
kRPC

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kRPC allows you to control Kerbal Space Program from scripts running outside of the game. It comes with client libraries for many popular languages including [C#](#), [C++](#), [Java](#), [Lua](#) and [Python](#). Clients, made by others, are also available for [Ruby](#) and [Haskell](#).

- [Getting Started Guide](#)
- [Tutorials and Examples](#)
- [Clients, services and tools made by others](#)

The mod exposes most of KSP's API and includes support for Kerbal Alarm Clock and Infernal Robotics. This functionality is provided to client programs via a Remote Procedure Call server, using protocol buffers for serialization. The server component sets up a TCP/IP server that remote scripts can connect to. This communication could be on the local machine only, over a local network, or even over the wider internet if configured correctly. The server is also extensible. Additional remote procedures (grouped into “services”) can be added to the server using the “Service API”.

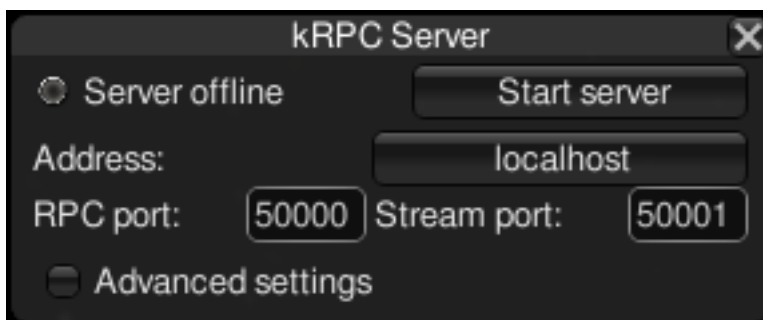
GETTING STARTED

This short guide explains the basics for getting the kRPC server set up and running, and writing a basic Python script to interact with the game.

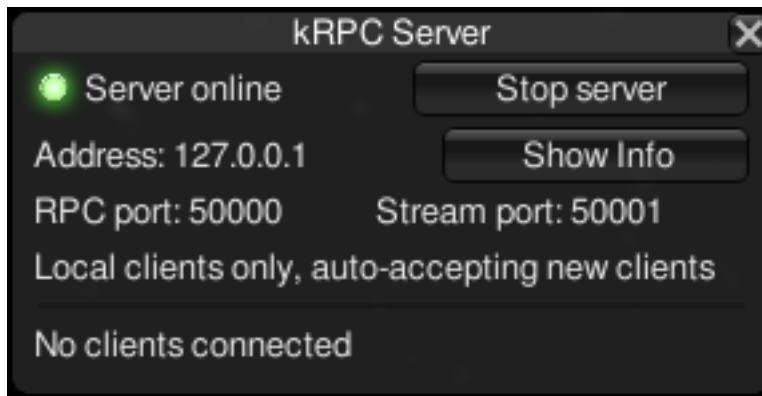
1.1 The Server Plugin

1.1.1 Installation

1. Download and install the kRPC server plugin from one of these locations:
 - [Github](#)
 - [SpaceDock](#)
 - [Curse](#)
 - Or the install it using [CKAN](#)
2. Start up KSP and load a save game.
3. You should be greeted by the server window:



4. Click "Start server" to, erm... start the server! If all goes well, the light should turn a happy green color:



5. You can hide the window by clicking the close button in the top right. The window can also be shown/hidden by clicking on the icon in the top right:



This icon will also turn green when the server is online.

1.1.2 Configuration

The server is configured using the window displayed in-game:

1. **Address:** this is the IP address that the server will listen on. To only allow connections from the local machine, select 'localhost' (the default). To allow connections over a network, either select the local IP address of your machine, or choose 'Manual' and enter the local IP address manually.
2. **RPC and Stream port numbers:** These need to be set to port numbers that are available on your machine. In most cases, they can just be left as the default.

There are also several advanced settings, which are hidden by default, but can be revealed by checking the 'Advanced settings' box:

1. **Auto-start server:** When enabled, the server will start automatically when the game loads.
2. **Auto-accept new clients:** When enabled, new client connections are automatically allowed. When disabled, a pop-up is displayed asking whether the new client connection should be allowed.

The other advanced settings control the *performance of the server*.

1.2 The Python Client

Note: kRPC supports both Python 2.7 and Python 3.x.

1.2.1 On Windows

1. If you don't already have python installed, download the python installer and run it: <https://www.python.org/downloads/windows> When running the installer, make sure that pip is installed as well.
2. Install the kRPC python module, by opening command prompt and running the following command: `C:\Python27\Scripts\pip.exe install krpc` You might need to replace `C:\Python27` with the location of your python installation.
3. Run Python IDLE (or your favorite editor) and start coding!

1.2.2 On Linux

1. Your linux distribution likely already comes with python installed. If not, install python using your favorite package manager, or get it from here: <https://www.python.org/downloads>
2. You also need to install pip, either using your package manager, or from here: <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/pip>
3. Install the kRPC python module by running the following from a terminal: `sudo pip install krpc`
4. Start coding!

1.3 'Hello World' Script

Run KSP and start the server with the default settings. Then run the following python script:

```
1 import krpc
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='Hello World')
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4 print(vessel.name)
```

This does the following: line 1 loads the kRPC python module, line 2 opens a new connection to the server, line 3 gets the active vessel and line 4 prints out the name of the vessel. You should see something like the following:



Congratulations! You've written your first script that communicates with KSP.

1.4 Going further...

- For some more interesting examples of what you can do with kRPC, check out the [tutorials](#).
- Client libraries are available for other languages too, including [C#](#), [C++](#), [Java](#) and [Lua](#).
- It is also possible to [communicate with the server manually](#) from any language you like – as long as it can do network I/O.

TUTORIALS AND EXAMPLES

This collection of tutorials and example scripts explain how to use the features of kRPC. They are written for the Python client, although the concepts apply to all of the client languages.

2.1 Sub-Orbital Flight

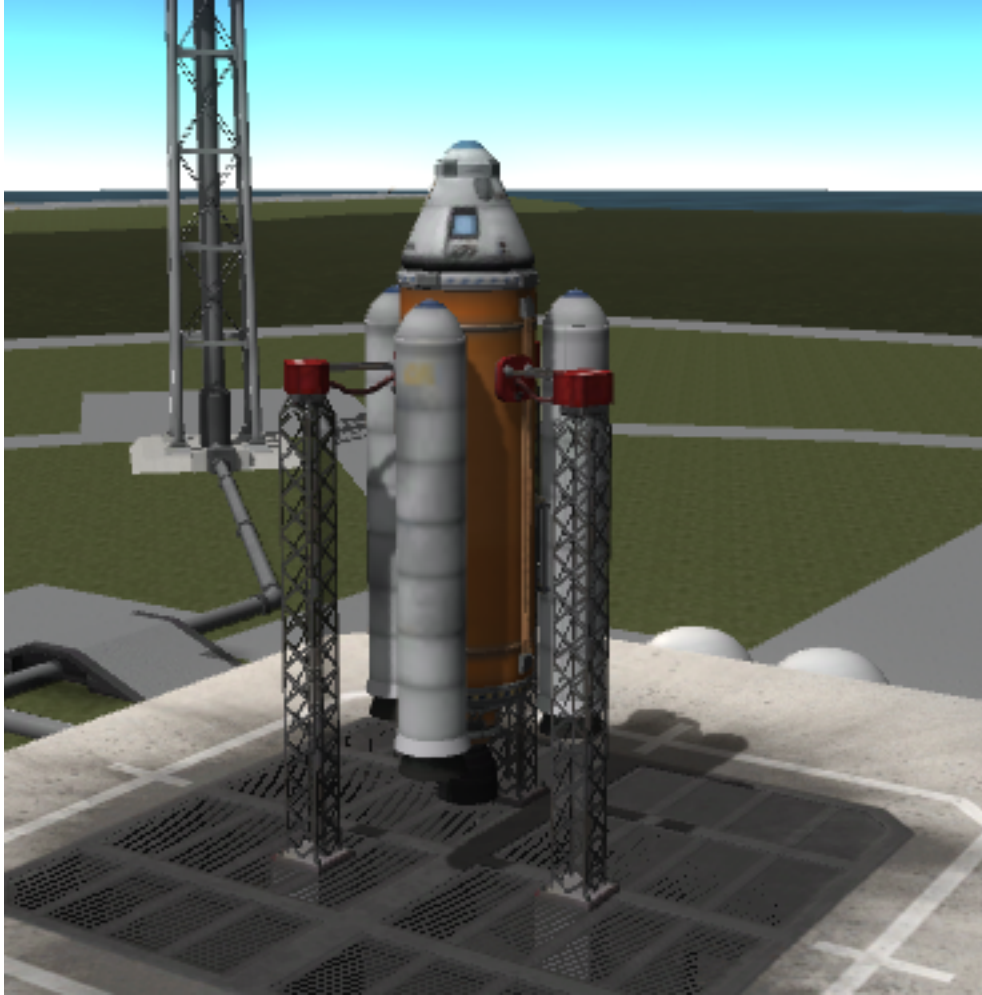
This introductory tutorial uses kRPC to send some Kerbals on a sub-orbital flight, and (hopefully) returns them safely back to Kerbin. It covers the following topics:

- Controlling a rocket (activating stages, setting the throttle)
- Using the auto pilot to point the vessel in a specific direction
- Tracking the amount of resources in the vessel
- Tracking flight and orbital data (such as altitude and apoapsis altitude)

Note: For details on how to write scripts and connect to kRPC, see the *Getting Started* guide.

2.1.1 Part One: Preparing for Launch

This tutorial uses the two stage rocket pictured below. The craft file for this rocket can be downloaded [here](#) and the entire python script for this tutorial [from here](#)



The first thing we need to do is load the python client module and open a connection to the server. We can also pass a descriptive name for our script that will appear in the server window in game:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect(name='Sub-orbital flight script')
```

Next we need to get an object representing the active vessel. It's via this object that we will send instructions to the rocket:

```
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
```

We then need to prepare the rocket for launch. The following code sets the throttle to maximum and instructs the auto-pilot to hold a pitch and heading of 90° (vertically upwards). It then waits for 1 second for these settings to take effect.

```
vessel.auto_pilot.target_pitch_and_heading(90,90)
vessel.auto_pilot.engage()
vessel.control.throttle = 1
import time
time.sleep(1)
```

2.1.2 Part Two: Lift-off!

We're now ready to launch by activating the first stage (equivalent to pressing the space bar):

```
print('Launch!')
vessel.control.activate_next_stage()
```

The rocket has a solid fuel stage that will quickly run out, and will need to be jettisoned. We can monitor the amount of solid fuel in the rocket using a while loop that repeatedly checks how much solid fuel there is left in the rocket. When the loop exits, we will activate the next stage to jettison the boosters:

```
while vessel.resources.amount('SolidFuel') > 0.1:
    time.sleep(1)
print('Booster separation')
vessel.control.activate_next_stage()
```

In this bit of code, `vessel.resources` returns a *Resources* object that is used to get information about the resources in the rocket.

2.1.3 Part Three: Reaching Apoapsis

Next we will execute a gravity turn when the rocket reaches a sufficiently high altitude. The following loop repeatedly checks the altitude and exits when the rocket reaches 10km:

```
while vessel.flight().mean_altitude < 10000:
    time.sleep(1)
```

In this bit of code, calling `vessel.flight()` returns a *Flight* object that is used to get all sorts of information about the rocket, such as the direction it is pointing in and its velocity.

Now we need to angle the rocket over to a pitch of 60° and maintain a heading of 90° (west). To do this, we simply reconfigure the auto-pilot:

```
print('Gravity turn')
vessel.auto_pilot.target_pitch_and_heading(60, 90)
```

Now we wait until the apoapsis reaches 100km, then reduce the throttle to zero, jettison the launch stage and turn off the auto-pilot:

```
while vessel.orbit.apoapsis_altitude < 100000:
    time.sleep(1)
print('Launch stage separation')
vessel.control.throttle = 0
time.sleep(1)
vessel.control.activate_next_stage()
vessel.auto_pilot.disengage()
```

In this bit of code, `vessel.orbit` returns an *Orbit* object that contains all the information about the orbit of the rocket.

2.1.4 Part Four: Returning Safely to Kerbin

Our Kerbals are now heading on a sub-orbital trajectory and are on a collision course with the surface. All that remains to do is wait until they fall to 1km altitude above the surface, and then deploy the parachutes. If you like, you can use time acceleration to skip ahead to just before this happens - the script will continue to work.

```
while vessel.flight().surface_altitude > 1000:
    time.sleep(1)
vessel.control.activate_next_stage()
```

The parachutes should have now been deployed. The next bit of code will repeatedly print out the altitude of the capsule until its speed reaches zero – which will happen when it lands:

```
while vessel.flight(vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame).vertical_speed < -0.1:
    print('Altitude = %.1f meters' % vessel.flight().surface_altitude)
    time.sleep(1)
print('Landed!')
```

This bit of code uses the `vessel.flight()` function, as before, but this time it is passed a *ReferenceFrame* parameter. We want to get the vertical speed of the capsule relative to the surface of Kerbin, so the values returned by the flight object need to be relative to the surface of Kerbin. We therefore pass `vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame` to `vessel.flight()` as this reference frame has its origin at the center of Kerbin and it rotates with the planet. For more information, check out the tutorial on *Reference Frames*.

Your Kerbals should now have safely landed back on the surface.

2.2 Reference Frames

- *Introduction*
 - *Origin Position and Axis Orientation*
 - * *Celestial Body Reference Frame*
 - * *Vessel Orbital Reference Frame*
 - * *Vessel Surface Reference Frame*
 - *Linear Velocity and Angular Velocity*
- *Available Reference Frames*
- *Converting Between Reference Frames*
- *Visual Debugging*
- *Examples*
 - *Navball directions*
 - *Orbital directions*
 - *Surface ‘prograde’*
 - *Orbital speed*
 - *Surface speed*
 - *Angle of attack*

2.2.1 Introduction

All of the positions, directions, velocities and rotations in kRPC are relative to something, and *reference frames* define what that something is.

A reference frame specifies:

- The position of the origin at $(0, 0, 0)$,
- the direction of the coordinate axes x , y , and z ,
- the linear velocity of the origin (if the reference frame moves)
- and the angular velocity of the coordinate axes (the speed and direction of rotation of the axes).

Note: KSP and kRPC use a left handed coordinate system.

Origin Position and Axis Orientation

The following gives some examples of the position of the origin and the orientation of the coordinate axes for various reference frames.

Celestial Body Reference Frame

The reference frame obtained by calling `CelestialBody.reference_frame` for Kerbin has the following properties:

- The origin is at the center of Kerbin,
- the y-axis points from the center of Kerbin to the north pole,
- the x-axis points from the center of Kerbin to the intersection of the prime meridian and equator (the surface position at 0° longitude, 0° latitude),
- the z-axis points from the center of Kerbin to the equator at 90°E longitude,
- and the axes rotate with the planet, i.e. the reference frame has the same rotational/angular velocity as Kerbin.

This means that the reference frame is *fixed* relative to Kerbin – it moves with the center of the planet, and also rotates with the planet. Therefore, positions in this reference frame are relative to the center of the planet. The following code prints out the position of the active vessel in Kerbin's reference frame:

```
1 import krpc
2 conn = krpc.connect()
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4 print(vessel.position(vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame))
```

For a vessel sat on the launchpad, the magnitude of this position vector will be roughly 600,000 meters (equal to the radius of Kerbin). The position vector will also not change over time, because the vessel is sat on the surface of Kerbin and the reference frame also rotates with Kerbin.

Vessel Orbital Reference Frame

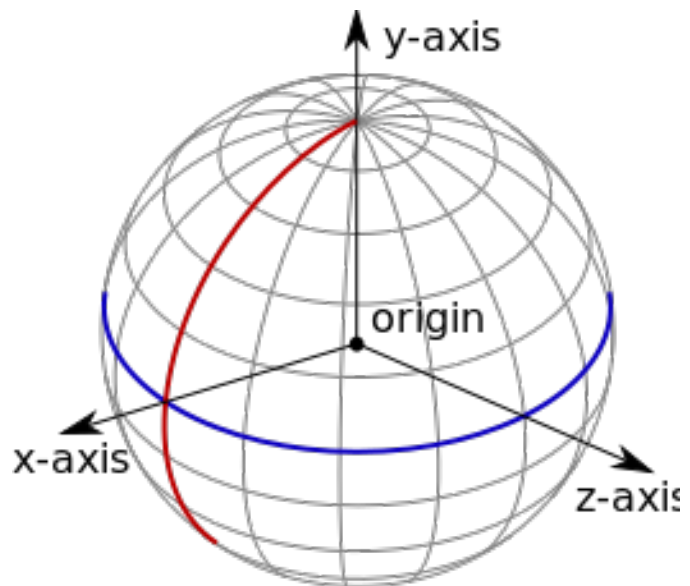


Fig. 2.1: The reference frame for a celestial body, such as Kerbin. The equator is shown in blue, and the prime meridian in red. The black arrows show the coordinate axes, and the origin is at the center of the planet.

Another example of the orbital reference frame for a vessel, obtained by calling

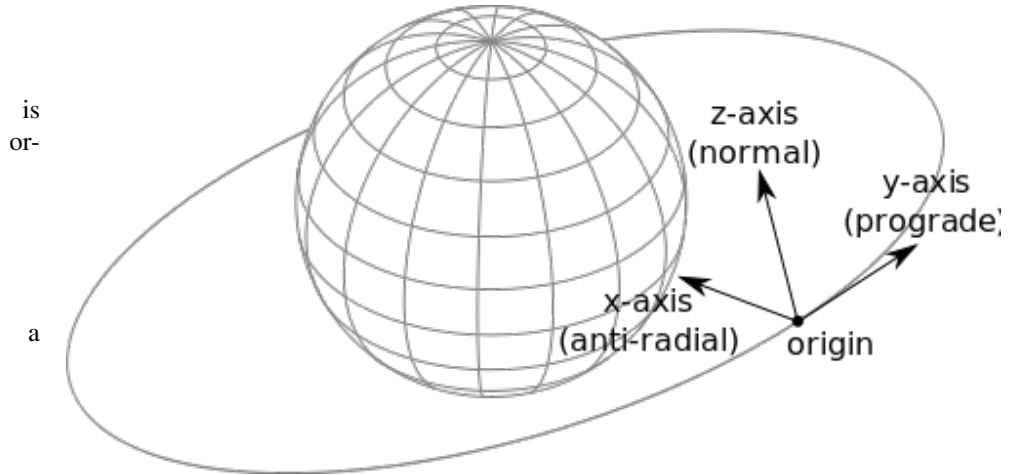


Fig. 2.2: The orbital reference frame for a vessel.

`Vessel.orbital_reference_frame`. This is fixed to the vessel (the origin moves with the vessel) and is orientated so that the axes point in the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel,
- the y-axis points in the prograde direction of the vessels orbit,
- the x-axis points in the anti-radial direction of the vessels orbit,
- the z-axis points in the normal direction of the vessels orbit,
- and the axes rotate to match any changes to the prograde/normal/radial directions, for example when the prograde direction changes as the vessel continues on its orbit.

Vessel Surface Reference Frame

Another example is

`Vessel.reference_frame`.

As with the previous example, it is fixed to the vessel (the origin moves with the vessel), however the orientation of the coordinate axes is different. They track the orientation of the vessel:

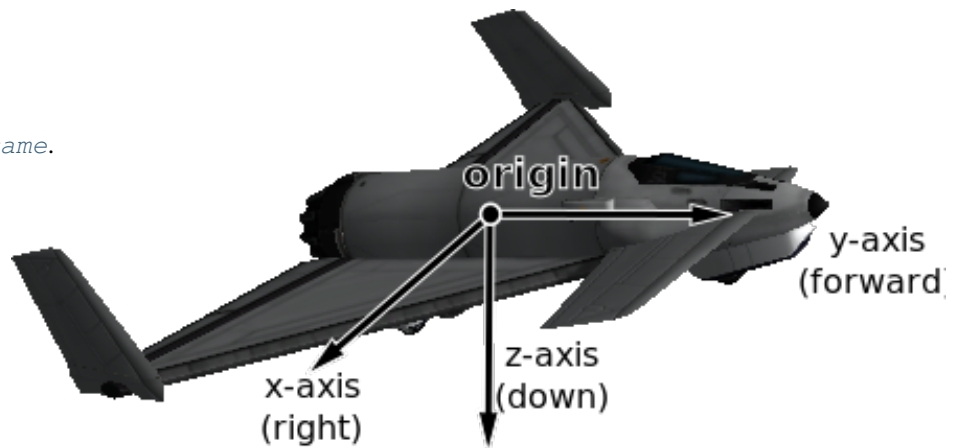


Fig. 2.3: The reference frame for an aircraft.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel,
- the y-axis points in the same direction that the vessel is pointing,

- the x-axis points out of the right side of the vessel,
- the z-axis points downwards out of the bottom of the vessel,
- and the axes rotate with any changes to the direction of the vessel.

Linear Velocity and Angular Velocity

Reference frames move and rotate relative to one another. For example, the reference frames discussed previously all have their origin position fixed to some object (such as a vessel or a planet). This means that they move and rotate to track the object, and so have a linear and angular velocity associated with them.

For example, the reference frame obtained by calling `CelestialBody.reference_frame` for Kerbin is fixed relative to Kerbin. This means the angular velocity of the reference frame is identical to Kerbin's angular velocity, and the linear velocity of the reference frame matches the current orbital velocity of Kerbin.

2.2.2 Available Reference Frames

kRPC provides the following reference frames:

- `Vessel.reference_frame`
- `Vessel.orbital_reference_frame`
- `Vessel.surface_reference_frame`
- `Vessel.surface_velocity_reference_frame`
- `CelestialBody.reference_frame`
- `CelestialBody.non_rotating_reference_frame`
- `CelestialBody.orbital_reference_frame`
- `Node.reference_frame`
- `Node.orbital_reference_frame`
- `Part.reference_frame`
- `Part.center_of_mass_reference_frame`
- `DockingPort.reference_frame`
- `Thruster.thrust_reference_frame`

2.2.3 Converting Between Reference Frames

kRPC provides utility methods to convert positions, directions, rotations and velocities between the different reference frames:

- `SpaceCenter.transform_position()`

- `SpaceCenter.transform_direction()`
- `SpaceCenter.transform_rotation()`
- `SpaceCenter.transform_velocity()`

2.2.4 Visual Debugging

Reference frames can be confusing, and choosing the correct one is a challenge in itself. To aid debugging, kRPC's drawing functionality can be used to visualize direction vectors in-game.

`Drawing.add_direction()` will draw a direction vector, starting from the center of mass of the active vessel. For example, the following code draws the direction of the current vessel's velocity relative to the surface:

```
1 import krpc
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='Visual Debugging')
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4
5 ref_frame = vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame
6 velocity = vessel.flight(ref_frame).velocity
7 conn.drawing.add_direction(velocity, ref_frame, (1,0,0))
8
9 while True:
10     pass
```

Note: The client must remain connected, otherwise kRPC will stop drawing the directions, hence the while loop at the end of this example.

2.2.5 Examples

The following examples demonstrate various uses of reference frames.

Navball directions

This example demonstrates how to make the vessel point in various directions on the navball:

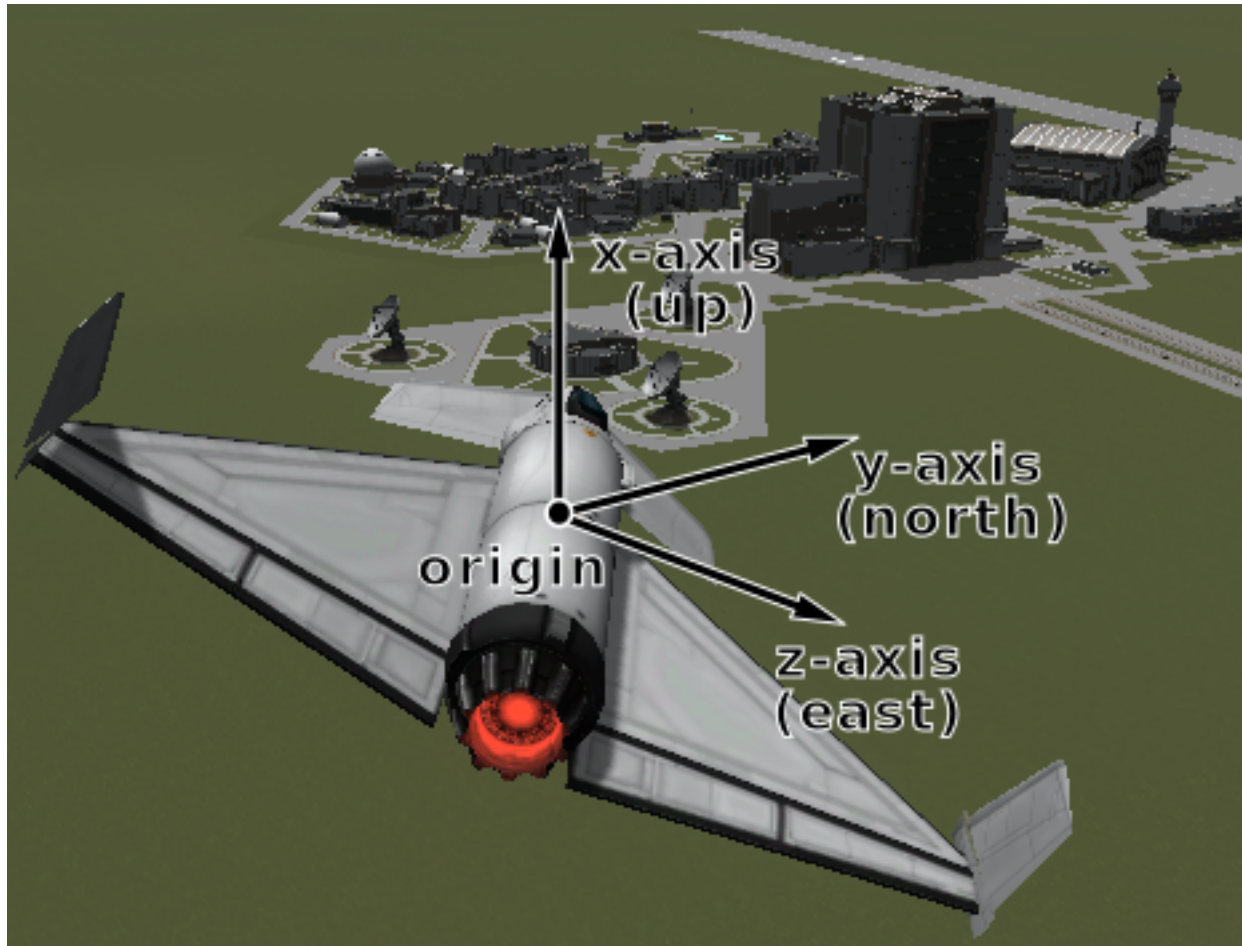
```
1 import krpc
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='Navball directions')
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4 ap = vessel.auto_pilot
5 ap.reference_frame = vessel.surface_reference_frame
6 ap.engage()
7
8 # Point the vessel north on the navball, with a pitch of 0 degrees
9 ap.target_direction = (0,1,0)
10 ap.wait()
11
12 # Point the vessel vertically upwards on the navball
13 ap.target_direction = (1,0,0)
14 ap.wait()
15
16 # Point the vessel west (heading of 270 degrees), with a pitch of 0 degrees
17 ap.target_direction = (0,0,-1)
18 ap.wait()
```

```

19
20 ap.disengage()

```

The code uses the vessel's surface reference frame (`Vessel.surface_reference_frame`), pictured below:



Line 9 instructs the auto-pilot to point in direction $(0, 1, 0)$ (i.e. along the y-axis) in the vessel's surface reference frame. The y-axis of the reference frame points in the north direction, as required.

Line 13 instructs the auto-pilot to point in direction $(1, 0, 0)$ (along the x-axis) in the vessel's surface reference frame. This x-axis of the reference frame points upwards (away from the planet) as required.

Line 17 instructs the auto-pilot to point in direction $(0, 0, -1)$ (along the negative z axis). The z-axis of the reference frame points east, so the requested direction points west – as required.

Orbital directions

This example demonstrates how to make the vessel point in the various orbital directions, as seen on the navball when it is in 'orbit' mode. It uses `Vessel.orbital_reference_frame`.

```

1 import krpc
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='Orbital directions')
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4 ap = vessel.auto_pilot
5 ap.reference_frame = vessel.orbital_reference_frame
6 ap.engage()

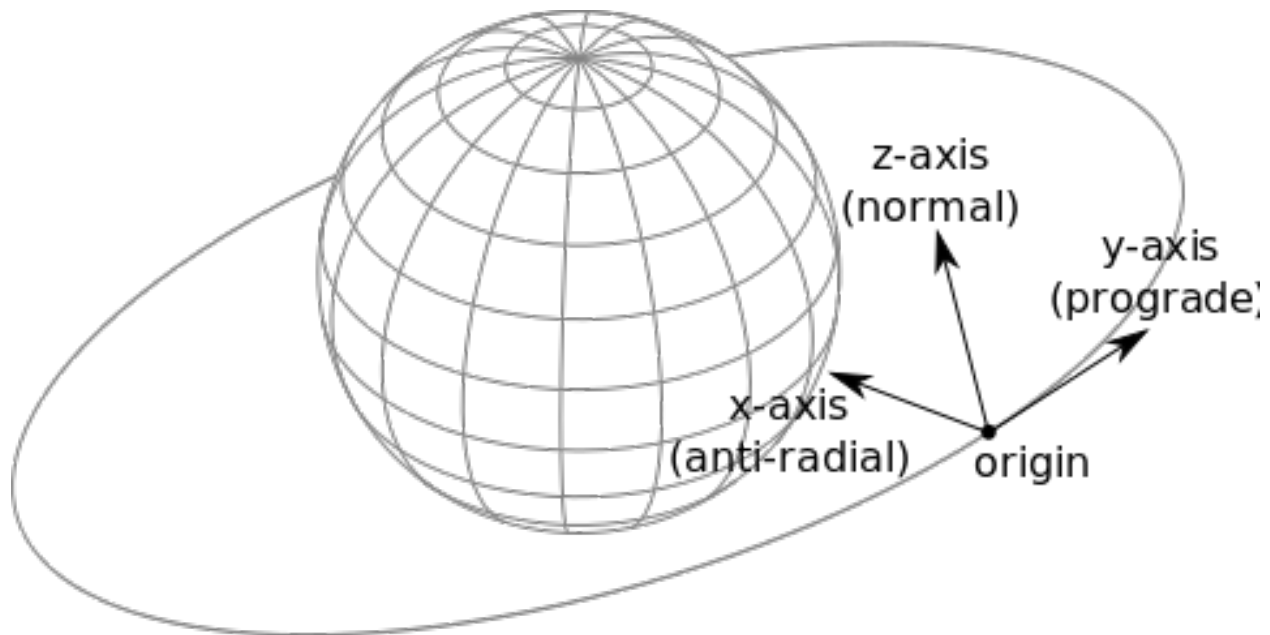
```

```

7
8 # Point the vessel in the prograde direction
9 ap.target_direction = (0,1,0)
10 ap.wait()
11
12 # Point the vessel in the orbit normal direction
13 ap.target_direction = (0,0,1)
14 ap.wait()
15
16 # Point the vessel in the orbit radial direction
17 ap.target_direction = (-1,0,0)
18 ap.wait()
19
20 ap.disengage()

```

This code uses the vessel's orbital reference frame, pictured below:



Surface 'prograde'

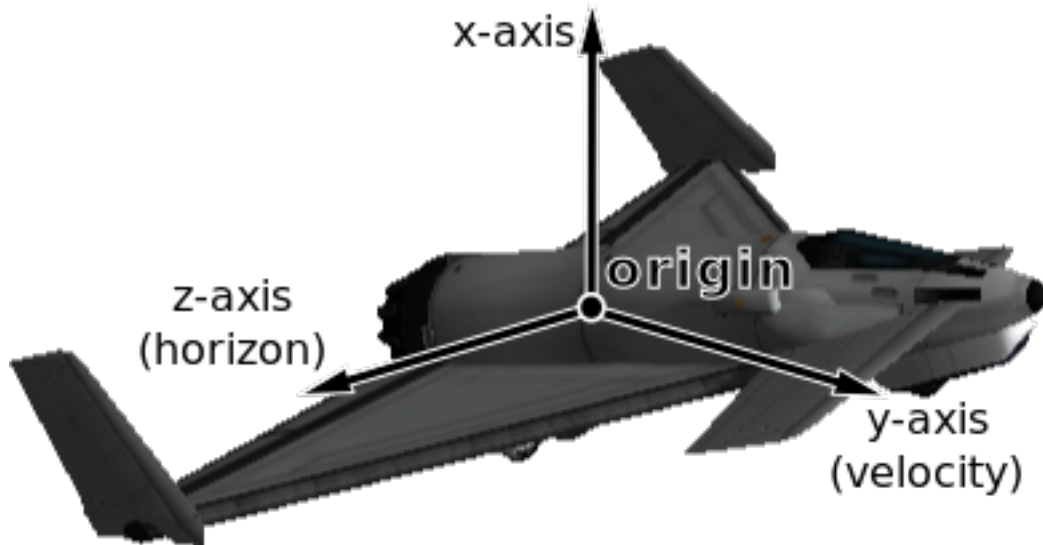
This example demonstrates how to point the vessel in the 'prograde' direction on the navball, when in 'surface' mode. This is the direction of the vessel's velocity relative to the surface:

```

1 import krpc
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='Surface prograde')
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4 ap = vessel.auto_pilot
5
6 ap.reference_frame = vessel.surface_velocity_reference_frame
7 ap.target_direction = (0,1,0)
8 ap.engage()
9 ap.wait()
10 ap.disengage()

```

This code uses the `Vessel.surface_velocity_reference_frame`, pictured below:



Orbital speed

To compute the orbital speed of a vessel, you need to get the velocity relative to the planet's *non-rotating* reference frame (`CelestialBody.non_rotating_reference_frame`). This reference frame is fixed relative to the body, but does not rotate:

```

1 import krpc, time
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='Orbital speed')
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4
5 while True:
6
7     velocity = vessel.flight(vessel.orbit.body.non_rotating_reference_frame).velocity
8     print('Orbital velocity = (%.1f, %.1f, %.1f)' % velocity)
9
10    speed = vessel.flight(vessel.orbit.body.non_rotating_reference_frame).speed
11    print('Orbital speed = %.1f m/s' % speed)
12
13    time.sleep(1)

```

Surface speed

To compute the speed of a vessel relative to the surface of a planet/moon, you need to get the velocity relative to the planet's reference frame (`CelestialBody.reference_frame`). This reference frame rotates with the body, therefore the rotational velocity of the body is taken into account when computing the velocity of the vessel:

```

1 import krpc, time
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='Surface speed')
3 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4
5 while True:
6
7     velocity = vessel.flight(vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame).velocity
8     print('Surface velocity = (%.1f, %.1f, %.1f)' % velocity)
9
10    speed = vessel.flight(vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame).speed

```

```

11     print('Surface speed = %.1f m/s' % speed)
12
13     time.sleep(1)

```

Angle of attack

This example computes the angle between the direction the vessel is pointing in, and the direction that the vessel is moving in (relative to the surface):

```

1  import krpc, math, time
2  conn = krpc.connect(name='Angle of attack')
3  vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
4
5  while True:
6
7      d = vessel.direction(vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame)
8      v = vessel.velocity(vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame)
9
10     # Compute the dot product of d and v
11     dotprod = d[0]*v[0] + d[1]*v[1] + d[2]*v[2]
12
13     # Compute the magnitude of v
14     vmag = math.sqrt(v[0]**2 + v[1]**2 + v[2]**2)
15     # Note: don't need to magnitude of d as it is a unit vector
16
17     # Compute the angle between the vectors
18     if dotprod == 0:
19         angle = 0
20     else:
21         angle = abs(math.acos (dotprod / vmag) * (180. / math.pi))
22
23     print('Angle of attack = %.1f' % angle)
24
25     time.sleep(1)

```

Note that the orientation of the reference frame used to get the direction and velocity vectors (on lines 7 and 8) does not matter, as the angle between two vectors is the same regardless of the orientation of the axes. However, if we were to use a reference frame that moves with the vessel, line 8 would return $(0, 0, 0)$. We therefore need a reference frame that is not fixed relative to the vessel. `CelestialBody.reference_frame` fits these requirements.

2.3 Launch into Orbit

This tutorial launches a two-stage rocket into a 150km circular orbit. The craft file for the rocket can be downloaded [here](#) and the entire python script from [here](#).

The following code connects to the server, gets the active vessel, sets up a bunch of streams to get flight telemetry then prepares the rocket for launch.

```

import krpc, time, math

turn_start_altitude = 250
turn_end_altitude = 45000
target_altitude = 150000

conn = krpc.connect(name='Launch into orbit')

```



```
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel

# Set up streams for telemetry
ut = conn.add_stream(getattr, conn.space_center, 'ut')
altitude = conn.add_stream(getattr, vessel.flight(), 'mean_altitude')
apoapsis = conn.add_stream(getattr, vessel.orbit, 'apoapsis_altitude')
periapsis = conn.add_stream(getattr, vessel.orbit, 'periapsis_altitude')
eccentricity = conn.add_stream(getattr, vessel.orbit, 'eccentricity')
stage_2_resources = vessel.resources_in_decouple_stage(stage=2, cumulative=False)
stage_3_resources = vessel.resources_in_decouple_stage(stage=3, cumulative=False)
srb_fuel = conn.add_stream(stage_3_resources.amount, 'SolidFuel')
launcher_fuel = conn.add_stream(stage_2_resources.amount, 'LiquidFuel')

# Pre-launch setup
vessel.control.sas = False
vessel.control.rcs = False
vessel.control.throttle = 1

# Countdown...
print('3...'); time.sleep(1)
print('2...'); time.sleep(1)
print('1...'); time.sleep(1)
print('Launch!')
```

The next part of the program launches the rocket. The main loop continuously updates the auto-pilot heading to gradually pitch the rocket towards the horizon. It also monitors the amount of solid fuel remaining in the boosters, separating them when they run dry. The loop exits when the rockets apoapsis is close to the target apoapsis.

```
# Activate the first stage
vessel.control.activate_next_stage()
vessel.auto_pilot.engage()
vessel.auto_pilot.target_pitch_and_heading(90, 90)

# Main ascent loop
srbs_separated = False
turn_angle = 0
while True:

    # Gravity turn
    if altitude() > turn_start_altitude and altitude() < turn_end_altitude:
        frac = (altitude() - turn_start_altitude) / (turn_end_altitude - turn_start_altitude)
        new_turn_angle = frac * 90
        if abs(new_turn_angle - turn_angle) > 0.5:
            turn_angle = new_turn_angle
            vessel.auto_pilot.target_pitch_and_heading(90-turn_angle, 90)

    # Separate SRBs when finished
    if not srbs_separated:
        if srb_fuel() < 0.1:
            vessel.control.activate_next_stage()
            srbs_separated = True
            print('SRBs separated')

    # Decrease throttle when approaching target apoapsis
    if apoapsis() > target_altitude*0.9:
        print('Approaching target apoapsis')
        break
```

Next, the program fine tunes the apoapsis, using 10% thrust, then waits until the rocket has left Kerbin's atmosphere.

```
# Disable engines when target apoapsis is reached
vessel.control.throttle = 0.25
while apoapsis() < target_altitude:
    pass
print('Target apoapsis reached')
vessel.control.throttle = 0

# Wait until out of atmosphere
print('Coasting out of atmosphere')
while altitude() < 70500:
    pass
```

It is now time to plan the circularization burn. First, we calculate the delta-v required to circularize the orbit using the vis-viva equation. We then calculate the burn time needed to achieve this delta-v, using the Tsiolkovsky rocket equation.

```
# Plan circularization burn (using vis-viva equation)
print('Planning circularization burn')
mu = vessel.orbit.body.gravitational_parameter
r = vessel.orbit.apoapsis
a1 = vessel.orbit.semi_major_axis
a2 = r
v1 = math.sqrt(mu*((2./r)-(1./a1)))
v2 = math.sqrt(mu*((2./r)-(1./a2)))
delta_v = v2 - v1
node = vessel.control.add_node(ut() + vessel.orbit.time_to_apoapsis, prograde=delta_v)

# Calculate burn time (using rocket equation)
F = vessel.available_thrust
Isp = vessel.specific_impulse * 9.82
m0 = vessel.mass
m1 = m0 / math.exp(delta_v/Isp)
flow_rate = F / Isp
burn_time = (m0 - m1) / flow_rate
```

Next, we need to rotate the craft and wait until the circularization burn. We orientate the ship along the y-axis of the maneuver node's reference frame (i.e. in the direction of the burn) then time warp to 5 seconds before the burn.

```
# Orientate ship
print('Orientating ship for circularization burn')
vessel.auto_pilot.reference_frame = node.reference_frame
vessel.auto_pilot.target_direction = (0,1,0)
vessel.auto_pilot.wait()

# Wait until burn
print('Waiting until circularization burn')
burn_ut = ut() + vessel.orbit.time_to_apoapsis - (burn_time/2.)
lead_time = 5
conn.space_center.warp_to(burn_ut - lead_time)
```

This next part executes the burn. It sets maximum throttle, then throttles down to 5% approximately a tenth of a second before the predicted end of the burn. It then monitors the remaining delta-v until it flips around to point retrograde (at which point the node has been executed).

```
# Execute burn
print('Ready to execute burn')
time_to_apoapsis = conn.add_stream(getattr, vessel.orbit, 'time_to_apoapsis')
while time_to_apoapsis() - (burn_time/2.) > 0:
    pass
```

```

print('Executing burn')
vessel.control.throttle = 1
time.sleep(burn_time - 0.1)
print('Fine tuning')
vessel.control.throttle = 0.05
remaining_burn = conn.add_stream(node.remaining_burn_vector, node.reference_frame)
while remaining_burn()[1] > 0:
    pass
vessel.control.throttle = 0
node.remove()

print('Launch complete')

```

The rocket should now be in a circular 150km orbit above Kerbin.

2.4 Pitch, Heading and Roll

The following example calculates the pitch, heading and rolls angles of the active vessel once per second:

```

import krpc, math, time
conn = krpc.connect(name='Pitch/Heading/Roll')
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel

def cross_product(x, y):
    return (x[1]*y[2] - x[2]*y[1], x[2]*y[0] - x[0]*y[2], x[0]*y[1] - x[1]*y[0])

def dot_product(x, y):
    return x[0]*y[0] + x[1]*y[1] + x[2]*y[2]

def magnitude(x):
    return math.sqrt(x[0]**2 + x[1]**2 + x[2]**2)

def angle_between_vectors(x, y):
    """ Compute the angle between vector x and y """
    dp = dot_product(x, y)
    if dp == 0:
        return 0
    xm = magnitude(x)
    ym = magnitude(y)
    return math.acos(dp / (xm*ym)) * (180. / math.pi)

def angle_between_vector_and_plane(x, n):
    """ Compute the angle between a vector x and plane with normal vector n """
    dp = dot_product(x, n)
    if dp == 0:
        return 0
    xm = magnitude(x)
    nm = magnitude(n)
    return math.asin(dp / (xm*nm)) * (180. / math.pi)

while True:

    vessel_direction = vessel.direction(vessel.surface_reference_frame)

    # Get the direction of the vessel in the horizon plane
    horizon_direction = (0, vessel_direction[1], vessel_direction[2])

```

```
# Compute the pitch - the angle between the vessels direction and the direction in the horizon plane
pitch = angle_between_vectors(vessel_direction, horizon_direction)
if vessel_direction[0] < 0:
    pitch = -pitch

# Compute the heading - the angle between north and the direction in the horizon plane
north = (0,1,0)
heading = angle_between_vectors(north, horizon_direction)
if horizon_direction[2] < 0:
    heading = 360 - heading

# Compute the roll
# Compute the plane running through the vessels direction and the upwards direction
up = (1,0,0)
plane_normal = cross_product(vessel_direction, up)
# Compute the upwards direction of the vessel
vessel_up = conn.space_center.transform_direction(
    (0,0,-1), vessel.reference_frame, vessel.surface_reference_frame)
# Compute the angle between the upwards direction of the vessel and the plane
roll = angle_between_vector_and_plane(vessel_up, plane_normal)
# Adjust so that the angle is between -180 and 180 and
# rolling right is +ve and left is -ve
if vessel_up[0] > 0:
    roll *= -1
elif roll < 0:
    roll += 180
else:
    roll -= 180

print('pitch = % 5.1f, heading = % 5.1f, roll = % 5.1f' % (pitch, heading, roll))

time.sleep(1)
```

2.5 Interacting with Parts

The following examples demonstrate use of the *Parts* functionality to achieve various tasks. More details on specific topics can also be found in the API documentation:

- *Trees of Parts*
- *Attachment Modes*
- *Fuel Lines*
- *Staging*

2.5.1 Deploying all Parachutes

Sometimes things go horribly wrong. The following script does its best to save your Kerbals by deploying all the parachutes:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
```

```
for parachute in vessel.parts.parachutes:
    parachute.deploy()
```

2.5.2 ‘Control From Here’ for Docking Ports

The following example will find a standard sized Clamp-O-Tron docking port, and control the vessel from it:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel

ports = vessel.parts.docking_ports
port = list(filter(lambda p: p.part.title == 'Clamp-O-Tron Docking Port', ports))[0]
part = port.part
vessel.parts.controlling = part
```

2.5.3 Combined Specific Impulse

The following script calculates the combined specific impulse of all currently active and fueled engines on a rocket. See here for a description of the maths: http://wiki.kerbalspaceprogram.com/wiki/Specific_impulse#Multiple_engines

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel

active_engines = filter(lambda e: e.active and e.has_fuel, vessel.parts.engines)

print('Active engines:')
for engine in active_engines:
    print('    %s in stage %d' % (engine.part.title, engine.part.stage))

thrust = sum(engine.thrust for engine in active_engines)
fuel_consumption = sum(engine.thrust / engine.specific_impulse for engine in active_engines)
isp = thrust / fuel_consumption

print('Combined vacuum Isp = %d seconds' % isp)
```

2.6 Docking Guidance

The following script outputs docking guidance information. It waits until the vessel is being controlled from a docking port, and a docking port is set as the current target. It then prints out information about speeds and distances relative to the docking axis.

It uses `numpy` to do linear algebra on the vectors returned by kRPC – for example computing the dot product or length of a vector – and uses `curses` for terminal output.

```
import krpc, curses, time, sys
import numpy as np
import numpy.linalg as la

# Set up curses
stdscr = curses.initscr()
curses.nocbreak()
```

```
stdscr.keypad(1)
curses.noecho()

try:

    # Connect to kRPC
    conn = krpc.connect(name='Docking Guidance')
    vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
    current = None
    target = None

    while True:

        stdscr.clear()
        stdscr.addstr(0,0,'-- Docking Guidance --')

        current = conn.space_center.active_vessel.parts.controlling.docking_port
        target = conn.space_center.target_docking_port

        if current is None:
            stdscr.addstr(2,0,'Awaiting control from docking port...')

        elif target is None:
            stdscr.addstr(2,0,'Awaiting target docking port...')

        else:
            # Get positions, distances, velocities and speeds relative to the target docking port
            current_position = current.position(target.reference_frame)
            velocity = current.part.velocity(target.reference_frame)
            displacement = np.array(current_position)
            distance = la.norm(displacement)
            speed = la.norm(np.array(velocity))

            # Get speeds and distances relative to the docking axis
            # (the direction the target docking port is facing in)

            # Axial = along the docking axis
            axial_displacement = np.copy(displacement)
            axial_displacement[0] = 0
            axial_displacement[2] = 0
            axial_distance = axial_displacement[1]
            axial_velocity = np.copy(velocity)
            axial_velocity[0] = 0
            axial_velocity[2] = 0
            axial_speed = axial_velocity[1]
            if axial_distance > 0:
                axial_speed *= -1

            # Radial = perpendicular to the docking axis
            radial_displacement = np.copy(displacement)
            radial_displacement[1] = 0
            radial_distance = la.norm(radial_displacement)
            radial_velocity = np.copy(velocity)
            radial_velocity[1] = 0
            radial_speed = la.norm(radial_velocity)
            if np.dot(radial_velocity, radial_displacement) > 0:
                radial_speed *= -1
```

```

# Get the docking port state
if current.state == conn.space_center.DockingPortState.ready:
    state = 'Ready to dock'
elif current.state == conn.space_center.DockingPortState.docked:
    state = 'Docked'
elif current.state == conn.space_center.DockingPortState.docking:
    state = 'Docking...'
else:
    state = 'Unknown'

# Output information
stdscr.addstr(2,0,'Current ship: {}'.format(current.part.vessel.name[:30]))
stdscr.addstr(3,0,'Current port: {}'.format(current.part.title[:30]))
stdscr.addstr(5,0,'Target ship: {}'.format(target.part.vessel.name[:30]))
stdscr.addstr(6,0,'Target port: {}'.format(target.part.title[:30]))
stdscr.addstr(8,0,'Status: {}'.format(state))
stdscr.addstr(10, 0, '          +-----+')
stdscr.addstr(11, 0, '          | Distance | Speed      |')
stdscr.addstr(12, 0, '+-----+-----+-----+')
stdscr.addstr(13, 0, '|          | {:>+6.2f} m | {:>+6.2f} m/s |'.format(distance, speed))
stdscr.addstr(14, 0, '| Axial | {:>+6.2f} m | {:>+6.2f} m/s |'.format(axial_distance, axial_speed))
stdscr.addstr(15, 0, '| Radial | {:>+6.2f} m | {:>+6.2f} m/s |'.format(radial_distance, radial_speed))
stdscr.addstr(16, 0, '+-----+-----+-----+')

stdscr.refresh()
time.sleep(0.25)

finally:
    # Shutdown curses
    curses.nocbreak()
    stdscr.keypad(0)
    curses.echo()
    curses.endwin()

```

2.7 User Interface

The following script demonstrates how to use the UI service to display text and handle basic user input. It adds a panel to the left side of the screen, displaying the current thrust produced by the vessel and a button to set the throttle to maximum.

```

1 import krpc, time
2 conn = krpc.connect(name='User Interface Example')
3 canvas = conn.ui.stock_canvas
4
5 # Get the size of the game window in pixels
6 screen_size = canvas.rect_transform.size
7
8 # Add a panel to contain the UI elements
9 panel = canvas.add_panel()
10
11 # Position the panel on the left of the screen
12 rect = panel.rect_transform
13 rect.size = (200,100)
14 rect.position = (110-(screen_size[0]/2),0)
15
16 # Add a button to set the throttle to maximum

```

```
17 button = panel.add_button("Full Throttle")
18 button.rect_transform.position = (0,20)
19
20 # Add some text displaying the total engine thrust
21 text = panel.add_text("Thrust: 0 kN")
22 text.rect_transform.position = (0,-20)
23 text.color = (1,1,1)
24 text.size = 18
25
26 # Set up a stream to monitor the throttle button
27 button_clicked = conn.add_stream(getattr, button, 'clicked')
28
29 vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
30 while True:
31     # Handle the throttle button being clicked
32     if button_clicked():
33         vessel.control.throttle = 1
34         button.clicked = False
35
36     # Update the thrust text
37     text.content = 'Thrust: %d kN' % (vessel.thrust/1000)
38
39     time.sleep(0.1)
40
```

2.8 AutoPilot

kRPC provides an autopilot that can be used to hold a vessel in a chosen orientation. It automatically tunes itself to cope with vessels of differing size and control authority. This tutorial explains how the autopilot works, how to configure it and mathematics behind it.

2.8.1 Overview

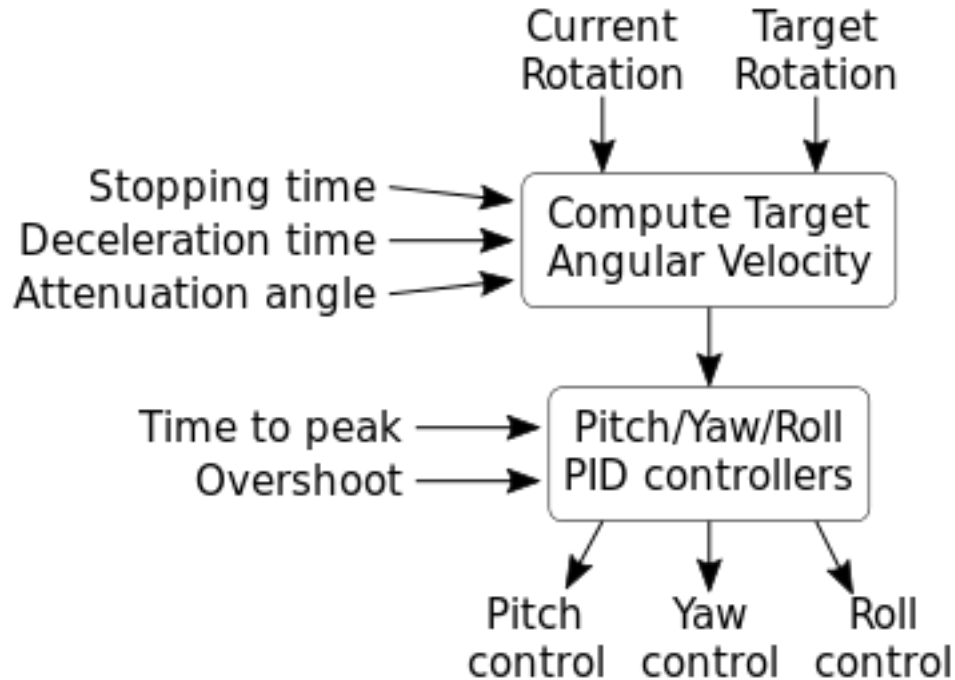
The inputs to the autopilot are:

- A reference frame defining where zero rotation is,
- target pitch and heading angles,
- and an (optional) target roll angle.

When a roll angle is not specified, the autopilot will try to zero out any rotation around the roll axis but will not try to hold a specific roll angle.

The diagram below shows a high level overview of the autopilot. First, the current rotation and target rotation are used to compute the *target angular velocity* that is needed to rotate the vessel to face the target. Next, the components of this angular velocity in the pitch, yaw and roll axes of the vessel are passed to three PID controllers. The outputs of these controllers are used as the control inputs for the vessel.

There are several parameters affecting the operation of the autopilot, shown the the left of the diagram. They are covered in the next section.



2.8.2 Configuring the AutoPilot

There are several parameters that affect the behavior of the autopilot. The default values for these should suffice in most cases, but they can be adjusted to fit your needs.

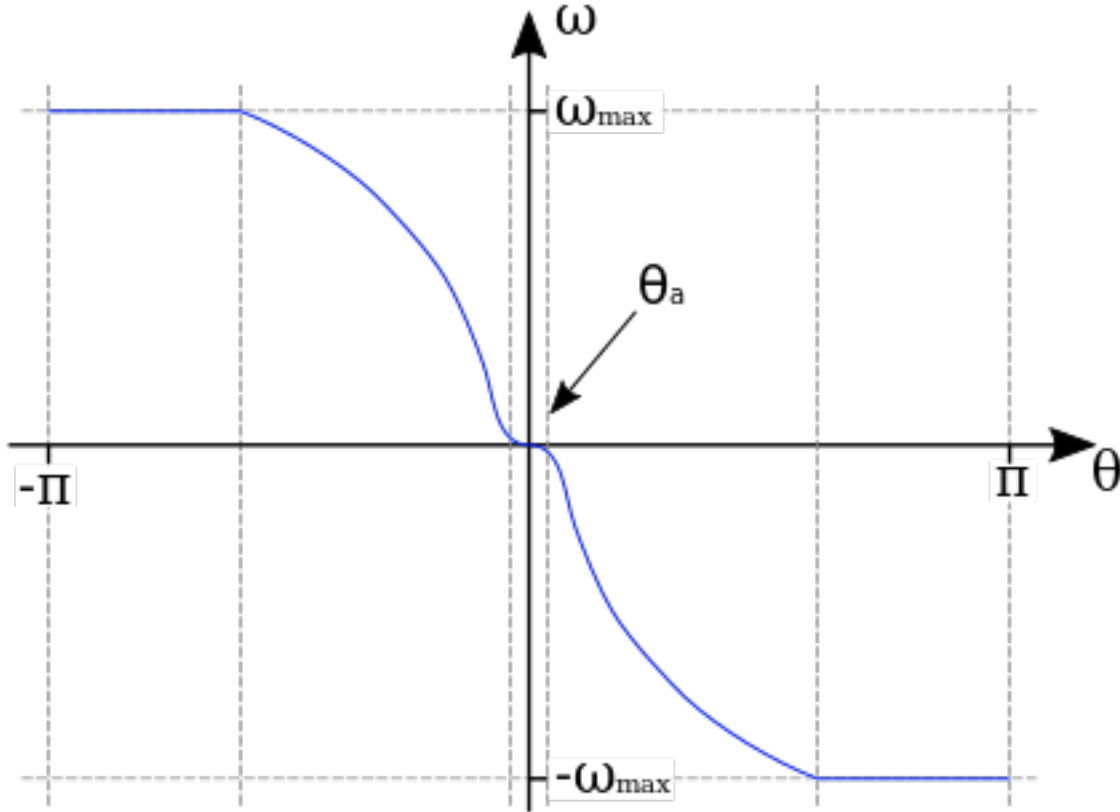
- The **stopping time** is the maximum amount of time that the vessel should need to come to a complete stop. This limits the maximum angular velocity of the vessel. It is a vector of three stopping times, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. The default value is 0.5 seconds for each axis.
- The **deceleration time** is the minimum time the autopilot should take to decelerate the vessel to a stop, as it approaches the target direction. This is a minimum value, as the time required may be higher if the vessel does not have sufficient angular acceleration. It is a vector of three deceleration times, in seconds, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. The default value is 5 seconds for each axis. A smaller value will make the autopilot decelerate more aggressively, turning the vessel towards the target more quickly. However, decreasing the value too much could result in overshoot.
- In order to avoid overshoot, the stopping time should be smaller than the deceleration time. This gives the autopilot some 'spare' acceleration, to adjust for errors in the vessels rotation, for example due to changing aerodynamic forces.
- The **attenuation angle** sets the region in which the autopilot considers the vessel to be 'close' to the target direction. In this region, the target velocity is attenuated based on how close the vessel is to the target. It is an angle, in degrees, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. The default value is 1 degree in each axis. This attenuation prevents the controls from oscillating when the vessel is pointing in the correct direction. If you find that the vessel still oscillates, try increasing this value.
- The **time to peak**, in seconds, that the PID controllers take to adjust the angular velocity of the vessel to the target angular velocity. Decreasing this value will make the controllers try to match the target velocity more aggressively. It is a vector of three times, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. The default is 3 seconds in each axis.
- The **overshoot** is the percentage by which the PID controllers are allowed to overshoot the target angular velocity. Increasing this value will make the controllers try to match the target velocity more aggressively, but will

cause more overshoot. It is a vector of three values, between 0 and 1, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. The default is 0.01 in each axis.

2.8.3 Computing the Target Angular Velocity

The target angular velocity is the angular velocity needed to the vessel to rotate it towards the target direction. It is computed by summing a target angular speed for each of pitch, yaw and roll axes. If no roll angle is set, then the target angular velocity in the roll axis is simply set to 0.

The target angular speed ω in a given axis is computed from the angular error θ using the following function:



The equation for this function is:

$$\omega = -\frac{\theta}{|\theta|} \min(\omega_{max}, \sqrt{2\alpha|\theta|} \cdot f_a(\theta))$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \frac{\omega_{max}}{t_{decel}} \\ \omega_{max} &= \frac{\tau_{max} t_{stop}}{I} \\ f_a(\theta) &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-6/\theta_a(|\theta| - \theta_a)}} \end{aligned}$$

The reasoning and derivation for this is as follows:

- The vessel needs to rotate towards $\theta = 0$. This means that the target angular speed ω needs to be positive when θ is negative, and negative when θ is positive. This is done by multiplying by the term $-\frac{\theta}{|\theta|}$, which is 1 when $\theta < 0$ and -1 when $\theta \geq 0$

- We want the vessel to rotate at a maximum angular speed ω_{max} , which is determined by the stopping time t_{stop} . Using the equations of motion under constant acceleration we can derive it as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= \alpha t \\ \Rightarrow \omega_{max} &= \alpha_{max} t_{stop} \\ &= \frac{\tau_{max} t_{stop}}{I}\end{aligned}$$

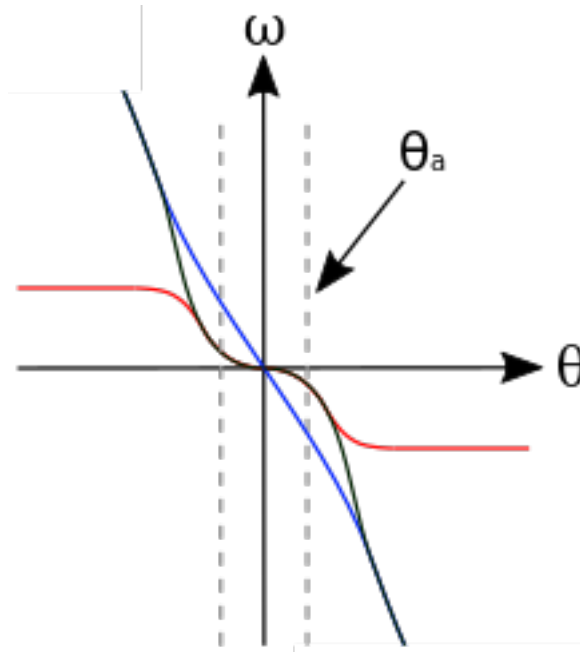
where τ_{max} is the maximum torque the vessel can generate, and I is its moment of inertia.

- We want the vessel to take time t_{decel} (the deceleration time) to go from moving at speed ω_{max} to rest, when facing the target. And we want it to do this using a constant acceleration α . Using the equations of motion under constant acceleration we can derive the target velocity ω in terms of the current angular error θ :

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= \alpha t \\ \Rightarrow \alpha &= \frac{\omega}{t} = \frac{\omega_{max}}{t_{decel}} \\ \theta &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2\theta}{\alpha}} \\ \Rightarrow \omega &= \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2\theta}{\alpha}} = \sqrt{2\alpha\theta}\end{aligned}$$

- To prevent the vessel from oscillating when it is pointing in the target direction, the gradient of the target angular speed curve at $\theta = 0$ needs to be 0, and increase/decrease smoothly with increasing/decreasing θ .

This is not the case for the target angular speed calculated above. To correct this, we multiply by an attenuation function which has the required shape. The following diagram shows the shape of the attenuation function (line in red), the target velocity as calculated previously (line in blue) and the result of multiplying these together (dashed line in black):



The formula for the attenuation function is a logistic function, with the following formula:

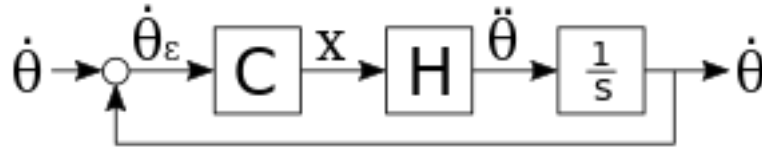
$$f_a(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-6/\theta_a(|\theta| - \theta_a)}}$$

Note that the original function, derived from the equations of motion under constant acceleration, is only affected by the attenuation function close to the attenuation angle. This means that autopilot will use a constant acceleration to slow the vessel, until it gets close to the target direction.

2.8.4 Tuning the Controllers

Three PID controllers, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw control axes, are used to control the vessel. Each controller takes the relevant component of the target angular velocity as input. The following describes how the gains for these controllers are automatically tuned based on the vessels available torque and moment of inertia.

The schematic for the entire system, in a single control axis, is as follows:



The input to the system is the angular speed around the control axis, denoted ω . The error in the angular speed ω_ϵ is calculated from this and passed to controller C . This is a PID controller that we need to tune. The output of the controller is the control input, x , that is passed to the vessel. The plant H describes the physical system, i.e. how the control input affects the angular acceleration of the vessel. The derivative of this is computed to get the new angular speed of the vessel, which is then fed back to compute the new error.

For the controller, C , we use a proportional-integral controller. Note that the controller does not have a derivative term, so that the system behaves like a second order system and is therefore easy to tune.

The transfer function for the controller in the s domain is:

$$C(s) = K_P + K_I s^{-1}$$

From the schematic, the transfer function for the plant H is:

$$H(s) = \frac{\omega_\epsilon(s)}{X(s)}$$

x is the control input to the vessel, which is the percentage of the available torque τ_{max} that is being applied to the vessel. Call this the current torque, denoted τ . This can be written mathematically as:

$$\tau = x\tau_{max}$$

Combining this with the angular equation of motion gives the angular acceleration in terms of the control input:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \text{moment of inertia of the vessel} \\ \tau &= I\omega_\epsilon \\ \Rightarrow \omega_\epsilon &= \frac{x\tau_{max}}{I} \end{aligned}$$

Taking the laplace transform of this gives us:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\omega_\epsilon(t)) &= s\omega_\epsilon(s) \\ &= \frac{sX(s)\tau_{max}}{I} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\omega_\epsilon(s)}{X(s)} &= \frac{\tau_{max}}{I} \end{aligned}$$

We can now rewrite the transfer function for H as:

$$H(s) = \frac{\tau_{max}}{I}$$

The open loop transfer function for the entire system is:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{OL}(s) &= C(s) \cdot H(s) \cdot s^{-1} \\ &= (K_P + K_I s^{-1}) \frac{\tau_{max}}{I s} \end{aligned}$$

The closed loop transfer function is then:

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{G_{OL}(s)}{1 + G_{OL}(s)} \\ &= \frac{aK_P s + aK_I}{s^2 + aK_P s + aK_I} \text{ where } a = \frac{\tau_{max}}{I} \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic equation for the system is therefore:

$$\Phi = s^2 + \frac{\tau_{max}}{I} K_P s + \frac{\tau_{max}}{I} K_I$$

The characteristic equation for a standard second order system is:

$$\Phi_{standard} = s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2$$

where ζ is the damping ratio and ω_0 is the natural frequency of the system.

Equating coefficients between these equations, and rearranging, gives us the gains for the PI controller in terms of ζ and ω_0 :

$$\begin{aligned} K_P &= \frac{2\zeta\omega_0 I}{\tau_{max}} \\ K_I &= \frac{I\omega_0^2}{\tau_{max}} \end{aligned}$$

We now need to choose some performance requirements to place on the system, which will allow us to determine the values of ζ and ω_0 , and therefore the gains for the controller.

The percentage by which a second order system overshoots is:

$$O = e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}$$

And the time it takes to reach the first peak in its output is:

$$T_P = \frac{\pi}{\omega_0 \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

These can be rearranged to give us ζ and ω_0 in terms of overshoot and time to peak:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta &= \sqrt{\frac{\ln^2(O)}{\pi^2 + \ln^2(O)}} \\ \omega_0 &= \frac{\pi}{T_P \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \end{aligned}$$

By default, kRPC uses the values $O = 0.01$ and $T_P = 3$.

2.8.5 Corner Cases

When sitting on the launchpad

In this situation, the autopilot cannot rotate the vessel. This means that the integral term in the controllers will build up to a large value. This is even true if the vessel is pointing in the correct direction, as small floating point variations in the computed error will also cause the integral term to increase. The integral terms are therefore fixed at zero to overcome this.

When the available angular acceleration is zero

This could be caused, for example, by the reaction wheels on a vessel running out of electricity resulting in the vessel having no torque.

In this situation, the autopilot also has little or no control over the vessel. This means that the integral terms in the controllers will build up to a large value over time. This is overcome by fixing the integral terms to zero when the available angular acceleration falls below a small threshold.

This situation also causes an issue with the controller gain auto-tuning: as the available angular acceleration tends towards zero, the controller gains tend towards infinity. When it equals zero, the auto-tuning would cause a division by zero. Therefore, auto-tuning is also disabled when the available acceleration falls below the threshold. This leaves the controller gains at their current values until the available acceleration rises again.

3.1 C# Client

This client provides functionality to interact with a kRPC server from programs written in C#. The `KRPC.Client.dll` assembly can be [installed using NuGet](#) or [downloaded from GitHub](#).

3.1.1 Installing the Library

Install the client using [NuGet](#) or download the assembly [from GitHub](#) and reference it in your project. You also need to install [Google.Protobuf](#) using [NuGet](#).

Note: The copy of `Google.Protobuf.dll` in the `GameData` folder shipped with the kRPC server plugin should be *avoided*. It is a modified version to work within KSP. [See here for more details](#).

3.1.2 Connecting to the Server

To connect to a server, create a `Connection` object. For example to connect to a server running on the local machine:

```
using KRPC.Client;
using KRPC.Client.Services.KRPC;

class Program {
    public static void Main () {
        var connection = new Connection (name : "Example");
        var krpc = connection.KRPC ();
        System.Console.WriteLine (krpc.GetStatus ().Version);
    }
}
```

The class constructor also accepts arguments that specify what address and port numbers to connect to. For example:

```
using KRPC.Client;
using KRPC.Client.Services.KRPC;
using System.Net;

class Program {
    public static void Main () {
        var connection = new Connection (
            name : "Example", address: IPAddress.Parse("10.0.2.2"), rpcPort: 1000, streamPort: 1001);
        var krpc = connection.KRPC ();
    }
}
```

```
        System.Console.WriteLine (krpc.GetStatus ().Version);  
    }  
}
```

3.1.3 Interacting with the Server

kRPC groups remote procedures into services. The functionality for the services are defined in namespace `KRPC.Client.Services.*`.

To interact with a service, you must first instantiate it. The following example connects to the server, instantiates the `SpaceCenter` service, and outputs the name of the active vessel:

```
using KRPC.Client;  
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;  
  
class Program {  
    public static void Main () {  
        var connection = new Connection (name : "Vessel Name");  
        var spaceCenter = connection.SpaceCenter ();  
        var vessel = spaceCenter.ActiveVessel;  
        System.Console.WriteLine (vessel.Name);  
    }  
}
```

3.1.4 Streaming Data from the Server

A stream repeatedly executes a function on the server, with a fixed set of argument values. It provides a more efficient way of repeatedly getting the result of a function, avoiding the network overhead of having to invoke it directly.

For example, consider the following loop that continuously prints out the position of the active vessel. This loop incurs significant communication overheads, as the `KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter.Vessel.Position` method is called repeatedly.

```
using KRPC.Client;  
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;  
using System;  
  
class Program {  
    public static void Main () {  
        var connection = new Connection ();  
        var spaceCenter = connection.SpaceCenter ();  
        var vessel = spaceCenter.ActiveVessel;  
        var refframe = vessel.Orbit.Body.ReferenceFrame;  
        while (true)  
            Console.Out.WriteLine(vessel.Position(refframe));  
    }  
}
```

The following code achieves the same thing, but is far more efficient. It calls `Connection.AddStream` once at the start of the program to create a stream, and then repeatedly gets the position from the stream.

```
using KRPC.Client;  
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;  
using System;  
  
class Program {
```



```

public static void Main () {
    var connection = new Connection ();
    var spaceCenter = connection.SpaceCenter ();
    var vessel = spaceCenter.ActiveVessel;
    var refframe = vessel.Orbit.Body.ReferenceFrame;
    var position = connection.AddStream(() => vessel.Position(refframe));
    while (true)
        Console.Out.WriteLine(position.Get());
}
}

```

Streams are created for any method call by calling *Connection.AddStream* and passing it a lambda expression calling the desired method. This lambda expression must take zero arguments and be either a method call expression or a parameter call expression. It returns an instance of the *Stream* class from which the latest value can be obtained by calling *Stream.Get*. A stream can be stopped and removed from the server by calling *Stream.Remove* on the stream object. All of a clients streams are automatically stopped when it disconnects.

3.1.5 Client API Reference

class Connection

A connection to the kRPC server. All interaction with kRPC is performed via an instance of this class.

Connection (string name = "", IPAddress address = null, int rpcPort = 50000, int streamPort = 0)

Connect to a kRPC server on the specified IP address and port numbers. If streamPort is 0, does not connect to the stream server. Passes an optional name to the server to identify the client (up to 32 bytes of UTF-8 encoded text).

Stream<ReturnType> **AddStream**<ReturnType> (LambdaExpression expression)

Create a new stream from the given lambda expression. Returns a stream object that can be used to obtain the latest value of the stream.

Dispose ()

Close the connection and free any resources associated with it.

class Stream<ReturnType>

Object representing a stream.

ReturnType **Get ()**

Get the most recent value of the stream.

void **Remove ()**

Remove the stream from the server.

3.2 KRPC API

class KRPC

Main kRPC service, used by clients to interact with basic server functionality.

KRPC.Schema.KRPC.Status **GetStatus ()**

Returns some information about the server, such as the version.

KRPC.Schema.KRPC.Services **GetServices ()**

Returns information on all services, procedures, classes, properties etc. provided by the server. Can be used by client libraries to automatically create functionality such as stubs.

GameScene **CurrentGameScene { get; }**

Get the current game scene.

uint AddStream (KRPC.Schema.KRPC.Request *request*)

Add a streaming request and return its identifier.

Parameters

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the C# client library.

void RemoveStream (**uint** *id*)

Remove a streaming request.

Parameters

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the C# client library.

enum GameScene

The game scene. See *KRPC.CurrentGameScene*.

SpaceCenter

The game scene showing the Kerbal Space Center buildings.

Flight

The game scene showing a vessel in flight (or on the launchpad/runway).

TrackingStation

The tracking station.

EditorVAB

The Vehicle Assembly Building.

EditorSPH

The Space Plane Hangar.

3.3 SpaceCenter API

3.3.1 SpaceCenter

class SpaceCenter

Provides functionality to interact with Kerbal Space Program. This includes controlling the active vessel, managing its resources, planning maneuver nodes and auto-piloting.

Vessel **ActiveVessel** { **get**; **set**; }

The currently active vessel.

ICollection<Vessel> **Vessels** { **get**; }

A list of all the vessels in the game.

IDictionary<string, CelestialBody> **Bodies** { **get**; }

A dictionary of all celestial bodies (planets, moons, etc.) in the game, keyed by the name of the body.

CelestialBody **TargetBody** { **get**; **set**; }

The currently targeted celestial body.

Vessel **TargetVessel** { **get**; **set**; }

The currently targeted vessel.

DockingPort **TargetDockingPort** { **get**; **set**; }

The currently targeted docking port.

void **ClearTarget** ()

Clears the current target.

IList<*string*> **LaunchableVessels** (*string* *craftDirectory*)

Returns a list of vessels from the given *craftDirectory* that can be launched.

Parameters

- **craftDirectory** – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory. For example "VAB" or "SPH".

void **LaunchVessel** (*string* *craftDirectory*, *string* *name*, *string* *launchSite*)

Launch a vessel.

Parameters

- **craftDirectory** – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory, that contains the craft file. For example "VAB" or "SPH".
- **name** – Name of the vessel to launch. This is the name of the ".craft" file in the save directory, without the ".craft" file extension.
- **launchSite** – Name of the launch site. For example "LaunchPad" or "Runway".

void **LaunchVesselFromVAB** (*string* *name*)

Launch a new vessel from the VAB onto the launchpad.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling *SpaceCenter.LaunchVessel* with the craft directory set to “VAB” and the launch site set to “LaunchPad”.

void **LaunchVesselFromSPH** (*string* *name*)

Launch a new vessel from the SPH onto the runway.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling *SpaceCenter.LaunchVessel* with the craft directory set to “SPH” and the launch site set to “Runway”.

void **Save** (*string* *name*)

Save the game with a given name. This will create a save file called *name.sfs* in the folder of the current save game.

Parameters

void **Load** (*string* *name*)

Load the game with the given name. This will create a load a save file called *name.sfs* from the folder of the current save game.

Parameters

void **Quicksave** ()

Save a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling *SpaceCenter.Save* with the name “quicksave”.

void **Quickload** ()
Load a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling *SpaceCenter.Load* with the name “quicksave”.

Camera **Camera** { **get**; }

An object that can be used to control the camera.

double **UT** { **get**; }

The current universal time in seconds.

float **G** { **get**; }

The value of the *gravitational constant* *G* in $N(m/kg)^2$.

WarpMode **WarpMode** { **get**; }

The current time warp mode. Returns *WarpMode.None* if time warp is not active, *WarpMode.Rails* if regular “on-rails” time warp is active, or *WarpMode.Physics* if physical time warp is active.

float **WarpRate** { **get**; }

The current warp rate. This is the rate at which time is passing for either on-rails or physical time warp. For example, a value of 10 means time is passing 10x faster than normal. Returns 1 if time warp is not active.

float **WarpFactor** { **get**; }

The current warp factor. This is the index of the rate at which time is passing for either regular “on-rails” or physical time warp. Returns 0 if time warp is not active. When in on-rails time warp, this is equal to *SpaceCenter.RailsWarpFactor*, and in physics time warp, this is equal to *SpaceCenter.PhysicsWarpFactor*.

int **RailsWarpFactor** { **get**; **set**; }

The time warp rate, using regular “on-rails” time warp. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if physical time warp is active. If requested time warp factor cannot be set, it will be set to the next lowest possible value. For example, if the vessel is too close to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

int **PhysicsWarpFactor** { **get**; **set**; }

The physical time warp rate. A value between 0 and 3 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if regular “on-rails” time warp is active.

bool **CanRailsWarpAt** (int *factor* = 1)

Returns *true* if regular “on-rails” time warp can be used, at the specified warp *factor*. The maximum time warp rate is limited by various things, including how close the active vessel is to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Parameters

- **factor** – The warp factor to check.

int **MaximumRailsWarpFactor** { **get**; }

The current maximum regular “on-rails” warp factor that can be set. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

void **WarpTo** (double *ut*, float *maxRailsRate* = 100000.0, float *maxPhysicsRate* = 2.0)

Uses time acceleration to warp forward to a time in the future, specified by universal time *ut*. This call blocks until the desired time is reached. Uses regular “on-rails” or physical time warp as appropriate. For

example, physical time warp is used when the active vessel is traveling through an atmosphere. When using regular “on-rails” time warp, the warp rate is limited by *maxRailsRate*, and when using physical time warp, the warp rate is limited by *maxPhysicsRate*.

Parameters

- **ut** – The universal time to warp to, in seconds.
- **maxRailsRate** – The maximum warp rate in regular “on-rails” time warp.
- **maxPhysicsRate** – The maximum warp rate in physical time warp.

Returns When the time warp is complete.

`Tuple<double, double, double> TransformPosition` (`Tuple<double, double, double> position`, *ReferenceFrame from*, *ReferenceFrame to*)

Converts a position vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **position** – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** – The reference frame that the position vector is in.
- **to** – The reference frame to convert the position vector to.

Returns The corresponding position vector in reference frame *to*.

`Tuple<double, double, double> TransformDirection` (`Tuple<double, double, double> direction`, *ReferenceFrame from*, *ReferenceFrame to*)

Converts a direction vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **direction** – Direction vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** – The reference frame that the direction vector is in.
- **to** – The reference frame to convert the direction vector to.

Returns The corresponding direction vector in reference frame *to*.

`Tuple<double, double, double, double> TransformRotation` (`Tuple<double, double, double, double> rotation`, *ReferenceFrame from*, *ReferenceFrame to*)

Converts a rotation from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **rotation** – Rotation in reference frame *from*.
- **from** – The reference frame that the rotation is in.
- **to** – The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

Returns The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

`Tuple<double, double, double> TransformVelocity` (`Tuple<double, double, double> position`, `Tuple<double, double, double> velocity`, *ReferenceFrame from*, *ReferenceFrame to*)

Converts a velocity vector (acting at the specified position vector) from one reference frame to another. The position vector is required to take the relative angular velocity of the reference frames into account.

Parameters

- **position** – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **velocity** – Velocity vector in reference frame *from*.

- **from** – The reference frame that the position and velocity vectors are in.
- **to** – The reference frame to convert the velocity vector to.

Returns The corresponding velocity in reference frame *to*.

bool FARAvailable { get; }
Whether [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

enum WarpMode
The time warp mode. Returned by [WarpMode](#)

Rails
Time warp is active, and in regular “on-rails” mode.

Physics
Time warp is active, and in physical time warp mode.

None
Time warp is not active.

3.3.2 Vessel

class Vessel

These objects are used to interact with vessels in KSP. This includes getting orbital and flight data, manipulating control inputs and managing resources. Created using [SpaceCenter.ActiveVessel](#) or [SpaceCenter.Vessels](#).

string Name { get; set; }
The name of the vessel.

VesselType Type { get; set; }
The type of the vessel.

VesselSituation Situation { get; }
The situation the vessel is in.

bool Recoverable { get; }
Whether the vessel is recoverable.

void Recover ()
Recover the vessel.

double MET { get; }
The mission elapsed time in seconds.

Flight Flight (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame = None)
Returns a [Flight](#) object that can be used to get flight telemetry for the vessel, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame. Defaults to the vessel’s surface reference frame ([Vessel.SurfaceReferenceFrame](#)).

Note: When this is called with no arguments, the vessel’s surface reference frame is used. This reference frame moves with the vessel, therefore velocities and speeds returned by the flight object will be zero. See the [reference frames tutorial](#) for examples of getting the *orbital speed* and *surface speed* of a vessel.

Orbit **Orbit** { get; }

The current orbit of the vessel.

Control **Control** { get; }

Returns a *Control* object that can be used to manipulate the vessel's control inputs. For example, its pitch/yaw/roll controls, RCS and thrust.

AutoPilot **AutoPilot** { get; }

An *AutoPilot* object, that can be used to perform simple auto-piloting of the vessel.

Resources **Resources** { get; }

A *Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in the vessel.

Resources **ResourcesInDecoupleStage** (int *stage*, bool *cumulative* = True)

Returns a *Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in a given *stage*.

Parameters

- **stage** – Get resources for parts that are decoupled in this stage.
- **cumulative** – When *false*, returns the resources for parts decoupled in just the given stage. When *true* returns the resources decoupled in the given stage and all subsequent stages combined.

Note: For details on stage numbering, see the discussion on *Staging*.

