the `lv_label_set_style(label1, &style)` function can be used to set a new style.

If the object has more styles (like a button have 5 styles for each state) `lv_btn_set_style(obj, LV_BTN_STYLE_..., &rel_style)` function can be used to set a new style.

The styles and the style properties used by an object type are described in their documentation.

If you **modify a style which is used** by one or more objects then the objects have to be notified about the style is changed. You have two options to do that:

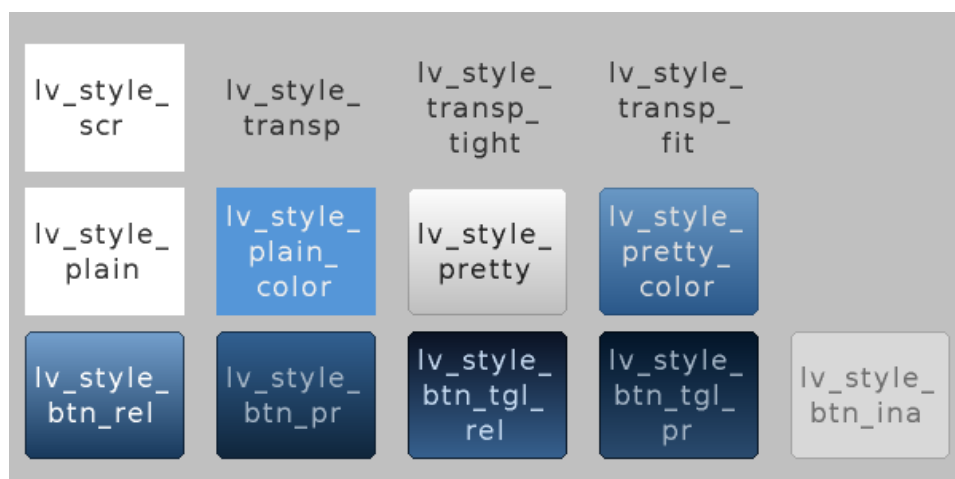
```
void lv_obj_refresh_style(lv_obj_t * obj);      /*Notify an object about its style is modified*/
void lv_obj_report_style_mod(void * style);    /*Notify all object if a style is modified.(NULL to notify all objects)*/
```

If the **style of an object is NULL** then its style will be inherited from its parent's style. It makes easier to create a consistent design. Don't forget a style describes a lot of properties at the same time. So for example, if you set a button's style and create a label on it with NULL style then the label will be rendered according to the buttons styles. In other words, the button makes sure its children will look well on it.

Setting the `//glass` style property will prevent inheriting that style. You should use it if the style is transparent so that its children use colors and others from its parent.

## Built-in styles

There are several built-in styles in the library:



As you can see there is a style for screens, for buttons, plain and pretty styles and transparent styles as well. The `lv_style_transp`, `lv_style_transp_fit` and `lv_style_transp_tight` differ only in paddings: for `lv_style_transp_tight` all padings are zero, for `lv_style_transp_fit` only hor and ver paddings are zero.

The built in styles are global `lv_style_t` variables so you can use them like: `lv_btn_set_style(obj, LV_BTN_STYLE_REL, &lv_style_btn_rel)`

You can modify the built-in styles or you can create new styles. When creating new styles it is recommended to first copy a built-in style to be sure all fields are initialized with a proper value. The `lv_style_copy(&dest_style, &src_style)` can be used to copy styles.

## Style animations

You can animate styles using `lv_style_anim_create(&anim)`. Before calling this function you have to initialize an `lv_style_anim_t` variable. The animation will fade a `style_1` to `style_2`.

```
lv_style_anim_t a;    /*Will be copied, can be local variable*/
a.style_anim = & style_to_anim;    /*Pointer to style to animate*/
a.style_start = & style_1;    /*Pointer to the initial style (only pointer saved) */
a.style_end = & style_2;    /*Pointer to the target style (only pointer saved) */
a.act_time = 0;    /*Set negative to make a delay*/
a.time = 1000;    /*Time of animation in milliseconds*/
a.playback = 0;    /*1: play the animation backward too*/
a.playback_pause = 0;    /*Wait before playback [ms]*/
a.repeat = 0;    /*1: repeat the animation*/
a.repeat_pause = 0;    /*Wait before repeat [ms]*/
a.end_cb = NULL;    /*Call this function when the animation ready*/
```

## Style example

The example below demonstrates the above-described style usage



```
/*Create a style*/
static lv_style_t style1;
lv_style_copy(&style1, &lv_style_plain);    /*Copy a built-in style to initialize the new style*/
style1.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
style1.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_BLUE;
style1.body.radius = 10;
style1.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_GRAY;
style1.body.border.width = 2;
style1.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_50;
style1.body.padding.hor = 5;    /*Horizontal padding, used by the bar indicator below*/
style1.body.padding.ver = 5;    /*Vertical padding, used by the bar indicator below*/
style1.text.color = LV_COLOR_RED;

/*Create a simple object*/
lv_obj_t *obj1 = lv_obj_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_style(obj1, &style1);    /*Apply the created style*/
lv_obj_set_pos(obj1, 20, 20);    /*Set the position*/

/*Create a label on the object. The label's style is NULL by default*/
lv_obj_t *label = lv_label_create(obj1, NULL);
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);    /*Align the label to the middle*/

/*Create a bar*/
lv_obj_t *bar1 = lv_bar_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_bar_set_style(bar1, LV_BAR_STYLE_INDIC, &style1);    /*Modify the indicator's style*/
lv_bar_set_value(bar1, 70);    /*Set the bar's value*/
```

## Themes

To create styles for your GUI is challenging because you need a deeper understanding of the library and you need to have some design skills. In addition, it takes a lot of time to create so many styles.

To speed up the design part themes are introduced. A theme is a style collection which contains the required styles for every object type. For example 5 styles for buttons to describe their 5 possible states. Check the [Existing themes](#).

To be more specific a theme is a structure variable which contains a lot of `lv_style_t` fields. For buttons:

```
theme.btn.rel      /*Released button style*/
theme.btn.pr       /*Pressed button style*/
theme.btn.tgl_rel  /*Toggled released button style*/
theme.btn.tgl_pr   /*Toggled pressed button style*/
theme.btn.ina      /*Inactive button style*/
```

A theme can be initialized by: `lv_theme_xxx_init(hue, font)`. Where `xxx` is the name of the theme, `hue` is a Hue value from HSV color space (0..360) and `font` is the font applied in the theme ( `NULL` to use the `LV_FONT_DEFAULT` default font)

When a theme is initialized its styles can be used like this:



```
/*Create a default slider*/
lv_obj_t *slider = lv_slider_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_slider_set_value(slider, 70);
lv_obj_set_pos(slider, 10, 10);

/*Initialize the alien theme with a redish hue*/
lv_theme_t *th = lv_theme_alien_init(10, NULL);

/*Create a new slider and apply the themes styles*/
slider = lv_slider_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_slider_set_value(slider, 70);
lv_obj_set_pos(slider, 10, 50);
lv_slider_set_style(slider, LV_SLIDER_STYLE_BG, th->slider.bg);
lv_slider_set_style(slider, LV_SLIDER_STYLE_INDIC, th->slider.indic);
lv_slider_set_style(slider, LV_SLIDER_STYLE_KNOB, th->slider.knob);
```

You can ask the library to apply the styles from a theme when you create new objects. To do this use `lv_theme_set_current(th)` ;

# Giriş Aygıtları

Written for v5.1

To interact with the created object *Input devices* are required. For example Touchpad, Mouse, Keyboard or even an Encoder. To learn how to add an input device, read the [Porting guide](#).

When you register an input device driver the library adds some extra information to it to describe the state of the input device in more detail. When a user action (e.g. a button press) happens and an action (callback) function is triggered always there is an input device which triggered that action. You can get this input device with

```
lv_indev_t *indev = lv_indev_get_act();
```

It might be important when you need to know some special information about the input device like the currently pressed point, or dragging an object or not etc.

The input devices have a very simple API:

```
/*Get the last point on a display input*/
void lv_indev_get_point(lv_indev_t * indev, point_t * point);

/*Check if there is dragging on input device or not */
bool lv_indev_is_dragging(lv_indev_t * indev);

/*Get the vector of dragging on a input device*/
void lv_indev_get_vect(lv_indev_t * indev, point_t * point);

/*Do nothing until the next release*/
void lv_indev_wait_release(lv_indev_t * indev);

/*Do nothing until the next release*/
void lv_indev_wait_release(lv_indev_t * indev);

/*Reset one or all (use NULL) input devices*/
void lv_indev_reset(lv_indev_t * indev);

/*Reset the long pressed state of an input device*/
void lv_indev_reset_lpr(lv_indev_t * indev);

/*Set a cursor for a pointer input device*/
void lv_indev_set_cursor(lv_indev_t * indev, lv_obj_t * cur_obj);

/*Set a destination group for a keypad input device*/
void lv_indev_set_group(lv_indev_t * indev, lv_group_t * group);
```

## Touchpad-less navigation

The objects can be grouped in order to easily **control** them **without touchpad or mouse**. It allows you to use

- Keyboard or keypad
- Hardware buttons
- Encoder

to navigate among objects.

Firstly you have to **create an object group** with `lv_group_t *group = lv_group_create()` and add objects to it with `lv_group_add_obj(group, obj)`. In a group always there is a *focused* object. All the button press will be "sent" to the currently focused object.

To navigate among the objects in a group (change the focused object) and interact with them an `_LV_INDEV_TYPE_KEYPAD_` typed input device is required. In its *read* function you can tell the library which key is pressed or released. To learn how to add an input device, read the [Porting guide](#).

Besides you have to **assign the group to the input device** with

```
lv_indev_set_group(indev, group)
```

There are some special **control characters** which can be used in the *read* function:

- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_NEXT** Focus on the next object
- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_PREV** Focus on the previous object
- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_UP** Increment the value, move up or click the focused object (move up means e.g. select an upper list element)
- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_DOWN** Decrement the value or move down on the focused object (move down means e.g. select a lower list element)
- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_RIGHT** Increment the value or click the focused object
- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_LEFT** Decrement the value of the focused object
- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_ENTER** Click the focused object or a selected element (e.g. list element)
- **LV\_GROUP\_KEY\_ESC** Close the object (e.g. drop-down list)

In some cases (e.g. when a pop-up window appears) it is useful to freeze the focus on an object. It means the `_LV_GROUP_KEY_NEXT/PREV_` will be ignored. You can do it with `lv_group_focus_freeze(group, true)`.

The **style of the object in focus** is modified by a function. By default, it makes the object's colors orangish but you can also specify your own style updater function in each group with

```
void lv_group_set_style_mod_cb(group, style_mod_cb).
```

The `_style_mod_cb_` needs an `lv_style_t *` parameter which is a copy of the focused object's style. In the callback, you can mix some colors to the current ones, and modify parameters but **it is not permitted to set attributes which modify the size** (like `_letter_space_`, `padding` etc.)

# Renkler

Written for v5.1

The color module handles all color related functions like changing color depth, creating colors from hex code, converting between color depths, mixing colors etc.

The following variable types are defined by the color module:

- **lv\_color1\_t** Store monochrome color. For compatibility it also has R,G,B fields but they are always the same (1 byte)
- **lv\_color8\_t** A structure to store R (3 bit),G (3 bit),B (2 bit) components for 8 bit colors (1 byte)
- **lv\_color16\_t** A structure to store R (5 bit),G (6 bit),B (5 bit) components for 16 bit colors (2 byte)
- **lv\_color24\_t** A structure to store R (8 bit),G (8 bit), B (8 bit) components for 24 bit colors (4 byte)
- **lv\_color\_t** Equal to color1/8/16/24\_t according to color depth settings
- **lv\_color\_int\_t** uint8\_t, uint16\_t or uint32\_t according to color depth setting. Used to build color arrays from plain numbers.
- **lv\_opa\_t** A simple uint8\_t type to describe opacity.

The `_lv_color_t`, `_lv_color1_t`, `_lv_color8_t`, `_lv_color16_t` and `_lv_color24_t` types have got four fields:

- **red** red channel
- **green** green channel
- **blue** blue channel
- **full** red + green + blue as one number

You can set the **current color depth** in `_lv_conf.h` by setting the `_LV_COLOR_DEPTH` define to 1 (monochrome), 8, 16 or 24.

You can **convert a color from the current color depth** to an other. The converter functions return with a number so you have to use the *full* field:

```
lv_color_t c;  
c.red   = 0x38;  
c.green = 0x70;  
c.blue  = 0xCC;  
  
lv_color1_t c1;  
c1.full = lv_color_to1(c);      /*Return 1 for light colors, 0 for dark colors*/  
  
lv_color8_t c8;  
c8.full = lv_color_to8(c);      /*Give a 8 bit number with the converted color*/  
  
lv_color16_t c16;  
c16.full = lv_color_to16(c);    /*Give a 16 bit number with the converted color*/  
  
lv_color24_t c24;  
c24.full = lv_color_to24(c);    /*Give a 32 bit number with the converted color*/
```

You can **create a color** with the current color depth using the **LV\_COLOR\_MAKE** macro. It takes 3 arguments (red, green, blue) as 8 bit numbers. For example to create light red color: `my_color = COLOR_MAKE(0xFF,0x80,0x80)` . Colors can be created from **HEX codes** too: `my_color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0xFF8080)` or `my_color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0xF88)` .

**Mixing two colors** is possible with `mixed_color = lv_color_mix(color1, color2, ratio)` . Ration can be 0..255. 0 results fully color2, 255 result fully color1.

To describe **opacity** the `_lv_opa_t` type is created as wrapper to `_uint8_t`. Some defines are also introduced:

- **LV\_OPA\_TRANSP** Value: 0, means the opacity makes the color fully transparent
- **LV\_OPA\_10** Value: 25, means the color covers only a little
- **LV\_OPA\_20 ... OPA\_80** come logically
- **LV\_OPA\_90** Value: 229, means the color near fully covers

- **LV\_OPA\_COVER** Value: 255, means the color fully covers

You can also use the `_LV_OPA_*` defines in `_lv_color_mix()` as ratio.

The color module defines the **most basic colors**:

-  `LV_COLOR_BLACK`
-  `LV_COLOR_GRAY`
-  `LV_COLOR_SILVER`
-  `LV_COLOR_RED`
-  `LV_COLOR_MARRON`
-  `LV_COLOR_LIME`
-  `LV_COLOR_GREEN`
-  `LV_COLOR_OLIVE`
-  `LV_COLOR_BLUE`
-  `LV_COLOR_NAVY`
-  `LV_COLOR_TAIL`
-  `LV_COLOR_CYAN`
-  `LV_COLOR_AQUA`
-  `LV_COLOR_PURPLE`
-  `LV_COLOR_MAGENTA`
-  `LV_COLOR_ORANGE`
-  `LV_COLOR_YELLOW`

as well as `LV_COLOR_WHITE`.

# Fontlar

Written for v5.1

In LittlevGL fonts are bitmaps and other descriptors to store the images of the letters (glyph) and some additional information. A font is stored in a `lv_font_t` variable and can be set it in style's `text.font` field.

The fonts have a **bpp (Bit-Per-Pixel)** property. It shows how much bit is used to describe a pixel in the font. The value stored for a pixel determines the pixel's opacity. This way the image of the letters (especially on the edges) can be smooth and even. The possible bpp values are 1, 2, 4 and 8 (higher value means better quality). The bpp also affects the required memory size to store the font. E.g. bpp = 4 makes the font's memory size 4 times greater compared to bpp = 1.

## Built-in fonts

There are several built-in fonts which can be enabled in `lv_conf.h` by `_USE_LV_FONT_...` defines. There are built-in fonts in **different sizes**:

- 10 px
- 20 px
- 30 px
- 40 px

You can enable the fonts with 1, 2, 4 or 8 values to set its bpp (e.g. `#define USE_LV_FONT_DEJAVU_20 4` in `lv_conf.h`).

The built-in fonts exist with **multiply character-sets** in each size:

- ASCII (Unicode 32..126)
- Latin supplement (Unicode 160..255)
- Cyrillic (Unicode 1024..1279)

The built-in fonts use the *Dejavu* font.

The built-in fonts are **global variables** with names like:

- `lv_font_dejavu_20` (20 px ASCII font)
- `lv_font_dejavu_20_latin_sup` (20 px Latin supplement font)
- `lv_font_dejavu_20_cyrillic` (20 px Cyrillic font)

## Unicode support

The LittlevGL supports Unicode letter from **UTF-8** coded characters. You need to configure your editor to save your code/text as UTF-8 (usually this the default) and enable `_LV_TXT_UTF8_` in `lv_conf.h`. Without enabled `_LV_TXT_UTF8_` only ASCII fonts and symbols can be used (see the symbols below)

After it the texts will be decoded to determine the Unicode values. To display the letters your font needs to contain the image (glyph) of the characters.

You can assign more fonts to create a **larger character-set**. To do this choose a base font (typically the ASCII font) and add the extensions to it: `lv_font_add(child, parent)`. Only fonts with the same height can be assigned.

The built-in fonts are already added to the same sized ASCII font. For example if `_USE_LV_FONT_DEJAVU_20_` and `_USE_LV_FONT_DEJAVU_20_LATIN_SUP_` are enabled in `lv_conf.h` then the "abcĂŎŮ" text can be rendered when using `_lv_font_dejavu_20_`.

