

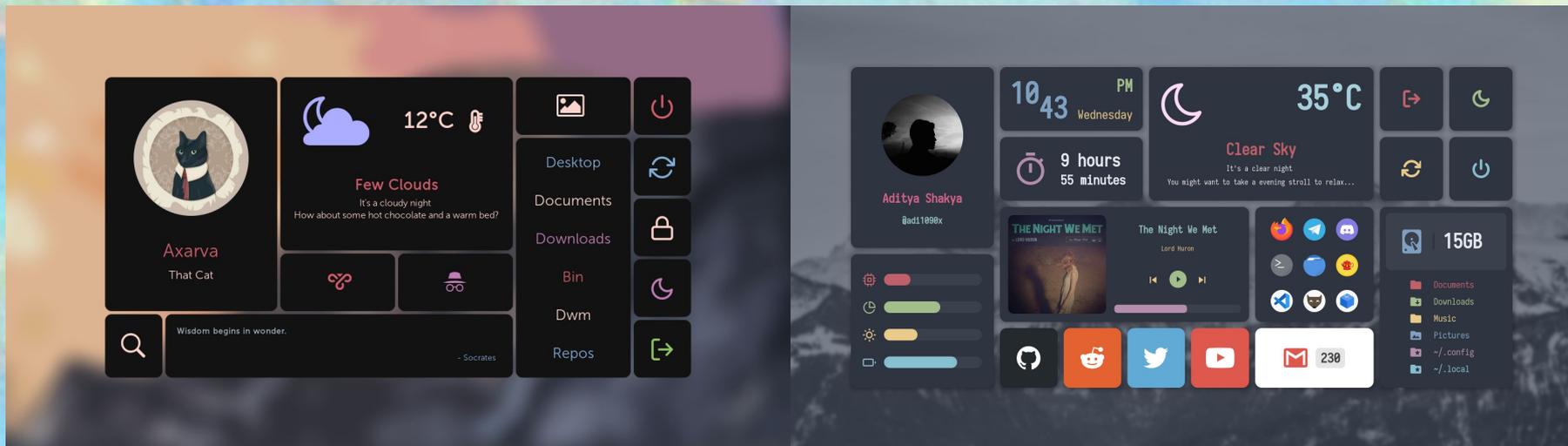


# *Making Widgets with Eww*

brought to you by Thomas Roman

# What is Eww?

- ElKowar's Wacky Widgets is a widget system made in Rust
- Eww uses Yuck for defining the widgets basic properties and CSS for styling them.
- Widget examples (from the [eww github](#)):



# Installation

- First, you will need rustup to build Eww, you can install rustup with this command:

```
curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -sSf https://sh.rustup.rs | sh
```

- Next, clone and build the eww repository

```
git clone https://github.com/elkowar/eww
```

```
cd eww
```

- Build eww with one of these commands, depending on whether you are on x11 or wayland

```
cargo build --release --no-default-features --features x11
```

```
cargo build --release --no-default-features --features=wayland
```

## *How to make a widget!*

- Make an eww directory in your .config folder to store your widgets
- Create 3 files:
  - eww.yuck - for defining windows
  - eww\_widgets.yuck - for defining widgets
  - eww.scss - for styling eww

## *Make a window*

First I will make sure to include “eww\_widgets.yuck” in my “eww.yuck” file.

Next I will define a window by naming it and giving it these properties:

- Monitor - the monitor the window will be displayed on
- Stacking - whether the window will appear in the foreground (fg) or background (bg)
- Geometry - the position and size of the window, relative to the anchor.
- (test) - refers to a widget with that name which we will define in eww\_widgets.yuck

```
(include "eww_widgets.yuck")

(defwindow test
  :monitor '[0]'
  :stacking "fg"
  :geometry (geometry
    :x "50"
    :y "50"
    :width "100"
    :height "100"
    :anchor "bottom right")
  (test)
)
```

## Make a widget

- Now in my eww\_widgets.yuck file, I will define a widget with the same name as its window.
- Inside the widget, we have many types of behaviour we can choose from
- I will be using a box and inside the box, I will add a label!
- A full list of widget behaviours is available here:  
<https://elkowar.github.io/eww/widgets.html>
- To see your widget, run the command “eww open test”
- Eww will use your GTK theme by default, so this widget may look different for you

```
(defwidget test []  
  (box  
    (label :text "hello world!")  
  )  
)
```

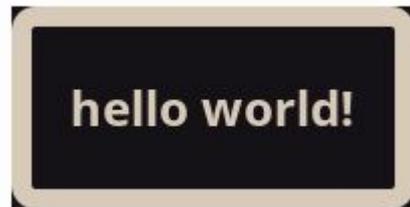
hello world!