Parts **Parts** { get; }

A *Parts* object, that can used to interact with the parts that make up this vessel.

float **Mass** { get; }

The total mass of the vessel, including resources, in kg.

float **DryMass** { get; }

The total mass of the vessel, excluding resources, in kg.

float **Thrust** { get; }

The total thrust currently being produced by the vessel's engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.Thrust* for every engine in the vessel.

float **AvailableThrust** { get; }

Gets the total available thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.AvailableThrust* for every active engine in the vessel.

float **MaxThrust** { get; }

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.MaxThrust* for every active engine.

float **MaxVacuumThrust** { get; }

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines when the vessel is in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.MaxVacuumThrust* for every active engine.

float **SpecificImpulse** { get; }

The combined specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

float **VacuumSpecificImpulse** { get; }

The combined vacuum specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

float KerbinSeaLevelSpecificImpulse { get; }

The combined specific impulse of all active engines at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

Tuple<double, double, double> MomentOfInertia { get; }

The moment of inertia of the vessel around its center of mass in $kg.m^2$. The inertia values are around the pitch, roll and yaw directions respectively. This corresponds to the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.ReferenceFrame*).

IList<double> InertiaTensor { get; }

The inertia tensor of the vessel around its center of mass, in the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.ReferenceFrame*). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableTorque { get; }

The maximum torque that the vessel generate. Includes contributions from reaction wheels, RCS, gim-balled engines and aerodynamic control surfaces. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.ReferenceFrame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableReactionWheelTorque { get; }

The maximum torque that the currently active and powered reaction wheels can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.ReferenceFrame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableRCSTorque { get; }

The maximum torque that the currently active RCS thrusters can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.ReferenceFrame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableEngineTorque { get; }

The maximum torque that the currently active and gimballled engines can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.ReferenceFrame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableControlSurfaceTorque { get; }

The maximum torque that the aerodynamic control surfaces can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.ReferenceFrame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

ReferenceFrame ReferenceFrame { get; }

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessel.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel.
- The x-axis points out to the right of the vessel.
- The y-axis points in the forward direction of the vessel.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the vessel.

ReferenceFrame OrbitalReferenceFrame { get; }

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessels orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.

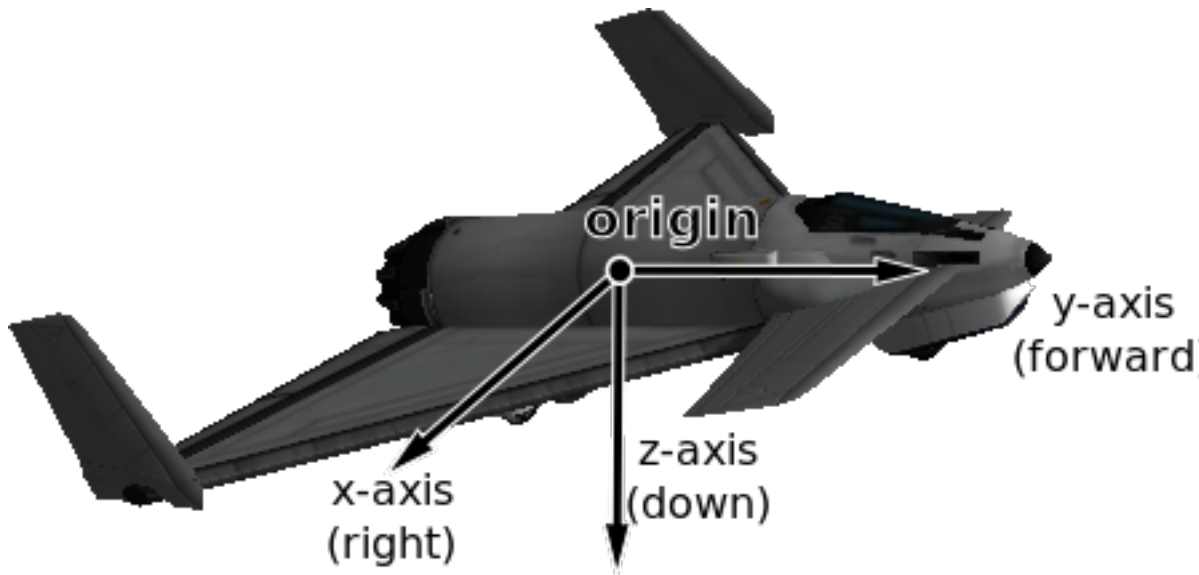


Fig. 3.1: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Aeris 3A aircraft

- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘orbit’ mode on the navball.

ReferenceFrame **SurfaceReferenceFrame** { *get*; }

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the north and up directions on the surface of the body.
- The x-axis points in the *zenith* direction (upwards, normal to the body being orbited, from the center of the body towards the center of mass of the vessel).
- The y-axis points northwards towards the *astronomical horizon* (north, and tangential to the surface of the body – the direction in which a compass would point when on the surface).
- The z-axis points eastwards towards the *astronomical horizon* (east, and tangential to the surface of the body – east on a compass when on the surface).

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘surface’ mode on the navball.

ReferenceFrame **SurfaceVelocityReferenceFrame** { *get*; }

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the velocity vector of the vessel relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel’s velocity vector.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the vessel’s velocity vector, relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

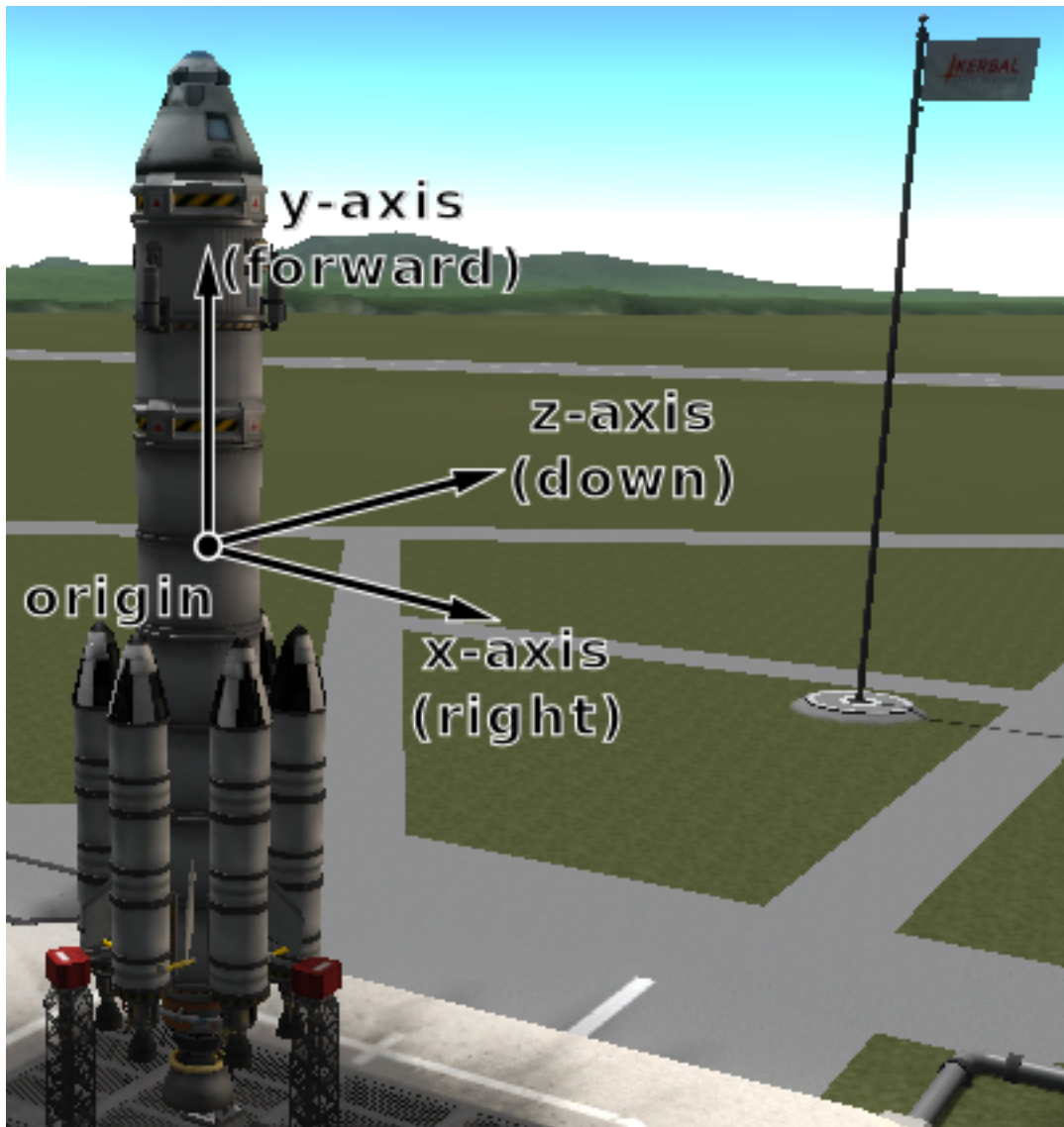


Fig. 3.2: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Kerbal-X rocket

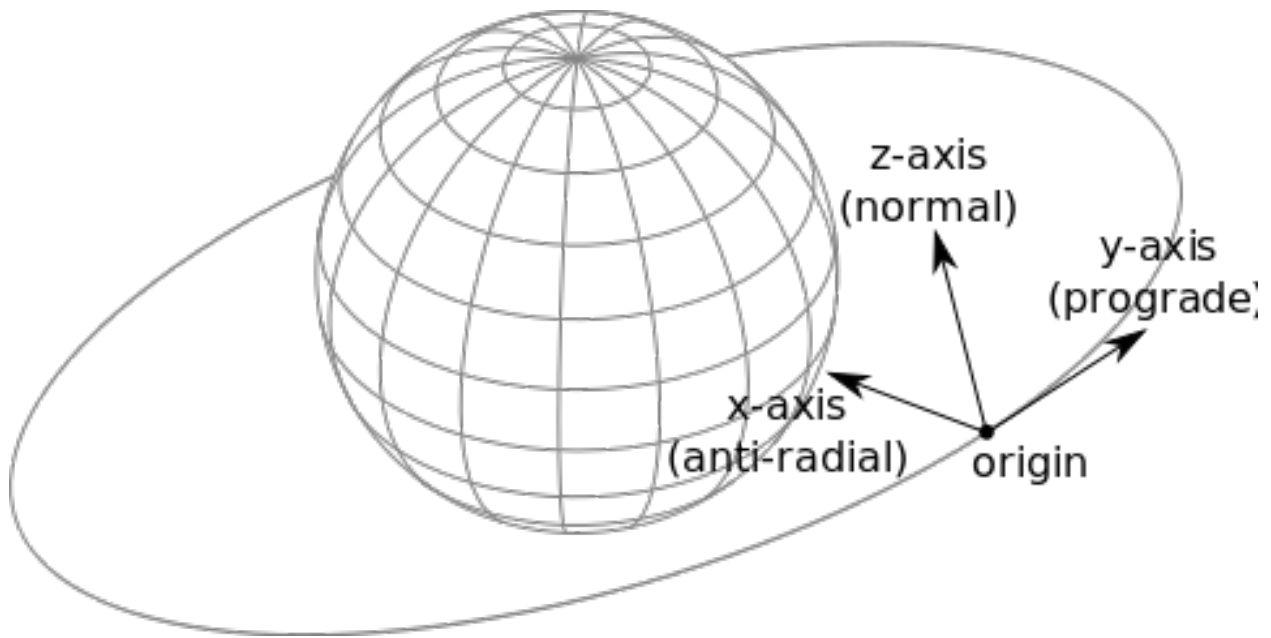


Fig. 3.3: Vessel orbital reference frame origin and axes

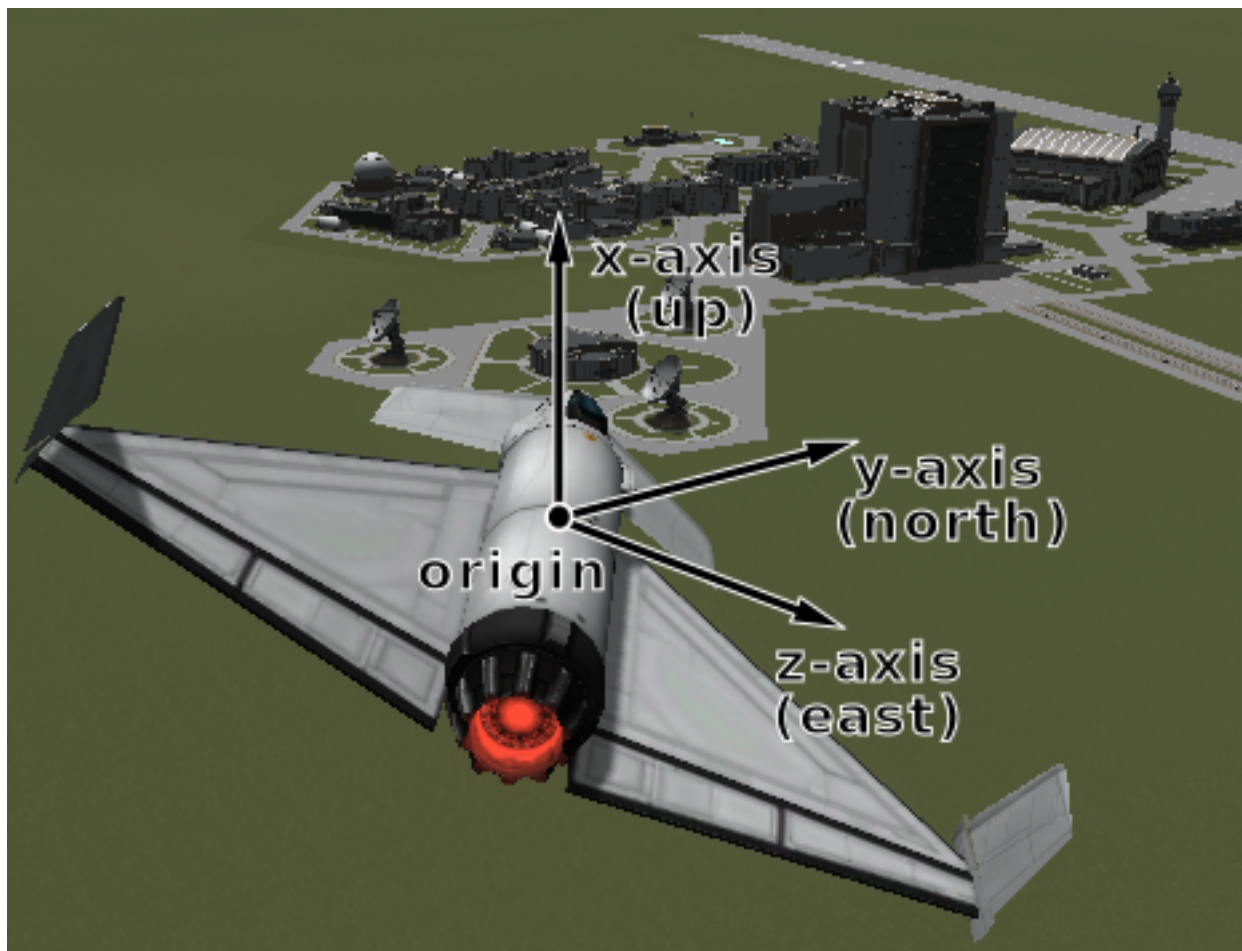


Fig. 3.4: Vessel surface reference frame origin and axes

- The z-axis is in the plane of the astronomical horizon.
- The x-axis is orthogonal to the other two axes.

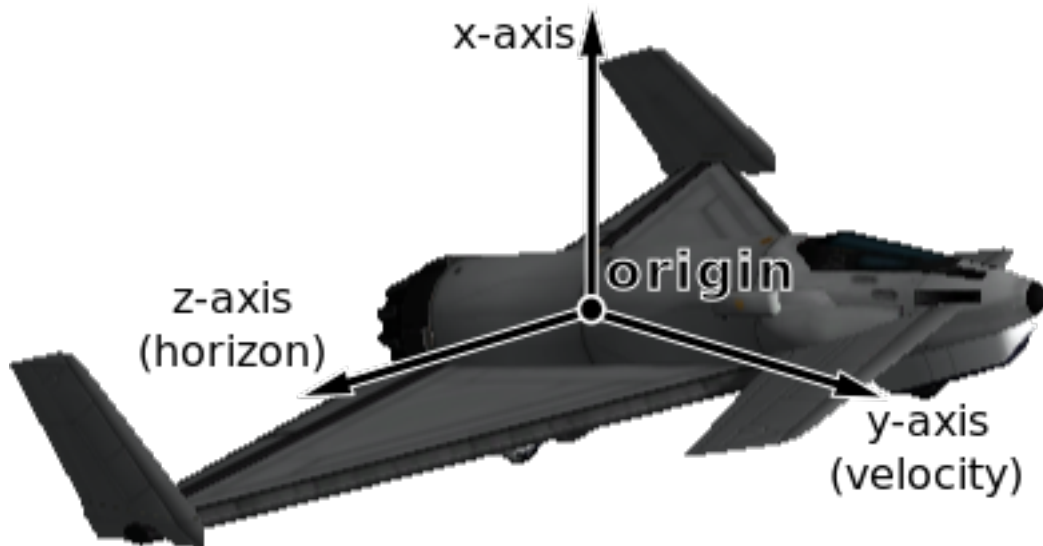


Fig. 3.5: Vessel surface velocity reference frame origin and axes

`Tuple<double, double, double> Position (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

Returns the position vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`Tuple<double, double, double> Velocity (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

Returns the velocity vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`Tuple<double, double, double, double> Rotation (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

Returns the rotation of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`Tuple<double, double, double> Direction (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

Returns the direction in which the vessel is pointing, as a unit vector, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`Tuple<double, double, double> AngularVelocity (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

Returns the angular velocity of the vessel in the given reference frame. The magnitude of the returned vector is the rotational speed in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation (using the right hand rule).

Parameters

enum VesselType

The type of a vessel. See `Vessel.Type`.

Ship

Ship.

Station

Station.

Lander
Lander.

Probe
Probe.

Rover
Rover.

Base
Base.

Debris
Debris.

enum VesselSituation
The situation a vessel is in. See *Vessel.Situation*.

Docked
Vessel is docked to another.

Escaping
Escaping.

Flying
Vessel is flying through an atmosphere.

Landed
Vessel is landed on the surface of a body.

Orbiting
Vessel is orbiting a body.

PreLaunch
Vessel is awaiting launch.

Splashed
Vessel has splashed down in an ocean.

SubOrbital
Vessel is on a sub-orbital trajectory.

3.3.3 CelestialBody

class CelestialBody
Represents a celestial body (such as a planet or moon). See *SpaceCenter.Bodies*.

string **Name** { *get*; }
The name of the body.

ICollection<*CelestialBody*> **Satellites** { *get*; }
A list of celestial bodies that are in orbit around this celestial body.

Orbit **Orbit** { *get*; }
The orbit of the body.

float **Mass** { *get*; }
The mass of the body, in kilograms.

float **GravitationalParameter** { *get*; }
The standard gravitational parameter of the body in m^3s^{-2} .

`float SurfaceGravity { get; }`

The acceleration due to gravity at sea level (mean altitude) on the body, in m/s^2 .

`float RotationalPeriod { get; }`

The sidereal rotational period of the body, in seconds.

`float RotationalSpeed { get; }`

The rotational speed of the body, in radians per second.

`float EquatorialRadius { get; }`

The equatorial radius of the body, in meters.

`double SurfaceHeight (double latitude, double longitude)`

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water this is equal to 0.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees

`double BedrockHeight (double latitude, double longitude)`

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water, this is the height of the sea-bed and is therefore a negative value.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees

`Tuple<double, double, double> MSLPosition (double latitude, double longitude, ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The position at mean sea level at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees
- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame for the returned position vector

`Tuple<double, double, double> SurfacePosition (double latitude, double longitude, ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position of the surface of the water.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees
- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame for the returned position vector

`Tuple<double, double, double> BedrockPosition (double latitude, double longitude, ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position at the bottom of the sea-bed.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees

- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame for the returned position vector

float SphereOfInfluence { get; }

The radius of the sphere of influence of the body, in meters.

bool HasAtmosphere { get; }

true if the body has an atmosphere.

float AtmosphereDepth { get; }

The depth of the atmosphere, in meters.

bool HasAtmosphericOxygen { get; }

true if there is oxygen in the atmosphere, required for air-breathing engines.

ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame { get; }**

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the celestial body.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the body.
- The x-axis points from the center of the body towards the intersection of the prime meridian and equator (the position at 0° longitude, 0° latitude).
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points from the center of the body towards the equator at 90°E longitude.

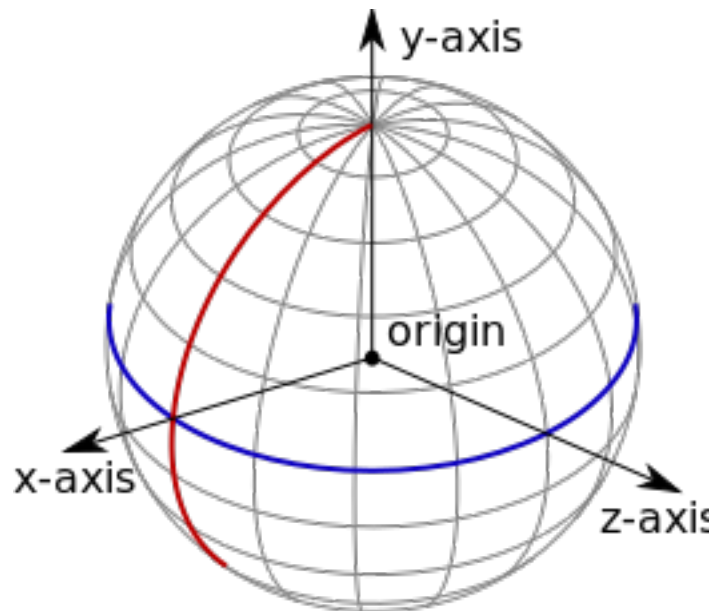


Fig. 3.6: Celestial body reference frame origin and axes. The equator is shown in blue, and the prime meridian in red.

ReferenceFrame **NonRotatingReferenceFrame { get; }**

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, and orientated in a fixed direction (it does not rotate with the body).

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes do not rotate.
- The x-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.

- The z-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.

ReferenceFrame **OrbitalReferenceFrame** { *get*; }

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, but orientated with the body's orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Tuple<double, double, double> **Position** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the position vector of the center of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> **Velocity** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the velocity vector of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double, double> **Rotation** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the rotation of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> **Direction** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the direction in which the north pole of the celestial body is pointing, as a unit vector, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> **AngularVelocity** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the angular velocity of the body in the specified reference frame. The magnitude of the vector is the rotational speed of the body, in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation, using the right-hand rule.

Parameters

3.3.4 Flight

class Flight

Used to get flight telemetry for a vessel, by calling *Vessel.Flight*. All of the information returned by this class is given in the reference frame passed to that method. Obtained by calling *Vessel.Flight*.

Note: To get orbital information, such as the apoapsis or inclination, see *Orbit*.

float **GForce** { *get*; }

The current G force acting on the vessel in m/s^2 .

double **MeanAltitude** { *get*; }

The altitude above sea level, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

double **SurfaceAltitude** { *get*; }

The altitude above the surface of the body or sea level, whichever is closer, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

`double BedrockAltitude { get; }`

The altitude above the surface of the body, in meters. When over water, this is the altitude above the sea floor. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

`double Elevation { get; }`

The elevation of the terrain under the vessel, in meters. This is the height of the terrain above sea level, and is negative when the vessel is over the sea.

`double Latitude { get; }`

The `latitude` of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

`double Longitude { get; }`

The `longitude` of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Velocity { get; }`

The velocity vector of the vessel. The magnitude of the vector is the speed of the vessel in meters per second. The direction of the vector is the direction of the vessels motion.

`double Speed { get; }`

The speed of the vessel in meters per second.

`double HorizontalSpeed { get; }`

The horizontal speed of the vessel in meters per second.

`double VerticalSpeed { get; }`

The vertical speed of the vessel in meters per second.

`Tuple<double, double, double> CenterOfMass { get; }`

The position of the center of mass of the vessel.

`Tuple<double, double, double, double> Rotation { get; }`

The rotation of the vessel.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Direction { get; }`

The direction vector that the vessel is pointing in.

`float Pitch { get; }`

The pitch angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -90° and $+90^\circ$.

`float Heading { get; }`

The heading angle of the vessel relative to north, in degrees. A value between 0° and 360° .

`float Roll { get; }`

The roll angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -180° and $+180^\circ$.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Prograde { get; }`

The unit direction vector pointing in the prograde direction.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Retrograde { get; }`

The unit direction vector pointing in the retrograde direction.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Normal { get; }`

The unit direction vector pointing in the normal direction.

`Tuple<double, double, double> AntiNormal { get; }`

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-normal direction.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Radial { get; }`

The unit direction vector pointing in the radial direction.

`Tuple<double, double, double> AntiRadial { get; }`

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-radial direction.

`float AtmosphereDensity { get; }`

The current density of the atmosphere around the vessel, in kg/m^3 .

`float DynamicPressure { get; }`

The dynamic pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals. This is a measure of the strength of the aerodynamic forces. It is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{air density} \cdot \text{velocity}^2$. It is commonly denoted as Q .

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

`float StaticPressure { get; }`

The static atmospheric pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

`Tuple<double, double, double> AerodynamicForce { get; }`

The total aerodynamic forces acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Lift { get; }`

The [aerodynamic lift](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Drag { get; }`

The [aerodynamic drag](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

`float SpeedOfSound { get; }`

The speed of sound, in the atmosphere around the vessel, in m/s .

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

`float Mach { get; }`

The speed of the vessel, in multiples of the speed of sound.

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float EquivalentAirSpeed { get; }

The equivalent air speed of the vessel, in m/s .

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float TerminalVelocity { get; }

An estimate of the current terminal velocity of the vessel, in m/s . This is the speed at which the drag forces cancel out the force of gravity.

Note: Calculated using [KSP's stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

float AngleOfAttack { get; }

Gets the pitch angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

float SideslipAngle { get; }

Gets the yaw angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

float TotalAirTemperature { get; }

The total air temperature of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin. This temperature includes the *Flight.StaticAirTemperature* and the vessel's kinetic energy.

float StaticAirTemperature { get; }

The static (ambient) temperature of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin.

float StallFraction { get; }

Gets the current amount of stall, between 0 and 1. A value greater than 0.005 indicates a minor stall and a value greater than 0.5 indicates a large-scale stall.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float DragCoefficient { get; }

Gets the coefficient of drag. This is the amount of drag produced by the vessel. It depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float LiftCoefficient { get; }

Gets the coefficient of lift. This is the amount of lift produced by the vessel, and depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float BallisticCoefficient { get; }

Gets the ballistic coefficient.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float ThrustSpecificFuelConsumption { get; }

Gets the thrust specific fuel consumption for the jet engines on the vessel. This is a measure of the

efficiency of the engines, with a lower value indicating a more efficient vessel. This value is the number of Newtons of fuel that are burned, per hour, to product one newton of thrust.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

3.3.5 Orbit

class Orbit

Describes an orbit. For example, the orbit of a vessel, obtained by calling *Vessel.Orbit*, or a celestial body, obtained by calling *CelestialBody.Orbit*.

CelestialBody **Body** { **get**; }

The celestial body (e.g. planet or moon) around which the object is orbiting.

double Apoapsis { **get**; }

Gets the apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Note: For the apoapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use *Orbit.ApoapsisAltitude*.

double Periapsis { **get**; }

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Note: For the periapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use *Orbit.PeriapsisAltitude*.

double ApoapsisAltitude { **get**; }

The apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Note: This is equal to *Orbit.Apoapsis* minus the equatorial radius of the body.

double PeriapsisAltitude { **get**; }

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Note: This is equal to *Orbit.Periapsis* minus the equatorial radius of the body.

double SemiMajorAxis { **get**; }

The semi-major axis of the orbit, in meters.

double SemiMinorAxis { **get**; }

The semi-minor axis of the orbit, in meters.

double Radius { **get**; }

The current radius of the orbit, in meters. This is the distance between the center of mass of the object in orbit, and the center of mass of the body around which it is orbiting.

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

double Speed { **get**; }

The current orbital speed of the object in meters per second.

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

`double Period { get; }`

The orbital period, in seconds.

`double TimeToApoapsis { get; }`

The time until the object reaches apoapsis, in seconds.

`double TimeToPeriapsis { get; }`

The time until the object reaches periapsis, in seconds.

`double Eccentricity { get; }`

The *eccentricity* of the orbit.

`double Inclination { get; }`

The *inclination* of the orbit, in radians.

`double LongitudeOfAscendingNode { get; }`

The *longitude of the ascending node*, in radians.

`double ArgumentOfPeriapsis { get; }`

The *argument of periapsis*, in radians.

`double MeanAnomalyAtEpoch { get; }`

The *mean anomaly at epoch*.

`double Epoch { get; }`

The time since the epoch (the point at which the *mean anomaly at epoch* was measured, in seconds.

`double MeanAnomaly { get; }`

The *mean anomaly*.

`double EccentricAnomaly { get; }`

The *eccentric anomaly*.

`Tuple<double, double, double> ReferencePlaneNormal (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The unit direction vector that is normal to the orbits reference plane, in the given reference frame. The reference plane is the plane from which the orbits inclination is measured.

Parameters

`Tuple<double, double, double> ReferencePlaneDirection (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The unit direction vector from which the orbits longitude of ascending node is measured, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`double TimeToSOIChange { get; }`

The time until the object changes sphere of influence, in seconds. Returns NaN if the object is not going to change sphere of influence.

Orbit `NextOrbit { get; }`

If the object is going to change sphere of influence in the future, returns the new orbit after the change. Otherwise returns null.

3.3.6 Control

class Control

Used to manipulate the controls of a vessel. This includes adjusting the throttle, enabling/disabling sys-

tems such as SAS and RCS, or altering the direction in which the vessel is pointing. Obtained by calling *Vessel.Control*.

Note: Control inputs (such as pitch, yaw and roll) are zeroed when all clients that have set one or more of these inputs are no longer connected.

bool SAS { get; set; }
The state of SAS.

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot.SAS*

SASMode **SASMode { get; set; }**
The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot.SASMode*

SpeedMode **SpeedMode { get; set; }**
The current *SpeedMode* of the navball. This is the mode displayed next to the speed at the top of the navball.

bool RCS { get; set; }
The state of RCS.

bool Gear { get; set; }
The state of the landing gear/legs.

bool Lights { get; set; }
The state of the lights.

bool Brakes { get; set; }
The state of the wheel brakes.

bool Abort { get; set; }
The state of the abort action group.

float Throttle { get; set; }
The state of the throttle. A value between 0 and 1.

float Pitch { get; set; }
The state of the pitch control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the w and s keys.

float Yaw { get; set; }
The state of the yaw control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the a and d keys.

float Roll { get; set; }
The state of the roll control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the q and e keys.

float Forward { get; set; }
The state of the forward translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the h and n keys.

float Up { get; set; }
The state of the up translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the i and k keys.

float Right { get; set; }
The state of the right translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the j and l keys.

float WheelThrottle { get; set; }

The state of the wheel throttle. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 rotates the wheels forwards, a value of -1 rotates the wheels backwards.

float WheelSteering { get; set; }

The state of the wheel steering. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 steers to the left, and a value of -1 steers to the right.

int CurrentStage { get; }

The current stage of the vessel. Corresponds to the stage number in the in-game UI.

IList<Vessel> ActivateNextStage ()

Activates the next stage. Equivalent to pressing the space bar in-game.

Returns A list of vessel objects that are jettisoned from the active vessel.

bool GetActionGroup (uint group)

Returns `true` if the given action group is enabled.

Parameters

- **group** – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

void SetActionGroup (uint group, bool state)

Sets the state of the given action group (a value between 0 and 9 inclusive).

Parameters

- **group** – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

void ToggleActionGroup (uint group)

Toggles the state of the given action group.

Parameters

- **group** – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

Node AddNode (double ut, float prograde = 0.0, float normal = 0.0, float radial = 0.0)

Creates a maneuver node at the given universal time, and returns a *Node* object that can be used to modify it. Optionally sets the magnitude of the delta-v for the maneuver node in the prograde, normal and radial directions.

Parameters

- **ut** – Universal time of the maneuver node.
- **prograde** – Delta-v in the prograde direction.
- **normal** – Delta-v in the normal direction.
- **radial** – Delta-v in the radial direction.

IList<Node> Nodes { get; }

Returns a list of all existing maneuver nodes, ordered by time from first to last.

void RemoveNodes ()

Remove all maneuver nodes.

enum SASMode

The behavior of the SAS auto-pilot. See *AutoPilot.SASMode*.

StabilityAssist

Stability assist mode. Dampen out any rotation.

Maneuver

Point in the burn direction of the next maneuver node.

Prograde

Point in the prograde direction.

Retrograde

Point in the retrograde direction.

Normal

Point in the orbit normal direction.

AntiNormal

Point in the orbit anti-normal direction.

Radial

Point in the orbit radial direction.

AntiRadial

Point in the orbit anti-radial direction.

Target

Point in the direction of the current target.

AntiTarget

Point away from the current target.

enum SpeedMode

The mode of the speed reported in the navball. See *Control.SpeedMode*.

Orbit

Speed is relative to the vessel's orbit.

Surface

Speed is relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

Target

Speed is relative to the current target.

3.3.7 Parts

The following classes allow interaction with a vessels individual parts.

- *Parts*
- *Part*
- *Module*
- *Specific Types of Part*
 - *Cargo Bay*
 - *Control Surface*
 - *Decoupler*
 - *Docking Port*
 - *Engine*
 - *Experiment*
 - *Fairing*
 - *Intake*
 - *Landing Gear*
 - *Landing Leg*
 - *Launch Clamp*
 - *Light*
 - *Parachute*
 - *Radiator*
 - *Resource Converter*
 - *Resource Harvester*
 - *Reaction Wheel*
 - *RCS*
 - *Sensor*
 - *Solar Panel*
 - *Thruster*
- *Trees of Parts*
 - *Traversing the Tree*
 - *Attachment Modes*
- *Fuel Lines*
- *Staging*

Parts

class **Parts**

Instances of this class are used to interact with the parts of a vessel. An instance can be obtained by calling *Vessel.Parts*.

IList<Part> **All** { **get**; }

A list of all of the vessels parts.

Part **Root** { **get**; }

The vessels root part.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

Part **Controlling** { **get**; **set**; }

The part from which the vessel is controlled.

IList<Part> **WithName** (*string name*)

A list of parts whose *Part.Name* is *name*.

Parameters

IList<Part> WithTitle (*string title*)

A list of all parts whose *Part.Title* is *title*.

Parameters

IList<Part> WithModule (*string moduleName*)

A list of all parts that contain a *Module* whose *Module.Name* is *moduleName*.

Parameters

IList<Part> InStage (*int stage*)

A list of all parts that are activated in the given *stage*.

Parameters

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

IList<Part> InDecoupleStage (*int stage*)

A list of all parts that are decoupled in the given *stage*.

Parameters

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

IList<Module> ModulesWithName (*string moduleName*)

A list of modules (combined across all parts in the vessel) whose *Module.Name* is *moduleName*.

Parameters

IList<CargoBay> CargoBays { **get;** }

A list of all cargo bays in the vessel.

IList<ControlSurface> ControlSurfaces { **get;** }

A list of all control surfaces in the vessel.

IList<Decoupler> Decouplers { **get;** }

A list of all decouplers in the vessel.

IList<DockingPort> DockingPorts { **get;** }

A list of all docking ports in the vessel.

DockingPort DockingPortWithName (*string name*)

The first docking port in the vessel with the given port name, as returned by *DockingPort.Name*. Returns `null` if there are no such docking ports.

Parameters

IList<Engine> Engines { **get;** }

A list of all engines in the vessel.

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters, jet engines and RCS thrusters.

IList<Experiment> Experiments { **get;** }

A list of all science experiments in the vessel.

IList<Fairing> Fairings { **get;** }

A list of all fairings in the vessel.

IList<Intake> Intakes { get; }
 A list of all intakes in the vessel.

IList<LandingGear> LandingGear { get; }
 A list of all landing gear attached to the vessel.

IList<LandingLeg> LandingLegs { get; }
 A list of all landing legs attached to the vessel.

IList<LaunchClamp> LaunchClamps { get; }
 A list of all launch clamps attached to the vessel.

IList<Light> Lights { get; }
 A list of all lights in the vessel.

IList<Parachute> Parachutes { get; }
 A list of all parachutes in the vessel.

IList<Radiator> Radiators { get; }
 A list of all radiators in the vessel.

IList<RCS> RCS { get; }
 A list of all RCS blocks/thrusters in the vessel.

IList<ReactionWheel> ReactionWheels { get; }
 A list of all reaction wheels in the vessel.

IList<ResourceConverter> ResourceConverters { get; }
 A list of all resource converters in the vessel.

IList<ResourceHarvester> ResourceHarvesters { get; }
 A list of all resource harvesters in the vessel.

IList<Sensor> Sensors { get; }
 A list of all sensors in the vessel.

IList<SolarPanel> SolarPanels { get; }
 A list of all solar panels in the vessel.

Part

class Part

Represents an individual part. Vessels are made up of multiple parts. Instances of this class can be obtained by several methods in [Parts](#).

string Name { get; }
 Internal name of the part, as used in [part cfg files](#). For example “Mark1-2Pod”.

string Title { get; }
 Title of the part, as shown when the part is right clicked in-game. For example “Mk1-2 Command Pod”.

double Cost { get; }
 The cost of the part, in units of funds.

Vessel Vessel { get; }
 The vessel that contains this part.

Part Parent { get; }
 The parts parent. Returns `null` if the part does not have a parent. This, in combination with [Part.Children](#), can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

IList<Part> Children { get; }

The parts children. Returns an empty list if the part has no children. This, in combination with *Part.Parent*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

bool AxiallyAttached { get; }

Whether the part is axially attached to its parent, i.e. on the top or bottom of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns *false*.

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

bool RadiallyAttached { get; }

Whether the part is radially attached to its parent, i.e. on the side of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns *false*.

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

int Stage { get; }

The stage in which this part will be activated. Returns -1 if the part is not activated by staging.

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

int DecoupleStage { get; }

The stage in which this part will be decoupled. Returns -1 if the part is never decoupled from the vessel.

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

bool Massless { get; }

Whether the part is *massless*.

double Mass { get; }

The current mass of the part, including resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

double DryMass { get; }

The mass of the part, not including any resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

bool Shielded { get; }

Whether the part is shielded from the exterior of the vessel, for example by a fairing.

float DynamicPressure { get; }

The dynamic pressure acting on the part, in Pascals.

double ImpactTolerance { get; }

The impact tolerance of the part, in meters per second.

double Temperature { get; }
 Temperature of the part, in Kelvin.

double SkinTemperature { get; }
 Temperature of the skin of the part, in Kelvin.

double MaxTemperature { get; }
 Maximum temperature that the part can survive, in Kelvin.

double MaxSkinTemperature { get; }
 Maximum temperature that the skin of the part can survive, in Kelvin.

float ThermalMass { get; }
 A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the internal temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float ThermalSkinMass { get; }
 A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the skin temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float ThermalResourceMass { get; }
 A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the temperature of the resources contained in the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float ThermalConductionFlux { get; }
 The rate at which heat energy is conducting into or out of the part via contact with other parts. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float ThermalConvectionFlux { get; }
 The rate at which heat energy is convecting into or out of the part from the surrounding atmosphere. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float ThermalRadiationFlux { get; }
 The rate at which heat energy is radiating into or out of the part from the surrounding environment. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float ThermalInternalFlux { get; }
 The rate at which heat energy is begin generated by the part. For example, some engines generate heat by combusting fuel. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float ThermalSkinToInternalFlux { get; }
 The rate at which heat energy is transferring between the part's skin and its internals. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part's internals are gaining heat energy, and negative means its skin is gaining heat energy.

Resources Resources { get; }
 A *Resources* object for the part.

bool Crossfeed { get; }
 Whether this part is crossfeed capable.

bool IsFuelLine { get; }
 Whether this part is a fuel line.

IList<Part> FuelLinesFrom { get; }
 The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is into this part.

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

IList<*Part*> **FuelLinesTo** { get; }

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is out of this part.

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

IList<*Module*> **Modules** { get; }

The modules for this part.

CargoBay **CargoBay** { get; }

A *CargoBay* if the part is a cargo bay, otherwise null.

ControlSurface **ControlSurface** { get; }

A *ControlSurface* if the part is an aerodynamic control surface, otherwise null.

Decoupler **Decoupler** { get; }

A *Decoupler* if the part is a decoupler, otherwise null.

DockingPort **DockingPort** { get; }

A *DockingPort* if the part is a docking port, otherwise null.

Engine **Engine** { get; }

An *Engine* if the part is an engine, otherwise null.

Experiment **Experiment** { get; }

An *Experiment* if the part is a science experiment, otherwise null.

Fairing **Fairing** { get; }

A *Fairing* if the part is a fairing, otherwise null.

Intake **Intake** { get; }

An *Intake* if the part is an intake, otherwise null.

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. For RCS thrusters see *RCS*.

LandingGear **LandingGear** { get; }

A *LandingGear* if the part is a landing gear, otherwise null.

LandingLeg **LandingLeg** { get; }

A *LandingLeg* if the part is a landing leg, otherwise null.

LaunchClamp **LaunchClamp** { get; }

A *LaunchClamp* if the part is a launch clamp, otherwise null.

Light **Light** { get; }

A *Light* if the part is a light, otherwise null.

Parachute **Parachute** { get; }

A *Parachute* if the part is a parachute, otherwise null.

Radiator **Radiator** { get; }

A *Radiator* if the part is a radiator, otherwise null.

RCS **RCS** { get; }

A *RCS* if the part is an RCS block/thruster, otherwise null.

ReactionWheel **ReactionWheel** { get; }

A *ReactionWheel* if the part is a reaction wheel, otherwise null.

ResourceConverter **ResourceConverter** { get; }

A *ResourceConverter* if the part is a resource converter, otherwise null.

ResourceHarvester **ResourceHarvester** { get; }

A *ResourceHarvester* if the part is a resource harvester, otherwise null.

Sensor **Sensor** { get; }

A *Sensor* if the part is a sensor, otherwise null.

SolarPanel **SolarPanel** { get; }

A *SolarPanel* if the part is a solar panel, otherwise null.

Tuple<double, double, double> Position (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The position of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Note: This is a fixed position in the part, defined by the parts model. It is not necessarily the same as the parts center of mass. Use *Part.CenterOfMass* to get the parts center of mass.

Tuple<double, double, double> CenterOfMass (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The position of the parts center of mass in the given reference frame. If the part is physicsless, this is equivalent to *Part.Position*.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> Direction (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The direction of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> Velocity (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The velocity of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double, double> Rotation (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The rotation of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> MomentOfInertia { get; }

The moment of inertia of the part in $kg.m^2$ around its center of mass in the parts reference frame (*ReferenceFrame*).

IList<double> InertiaTensor { get; }

The inertia tensor of the part in the parts reference frame (*ReferenceFrame*). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame** { get; }

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on a fixed position within the part, defined by the parts model.

- The origin is at the position of the part, as returned by *Part.Position*.
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort.ReferenceFrame`.

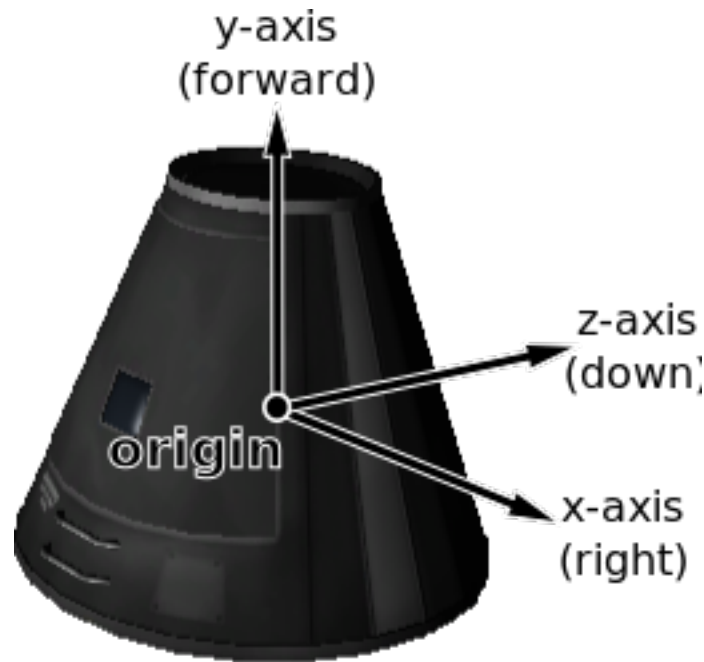


Fig. 3.7: Mk1 Command Pod reference frame origin and axes

`ReferenceFrame` **CenterOfMassReferenceFrame** { `get`; }

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on its center of mass.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the part, as returned by `Part.CenterOfMass`.
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort.ReferenceFrame`.

Module

class `Module`

This can be used to interact with a specific part module. This includes part modules in stock KSP, and those added by mods. In KSP, each part has zero or more `PartModules` associated with it. Each one contains some of the functionality of the part. For example, an engine has a “ModuleEngines” part module that contains all the functionality of an engine.

`string` **Name** { `get`; }

Name of the PartModule. For example, “ModuleEngines”.

`Part` **Part** { `get`; }

The part that contains this module.

`IDictionary<string, string> Fields { get; }`

The modules field names and their associated values, as a dictionary. These are the values visible in the right-click menu of the part.

`bool HasField (string name)`

Returns `true` if the module has a field with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.

`string GetField (string name)`

Returns the value of a field.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.

`void SetFieldInt (string name, int value)`

Set the value of a field to the given integer number.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.
- **value** – Value to set.

`void SetFieldFloat (string name, float value)`

Set the value of a field to the given floating point number.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.
- **value** – Value to set.

`void SetFieldString (string name, string value)`

Set the value of a field to the given string.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.
- **value** – Value to set.

`void ResetField (string name)`

Set the value of a field to its original value.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.

`ICollection<string> Events { get; }`

A list of the names of all of the modules events. Events are the clickable buttons visible in the right-click menu of the part.

`bool HasEvent (string name)`

`true` if the module has an event with the given name.

Parameters

`void TriggerEvent (string name)`

Trigger the named event. Equivalent to clicking the button in the right-click menu of the part.

Parameters

`IList<string> Actions { get; }`

A list of all the names of the modules actions. These are the parts actions that can be assigned to action groups in the in-game editor.

`bool HasAction (string name)`

true if the part has an action with the given name.

Parameters

`void SetAction (string name, bool value = True)`

Set the value of an action with the given name.

Parameters

Specific Types of Part

The following classes provide functionality for specific types of part.

- *Cargo Bay*
- *Control Surface*
- *Decoupler*
- *Docking Port*
- *Engine*
- *Experiment*
- *Fairing*
- *Intake*
- *Landing Gear*
- *Landing Leg*
- *Launch Clamp*
- *Light*
- *Parachute*
- *Radiator*
- *Resource Converter*
- *Resource Harvester*
- *Reaction Wheel*
- *RCS*
- *Sensor*
- *Solar Panel*
- *Thruster*

Cargo Bay

class CargoBay

A cargo bay. Obtained by calling *Part.CargoBay*.

`Part Part { get; }`

The part object for this cargo bay.

`CargoBayState State { get; }`

The state of the cargo bay.

`bool Open { get; set; }`

Whether the cargo bay is open.

enum CargoBayState

The state of a cargo bay. See *CargoBay.State*.

Open

Cargo bay is fully open.

Closed

Cargo bay closed and locked.

Opening

Cargo bay is opening.

Closing

Cargo bay is closing.

Control Surface**class ControlSurface**

An aerodynamic control surface. Obtained by calling *Part.ControlSurface*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this control surface.

bool **PitchEnabled** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the control surface has pitch control enabled.

bool **YawEnabled** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the control surface has yaw control enabled.

bool **RollEnabled** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the control surface has roll control enabled.

bool **Inverted** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the control surface movement is inverted.

bool **Deployed** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the control surface has been fully deployed.

float **SurfaceArea** { **get**; }

Surface area of the control surface in m^2 .

Tuple<double, double, double> **AvailableTorque** { **get**; }

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.ReferenceFrame*.

Decoupler**class Decoupler**

A decoupler. Obtained by calling *Part.Decoupler*

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this decoupler.

Vessel **Decouple** ()

Fires the decoupler. Returns the new vessel created when the decoupler fires. Throws an exception if the decoupler has already fired.

bool **Decoupled** { **get**; }

Whether the decoupler has fired.

`float Impulse { get; }`

The impulse that the decoupler imparts when it is fired, in Newton seconds.

Docking Port

class DockingPort

A docking port. Obtained by calling *Part.DockingPort*

Part **Part { get; }**

The part object for this docking port.

string Name { get; set; }

The port name of the docking port. This is the name of the port that can be set in the right click menu, when the *Docking Port Alignment Indicator* mod is installed. If this mod is not installed, returns the title of the part (*Part.Title*).

DockingPortState **State { get; }**

The current state of the docking port.

Part **DockedPart { get; }**

The part that this docking port is docked to. Returns `null` if this docking port is not docked to anything.

Vessel **Undock ()**

Undocks the docking port and returns the new *Vessel* that is created. This method can be called for either docking port in a docked pair. Throws an exception if the docking port is not docked to anything.

Note: After undocking, the active vessel may change. See *SpaceCenter.ActiveVessel*.

float ReengageDistance { get; }

The distance a docking port must move away when it undocks before it becomes ready to dock with another port, in meters.

bool HasShield { get; }

Whether the docking port has a shield.

bool Shielded { get; set; }

The state of the docking ports shield, if it has one. Returns `true` if the docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed. Otherwise returns `false`. When set to `true`, the shield is closed, and when set to `false` the shield is opened. If the docking port does not have a shield, setting this attribute has no effect.

Tuple<double, double, double> Position (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)

The position of the docking port in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> Direction (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)

The direction that docking port points in, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double, double> Rotation (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)

The rotation of the docking port, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame { get; }**

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this docking port, and oriented with the port.

- The origin is at the position of the docking port.

- The axes rotate with the docking port.
- The x-axis points out to the right side of the docking port.
- The y-axis points in the direction the docking port is facing.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the docking port.

Note: This reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the part, returned by `Part.ReferenceFrame`.

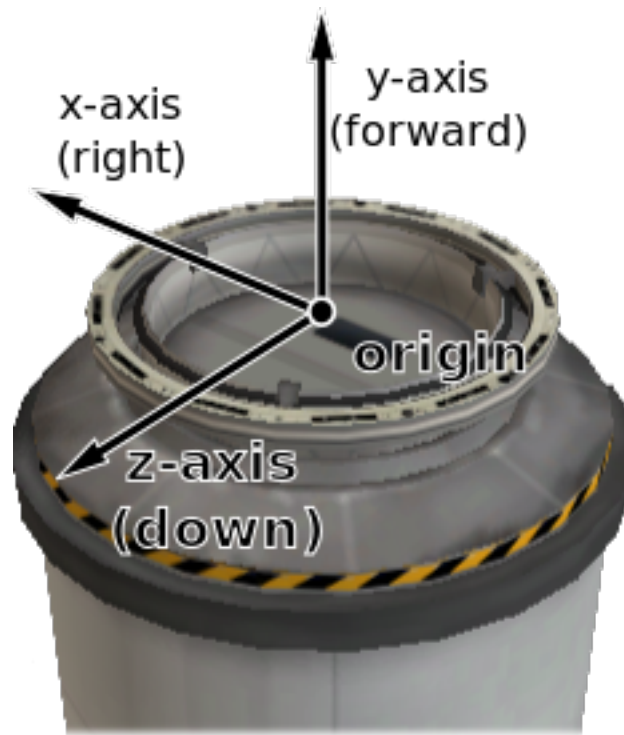


Fig. 3.8: Docking port reference frame origin and axes

enum DockingPortState

The state of a docking port. See `DockingPort.State`.

Ready

The docking port is ready to dock to another docking port.

Docked

The docking port is docked to another docking port, or docked to another part (from the VAB/SPH).

Docking

The docking port is very close to another docking port, but has not docked. It is using magnetic force to acquire a solid dock.

Undocking

The docking port has just been undocked from another docking port, and is disabled until it moves away by a sufficient distance (`DockingPort.ReengageDistance`).

Shielded

The docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed.

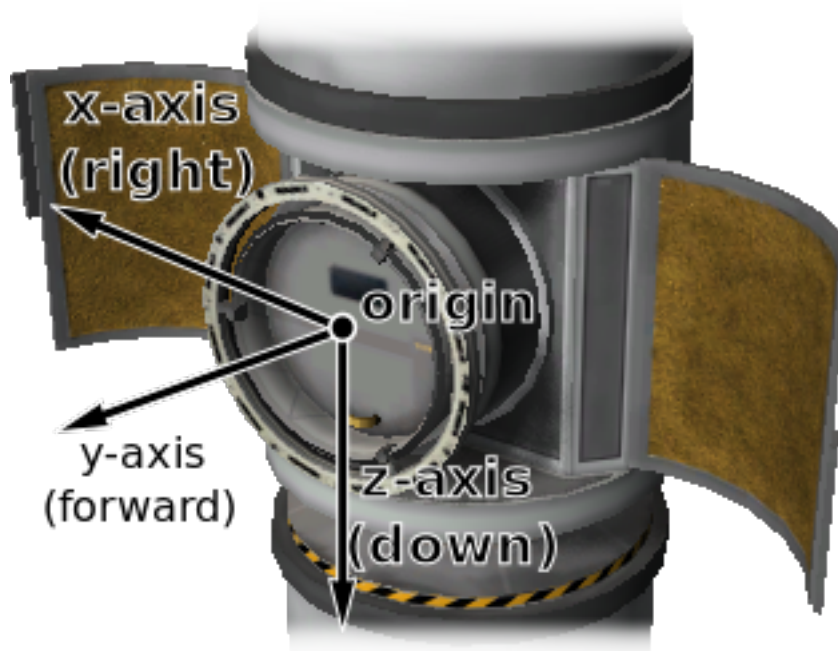


Fig. 3.9: Inline docking port reference frame origin and axes

Moving

The docking ports shield is currently opening/closing.

Engine**class Engine**

An engine, including ones of various types. For example liquid fuelled gimballed engines, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. Obtained by calling *Part.Engine*.

Note: For RCS thrusters *Part.RCS*.

Part **Part** { get; }

The part object for this engine.

bool Active { get; set; }

Whether the engine is active. Setting this attribute may have no effect, depending on *Engine.CanShutdown* and *Engine.CanRestart*.

float Thrust { get; }

The current amount of thrust being produced by the engine, in Newtons.

float AvailableThrust { get; }

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and with its throttle set to 100%. Returns zero if the engine does not have any fuel. Takes the engine's current *Engine.ThrustLimit* and atmospheric conditions into account.

float MaxThrust { get; }

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and fueled, with its throttle and throttle limiter set to 100%.

float MaxVacuumThrust { get; }

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the engine in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is the amount of thrust produced by the engine when activated, *Engine.ThrustLimit* is set to 100%, the main vessel's throttle is set to 100% and the engine is in a vacuum.

float ThrustLimit { get; set; }

The thrust limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Setting this attribute may have no effect, for example the thrust limit for a solid rocket booster cannot be changed in flight.

IList<Thruster> Thrusters { get; }

The components of the engine that generate thrust.

Note: For example, this corresponds to the rocket nozzle on a solid rocket booster, or the individual nozzles on a RAPIER engine. The overall thrust produced by the engine, as reported by *Engine.AvailableThrust*, *Engine.MaxThrust* and others, is the sum of the thrust generated by each thruster.

float SpecificImpulse { get; }

The current specific impulse of the engine, in seconds. Returns zero if the engine is not active.

float VacuumSpecificImpulse { get; }

The vacuum specific impulse of the engine, in seconds.

float KerbinSeaLevelSpecificImpulse { get; }

The specific impulse of the engine at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

IList<string> PropellantNames { get; }

The names of the propellants that the engine consumes.

IDictionary<string, float> PropellantRatios { get; }

The ratio of resources that the engine consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratio at which they are consumed by the engine.

Note: For example, if the ratios are 0.6 for LiquidFuel and 0.4 for Oxidizer, then for every 0.6 units of LiquidFuel that the engine burns, it will burn 0.4 units of Oxidizer.

IList<Propellant> Propellants { get; }

The propellants that the engine consumes.

bool HasFuel { get; }

Whether the engine has any fuel available.

Note: The engine must be activated for this property to update correctly.

float Throttle { get; }

The current throttle setting for the engine. A value between 0 and 1. This is not necessarily the same as the vessel's main throttle setting, as some engines take time to adjust their throttle (such as jet engines).

bool ThrottleLocked { get; }

Whether the *Control.Throttle* affects the engine. For example, this is *true* for liquid fueled rockets, and *false* for solid rocket boosters.

bool CanRestart { get; }

Whether the engine can be restarted once shutdown. If the engine cannot be shutdown, returns *false*. For example, this is *true* for liquid fueled rockets and *false* for solid rocket boosters.

bool CanShutdown { get; }
Whether the engine can be shutdown once activated. For example, this is `true` for liquid fueled rockets and `false` for solid rocket boosters.

bool HasModes { get; }
Whether the engine has multiple modes of operation.

string Mode { get; set; }
The name of the current engine mode.

IDictionary<string, *Engine*> Modes { get; }
The available modes for the engine. A dictionary mapping mode names to *Engine* objects.

void ToggleMode ()
Toggle the current engine mode.

bool AutoModeSwitch { get; set; }
Whether the engine will automatically switch modes.

bool Gimballed { get; }
Whether the engine is gimballed.

float GimbalRange { get; }
The range over which the gimbal can move, in degrees. Returns 0 if the engine is not gimballed.

bool GimbalLocked { get; set; }
Whether the engines gimbal is locked in place. Setting this attribute has no effect if the engine is not gimballed.

float GimbalLimit { get; set; }
The gimbal limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Returns 0 if the gimbal is locked.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableTorque { get; }
The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.ReferenceFrame*. Returns zero if the engine is inactive, or not gimballed.

class Propellant

A propellant for an engine. Obtains by calling *Engine.Propellants*.

string Name { get; }
The name of the propellant.

double CurrentAmount { get; }
The current amount of propellant.

double CurrentRequirement { get; }
The required amount of propellant.

double TotalResourceAvailable { get; }
The total amount of the underlying resource currently reachable given resource flow rules.

double TotalResourceCapacity { get; }
The total vehicle capacity for the underlying propellant resource, restricted by resource flow rules.

bool IgnoreForIsp { get; }
If this propellant should be ignored when calculating required mass flow given specific impulse.

bool IgnoreForThrustCurve { get; }
If this propellant should be ignored for thrust curve calculations.

bool DrawStackGauge { get; }
If this propellant has a stack gauge or not.


```

bool IsDeprived { get; }
    If this propellant is deprived.

float Ratio { get; }
    The propellant ratio.

IList<Resource> ConnectedResources { get; }
    The reachable resources connected to this propellant.

```

Experiment

```

class Experiment
    Obtained by calling Part.Experiment.

    Part Part { get; }
        The part object for this experiment.

    void Run ()
        Run the experiment.

    void Transmit ()
        Transmit all experimental data contained by this part.

    void Dump ()
        Dump the experimental data contained by the experiment.

    void Reset ()
        Reset the experiment.

    bool Deployed { get; }
        Whether the experiment has been deployed.

    bool Rerunnable { get; }
        Whether the experiment can be re-run.

    bool Inoperable { get; }
        Whether the experiment is inoperable.

    bool HasData { get; }
        Whether the experiment contains data.

    IList<ScienceData> Data { get; }
        The data contained in this experiment.

```

```

class ScienceData
    Obtained by calling Experiment.Data.

    float DataAmount { get; }
        Data amount.

    float ScienceValue { get; }
        Science value.

    float TransmitValue { get; }
        Transmit value.

```

Fairing

```

class Fairing
    A fairing. Obtained by calling Part.Fairing.

```

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this fairing.

void **Jettison** ()

Jettison the fairing. Has no effect if it has already been jettisoned.

bool **Jettisoned** { **get**; }

Whether the fairing has been jettisoned.

Intake

class Intake

An air intake. Obtained by calling *Part.Intake*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this intake.

bool **Open** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the intake is open.

float **Speed** { **get**; }

Speed of the flow into the intake, in *m/s*.

float **Flow** { **get**; }

The rate of flow into the intake, in units of resource per second.

float **Area** { **get**; }

The area of the intake's opening, in square meters.

Landing Gear

class LandingGear

Landing gear with wheels. Obtained by calling *Part.LandingGear*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this landing gear.

LandingGearState **State** { **get**; }

Gets the current state of the landing gear.

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed.

bool **Deployable** { **get**; }

Whether the landing gear is deployable.

bool **Deployed** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the landing gear is deployed.

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

enum LandingGearState

The state of a landing gear. See *LandingGear.State*.

Deployed

Landing gear is fully deployed.

Retracted

Landing gear is fully retracted.

Deploying

Landing gear is being deployed.

Retracting

Landing gear is being retracted.

Broken

Landing gear is broken.

Landing Leg**class LandingLeg**

A landing leg. Obtained by calling *Part.LandingLeg*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this landing leg.

LandingLegState **State** { **get**; }

The current state of the landing leg.

bool **Deployed** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the landing leg is deployed.

Note: Fixed landing legs are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

enum LandingLegState

The state of a landing leg. See *LandingLeg.State*.

Deployed

Landing leg is fully deployed.

Retracted

Landing leg is fully retracted.

Deploying

Landing leg is being deployed.

Retracting

Landing leg is being retracted.

Broken

Landing leg is broken.

Launch Clamp**class LaunchClamp**

A launch clamp. Obtained by calling *Part.LaunchClamp*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this launch clamp.

void **Release** ()

Releases the docking clamp. Has no effect if the clamp has already been released.

Light

class Light

A light. Obtained by calling *Part.Light*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this light.

bool **Active** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the light is switched on.

Tuple<float, float, float> **Color** { **get**; **set**; }

The color of the light, as an RGB triple.

float **PowerUsage** { **get**; }

The current power usage, in units of charge per second.

Parachute

class Parachute

A parachute. Obtained by calling *Part.Parachute*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this parachute.

void **Deploy** ()

Deploys the parachute. This has no effect if the parachute has already been deployed.

bool **Deployed** { **get**; }

Whether the parachute has been deployed.

ParachuteState **State** { **get**; }

The current state of the parachute.

float **DeployAltitude** { **get**; **set**; }

The altitude at which the parachute will full deploy, in meters.

float **DeployMinPressure** { **get**; **set**; }

The minimum pressure at which the parachute will semi-deploy, in atmospheres.

enum ParachuteState

The state of a parachute. See *Parachute.State*.

Stowed

The parachute is safely tucked away inside its housing.

Active

The parachute is still stowed, but ready to semi-deploy.

SemiDeployed

The parachute has been deployed and is providing some drag, but is not fully deployed yet.

Deployed

The parachute is fully deployed.

Cut

The parachute has been cut.

Radiator

class Radiator

A radiator. Obtained by calling *Part.Radiator*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this radiator.

bool Deployable { **get**; }

Whether the radiator is deployable.

bool Deployed { **get**; **set**; }

For a deployable radiator, `true` if the radiator is extended. If the radiator is not deployable, this is always `true`.

RadiatorState **State** { **get**; }

The current state of the radiator.

Note: A fixed radiator is always *RadiatorState.Extended*.

enum RadiatorState

The state of a radiator. *RadiatorState*

Extended

Radiator is fully extended.

Retracted

Radiator is fully retracted.

Extending

Radiator is being extended.

Retracting

Radiator is being retracted.

Broken

Radiator is being broken.

Resource Converter

class ResourceConverter

A resource converter. Obtained by calling *Part.ResourceConverter*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this converter.

int Count { **get**; }

The number of converters in the part.

string **Name** (*int index*)

The name of the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

bool Active (*int index*)

True if the specified converter is active.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

void **Start** (*int index*)

Start the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

void **Stop** (*int index*)

Stop the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

ResourceConverterState **State** (*int index*)

The state of the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

string **StatusInfo** (*int index*)

Status information for the specified converter. This is the full status message shown in the in-game UI.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

IList<string> **Inputs** (*int index*)

List of the names of resources consumed by the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

IList<string> **Outputs** (*int index*)

List of the names of resources produced by the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

enum **ResourceConverterState**

The state of a resource converter. See *ResourceConverter.State*.

Running

Converter is running.

Idle

Converter is idle.

MissingResource

Converter is missing a required resource.

StorageFull

No available storage for output resource.

Capacity

At preset resource capacity.

Unknown

Unknown state. Possible with modified resource converters. In this case, check *ResourceConverter.StatusInfo* for more information.

Resource Harvester

class ResourceHarvester

A resource harvester (drill). Obtained by calling *Part.ResourceHarvester*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this harvester.

ResourceHarvesterState **State** { **get**; }

The state of the harvester.

bool **Deployed** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the harvester is deployed.

bool **Active** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the harvester is actively drilling.

float **ExtractionRate** { **get**; }

The rate at which the drill is extracting ore, in units per second.

float **ThermalEfficiency** { **get**; }

The thermal efficiency of the drill, as a percentage of its maximum.

float **CoreTemperature** { **get**; }

The core temperature of the drill, in Kelvin.

float **OptimumCoreTemperature** { **get**; }

The core temperature at which the drill will operate with peak efficiency, in Kelvin.

enum ResourceHarvesterState

The state of a resource harvester. See *ResourceHarvester.State*.

Deploying

The drill is deploying.

Deployed

The drill is deployed and ready.

Retracting

The drill is retracting.

Retracted

The drill is retracted.

Active

The drill is running.

Reaction Wheel

class ReactionWheel

A reaction wheel. Obtained by calling *Part.ReactionWheel*.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part object for this reaction wheel.

bool **Active** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the reaction wheel is active.

bool **Broken** { **get**; }

Whether the reaction wheel is broken.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableTorque { get; }

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.ReferenceFrame*. Returns zero if the reaction wheel is inactive or broken.

Tuple<double, double, double> MaxTorque { get; }

The maximum torque the reaction wheel can provide, is it active, in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.ReferenceFrame*.

RCS

class RCS

An RCS block or thruster. Obtained by calling *Part.RCS*.

Part Part { get; }

The part object for this RCS.

bool Active { get; }

Whether the RCS thrusters are active. An RCS thruster is inactive if the RCS action group is disabled (*Control.RCS*), the RCS thruster itself is not enabled (*RCS.Enabled*) or it is covered by a fairing (*Part.Shielded*).

bool Enabled { get; set; }

Whether the RCS thrusters are enabled.

bool PitchEnabled { get; set; }

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

bool YawEnabled { get; set; }

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

bool RollEnabled { get; set; }

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

bool ForwardEnabled { get; set; }

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

bool UpEnabled { get; set; }

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

bool RightEnabled { get; set; }

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

Tuple<double, double, double> AvailableTorque { get; }

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.ReferenceFrame*. Returns zero if the RCS is inactive.

float MaxThrust { get; }

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active, in Newtons.

float MaxVacuumThrust { get; }

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active in a vacuum, in Newtons.

IList<Thruster> Thrusters { get; }

A list of thrusters, one of each nozzle in the RCS part.

float SpecificImpulse { get; }

The current specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds. Returns zero if the RCS is not active.

float VacuumSpecificImpulse { get; }
 The vacuum specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds.

float KerbinSeaLevelSpecificImpulse { get; }
 The specific impulse of the RCS at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

IList<string> Propellants { get; }
 The names of resources that the RCS consumes.

IDictionary<string, float> PropellantRatios { get; }
 The ratios of resources that the RCS consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratios at which they are consumed by the RCS.

bool HasFuel { get; }
 Whether the RCS has fuel available.

Note: The RCS thruster must be activated for this property to update correctly.

Sensor

class Sensor

A sensor, such as a thermometer. Obtained by calling *Part.Sensor*.

Part Part { get; }
 The part object for this sensor.

bool Active { get; set; }
 Whether the sensor is active.

string Value { get; }
 The current value of the sensor.

float PowerUsage { get; }
 The current power usage of the sensor, in units of charge per second.

Solar Panel

class SolarPanel

A solar panel. Obtained by calling *Part.SolarPanel*.

Part Part { get; }
 The part object for this solar panel.

bool Deployed { get; set; }
 Whether the solar panel is extended.

SolarPanelState State { get; }
 The current state of the solar panel.

float EnergyFlow { get; }
 The current amount of energy being generated by the solar panel, in units of charge per second.

float SunExposure { get; }
 The current amount of sunlight that is incident on the solar panel, as a percentage. A value between 0 and 1.

enum SolarPanelState

The state of a solar panel. See *SolarPanel.State*.

Extended

Solar panel is fully extended.

Retracted

Solar panel is fully retracted.

Extending

Solar panel is being extended.

Retracting

Solar panel is being retracted.

Broken

Solar panel is broken.

Thruster**class Thruster**

The component of an *Engine* or *RCS* part that generates thrust. Can obtained by calling *Engine.Thrusters* or *RCS.Thrusters*.

Note: Engines can consist of multiple thrusters. For example, the S3 KS-25x4 “Mammoth” has four rocket nozzels, and so consists of four thrusters.

Part *Part* { **get**; }

The *Part* that contains this thruster.

Tuple<double, double, double> **ThrustPosition** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, in the given reference frame. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters**Tuple**<double, double, double> **ThrustDirection** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

The direction of the force generated by the thruster, in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters*ReferenceFrame* **ThrustReferenceFrame** { **get**; }

A reference frame that is fixed relative to the thruster and orientated with its thrust direction (*Thruster.ThrustDirection*). For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

- The origin is at the position of thrust for this thruster (*Thruster.ThrustPosition*).
- The axes rotate with the thrust direction. This is the direction in which the thruster expels propellant, including any gimbaling.
- The y-axis points along the thrust direction.
- The x-axis and z-axis are perpendicular to the thrust direction.

bool **Gimballed** { **get**; }

Whether the thruster is gimballed.

Tuple<double, double, double> **GimbalPosition** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Position around which the gimbal pivots.

Parameters

`Tuple<double, double, double> GimbalAngle { get; }`

The current gimbal angle in the pitch, roll and yaw axes.

`Tuple<double, double, double> InitialThrustPosition (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimballing), in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Note: This position can move when the gimbal rotates. This is because the thrust position and gimbal position are not necessarily the same.

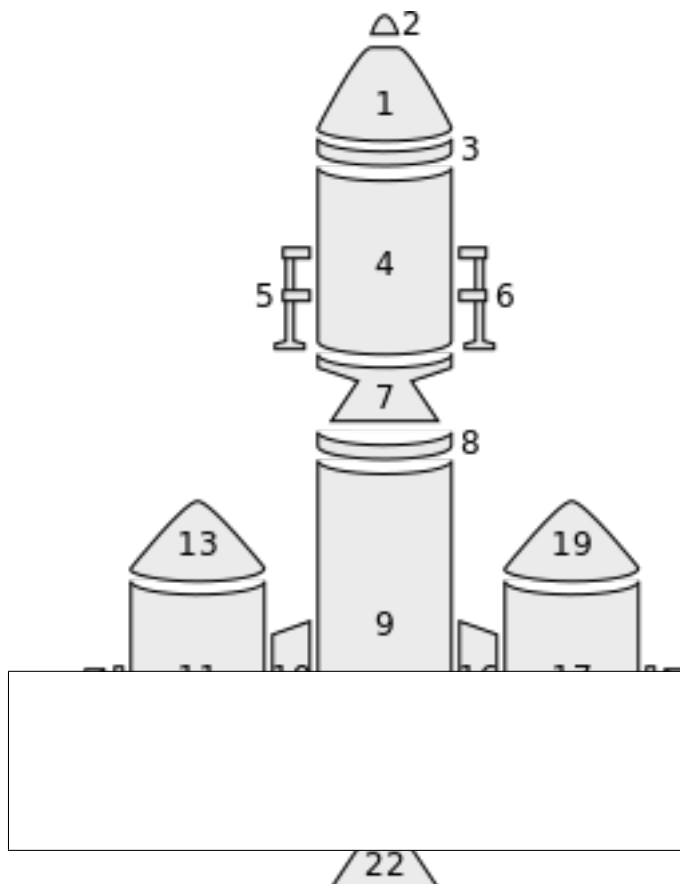
`Tuple<double, double, double> InitialThrustDirection (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The direction of the force generated by the thruster, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimballing), in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant.

Parameters

Trees of Parts

Vessels in KSP are comprised of a number of parts, connected to one another in a *tree* structure. An example vessel is shown in Figure 1, and the corresponding tree of parts in Figure 2. The craft file for this example can also be downloaded [here](#).



Traversing the Tree

The tree of parts can be traversed using the attributes `Parts.Root`, `Part.Parent` and `Part.Children`.

The root of the tree is the same as the vessels *root part* (part number 1 in the example above) and can be obtained by calling `Parts.Root`. A parts children can be obtained by calling `Part.Children`. If the part does not have any children, `Part.Children` returns an empty list. A parts parent can be obtained by calling `Part.Parent`. If the part does not have a parent (as is the case for the root part), `Part.Parent` returns null.

The following C# example uses these attributes to perform a depth-first traversal over all of the parts in a vessel:

```
using KRPC.Client;
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Net;
```

```

class AttachmentModes {
    public static void Main () {
        var connection = new Connection ();
        var vessel = connection.SpaceCenter ().Vessel ();
        var root = vessel.Parts.Root;
        var stack = new Stack<Tuple<Part,int>> ();
        stack.Push (new Tuple<Part,int> (root, 0));
        while (stack.Count > 0) {
            var item = stack.Pop ();
            Part part = item.Item1;
            int depth = item.Item2;
            Console.WriteLine (new String (' ', depth) + part.name);
            foreach (var child in part.Children)
                stack.Push (new Tuple<Part,int> (child, depth + 1));
        }
    }
}

```

When this code is executed using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

```

Command Pod Mk1
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T800 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
LT-1 Landing Struts
LT-1 Landing Struts
Mk16 Parachute

```

Attachment Modes

Parts can be attached to other parts either *radially* (on the side of the parent part) or *axially* (on the end of the parent part, to form a stack).

For example, in the vessel pictured above, the parachute (part 2) is *axially* connected to its parent (the command pod – part 1), and the landing leg (part 5) is *radially* connected to its parent (the fuel tank – part 4).

The root part of a vessel (for example the command pod – part 1) does not have a parent part,

so does not have an attachment mode. However, the part is consider to be *axially* attached to nothing.

The following C# example does a depth-first traversal as before, but also prints out the attachment mode used by the part:



```
using KRPC.Client;
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Net;

class AttachmentModes
{
    public static void Main ()
    {
        var connection = new Connection ();
        var vessel = connection.SpaceCenter ().ActiveVessel;
        var root = vessel.Parts.Root;
        var stack = new Stack<Tuple<Part,int>> ();
        stack.Push (new Tuple<Part,int> (root, 0));
        while (stack.Count > 0) {
            var item = stack.Pop ();
            Part part = item.Item1;
            int depth = item.Item2;
            string attachMode = (part.AxiallyAttached ? "axial" : "radial");
            Console.WriteLine (new String (' ', depth) + part.Title + " - " + attachMode);
            foreach (var child in part.Children)
                stack.Push (new Tuple<Part,int> (child, depth + 1));
        }
    }
}
```

When this code is execute using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:



```
Command Pod Mk1 - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - axial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T800 Fuel Tank - axial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
```

LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
Mk16 Parachute - axial

Fuel Lines

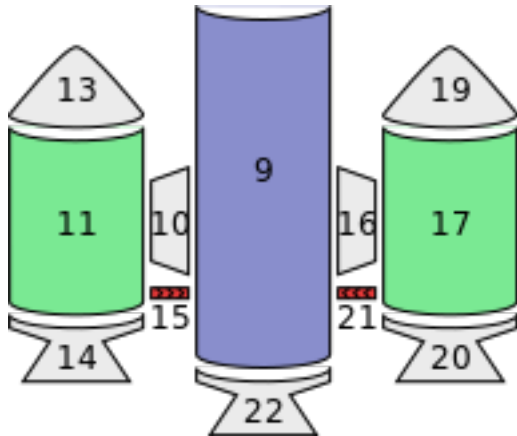


Fig. 3.12: **Figure 5** – Fuel lines from the example in Figure 1. Fuel flows from the parts highlighted in green, into the part highlighted in blue.

Fuel lines are considered parts, and are included in the parts tree (for example, as pictured in Figure 4). However, the parts tree does not contain information about which parts fuel lines connect to. The parent part of a fuel line is the part from which it will take fuel (as shown in Figure 4) however the part that it will send fuel to is not represented in the parts tree.

Figure 5 shows the fuel lines from the example vessel pictured earlier. Fuel line part 15 (in red) takes fuel from a fuel tank (part 11 – in green) and feeds it into another fuel tank (part 9 – in blue). The fuel line is therefore a child of part 11, but its connection to part 9 is not represented in the tree.

The attributes `Part.FuelLinesFrom` and `Part.FuelLinesTo` can be used to discover these connections. In the example in Figure 5, when `Part.FuelLinesTo` is called on fuel tank part 11, it will return a list of parts containing just fuel tank part 9 (the blue part). When `Part.FuelLinesFrom` is called on fuel tank part 9, it will return a list containing fuel tank parts 11 and 17 (the parts colored green).

Staging

Each part has two staging numbers associated with it: the stage in which the part is *activated* and the stage in which the part is *decoupled*. These values can be obtained using `Part.Stage` and `Part.DecoupleStage` respectively. For parts that are not activated by staging, `Part.Stage` returns -1. For parts that

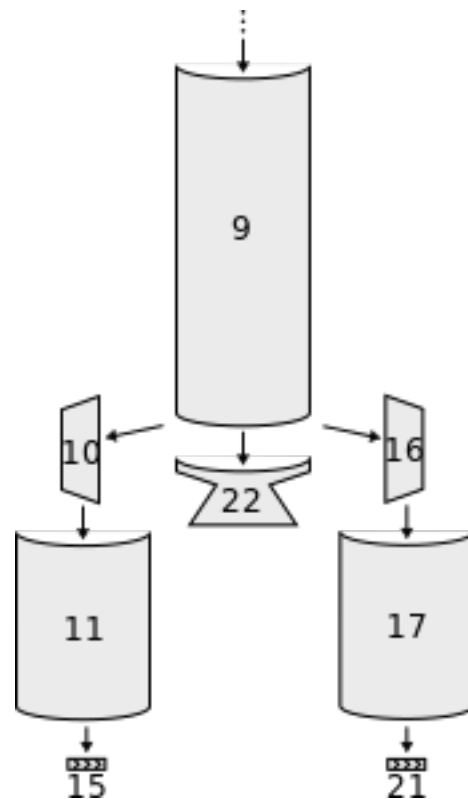


Fig. 3.13: **Figure 4** – A subset of the parts tree from Figure 2 above.

are never decoupled, `Part.DecoupleStage` returns a value of -1.

Figure 6 shows an example staging sequence for a vessel. Figure 7 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *activated*. Figure 8 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *decoupled*.

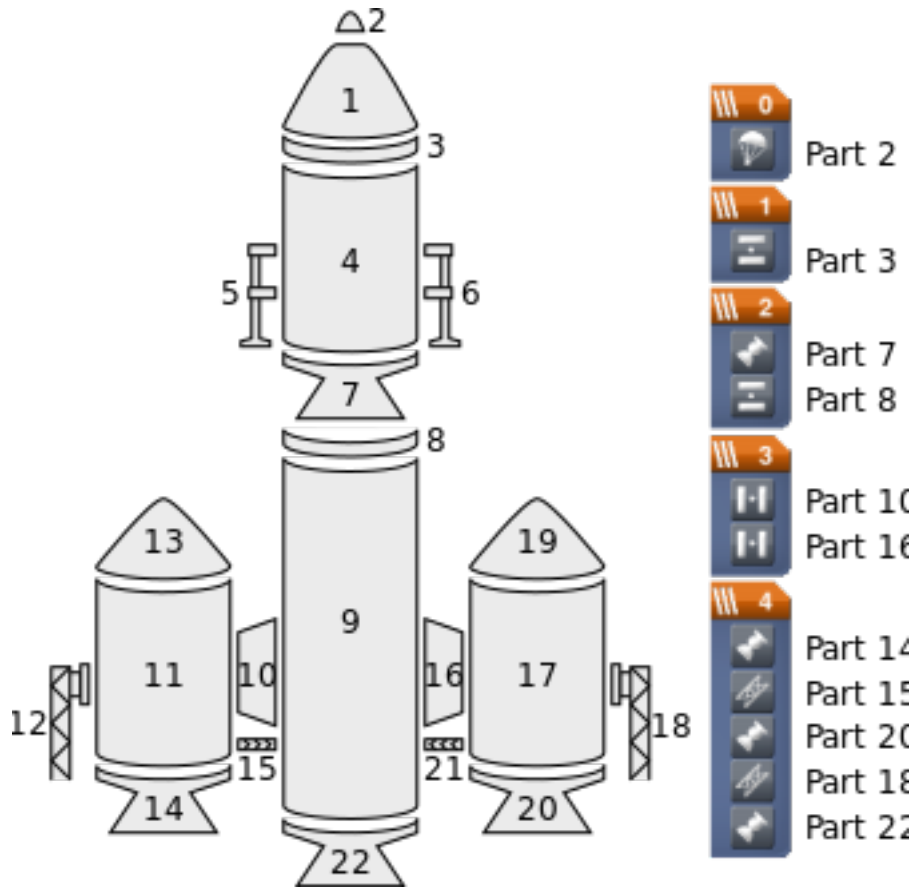


Fig. 3.14: **Figure 6** – Example vessel from Figure 1 with a staging sequence.