## Symbol fonts

The symbol fonts are special fonts which contain symbols instead of letters. There are **built-in symbol fonts** as well and they are also assigned to the ASCII font with the same size. In a text, a symbol can be referenced like `_SYMBOL_LEFT_`, `_SYMBOL_RIGHT_` etc. You can mix these symbol names with strings:

```
lv_label_set_text(label1, "Right "SYMBOL_RIGHT);
```



The symbols can be used without UTF-8 support as well. (`_LV_TXT_UTF8 0`)

The list above shows the existing symbols:

	<code>SYMBOL_AUDIO</code>		<code>SYMBOL_PLUS</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_VIDEO</code>		<code>SYMBOL_MINUS</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_LIST</code>		<code>SYMBOL_WARNING</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_OK</code>		<code>SYMBOL_SHUFFLE</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_CLOSE</code>		<code>SYMBOL_UP</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_POWER</code>		<code>SYMBOL_DOWN</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_SETTINGS</code>		<code>SYMBOL_LOOP</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_TRASH</code>		<code>SYMBOL_DIRECTORY</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_HOME</code>		<code>SYMBOL_UPLOAD</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_DOWNLOAD</code>		<code>SYMBOL_CALL</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_DRIVE</code>		<code>SYMBOL_CUT</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_REFRESH</code>		<code>SYMBOL_COPY</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_MUTE</code>		<code>SYMBOL_SAVE</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_VOLUME_MID</code>		<code>SYMBOL_CHARGE</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_VOLUME_MAX</code>		<code>SYMBOL_BELL</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_IMAGE</code>		<code>SYMBOL_KEYBOARD</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_EDIT</code>		<code>SYMBOL_GPS</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_PREV</code>		<code>SYMBOL_FILE</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_PLAY</code>		<code>SYMBOL_WIFI</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_PAUSE</code>		<code>SYMBOL_BATTERY_FULL</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_STOP</code>		<code>SYMBOL_BATTERY_3</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_NEXT</code>		<code>SYMBOL_BATTERY_2</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_EJECT</code>		<code>SYMBOL_BATTERY_1</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_LEFT</code>		<code>SYMBOL_BATTERY_EMPTY</code>
	<code>SYMBOL_RIGHT</code>		<code>SYMBOL_BLUETOOTH</code>

## Add new font

If you want to **add new fonts to the library** you can use the [Online Font Converter Tool](#). It can create a C array from a TTF file which can be copied copy to your project. You can specify the height, the range of characters and the bpp. Optionally you can enumerate the characters to include only them into the final font. To use the generated font declare it with `_LV_FONT_DECLARE(my_font_name)_`. After that, the font can be used as the built-in fonts.

## Font example

aeuois  
âéüöíß

Right ➤

```

/*Create a new style for the label*/
static lv_style_t style;
lv_style_copy(&style, &lv_style_plain);
style.text.color = LV_COLOR_BLUE;
style.text.font = &lv_font_dejavu_40; /*Unicode and symbol fonts already assigned by the library*/

lv_obj_t *label;

/*Use ASCII and Unicode letters*/
label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_pos(label, 20, 20);
lv_label_set_style(label, &style);
lv_label_set_text(label, "aeuoiis\n"
                        "äéüöíß");

/*Mix text and symbols*/
label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_pos(label, 20, 100);
lv_label_set_style(label, &style);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Right "SYMBOL_RIGHT);

```

# Çizimler

Written for v5.1

In *LittlevGL* you can think in graphical objects and don't care about how the drawing happens. You can set the size, position or any attribute of the object and the library will refresh the old (invalid) areas and redraw the new ones. However, you should know the basic drawing methods to know which one you should choose.

## Buffered and unbuffered drawing

### Unbuffered drawing

The unbuffered drawing puts the pixels directly to the display (frame buffer). Therefore during the drawing process, some flickering might be visible because firstly the background has to be drawn and then the objects on it. For this reason, this type is not suitable when scrolling, dragging and animations are used. On the other hand, it has the smallest memory footprint because no extra graphics buffer is required.

To use unbuffered drawing set `_LV_VDB_SIZE_` to 0 in `_lv_conf.h_` and register the `_disp_map_` and `_disp_fill_` functions. Here you can learn more about [Porting](#).

### Buffered drawing

The buffered drawing is similar to double buffering when two screen sized buffers are used (one for rendering and an other to display the last ready frame). However, LittlevGL's buffered drawing algorithm uses only one frame buffer and a small graphical buffer called Virtual Display Buffer (VDB). For VDB size  $\sim 1/10$  screen size is typically enough. For a  $320 \times 240$  screen with 16-bit colors, it means only 15 kB extra RAM.

With buffered drawing there is no flickering because the image is created firstly in the memory (VDB), therefore scrolling, dragging and animations can be used. In addition, it enables the use of other graphical effects like anti-aliasing, transparency (opacity) and shadows.

To use buffered drawing set `_LV_VDB_SIZE_` to  $> LV\_HOR\_RES$  in `_lv_conf.h_` and register a `_disp_flush_` function.

In buffered mode, you can use **double VDB** to parallelly execute rendering into one VDB and copying pixels to your frame buffer from an other. The copy should use DMA or other hardware acceleration to work in the background to let the CPU to do other things. In `_lv_conf.h_` the `_LV_VDB_DOUBLE 1_` enables this feature.

### Buffered vs Unbuffered drawing

Keep in mind it's not sure that the unbuffered drawing is faster. During the rendering process, a pixel is overwritten multiple times (e.g. background, button, text are above each other). This way in unbuffered mode the library needs to access the external memory or display controller several times which is slower than writing/reading the internal RAM.

The following table summarizes the differences between the two drawing methods:

	Unbuffered drawing	Buffered drawing
Memory usage	No extra	$> \sim 1/10$ screen
Quality	Flickering	Flawless
Antialiasing	Not supported	Supported
Transparency	Not supported	Supported
Shadows	Not supported	Supported

### Anti-aliasing

In `lv_conf.h` you can enable the anti-aliasing with `_LV_ANTIALIAS 1_`. The anti-aliasing is supported only in buffered mode (`LV_VDB_SIZE > LV_HOR_RES`).

The anti-aliasing algorithm puts some translucent pixels (pixels with opacity) to make lines and curves (including corners with radius) smooth and even. Because it only puts some extra pixels anti-aliasing requires only a few extra computational power ( $\sim 1,1x$  extra time compared to not anti-aliased configuration)

As described in [Font section](#) the fonts can be anti-aliased by using a different font with higher bpp (Bit-Per-Pixel). This way the pixels of a font can be not only 0 or 1 but can be translucent. The supported bpp-s are 1, 2, 4 and 8. Keep in mind a font with higher bpp requires more ROM.

# Animasyon

Written for v5.1

You can automatically change the value (animate) of a variable between a start and an end value using an **animator function** with `void func(void* var,int32_t value)` prototype. The animation will happen by the periodical calling of the animator function with the corresponding value parameter.

To **create an animation** you have to initialize an `_lv_anim_t_` variable (there is a template in `lv_anim.h`):

```
lv_anim_t a;
a.var = button1;                                /*Variable to animate*/
a.start = 100;                                  /*Start value*/
a.end = 300;                                    /*End value*/
a.fp = (lv_anim_fp_t)lv_obj_set_height;         /*Function to be used to animate*/
a.path = lv_anim_path_linear;                  /*Path of animation*/
a.end_cb = NULL;                               /*Callback when the animation is ready*/
a.act_time = 0;                                /*Set < 0 to make a delay [ms]*/
a.time = 200;                                  /*Animation length [ms]*/
a.playback = 0;                                /*1: animate in reverse direction too when the normal is ready*/
a.playback_pause = 0;                          /*Wait before playback [ms]*/
a.repeat = 0;                                  /*1: Repeat the animation (with or without playback)*/
a.repeat_pause = 0;                            /*Wait before repeat [ms]*/

lv_anim_create(&a);                             /*Start the animation*/
```

The `anim_create(&a)` will register the animation and immediately **applies the start** value regardless to the set delay.

You can determine the **path of animation**. In most simple case it is linear which means the current value between *start* and *end* is changed linearly. A path is a function which calculates the next value to set based on the current state of the animation. Currently, there are two built-in paths:

- `lv_anim_path_linear` linear animation
- `lv_anim_path_step` change in one step at the end

By default, you can set the animation time. But in some cases, the **animation speed** is more practical. The `lv_anim_speed_to_time(speed, start, end)` function calculates the required time in milliseconds to reach the end value from a start value with the given speed. The speed is interpreted in *unit/sec* dimension. For example `lv_anim_speed_to_time(20,0,100)` will give 5000 milliseconds.

You can apply **multiple different animations** on the same variable at the same time. (For example animate the x and y coordinates with `_lv_obj_set_x_end _lv_obj_set_y_`). But only one animation can exist with a given variable and function pair. Therefore the `_lv_anim_create()` function will delete the already existing variable-function animations.

You can **delete an animation** by `lv_anim_del(var, func)` with providing the animated variable and its animator function.

# Kodlama Kılavuzu

Revision 2

## File format

---

Use [lv\\_misc/lv\\_tmpl.c](#) and [lv\\_misc/lv\\_tmpl.h](#)

## Naming conventions

---

- Words are separated by '\_'
- In variable and function names use only lower case letters (e.g. *height\_tmp*)
- In enums and defines use only upper case letters (e.g. *MAX\_LINE\_NUM*)
- Global names (API):
  - starts with *lv*
  - followed by module name: *btn*, *label*, *style* etc.
  - followed by the action (for functions): *set*, *get*, *refr* etc.
  - closed with the subject: *name*, *size*, *state* etc.
- Typedefs
  - prefer `typedef struct` and `typedef enum` instead of `struct name` and `enum name`
  - always end `typedef struct` and `typedef enum` type names with `_t`
- Abbreviations:
  - Use abbreviations on public names only if they become longer than 32 characters
  - Use only very straightforward (e.g. pos: position) or well-established (e.g. pr: press) abbreviations

## Coding guide

---

- Functions:
  - Try to write function shorter than is 50 lines
  - Always shorter than 100 lines (except very straightforward)
- Variables:
  - One line, one declaration (BAD: `char x, y;`)
  - Use `<stdint.h>` (`uint8_t`, `int32_t` etc)
  - Declare variables when needed (not all at function start)
  - Use the smallest required scope
  - Variables in a file (outside functions) are always *static*
  - Do not use global variables (use functions to set/get static variables)

## Comments

---

Before every function have a comment like this:

```
/**
 * Return with the screen of an object
 * @param obj pointer to an object
 * @return pointer to a screen
 */
lv_obj_t * lv_obj_get_scr(lv_obj_t * obj);
```

Always use `/* Something */` format and NOT `//Something`

Write readable code to avoid descriptive comments like: `x++; /* Add 1 to x */`. The code should show clearly what you are doing.

You should write **why** have you done this: `x++; /*Because of closing '\0' of the string */`

Short "code summaries" of a few lines are accepted. E.g. `/*Calculate the new coordinates*/`

In comments use `` when referring to a variable. E.g. `/*Update the value of `x_act`*/`

## Formatting

Here is example to show bracket placing and using of white spaces:

```
/**
 * Set a new text for a label. Memory will be allocated to store the text by the label.
 * @param label pointer to a label object
 * @param text '\0' terminated character string. NULL to refresh with the current text.
 */
void lv_label_set_text(lv_obj_t * label, const char * text)
{
    /* Main brackets of functions in new line*/

    if(label == NULL) return; /*No bracket only if the command is inline with the if statement*/

    lv_obj_inval(label);

    lv_label_ext_t * ext = lv_obj_get_ext(label);

    /*Comment before a section */
    if(text == ext->txt || text == NULL) { /*Bracket of statements start inline*/
        lv_label_refr_text(label);
        return;
    }

    ...
}
```

Use 4 spaces indentation instead of tab.

You can use **astyle** to format the code. The required config files are: `docs/astyle_c` and `docs/astyle_h`. To format the source files: `$ find . -type f -name "*.c" | xargs astyle --options=docs/astyle_c`

To format the header files: `$ find . -type f -name "*.h" | xargs astyle --options=docs/astyle_h`

Append `-n` to the end to skip creation of backup file OR use `$ find . -type f -name "*.bak" -delete` (for source file's backups) and `find . -type f -name "*.orig" -delete` (for header file's backups)

# Nesne Türleri

*Written for v5.1*

The following pages contain detailed documentation for each of the objects in the Littlev Graphics Library.

- [Base object \(lv\\_obj\)](#)
- [Label \(lv\\_label\)](#)
- [Image \(lv\\_img\)](#)
- [Line \(lv\\_line\)](#)
- [Arc \(lv\\_arc\)](#)
- [Container \(lv\\_cont\)](#)
- [Page \(lv\\_page\)](#)
- [Window \(lv\\_window\)](#)
- [Tab view \(lv\\_tabview\)](#)
- [Bar \(lv\\_bar\)](#)
- [Line meter \(lv\\_lmeter\)](#)
- [Gauge \(lv\\_gauge\)](#)
- [Chart \(lv\\_chart\)](#)
- [LED \(lv\\_led\)](#)
- [Preloader \(lv\\_preload\)](#)
- [Message box \(lv\\_mbox\)](#)
- [Text area \(lv\\_ta\)](#)
- [Calendar \(lv\\_calendar\)](#)
- [Button \(lv\\_btn\)](#)
- [Image button \(lv\\_imgbtn\)](#)
- [Button matrix \(lv\\_btm\)](#)
- [Keyboard \(lv\\_kb\)](#)
- [List \(lv\\_list\)](#)
- [Drop down list \(lv\\_ddlist\)](#)
- [Roller \(lv\\_roller\)](#)
- [Check box \(lv\\_cb\)](#)
- [Switch \(lv\\_sw\)](#)
- [Slider \(lv\\_slider\)](#)

# Anahtar (lv\_sw)

Written for v5.1, revision 2

## Overview

---

The Switch can be used to **turn on/off** something. The look like a little slider. The state of the switch can be changed by:

- Clicking on it
- Sliding it
- Using `lv_sw_on(sw)` and `lv_sw_off(sw)` functions

A **callback function** can be assigned to call when the user uses the switch: `lv_sw_set_action(sw, my_action)`.

**New in v5.3:** Switches can be animated by calling `lv_sw_set_anim_time(sw, anim_ms)`.

## Style usage

---

You can modify the Switch's styles with `lv_sw_set_style(sw, LV_SW_STYLE_..., &style)`.

- **LV\_SW\_STYLE\_BG** Style of the background. All *style.body* properties are used. The *padding* values make the Switch smaller then the knob. (negative value makes is larger)
- **LV\_SW\_STYLE\_INDIC** Style of the indicator. All *style.body* properties are used. The *padding* values make the indicator smaller then the background.
- **LV\_SW\_STYLE\_KNOB\_OFF** Style of the knob when the switch is off. The *style.body* properties are used except padding.
- **LV\_SW\_STYLE\_KNOB\_ON** Style of the knob when the switch is on. The *style.body* properties are used except padding.

## Notes

---

- The Knob is not a real object it is only drawn above the Bar

## Example

---





```

/*Create styles for the switch*/
static lv_style_t bg_style;
static lv_style_t indic_style;
static lv_style_t knob_on_style;
static lv_style_t knob_off_style;
lv_style_copy(&bg_style, &lv_style_pretty);
bg_style.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;

lv_style_copy(&indic_style, &lv_style_pretty_color);
indic_style.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
indic_style.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0x9fc8ef);
indic_style.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0x9fc8ef);
indic_style.body.padding.hor = 0;
indic_style.body.padding.ver = 0;

lv_style_copy(&knob_off_style, &lv_style_pretty);
knob_off_style.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
knob_off_style.body.shadow.width = 4;
knob_off_style.body.shadow.type = LV_SHADOW_BOTTOM;

lv_style_copy(&knob_on_style, &lv_style_pretty_color);
knob_on_style.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
knob_on_style.body.shadow.width = 4;
knob_on_style.body.shadow.type = LV_SHADOW_BOTTOM;

/*Create a switch and apply the styles*/
lv_obj_t *sw1 = lv_sw_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_sw_set_style(sw1, LV_SW_STYLE_BG, &bg_style);
lv_sw_set_style(sw1, LV_SW_STYLE_INDIC, &indic_style);
lv_sw_set_style(sw1, LV_SW_STYLE_KNOB_ON, &knob_on_style);
lv_sw_set_style(sw1, LV_SW_STYLE_KNOB_OFF, &knob_off_style);
lv_obj_align(sw1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, -50);

/*Copy the first switch and turn it ON*/
lv_obj_t *sw2 = lv_sw_create(lv_scr_act(), sw1);
lv_sw_set_on(sw2);
lv_obj_align(sw2, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 50);

```

# Açılır liste (lv\_ddlist)

Written for v5.3, revision 2

## Overview

Drop Down Lists allow you to simply **select one option from more**. The Drop Down List is closed by default and show the currently selected text. If you click on it the this list opens and all the options are shown.

The **options** are passed to the Drop Down List as a **string** with `lv_ddlist_set_options(ddlist, options)`. The options should be separated by `\n`. For example: `"First\nSecond\nThird"`.

You can **select an option manually** with `lv_ddlist_set_selected(ddlist, id)`, where `_id_` is the index of an option.

A **callback function** can be specified with `lv_ddlist_set_action(ddlist, my_action)` to call when a new option is selected.

By default the list's **height** is adjusted automatically to show all options. The `lv_ddlist_set_fix_height(ddlist, h)` sets a fixed height for the opened list.

The **width** is also adjusted automatically. To prevent this apply `lv_ddlist_set_hor_fit(ddlist, false)` and set the width manually by `lv_obj_set_width(ddlist, width)`.

Similarly to [Page](#) with fix height the Drop Down List supports various **scrollbar display modes**. It can be set by `lv_ddlist_set_sb_mode(ddlist, LV_SB_MODE_...)`.

The Drop Down List open/close animation time is adjusted by `lv_ddlist_set_anim_time(ddlist, anim_time)`. Zero animation time means no animation.

**New in v5.3** is the ability to enable an arrow on the side of the drop down list. To use this feature you can call `lv_ddlist_set_draw_arrow(ddlist, true)`.

## Style usage

The `lv_ddlist_set_style(ddlist, LV_DDLIST_STYLE_..., &style)` set the styles of a Drop Down List.