# Styling the widget with CSS

- First, we will need to add some classes to our widgets
  - We can do this using the “class” property
- Next, we can reference those classes in our eww.scss file
- Here we will define properties for the .container and .label classes
  - I also went back and adjusted the width of our widget’s window in the eww.yuck file

```
(defwidget test []  
  (box :class "container"  
    (label :text "hello world!" :class "label")  
  )  
)
```

```
.container {  
  background-color: #141216;  
  border-width: 10px; // for that nice thick border  
  border-style: solid; // required, there are lots of funny options  
  border-color: #d8cab8;  
  color: #d8cab8; // in this case, this will set the font color  
  border-radius: 12px; // for round corners  
}  
.label {  
  font-size: 24px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  padding-left: 12px; // it is good to set padding  
  padding-right: 12px; // in case our text wraps  
}
```



don't worry,  
we will fix  
the corners on  
the next slide  
:)

## Further styling

- We also need to set the background property of all windows to transparent
  - this will prevent backgrounds from escaping the boundaries of our nice round widget containers
- Also, we can unset any default theming we may have. Eww will use your GTK theme by default.
- I also set the font family here, be sure to use a font you have installed on your system.

```
window {  
    background: transparent;  
}
```

```
* {  
    all: unset;  
    font-family: Maple Mono;  
}
```

hello world!

# Adding logic to widgets - Fun Facts widget

- Make a new file called eww\_vars.yuck
- We are going to define a fact variable here
- Next, let's make a new window

```
(defwindow facts
  :monitor '[0]'
  :stacking "fg"
  :geometry (geometry
    :x "50"
    :y "50"
    :width "400"
    :height "200"
    :anchor "bottom left")
  (facts)
)
```

```
(defvar fact "click here for a fact!")
```

- Then make a widget with a box, button, and label.
- The text on the label will be the fact from eww\_vars.yuck

```
(include "eww_vars.yuck")

(defwidget facts []
  (box :class "container"
    (button :class "button"
      (label :text fact :class "label")
    )
  )
)
```

# Now let's talk about Bash...

- We are going to make the button call a bash script which will overwrite the fact variable
- So first, make a scripts directory and make a file called "facts.sh" in there
- Make this script executable

```
[thomasr@RomanNumerals eww]$ chmod +x ./scripts/facts.sh |
```

- Next, let's define a big list of facts and randomly select one like this:

```
#!/bin/bash
# The list of Facts
facts=("A ladybird might eat more than 5,000 insects in its lifetime!" "Fruit flies were the first
facts_length="${#facts[@]}"
random_selection=$(( RANDOM % $facts_length ))
eww update fact="${facts[$random_selection]}"
```

- I sourced these facts from National Geographic Kids:  
<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/animals/insects/15-facts-about-bugs/>
- Feel free to copy and paste the list from my github:

<https://github.com/tfr8811/RomanNumerals-eww-config/blob/tutorial/scripts/facts.sh>

## Facts widget continues..

- Now we need to call our script from our widget
- I also gave the label some added properties so it can wrap the text

```
(defwidget facts []  
  (box :class "container"  
    (button  
      :class "button"  
      :onclick "bash ./scripts/facts.sh"  
      (label  
        :text fact  
        :class "label"  
        :wrap true  
        :show-truncated false  
        :wrap-mode "word"  
        :justify "center"  
      )  
    )  
  )  
)
```

Then I will also style the  
“hover” state of the button  
like this...

```
.button {  
  border-radius: 12px;  
  margin: 10px;  
}
```

```
.button:hover {  
  background-color: #ca5056;  
  color: #141216;  
  transition-duration: 150ms;  
}
```

```
.button:active {  
  background-color: #5d252d;  
  color: #141216;  
  transition-duration: 150ms;  
}
```

The red postman butterfly  
develops its own poison by  
eating toxic plants!

The red postman butterfly  
develops its own poison by  
eating toxic plants!

## Adding images to widgets

- Make a assets folder and put a picture in there
- Add the image to your facts widget like this:

```
(defwidget facts []  
  (box  
    :class "container"  
    (button  
      :class "button"  
      :onclick "bash ./scripts/facts.sh"  
      (box  
        :space-evenly false  
        (image  
          :path "./assets/cool-bug-facts.png"  
          :image-width 100  
          :preserve-aspect-ratio true  
        )  
        (label
```

←I put a box container within the button to hold both the image and the label. I set its space-evenly property to false for the desired appearance.