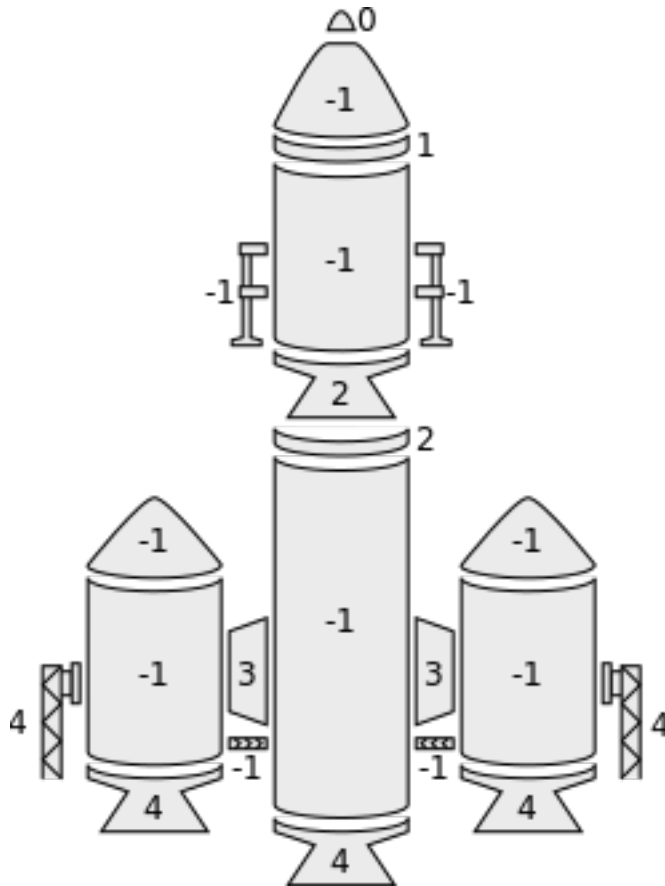


Fig. 3.15: **Figure 7** – The stage in which each part is *activated*.

3.3.8 Resources

class Resources

Represents the collection of resources stored in a vessel, stage or part. Created by calling `Vessel.Resources`, `Vessel.ResourcesInDecoupleStage` or `Part.Resources`.

`ICollection<Resource> All { get; }`

All the individual resources that can be stored.

`ICollection<Resource> WithResource (string name)`

All the individual resources with the given name that can be stored.

Parameters

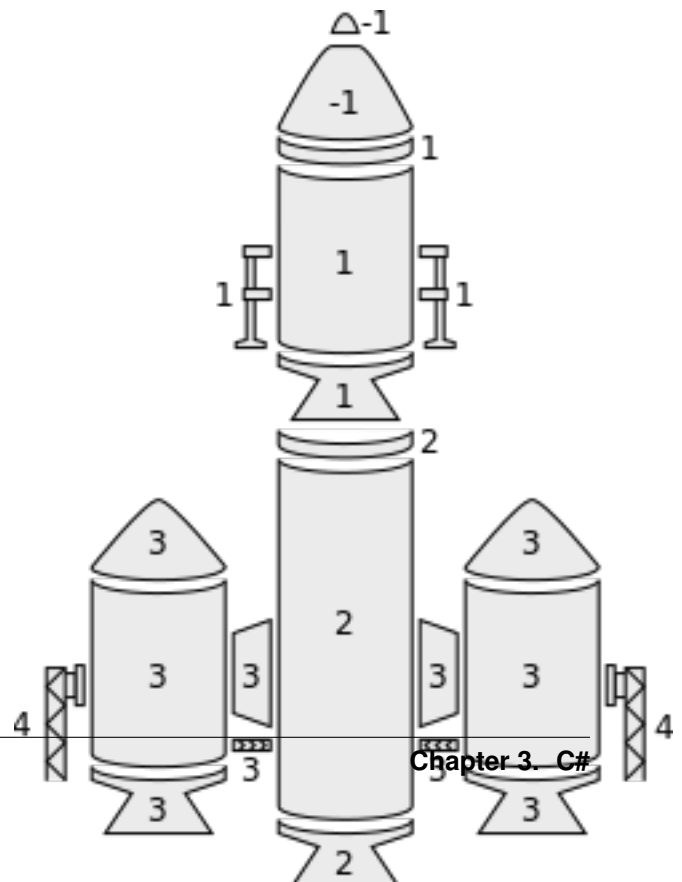
`ICollection<string> Names { get; }`

A list of resource names that can be stored.

`bool HasResource (string name)`

Check whether the named resource can be stored.

Parameters



- **name** – The name of the resource.

float **Amount** (*string name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that is currently stored.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

float **Max** (*string name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that can be stored.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

float **Density** (*string name*)

Returns the density of a resource, in kg/l.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

ResourceFlowMode **FlowMode** (*string name*)

Returns the flow mode of a resource.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

bool **Enabled** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether use of all the resources are enabled.

Note: This is true if all of the resources are enabled.
If any of the resources are not enabled, this is false.

class Resource

An individual resource stored within a part. Created using methods in the *Resources* class.

string **Name** { **get**; }

The name of the resource.

Part **Part** { **get**; }

The part containing the resource.

float **Amount** { **get**; }

The amount of the resource that is currently stored in the part.

float **Max** { **get**; }

The total amount of the resource that can be stored in the part.

float **Density** { **get**; }

The density of the resource, in *kg/l*.

ResourceFlowMode **FlowMode** { **get**; }

The flow mode of the resource.

bool **Enabled** { **get**; **set**; }

Whether use of this resource is enabled.

class ResourceTransfer

Transfer resources between parts.

ResourceTransfer **Start** (*Part* fromPart, *Part* toPart, *string* resource, *float* maxAmount)

Start transferring a resource transfer between a pair of parts. The transfer will move at most *maxAmount* units of the resource, depending on how much of the resource is available in the source part and how much storage is available in the destination part. Use *ResourceTransfer.Complete* to check if the transfer is complete. Use *ResourceTransfer.Amount* to see how much of the resource has been transferred.

Parameters

- **fromPart** – The part to transfer to.
- **toPart** – The part to transfer from.
- **resource** – The name of the resource to transfer.
- **maxAmount** – The maximum amount of resource to transfer.

float **Amount** { *get*; }

The amount of the resource that has been transferred.

bool **Complete** { *get*; }

Whether the transfer has completed.

enum ResourceFlowMode

The way in which a resource flows between parts. See *Resources.FlowMode*.

Vessel

The resource flows to any part in the vessel. For example, electric charge.

Stage

The resource flows from parts in the first stage, followed by the second, and so on. For example, mono-propellant.

Adjacent

The resource flows between adjacent parts within the vessel. For example, liquid fuel or oxidizer.

None

The resource does not flow. For example, solid fuel.

3.3.9 Node

class Node

Represents a maneuver node. Can be created using *Control.AddNode*.

float **Prograde** { *get*; *set*; }

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the prograde direction, in meters per second.

float **Normal** { get; set; }

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the normal direction, in meters per second.

float **Radial** { get; set; }

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the radial direction, in meters per second.

float **DeltaV** { get; set; }

The delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second.

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See [Node.RemainingDeltaV](#).

float **RemainingDeltaV** { get; }

Gets the remaining delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second. Changes as the node is executed. This is equivalent to the delta-v reported in-game.

Tuple<double, double, double> **BurnVector** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame = None)

Returns a vector whose direction the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s.

Parameters

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See [Node.RemainingBurnVector](#).

Tuple<double, double, double> **RemainingBurnVector** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame = None)

Returns a vector whose direction the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s. The direction and magnitude change as the burn is executed.

Parameters

double **UT** { get; set; }

The universal time at which the maneuver will occur, in seconds.

double **TimeTo** { get; }

The time until the maneuver node will be encountered, in seconds.

Orbit **Orbit** { get; }

The orbit that results from executing the maneuver node.

void **Remove** ()

Removes the maneuver node.

ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame** { get; }

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node's burn.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the burn.
- The x-axis and z-axis point in arbitrary but fixed directions.

ReferenceFrame **OrbitalReferenceFrame** { *get*; }

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node, and orientated with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions of the original orbit at the maneuver node's position.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.

Tuple<double, double, double> **Position** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the position vector of the maneuver node in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Tuple<double, double, double> **Direction** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the unit direction vector of the maneuver nodes burn in the given reference frame.

Parameters

3.3.10 ReferenceFrame

class ReferenceFrame

Represents a reference frame for positions, rotations and velocities. Contains:

- The position of the origin.
- The directions of the x, y and z axes.
- The linear velocity of the frame.
- The angular velocity of the frame.

Note: This class does not contain any properties or methods. It is only used as a parameter to other functions.

3.3.11 AutoPilot

class AutoPilot

Provides basic auto-piloting utilities for a vessel.
Created by calling *Vessel.AutoPilot*.

Note: If a client engages the auto-pilot and then closes its connection to the server, the auto-pilot will be disengaged and its target reference frame, direction and roll reset to default.

void **Engage** ()

Engage the auto-pilot.

void **Disengage** ()

Disengage the auto-pilot.

void **Wait** ()

Blocks until the vessel is pointing in the target direction and has the target roll (if set).

float **Error** { get; }

The error, in degrees, between the direction the ship has been asked to point in and the direction it is pointing in. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged and SAS is not enabled or is in stability assist mode.

float **PitchError** { get; }

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target pitch. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

float **HeadingError** { get; }

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target heading. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

float **RollError** { get; }

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target roll. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged or no target roll is set.

ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame** { get; set; }

The reference frame for the target direction (*AutoPilot.TargetDirection*).

float **TargetPitch** { get; set; }

The target pitch, in degrees, between -90° and +90°.

float **TargetHeading** { get; set; }

The target heading, in degrees, between 0° and 360°.

float **TargetRoll** { get; set; }

The target roll, in degrees. NaN if no target roll is set.

Tuple<double, double, double> TargetDirection { get; set; }
Direction vector corresponding to the target pitch and heading.

void TargetPitchAndHeading (float pitch, float heading)
Set target pitch and heading angles.

Parameters

- **pitch** – Target pitch angle, in degrees between -90° and +90°.
- **heading** – Target heading angle, in degrees between 0° and 360°.

bool SAS { get; set; }
The state of SAS.

Note: Equivalent to *Control.SAS*

SASMode SASMode { get; set; }
The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Note: Equivalent to *Control.SASMode*

double RollThreshold { get; set; }
The threshold at which the autopilot will try to match the target roll angle, if any. Defaults to 5 degrees.

Tuple<double, double, double> StoppingTime { get; set; }
The maximum amount of time that the vessel should need to come to a complete stop. This determines the maximum angular velocity of the vessel. A vector of three stopping times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.5 seconds for each axis.

Tuple<double, double, double> DecelerationTime { get; set; }
The time the vessel should take to come to a stop pointing in the target direction. This determines the angular acceleration used to decelerate the vessel. A vector of three times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 5 seconds for each axis.

Tuple<double, double, double> AttenuationAngle { get; set; }
The angle at which the autopilot considers the vessel to be pointing close to the target. This determines the midpoint of the target velocity attenuation function. A vector of three angles, in degrees, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 1° for each axis.

bool AutoTune { get; set; }

Whether the rotation rate controllers PID parameters should be automatically tuned using the vessels moment of inertia and available torque. Defaults to true. See *AutoPilot.TimeToPeak* and *AutoPilot.Overshoot*.

Tuple<double, double, double> TimeToPeak { get; set; }

The target time to peak used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three times, in seconds, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 3 seconds for each axis.

Tuple<double, double, double> Overshoot { get; set; }

The target overshoot percentage used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three values, between 0 and 1, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.01 for each axis.

Tuple<double, double, double> PitchPIDGains { get; set; }

Gains for the pitch PID controller.

Note: When *AutoPilot.AutoTune* is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

Tuple<double, double, double> RollPIDGains { get; set; }

Gains for the roll PID controller.

Note: When *AutoPilot.AutoTune* is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

Tuple<double, double, double> YawPIDGains { get; set; }

Gains for the yaw PID controller.

Note: When *AutoPilot.AutoTune* is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

3.3.12 Geometry Types

class Vector3

3-dimensional vectors are represented as a 3-tuple.
For example:

```
using KRPC.Client;
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;
using System;
using System.Net;

class VectorExample {
```

```
public static void Main () {  
    var connection = new Connection ();  
    var vessel = connection.SpaceCenter ().ActiveVessel;  
    Tuple<double, double, double> v = vessel.Flight ().Prograde;  
    Console.WriteLine (v.Item1 + ", " + v.Item2 + ", " + v.Item3);  
}  
}
```

class Quaternion

Quaternions (rotations in 3-dimensional space) are encoded as a 4-tuple containing the x, y, z and w components. For example:

```
using KRPC.Client;  
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;  
using System;  
using System.Net;  
  
class QuaternionExample {  
    public static void Main () {  
        var connection = new Connection ();  
        var spaceCenter = connection.SpaceCenter ();  
        var vessel = spaceCenter.ActiveVessel;  
        Tuple<double, double, double, double> q = vessel.Flight ().Rotation;  
        Console.WriteLine (q.Item1 + ", " + q.Item2 + ", " + q.Item3 + ", " + q.Item4);  
    }  
}
```

3.3.13 Camera

class Camera

Controls the game's camera. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Camera*.

CameraMode **Mode** { get; set; }

The current mode of the camera.

float **Pitch** { get; set; }

The pitch of the camera, in degrees. A value between *Camera.MinPitch* and *Camera.MaxPitch*

float **Heading** { get; set; }

The heading of the camera, in degrees.

float **Distance** { get; set; }

The distance from the camera to the subject. A value between *Camera.MinDistance* and *Camera.MaxDistance*.

float **MinPitch** { get; }

The minimum pitch of the camera.

float **MaxPitch** { get; }

The maximum pitch of the camera.

float **MinDistance** { get; }

Minimum distance from the camera to the subject.

float **MaxDistance** { **get**; }

Maximum distance from the camera to the subject.

float **DefaultDistance** { **get**; }

Default distance from the camera to the subject.

CelestialBody **FocussedBody** { **get**; **set**; }

In map mode, the celestial body that the camera is focussed on. Returns `null` if the camera is not focussed on a celestial body. Returns an error is the camera is not in map mode.

Vessel **FocussedVessel** { **get**; **set**; }

In map mode, the vessel that the camera is focussed on. Returns `null` if the camera is not focussed on a vessel. Returns an error is the camera is not in map mode.

Node **FocussedNode** { **get**; **set**; }

In map mode, the maneuver node that the camera is focussed on. Returns `null` if the camera is not focussed on a maneuver node. Returns an error is the camera is not in map mode.

enum **CameraMode**

See *Camera.Mode*.

Automatic

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “auto” mode.

Free

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “free” mode.

Chase

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “chase” mode.

Locked

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “locked” mode.

Orbital

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “orbital” mode.

IVA

The Intra-Vehicular Activity view is being shown.

Map

The map view is being shown.

3.4 Drawing API

3.4.1 Drawing

class Drawing

Provides functionality for drawing objects in the flight scene.

Line **AddLine** (Tuple<double, double, double> start, Tuple<double, double, double> end, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame, bool visible = True)

Draw a line in the scene.

Parameters

- **start** – Position of the start of the line.
- **end** – Position of the end of the line.
- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame that the positions are in.
- **visible** – Whether the line is visible.

Line **AddDirection** (Tuple<double, double, double> direction, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame, float length = 10.0, bool visible = True)

Draw a direction vector in the scene, from the center of mass of the active vessel.

Parameters

- **direction** – Direction to draw the line in.
- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame that the direction is in.
- **length** – The length of the line.
- **visible** – Whether the line is visible.

Polygon **AddPolygon** (IList<Tuple<double, double, double>> vertices, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame, bool visible = True)

Draw a polygon in the scene, defined by a list of vertices.

Parameters

- **vertices** – Vertices of the polygon.
- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame that the vertices are in.
- **visible** – Whether the polygon is visible.

Text **AddText** (string text, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame, Tuple<double, double, double> position, Tuple<double, double, double, double> rotation, bool visible = True)

Draw text in the scene.

Parameters

- **text** – The string to draw.
- **referenceFrame** – Reference frame that the text position is in.
- **position** – Position of the text.

- **rotation** – Rotation of the text, as a quaternion.
- **visible** – Whether the text is visible.

void **Clear** (*bool clientOnly = False*)
Remove all objects being drawn.

Parameters

- **clientOnly** – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

3.4.2 Line

class Line

A line. Created using *Drawing.AddLine*.

Tuple<double, double, double> **Start** { **get**; **set**; }
Start position of the line.

Tuple<double, double, double> **End** { **get**; **set**; }
End position of the line.

SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame** { **get**; **set**; }
Reference frame for the positions of the object.

bool Visible { **get**; **set**; }
Whether the object is visible.

Tuple<double, double, double> **Color** { **get**; **set**; }
Set the color

string Material { **get**; **set**; }
Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

float Thickness { **get**; **set**; }
Set the thickness

void **Remove** ()
Remove the object.

3.4.3 Polygon

class Polygon

A polygon. Created using
Drawing.AddPolygon.

ICollection<Tuple<double, double, double>> **Vertices** { **get**; **set**; }
Vertices for the polygon.

SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame** { **get**; **set**; }
Reference frame for the positions of the object.

bool Visible { **get**; **set**; }
Whether the object is visible.

void **Remove** ()
Remove the object.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Color { get; set; }`
Set the color

`string Material { get; set; }`
Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

`float Thickness { get; set; }`
Set the thickness

3.4.4 Text

class Text

Text. Created using *Drawing.AddText*.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Position { get; set; }`
Position of the text.

`Tuple<double, double, double, double> Rotation { get; set; }`
Rotation of the text as a quaternion.

SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame **ReferenceFrame** { get; set; }
Reference frame for the positions of the object.

`bool Visible { get; set; }`
Whether the object is visible.

`void Remove ()`
Remove the object.

`string Content { get; set; }`
The text string

`string Font { get; set; }`
Name of the font

`IList<string> AvailableFonts { get; }`
A list of all available fonts.

`int Size { get; set; }`
Font size.

`float CharacterSize { get; set; }`
Character size.

UI.FontStyle **Style** { get; set; }
Font style.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Color { get; set; }`
Set the color

`string Material { get; set; }`
Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

UI.TextAlignment **Alignment** { get; set; }
Alignment.

`float LineSpacing { get; set; }`
Line spacing.

UI.TextAnchor **Anchor** { **get**; **set**; }
 Anchor.

3.5 InfernalRobotics API

Provides RPCs to interact with the *InfernalRobotics* mod. Provides the following classes:

3.5.1 InfernalRobotics

class InfernalRobotics

This service provides functionality to interact with *Infernal Robotics*.

IList<*ServoGroup*> **ServoGroups** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* vessel)
 A list of all the servo groups in the given *vessel*.

Parameters

ServoGroup **ServoGroupWithName** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* vessel, *string* name)
 Returns the servo group in the given *vessel* with the given *name*, or *null* if none exists. If multiple servo groups have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** – Vessel to check.
- **name** – Name of servo group to find.

Servo **ServoWithName** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* vessel, *string* name)
 Returns the servo in the given *vessel* with the given *name* or *null* if none exists. If multiple servos have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** – Vessel to check.
- **name** – Name of the servo to find.

3.5.2 ServoGroup

class ServoGroup

A group of servos, obtained by calling *InfernalRobotics.ServoGroups* or *InfernalRobotics.ServoGroupWithName*. Represents the “Servo Groups” in the Infernal-Robotics UI.

string **Name** { **get**; **set**; }
 The name of the group.

`string ForwardKey { get; set; }`
The key assigned to be the “forward” key for the group.

`string ReverseKey { get; set; }`
The key assigned to be the “reverse” key for the group.

`float Speed { get; set; }`
The speed multiplier for the group.

`bool Expanded { get; set; }`
Whether the group is expanded in the Infernal-Robotics UI.

`IList<Servo> Servos { get; }`
The servos that are in the group.

`Servo ServoWithName (string name)`
Returns the servo with the given *name* from this group, or `null` if none exists.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of servo to find.

`IList<SpaceCenter.Part> Parts { get; }`
The parts containing the servos in the group.

`void MoveRight ()`
Moves all of the servos in the group to the right.

`void MoveLeft ()`
Moves all of the servos in the group to the left.

`void MoveCenter ()`
Moves all of the servos in the group to the center.

`void MoveNextPreset ()`
Moves all of the servos in the group to the next preset.

`void MovePrevPreset ()`
Moves all of the servos in the group to the previous preset.

`void Stop ()`
Stops the servos in the group.

3.5.3 Servo

class Servo
Represents a servo. Obtained using `ServoGroup.Servos`, `ServoGroup.ServoWithName` or `InfernalRobotics.ServoWithName`.

`string Name { get; set; }`
The name of the servo.

SpaceCenter.Part **Part** { get; }
 The part containing the servo.

bool **Highlight** { set; }
 Whether the servo should be highlighted in-game.

float **Position** { get; }
 The position of the servo.

float **MinConfigPosition** { get; }
 The minimum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **MaxConfigPosition** { get; }
 The maximum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **MinPosition** { get; set; }
 The minimum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **MaxPosition** { get; set; }
 The maximum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **ConfigSpeed** { get; }
 The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **Speed** { get; set; }
 The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **CurrentSpeed** { get; set; }
 The current speed at which the servo is moving.

float **Acceleration** { get; set; }
 The current speed multiplier set in the UI.

bool **IsMoving** { get; }
 Whether the servo is moving.

bool **IsFreeMoving** { get; }
 Whether the servo is freely moving.

bool **IsLocked** { get; set; }
 Whether the servo is locked.

bool **IsAxisInverted** { get; set; }
 Whether the servos axis is inverted.

void **MoveRight** ()
 Moves the servo to the right.

void **MoveLeft** ()
 Moves the servo to the left.

void **MoveCenter** ()
 Moves the servo to the center.

void **MoveNextPreset** ()
 Moves the servo to the next preset.

void **MovePrevPreset** ()

Moves the servo to the previous preset.

void **MoveTo** (float *position*, float *speed*)

Moves the servo to *position* and sets the speed multiplier to *speed*.

Parameters

- **position** – The position to move the servo to.
- **speed** – Speed multiplier for the movement.

void **Stop** ()

Stops the servo.

3.5.4 Example

The following example gets the control group named “MyGroup”, prints out the names and positions of all of the servos in the group, then moves all of the servos to the right for 1 second.

```
using KRPC.Client;
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;
using KRPC.Client.Services.InfernalRobotics;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Net;

class IR {
    public static void Main () {
        var connection = new Connection (name: "InfernalRobotics Example");
        var vessel = connection.SpaceCenter ().ActiveVessel;
        var ir = connection.InfernalRobotics ();

        var group = ir.ServoGroupWithName (vessel, "MyGroup");
        if (group == null) {
            Console.WriteLine ("Group not found");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var servo in group.Servos)
            Console.WriteLine (servo.Name + " " + servo.Position);

        group.MoveRight ();
        Thread.Sleep (1000);
        group.Stop ();
    }
}
```

3.6 Kerbal Alarm Clock API

Provides RPCs to interact with the [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#) mod. Provides the following classes:

3.6.1 KerbalAlarmClock

class KerbalAlarmClock

This service provides functionality to interact with Kerbal Alarm Clock.

IList<*Alarm*> **Alarms** { **get**; }

A list of all the alarms.

Alarm **AlarmWithName** (*string name*)

Get the alarm with the given *name*, or null if no alarms have that name. If more than one alarm has the name, only returns one of them.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the alarm to search for.

IList<*Alarm*> **AlarmsWithType** (*AlarmType type*)

Get a list of alarms of the specified *type*.

Parameters

- **type** – Type of alarm to return.

Alarm **CreateAlarm** (*AlarmType type*, *string name*, *double ut*)

Create a new alarm and return it.

Parameters

- **type** – Type of the new alarm.
- **name** – Name of the new alarm.
- **ut** – Time at which the new alarm should trigger.

3.6.2 Alarm

class Alarm

Represents an alarm. Obtained by calling *KerbalAlarmClock.Alarms*, *KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmWithName* or *KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmsWithType*.

AlarmAction **Action** { **get**; **set**; }

The action that the alarm triggers.

double **Margin** { **get**; **set**; }

The number of seconds before the event that the alarm will fire.

double **Time** { **get**; **set**; }

The time at which the alarm will fire.

AlarmType **Type** { **get**; }

The type of the alarm.

string **ID** { **get**; }

The unique identifier for the alarm.

string **Name** { **get**; **set**; }

The short name of the alarm.

`string Notes { get; set; }`

The long description of the alarm.

`double Remaining { get; set; }`

The number of seconds until the alarm will fire.

`bool Repeat { get; set; }`

Whether the alarm will be repeated after it has fired.

`double RepeatPeriod { get; set; }`

The time delay to automatically create an alarm after it has fired.

SpaceCenter.Vessel `Vessel { get; set; }`

The vessel that the alarm is attached to.

SpaceCenter.CelestialBody `XferOriginBody { get; set; }`

The celestial body the vessel is departing from.

SpaceCenter.CelestialBody `XferTargetBody { get; set; }`

The celestial body the vessel is arriving at.

`void Remove ()`

Removes the alarm.

3.6.3 AlarmType

`enum AlarmType`

The type of an alarm.

Raw

An alarm for a specific date/time or a specific period in the future.

Maneuver

An alarm based on the next maneuver node on the current ships flight path. This node will be stored and can be restored when you come back to the ship.

ManeuverAuto

See *AlarmType.Maneuver*.

Apoapsis

An alarm for furthest part of the orbit from the planet.

Periapsis

An alarm for nearest part of the orbit from the planet.

AscendingNode

Ascending node for the targeted object, or equatorial ascending node.

DescendingNode

Descending node for the targeted object, or equatorial descending node.

Closest

An alarm based on the closest approach of this vessel to the targeted vessel, some number of orbits into the future.

Contract

An alarm based on the expiry or deadline of contracts in career modes.

ContractAuto

See *AlarmType.Contract*.

Crew

An alarm that is attached to a crew member.

Distance

An alarm that is triggered when a selected target comes within a chosen distance.

EarthTime

An alarm based on the time in the “Earth” alternative Universe (aka the Real World).

LaunchRendezvous

An alarm that fires as your landed craft passes under the orbit of your target.

SOIChange

An alarm manually based on when the next SOI point is on the flight path or set to continually monitor the active flight path and add alarms as it detects SOI changes.

SOIChangeAuto

See *AlarmType.SOIChange*.

Transfer

An alarm based on Interplanetary Transfer Phase Angles, i.e. when should I launch to planet X? Based on Kosmo Not’s post and used in Olex’s Calculator.

TransferModelled

See *AlarmType.Transfer*.

3.6.4 AlarmAction

enum AlarmAction

The action performed by an alarm when it fires.

DoNothing

Don’t do anything at all...

DoNothingDeleteWhenPassed

Don’t do anything, and delete the alarm.

KillWarp

Drop out of time warp.

KillWarpOnly

Drop out of time warp.

MessageOnly

Display a message.

PauseGame

Pause the game.

3.6.5 Example

The following example creates a new alarm for the active vessel. The alarm is set to trigger after 10 seconds have passed, and display a message.

```
using KRPC.Client;
using KRPC.Client.Services.SpaceCenter;
using KRPC.Client.Services.KerbalAlarmClock;
using System;
using System.Net;

class KAC {
    public static void Main () {
        var connection = new Connection (name: "Kerbal Alarm Clock Example");
        var kac = connection.KerbalAlarmClock ();
        var alarm = kac.CreateAlarm (AlarmType.Raw, "My New Alarm", connection.SpaceCenter ().UT + 10);
        alarm.Notes = "10 seconds have now passed since the alarm was created.";
        alarm.Action = AlarmAction.MessageOnly;
    }
}
```

3.7 RemoteTech API

3.7.1 RemoteTech

class RemoteTech

This service provides functionality to interact with RemoteTech.

IList<string> **GroundStations** { get; }

The names of the ground stations.

Comms **Comms** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* vessel)

Get a communications object, representing the communication capability of a particular vessel.

Parameters

Antenna **Antenna** (*SpaceCenter.Part* part)

Get the antenna object for a particular part.

Parameters

3.7.2 Comms

class Comms

Communications for a vessel.

SpaceCenter.Vessel **Vessel** { get; }

Get the vessel.

bool HasLocalControl { get; }
Whether the vessel can be controlled locally.

bool HasFlightComputer { get; }
Whether the vessel has a flight computer on board.

bool HasConnection { get; }
Whether the vessel has any connection.

bool HasConnectionToGroundStation { get; }
Whether the vessel has a connection to a ground station.

double SignalDelay { get; }
The shortest signal delay to the vessel, in seconds.

double SignalDelayToGroundStation { get; }
The signal delay between the vessel and the closest ground station, in seconds.

double SignalDelayToVessel (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* other)
The signal delay between the this vessel and another vessel, in seconds.

Parameters

IList<Antenna> Antennas { get; }
The antennas for this vessel.

3.7.3 Antenna

class Antenna

A RemoteTech antenna. Obtained by calling *Comms.Antennas* or *RemoteTech.Antenna*.

***SpaceCenter.Part* Part { get; }**
Get the part containing this antenna.

bool HasConnection { get; }
Whether the antenna has a connection.

***Target* Target { get; set; }**
The object that the antenna is targetting. This property can be used to set the target to *Target.None* or *Target.ActiveVessel*. To set the target to a celestial body, ground station or vessel see *Antenna.TargetBody*, *Antenna.TargetGroundStation* and *Antenna.TargetVessel*.

***SpaceCenter.CelestialBody* TargetBody { get; set; }**
The celestial body the antenna is targetting.

string TargetGroundStation { get; set; }
The ground station the antenna is targetting.

***SpaceCenter.Vessel* TargetVessel { get; set; }**
The vessel the antenna is targetting.

enum Target

The type of object an antenna is targetting. See *Antenna.Target*.

ActiveVessel

The active vessel.

CelestialBody

A celestial body.

GroundStation

A ground station.

Vessel

A specific vessel.

None

No target.

3.8 User Interface API

3.8.1 UI

class UI

Provides functionality for drawing and interacting with in-game user interface elements.

Canvas **StockCanvas** { **get**; }

The stock UI canvas.

Canvas **AddCanvas** ()

Add a new canvas.

Note: If you want to add UI elements to KSP's stock UI canvas, use *UI.StockCanvas*.

void **Message** (*string* content, *float* duration = 1.0, *MessagePosition* position = 1)

Display a message on the screen.

Parameters

- **content** – Message content.
- **duration** – Duration before the message disappears, in seconds.
- **position** – Position to display the message.

Note: The message appears just like a stock message, for example quicksave or quickload messages.

void **Clear** (*bool* clientOnly = False)

Remove all user interface elements.

Parameters

- **clientOnly** – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

enum MessagePosition

Message position.

TopLeft

Top left.

TopCenter

Top center.

TopRight

Top right.

BottomCenter

Bottom center.

3.8.2 Canvas

class Canvas

A canvas for user interface elements. See *UI.StockCanvas* and *UI.AddCanvas*.

RectTransform **RectTransform** { **get**; }

The rect transform for the canvas.

bool Visible { **get**; **set**; }

Whether the UI object is visible.

Panel **AddPanel** (*bool visible = True*)

Create a new container for user interface elements.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the panel is visible.

Text **AddText** (*string content*, *bool visible = True*)

Add text to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** – The text.
- **visible** – Whether the text is visible.

InputField **AddInputField** (*bool visible = True*)

Add an input field to the canvas.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the input field is visible.

Button **AddButton** (*string content*, *bool visible = True*)

Add a button to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** – The label for the button.
- **visible** – Whether the button is visible.

void Remove ()

Remove the UI object.

3.8.3 Panel

class Panel

A container for user interface elements. See *Canvas.AddPanel*.

RectTransform **RectTransform** { **get;** }

The rect transform for the panel.

bool Visible { **get;** **set;** }

Whether the UI object is visible.

Panel **AddPanel** (*bool visible = True*)

Create a panel within this panel.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the new panel is visible.

Text **AddText** (*string content*, *bool visible = True*)

Add text to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** – The text.
- **visible** – Whether the text is visible.

InputField **AddInputField** (*bool visible = True*)

Add an input field to the panel.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the input field is visible.

Button **AddButton** (*string content*, *bool visible = True*)

Add a button to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** – The label for the button.
- **visible** – Whether the button is visible.

void Remove ()

Remove the UI object.

3.8.4 Text

class Text

A text label. See *Panel.AddText*.

RectTransform **RectTransform** { **get;** }

The rect transform for the text.

bool Visible { **get;** **set;** }

Whether the UI object is visible.

string **Content** { **get;** **set;** }

The text string

string **Font** { **get;** **set;** }

Name of the font

```

IList<string> AvailableFonts { get; }
    A list of all available fonts.

int Size { get; set; }
    Font size.

FontStyle Style { get; set; }
    Font style.

Tuple<double, double, double> Color { get; set; }
    Set the color

TextAnchor Alignment { get; set; }
    Alignment.

float LineSpacing { get; set; }
    Line spacing.

void Remove ()
    Remove the UI object.

enum FontStyle
    Font style.

    Normal
        Normal.

    Bold
        Bold.

    Italic
        Italic.

    BoldAndItalic
        Bold and italic.

enum TextAlignment
    Text alignment.

    Left
        Left aligned.

    Right
        Right aligned.

    Center
        Center aligned.

enum TextAnchor
    Text alignment.

    LowerCenter
        Lower center.

    LowerLeft
        Lower left.

    LowerRight
        Lower right.

    MiddleCenter
        Middle center.

```

MiddleLeft

Middle left.

MiddleRight

Middle right.

UpperCenter

Upper center.

UpperLeft

Upper left.

UpperRight

Upper right.

3.8.5 Button

class ButtonA text label. See *Panel.AddButton*.*RectTransform* **RectTransform** { get; }

The rect transform for the text.

bool Visible { get; set; }

Whether the UI object is visible.

Text **Text** { get; }

The text for the button.

bool Clicked { get; set; }

Whether the button has been clicked.

Note: This property is set to true when the user clicks the button. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent button presses.

void Remove ()

Remove the UI object.

3.8.6 InputField

class InputFieldAn input field. See *Panel.AddInputField*.*RectTransform* **RectTransform** { get; }

The rect transform for the input field.

bool Visible { get; set; }

Whether the UI object is visible.

string **Value** { get; set; }

The value of the input field.

Text **Text** { get; }

The text component of the input field.

Note: Use `InputField.Value` to get and set the value in the field. This object can be used to alter the style of the input field's text.

`bool` **Changed** { `get`; `set`; }

Whether the input field has been changed.

Note: This property is set to true when the user modifies the value of the input field. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent changes.

`void` **Remove** ()

Remove the UI object.

3.8.7 Rect Transform

class RectTransform

A Unity engine Rect Transform for a UI object. See the [Unity manual](#) for more details.

`Tuple<double, double>` **Position** { `get`; `set`; }

Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

`Tuple<double, double, double>` **LocalPosition** { `get`; `set`; }

Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

`Tuple<double, double>` **Size** { `get`; `set`; }

Width and height of the rectangle.

`Tuple<double, double>` **UpperRight** { `get`; `set`; }

Position of the rectangles upper right corner relative to the anchors.

`Tuple<double, double>` **LowerLeft** { `get`; `set`; }

Position of the rectangles lower left corner relative to the anchors.

`Tuple<double, double>` **Anchor** { `set`; }

Set the minimum and maximum anchor points as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

`Tuple<double, double>` **AnchorMax** { `get`; `set`; }

The anchor point for the lower left corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

`Tuple<double, double>` **AnchorMin** { `get`; `set`; }

The anchor point for the upper right corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

`Tuple<double, double> Pivot { get; set; }`

Location of the pivot point around which the rectangle rotates, defined as a fraction of the size of the rectangle itself.

`Tuple<double, double, double, double> Rotation { get; set; }`

Rotation, as a quaternion, of the object around its pivot point.

`Tuple<double, double, double> Scale { get; set; }`

Scale factor applied to the object in the x, y and z dimensions.

4.1 C++ Client

This client provides functionality to interact with a kRPC server from programs written in C++. It can be [downloaded from GitHub](#).

4.1.1 Installing the Library

Installing Dependencies

First you need to install kRPC's dependencies: [ASIO](#) which is used for network communication and [protobuf](#) which is used to serialize messages.

ASIO is a headers-only library. The boost version is not required, installing the non-Boost variant is sufficient. On Ubuntu, this can be done using apt:

```
sudo apt-get install libasio-dev
```

Alternatively it can be downloaded [via the ASIO website](#).

Protobuf version 3 is also required, and can be [downloaded from GitHub](#). Installation instructions [can be found here](#).

Note: The version of protobuf currently provided in Ubuntu's apt repositories is version 2. This will *not* work with kRPC.

Install using the configure script

Once the dependencies have been installed, you can install the kRPC client library and headers using the configure script provided with the source. [Download the source archive](#), extract it and then execute the following:

```
./configure
make
sudo make install
sudo ldconfig
```

Install using CMake

Alternatively, you can install the client library and headers using CMake. [Download the source archive](#), extract it and execute the following:

```
cmake .
make
sudo make install
sudo ldconfig
```

Install manually

The library is fairly simple to build manually if you can't use the configure script or CMake. The headers are in the `include` folder and the source files are in `src`.

4.1.2 Using the Library

kRPC programs need to be compiled with C++ 2011 support enabled, and linked against `libkrpc` and `libprotobuf`. The following example program connects to the server, queries it for its version and prints it out:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/krpc.hpp>
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect();
    krpc::services::KRPC krpc(&conn);
    std::cout << "Connected to kRPC server version " << krpc.get_status().version() << std::endl;
}
```

To compile this program using GCC, save the source as `main.cpp` and run the following:

```
g++ main.cpp -std=c++11 -lkrpc -lprotobuf
```

Note: If you get linker errors claiming that there are undefined references to `google::protobuf::...` you probably have an older version of `protobuf` installed on your system. In this case, replace `-lprotobuf` with `-l:libprotobuf.so.10` in the above command to force GCC to use the correct version of the library.

Connecting to the Server

To connect to a server, use the `krpc::connect()` function. This returns a client object through which you can interact with the server. When called without any arguments, it will connect to the local machine on the default port numbers. You can specify different connection settings, including a descriptive name for the client, as follows:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/krpc.hpp>
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect("Remote example", "my.domain.name", 1000, 1001);
    krpc::services::KRPC krpc(&conn);
    std::cout << krpc.get_status().version() << std::endl;
}
```

Interacting with the Server

kRPC groups remote procedures into services. The functionality for the services are defined in the header files in `krpc/services/...`. For example, all of the functionality provided by the SpaceCenter service is contained in the header file `krpc/services/space_center.hpp`.

To interact with a service, you must include its header file and create an instance of the service, passing a `krpc::Client` object to its constructor. The following example connects to the server, instantiates the SpaceCenter service and outputs the name of the active vessel:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <iostream>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect("Vessel Name");
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    SpaceCenter::Vessel vessel = sc.active_vessel();
    std::cout << vessel.name() << std::endl;
}
```

Streaming Data from the Server

A stream repeatedly executes a function on the server, with a fixed set of argument values. It provides a more efficient way of repeatedly getting the result of a function, avoiding the network overhead of having to invoke it directly.

For example, consider the following loop that continuously prints out the position of the active vessel. This loop incurs significant communication overheads, as the `vessel.position()` function is called repeatedly.

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <iostream>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect();
    KRPC krpc(&conn);
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    SpaceCenter::Vessel vessel = sc.active_vessel();
    SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame refframe = vessel.orbit().body().reference_frame();
    while (true) {
        std::tuple<double, double, double> pos = vessel.position(refframe);
        std::cout << std::get<0>(pos) << ", "
                  << std::get<1>(pos) << ", "
                  << std::get<2>(pos) << std::endl;
    }
}
```

The following code achieves the same thing, but is far more efficient. It calls `vessel.position_stream()` once at the start of the program to create a stream, and then repeatedly gets the position from the stream.

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
```

```

#include <iostream>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect();
    KRPC krpc(&conn);
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    SpaceCenter::Vessel vessel = sc.active_vessel();
    SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame refframe = vessel.orbit().body().reference_frame();
    krpc::Stream<std::tuple<double, double, double>> pos_stream = vessel.position_stream(refframe);
    while (true) {
        std::tuple<double, double, double> pos = pos_stream();
        std::cout << std::get<0>(pos) << ", "
                  << std::get<1>(pos) << ", "
                  << std::get<2>(pos) << std::endl;
    }
}

```

A stream can be created for any function call (except property setters) by adding `_stream` to the end of the function's name. This returns a stream object of type `krpc::Stream`, where `T` is the return type of the original function. The most recent value of the stream can be obtained by calling `krpc::Stream<T>::operator()()`. A stream can be stopped and removed from the server by calling `krpc::Stream<T>::remove()` on the stream object. All of a client's streams are automatically stopped when it disconnects.

4.1.3 Client API Reference

Client **connect** (`const std::string &name = ""`, `const std::string &address = "127.0.0.1"`, `unsigned int rpc_port = 50000`, `unsigned int stream_port = 50001`)

This function creates a connection to a kRPC server. It returns a `krpc::Client` object, through which the server can be communicated with.

Parameters

- **name** (`std::string`) – A descriptive name for the connection. This is passed to the server and appears, for example, in the client connection dialog on the in-game server window.
- **address** (`std::string`) – The address of the server to connect to. Can either be a hostname or an IP address in dotted decimal notation. Defaults to '127.0.0.1'.
- **rpc_port** (`unsigned int`) – The port number of the RPC Server. Defaults to 50000.
- **stream_port** (`unsigned int`) – The port number of the Stream Server. Defaults to 50001. Set it to 0 to disable connection to the stream server.

class Client

This class provides the interface for communicating with the server. It is used by service class instances to invoke remote procedure calls. Instances of this class can be obtained by calling `krpc::connect()`.

class KRPC

This class provides access to the basic server functionality provided by the KRPC service. Most of this functionality is used internally by the client (for example to create and remove streams) and therefore does not need to be used directly from application code. The only exception that may be useful is `KRPC::get_status()`.

KRPC (`krpc::Client *client`)

Construct an instance of this service from the given `krpc::Client` object.

`krpc::schema::Status get_status ()`

Gets a status message from the server containing information including the server's version string and performance statistics.

For example, the following prints out the version string for the server:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/krpc.hpp>
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect("Remote example", "my.domain.name", 1000, 1001);
    krpc::services::KRPC krpc(&conn);
    std::cout << krpc.get_status().version() << std::endl;
}
```

Or to get the rate at which the server is sending and receiving data over the network:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/krpc.hpp>
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect();
    krpc::services::KRPC krpc(&conn);
    krpc::schema::Status status = krpc.get_status();
    std::cout << "Data in = " << (status.bytes_read_rate()/1024.0) << " KB/s" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Data out = " << (status.bytes_written_rate()/1024.0) << " KB/s" << std::endl;
}
```

class Stream<T>

A stream object. Streams are created by calling a function with `_stream` appended to its name.

T operator() ()

Get the most recently received value from the stream.

void **remove ()**

Remove the stream from the server.

4.2 KRPC API

class KRPC : public krpc::Service

Main kRPC service, used by clients to interact with basic server functionality.

KRPC (*krpc::Client *client*)

Construct an instance of this service.

`krpc::schema::Status get_status ()`

Returns some information about the server, such as the version.

`krpc::schema::Services get_services ()`

Returns information on all services, procedures, classes, properties etc. provided by the server. Can be used by client libraries to automatically create functionality such as stubs.

GameScene **current_game_scene ()**

Get the current game scene.

uint32_t **add_stream** (*krpc::schema::Request request*)

Add a streaming request and return its identifier.

Parameters

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the C++ client library.

void **remove_stream** (uint32_t *id*)

Remove a streaming request.

Parameters

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the C++ client library.

enum struct GameScene

The game scene. See *current_game_scene()*.

enumerator space_center

The game scene showing the Kerbal Space Center buildings.

enumerator flight

The game scene showing a vessel in flight (or on the launchpad/runway).

enumerator tracking_station

The tracking station.

enumerator editor_vab

The Vehicle Assembly Building.

enumerator editor_sph

The Space Plane Hangar.

4.3 SpaceCenter API

4.3.1 SpaceCenter

class **SpaceCenter** : public **krpc::Service**

Provides functionality to interact with Kerbal Space Program. This includes controlling the active vessel, managing its resources, planning maneuver nodes and auto-piloting.

SpaceCenter (krpc::Client **client*)

Construct an instance of this service.

Vessel **active_vessel** ()

void **set_active_vessel** (*Vessel* *value*)

The currently active vessel.

std::vector<*Vessel*> **vessels** ()

A list of all the vessels in the game.

std::map<std::string, *CelestialBody*> **bodies** ()

A dictionary of all celestial bodies (planets, moons, etc.) in the game, keyed by the name of the body.

CelestialBody **target_body** ()

void **set_target_body** (*CelestialBody* *value*)

The currently targeted celestial body.

Vessel **target_vessel** ()

void **set_target_vessel** (*Vessel value*)
The currently targeted vessel.

DockingPort **target_docking_port** ()

void **set_target_docking_port** (*DockingPort value*)
The currently targeted docking port.

void **clear_target** ()
Clears the current target.

std::vector<std::string> **launchable_vessels** (std::string *craft_directory*)
Returns a list of vessels from the given *craft_directory* that can be launched.

Parameters

- **craft_directory** – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory. For example "VAB" or "SPH".

void **launch_vessel** (std::string *craft_directory*, std::string *name*, std::string *launch_site*)
Launch a vessel.

Parameters

- **craft_directory** – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory, that contains the craft file. For example "VAB" or "SPH".
- **name** – Name of the vessel to launch. This is the name of the ".craft" file in the save directory, without the ".craft" file extension.
- **launch_site** – Name of the launch site. For example "LaunchPad" or "Runway".

void **launch_vessel_from_vab** (std::string *name*)
Launch a new vessel from the VAB onto the launchpad.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling *launch_vessel()* with the craft directory set to “VAB” and the launch site set to “LaunchPad”.

void **launch_vessel_from_sph** (std::string *name*)
Launch a new vessel from the SPH onto the runway.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling *launch_vessel()* with the craft directory set to “SPH” and the launch site set to “Runway”.

void **save** (std::string *name*)
Save the game with a given name. This will create a save file called *name.sfs* in the folder of the current save game.

Parameters

void **load** (std::string *name*)
Load the game with the given name. This will create a load a save file called *name.sfs* from the folder of the current save game.

Parameters

void **quicksave** ()
Save a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling `save()` with the name “quicksave”.

void **quickload** ()
Load a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling `load()` with the name “quicksave”.

Camera **camera** ()
An object that can be used to control the camera.

double **ut** ()
The current universal time in seconds.

float **g** ()
The value of the *gravitational constant* G in $N(m/kg)^2$.

WarpMode **warp_mode** ()
The current time warp mode. Returns *WarpMode::none* if time warp is not active, *WarpMode::rails* if regular “on-rails” time warp is active, or *WarpMode::physics* if physical time warp is active.

float **warp_rate** ()
The current warp rate. This is the rate at which time is passing for either on-rails or physical time warp. For example, a value of 10 means time is passing 10x faster than normal. Returns 1 if time warp is not active.

float **warp_factor** ()
The current warp factor. This is the index of the rate at which time is passing for either regular “on-rails” or physical time warp. Returns 0 if time warp is not active. When in on-rails time warp, this is equal to *rails_warp_factor()*, and in physics time warp, this is equal to *physics_warp_factor()*.

int32_t **rails_warp_factor** ()

void **set_rails_warp_factor** (int32_t value)
The time warp rate, using regular “on-rails” time warp. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if physical time warp is active. If requested time warp factor cannot be set, it will be set to the next lowest possible value. For example, if the vessel is too close to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

int32_t **physics_warp_factor** ()

void **set_physics_warp_factor** (int32_t value)
The physical time warp rate. A value between 0 and 3 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if regular “on-rails” time warp is active.

bool **can_rails_warp_at** (int32_t factor = 1)
Returns `true` if regular “on-rails” time warp can be used, at the specified warp *factor*. The maximum time warp rate is limited by various things, including how close the active vessel is to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Parameters

- **factor** – The warp factor to check.

`int32_t maximum_rails_warp_factor()`

The current maximum regular “on-rails” warp factor that can be set. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

void **warp_to** (double *ut*, float *max_rails_rate* = 100000.0, float *max_physics_rate* = 2.0)

Uses time acceleration to warp forward to a time in the future, specified by universal time *ut*. This call blocks until the desired time is reached. Uses regular “on-rails” or physical time warp as appropriate. For example, physical time warp is used when the active vessel is traveling through an atmosphere. When using regular “on-rails” time warp, the warp rate is limited by *max_rails_rate*, and when using physical time warp, the warp rate is limited by *max_physics_rate*.

Parameters

- **ut** – The universal time to warp to, in seconds.
- **max_rails_rate** – The maximum warp rate in regular “on-rails” time warp.
- **max_physics_rate** – The maximum warp rate in physical time warp.

Returns When the time warp is complete.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **transform_position** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *position*, *ReferenceFrame from*, *ReferenceFrame to*)

Converts a position vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **position** – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** – The reference frame that the position vector is in.
- **to** – The reference frame to covert the position vector to.

Returns The corresponding position vector in reference frame *to*.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **transform_direction** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *direction*, *ReferenceFrame from*, *ReferenceFrame to*)

Converts a direction vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **direction** – Direction vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** – The reference frame that the direction vector is in.
- **to** – The reference frame to covert the direction vector to.

Returns The corresponding direction vector in reference frame *to*.

std::tuple<double, double, double, double> **transform_rotation** (std::tuple<double, double, double, double> *rotation*, *ReferenceFrame from*, *ReferenceFrame to*)

Converts a rotation from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **rotation** – Rotation in reference frame *from*.
- **from** – The reference frame that the rotation is in.
- **to** – The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

Returns The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> transform_velocity (std::tuple<double, double, double> position, std::tuple<double, double, double> velocity, ReferenceFrame from, ReferenceFrame to)`

Converts a velocity vector (acting at the specified position vector) from one reference frame to another. The position vector is required to take the relative angular velocity of the reference frames into account.

Parameters

- **position** – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **velocity** – Velocity vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** – The reference frame that the position and velocity vectors are in.
- **to** – The reference frame to convert the velocity vector to.

Returns The corresponding velocity in reference frame *to*.

bool **far_available** ()

Whether *Ferram Aerospace Research* is installed.

enum struct WarpMode

The time warp mode. Returned by *WarpMode*

enumerator rails

Time warp is active, and in regular “on-rails” mode.

enumerator physics

Time warp is active, and in physical time warp mode.

enumerator none

Time warp is not active.

4.3.2 Vessel

class Vessel

These objects are used to interact with vessels in KSP. This includes getting orbital and flight data, manipulating control inputs and managing resources. Created using *active_vessel()* or *vessels()*.

std::string **name** ()

void **set_name** (std::string value)

The name of the vessel.

VesselType **type** ()

void **set_type** (*VesselType* value)

The type of the vessel.

VesselSituation **situation** ()

The situation the vessel is in.

bool **recoverable** ()

Whether the vessel is recoverable.

void **recover** ()

Recover the vessel.

double **met** ()

The mission elapsed time in seconds.

Flight **flight** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame* = None)

Returns a *Flight* object that can be used to get flight telemetry for the vessel, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

- **reference_frame** – Reference frame. Defaults to the vessel's surface reference frame (*Vessel::surface_reference_frame()*).

Note: When this is called with no arguments, the vessel's surface reference frame is used. This reference frame moves with the vessel, therefore velocities and speeds returned by the flight object will be zero. See the *reference frames tutorial* for examples of getting the *orbital speed* and *surface speed* of a vessel.

Orbit **orbit** ()

The current orbit of the vessel.

Control **control** ()

Returns a *Control* object that can be used to manipulate the vessel's control inputs. For example, its pitch/yaw/roll controls, RCS and thrust.

AutoPilot **auto_pilot** ()

An *AutoPilot* object, that can be used to perform simple auto-piloting of the vessel.

Resources **resources** ()

A *Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in the vessel.

Resources **resources_in_decouple_stage** (int32_t *stage*, bool *cumulative* = True)

Returns a *Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in a given *stage*.

Parameters

- **stage** – Get resources for parts that are decoupled in this stage.
- **cumulative** – When *false*, returns the resources for parts decoupled in just the given stage. When *true* returns the resources decoupled in the given stage and all subsequent stages combined.

Note: For details on stage numbering, see the discussion on *Staging*.

Parts **parts** ()

A *Parts* object, that can used to interact with the parts that make up this vessel.

float **mass** ()

The total mass of the vessel, including resources, in kg.

float **dry_mass** ()

The total mass of the vessel, excluding resources, in kg.

float **thrust** ()

The total thrust currently being produced by the vessel's engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine::thrust()* for every engine in the vessel.

float **available_thrust** ()

Gets the total available thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine::available_thrust()* for every active engine in the vessel.

float **max_thrust** ()

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine::max_thrust()* for every active engine.

float **max_vacuum_thrust** ()

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines when the vessel is in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is computed by summing `Engine::max_vacuum_thrust()` for every active engine.

float **specific_impulse** ()

The combined specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

float **vacuum_specific_impulse** ()

The combined vacuum specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

float **kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse** ()

The combined specific impulse of all active engines at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

std::tuple<double, double, double> **moment_of_inertia** ()

The moment of inertia of the vessel around its center of mass in $kg.m^2$. The inertia values are around the pitch, roll and yaw directions respectively. This corresponds to the vessels reference frame (`Vessel::reference_frame()`).

std::vector<double> **inertia_tensor** ()

The inertia tensor of the vessel around its center of mass, in the vessels reference frame (`Vessel::reference_frame()`). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_torque** ()

The maximum torque that the vessel generate. Includes contributions from reaction wheels, RCS, gimballled engines and aerodynamic control surfaces. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel::reference_frame()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_reaction_wheel_torque** ()

The maximum torque that the currently active and powered reaction wheels can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel::reference_frame()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_rcs_torque** ()

The maximum torque that the currently active RCS thrusters can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel::reference_frame()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_engine_torque** ()

The maximum torque that the currently active and gimballled engines can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel::reference_frame()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_control_surface_torque** ()

The maximum torque that the aerodynamic control surfaces can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel::reference_frame()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

[ReferenceFrame](#) **reference_frame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessel.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel.

- The x-axis points out to the right of the vessel.
- The y-axis points in the forward direction of the vessel.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the vessel.

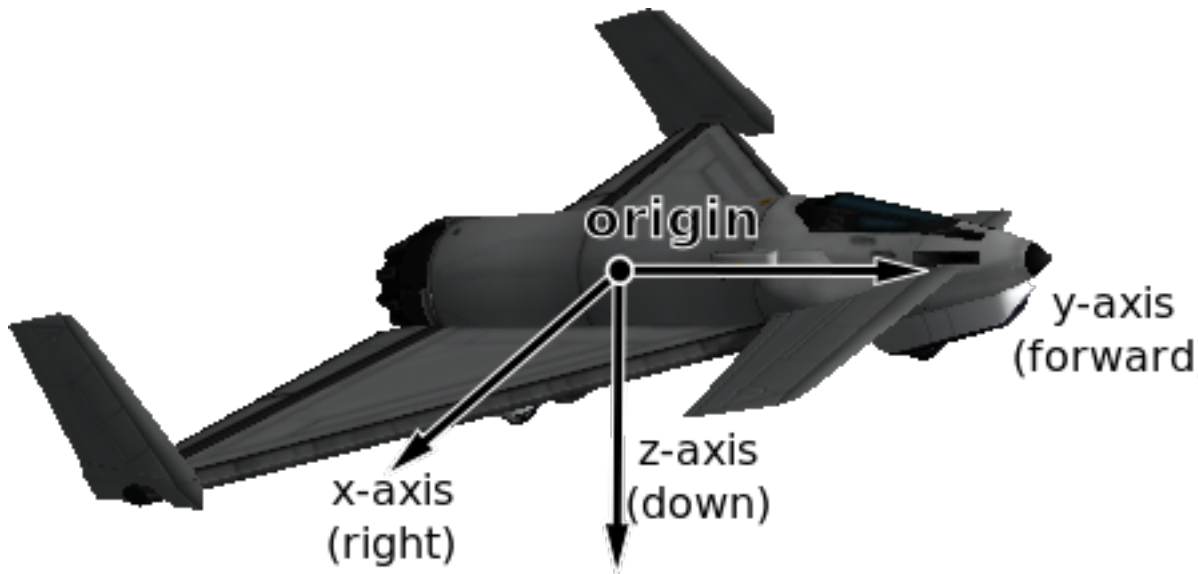


Fig. 4.1: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Aeris 3A aircraft

ReferenceFrame **orbital_reference_frame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessels orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with 'orbit' mode on the navball.

ReferenceFrame **surface_reference_frame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the north and up directions on the surface of the body.
- The x-axis points in the **zenith** direction (upwards, normal to the body being orbited, from the center of the body towards the center of mass of the vessel).
- The y-axis points northwards towards the **astronomical horizon** (north, and tangential to the surface of the body – the direction in which a compass would point when on the surface).
- The z-axis points eastwards towards the **astronomical horizon** (east, and tangential to the surface of the body – east on a compass when on the surface).

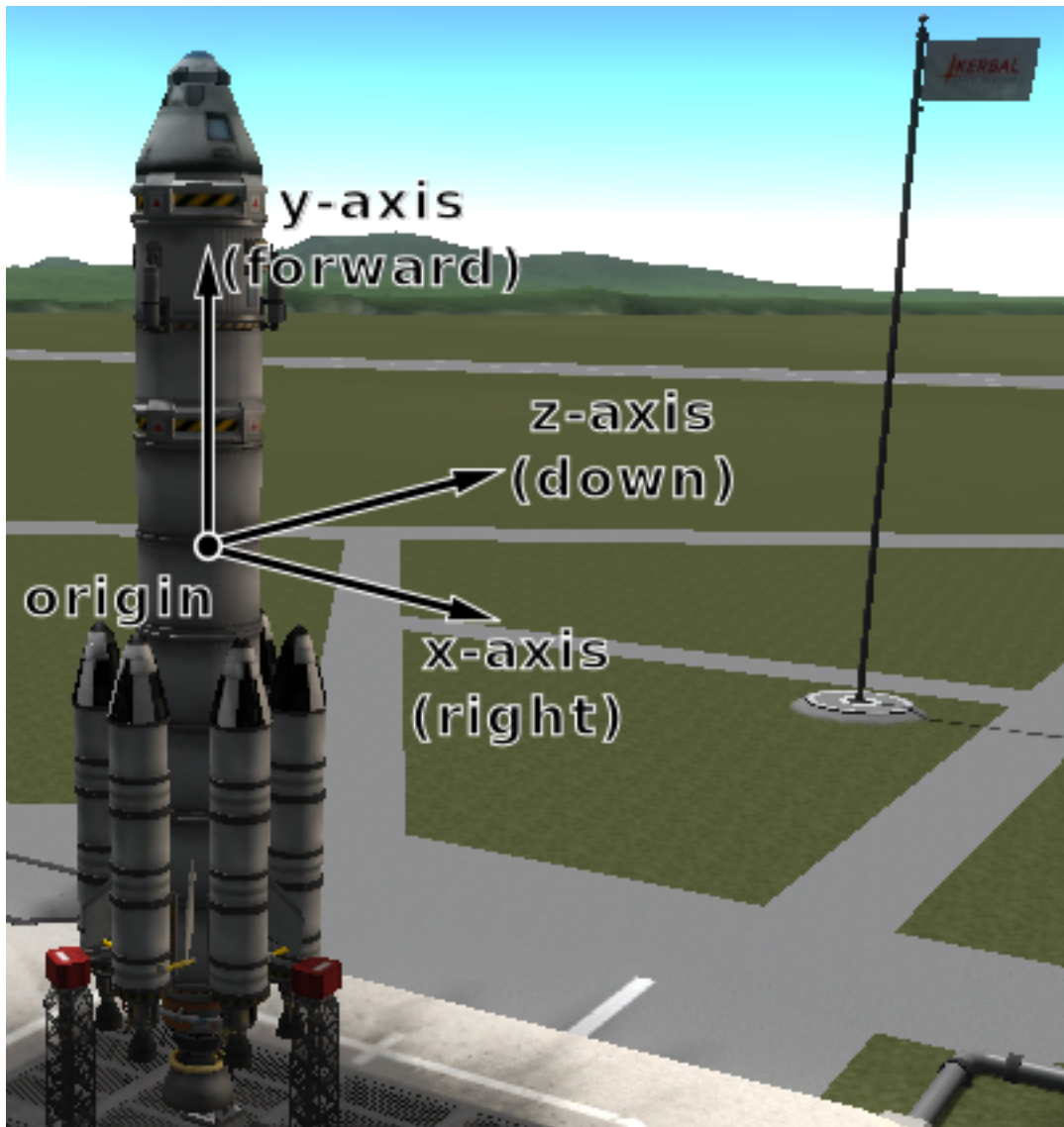


Fig. 4.2: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Kerbal-X rocket

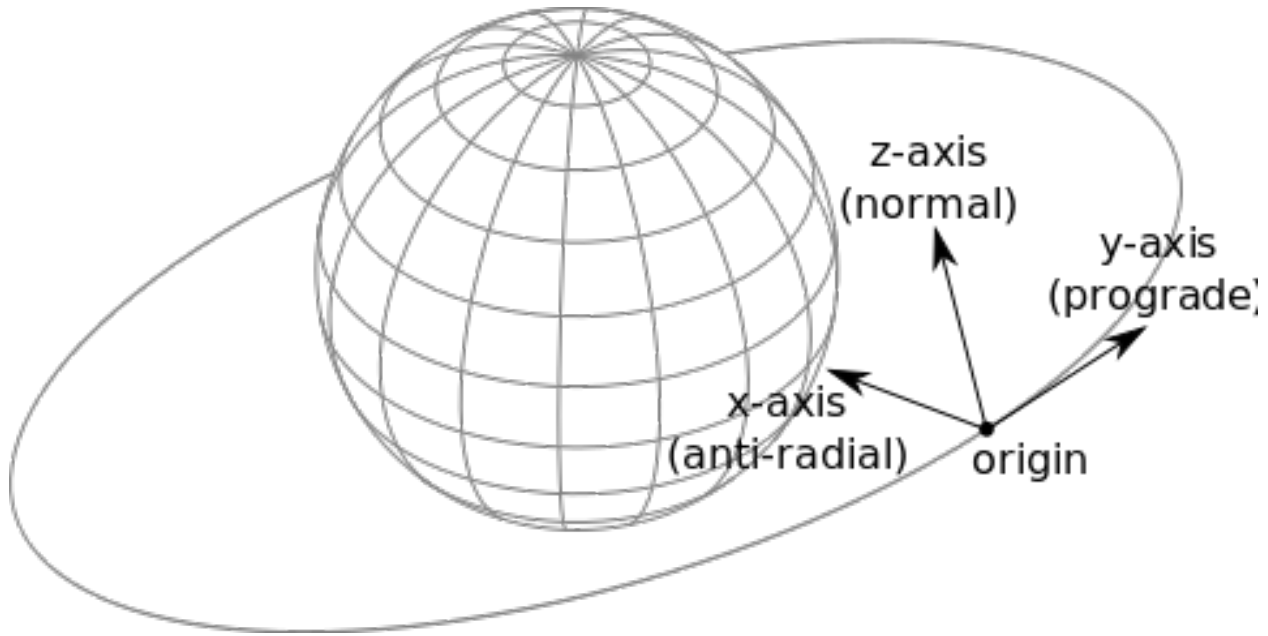


Fig. 4.3: Vessel orbital reference frame origin and axes

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘surface’ mode on the navball.

ReferenceFrame **surface_velocity_reference_frame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the velocity vector of the vessel relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel’s velocity vector.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the vessel’s velocity vector, relative to the surface of the body being orbited.
- The z-axis is in the plane of the [astronomical horizon](#).
- The x-axis is orthogonal to the other two axes.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> position (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the position vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double> velocity (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the velocity vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double, double> rotation (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the rotation of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double> direction (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the direction in which the vessel is pointing, as a unit vector, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

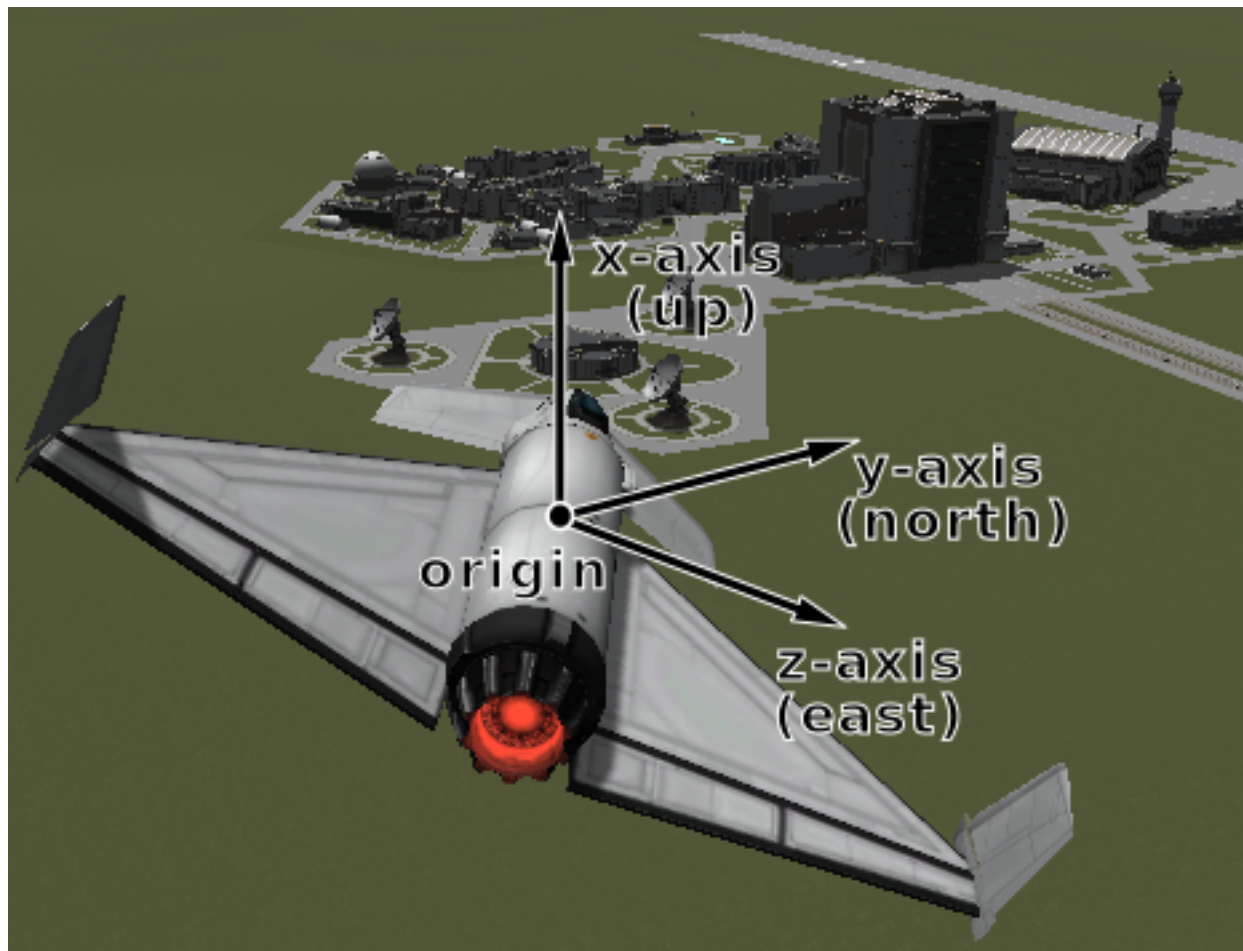


Fig. 4.4: Vessel surface reference frame origin and axes

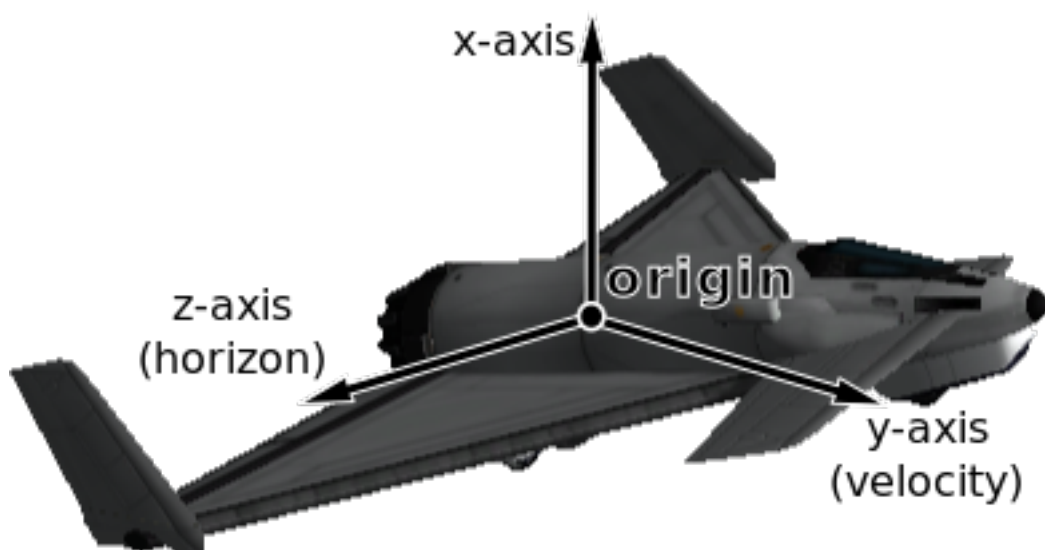


Fig. 4.5: Vessel surface velocity reference frame origin and axes

`std::tuple<double, double, double> angular_velocity (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the angular velocity of the vessel in the given reference frame. The magnitude of the returned vector is the rotational speed in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation (using the right hand rule).

Parameters

enum struct VesselType

The type of a vessel. See `Vessel::type()`.

enumerator ship

Ship.

enumerator station

Station.

enumerator lander

Lander.

enumerator probe

Probe.

enumerator rover

Rover.

enumerator base

Base.

enumerator debris

Debris.

enum struct VesselSituation

The situation a vessel is in. See `Vessel::situation()`.

enumerator docked

Vessel is docked to another.

enumerator escaping

Escaping.

enumerator flying

Vessel is flying through an atmosphere.

enumerator landed

Vessel is landed on the surface of a body.

enumerator orbiting

Vessel is orbiting a body.

enumerator pre_launch

Vessel is awaiting launch.

enumerator splashed

Vessel has splashed down in an ocean.

enumerator sub_orbital

Vessel is on a sub-orbital trajectory.

4.3.3 CelestialBody

class CelestialBody

Represents a celestial body (such as a planet or moon). See `bodies()`.

std::string **name** ()

The name of the body.

std::vector<*CelestialBody*> **satellites** ()

A list of celestial bodies that are in orbit around this celestial body.

Orbit **orbit** ()

The orbit of the body.

float **mass** ()

The mass of the body, in kilograms.

float **gravitational_parameter** ()

The *standard gravitational parameter* of the body in $m^3 s^{-2}$.

float **surface_gravity** ()

The acceleration due to gravity at sea level (mean altitude) on the body, in m/s^2 .

float **rotational_period** ()

The sidereal rotational period of the body, in seconds.

float **rotational_speed** ()

The rotational speed of the body, in radians per second.

float **equatorial_radius** ()

The equatorial radius of the body, in meters.

double **surface_height** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*)

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water this is equal to 0.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees

double **bedrock_height** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*)

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water, this is the height of the sea-bed and is therefore a negative value.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees

std::tuple<double, double, double> **msl_position** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*, *ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The position at mean sea level at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** – Reference frame for the returned position vector

std::tuple<double, double, double> **surface_position** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*, *ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position of the surface of the water.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** – Reference frame for the returned position vector

std::tuple<double, double, double> **bedrock_position** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*, *ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position at the bottom of the sea-bed.

Parameters

- **latitude** – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** – Reference frame for the returned position vector

float **sphere_of_influence** ()

The radius of the sphere of influence of the body, in meters.

bool **has_atmosphere** ()

true if the body has an atmosphere.

float **atmosphere_depth** ()

The depth of the atmosphere, in meters.

bool **has_atmospheric_oxygen** ()

true if there is oxygen in the atmosphere, required for air-breathing engines.

ReferenceFrame **reference_frame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the celestial body.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the body.
- The x-axis points from the center of the body towards the intersection of the prime meridian and equator (the position at 0° longitude, 0° latitude).
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points from the center of the body towards the equator at 90°E longitude.

ReferenceFrame **non_rotating_reference_frame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, and orientated in a fixed direction (it does not rotate with the body).

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes do not rotate.
- The x-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.

ReferenceFrame **orbital_reference_frame** ()

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, but orientated with the body's orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.

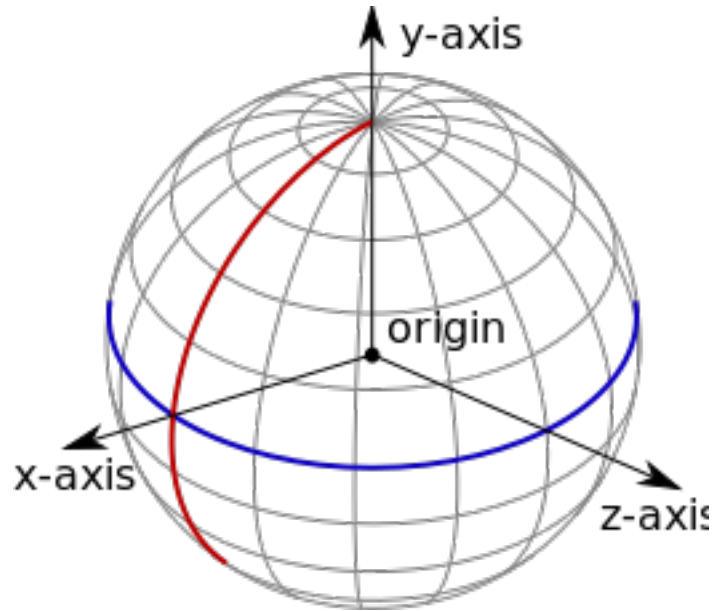


Fig. 4.6: Celestial body reference frame origin and axes. The equator is shown in blue, and the prime meridian in red.

- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.

- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> position (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the position vector of the center of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double> velocity (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the velocity vector of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double, double> rotation (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the rotation of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double> direction (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the direction in which the north pole of the celestial body is pointing, as a unit vector, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double> angular_velocity (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

Returns the angular velocity of the body in the specified reference frame. The magnitude of the vector is the rotational speed of the body, in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation, using the right-hand rule.

Parameters

4.3.4 Flight

class **Flight**

Used to get flight telemetry for a vessel, by calling `Vessel::flight()`. All of the information returned by

this class is given in the reference frame passed to that method. Obtained by calling `Vessel::flight()`.

Note: To get orbital information, such as the apoapsis or inclination, see `Orbit`.

float **g_force** ()

The current G force acting on the vessel in m/s^2 .

double **mean_altitude** ()

The altitude above sea level, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

double **surface_altitude** ()

The altitude above the surface of the body or sea level, whichever is closer, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

double **bedrock_altitude** ()

The altitude above the surface of the body, in meters. When over water, this is the altitude above the sea floor. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

double **elevation** ()

The elevation of the terrain under the vessel, in meters. This is the height of the terrain above sea level, and is negative when the vessel is over the sea.

double **latitude** ()

The `latitude` of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

double **longitude** ()

The `longitude` of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **velocity** ()

The velocity vector of the vessel. The magnitude of the vector is the speed of the vessel in meters per second. The direction of the vector is the direction of the vessels motion.

double **speed** ()

The speed of the vessel in meters per second.

double **horizontal_speed** ()

The horizontal speed of the vessel in meters per second.

double **vertical_speed** ()

The vertical speed of the vessel in meters per second.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **center_of_mass** ()

The position of the center of mass of the vessel.

std::tuple<double, double, double, double> **rotation** ()

The rotation of the vessel.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **direction** ()

The direction vector that the vessel is pointing in.

float **pitch** ()

The pitch angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -90° and $+90^\circ$.

float **heading** ()

The heading angle of the vessel relative to north, in degrees. A value between 0° and 360° .

float **roll** ()

The roll angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -180° and $+180^\circ$.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **prograde** ()

The unit direction vector pointing in the prograde direction.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **retrograde** ()

The unit direction vector pointing in the retrograde direction.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **normal** ()

The unit direction vector pointing in the normal direction.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **anti_normal** ()

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-normal direction.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **radial** ()

The unit direction vector pointing in the radial direction.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **anti_radial** ()

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-radial direction.

float **atmosphere_density** ()

The current density of the atmosphere around the vessel, in kg/m^3 .

float **dynamic_pressure** ()

The dynamic pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals. This is a measure of the strength of the aerodynamic forces. It is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{air density} \cdot \text{velocity}^2$. It is commonly denoted as Q .

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

float **static_pressure** ()

The static atmospheric pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **aerodynamic_force** ()

The total aerodynamic forces acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **lift** ()

The [aerodynamic lift](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **drag** ()

The [aerodynamic drag](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **speed_of_sound** ()

The speed of sound, in the atmosphere around the vessel, in m/s .

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **mach** ()

The speed of the vessel, in multiples of the speed of sound.

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **equivalent_air_speed** ()

The [equivalent air speed](#) of the vessel, in m/s .

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **terminal_velocity** ()

An estimate of the current terminal velocity of the vessel, in m/s . This is the speed at which the drag forces cancel out the force of gravity.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

float **angle_of_attack** ()

Gets the pitch angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

float **sideslip_angle** ()

Gets the yaw angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

float **total_air_temperature** ()

The [total air temperature](#) of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin. This temperature includes the [Flight::static_air_temperature\(\)](#) and the vessel's kinetic energy.

float **static_air_temperature** ()

The [static \(ambient\) temperature](#) of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin.

float **stall_fraction** ()

Gets the current amount of stall, between 0 and 1. A value greater than 0.005 indicates a minor stall and a value greater than 0.5 indicates a large-scale stall.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **drag_coefficient** ()

Gets the coefficient of drag. This is the amount of drag produced by the vessel. It depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **lift_coefficient** ()

Gets the coefficient of lift. This is the amount of lift produced by the vessel, and depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **ballistic_coefficient** ()
Gets the [ballistic coefficient](#).

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **thrust_specific_fuel_consumption** ()
Gets the thrust specific fuel consumption for the jet engines on the vessel. This is a measure of the efficiency of the engines, with a lower value indicating a more efficient vessel. This value is the number of Newtons of fuel that are burned, per hour, to product one newton of thrust.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

4.3.5 Orbit

class **Orbit**

Describes an orbit. For example, the orbit of a vessel, obtained by calling [Vessel::orbit\(\)](#), or a celestial body, obtained by calling [CelestialBody::orbit\(\)](#).

[CelestialBody](#) **body** ()

The celestial body (e.g. planet or moon) around which the object is orbiting.

double **apoapsis** ()

Gets the apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Note: For the apoapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use [Orbit::apoapsis_altitude\(\)](#).

double **periapsis** ()

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Note: For the periapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use [Orbit::periapsis_altitude\(\)](#).

double **apoapsis_altitude** ()

The apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Note: This is equal to [Orbit::apoapsis\(\)](#) minus the equatorial radius of the body.

double **periapsis_altitude** ()

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Note: This is equal to [Orbit::periapsis\(\)](#) minus the equatorial radius of the body.

double **semi_major_axis** ()

The semi-major axis of the orbit, in meters.

double **semi_minor_axis** ()

The semi-minor axis of the orbit, in meters.

double **radius** ()

The current radius of the orbit, in meters. This is the distance between the center of mass of the object in orbit, and the center of mass of the body around which it is orbiting.

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

double **speed** ()

The current orbital speed of the object in meters per second.

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

double **period** ()

The orbital period, in seconds.

double **time_to_apoapsis** ()

The time until the object reaches apoapsis, in seconds.

double **time_to_periapsis** ()

The time until the object reaches periapsis, in seconds.

double **eccentricity** ()

The *eccentricity* of the orbit.

double **inclination** ()

The *inclination* of the orbit, in radians.

double **longitude_of_ascending_node** ()

The *longitude of the ascending node*, in radians.

double **argument_of_periapsis** ()

The *argument of periapsis*, in radians.

double **mean_anomaly_at_epoch** ()

The *mean anomaly* at epoch.

double **epoch** ()

The time since the epoch (the point at which the *mean anomaly at epoch* was measured, in seconds.

double **mean_anomaly** ()

The *mean anomaly*.

double **eccentric_anomaly** ()

The *eccentric anomaly*.

static std::tuple<double, double, double> **reference_plane_normal** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The unit direction vector that is normal to the orbits reference plane, in the given reference frame. The reference plane is the plane from which the orbits inclination is measured.

Parameters

static std::tuple<double, double, double> **reference_plane_direction** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The unit direction vector from which the orbits longitude of ascending node is measured, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

double **time_to_soi_change** ()

The time until the object changes sphere of influence, in seconds. Returns NaN if the object is not going to change sphere of influence.

Orbit **next_orbit** ()

If the object is going to change sphere of influence in the future, returns the new orbit after the change. Otherwise returns NULL.

4.3.6 Control

class **Control**

Used to manipulate the controls of a vessel. This includes adjusting the throttle, enabling/disabling systems such as SAS and RCS, or altering the direction in which the vessel is pointing. Obtained by calling *Vessel::control()*.

Note: Control inputs (such as pitch, yaw and roll) are zeroed when all clients that have set one or more of these inputs are no longer connected.

bool **sas** ()

void **set_sas** (bool *value*)

The state of SAS.

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot::sas()*

SASMode **sas_mode** ()

void **set_sas_mode** (*SASMode* *value*)

The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot::sas_mode()*

SpeedMode **speed_mode** ()

void **set_speed_mode** (*SpeedMode* *value*)

The current *SpeedMode* of the navball. This is the mode displayed next to the speed at the top of the navball.

bool **rcs** ()

void **set_rcs** (bool *value*)

The state of RCS.

bool **gear** ()

void **set_gear** (bool *value*)

The state of the landing gear/legs.