- **LV\_DDLIST\_STYLE\_BG** Style of the background. All *style.body* properties are used. It is used for the label's style from *style.text*. Default: `_lv_style_pretty_`
- **LV\_DDLIST\_STYLE\_SEL** Style of the selected option. The *style.body* properties are used. The selected option will be recolored with *text.color*. Default: `_lv_style_plain_color_`
- **LV\_DDLIST\_STYLE\_SB** Style of the scrollbar. The *style.body* properties are used. Default: `_lv_style_plain_color_`

## Example



```

static lv_res_t ddlist_action(lv_obj_t * ddlist)
{
    uint8_t id = lv_obj_get_free_num(ddlist);

    char sel_str[32];
    lv_ddlist_get_selected_str(ddlist, sel_str);
    printf("Ddlist %d new option: %s \n", id, sel_str);

    return LV_RES_OK; /*Return OK if the drop down list is not deleted*/
}

.
.
.

/*Create a drop down list*/
lv_obj_t * ddl1 = lv_ddlist_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_ddlist_set_options(ddl1, "Apple\n"
                            "Banana\n"
                            "Orange\n"
                            "Melon\n"
                            "Grape\n"
                            "Raspberry");
lv_obj_align(ddl1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_LEFT, 30, 10);
lv_obj_set_free_num(ddl1, 1); /*Set a unique ID*/
lv_ddlist_set_action(ddl1, ddlist_action); /*Set a function to call when anew option is chosen*/

/*Create a style*/
static lv_style_t style_bg;
lv_style_copy(&style_bg, &lv_style_pretty);
style_bg.body.shadow.width = 4; /*Enable the shadow*/
style_bg.text.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x10, 0x20, 0x50);

/*Copy the drop down list and set the new style_bg*/
lv_obj_t * ddl2 = lv_ddlist_create(lv_scr_act(), ddl1);
lv_obj_align(ddl2, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_RIGHT, -30, 10);
lv_obj_set_free_num(ddl2, 2); /*Set a unique ID*/
lv_obj_set_style(ddl2, &style_bg);

```

# Buton (lv\_btn)

Written for v5.1(rev.2)

## Genel Bakış

Butonlar kullanıcının **basmak**, **bırakmak** veya **uzun basmak** eylemlerine bildiri fonksiyoları ( `lv_action_t` fonksiyon işaretçileri) ile reaksiyon gösterir. Bildiri fonksiyonu `lv_btn_set_action(btn, ACTION_TYPE, bildiri_fonk)` ile ayarlanır. Olası aksiyon türleri:

- LV\_BTN\_ACTION\_CLICK: Buton basıldıktan sonra bırakıldı. (tıklandı)
- LV\_BTN\_ACTION\_PR: Buton'a basıldı
- LV\_BTN\_ACTION\_LONG\_PR: Buton'a uzun basıldı
- LV\_BTN\_ACTION\_LONG\_PR\_REPEAT: Buton'a uzun süre basıldı ve bu aksiyon belirli aralıklarla tetiklendi

Buttons can be in one of the **five possible states**: Butonlar **beş olası durumlar** dan birinde bulunabilir:

- LV\_BTN\_STATE\_REL Bırakma durumu
- LV\_BTN\_STATE\_PR Basma durumu
- LV\_BTN\_STATE\_TGL\_REL Bırakma surumuna geç (Dorum açık)
- LV\_BTN\_STATE\_TGL\_PR Basma durumuna geç (Basma durumu açık)
- LV\_BTN\_STATE\_INA Pasif durum

Butonlar `lv_btn_set_toggle(btn, true)` fonksiyonu ile **durum butonu** olarak ayarlanabilir. Bu durumda bırakma, buton bırakma durumuna geçer.

Manuel olarak buton durumunu `lv_btn_set_state(btn, LV_BTN_STATE_TGL_REL)` fonksiyonu ile ayarlanabilir.

Bir buton **Pasif duruma** sadece manuel olarak (`lv_btn_set_state()`) fonksiyonu ile geçebilir. Pasif durumda hiçbir aksiyon çağırılmaz.

**Konteyner**'a benzer olarak butonlarda **katman** ve **otomatik sığdır** özellikleri vardır:

- `lv_btn_set_layout(btn, LV_LAYOUT_...)` fonksiyonu ile katman ayarlanır. Varsayılan katman LV\_LAYOUT\_CENTER'dır. Bu sebepten eğer etiket(label) eklenirse, etiket otomatik olarak ortaya yerleşir.
- `lv_btn_set_fit(btn, hor_en, ver_en)` fonksiyonu butonun genişlik ve yüksekliğini alt birimlere bağlı olarak otomatik aktifleştirir.

## Biçim kullanımı

Buton 5 durum için 5 bağımsız biçime sahiptir. `lv_btn_set_style(btn, LV_BTN_STYLE_..., &style)` fonksiyonu ile ayarlanır. Biçimler `style.body` özelliklerini kullanır.

- LV\_BTN\_STYLE\_REL Bırakma durum biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_rel_`
- LV\_BTN\_STYLE\_PR Basma durum biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_pr_`
- LV\_BTN\_STYLE\_TGL\_REL Bırak geç durum biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_rel_`
- LV\_BTN\_STYLE\_TGL\_PR Bas geç durum biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_pr_`
- LV\_BTN\_STYLE\_INA Pasif durum biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_ina_`

## Notlar

- Eğer buton sürüklenirse, butonun tıklama ve uzun basma aksiyonları çağırılmaz
- Eğer buton uzun basıldığında ve butonun uzun basılma aksiyonu ayarlanmış ise butonun tıklama aksiyonu çağırılmaz

## Örneğin

## Default buttons



```
static lv_res_t btn_click_action(lv_obj_t * btn)
{
    uint8_t id = lv_obj_get_free_num(btn);

    printf("Button %d is released\n", id);

    /* Buton bırakıldı.
     * Birşeyleri burada yap */

    return LV_RES_OK; /*Return OK Eğer buton silinmediyse*/
}

.
.
.

/*Etiket başlığı oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Default buttons");
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 5);

/*Normal buton oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * btn1 = lv_btn_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_cont_set_fit(btn1, true, true); /*Enable resizing horizontally and vertically*/
lv_obj_align(btn1, label, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 10);
lv_obj_set_free_num(btn1, 1); /*Set a unique number for the button*/
lv_btn_set_action(btn1, LV_BTN_ACTION_CLICK, btn_click_action);

/*Buton'a etiket ekle*/
label = lv_label_create(btn1, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Normal");

/*Butonu kopyala ve değiştir(toggle) durumuna ayarla. (Bırakma aksiyonuda kopyalandı)*/
lv_obj_t * btn2 = lv_btn_create(lv_scr_act(), btn1);
lv_obj_align(btn2, btn1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 10);
lv_btn_set_state(btn2, LV_BTN_STATE_TGL_REL); /*Değiştir durumunu ayarla*/
lv_obj_set_free_num(btn2, 2); /*Buton için tek-essiz sayı ayarla*/

/*Değiştir(toggle) butonuna etiket ekle*/
label = lv_label_create(btn2, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Toggled");

/*Butonu kopyala ve pasif durumu aktifleştir.*/
lv_obj_t * btn3 = lv_btn_create(lv_scr_act(), btn1);
lv_obj_align(btn3, btn2, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 10);
lv_btn_set_state(btn3, LV_BTN_STATE_INA); /*Pasif durumu ayarla*/
lv_obj_set_free_num(btn3, 3); /*Buton için tek-essiz sayı ayarla*/

/*Pasif butona etiket ekle*/
label = lv_label_create(btn3, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Inactive");
```

# Buton matrisi (lv\_btnm)

Written for v5.1 (rev.1)

## Genel Bakış

Buton matris nesneleri metin sıralamasına bağlı tanımlanarak **çoklu butonlar** olarak gösterilir ve *map*(haritalama) şeklinde çağırılır.

`lv_btnm_set_map(btnm, my_map)` fonksiyonu ile map belirtilebilir.

**Haritalamanın(map) tanımlanması** `const char * map[] = {"btn1", "btn2", "btn3", ""}` şeklindedir. NOT **Son eleman mutlaka boş bir metin olası gerekir!**

Metin'in ilk karakteri bazı özellikleri belirtmek için **kontrol karakter** olabilir:utes:

- **bit 7..6** Metinsel karakterlerden kontrol byte'ına ayırım yapmak için daima *0b10*
- **bit 5** Pasif buton
- **bit 4** Gizli buton
- **bit 3** Buton için uzun basma yok
- **bit 2..0** Aynı satırdaki butonlar için genişlik ilişkisi karşılaştırması. [1..7]

**Kontrol byte olarak sekizli sayı** özelliği tavsiye edilir. Örneğin `"\213buton"`. Sekizli sayı daima `_2_` (bit 7..6) ile başlar orta bölüm özellikleri (bit 5..3) ve son bölüm genişliği (bit 2..0). Önek 3 birim genişliğinde gizli butonu tanımlıyor.

Haritalamada **satır sonu** yapmak için `"\n"` kullanmak: `{"btn1", "btn2", "\n", "btn3", ""}`. Butonun genişliği her satırda tekrar hesaplanır.

`lv_btnm_set_action(btnm, btnm_action)` fonksiyonu buton bırakıldığında çağırma aksiyonunu belirtir.

**Butonların değişimi(geçiş)** tıklandığında aktifleşir. Tek seferde sadece bir buton değişimi olur. `lv_btnm_set_toggle(btnm, true, id)` fonksiyonu değişimi aktifleştirir ve id'si verilmiş butonun değişim durumunu ayarlar.

## Biçim Kullanımı

Buton matris 6 biçim ile çalışır: Bir arkaplan ve 5 herbir durum için buton biçimi. `lv_btnm_set_style(btn, LV_BTNM_STYLE_..., &style)` fonksiyonu ile biçim ayarlanabilir. Arkaplan ve butonlar *style.body* özelliğini kullanır. Etiketler buton biçim özelliklerinden `_style.text_`'i kullanır.

- **LV\_BTNM\_STYLE\_BG** Arkaplan biçimi. *padding* ile beraber tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanır. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_pretty_`
- **LV\_BTNM\_STYLE\_BTN\_REL** Bırakma butonların biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_rel_`
- **LV\_BTNM\_STYLE\_BTN\_PR** Basma butonların biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_pr_`
- **LV\_BTNM\_STYLE\_BTN\_TGL\_REL** Değişim bırakma butonların biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_rel_`
- **LV\_BTNM\_STYLE\_BTN\_TGL\_PR** Değişim basma butonların biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_pr_`
- **LV\_BTNM\_STYLE\_BTN\_INA** Pasif butonların biçimi. Varsayılan: `_lv_style_btn_ina_`

## Notlar

- Buton matris nesnesi **çok basittir**. Temel nesne arkaplanı oluşturur ve gerçek buton oluşturmak yerine butonları çizer.

## Örnek



```

/*Uzun süre basılıp çekildiğinde çağrılır*/
static lv_res_t btnm_action(lv_obj_t * btnm, const char *txt)
{
    printf("Button: %s released\n", txt);

    return LV_RES_OK; /*Return OK, çünkü buton matris silinmedi*/
}

.
.
.

/*Buton tanımlama metin dizisini oluştur*/
static const char * btnm_map[] = {"1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "\n",
    "6", "7", "8", "9", "0", "\n",
    "\202Action1", "Action2", ""};

/*Varsayılan buton matris'i oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * btnm1 = lv_btnm_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_btnm_set_map(btnm1, btnm_map);
lv_btnm_set_action(btnm1, btnm_action);
lv_obj_set_size(btnm1, LV_HOR_RES, LV_VER_RES / 2);

/*Buton matris arkaplan için yeni biçim oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_bg;
lv_style_copy(&style_bg, &lv_style_plain);
style_bg.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_SILVER;
style_bg.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_SILVER;
style_bg.body.padding.hor = 0;
style_bg.body.padding.ver = 0;
style_bg.body.padding.inner = 0;

/*2 buton biçimleri oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_btn_rel;
static lv_style_t style_btn_pr;
lv_style_copy(&style_btn_rel, &lv_style_btn_rel);
style_btn_rel.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x30, 0x30, 0x30);
style_btn_rel.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_btn_rel.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_SILVER;
style_btn_rel.body.border.width = 1;
style_btn_rel.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_50;
style_btn_rel.body.radius = 0;

lv_style_copy(&style_btn_pr, &style_btn_rel);
style_btn_pr.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x55, 0x96, 0xd8);
style_btn_pr.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x37, 0x62, 0x90);
style_btn_pr.text.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0xbb, 0xd5, 0xf1);

/*Yeni biçim ile ikinci buton matris'i oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * btnm2 = lv_btnm_create(lv_scr_act(), btnm1);
lv_btnm_set_style(btnm2, LV_BTNM_STYLE_BG, &style_bg);
lv_btnm_set_style(btnm2, LV_BTNM_STYLE_BTN_REL, &style_btn_rel);
lv_btnm_set_style(btnm2, LV_BTNM_STYLE_BTN_PR, &style_btn_pr);
lv_obj_align(btnm2, btnm1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 0);

```

# Çizge (lv\_chart)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

Charts have a rectangle-like background with horizontal and vertical division lines. You can add any number of **series** to the charts by `lv_chart_add_series(chart, color)`. It allocates data for a `lv_chart_series_t` structure which contains the chosen *color* and an array for the data.

You have several options to set the data of series:

1. Set the values manually in the array like `ser1->points[3] = 7` and refresh the chart with `lv_chart_refresh(chart)`.
2. Use the `lv_chart_set_next(chart, ser, value)` function to shift all data to left and set a new data on the most right position.
3. Initialize all points to a given value with: `lv_chart_init_points(chart, ser, value)`.
4. Set all points from an array with: `lv_chart_set_points(chart, ser, value_array)`.

There are four **data display types**:

- LV\_CHART\_TYPE\_NONE: do not display the points. It can be used if you would like to add your own draw method.
- LV\_CHART\_TYPE\_LINE: draw lines between the points
- LV\_CHART\_TYPE\_COL: Draw columns
- LV\_CHART\_TYPE\_POINT: Draw points

You can specify the display type with `lv_chart_set_type(chart, TYPE)`. The `LV_CHART_TYPE_LINE | LV_CHART_TYPE_POINT` type is also valid to draw both lines and points.

You can specify a the **min. and max. values in y** directions with `lv_chart_set_range(chart, y_min, y_max)`. The value of the points will be scaled proportionally. The default range is: 0..100.

The **number of points** in the data lines can be modified by `lv_chart_set_point_count(chart, point_num)`. The default value is 10.

The **number of horizontal and vertical division lines** can be modified by `lv_chart_set_div_line_count(chart, hdiv_num, vdiv_num)`. The default settings are 3 horizontal and 5 vertical division lines.

To set the **line width** and **point radius** use the `lv_chart_set_series_width(chart, size)` function. The default value is: 2.

The *\*opacity of the data lines* can be specified by `lv_chart_set_series_opa(chart, opa)`. The default value is: OPA\_COVER.

You can apply a **dark color fade** on the bottom of columns and points by `lv_chart_set_series_darking(chart, effect)` function. The default dark level is OPA\_50.

## Style usage

---

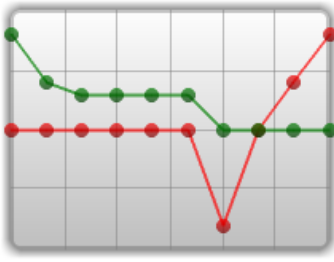
- **style.body** properties set the background's appearance
- **style.line** properties set the division lines' appearance

The series related parameters can be set directly for each chart with `lv_chart_set_series_width()`, `lv_chart_set_series_opa()` and `lv_chart_set_series_dark()`.

## Example

---





```

/*Create a style for the chart*/
static lv_style_t style;
lv_style_copy(&style, &lv_style_pretty);
style.body.shadow.width = 6;
style.body.shadow.color = LV_COLOR_GRAY;
style.line.color = LV_COLOR_GRAY;

/*Create a chart*/
lv_obj_t * chart;
chart = lv_chart_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(chart, 200, 150);
lv_obj_set_style(chart, &style);
lv_obj_align(chart, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);
lv_chart_set_type(chart, LV_CHART_TYPE_POINT | LV_CHART_TYPE_LINE); /*Show lines and points too*/
lv_chart_set_series_opa(chart, LV_OPA_70); /*Opacity of the data series*/
lv_chart_set_series_width(chart, 4); /*Line width and point radius*/

lv_chart_set_range(chart, 0, 100);

/*Add two data series*/
lv_chart_series_t * ser1 = lv_chart_add_series(chart, LV_COLOR_RED);
lv_chart_series_t * ser2 = lv_chart_add_series(chart, LV_COLOR_GREEN);

/*Set the next points on 'dl1'*/
lv_chart_set_next(chart, ser1, 10);
lv_chart_set_next(chart, ser1, 50);
lv_chart_set_next(chart, ser1, 70);
lv_chart_set_next(chart, ser1, 90);

/*Directly set points on 'dl2'*/
ser2->points[0] = 90;
ser2->points[1] = 70;
ser2->points[2] = 65;
ser2->points[3] = 65;
ser2->points[4] = 65;
ser2->points[5] = 65;

lv_chart_refresh(chart); /*Required after direct set*/

```

# Çizgi (lv\_line)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

The line object is capable of **drawing straight lines** between a set of points. The points has to be stored in an `lv_point_t` array and passed to the object by the `lv_line_set_points(lines, point_array, point_num)` function.

It is possible to **automatically set the size** of the line object according to its points. You can enable it with the `lv_line_set_auto_size(line, true)` function. If enabled then when the points are set then the object width and height will be changed according to the max. x and max. y coordinates among the points. The *auto size* is enabled by default.

Basically the  $y == 0$  point is in the top of the object but you can **invert the y coordinates** with `lv_line_set_y_invert(line, true)`. After it the y coordinates will be subtracted from object's height.