Fruit flies were the first living creatures to be sent into space.

## Let's Make a Taskbar

- This taskbar will display the volume, music, systray, battery, time and date
- To make it we will once again, define another window and another widget
- We will also need CSS for "taskbar-container" to see our widget

```
(defwindow taskbar
  :monitor '[0]'
  :stacking "fg"
  :geometry (geometry
    :x "0"
    :y "10"
    :width "920"
    :height "40"
    :anchor "top center")
  (taskbar)
)
```

```
(defwidget taskbar []
  (box
    :class "taskbar-container"
  )
)

.taskbar-container {
  background-color: □ #141216;
  color: ■ #d8cab8;
  border-radius: 12px;
}
```

# Taskbar Time!

- We are going to use defpoll to set a variable called “time” at regular intervals of 10 seconds
- “A polling variable is a variable which runs a provided shell-script repeatedly, in a given interval.”

```
(defpoll time :interval "10s" "date '+%H:%M %b %d, %Y'")
```

- Next we will add a button with a label that displays the time.
- I also made a class for these labels, which we can style in the scss file.

```
(defwidget taskbar []  
  (box  
    :class "taskbar-container"  
    (button  
      :class "button"  
      (label  
        :text "${time}"  
        :class "taskbar-label"  
      )  
    )  
  )  
  .taskbar-label {  
    font-size: 12px;  
    font-weight: bold;  
  }  
}
```

# Taskbar: Battery

- To add the battery, we simply reference one of Eww's Magic Variables!!
- EWW\_BATTERY has this structure: { <name>: { capacity, status } }
- You may need to check the name of your battery first, I did this by setting the text to the full EWW\_BATTERY structure first.

```
(defwidget taskbar []
  (box
    :class "taskbar-container"
    (button
      :class "button"
      (label
        :text " 🔋 ${EWW_BATTERY["BAT1"].capacity}% ${EWW_BATTERY["BAT1"].status}"
        :class "taskbar-label"
      )
    )
  )
  (button
```

## Taskbar: Systray

- Systray is another bit of functionality that comes with EWW.
- I don't put this one in a button because it already has click functionality

```
(defwidget taskbar []  
  (box  
    :class "taskbar-container"  
    (systray  
      :spacing 5  
    )  
    (button
```

Note: I like to remove the “all:unset;” line so that the systray menus get the GTK theme applied.

If you do this, you may need to tweak the styling of other classes.



90% Not charging

14:57 Mar 05, 2026

## Taskbar: Music

- Let's get the taskbar to display the title of songs or videos we listen to.
- I added a button with a label to the widget that displays a music variable.
- I set the music variable with a deflisten
- "A listening variable runs a script once, and reads its output continuously. Whenever the script outputs a new line, the value will be updated to that new line."

```
(defwidget taskbar []  
  (box  
    :class "taskbar-container"  
    (button  
      :class "button"  
      (label  
        :text "🎵${music}"  
        :class "taskbar-label"  
      )  
    )  
  )  
(systray
```

```
(deflisten music :initial ""  
  "playerctl --follow metadata --format '{{ artist }} - {{ title }}' || true")
```

## Taskbar: Sound

- I am going to use defpoll to set a variable called “volume” at regular intervals of 1 second

```
(defpoll volume :interval "1s"  
  "amixer -D pulse sget Master | awk -F '^[^0-9]+' '/Left:/{print $3}')
```

- I also grab information about the output source like this:

```
(defpoll audio-output :interval "2s"  
  "pactl get-default-sink | cut -d '.' -f 1")
```

- And I display that on a button label like this:

```
(button  
  :class "button"  
  (label  
    :text "🔊 ${volume}% - ${audio-output}"  
    :class "taskbar-label"  
  )  
)
```

*And now we have a taskbar!!*

28% - bluez\_output

C418 - Kibble Nap



90% Not charging

15:21 Mar 05, 2026

- Possible expansions:
  - Workspaces
  - Buttons that do things
  - Dropdown menus

## *Using input with your widgets - notes widget*

- Eww widgets can be focusable, this is useful if you want your widgets to capture input.
- Unfortunately, I couldn't get this to work properly within the timeframe...
- Anyway, I hope to get a notes widget working sometime in the future and when I do I will share it on the RITlug Discord!

*Thanks for watching and  
enjoy your break RITlug!*