```

bool lights ()
void set_lights (bool value)
    The state of the lights.

bool brakes ()
void set_brakes (bool value)
    The state of the wheel brakes.

bool abort ()
void set_abort (bool value)
    The state of the abort action group.

float throttle ()
void set_throttle (float value)
    The state of the throttle. A value between 0 and 1.

float pitch ()
void set_pitch (float value)
    The state of the pitch control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the w and s keys.

float yaw ()
void set_yaw (float value)
    The state of the yaw control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the a and d keys.

float roll ()
void set_roll (float value)
    The state of the roll control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the q and e keys.

float forward ()
void set_forward (float value)
    The state of the forward translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the h and n keys.

float up ()
void set_up (float value)
    The state of the up translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the i and k keys.

float right ()
void set_right (float value)
    The state of the right translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the j and l keys.

float wheel_throttle ()
void set_wheel_throttle (float value)
    The state of the wheel throttle. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 rotates the wheels forwards, a value
    of -1 rotates the wheels backwards.

float wheel_steering ()
void set_wheel_steering (float value)
    The state of the wheel steering. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 steers to the left, and a value of -1
    steers to the right.

int32_t current_stage ()
    The current stage of the vessel. Corresponds to the stage number in the in-game UI.

```

`std::vector<Vessel> activate_next_stage ()`

Activates the next stage. Equivalent to pressing the space bar in-game.

Returns A list of vessel objects that are jettisoned from the active vessel.

`bool get_action_group (uint32_t group)`

Returns `true` if the given action group is enabled.

Parameters

- **group** – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

`void set_action_group (uint32_t group, bool state)`

Sets the state of the given action group (a value between 0 and 9 inclusive).

Parameters

- **group** – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

`void toggle_action_group (uint32_t group)`

Toggles the state of the given action group.

Parameters

- **group** – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

`Node add_node (double ut, float prograde = 0.0, float normal = 0.0, float radial = 0.0)`

Creates a maneuver node at the given universal time, and returns a [Node](#) object that can be used to modify it. Optionally sets the magnitude of the delta-v for the maneuver node in the prograde, normal and radial directions.

Parameters

- **ut** – Universal time of the maneuver node.
- **prograde** – Delta-v in the prograde direction.
- **normal** – Delta-v in the normal direction.
- **radial** – Delta-v in the radial direction.

`std::vector<Node> nodes ()`

Returns a list of all existing maneuver nodes, ordered by time from first to last.

`void remove_nodes ()`

Remove all maneuver nodes.

enum struct SASMode

The behavior of the SAS auto-pilot. See `AutoPilot::sas_mode\(\)`.

enumerator stability_assist

Stability assist mode. Dampen out any rotation.

enumerator maneuver

Point in the burn direction of the next maneuver node.

enumerator prograde

Point in the prograde direction.

enumerator retrograde

Point in the retrograde direction.

enumerator normal

Point in the orbit normal direction.

enumerator anti_normal

Point in the orbit anti-normal direction.

enumerator radial

Point in the orbit radial direction.

enumerator anti_radial

Point in the orbit anti-radial direction.

enumerator target

Point in the direction of the current target.

enumerator anti_target

Point away from the current target.

enum struct SpeedMode

The mode of the speed reported in the navball. See *Control::speed_mode()*.

enumerator orbit

Speed is relative to the vessel's orbit.

enumerator surface

Speed is relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

enumerator target

Speed is relative to the current target.

4.3.7 Parts

The following classes allow interaction with a vessels individual parts.

- *Parts*
- *Part*
- *Module*
- *Specific Types of Part*
 - *Cargo Bay*
 - *Control Surface*
 - *Decoupler*
 - *Docking Port*
 - *Engine*
 - *Experiment*
 - *Fairing*
 - *Intake*
 - *Landing Gear*
 - *Landing Leg*
 - *Launch Clamp*
 - *Light*
 - *Parachute*
 - *Radiator*
 - *Resource Converter*
 - *Resource Harvester*
 - *Reaction Wheel*
 - *RCS*
 - *Sensor*
 - *Solar Panel*
 - *Thruster*
- *Trees of Parts*
 - *Traversing the Tree*
 - *Attachment Modes*
- *Fuel Lines*
- *Staging*

Parts

class **Parts**

Instances of this class are used to interact with the parts of a vessel. An instance can be obtained by calling `Vessel::parts()`.

`std::vector<Part> all()`

A list of all of the vessels parts.

`Part root()`

The vessels root part.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

`Part controlling()`

`void set_controlling(Part value)`

The part from which the vessel is controlled.

`std::vector<Part> with_name(std::string name)`

A list of parts whose `Part::name()` is `name`.

Parameters

`std::vector<Part> with_title` (std::string *title*)
 A list of all parts whose `Part::title()` is *title*.

Parameters

`std::vector<Part> with_module` (std::string *module_name*)
 A list of all parts that contain a `Module` whose `Module::name()` is *module_name*.

Parameters

`std::vector<Part> in_stage` (int32_t *stage*)
 A list of all parts that are activated in the given *stage*.

Parameters

Note: See the discussion on [Staging](#).

`std::vector<Part> in_decouple_stage` (int32_t *stage*)
 A list of all parts that are decoupled in the given *stage*.

Parameters

Note: See the discussion on [Staging](#).

`std::vector<Module> modules_with_name` (std::string *module_name*)
 A list of modules (combined across all parts in the vessel) whose `Module::name()` is *module_name*.

Parameters

`std::vector<CargoBay> cargo_bays` ()
 A list of all cargo bays in the vessel.

`std::vector<ControlSurface> control_surfaces` ()
 A list of all control surfaces in the vessel.

`std::vector<Decoupler> decouplers` ()
 A list of all decouplers in the vessel.

`std::vector<DockingPort> docking_ports` ()
 A list of all docking ports in the vessel.

`DockingPort docking_port_with_name` (std::string *name*)
 The first docking port in the vessel with the given port name, as returned by `DockingPort::name()`.
 Returns NULL if there are no such docking ports.

Parameters

`std::vector<Engine> engines` ()
 A list of all engines in the vessel.

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters, jet engines and RCS thrusters.

`std::vector<Experiment> experiments` ()
 A list of all science experiments in the vessel.

`std::vector<Fairing> fairings` ()
 A list of all fairings in the vessel.

`std::vector<Intake> intakes ()`
A list of all intakes in the vessel.

`std::vector<LandingGear> landing_gear ()`
A list of all landing gear attached to the vessel.

`std::vector<LandingLeg> landing_legs ()`
A list of all landing legs attached to the vessel.

`std::vector<LaunchClamp> launch_clamps ()`
A list of all launch clamps attached to the vessel.

`std::vector<Light> lights ()`
A list of all lights in the vessel.

`std::vector<Parachute> parachutes ()`
A list of all parachutes in the vessel.

`std::vector<Radiator> radiators ()`
A list of all radiators in the vessel.

`std::vector<RCS> rcs ()`
A list of all RCS blocks/thrusters in the vessel.

`std::vector<ReactionWheel> reaction_wheels ()`
A list of all reaction wheels in the vessel.

`std::vector<ResourceConverter> resource_converters ()`
A list of all resource converters in the vessel.

`std::vector<ResourceHarvester> resource_harvesters ()`
A list of all resource harvesters in the vessel.

`std::vector<Sensor> sensors ()`
A list of all sensors in the vessel.

`std::vector<SolarPanel> solar_panels ()`
A list of all solar panels in the vessel.

Part

class Part

Represents an individual part. Vessels are made up of multiple parts. Instances of this class can be obtained by several methods in *Parts*.

`std::string name ()`
Internal name of the part, as used in *part cfg files*. For example “Mark1-2Pod”.

`std::string title ()`
Title of the part, as shown when the part is right clicked in-game. For example “Mk1-2 Command Pod”.

`double cost ()`
The cost of the part, in units of funds.

Vessel `vessel ()`
The vessel that contains this part.

Part `parent ()`
The parts parent. Returns NULL if the part does not have a parent. This, in combination with *Part::children()*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

std::vector<*Part*> **children** ()

The parts children. Returns an empty list if the part has no children. This, in combination with *Part::parent()*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

bool **axially_attached** ()

Whether the part is axially attached to its parent, i.e. on the top or bottom of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns *false*.

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

bool **radially_attached** ()

Whether the part is radially attached to its parent, i.e. on the side of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns *false*.

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

int32_t **stage** ()

The stage in which this part will be activated. Returns -1 if the part is not activated by staging.

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

int32_t **decouple_stage** ()

The stage in which this part will be decoupled. Returns -1 if the part is never decoupled from the vessel.

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

bool **massless** ()

Whether the part is *massless*.

double **mass** ()

The current mass of the part, including resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

double **dry_mass** ()

The mass of the part, not including any resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

bool **shielded** ()

Whether the part is shielded from the exterior of the vessel, for example by a fairing.

float **dynamic_pressure** ()

The dynamic pressure acting on the part, in Pascals.

double **impact_tolerance** ()

The impact tolerance of the part, in meters per second.

double **temperature** ()
Temperature of the part, in Kelvin.

double **skin_temperature** ()
Temperature of the skin of the part, in Kelvin.

double **max_temperature** ()
Maximum temperature that the part can survive, in Kelvin.

double **max_skin_temperature** ()
Maximum temperature that the skin of the part can survive, in Kelvin.

float **thermal_mass** ()
A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the internal temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float **thermal_skin_mass** ()
A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the skin temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float **thermal_resource_mass** ()
A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the temperature of the resources contained in the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float **thermal_conduction_flux** ()
The rate at which heat energy is conducting into or out of the part via contact with other parts. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **thermal_convection_flux** ()
The rate at which heat energy is convecting into or out of the part from the surrounding atmosphere. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **thermal_radiation_flux** ()
The rate at which heat energy is radiating into or out of the part from the surrounding environment. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **thermal_internal_flux** ()
The rate at which heat energy is begin generated by the part. For example, some engines generate heat by combusting fuel. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **thermal_skin_to_internal_flux** ()
The rate at which heat energy is transferring between the part's skin and its internals. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part's internals are gaining heat energy, and negative means its skin is gaining heat energy.

Resources **resources** ()
A *Resources* object for the part.

bool **crossfeed** ()
Whether this part is crossfeed capable.

bool **is_fuel_line** ()
Whether this part is a fuel line.

std::vector<*Part*> **fuel_lines_from** ()
The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is into this part.

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

`std::vector<Part> fuel_lines_to ()`

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is out of this part.

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

`std::vector<Module> modules ()`

The modules for this part.

CargoBay **cargo_bay ()**

A *CargoBay* if the part is a cargo bay, otherwise NULL.

ControlSurface **control_surface ()**

A *ControlSurface* if the part is an aerodynamic control surface, otherwise NULL.

Decoupler **decoupler ()**

A *Decoupler* if the part is a decoupler, otherwise NULL.

DockingPort **docking_port ()**

A *DockingPort* if the part is a docking port, otherwise NULL.

Engine **engine ()**

An *Engine* if the part is an engine, otherwise NULL.

Experiment **experiment ()**

An *Experiment* if the part is a science experiment, otherwise NULL.

Fairing **fairing ()**

A *Fairing* if the part is a fairing, otherwise NULL.

Intake **intake ()**

An *Intake* if the part is an intake, otherwise NULL.

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. For RCS thrusters see *RCS*.

LandingGear **landing_gear ()**

A *LandingGear* if the part is a landing gear, otherwise NULL.

LandingLeg **landing_leg ()**

A *LandingLeg* if the part is a landing leg, otherwise NULL.

LaunchClamp **launch_clamp ()**

A *LaunchClamp* if the part is a launch clamp, otherwise NULL.

Light **light ()**

A *Light* if the part is a light, otherwise NULL.

Parachute **parachute ()**

A *Parachute* if the part is a parachute, otherwise NULL.

Radiator **radiator ()**

A *Radiator* if the part is a radiator, otherwise NULL.

RCS **rcs ()**

A *RCS* if the part is an RCS block/thruster, otherwise NULL.

ReactionWheel **reaction_wheel** ()

A *ReactionWheel* if the part is a reaction wheel, otherwise NULL.

ResourceConverter **resource_converter** ()

A *ResourceConverter* if the part is a resource converter, otherwise NULL.

ResourceHarvester **resource_harvester** ()

A *ResourceHarvester* if the part is a resource harvester, otherwise NULL.

Sensor **sensor** ()

A *Sensor* if the part is a sensor, otherwise NULL.

SolarPanel **solar_panel** ()

A *SolarPanel* if the part is a solar panel, otherwise NULL.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **position** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The position of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

Note: This is a fixed position in the part, defined by the parts model. It s not necessarily the same as the parts center of mass. Use *Part::center_of_mass* () to get the parts center of mass.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **center_of_mass** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The position of the parts center of mass in the given reference frame. If the part is physicsless, this is equivalent to *Part::position* ().

Parameters

std::tuple<double, double, double> **direction** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The direction of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

std::tuple<double, double, double> **velocity** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The velocity of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

std::tuple<double, double, double, double> **rotation** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The rotation of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

std::tuple<double, double, double> **moment_of_inertia** ()

The moment of inertia of the part in $kg.m^2$ around its center of mass in the parts reference frame (*ReferenceFrame*).

std::vector<double> **inertia_tensor** ()

The inertia tensor of the part in the parts reference frame (*ReferenceFrame*). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

ReferenceFrame **reference_frame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on a fixed position within the part, defined by the parts model.

- The origin is at the position of the part, as returned by *Part::position* ().
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort::reference_frame()`.

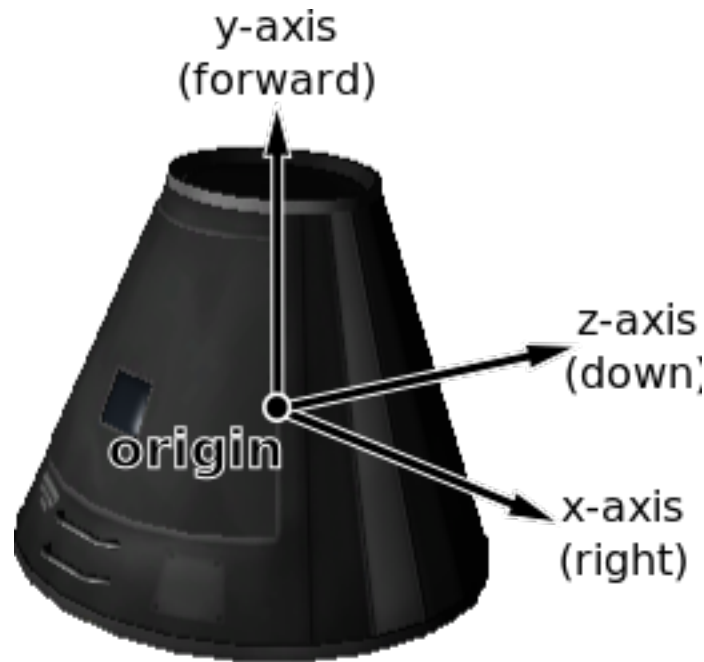


Fig. 4.7: Mk1 Command Pod reference frame origin and axes

ReferenceFrame `center_of_mass_reference_frame()`

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on its center of mass.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the part, as returned by `Part::center_of_mass()`.
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort::reference_frame()`.

Module

`class Module`

This can be used to interact with a specific part module. This includes part modules in stock KSP, and those added by mods. In KSP, each part has zero or more `PartModules` associated with it. Each one contains some of the functionality of the part. For example, an engine has a “ModuleEngines” part module that contains all the functionality of an engine.

`std::string name()`

Name of the PartModule. For example, “ModuleEngines”.

Part `part()`

The part that contains this module.

`std::map<std::string, std::string> fields ()`

The modules field names and their associated values, as a dictionary. These are the values visible in the right-click menu of the part.

`bool has_field (std::string name)`

Returns `true` if the module has a field with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.

`std::string get_field (std::string name)`

Returns the value of a field.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.

`void set_field_int (std::string name, int32_t value)`

Set the value of a field to the given integer number.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.
- **value** – Value to set.

`void set_field_float (std::string name, float value)`

Set the value of a field to the given floating point number.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.
- **value** – Value to set.

`void set_field_string (std::string name, std::string value)`

Set the value of a field to the given string.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.
- **value** – Value to set.

`void reset_field (std::string name)`

Set the value of a field to its original value.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the field.

`std::vector<std::string> events ()`

A list of the names of all of the modules events. Events are the clickable buttons visible in the right-click menu of the part.

`bool has_event (std::string name)`

`true` if the module has an event with the given name.

Parameters

`void trigger_event (std::string name)`

Trigger the named event. Equivalent to clicking the button in the right-click menu of the part.

Parameters

`std::vector<std::string> actions ()`

A list of all the names of the modules actions. These are the parts actions that can be assigned to action groups in the in-game editor.

`bool has_action (std::string name)`

`true` if the part has an action with the given name.

Parameters

`void set_action (std::string name, bool value = True)`

Set the value of an action with the given name.

Parameters

Specific Types of Part

The following classes provide functionality for specific types of part.

- *Cargo Bay*
- *Control Surface*
- *Decoupler*
- *Docking Port*
- *Engine*
- *Experiment*
- *Fairing*
- *Intake*
- *Landing Gear*
- *Landing Leg*
- *Launch Clamp*
- *Light*
- *Parachute*
- *Radiator*
- *Resource Converter*
- *Resource Harvester*
- *Reaction Wheel*
- *RCS*
- *Sensor*
- *Solar Panel*
- *Thruster*

Cargo Bay

class CargoBay

A cargo bay. Obtained by calling `Part::cargo_bay()`.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this cargo bay.

CargoBayState **state** ()

The state of the cargo bay.

bool **open** ()

void **set_open** (bool *value*)

Whether the cargo bay is open.

enum struct CargoBayState

The state of a cargo bay. See `CargoBay::state()`.

enumerator open

Cargo bay is fully open.

enumerator closed

Cargo bay closed and locked.

enumerator opening

Cargo bay is opening.

enumerator closing

Cargo bay is closing.

Control Surface**class ControlSurface**

An aerodynamic control surface. Obtained by calling `Part::control_surface()`.

Part part()

The part object for this control surface.

bool pitch_enabled()**void set_pitch_enabled(bool value)**

Whether the control surface has pitch control enabled.

bool yaw_enabled()**void set_yaw_enabled(bool value)**

Whether the control surface has yaw control enabled.

bool roll_enabled()**void set_roll_enabled(bool value)**

Whether the control surface has roll control enabled.

bool inverted()**void set_inverted(bool value)**

Whether the control surface movement is inverted.

bool deployed()**void set_deployed(bool value)**

Whether the control surface has been fully deployed.

float surface_area()

Surface area of the control surface in m^2 .

std::tuple<double, double, double> available_torque()

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the `Vessel::reference_frame()`.

Decoupler**class Decoupler**

A decoupler. Obtained by calling `Part::decoupler()`

Part **part** ()

The part object for this decoupler.

Vessel **decouple** ()

Fires the decoupler. Returns the new vessel created when the decoupler fires. Throws an exception if the decoupler has already fired.

bool **decoupled** ()

Whether the decoupler has fired.

float **impulse** ()

The impulse that the decoupler imparts when it is fired, in Newton seconds.

Docking Port

class DockingPort

A docking port. Obtained by calling *Part::docking_port()*

Part **part** ()

The part object for this docking port.

std::string **name** ()

void **set_name** (std::string *value*)

The port name of the docking port. This is the name of the port that can be set in the right click menu, when the *Docking Port Alignment Indicator* mod is installed. If this mod is not installed, returns the title of the part (*Part::title()*).

DockingPortState **state** ()

The current state of the docking port.

Part **docked_part** ()

The part that this docking port is docked to. Returns NULL if this docking port is not docked to anything.

Vessel **undock** ()

Undocks the docking port and returns the new *Vessel* that is created. This method can be called for either docking port in a docked pair. Throws an exception if the docking port is not docked to anything.

Note: After undocking, the active vessel may change. See *active_vessel()*.

float **reengage_distance** ()

The distance a docking port must move away when it undocks before it becomes ready to dock with another port, in meters.

bool **has_shield** ()

Whether the docking port has a shield.

bool **shielded** ()

void **set_shielded** (bool *value*)

The state of the docking ports shield, if it has one. Returns true if the docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed. Otherwise returns false. When set to true, the shield is closed, and when set to false the shield is opened. If the docking port does not have a shield, setting this attribute has no effect.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **position** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

The position of the docking port in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double> direction (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

The direction that docking port points in, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`std::tuple<double, double, double, double> rotation (ReferenceFrame reference_frame)`

The rotation of the docking port, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

`ReferenceFrame reference_frame ()`

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this docking port, and oriented with the port.

- The origin is at the position of the docking port.
- The axes rotate with the docking port.
- The x-axis points out to the right side of the docking port.
- The y-axis points in the direction the docking port is facing.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the docking port.

Note: This reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the part, returned by `Part::reference_frame()`.



Fig. 4.8: Docking port reference frame origin and axes

enum struct DockingPortState

The state of a docking port. See `DockingPort::state()`.

enumerator ready

The docking port is ready to dock to another docking port.

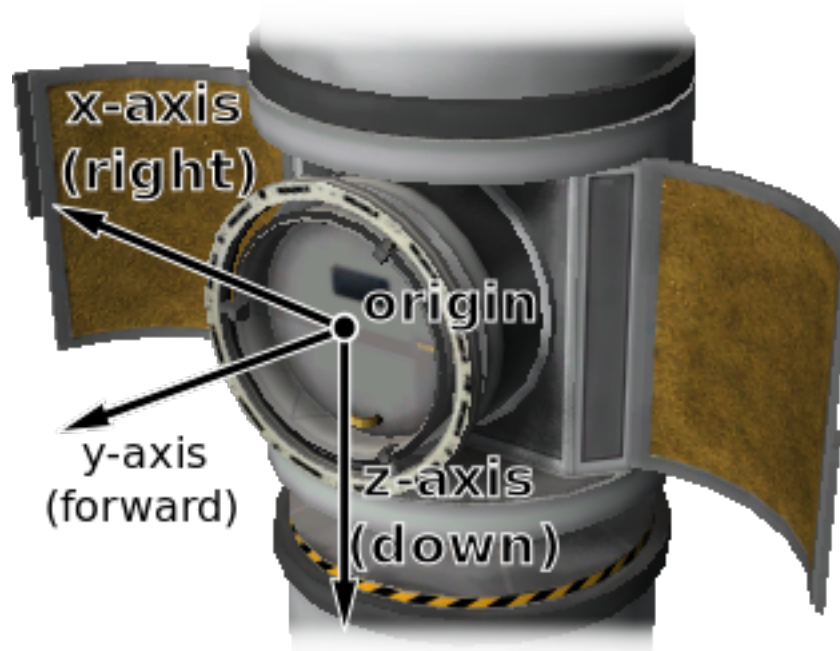


Fig. 4.9: Inline docking port reference frame origin and axes

enumerator docked

The docking port is docked to another docking port, or docked to another part (from the VAB/SPH).

enumerator docking

The docking port is very close to another docking port, but has not docked. It is using magnetic force to acquire a solid dock.

enumerator undocking

The docking port has just been undocked from another docking port, and is disabled until it moves away by a sufficient distance (*DockingPort::reengage_distance()*).

enumerator shielded

The docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed.

enumerator moving

The docking ports shield is currently opening/closing.

Engine

class Engine

An engine, including ones of various types. For example liquid fuelled gimballed engines, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. Obtained by calling *Part::engine()*.

Note: For RCS thrusters *Part::rcs()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this engine.

bool **active** ()

void **set_active** (bool *value*)

Whether the engine is active. Setting this attribute may have no effect, depending on *Engine::can_shutdown()* and *Engine::can_restart()*.

float **thrust** ()

The current amount of thrust being produced by the engine, in Newtons.

float **available_thrust** ()

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and with its throttle set to 100%. Returns zero if the engine does not have any fuel. Takes the engine's current *Engine::thrust_limit()* and atmospheric conditions into account.

float **max_thrust** ()

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and fueled, with its throttle and throttle limiter set to 100%.

float **max_vacuum_thrust** ()

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the engine in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is the amount of thrust produced by the engine when activated, *Engine::thrust_limit()* is set to 100%, the main vessel's throttle is set to 100% and the engine is in a vacuum.

float **thrust_limit** ()

void **set_thrust_limit** (float *value*)

The thrust limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Setting this attribute may have no effect, for example the thrust limit for a solid rocket booster cannot be changed in flight.

std::vector<*Thruster*> **thrusters** ()

The components of the engine that generate thrust.

Note: For example, this corresponds to the rocket nozzle on a solid rocket booster, or the individual nozzles on a RAPIER engine. The overall thrust produced by the engine, as reported by *Engine::available_thrust()*, *Engine::max_thrust()* and others, is the sum of the thrust generated by each thruster.

float **specific_impulse** ()

The current specific impulse of the engine, in seconds. Returns zero if the engine is not active.

float **vacuum_specific_impulse** ()

The vacuum specific impulse of the engine, in seconds.

float **kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse** ()

The specific impulse of the engine at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

std::vector<std::string> **propellant_names** ()

The names of the propellants that the engine consumes.

std::map<std::string, float> **propellant_ratios** ()

The ratio of resources that the engine consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratio at which they are consumed by the engine.

Note: For example, if the ratios are 0.6 for LiquidFuel and 0.4 for Oxidizer, then for every 0.6 units of LiquidFuel that the engine burns, it will burn 0.4 units of Oxidizer.

std::vector<*Propellant*> **propellants** ()

The propellants that the engine consumes.

bool **has_fuel** ()

Whether the engine has any fuel available.

Note: The engine must be activated for this property to update correctly.

float **throttle** ()

The current throttle setting for the engine. A value between 0 and 1. This is not necessarily the same as the vessel's main throttle setting, as some engines take time to adjust their throttle (such as jet engines).

bool **throttle_locked** ()

Whether the `Control::throttle()` affects the engine. For example, this is `true` for liquid fueled rockets, and `false` for solid rocket boosters.

bool **can_restart** ()

Whether the engine can be restarted once shutdown. If the engine cannot be shutdown, returns `false`. For example, this is `true` for liquid fueled rockets and `false` for solid rocket boosters.

bool **can_shutdown** ()

Whether the engine can be shutdown once activated. For example, this is `true` for liquid fueled rockets and `false` for solid rocket boosters.

bool **has_modes** ()

Whether the engine has multiple modes of operation.

std::string **mode** ()

void **set_mode** (std::string *value*)

The name of the current engine mode.

std::map<std::string, *Engine*> **modes** ()

The available modes for the engine. A dictionary mapping mode names to *Engine* objects.

void **toggle_mode** ()

Toggle the current engine mode.

bool **auto_mode_switch** ()

void **set_auto_mode_switch** (bool *value*)

Whether the engine will automatically switch modes.

bool **gimballed** ()

Whether the engine is gimballed.

float **gimbal_range** ()

The range over which the gimbal can move, in degrees. Returns 0 if the engine is not gimballed.

bool **gimbal_locked** ()

void **set_gimbal_locked** (bool *value*)

Whether the engines gimbal is locked in place. Setting this attribute has no effect if the engine is not gimballed.

float **gimbal_limit** ()

void **set_gimbal_limit** (float *value*)

The gimbal limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Returns 0 if the gimbal is locked.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_torque** ()

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the `Vessel::reference_frame()`. Returns zero if the engine is inactive, or not gimballed.

class Propellant

A propellant for an engine. Obtains by calling `Engine::propellants()`.

std::string **name** ()

The name of the propellant.

double **current_amount** ()

The current amount of propellant.

double **current_requirement** ()

The required amount of propellant.

double **total_resource_available** ()

The total amount of the underlying resource currently reachable given resource flow rules.

double **total_resource_capacity** ()

The total vehicle capacity for the underlying propellant resource, restricted by resource flow rules.

bool **ignore_for_isp** ()

If this propellant should be ignored when calculating required mass flow given specific impulse.

bool **ignore_for_thrust_curve** ()

If this propellant should be ignored for thrust curve calculations.

bool **draw_stack_gauge** ()

If this propellant has a stack gauge or not.

bool **is_deprived** ()

If this propellant is deprived.

float **ratio** ()

The propellant ratio.

std::vector<*Resource*> **connected_resources** ()

The reachable resources connected to this propellant.

Experiment**class Experiment**

Obtained by calling `Part::experiment()`.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this experiment.

void **run** ()

Run the experiment.

void **transmit** ()

Transmit all experimental data contained by this part.

void **dump** ()

Dump the experimental data contained by the experiment.

void **reset** ()

Reset the experiment.

bool **deployed** ()

Whether the experiment has been deployed.

bool **rerunnable** ()

Whether the experiment can be re-run.

bool **inoperable** ()
Whether the experiment is inoperable.

bool **has_data** ()
Whether the experiment contains data.

std::vector<*ScienceData*> **data** ()
The data contained in this experiment.

class **ScienceData**

Obtained by calling *Experiment::data()*.

float **data_amount** ()
Data amount.

float **science_value** ()
Science value.

float **transmit_value** ()
Transmit value.

Fairing

class **Fairing**

A fairing. Obtained by calling *Part::fairing()*.

Part **part** ()
The part object for this fairing.

void **jettison** ()
Jettison the fairing. Has no effect if it has already been jettisoned.

bool **jettisoned** ()
Whether the fairing has been jettisoned.

Intake

class **Intake**

An air intake. Obtained by calling *Part::intake()*.

Part **part** ()
The part object for this intake.

bool **open** ()

void **set_open** (bool *value*)
Whether the intake is open.

float **speed** ()
Speed of the flow into the intake, in *m/s*.

float **flow** ()
The rate of flow into the intake, in units of resource per second.

float **area** ()
The area of the intake's opening, in square meters.

Landing Gear

class **LandingGear**

Landing gear with wheels. Obtained by calling *Part::landing_gear()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this landing gear.

LandingGearState **state** ()

Gets the current state of the landing gear.

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed.

bool **deployable** ()

Whether the landing gear is deployable.

bool **deployed** ()

void **set_deployed** (bool *value*)

Whether the landing gear is deployed.

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

enum struct **LandingGearState**

The state of a landing gear. See *LandingGear::state()*.

enumerator **deployed**

Landing gear is fully deployed.

enumerator **retracted**

Landing gear is fully retracted.

enumerator **deploying**

Landing gear is being deployed.

enumerator **retracting**

Landing gear is being retracted.

enumerator **broken**

Landing gear is broken.

Landing Leg

class **LandingLeg**

A landing leg. Obtained by calling *Part::landing_leg()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this landing leg.

LandingLegState **state** ()

The current state of the landing leg.

bool **deployed** ()

void **set_deployed** (bool *value*)

Whether the landing leg is deployed.

Note: Fixed landing legs are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

enum struct LandingLegState

The state of a landing leg. See *LandingLeg::state()*.

enumerator deployed

Landing leg is fully deployed.

enumerator retracted

Landing leg is fully retracted.

enumerator deploying

Landing leg is being deployed.

enumerator retracting

Landing leg is being retracted.

enumerator broken

Landing leg is broken.

Launch Clamp

class LaunchClamp

A launch clamp. Obtained by calling *Part::launch_clamp()*.

Part part ()

The part object for this launch clamp.

void release ()

Releases the docking clamp. Has no effect if the clamp has already been released.

Light

class Light

A light. Obtained by calling *Part::light()*.

Part part ()

The part object for this light.

bool active ()

void set_active (bool value)

Whether the light is switched on.

std::tuple<float, float, float> color ()

void set_color (std::tuple<float, float, float> value)

The color of the light, as an RGB triple.

float power_usage ()

The current power usage, in units of charge per second.

Parachute

class Parachute

A parachute. Obtained by calling *Part::parachute()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this parachute.

void **deploy** ()

Deploys the parachute. This has no effect if the parachute has already been deployed.

bool **deployed** ()

Whether the parachute has been deployed.

ParachuteState **state** ()

The current state of the parachute.

float **deploy_altitude** ()void **set_deploy_altitude** (float *value*)

The altitude at which the parachute will full deploy, in meters.

float **deploy_min_pressure** ()void **set_deploy_min_pressure** (float *value*)

The minimum pressure at which the parachute will semi-deploy, in atmospheres.

enum struct ParachuteState

The state of a parachute. See *Parachute::state()*.

enumerator stowed

The parachute is safely tucked away inside its housing.

enumerator active

The parachute is still stowed, but ready to semi-deploy.

enumerator semi_deployed

The parachute has been deployed and is providing some drag, but is not fully deployed yet.

enumerator deployed

The parachute is fully deployed.

enumerator cut

The parachute has been cut.

Radiator**class Radiator**

A radiator. Obtained by calling *Part::radiator()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this radiator.

bool **deployable** ()

Whether the radiator is deployable.

bool **deployed** ()void **set_deployed** (bool *value*)

For a deployable radiator, `true` if the radiator is extended. If the radiator is not deployable, this is always `true`.

RadiatorState **state** ()

The current state of the radiator.

Note: A fixed radiator is always *RadiatorState::extended*.

enum struct RadiatorState

The state of a radiator. *RadiatorState*

enumerator extended

Radiator is fully extended.

enumerator retracted

Radiator is fully retracted.

enumerator extending

Radiator is being extended.

enumerator retracting

Radiator is being retracted.

enumerator broken

Radiator is being broken.

Resource Converter**class ResourceConverter**

A resource converter. Obtained by calling *Part::resource_converter()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this converter.

int32_t count ()

The number of converters in the part.

std::string name (int32_t *index*)

The name of the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

bool active (int32_t *index*)

True if the specified converter is active.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

void start (int32_t *index*)

Start the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

void stop (int32_t *index*)

Stop the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

ResourceConverterState **state** (int32_t *index*)

The state of the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

std::string **status_info** (int32_t *index*)

Status information for the specified converter. This is the full status message shown in the in-game UI.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

std::vector<std::string> **inputs** (int32_t *index*)

List of the names of resources consumed by the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

std::vector<std::string> **outputs** (int32_t *index*)

List of the names of resources produced by the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** – Index of the converter.

enum struct ResourceConverterState

The state of a resource converter. See [ResourceConverter::state\(\)](#).

enumerator running

Converter is running.

enumerator idle

Converter is idle.

enumerator missing_resource

Converter is missing a required resource.

enumerator storage_full

No available storage for output resource.

enumerator capacity

At preset resource capacity.

enumerator unknown

Unknown state. Possible with modified resource converters. In this case, check [ResourceConverter::status_info\(\)](#) for more information.

Resource Harvester

class ResourceHarvester

A resource harvester (drill). Obtained by calling [Part::resource_harvester\(\)](#).

[Part](#) **part** ()

The part object for this harvester.

[ResourceHarvesterState](#) **state** ()

The state of the harvester.

bool **deployed** ()

void **set_deployed** (bool *value*)

Whether the harvester is deployed.

bool **active** ()

void **set_active** (bool *value*)

Whether the harvester is actively drilling.

float **extraction_rate** ()
 The rate at which the drill is extracting ore, in units per second.

float **thermal_efficiency** ()
 The thermal efficiency of the drill, as a percentage of its maximum.

float **core_temperature** ()
 The core temperature of the drill, in Kelvin.

float **optimum_core_temperature** ()
 The core temperature at which the drill will operate with peak efficiency, in Kelvin.

enum struct ResourceHarvesterState

The state of a resource harvester. See [ResourceHarvester::state\(\)](#).

enumerator **deploying**
 The drill is deploying.

enumerator **deployed**
 The drill is deployed and ready.

enumerator **retracting**
 The drill is retracting.

enumerator **retracted**
 The drill is retracted.

enumerator **active**
 The drill is running.

Reaction Wheel

class ReactionWheel

A reaction wheel. Obtained by calling [Part::reaction_wheel\(\)](#).

[Part](#) **part** ()
 The part object for this reaction wheel.

bool **active** ()
 void **set_active** (bool *value*)
 Whether the reaction wheel is active.

bool **broken** ()
 Whether the reaction wheel is broken.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_torque** ()
 The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the [Vessel::reference_frame\(\)](#). Returns zero if the reaction wheel is inactive or broken.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **max_torque** ()
 The maximum torque the reaction wheel can provide, is it active, in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the [Vessel::reference_frame\(\)](#).

RCS

class RCS

An RCS block or thruster. Obtained by calling [Part::rcs\(\)](#).

Part **part** ()

The part object for this RCS.

bool **active** ()

Whether the RCS thrusters are active. An RCS thruster is inactive if the RCS action group is disabled (*Control::rcs()*), the RCS thruster itself is not enabled (*RCS::enabled()*) or it is covered by a fairing (*Part::shielded()*).

bool **enabled** ()

void **set_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether the RCS thrusters are enabled.

bool **pitch_enabled** ()

void **set_pitch_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

bool **yaw_enabled** ()

void **set_yaw_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

bool **roll_enabled** ()

void **set_roll_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

bool **forward_enabled** ()

void **set_forward_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

bool **up_enabled** ()

void **set_up_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

bool **right_enabled** ()

void **set_right_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **available_torque** ()

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel::reference_frame()*. Returns zero if the RCS is inactive.

float **max_thrust** ()

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active, in Newtons.

float **max_vacuum_thrust** ()

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active in a vacuum, in Newtons.

std::vector<*Thruster*> **thrusters** ()

A list of thrusters, one of each nozzle in the RCS part.

float **specific_impulse** ()

The current specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds. Returns zero if the RCS is not active.

float **vacuum_specific_impulse** ()

The vacuum specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds.

float **kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse** ()

The specific impulse of the RCS at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

std::vector<std::string> **propellants** ()

The names of resources that the RCS consumes.

std::map<std::string, float> **propellant_ratios** ()

The ratios of resources that the RCS consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratios at which they are consumed by the RCS.

bool **has_fuel** ()

Whether the RCS has fuel available.

Note: The RCS thruster must be activated for this property to update correctly.

Sensor

class Sensor

A sensor, such as a thermometer. Obtained by calling *Part::sensor()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this sensor.

bool **active** ()

void **set_active** (bool *value*)

Whether the sensor is active.

std::string **value** ()

The current value of the sensor.

float **power_usage** ()

The current power usage of the sensor, in units of charge per second.

Solar Panel

class SolarPanel

A solar panel. Obtained by calling *Part::solar_panel()*.

Part **part** ()

The part object for this solar panel.

bool **deployed** ()

void **set_deployed** (bool *value*)

Whether the solar panel is extended.

SolarPanelState **state** ()

The current state of the solar panel.

float **energy_flow** ()

The current amount of energy being generated by the solar panel, in units of charge per second.

float **sun_exposure** ()

The current amount of sunlight that is incident on the solar panel, as a percentage. A value between 0 and 1.

enum struct SolarPanelState

The state of a solar panel. See *SolarPanel::state()*.

enumerator extended

Solar panel is fully extended.

enumerator retracted

Solar panel is fully retracted.

enumerator extending

Solar panel is being extended.

enumerator retracting

Solar panel is being retracted.

enumerator broken

Solar panel is broken.

Thruster

class Thruster

The component of an *Engine* or *RCS* part that generates thrust. Can obtained by calling *Engine::thrusters()* or *RCS::thrusters()*.

Note: Engines can consist of multiple thrusters. For example, the S3 KS-25x4 “Mammoth” has four rocket nozzels, and so consists of four thrusters.

Part part ()

The *Part* that contains this thruster.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **thrust_position** (*ReferenceFrame* reference_frame)

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, in the given reference frame. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters

std::tuple<double, double, double> **thrust_direction** (*ReferenceFrame* reference_frame)

The direction of the force generated by the thruster, in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters

ReferenceFrame **thrust_reference_frame** ()

A reference frame that is fixed relative to the thruster and orientated with its thrust direction (*Thruster::thrust_direction()*). For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

- The origin is at the position of thrust for this thruster (*Thruster::thrust_position()*).
- The axes rotate with the thrust direction. This is the direction in which the thruster expels propellant, including any gimbaling.
- The y-axis points along the thrust direction.
- The x-axis and z-axis are perpendicular to the thrust direction.

bool **gimballed** ()

Whether the thruster is gimballed.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **gimbal_position** (*ReferenceFrame* reference_frame)

Position around which the gimbal pivots.

Parameters

std::tuple<double, double, double> **gimbal_angle** ()
The current gimbal angle in the pitch, roll and yaw axes.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **initial_thrust_position** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)
The position at which the thruster generates thrust, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimbaling), in the given reference frame.

Parameters

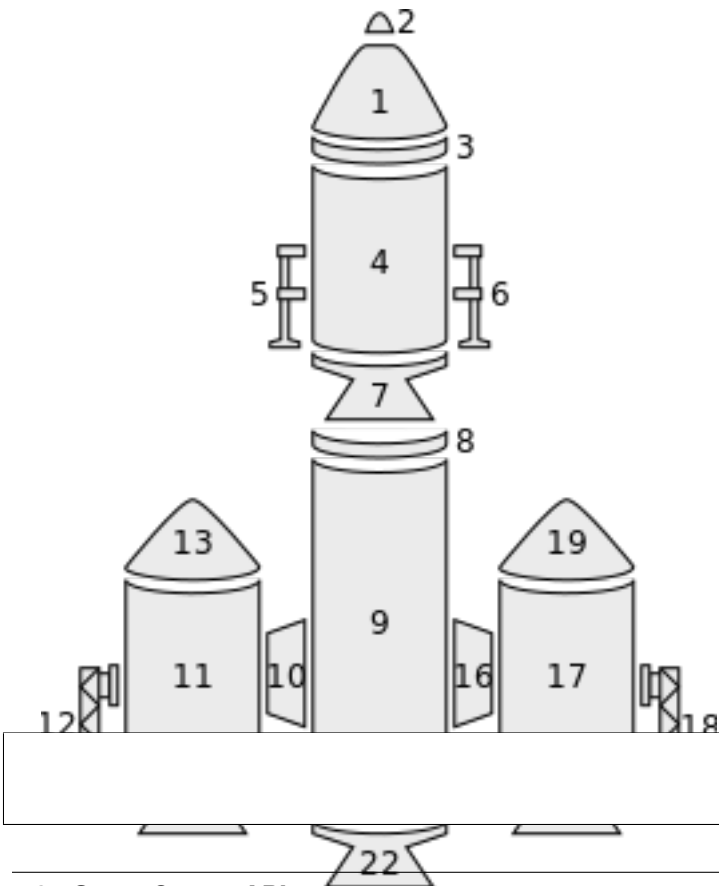
Note: This position can move when the gimbal rotates. This is because the thrust position and gimbal position are not necessarily the same.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **initial_thrust_direction** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)
The direction of the force generated by the thruster, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimbaling), in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant.

Parameters

Trees of Parts

Vessels in KSP are comprised of a number of parts, connected to one another in a *tree* structure. An example vessel is shown in Figure 1, and the corresponding tree of parts in Figure 2. The craft file for this example can also be downloaded [here](#).



Traversing the Tree

The tree of parts can be traversed using the attributes `Parts::root()`, `Part::parent()` and `Part::children()`.

The root of the tree is the same as the vessels *root part* (part number 1 in the example above) and can be obtained by calling `Parts::root()`. A parts children can be obtained by calling `Part::children()`. If the part does not have any children, `Part::children()` returns an empty list. A parts parent can be obtained by calling `Part::parent()`. If the part does not have a parent (as is the case for the root part), `Part::parent()` returns `NULL`.

The following C++ example uses these attributes to perform a depth-first traversal over all of the parts in a vessel:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <iostream>
```

Fig. 4.10: **Figure 1** – Example parts making up a vessel.

```

#include <stack>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect("");
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    auto vessel = sc.active_vessel();

    auto root = vessel.parts().root();
    std::stack<std::pair<SpaceCenter::Part, int> >
    stack.push(std::pair<SpaceCenter::Part, int>(root, 0));
    while (stack.size() > 0) {
        auto part = stack.top().first;
        auto depth = stack.top().second;
        stack.pop();
        std::cout << std::string(depth, ' ') << part << "\n";
        auto children = part.children();
        for (std::vector<SpaceCenter::Part>::iterator it = children.begin(); it != children.end(); ++it)
            stack.push(std::pair<SpaceCenter::Part, int>(*it, depth + 1));
    }
}

```

When this code is executed using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

```

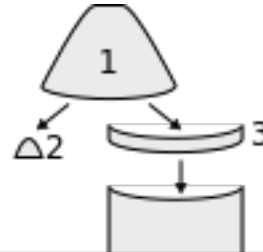
Command Pod Mk1
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T800 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
LT-1 Landing Struts
LT-1 Landing Struts
Mk16 Parachute

```

Attachment Modes

Parts can be attached to other parts either *radially* (on the side of the parent part) or *axially* (on the end of the parent part, to form a stack).

For example, in the vessel pictured above, the parachute (part 2) is *axially* connected to its parent (the command pod – part 1), and the landing leg (part 5) is *radially* connected to its parent (the fuel tank – part 4).



The root part of a vessel (for example the command pod – part 1) does not have a parent part, so does not have an attachment mode. However, the part is considered to be *axially* attached to nothing.

The following C++ example does a depth-first traversal as before, but also prints out the attachment mode used by the part:

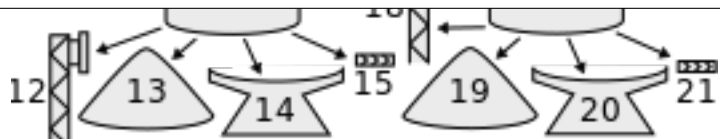
```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    auto conn = krpc::connect("");
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    auto vessel = sc.active_vessel();

    auto root = vessel.parts().root();
    std::stack<std::pair<SpaceCenter::Part, int> > stack;
    stack.push(std::pair<SpaceCenter::Part, int>(root, 0));
    while (stack.size() > 0) {
        auto part = stack.top().first;
        auto depth = stack.top().second;
        stack.pop();
        std::string attach_mode;
        if (part.axially_attached()) {
            attach_mode = "axial";
        } else { // radially_attached
            attach_mode = "radial";
        }
        std::cout << std::string(depth, ' ') << part.title() << " - " << attach_mode << std::endl;
        auto children = part.children();
        for (auto child : children) {
            stack.push(std::pair<SpaceCenter::Part, int>(child, depth+1));
        }
    }
}
```

When this code is executed using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:



```
Command Pod Mk1 - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - axial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T800 Fuel Tank - axial
```

```

LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
  TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
  FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
  TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
  FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
Mk16 Parachute - axial

```

Fuel Lines

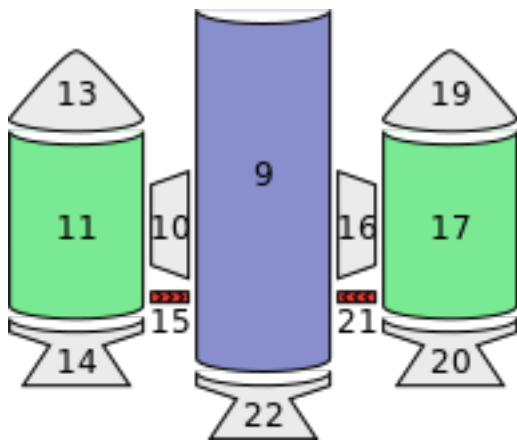
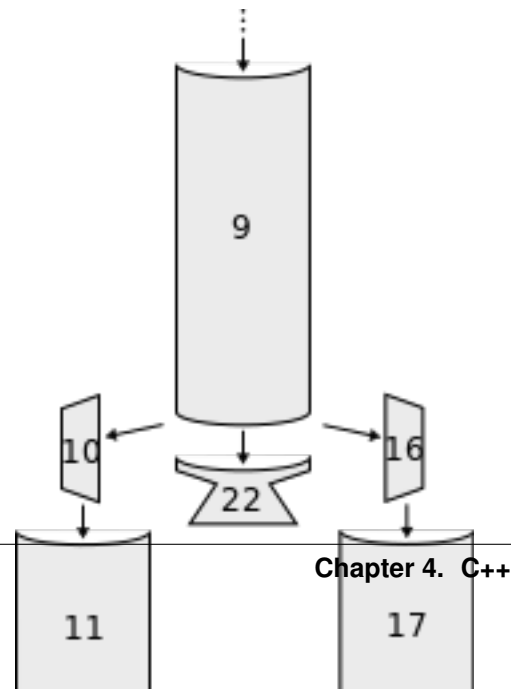


Fig. 4.12: **Figure 5** – Fuel lines from the example in Figure 1. Fuel flows from the parts highlighted in green, into the part highlighted in blue.

Fuel lines are considered parts, and are included in the parts tree (for example, as pictured in Figure 4). However, the parts tree does not contain information about which parts fuel lines connect to. The parent part of a fuel line is the part from which it will take fuel (as shown in Figure 4) however the part that it will send fuel to is not represented in the parts tree.

Figure 5 shows the fuel lines from the example vessel pictured earlier. Fuel line part 15 (in red) takes fuel from a fuel tank (part 11 – in green) and feeds it into another fuel tank (part 9 – in blue). The fuel line is therefore a child of part 11, but its connection to part 9 is not represented in the tree.

The attributes `Part::fuel_lines_from()` and `Part::fuel_lines_to()` can be used to discover these connections. In the example in Figure 5, when `Part::fuel_lines_to()` is called on fuel tank part



11, it will return a list of parts containing just fuel tank part 9 (the blue part). When `Part::fuel_lines_from()` is called on fuel tank part 9, it will return a list containing fuel tank parts 11 and 17 (the parts colored green).

Staging

Each part has two staging numbers associated with it: the stage in which the part is *activated* and the stage in which the part is *decoupled*. These values can be obtained using `Part::stage()` and `Part::decouple_stage()` respectively. For parts that are not activated by staging, `Part::stage()` returns -1. For parts that are never decoupled, `Part::decouple_stage()` returns a value of -1.

Figure 6 shows an example staging sequence for a vessel. Figure 7 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *activated*. Figure 8 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *decoupled*.

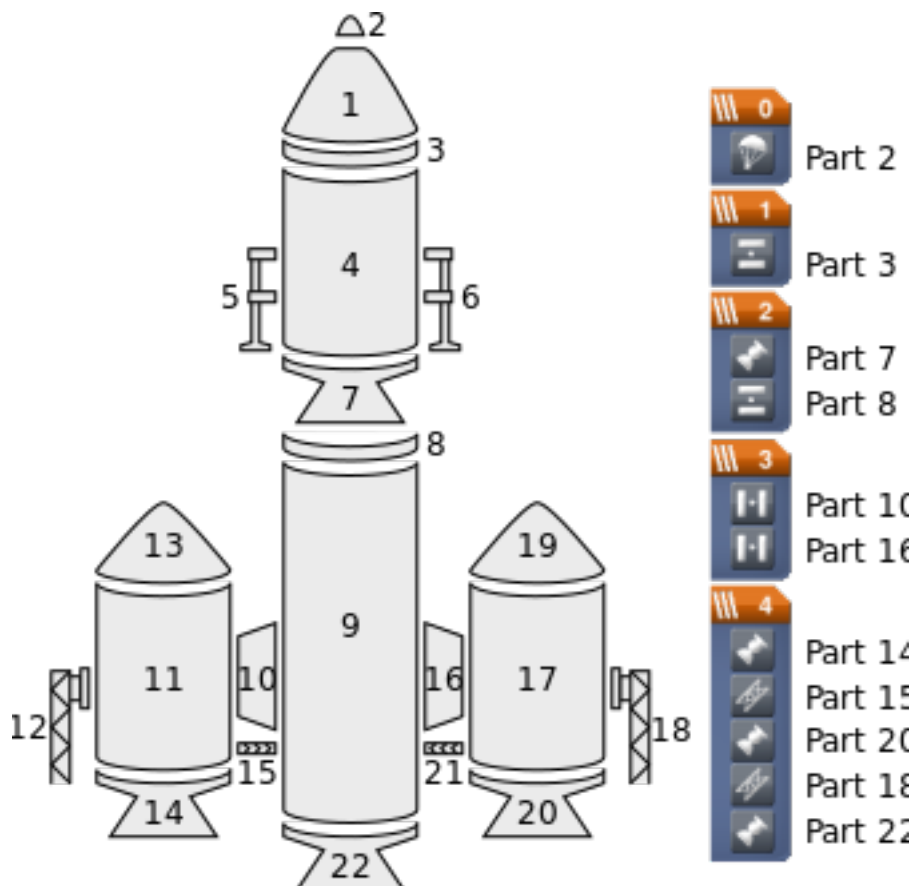


Fig. 4.14: **Figure 6** – Example vessel from Figure 1 with a staging sequence.

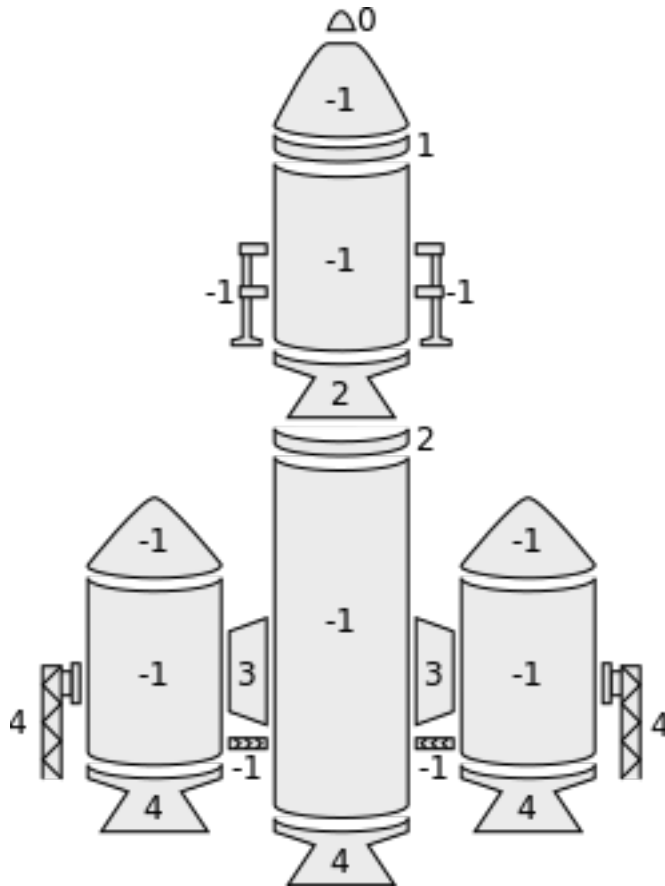


Fig. 4.15: **Figure 7** – The stage in which each part is *activated*.

4.3.8 Resources

class **Resources**

Represents the collection of resources stored in a vessel, stage or part. Created by calling `Vessel::resources()`, `Vessel::resources_in_decouple_stage()` or `Part::resources()`.

`std::vector<Resource> all()`

All the individual resources that can be stored.

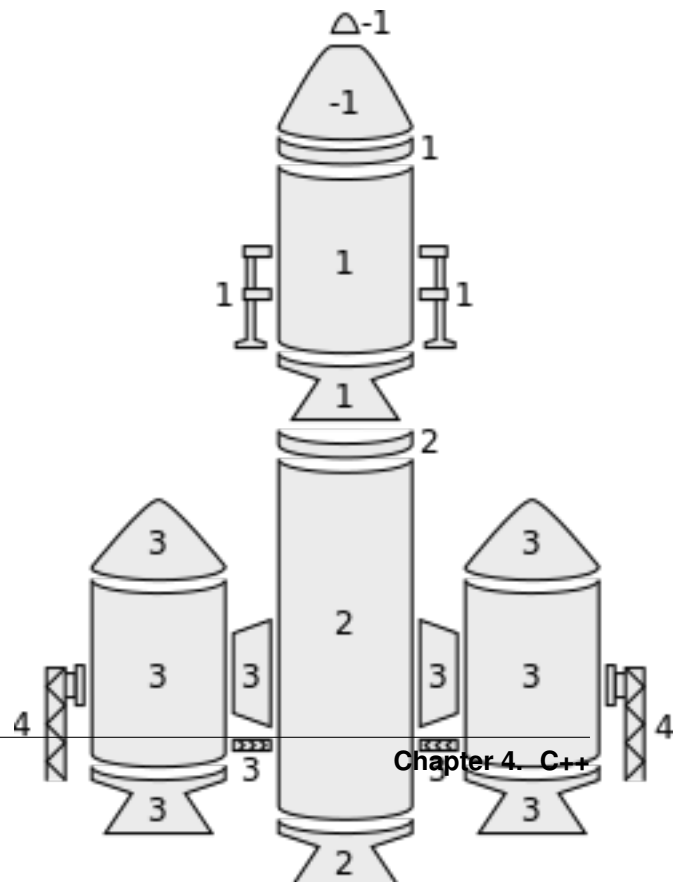
`std::vector<Resource> with_resource(std::string name)`

All the individual resources with the given name that can be stored.

Parameters

`std::vector<std::string> names()`

A list of resource names that can be stored.



bool **has_resource** (std::string *name*)
 Check whether the named resource can be stored.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

float **amount** (std::string *name*)
 Returns the amount of a resource that is currently stored.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

float **max** (std::string *name*)
 Returns the amount of a resource that can be stored.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

static float **density** (std::string *name*)
 Returns the density of a resource, in kg/l.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

static *ResourceFlowMode* **flow_mode** (std::string *name*)
 Returns the flow mode of a resource.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the resource.

bool **enabled** ()

void **set_enabled** (bool *value*)
 Whether use of all the resources are enabled.

Note: This is true if all of the resources are enabled.
 If any of the resources are not enabled, this is false.

class Resource

An individual resource stored within a part. Created using methods in the *Resources* class.

std::string **name** ()
 The name of the resource.

Part **part** ()
 The part containing the resource.

float **amount** ()
 The amount of the resource that is currently stored in the part.

float **max** ()
 The total amount of the resource that can be stored in the part.

float **density** ()

The density of the resource, in *kg/l*.

ResourceFlowMode **flow_mode** ()

The flow mode of the resource.

bool **enabled** ()

void **set_enabled** (bool *value*)

Whether use of this resource is enabled.

class ResourceTransfer

Transfer resources between parts.

static *ResourceTransfer* **start** (*Part* *from_part*, *Part* *to_part*, std::string *resource*, float *max_amount*)

Start transferring a resource transfer between a pair of parts. The transfer will move at most *max_amount* units of the resource, depending on how much of the resource is available in the source part and how much storage is available in the destination part. Use *ResourceTransfer::complete()* to check if the transfer is complete. Use *ResourceTransfer::amount()* to see how much of the resource has been transferred.

Parameters

- **from_part** – The part to transfer to.
- **to_part** – The part to transfer from.
- **resource** – The name of the resource to transfer.
- **max_amount** – The maximum amount of resource to transfer.

float **amount** ()

The amount of the resource that has been transferred.

bool **complete** ()

Whether the transfer has completed.

enum struct ResourceFlowMode

The way in which a resource flows between parts.

See *Resources::flow_mode()*.

enumerator vessel

The resource flows to any part in the vessel. For example, electric charge.

enumerator stage

The resource flows from parts in the first stage, followed by the second, and so on. For example, mono-propellant.

enumerator adjacent

The resource flows between adjacent parts within the vessel. For example, liquid fuel or oxidizer.

enumerator none

The resource does not flow. For example, solid fuel.

4.3.9 Node

class Node

Represents a maneuver node. Can be created using `Control::add_node()`.

float **prograde**()

void **set_prograde**(float *value*)

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the prograde direction, in meters per second.

float **normal**()

void **set_normal**(float *value*)

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the normal direction, in meters per second.

float **radial**()

void **set_radial**(float *value*)

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the radial direction, in meters per second.

float **delta_v**()

void **set_delta_v**(float *value*)

The delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second.

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See `Node::remaining_delta_v()`.

float **remaining_delta_v**()

Gets the remaining delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second. Changes as the node is executed. This is equivalent to the delta-v reported in-game.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **burn_vector**(*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame* = None)

Returns a vector whose direction is the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s.

Parameters

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See `Node::remaining_burn_vector()`.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **remaining_burn_vector**(*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame* = None)

Returns a vector whose direction is the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is

the delta-v of the burn in m/s. The direction and magnitude change as the burn is executed.

Parameters

double **ut** ()

void **set_ut** (double *value*)

The universal time at which the maneuver will occur, in seconds.

double **time_to** ()

The time until the maneuver node will be encountered, in seconds.

Orbit **orbit** ()

The orbit that results from executing the maneuver node.

void **remove** ()

Removes the maneuver node.

ReferenceFrame **reference_frame** ()

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node's burn.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the burn.
- The x-axis and z-axis point in arbitrary but fixed directions.

ReferenceFrame **orbital_reference_frame** ()

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node, and orientated with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions of the original orbit at the maneuver node's position.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **position** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

Returns the position vector of the maneuver node in the given reference frame.

Parameters

std::tuple<double, double, double> **direction** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*)

Returns the unit direction vector of the maneuver nodes burn in the given reference frame.

Parameters

4.3.10 ReferenceFrame

class **ReferenceFrame**

Represents a reference frame for positions, rotations and velocities. Contains:

- The position of the origin.
- The directions of the x, y and z axes.
- The linear velocity of the frame.
- The angular velocity of the frame.

Note: This class does not contain any properties or methods. It is only used as a parameter to other functions.

4.3.11 AutoPilot

class **AutoPilot**

Provides basic auto-piloting utilities for a vessel. Created by calling `Vessel::auto_pilot()`.

Note: If a client engages the auto-pilot and then closes its connection to the server, the auto-pilot will be disengaged and its target reference frame, direction and roll reset to default.

void **engage** ()

Engage the auto-pilot.

void **disengage** ()

Disengage the auto-pilot.

void **wait** ()

Blocks until the vessel is pointing in the target direction and has the target roll (if set).

float **error** ()

The error, in degrees, between the direction the ship has been asked to point in and the direction it is pointing in. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged and SAS is not enabled or is in stability assist mode.

float **pitch_error** ()

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target pitch. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

float **heading_error** ()

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target heading. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

float **roll_error** ()

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target roll. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged or no target roll is set.

ReferenceFrame **reference_frame** ()

void **set_reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame value*)

The reference frame for the target direction (*AutoPilot::target_direction()*).

float **target_pitch** ()

void **set_target_pitch** (float *value*)

The target pitch, in degrees, between -90° and +90°.

float **target_heading** ()

void **set_target_heading** (float *value*)

The target heading, in degrees, between 0° and 360°.

float **target_roll** ()

void **set_target_roll** (float *value*)

The target roll, in degrees. NaN if no target roll is set.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **target_direction** ()

void **set_target_direction** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)

Direction vector corresponding to the target pitch and heading.

void **target_pitch_and_heading** (float *pitch*, float *heading*)

Set target pitch and heading angles.

Parameters

- **pitch** – Target pitch angle, in degrees between -90° and +90°.
- **heading** – Target heading angle, in degrees between 0° and 360°.

bool **sas** ()

void **set_sas** (bool *value*)

The state of SAS.

Note: Equivalent to *Control::sas()*

SASMode **sas_mode** ()

void **set_sas_mode** (*SASMode value*)

The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Note: Equivalent to *Control::sas_mode* ()

double **roll_threshold** ()

void **set_roll_threshold** (double *value*)

The threshold at which the autopilot will try to match the target roll angle, if any. Defaults to 5 degrees.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **stopping_time** ()

void **set_stopping_time** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)

The maximum amount of time that the vessel should need to come to a complete stop. This determines the maximum angular velocity of the vessel. A vector of three stopping times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.5 seconds for each axis.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **deceleration_time** ()

void **set_deceleration_time** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)

The time the vessel should take to come to a stop pointing in the target direction. This determines the angular acceleration used to decelerate the vessel. A vector of three times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 5 seconds for each axis.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **attenuation_angle** ()

void **set_attenuation_angle** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)

The angle at which the autopilot considers the vessel to be pointing close to the target. This determines the midpoint of the target velocity attenuation function. A vector of three angles, in degrees, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 1° for each axis.

bool **auto_tune** ()

void **set_auto_tune** (bool *value*)

Whether the rotation rate controllers PID parameters should be automatically tuned using the vessels moment of inertia and available torque. Defaults

to true. See `AutoPilot::time_to_peak()`
and `AutoPilot::overshoot()`.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> time_to_peak()`

void **set_time_to_peak** (std::tuple<double, double, double> value)

The target time to peak used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three times, in seconds, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 3 seconds for each axis.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> overshoot()`

void **set_overshoot** (std::tuple<double, double, double> value)

The target overshoot percentage used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three values, between 0 and 1, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.01 for each axis.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> pitch_pid_gains()`

void **set_pitch_pid_gains** (std::tuple<double, double, double> value)

Gains for the pitch PID controller.

Note: When `AutoPilot::auto_tune()` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> roll_pid_gains()`

void **set_roll_pid_gains** (std::tuple<double, double, double> value)

Gains for the roll PID controller.

Note: When `AutoPilot::auto_tune()` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

`std::tuple<double, double, double> yaw_pid_gains()`

void **set_yaw_pid_gains** (std::tuple<double, double, double> value)

Gains for the yaw PID controller.

Note: When `AutoPilot::auto_tune()` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

4.3.12 Geometry Types

class **Vector3**

3-dimensional vectors are represented as a 3-tuple.

For example:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <iostream>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect();
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    std::tuple<double, double, double> v = sc.active_vessel().flight().prograde();
    std::cout << std::get<0>(v) << " "
              << std::get<1>(v) << " "
              << std::get<2>(v) << std::endl;
}
```

class **Quaternion**

Quaternions (rotations in 3-dimensional space) are encoded as a 4-tuple containing the x, y, z and w components. For example:

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <iostream>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect();
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    std::tuple<double, double, double, double> q = sc.active_vessel().flight().rotation();
    std::cout << std::get<0>(q) << " "
              << std::get<1>(q) << " "
              << std::get<2>(q) << " "
              << std::get<3>(q) << std::endl;
}
```

4.3.13 Camera

class **Camera**

Controls the game's camera. Obtained by calling `camera()`.

CameraMode **mode**()

void **set_mode**(*CameraMode* value)

The current mode of the camera.

float **pitch**()

void **set_pitch** (float *value*)
The pitch of the camera, in degrees. A value between *Camera::min_pitch()* and *Camera::max_pitch()*

float **heading** ()

void **set_heading** (float *value*)
The heading of the camera, in degrees.

float **distance** ()

void **set_distance** (float *value*)
The distance from the camera to the subject. A value between *Camera::min_distance()* and *Camera::max_distance()*.

float **min_pitch** ()
The minimum pitch of the camera.

float **max_pitch** ()
The maximum pitch of the camera.

float **min_distance** ()
Minimum distance from the camera to the subject.

float **max_distance** ()
Maximum distance from the camera to the subject.

float **default_distance** ()
Default distance from the camera to the subject.

CelestialBody **focussed_body** ()

void **set_focussed_body** (*CelestialBody* *value*)
In map mode, the celestial body that the camera is focussed on. Returns NULL if the camera is not focussed on a celestial body. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Vessel **focussed_vessel** ()

void **set_focussed_vessel** (*Vessel* *value*)
In map mode, the vessel that the camera is focussed on. Returns NULL if the camera is not focussed on a vessel. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Node **focussed_node** ()

void **set_focussed_node** (*Node* *value*)
In map mode, the maneuver node that the camera is focussed on. Returns NULL if the camera is not focussed on a maneuver node. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

enum struct CameraMode

See `Camera::mode()`.

enumerator automatic

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “auto” mode.

enumerator free

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “free” mode.

enumerator chase

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “chase” mode.

enumerator locked

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “locked” mode.

enumerator orbital

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “orbital” mode.

enumerator iva

The Intra-Vehicular Activity view is being shown.

enumerator map

The map view is being shown.

4.4 Drawing API

4.4.1 Drawing

class Drawing : public krpc::Service

Provides functionality for drawing objects in the flight scene.

Drawing (krpc::Client *client)

Construct an instance of this service.

Line add_line (std::tuple<double, double, double> start, std::tuple<double, double, double> end, *SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame* reference_frame, bool visible = True)
Draw a line in the scene.

Parameters

- **start** – Position of the start of the line.
- **end** – Position of the end of the line.
- **reference_frame** – Reference frame that the positions are in.
- **visible** – Whether the line is visible.

Line add_direction (std::tuple<double, double, double> direction, *SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame* reference_frame, float length = 10.0, bool visible = True)
Draw a direction vector in the scene, from the center of mass of the active vessel.

Parameters

- **direction** – Direction to draw the line in.
- **reference_frame** – Reference frame that the direction is in.
- **length** – The length of the line.
- **visible** – Whether the line is visible.

Polygon **add_polygon** (std::vector<std::tuple<double, double, double>> *vertices*, *SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*, bool *visible* = True)
Draw a polygon in the scene, defined by a list of vertices.

Parameters

- **vertices** – Vertices of the polygon.
- **reference_frame** – Reference frame that the vertices are in.
- **visible** – Whether the polygon is visible.

Text **add_text** (std::string *text*, *SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame* *reference_frame*, std::tuple<double, double, double> *position*, std::tuple<double, double, double, double> *rotation*, bool *visible* = True)
Draw text in the scene.

Parameters

- **text** – The string to draw.
- **reference_frame** – Reference frame that the text position is in.
- **position** – Position of the text.
- **rotation** – Rotation of the text, as a quaternion.
- **visible** – Whether the text is visible.

void **clear** (bool *client_only* = False)
Remove all objects being drawn.

Parameters

- **client_only** – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

4.4.2 Line

class Line

A line. Created using *add_line()*.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **start** ()

void **set_start** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)
Start position of the line.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **end** ()

void **set_end** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)
End position of the line.

SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame **reference_frame** ()

void **set_reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame* *value*)
Reference frame for the positions of the object.

bool **visible** ()

void **set_visible** (bool *value*)
Whether the object is visible.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **color** ()

void **set_color** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)
Set the color

std::string **material** ()

void **set_material** (std::string *value*)
Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

float **thickness** ()

void **set_thickness** (float *value*)
Set the thickness

void **remove** ()
Remove the object.

4.4.3 Polygon

class Polygon
A polygon. Created using *add_polygon* ().

std::vector<std::tuple<double, double, double>> **vertices** ()

void **set_vertices** (std::vector<std::tuple<double, double, double>> *value*)
Vertices for the polygon.

SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame **reference_frame** ()

void **set_reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame* *value*)
Reference frame for the positions of the object.

bool **visible** ()

void **set_visible** (bool *value*)
Whether the object is visible.

void **remove** ()
Remove the object.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **color** ()

void **set_color** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)
Set the color

std::string **material** ()

void **set_material** (std::string *value*)
Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

float **thickness** ()

void **set_thickness** (float *value*)
Set the thickness

4.4.4 Text

class Text

Text. Created using *add_text()*.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **position** ()

void **set_position** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)
Position of the text.

std::tuple<double, double, double, double> **rotation** ()

void **set_rotation** (std::tuple<double, double, double, double> *value*)
Rotation of the text as a quaternion.

SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame **reference_frame** ()

void **set_reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter::ReferenceFrame* *value*)
Reference frame for the positions of the object.

bool **visible** ()

void **set_visible** (bool *value*)
Whether the object is visible.

void **remove** ()
Remove the object.

std::string **content** ()

void **set_content** (std::string *value*)
The text string

std::string **font** ()

void **set_font** (std::string *value*)
Name of the font


```

std::vector<std::string> available_fonts ()
    A list of all available fonts.

int32_t size ()

void set_size (int32_t value)
    Font size.

float character_size ()

void set_character_size (float value)
    Character size.

UI::FontStyle style ()

void set_style (UI::FontStyle value)
    Font style.

std::tuple<double, double, double> color ()

void set_color (std::tuple<double, double, double> value)
    Set the color

std::string material ()

void set_material (std::string value)
    Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

UI::TextAlignment alignment ()

void set_alignment (UI::TextAlignment value)
    Alignment.

float line_spacing ()

void set_line_spacing (float value)
    Line spacing.

UI::TextAnchor anchor ()

void set_anchor (UI::TextAnchor value)
    Anchor.

```

4.5 InfernalRobotics API

Provides RPCs to interact with the [InfernalRobotics](#) mod. Provides the following classes:

4.5.1 InfernalRobotics

class InfernalRobotics : public `krc::Service`
This service provides functionality to interact with
`InfernalRobotics`.

InfernalRobotics (`krc::Client *client`)
Construct an instance of this service.

`std::vector<ServoGroup> servo_groups` (`SpaceCenter::Vessel vessel`)
A list of all the servo groups in the given *vessel*.

Parameters

`ServoGroup servo_group_with_name` (`SpaceCenter::Vessel vessel`, `std::string name`)
Returns the servo group in the given *vessel* with
the given *name*, or `NULL` if none exists. If multiple
servo groups have the same name, only one of them
is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** – Vessel to check.
- **name** – Name of servo group to find.

`Servo servo_with_name` (`SpaceCenter::Vessel vessel`, `std::string name`)
Returns the servo in the given *vessel* with the given
name or `NULL` if none exists. If multiple servos
have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** – Vessel to check.
- **name** – Name of the servo to find.

4.5.2 ServoGroup

class ServoGroup
A group of servos, obtained by
calling `servo_groups()` or
`servo_group_with_name()`. Represents
the “Servo Groups” in the InfernalRobotics UI.

`std::string name` ()

`void set_name` (`std::string value`)
The name of the group.

`std::string forward_key` ()

`void set_forward_key` (`std::string value`)
The key assigned to be the “forward” key for the
group.

`std::string reverse_key` ()

void **set_reverse_key** (std::string *value*)
 The key assigned to be the “reverse” key for the group.

float **speed** ()

void **set_speed** (float *value*)
 The speed multiplier for the group.

bool **expanded** ()

void **set_expanded** (bool *value*)
 Whether the group is expanded in the Infernal-Robotics UI.

std::vector<*Servo*> **servos** ()
 The servos that are in the group.

Servo **servo_with_name** (std::string *name*)
 Returns the servo with the given *name* from this group, or NULL if none exists.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of servo to find.

std::vector<*SpaceCenter::Part*> **parts** ()
 The parts containing the servos in the group.

void **move_right** ()
 Moves all of the servos in the group to the right.

void **move_left** ()
 Moves all of the servos in the group to the left.

void **move_center** ()
 Moves all of the servos in the group to the center.

void **move_next_preset** ()
 Moves all of the servos in the group to the next preset.

void **move_prev_preset** ()
 Moves all of the servos in the group to the previous preset.

void **stop** ()
 Stops the servos in the group.

4.5.3 Servo

class Servo
 Represents a servo. Obtained using *ServoGroup::servos()*, *ServoGroup::servo_with_name()* or *servo_with_name()*.

std::string **name** ()

void **set_name** (std::string *value*)

The name of the servo.

SpaceCenter::Part **part** ()

The part containing the servo.

void **set_highlight** (bool *value*)

Whether the servo should be highlighted in-game.

float **position** ()

The position of the servo.

float **min_config_position** ()

The minimum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **max_config_position** ()

The maximum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **min_position** ()

void **set_min_position** (float *value*)

The minimum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **max_position** ()

void **set_max_position** (float *value*)

The maximum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **config_speed** ()

The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **speed** ()

void **set_speed** (float *value*)

The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **current_speed** ()

void **set_current_speed** (float *value*)

The current speed at which the servo is moving.

float **acceleration** ()

void **set_acceleration** (float *value*)

The current speed multiplier set in the UI.

bool **is_moving** ()

Whether the servo is moving.

bool **is_free_moving** ()

Whether the servo is freely moving.

bool **is_locked**()

void **set_is_locked**(bool *value*)
Whether the servo is locked.

bool **is_axis_inverted**()

void **set_is_axis_inverted**(bool *value*)
Whether the servos axis is inverted.

void **move_right**()
Moves the servo to the right.

void **move_left**()
Moves the servo to the left.

void **move_center**()
Moves the servo to the center.

void **move_next_preset**()
Moves the servo to the next preset.

void **move_prev_preset**()
Moves the servo to the previous preset.

void **move_to**(float *position*, float *speed*)
Moves the servo to *position* and sets the speed multiplier to *speed*.

Parameters

- **position** – The position to move the servo to.
- **speed** – Speed multiplier for the movement.

void **stop**()
Stops the servo.

4.5.4 Example

The following example gets the control group named “MyGroup”, prints out the names and positions of all of the servos in the group, then moves all of the servos to the right for 1 second.

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/infernal_robotics.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    auto conn = krpc::connect("InfernalRobotics Example");
    SpaceCenter space_center(&conn);
    InfernalRobotics infernal_robotics(&conn);

    InfernalRobotics::ServoGroup group = infernal_robotics.servo_group_with_name(space_center.active_v
```

```
if (group == InfernalRobotics::ServoGroup())
    std::cout << "Group not found" << std::endl;

std::vector<InfernalRobotics::Servo> servos = group.servos();
for (auto servo : servos)
    std::cout << servo.name() << " " << servo.position() << std::endl;

group.move_right();
sleep(1);
group.stop();
}
```

4.6 Kerbal Alarm Clock API

Provides RPCs to interact with the [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#) mod. Provides the following classes:

4.6.1 KerbalAlarmClock

class KerbalAlarmClock : public `krpc::Service`

This service provides functionality to interact with [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#).

KerbalAlarmClock (`krpc::Client *client`)

Construct an instance of this service.

`std::vector<Alarm> alarms()`

A list of all the alarms.

[Alarm](#) **alarm_with_name** (`std::string name`)

Get the alarm with the given *name*, or NULL if no alarms have that name. If more than one alarm has the name, only returns one of them.

Parameters

- **name** – Name of the alarm to search for.

`std::vector<Alarm> alarms_with_type` ([AlarmType](#) *type*)

Get a list of alarms of the specified *type*.

Parameters

- **type** – Type of alarm to return.

[Alarm](#) **create_alarm** ([AlarmType](#) *type*, `std::string name`, `double ut`)

Create a new alarm and return it.

Parameters

- **type** – Type of the new alarm.
- **name** – Name of the new alarm.
- **ut** – Time at which the new alarm should trigger.

4.6.2 Alarm

class **Alarm**

Represents an alarm. Obtained by calling `alarms()`, `alarm_with_name()` or `alarms_with_type()`.

AlarmAction **action** ()

void **set_action** (*AlarmAction* value)

The action that the alarm triggers.

double **margin** ()

void **set_margin** (double value)

The number of seconds before the event that the alarm will fire.

double **time** ()

void **set_time** (double value)

The time at which the alarm will fire.

AlarmType **type** ()

The type of the alarm.

std::string **id** ()

The unique identifier for the alarm.

std::string **name** ()

void **set_name** (std::string value)

The short name of the alarm.

std::string **notes** ()

void **set_notes** (std::string value)

The long description of the alarm.

double **remaining** ()

The number of seconds until the alarm will fire.

bool **repeat** ()

void **set_repeat** (bool value)

Whether the alarm will be repeated after it has fired.

double **repeat_period** ()

void **set_repeat_period** (double value)

The time delay to automatically create an alarm after it has fired.

SpaceCenter::Vessel **vessel** ()

void **set_vessel** (*SpaceCenter::Vessel value*)
The vessel that the alarm is attached to.

SpaceCenter::CelestialBody **xfer_origin_body** ()

void **set_xfer_origin_body** (*SpaceCenter::CelestialBody value*)
The celestial body the vessel is departing from.

SpaceCenter::CelestialBody **xfer_target_body** ()

void **set_xfer_target_body** (*SpaceCenter::CelestialBody value*)
The celestial body the vessel is arriving at.

void **remove** ()
Removes the alarm.

4.6.3 AlarmType

enum struct AlarmType
The type of an alarm.

enumerator raw
An alarm for a specific date/time or a specific period in the future.

enumerator maneuver
An alarm based on the next maneuver node on the current ships flight path. This node will be stored and can be restored when you come back to the ship.

enumerator maneuver_auto
See *AlarmType::maneuver*.

enumerator apoapsis
An alarm for furthest part of the orbit from the planet.

enumerator periapsis
An alarm for nearest part of the orbit from the planet.

enumerator ascending_node
Ascending node for the targeted object, or equatorial ascending node.

enumerator descending_node
Descending node for the targeted object, or equatorial descending node.

enumerator closest
An alarm based on the closest approach of this vessel to the targeted vessel, some number of orbits into the future.

enumerator contract
An alarm based on the expiry or deadline of contracts in career modes.

enumerator contract_auto
See *AlarmType::contract*.

enumerator crew

An alarm that is attached to a crew member.

enumerator distance

An alarm that is triggered when a selected target comes within a chosen distance.

enumerator earth_time

An alarm based on the time in the “Earth” alternative Universe (aka the Real World).

enumerator launch_rendevous

An alarm that fires as your landed craft passes under the orbit of your target.

enumerator soi_change

An alarm manually based on when the next SOI point is on the flight path or set to continually monitor the active flight path and add alarms as it detects SOI changes.

enumerator soi_change_auto

See *AlarmType::soi_change*.

enumerator transfer

An alarm based on Interplanetary Transfer Phase Angles, i.e. when should I launch to planet X? Based on Kosmo Not’s post and used in Olex’s Calculator.

enumerator transfer_modelled

See *AlarmType::transfer*.

4.6.4 AlarmAction

enum struct AlarmAction

The action performed by an alarm when it fires.

enumerator do_nothing

Don’t do anything at all...

enumerator do_nothing_delete_when_passed

Don’t do anything, and delete the alarm.

enumerator kill_warp

Drop out of time warp.

enumerator kill_warp_only

Drop out of time warp.

enumerator message_only

Display a message.

enumerator pause_game

Pause the game.

4.6.5 Example

The following example creates a new alarm for the active vessel. The alarm is set to trigger after 10 seconds have passed, and display a message.