## Style usage

- style.line properties are used

## Notes

## Example

```
/*Create an array for the points of the line*/
static lv_point_t line_points[] = { {5, 5}, {70, 70}, {120, 10}, {180, 60}, {240, 10} };

/*Create line with default style*/
lv_obj_t * line1;
line1 = lv_line_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_line_set_points(line1, line_points, 5); /*Set the points*/
lv_obj_align(line1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 20);

/*Create new style (thin light blue)*/
static lv_style_t style_line2;
lv_style_copy(&style_line2, &lv_style_plain);
style_line2.line.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x2e, 0x96, 0xff);
style_line2.line.width = 2;

/*Copy the previous line and apply the new style*/
lv_obj_t * line2 = lv_line_create(lv_scr_act(), line1);
lv_line_set_style(line2, &style_line2);
lv_obj_align(line2, line1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, -20);

/*Create new style (thick dark blue)*/
static lv_style_t style_line3;
lv_style_copy(&style_line3, &lv_style_plain);
style_line3.line.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x00, 0x3b, 0x75);
style_line3.line.width = 5;

/*Copy the previous line and apply the new style*/
lv_obj_t * line3 = lv_line_create(lv_scr_act(), line1);
lv_line_set_style(line3, &style_line3);
lv_obj_align(line3, line2, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, -20);
```

# Çizgi ölçer (lv\_lmeter)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

The Line Meter object consists of some **radial lines** which draw a scale. When setting a new value with `lv_lmeter_set_value(lmeter, new_value)` the proportional part of the scale will be recolored.

The `lv_lmeter_set_range(lmeter, min, max)` function sets the **range** of the line meter.

You can set the **angle** of the scale and the **number of the lines** by: `lv_lmeter_set_scale(lmeter, angle, line_num)`. The default angle is 240 and the default line number is 31.

## Style usage

The line meter uses one style which can be set by `lv_lmeter_set_style(lmeter, &style)`. The line meter's properties are derived from the following style attributes:

- **line.color** "inactive line's" color which are greater then the current value
- **body.main\_color** "active line's" color at the beginning of the scale
- **body.grad\_color** "active line's" color at the end of the scale (gradient with main color)
- **body.padding.hor** line length
- **line.width** line width

The default style is `_lv_style_pretty_color_`.

## Notes

- The line meter has no background.
- It is recommended to use **antialiasing** on smaller dpi displays to show smooth lines
- Odd number of scale lines look better
- It looks better if the scale angle is:  $(\text{line number} - 1) * N$ , where N is an integer

## Example



```

/*****
 * Create 3 similar line meter
 *****/

/*Create a simple style with ticker line width*/
static lv_style_t style_lmeter1;
lv_style_copy(&style_lmeter1, &lv_style_pretty_color);
style_lmeter1.line.width = 2;
style_lmeter1.line.color = LV_COLOR_SILVER;
style_lmeter1.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0x91bfed);          /*Light blue*/
style_lmeter1.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0x04386c);          /*Dark blue*/

/*Create the first line meter */
lv_obj_t * lmeter;
lmeter = lv_lmeter_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_lmeter_set_range(lmeter, 0, 100);          /*Set the range*/
lv_lmeter_set_value(lmeter, 30);              /*Set the current value*/
lv_lmeter_set_style(lmeter, &style_lmeter1);  /*Apply the new style*/
lv_obj_set_size(lmeter, 80, 80);
lv_obj_align(lmeter, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_BOTTOM_LEFT, 20, -20);

/*Add a label to show the current value*/
lv_obj_t * label;
label = lv_label_create(lmeter, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "30%");
lv_label_set_style(label, &lv_style_pretty);
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

/*Create the second line meter and label*/
lmeter = lv_lmeter_create(lv_scr_act(), lmeter);
lv_lmeter_set_value(lmeter, 60);
lv_obj_align(lmeter, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_BOTTOM_MID, 0, -20);

label = lv_label_create(lmeter, label);
lv_label_set_text(label, "60%");
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

/*Create the third line meter and label*/
lmeter = lv_lmeter_create(lv_scr_act(), lmeter);
lv_lmeter_set_value(lmeter, 90);
lv_obj_align(lmeter, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_BOTTOM_RIGHT, -20, -20);

label = lv_label_create(lmeter, label);
lv_label_set_text(label, "90%");
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

/*****
 * Create a greater line meter
 *****/

/*Create a new style*/
static lv_style_t style_lmeter2;
lv_style_copy(&style_lmeter2, &lv_style_pretty_color);
style_lmeter2.line.width = 2;
style_lmeter2.line.color = LV_COLOR_SILVER;
style_lmeter2.body.padding.hor = 16;          /*Line length*/
style_lmeter2.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_LIME;
style_lmeter2.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_ORANGE;

/*Create the line meter*/
lmeter = lv_lmeter_create(lv_scr_act(), lmeter);
lv_obj_set_style(lmeter, &style_lmeter2);
lv_obj_set_size(lmeter, 120, 120);
lv_obj_align(lmeter, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 20);
lv_lmeter_set_scale(lmeter, 240, 31);
lv_lmeter_set_value(lmeter, 90);

/*Create a label style with greater font*/
static lv_style_t style_label;
lv_style_copy(&style_label, &lv_style_pretty);
style_label.text.font = &lv_font_dejavu_60;
style_label.text.color = LV_COLOR_GRAY;

/*Add a label to show the current value*/
label = lv_label_create(lmeter, label);
lv_label_set_text(label, "90%");
lv_obj_set_style(label, &style_label);
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

```

# Etiket (lv\_label)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

The Labels are the basic objects to **display text**. There is no limitation in the text size because it's stored dynamically. You can modify the text in runtime at any time with `lv_label_set_text()`.

You can use `\n` to make line break. For example: `"line1\nline2\n\nline4"`

The size of the label object can be automatically expanded to the text size or the text can be manipulated according to several **long mode policies**:

- `LV_LABEL_LONG_EXPAND`: Expand the object size to the text size
- `LV_LABEL_LONG_BREAK`: Keep the object width, break (wrap) the too long lines and expand the object height
- `LV_LABEL_LONG_DOTS`: Keep the object size, break the text and write dots in the last line
- `LV_LABEL_LONG_SCROLL`: Expand the object size and scroll the text on the parent (move the label object)
- `LV_LABEL_LONG_ROLL`: Keep the size and roll just the text (not the object)

You can specify the long mode with: `lv_label_set_long_mode(label, long_mode)`

Labels are able to show text from a **static array**. Use: `lv_label_set_static_text(label, char_array)`. In this case, the text is not stored in the dynamic memory but the given array is used instead. Keep in my the array can't be a local variable which destroys when the function exits.

You can also use a **raw character array** as label text. The array doesn't have to be `\0` terminated. In this case, the text will be saved to the dynamic memory. To set a raw character array use the `lv_label_set_array_text(label, char_array)` function.

The label's **text can be aligned** to the left, right or middle with `lv_label_set_align(label, LV_LABEL_ALIGN_LEFT/RIGHT/CENTER)`

You can enable to **draw a background** for the label with `lv_label_set_body_draw(label, draw)`

In the text, you can use commands to **re-color parts of the text**. For example: `"Write a #ff0000 red# word"`. This feature can be enabled individually for each label by `lv_label_set_recolor()` function.

The labels can display symbols besides letters. Learn more about symbols [here](#).

The labels' **default style** is `NULL` so they inherit the parent's style.

## Style usage

---

- Use all properties from `style.text`
- For background drawing `style.body properties` are used

## Notes

---

The label's **click enable attribute is disabled** by default. You can enable clicking with `lv_obj_set_click(label, true)`

## Example

---

# Title Label

Align lines to the middle

Re-color words of the text

If a line become too long it  
can be automatically broken  
into multiple lines

```
/*Create label on the screen. By default it will inherit the style of the screen*/
lv_obj_t * title = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(title, "Title Label");
lv_obj_align(title, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 20); /*Align to the top*/

/*Create anew style*/
static lv_style_t style_txt;
lv_style_copy(&style_txt, &lv_style_plain);
style_txt.text.font = &lv_font_dejavu_40;
style_txt.text.letter_space = 2;
style_txt.text.line_space = 1;
style_txt.text.color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0x606060);

/*Create a new label*/
lv_obj_t * txt = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_style(txt, &style_txt); /*Set the created style*/
lv_label_set_long_mode(txt, LV_LABEL_LONG_BREAK); /*Break the long lines*/
lv_label_set_recolor(txt, true); /*Enable re-coloring by commands in the text*/
lv_label_set_align(txt, LV_LABEL_ALIGN_CENTER); /*Center aligned lines*/
lv_label_set_text(txt, "Align lines to the middle\n\n"
    "#000080 Re-color# #0000ff words of# #6666ff the text#\n\n"
    "If a line become too long it can be automatically broken into multiple lines");
lv_obj_set_width(txt, 300); /*Set a width*/
lv_obj_align(txt, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 20); /*Align to center*/
```

# Kaydırıcı (lv\_slider)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

The Slider object looks like a **Bar** supplemented **with a Knob**. The Knob can be **dragged to set a value**. The Slider also can be vertical or horizontal.

To set an **initial value** use `lv_slider_set_value(slider, new_value)` function or `lv_slider_set_value_anim(slider, new_value, anim_time)` to set the value with an animation.

To specify the **range** (min, max values) the `lv_slider_set_range(slider, min , max)` can be used.

A **callback function** can be assigned to call when a new value is set by the user: `lv_slider_set_action(slider, my_action)`.

The **knob can be placed** two ways:

- inside the background on min/max values
- on the edges on min/max values

Use the `lv_slider_set_knob_in(slider, true/false)` to choose between the modes. (*knob\_in == false* is the default)

## Style usage

---

You can modify the slider's styles with `lv_slider_set_style(slider, LV_SLIDER_STYLE_..., &style)`.

- **LV\_SLIDER\_STYLE\_BG** Style of the background. All *style.body* properties are used. The *padding* values make the slider smaller then the knob. (negative value makes is larger)
- **LV\_SLIDER\_STYLE\_INDIC** Style of the indicator. All *style.body* properties are used. The *padding* values make the indicator smaller then the background.
- **LV\_SLIDER\_STYLE\_KNOB** Style of the knob. The *style.body* properties are used except padding

## Notes

---

- The Knob is not a real object it is only drawn above the Bar

## Example

---

Default



Modified



```

/*Called when a new value id set on the slider*/
static lv_res_t slider_action(lv_obj_t * slider)
{
    printf("New slider value: %d\n", lv_slider_get_value(slider));

    return LV_RES_OK;
}

.
.
.

/*Create a default slider*/
lv_obj_t * slider1 = lv_slider_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(slider1, 160, 30);
lv_obj_align(slider1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_RIGHT, -30, 30);
lv_slider_set_action(slider1, slider_action);
lv_bar_set_value(slider1, 70);

/*Create a label right to the slider*/
lv_obj_t * slider1_label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(slider1_label, "Default");
lv_obj_align(slider1_label, slider1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_LEFT_MID, -20, 0);

/*Create a bar, an indicator and a knob style*/
static lv_style_t style_bg;
static lv_style_t style_indic;
static lv_style_t style_knob;

lv_style_copy(&style_bg, &lv_style_pretty);
style_bg.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_bg.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_GRAY;
style_bg.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_bg.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;

lv_style_copy(&style_indic, &lv_style_pretty);
style_indic.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_GREEN;
style_indic.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_LIME;
style_indic.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_indic.body.shadow.width = 10;
style_indic.body.shadow.color = LV_COLOR_LIME;
style_indic.body.padding.hor = 3;
style_indic.body.padding.ver = 3;

lv_style_copy(&style_knob, &lv_style_pretty);
style_knob.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_knob.body.opa = LV_OPA_70;
style_knob.body.padding.ver = 10 ;

/*Create a second slider*/
lv_obj_t * slider2 = lv_slider_create(lv_scr_act(), slider1);
lv_slider_set_style(slider2, LV_SLIDER_STYLE_BG, &style_bg);
lv_slider_set_style(slider2, LV_SLIDER_STYLE_INDIC, &style_indic);
lv_slider_set_style(slider2, LV_SLIDER_STYLE_KNOB, &style_knob);
lv_obj_align(slider2, slider1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 30); /*Align below 'bar1'*/

/*Create a second label*/
lv_obj_t * slider2_label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), slider1_label);
lv_label_set_text(slider2_label, "Modified");
lv_obj_align(slider2_label, slider2, LV_ALIGN_OUT_LEFT_MID, -30, 0);

```



# Klavye (lv\_kb)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

As its name shows the **Keyboard** object provides a keyboard to **write text**. You can assign a [Text area](#) to the Keyboard to put the clicked characters there. To assign the Text area use `lv_kb_set_ta(kb, ta)`.

The keyboard contains an `_Ok_` and a `Hide` button. An ok and a hide action can be specified by `lv_kb_set_ok_action(kb, action)` and `lv_kb_set_hide_action(kb, action)` to add callbacks to Ok/Hide clicks. If no action is specified then the buttons will delete the Keyboard.

The assigned Text area's **cursor** can be **managed** by the keyboard: when the keyboard is assigned the previous Text area's cursor will be hidden and the new's will be shown. Clicking on `_Ok_` or `Hide` will also hide the cursor. The cursor manager feature is enabled by `lv_kb_set_cursor_manage(kb, true)`. The default is not manage.

The Keyboards have two **modes**:

- `LV_KB_MODE_TEXT`: display letters, number and special characters
- `LV_KB_MODE_NUM`: display numbers, +/- sign and dot

To set the mode use `lv_kb_set_mode(kb, mode)`. The default is `_LV_KB_MODE_TEXT_`.

You can specify a **new map** (layout) for the keyboard with `lv_kb_set_map(kb, map)`. It works like a the [Button matrix](#) so control character can be added to the layout the set button width and other attributes. Keep in mind using following keywords will have the same effect as with the original map: `_SYMBOL_OK_`, `_SYMBOL_CLOSE_`, `_SYMBOL_LEFT_`, `_SYMBOL_RIGHT_`, `ABC`, `abc`, `Enter`, `Del`, `_#1_`, `+/-`.

## Style usage

The Keyboard works with 6 styles: a background and 5 button styles for each states. You can set the styles with `lv_kb_set_style(btn, LV_KB_STYLE_..., &style)`. The background and the buttons use the *style.body* properties. The labels use the *style.text* properties of the button styles.

- `LV_KB_STYLE_BG` Background style. Uses all *style.body* properties including *padding* Default: `_lv_style_pretty_`
- `LV_KB_STYLE_BTN_REL` style of the released buttons. Default: `_lv_style_btn_rel_`
- `LV_KB_STYLE_BTN_PR` style of the pressed buttons. Default: `_lv_style_btn_pr_`
- `LV_KB_STYLE_BTN_TGL_REL` style of the toggled released buttons. Default: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_rel_`
- `LV_KB_STYLE_BTN_TGL_PR` style of the toggled pressed buttons. Default: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_pr_`
- `LV_KB_STYLE_BTN_INA` style of the inactive buttons. Default: `_lv_style_btn_ina_`

## Example



```

/*Create styles for the keyboard*/
static lv_style_t rel_style, pr_style;

lv_style_copy(&rel_style, &lv_style_btn_rel);
rel_style.body.radius = 0;

lv_style_copy(&pr_style, &lv_style_btn_pr);
pr_style.body.radius = 0;

/*Create a keyboard and apply the styles*/
lv_obj_t *kb = lv_kb_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_kb_set_cursor_manage(kb, true);
lv_kb_set_style(kb, LV_KB_STYLE_BG, &lv_style_transp_tight);
lv_kb_set_style(kb, LV_KB_STYLE_BTN_REL, &rel_style);
lv_kb_set_style(kb, LV_KB_STYLE_BTN_PR, &pr_style);

/*Create a text area. The keyboard will write here*/
lv_obj_t *ta = lv_ta_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_align(ta, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 10);
lv_ta_set_text(ta, "");

/*Assign the text area to the keyboard*/
lv_kb_set_ta(kb, ta);

```

# Konteynır (lv\_cont)

Written for v5.1 (rev.3)

## Genel Bakış

Konteynerler bazı özel özellikleri ile **dikdörtgen'e benzer nesneler** dir.

Konteynerlara **katman** uygulandığında alt birimlerde uygulanmış olur. Katman aralığı(mesafe) `style.body.padding.hor/ver/inner` özelliği ile yapılır. Olası katman seçenekleri:

- `LV_LAYOUT_OFF`: Alt birimleri hizalama(olumsuz)
- `LV_LAYOUT_CENTER`: Alt birimleri merkezde sütun şeklinde hizala ve aralarında *pad.inner* boşluk bırak
- `LV_LAYOUT_COL_L`: Alt birimleri soldaki bir sütunda hizalayın. Solda *pad.hor* alanı, üstte *pad.ver* alanı ve alt birimler arasında *pad.inner* alanı olsun.
- `LV_LAYOUT_COL_M`: Alt birimleri ortalanmış sütunla hizalayın. En üstte *pad.ver* alanını ve alt birimler arasında *pad.inner* alanını tutun.
- `LV_LAYOUT_COL_R`: Alt birimleri sağa dayalı bir sütunda hizalayın. Sağ tarafta *pad.hor* alanı, üstte *pad.ver* alanı ve alt birimler arasında *pad.inner* alanı olsun.
- `LV_LAYOUT_ROW_T`: Alt birimleri en üst sıradaki bir satırda hizalayın. Solda *pad.hor* alanı, üstte *pad.ver* alanı ve alt birimler arasında *pad.inner* alanı olsun.
- `LV_LAYOUT_ROW_M`: Orta sıradaki alt birimleri hizalayın. Sol tarafta *pad.hor* alanı ve alt birimler arasında *pad.inner* boşluk bulundurun.
- `LV_LAYOUT_ROW_B`: Alttaki bir satırdaki alt birimleri hizalayın. Soldaki *pad.hor* alanını, alt kısımdaki *pad.ver* alanını ve alt birimler arasında *pad.inner* alanı tutun.
- `LV_LAYOUT_PRETTY`: Bir satırda olabildiğince çok nesne koyun (en azından *pad.inner* boşluk ve yanlarda *pad.hor* boşluk ile) ve yeni bir sıraya başlayın. Her bir çizgideki alanı, alt birimler arasında eşit olarak bölün. Üst kısımda *pad.ver* alanını ve satırların arasındaki *pad.inner* alanını tutun.
- `LV_LAYOUT_GRID`: PRETTY LAYOUT'a benzer, ancak yatay alanı eşit olarak bölmessin, sadece *pad.hor* boşluğa izin verin.