```
#include <krpc.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/space_center.hpp>
#include <krpc/services/kerbal_alarm_clock.hpp>
#include <iostream>

using namespace krpc::services;

int main() {
    krpc::Client conn = krpc::connect("Kerbal Alarm Clock Example");
    SpaceCenter sc(&conn);
    KerbalAlarmClock kac(&conn);

    auto alarm = kac.create_alarm(KerbalAlarmClock::AlarmType::raw,
                                  "My New Alarm",
                                  sc.ut() + 10);

    alarm.set_notes("10 seconds have now passed since the alarm was created.");
    alarm.set_action(KerbalAlarmClock::AlarmAction::message_only);
}
```

4.7 RemoteTech API

4.7.1 RemoteTech

class RemoteTech : public krpc::Service

This service provides functionality to interact with RemoteTech.

RemoteTech (krpc::Client *client)

Construct an instance of this service.

std::vector<std::string> **ground_stations** ()

The names of the ground stations.

Comms **comms** (*SpaceCenter::Vessel* vessel)

Get a communications object, representing the communication capability of a particular vessel.

Parameters

Antenna **antenna** (*SpaceCenter::Part* part)

Get the antenna object for a particular part.

Parameters

4.7.2 Comms

class Comms

Communications for a vessel.

SpaceCenter::Vessel **vessel** ()
Get the vessel.

bool **has_local_control** ()
Whether the vessel can be controlled locally.

bool **has_flight_computer** ()
Whether the vessel has a flight computer on board.

bool **has_connection** ()
Whether the vessel has any connection.

bool **has_connection_to_ground_station** ()
Whether the vessel has a connection to a ground station.

double **signal_delay** ()
The shortest signal delay to the vessel, in seconds.

double **signal_delay_to_ground_station** ()
The signal delay between the vessel and the closest ground station, in seconds.

double **signal_delay_to_vessel** (*SpaceCenter::Vessel other*)
The signal delay between the this vessel and another vessel, in seconds.

Parameters

std::vector<*Antenna*> **antennas** ()
The antennas for this vessel.

4.7.3 Antenna

class **Antenna**

A RemoteTech antenna. Obtained by calling *Comms::antennas()* or *antenna()*.

SpaceCenter::Part **part** ()
Get the part containing this antenna.

bool **has_connection** ()
Whether the antenna has a connection.

Target **target** ()

void **set_target** (*Target value*)
The object that the antenna is targetting. This property can be used to set the target to *Target::none* or *Target::active_vessel*. To set the target to a celestial body, ground station or vessel see *Antenna::target_body()*, *Antenna::target_ground_station()* and *Antenna::target_vessel()*.

SpaceCenter::CelestialBody **target_body** ()

void **set_target_body** (*SpaceCenter::CelestialBody value*)
The celestial body the antenna is targetting.

std::string **target_ground_station**()

void **set_target_ground_station**(std::string *value*)
The ground station the antenna is targetting.

SpaceCenter::Vessel **target_vessel**()

void **set_target_vessel**(*SpaceCenter::Vessel* *value*)
The vessel the antenna is targetting.

enum struct Target
The type of object an antenna is targetting. See *Antenna::target()*.

enumerator active_vessel
The active vessel.

enumerator celestial_body
A celestial body.

enumerator ground_station
A ground station.

enumerator vessel
A specific vessel.

enumerator none
No target.

4.8 User Interface API

4.8.1 UI

class UI : public krpc::Service
Provides functionality for drawing and interacting with in-game user interface elements.

UI (krpc::Client **client*)
Construct an instance of this service.

Canvas **stock_canvas**()
The stock UI canvas.

Canvas **add_canvas**()
Add a new canvas.

Note: If you want to add UI elements to KSP's stock UI canvas, use *stock_canvas()*.

void **message**(std::string *content*, float *duration* = 1.0, *MessagePosition* *position* = 1)
Display a message on the screen.

Parameters

- **content** – Message content.

- **duration** – Duration before the message disappears, in seconds.
- **position** – Position to display the message.

Note: The message appears just like a stock message, for example quicksave or quickload messages.

void **clear** (bool *client_only* = False)
Remove all user interface elements.

Parameters

- **client_only** – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

enum struct **MessagePosition**
Message position.

enumerator **top_left**
Top left.

enumerator **top_center**
Top center.

enumerator **top_right**
Top right.

enumerator **bottom_center**
Bottom center.

4.8.2 Canvas

class **Canvas**
A canvas for user interface elements. See *stock_canvas()* and *add_canvas()*.

RectTransform **rect_transform()**
The rect transform for the canvas.

bool **visible()**

void **set_visible** (bool *value*)
Whether the UI object is visible.

Panel **add_panel** (bool *visible* = True)
Create a new container for user interface elements.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the panel is visible.

Text **add_text** (std::string *content*, bool *visible* = True)
Add text to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** – The text.

- **visible** – Whether the text is visible.

InputField **add_input_field** (bool *visible* = True)
Add an input field to the canvas.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the input field is visible.

Button **add_button** (std::string *content*, bool *visible* = True)
Add a button to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** – The label for the button.
- **visible** – Whether the button is visible.

void **remove** ()
Remove the UI object.

4.8.3 Panel

class Panel
A container for user interface elements. See
Canvas::add_panel().

RectTransform **rect_transform** ()
The rect transform for the panel.

bool **visible** ()

void **set_visible** (bool *value*)
Whether the UI object is visible.

Panel **add_panel** (bool *visible* = True)
Create a panel within this panel.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the new panel is visible.

Text **add_text** (std::string *content*, bool *visible* = True)
Add text to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** – The text.
- **visible** – Whether the text is visible.

InputField **add_input_field** (bool *visible* = True)
Add an input field to the panel.

Parameters

- **visible** – Whether the input field is visible.

Button **add_button** (std::string *content*, bool *visible* = True)
Add a button to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** – The label for the button.

- **visible** – Whether the button is visible.

void **remove** ()
Remove the UI object.

4.8.4 Text

class **Text**

A text label. See *Panel::add_text()*.

RectTransform **rect_transform** ()
The rect transform for the text.

bool **visible** ()

void **set_visible** (bool *value*)
Whether the UI object is visible.

std::string **content** ()

void **set_content** (std::string *value*)
The text string

std::string **font** ()

void **set_font** (std::string *value*)
Name of the font

std::vector<std::string> **available_fonts** ()
A list of all available fonts.

int32_t **size** ()

void **set_size** (int32_t *value*)
Font size.

FontStyle **style** ()

void **set_style** (*FontStyle* *value*)
Font style.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **color** ()

void **set_color** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)
Set the color

TextAnchor **alignment** ()

void **set_alignment** (*TextAnchor* *value*)
Alignment.

float **line_spacing** ()

void **set_line_spacing** (float *value*)
Line spacing.

void **remove** ()

Remove the UI object.

enum struct FontStyle

Font style.

enumerator normal

Normal.

enumerator bold

Bold.

enumerator italic

Italic.

enumerator bold_and_italic

Bold and italic.

enum struct TextAlignment

Text alignment.

enumerator left

Left aligned.

enumerator right

Right aligned.

enumerator center

Center aligned.

enum struct TextAnchor

Text alignment.

enumerator lower_center

Lower center.

enumerator lower_left

Lower left.

enumerator lower_right

Lower right.

enumerator middle_center

Middle center.

enumerator middle_left

Middle left.

enumerator middle_right

Middle right.

enumerator upper_center

Upper center.

enumerator upper_left

Upper left.

enumerator upper_right

Upper right.

4.8.5 Button

class **Button**

A text label. See *Panel::add_button()*.

RectTransform **rect_transform**()

The rect transform for the text.

bool **visible**()

void **set_visible**(bool *value*)

Whether the UI object is visible.

Text **text**()

The text for the button.

bool **clicked**()

void **set_clicked**(bool *value*)

Whether the button has been clicked.

Note: This property is set to true when the user clicks the button. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent button presses.

void **remove**()

Remove the UI object.

4.8.6 InputField

class **InputField**

An input field. See

Panel::add_input_field().

RectTransform **rect_transform**()

The rect transform for the input field.

bool **visible**()

void **set_visible**(bool *value*)

Whether the UI object is visible.

std::string **value**()

void **set_value**(std::string *value*)

The value of the input field.

Text **text**()

The text component of the input field.

Note: Use *InputField::value()* to get and set the value in the field. This object can be used to

alter the style of the input field's text.

bool **changed** ()

void **set_changed** (bool *value*)
Whether the input field has been changed.

Note: This property is set to true when the user modifies the value of the input field. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent changes.

void **remove** ()
Remove the UI object.

4.8.7 Rect Transform

class RectTransform
A Unity engine Rect Transform for a UI object. See the [Unity manual](#) for more details.

std::tuple<double, double> **position** ()

void **set_position** (std::tuple<double, double> *value*)
Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

std::tuple<double, double, double> **local_position** ()

void **set_local_position** (std::tuple<double, double, double> *value*)
Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

std::tuple<double, double> **size** ()

void **set_size** (std::tuple<double, double> *value*)
Width and height of the rectangle.

std::tuple<double, double> **upper_right** ()

void **set_upper_right** (std::tuple<double, double> *value*)
Position of the rectangles upper right corner relative to the anchors.

std::tuple<double, double> **lower_left** ()

void **set_lower_left** (std::tuple<double, double> *value*)
Position of the rectangles lower left corner relative to the anchors.

```

void set_anchor (std::tuple<double, double> value)
    Set the minimum and maximum anchor points as a
    fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

std::tuple<double, double> anchor_max ()

void set_anchor_max (std::tuple<double, double> value)
    The anchor point for the lower left corner of the
    rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the
    parent rectangle.

std::tuple<double, double> anchor_min ()

void set_anchor_min (std::tuple<double, double> value)
    The anchor point for the upper right corner of the
    rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the
    parent rectangle.

std::tuple<double, double> pivot ()

void set_pivot (std::tuple<double, double> value)
    Location of the pivot point around which the rect-
    angle rotates, defined as a fraction of the size of the
    rectangle itself.

std::tuple<double, double, double, double> rotation ()

void set_rotation (std::tuple<double, double, double, double> value)
    Rotation, as a quaternion, of the object around its
    pivot point.

std::tuple<double, double, double> scale ()

void set_scale (std::tuple<double, double, double> value)
    Scale factor applied to the object in the x, y and z
    dimensions.

```


5.1 Java Client

This client provides functionality to interact with a kRPC server from programs written in Java. A jar containing the `krpc.client` package can be [downloaded from GitHub](#). It requires Java version 1.7.

5.1.1 Using the Library

The kRPC client library depends on the [protobuf](#) and [javatuples](#) libraries. A prebuilt jar for protobuf is available via [Maven](#). Note that you need protobuf version 3. Version 2 is not compatible with kRPC.

The following example program connects to the server, queries it for its version and prints it out:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.KRPC;

public class Basic {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance();
        KRPC krpc = KRPC.newInstance(connection);
        System.out.println("Connected to kRPC version " + krpc.getStatus().getVersion());
    }
}
```

To compile this program using javac on the command line, save the source as `Example.java` and run the following:

```
javac -cp krpc-java-0.2.3.jar:protobuf-java-3.0.0-beta-2.jar:javatuples-1.2.jar Example.java
```

You may need to change the paths to the JAR files.

5.1.2 Connecting to the Server

To connect to a server, use the `Connection.newInstance()` function. This returns a connection object through which you can interact with the server. When called without any arguments, it will connect to the local machine on the default port numbers. You can specify different connection settings, including a descriptive name for the client, as follows:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
```

```
import krpc.client.services.KRPC;

public class Connecting {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance("Remote example", "my.domain.name", 1000, 1000);
        System.out.println(KRPC.newInstance(connection).getStatus().getVersion());
    }
}
```

5.1.3 Interacting with the Server

Interaction with the server is performed via a connection object. Functionality for services are defined in the packages `krpc.client.services.*`. Before a service can be used it must first be instantiated. The following example connects to the server, instantiates the `SpaceCenter` service, and outputs the name of the active vessel:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;

public class Interacting {
    public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance("Vessel Name");
        SpaceCenter spaceCenter = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection);
        Vessel vessel = spaceCenter.getActiveVessel();
        System.out.println(vessel.getName());
    }
}
```

5.1.4 Streaming Data from the Server

A stream repeatedly executes a function on the server, with a fixed set of argument values. It provides a more efficient way of repeatedly getting the result of a function, avoiding the network overhead of having to invoke it directly.

For example, consider the following loop that continuously prints out the position of the active vessel. This loop incurs significant communication overheads, as the `vessel.position()` function is called repeatedly.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.KRPC;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame;

public class Streaming {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance();
        SpaceCenter spaceCenter = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection);
        Vessel vessel = spaceCenter.getActiveVessel();
        ReferenceFrame refframe = vessel.getOrbit().getBody().getReferenceFrame();
        while (true)
            System.out.println(vessel.position(refframe));
    }
}
```

The following code achieves the same thing, but is far more efficient. It calls `Connection.addStream` once at the start of the program to create a stream, and then repeatedly gets the position from the stream.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.javatuples.Triplet;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.Stream;
import krpc.client.StreamException;
import krpc.client.services.KRPC;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame;

public class Streaming2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException, StreamException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance();
        SpaceCenter spaceCenter = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection);
        Vessel vessel = spaceCenter.getActiveVessel();
        ReferenceFrame refframe = vessel.getOrbit().getBody().getReferenceFrame();
        Stream<Triplet<Double,Double,Double>> vessel_stream = connection.addStream(vessel, "position");
        while (true)
            System.out.println(vessel_stream.get());
    }
}
```

Streams are created by calling `Connection.addStream` and passing it information about which method to stream. The example above passes a remote object, the name of the method to call, followed by the arguments to pass to the method (if any). The most recent value for the stream can be obtained by calling `Stream.get`.

Streams can also be added for static methods as follows:

```
Stream<Double> time_stream = connection.addStream(SpaceCenter.class, "getUt");
```

A stream can be removed by calling `Stream.remove()`. All of a clients streams are automatically stopped when it disconnects.

5.1.5 Client API Reference

class **Connection**

This class provides the interface for communicating with the server.

static `Connection` **newInstance** ()

static `Connection` **newInstance** (String name)

static `Connection` **newInstance** (String name, String address)

static `Connection` **newInstance** (String name, String address, int rpcPort, int streamPort)

static `Connection` **newInstance** (String name, java.net.InetAddress address)

static `Connection` **newInstance** (String name, java.net.InetAddress address, int rpcPort, int streamPort)

Create a connection to the server, using the given connection details.

Parameters

- **name** (String) – A descriptive name for the connection. This is passed to the server and appears, for example, in the client connection dialog on the in-game server window.

- **address** (*String*) – The address of the server to connect to. Can either be a hostname, an IP address as a string or a `java.net.InetAddress` object. Defaults to “127.0.0.1”.
- **rpc_port** (*int*) – The port number of the RPC Server. Defaults to 50000.
- **stream_port** (*int*) – The port number of the Stream Server. Defaults to 50001.

void **close** ()

Close the connection.

Stream<T> **addStream** (*Class*<?> *clazz*, *String method*, *Object... args*)

Create a stream for a static method call to the given class.

Stream<T> **addStream** (*RemoteObject instance*, *String method*, *Object... args*)

Create a stream for a method call to the given remote object.

class **Stream**<T>

A stream object.

T **get** ()

Get the most recent value for the stream.

void **remove** ()

Remove the stream from the server.

abstract class **RemoteObject**

The abstract base class for all remote objects.

5.2 KRPC API

public class **KRPC**

Main kRPC service, used by clients to interact with basic server functionality.

`krpc.schema.KRPC.Status` **getStatus** ()

Returns some information about the server, such as the version.

`krpc.schema.KRPC.Services` **getServices** ()

Returns information on all services, procedures, classes, properties etc. provided by the server. Can be used by client libraries to automatically create functionality such as stubs.

GameScene **getCurrentGameScene** ()

Get the current game scene.

int **addStream** (`krpc.schema.KRPC.Request request`)

Add a streaming request and return its identifier.

Parameters

- **request** (`krpc.schema.KRPC.Request`) –

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the Java client library.

void **removeStream** (int *id*)

Remove a streaming request.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) –

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the Java client library.

```
public enum GameScene
    The game scene. See getCurrentGameScene().

    public GameScene SPACE_CENTER
        The game scene showing the Kerbal Space Center buildings.

    public GameScene FLIGHT
        The game scene showing a vessel in flight (or on the launchpad/runway).

    public GameScene TRACKING_STATION
        The tracking station.

    public GameScene EDITOR_VAB
        The Vehicle Assembly Building.

    public GameScene EDITOR_SPH
        The Space Plane Hangar.
```

5.3 SpaceCenter API

5.3.1 SpaceCenter

```
public class SpaceCenter
    Provides functionality to interact with Kerbal Space Program. This includes controlling the active vessel, managing its resources, planning maneuver nodes and auto-piloting.

    Vessel getActiveVessel ()
        The currently active vessel.

    void setActiveVessel (Vessel value)
        The currently active vessel.

    java.util.List<Vessel> getVessels ()
        A list of all the vessels in the game.

    java.util.Map<String, CelestialBody> getBodies ()
        A dictionary of all celestial bodies (planets, moons, etc.) in the game, keyed by the name of the body.

    CelestialBody getTargetBody ()
        The currently targeted celestial body.

    void setTargetBody (CelestialBody value)
        The currently targeted celestial body.

    Vessel getTargetVessel ()
        The currently targeted vessel.

    void setTargetVessel (Vessel value)
        The currently targeted vessel.

    DockingPort getTargetDockingPort ()
        The currently targeted docking port.

    void setTargetDockingPort (DockingPort value)
        The currently targeted docking port.

    void clearTarget ()
        Clears the current target.

    java.util.List<String> launchableVessels (String craftDirectory)
        Returns a list of vessels from the given craftDirectory that can be launched.
```

Parameters

- **craftDirectory** (*String*) – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory. For example "VAB" or "SPH".

void **launchVessel** (*String* craftDirectory, *String* name, *String* launchSite)

Launch a vessel.

Parameters

- **craftDirectory** (*String*) – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory, that contains the craft file. For example "VAB" or "SPH".
- **name** (*String*) – Name of the vessel to launch. This is the name of the ".craft" file in the save directory, without the ".craft" file extension.
- **launchSite** (*String*) – Name of the launch site. For example "LaunchPad" or "Runway".

void **launchVesselFromVAB** (*String* name)

Launch a new vessel from the VAB onto the launchpad.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling `launchVessel(String, String, String)` with the craft directory set to “VAB” and the launch site set to “LaunchPad”.

void **launchVesselFromSPH** (*String* name)

Launch a new vessel from the SPH onto the runway.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling `launchVessel(String, String, String)` with the craft directory set to “SPH” and the launch site set to “Runway”.

void **save** (*String* name)

Save the game with a given name. This will create a save file called `name.sfs` in the folder of the current save game.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –

void **load** (*String* name)

Load the game with the given name. This will create a load a save file called `name.sfs` from the folder of the current save game.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –

void **quicksave** ()

Save a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling `save(String)` with the name “quicksave”.

void **quickload** ()
Load a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling `load(String)` with the name “quicksave”.

Camera **getCamera** ()
An object that can be used to control the camera.

double **getUT** ()
The current universal time in seconds.

float **getG** ()
The value of the *gravitational constant* G in $N(m/kg)^2$.

WarpMode **getWarpMode** ()
The current time warp mode. Returns *WarpMode.NONE* if time warp is not active, *WarpMode.RAILS* if regular “on-rails” time warp is active, or *WarpMode.PHYSICS* if physical time warp is active.

float **getWarpRate** ()
The current warp rate. This is the rate at which time is passing for either on-rails or physical time warp. For example, a value of 10 means time is passing 10x faster than normal. Returns 1 if time warp is not active.

float **getWarpFactor** ()
The current warp factor. This is the index of the rate at which time is passing for either regular “on-rails” or physical time warp. Returns 0 if time warp is not active. When in on-rails time warp, this is equal to `getRailsWarpFactor()`, and in physics time warp, this is equal to `getPhysicsWarpFactor()`.

int **getRailsWarpFactor** ()

void **setRailsWarpFactor** (int *value*)
The time warp rate, using regular “on-rails” time warp. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if physical time warp is active. If requested time warp factor cannot be set, it will be set to the next lowest possible value. For example, if the vessel is too close to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

int **getPhysicsWarpFactor** ()

void **setPhysicsWarpFactor** (int *value*)
The physical time warp rate. A value between 0 and 3 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if regular “on-rails” time warp is active.

boolean **canRailsWarpAt** (int *factor*)
Returns `true` if regular “on-rails” time warp can be used, at the specified warp *factor*. The maximum time warp rate is limited by various things, including how close the active vessel is to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Parameters

- **factor** (*int*) – The warp factor to check.

int **getMaximumRailsWarpFactor** ()
The current maximum regular “on-rails” warp factor that can be set. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

void **warpTo** (double *ut*, float *maxRailsRate*, float *maxPhysicsRate*)
Uses time acceleration to warp forward to a time in the future, specified by universal time *ut*. This call blocks until the desired time is reached. Uses regular “on-rails” or physical time warp as appropriate. For example, physical time warp is used when the active vessel is traveling through an atmosphere. When

using regular “on-rails” time warp, the warp rate is limited by *maxRailsRate*, and when using physical time warp, the warp rate is limited by *maxPhysicsRate*.

Parameters

- **ut** (*double*) – The universal time to warp to, in seconds.
- **maxRailsRate** (*float*) – The maximum warp rate in regular “on-rails” time warp.
- **maxPhysicsRate** (*float*) – The maximum warp rate in physical time warp.

Returns When the time warp is complete.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **transformPosition** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *position*, ReferenceFrame *from*, ReferenceFrame *to*)

Converts a position vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **position** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*) – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (ReferenceFrame) – The reference frame that the position vector is in.
- **to** (ReferenceFrame) – The reference frame to convert the position vector to.

Returns The corresponding position vector in reference frame *to*.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **transformDirection** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *direction*, ReferenceFrame *from*, ReferenceFrame *to*)

Converts a direction vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **direction** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*) – Direction vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (ReferenceFrame) – The reference frame that the direction vector is in.
- **to** (ReferenceFrame) – The reference frame to convert the direction vector to.

Returns The corresponding direction vector in reference frame *to*.

org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> **transformRotation** (org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> *rotation*, ReferenceFrame *from*, ReferenceFrame *to*)

Converts a rotation from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **rotation** (*org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double>*) – Rotation in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (ReferenceFrame) – The reference frame that the rotation is in.
- **to** (ReferenceFrame) – The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

Returns The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

```
org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> transformVelocity (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double,
Double, Double> position,
org.javatuples.Triplet<Double,
Double, Double> velocity,
ReferenceFrame from,
ReferenceFrame to)
```

Converts a velocity vector (acting at the specified position vector) from one reference frame to another. The position vector is required to take the relative angular velocity of the reference frames into account.

Parameters

- **position** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*) – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **velocity** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*) – Velocity vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (*ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame that the position and velocity vectors are in.
- **to** (*ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame to convert the velocity vector to.

Returns The corresponding velocity in reference frame *to*.

```
boolean getFARAvailable ()
    Whether Ferram Aerospace Research is installed.
```

```
public enum WarpMode
    The time warp mode. Returned by WarpMode

    public WarpMode RAILS
        Time warp is active, and in regular “on-rails” mode.

    public WarpMode PHYSICS
        Time warp is active, and in physical time warp mode.

    public WarpMode NONE
        Time warp is not active.
```

5.3.2 Vessel

```
public class Vessel
    These objects are used to interact with vessels in KSP. This includes getting orbital and flight data, manipulating
    control inputs and managing resources. Created using getActiveVessel() or getVessels().

    String getName ()

    void setName (String value)
        The name of the vessel.

    VesselType getType ()

    void setType (VesselType value)
        The type of the vessel.

    VesselSituation getSituation ()
        The situation the vessel is in.

    boolean getRecoverable ()
        Whether the vessel is recoverable.
```

void **recover** ()

Recover the vessel.

double **getMET** ()

The mission elapsed time in seconds.

Flight **flight** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns a *Flight* object that can be used to get flight telemetry for the vessel, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame. Defaults to the vessel's surface reference frame (*Vessel.getSurfaceReferenceFrame()*).

Note: When this is called with no arguments, the vessel's surface reference frame is used. This reference frame moves with the vessel, therefore velocities and speeds returned by the flight object will be zero. See the [reference frames tutorial](#) for examples of getting the *orbital speed* and *surface speed* of a vessel.

Orbit **getOrbit** ()

The current orbit of the vessel.

Control **getControl** ()

Returns a *Control* object that can be used to manipulate the vessel's control inputs. For example, its pitch/yaw/roll controls, RCS and thrust.

AutoPilot **getAutoPilot** ()

An *AutoPilot* object, that can be used to perform simple auto-piloting of the vessel.

Resources **getResources** ()

A *Resources* object, that can be used to get information about resources stored in the vessel.

Resources **resourcesInDecoupleStage** (int stage, boolean cumulative)

Returns a *Resources* object, that can be used to get information about resources stored in a given stage.

Parameters

- **stage** (int) – Get resources for parts that are decoupled in this stage.
- **cumulative** (boolean) – When false, returns the resources for parts decoupled in just the given stage. When true returns the resources decoupled in the given stage and all subsequent stages combined.

Note: For details on stage numbering, see the discussion on [Staging](#).

Parts **getParts** ()

A *Parts* object, that can be used to interact with the parts that make up this vessel.

float **getMass** ()

The total mass of the vessel, including resources, in kg.

float **getDryMass** ()

The total mass of the vessel, excluding resources, in kg.

float **getThrust** ()

The total thrust currently being produced by the vessel's engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.getThrust()* for every engine in the vessel.

float `getAvailableThrust ()`
Gets the total available thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing `Engine.getAvailableThrust ()` for every active engine in the vessel.

float `getMaxThrust ()`
The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing `Engine.getMaxThrust ()` for every active engine.

float `getMaxVacuumThrust ()`
The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines when the vessel is in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is computed by summing `Engine.getMaxVacuumThrust ()` for every active engine.

float `getSpecificImpulse ()`
The combined specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

float `getVacuumSpecificImpulse ()`
The combined vacuum specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

float `getKerbinSeaLevelSpecificImpulse ()`
The combined specific impulse of all active engines at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> `getMomentOfInertia ()`
The moment of inertia of the vessel around its center of mass in $kg.m^2$. The inertia values are around the pitch, roll and yaw directions respectively. This corresponds to the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.getReferenceFrame ()`).

java.util.List<Double> `getInertiaTensor ()`
The inertia tensor of the vessel around its center of mass, in the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.getReferenceFrame ()`). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> `getAvailableTorque ()`
The maximum torque that the vessel generate. Includes contributions from reaction wheels, RCS, gimballled engines and aerodynamic control surfaces. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.getReferenceFrame ()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> `getAvailableReactionWheelTorque ()`
The maximum torque that the currently active and powered reaction wheels can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.getReferenceFrame ()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> `getAvailableRCSTorque ()`
The maximum torque that the currently active RCS thrusters can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.getReferenceFrame ()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> `getAvailableEngineTorque ()`
The maximum torque that the currently active and gimballled engines can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.getReferenceFrame ()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> `getAvailableControlSurfaceTorque ()`
The maximum torque that the aerodynamic control surfaces can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$

around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.getReferenceFrame()`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

ReferenceFrame `getReferenceFrame()`

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessel.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel.
- The x-axis points out to the right of the vessel.
- The y-axis points in the forward direction of the vessel.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the vessel.

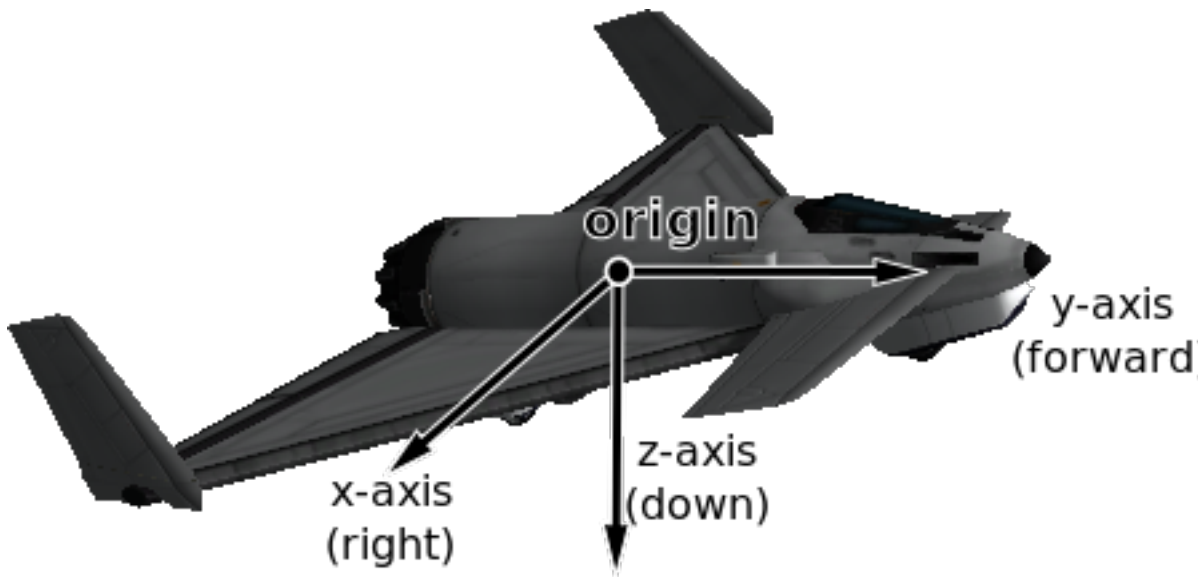


Fig. 5.1: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Aeris 3A aircraft

ReferenceFrame `getOrbitalReferenceFrame()`

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessels orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘orbit’ mode on the navball.

ReferenceFrame `getSurfaceReferenceFrame()`

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the north and up directions on the surface of the body.

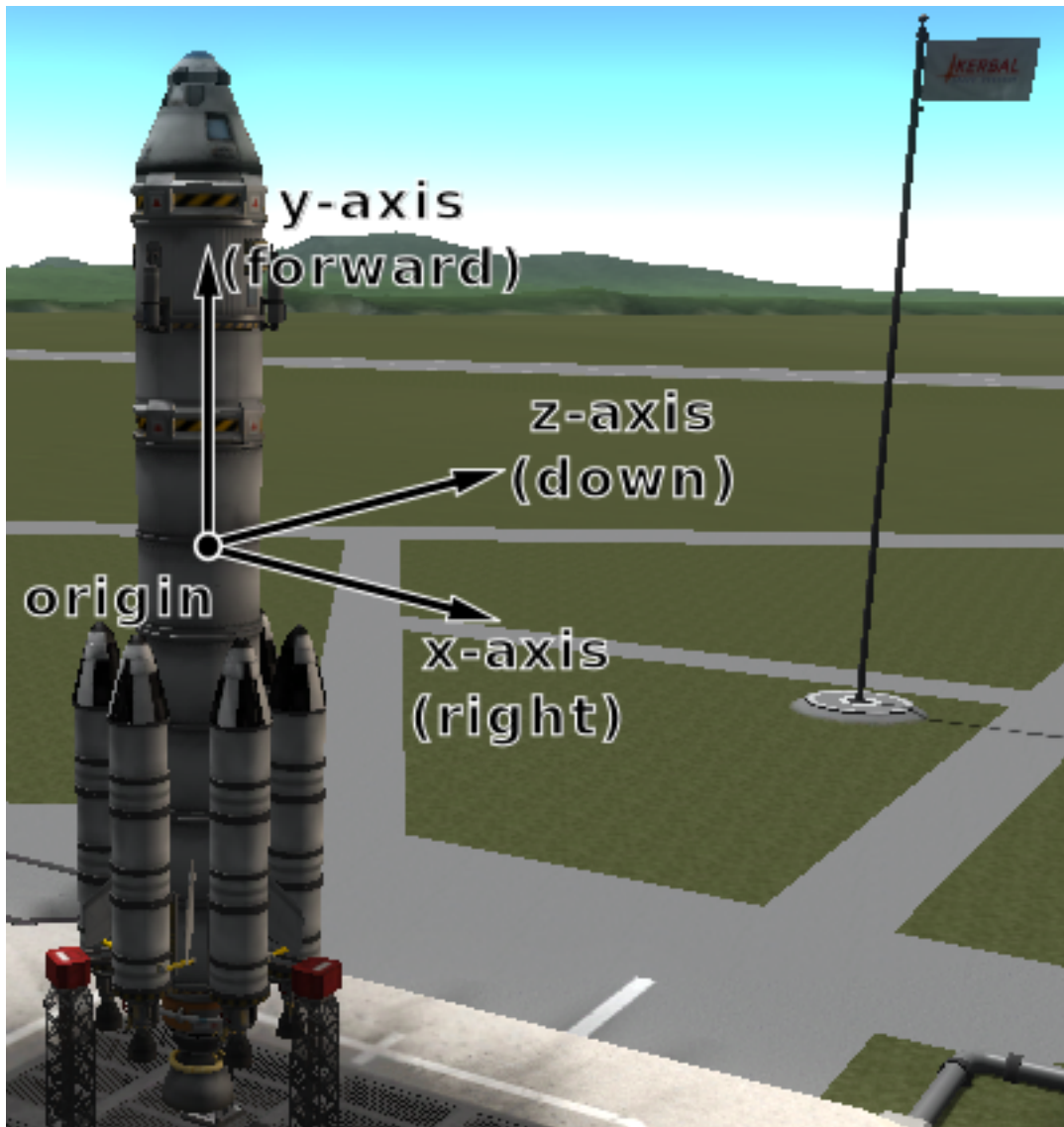


Fig. 5.2: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Kerbal-X rocket

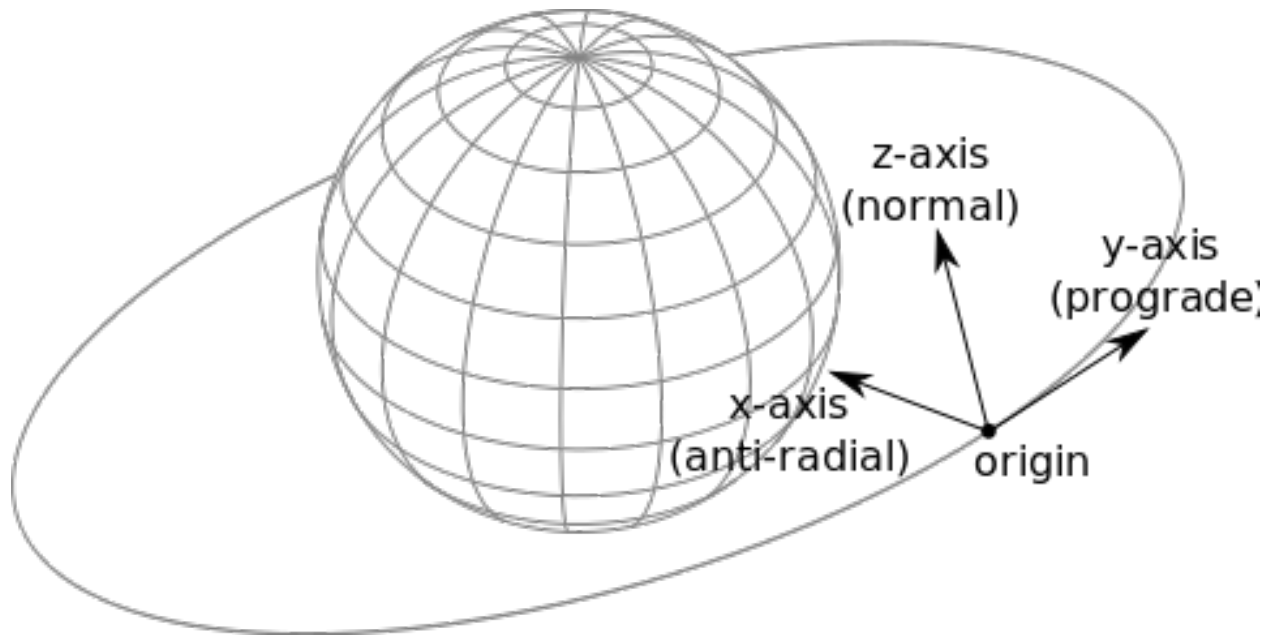


Fig. 5.3: Vessel orbital reference frame origin and axes

- The x-axis points in the **zenith** direction (upwards, normal to the body being orbited, from the center of the body towards the center of mass of the vessel).
- The y-axis points northwards towards the **astronomical horizon** (north, and tangential to the surface of the body – the direction in which a compass would point when on the surface).
- The z-axis points eastwards towards the **astronomical horizon** (east, and tangential to the surface of the body – east on a compass when on the surface).

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘surface’ mode on the navball.

ReferenceFrame **getSurfaceVelocityReferenceFrame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the velocity vector of the vessel relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel’s velocity vector.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the vessel’s velocity vector, relative to the surface of the body being orbited.
- The z-axis is in the plane of the **astronomical horizon**.
- The x-axis is orthogonal to the other two axes.

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> position (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

Returns the position vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> velocity (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

Returns the velocity vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

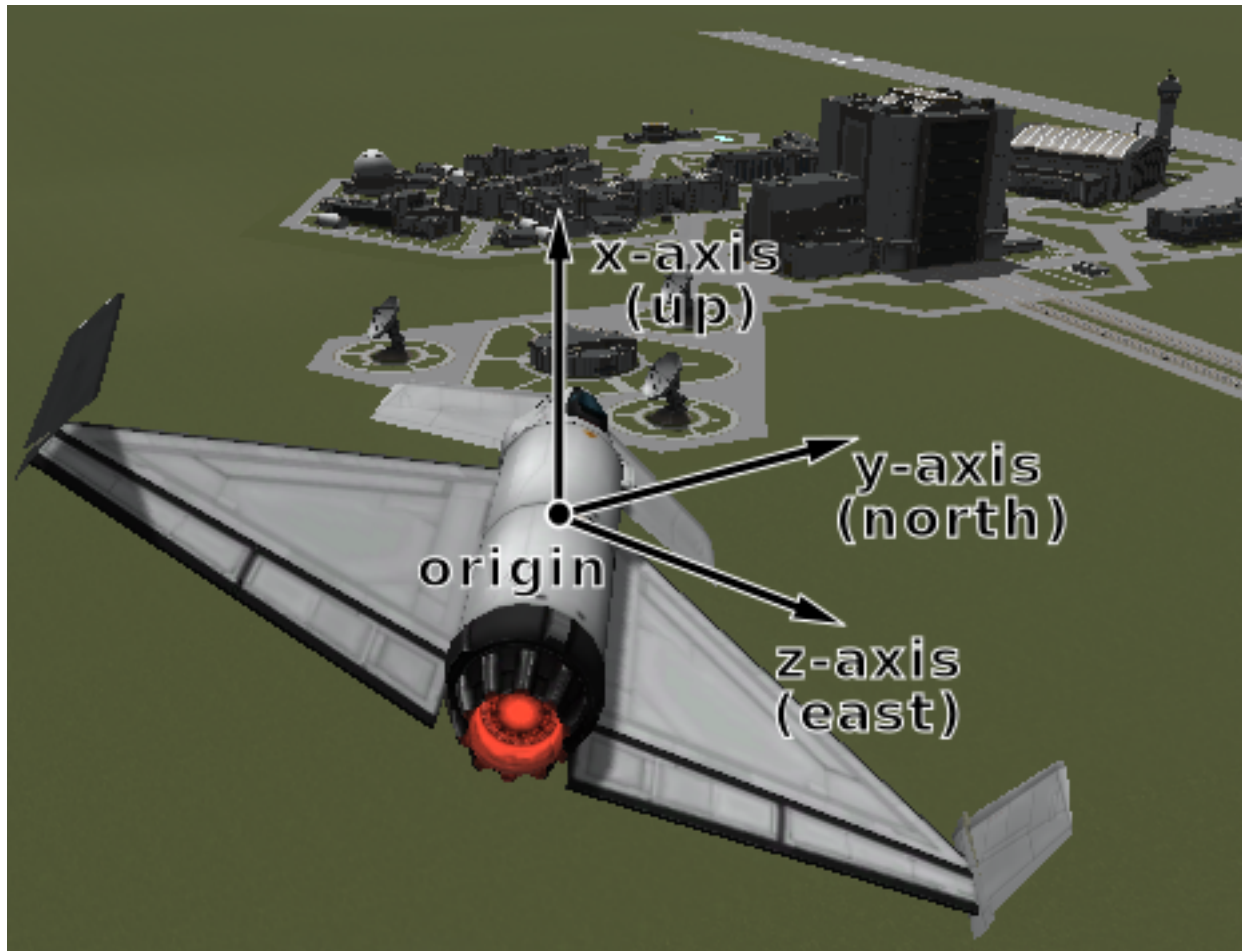


Fig. 5.4: Vessel surface reference frame origin and axes

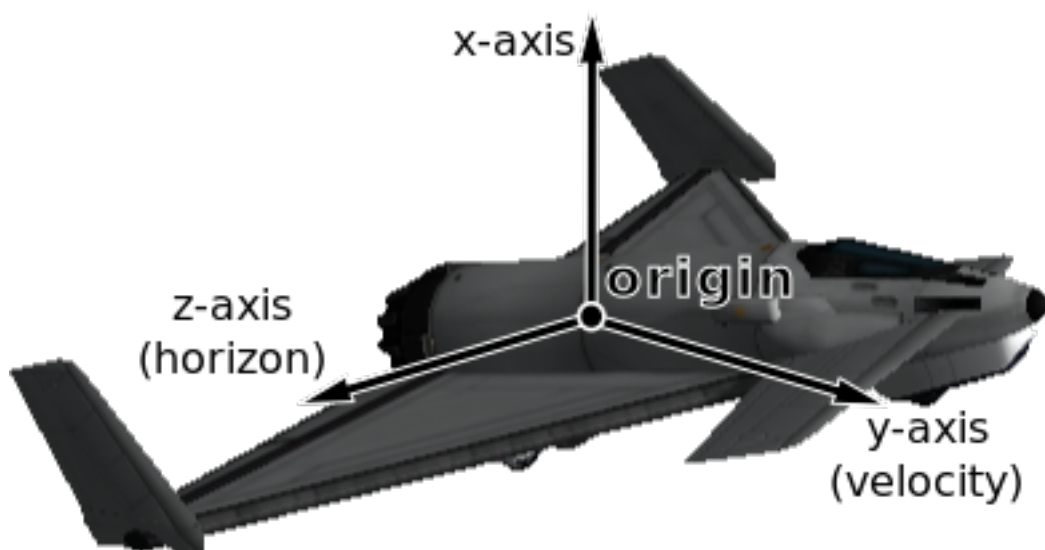


Fig. 5.5: Vessel surface velocity reference frame origin and axes

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.*Quartet*<*Double*, *Double*, *Double*, *Double*> **rotation** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the rotation of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.*Triplet*<*Double*, *Double*, *Double*> **direction** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the direction in which the vessel is pointing, as a unit vector, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.*Triplet*<*Double*, *Double*, *Double*> **angularVelocity** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns the angular velocity of the vessel in the given reference frame. The magnitude of the returned vector is the rotational speed in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation (using the right hand rule).

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

public enum **VesselType**

The type of a vessel. See *Vessel.getType()*.

public *VesselType* **SHIP**

Ship.

public *VesselType* **STATION**

Station.

public *VesselType* **LANDER**

Lander.

public *VesselType* **PROBE**

Probe.

public *VesselType* **ROVER**

Rover.

public *VesselType* **BASE**

Base.

public *VesselType* **DEBRIS**

Debris.

public enum **VesselSituation**

The situation a vessel is in. See *Vessel.getSituation()*.

public *VesselSituation* **DOCKED**

Vessel is docked to another.

public *VesselSituation* **ESCAPING**

Escaping.

public *VesselSituation* **FLYING**

Vessel is flying through an atmosphere.

```
public VesselSituation LANDED
    Vessel is landed on the surface of a body.

public VesselSituation ORBITING
    Vessel is orbiting a body.

public VesselSituation PRE_LAUNCH
    Vessel is awaiting launch.

public VesselSituation SPLASHED
    Vessel has splashed down in an ocean.

public VesselSituation SUB_ORBITAL
    Vessel is on a sub-orbital trajectory.
```

5.3.3 CelestialBody

```
public class CelestialBody
    Represents a celestial body (such as a planet or moon). See getBodies().

    String getName()
        The name of the body.

    java.util.List<CelestialBody> getSatellites()
        A list of celestial bodies that are in orbit around this celestial body.

    Orbit getOrbit()
        The orbit of the body.

    float getMass()
        The mass of the body, in kilograms.

    float getGravitationalParameter()
        The standard gravitational parameter of the body in  $m^3s^{-2}$ .

    float getSurfaceGravity()
        The acceleration due to gravity at sea level (mean altitude) on the body, in  $m/s^2$ .

    float getRotationalPeriod()
        The sidereal rotational period of the body, in seconds.

    float getRotationalSpeed()
        The rotational speed of the body, in radians per second.

    float getEquatorialRadius()
        The equatorial radius of the body, in meters.

    double surfaceHeight (double latitude, double longitude)
        The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water this is equal to 0.

        Parameters

- latitude (double) – Latitude in degrees
- longitude (double) – Longitude in degrees

double bedrockHeight (double latitude, double longitude)
        The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water, this is the height of the sea-bed and is therefore a negative value.
```

Parameters

- **latitude** (*double*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*double*) – Longitude in degrees

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **mSLPosition** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*, *ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

The position at mean sea level at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*double*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*double*) – Longitude in degrees
- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **surfacePosition** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*, *ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position of the surface of the water.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*double*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*double*) – Longitude in degrees
- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **bedrockPosition** (double *latitude*, double *longitude*, *ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position at the bottom of the sea-bed.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*double*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*double*) – Longitude in degrees
- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

float **getSphereOfInfluence** ()

The radius of the sphere of influence of the body, in meters.

boolean **getHasAtmosphere** ()

true if the body has an atmosphere.

float **getAtmosphereDepth** ()

The depth of the atmosphere, in meters.

boolean **getHasAtmosphericOxygen** ()

true if there is oxygen in the atmosphere, required for air-breathing engines.

ReferenceFrame **getReferenceFrame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the celestial body.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the body.

- The x-axis points from the center of the body towards the intersection of the prime meridian and equator (the position at 0° longitude, 0° latitude).
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points from the center of the body towards the equator at 90°E longitude.

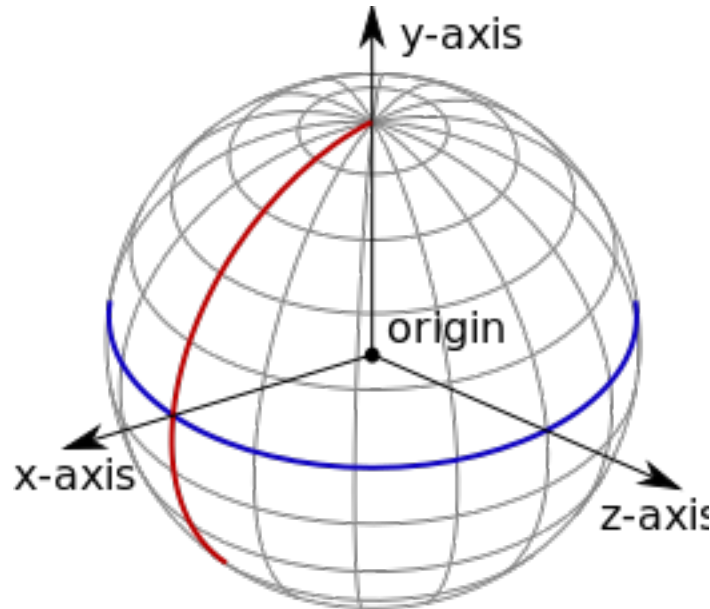


Fig. 5.6: Celestial body reference frame origin and axes. The equator is shown in blue, and the prime meridian in red.

ReferenceFrame **getNonRotatingReferenceFrame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, and orientated in a fixed direction (it does not rotate with the body).

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes do not rotate.
- The x-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.

ReferenceFrame **getOrbitalReferenceFrame** ()

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, but orientated with the body's orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

org.javatuples.Triplet<*Double*, *Double*, *Double*> **position** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns the position vector of the center of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **velocity** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns the velocity vector of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> **rotation** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns the rotation of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **direction** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns the direction in which the north pole of the celestial body is pointing, as a unit vector, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **angularVelocity** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns the angular velocity of the body in the specified reference frame. The magnitude of the vector is the rotational speed of the body, in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation, using the right-hand rule.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

5.3.4 Flight

public class **Flight**

Used to get flight telemetry for a vessel, by calling *Vessel.flight(ReferenceFrame)*. All of the information returned by this class is given in the reference frame passed to that method. Obtained by calling *Vessel.flight(ReferenceFrame)*.

Note: To get orbital information, such as the apoapsis or inclination, see *Orbit*.

float **getGForce** ()

The current G force acting on the vessel in m/s^2 .

double **getMeanAltitude** ()

The altitude above sea level, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

double **getSurfaceAltitude** ()

The altitude above the surface of the body or sea level, whichever is closer, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

double **getBedrockAltitude** ()

The altitude above the surface of the body, in meters. When over water, this is the altitude above the sea floor. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

double **getElevation** ()

The elevation of the terrain under the vessel, in meters. This is the height of the terrain above sea level, and is negative when the vessel is over the sea.

double **getLatitude** ()
 The **latitude** of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

double **getLongitude** ()
 The **longitude** of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getVelocity** ()
 The velocity vector of the vessel. The magnitude of the vector is the speed of the vessel in meters per second. The direction of the vector is the direction of the vessels motion.

double **getSpeed** ()
 The speed of the vessel in meters per second.

double **getHorizontalSpeed** ()
 The horizontal speed of the vessel in meters per second.

double **getVerticalSpeed** ()
 The vertical speed of the vessel in meters per second.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getCenterOfMass** ()
 The position of the center of mass of the vessel.

org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> **getRotation** ()
 The rotation of the vessel.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getDirection** ()
 The direction vector that the vessel is pointing in.

float **getPitch** ()
 The pitch angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -90° and +90°.

float **getHeading** ()
 The heading angle of the vessel relative to north, in degrees. A value between 0° and 360°.

float **getRoll** ()
 The roll angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -180° and +180°.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getPrograde** ()
 The unit direction vector pointing in the prograde direction.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getRetrograde** ()
 The unit direction vector pointing in the retrograde direction.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getNormal** ()
 The unit direction vector pointing in the normal direction.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getAntiNormal** ()
 The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-normal direction.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getRadial** ()
 The unit direction vector pointing in the radial direction.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getAntiRadial** ()
 The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-radial direction.

float **getAtmosphereDensity** ()
 The current density of the atmosphere around the vessel, in kg/m^3 .

float **getDynamicPressure** ()
 The dynamic pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals. This is a measure of the strength of the aerodynamic forces. It is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{air density} \cdot \text{velocity}^2$. It is commonly denoted as Q .

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

float **getStaticPressure** ()

The static atmospheric pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getAerodynamicForce** ()

The total aerodynamic forces acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getLift** ()

The [aerodynamic lift](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getDrag** ()

The [aerodynamic drag](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **getSpeedOfSound** ()

The speed of sound, in the atmosphere around the vessel, in m/s .

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **getMach** ()

The speed of the vessel, in multiples of the speed of sound.

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **getEquivalentAirSpeed** ()

The [equivalent air speed](#) of the vessel, in m/s .

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

float **getTerminalVelocity** ()

An estimate of the current terminal velocity of the vessel, in m/s . This is the speed at which the drag forces cancel out the force of gravity.

Note: Calculated using [KSP's stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

float **getAngleOfAttack** ()

Gets the pitch angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

float **getSideslipAngle** ()

Gets the yaw angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

float **getTotalAirTemperature** ()

The [total air temperature](#) of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin. This temperature includes the [Flight.getStaticAirTemperature\(\)](#) and the vessel's kinetic energy.

float **getStaticAirTemperature** ()

The [static \(ambient\) temperature](#) of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin.

float **getStallFraction** ()

Gets the current amount of stall, between 0 and 1. A value greater than 0.005 indicates a minor stall and a value greater than 0.5 indicates a large-scale stall.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **getDragCoefficient** ()

Gets the coefficient of drag. This is the amount of drag produced by the vessel. It depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **getLiftCoefficient** ()

Gets the coefficient of lift. This is the amount of lift produced by the vessel, and depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **getBallisticCoefficient** ()

Gets the [ballistic coefficient](#).

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

float **getThrustSpecificFuelConsumption** ()

Gets the thrust specific fuel consumption for the jet engines on the vessel. This is a measure of the efficiency of the engines, with a lower value indicating a more efficient vessel. This value is the number of Newtons of fuel that are burned, per hour, to product one newton of thrust.

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

5.3.5 Orbit

public class **Orbit**

Describes an orbit. For example, the orbit of a vessel, obtained by calling *Vessel.getOrbit()*, or a celestial body, obtained by calling *CelestialBody.getOrbit()*.

CelestialBody **getBody()**

The celestial body (e.g. planet or moon) around which the object is orbiting.

double **getApoapsis()**

Gets the apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Note: For the apoapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use *Orbit.getApoapsisAltitude()*.

double **getPeriapsis()**

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Note: For the periapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use *Orbit.getPeriapsisAltitude()*.

double **getApoapsisAltitude()**

The apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Note: This is equal to *Orbit.getApoapsis()* minus the equatorial radius of the body.

double **getPeriapsisAltitude()**

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Note: This is equal to *Orbit.getPeriapsis()* minus the equatorial radius of the body.

double **getSemiMajorAxis()**

The semi-major axis of the orbit, in meters.

double **getSemiMinorAxis()**

The semi-minor axis of the orbit, in meters.

double **getRadius()**

The current radius of the orbit, in meters. This is the distance between the center of mass of the object in orbit, and the center of mass of the body around which it is orbiting.

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

double **getSpeed()**

The current orbital speed of the object in meters per second.

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

double **getPeriod()**

The orbital period, in seconds.

double **getTimeToApoapsis** ()
The time until the object reaches apoapsis, in seconds.

double **getTimeToPeriapsis** ()
The time until the object reaches periapsis, in seconds.

double **getEccentricity** ()
The *eccentricity* of the orbit.

double **getInclination** ()
The *inclination* of the orbit, in radians.

double **getLongitudeOfAscendingNode** ()
The *longitude of the ascending node*, in radians.

double **getArgumentOfPeriapsis** ()
The *argument of periapsis*, in radians.

double **getMeanAnomalyAtEpoch** ()
The *mean anomaly at epoch*.

double **getEpoch** ()
The time since the epoch (the point at which the *mean anomaly at epoch* was measured, in seconds).

double **getMeanAnomaly** ()
The *mean anomaly*.

double **getEccentricAnomaly** ()
The *eccentric anomaly*.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **referencePlaneNormal** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)
The unit direction vector that is normal to the orbits reference plane, in the given reference frame. The reference plane is the plane from which the orbits inclination is measured.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **referencePlaneDirection** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)
The unit direction vector from which the orbits longitude of ascending node is measured, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

double **getTimeToSOIChange** ()
The time until the object changes sphere of influence, in seconds. Returns NaN if the object is not going to change sphere of influence.

Orbit **getNextOrbit** ()
If the object is going to change sphere of influence in the future, returns the new orbit after the change. Otherwise returns null.

5.3.6 Control

public class **Control**

Used to manipulate the controls of a vessel. This includes adjusting the throttle, enabling/disabling systems such as SAS and RCS, or altering the direction in which the vessel is pointing. Obtained by calling *Vessel.getControl()*.

Note: Control inputs (such as pitch, yaw and roll) are zeroed when all clients that have set one or more of these inputs are no longer connected.

boolean **getSAS** ()

void **setSAS** (boolean *value*)
The state of SAS.

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot.getSAS()*

SASMode **getSASMode** ()

void **setSASMode** (*SASMode value*)
The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot.getSASMode()*

SpeedMode **getSpeedMode** ()

void **setSpeedMode** (*SpeedMode value*)
The current *SpeedMode* of the navball. This is the mode displayed next to the speed at the top of the navball.

boolean **getRCS** ()

void **setRCS** (boolean *value*)
The state of RCS.

boolean **getGear** ()

void **setGear** (boolean *value*)
The state of the landing gear/legs.

boolean **getLights** ()

void **setLights** (boolean *value*)
The state of the lights.

boolean **getBrakes** ()

void **setBrakes** (boolean *value*)
The state of the wheel brakes.

boolean **getAbort** ()

void **setAbort** (boolean *value*)
The state of the abort action group.

float **getThrottle** ()

void **setThrottle** (float *value*)
The state of the throttle. A value between 0 and 1.

float **getPitch** ()

void **setPitch** (float *value*)
The state of the pitch control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the w and s keys.

float **getYaw** ()

void **setYaw** (float *value*)
The state of the yaw control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the a and d keys.

float **getRoll** ()

void **setRoll** (float *value*)
The state of the roll control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the q and e keys.

float **getForward** ()

void **setForward** (float *value*)
The state of the forward translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the h and n keys.

float **getUp** ()

void **setUp** (float *value*)
The state of the up translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the i and k keys.

float **getRight** ()

void **setRight** (float *value*)
The state of the right translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the j and l keys.

float **getWheelThrottle** ()

void **setWheelThrottle** (float *value*)
The state of the wheel throttle. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 rotates the wheels forwards, a value of -1 rotates the wheels backwards.

float **getWheelSteering** ()

void **setWheelSteering** (float *value*)
The state of the wheel steering. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 steers to the left, and a value of -1 steers to the right.

int **getCurrentStage** ()
The current stage of the vessel. Corresponds to the stage number in the in-game UI.

java.util.List<Vessel> **activateNextStage** ()
Activates the next stage. Equivalent to pressing the space bar in-game.

Returns A list of vessel objects that are jettisoned from the active vessel.

boolean **getActionGroup** (int *group*)
Returns `true` if the given action group is enabled.

Parameters

- **group** (*int*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

void **setActionGroup** (int *group*, boolean *state*)
Sets the state of the given action group (a value between 0 and 9 inclusive).

Parameters

- **group** (*int*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.
- **state** (*boolean*) –

void **toggleActionGroup** (int *group*)
Toggles the state of the given action group.

Parameters

- **group** (*int*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

Node **addNode** (double *ut*, float *prograde*, float *normal*, float *radial*)

Creates a maneuver node at the given universal time, and returns a *Node* object that can be used to modify it. Optionally sets the magnitude of the delta-v for the maneuver node in the prograde, normal and radial directions.

Parameters

- **ut** (*double*) – Universal time of the maneuver node.
- **prograde** (*float*) – Delta-v in the prograde direction.
- **normal** (*float*) – Delta-v in the normal direction.
- **radial** (*float*) – Delta-v in the radial direction.

java.util.List<*Node*> **getNodes** ()

Returns a list of all existing maneuver nodes, ordered by time from first to last.

void **removeNodes** ()

Remove all maneuver nodes.

public enum **SASMode**

The behavior of the SAS auto-pilot. See *AutoPilot.getSASMode()*.

public *SASMode* **STABILITY_ASSIST**

Stability assist mode. Dampen out any rotation.

public *SASMode* **MANEUVER**

Point in the burn direction of the next maneuver node.

public *SASMode* **PROGRADE**

Point in the prograde direction.

public *SASMode* **RETROGRADE**

Point in the retrograde direction.

public *SASMode* **NORMAL**

Point in the orbit normal direction.

public *SASMode* **ANTI_NORMAL**

Point in the orbit anti-normal direction.

public *SASMode* **RADIAL**

Point in the orbit radial direction.

public *SASMode* **ANTI_RADIAL**

Point in the orbit anti-radial direction.

public *SASMode* **TARGET**

Point in the direction of the current target.

public *SASMode* **ANTI_TARGET**

Point away from the current target.

public enum **SpeedMode**

The mode of the speed reported in the navball. See *Control.getSpeedMode()*.

public *SpeedMode* **ORBIT**

Speed is relative to the vessel's orbit.

public *SpeedMode* **SURFACE**

Speed is relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

public *SpeedMode* **TARGET**

Speed is relative to the current target.

5.3.7 Parts

The following classes allow interaction with a vessels individual parts.

- *Parts*
- *Part*
- *Module*
- *Specific Types of Part*
 - *Cargo Bay*
 - *Control Surface*
 - *Decoupler*
 - *Docking Port*
 - *Engine*
 - *Experiment*
 - *Fairing*
 - *Intake*
 - *Landing Gear*
 - *Landing Leg*
 - *Launch Clamp*
 - *Light*
 - *Parachute*
 - *Radiator*
 - *Resource Converter*
 - *Resource Harvester*
 - *Reaction Wheel*
 - *RCS*
 - *Sensor*
 - *Solar Panel*
 - *Thruster*
- *Trees of Parts*
 - *Traversing the Tree*
 - *Attachment Modes*
- *Fuel Lines*
- *Staging*

Parts

public class **Parts**

Instances of this class are used to interact with the parts of a vessel. An instance can be obtained by calling `Vessel.getParts()`.

`java.util.List<Part> getAll()`

A list of all of the vessels parts.

`Part getRoot()`

The vessels root part.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

`Part getControlling()`

void **setControlling** (*Part* value)

The part from which the vessel is controlled.

java.util.List<*Part*> **withName** (*String* name)

A list of parts whose *Part.getName()* is *name*.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –

java.util.List<*Part*> **withTitle** (*String* title)

A list of all parts whose *Part.getTitle()* is *title*.

Parameters

- **title** (*String*) –

java.util.List<*Part*> **withModule** (*String* moduleName)

A list of all parts that contain a *Module* whose *Module.getName()* is *moduleName*.

Parameters

- **moduleName** (*String*) –

java.util.List<*Part*> **inStage** (int stage)

A list of all parts that are activated in the given *stage*.

Parameters

- **stage** (*int*) –

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

java.util.List<*Part*> **inDecoupleStage** (int stage)

A list of all parts that are decoupled in the given *stage*.

Parameters

- **stage** (*int*) –

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

java.util.List<*Module*> **modulesWithName** (*String* moduleName)

A list of modules (combined across all parts in the vessel) whose *Module.getName()* is *moduleName*.

Parameters

- **moduleName** (*String*) –

java.util.List<*CargoBay*> **getCargoBays** ()

A list of all cargo bays in the vessel.

java.util.List<*ControlSurface*> **getControlSurfaces** ()

A list of all control surfaces in the vessel.

java.util.List<*Decoupler*> **getDecouplers** ()

A list of all decouplers in the vessel.

java.util.List<*DockingPort*> **getDockingPorts** ()

A list of all docking ports in the vessel.

DockingPort **dockingPortWithName** (*String name*)

The first docking port in the vessel with the given port name, as returned by *DockingPort.getName()*. Returns null if there are no such docking ports.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –

java.util.List<Engine> **getEngines** ()

A list of all engines in the vessel.

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters, jet engines and RCS thrusters.

java.util.List<Experiment> **getExperiments** ()

A list of all science experiments in the vessel.

java.util.List<Fairing> **getFairings** ()

A list of all fairings in the vessel.

java.util.List<Intake> **getIntakes** ()

A list of all intakes in the vessel.

java.util.List<LandingGear> **getLandingGear** ()

A list of all landing gear attached to the vessel.

java.util.List<LandingLeg> **getLandingLegs** ()

A list of all landing legs attached to the vessel.

java.util.List<LaunchClamp> **getLaunchClamps** ()

A list of all launch clamps attached to the vessel.

java.util.List<Light> **getLights** ()

A list of all lights in the vessel.

java.util.List<Parachute> **getParachutes** ()

A list of all parachutes in the vessel.

java.util.List<Radiator> **getRadiators** ()

A list of all radiators in the vessel.

java.util.List<RCS> **getRCS** ()

A list of all RCS blocks/thrusters in the vessel.

java.util.List<ReactionWheel> **getReactionWheels** ()

A list of all reaction wheels in the vessel.

java.util.List<ResourceConverter> **getResourceConverters** ()

A list of all resource converters in the vessel.

java.util.List<ResourceHarvester> **getResourceHarvesters** ()

A list of all resource harvesters in the vessel.

java.util.List<Sensor> **getSensors** ()

A list of all sensors in the vessel.

java.util.List<SolarPanel> **getSolarPanels** ()

A list of all solar panels in the vessel.

Part

public class **Part**

Represents an individual part. Vessels are made up of multiple parts. Instances of this class can be obtained by several methods in *Parts*.

String **getName** ()

Internal name of the part, as used in *part* *cfg* files. For example “Mark1-2Pod”.

String **getTitle** ()

Title of the part, as shown when the part is right clicked in-game. For example “Mk1-2 Command Pod”.

double **getCost** ()

The cost of the part, in units of funds.

Vessel **getVessel** ()

The vessel that contains this part.

Part **getParent** ()

The parts parent. Returns *null* if the part does not have a parent. This, in combination with *Part.getChildren()*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

java.util.List<*Part*> **getChildren** ()

The parts children. Returns an empty list if the part has no children. This, in combination with *Part.getParent()*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

boolean **getAxiallyAttached** ()

Whether the part is axially attached to its parent, i.e. on the top or bottom of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns *false*.

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

boolean **getRadiallyAttached** ()

Whether the part is radially attached to its parent, i.e. on the side of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns *false*.

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

int **getStage** ()

The stage in which this part will be activated. Returns -1 if the part is not activated by staging.

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

int **getDecoupleStage** ()

The stage in which this part will be decoupled. Returns -1 if the part is never decoupled from the vessel.

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

boolean **getMassless** ()

Whether the part is *massless*.

double **getMass** ()

The current mass of the part, including resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

double **getDryMass** ()

The mass of the part, not including any resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

boolean **getShielded** ()

Whether the part is shielded from the exterior of the vessel, for example by a fairing.

float **getDynamicPressure** ()

The dynamic pressure acting on the part, in Pascals.

double **getImpactTolerance** ()

The impact tolerance of the part, in meters per second.

double **getTemperature** ()

Temperature of the part, in Kelvin.

double **getSkinTemperature** ()

Temperature of the skin of the part, in Kelvin.

double **getMaxTemperature** ()

Maximum temperature that the part can survive, in Kelvin.

double **getMaxSkinTemperature** ()

Maximum temperature that the skin of the part can survive, in Kelvin.

float **getThermalMass** ()

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the internal temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float **getThermalSkinMass** ()

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the skin temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float **getThermalResourceMass** ()

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the temperature of the resources contained in the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

float **getThermalConductionFlux** ()

The rate at which heat energy is conducting into or out of the part via contact with other parts. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **getThermalConvectionFlux** ()

The rate at which heat energy is convecting into or out of the part from the surrounding atmosphere. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **getThermalRadiationFlux** ()

The rate at which heat energy is radiating into or out of the part from the surrounding environment. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **getThermalInternalFlux** ()

The rate at which heat energy is begin generated by the part. For example, some engines generate heat by combusting fuel. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

float **getThermalSkinToInternalFlux** ()

The rate at which heat energy is transferring between the part's skin and its internals. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part's internals are gaining heat energy, and negative means its skin is gaining heat energy.

Resources **getResources** ()

A *Resources* object for the part.

boolean **getCrossfeed** ()

Whether this part is crossfeed capable.

boolean **getIsFuelLine** ()

Whether this part is a fuel line.

java.util.List<*Part*> **getFuelLinesFrom** ()

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is into this part.

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

java.util.List<*Part*> **getFuelLinesTo** ()

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is out of this part.

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

java.util.List<*Module*> **getModules** ()

The modules for this part.

CargoBay **getCargoBay** ()

A *CargoBay* if the part is a cargo bay, otherwise null.

ControlSurface **getControlSurface** ()

A *ControlSurface* if the part is an aerodynamic control surface, otherwise null.

Decoupler **getDecoupler** ()

A *Decoupler* if the part is a decoupler, otherwise null.

DockingPort **getDockingPort** ()

A *DockingPort* if the part is a docking port, otherwise null.

Engine **getEngine** ()

An *Engine* if the part is an engine, otherwise null.

Experiment **getExperiment** ()

An *Experiment* if the part is a science experiment, otherwise null.

Fairing **getFairing** ()

A *Fairing* if the part is a fairing, otherwise null.

Intake **getIntake** ()

An *Intake* if the part is an intake, otherwise null.

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. For RCS thrusters see [RCS](#).

LandingGear **getLandingGear** ()

A *LandingGear* if the part is a landing gear, otherwise null.

LandingLeg **getLandingLeg** ()

A *LandingLeg* if the part is a landing leg, otherwise null.

LaunchClamp **getLaunchClamp** ()

A *LaunchClamp* if the part is a launch clamp, otherwise null.

Light **getLight** ()

A *Light* if the part is a light, otherwise null.

Parachute **getParachute** ()

A *Parachute* if the part is a parachute, otherwise null.

Radiator **getRadiator** ()

A *Radiator* if the part is a radiator, otherwise null.

RCS **getRCS** ()

A *RCS* if the part is an RCS block/thruster, otherwise null.

ReactionWheel **getReactionWheel** ()

A *ReactionWheel* if the part is a reaction wheel, otherwise null.

ResourceConverter **getResourceConverter** ()

A *ResourceConverter* if the part is a resource converter, otherwise null.

ResourceHarvester **getResourceHarvester** ()

A *ResourceHarvester* if the part is a resource harvester, otherwise null.

Sensor **getSensor** ()

A *Sensor* if the part is a sensor, otherwise null.

SolarPanel **getSolarPanel** ()

A *SolarPanel* if the part is a solar panel, otherwise null.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **position** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The position of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Note: This is a fixed position in the part, defined by the parts model. It s not necessarily the same as the parts center of mass. Use *Part.centerOfMass (ReferenceFrame)* to get the parts center of mass.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **centerOfMass** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The position of the parts center of mass in the given reference frame. If the part is physicsless, this is equivalent to *Part.position (ReferenceFrame)*.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **direction** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

The direction of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> velocity` ([ReferenceFrame](#) *referenceFrame*)

The velocity of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

`org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> rotation` ([ReferenceFrame](#) *referenceFrame*)

The rotation of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getMomentOfInertia` ()

The moment of inertia of the part in $kg.m^2$ around its center of mass in the parts reference frame ([ReferenceFrame](#)).

`java.util.List<Double> getInertiaTensor` ()

The inertia tensor of the part in the parts reference frame ([ReferenceFrame](#)). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

[ReferenceFrame](#) **getReferenceFrame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on a fixed position within the part, defined by the parts model.

- The origin is at the position of the part, as returned by `Part.position` ([ReferenceFrame](#)).
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort.getReferenceFrame` ().

[ReferenceFrame](#) **getCenterOfMassReferenceFrame** ()

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on its center of mass.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the part, as returned by `Part.centerOfMass` ([ReferenceFrame](#)).
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort.getReferenceFrame` ().

Module

public class **Module**

This can be used to interact with a specific part module. This includes part modules in stock KSP, and those added by mods. In KSP, each part has zero or more [PartModules](#) associated with it. Each one contains some of

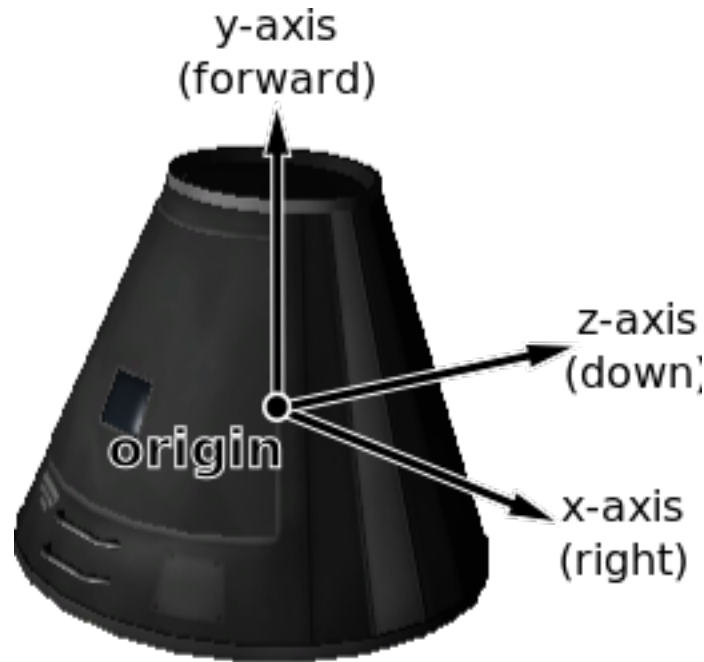


Fig. 5.7: Mk1 Command Pod reference frame origin and axes

the functionality of the part. For example, an engine has a “ModuleEngines” part module that contains all the functionality of an engine.

String getName ()

Name of the PartModule. For example, “ModuleEngines”.

Part getPart ()

The part that contains this module.

java.util.Map<String, String> getFields ()

The modules field names and their associated values, as a dictionary. These are the values visible in the right-click menu of the part.

boolean hasField (String name)

Returns `true` if the module has a field with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the field.

String getField (String name)

Returns the value of a field.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the field.

void setFieldInt (String name, int value)

Set the value of a field to the given integer number.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*int*) – Value to set.

void **setFieldFloat** (*String* name, float value)
Set the value of a field to the given floating point number.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*float*) – Value to set.

void **setFieldString** (*String* name, *String* value)
Set the value of a field to the given string.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*String*) – Value to set.

void **resetField** (*String* name)
Set the value of a field to its original value.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of the field.

java.util.List<*String*> **getEvents** ()
A list of the names of all of the modules events. Events are the clickable buttons visible in the right-click menu of the part.

boolean **hasEvent** (*String* name)
true if the module has an event with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –

void **triggerEvent** (*String* name)
Trigger the named event. Equivalent to clicking the button in the right-click menu of the part.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –

java.util.List<*String*> **getActions** ()
A list of all the names of the modules actions. These are the parts actions that can be assigned to action groups in the in-game editor.

boolean **hasAction** (*String* name)
true if the part has an action with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –

void **setAction** (*String* name, boolean value)
Set the value of an action with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) –
- **value** (*boolean*) –

Specific Types of Part

The following classes provide functionality for specific types of part.

- *Cargo Bay*
- *Control Surface*
- *Decoupler*
- *Docking Port*
- *Engine*
- *Experiment*
- *Fairing*
- *Intake*
- *Landing Gear*
- *Landing Leg*
- *Launch Clamp*
- *Light*
- *Parachute*
- *Radiator*
- *Resource Converter*
- *Resource Harvester*
- *Reaction Wheel*
- *RCS*
- *Sensor*
- *Solar Panel*
- *Thruster*

Cargo Bay

public class **CargoBay**

A cargo bay. Obtained by calling *Part.getCargoBay()*.

Part **getPart** ()

The part object for this cargo bay.

CargoBayState **getState** ()

The state of the cargo bay.

boolean **getOpen** ()

void **setOpen** (boolean *value*)

Whether the cargo bay is open.

public enum **CargoBayState**

The state of a cargo bay. See *CargoBay.getState()*.

public *CargoBayState* **OPEN**

Cargo bay is fully open.

public *CargoBayState* **CLOSED**

Cargo bay closed and locked.

public *CargoBayState* **OPENING**

Cargo bay is opening.

public *CargoBayState* **CLOSING**

Cargo bay is closing.

Control Surface

public class **ControlSurface**

An aerodynamic control surface. Obtained by calling *Part.getControlSurface()*.

Part **getPart** ()

The part object for this control surface.

boolean **getPitchEnabled** ()

void **setPitchEnabled** (boolean *value*)

Whether the control surface has pitch control enabled.

boolean **getYawEnabled** ()

void **setYawEnabled** (boolean *value*)

Whether the control surface has yaw control enabled.

boolean **getRollEnabled** ()

void **setRollEnabled** (boolean *value*)

Whether the control surface has roll control enabled.

boolean **getInverted** ()

void **setInverted** (boolean *value*)

Whether the control surface movement is inverted.

boolean **getDeployed** ()

void **setDeployed** (boolean *value*)

Whether the control surface has been fully deployed.

float **getSurfaceArea** ()

Surface area of the control surface in m^2 .

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getAvailableTorque** ()

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.getReferenceFrame()*.

Decoupler

public class **Decoupler**

A decoupler. Obtained by calling *Part.getDecoupler()*

Part **getPart** ()

The part object for this decoupler.

Vessel **decouple** ()

Fires the decoupler. Returns the new vessel created when the decoupler fires. Throws an exception if the decoupler has already fired.

boolean **getDecoupled** ()

Whether the decoupler has fired.

float **getImpulse** ()

The impulse that the decoupler imparts when it is fired, in Newton seconds.

Docking Port

public class **DockingPort**

A docking port. Obtained by calling *Part.getDockingPort()*

Part **getPart** ()

The part object for this docking port.

String **getName** ()

void **setName** (*String value*)

The port name of the docking port. This is the name of the port that can be set in the right click menu, when the **Docking Port Alignment Indicator** mod is installed. If this mod is not installed, returns the title of the part (*Part.getTitle()*).

DockingPortState **getState** ()

The current state of the docking port.

Part **getDockedPart** ()

The part that this docking port is docked to. Returns `null` if this docking port is not docked to anything.

Vessel **undock** ()

Undocks the docking port and returns the new *Vessel* that is created. This method can be called for either docking port in a docked pair. Throws an exception if the docking port is not docked to anything.

Note: After undocking, the active vessel may change. See *getActiveVessel()*.

float **getReengageDistance** ()

The distance a docking port must move away when it undocks before it becomes ready to dock with another port, in meters.

boolean **getHasShield** ()

Whether the docking port has a shield.

boolean **getShielded** ()

void **setShielded** (boolean *value*)

The state of the docking ports shield, if it has one. Returns `true` if the docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed. Otherwise returns `false`. When set to `true`, the shield is closed, and when set to `false` the shield is opened. If the docking port does not have a shield, setting this attribute has no effect.

org.javatuples.Triplet<*Double*, *Double*, *Double*> **position** (*ReferenceFrame referenceFrame*)

The position of the docking port in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<*Double*, *Double*, *Double*> **direction** (*ReferenceFrame referenceFrame*)

The direction that docking port points in, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Quartet<*Double*, *Double*, *Double*, *Double*> **rotation** (*ReferenceFrame referenceFrame*)

The rotation of the docking port, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

ReferenceFrame **getReferenceFrame()**

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this docking port, and oriented with the port.

- The origin is at the position of the docking port.
- The axes rotate with the docking port.
- The x-axis points out to the right side of the docking port.
- The y-axis points in the direction the docking port is facing.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the docking port.

Note: This reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the part, returned by *Part*.[*getReferenceFrame\(\)*](#).



Fig. 5.8: Docking port reference frame origin and axes

```
public enum DockingPortState
```

The state of a docking port. See *DockingPort*.[*getState\(\)*](#).

```
public DockingPortState READY
```

The docking port is ready to dock to another docking port.

```
public DockingPortState DOCKED
```

The docking port is docked to another docking port, or docked to another part (from the VAB/SPH).

```
public DockingPortState DOCKING
```

The docking port is very close to another docking port, but has not docked. It is using magnetic force to acquire a solid dock.

```
public DockingPortState UNDOCKING
```

The docking port has just been undocked from another docking port, and is disabled until it moves away

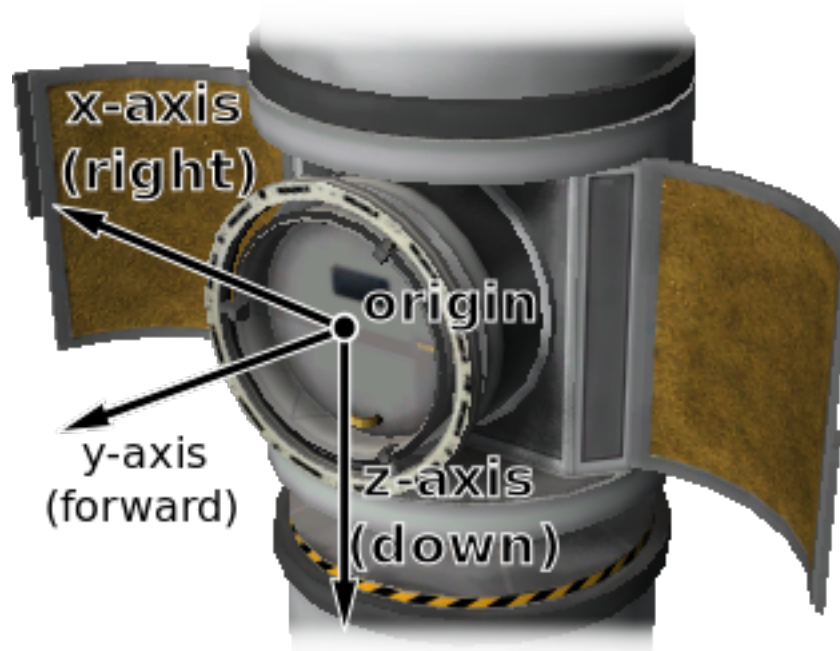


Fig. 5.9: Inline docking port reference frame origin and axes

by a sufficient distance (*DockingPort.getReengageDistance()*).

public *DockingPortState* **SHIELDED**

The docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed.

public *DockingPortState* **MOVING**

The docking ports shield is currently opening/closing.

Engine

public class **Engine**

An engine, including ones of various types. For example liquid fuelled gimballed engines, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. Obtained by calling *Part.getEngine()*.

Note: For RCS thrusters *Part.getRCS()*.

Part **getPart** ()

The part object for this engine.

boolean **getActive** ()

void **setActive** (boolean *value*)

Whether the engine is active. Setting this attribute may have no effect, depending on *Engine.getCanShutdown()* and *Engine.getCanRestart()*.

float **getThrust** ()

The current amount of thrust being produced by the engine, in Newtons.

float **getAvailableThrust** ()

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and with its

throttle set to 100%. Returns zero if the engine does not have any fuel. Takes the engine's current `Engine.getThrustLimit()` and atmospheric conditions into account.

float **getMaxThrust** ()

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and fueled, with its throttle and throttle limiter set to 100%.

float **getMaxVacuumThrust** ()

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the engine in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is the amount of thrust produced by the engine when activated, `Engine.getThrustLimit()` is set to 100%, the main vessel's throttle is set to 100% and the engine is in a vacuum.

float **getThrustLimit** ()

void **setThrustLimit** (float *value*)

The thrust limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Setting this attribute may have no effect, for example the thrust limit for a solid rocket booster cannot be changed in flight.

java.util.List<*Thruster*> **getThrusters** ()

The components of the engine that generate thrust.

Note: For example, this corresponds to the rocket nozzle on a solid rocket booster, or the individual nozzles on a RAPIER engine. The overall thrust produced by the engine, as reported by `Engine.getAvailableThrust()`, `Engine.getMaxThrust()` and others, is the sum of the thrust generated by each thruster.

float **getSpecificImpulse** ()

The current specific impulse of the engine, in seconds. Returns zero if the engine is not active.

float **getVacuumSpecificImpulse** ()

The vacuum specific impulse of the engine, in seconds.

float **getKerbinSeaLevelSpecificImpulse** ()

The specific impulse of the engine at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

java.util.List<String> **getPropellantNames** ()

The names of the propellants that the engine consumes.

java.util.Map<String, Single> **getPropellantRatios** ()

The ratio of resources that the engine consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratio at which they are consumed by the engine.

Note: For example, if the ratios are 0.6 for LiquidFuel and 0.4 for Oxidizer, then for every 0.6 units of LiquidFuel that the engine burns, it will burn 0.4 units of Oxidizer.

java.util.List<*Propellant*> **getPropellants** ()

The propellants that the engine consumes.

boolean **getHasFuel** ()

Whether the engine has any fuel available.

Note: The engine must be activated for this property to update correctly.

float **getThrottle** ()

The current throttle setting for the engine. A value between 0 and 1. This is not necessarily the same as the vessel's main throttle setting, as some engines take time to adjust their throttle (such as jet engines).

boolean **getThrottleLocked** ()

Whether the `Control.getThrottle()` affects the engine. For example, this is `true` for liquid fueled rockets, and `false` for solid rocket boosters.

boolean **getCanRestart** ()

Whether the engine can be restarted once shutdown. If the engine cannot be shutdown, returns `false`. For example, this is `true` for liquid fueled rockets and `false` for solid rocket boosters.

boolean **getCanShutdown** ()

Whether the engine can be shutdown once activated. For example, this is `true` for liquid fueled rockets and `false` for solid rocket boosters.

boolean **getHasModes** ()

Whether the engine has multiple modes of operation.

String **getMode** ()

void **setMode** (String value)

The name of the current engine mode.

java.util.Map<String, Engine> **getModes** ()

The available modes for the engine. A dictionary mapping mode names to `Engine` objects.

void **toggleMode** ()

Toggle the current engine mode.

boolean **getAutoModeSwitch** ()

void **setAutoModeSwitch** (boolean value)

Whether the engine will automatically switch modes.

boolean **getGimballed** ()

Whether the engine is gimballed.

float **getGimbalRange** ()

The range over which the gimbal can move, in degrees. Returns 0 if the engine is not gimballed.

boolean **getGimbalLocked** ()

void **setGimbalLocked** (boolean value)

Whether the engines gimbal is locked in place. Setting this attribute has no effect if the engine is not gimballed.

float **getGimbalLimit** ()

void **setGimbalLimit** (float value)

The gimbal limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Returns 0 if the gimbal is locked.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getAvailableTorque** ()

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the `Vessel.getReferenceFrame()`. Returns zero if the engine is inactive, or not gimballed.

public class **Propellant**

A propellant for an engine. Obtains by calling `Engine.getPropellants()`.

String **getName** ()

The name of the propellant.

double **getCurrentAmount** ()

The current amount of propellant.

double **getCurrentRequirement** ()

The required amount of propellant.

double **getTotalResourceAvailable** ()
The total amount of the underlying resource currently reachable given resource flow rules.

double **getTotalResourceCapacity** ()
The total vehicle capacity for the underlying propellant resource, restricted by resource flow rules.

boolean **getIgnoreForIsp** ()
If this propellant should be ignored when calculating required mass flow given specific impulse.

boolean **getIgnoreForThrustCurve** ()
If this propellant should be ignored for thrust curve calculations.

boolean **getDrawStackGauge** ()
If this propellant has a stack gauge or not.

boolean **getIsDeprived** ()
If this propellant is deprived.

float **getRatio** ()
The propellant ratio.

java.util.List<Resource> **getConnectedResources** ()
The reachable resources connected to this propellant.

Experiment

public class **Experiment**
Obtained by calling *Part.getExperiment()*.

Part **getPart** ()
The part object for this experiment.

void **run** ()
Run the experiment.

void **transmit** ()
Transmit all experimental data contained by this part.

void **dump** ()
Dump the experimental data contained by the experiment.

void **reset** ()
Reset the experiment.

boolean **getDeployed** ()
Whether the experiment has been deployed.

boolean **getRerunnable** ()
Whether the experiment can be re-run.

boolean **getInoperable** ()
Whether the experiment is inoperable.

boolean **getHasData** ()
Whether the experiment contains data.

java.util.List<ScienceData> **getData** ()
The data contained in this experiment.

public class **ScienceData**
Obtained by calling *Experiment.getData()*.

float **getDataAmount** ()
 Data amount.

float **getScienceValue** ()
 Science value.

float **getTransmitValue** ()
 Transmit value.

Fairing

public class **Fairing**
 A fairing. Obtained by calling *Part.getFairing()*.

Part **getPart** ()
 The part object for this fairing.

void **jettison** ()
 Jettison the fairing. Has no effect if it has already been jettisoned.

boolean **getJettisoned** ()
 Whether the fairing has been jettisoned.

Intake

public class **Intake**
 An air intake. Obtained by calling *Part.getIntake()*.

Part **getPart** ()
 The part object for this intake.

boolean **getOpen** ()

void **setOpen** (boolean *value*)
 Whether the intake is open.

float **getSpeed** ()
 Speed of the flow into the intake, in *m/s*.

float **getFlow** ()
 The rate of flow into the intake, in units of resource per second.

float **getArea** ()
 The area of the intake's opening, in square meters.

Landing Gear

public class **LandingGear**
 Landing gear with wheels. Obtained by calling *Part.getLandingGear()*.

Part **getPart** ()
 The part object for this landing gear.

LandingGearState **getState** ()
 Gets the current state of the landing gear.

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed.

boolean **getDeployable** ()
Whether the landing gear is deployable.

boolean **getDeployed** ()

void **setDeployed** (boolean *value*)
Whether the landing gear is deployed.

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

public enum **LandingGearState**
The state of a landing gear. See *LandingGear.getState()*.

public *LandingGearState* **DEPLOYED**
Landing gear is fully deployed.

public *LandingGearState* **RETRACTED**
Landing gear is fully retracted.

public *LandingGearState* **DEPLOYING**
Landing gear is being deployed.

public *LandingGearState* **RETRACTING**
Landing gear is being retracted.

public *LandingGearState* **BROKEN**
Landing gear is broken.

Landing Leg

public class **LandingLeg**
A landing leg. Obtained by calling *Part.getLandingLeg()*.

Part **getPart** ()
The part object for this landing leg.

LandingLegState **getState** ()
The current state of the landing leg.

boolean **getDeployed** ()

void **setDeployed** (boolean *value*)
Whether the landing leg is deployed.

Note: Fixed landing legs are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

public enum **LandingLegState**
The state of a landing leg. See *LandingLeg.getState()*.

public *LandingLegState* **DEPLOYED**
Landing leg is fully deployed.

public *LandingLegState* **RETRACTED**
Landing leg is fully retracted.

```

public LandingLegState DEPLOYING
    Landing leg is being deployed.

public LandingLegState RETRACTING
    Landing leg is being retracted.

public LandingLegState BROKEN
    Landing leg is broken.

```

Launch Clamp

```

public class LaunchClamp
    A launch clamp. Obtained by calling Part.getLaunchClamp().

    Part getPart ()
        The part object for this launch clamp.

    void release ()
        Releases the docking clamp. Has no effect if the clamp has already been released.

```

Light

```

public class Light
    A light. Obtained by calling Part.getLight().

    Part getPart ()
        The part object for this light.

    boolean getActive ()

    void setActive (boolean value)
        Whether the light is switched on.

    org.javatuples.Triplet<Single, Single, Single> getColor ()

    void setColor (org.javatuples.Triplet<Single, Single, Single> value)
        The color of the light, as an RGB triple.

    float getPowerUsage ()
        The current power usage, in units of charge per second.

```

Parachute

```

public class Parachute
    A parachute. Obtained by calling Part.getParachute().

    Part getPart ()
        The part object for this parachute.

    void deploy ()
        Deploys the parachute. This has no effect if the parachute has already been deployed.

    boolean getDeployed ()
        Whether the parachute has been deployed.

    ParachuteState getState ()
        The current state of the parachute.

    float getDeployAltitude ()

```

void **setDeployAltitude** (float *value*)

The altitude at which the parachute will full deploy, in meters.

float **getDeployMinPressure** ()

void **setDeployMinPressure** (float *value*)

The minimum pressure at which the parachute will semi-deploy, in atmospheres.

public enum **ParachuteState**

The state of a parachute. See *Parachute.getState()*.

public *ParachuteState* **STOWED**

The parachute is safely tucked away inside its housing.

public *ParachuteState* **ACTIVE**

The parachute is still stowed, but ready to semi-deploy.

public *ParachuteState* **SEMI_DEPLOYED**

The parachute has been deployed and is providing some drag, but is not fully deployed yet.

public *ParachuteState* **DEPLOYED**

The parachute is fully deployed.

public *ParachuteState* **CUT**

The parachute has been cut.

Radiator

public class **Radiator**

A radiator. Obtained by calling *Part.getRadiator()*.

Part **getPart** ()

The part object for this radiator.

boolean **getDeployable** ()

Whether the radiator is deployable.

boolean **getDeployed** ()

void **setDeployed** (boolean *value*)

For a deployable radiator, `true` if the radiator is extended. If the radiator is not deployable, this is always `true`.

RadiatorState **getState** ()

The current state of the radiator.

Note: A fixed radiator is always *RadiatorState.EXTENDED*.

public enum **RadiatorState**

The state of a radiator. *RadiatorState*

public *RadiatorState* **EXTENDED**

Radiator is fully extended.

public *RadiatorState* **RETRACTED**

Radiator is fully retracted.

public *RadiatorState* **EXTENDING**

Radiator is being extended.

public *RadiatorState* **RETRACTING**
 Radiator is being retracted.

public *RadiatorState* **BROKEN**
 Radiator is being broken.

Resource Converter

public class **ResourceConverter**

A resource converter. Obtained by calling *Part.getResourceConverter()*.

Part **getPart** ()
 The part object for this converter.

int **getCount** ()
 The number of converters in the part.

String **name** (int *index*)
 The name of the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

boolean **active** (int *index*)
 True if the specified converter is active.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

void **start** (int *index*)
 Start the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

void **stop** (int *index*)
 Stop the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

ResourceConverterState **state** (int *index*)
 The state of the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

String **statusInfo** (int *index*)
 Status information for the specified converter. This is the full status message shown in the in-game UI.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

java.util.List<*String*> **inputs** (int *index*)
 List of the names of resources consumed by the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

```
java.util.List<String> outputs (int index)
```

List of the names of resources produced by the specified converter.

Parameters

- **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

```
public enum ResourceConverterState
```

The state of a resource converter. See *ResourceConverter.state(int)*.

```
public ResourceConverterState RUNNING
```

Converter is running.

```
public ResourceConverterState IDLE
```

Converter is idle.

```
public ResourceConverterState MISSING_RESOURCE
```

Converter is missing a required resource.

```
public ResourceConverterState STORAGE_FULL
```

No available storage for output resource.

```
public ResourceConverterState CAPACITY
```

At preset resource capacity.

```
public ResourceConverterState UNKNOWN
```

Unknown state. Possible with modified resource converters. In this case, check *ResourceConverter.statusInfo(int)* for more information.

Resource Harvester

```
public class ResourceHarvester
```

A resource harvester (drill). Obtained by calling *Part.getResourceHarvester()*.

```
Part getPart ()
```

The part object for this harvester.

```
ResourceHarvesterState getState ()
```

The state of the harvester.

```
boolean getDeployed ()
```

```
void setDeployed (boolean value)
```

Whether the harvester is deployed.

```
boolean getActive ()
```

```
void setActive (boolean value)
```

Whether the harvester is actively drilling.

```
float getExtractionRate ()
```

The rate at which the drill is extracting ore, in units per second.

```
float getThermalEfficiency ()
```

The thermal efficiency of the drill, as a percentage of its maximum.

```
float getCoreTemperature ()
```

The core temperature of the drill, in Kelvin.

```
float getOptimumCoreTemperature ()
```

The core temperature at which the drill will operate with peak efficiency, in Kelvin.


```
public enum ResourceHarvesterState
    The state of a resource harvester. See ResourceHarvester.getState().

    public ResourceHarvesterState DEPLOYING
        The drill is deploying.

    public ResourceHarvesterState DEPLOYED
        The drill is deployed and ready.

    public ResourceHarvesterState RETRACTING
        The drill is retracting.

    public ResourceHarvesterState RETRACTED
        The drill is retracted.

    public ResourceHarvesterState ACTIVE
        The drill is running.
```

Reaction Wheel

```
public class ReactionWheel
    A reaction wheel. Obtained by calling Part.getReactionWheel().

    Part getPart()
        The part object for this reaction wheel.

    boolean getActive()

    void setActive(boolean value)
        Whether the reaction wheel is active.

    boolean getBroken()
        Whether the reaction wheel is broken.

    org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getAvailableTorque()
        The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the Vessel.getReferenceFrame(). Returns zero if the reaction wheel is inactive or broken.

    org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getMaxTorque()
        The maximum torque the reaction wheel can provide, is it active, in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the Vessel.getReferenceFrame().
```

RCS

```
public class RCS
    An RCS block or thruster. Obtained by calling Part.getRCS().

    Part getPart()
        The part object for this RCS.

    boolean getActive()
        Whether the RCS thrusters are active. An RCS thruster is inactive if the RCS action group is disabled (Control.getRCS()), the RCS thruster itself is not enabled (RCS.getEnabled()) or it is covered by a fairing (Part.getShielded()).

    boolean getEnabled()
```

`void setEnabled (boolean value)`
Whether the RCS thrusters are enabled.

`boolean getPitchEnabled ()`

`void setPitchEnabled (boolean value)`
Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

`boolean getYawEnabled ()`

`void setYawEnabled (boolean value)`
Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

`boolean getRollEnabled ()`

`void setRollEnabled (boolean value)`
Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

`boolean getForwardEnabled ()`

`void setForwardEnabled (boolean value)`
Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

`boolean getUpEnabled ()`

`void setUpEnabled (boolean value)`
Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

`boolean getRightEnabled ()`

`void setRightEnabled (boolean value)`
Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getAvailableTorque ()`
The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the `Vessel.getReferenceFrame()`. Returns zero if the RCS is inactive.

`float getMaxThrust ()`
The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active, in Newtons.

`float getMaxVacuumThrust ()`
The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active in a vacuum, in Newtons.

`java.util.List<Thruster> getThrusters ()`
A list of thrusters, one of each nozzle in the RCS part.

`float getSpecificImpulse ()`
The current specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds. Returns zero if the RCS is not active.

`float getVacuumSpecificImpulse ()`
The vacuum specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds.

`float getKerbinSeaLevelSpecificImpulse ()`
The specific impulse of the RCS at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

`java.util.List<String> getPropellants ()`
The names of resources that the RCS consumes.

`java.util.Map<String, Single> getPropellantRatios ()`
The ratios of resources that the RCS consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratios at which they are consumed by the RCS.

boolean **getHasFuel** ()
Whether the RCS has fuel available.

Note: The RCS thruster must be activated for this property to update correctly.

Sensor

public class **Sensor**
A sensor, such as a thermometer. Obtained by calling *Part.getSensor()*.

Part **getPart** ()
The part object for this sensor.

boolean **getActive** ()

void **setActive** (boolean *value*)
Whether the sensor is active.

String **getValue** ()
The current value of the sensor.

float **getPowerUsage** ()
The current power usage of the sensor, in units of charge per second.

Solar Panel

public class **SolarPanel**
A solar panel. Obtained by calling *Part.getSolarPanel()*.

Part **getPart** ()
The part object for this solar panel.

boolean **getDeployed** ()

void **setDeployed** (boolean *value*)
Whether the solar panel is extended.

SolarPanelState **getState** ()
The current state of the solar panel.

float **getEnergyFlow** ()
The current amount of energy being generated by the solar panel, in units of charge per second.

float **getSunExposure** ()
The current amount of sunlight that is incident on the solar panel, as a percentage. A value between 0 and 1.

public enum **SolarPanelState**
The state of a solar panel. See *SolarPanel.getState()*.

public *SolarPanelState* **EXTENDED**
Solar panel is fully extended.

public *SolarPanelState* **RETRACTED**
Solar panel is fully retracted.

public *SolarPanelState* **EXTENDING**
Solar panel is being extended.

public *SolarPanelState* **RETRACTING**
Solar panel is being retracted.

public *SolarPanelState* **BROKEN**
Solar panel is broken.

Thrustor

public class **Thrustor**

The component of an *Engine* or *RCS* part that generates thrust. Can obtained by calling *Engine.getThrustors()* or *RCS.getThrustors()*.

Note: Engines can consist of multiple thrustors. For example, the S3 KS-25x4 “Mammoth” has four rocket nozzels, and so consists of four thrustors.

Part **getPart()**

The *Part* that contains this thrustor.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **thrustPosition** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference-Frame*)

The position at which the thrustor generates thrust, in the given reference frame. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **thrustDirection** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference-Frame*)

The direction of the force generated by the thrustor, in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thrustor expels propellant. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

ReferenceFrame **getThrustReferenceFrame()**

A reference frame that is fixed relative to the thrustor and orientated with its thrust direction (*Thrustor.thrustDirection(ReferenceFrame)*). For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

- The origin is at the position of thrust for this thrustor (*Thrustor.thrustPosition(ReferenceFrame)*).
- The axes rotate with the thrust direction. This is the direction in which the thrustor expels propellant, including any gimbaling.
- The y-axis points along the thrust direction.
- The x-axis and z-axis are perpendicular to the thrust direction.

boolean **getGimballed()**

Whether the thrustor is gimballed.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **gimbalPosition** (*ReferenceFrame* *reference-Frame*)

Position around which the gimbal pivots.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getGimbalAngle ()`

The current gimbal angle in the pitch, roll and yaw axes.

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> initialThrustPosition (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimballing), in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Note: This position can move when the gimbal rotates. This is because the thrust position and gimbal position are not necessarily the same.

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> initialThrustDirection (ReferenceFrame referenceFrame)`

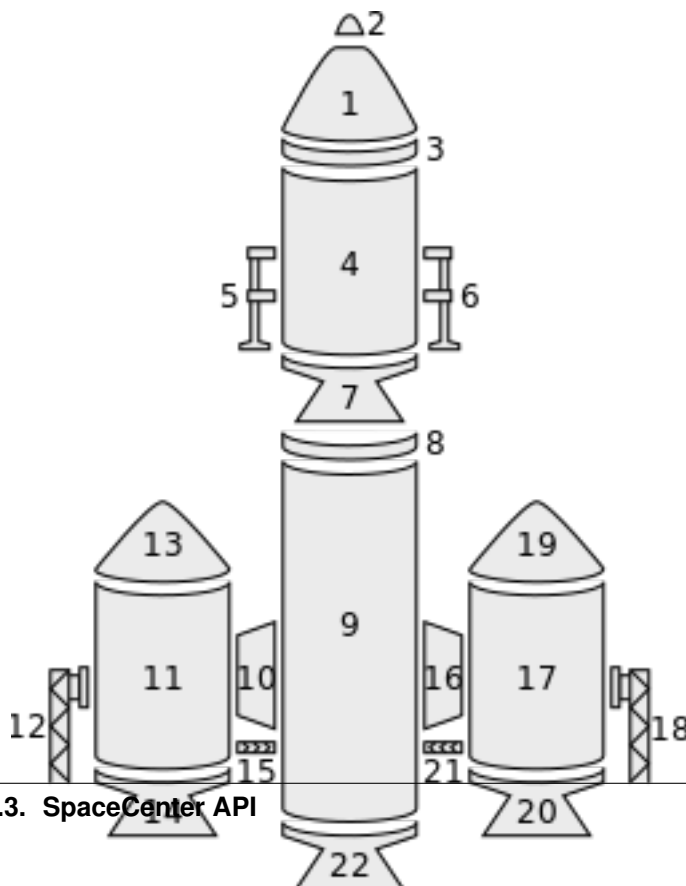
The direction of the force generated by the thruster, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimballing), in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Trees of Parts

Vessels in KSP are comprised of a number of parts, connected to one another in a *tree* structure. An example vessel is shown in Figure 1, and the corresponding tree of parts in Figure 2. The craft file for this example can also be downloaded [here](#).



Traversing the Tree

The tree of parts can be traversed using the attributes `Parts.getRoot()`, `Part.getParent()` and `Part.getChildren()`.

The root of the tree is the same as the vessels *root part* (part number 1 in the example above) and can be obtained by calling `Parts.getRoot()`. A parts children can be obtained by calling `Part.getChildren()`. If the part does not have any children, `Part.getChildren()` returns an empty list. A parts parent can be obtained by calling `Part.getParent()`. If the part does not have a parent (as is the case for the root part), `Part.getParent()` returns null.

The following Java example uses these attributes to perform a depth-first traversal over

all of the parts in a vessel:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayDeque;
import java.util.Deque;
import org.javatuples.Pair;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Part;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;

public class TreeTraversal {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance();
        Vessel vessel = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection).getVessel();
        Part root = vessel.getParts().getRoot();
        Deque<Pair<Part, Integer>> stack = new ArrayDeque<>();
        stack.push(new Pair<Part, Integer>(root, 0));
        while (stack.size() > 0) {
            Pair<Part, Integer> item = stack.pop();
            Part part = item.getValue0();
            int depth = item.getValue1();
            String prefix = "";
            for (int i = 0; i < depth; i++)
                prefix += " ";
            System.out.println(prefix + part.getName());
            for (Part child : part.getChildren())
                stack.push(new Pair<Part, Integer>(child, depth + 1));
        }
    }
}
```

When this code is executed using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

```
Command Pod Mk1
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
  FL-T400 Fuel Tank
    LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
      TR-18A Stack Decoupler
        FL-T800 Fuel Tank
          LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
            TT-70 Radial Decoupler
              FL-T400 Fuel Tank
                TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
                  FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
                    LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
                      Aerodynamic Nose Cone
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
  FL-T400 Fuel Tank
    TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
      FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
        LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
          Aerodynamic Nose Cone
LT-1 Landing Struts
LT-1 Landing Struts
Mk16 Parachute
```

Attachment Modes

Parts can be attached to other parts either *radially* (on the side of the parent part) or *axially* (on the end of the parent part, to form a stack).

For example, in the vessel pictured above, the parachute (part 2) is *axially* connected to its parent (the command pod – part 1), and the landing leg (part 5) is *radially* connected to its

parent (the fuel tank – part 4).

The root part of a vessel (for example the command pod – part 1) does not have a parent part, so does not have an attachment mode. However, the part is consider to be *axially* attached to nothing.

The following Java example does a depth-first traversal as before, but also prints out the attachment mode used by the part:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayDeque;
import java.util.Deque;
import org.javatuples.Pair;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Part;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;

public class AttachmentModes {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance();
        Vessel vessel = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection).getActiveVessel();
        Part root = vessel.getParts().getRoot();
        Deque<Pair<Part, Integer>> stack = new ArrayDeque<Pair<Part, Integer>>();
        stack.push(new Pair<Part, Integer>(root, 0));
        while (stack.size() > 0) {
            Pair<Part, Integer> item = stack.pop();
            Part part = item.getValue0();
            int depth = item.getValue1();
            String prefix = "";
            for (int i = 0; i < depth; i++)
                prefix += " ";
            String attachMode = part.getAxiallyAttached() ? "axial" : "radial";
            System.out.println(prefix + part.getTitle() + " - " + attachMode);
            for (Part child : part.getChildren())
                stack.push(new Pair<Part, Integer>(child, depth + 1));
        }
    }
}
```

When this code is execute using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

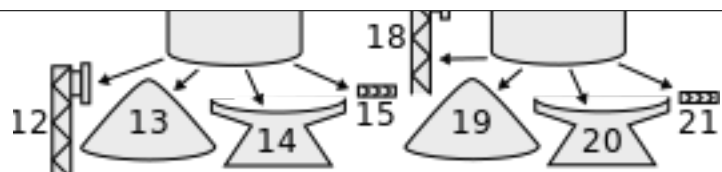


Fig. 5.11: **Figure 2** – Tree of parts for the vessel in Figure 1. Arrows point from the parent part to the child part.

```

Command Pod Mk1 - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - axial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T800 Fuel Tank - axial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
Mk16 Parachute - axial

```

Fuel Lines

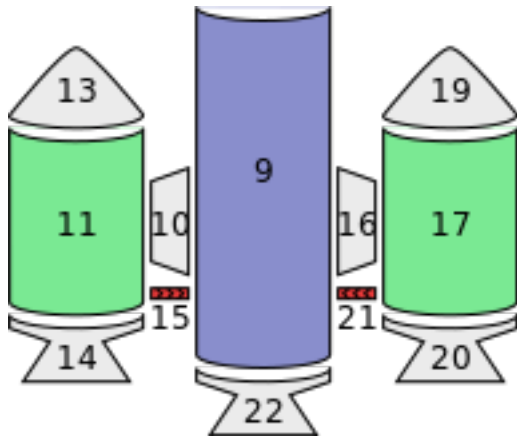
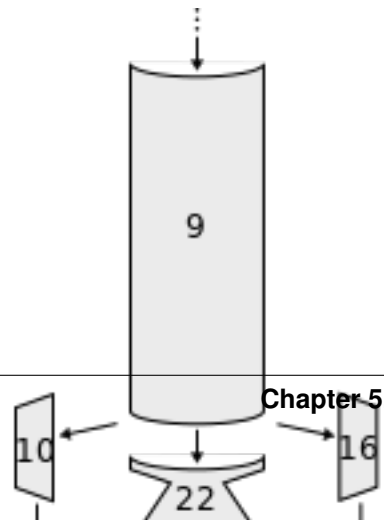


Fig. 5.12: **Figure 5** – Fuel lines from the example in Figure 1. Fuel flows from the parts highlighted in green, into the part highlighted in blue.

Fuel lines are considered parts, and are included in the parts tree (for example, as pictured in Figure 4). However, the parts tree does not contain information about which parts fuel lines connect to. The parent part of a fuel line is the part from which it will take fuel (as shown in Figure 4) however the part that it will send fuel to is not represented in the parts tree.

Figure 5 shows the fuel lines from the example vessel pictured earlier. Fuel line part 15 (in red) takes fuel from a fuel tank (part 11 – in green) and feeds it into another fuel tank (part 9 – in blue). The fuel line is therefore a child of part 11, but its connection to part 9 is not represented in the tree.



The attributes `Part.getFuelLinesFrom()` and `Part.getFuelLinesTo()` can be used to discover these connections. In the example in Figure 5, when `Part.getFuelLinesTo()` is called on fuel tank part 11, it will return a list of parts containing just fuel tank part 9 (the blue part). When `Part.getFuelLinesFrom()` is called on fuel tank part 9, it will return a list containing fuel tank parts 11 and 17 (the parts colored green).

Staging

Each part has two staging numbers associated with it: the stage in which the part is *activated* and the stage in which the part is *decoupled*. These values can be obtained using `Part.getStage()` and `Part.getDecoupleStage()` respectively. For parts that are not activated by staging, `Part.getStage()` returns -1. For parts that are never decoupled, `Part.getDecoupleStage()` returns a value of -1.

Figure 6 shows an example staging sequence for a vessel. Figure 7 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *activated*. Figure 8 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *decoupled*.

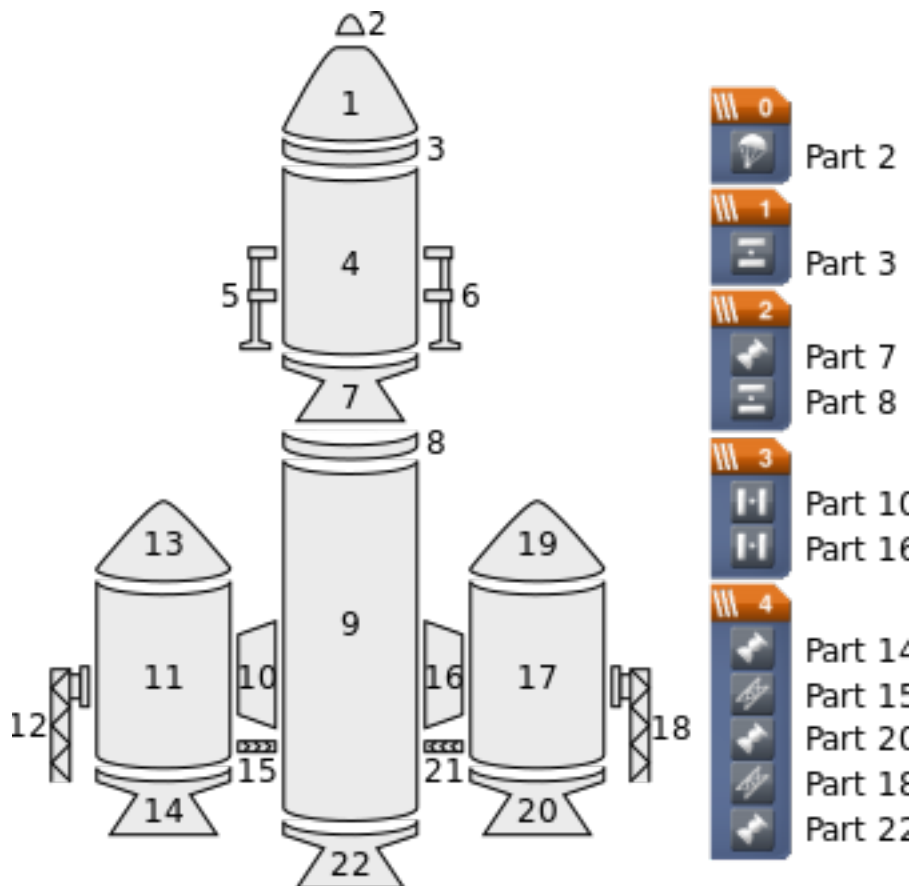


Fig. 5.14: **Figure 6** – Example vessel from Figure 1 with a staging sequence.

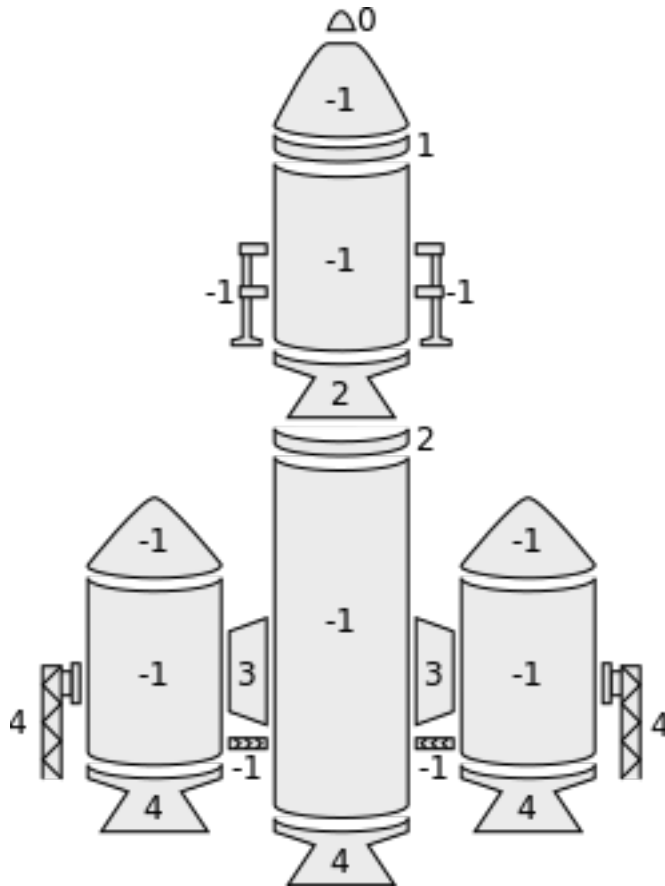


Fig. 5.15: **Figure 7** – The stage in which each part is *activated*.

5.3.8 Resources

public class **Resources**

Represents the collection of resources stored in a vessel, stage or part. Created by calling `Vessel.getResources()`, `Vessel.resourcesInDecoupleStage(int, boolean)` or `Part.getResources()`.

`java.util.List<Resource> getAll()`

All the individual resources that can be stored.

`java.util.List<Resource> withResource(String name)`

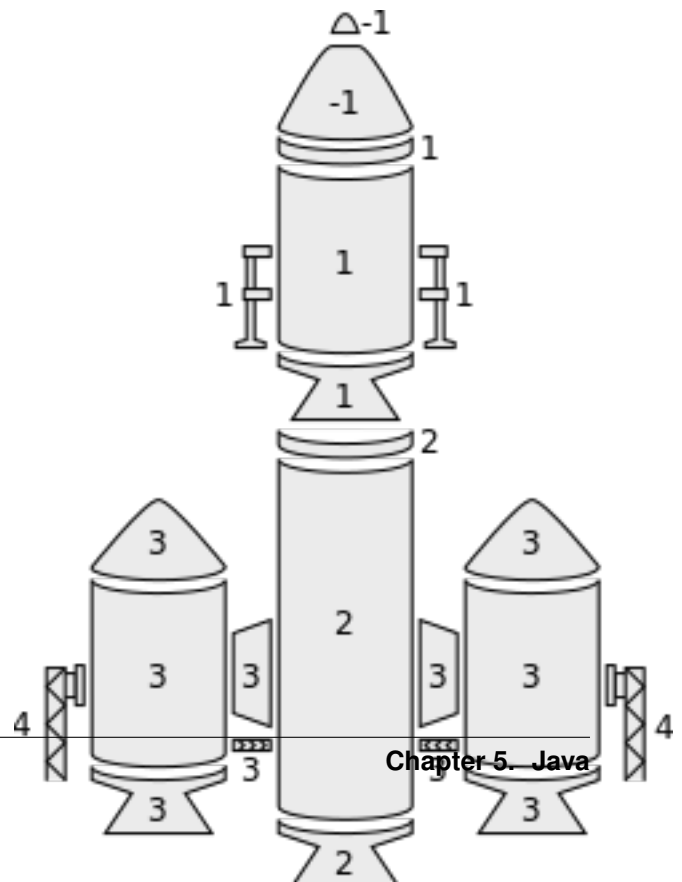
All the individual resources with the given name that can be stored.

Parameters

- **name** (`String`) –

`java.util.List<String> getNames()`

A list of resource names that can be stored.



boolean **hasResource** (*String name*)

Check whether the named resource can be stored.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – The name of the resource.

float **amount** (*String name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that is currently stored.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – The name of the resource.

float **max** (*String name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that can be stored.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – The name of the resource.

float **density** (*String name*)

Returns the density of a resource, in kg/l.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – The name of the resource.

ResourceFlowMode **flowMode** (*String name*)

Returns the flow mode of a resource.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – The name of the resource.

boolean **getEnabled** ()

void **setEnabled** (boolean *value*)

Whether use of all the resources are enabled.

Note: This is true if all of the resources are enabled.
If any of the resources are not enabled, this is false.

public class **Resource**

An individual resource stored within a part. Created using methods in the *Resources* class.

String **getName** ()

The name of the resource.

Part **getPart** ()

The part containing the resource.

float **getAmount** ()

The amount of the resource that is currently stored in the part.

float **getMax** ()

The total amount of the resource that can be stored in the part.

float **getDensity** ()

The density of the resource, in *kg/l*.

ResourceFlowMode **getFlowMode** ()

The flow mode of the resource.

boolean **getEnabled** ()

void **setEnabled** (boolean *value*)

Whether use of this resource is enabled.

public class **ResourceTransfer**

Transfer resources between parts.

ResourceTransfer **start** (*Part fromPart*, *Part toPart*, *String resource*, float *maxAmount*)

Start transferring a resource transfer between a pair of parts. The transfer will move at most *maxAmount* units of the resource, depending on how much of the resource is available in the source part and how much storage is available in the destination part. Use *ResourceTransfer.getComplete()* to check if the transfer is complete. Use *ResourceTransfer.getAmount()* to see how much of the resource has been transferred.

Parameters

- **fromPart** (*Part*) – The part to transfer to.
- **toPart** (*Part*) – The part to transfer from.
- **resource** (*String*) – The name of the resource to transfer.
- **maxAmount** (*float*) – The maximum amount of resource to transfer.

float **getAmount** ()

The amount of the resource that has been transferred.

boolean **getComplete** ()

Whether the transfer has completed.

public enum **ResourceFlowMode**

The way in which a resource flows between parts.

See *Resources.flowMode(String)*.

public *ResourceFlowMode* **VESSEL**

The resource flows to any part in the vessel. For example, electric charge.

public *ResourceFlowMode* **STAGE**

The resource flows from parts in the first stage, followed by the second, and so on. For example, mono-propellant.

public *ResourceFlowMode* **ADJACENT**

The resource flows between adjacent parts within the vessel. For example, liquid fuel or oxidizer.

public *ResourceFlowMode* **NONE**
The resource does not flow. For example, solid fuel.

5.3.9 Node

public class **Node**
Represents a maneuver node. Can be created using *Control.addNode(double, float, float, float)*.

float **getPrograde** ()

void **setPrograde** (float *value*)
The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the prograde direction, in meters per second.

float **getNormal** ()

void **setNormal** (float *value*)
The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the normal direction, in meters per second.

float **getRadial** ()

void **setRadial** (float *value*)
The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the radial direction, in meters per second.

float **getDeltaV** ()

void **setDeltaV** (float *value*)
The delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second.

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See *Node.getRemainingDeltaV()*.

float **getRemainingDeltaV** ()
Gets the remaining delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second. Changes as the node is executed. This is equivalent to the delta-v reported in-game.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **burnVector** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)
Returns a vector whose direction the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Note:	Does	not
change	when	exe-

cutting the maneuver
 ver node. See
Node.remainingBurnVector(ReferenceFrame).

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **remainingBurnVector** (*ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*)

Returns a vector whose direction the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s. The direction and magnitude change as the burn is executed.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

double **getUT** ()

void **setUT** (double *value*)

The universal time at which the maneuver will occur, in seconds.

double **getTimeTo** ()

The time until the maneuver node will be encountered, in seconds.

Orbit **getOrbit** ()

The orbit that results from executing the maneuver node.

void **remove** ()

Removes the maneuver node.

ReferenceFrame **getReferenceFrame** ()

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node's burn.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the burn.
- The x-axis and z-axis point in arbitrary but fixed directions.

ReferenceFrame **getOrbitalReferenceFrame** ()

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node, and orientated with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions of the original orbit at the maneuver node's position.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.

- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **position** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns the position vector of the maneuver node in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **direction** (*ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame)

Returns the unit direction vector of the maneuver nodes burn in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **referenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

5.3.10 ReferenceFrame

public class **ReferenceFrame**

Represents a reference frame for positions, rotations and velocities. Contains:

- The position of the origin.
- The directions of the x, y and z axes.
- The linear velocity of the frame.
- The angular velocity of the frame.

Note: This class does not contain any properties or methods. It is only used as a parameter to other functions.

5.3.11 AutoPilot

public class **AutoPilot**

Provides basic auto-piloting utilities for a vessel. Created by calling *Vessel.getAutoPilot()*.

Note: If a client engages the auto-pilot and then closes its connection to the server, the auto-pilot will be disengaged and its target reference frame, direction and roll reset to default.

void **engage** ()

Engage the auto-pilot.

void **disengage** ()

Disengage the auto-pilot.

void **wait** ()

Blocks until the vessel is pointing in the target direction and has the target roll (if set).

float **getError** ()

The error, in degrees, between the direction the ship has been asked to point in and the direction it is pointing in. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged and SAS is not enabled or is in stability assist mode.

float **getPitchError** ()

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target pitch. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

float **getHeadingError** ()

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target heading. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

float **getRollError** ()

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target roll. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged or no target roll is set.

ReferenceFrame **getReferenceFrame** ()

void **setReferenceFrame** (*ReferenceFrame* value)

The reference frame for the target direction (*AutoPilot.getTargetDirection()*).

float **getTargetPitch** ()

void **setTargetPitch** (float value)

The target pitch, in degrees, between -90° and +90°.

float **getTargetHeading** ()

void **setTargetHeading** (float value)

The target heading, in degrees, between 0° and 360°.

float **getTargetRoll** ()

void **setTargetRoll** (float value)

The target roll, in degrees. NaN if no target roll is set.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getTargetDirection** ()

void **setTargetDirection** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value)

Direction vector corresponding to the target pitch and heading.

void **targetPitchAndHeading** (float pitch, float heading)

Set target pitch and heading angles.

Parameters

- **pitch** (*float*) – Target pitch angle, in degrees between -90° and $+90^{\circ}$.
- **heading** (*float*) – Target heading angle, in degrees between 0° and 360° .

boolean **getSAS** ()

void **setSAS** (boolean *value*)
The state of SAS.

Note: Equivalent to *Control.getSAS()*

SASMode **getSASMode** ()

void **setSASMode** (*SASMode value*)
The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Note: Equivalent to *Control.getSASMode()*

double **getRollThreshold** ()

void **setRollThreshold** (double *value*)
The threshold at which the autopilot will try to match the target roll angle, if any. Defaults to 5 degrees.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getStoppingTime** ()

void **setStoppingTime** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)
The maximum amount of time that the vessel should need to come to a complete stop. This determines the maximum angular velocity of the vessel. A vector of three stopping times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.5 seconds for each axis.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getDecelerationTime** ()

void **setDecelerationTime** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)
The time the vessel should take to come to a stop pointing in the target direction. This determines the angular acceleration used to decelerate the vessel. A vector of three times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 5 seconds for each axis.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getAttenuationAngle** ()

void **setAttenuationAngle** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)

The angle at which the autopilot considers the vessel to be pointing close to the target. This determines the midpoint of the target velocity attenuation function. A vector of three angles, in degrees, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 1° for each axis.

boolean **getAutoTune** ()

void **setAutoTune** (boolean *value*)

Whether the rotation rate controllers PID parameters should be automatically tuned using the vessels moment of inertia and available torque. Defaults to true. See *AutoPilot.getTimeToPeak()* and *AutoPilot.getOvershoot()*.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getTimeToPeak** ()

void **setTimeToPeak** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)

The target time to peak used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three times, in seconds, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 3 seconds for each axis.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getOvershoot** ()

void **setOvershoot** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)

The target overshoot percentage used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three values, between 0 and 1, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.01 for each axis.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getPitchPIDGains** ()

void **setPitchPIDGains** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)

Gains for the pitch PID controller.

Note: When *AutoPilot.getAutoTune()* is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getRollPIDGains** ()

void **setRollPIDGains** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)

Gains for the roll PID controller.

Note: When *AutoPilot.getAutoTune()* is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getYawPIDGains ()`

void **setYawPIDGains** (`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value`)
Gains for the yaw PID controller.

Note: When `AutoPilot.getAutoTune()` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

5.3.12 Geometry Types

3-dimensional vectors are represented as a 3-tuple.
For example:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.javatuples.Triplet;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;

public class Vector3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance();
        Vessel vessel = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection).getActiveVessel();
        Triplet<Double, Double, Double> v = vessel.flight(null).getPrograde();
        System.out.println(v.getValue0() + "," + v.getValue1() + "," + v.getValue2());
    }
}
```

Quaternions (rotations in 3-dimensional space) are encoded as a 4-tuple containing the x, y, z and w components. For example:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.javatuples.Quartet;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;

public class Quaternion {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance();
        Vessel vessel = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection).getActiveVessel();
        Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> q = vessel.flight(null).getRotation();
        System.out.println(q.getValue0() + "," + q.getValue1() + "," + q.getValue2() + "," + q.getValue3());
    }
}
```

5.3.13 Camera

public class **Camera**

Controls the game's camera. Obtained by calling `getCamera()`.

CameraMode **getMode**()

void **setMode** (*CameraMode* value)

The current mode of the camera.

float **getPitch**()

void **setPitch** (float value)

The pitch of the camera, in degrees. A value between `Camera.getMinPitch()` and `Camera.getMaxPitch()`

float **getHeading**()

void **setHeading** (float value)

The heading of the camera, in degrees.

float **getDistance**()

void **setDistance** (float value)

The distance from the camera to the subject. A value between `Camera.getMinDistance()` and `Camera.getMaxDistance()`.

float **getMinPitch**()

The minimum pitch of the camera.

float **getMaxPitch**()

The maximum pitch of the camera.

float **getMinDistance**()

Minimum distance from the camera to the subject.

float **getMaxDistance**()

Maximum distance from the camera to the subject.

float **getDefaultDistance**()

Default distance from the camera to the subject.

CelestialBody **getFocussedBody**()

void **setFocussedBody** (*CelestialBody* value)

In map mode, the celestial body that the camera is focussed on. Returns `null` if the camera is not focussed on a celestial body. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Vessel **getFocussedVessel**()

void **setFocussedVessel** (*Vessel* value)

In map mode, the vessel that the camera is focussed on. Returns `null` if the camera is not focussed on a vessel. Returns an error is the camera is not in map mode.

Node **getFocussedNode** ()

void **setFocussedNode** (*Node* value)

In map mode, the maneuver node that the camera is focussed on. Returns `null` if the camera is not focussed on a maneuver node. Returns an error is the camera is not in map mode.

public enum **CameraMode**

See *Camera.getMode()*.

public *CameraMode* **AUTOMATIC**

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “auto” mode.

public *CameraMode* **FREE**

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “free” mode.

public *CameraMode* **CHASE**

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “chase” mode.

public *CameraMode* **LOCKED**

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “locked” mode.

public *CameraMode* **ORBITAL**

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “orbital” mode.

public *CameraMode* **IVA**

The Intra-Vehicular Activity view is being shown.

public *CameraMode* **MAP**

The map view is being shown.

5.4 Drawing API

5.4.1 Drawing

public class **Drawing**

Provides functionality for drawing objects in the flight scene.

Line **addLine** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>* start, *org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>* end, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* referenceFrame, boolean visible)

Draw a line in the scene.

Parameters

- **start** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*)
– Position of the start of the line.
- **end** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*)
– Position of the end of the line.
- **referenceFrame**
(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the positions are in.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the line is visible.

Line **addDirection** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>* *direction*, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*, *float* *length*, *boolean* *visible*)

Draw a direction vector in the scene, from the center of mass of the active vessel.

Parameters

- **direction** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*)
– Direction to draw the line in.
- **referenceFrame**
(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the direction is in.
- **length** (*float*) – The length of the line.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the line is visible.

Polygon **addPolygon** (*java.util.List<org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>>* *vertices*, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*, *boolean* *visible*)

Draw a polygon in the scene, defined by a list of vertices.

Parameters

- **vertices** (*java.util.List<org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>>*)
– Vertices of the polygon.
- **referenceFrame**
(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the vertices are in.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the polygon is visible.

Text **addText** (*String* *text*, *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame* *referenceFrame*, *org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>* *position*, *org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double>* *rotation*, *boolean* *visible*)

Draw text in the scene.

Parameters

- **text** (*String*) – The string to draw.
- **referenceFrame**
(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the text position is in.
- **position** (*org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>*)
– Position of the text.

- **rotation** (*org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double>*)
– Rotation of the text, as a quaternion.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the text is visible.

void **clear** (*boolean clientOnly*)
Remove all objects being drawn.

Parameters

- **clientOnly** (*boolean*) – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

5.4.2 Line

```
public class Line
    A          line.                      Created
    using addLine (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>,
        org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>,
        SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame,
        boolean).

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getStart ()

void setStart (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value)
    Start position of the line.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getEnd ()

void setEnd (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value)
    End position of the line.

SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame getReferenceFrame ()

void setReferenceFrame (SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame value)
    Reference frame for the positions of the object.

boolean getVisible ()

void setVisible (boolean value)
    Whether the object is visible.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getColor ()

void setColor (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value)
    Set the color

String getMaterial ()

void setMaterial (String value)
    Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

float getThickness ()
```

void **setThickness** (float *value*)
Set the thickness

void **remove** ()
Remove the object.

5.4.3 Polygon

```
public class Polygon  
    A          polygon.          Cre-  
    ated using addPolygon (java.util.List<org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>>,  
               SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame,  
               boolean).
```

java.util.List<org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>> **getVertices** ()

void **setVertices** (java.util.List<org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>> *value*)
Vertices for the polygon.

SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame **getReferenceFrame** ()

void **setReferenceFrame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame value*)
Reference frame for the positions of the object.

boolean **getVisible** ()

void **setVisible** (boolean *value*)
Whether the object is visible.

void **remove** ()
Remove the object.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getColor** ()

void **setColor** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> *value*)
Set the color

String **getMaterial** ()

void **setMaterial** (*String value*)
Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

float **getThickness** ()

void **setThickness** (float *value*)
Set the thickness

5.4.4 Text

```
public class Text  
    Text.          Created          us-  
    ing            addText (String,
```



```

    SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame,
    org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double>,
    org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double>,
    boolean).

```

```
org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getPosition ()
```

```
void setPosition (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value)
    Position of the text.
```

```
org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> getRotation ()
```

```
void setRotation (org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> value)
    Rotation of the text as a quaternion.
```

```
SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame getReferenceFrame ()
```

```
void setReferenceFrame (SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame value)
    Reference frame for the positions of the object.
```

```
boolean getVisible ()
```

```
void setVisible (boolean value)
    Whether the object is visible.
```

```
void remove ()
    Remove the object.
```

```
String getContent ()
```

```
void setContent (String value)
    The text string
```

```
String getFont ()
```

```
void setFont (String value)
    Name of the font
```

```
java.util.List<String> getAvailableFonts ()
    A list of all available fonts.
```

```
int getSize ()
```

```
void setSize (int value)
    Font size.
```

```
float getCharacterSize ()
```

```
void setCharacterSize (float value)
    Character size.
```

```
UI.FontStyle getStyle ()
```

```
void setStyle (UI.FontStyle value)
    Font style.
```

`org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> getColor ()`

`void setColor (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value)`
Set the color

`String getMaterial ()`

`void setMaterial (String value)`
Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

`UI.TextAlignment getAlignment ()`

`void setAlignment (UI.TextAlignment value)`
Alignment.

`float getLineSpacing ()`

`void setLineSpacing (float value)`
Line spacing.

`UI.TextAnchor getAnchor ()`

`void setAnchor (UI.TextAnchor value)`
Anchor.

5.5 InfernalRobotics API

Provides RPCs to interact with the `InfernalRobotics` mod. Provides the following classes:

5.5.1 InfernalRobotics

public class **InfernalRobotics**
This service provides functionality to interact with `InfernalRobotics`.

`java.util.List<ServoGroup> servoGroups (SpaceCenter.Vessel vessel)`
A list of all the servo groups in the given *vessel*.

Parameters

- **vessel** (`SpaceCenter.Vessel`) –

`ServoGroup servoGroupWithName (SpaceCenter.Vessel vessel, String name)`

Returns the servo group in the given *vessel* with the given *name*, or `null` if none exists. If multiple servo groups have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** (`SpaceCenter.Vessel`) – Vessel to check.

- **name** (*String*) – Name of servo group to find.

Servo **servoWithName** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* vessel, *String* name)

Returns the servo in the given *vessel* with the given *name* or null if none exists. If multiple servos have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) – Vessel to check.
- **name** (*String*) – Name of the servo to find.

5.5.2 ServoGroup

public class **ServoGroup**
 A group of servos, obtained by calling *servoGroups* (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) or *servoGroupWithName* (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*, *String*). Represents the “Servo Groups” in the InfernalRobotics UI.

String **getName** ()

void **setName** (*String* value)

The name of the group.

String **getForwardKey** ()

void **setForwardKey** (*String* value)

The key assigned to be the “forward” key for the group.

String **getReverseKey** ()

void **setReverseKey** (*String* value)

The key assigned to be the “reverse” key for the group.

float **getSpeed** ()

void **setSpeed** (float value)

The speed multiplier for the group.

boolean **getExpanded** ()

void **setExpanded** (boolean value)

Whether the group is expanded in the InfernalRobotics UI.

java.util.List<*Servo*> **getServos** ()

The servos that are in the group.

Servo **servoWithName** (*String name*)

Returns the servo with the given *name* from this group, or null if none exists.

Parameters

- **name** (*String*) – Name of servo to find.

java.util.List<*SpaceCenter.Part*> **getParts** ()

The parts containing the servos in the group.

void **moveRight** ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the right.

void **moveLeft** ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the left.

void **moveCenter** ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the center.

void **moveNextPreset** ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the next preset.

void **movePrevPreset** ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the previous preset.

void **stop** ()

Stops the servos in the group.

5.5.3 Servo

public class **Servo**

Represents a servo. Obtained using *ServoGroup.getServos()*, *ServoGroup.servoWithName(String)* or *servoWithName(SpaceCenter.Vessel, String)*.

String **getName** ()

void **setName** (*String value*)

The name of the servo.

SpaceCenter.Part **getPart** ()

The part containing the servo.

void **setHighlight** (boolean *value*)

Whether the servo should be highlighted in-game.

float **getPosition** ()

The position of the servo.

float **getMinConfigPosition** ()

The minimum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **getMaxConfigPosition** ()
The maximum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **getMinPosition** ()

void **setMinPosition** (float *value*)
The minimum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **getMaxPosition** ()

void **setMaxPosition** (float *value*)
The maximum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **getConfigSpeed** ()
The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

float **getSpeed** ()

void **setSpeed** (float *value*)
The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

float **getCurrentSpeed** ()

void **setCurrentSpeed** (float *value*)
The current speed at which the servo is moving.

float **getAcceleration** ()

void **setAcceleration** (float *value*)
The current speed multiplier set in the UI.

boolean **getIsMoving** ()
Whether the servo is moving.

boolean **getIsFreeMoving** ()
Whether the servo is freely moving.

boolean **getIsLocked** ()

void **setIsLocked** (boolean *value*)
Whether the servo is locked.

boolean **getIsAxisInverted** ()

void **setIsAxisInverted** (boolean *value*)
Whether the servos axis is inverted.

void **moveRight** ()
Moves the servo to the right.

void **moveLeft** ()

Moves the servo to the left.

void **moveCenter** ()

Moves the servo to the center.

void **moveNextPreset** ()

Moves the servo to the next preset.

void **movePrevPreset** ()

Moves the servo to the previous preset.

void **moveTo** (float *position*, float *speed*)

Moves the servo to *position* and sets the speed multiplier to *speed*.

Parameters

- **position** (*float*) – The position to move the servo to.
- **speed** (*float*) – Speed multiplier for the movement.

void **stop** ()

Stops the servo.

5.5.4 Example

The following example gets the control group named “MyGroup”, prints out the names and positions of all of the servos in the group, then moves all of the servos to the right for 1 second.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter.Vessel;
import krpc.client.services.InfernalRobotics;
import krpc.client.services.InfernalRobotics.ServoGroup;
import krpc.client.services.InfernalRobotics.Servo;

public class IR {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException, InterruptedException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance("InfernalRobotics Example");
        Vessel vessel = SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection).getActiveVessel();
        InfernalRobotics ir = InfernalRobotics.newInstance(connection);

        ServoGroup group = ir.servoGroupWithName(vessel, "MyGroup");
        if (group == null) {
            System.out.println("Group not found");
            return;
        }

        for (Servo servo : group.getServos())
            System.out.println(servo.getName() + " " + servo.getPosition());

        group.moveRight();
    }
}
```

```

        Thread.sleep(1000);
        group.stop();
    }
}

```

5.6 Kerbal Alarm Clock API

Provides RPCs to interact with the [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#) mod. Provides the following classes:

5.6.1 KerbalAlarmClock

public class **KerbalAlarmClock**

This service provides functionality to interact with [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#).

`java.util.List<Alarm> getAlarms ()`

A list of all the alarms.

`Alarm alarmWithName (String name)`

Get the alarm with the given *name*, or null if no alarms have that name. If more than one alarm has the name, only returns one of them.

Parameters

- **name** ([String](#)) – Name of the alarm to search for.

`java.util.List<Alarm> alarmsWithType (AlarmType type)`

Get a list of alarms of the specified *type*.

Parameters

- **type** ([AlarmType](#)) – Type of alarm to return.

`Alarm createAlarm (AlarmType type, String name, double ut)`

Create a new alarm and return it.

Parameters

- **type** ([AlarmType](#)) – Type of the new alarm.
- **name** ([String](#)) – Name of the new alarm.
- **ut** ([double](#)) – Time at which the new alarm should trigger.

5.6.2 Alarm

public class **Alarm**

Represents an alarm. Obtained by calling `getAlarms()`, `alarmWithName(String)` or `alarmsWithType(AlarmType)`.

`AlarmAction getAction ()`

void **setAction** (*AlarmAction value*)

The action that the alarm triggers.

double **getMargin** ()

void **setMargin** (double *value*)

The number of seconds before the event that the alarm will fire.

double **getTime** ()

void **setTime** (double *value*)

The time at which the alarm will fire.

AlarmType **getType** ()

The type of the alarm.

String **getID** ()

The unique identifier for the alarm.

String **getName** ()

void **setName** (String *value*)

The short name of the alarm.

String **getNotes** ()

void **setNotes** (String *value*)

The long description of the alarm.

double **getRemaining** ()

The number of seconds until the alarm will fire.

boolean **getRepeat** ()

void **setRepeat** (boolean *value*)

Whether the alarm will be repeated after it has fired.

double **getRepeatPeriod** ()

void **setRepeatPeriod** (double *value*)

The time delay to automatically create an alarm after it has fired.

SpaceCenter.Vessel **getVessel** ()

void **setVessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel value*)

The vessel that the alarm is attached to.

SpaceCenter.CelestialBody **getXferOriginBody** ()

void **setXferOriginBody** (*SpaceCenter.CelestialBody value*)

The celestial body the vessel is departing from.

SpaceCenter.CelestialBody **getXferTargetBody** ()

void **setXferTargetBody** (*SpaceCenter.CelestialBody* value)
The celestial body the vessel is arriving at.

void **remove** ()
Removes the alarm.

5.6.3 AlarmType

public enum **AlarmType**
The type of an alarm.

public *AlarmType* **RAW**
An alarm for a specific date/time or a specific period in the future.

public *AlarmType* **MANEUVER**
An alarm based on the next maneuver node on the current ships flight path. This node will be stored and can be restored when you come back to the ship.

public *AlarmType* **MANEUVER_AUTO**
See *AlarmType.MANEUVER*.

public *AlarmType* **APOAPSIS**
An alarm for furthest part of the orbit from the planet.

public *AlarmType* **PERIAPSIS**
An alarm for nearest part of the orbit from the planet.

public *AlarmType* **ASCENDING_NODE**
Ascending node for the targeted object, or equatorial ascending node.

public *AlarmType* **DESCENDING_NODE**
Descending node for the targeted object, or equatorial descending node.

public *AlarmType* **CLOSEST**
An alarm based on the closest approach of this vessel to the targeted vessel, some number of orbits into the future.

public *AlarmType* **CONTRACT**
An alarm based on the expiry or deadline of contracts in career modes.

public *AlarmType* **CONTRACT_AUTO**
See *AlarmType.CONTRACT*.

public *AlarmType* **CREW**
An alarm that is attached to a crew member.

public *AlarmType* **DISTANCE**
An alarm that is triggered when a selected target comes within a chosen distance.

public *AlarmType* **EARTH_TIME**
An alarm based on the time in the “Earth” alternative Universe (aka the Real World).

public *AlarmType* **LAUNCH_RENDEVOUS**

An alarm that fires as your landed craft passes under the orbit of your target.

public *AlarmType* **SOI_CHANGE**

An alarm manually based on when the next SOI point is on the flight path or set to continually monitor the active flight path and add alarms as it detects SOI changes.

public *AlarmType* **SOI_CHANGE_AUTO**

See *AlarmType.SOI_CHANGE*.

public *AlarmType* **TRANSFER**

An alarm based on Interplanetary Transfer Phase Angles, i.e. when should I launch to planet X? Based on Kosmo Not's post and used in Olex's Calculator.

public *AlarmType* **TRANSFER_MODELLED**

See *AlarmType.TRANSFER*.

5.6.4 AlarmAction

public enum **AlarmAction**

The action performed by an alarm when it fires.

public *AlarmAction* **DO_NOTHING**

Don't do anything at all...

public *AlarmAction* **DO_NOTHING_DELETE_WHEN_PASSED**

Don't do anything, and delete the alarm.

public *AlarmAction* **KILL_WARP**

Drop out of time warp.

public *AlarmAction* **KILL_WARP_ONLY**

Drop out of time warp.

public *AlarmAction* **MESSAGE_ONLY**

Display a message.

public *AlarmAction* **PAUSE_GAME**

Pause the game.

5.6.5 Example

The following example creates a new alarm for the active vessel. The alarm is set to trigger after 10 seconds have passed, and display a message.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import krpc.client.Connection;
import krpc.client.RPCException;
import krpc.client.services.SpaceCenter;
import krpc.client.services.KerbalAlarmClock;
import krpc.client.services.KerbalAlarmClock.Alarm;
import krpc.client.services.KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmAction;
```

```
import krpc.client.services.KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmType;

public class KAC {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, RPCException {
        Connection connection = Connection.newInstance("Kerbal Alarm Clock Example", "10.0.2.2");
        KerbalAlarmClock kac = KerbalAlarmClock.newInstance(connection);
        Alarm alarm = kac.createAlarm(AlarmType.RAW, "My New Alarm", SpaceCenter.newInstance(connection));
        alarm.setNotes("10 seconds have now passed since the alarm was created.");
        alarm.setAction(AlarmAction.MESSAGE_ONLY);
    }
}
```

5.7 RemoteTech API

5.7.1 RemoteTech

public class **RemoteTech**

This service provides functionality to interact with **RemoteTech**.

java.util.List<String> **getGroundStations** ()

The names of the ground stations.

Comms **comms** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* vessel)

Get a communications object, representing the communication capability of a particular vessel.

Parameters

- **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) –

Antenna **antenna** (*SpaceCenter.Part* part)

Get the antenna object for a particular part.

Parameters

- **part** (*SpaceCenter.Part*) –

5.7.2 Comms

public class **Comms**

Communications for a vessel.

SpaceCenter.Vessel **getVessel** ()

Get the vessel.

boolean **getHasLocalControl** ()

Whether the vessel can be controlled locally.

boolean **getHasFlightComputer** ()

Whether the vessel has a flight computer on board.

boolean **getHasConnection** ()

Whether the vessel has any connection.

boolean **getHasConnectionToGroundStation** ()
Whether the vessel has a connection to a ground station.

double **getSignalDelay** ()
The shortest signal delay to the vessel, in seconds.

double **getSignalDelayToGroundStation** ()
The signal delay between the vessel and the closest ground station, in seconds.

double **signalDelayToVessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel other*)
The signal delay between the this vessel and another vessel, in seconds.

Parameters

- **other** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) –

java.util.List<*Antenna*> **getAntennas** ()
The antennas for this vessel.

5.7.3 Antenna

public class **Antenna**
A RemoteTech antenna. Obtained by calling *Comms.getAntennas()* or *antenna(SpaceCenter.Part)*.

SpaceCenter.Part **getPart** ()
Get the part containing this antenna.

boolean **getHasConnection** ()
Whether the antenna has a connection.

Target **getTarget** ()

void **setTarget** (*Target value*)
The object that the antenna is targetting. This property can be used to set the target to *Target.NONE* or *Target.ACTIVE_VESSEL*. To set the target to a celestial body, ground station or vessel see *Antenna.getTargetBody()*, *Antenna.getTargetGroundStation()* and *Antenna.getTargetVessel()*.

SpaceCenter.CelestialBody **getTargetBody** ()

void **setTargetBody** (*SpaceCenter.CelestialBody value*)
The celestial body the antenna is targetting.

String **getTargetGroundStation** ()

void **setTargetGroundStation** (String value)
The ground station the antenna is targetting.

SpaceCenter.Vessel **getTargetVessel** ()

void **setTargetVessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel* value)
The vessel the antenna is targetting.

public enum **Target**
The type of object an antenna is targetting. See *Antenna.getTarget()*.

public *Target* **ACTIVE_VESSEL**
The active vessel.

public *Target* **CELESTIAL_BODY**
A celestial body.

public *Target* **GROUND_STATION**
A ground station.

public *Target* **VESSEL**
A specific vessel.

public *Target* **NONE**
No target.

5.8 User Interface API

5.8.1 UI

public class **UI**
Provides functionality for drawing and interacting with in-game user interface elements.

Canvas **getStockCanvas** ()
The stock UI canvas.

Canvas **addCanvas** ()
Add a new canvas.

Note: If you want to add UI elements to KSP's stock UI canvas, use *getStockCanvas()*.

void **message** (*String* content, float duration, *MessagePosition* position)
Display a message on the screen.

Parameters

- **content** (*String*) – Message content.
- **duration** (*float*) – Duration before the message disappears, in seconds.
- **position** (*MessagePosition*) – Position to display the message.

Note: The message appears just like a stock message, for example quicksave or quickload messages.

void **clear** (boolean *clientOnly*)
Remove all user interface elements.

Parameters

- **clientOnly** (*boolean*) – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

public enum **MessagePosition**
Message position.

public *MessagePosition* **TOP_LEFT**
Top left.

public *MessagePosition* **TOP_CENTER**
Top center.

public *MessagePosition* **TOP_RIGHT**
Top right.

public *MessagePosition* **BOTTOM_CENTER**
Bottom center.

5.8.2 Canvas

public class **Canvas**
A canvas for user interface elements. See *getStockCanvas()* and *addCanvas()*.

RectTransform **getRectTransform()**
The rect transform for the canvas.

boolean **getVisible()**

void **setVisible** (boolean *value*)
Whether the UI object is visible.

Panel **addPanel** (boolean *visible*)
Create a new container for user interface elements.

Parameters

- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the panel is visible.

Text **addText** (*String content*, boolean *visible*)
Add text to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** (*String*) – The text.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the text is visible.

InputField **addInputField** (boolean *visible*)
Add an input field to the canvas.

Parameters

- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the input field is visible.

Button **addButton** (*String content*, *boolean visible*)

Add a button to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** (*String*) – The label for the button.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the button is visible.

void **remove** ()

Remove the UI object.

5.8.3 Panel

public class **Panel**

A container for user interface elements. See *Canvas.addPanel (boolean)*.

RectTransform **getRectTransform** ()

The rect transform for the panel.

boolean **getVisible** ()

void **setVisible** (*boolean value*)

Whether the UI object is visible.

Panel **addPanel** (*boolean visible*)

Create a panel within this panel.

Parameters

- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the new panel is visible.

Text **addText** (*String content*, *boolean visible*)

Add text to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** (*String*) – The text.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the text is visible.

InputField **addInputField** (*boolean visible*)

Add an input field to the panel.

Parameters

- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the input field is visible.

Button **addButton** (*String content*, *boolean visible*)

Add a button to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** (*String*) – The label for the button.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the button is visible.

void **remove** ()
Remove the UI object.

5.8.4 Text

public class **Text**
A text label. See *Panel.addText (String, boolean)*.

RectTransform **getRectTransform** ()
The rect transform for the text.

boolean **getVisible** ()

void **setVisible** (boolean *value*)
Whether the UI object is visible.

String **getContent** ()

void **setContent** (*String value*)
The text string

String **getFont** ()

void **setFont** (*String value*)
Name of the font

java.util.List<*String*> **getAvailableFonts** ()
A list of all available fonts.

int **getSize** ()

void **setSize** (int *value*)
Font size.

FontStyle **getStyle** ()

void **setStyle** (*FontStyle value*)
Font style.

org.javatuples.Triplet<*Double, Double, Double*> **getColor** ()

void **setColor** (org.javatuples.Triplet<*Double, Double, Double*> *value*)
Set the color

TextAnchor **getAlignment** ()

void **setAlignment** (*TextAnchor value*)
Alignment.

float **getLineSpacing** ()

void **setLineSpacing** (float *value*)
Line spacing.


```
void remove ()  
    Remove the UI object.  
  
public enum FontStyle  
    Font style.  
  
public FontStyle NORMAL  
    Normal.  
  
public FontStyle BOLD  
    Bold.  
  
public FontStyle ITALIC  
    Italic.  
  
public FontStyle BOLD_AND_ITALIC  
    Bold and italic.  
  
public enum TextAlignment  
    Text alignment.  
  
public TextAlignment LEFT  
    Left aligned.  
  
public TextAlignment RIGHT  
    Right aligned.  
  
public TextAlignment CENTER  
    Center aligned.  
  
public enum TextAnchor  
    Text alignment.  
  
public TextAnchor LOWER_CENTER  
    Lower center.  
  
public TextAnchor LOWER_LEFT  
    Lower left.  
  
public TextAnchor LOWER_RIGHT  
    Lower right.  
  
public TextAnchor MIDDLE_CENTER  
    Middle center.  
  
public TextAnchor MIDDLE_LEFT  
    Middle left.  
  
public TextAnchor MIDDLE_RIGHT  
    Middle right.  
  
public TextAnchor UPPER_CENTER  
    Upper center.  
  
public TextAnchor UPPER_LEFT  
    Upper left.  
  
public TextAnchor UPPER_RIGHT  
    Upper right.
```

5.8.5 Button

public class **Button**
A text label. See *Panel.addButton(String, boolean)*.

RectTransform **getRectTransform()**
The rect transform for the text.

boolean **getVisible()**

void **setVisible**(boolean *value*)
Whether the UI object is visible.

Text **getText()**
The text for the button.

boolean **getClicked()**

void **setClicked**(boolean *value*)
Whether the button has been clicked.

Note: This property is set to true when the user clicks the button. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent button presses.

void **remove()**
Remove the UI object.

5.8.6 InputField

public class **InputField**
An input field. See *Panel.addInputField(boolean)*.

RectTransform **getRectTransform()**
The rect transform for the input field.

boolean **getVisible()**

void **setVisible**(boolean *value*)
Whether the UI object is visible.

String **getValue()**

void **setValue**(*String* *value*)
The value of the input field.

Text **getText()**
The text component of the input field.

Note: Use `InputField.getValue()` to get and set the value in the field. This object can be used to alter the style of the input field's text.

boolean **getChanged** ()

void **setChanged** (boolean *value*)
Whether the input field has been changed.

Note: This property is set to true when the user modifies the value of the input field. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent changes.

void **remove** ()
Remove the UI object.

5.8.7 Rect Transform

public class **RectTransform**
A Unity engine Rect Transform for a UI object. See the [Unity manual](#) for more details.

org.javatuples.[Pair](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#)> **getPosition** ()

void **setPosition** (org.javatuples.[Pair](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#)> *value*)
Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

org.javatuples.[Triplet](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#), [Double](#)> **getLocalPosition** ()

void **setLocalPosition** (org.javatuples.[Triplet](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#), [Double](#)> *value*)
Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

org.javatuples.[Pair](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#)> **getSize** ()

void **setSize** (org.javatuples.[Pair](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#)> *value*)
Width and height of the rectangle.

org.javatuples.[Pair](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#)> **getUpperRight** ()

void **setUpperRight** (org.javatuples.[Pair](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#)> *value*)
Position of the rectangles upper right corner relative to the anchors.

org.javatuples.[Pair](#)<[Double](#), [Double](#)> **getLowerLeft** ()

void **setLowerLeft** (org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> value)
Position of the rectangles lower left corner relative to the anchors.

void **setAnchor** (org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> value)
Set the minimum and maximum anchor points as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> **getAnchorMax** ()

void **setAnchorMax** (org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> value)
The anchor point for the lower left corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> **getAnchorMin** ()

void **setAnchorMin** (org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> value)
The anchor point for the upper right corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> **getPivot** ()

void **setPivot** (org.javatuples.Pair<Double, Double> value)
Location of the pivot point around which the rectangle rotates, defined as a fraction of the size of the rectangle itself.

org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> **getRotation** ()

void **setRotation** (org.javatuples.Quartet<Double, Double, Double, Double> value)
Rotation, as a quaternion, of the object around its pivot point.

org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> **getScale** ()

void **setScale** (org.javatuples.Triplet<Double, Double, Double> value)
Scale factor applied to the object in the x, y and z dimensions.

6.1 Lua Client

This client provides functionality to interact with a kRPC server from programs written in Lua. It can be [installed](#) using [LuaRocks](#) or downloaded from [GitHub](#).

6.1.1 Installing the Library

The Lua client and all of its dependencies can be installed using `luarocks` with a single command:

```
luarocks install krpc
```

6.1.2 Using the Library

Once it's installed, simply `require 'krpc'` and you are good to go!

6.1.3 Connecting to the Server

To connect to a server, use the `krpc.connect()` function. This returns a connection object through which you can interact with the server. For example to connect to a server running on the local machine:

```
local krpc = require 'krpc'
local conn = krpc.connect('Example')
print(conn.krpc:get_status().version)
```

This function also accepts arguments that specify what address and port numbers to connect to. For example:

```
local krpc = require 'krpc'
local conn = krpc.connect('Remote example', 'my.domain.name', 1000, 1001)
print(conn.krpc:get_status().version)
```

6.1.4 Interacting with the Server

Interaction with the server is performed via the client object (of type `krpc.Client`) returned when connecting to the server using `krpc.connect()`.

Upon connecting, the client interrogates the server to find out what functionality it provides and dynamically adds all of the classes, methods, properties to the client object.

For example, all of the functionality provided by the SpaceCenter service is accessible via `conn.space_center` and the functionality provided by the InfernalRobotics service is accessible via `conn.infernal_robotics`.

Calling methods, getting or setting properties, etc. are mapped to remote procedure calls and passed to the server by the lua client.

6.1.5 Streaming Data from the Server

Streams are not yet supported by the Lua client.

6.1.6 Reference

connect (`[name=nil]` `[, address='127.0.0.1']` `[, rpc_port=50000]` `[, stream_port=50001]`)

This function creates a connection to a kRPC server. It returns a `krpc.Client` object, through which the server can be communicated with.

Parameters

- **name** (*string*) – A descriptive name for the connection. This is passed to the server and appears, for example, in the client connection dialog on the in-game server window.
- **address** (*string*) – The address of the server to connect to. Can either be a hostname or an IP address in dotted decimal notation. Defaults to '127.0.0.1'.
- **rpc_port** (*number*) – The port number of the RPC Server. Defaults to 50000.
- **stream_port** (*number*) – The port number of the Stream Server. Defaults to 50001.

class Client

This class provides the interface for communicating with the server. It is dynamically populated with all the functionality provided by the server. Instances of this class should be obtained by calling `krpc.connect()`.

close()

Closes the connection to the server.

krpc

The built-in KRPC class, providing basic interactions with the server.

Return type `krpc.KRPC`

class KRPC

This class provides access to the basic server functionality provided by the KRPC service. An instance can be obtained by calling `krpc.Client.krpc`. Most of this functionality is used internally by the lua client and therefore does not need to be used directly from application code. The only exception that may be useful is:

get_status()

Gets a status message from the server containing information including the server's version string and performance statistics.

For example, the following prints out the version string for the server:

```
print('Server version = ' .. conn.krpc:get_status().version)
```

Or to get the rate at which the server is sending and receiving data over the network:

```
local status = conn.krpc:get_status()
print('Data in = ' .. (status.bytes_read_rate/1024) .. ' KB/s')
print('Data out = ' .. (status.bytes_written_rate/1024) .. ' KB/s')
```

6.2 KRPC API

Main kRPC service, used by clients to interact with basic server functionality.

static `get_status()`

Returns some information about the server, such as the version.

Return type `krpc.schema.KRPC.Status`

static `get_services()`

Returns information on all services, procedures, classes, properties etc. provided by the server. Can be used by client libraries to automatically create functionality such as stubs.

Return type `krpc.schema.KRPC.Services`

current_game_scene

Get the current game scene.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `KRPC.GameScene`

static `add_stream(request)`

Add a streaming request and return its identifier.

Parameters `request` (`krpc.schema.KRPC.Request`) –

Return type number

Note: Streams are not supported by the Lua client.

static `remove_stream(id)`

Remove a streaming request.

Parameters `id` (number) –

Note: Streams are not supported by the Lua client.

class `GameScene`

The game scene. See `KRPC.current_game_scene`.

space_center

The game scene showing the Kerbal Space Center buildings.

flight

The game scene showing a vessel in flight (or on the launchpad/runway).

tracking_station

The tracking station.

editor_vab

The Vehicle Assembly Building.

editor_sph

The Space Plane Hangar.

6.3 SpaceCenter API

6.3.1 SpaceCenter

Provides functionality to interact with Kerbal Space Program. This includes controlling the active vessel, managing its resources, planning maneuver nodes and auto-piloting.

active_vessel

The currently active vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

vessels

A list of all the vessels in the game.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

bodies

A dictionary of all celestial bodies (planets, moons, etc.) in the game, keyed by the name of the body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Map from string to *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

target_body

The currently targeted celestial body.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

target_vessel

The currently targeted vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

target_docking_port

The currently targeted docking port.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.DockingPort*

static clear_target ()

Clears the current target.

static launchable_vessels (craft_directory)

Returns a list of vessels from the given *craft_directory* that can be launched.

Parameters **craft_directory** (*string*) – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory. For example "VAB" or "SPH".

Return type List of string

static launch_vessel (craft_directory, name, launch_site)

Launch a vessel.

Parameters

- **craft_directory** (*string*) – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory, that contains the craft file. For example "VAB" or "SPH".
- **name** (*string*) – Name of the vessel to launch. This is the name of the ".craft" file in the save directory, without the ".craft" file extension.
- **launch_site** (*string*) – Name of the launch site. For example "LaunchPad" or "Runway".

static launch_vessel_from_vab (*name*)

Launch a new vessel from the VAB onto the launchpad.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling `SpaceCenter.launch_vessel()` with the craft directory set to “VAB” and the launch site set to “LaunchPad”.

static launch_vessel_from_sph (*name*)

Launch a new vessel from the SPH onto the runway.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling `SpaceCenter.launch_vessel()` with the craft directory set to “SPH” and the launch site set to “Runway”.

static save (*name*)

Save the game with a given name. This will create a save file called `name.sfs` in the folder of the current save game.

Parameters **name** (*string*) –

static load (*name*)

Load the game with the given name. This will create a load a save file called `name.sfs` from the folder of the current save game.

Parameters **name** (*string*) –

static quicksave ()

Save a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling `SpaceCenter.save()` with the name “quicksave”.

static quickload ()

Load a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling `SpaceCenter.load()` with the name “quicksave”.

camera

An object that can be used to control the camera.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.Camera`

ut

The current universal time in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

g

The value of the [gravitational constant](#) G in $N(m/kg)^2$.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

warp_mode

The current time warp mode. Returns *SpaceCenter.WarpMode.none* if time warp is not active, *SpaceCenter.WarpMode.rails* if regular “on-rails” time warp is active, or *SpaceCenter.WarpMode.physics* if physical time warp is active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.WarpMode*

warp_rate

The current warp rate. This is the rate at which time is passing for either on-rails or physical time warp. For example, a value of 10 means time is passing 10x faster than normal. Returns 1 if time warp is not active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

warp_factor

The current warp factor. This is the index of the rate at which time is passing for either regular “on-rails” or physical time warp. Returns 0 if time warp is not active. When in on-rails time warp, this is equal to *SpaceCenter.rails_warp_factor*, and in physics time warp, this is equal to *SpaceCenter.physics_warp_factor*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

rails_warp_factor

The time warp rate, using regular “on-rails” time warp. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if physical time warp is active. If requested time warp factor cannot be set, it will be set to the next lowest possible value. For example, if the vessel is too close to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

physics_warp_factor

The physical time warp rate. A value between 0 and 3 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if regular “on-rails” time warp is active.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

static can_rails_warp_at (*[factor = 1]*)

Returns True if regular “on-rails” time warp can be used, at the specified warp *factor*. The maximum time warp rate is limited by various things, including how close the active vessel is to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Parameters **factor** (*number*) – The warp factor to check.

Return type boolean

maximum_rails_warp_factor

The current maximum regular “on-rails” warp factor that can be set. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

static warp_to (*ut* [, *max_rails_rate* = 100000.0] [, *max_physics_rate* = 2.0])

Uses time acceleration to warp forward to a time in the future, specified by universal time *ut*. This call blocks until the desired time is reached. Uses regular “on-rails” or physical time warp as appropriate. For example, physical time warp is used when the active vessel is traveling through an atmosphere. When using regular “on-rails” time warp, the warp rate is limited by *max_rails_rate*, and when using physical time warp, the warp rate is limited by *max_physics_rate*.

Parameters

- **ut** (*number*) – The universal time to warp to, in seconds.
- **max_rails_rate** (*number*) – The maximum warp rate in regular “on-rails” time warp.
- **max_physics_rate** (*number*) – The maximum warp rate in physical time warp.

Returns When the time warp is complete.

static transform_position (*position*, *from*, *to*)

Converts a position vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **position** (*Tuple*) – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame that the position vector is in.
- **to** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame to convert the position vector to.

Returns The corresponding position vector in reference frame *to*.

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

static transform_direction (*direction*, *from*, *to*)

Converts a direction vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **direction** (*Tuple*) – Direction vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame that the direction vector is in.
- **to** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame to convert the direction vector to.

Returns The corresponding direction vector in reference frame *to*.

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

static transform_rotation (*rotation*, *from*, *to*)

Converts a rotation from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **rotation** (*Tuple*) – Rotation in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame that the rotation is in.

- **to** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) – The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

Returns The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

static transform_velocity (*position, velocity, from, to*)

Converts a velocity vector (acting at the specified position vector) from one reference frame to another. The position vector is required to take the relative angular velocity of the reference frames into account.

Parameters

- **position** (*Tuple*) – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **velocity** (*Tuple*) – Velocity vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) – The reference frame that the position and velocity vectors are in.
- **to** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) – The reference frame to convert the velocity vector to.

Returns The corresponding velocity in reference frame *to*.

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

far_available

Whether [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

class WarpMode

The time warp mode. Returned by [SpaceCenter.WarpMode](#)

rails

Time warp is active, and in regular “on-rails” mode.

physics

Time warp is active, and in physical time warp mode.

none

Time warp is not active.

6.3.2 Vessel

class Vessel

These objects are used to interact with vessels in KSP. This includes getting orbital and flight data, manipulating control inputs and managing resources. Created using [SpaceCenter.active_vessel](#) or [SpaceCenter.vessels](#).

name

The name of the vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

type

The type of the vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.VesselType*

situation

The situation the vessel is in.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.VesselSituation*

recoverable

Whether the vessel is recoverable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

recover()

Recover the vessel.

met

The mission elapsed time in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

flight ([*reference_frame* = None])

Returns a *SpaceCenter.Flight* object that can be used to get flight telemetry for the vessel, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –
Reference frame. Defaults to the vessel's surface reference frame
(*SpaceCenter.Vessel.surface_reference_frame*).

Return type *SpaceCenter.Flight*

Note: When this is called with no arguments, the vessel's surface reference frame is used. This reference frame moves with the vessel, therefore velocities and speeds returned by the flight object will be zero. See the [reference frames tutorial](#) for examples of getting the *orbital speed* and *surface speed* of a vessel.

orbit

The current orbit of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Orbit*

control

Returns a *SpaceCenter.Control* object that can be used to manipulate the vessel's control inputs. For example, its pitch/yaw/roll controls, RCS and thrust.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Control*

auto_pilot

An *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot* object, that can be used to perform simple auto-piloting of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot*

resources

A *SpaceCenter.Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Resources*

resources_in_decouple_stage (*stage* [, *cumulative* = *True*])

Returns a *SpaceCenter.Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in a given *stage*.

Parameters

- **stage** (*number*) – Get resources for parts that are decoupled in this stage.
- **cumulative** (*boolean*) – When *False*, returns the resources for parts decoupled in just the given stage. When *True* returns the resources decoupled in the given stage and all subsequent stages combined.