Tüm alt birimleri dahil etmek için kapsayıcı boyutunu otomatik olarak ayarlayan bir **otomatik sığdır(uyum)** özelliğini etkinleştirebilirsiniz. Solda ve sağda *pad.hor* alanı ve altta *pad.ver* alanı olacak. Otomatik yerleştirme, `lv_cont_set_fit(cont, true, true)` işleviyle yatay, dikey veya her iki yönde de etkinleştirilebilir. İkinci parametre yataydır, üçüncü parametre dikey sığdırma etkinliğidir.

## Biçim Kullanımı

- `style.body` özellikleri kullanılır.

## Notlar

- **Alt birim pozisyonunu hor / ver fit etkin iken ayarlayamazsınız** . Ne olduğunu hayal edelim. Uyum sağlandığında tek alt birimin pozisyonunu değiştirirseniz, konteyner yeni pozisyonu "etrafında" hareket ettirir / yerleştirir. Bir konteynerda daha fazla nesneniz varsa, bunları birbirine göre hizalayabilirsiniz. Bir geçici çözüm olarak konteyner üzerinde küçük saydam bir nesne oluşturabilirsiniz. Alt birimleri "takip etmemek" için konteyner'ı düzeltecektir.

## Örnek

□

```

lv_obj_t * box1;
box1 = lv_cont_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_style(box1, &lv_style_pretty);
lv_cont_set_fit(box1, true, true);

/*Konteyner'a metin ekle*/
lv_obj_t * txt = lv_label_create(box1, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(txt, "Lorem ipsum dolor\n"
                      "sit amet, consectetur\n"
                      "adipiscing elit, sed do\n"
                      "eiusmod tempor incididunt\n"
                      "ut labore et dolore\n"
                      "magna aliqua.");

lv_obj_align(box1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_LEFT, 10, 10);      /*Konteyner'ı hizala*/

/*Biçim oluşturun*/
static lv_style_t style;
lv_style_copy(&style, &lv_style_pretty_color);
style.body.shadow.width = 6;
style.body.padding.hor = 5;                                /*Büyük bir yatay boşluk oluşturun*/

/*Başka bir konteyner oluşturun*/
lv_obj_t * box2;
box2 = lv_cont_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_style(box2, &style);      /*Yeni biçim ayarla*/
lv_cont_set_fit(box2, true, false); /*Dikey sığdırmayı aktif etme*/
lv_obj_set_height(box2, 55);         /*Sabit yükseklik ayarla*/

/*Yeni konteyner'a metin ekle*/
lv_obj_t * txt2 = lv_label_create(box2, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(txt2, "No vertical fit 1...\n"
                      "No vertical fit 2...\n"
                      "No vertical fit 3...\n"
                      "No vertical fit 4...");

/*Konteyner'ı öncekinin altına hizala*/
lv_obj_align(box2, box1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 30, -30);

```

# LED (lv\_led)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

The LEDs are rectangle-like (or circle) object. You can set their **brightness** with `lv_led_set_bright(led, bright)`. The brightness should be between 0 (darkest) and 255 (lightest).

Use `lv_led_on(led)` and `lv_led_off(led)` to set the brightness to a predefined ON or OFF value. The `lv_led_toggle(led)` toggles between the ON and OFF state.

## Style usage

---

The LED uses one style which can be set by `lv_led_set_style(led, &style)`. To determine the appearance the **style.body** properties are used. The colors are darkened and shadow width is reduced at a lower brightness and gains its original value at brightness 255 to show a lighting effect. The default style is: `lv_style_pretty_color`.

## Notes

---

- Typically the default style is not suitable therefore you have to create your own style. See the Examples.

## Example

---



```

/*Create a style for the LED*/
static lv_style_t style_led;
lv_style_copy(&style_led, &lv_style_pretty_color);
style_led.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_led.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0xb5, 0x0f, 0x04);
style_led.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x50, 0x07, 0x02);
style_led.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0xfa, 0x0f, 0x00);
style_led.body.border.width = 3;
style_led.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_30;
style_led.body.shadow.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0xb5, 0x0f, 0x04);
style_led.body.shadow.width = 10;

/*Create a LED and switch it ON*/
lv_obj_t * led1 = lv_led_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_style(led1, &style_led);
lv_obj_align(led1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 40, 40);
lv_led_on(led1);

/*Copy the previous LED and set a brightness*/
lv_obj_t * led2 = lv_led_create(lv_scr_act(), led1);
lv_obj_align(led2, led1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 40);
lv_led_set_bright(led2, 190);

/*Copy the previous LED and switch it OFF*/
lv_obj_t * led3 = lv_led_create(lv_scr_act(), led1);
lv_obj_align(led3, led2, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 40);
lv_led_off(led3);

/*Create 3 labels next to the LEDs*/
lv_obj_t * label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "LED On");
lv_obj_align(label, led1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_LEFT_MID, -40, 0);

label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "LED half");
lv_obj_align(label, led2, LV_ALIGN_OUT_LEFT_MID, -40, 0);

label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "LED Off");
lv_obj_align(label, led3, LV_ALIGN_OUT_LEFT_MID, -40, 0);

```

# Liste (lv\_list)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

The Lists are built from a background **Page** and **Buttons** on it. The Buttons contain an optional icon-like Image (which can be a symbol too) and a Label. When the list become long enough it can be scrolled. The **width of the buttons** is set to maximum according to the object width. The **height** of the buttons are adjusted automatically according to the content (content height + style.body.padding.ver).

You can **add new list element** with `lv_list_add(list, "U:/img", "Text", rel_action)` or with symbol icon `lv_list_add(list, SYMBOL_EDIT, "Edit text")`. If you do not want to add image use `""` as file name. The function returns with a pointer to the created button to allow further configurations.

You can use `lv_list_get_btn_label(list_btn)` and `lv_list_get_btn_img(list_btn)` to **get the label and the image** of a list button.

In the release action of a button you can get the **button's text** with `lv_list_get_btn_text(button)`. It helps to identify the released list element.

To **delete a list element** just use `lv_obj_del()` on the return value of `lv_list_add()`.

You can **navigate manually** in the list with `lv_list_up(list)` and `lv_list_down(list)`.

You can focus on a button directly using `lv_list_focus(btn, anim_en)`.

The **animation time** of up/down/focus movements can be set via: `lv_list_set_anim_time(list, anim_time)`. Zero animation time means no animations.

## Style usage

---

The `lv_list_set_style(list, LV_LIST_STYLE_..., &style)` function sets the style of a list. For details explanation of `_BG_`, `SCRL` and `_SB_` see [Page](#)

- `LV_LIST_STYLE_BG` list background style. Default: `_lv_style_transp_fit_`
- `LV_LIST_STYLE_SCRL` scrollable parts's style. Default: `_lv_style_pretty_`
- `LV_LIST_STYLE_SB` scrollbars' style. Default: `_lv_style_pretty_color_`
- `LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_REL` button released style. Default: `_lv_style_btn_rel_`
- `LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_PR` button pressed style. Default: `_lv_style_btn_pr_`
- `LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_TGL_REL` button toggled released style. Default: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_rel_`
- `LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_TGL_PR` button toggled pressed style. Default: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_pr_`
- `LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_INA` button inactive style. Default: `_lv_style_btn_ina_`

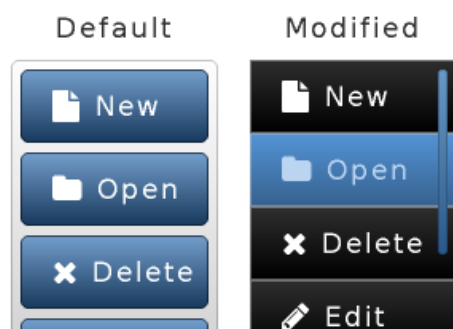
## Notes

---

- You can set a transparent background for the list. In this case if you have only a few list buttons the list will look shorter but become scrollable when more list elements are added.
- The button labels default long mode is `LV_LABEL_LONG_ROLL`. You can modify it manually. Use `lv_list_get_btn_label()` to get buttons's label.
- To **modify the height of the buttons** adjust the `body.padding.ver` field of the corresponding style (`LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_REL`, `LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_PR` etc.)

## Example

---





```

/*Will be called on click of a button of a list*/
static lv_res_t list_release_action(lv_obj_t * list_btn)
{
    printf("List element click:%s\n", lv_list_get_btn_text(list_btn));

    return LV_RES_OK; /*Return OK because the list is not deleted*/
}

.
.
.

/*****
 * Create a default list
 *****/

/*Crate the list*/
lv_obj_t * list1 = lv_list_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(list1, 130, 170);
lv_obj_align(list1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_LEFT, 20, 40);

/*Add list elements*/
lv_list_add(list1, SYMBOL_FILE, "New", list_release_action);
lv_list_add(list1, SYMBOL_DIRECTORY, "Open", list_release_action);
lv_list_add(list1, SYMBOL_CLOSE, "Delete", list_release_action);
lv_list_add(list1, SYMBOL_EDIT, "Edit", list_release_action);
lv_list_add(list1, SYMBOL_SAVE, "Save", list_release_action);

/*Create a label above the list*/
lv_obj_t * label;
label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Default");
lv_obj_align(label, list1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_TOP_MID, 0, -10);

/*****
 * Create new styles
 *****/
/*Create a scroll bar style*/
static lv_style_t style_sb;
lv_style_copy(&style_sb, &lv_style_plain);
style_sb.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
style_sb.body.border.width = 1;
style_sb.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_70;
style_sb.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_sb.body.opa = LV_OPA_60;

/*Create styles for the buttons*/
static lv_style_t style_btn_rel;
static lv_style_t style_btn_pr;
lv_style_copy(&style_btn_rel, &lv_style_btn_rel);
style_btn_rel.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x30, 0x30, 0x30);
style_btn_rel.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_btn_rel.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_SILVER;
style_btn_rel.body.border.width = 1;
style_btn_rel.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_50;
style_btn_rel.body.radius = 0;

lv_style_copy(&style_btn_pr, &style_btn_rel);
style_btn_pr.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x55, 0x96, 0xd8);
style_btn_pr.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x37, 0x62, 0x90);
style_btn_pr.text.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0xbb, 0xd5, 0xf1);

/*****
 * Create a list with modified styles
 *****/

/*Copy the previous list*/
lv_obj_t * list2 = lv_list_create(lv_scr_act(), list1);
lv_obj_align(list2, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_RIGHT, -20, 40);
lv_list_set_sb_mode(list2, LV_SB_MODE_AUTO);
lv_list_set_style(list2, LV_LIST_STYLE_BG, &lv_style_transp_tight);
lv_list_set_style(list2, LV_LIST_STYLE_SCRL, &lv_style_transp_tight);
lv_list_set_style(list2, LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_REL, &style_btn_rel); /*Set the new button styles*/
lv_list_set_style(list2, LV_LIST_STYLE_BTN_PR, &style_btn_pr);

/*Create a label above the list*/
label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), label); /*Copy the previous label*/
lv_label_set_text(label, "Modified");
lv_obj_align(label, list2, LV_ALIGN_OUT_TOP_MID, 0, -10);

```

# Mesaj kutusu (lv\_mbox)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

The message boxes act as **pop-ups**. They are built from a **background**, a **text** and **buttons**. The background is a [Container](#) object with enabled vertical fit to ensure that the text and the buttons are always visible.

To **set the text** use the `lv_mbox_set_text(mbox, "My text")` function.

The buttons are a Button matrix. To **add buttons** use the `lv_mbox_add_btns(mbox, btn_str, action)` function. In this you can specify the button text e.g ( `const char * btn_str[] = {"btn1", "btn2", ""}` ) and add a callback which is called when a button is released. For more information visit the [Button matrix](#)'s documentation.

With `lv_mbox_start_auto_close(mbox, delay)` the message box can be **closed automatically** after *delay* milliseconds with a long animation. The `lv_mbox_stop_auto_close(mbox)` function will stop a started auto close .

The close animation time can be adjusted by `lv_mbox_set_anim_time(mbox, anim_time)` .

## Style usage

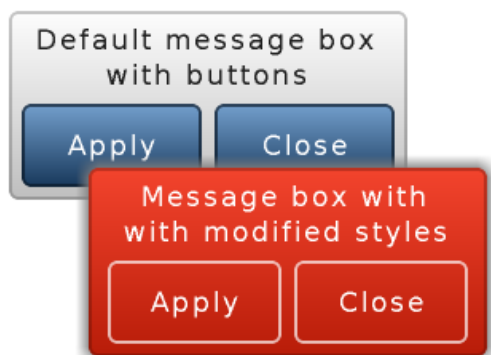
Use `lv_mbox_set_style(mbox, LV_MBOX_STYLE_..., &style)` to set a new style for an element of the message box:

- **LV\_MBOX\_STYLE\_BG** specifies the background container's style. *style.body* for background and *style.label* for the text appearance. Default: lv\_style\_pretty
- **LV\_MBOX\_STYLE\_BTN\_BG** style of the buttons (button matrix) background. Default: lv\_style\_transp
- **LV\_MBOX\_STYLE\_BTN\_REL** style of the released buttons. Default: lv\_style\_btn\_rel
- **LV\_MBOX\_STYLE\_BTN\_PR** style of the pressed buttons. Default: lv\_style\_btn\_pr
- **LV\_MBOX\_STYLE\_BTN\_TGL\_REL** style of the toggled released buttons. Default: lv\_style\_btn\_tgl\_rel
- **LV\_MBOX\_STYLE\_BTN\_TGL\_PR** style of the toggled pressed buttons. Default: lv\_style\_btn\_tgl\_pr
- **LV\_MBOX\_STYLE\_BTN\_INA** style of the inactive buttons. Default: lv\_style\_btn\_ina

## Notes

- The **height of the buttons** comes from the *font height* +  $2 \times \textit{body.vpad}$  of `_LV_MBOX_STYLE_BTN_REL_`

## Example



```

/*Called when a button is clicked*/
static lv_res_t mbox_apply_action(lv_obj_t * mbox, const char * txt)
{
    printf("Mbox button: %s\n", txt);

    return LV_RES_OK; /*Return OK if the message box is not deleted*/
}

.
.
.
.

/*****
 * Create a default message box
 *****/

lv_obj_t * mbox1 = lv_mbox_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_mbox_set_text(mbox1, "Default message box\n"
                    "with buttons"); /*Set the text*/

/*Add two buttons*/
static const char * btns[] ={"\221Apply", "\221Close", ""}; /*Button description. '\221' lv_btnm like control char*/
lv_mbox_add_btns(mbox1, btns, NULL);
lv_obj_set_width(mbox1, 250);
lv_obj_align(mbox1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_LEFT, 10, 10); /*Align to the corner*/

/*****
 * Create a message box with new styles
 *****/

/*Create a new background style*/
static lv_style_t style_bg;
lv_style_copy(&style_bg, &lv_style_pretty);
style_bg.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0xf5, 0x45, 0x2e);
style_bg.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0xb9, 0x1d, 0x09);
style_bg.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x3f, 0x0a, 0x03);
style_bg.text.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
style_bg.body.padding.hor = 12;
style_bg.body.padding.ver = 8;
style_bg.body.shadow.width = 8;

/*Create released and pressed button styles*/
static lv_style_t style_btn_rel;
static lv_style_t style_btn_pr;
lv_style_copy(&style_btn_rel, &lv_style_btn_rel);
style_btn_rel.body.empty = 1; /*Draw only the border*/
style_btn_rel.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
style_btn_rel.body.border.width = 2;
style_btn_rel.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_70;
style_btn_rel.body.padding.hor = 12;
style_btn_rel.body.padding.ver = 8;

lv_style_copy(&style_btn_pr, &style_btn_rel);
style_btn_pr.body.empty = 0;
style_btn_pr.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x5d, 0x0f, 0x04);
style_btn_pr.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x5d, 0x0f, 0x04);

/*Copy the message box (The buttons will be copied too)*/
lv_obj_t * mbox2 = lv_mbox_create(lv_scr_act(), mbox1);
lv_mbox_set_text(mbox2, "Message box with\n"
                    "with modified styles");
lv_mbox_set_style(mbox2, LV_MBOX_STYLE_BG, &style_bg);
lv_mbox_set_style(mbox2, LV_MBOX_STYLE_BTN_REL, &style_btn_rel);
lv_mbox_set_style(mbox2, LV_MBOX_STYLE_BTN_PR, &style_btn_pr);
lv_obj_align(mbox2, mbox1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_LEFT, 50, -20); /*Align according to the previous message box */

```

# Onay kutusu (lv\_cb)

## Overview

---

The Check Box objects are built from a Button **background** which contains an also Button **bullet** and a **label** to realize a classical check box. The **text** can be modified by the `lv_cb_set_text(cb, "New text")` function.

An **action** can assigned by `lv_cb_set_action(cb, action)`.

You can manually **check** / **un-check** the Check box via `lv_cb_set_checked(cb, state)`.

## Style usage

---

The Check box styles can be modified with `lv_cb_set_style(cb, LV_CB_STYLE_..., &style)`.

- **LV\_CB\_STYLE\_BG** Background style. Uses all *style.body* properties. The label's style comes from *style.text*. Default: `_lv_style_transp_`
- **LV\_CB\_STYLE\_BOX\_REL** Style of the released box. Uses the *style.body* properties. Default: `_lv_style_btn_rel_`
- **LV\_CB\_STYLE\_BOX\_PR** Style of the pressed box. Uses the *style.body* properties. Default: `_lv_style_btn_pr_`
- **LV\_CB\_STYLE\_BOX\_TGL\_REL** Style of the checked released box. Uses the *style.body* properties. Default: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_rel_`
- **LV\_CB\_STYLE\_BOX\_TGL\_PR** Style of the checked released box. Uses the *style.body* properties. Default: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_pr_`

## Example

---



```

static lv_res_t cb_release_action(lv_obj_t * cb)
{
    /*A check box is clicked*/
    printf("%s state: %d\n", lv_cb_get_text(cb), lv_cb_is_checked(cb));

    return LV_RES_OK;
}

.
.
.

/*****
 * Create a container for the check boxes
 *****/

/*Create border style*/
static lv_style_t style_border;
lv_style_copy(&style_border, &lv_style_pretty_color);
style_border.glass = 1;
style_border.body.empty = 1;

/*Create a container*/
lv_obj_t * cont;
cont = lv_cont_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_cont_set_layout(cont, LV_LAYOUT_COL_L);      /*Arrange the children in a column*/
lv_cont_set_fit(cont, true, true);             /*Fit the size to the content*/
lv_obj_set_style(cont, &style_border);

/*****
 * Create check boxes
 *****/

/*Create check box*/
lv_obj_t * cb;
cb = lv_cb_create(cont, NULL);
lv_cb_set_text(cb, "Potato");
lv_cb_set_action(cb, cb_release_action);

/*Copy the previous check box*/
cb = lv_cb_create(cont, cb);
lv_cb_set_text(cb, "Onion");

/*Copy the previous check box*/
cb = lv_cb_create(cont, cb);
lv_cb_set_text(cb, "Carrot");

/*Copy the previous check box*/
cb = lv_cb_create(cont, cb);
lv_cb_set_text(cb, "Salad");

/*Align the container to the middle*/
lv_obj_align(cont, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

```

# Önyükleyici (lv\_preload)

Written for v5.2

## Overview

---

The preloader object is a **spinning arc over a border**.

The **length of the arc** can be adjusted by `lv_preload_set_arc_length(preload, deg)`.

The **speed of the spinning** can be adjusted by `lv_preload_set_spin_time(preload, time_ms)`.

## Style usage

---

The `LV_PRELOAD_STYLE_MAIN` style describes both the arc and the border style:

- **arc** is described by the `line` properties
- **border** is described by the `body.border` properties including `body.padding.hor/ver` (smaller is used) to give a smaller radius for the border.

## Example

---



```
/*Create a style for the Preloader*/
static lv_style_t style;
lv_style_copy(&style, &lv_style_plain);
style.line.width = 10; /*10 px thick arc*/
style.line.color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0x258); /*Blueish arc color*/

style.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0xBBB); /*Gray background color*/
style.body.border.width = 10;
style.body.padding.hor = 0;

/*Create a Preloader object*/
lv_obj_t * preload = lv_preload_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(preload, 100, 100);
lv_obj_align(preload, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);
lv_preload_set_style(preload, LV_PRELOAD_STYLE_MAIN, &style);
```

# Pencere (lv\_window)

Written for v5.1 (rev.4)

## Genel Bakış

Pencereler, **en karmaşık** konteyner benzeri nesnelerden biridir. İki ana bölümden oluşur: Üstte bir **başlık Konteyner** ve başlığın altındaki **içerik** için bir [Sayfa](#).

Üstbilgi **başlığı** değiştirilebilir: `lv_win_set_title(win, "Yeni Başlık")`. Başlık, üstbilginin biçimini her zaman miraslanır.

Üst bilginin sağına **kontrol butonları** `lv_win_add_btn(win, "U:/close", my_close_action)` fonksiyonu ile eklenebilir. İkinci parametre bir resim dosyası yoludur, üçüncü parametre buton bırakıldığı zaman çağrılan bir fonksiyondur. **Semboller** resim gibi kullanabilir: `lv_win_add_btn(win, SYMBOL_CLOSE, my_close_action)`.

**Kontrol butonlarının boyutu** `lv_win_set_btn_size(win, yeni_boyut)` fonksiyonuyla değiştirebilir.

Kaydırma çubuğunun davranışı `lv_win_set_sb_mode(win, LV_SB_MODE_...)` fonksiyonuyla ayarlanabilir.

İçerik düzenini ayarlamak için `lv_win_set_layout(win, LV_LAYOUT_...)` fonksiyonu kullanılır.

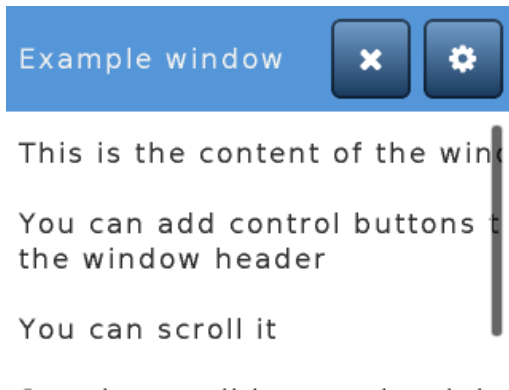
## Biçim kullanımı

Pencerenin ögesine yeni bir stil ayarlamak için `lv_win_set_style(win, LV_WIN_STYLE_..., &style)` fonksiyonu kullanılır.

- LV\_WIN\_STYE\_BG** tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanan ana arka plan(üstbilgi ve içerik yer alır) (varsayılan: lv\_style\_plain)
- LV\_WIN\_STYLE\_CONTENT\_BG** tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanan içerik sayfasının arka planı (varsayılan: lv\_style\_transp)
- LV\_WIN\_STYLE\_CONTENT\_SCRL** tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanan içerik sayfasının kaydırma çubuğu (varsayılan: lv\_style\_transp)
- LV\_WIN\_STYLE\_SB** tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanan kaydırma çubuğunun biçimi. Kaydırma çubuğunun dolgusu sırasıyla yatay/dikey\* dolgularıyla ayarlanır ve kaydırma çubuğunun genişliği de iç dolguyla ayarlanır. (varsayılan: lv\_style\_pretty\_color)
- LV\_WIN\_STYLE\_HEADER** tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanan üstbilgi biçimi (varsayılan: lv\_style\_plain\_color)
- LV\_WIN\_STYLE\_BTN\_REL** tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanan butonu bırakman(üstbilgi) biçimi (varsayılan: lv\_style\_btn\_rel)
- LV\_WIN\_STYLE\_BTN\_PR** tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanan butona basma(üstbilgi) biçimi (default: lv\_style\_btn\_pr)

## Notlar

## Örnek



```

/*Yeni bir kaydırma çubuğu biçimi oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_sb;
lv_style_copy(&style_sb, &lv_style_plain);
style_sb.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
style_sb.body.border.width = 1;
style_sb.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_70;
style_sb.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_sb.body.opa = LV_OPA_60;

/*Yeni bir pencere oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * win = lv_win_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_win_set_title(win, "Example window");
lv_win_set_style(win, LV_WIN_STYLE_SB, &style_sb);

/*Başlığı ayarla*/
/*Kaydırma çubuğunun biçimini ayarla*/

/*Üstbilgiye kontrol butonu ekle*/
lv_win_add_btn(win, SYMBOL_SETTINGS, my_setup_action);
lv_win_add_btn(win, SYMBOL_CLOSE, lv_win_close_action);

/*Ayar butonu ekle*/
/*Kapatma butonu ekle ve kapatma aksiyonunun kullanılması*/

/*İçerik örneği ekle*/
lv_obj_t * txt = lv_label_create(win, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(txt, "This is the content of the window\n\n"
    "You can add control buttons to\nthe window header\n\n"
    "You can scroll it\n\n"
    "See the scroll bar on the right!");

```



# Resim (lv\_img)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

The Images are the basic object to **display images**. To provide maximum flexibility the **source of the image** can be:

- a variable in the code (a C array with the pixels)
- a file stored externally (like on an SD card)
- a text with [Symbols](#)

To set the source of an image the `lv_img_set_src` function can be used.

To generate a pixel array **from a PNG, JPG or BMP** image use the [Online image converter tool](#) and set the converted image with its pointer:

```
lv_img_set_src(img1, &converted_img_var);
```

To use **external files** you also need to convert the image files using the online converter tool but now you should select the binary Output format. To see how to handle external image files from LittlevGL check the [Tutorial](#).

You can set a **symbol** from `lv_symbol_def.h` too. In this case, the image will be rendered as text according to the **font** specified in the style. It enables to use light weighted mono-color "letters" instead of real images. You can set symbol like this:

```
lv_img_set_src(img1, SYMBOL_OK);
```

The internal (variable) and external images support 2 **transparency handling** methods:

- **Chrome keying** `LV_COLOR_TRANSP` (`lv_conf.h`) will be transparent
- **Alpha byte** Add an alpha byte to every pixel

These options can be selected in the online font converter.

The images can be **re-colored in run-time** to any color according to the brightness of the pixels. It is very useful to show different states (selected, inactive, pressed etc) of an image without storing more versions of the same image. This feature can be enabled in the style by setting `img.intense` between `LV_OPA_TRANSP` (no recolor, value: 0) and `LV_OPA_COVER` (full recolor, value: 255). The default value is `LV_OPA_TRANSP` so this feature is disabled.

It is possible to **automatically set the size** of the image object to the image source's width and height if enabled by the `lv_img_set_auto_size(image, true)` function. If *auto size* is enabled then when a new file is set the object size is automatically changed. Later you can modify the size manually. If the object size is greater then the image size in any directions then the image will be repeated like a mosaic. The auto size is enabled by default if the image is not a screen.

The images' default style is NULL so they **inherit the parent's style**.

## Style usage

---

- For images **style.img**
- For symbols **style.text**

## Notes

---

- Symbols names (like `SYMBOL_EDIT`) are short strings, therefore, you can concatenate them to show more symbols.

## Example

---

## Re-color the images in run time



## Use symbols from fonts as images



```
/*Declare a cogwheel image variable*/
LV_IMG_DECLARE(img_cw);

[...]

/*****
 * Create three images and re-color them
 *****/

/*Create the first image without re-color*/
lv_obj_t * img1 = lv_img_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_img_set_src(img1, &img_cw);
lv_obj_align(img1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_LEFT, 20, 40);

/*Create style to re-color with light blue*/
static lv_style_t style_img2;
lv_style_copy(&style_img2, &lv_style_plain);
style_img2.image.color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0x003b75);
style_img2.image.intense = LV_OPA_50;

/*Create an image with the light blue style*/
lv_obj_t * img2 = lv_img_create(lv_scr_act(), img1);
lv_obj_set_style(img2, &style_img2);
lv_obj_align(img2, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 40);

/*Create style to re-color with dark blue*/
static lv_style_t style_img3;
lv_style_copy(&style_img3, &lv_style_plain);
style_img3.image.color = LV_COLOR_HEX(0x003b75);
style_img3.image.intense = LV_OPA_90;

/*Create an image with the dark blue style*/
lv_obj_t * img3 = lv_img_create(lv_scr_act(), img2);
lv_obj_set_style(img3, &style_img3);
lv_obj_align(img3, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_RIGHT, -20, 40);

/*****
 * Create an image with symbols
 *****/

/*Create a string from symbols*/
char buf[32];
sprintf(buf, "%s%s%s%s%s%s",
        SYMBOL_DRIVE, SYMBOL_FILE, SYMBOL_DIRECTORY, SYMBOL_SETTINGS,
        SYMBOL_POWER, SYMBOL_GPS, SYMBOL_BLUETOOTH);

/*Create style with a symbol font*/
static lv_style_t style_sym;
lv_style_copy(&style_sym, &lv_style_plain);
// The built-in fonts are extended with symbols
style_sym.text.font = &lv_font_dejavu_60;
style_sym.text.letter_space = 10;

/*Create an image and use the string as source*/
lv_obj_t * img_sym = lv_img_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_img_set_src(img_sym, buf);
lv_img_set_style(img_sym, &style_sym);
lv_obj_align(img_sym, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_BOTTOM_MID, 0, -30);

/*Create description labels*/
lv_obj_t * label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Re-color the images in run time");
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 15);

label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Use symbols from fonts as images");
lv_obj_align(label, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_BOTTOM_MID, 0, -80);
```

# Resim buton (lv\_imgbtn)

Written for v5.2

## Overview

---

The Image button is very similar to the simple Button object. The only difference is it displays user-defined images in each state instead of drawing a button. Before reading this please learn how the Buttons work in LittelvGL: [link to the button](#)

To set the image in a state the `lv_imgbtn_set_src(imgbtn, LV_BTN_STATE_..., &img_src)` The image sources works the same as described in the Image object. [TODO link](#)

Similarly to the Button object **actions (callbacks) can be assigned** by `lv_imgbtn_set_action(imgbtn, LV_BTN_ACTION_..., my_action)`.

The **states** also work like with Button object. It can be set with `lv_imgbtn_set_state(imgbtn, LV_BTN_STATE_...)`.

The **toggle** feature can be enabled with `lv_imgbtn_set_toggle(imgbtn, true)`

## Style usage

---

The Image buttons can have unique styles for each state. All the `style.image` properties used by the Image button:

- **image.color** Recolor the image to this color according to `intense`
- **image.intense** The extent of recoloring (0..255 or `LV_OPA_0/10/20..100`)
- **image.opa** The opacity of the object (0..255 or `LV_OPA_0/10/20..100`)

## Notes

---

## Example

---



```

/*Create style to make the button darker when pressed*/
lv_style_t style_pr;
lv_style_copy(&style_pr, &lv_style_plain);
style_pr.image.color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_pr.image.intense = LV_OPA_50;
style_pr.text.color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0xaaa);

LV_IMG_DECLARE(imgbtn_green);
LV_IMG_DECLARE(imgbtn_blue);

/*Create an Image button*/
lv_obj_t * imgbtn1 = lv_imgbtn_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_imgbtn_set_src(imgbtn1, LV_BTN_STATE_REL, &imgbtn_green);
lv_imgbtn_set_src(imgbtn1, LV_BTN_STATE_PR, &imgbtn_green);
lv_imgbtn_set_src(imgbtn1, LV_BTN_STATE_TGL_REL, &imgbtn_blue);
lv_imgbtn_set_src(imgbtn1, LV_BTN_STATE_TGL_PR, &imgbtn_blue);
lv_imgbtn_set_style(imgbtn1, LV_BTN_STATE_PR, &style_pr); /*Use the darker style in the pressed state*/
lv_imgbtn_set_style(imgbtn1, LV_BTN_STATE_TGL_PR, &style_pr);
lv_imgbtn_set_toggle(imgbtn1, true);
lv_obj_align(imgbtn1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, -40);

/*Create a label on the Image button*/
lv_obj_t * label = lv_label_create(imgbtn1, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Button");

/*Copy the fist image button and set Toggled state*/
lv_obj_t * imgbtn2 = lv_imgbtn_create(lv_scr_act(), imgbtn1);
lv_btn_set_state(imgbtn2, LV_BTN_STATE_TGL_REL);
lv_obj_align(imgbtn2, imgbtn1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 20);

/*Create a label on the Image button*/
label = lv_label_create(imgbtn2, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Button");

```

# Sarma çubuğu (lv\_roller)

Written for v5.1 Updated to v5.2

## Overview

Roller allow you to simply **select one option from more** with scrolling. Its functionalities are similar to [Drop down list](#).

The **options** are passed to the Roller as a **string** with `lv_roller_set_options(roller, options)`. The options should be separated by `\n`. For example: `"First\nSecond\nThird"`.

You can **select an option manually** with `lv_roller_set_selected(roller, id)`, where `_id` is the index of an option.

A **callback function** can be specified with `lv_roller_set_action(roller, my_action)` to call when a new option is selected.

The roller's **height** can be adjusted with `lv_roller_set_visible_row_count(roller, row_cnt)` to set number of visible options.

The **width** is adjusted automatically. To prevent this apply `lv_roller_set_hor_fit(roller, false)` and set the width manually by `lv_obj_set_width(roller, width)`. You should use `lv_roller_set_hor_fit(roller, false)` instead of `lv_cont_set_fit(lv_page_get_scrl(roller), false, false);`, otherwise you'll get an LV\_LABEL\_ALIGN\_LEFT style of the list label text.

The Roller's open/close **animation** time is adjusted by `lv_roller_set_anim_time(roller, anim_time)`. Zero animation time means no animation. This feature is implemented within lv\_ddlist.c in v5.2: `lv_ddlist_set_anim_time(roller, anim_time);` should be used for animation.

## Style usage

The `lv_roller_set_style(roller, LV_ROLLER_STYLE_..., &style)` set the styles of a roller.

- LV\_ROLLER\_STYLE\_BG** Style of the background. All *style.body* properties are used. It is used for the label's style from *style.text*. Gradient is applied on the top and bottom as well. Default: `_lv_style_pretty_`
- LV\_DDLIST\_STYLE\_SEL** Style of the selected option. The *style.body* properties are used. The selected option will be recolored with *text.color*. Default: `_lv_style_plain_color_`

## Example



```

/*Create a default roller*/
lv_obj_t *roller1 = lv_roller_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_roller_set_options(roller1, "Apple\n"
                                "Broccoli\n"
                                "Cabbage\n"
                                "Dewberry\n"
                                "Eggplant\n"
                                "Fig\n"
                                "Grapefruit");
lv_obj_set_pos(roller1, 50, 80);

/*Create styles*/
static lv_style_t bg_style;
lv_style_copy(&bg_style, &lv_style_pretty);
bg_style.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
bg_style.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0xdddd);
bg_style.body.border.width = 0;
bg_style.text.line_space = 20;
bg_style.text.opa = LV_OPA_40;

static lv_style_t sel_style;
lv_style_copy(&sel_style, &lv_style_pretty);
sel_style.body.empty = 1;
sel_style.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
sel_style.text.color = LV_COLOR_BLUE;

/*Create a roller and apply the new styles*/
lv_obj_t *roller2 = lv_roller_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_roller_set_options(roller2, "0\n"
                                "1\n"
                                "2\n"
                                "3\n"
                                "4\n"
                                "5\n"
                                "6\n"
                                "7\n"
                                "8\n"
                                "9");
lv_roller_set_style(roller2, LV_ROLLER_STYLE_BG, &bg_style);
lv_roller_set_selected(roller2, 3, false);
lv_roller_set_style(roller2, LV_ROLLER_STYLE_SEL, &sel_style);
lv_roller_set_visible_row_count(roller2, 3);
lv_roller_set_hor_fit(roller2, false);
lv_obj_set_width(roller2, 40);
lv_obj_set_pos(roller2, 220, 50);

```

# Sayfa (lv\_page)

Written for v5.1 rev(5)

## Genel Bakış

Tabandaki **arka plan** (veya temel) ve üstte **kaydırılabilir** olmak üzere sayfa iki konteyner dan oluşur. Eğer sayfada bir alt birim oluşturulursa o otomatik olarak kaydırılabilir konteyner'a taşınır. Eğer kaydırılabilir konteyner arka plan dan büyük ise **sürükleyerek kaydırılabilir** (akıllı telefonlardaki listeler gibi).