Return type *SpaceCenter.Resources*

Note: For details on stage numbering, see the discussion on *Staging*.

parts

A *SpaceCenter.Parts* object, that can used to interact with the parts that make up this vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Parts*

mass

The total mass of the vessel, including resources, in kg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

dry_mass

The total mass of the vessel, excluding resources, in kg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thrust

The total thrust currently being produced by the vessel's engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *SpaceCenter.Engine.thrust* for every engine in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

available_thrust

Gets the total available thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *SpaceCenter.Engine.available_thrust* for every active engine in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_thrust

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing `SpaceCenter.Engine.max_thrust` for every active engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_vacuum_thrust

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines when the vessel is in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is computed by summing `SpaceCenter.Engine.max_vacuum_thrust` for every active engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

specific_impulse

The combined specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

vacuum_specific_impulse

The combined vacuum specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse

The combined specific impulse of all active engines at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

moment_of_inertia

The moment of inertia of the vessel around its center of mass in $kg.m^2$. The inertia values are around the pitch, roll and yaw directions respectively. This corresponds to the vessels reference frame (`SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame`).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

inertia_tensor

The inertia tensor of the vessel around its center of mass, in the vessels reference frame (`SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame`). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of number

available_torque

The maximum torque that the vessel generate. Includes contributions from reaction wheels, RCS, gimballled engines and aerodynamic control surfaces. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

available_reaction_wheel_torque

The maximum torque that the currently active and powered reaction wheels can generate. Returns the torques in *N.m* around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

available_rcs_torque

The maximum torque that the currently active RCS thrusters can generate. Returns the torques in *N.m* around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

available_engine_torque

The maximum torque that the currently active and gimballed engines can generate. Returns the torques in *N.m* around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

available_control_surface_torque

The maximum torque that the aerodynamic control surfaces can generate. Returns the torques in *N.m* around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessel.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel.
- The x-axis points out to the right of the vessel.
- The y-axis points in the forward direction of the vessel.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

orbital_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessels orbital pro-grade/normal/radial directions.

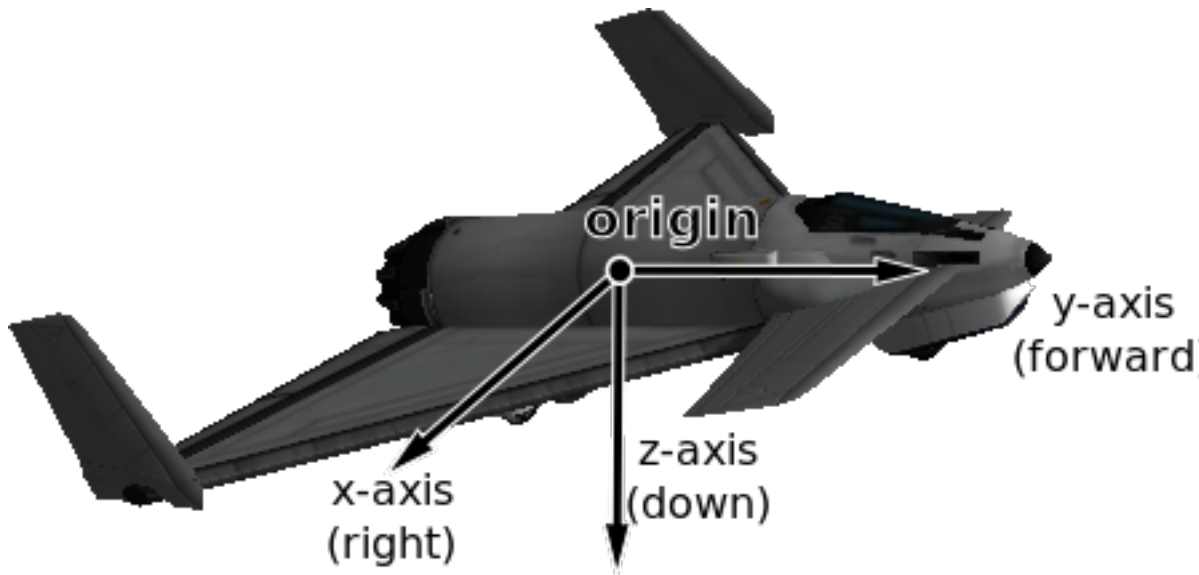


Fig. 6.1: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Aeris 3A aircraft

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with 'orbit' mode on the navball.

surface_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the north and up directions on the surface of the body.
- The x-axis points in the *zenith* direction (upwards, normal to the body being orbited, from the center of the body towards the center of mass of the vessel).
- The y-axis points northwards towards the *astronomical horizon* (north, and tangential to the surface of the body – the direction in which a compass would point when on the surface).
- The z-axis points eastwards towards the *astronomical horizon* (east, and tangential to the surface of the body – east on a compass when on the surface).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

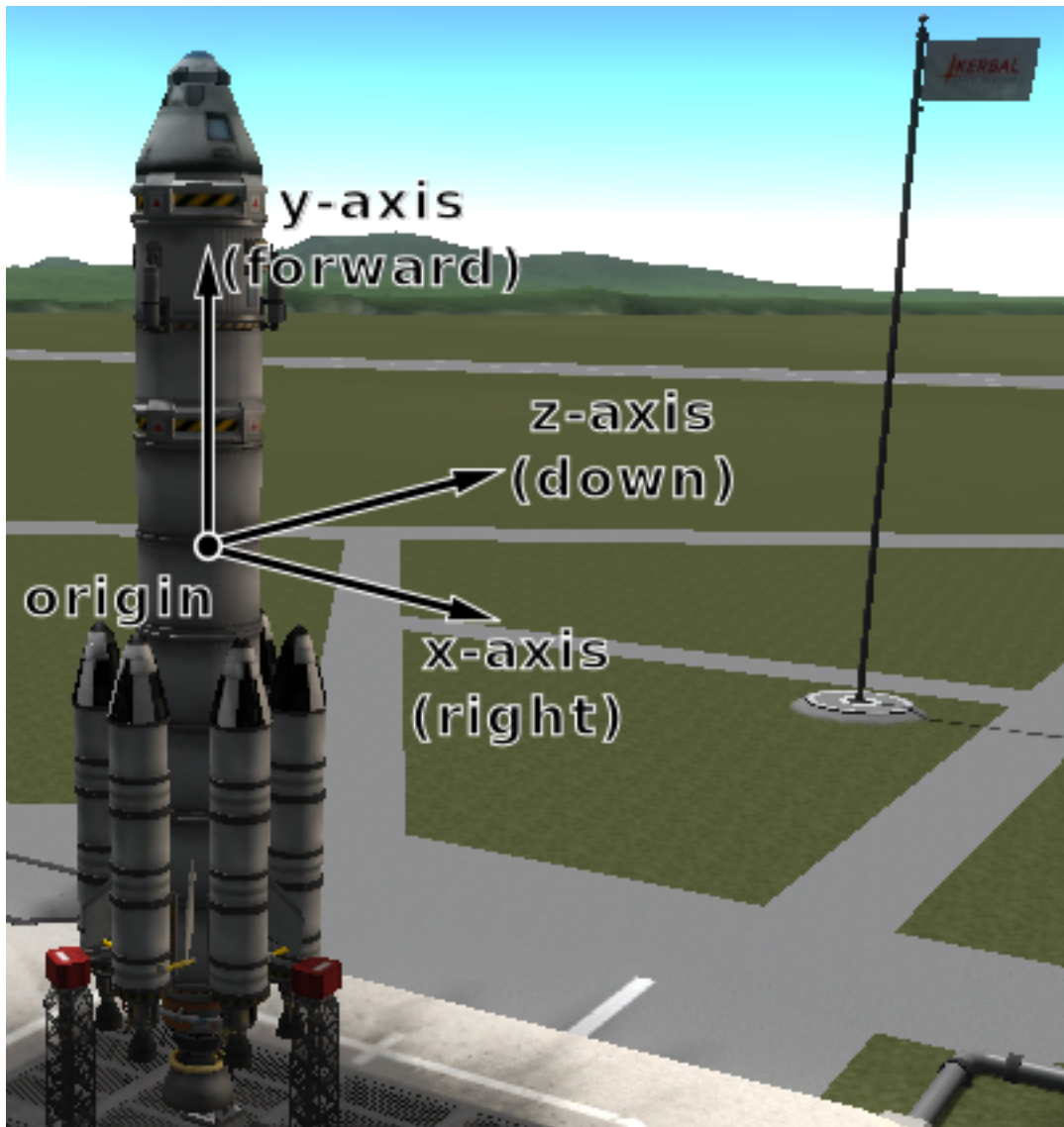


Fig. 6.2: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Kerbal-X rocket

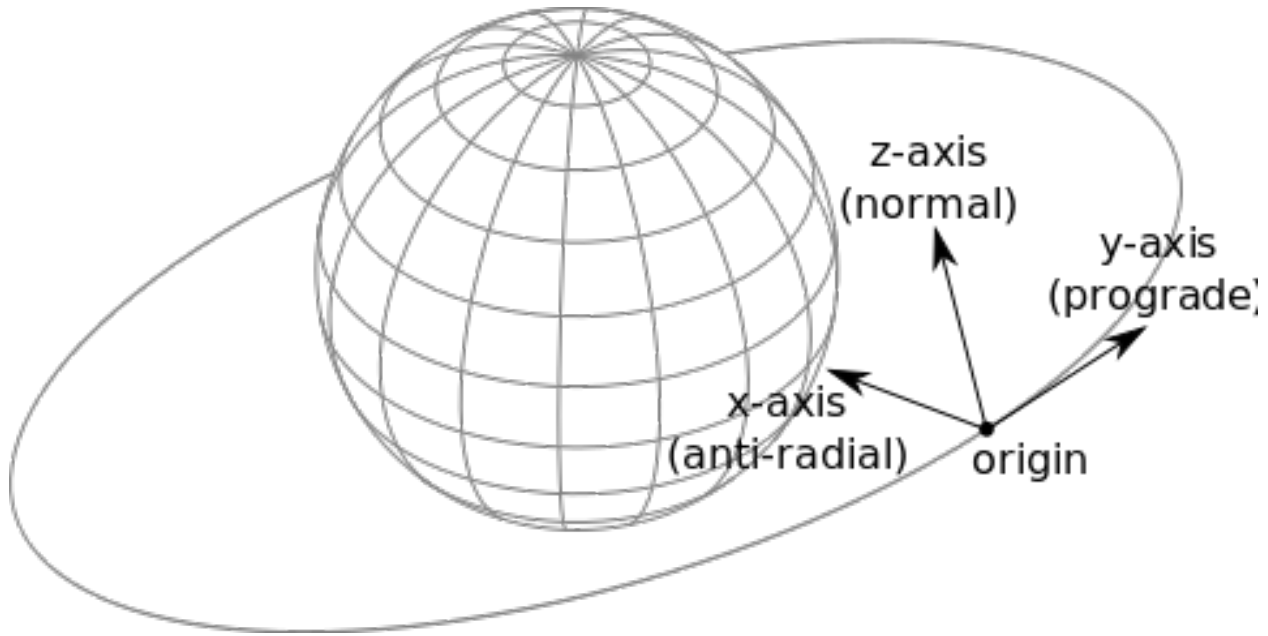


Fig. 6.3: Vessel orbital reference frame origin and axes

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘surface’ mode on the navball.

surface_velocity_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the velocity vector of the vessel relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel’s velocity vector.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the vessel’s velocity vector, relative to the surface of the body being orbited.
- The z-axis is in the plane of the [astronomical horizon](#).
- The x-axis is orthogonal to the other two axes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`

position (*reference_frame*)

Returns the position vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

velocity (*reference_frame*)

Returns the velocity vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

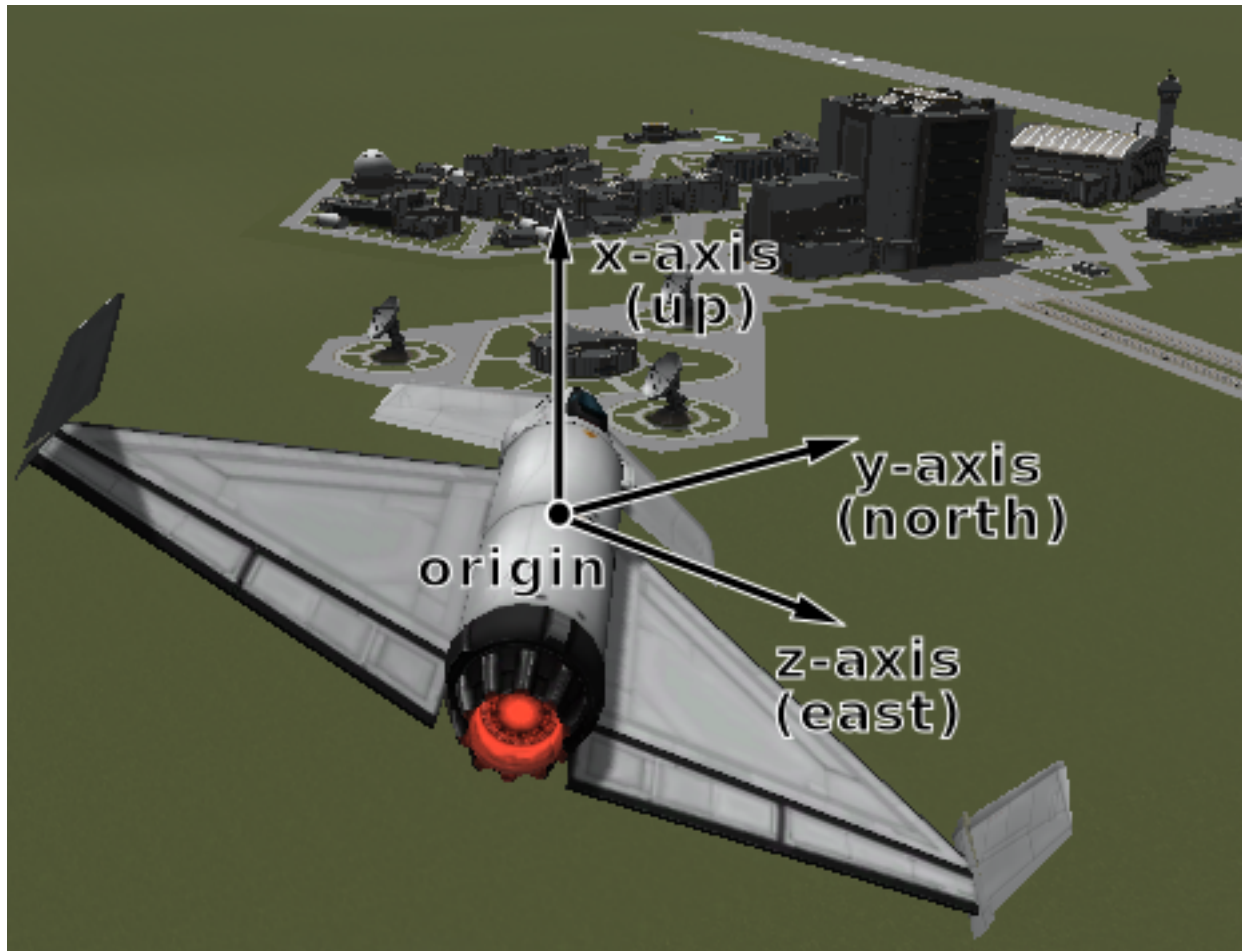


Fig. 6.4: Vessel surface reference frame origin and axes

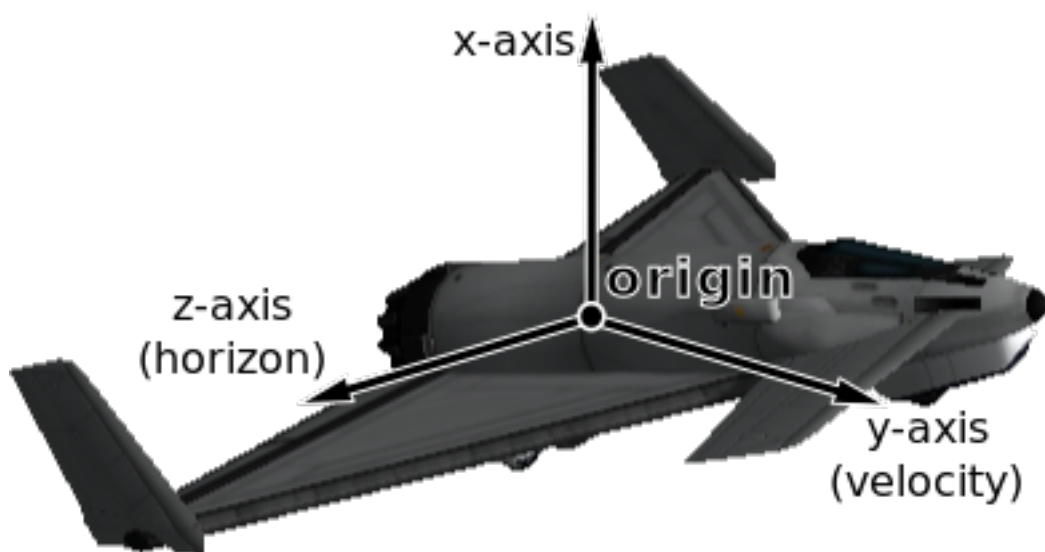


Fig. 6.5: Vessel surface velocity reference frame origin and axes

rotation (*reference_frame*)

Returns the rotation of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

direction (*reference_frame*)

Returns the direction in which the vessel is pointing, as a unit vector, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

angular_velocity (*reference_frame*)

Returns the angular velocity of the vessel in the given reference frame. The magnitude of the returned vector is the rotational speed in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation (using the right hand rule).

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

class VesselType

The type of a vessel. See [SpaceCenter.Vessel.type](#).

ship

Ship.

station

Station.

lander

Lander.

probe

Probe.

rover

Rover.

base

Base.

debris

Debris.

class VesselSituation

The situation a vessel is in. See [SpaceCenter.Vessel.situation](#).

docked

Vessel is docked to another.

escaping

Escaping.

flying

Vessel is flying through an atmosphere.

landed

Vessel is landed on the surface of a body.

orbiting

Vessel is orbiting a body.

pre_launch

Vessel is awaiting launch.

splashed

Vessel has splashed down in an ocean.

sub_orbital

Vessel is on a sub-orbital trajectory.

6.3.3 CelestialBody

class CelestialBody

Represents a celestial body (such as a planet or moon). See *SpaceCenter.bodies*.

name

The name of the body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type string

satellites

A list of celestial bodies that are in orbit around this celestial body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

orbit

The orbit of the body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Orbit*

mass

The mass of the body, in kilograms.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

gravitational_parameter

The *standard gravitational parameter* of the body in m^3s^{-2} .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

surface_gravity

The acceleration due to gravity at sea level (mean altitude) on the body, in m/s^2 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

rotational_period

The sidereal rotational period of the body, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

rotational_speed

The rotational speed of the body, in radians per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

equatorial_radius

The equatorial radius of the body, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

surface_height (*latitude, longitude*)

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water this is equal to 0.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*number*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*number*) – Longitude in degrees

Return type number

bedrock_height (*latitude, longitude*)

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water, this is the height of the sea-bed and is therefore a negative value.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*number*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*number*) – Longitude in degrees

Return type number

msl_position (*latitude, longitude, reference_frame*)

The position at mean sea level at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*number*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*number*) – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

surface_position (*latitude, longitude, reference_frame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position of the surface of the water.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*number*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*number*) – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

bedrock_position (*latitude, longitude, reference_frame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position at the bottom of the sea-bed.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*number*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*number*) – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

sphere_of_influence

The radius of the sphere of influence of the body, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

has_atmosphere

True if the body has an atmosphere.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

atmosphere_depth

The depth of the atmosphere, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

has_atmospheric_oxygen

True if there is oxygen in the atmosphere, required for air-breathing engines.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the celestial body.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the body.
- The x-axis points from the center of the body towards the intersection of the prime meridian and equator (the position at 0° longitude, 0° latitude).
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points from the center of the body towards the equator at 90°E longitude.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

non_rotating_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, and orientated in a fixed direction (it does not rotate with the body).

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes do not rotate.
- The x-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.

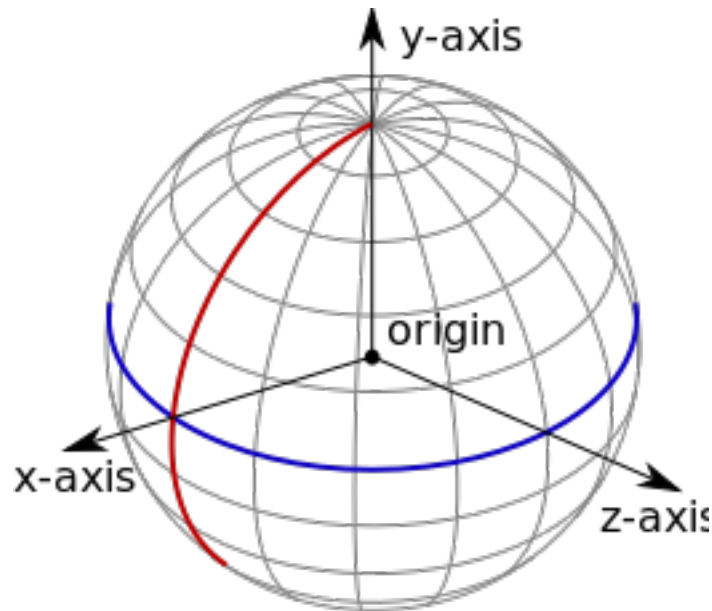


Fig. 6.6: Celestial body reference frame origin and axes. The equator is shown in blue, and the prime meridian in red.

- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`

orbital_reference_frame

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, but orientated with the body's orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`

position (*reference_frame*)

Returns the position vector of the center of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

velocity (*reference_frame*)

Returns the velocity vector of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

rotation (*reference_frame*)

Returns the rotation of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

direction (*reference_frame*)

Returns the direction in which the north pole of the celestial body is pointing, as a unit vector, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

angular_velocity (*reference_frame*)

Returns the angular velocity of the body in the specified reference frame. The magnitude of the vector is the rotational speed of the body, in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation, using the right-hand rule.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

6.3.4 Flight

class Flight

Used to get flight telemetry for a vessel, by calling [SpaceCenter.Vessel.flight\(\)](#). All of the information returned by this class is given in the reference frame passed to that method. Obtained by calling [SpaceCenter.Vessel.flight\(\)](#).

Note: To get orbital information, such as the apoapsis or inclination, see [SpaceCenter.Orbit](#).

g_force

The current G force acting on the vessel in m/s^2 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

mean_altitude

The altitude above sea level, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

surface_altitude

The altitude above the surface of the body or sea level, whichever is closer, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

bedrock_altitude

The altitude above the surface of the body, in meters. When over water, this is the altitude above the sea floor. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

elevation

The elevation of the terrain under the vessel, in meters. This is the height of the terrain above sea level, and is negative when the vessel is over the sea.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

latitude

The [latitude](#) of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

longitude

The [longitude](#) of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

velocity

The velocity vector of the vessel. The magnitude of the vector is the speed of the vessel in meters per second. The direction of the vector is the direction of the vessels motion.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

speed

The speed of the vessel in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

horizontal_speed

The horizontal speed of the vessel in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

vertical_speed

The vertical speed of the vessel in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

center_of_mass

The position of the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

rotation

The rotation of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

direction

The direction vector that the vessel is pointing in.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

pitch

The pitch angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -90° and $+90^\circ$.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

heading

The heading angle of the vessel relative to north, in degrees. A value between 0° and 360° .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

roll

The roll angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -180° and $+180^\circ$.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

prograde

The unit direction vector pointing in the prograde direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

retrograde

The unit direction vector pointing in the retrograde direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

normal

The unit direction vector pointing in the normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

anti_normal

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

radial

The unit direction vector pointing in the radial direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

anti_radial

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-radial direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

atmosphere_density

The current density of the atmosphere around the vessel, in kg/m^3 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

dynamic_pressure

The dynamic pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals. This is a measure of the strength of the aerodynamic forces. It is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{air density} \cdot \text{velocity}^2$. It is commonly denoted as Q .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

static_pressure

The static atmospheric pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

aerodynamic_force

The total aerodynamic forces acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

lift

The [aerodynamic lift](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

drag

The [aerodynamic drag](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

speed_of_sound

The speed of sound, in the atmosphere around the vessel, in m/s .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

mach

The speed of the vessel, in multiples of the speed of sound.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

equivalent_air_speed

The [equivalent air speed](#) of the vessel, in m/s .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

terminal_velocity

An estimate of the current terminal velocity of the vessel, in m/s . This is the speed at which the drag forces cancel out the force of gravity.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

angle_of_attack

Gets the pitch angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

sideslip_angle

Gets the yaw angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

total_air_temperature

The **total air temperature** of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin. This temperature includes the *SpaceCenter.Flight.static_air_temperature* and the vessel's kinetic energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

static_air_temperature

The **static (ambient) temperature** of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

stall_fraction

Gets the current amount of stall, between 0 and 1. A value greater than 0.005 indicates a minor stall and a value greater than 0.5 indicates a large-scale stall.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

drag_coefficient

Gets the coefficient of drag. This is the amount of drag produced by the vessel. It depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

lift_coefficient

Gets the coefficient of lift. This is the amount of lift produced by the vessel, and depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

ballistic_coefficient

Gets the **ballistic coefficient**.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

thrust_specific_fuel_consumption

Gets the thrust specific fuel consumption for the jet engines on the vessel. This is a measure of the

efficiency of the engines, with a lower value indicating a more efficient vessel. This value is the number of Newtons of fuel that are burned, per hour, to product one newton of thrust.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

6.3.5 Orbit

class **Orbit**

Describes an orbit. For example, the orbit of a vessel, obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.Vessel.orbit`, or a celestial body, obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.CelestialBody.orbit`.

body

The celestial body (e.g. planet or moon) around which the object is orbiting.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.CelestialBody`

apoapsis

Gets the apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: For the apoapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use `SpaceCenter.Orbit.apoapsis_altitude`.

periapsis

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: For the periapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use `SpaceCenter.Orbit.periapsis_altitude`.

apoapsis_altitude

The apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: This is equal to `SpaceCenter.Orbit.apoapsis` minus the equatorial radius of the body.

periapsis_altitude

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: This is equal to `SpaceCenter.Orbit.periapsis` minus the equatorial radius of the body.

semi_major_axis

The semi-major axis of the orbit, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

semi_minor_axis

The semi-minor axis of the orbit, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

radius

The current radius of the orbit, in meters. This is the distance between the center of mass of the object in orbit, and the center of mass of the body around which it is orbiting.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

speed

The current orbital speed of the object in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

period

The orbital period, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

time_to_apoapsis

The time until the object reaches apoapsis, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

time_to_periapsis

The time until the object reaches periapsis, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

eccentricity

The [eccentricity](#) of the orbit.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

inclination

The [inclination](#) of the orbit, in radians.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

longitude_of_ascending_node

The [longitude of the ascending node](#), in radians.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

argument_of_periapsis

The [argument of periapsis](#), in radians.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

mean_anomaly_at_epoch

The [mean anomaly at epoch](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

epoch

The time since the epoch (the point at which the [mean anomaly at epoch](#) was measured, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

mean_anomaly

The [mean anomaly](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

eccentric_anomaly

The [eccentric anomaly](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

static reference_plane_normal (*reference_frame*)

The unit direction vector that is normal to the orbits reference plane, in the given reference frame. The reference plane is the plane from which the orbits inclination is measured.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

static reference_plane_direction (*reference_frame*)

The unit direction vector from which the orbits longitude of ascending node is measured, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

time_to_soi_change

The time until the object changes sphere of influence, in seconds. Returns NaN if the object is not going to change sphere of influence.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

next_orbit

If the object is going to change sphere of influence in the future, returns the new orbit after the change. Otherwise returns nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Orbit*

6.3.6 Control

class Control

Used to manipulate the controls of a vessel. This includes adjusting the throttle, enabling/disabling systems such as SAS and RCS, or altering the direction in which the vessel is pointing. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Vessel.control*.

Note: Control inputs (such as pitch, yaw and roll) are zeroed when all clients that have set one or more of these inputs are no longer connected.

sas

The state of SAS.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

Note: Equivalent to *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.sas*

sas_mode

The current *SpaceCenter.SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.SASMode*

Note: Equivalent to *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.sas_mode*

speed_mode

The current *SpaceCenter.SpeedMode* of the navball. This is the mode displayed next to the speed at the top of the navball.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.SpeedMode*

rcs

The state of RCS.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

gear

The state of the landing gear/legs.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

lights

The state of the lights.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

brakes

The state of the wheel brakes.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

abort

The state of the abort action group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

throttle

The state of the throttle. A value between 0 and 1.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

pitch

The state of the pitch control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the w and s keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

yaw

The state of the yaw control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the a and d keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

roll

The state of the roll control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the q and e keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

forward

The state of the forward translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the h and n keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

up

The state of the up translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the i and k keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

right

The state of the right translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the j and l keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

wheel_throttle

The state of the wheel throttle. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 rotates the wheels forwards, a value of -1 rotates the wheels backwards.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

wheel_steering

The state of the wheel steering. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 steers to the left, and a value of -1 steers to the right.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

current_stage

The current stage of the vessel. Corresponds to the stage number in the in-game UI.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

activate_next_stage()

Activates the next stage. Equivalent to pressing the space bar in-game.

Returns A list of vessel objects that are jettisoned from the active vessel.

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

get_action_group(group)

Returns `True` if the given action group is enabled.

Parameters **group** (*number*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

Return type boolean

set_action_group(group, state)

Sets the state of the given action group (a value between 0 and 9 inclusive).

Parameters

- **group** (*number*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.
- **state** (*boolean*) –

toggle_action_group(group)

Toggles the state of the given action group.

Parameters **group** (*number*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

add_node(ut[, prograde = 0.0][, normal = 0.0][, radial = 0.0])

Creates a maneuver node at the given universal time, and returns a *SpaceCenter.Node* object that can be used to modify it. Optionally sets the magnitude of the delta-v for the maneuver node in the prograde, normal and radial directions.

Parameters

- **ut** (*number*) – Universal time of the maneuver node.
- **prograde** (*number*) – Delta-v in the prograde direction.
- **normal** (*number*) – Delta-v in the normal direction.
- **radial** (*number*) – Delta-v in the radial direction.

Return type *SpaceCenter.Node*

nodes

Returns a list of all existing maneuver nodes, ordered by time from first to last.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Node*

remove_nodes ()

Remove all maneuver nodes.

class SASMode

The behavior of the SAS auto-pilot. See *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.sas_mode*.

stability_assist

Stability assist mode. Dampen out any rotation.

maneuver

Point in the burn direction of the next maneuver node.

prograde

Point in the prograde direction.

retrograde

Point in the retrograde direction.

normal

Point in the orbit normal direction.

anti_normal

Point in the orbit anti-normal direction.

radial

Point in the orbit radial direction.

anti_radial

Point in the orbit anti-radial direction.

target

Point in the direction of the current target.

anti_target

Point away from the current target.

class SpeedMode

The mode of the speed reported in the navball. See *SpaceCenter.Control.speed_mode*.

orbit

Speed is relative to the vessel's orbit.

surface

Speed is relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

target

Speed is relative to the current target.

6.3.7 Parts

The following classes allow interaction with a vessels individual parts.

- *Parts*
- *Part*
- *Module*
- *Specific Types of Part*
 - *Cargo Bay*
 - *Control Surface*
 - *Decoupler*
 - *Docking Port*
 - *Engine*
 - *Experiment*
 - *Fairing*
 - *Intake*
 - *Landing Gear*
 - *Landing Leg*
 - *Launch Clamp*
 - *Light*
 - *Parachute*
 - *Radiator*
 - *Resource Converter*
 - *Resource Harvester*
 - *Reaction Wheel*
 - *RCS*
 - *Sensor*
 - *Solar Panel*
 - *Thruster*
- *Trees of Parts*
 - *Traversing the Tree*
 - *Attachment Modes*
- *Fuel Lines*
- *Staging*

Parts

class **Parts**

Instances of this class are used to interact with the parts of a vessel. An instance can be obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Vessel.parts*.

all

A list of all of the vessels parts.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

root

The vessels root part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

controlling

The part from which the vessel is controlled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

with_name (*name*)

A list of parts whose *SpaceCenter.Part.name* is *name*.

Parameters **name** (*string*) –

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

with_title (*title*)

A list of all parts whose *SpaceCenter.Part.title* is *title*.

Parameters **title** (*string*) –

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

with_module (*module_name*)

A list of all parts that contain a *SpaceCenter.Module* whose *SpaceCenter.Module.name* is *module_name*.

Parameters **module_name** (*string*) –

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

in_stage (*stage*)

A list of all parts that are activated in the given *stage*.

Parameters **stage** (*number*) –

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

in_decouple_stage (*stage*)

A list of all parts that are decoupled in the given *stage*.

Parameters **stage** (*number*) –

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

modules_with_name (*module_name*)

A list of modules (combined across all parts in the vessel) whose *SpaceCenter.Module.name* is *module_name*.

Parameters **module_name** (*string*) –

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Module*

cargo_bays

A list of all cargo bays in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.CargoBay*

control_surfaces

A list of all control surfaces in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.ControlSurface*

decouplers

A list of all decouplers in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Decoupler*

docking_ports

A list of all docking ports in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.DockingPort*

docking_port_with_name (*name*)

The first docking port in the vessel with the given port name, as returned by *SpaceCenter.DockingPort.name*. Returns nil if there are no such docking ports.

Parameters *name* (*string*) –

Return type *SpaceCenter.DockingPort*

engines

A list of all engines in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Engine*

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters, jet engines and RCS thrusters.

experiments

A list of all science experiments in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Experiment*

fairings

A list of all fairings in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Fairing*

intakes

A list of all intakes in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Intake*

landing_gear

A list of all landing gear attached to the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.LandingGear*

landing_legs

A list of all landing legs attached to the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.LandingLeg*

launch_clamps

A list of all launch clamps attached to the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.LaunchClamp*

lights

A list of all lights in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Light*

parachutes

A list of all parachutes in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Parachute*

radiators

A list of all radiators in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Radiator*

rcs

A list of all RCS blocks/thrusters in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.RCS*

reaction_wheels

A list of all reaction wheels in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.ReactionWheel*

resource_converters

A list of all resource converters in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.ResourceConverter*

resource_harvesters

A list of all resource harvesters in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.ResourceHarvester*

sensors

A list of all sensors in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Sensor*

solar_panels

A list of all solar panels in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.SolarPanel*

Part

class Part

Represents an individual part. Vessels are made up of multiple parts. Instances of this class can be obtained by several methods in *SpaceCenter.Parts*.

name

Internal name of the part, as used in *part cfg* files. For example “Mark1-2Pod”.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type string

title

Title of the part, as shown when the part is right clicked in-game. For example “Mk1-2 Command Pod”.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type string

cost

The cost of the part, in units of funds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

vessel

The vessel that contains this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

parent

The parts parent. Returns *nil* if the part does not have a parent. This, in combination with *SpaceCenter.Part.children*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

children

The parts children. Returns an empty list if the part has no children. This, in combination with *SpaceCenter.Part.parent*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

axially_attached

Whether the part is axially attached to its parent, i.e. on the top or bottom of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns `False`.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

radially_attached

Whether the part is radially attached to its parent, i.e. on the side of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns `False`.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

stage

The stage in which this part will be activated. Returns -1 if the part is not activated by staging.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

decouple_stage

The stage in which this part will be decoupled. Returns -1 if the part is never decoupled from the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

massless

Whether the part is *massless*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

mass

The current mass of the part, including resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

dry_mass

The mass of the part, not including any resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

shielded

Whether the part is shielded from the exterior of the vessel, for example by a fairing.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

dynamic_pressure

The dynamic pressure acting on the part, in Pascals.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

impact_tolerance

The impact tolerance of the part, in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

temperature

Temperature of the part, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

skin_temperature

Temperature of the skin of the part, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_temperature

Maximum temperature that the part can survive, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_skin_temperature

Maximum temperature that the skin of the part can survive, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_mass

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the internal temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_skin_mass

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the skin temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_resource_mass

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the temperature of the resources contained in the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_conduction_flux

The rate at which heat energy is conducting into or out of the part via contact with other parts. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_convection_flux

The rate at which heat energy is convecting into or out of the part from the surrounding atmosphere. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_radiation_flux

The rate at which heat energy is radiating into or out of the part from the surrounding environment. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_internal_flux

The rate at which heat energy is being generated by the part. For example, some engines generate heat by combusting fuel. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_skin_to_internal_flux

The rate at which heat energy is transferring between the part's skin and its internals. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part's internals are gaining heat energy, and negative means its skin is gaining heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

resources

A *SpaceCenter.Resources* object for the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Resources*

crossfeed

Whether this part is crossfeed capable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

is_fuel_line

Whether this part is a fuel line.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

fuel_lines_from

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is into this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

fuel_lines_to

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is out of this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

modules

The modules for this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Module*

cargo_bay

A *SpaceCenter.CargoBay* if the part is a cargo bay, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.CargoBay*

control_surface

A *SpaceCenter.ControlSurface* if the part is an aerodynamic control surface, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ControlSurface*

decoupler

A *SpaceCenter.Decoupler* if the part is a decoupler, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Decoupler*

docking_port

A *SpaceCenter.DockingPort* if the part is a docking port, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.DockingPort*

engine

An *SpaceCenter.Engine* if the part is an engine, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Engine*

experiment

An *SpaceCenter.Experiment* if the part is a science experiment, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Experiment*

fairing

A *SpaceCenter.Fairing* if the part is a fairing, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Fairing*

intake

An *SpaceCenter.Intake* if the part is an intake, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Intake*

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. For RCS thrusters see *SpaceCenter.RCS*.

landing_gear

A *SpaceCenter.LandingGear* if the part is a landing gear, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.LandingGear*

landing_leg

A *SpaceCenter.LandingLeg* if the part is a landing leg, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.LandingLeg*

launch_clamp

A *SpaceCenter.LaunchClamp* if the part is a launch clamp, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.LaunchClamp*

light

A *SpaceCenter.Light* if the part is a light, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Light*

parachute

A *SpaceCenter.Parachute* if the part is a parachute, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Parachute*

radiator

A *SpaceCenter.Radiator* if the part is a radiator, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Radiator*

rcs

A *SpaceCenter.RCS* if the part is an RCS block/thruster, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.RCS*

reaction_wheel

A *SpaceCenter.ReactionWheel* if the part is a reaction wheel, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReactionWheel*

resource_converter

A *SpaceCenter.ResourceConverter* if the part is a resource converter, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ResourceConverter*

resource_harvester

A *SpaceCenter.ResourceHarvester* if the part is a resource harvester, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ResourceHarvester*

sensor

A *SpaceCenter.Sensor* if the part is a sensor, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Sensor*

solar_panel

A *SpaceCenter.SolarPanel* if the part is a solar panel, otherwise nil.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.SolarPanel*

position (*reference_frame*)

The position of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: This is a fixed position in the part, defined by the parts model. It is not necessarily the same as the parts center of mass. Use *SpaceCenter.Part.center_of_mass()* to get the parts center of mass.

center_of_mass (*reference_frame*)

The position of the parts center of mass in the given reference frame. If the part is physicsless, this is equivalent to `SpaceCenter.Part.position()`.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

direction (*reference_frame*)

The direction of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

velocity (*reference_frame*)

The velocity of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

rotation (*reference_frame*)

The rotation of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

moment_of_inertia

The moment of inertia of the part in $kg.m^2$ around its center of mass in the parts reference frame (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

inertia_tensor

The inertia tensor of the part in the parts reference frame (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of number

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on a fixed position within the part, defined by the parts model.

- The origin is at the position of the part, as returned by `SpaceCenter.Part.position()`.
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `SpaceCenter.DockingPort.reference_frame`.

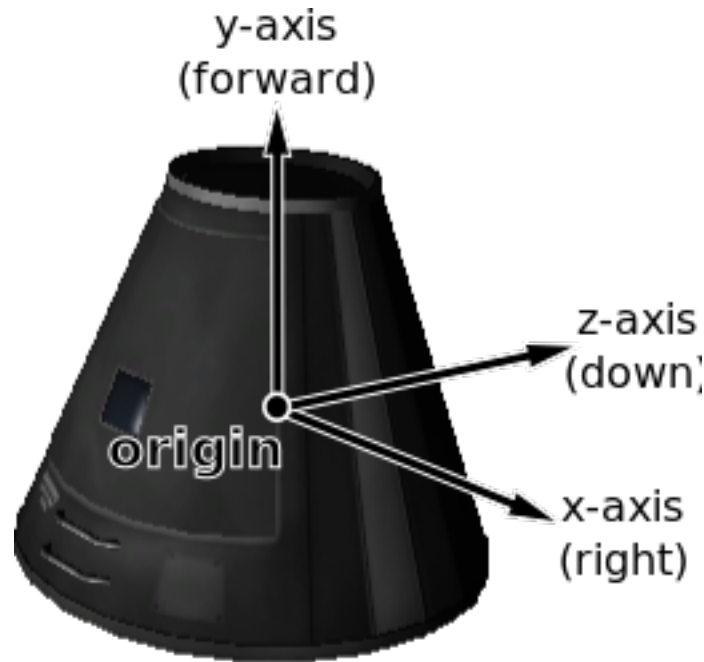


Fig. 6.7: Mk1 Command Pod reference frame origin and axes

center_of_mass_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on its center of mass.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the part, as returned by `SpaceCenter.Part.center_of_mass()`.
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `SpaceCenter.DockingPort.reference_frame`.

Module

class Module

This can be used to interact with a specific part module. This includes part modules in stock KSP, and those added by mods. In KSP, each part has zero or more `PartModules` associated with it. Each one contains some of the functionality of the part. For example, an engine has a “ModuleEngines” part module that contains all the functionality of an engine.

name

Name of the PartModule. For example, “ModuleEngines”.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `string`

part

The part that contains this module.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

fields

The modules field names and their associated values, as a dictionary. These are the values visible in the right-click menu of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Map from string to string

has_field (*name*)

Returns `True` if the module has a field with the given name.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – Name of the field.

Return type boolean

get_field (*name*)

Returns the value of a field.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – Name of the field.

Return type string

set_field_int (*name, value*)

Set the value of a field to the given integer number.

Parameters

- **name** (*string*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*number*) – Value to set.

set_field_float (*name, value*)

Set the value of a field to the given floating point number.

Parameters

- **name** (*string*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*number*) – Value to set.

set_field_string (*name, value*)

Set the value of a field to the given string.

Parameters

- **name** (*string*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*string*) – Value to set.

reset_field (*name*)

Set the value of a field to its original value.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – Name of the field.

events

A list of the names of all of the modules events. Events are the clickable buttons visible in the right-click menu of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

has_event (*name*)

True if the module has an event with the given name.

Parameters **name** (*string*) –

Return type boolean

trigger_event (*name*)

Trigger the named event. Equivalent to clicking the button in the right-click menu of the part.

Parameters **name** (*string*) –

actions

A list of all the names of the modules actions. These are the parts actions that can be assigned to action groups in the in-game editor.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

has_action (*name*)

True if the part has an action with the given name.

Parameters **name** (*string*) –

Return type boolean

set_action (*name* [, *value = True*])

Set the value of an action with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*string*) –
- **value** (*boolean*) –

Specific Types of Part

The following classes provide functionality for specific types of part.

- *Cargo Bay*
- *Control Surface*
- *Decoupler*
- *Docking Port*
- *Engine*
- *Experiment*
- *Fairing*
- *Intake*
- *Landing Gear*
- *Landing Leg*
- *Launch Clamp*
- *Light*
- *Parachute*
- *Radiator*
- *Resource Converter*
- *Resource Harvester*
- *Reaction Wheel*
- *RCS*
- *Sensor*
- *Solar Panel*
- *Thruster*

Cargo Bay

class **CargoBay**

A cargo bay. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.cargo_bay*.

part

The part object for this cargo bay.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

state

The state of the cargo bay.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.CargoBayState*

open

Whether the cargo bay is open.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

class **CargoBayState**

The state of a cargo bay. See *SpaceCenter.CargoBay.state*.

open

Cargo bay is fully open.

closed

Cargo bay closed and locked.

opening

Cargo bay is opening.

closing

Cargo bay is closing.

Control Surface**class ControlSurface**

An aerodynamic control surface. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.control_surface*.

part

The part object for this control surface.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

pitch_enabled

Whether the control surface has pitch control enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

yaw_enabled

Whether the control surface has yaw control enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

roll_enabled

Whether the control surface has roll control enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

inverted

Whether the control surface movement is inverted.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

deployed

Whether the control surface has been fully deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

surface_area

Surface area of the control surface in m^2 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Decoupler

class Decoupler

A decoupler. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.decoupler*

part

The part object for this decoupler.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

decouple ()

Fires the decoupler. Returns the new vessel created when the decoupler fires. Throws an exception if the decoupler has already fired.

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

decoupled

Whether the decoupler has fired.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

impulse

The impulse that the decoupler imparts when it is fired, in Newton seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Docking Port

class DockingPort

A docking port. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.docking_port*

part

The part object for this docking port.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

name

The port name of the docking port. This is the name of the port that can be set in the right click menu, when the [Docking Port Alignment Indicator](#) mod is installed. If this mod is not installed, returns the title of the part (*SpaceCenter.Part.title*).

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

state

The current state of the docking port.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.DockingPortState*

docked_part

The part that this docking port is docked to. Returns `nil` if this docking port is not docked to anything.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

undock ()

Undocks the docking port and returns the new *SpaceCenter.Vessel* that is created. This method can be called for either docking port in a docked pair. Throws an exception if the docking port is not docked to anything.

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

Note: After undocking, the active vessel may change. See *SpaceCenter.active_vessel*.

reengage_distance

The distance a docking port must move away when it undocks before it becomes ready to dock with another port, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

has_shield

Whether the docking port has a shield.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

shielded

The state of the docking ports shield, if it has one. Returns `True` if the docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed. Otherwise returns `False`. When set to `True`, the shield is closed, and when set to `False` the shield is opened. If the docking port does not have a shield, setting this attribute has no effect.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

position (reference_frame)

The position of the docking port in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

direction (reference_frame)

The direction that docking port points in, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

rotation (reference_frame)

The rotation of the docking port, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this docking port, and oriented with the port.

- The origin is at the position of the docking port.
- The axes rotate with the docking port.
- The x-axis points out to the right side of the docking port.

- The y-axis points in the direction the docking port is facing.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the docking port.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

Note: This reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the part, returned by *SpaceCenter.Part.reference_frame*.

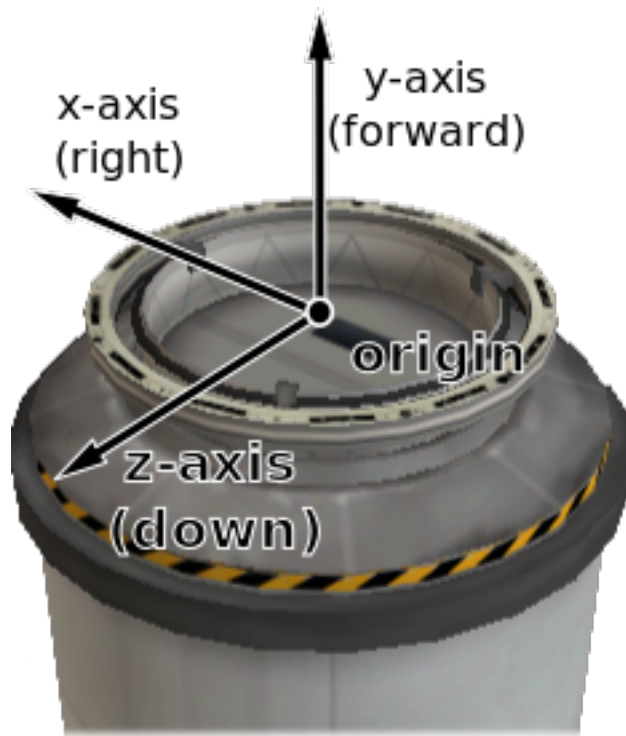


Fig. 6.8: Docking port reference frame origin and axes

class DockingPortState

The state of a docking port. See *SpaceCenter.DockingPort.state*.

ready

The docking port is ready to dock to another docking port.

docked

The docking port is docked to another docking port, or docked to another part (from the VAB/SPH).

docking

The docking port is very close to another docking port, but has not docked. It is using magnetic force to acquire a solid dock.

undocking

The docking port has just been undocked from another docking port, and is disabled until it moves away by a sufficient distance (*SpaceCenter.DockingPort.reengage_distance*).

shielded

The docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed.

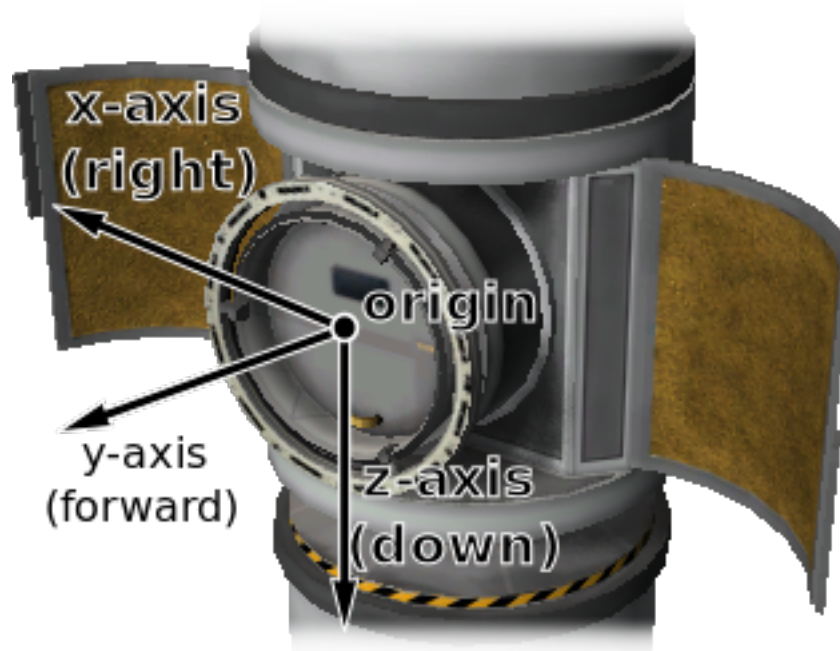


Fig. 6.9: Inline docking port reference frame origin and axes

moving

The docking ports shield is currently opening/closing.

Engine

class Engine

An engine, including ones of various types. For example liquid fuelled gimballed engines, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.engine*.

Note: For RCS thrusters *SpaceCenter.Part.rcs*.

part

The part object for this engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

active

Whether the engine is active. Setting this attribute may have no effect, depending on *SpaceCenter.Engine.can_shutdown* and *SpaceCenter.Engine.can_restart*.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

thrust

The current amount of thrust being produced by the engine, in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

available_thrust

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and with its throttle set to 100%. Returns zero if the engine does not have any fuel. Takes the engine's current *SpaceCenter.Engine.thrust_limit* and atmospheric conditions into account.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_thrust

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and fueled, with its throttle and throttle limiter set to 100%.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_vacuum_thrust

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the engine in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is the amount of thrust produced by the engine when activated, *SpaceCenter.Engine.thrust_limit* is set to 100%, the main vessel's throttle is set to 100% and the engine is in a vacuum.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thrust_limit

The thrust limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Setting this attribute may have no effect, for example the thrust limit for a solid rocket booster cannot be changed in flight.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

thrusters

The components of the engine that generate thrust.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Thruster*

Note: For example, this corresponds to the rocket nozzle on a solid rocket booster, or the individual nozzles on a RAPIER engine. The overall thrust produced by the engine, as reported by *SpaceCenter.Engine.available_thrust*, *SpaceCenter.Engine.max_thrust* and others, is the sum of the thrust generated by each thruster.

specific_impulse

The current specific impulse of the engine, in seconds. Returns zero if the engine is not active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

vacuum_specific_impulse

The vacuum specific impulse of the engine, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse

The specific impulse of the engine at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

propellant_names

The names of the propellants that the engine consumes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

propellant_ratios

The ratio of resources that the engine consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratio at which they are consumed by the engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Map from string to number

Note: For example, if the ratios are 0.6 for LiquidFuel and 0.4 for Oxidizer, then for every 0.6 units of LiquidFuel that the engine burns, it will burn 0.4 units of Oxidizer.

propellants

The propellants that the engine consumes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Propellant*

has_fuel

Whether the engine has any fuel available.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

Note: The engine must be activated for this property to update correctly.

throttle

The current throttle setting for the engine. A value between 0 and 1. This is not necessarily the same as the vessel's main throttle setting, as some engines take time to adjust their throttle (such as jet engines).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

throttle_locked

Whether the *SpaceCenter.Control.throttle* affects the engine. For example, this is `True` for liquid fueled rockets, and `False` for solid rocket boosters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

can_restart

Whether the engine can be restarted once shutdown. If the engine cannot be shutdown, returns `False`. For example, this is `True` for liquid fueled rockets and `False` for solid rocket boosters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

can_shutdown

Whether the engine can be shutdown once activated. For example, this is `True` for liquid fueled rockets and `False` for solid rocket boosters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

has_modes

Whether the engine has multiple modes of operation.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

mode

The name of the current engine mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

modes

The available modes for the engine. A dictionary mapping mode names to *SpaceCenter.Engine* objects.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Map from string to *SpaceCenter.Engine*

toggle_mode()

Toggle the current engine mode.

auto_mode_switch

Whether the engine will automatically switch modes.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

gimballed

Whether the engine is gimballed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

gimbal_range

The range over which the gimbal can move, in degrees. Returns 0 if the engine is not gimballed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

gimbal_locked

Whether the engines gimbal is locked in place. Setting this attribute has no effect if the engine is not gimballed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

gimbal_limit

The gimbal limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Returns 0 if the gimbal is locked.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*. Returns zero if the engine is inactive, or not gimbaled.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

class Propellant

A propellant for an engine. Obtains by calling *SpaceCenter.Engine.propellants*.

name

The name of the propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type string

current_amount

The current amount of propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

current_requirement

The required amount of propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

total_resource_available

The total amount of the underlying resource currently reachable given resource flow rules.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

total_resource_capacity

The total vehicle capacity for the underlying propellant resource, restricted by resource flow rules.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

ignore_for_isp

If this propellant should be ignored when calculating required mass flow given specific impulse.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

ignore_for_thrust_curve

If this propellant should be ignored for thrust curve calculations.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

draw_stack_gauge

If this propellant has a stack gauge or not.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

is_deprived

If this propellant is deprived.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

ratio

The propellant ratio.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

connected_resources

The reachable resources connected to this propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Resource*

Experiment

class Experiment

Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.experiment*.

part

The part object for this experiment.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

run ()

Run the experiment.

transmit ()

Transmit all experimental data contained by this part.

dump ()

Dump the experimental data contained by the experiment.

reset ()

Reset the experiment.

deployed

Whether the experiment has been deployed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

rerunnable

Whether the experiment can be re-run.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

inoperable

Whether the experiment is inoperable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

has_data

Whether the experiment contains data.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

data

The data contained in this experiment.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.ScienceData*

class ScienceData

Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Experiment.data*.

data_amount

Data amount.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

science_value

Science value.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

transmit_value

Transmit value.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Fairing

class Fairing

A fairing. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.fairing*.

part

The part object for this fairing.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

jettison()

Jettison the fairing. Has no effect if it has already been jettisoned.

jettisoned

Whether the fairing has been jettisoned.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

Intake

class Intake

An air intake. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.intake*.

part

The part object for this intake.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

open

Whether the intake is open.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

speed

Speed of the flow into the intake, in *m/s*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

flow

The rate of flow into the intake, in units of resource per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

area

The area of the intake's opening, in square meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Landing Gear

class LandingGear

Landing gear with wheels. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.landing_gear*.

part

The part object for this landing gear.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

state

Gets the current state of the landing gear.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.LandingGearState*

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed.

deployable

Whether the landing gear is deployable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

deployed

Whether the landing gear is deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

class LandingGearState

The state of a landing gear. See *SpaceCenter.LandingGear.state*.

deployed

Landing gear is fully deployed.

retracted

Landing gear is fully retracted.

deploying

Landing gear is being deployed.

retracting

Landing gear is being retracted.

broken

Landing gear is broken.

Landing Leg**class LandingLeg**

A landing leg. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.landing_leg*.

part

The part object for this landing leg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

state

The current state of the landing leg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.LandingLegState*

deployed

Whether the landing leg is deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

Note: Fixed landing legs are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

class LandingLegState

The state of a landing leg. See *SpaceCenter.LandingLeg.state*.

deployed

Landing leg is fully deployed.

retracted

Landing leg is fully retracted.

deploying

Landing leg is being deployed.

retracting

Landing leg is being retracted.

broken

Landing leg is broken.

Launch Clamp**class LaunchClamp**

A launch clamp. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.launch_clamp*.

part

The part object for this launch clamp.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

release ()

Releases the docking clamp. Has no effect if the clamp has already been released.

Light**class Light**

A light. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.light*.

part

The part object for this light.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

active

Whether the light is switched on.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

color

The color of the light, as an RGB triple.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

power_usage

The current power usage, in units of charge per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Parachute**class Parachute**

A parachute. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.parachute*.

part

The part object for this parachute.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

deploy()

Deploys the parachute. This has no effect if the parachute has already been deployed.

deployed

Whether the parachute has been deployed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

state

The current state of the parachute.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ParachuteState*

deploy_altitude

The altitude at which the parachute will full deploy, in meters.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

deploy_min_pressure

The minimum pressure at which the parachute will semi-deploy, in atmospheres.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

class ParachuteState

The state of a parachute. See *SpaceCenter.Parachute.state*.

stowed

The parachute is safely tucked away inside its housing.

active

The parachute is still stowed, but ready to semi-deploy.

semi_deployed

The parachute has been deployed and is providing some drag, but is not fully deployed yet.

deployed

The parachute is fully deployed.

cut

The parachute has been cut.

Radiator

class Radiator

A radiator. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.radiator*.

part

The part object for this radiator.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

deployable

Whether the radiator is deployable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

deployed

For a deployable radiator, `True` if the radiator is extended. If the radiator is not deployable, this is always `True`.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

state

The current state of the radiator.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.RadiatorState*

Note: A fixed radiator is always *SpaceCenter.RadiatorState.extended*.

class RadiatorState

The state of a radiator. *SpaceCenter.RadiatorState*

extended

Radiator is fully extended.

retracted

Radiator is fully retracted.

extending

Radiator is being extended.

retracting

Radiator is being retracted.

broken

Radiator is being broken.

Resource Converter

class ResourceConverter

A resource converter. Obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.Part.resource_converter`.

part

The part object for this converter.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.Part`

count

The number of converters in the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

name (index)

The name of the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*number*) – Index of the converter.

Return type string

active (index)

True if the specified converter is active.

Parameters **index** (*number*) – Index of the converter.

Return type boolean

start (index)

Start the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*number*) – Index of the converter.

stop (index)

Stop the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*number*) – Index of the converter.

state (index)

The state of the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*number*) – Index of the converter.

Return type `SpaceCenter.ResourceConverterState`

status_info (index)

Status information for the specified converter. This is the full status message shown in the in-game UI.

Parameters **index** (*number*) – Index of the converter.

Return type string

inputs (index)

List of the names of resources consumed by the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*number*) – Index of the converter.

Return type List of string

outputs (index)

List of the names of resources produced by the specified converter.

Parameters `index` (*number*) – Index of the converter.

Return type List of string

class ResourceConverterState

The state of a resource converter. See `SpaceCenter.ResourceConverter.state()`.

running

Converter is running.

idle

Converter is idle.

missing_resource

Converter is missing a required resource.

storage_full

No available storage for output resource.

capacity

At preset resource capacity.

unknown

Unknown state. Possible with modified resource converters. In this case, check `SpaceCenter.ResourceConverter.status_info()` for more information.

Resource Harvester

class ResourceHarvester

A resource harvester (drill). Obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.Part.resource_harvester`.

part

The part object for this harvester.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.Part`

state

The state of the harvester.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.ResourceHarvesterState`

deployed

Whether the harvester is deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

active

Whether the harvester is actively drilling.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

extraction_rate

The rate at which the drill is extracting ore, in units per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thermal_efficiency

The thermal efficiency of the drill, as a percentage of its maximum.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

core_temperature

The core temperature of the drill, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

optimum_core_temperature

The core temperature at which the drill will operate with peak efficiency, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

class ResourceHarvesterState

The state of a resource harvester. See *SpaceCenter.ResourceHarvester.state*.

deploying

The drill is deploying.

deployed

The drill is deployed and ready.

retracting

The drill is retracting.

retracted

The drill is retracted.

active

The drill is running.

Reaction Wheel

class ReactionWheel

A reaction wheel. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.reaction_wheel*.

part

The part object for this reaction wheel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

active

Whether the reaction wheel is active.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

broken

Whether the reaction wheel is broken.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*. Returns zero if the reaction wheel is inactive or broken.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

max_torque

The maximum torque the reaction wheel can provide, is it active, in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

RCS

class RCS

An RCS block or thruster. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.rcs*.

part

The part object for this RCS.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

active

Whether the RCS thrusters are active. An RCS thruster is inactive if the RCS action group is disabled (*SpaceCenter.Control.rcs*), the RCS thruster itself is not enabled (*SpaceCenter.RCS.enabled*) or it is covered by a fairing (*SpaceCenter.Part.shielded*).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

enabled

Whether the RCS thrusters are enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

pitch_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

yaw_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

roll_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

forward_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

up_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

right_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *SpaceCenter.Vessel.reference_frame*. Returns zero if the RCS is inactive.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

max_thrust

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active, in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_vacuum_thrust

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active in a vacuum, in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

thrusters

A list of thrusters, one of each nozzle in the RCS part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Thruster*

specific_impulse

The current specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds. Returns zero if the RCS is not active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

vacuum_specific_impulse

The vacuum specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse

The specific impulse of the RCS at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

propellants

The names of resources that the RCS consumes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

propellant_ratios

The ratios of resources that the RCS consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratios at which they are consumed by the RCS.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Map from string to number

has_fuel

Whether the RCS has fuel available.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

Note: The RCS thruster must be activated for this property to update correctly.

Sensor

class Sensor

A sensor, such as a thermometer. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.sensor*.

part

The part object for this sensor.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

active

Whether the sensor is active.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

value

The current value of the sensor.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type string

power_usage

The current power usage of the sensor, in units of charge per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

Solar Panel

class **SolarPanel**

A solar panel. Obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Part.solar_panel*.

part

The part object for this solar panel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

deployed

Whether the solar panel is extended.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

state

The current state of the solar panel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.SolarPanelState*

energy_flow

The current amount of energy being generated by the solar panel, in units of charge per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

sun_exposure

The current amount of sunlight that is incident on the solar panel, as a percentage. A value between 0 and 1.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

class **SolarPanelState**

The state of a solar panel. See *SpaceCenter.SolarPanel.state*.

extended

Solar panel is fully extended.

retracted

Solar panel is fully retracted.

extending

Solar panel is being extended.

retracting

Solar panel is being retracted.

broken

Solar panel is broken.

Thruster

class Thruster

The component of an *SpaceCenter.Engine* or *SpaceCenter.RCS* part that generates thrust. Can be obtained by calling *SpaceCenter.Engine.thrusters* or *SpaceCenter.RCS.thrusters*.

Note: Engines can consist of multiple thrusters. For example, the S3 KS-25x4 “Mammoth” has four rocket nozzels, and so consists of four thrusters.

part

The *SpaceCenter.Part* that contains this thruster.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

thrust_position (reference_frame)

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, in the given reference frame. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters *reference_frame* (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

thrust_direction (reference_frame)

The direction of the force generated by the thruster, in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters *reference_frame* (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

thrust_reference_frame

A reference frame that is fixed relative to the thruster and orientated with its thrust direction (*SpaceCenter.Thruster.thrust_direction()*). For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

- The origin is at the position of thrust for this thruster (*SpaceCenter.Thruster.thrust_position()*).
- The axes rotate with the thrust direction. This is the direction in which the thruster expels propellant, including any gimbaling.
- The y-axis points along the thrust direction.
- The x-axis and z-axis are perpendicular to the thrust direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

gimballed

Whether the thruster is gimballed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

gimbal_position (reference_frame)

Position around which the gimbal pivots.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

`gimbal_angle`

The current gimbal angle in the pitch, roll and yaw axes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

`initial_thrust_position` (`reference_frame`)

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimbaling), in the given reference frame.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: This position can move when the gimbal rotates. This is because the thrust position and gimbal position are not necessarily the same.

`initial_thrust_direction` (`reference_frame`)

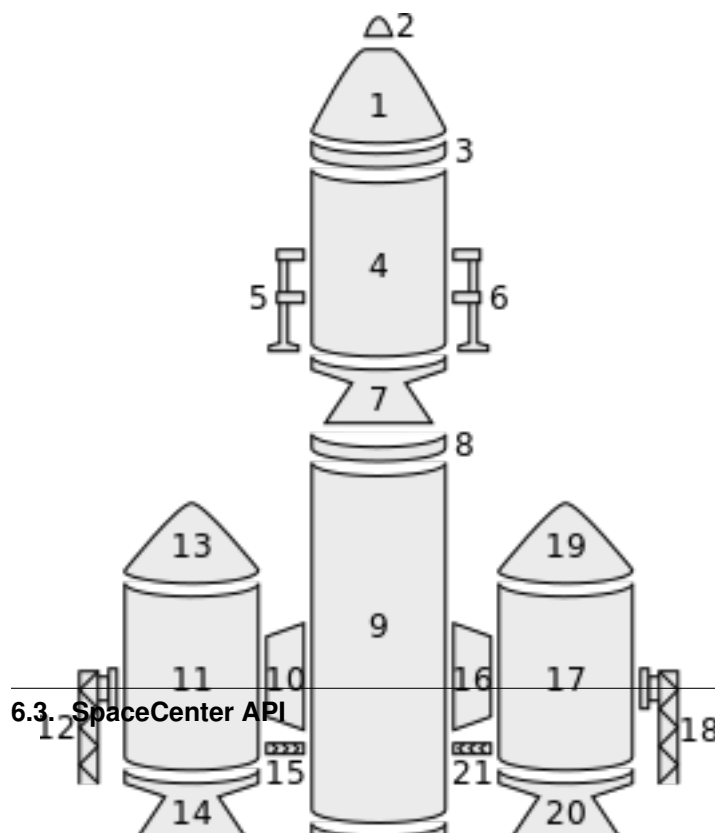
The direction of the force generated by the thruster, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimbaling), in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Trees of Parts

Vessels in KSP are comprised of a number of parts, connected to one another in a *tree* structure. An example vessel is shown in Figure 1, and the corresponding tree of parts in Figure 2. The craft file for this example can also be downloaded [here](#).



Traversing the Tree

The tree of parts can be traversed using the attributes `SpaceCenter.Parts.root`, `SpaceCenter.Part.parent` and `SpaceCenter.Part.children`.

The root of the tree is the same as the vessels *root part* (part number 1 in the example above) and can be obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.Parts.root`. A parts children can be obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.Part.children`. If the part does not have any children, `SpaceCenter.Part.children` returns an empty list. A parts parent can be obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.Part.parent`. If the part does not have a parent (as is the case for the root part),

`SpaceCenter.Part.parent` returns `nil`.

The following Lua example uses these attributes to perform a depth-first traversal over all of the parts in a vessel:

```
local root = vessel.parts.root
local stack = {{root,0}}
while #stack > 0 do
    local part,depth = unpack(table.remove(stack))
    print(string.rep(' ', depth) .. part.title)
    for _,child in ipairs(part.children) do
        table.insert(stack, {child, depth+1})
    end
end
```

When this code is executed using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

```
Command Pod Mk1
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T800 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
LT-1 Landing Struts
LT-1 Landing Struts
Mk16 Parachute
```

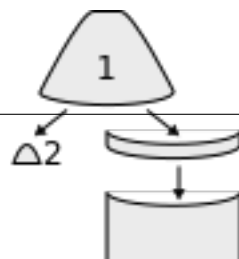
Attachment Modes

Parts can be attached to other parts either *radially* (on the side of the parent part) or *axially* (on the end of the parent part, to form a stack).

For example, in the vessel pictured above, the parachute (part 2) is *axially* connected to its

parent (the command pod – part 1), and the landing leg (part 5) is *radially* connected to its parent (the fuel tank – part 4).

The root part of a vessel (for example the command pod – part 1) does not have a parent part,



so does not have an attachment mode. However, the part is considered to be *axially* attached to nothing.

The following Lua example does a depth-first traversal as before, but also prints out the attachment mode used by the part:

```

local root = vessel.parts.root
local stack = {{root, 0}}
while #stack > 0 do
    local part, depth = unpack(table.remove(stack))
    local attach_mode
    if part.axially_attached then
        attach_mode = 'axial'
    else -- radially_attached
        attach_mode = 'radial'
    end
    print(string.rep(' ', depth) .. part.title .. ' - ' .. attach_mode)
    for _, child in ipairs(part.children) do
        table.insert(stack, {child, depth+1})
    end
end
end

```

When this code is executed using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

```

Command Pod Mk1 - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - axial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T800 Fuel Tank - axial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
Mk16 Parachute - axial

```

Fuel Lines

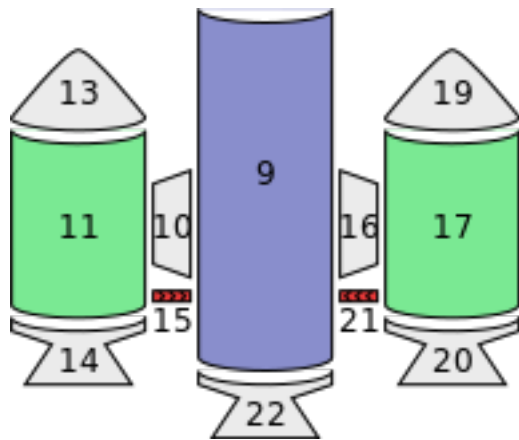


Fig. 6.12: **Figure 5** – Fuel lines from the example in Figure 1. Fuel flows from the parts highlighted in green, into the part highlighted in blue.

Fuel lines are considered parts, and are included in the parts tree (for example, as pictured in Figure 4). However, the parts tree does not contain information about which parts fuel lines connect to. The parent part of a fuel line is the part from which it will take fuel (as shown in Figure 4) however the part that it will send fuel to is not represented in the parts tree.

Figure 5 shows the fuel lines from the example vessel pictured earlier. Fuel line part 15 (in red) takes fuel from a fuel tank (part 11 – in green) and feeds it into another fuel tank (part 9 – in blue). The fuel line is therefore a child of part 11, but its connection to part 9 is not represented in the tree.

The attributes `SpaceCenter.Part.fuel_lines_from` and `SpaceCenter.Part.fuel_lines_to` can be used to discover these connections. In the example in Figure 5, when `SpaceCenter.Part.fuel_lines_to` is called on fuel tank part 11, it will return a list of parts containing just fuel tank part 9 (the blue part). When `SpaceCenter.Part.fuel_lines_from` is called on fuel tank part 9, it will return a list containing fuel tank parts 11 and 17 (the parts colored green).

Staging

Each part has two staging numbers associated with it: the stage in which the part is *activated* and the stage in which the part is *decoupled*. These values can be obtained using `SpaceCenter.Part.stage` and `SpaceCenter.Part.decouple_stage` respectively. For parts that are not activated by staging, `SpaceCenter.Part.stage` returns -1. For parts that are never decoupled, `SpaceCenter.Part.decouple_stage` returns a value of -1.

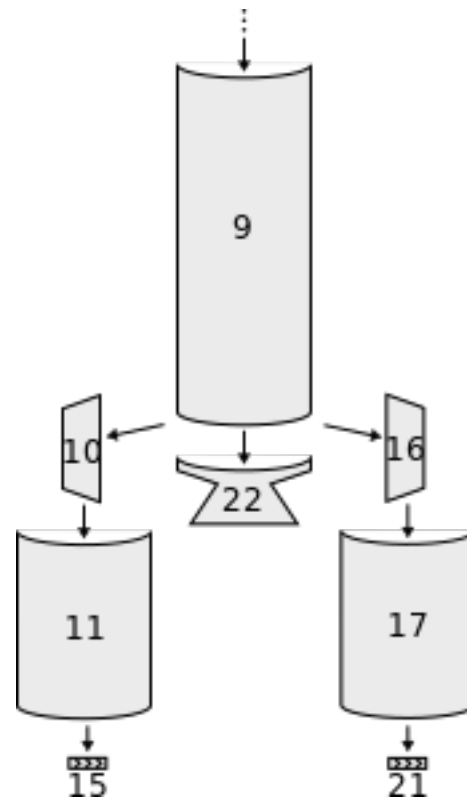


Fig. 6.13: **Figure 4** – A subset of the parts tree from Figure 2 above.

Figure 6 shows an example staging sequence for a vessel. Figure 7 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *activated*. Figure 8 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *decoupled*.

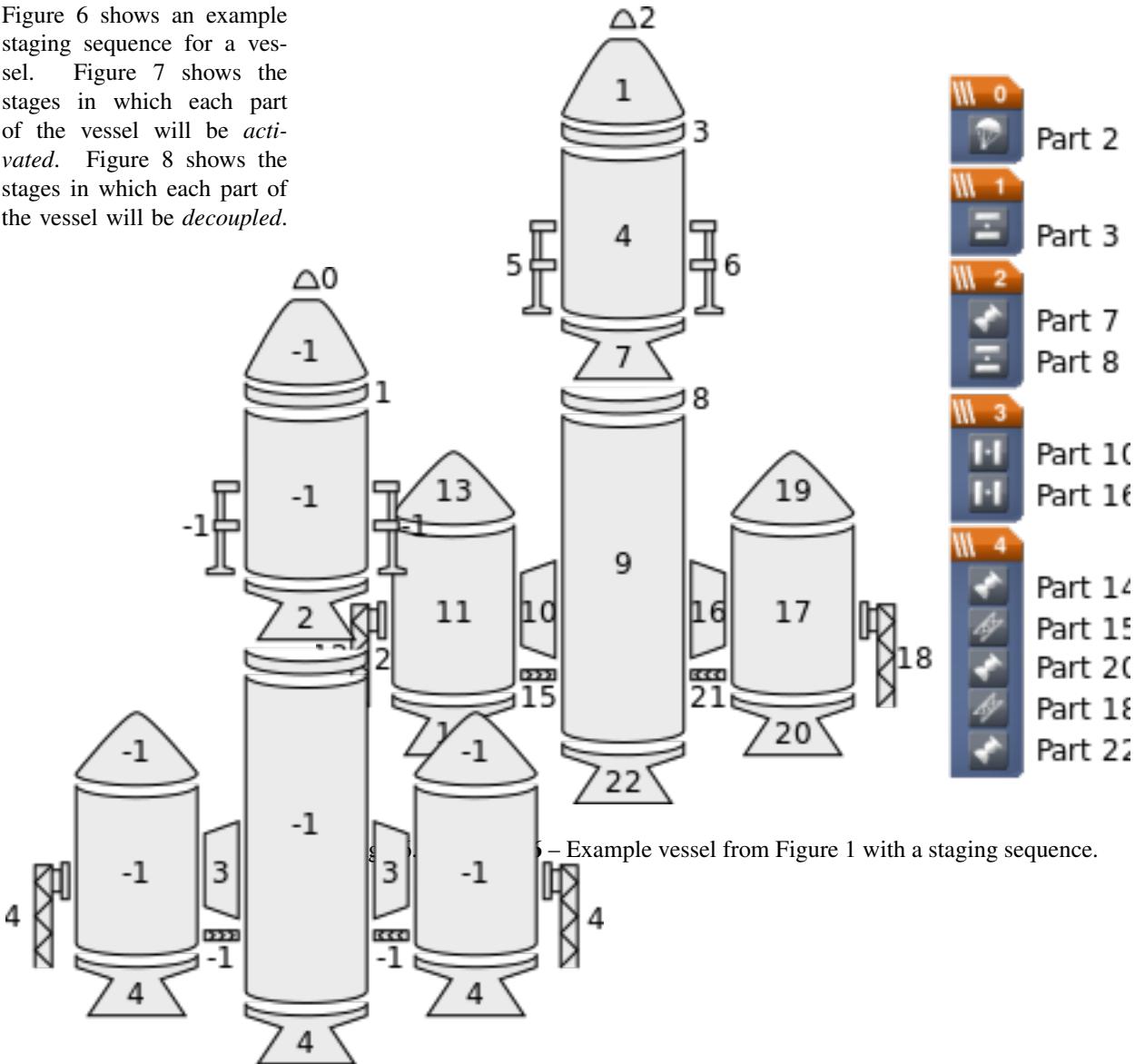
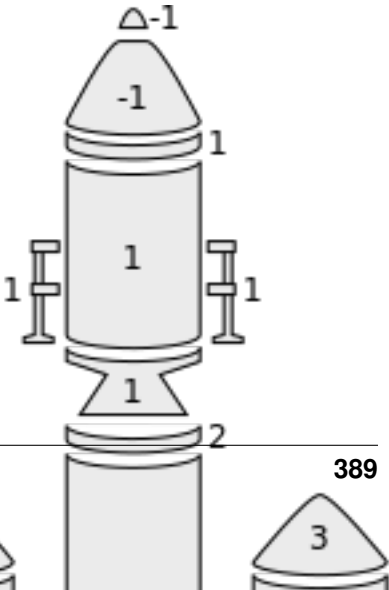


Fig. 6.15: **Figure 7** – The stage in which each part is *activated*.

6.3.8 Resources

class Resources
Represents the collection of resources stored in a vessel, stage or part. Created by calling `SpaceCenter.Vessel.resources`, `SpaceCenter.Vessel.resources_in_decouple_stage()` or `SpaceCenter.Part.resources`.

all
All the individual resources that can be stored.



Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Resource*

with_resource (*name*)

All the individual resources with the given name that can be stored.

Parameters **name** (*string*) –

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Resource*

names

A list of resource names that can be stored.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

has_resource (*name*)

Check whether the named resource can be stored.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – The name of the resource.

Return type boolean

amount (*name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that is currently stored.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – The name of the resource.

Return type number

max (*name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that can be stored.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – The name of the resource.

Return type number

static density (*name*)

Returns the density of a resource, in kg/l.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – The name of the resource.

Return type number

static flow_mode (*name*)

Returns the flow mode of a resource.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – The name of the resource.

Return type *SpaceCenter.ResourceFlowMode*

enabled

Whether use of all the resources are enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

Note: This is true if all of the resources are enabled.
If any of the resources are not enabled, this is false.

class **Resource**

An individual resource stored within a part. Created using methods in the *SpaceCenter.Resources* class.

name

The name of the resource.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type string

part

The part containing the resource.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

amount

The amount of the resource that is currently stored in the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max

The total amount of the resource that can be stored in the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

density

The density of the resource, in *kg/l*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

flow_mode

The flow mode of the resource.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ResourceFlowMode*

enabled

Whether use of this resource is enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

class **ResourceTransfer**

Transfer resources between parts.

static start (*from_part, to_part, resource, max_amount*)
Start transferring a resource between a pair of parts. The transfer will move at most *max_amount* units of the resource, depending on how much of the resource is available in the source part and how much storage is available in the destination part. Use *SpaceCenter.ResourceTransfer.complete* to check if the transfer is complete. Use *SpaceCenter.ResourceTransfer.amount* to see how much of the resource has been transferred.

Parameters

- **from_part** (*SpaceCenter.Part*) – The part to transfer to.
- **to_part** (*SpaceCenter.Part*) – The part to transfer from.
- **resource** (*string*) – The name of the resource to transfer.
- **max_amount** (*number*) – The maximum amount of resource to transfer.

Return type *SpaceCenter.ResourceTransfer*

amount

The amount of the resource that has been transferred.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

complete

Whether the transfer has completed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

class ResourceFlowMode

The way in which a resource flows between parts. See *SpaceCenter.Resources.flow_mode()*.

vessel

The resource flows to any part in the vessel. For example, electric charge.

stage

The resource flows from parts in the first stage, followed by the second, and so on. For example, mono-propellant.

adjacent

The resource flows between adjacent parts within the vessel. For example, liquid fuel or oxidizer.

none

The resource does not flow. For example, solid fuel.

6.3.9 Node

class Node

Represents a maneuver node. Can be created using `SpaceCenter.Control.add_node()`.

prograde

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the prograde direction, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

normal

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the normal direction, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

radial

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the radial direction, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

delta_v

The delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See `SpaceCenter.Node.remaining_delta_v`.

remaining_delta_v

Gets the remaining delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second. Changes as the node is executed. This is equivalent to the delta-v reported in-game.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

burn_vector (*[reference_frame = None]*)

Returns a vector whose direction the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s.

Parameters **reference_frame**

(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note:	Does	not
change	when	exe-
cuting	the	maneu-
ver	node.	See

SpaceCenter.Node.remaining_burn_vector().

remaining_burn_vector (*[reference_frame = None]*)

Returns a vector whose direction the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s. The direction and magnitude change as the burn is executed.

Parameters **reference_frame**

(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

ut

The universal time at which the maneuver will occur, in seconds.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

time_to

The time until the maneuver node will be encountered, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

orbit

The orbit that results from executing the maneuver node.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Orbit*

remove ()

Removes the maneuver node.

reference_frame

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node's burn.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.

- The y-axis points in the direction of the burn.
- The x-axis and z-axis point in arbitrary but fixed directions.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

orbital_reference_frame

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node, and orientated with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions of the original orbit at the maneuver node's position.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

position (*reference_frame*)

Returns the position vector of the maneuver node in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame**

(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

direction (*reference_frame*)

Returns the unit direction vector of the maneuver nodes burn in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame**

(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

6.3.10 ReferenceFrame

class ReferenceFrame

Represents a reference frame for positions, rotations and velocities. Contains:

- The position of the origin.
- The directions of the x, y and z axes.

- The linear velocity of the frame.
- The angular velocity of the frame.

Note: This class does not contain any properties or methods. It is only used as a parameter to other functions.

6.3.11 AutoPilot

class AutoPilot

Provides basic auto-piloting utilities for a vessel. Created by calling *SpaceCenter.Vessel.auto_pilot*.

Note: If a client engages the auto-pilot and then closes its connection to the server, the auto-pilot will be disengaged and its target reference frame, direction and roll reset to default.

engage ()

Engage the auto-pilot.

disengage ()

Disengage the auto-pilot.

wait ()

Blocks until the vessel is pointing in the target direction and has the target roll (if set).

error

The error, in degrees, between the direction the ship has been asked to point in and the direction it is pointing in. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged and SAS is not enabled or is in stability assist mode.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

pitch_error

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target pitch. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

heading_error

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target heading. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

roll_error

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target roll. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged or no target roll is set.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

reference_frame

The reference frame for the target direction (*SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.target_direction*).