Varsayılan olarak kaydırılabilir sayfanın *auto fit* özelliği dikey olarak aktif tir bu yüzden tüm alt birimleri dahil ettiği için yükseklik artar. Kaydırılabilir sayfanın genişliği otomatik olarak arka plan sayfanın genişliğine ayarlanır (eksi(-) arkaplan yatay padding).

Arka plan nesnesi sayfanın kendisi gibi referans edilebilir: `lv_obj_set_width(sayfa, 100)`.

Kaydırma çubuk nesnesine şunlar alınabilir: `lv_page_get_scr1 (sayfa)`.

**kaydırma çubukları** dört ilkeye bağlı olarak gösterilir:

- LV\_SB\_MODE\_OFF: Kaydırma çubuklarını asla gösterme
- LV\_SB\_MODE\_ON: Kaydırma çubuklarını daima göster
- LV\_SB\_MODE\_DRAG: Sayfa sürüklendiğinde kaydırma çubuklarını göster
- LV\_SB\_MODE\_AUTO: Kaydırılabilir konteyner kaydırılabilecek kadar büyük olduğunda kaydırma çubuklarını göster

Kaydırma çubuğu gösterisi ilkesini şu şekilde ayarlayabilirsiniz: `lv_page_set_sb_mode (sayfa, SB_MODE)`. Varsayılan değer `_LV_PAGE_SB_MODE_ON`;

**Alt birimlere sayfa** yapıştırabilirsiniz. Bu durumda, alt nesneyi sürükleyerek sayfayı kaydırabilirsiniz. `lv_page_glue_obj (child, true)` fonksiyonu ile etkinleştirilebilir.

Sayfada **neneye odaklanma** `lv_page_focus (page, child, anim_time)` ile yapılır.

Bir alt birimi göstermek için kaydırılabilir konteyneri hareket ettiririz. Son parametre sıfır değilse, sayfa bir animasyon ile hareket eder.

**Bırakma ve basma aksiyonu** sayfaya `lv_page_set_rel_action (page, my_rel_action)` ve `lv_page_set_pr_action (page, my_pr_action)` fonksiyonları ile atanabilir. Aksiyonlar arkaplan ve kaydırılabilir nesne ile de tetiklenebilir.

Doğrudan **Kaydırılabilir sayfanın ayarla/al özellik** fonksiyonları:

- `lv_page_set_scr1_fit()`
- `lv_page_set_scr1_width()`
- `lv_page_set_scr1_height()`
- `lv_page_set_scr1_layout()`

## Biçim Kullanımı

Sayfa elemanları için `lv_page_set_style (page, LV_PAGE_STYLE_..., &style)` fonksiyonu kullanarak yeni biçim ayarlama:

- LV\_PAGE\_STYLE\_BG** Arkaplan sayfa biçimi tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanır (varsayılan: lv\_style\_pretty\_color)
- LV\_PAGE\_STYLE\_SCRL** kaydırılabilir sayfa biçimi tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanır (varsayılan: lv\_style\_pretty)
- LV\_PAGE\_STYLE\_SB** Kaydırma çubuk biçimi tüm *style.body* özelliklerini kullanır. Kaydırma sayfasının dolgusu sırayla yatay/dikey dolgu olarak ayarlanır ve iç dolgu kaydırma sayfasının genişliğidir. (varsayılan: lv\_style\_pretty\_color)

## Notlar

- Eğer x ve y yönüne karşılık gelen *hor* veya *ver* sığdır aktif ise **Alt birimlerin pozisyon ayarları** mümkün değildir. Çünkü, eğer *\_y\_* koordinatı *ver* sığdır ile değiştirilirse kaydırılabilir nesne alt nesnenin altında ve üstünde olacak şekilde yeniden boyutlandırılacaktır. Fakar kaydırılabilir parça ortada olamadığı için tekrar geri üst'e taşınır. Bunu önlemek için `lv_obj_align ()` nesnesini birbirine göre yerleştirmek için (biri üst /

solda olmak zorundadır) veya `lv_page_set_scrl_fit(sayfa, false, false);` ile sığdırmayı devre dışı bırakın ve boyutunu ayarla `lv_page_set_scrl_width/height(page, 100)`

- Arka plan, kaydırılabilir çizildiğinde sınırını çizer. Kaydırılabilir sayfanın ebeveyni ile aynı renge sahip olsa bile sayfanın her zaman kapalı şekli olmasını sağlar.

## Örnek

□

```
/*Kaydırma çubuk biçimi oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_sb;
lv_style_copy(&style_sb, &lv_style_plain);
style_sb.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
style_sb.body.border.width = 1;
style_sb.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_70;
style_sb.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_sb.body.opa = LV_OPA_60;
style_sb.body.padding.hor = 3;          /*Sağda yatay dolgu*/
style_sb.body.padding.inner = 8;       /*Kaydırma çubuk genişliği*/

/*Sayfa oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * page = lv_page_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(page, 150, 200);
lv_obj_align(page, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);
lv_page_set_style(page, LV_PAGE_STYLE_SB, &style_sb);          /*Kaydırma çubuk biçimi ayarla*/
lv_page_set_sb_mode(page, LV_SB_MODE_AUTO);                   /*Kaydırma mümkün ise kaydırma çubuklarını göster*/

/*Sayfada bir etiket oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * label = lv_label_create(page, NULL);
lv_label_set_long_mode(label, LV_LABEL_LONG_BREAK);           /*Uzun satırları otomatik olarak böl*/
lv_obj_set_width(label, lv_page_get_scrl_width(page));        /*Genişlik ayarla, Satırlar bu genişlikten sonra bölünecek*/
lv_label_set_text(label, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit,\n"
    "sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.\n"
    "Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco\n"
    "laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure\n"
    "dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore\n"
    "eu fugiat nulla pariatur.\n"
    "Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa\n"
    "qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.");
```



# Sekme görünümü (lv\_tabview)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

The Tab view object can be used to **organize content in tabs**. You can **add a new tab** with `lv_tabview_add_tab(tabview, "Tab name")`. It will return with a pointer to a [Page](#) object where you can add the tab's content.

To **select a tab** you can:

- Click on it on the header part
- Slide horizontally
- Use `lv_tabview_set_tab_act(tabview, id, anim_en)` function

The **manual sliding** can be disabled with `lv_tabview_set_sliding(tabview, false)`.

The **animation time** is adjusted by `lv_tabview_set_anim_time(tabview, anim_time)`.

A **callback function** can be assigned to **tab load** event with `lv_tabview_set_tab_load_action(tabview, action)`. The callback function need to have the following prototype:

```
void callback(lv_obj_t * tabview, uint16_t act_id);
```

Where `_act_id` means tab which will be loaded. In the action `lv_tabview_get_tab_act(tabview)` will give the id of the old tab.

## Style usage

Use `lv_tabview_set_style(tabview, LV_TABVIEW_STYLE_..., &style)` to set a new style for an element of the tab view:

- **LV\_TABVIEW\_STYLE\_BG** main background which uses all *style.body* properties (default: `lv_style_plain`)
- **LV\_TABVIEW\_STYLE\_INDIC** a thin rectangle on the top to indicate the current tab. Uses all *style.body* properties. It height comes from *body.padding.inner* (default: `_lv_style_plain_color`)
- **LV\_TABVIEW\_STYLE\_BTN\_BG** style of the tab buttons' background. Uses all *style.body* properties. The header height will be set automatically considering *body.padding.ver* (default: `_lv_style_transp`)
- **LV\_TABVIEW\_STYLE\_BTN\_REL** style of released tab buttons. Uses all *style.body* properties. (default: `_lv_style_tbn_rel`)
- **LV\_TABVIEW\_STYLE\_BTN\_PR** style of released tab buttons. Uses all *style.body* properties. (default: `_lv_style_tbn_rel`)
- **LV\_TABVIEW\_STYLE\_BTN\_TGL\_REL** style of toggled released tab buttons. Uses all *style.body* properties. (default: `_lv_style_tbn_rel`)
- **LV\_TABVIEW\_STYLE\_BTN\_TGL\_PR** style of toggled pressed tab buttons. Uses all *style.body* properties. (default: `_lv_style_btn_tgl_pr`)

## Notes

## Example



This the first tab

If the content  
become too long  
the tab become  
scrollable

```

/*Create a Tab view object*/
lv_obj_t *tabview;
tabview = lv_tabview_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);

/*Add 3 tabs (the tabs are page (lv_page) and can be scrolled*/
lv_obj_t *tab1 = lv_tabview_add_tab(tabview, "Tab 1");
lv_obj_t *tab2 = lv_tabview_add_tab(tabview, "Tab 2");
lv_obj_t *tab3 = lv_tabview_add_tab(tabview, "Tab 3");

/*Add content to the tabs*/
lv_obj_t * label = lv_label_create(tab1, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "This the first tab\n\n"
                        "If the content\n"
                        "become too long\n"
                        "the tab become\n"
                        "scrollable\n\n");

label = lv_label_create(tab2, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Second tab");

label = lv_label_create(tab3, NULL);
lv_label_set_text(label, "Third tab");

```

# Sütun (lv\_bar)

Written for v5.1

## Genel Bakış

Bar nesnesi **arkaplan** ve **işaretleyici(gösterge)** olmak üzere iki parçadan oluşur. Nesnenin temeli **arkaplandır**, **işaretleyici(gösterge)** arkaplan ile şekil olarak benzerdir fakat genişlik ve yüksekliği ayarlanabilir.

Bar'ın yönü genişlik/yükseklik oranına bağlı olarak **dikey veya yatay** olabilir. Mantıksal olarak yatay barlar genişlik, dikey barlar yükseklik değerleri değiştirilerek oluşturulur.

`lv_bar_set_value(bar, new_value)` fonksiyonu ile **yeni değer** atanır. Bu değer `lv_bar_set_range(bar, min, max)` fonksiyonu ile belirlenmiş **aralık** (minimum ve maximum değerler) arasında bir değerdir. Varsayılan aralık değerleri 1..100 arasındadır.

Güncel değerden istenilen değere geçiş **animasyon** lu biçimde olur. Bu durumda `lv_bar_set_value_anim(bar, yeni_deger, animasyon_zamani)` fonksiyonu kullanılır.

## Biçim Kullanımı

- Nesnenin temeli arkaplan** bu nedenle biçim elementleri kullanılır. Varsayılan biçim `LV_STYLE_PRETTY` dir.
- işaretleyici(gösterge)** arkaplanın benzeridir. İşaretleyici(gösterge) biçimleri `lv_bar_set_style_indic(bar, &style_indic)` fonksiyonu ile ayarlanır ve arkaplan ile arasında mesafe bırakmak için *hpad* and *vpad* biçim elementleri kullanılır. Varsayılan biçim olarak `LV_STYLE_PRETTY_COLOR` kullanılır.

## Notlar

- İşaretleyici gerçek bir nesne değildir; sadece bar tarafından çizilmiştir.

## Örnek

Default



Modified



```

/*Varsayılan Bar oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * bar1 = lv_bar_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(bar1, 200, 30);
lv_obj_align(bar1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_RIGHT, -20, 30);
lv_bar_set_value(bar1, 70);

/*Bar'ın sağında etiket oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * bar1_label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_label_set_text(bar1_label, "Default");
lv_obj_align(bar1_label, bar1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_LEFT_MID, -10, 0);

/*Bar ve işaretleyici(gösterge) için biçim oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_bar;
static lv_style_t style_indic;

lv_style_copy(&style_bar, &lv_style_pretty);
style_bar.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_bar.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_GRAY;
style_bar.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_bar.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;

lv_style_copy(&style_indic, &lv_style_pretty);
style_indic.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_GREEN;
style_indic.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_LIME;
style_indic.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_indic.body.shadow.width = 10;
style_indic.body.shadow.color = LV_COLOR_LIME;
style_indic.body.padding.hor = 3; /*İşaretleyici(gösterge)'yi biraz küçükt*/
style_indic.body.padding.ver = 3;

/*İkinci bar oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * bar2 = lv_bar_create(lv_scr_act(), bar1);
lv_bar_set_style(bar2, LV_BAR_STYLE_BG, &style_bar);
lv_bar_set_style(bar2, LV_BAR_STYLE_INDIC, &style_indic);
lv_obj_align(bar2, bar1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 30); /*'Bar1'in altında hizala*/

/*Bar'ın sağında ikinci bir etiket oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * bar2_label = lv_label_create(lv_scr_act(), bar1_label);
lv_label_set_text(bar2_label, "Modified");
lv_obj_align(bar2_label, bar2, LV_ALIGN_OUT_LEFT_MID, -10, 0);

```

*Written for v5.2 (rev.4)*

The Calendar object is a classic calendar which can: Takvim nesnesi klasik takvimdir:

- Şuanki gün ve haftayı vurgular
- Herhangi kullanıcı tanımlı tarihleri vurgular
- Günün ismini gösterir
- Buton tıklaması ile önceki/sonraki aylara geçiş sağlar

Takvimde tarihleri almak ve ayarlamak, `yıl`, `ay` and `gün` alanlarına sahip bir yapı olan `lv_calendar_date_t` tür kullanılır.

**Mevcut tarihi ayarlamak için** `lv_calendar_set_today_date(calendar, &today_date)` fonksiyonu kullanılır.

Gösterilen tarihi ayarlamak için `lv_calendar_set_shown_date(calendar, &shown_date)` kullanın;

**Vurgulanan tarihlerin listesi** bir `lv_calendar_date_t` dizisinde dizilmelidir ve bu diziyi geçerek `lv_calendar_set_hoghlighted_dates(calendar, &highlighted_dates)` 'e geçilebilir.

Dizinin yalnızca statik veya global bir değişken olması için yalnızca diziler işaretçisi kaydedilir.

Günlerin adları, `lv_calendar_set_day_names(calendar, gun_isimleri)` ile ayarlanabilir; burada `gun_isimleri`, `const char *`

**Bir tarih seçmek için** eylem `v5.3` 'te desteklenecek ve deneysel kullanım için şimdi `dev-5.3` dalında mevcut olacaktır.

- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_BG** `body` özelliklerini kullanarak arka planın biçimi ve `metin` özelliklerini kullanarak veri numaralarının biçimi.
- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_HEADER** Geçerli yıl ve ayın görüntülendiği başlığın biçimi. `body` ve `metin` özellikleri kullanılır.
- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_HEADER\_PR** Preslenmiş başlık biçimi, sonraki / önceki ay düğmesine basılıyor. `metin` özellikleri oklar tarafından kullanılır.
- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_DAY\_NAMES** Gün isimlerinin biçimi. `metin` özellikleri gün metinleri tarafından kullanılır ve `body.padding.ver` gün isimlerinin üzerindeki alanı belirler.
- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_HIGHLIGHTED\_DAYS** `text` özellikleri, öne çıkan günlerin biçimini ayarlamak için kullanılır
- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_INACTIVE\_DAYS** `text` özellikleri önceki / sonraki ayın görünen günlerinin biçimini ayarlamak için kullanılır.
- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_WEEK\_BOX** `body` özellikleri, hafta kutusunun biçimini ayarlamak için kullanılır
- **LV\_CALENDAR\_STYLE\_TODAY\_BOX** Bugün kutusunun biçimini ayarlamak için `body` ve `text` özellikleri kullanılır

2018 October						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

```

/*Takvim nesnesi oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * calendar = lv_calendar_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(calendar, 240, 220);
lv_obj_align(calendar, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

/*Geçerli hafta için biçim oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_week_box;
lv_style_copy(&style_week_box, &lv_style_plain);
style_week_box.body.border.width = 1;
style_week_box.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0x333);
style_week_box.body.empty = 1;
style_week_box.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_week_box.body.padding.ver = 3;
style_week_box.body.padding.hor = 3;

/*Bugün için biçim oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_today_box;
lv_style_copy(&style_today_box, &lv_style_plain);
style_today_box.body.border.width = 2;
style_today_box.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_NAVY;
style_today_box.body.empty = 1;
style_today_box.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_today_box.body.padding.ver = 3;
style_today_box.body.padding.hor = 3;
style_today_box.text.color= LV_COLOR_BLUE;

/*Vurgulanan günler için biçim oluştur*/
static lv_style_t style_highlighted_day;
lv_style_copy(&style_highlighted_day, &lv_style_plain);
style_highlighted_day.body.border.width = 2;
style_highlighted_day.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_NAVY;
style_highlighted_day.body.empty = 1;
style_highlighted_day.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_highlighted_day.body.padding.ver = 3;
style_highlighted_day.body.padding.hor = 3;
style_highlighted_day.text.color= LV_COLOR_BLUE;

/*Biçimleri uygula*/
lv_calendar_set_style(calendar, LV_CALENDAR_STYLE_WEEK_BOX, &style_week_box);
lv_calendar_set_style(calendar, LV_CALENDAR_STYLE_TODAY_BOX, &style_today_box);
lv_calendar_set_style(calendar, LV_CALENDAR_STYLE_HIGHLIGHTED_DAYS, &style_highlighted_day);

/*Bugün'ü ayarla*/
lv_calendar_date_t today;
today.year = 2018;
today.month = 10;
today.day = 23;

lv_calendar_set_today_date(calendar, &today);
lv_calendar_set_showed_date(calendar, &today);

/*Vurgulanan bazı günler*/
static lv_calendar_date_t highlihted_days[3];          /*Sadece işaretçi kaydedilecek, bu yüzden statik olmalı*/
highlihted_days[0].year = 2018;
highlihted_days[0].month = 10;
highlihted_days[0].day = 6;

highlihted_days[1].year = 2018;
highlihted_days[1].month = 10;
highlihted_days[1].day = 11;

highlihted_days[2].year = 2018;
highlihted_days[2].month = 11;
highlihted_days[2].day = 22;

lv_calendar_set_highlighted_dates(calendar, highlihted_days, 3);

```

# Tartı (lv\_gauge)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

The gauge is a meter with **scale labels** and **needles**. You can use the `lv_gauge_set_scale(gauge, angle, line_num, label_cnt)` function to adjust the scale angle and the number of the scale lines and labels. The default settings are: 220 degrees, 6 scale labels and 21 lines.

The gauge can show **more than one needles** . Use the `lv_gauge_set_needle_count(gauge, needle_num, color_array)` function to set the number of needles and an array with colors for each needle. (The array must be static or global variable).

You can use `lv_gauge_set_value(gauge, needle_id, value)` to **set the value of a needle**.

To set a **critical value** use `lv_gauge_set_critical_value(gauge, value)` . The scale color ill be changed to *line.color* after this value. (default: 80)

The **range** of the gauge can be specified by `lv_gauge_set_range(gauge, min, max)` .

## Style usage

---

The gauge uses one style which can be set by `lv_gauge_set_style(gauge, &style)` . The gauge's properties are derived from the following style attributes:

- **body.main\_color** line's color at the beginning of the scale
- **body.grad\_color** line's color at the end of the scale (gradient with main color)
- **body.padding.hor** line length
- **body.padding.inner** label distance from the scale lines
- **line.width** line width
- **line.color** line's color after the critical value
- **text.font/color/letter\_space** label attributes

## Example

---



```

/*Create a style*/
static lv_style_t style;
lv_style_copy(&style, &lv_style_pretty_color);
style.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0x666);      /*Line color at the beginning*/
style.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0x666);      /*Line color at the end*/
style.body.padding.hor = 10;                        /*Scale line length*/
style.body.padding.inner = 8;                      /*Scale label padding*/
style.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0x333);    /*Needle middle circle color*/
style.line.width = 3;
style.text.color = LV_COLOR_HEX3(0x333);
style.line.color = LV_COLOR_RED;                   /*Line color after the critical value*/

/*Describe the color for the needles*/
static lv_color_t needle_colors[] = {LV_COLOR_BLUE, LV_COLOR_ORANGE, LV_COLOR_PURPLE};

/*Create a gauge*/
lv_obj_t * gauge1 = lv_gauge_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_gauge_set_style(gauge1, &style);
lv_gauge_set_needle_count(gauge1, 3, needle_colors);
lv_obj_align(gauge1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 20);

/*Set the values*/
lv_gauge_set_value(gauge1, 0, 10);
lv_gauge_set_value(gauge1, 1, 20);
lv_gauge_set_value(gauge1, 2, 30);

```



# Temel nesne (lv\_obj)

Written for v5.1(rev.4)

## Genel Bakış

Temel Nesne nesnelerin **en temel özelliklerini** içerir.

- Koordinatlar
- Kapsayıcı(Parent) Nesne
- Alt(Children)
- Biçim
- Klikleme aktif, taşıma aktif gibi özellikler.

Kapsayıcı(parent)'a bağlı olarak **x ve y koordinatları** `lv_obj_set_x(nesne, yeni_x)` ve `lv_obj_set_y(nesne, yeni_y)` fonksiyonları ile veya `lv_obj_set_pos(nesne, yeni_x, yeni_y)` bir fonksiyonu ile ayarlanabilir.

**Nesne boyutu** `lv_obj_set_width(nesne, yeni_genislik)` ve `lv_obj_set_height(nesne, yeni_yukseklık)` fonksiyonları veya `lv_obj_set_size(nesne, yeni_genislik, yeni_yukseklık)` fonksiyonu ile modifiye edilebilir.

Nesneyi `lv_obj_align(nesne1, nesne2, LV_ALIGN_TYPE, x_kaydir, y_kaydir)` fonksiyonu ile başka bir nesneye göre **hizalama**. Son iki argüman (x ve y kaydır) değerleri hizalama yapıldıktan sonra kaydırma değerleridir. İkinci argüman(nesne2) ise ilk argüman(nesne1)'i hizalamada referans olarak kullanılır ve bu argümana(nesne2)'ye göre hizalama yapar, eğer `NULL` olarak tanımlanmış ise hizalama ekrana göre veya ayarlanmış kapsayıcıya göre uygulanır. Üçüncü eleman ise hizalama türüdür:



Hizalama türleri `LV_ALIGN_OUT_TOP_MID` bu şekilde oluşturulur. Örneğin bir yazıyı resim dosyasının altına 10 pixel sağa kaydırarak yazdırmak için `lv_obj_align(text, image, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 10)` şeklinde kullanılır veya yazıyı(text)'i kapsayıcının merkezinde yazdırmak için `lv_obj_align(text, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0)` şeklinde kullanılır.

Nesne için `lv_obj_set_parent(nesne, yeni_kapsayıcı)` fonksiyonu ile **yeni kapsayıcı** ayarlayabilirsiniz.

Bir nesnenin altlarına sondan başa doğru gitmek için `lv_obj_get_child(nesne, alt_onceki)` fonksiyonu ile, baştan sona doğru gitmek için `lv_obj_get_child_back(obj, child_prev)` fonksiyonu kullanılır. İlk alt birimi geçip bir önceki dönüş değeri için ikinci parametre `NULL` seçilir. Fonksiyon `NULL` ile dönüşorsa başka bir alt birim yoktur.

`lv_obj_create(NULL, NULL)` komutu ile **ekran** oluşturduğumuzda, `lv_scr_load(ekran1)` fonksiyonu ile **yükleme** yapabiliriz. `lv_scr_act()` fonksiyonu **geçerli ekran**'a bir işaretçi tanımlar.

Otomatik olarak oluşturulan **iki katman** vardır:

- Üst katman
- system katman

Ekranlardan bağımsız olarak oluşturulan nesneler her bir ekranda gösterilecektir. Üst katman(*top layer*) ekrandaki her bir nesnenin üzerindedir ve sistem katmanı(*system layer*) da üst katmanın üzerindedir. Üst katmana pop-up penceresi serbestçe eklenebilir fakat sistem katmanı sistem seviye işleri için sınırlandırılmıştır (örneğin fare imleci buraya taşınmıştır). `lv_layer_top()` ve `lv_layer_sys()` fonksiyonları üst veya sistem katman için bir işaretçi tanımlar.

Nesne için `lv_obj_set_style(obj, &yeni_bicim)` fonksiyonu ile **yeni biçim** tanımlanabilir, eğer biçim `NULL` seçildiyse nesne kapsayıcısının biçim mirasını alır. Eğer nesne için **modifiye bir biçim** kullanılacak ise kesinlikle bunu **nesneye bildirim** yapmamız gerekir.

`lv_obj_refresh_style(nesne)` fonksiyonu ile nesnenin biçimini yenileyebilir veya tüm nesnelere `lv_obj_report_style_mod(&biçim)` fonksiyonu ile bildirim yapılabilir. `_lv_obj_report_style_mod_'s` parametresini `NULL` olarak ayarlayıp tüm nesnelere bildirim yap.

`lv_obj_set_...(obj, true/false)` fonksiyonu ile Aktif/Pasif yapılabilen bazı özellikler:

- **hidden** Nesneyi gizle. Çizilmeyecek ve herhangi bir yer kaplamayacak. Alt elemanları da gizlenecek.
- **click** Nesnenin tıklama özelliğini bir girdi cihazı ile aktifleştir (örneğin dokunmatik). Eğer pasif ise, nesne arkasındaki giriş aygıtı tıklama işlemi sırasında kontrol edilir.
- **top** Eğer aktifleştirilirse bu nesne veya nesnenin herhangi birine tıklandığında nesne ön tarafa doğru gelir.
- **drag** Sürüklemeyi aktifleştir (bir giriş aracı ile hareket ettirilir)
- **drag\_throw** Sürükleme ile bırakmayı aktifleştirildiğinde nesne süskleme ile hızlanma kazanır.
- **drag\_parent** Eğer aktifleştirilir ise nesnenin kapsayıcısıda sürüklenir.

Kütüphanede otomatik oluşan bazı özel aksiyonlar vardır, bu bir veya birden çok aksiyondan korunmak için **nesneyi koru** yapılmalı. Mevcut koruma seçenekleri:

- **LV\_PROTECT\_NONE** Koruma yok
- **LV\_PROTECT\_POS** Otomatik pozisyon koruma (örneğin. [lv\\_cont](#))
- **LV\_PROTECT\_FOLLOW** Takip eden nesnelerin otomatik düzenleme koruma (örneğin. [lv\\_cont](#))
- **LV\_PROTECT\_PARENT** Otomatik kapsayıcı değişim koruma
- **LV\_PROTECT\_CHILD\_CHG** Alt değişim sinyal pasifleştirme. Kütüphane tarafından kullanılır.

`lv_obj_set/clr_protect(obj, LV_PROTECT_...)` fonksiyonları ile koruma ayarla/temizle yapılır. 'OR' kullanılarak koruma tip değerleri de kullanılabilir.

Nesneler için **gömülü animasyonlar** vardır. Mevcut animasyon türleri:

- **LV\_ANIM\_FLOAT\_TOP** .. dan üst'e kaydır.
- **LV\_ANIM\_FLOAT\_LEFT** .. dan sol'a kaydır.
- **LV\_ANIM\_FLOAT\_BOTTOM** .. dan taban'a kaydır.
- **LV\_ANIM\_FLOAT\_RIGHT** .. dan sağ'a kaydır.
- **LV\_ANIM\_GROW\_H** Yatay Büyült/Küçült
- **LV\_ANIM\_GROW\_V** Dikey Büyült/Küçült

`lv_obj_animate(obj, anim_type, time, delay, callback)` fonksiyonu nesneye animasyon uygular. Animasyon yönünü belirlemek için `_ANIM_IN_` veya `_ANIM_OUT_` animasyon türü seçilir, eğer tür belirtilmemişse varsayılan `_ANIM_IN_` dir. Daha fazla bilgi için [animations](#).

## Biçim Kullanımı

Tüm `style.body` özellikleri kullanır. Normal bir nesne için varsayılan ekranlar `_lv_style_plain_` and `_lv_style_plain_color_`.

## Örnek



```
/*Basit temel nesne oluřtur*/
lv_obj_t * obj1;
obj1 = lv_obj_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(obj1, 150, 40);
lv_obj_set_style(obj1, &lv_style_plain_color);
lv_obj_align(obj1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_TOP_MID, 0, 40);

/*Bir önceki nesneyi kopyala ve sürüklemeyi aktifleřtir.*/
lv_obj_t * obj2;
obj2 = lv_obj_create(lv_scr_act(), obj1);
lv_obj_set_style(obj2, &lv_style_pretty_color);
lv_obj_set_drag(obj2, true);
lv_obj_align(obj2, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

static lv_style_t style_shadow;
lv_style_copy(&style_shadow, &lv_style_pretty);
style_shadow.body.shadow.width = 6;
style_shadow.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;

/*Bir önceki nesneyi kopyala (sürükleme önceden aktif edilmiř)*/
lv_obj_t * obj3;
obj3 = lv_obj_create(lv_scr_act(), obj2);
lv_obj_set_style(obj3, &style_shadow);
lv_obj_align(obj3, NULL, LV_ALIGN_IN_BOTTOM_MID, 0, -40);
```

# Yay (lv\_arc)

Written for v5.2

## Genel Bakış

Belirlenen **kalınlık** ile **başlangıç** ve **bitiş** açıları verilmiş bir **Yay nesnesi** çizilmesi.

Açıların ayarlanması için `lv_arc_set_angles(arc(yay), baslangic_acisi, bitis_acisi)` fonksiyonu kullanılır. Sıfır derece nesnenin altından başlar ve saat tersi yönünde devam eder, açı değerleri [0;360] arasındadır.

Yay nesnesinin biçim(style) ayarlaması için `lv_arc_set_style(arc, LV_ARC_STYLE_MAIN, &style)` fonksiyonu kullanılır.

## Biçim kullanımı

- **line.rounded** bitiş noktasını yuvarlaştırmak için kullanılır (Şeffaflık(opacity) 1 yapılırsa bu özellik çalışmaz)
- **line.width** Yay kalınlığı.
- **line.color** Yay rengi.

## Notlar

- Yay için **genişlik** ve **boy** aynı olmalı.
- Yay **anti-aliasing** i şuan **desteklememektedir**.

## Örnek



```
/*Yay için biçim oluştur*/
lv_style_t style;
lv_style_copy(&style, &lv_style_plain);
style.line.color = LV_COLOR_BLUE;           /*Yay rengi*/
style.line.width = 8;                       /*Yay kalınlığı*/

/*Yay oluştur*/
lv_obj_t * arc = lv_arc_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_arc_set_style(arc, LV_ARC_STYLE_MAIN, &style); /*Yeni biçim kullanımı*/
lv_arc_set_angles(arc, 90, 60);
lv_obj_set_size(arc, 150, 150);
lv_obj_align(arc, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

/*Bir önceki yay'ı kopyalayıp farklı açılarda ve boyutta yay oluştur*/
arc = lv_arc_create(lv_scr_act(), arc);
lv_arc_set_angles(arc, 90, 20);
lv_obj_set_size(arc, 125, 125);
lv_obj_align(arc, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);

/*Bir önceki yay'ı kopyalayıp farklı açılarda ve boyutta yay oluştur*/
arc = lv_arc_create(lv_scr_act(), arc);
lv_arc_set_angles(arc, 90, 310);
lv_obj_set_size(arc, 100, 100);
lv_obj_align(arc, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 0);
```

# Yazı alanı (lv\_ta)

Written for v5.1

## Overview

---

The Text Area is a **page** with a **label** and a **cursor** on it. You can **insert text or characters** to the current cursor position with:

- `lv_ta_add_char(ta, 'c')`
- `lv_ta_add_text(ta, "insert this text")`

The `lv_ta_set_text(ta, "New text")` **changes the whole text**.

To **delete a character** from the left of the current cursor position use `lv_ta_del()`.

The cursor position can be modified directly like `lv_ta_set_cursor_pos(ta, 10)` or by stepping it:

- `lv_ta_cursor_right(ta)`
- `lv_ta_cursor_left(ta)`
- `lv_ta_cursor_up(ta)`
- `lv_ta_cursor_down(ta)`

There are several cursor types. You can set one of them with: `lv_ta_set_cursor_type(ta, LV_CURSOR_...)`

- LV\_CURSOR\_NONE
- LV\_CURSOR\_LINE
- LV\_CURSOR\_BLOCK
- LV\_CURSOR\_OUTLINE
- LV\_CURSOR\_UNDERLINE

You can 'OR' LV\_CURSOR\_HIDDEN\_ to any type to hide the cursor.

The Text area can be configured to be one lined with `lv_ta_set_one_line(ta, true)`.

The text area supports **password mode**. It can be enabled with `lv_ta_set_pwd_mode(ta, true)`.

## Style usage

---

Use `lv_ta_set_style(page, LV_TA_STYLE_..., &style)` to set a new style for an element of the text area:

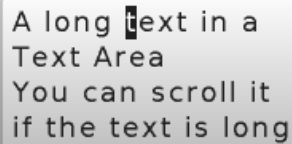
- **LV\_TA\_STYLE\_BG** background's style which uses all *style.body* properties. The label also uses this *style.label* from this style. (default: `lv_style_pretty`)
- **LV\_TA\_STYLE\_SB** scrollbar's style which uses all *style.body* properties (default: `lv_style_transp`)
- **LV\_TA\_STYLE\_CURSOR** cursor style. If NULL then the library sets us a style automatically according to the label color and font
  - LV\_CURSOR\_LINE: a *style.line.width* wide line but drawn as a rectangle as *style.body*. Hor. and ver. padding makes an offset on the cursor
  - LV\_CURSOR\_BLOCK: a rectangle as *style.body* Hor. and ver. padding makes the rectangle larger
  - LV\_CURSOR\_OUTLINE: an empty rectangle (just a border) as *style.body* Hor. and ver. padding makes the rectangle larger
  - LV\_CURSOR\_UNDERLINE: a *style.line.width* wide line but drawn as a rectangle as *style.body*. Hor. and ver. padding makes an offset on the cursor

## Notes

---

- In password mode `lv_ta_get_text(ta)` gives the real text and not the asterisk characters

## Example



A long text in a  
Text Area  
You can scroll it  
if the text is long



\*\*\*\*\*

```
/*Create a scroll bar style*/
static lv_style_t style_sb;
lv_style_copy(&style_sb, &lv_style_plain);
style_sb.body.main_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.grad_color = LV_COLOR_BLACK;
style_sb.body.border.color = LV_COLOR_WHITE;
style_sb.body.border.width = 1;
style_sb.body.border.opa = LV_OPA_70;
style_sb.body.radius = LV_RADIUS_CIRCLE;
style_sb.body.opa = LV_OPA_60;

/*Create a normal Text area*/
lv_obj_t * ta1 = lv_ta_create(lv_scr_act(), NULL);
lv_obj_set_size(ta1, 200, 100);
lv_obj_align(ta1, NULL, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, - LV_DPI / 2);
lv_ta_set_style(ta1, LV_TA_STYLE_SB, &style_sb);
lv_ta_set_cursor_type(ta1, LV_CURSOR_BLOCK);
lv_ta_set_text(ta1, "A text in a Text Area\n"
                  "You can scroll it if the text is long enough.");
lv_ta_set_cursor_pos(ta1, 2);
lv_ta_add_text(ta1, "long ");

/*Apply the scroll bar style*/
/*Set an initial text*/
/*Set the cursor position*/
/*Insert a word at the current cursor position*/

static lv_style_t style_bg;
lv_style_copy(&style_bg, &lv_style_pretty);
style_bg.body.shadow.width = 8;
style_bg.text.color = LV_COLOR_MAKE(0x30, 0x60, 0xd0);

/*Blue label*/

/*Create a one lined test are with password mode*/
lv_obj_t * ta2 = lv_ta_create(lv_scr_act(), ta1);
lv_obj_align(ta2, ta1, LV_ALIGN_OUT_BOTTOM_MID, 0, 50);
lv_ta_set_style(ta2, LV_TA_STYLE_BG, &style_bg);
lv_ta_set_one_line(ta2, true);
lv_ta_set_cursor_type(ta2, LV_CURSOR_LINE);
lv_ta_set_pwd_mode(ta2, true);
lv_ta_set_text(ta2, "Password");

/*Apply the background style*/
```