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

target_pitch

The target pitch, in degrees, between -90° and +90°.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

target_heading

The target heading, in degrees, between 0° and 360°.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

target_roll

The target roll, in degrees. NaN if no target roll is set.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

target_direction

Direction vector corresponding to the target pitch and heading.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

target_pitch_and_heading (*pitch, heading*)

Set target pitch and heading angles.

Parameters

- **pitch** (*number*) – Target pitch angle, in degrees between -90° and +90°.
- **heading** (*number*) – Target heading angle, in degrees between 0° and 360°.

sas

The state of SAS.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

Note: Equivalent to `SpaceCenter.Control.sas`

sas_mode

The current `SpaceCenter.SASMode`. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `SpaceCenter.SASMode`

Note: Equivalent to `SpaceCenter.Control.sas_mode`

roll_threshold

The threshold at which the autopilot will try to match the target roll angle, if any. Defaults to 5 degrees.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

stopping_time

The maximum amount of time that the vessel should need to come to a complete stop. This determines the maximum angular velocity of the vessel. A vector of three stopping times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.5 seconds for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

deceleration_time

The time the vessel should take to come to a stop pointing in the target direction. This determines the angular acceleration used to decelerate the vessel. A vector of three times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 5 seconds for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

attenuation_angle

The angle at which the autopilot considers the vessel to be pointing close to the target. This determines the midpoint of the target velocity attenuation function. A vector of three angles, in degrees, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 1° for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

auto_tune

Whether the rotation rate controllers PID parameters should be automatically tuned using the vessels moment of inertia and available torque. Defaults to True. See *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.time_to_peak* and *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.overshoot*.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

time_to_peak

The target time to peak used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three times, in seconds, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 3 seconds for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

overshoot

The target overshoot percentage used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three values, between 0 and 1, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.01 for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

pitch_pid_gains

Gains for the pitch PID controller.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: When *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.auto_tune* is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

roll_pid_gains

Gains for the roll PID controller.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: When *SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.auto_tune* is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

yaw_pid_gains

Gains for the yaw PID controller.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

Note: When `SpaceCenter.AutoPilot.auto_tune` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

6.3.12 Geometry Types

class Vector3

3-dimensional vectors are represented as a 3-tuple.

For example:

```
local krpc = require 'krpc.init'
local conn = krpc.connect()
local v = conn.space_center.active_vessel:flight().prograde
print(v[1], v[2], v[3])
```

class Quaternion

Quaternions (rotations in 3-dimensional space) are encoded as a 4-tuple containing the x, y, z and w components. For example:

```
local krpc = require 'krpc.init'
local conn = krpc.connect()
local q = conn.space_center.active_vessel:flight().rotation
print(q[1], q[2], q[3], q[4])
```

6.3.13 Camera

class Camera

Controls the game's camera. Obtained by calling `SpaceCenter.camera`.

mode

The current mode of the camera.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `SpaceCenter.CameraMode`

pitch

The pitch of the camera, in degrees. A value between `SpaceCenter.Camera.min_pitch` and `SpaceCenter.Camera.max_pitch`

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

heading

The heading of the camera, in degrees.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

distance

The distance from the camera to the subject. A value between *SpaceCenter.Camera.min_distance* and *SpaceCenter.Camera.max_distance*.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

min_pitch

The minimum pitch of the camera.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_pitch

The maximum pitch of the camera.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

min_distance

Minimum distance from the camera to the subject.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_distance

Maximum distance from the camera to the subject.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

default_distance

Default distance from the camera to the subject.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

focussed_body

In map mode, the celestial body that the camera is focussed on. Returns *nil* if the camera is not focussed on a celestial body. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

focussed_vessel

In map mode, the vessel that the camera is focussed on. Returns *nil* if the camera is not focussed on a vessel. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

focussed_node

In map mode, the maneuver node that the camera is focussed on. Returns `nil` if the camera is not focussed on a maneuver node. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Node*

class CameraMode

See *SpaceCenter.Camera.mode*.

automatic

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “auto” mode.

free

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “free” mode.

chase

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “chase” mode.

locked

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “locked” mode.

orbital

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “orbital” mode.

iva

The Intra-Vehicular Activity view is being shown.

map

The map view is being shown.

6.4 Drawing API

6.4.1 Drawing

Provides functionality for drawing objects in the flight scene.

static add_line (*start, end, reference_frame* [, *visible = True*])
Draw a line in the scene.

Parameters

- **start** (*Tuple*) – Position of the start of the line.
- **end** (*Tuple*) – Position of the end of the line.
- **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the positions are in.

- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the line is visible.

Return type *Drawing.Line*

static add_direction (*direction*, *reference_frame* [, *length* = 10.0] [, *visible* = True])
 Draw a direction vector in the scene, from the center of mass of the active vessel.

Parameters

- **direction** (*Tuple*) – Direction to draw the line in.
- **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the direction is in.
- **length** (*number*) – The length of the line.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the line is visible.

Return type *Drawing.Line*

static add_polygon (*vertices*, *reference_frame* [, *visible* = True])
 Draw a polygon in the scene, defined by a list of vertices.

Parameters

- **vertices** (*List*) – Vertices of the polygon.
- **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the vertices are in.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the polygon is visible.

Return type *Drawing.Polygon*

static add_text (*text*, *reference_frame*, *position*, *rotation* [, *visible* = True])
 Draw text in the scene.

Parameters

- **text** (*string*) – The string to draw.
- **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the text position is in.
- **position** (*Tuple*) – Position of the text.
- **rotation** (*Tuple*) – Rotation of the text, as a quaternion.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the text is visible.

Return type *Drawing.Text*

static clear ([*client_only* = False])
 Remove all objects being drawn.

Parameters **client_only** (*boolean*) – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

6.4.2 Line

class **Line**

A line. Created using *Drawing.add_line()*.

start

Start position of the line.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

end

End position of the line.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

reference_frame

Reference frame for the positions of the object.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

visible

Whether the object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

material

Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

thickness

Set the thickness

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

remove()

Remove the object.

6.4.3 Polygon

class **Polygon**

A polygon. Created using *Drawing.add_polygon()*.

vertices

Vertices for the polygon.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type List of Tuple of (number, number, number)

reference_frame

Reference frame for the positions of the object.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

visible

Whether the object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

remove ()

Remove the object.

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

material

Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

thickness

Set the thickness

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

6.4.4 Text

class Text

Text. Created using *Drawing.add_text()*.

position

Position of the text.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

rotation

Rotation of the text as a quaternion.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

reference_frame

Reference frame for the positions of the object.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

visible

Whether the object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

remove ()

Remove the object.

content

The text string

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

font

Name of the font

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

available_fonts

A list of all available fonts.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

size

Font size.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

character_size

Character size.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

style

Font style.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.FontStyle*

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

material

Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

alignment

Alignment.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.TextAlignment*

line_spacing

Line spacing.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

anchor

Anchor.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.TextAnchor*

6.5 InfernalRobotics API

Provides RPCs to interact with the *InfernalRobotics* mod. Provides the following classes:

6.5.1 InfernalRobotics

This service provides functionality to interact with *Infernal Robotics*.

static servo_groups (*vessel*)

A list of all the servo groups in the given *vessel*.

Parameters **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) –

Return type List of *InfernalRobotics.ServoGroup*

static servo_group_with_name (*vessel, name*)

Returns the servo group in the given *vessel* with the given *name*, or *nil* if none exists. If multiple servo groups have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) – Vessel to check.
- **name** (*string*) – Name of servo group to find.

Return type *InfernalRobotics.ServoGroup*

static servo_with_name (*vessel*, *name*)

Returns the servo in the given *vessel* with the given *name* or *nil* if none exists. If multiple servos have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) – Vessel to check.
- **name** (*string*) – Name of the servo to find.

Return type *InfernalRobotics.Servo*

6.5.2 ServoGroup

class ServoGroup

A group of servos, obtained by calling *InfernalRobotics.servo_groups()* or *InfernalRobotics.servo_group_with_name()*. Represents the “Servo Groups” in the Infernal-Robotics UI.

name

The name of the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *string*

forward_key

The key assigned to be the “forward” key for the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *string*

reverse_key

The key assigned to be the “reverse” key for the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *string*

speed

The speed multiplier for the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *number*

expanded

Whether the group is expanded in the Infernal-Robotics UI.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *boolean*

servos

The servos that are in the group.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *InfernalRobotics.Servo*

servo_with_name (*name*)

Returns the servo with the given *name* from this group, or *nil* if none exists.

Parameters *name* (*string*) – Name of servo to find.

Return type *InfernalRobotics.Servo*

parts

The parts containing the servos in the group.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of *SpaceCenter.Part*

move_right ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the right.

move_left ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the left.

move_center ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the center.

move_next_preset ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the next preset.

move_prev_preset ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the previous preset.

stop ()

Stops the servos in the group.

6.5.3 Servo

class Servo

Represents a servo. Obtained using
InfernalRobotics.ServoGroup.servos,
InfernalRobotics.ServoGroup.servo_with_name()
 or *InfernalRobotics.servo_with_name()*.

name

The name of the servo.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

part

The part containing the servo.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

highlight

Whether the servo should be highlighted in-game.

Attribute Write-only, cannot be read

Return type boolean

position

The position of the servo.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

min_config_position

The minimum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

max_config_position

The maximum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

min_position

The minimum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

max_position

The maximum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

config_speed

The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

speed

The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

current_speed

The current speed at which the servo is moving.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

acceleration

The current speed multiplier set in the UI.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

is_moving

Whether the servo is moving.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

is_free_moving

Whether the servo is freely moving.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

is_locked

Whether the servo is locked.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

is_axis_inverted

Whether the servos axis is inverted.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

move_right()

Moves the servo to the right.

move_left()

Moves the servo to the left.

move_center()

Moves the servo to the center.

move_next_preset()

Moves the servo to the next preset.

move_prev_preset()

Moves the servo to the previous preset.

move_to(*position*, *speed*)

Moves the servo to *position* and sets the speed multiplier to *speed*.

Parameters

- **position** (*number*) – The position to move the servo to.
- **speed** (*number*) – Speed multiplier for the movement.

stop()

Stops the servo.

6.5.4 Example

The following example gets the control group named “MyGroup”, prints out the names and positions of all of the servos in the group, then moves all of the servos to the right for 1 second.

```
local krpc = require 'krpc.init'
local platform = require 'krpc.platform'
local Types = require 'krpc.types'

local conn = krpc.connect(nil, nil, nil, 'InfernalRobotics Example')
local vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel

local group = conn.infernal_robotics.servo_group_with_name(vessel, 'MyGroup')
if group == Types.none then
    print('Group not found')
    os.exit(1)
end

for _, servo in ipairs(group.servos) do
    print(servo.name, servo.position)
end

group:move_right()
platform.sleep(1)
group:stop()
```

6.6 Kerbal Alarm Clock API

Provides RPCs to interact with the [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#) mod. Provides the following classes:

6.6.1 KerbalAlarmClock

This service provides functionality to interact with [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#).

alarms

A list of all the alarms.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set**Return type** List of *KerbalAlarmClock.Alarm***static alarm_with_name** (*name*)

Get the alarm with the given *name*, or *nil* if no alarms have that name. If more than one alarm has the name, only returns one of them.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – Name of the alarm to search for.

Return type *KerbalAlarmClock.Alarm*

static alarms_with_type (*type*)

Get a list of alarms of the specified *type*.

Parameters **type** (*KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmType*)

– Type of alarm to return.

Return type List of *KerbalAlarmClock.Alarm*

static create_alarm (*type, name, ut*)

Create a new alarm and return it.

Parameters

- **type** (*KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmType*) – Type of the new alarm.
- **name** (*string*) – Name of the new alarm.
- **ut** (*number*) – Time at which the new alarm should trigger.

Return type *KerbalAlarmClock.Alarm*

6.6.2 Alarm

class Alarm

Represents an alarm.
Obtained by calling
KerbalAlarmClock.alarms,
KerbalAlarmClock.alarm_with_name()
or *KerbalAlarmClock.alarms_with_type()*.

action

The action that the alarm triggers.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmAction*

margin

The number of seconds before the event that the alarm will fire.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

time

The time at which the alarm will fire.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

type

The type of the alarm.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmType*

id

The unique identifier for the alarm.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type string

name

The short name of the alarm.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

notes

The long description of the alarm.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

remaining

The number of seconds until the alarm will fire.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

repeat

Whether the alarm will be repeated after it has fired.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

repeat_period

The time delay to automatically create an alarm after it has fired.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

vessel

The vessel that the alarm is attached to.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

xfer_origin_body

The celestial body the vessel is departing from.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

xfer_target_body

The celestial body the vessel is arriving at.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

remove ()

Removes the alarm.

6.6.3 AlarmType

class **AlarmType**

The type of an alarm.

raw

An alarm for a specific date/time or a specific period in the future.

maneuver

An alarm based on the next maneuver node on the current ships flight path. This node will be stored and can be restored when you come back to the ship.

maneuver_auto

See *KerbAlArmoClock.AlarmType.maneuver*.

apoapsis

An alarm for furthest part of the orbit from the planet.

periapsis

An alarm for nearest part of the orbit from the planet.

ascending_node

Ascending node for the targeted object, or equatorial ascending node.

descending_node

Descending node for the targeted object, or equatorial descending node.

closest

An alarm based on the closest approach of this vessel to the targeted vessel, some number of orbits into the future.

contract

An alarm based on the expiry or deadline of contracts in career modes.

contract_auto

See *KerbAlArmoClock.AlarmType.contract*.

crew

An alarm that is attached to a crew member.

distance

An alarm that is triggered when a selected target comes within a chosen distance.

earth_time

An alarm based on the time in the “Earth” alternative Universe (aka the Real World).

launch_rendevous

An alarm that fires as your landed craft passes under the orbit of your target.

soi_change

An alarm manually based on when the next SOI

point is on the flight path or set to continually monitor the active flight path and add alarms as it detects SOI changes.

soi_change_auto

See *KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmType.soi_change*.

transfer

An alarm based on Interplanetary Transfer Phase Angles, i.e. when should I launch to planet X? Based on Kosmo Not's post and used in Olex's Calculator.

transfer_modelled

See *KerbalAlarmClock.AlarmType.transfer*.

6.6.4 AlarmAction

class AlarmAction

The action performed by an alarm when it fires.

do_nothing

Don't do anything at all...

do_nothing_delete_when_passed

Don't do anything, and delete the alarm.

kill_warp

Drop out of time warp.

kill_warp_only

Drop out of time warp.

message_only

Display a message.

pause_game

Pause the game.

6.6.5 Example

The following example creates a new alarm for the active vessel. The alarm is set to trigger after 10 seconds have passed, and display a message.

```
local krpc = require 'krpc.init'
local conn = krpc.connect(nil, nil, nil, 'Kerbal Alarm Clock Example')

local alarm = conn.kerbal_alarm_clock.create_alarm(
    conn.kerbal_alarm_clock.AlarmType.raw,
    'My New Alarm',
    conn.space_center.ut+10)

alarm.notes = '10 seconds have now passed since the alarm was created.'
alarm.action = conn.kerbal_alarm_clock.AlarmAction.message_only
```

6.7 RemoteTech API

6.7.1 RemoteTech

This service provides functionality to interact with `RemoteTech`.

ground_stations

The names of the ground stations.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

static comms (*vessel*)

Get a communications object, representing the communication capability of a particular vessel.

Parameters **vessel** (`SpaceCenter.Vessel`) –

Return type `RemoteTech.Comms`

static antenna (*part*)

Get the antenna object for a particular part.

Parameters **part** (`SpaceCenter.Part`) –

Return type `RemoteTech.Antenna`

6.7.2 Comms

class Comms

Communications for a vessel.

vessel

Get the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.Vessel`

has_local_control

Whether the vessel can be controlled locally.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

has_flight_computer

Whether the vessel has a flight computer on board.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

has_connection

Whether the vessel has any connection.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

has_connection_to_ground_station

Whether the vessel has a connection to a ground station.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

signal_delay

The shortest signal delay to the vessel, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

signal_delay_to_ground_station

The signal delay between the vessel and the closest ground station, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type number

signal_delay_to_vessel (*other*)

The signal delay between the this vessel and another vessel, in seconds.

Parameters *other* (`SpaceCenter.Vessel`) –

Return type number

antennas

The antennas for this vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of `RemoteTech.Antenna`

6.7.3 Antenna

class Antenna

A RemoteTech antenna. Obtained by calling `RemoteTech.Comms.antennas` or `RemoteTech.antenna()`.

part

Get the part containing this antenna.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.Part`

has_connection

Whether the antenna has a connection.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type boolean

target

The antenna object that the antenna is targeting. This property can be used

to set the target to
RemoteTech.Target.none or
RemoteTech.Target.active_vessel.
 To set the target to a celestial body, ground station or vessel see
RemoteTech.Antenna.target_body,
RemoteTech.Antenna.target_ground_station
 and *RemoteTech.Antenna.target_vessel*.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *RemoteTech.Target*

target_body

The celestial body the antenna is targetting.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

target_ground_station

The ground station the antenna is targetting.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

target_vessel

The vessel the antenna is targetting.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

class Target

The type of object an antenna is targetting. See
RemoteTech.Antenna.target.

active_vessel

The active vessel.

celestial_body

A celestial body.

ground_station

A ground station.

vessel

A specific vessel.

none

No target.

6.8 User Interface API

6.8.1 UI

Provides functionality for drawing and interacting with in-game user interface elements.

stock_canvas

The stock UI canvas.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.Canvas*

static add_canvas ()

Add a new canvas.

Return type *UI.Canvas*

Note: If you want to add UI elements to KSPs stock UI canvas, use *UI.stock_canvas*.

static message (content[, duration = 1.0][, position = 1])

Display a message on the screen.

Parameters

- **content** (*string*) – Message content.
- **duration** (*number*) – Duration before the message disappears, in seconds.
- **position** (*UI.MessagePosition*) – Position to display the message.

Note: The message appears just like a stock message, for example quicksave or quickload messages.

static clear ([client_only = False])

Remove all user interface elements.

Parameters **client_only** (*boolean*) – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

class MessagePosition

Message position.

top_left

Top left.

top_center

Top center.

top_right

Top right.

bottom_center

Bottom center.

6.8.2 Canvas

class Canvas

A canvas for user interface elements. See *UI.stock_canvas* and *UI.add_canvas()*.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the canvas.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

add_panel (*[visible = True]*)

Create a new container for user interface elements.

Parameters **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the panel is visible.

Return type *UI.Panel*

add_text (*content*, *[visible = True]*)

Add text to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** (*string*) – The text.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the text is visible.

Return type *UI.Text*

add_input_field (*[visible = True]*)

Add an input field to the canvas.

Parameters **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the input field is visible.

Return type *UI.InputField*

add_button (*content*, *[visible = True]*)

Add a button to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** (*string*) – The label for the button.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the button is visible.

Return type *UI.Button*

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

6.8.3 Panel

class Panel

A container for user interface elements. See *UI.Canvas.add_panel()*.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the panel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

add_panel ([*visible = True*])

Create a panel within this panel.

Parameters **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the new panel is visible.

Return type *UI.Panel*

add_text (*content*[, *visible = True*])

Add text to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** (*string*) – The text.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the text is visible.

Return type *UI.Text*

add_input_field ([*visible = True*])

Add an input field to the panel.

Parameters **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the input field is visible.

Return type *UI.InputField*

add_button (*content*[, *visible = True*])

Add a button to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** (*string*) – The label for the button.
- **visible** (*boolean*) – Whether the button is visible.

Return type *UI.Button*

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

6.8.4 Text

class Text

A text label. See *UI.Panel.add_text()*.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the text.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

content

The text string

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

font

Name of the font

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

available_fonts

A list of all available fonts.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type List of string

size

Font size.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

style

Font style.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.FontStyle*

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

alignment

Alignment.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.TextAnchor*

line_spacing

Line spacing.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type number

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

class FontStyle

Font style.

normal

Normal.

bold

Bold.

italic

Italic.

bold_and_italic

Bold and italic.

class TextAlignment

Text alignment.

left

Left aligned.

right

Right aligned.

center

Center aligned.

class TextAnchor

Text alignment.

lower_center

Lower center.

lower_left

Lower left.

lower_right

Lower right.

middle_center

Middle center.

middle_left

Middle left.

middle_right

Middle right.

upper_center

Upper center.

upper_left

Upper left.

upper_right

Upper right.

6.8.5 Button

class Button

A text label. See *UI.Panel.add_button()*.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the text.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

text

The text for the button.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.Text*

clicked

Whether the button has been clicked.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

Note: This property is set to true when the user clicks the button. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent button presses.

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

6.8.6 InputField

class InputField

An input field. See *UI.Panel.add_input_field()*.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the input field.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

value

The value of the input field.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type string

text

The text component of the input field.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *UI.Text*

Note: Use *UI.InputField.value* to get and set the value in the field. This object can be used to alter the style of the input field's text.

changed

Whether the input field has been changed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type boolean

Note: This property is set to true when the user modifies the value of the input field. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent changes.

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

6.8.7 Rect Transform

class RectTransform

A Unity engine Rect Transform for a UI object. See the [Unity manual](#) for more details.

position

Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

local_position

Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

size

Width and height of the rectangle.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

upper_right

Position of the rectangles upper right corner relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

lower_left

Position of the rectangles lower left corner relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

anchor

Set the minimum and maximum anchor points as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

Attribute Write-only, cannot be read

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

anchor_max

The anchor point for the lower left corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

anchor_min

The anchor point for the upper right corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

pivot

Location of the pivot point around which the rectangle rotates, defined as a fraction of the size of the rectangle itself.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number)

rotation

Rotation, as a quaternion, of the object around its pivot point.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number, number)

scale

Scale factor applied to the object in the x, y and z dimensions.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type Tuple of (number, number, number)

7.1 Python Client

This client provides functionality to interact with a kRPC server from programs written in Python. It can be [installed](#) using PyPI or [downloaded from GitHub](#).

7.1.1 Installing the Library

The python client and all of its dependencies can be installed using pip with a single command. It supports Python 2.7+ and 3.x

On linux:

```
pip install krpc
```

On Windows:

```
C:\Python27\Scripts\pip.exe install krpc
```

7.1.2 Using the Library

Once it's installed, simply `import krpc` and you are good to go! You can check what version you have installed by running the following script:

```
import krpc
print(krpc.__version__)
```

7.1.3 Connecting to the Server

To connect to a server, use the `krpc.connect()` function. This returns a connection object through which you can interact with the server. For example to connect to a server running on the local machine:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect(name='Example')
print(conn.krpc.get_status().version)
```

This function also accepts arguments that specify what address and port numbers to connect to. For example:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect(name='Remote example', address='my.domain.name', rpc_port=1000, stream_port=1001)
print(conn.krpc.get_status().version)
```

7.1.4 Interacting with the Server

Interaction with the server is performed via the client object (of type `krpc.client.Client`) returned when connecting to the server using `krpc.connect()`.

Upon connecting, the client interrogates the server to find out what functionality it provides and dynamically adds all of the classes, methods, properties to the client object.

For example, all of the functionality provided by the SpaceCenter service is accessible via `conn.space_center` and the functionality provided by the InfernalRobotics service is accessible via `conn.infernal_robotics`. To explore the functionality provided by a service, you can use the `help()` function from an interactive terminal. For example, running `help(conn.space_center)` will list all of the classes, enumerations, procedures and properties provided by the SpaceCenter service. Or for a class, such as the vessel class provided by the SpaceCenter service by calling `help(conn.space_center.Vessel)`.

Calling methods, getting or setting properties, etc. are mapped to remote procedure calls and passed to the server by the python client.

7.1.5 Streaming Data from the Server

A stream repeatedly executes a function on the server, with a fixed set of argument values. It provides a more efficient way of repeatedly getting the result of a function, avoiding the network overhead of having to invoke it directly.

For example, consider the following loop that continuously prints out the position of the active vessel. This loop incurs significant communication overheads, as the `vessel.position` function is called repeatedly.

```
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
refframe = vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame
while True:
    print vessel.position(refframe)
```

The following code achieves the same thing, but is far more efficient. It calls `krpc.client.Client.add_stream()` once at the start of the program to create a stream, and then repeatedly gets the position from the stream.

```
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
refframe = vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame
position = conn.add_stream(vessel.position, refframe)
while True:
    print position()
```

A stream can be created by calling `krpc.client.Client.add_stream()` or using the `with` statement applied to `krpc.client.Client.stream()`. Both of these approaches return an instance of the `krpc.stream.Stream` class.

Both methods and attributes can be streamed. The example given above demonstrates how to stream methods. The following example shows how to stream an attribute (in this case `vessel.control.abort`):

```
abort = conn.add_stream(getattr, vessel.control, 'abort')
while not abort():
    ...
```

7.1.6 Client API Reference

connect (`[address='127.0.0.1']`, `[rpc_port=50000]`, `[stream_port=50001]`, `[name=None]`)

This function creates a connection to a kRPC server. It returns a `krpc.client.Client` object, through which the server can be communicated with.

Parameters

- **address** (*str*) – The address of the server to connect to. Can either be a hostname or an IP address in dotted decimal notation. Defaults to '127.0.0.1'.
- **rpc_port** (*int*) – The port number of the RPC Server. Defaults to 50000.
- **stream_port** (*int*) – The port number of the Stream Server. Defaults to 50001.
- **name** (*str*) – A descriptive name for the connection. This is passed to the server and appears, for example, in the client connection dialog on the in-game server window.

class Client

This class provides the interface for communicating with the server. It is dynamically populated with all the functionality provided by the server. Instances of this class should be obtained by calling `krpc.connect()`.

add_stream (*func*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Create a stream for the function *func* called with arguments *args* and *kwargs*. Returns a `krpc.stream.Stream` object.

stream (*func*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Allows use of the `with` statement to create a stream and automatically remove it from the server when it goes out of scope. The function to be streamed should be passed as *func*, and its arguments as *args* and *kwargs*.

For example, to stream the result of method call `vessel.position(refframe)`:

```
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel
refframe = vessel.orbit.body.reference_frame
with conn.stream(vessel.position, refframe) as pos:
    print('Position =', pos())
```

Or to stream the property `conn.space_center.ut`:

```
with conn.stream(getattr(conn.space_center, 'ut')) as ut:
    print('Universal Time =', ut())
```

close()

Closes the connection to the server.

krpc

The built-in KRPC class, providing basic interactions with the server.

Return type `krpc.client.KRPC`

class KRPC

This class provides access to the basic server functionality provided by the KRPC service. An instance can be obtained by calling `krpc.client.Client.krpc`. Most of this functionality is used internally by the python client (for example to create and remove streams) and therefore does not need to be used directly from application code. The only exception that may be useful is:

get_status()

Gets a status message from the server containing information including the server's version string and performance statistics.

For example, the following prints out the version string for the server:

```
print('Server version =', conn.krpc.get_status().version)
```

Or to get the rate at which the server is sending and receiving data over the network:

```
status = conn.krpc.get_status()
print('Data in =', (status.bytes_read_rate/1024.0), 'KB/s')
print('Data out =', (status.bytes_written_rate/1024.0), 'KB/s')
```

class Stream

__call__()
Gets the most recently received value for the stream.

remove()
Remove the stream from the server.

7.2 KRPC API

Main kRPC service, used by clients to interact with basic server functionality.

static get_status()
Returns some information about the server, such as the version.

Return type `krpc.schema.KRPC.Status`

static get_services()
Returns information on all services, procedures, classes, properties etc. provided by the server. Can be used by client libraries to automatically create functionality such as stubs.

Return type `krpc.schema.KRPC.Services`

current_game_scene
Get the current game scene.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `GameScene`

static add_stream(request)
Add a streaming request and return its identifier.

Parameters **request** (`krpc.schema.KRPC.Request`) –

Return type `int`

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the Python client library.

static remove_stream(id)
Remove a streaming request.

Parameters **id** (`int`) –

Note: Do not call this method from client code. Use *streams* provided by the Python client library.

class GameScene
The game scene. See *current_game_scene*.

space_center
The game scene showing the Kerbal Space Center buildings.

flight

The game scene showing a vessel in flight (or on the launchpad/runway).

tracking_station

The tracking station.

editor_vab

The Vehicle Assembly Building.

editor_sph

The Space Plane Hangar.

7.3 SpaceCenter API

7.3.1 SpaceCenter

Provides functionality to interact with Kerbal Space Program. This includes controlling the active vessel, managing its resources, planning maneuver nodes and auto-piloting.

active_vessel

The currently active vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *Vessel*

vessels

A list of all the vessels in the game.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Vessel*

bodies

A dictionary of all celestial bodies (planets, moons, etc.) in the game, keyed by the name of the body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type dict from str to *CelestialBody*

target_body

The currently targeted celestial body.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *CelestialBody*

target_vessel

The currently targeted vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *Vessel*

target_docking_port

The currently targeted docking port.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *DockingPort*

static clear_target ()

Clears the current target.

static launchable_vessels (*craft_directory*)

Returns a list of vessels from the given *craft_directory* that can be launched.

Parameters **craft_directory** (*str*) – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory. For example "VAB" or "SPH".

Return type list of str

static launch_vessel (*craft_directory*, *name*, *launch_site*)

Launch a vessel.

Parameters

- **craft_directory** (*str*) – Name of the directory in the current saves “Ships” directory, that contains the craft file. For example "VAB" or "SPH".
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the vessel to launch. This is the name of the ".craft" file in the save directory, without the ".craft" file extension.
- **launch_site** (*str*) – Name of the launch site. For example "LaunchPad" or "Runway".

static launch_vessel_from_vab (*name*)

Launch a new vessel from the VAB onto the launchpad.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling *launch_vessel()* with the craft directory set to “VAB” and the launch site set to “LaunchPad”.

static launch_vessel_from_sph (*name*)

Launch a new vessel from the SPH onto the runway.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of the vessel to launch.

Note: This is equivalent to calling *launch_vessel()* with the craft directory set to “SPH” and the launch site set to “Runway”.

static save (*name*)

Save the game with a given name. This will create a save file called *name.sfs* in the folder of the current save game.

Parameters **name** (*str*) –

static load (*name*)

Load the game with the given name. This will create a load a save file called *name.sfs* from the folder of the current save game.

Parameters **name** (*str*) –

static quicksave ()

Save a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling *save()* with the name “quicksave”.

static quickload ()

Load a quicksave.

Note: This is the same as calling `load()` with the name “quicksave”.

camera

An object that can be used to control the camera.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `Camera`

ut

The current universal time in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

g

The value of the [gravitational constant](#) G in $N(m/kg)^2$.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

warp_mode

The current time warp mode. Returns `WarpMode.none` if time warp is not active, `WarpMode.rails` if regular “on-rails” time warp is active, or `WarpMode.physics` if physical time warp is active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `WarpMode`

warp_rate

The current warp rate. This is the rate at which time is passing for either on-rails or physical time warp. For example, a value of 10 means time is passing 10x faster than normal. Returns 1 if time warp is not active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

warp_factor

The current warp factor. This is the index of the rate at which time is passing for either regular “on-rails” or physical time warp. Returns 0 if time warp is not active. When in on-rails time warp, this is equal to `rails_warp_factor`, and in physics time warp, this is equal to `physics_warp_factor`.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

rails_warp_factor

The time warp rate, using regular “on-rails” time warp. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if physical time warp is active. If requested time warp factor cannot be set, it will be set to the next lowest possible value. For example, if the vessel is too close to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type int

physics_warp_factor

The physical time warp rate. A value between 0 and 3 inclusive. 0 means no time warp. Returns 0 if regular “on-rails” time warp is active.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type int

static `can_rails_warp_at` (*[factor = 1]*)

Returns `True` if regular “on-rails” time warp can be used, at the specified warp *factor*. The maximum time warp rate is limited by various things, including how close the active vessel is to a planet. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Parameters `factor` (*int*) – The warp factor to check.

Return type `bool`

maximum_rails_warp_factor

The current maximum regular “on-rails” warp factor that can be set. A value between 0 and 7 inclusive. See [the KSP wiki](#) for details.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `int`

static `warp_to` (*ut*, *[max_rails_rate = 100000.0]*, *[max_physics_rate = 2.0]*)

Uses time acceleration to warp forward to a time in the future, specified by universal time *ut*. This call blocks until the desired time is reached. Uses regular “on-rails” or physical time warp as appropriate. For example, physical time warp is used when the active vessel is traveling through an atmosphere. When using regular “on-rails” time warp, the warp rate is limited by *max_rails_rate*, and when using physical time warp, the warp rate is limited by *max_physics_rate*.

Parameters

- **ut** (*float*) – The universal time to warp to, in seconds.
- **max_rails_rate** (*float*) – The maximum warp rate in regular “on-rails” time warp.
- **max_physics_rate** (*float*) – The maximum warp rate in physical time warp.

Returns When the time warp is complete.

static `transform_position` (*position*, *from*, *to*)

Converts a position vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **position** (*tuple*) – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (`ReferenceFrame`) – The reference frame that the position vector is in.
- **to** (`ReferenceFrame`) – The reference frame to convert the position vector to.

Returns The corresponding position vector in reference frame *to*.

Return type `tuple` of (`float`, `float`, `float`)

static `transform_direction` (*direction*, *from*, *to*)

Converts a direction vector from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **direction** (*tuple*) – Direction vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (`ReferenceFrame`) – The reference frame that the direction vector is in.
- **to** (`ReferenceFrame`) – The reference frame to convert the direction vector to.

Returns The corresponding direction vector in reference frame *to*.

Return type `tuple` of (`float`, `float`, `float`)

static `transform_rotation` (*rotation*, *from*, *to*)

Converts a rotation from one reference frame to another.

Parameters

- **rotation** (*tuple*) – Rotation in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (*ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame that the rotation is in.
- **to** (*ReferenceFrame*) – The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

Returns The corresponding rotation in reference frame *to*.

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

static transform_velocity (*position, velocity, from, to*)

Converts a velocity vector (acting at the specified position vector) from one reference frame to another. The position vector is required to take the relative angular velocity of the reference frames into account.

Parameters

- **position** (*tuple*) – Position vector in reference frame *from*.
- **velocity** (*tuple*) – Velocity vector in reference frame *from*.
- **from** (*ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame that the position and velocity vectors are in.
- **to** (*ReferenceFrame*) – The reference frame to covert the velocity vector to.

Returns The corresponding velocity in reference frame *to*.

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

far_available

Whether [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

class WarpMode

The time warp mode. Returned by *WarpMode*

rails

Time warp is active, and in regular “on-rails” mode.

physics

Time warp is active, and in physical time warp mode.

none

Time warp is not active.

7.3.2 Vessel

class Vessel

These objects are used to interact with vessels in KSP. This includes getting orbital and flight data, manipulating control inputs and managing resources. Created using *active_vessel* or *vessels*.

name

The name of the vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

type

The type of the vessel.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *VesselType*

situation

The situation the vessel is in.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *VesselSituation*

recoverable

Whether the vessel is recoverable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

recover ()

Recover the vessel.

met

The mission elapsed time in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

flight ([reference_frame = None])

Returns a *Flight* object that can be used to get flight telemetry for the vessel, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame. Defaults to the vessel's surface reference frame (*Vessel.surface_reference_frame*).

Return type *Flight*

Note: When this is called with no arguments, the vessel's surface reference frame is used. This reference frame moves with the vessel, therefore velocities and speeds returned by the flight object will be zero. See the [reference frames tutorial](#) for examples of getting the *orbital speed* and *surface speed* of a vessel.

orbit

The current orbit of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Orbit*

control

Returns a *Control* object that can be used to manipulate the vessel's control inputs. For example, its pitch/yaw/roll controls, RCS and thrust.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Control*

auto_pilot

An *AutoPilot* object, that can be used to perform simple auto-piloting of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *AutoPilot*

resources

A *Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Resources*

resources_in_decouple_stage (*stage*[, *cumulative* = *True*])

Returns a *Resources* object, that can used to get information about resources stored in a given *stage*.

Parameters

- **stage** (*int*) – Get resources for parts that are decoupled in this stage.
- **cumulative** (*bool*) – When *False*, returns the resources for parts decoupled in just the given stage. When *True* returns the resources decoupled in the given stage and all subsequent stages combined.

Return type *Resources*

Note: For details on stage numbering, see the discussion on *Staging*.

parts

A *Parts* object, that can used to interact with the parts that make up this vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Parts*

mass

The total mass of the vessel, including resources, in kg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

dry_mass

The total mass of the vessel, excluding resources, in kg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thrust

The total thrust currently being produced by the vessel's engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.thrust* for every engine in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

available_thrust

Gets the total available thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.available_thrust* for every active engine in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_thrust

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines, in Newtons. This is computed by summing *Engine.max_thrust* for every active engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_vacuum_thrust

The total maximum thrust that can be produced by the vessel's active engines when the vessel is in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is computed by summing `Engine.max_vacuum_thrust` for every active engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

specific_impulse

The combined specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

vacuum_specific_impulse

The combined vacuum specific impulse of all active engines, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse

The combined specific impulse of all active engines at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds. This is computed using the formula [described here](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

moment_of_inertia

The moment of inertia of the vessel around its center of mass in $kg.m^2$. The inertia values are around the pitch, roll and yaw directions respectively. This corresponds to the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.reference_frame`).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

inertia_tensor

The inertia tensor of the vessel around its center of mass, in the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.reference_frame`). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of float

available_torque

The maximum torque that the vessel generate. Includes contributions from reaction wheels, RCS, gim-balled engines and aerodynamic control surfaces. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (`Vessel.reference_frame`). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

available_reaction_wheel_torque

The maximum torque that the currently active and powered reaction wheels can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

available_rcs_torque

The maximum torque that the currently active RCS thrusters can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

available_engine_torque

The maximum torque that the currently active and gimballed engines can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

available_control_surface_torque

The maximum torque that the aerodynamic control surfaces can generate. Returns the torques in $N.m$ around each of the coordinate axes of the vessels reference frame (*Vessel.reference_frame*). These axes are equivalent to the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessel.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel.
- The x-axis points out to the right of the vessel.
- The y-axis points in the forward direction of the vessel.
- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

orbital_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the vessels orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.

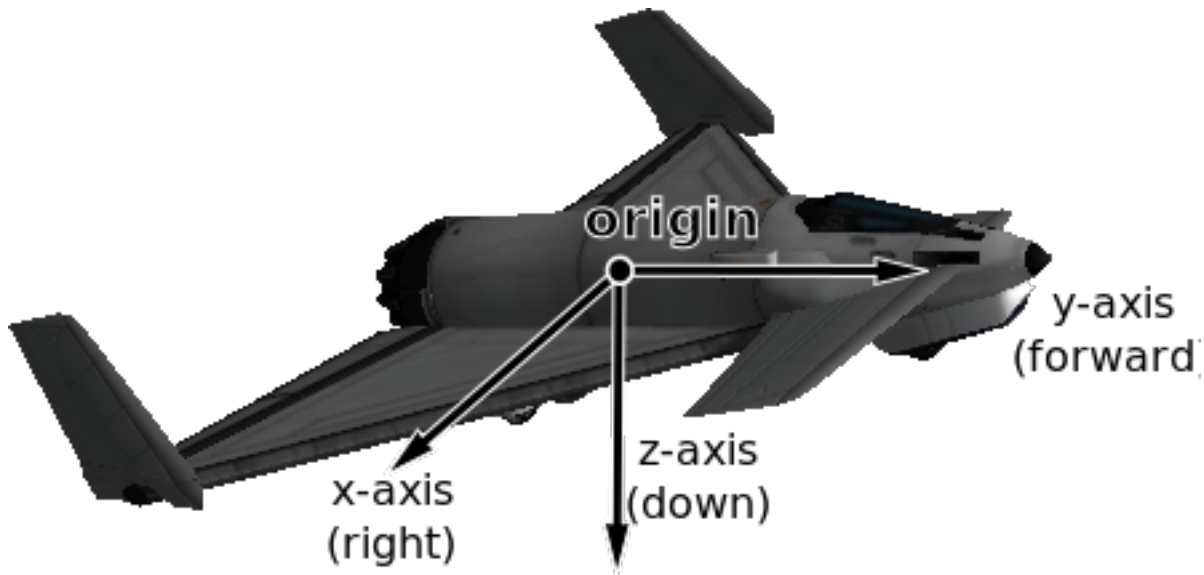


Fig. 7.1: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Aeris 3A aircraft

- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘orbit’ mode on the navball.

surface_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the north and up directions on the surface of the body.
- The x-axis points in the *zenith* direction (upwards, normal to the body being orbited, from the center of the body towards the center of mass of the vessel).
- The y-axis points northwards towards the *astronomical horizon* (north, and tangential to the surface of the body – the direction in which a compass would point when on the surface).
- The z-axis points eastwards towards the *astronomical horizon* (east, and tangential to the surface of the body – east on a compass when on the surface).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

Note: Be careful not to confuse this with ‘surface’ mode on the navball.

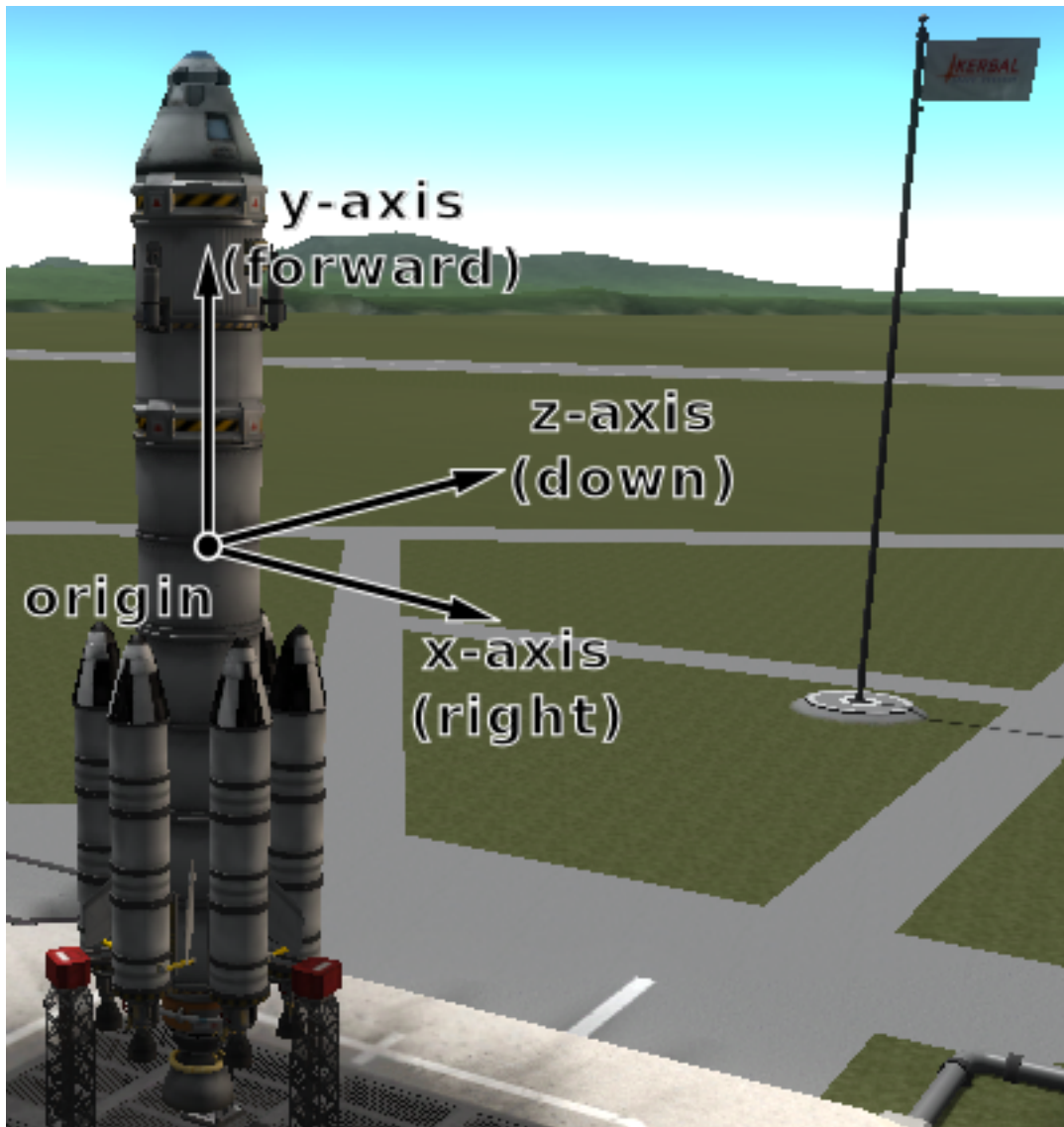


Fig. 7.2: Vessel reference frame origin and axes for the Kerbal-X rocket

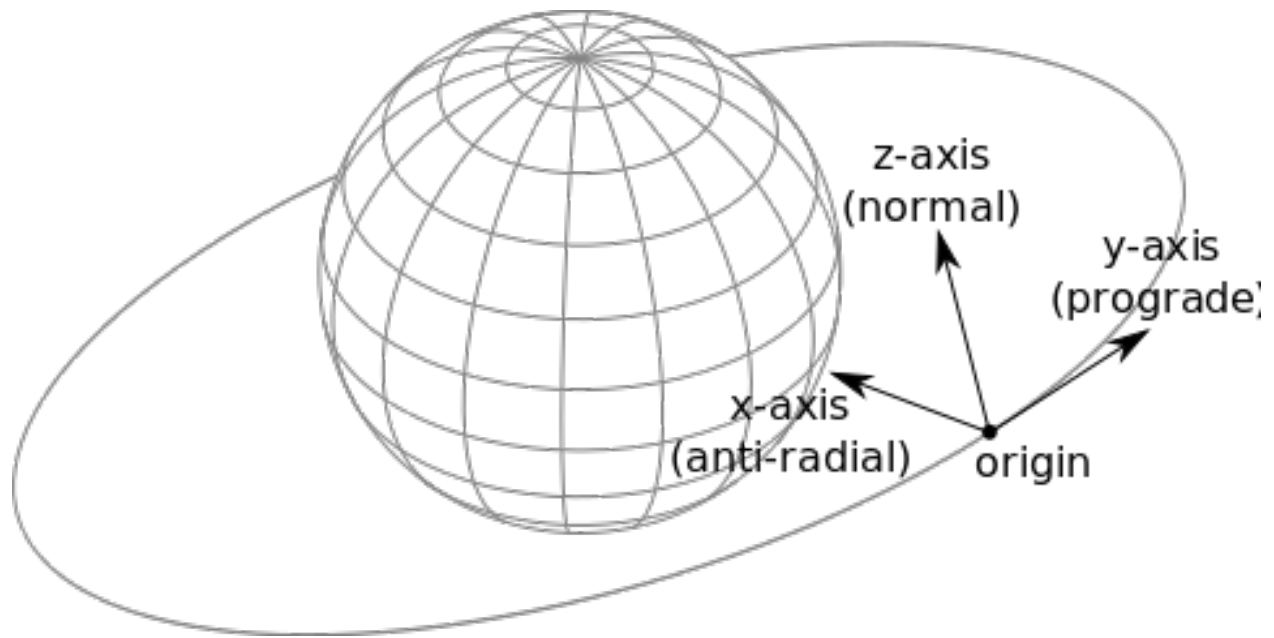


Fig. 7.3: Vessel orbital reference frame origin and axes

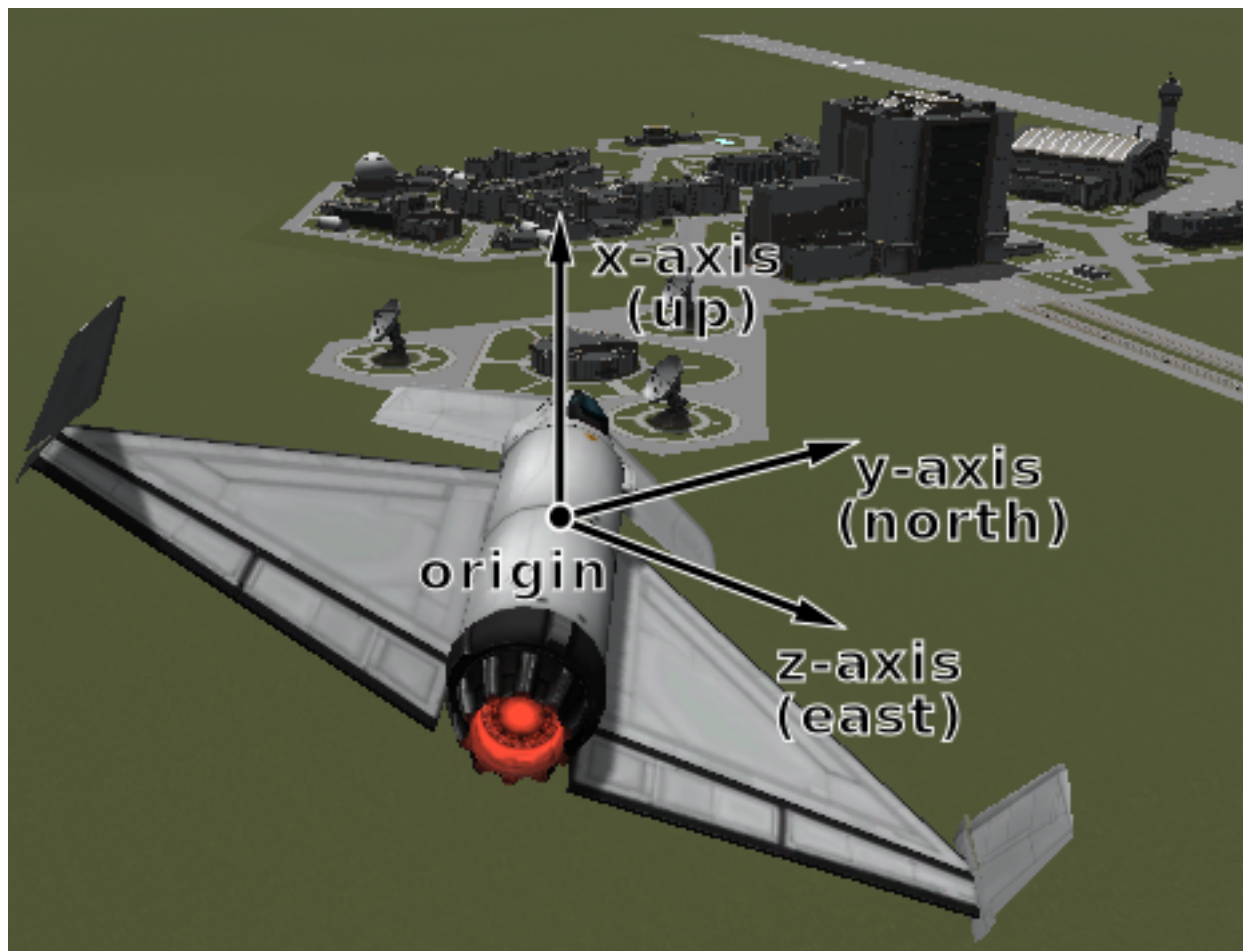


Fig. 7.4: Vessel surface reference frame origin and axes

surface_velocity_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the vessel, and orientated with the velocity vector of the vessel relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the vessel.
- The axes rotate with the vessel's velocity vector.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the vessel's velocity vector, relative to the surface of the body being orbited.
- The z-axis is in the plane of the [astronomical horizon](#).
- The x-axis is orthogonal to the other two axes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type [ReferenceFrame](#)

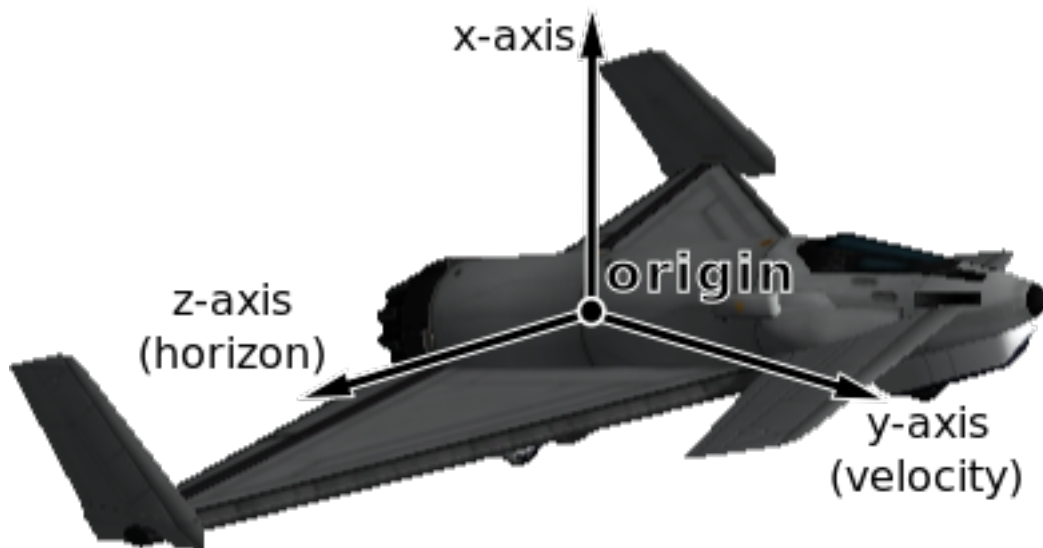


Fig. 7.5: Vessel surface velocity reference frame origin and axes

position (reference_frame)

Returns the position vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

velocity (reference_frame)

Returns the velocity vector of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

rotation (reference_frame)

Returns the rotation of the center of mass of the vessel in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

direction (*reference_frame*)

Returns the direction in which the vessel is pointing, as a unit vector, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

angular_velocity (*reference_frame*)

Returns the angular velocity of the vessel in the given reference frame. The magnitude of the returned vector is the rotational speed in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation (using the right hand rule).

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

class VesselType

The type of a vessel. See [Vessel.type](#).

ship

Ship.

station

Station.

lander

Lander.

probe

Probe.

rover

Rover.

base

Base.

debris

Debris.

class VesselSituation

The situation a vessel is in. See [Vessel.situation](#).

docked

Vessel is docked to another.

escaping

Escaping.

flying

Vessel is flying through an atmosphere.

landed

Vessel is landed on the surface of a body.

orbiting

Vessel is orbiting a body.

pre_launch

Vessel is awaiting launch.

splashed

Vessel has splashed down in an ocean.

sub_orbital

Vessel is on a sub-orbital trajectory.

7.3.3 CelestialBody

class CelestialBody

Represents a celestial body (such as a planet or moon). See *bodies*.

name

The name of the body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type str

satellites

A list of celestial bodies that are in orbit around this celestial body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *CelestialBody*

orbit

The orbit of the body.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Orbit*

mass

The mass of the body, in kilograms.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

gravitational_parameter

The *standard gravitational parameter* of the body in m^3s^{-2} .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

surface_gravity

The acceleration due to gravity at sea level (mean altitude) on the body, in m/s^2 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

rotational_period

The sidereal rotational period of the body, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

rotational_speed

The rotational speed of the body, in radians per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

equatorial_radius

The equatorial radius of the body, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

surface_height (*latitude, longitude*)

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water this is equal to 0.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*float*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*float*) – Longitude in degrees

Return type float

bedrock_height (*latitude, longitude*)

The height of the surface relative to mean sea level at the given position, in meters. When over water, this is the height of the sea-bed and is therefore a negative value.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*float*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*float*) – Longitude in degrees

Return type float

msl_position (*latitude, longitude, reference_frame*)

The position at mean sea level at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*float*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*float*) – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

surface_position (*latitude, longitude, reference_frame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position of the surface of the water.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*float*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*float*) – Longitude in degrees
- **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

bedrock_position (*latitude, longitude, reference_frame*)

The position of the surface at the given latitude and longitude, in the given reference frame. When over water, this is the position at the bottom of the sea-bed.

Parameters

- **latitude** (*float*) – Latitude in degrees
- **longitude** (*float*) – Longitude in degrees

- **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) – Reference frame for the returned position vector

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

sphere_of_influence

The radius of the sphere of influence of the body, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

has_atmosphere

True if the body has an atmosphere.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

atmosphere_depth

The depth of the atmosphere, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

has_atmospheric_oxygen

True if there is oxygen in the atmosphere, required for air-breathing engines.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to the celestial body.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the body.
- The x-axis points from the center of the body towards the intersection of the prime meridian and equator (the position at 0° longitude, 0° latitude).
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points from the center of the body towards the equator at 90°E longitude.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type [ReferenceFrame](#)

non_rotating_reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, and orientated in a fixed direction (it does not rotate with the body).

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes do not rotate.
- The x-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.
- The y-axis points from the center of the body towards the north pole.
- The z-axis points in an arbitrary direction through the equator.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

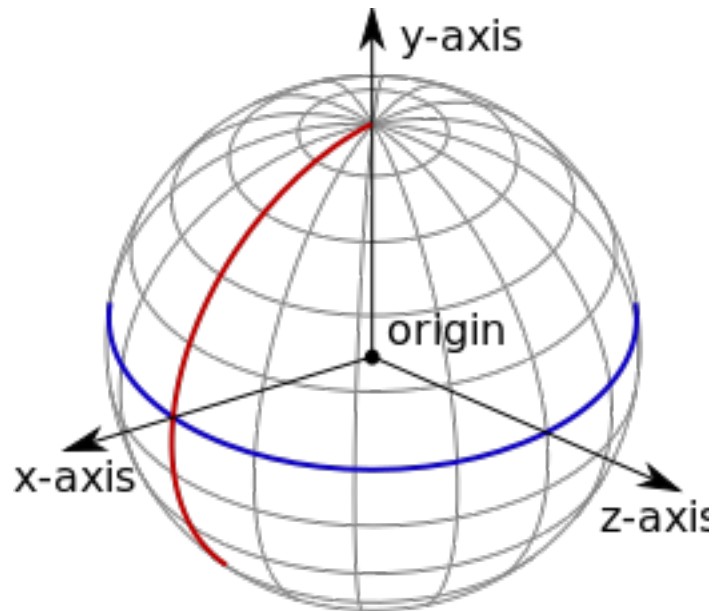


Fig. 7.6: Celestial body reference frame origin and axes. The equator is shown in blue, and the prime meridian in red.

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

orbital_reference_frame

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to this celestial body, but orientated with the body's orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.

- The origin is at the center of the body.
- The axes rotate with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

position (*reference_frame*)

Returns the position vector of the center of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

velocity (*reference_frame*)

Returns the velocity vector of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

rotation (*reference_frame*)

Returns the rotation of the body in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

direction (*reference_frame*)

Returns the direction in which the north pole of the celestial body is pointing, as a unit vector, in the specified reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

angular_velocity (*reference_frame*)

Returns the angular velocity of the body in the specified reference frame. The magnitude of the vector is the rotational speed of the body, in radians per second, and the direction of the vector indicates the axis of rotation, using the right-hand rule.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

7.3.4 Flight

class Flight

Used to get flight telemetry for a vessel, by calling *Vessel.flight()*. All of the information returned by this class is given in the reference frame passed to that method. Obtained by calling *Vessel.flight()*.

Note: To get orbital information, such as the apoapsis or inclination, see *Orbit*.

g_force

The current G force acting on the vessel in m/s^2 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

mean_altitude

The altitude above sea level, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

surface_altitude

The altitude above the surface of the body or sea level, whichever is closer, in meters. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

bedrock_altitude

The altitude above the surface of the body, in meters. When over water, this is the altitude above the sea floor. Measured from the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

elevation

The elevation of the terrain under the vessel, in meters. This is the height of the terrain above sea level, and is negative when the vessel is over the sea.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

latitude

The **latitude** of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

longitude

The **longitude** of the vessel for the body being orbited, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

velocity

The velocity vector of the vessel. The magnitude of the vector is the speed of the vessel in meters per second. The direction of the vector is the direction of the vessels motion.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

speed

The speed of the vessel in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

horizontal_speed

The horizontal speed of the vessel in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

vertical_speed

The vertical speed of the vessel in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

center_of_mass

The position of the center of mass of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

rotation

The rotation of the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

direction

The direction vector that the vessel is pointing in.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

pitch

The pitch angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -90° and +90°.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

heading

The heading angle of the vessel relative to north, in degrees. A value between 0° and 360°.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

roll

The roll angle of the vessel relative to the horizon, in degrees. A value between -180° and +180°.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

prograde

The unit direction vector pointing in the prograde direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

retrograde

The unit direction vector pointing in the retrograde direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

normal

The unit direction vector pointing in the normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

anti_normal

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-normal direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

radial

The unit direction vector pointing in the radial direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

anti_radial

The unit direction vector pointing in the anti-radial direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

atmosphere_density

The current density of the atmosphere around the vessel, in kg/m^3 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

dynamic_pressure

The dynamic pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals. This is a measure of the strength of the aerodynamic forces. It is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{air density} \cdot \text{velocity}^2$. It is commonly denoted as Q .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

static_pressure

The static atmospheric pressure acting on the vessel, in Pascals.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

aerodynamic_force

The total aerodynamic forces acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

lift

The [aerodynamic lift](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

drag

The [aerodynamic drag](#) currently acting on the vessel, as a vector pointing in the direction of the force, with its magnitude equal to the strength of the force in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: Calculated using [KSPs stock aerodynamic model](#). Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

speed_of_sound

The speed of sound, in the atmosphere around the vessel, in m/s .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

mach

The speed of the vessel, in multiples of the speed of sound.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

equivalent_air_speed

The [equivalent air speed](#) of the vessel, in m/s .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Not available when [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) is installed.

terminal_velocity

An estimate of the current terminal velocity of the vessel, in m/s . This is the speed at which the drag forces cancel out the force of gravity.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Calculated using [KSP's stock aerodynamic model](#), or [Ferram Aerospace Research](#) if it is installed.

angle_of_attack

Gets the pitch angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

sideslip_angle

Gets the yaw angle between the orientation of the vessel and its velocity vector, in degrees.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

total_air_temperature

The [total air temperature](#) of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin. This temperature includes the [Flight.static_air_temperature](#) and the vessel's kinetic energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

static_air_temperature

The **static** (**ambient**) **temperature** of the atmosphere around the vessel, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

stall_fraction

Gets the current amount of stall, between 0 and 1. A value greater than 0.005 indicates a minor stall and a value greater than 0.5 indicates a large-scale stall.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

drag_coefficient

Gets the coefficient of drag. This is the amount of drag produced by the vessel. It depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

lift_coefficient

Gets the coefficient of lift. This is the amount of lift produced by the vessel, and depends on air speed, air density and wing area.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

ballistic_coefficient

Gets the **ballistic coefficient**.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

thrust_specific_fuel_consumption

Gets the thrust specific fuel consumption for the jet engines on the vessel. This is a measure of the efficiency of the engines, with a lower value indicating a more efficient vessel. This value is the number of Newtons of fuel that are burned, per hour, to product one newton of thrust.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: Requires [Ferram Aerospace Research](#).

7.3.5 Orbit

class `Orbit`

Describes an orbit. For example, the orbit of a vessel, obtained by calling `Vessel.orbit`, or a celestial body, obtained by calling `CelestialBody.orbit`.

body

The celestial body (e.g. planet or moon) around which the object is orbiting.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `CelestialBody`

apoapsis

Gets the apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `float`

Note: For the apoapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use `Orbit.apoapsis_altitude`.

periapsis

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, from the center of mass of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `float`

Note: For the periapsis altitude reported on the in-game map view, use `Orbit.periapsis_altitude`.

apoapsis_altitude

The apoapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `float`

Note: This is equal to `Orbit.apoapsis` minus the equatorial radius of the body.

periapsis_altitude

The periapsis of the orbit, in meters, above the sea level of the body being orbited.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `float`

Note: This is equal to `Orbit.periapsis` minus the equatorial radius of the body.

semi_major_axis

The semi-major axis of the orbit, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

semi_minor_axis

The semi-minor axis of the orbit, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

radius

The current radius of the orbit, in meters. This is the distance between the center of mass of the object in orbit, and the center of mass of the body around which it is orbiting.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

speed

The current orbital speed of the object in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Note: This value will change over time if the orbit is elliptical.

period

The orbital period, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

time_to_apoapsis

The time until the object reaches apoapsis, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

time_to_periapsis

The time until the object reaches periapsis, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

eccentricity

The [eccentricity](#) of the orbit.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

inclination

The [inclination](#) of the orbit, in radians.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

longitude_of_ascending_node

The [longitude of the ascending node](#), in radians.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

argument_of_periapsis

The [argument of periapsis](#), in radians.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

mean_anomaly_at_epoch

The [mean anomaly at epoch](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

epoch

The time since the epoch (the point at which the [mean anomaly at epoch](#) was measured, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

mean_anomaly

The [mean anomaly](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

eccentric_anomaly

The [eccentric anomaly](#).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

static reference_plane_normal (*reference_frame*)

The unit direction vector that is normal to the orbits reference plane, in the given reference frame. The reference plane is the plane from which the orbits inclination is measured.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

static reference_plane_direction (*reference_frame*)

The unit direction vector from which the orbits longitude of ascending node is measured, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** ([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

time_to_soi_change

The time until the object changes sphere of influence, in seconds. Returns NaN if the object is not going to change sphere of influence.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

next_orbit

If the object is going to change sphere of influence in the future, returns the new orbit after the change. Otherwise returns `None`.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Orbit*

7.3.6 Control

class **Control**

Used to manipulate the controls of a vessel. This includes adjusting the throttle, enabling/disabling systems such as SAS and RCS, or altering the direction in which the vessel is pointing. Obtained by calling *Vessel.control*.

Note: Control inputs (such as pitch, yaw and roll) are zeroed when all clients that have set one or more of these inputs are no longer connected.

sas

The state of SAS.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot.sas*

sas_mode

The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SASMode*

Note: Equivalent to *AutoPilot.sas_mode*

speed_mode

The current *SpeedMode* of the navball. This is the mode displayed next to the speed at the top of the navball.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpeedMode*

rcs

The state of RCS.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

gear

The state of the landing gear/legs.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

lights

The state of the lights.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

brakes

The state of the wheel brakes.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

abort

The state of the abort action group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

throttle

The state of the throttle. A value between 0 and 1.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

pitch

The state of the pitch control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the w and s keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

yaw

The state of the yaw control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the a and d keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

roll

The state of the roll control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the q and e keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

forward

The state of the forward translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the h and n keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

up

The state of the up translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the i and k keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

right

The state of the right translational control. A value between -1 and 1. Equivalent to the j and l keys.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

wheel_throttle

The state of the wheel throttle. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 rotates the wheels forwards, a value of -1 rotates the wheels backwards.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

wheel_steering

The state of the wheel steering. A value between -1 and 1. A value of 1 steers to the left, and a value of -1 steers to the right.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

current_stage

The current stage of the vessel. Corresponds to the stage number in the in-game UI.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type int

activate_next_stage()

Activates the next stage. Equivalent to pressing the space bar in-game.

Returns A list of vessel objects that are jettisoned from the active vessel.

Return type list of *Vessel*

get_action_group(group)

Returns `True` if the given action group is enabled.

Parameters **group** (*int*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

Return type bool

set_action_group(group, state)

Sets the state of the given action group (a value between 0 and 9 inclusive).

Parameters

- **group** (*int*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.
- **state** (*bool*) –

toggle_action_group(group)

Toggles the state of the given action group.

Parameters **group** (*int*) – A number between 0 and 9 inclusive.

add_node(ut[, prograde = 0.0][, normal = 0.0][, radial = 0.0])

Creates a maneuver node at the given universal time, and returns a *Node* object that can be used to modify it. Optionally sets the magnitude of the delta-v for the maneuver node in the prograde, normal and radial directions.

Parameters

- **ut** (*float*) – Universal time of the maneuver node.

- **prograde** (*float*) – Delta-v in the prograde direction.
- **normal** (*float*) – Delta-v in the normal direction.
- **radial** (*float*) – Delta-v in the radial direction.

Return type *Node*

nodes

Returns a list of all existing maneuver nodes, ordered by time from first to last.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Node*

remove_nodes ()

Remove all maneuver nodes.

class SASMode

The behavior of the SAS auto-pilot. See *AutoPilot.sas_mode*.

stability_assist

Stability assist mode. Dampen out any rotation.

maneuver

Point in the burn direction of the next maneuver node.

prograde

Point in the prograde direction.

retrograde

Point in the retrograde direction.

normal

Point in the orbit normal direction.

anti_normal

Point in the orbit anti-normal direction.

radial

Point in the orbit radial direction.

anti_radial

Point in the orbit anti-radial direction.

target

Point in the direction of the current target.

anti_target

Point away from the current target.

class SpeedMode

The mode of the speed reported in the navball. See *Control.speed_mode*.

orbit

Speed is relative to the vessel's orbit.

surface

Speed is relative to the surface of the body being orbited.

target

Speed is relative to the current target.

7.3.7 Parts

The following classes allow interaction with a vessels individual parts.

- *Parts*
- *Part*
- *Module*
- *Specific Types of Part*
 - *Cargo Bay*
 - *Control Surface*
 - *Decoupler*
 - *Docking Port*
 - *Engine*
 - *Experiment*
 - *Fairing*
 - *Intake*
 - *Landing Gear*
 - *Landing Leg*
 - *Launch Clamp*
 - *Light*
 - *Parachute*
 - *Radiator*
 - *Resource Converter*
 - *Resource Harvester*
 - *Reaction Wheel*
 - *RCS*
 - *Sensor*
 - *Solar Panel*
 - *Thruster*
- *Trees of Parts*
 - *Traversing the Tree*
 - *Attachment Modes*
- *Fuel Lines*
- *Staging*

Parts

class **Parts**

Instances of this class are used to interact with the parts of a vessel. An instance can be obtained by calling `Vessel.parts`.

all

A list of all of the vessels parts.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Part*

root

The vessels root part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

controlling

The part from which the vessel is controlled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *Part*

with_name (*name*)

A list of parts whose *Part.name* is *name*.

Parameters **name** (*str*) –

Return type list of *Part*

with_title (*title*)

A list of all parts whose *Part.title* is *title*.

Parameters **title** (*str*) –

Return type list of *Part*

with_module (*module_name*)

A list of all parts that contain a *Module* whose *Module.name* is *module_name*.

Parameters **module_name** (*str*) –

Return type list of *Part*

in_stage (*stage*)

A list of all parts that are activated in the given *stage*.

Parameters **stage** (*int*) –

Return type list of *Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

in_decouple_stage (*stage*)

A list of all parts that are decoupled in the given *stage*.

Parameters **stage** (*int*) –

Return type list of *Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

modules_with_name (*module_name*)

A list of modules (combined across all parts in the vessel) whose *Module.name* is *module_name*.

Parameters **module_name** (*str*) –

Return type list of *Module*

cargo_bays

A list of all cargo bays in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *CargoBay*

control_surfaces

A list of all control surfaces in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *ControlSurface*

decouplers

A list of all decouplers in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Decoupler*

docking_ports

A list of all docking ports in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *DockingPort*

docking_port_with_name (*name*)

The first docking port in the vessel with the given port name, as returned by *DockingPort.name*. Returns *None* if there are no such docking ports.

Parameters *name* (*str*) –

Return type *DockingPort*

engines

A list of all engines in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Engine*

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters, jet engines and RCS thrusters.

experiments

A list of all science experiments in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Experiment*

fairings

A list of all fairings in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Fairing*

intakes

A list of all intakes in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Intake*

landing_gear

A list of all landing gear attached to the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *LandingGear*

landing_legs

A list of all landing legs attached to the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *LandingLeg*

launch_clamps

A list of all launch clamps attached to the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *LaunchClamp*

lights

A list of all lights in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Light*

parachutes

A list of all parachutes in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Parachute*

radiators

A list of all radiators in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Radiator*

rcs

A list of all RCS blocks/thrusters in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *RCS*

reaction_wheels

A list of all reaction wheels in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *ReactionWheel*

resource_converters

A list of all resource converters in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *ResourceConverter*

resource_harvesters

A list of all resource harvesters in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *ResourceHarvester*

sensors

A list of all sensors in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Sensor*

solar_panels

A list of all solar panels in the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *SolarPanel*

Part

class Part

Represents an individual part. Vessels are made up of multiple parts. Instances of this class can be obtained by several methods in *Parts*.

name

Internal name of the part, as used in *part cfg files*. For example “Mark1-2Pod”.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type str

title

Title of the part, as shown when the part is right clicked in-game. For example “Mk1-2 Command Pod”.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type str

cost

The cost of the part, in units of funds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

vessel

The vessel that contains this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Vessel*

parent

The parts parent. Returns *None* if the part does not have a parent. This, in combination with *Part.children*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

children

The parts children. Returns an empty list if the part has no children. This, in combination with *Part.parent*, can be used to traverse the vessels parts tree.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Trees of Parts*.

axially_attached

Whether the part is axially attached to its parent, i.e. on the top or bottom of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns `False`.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `bool`

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

radially_attached

Whether the part is radially attached to its parent, i.e. on the side of its parent. If the part has no parent, returns `False`.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `bool`

Note: See the discussion on *Attachment Modes*.

stage

The stage in which this part will be activated. Returns -1 if the part is not activated by staging.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `int`

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

decouple_stage

The stage in which this part will be decoupled. Returns -1 if the part is never decoupled from the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `int`

Note: See the discussion on *Staging*.

massless

Whether the part is `massless`.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `bool`

mass

The current mass of the part, including resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `float`

dry_mass

The mass of the part, not including any resources it contains, in kilograms. Returns zero if the part is massless.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

shielded

Whether the part is shielded from the exterior of the vessel, for example by a fairing.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

dynamic_pressure

The dynamic pressure acting on the part, in Pascals.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

impact_tolerance

The impact tolerance of the part, in meters per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

temperature

Temperature of the part, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

skin_temperature

Temperature of the skin of the part, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_temperature

Maximum temperature that the part can survive, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_skin_temperature

Maximum temperature that the skin of the part can survive, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_mass

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the internal temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_skin_mass

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the skin temperature of the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_resource_mass

A measure of how much energy it takes to increase the temperature of the resources contained in the part, in Joules per Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_conduction_flux

The rate at which heat energy is conducting into or out of the part via contact with other parts. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_convection_flux

The rate at which heat energy is convecting into or out of the part from the surrounding atmosphere. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_radiation_flux

The rate at which heat energy is radiating into or out of the part from the surrounding environment. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_internal_flux

The rate at which heat energy is begin generated by the part. For example, some engines generate heat by combusting fuel. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part is gaining heat energy, and negative means it is losing heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_skin_to_internal_flux

The rate at which heat energy is transferring between the part's skin and its internals. Measured in energy per unit time, or power, in Watts. A positive value means the part's internals are gaining heat energy, and negative means its skin is gaining heat energy.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

resources

A *Resources* object for the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Resources*

crossfeed

Whether this part is crossfeed capable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

is_fuel_line

Whether this part is a fuel line.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

fuel_lines_from

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is into this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

fuel_lines_to

The parts that are connected to this part via fuel lines, where the direction of the fuel line is out of this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Part*

Note: See the discussion on *Fuel Lines*.

modules

The modules for this part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Module*

cargo_bay

A *CargoBay* if the part is a cargo bay, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *CargoBay*

control_surface

A *ControlSurface* if the part is an aerodynamic control surface, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ControlSurface*

decoupler

A *Decoupler* if the part is a decoupler, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Decoupler*

docking_port

A *DockingPort* if the part is a docking port, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *DockingPort*

engine

An *Engine* if the part is an engine, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Engine*

experiment

An *Experiment* if the part is a science experiment, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Experiment*

fairing

A *Fairing* if the part is a fairing, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Fairing*

intake

An *Intake* if the part is an intake, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Intake*

Note: This includes any part that generates thrust. This covers many different types of engine, including liquid fuel rockets, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. For RCS thrusters see *RCS*.

landing_gear

A *LandingGear* if the part is a landing gear, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *LandingGear*

landing_leg

A *LandingLeg* if the part is a landing leg, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *LandingLeg*

launch_clamp

A *LaunchClamp* if the part is a launch clamp, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *LaunchClamp*

light

A *Light* if the part is a light, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Light*

parachute

A *Parachute* if the part is a parachute, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Parachute*

radiator

A *Radiator* if the part is a radiator, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Radiator*

rcs

A *RCS* if the part is an RCS block/thruster, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *RCS*

reaction_wheel

A *ReactionWheel* if the part is a reaction wheel, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReactionWheel*

resource_converter

A *ResourceConverter* if the part is a resource converter, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ResourceConverter*

resource_harvester

A *ResourceHarvester* if the part is a resource harvester, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ResourceHarvester*

sensor

A *Sensor* if the part is a sensor, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Sensor*

solar_panel

A *SolarPanel* if the part is a solar panel, otherwise None.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SolarPanel*

position (*reference_frame*)

The position of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: This is a fixed position in the part, defined by the parts model. It s not necessarily the same as the parts center of mass. Use *Part.center_of_mass()* to get the parts center of mass.

center_of_mass (*reference_frame*)

The position of the parts center of mass in the given reference frame. If the part is physicsless, this is equivalent to `Part.position()`.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

direction (*reference_frame*)

The direction of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

velocity (*reference_frame*)

The velocity of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

rotation (*reference_frame*)

The rotation of the part in the given reference frame.

Parameters `reference_frame` (`ReferenceFrame`) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

moment_of_inertia

The moment of inertia of the part in $kg.m^2$ around its center of mass in the parts reference frame (`ReferenceFrame`).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

inertia_tensor

The inertia tensor of the part in the parts reference frame (`ReferenceFrame`). Returns the 3x3 matrix as a list of elements, in row-major order.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of float

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on a fixed position within the part, defined by the parts model.

- The origin is at the position of the part, as returned by `Part.position()`.
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `ReferenceFrame`

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort.reference_frame`.

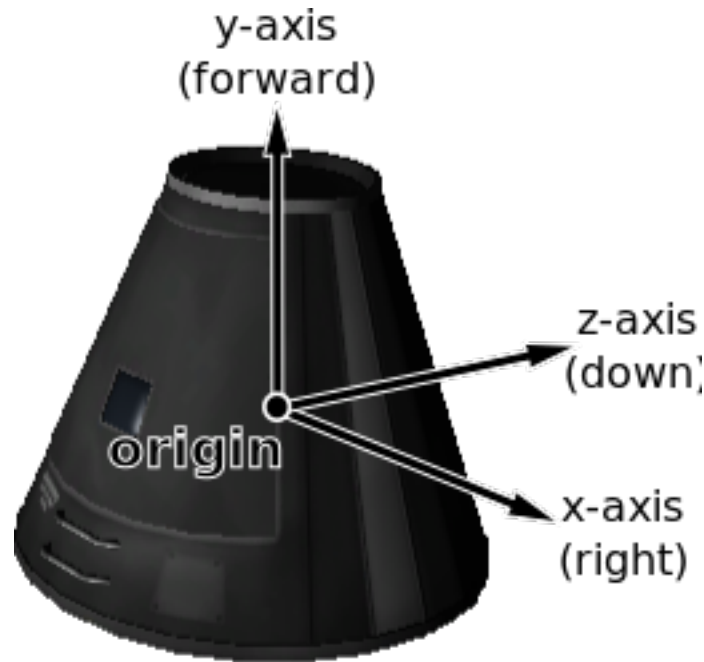


Fig. 7.7: Mk1 Command Pod reference frame origin and axes

`center_of_mass_reference_frame`

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this part, and centered on its center of mass.

- The origin is at the center of mass of the part, as returned by `Part.center_of_mass()`.
- The axes rotate with the part.
- The x, y and z axis directions depend on the design of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `ReferenceFrame`

Note: For docking port parts, this reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the docking port, returned by `DockingPort.reference_frame`.

Module

class `Module`

This can be used to interact with a specific part module. This includes part modules in stock KSP, and those added by mods. In KSP, each part has zero or more `PartModules` associated with it. Each one contains some of the functionality of the part. For example, an engine has a “ModuleEngines” part module that contains all the functionality of an engine.

`name`

Name of the PartModule. For example, “ModuleEngines”.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `str`

part

The part that contains this module.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

fields

The modules field names and their associated values, as a dictionary. These are the values visible in the right-click menu of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type dict from str to str

has_field (*name*)

Returns `True` if the module has a field with the given name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of the field.

Return type bool

get_field (*name*)

Returns the value of a field.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of the field.

Return type str

set_field_int (*name*, *value*)

Set the value of a field to the given integer number.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*int*) – Value to set.

set_field_float (*name*, *value*)

Set the value of a field to the given floating point number.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*float*) – Value to set.

set_field_string (*name*, *value*)

Set the value of a field to the given string.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the field.
- **value** (*str*) – Value to set.

reset_field (*name*)

Set the value of a field to its original value.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of the field.

events

A list of the names of all of the modules events. Events are the clickable buttons visible in the right-click menu of the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

has_event (*name*)

True if the module has an event with the given name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) –

Return type bool

trigger_event (*name*)

Trigger the named event. Equivalent to clicking the button in the right-click menu of the part.

Parameters **name** (*str*) –

actions

A list of all the names of the modules actions. These are the parts actions that can be assigned to action groups in the in-game editor.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

has_action (*name*)

True if the part has an action with the given name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) –

Return type bool

set_action (*name*[, *value = True*])

Set the value of an action with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) –
- **value** (*bool*) –

Specific Types of Part

The following classes provide functionality for specific types of part.

- *Cargo Bay*
- *Control Surface*
- *Decoupler*
- *Docking Port*
- *Engine*
- *Experiment*
- *Fairing*
- *Intake*
- *Landing Gear*
- *Landing Leg*
- *Launch Clamp*
- *Light*
- *Parachute*
- *Radiator*
- *Resource Converter*
- *Resource Harvester*
- *Reaction Wheel*
- *RCS*
- *Sensor*
- *Solar Panel*
- *Thruster*

Cargo Bay

class **CargoBay**

A cargo bay. Obtained by calling *Part.cargo_bay*.

part

The part object for this cargo bay.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

state

The state of the cargo bay.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *CargoBayState*

open

Whether the cargo bay is open.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

class **CargoBayState**

The state of a cargo bay. See *CargoBay.state*.

open

Cargo bay is fully open.

closed

Cargo bay closed and locked.

opening

Cargo bay is opening.

closing

Cargo bay is closing.

Control Surface**class ControlSurface**

An aerodynamic control surface. Obtained by calling *Part.control_surface*.

part

The part object for this control surface.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

pitch_enabled

Whether the control surface has pitch control enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

yaw_enabled

Whether the control surface has yaw control enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

roll_enabled

Whether the control surface has roll control enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

inverted

Whether the control surface movement is inverted.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

deployed

Whether the control surface has been fully deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

surface_area

Surface area of the control surface in m^2 .

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.reference_frame*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Decoupler

class Decoupler

A decoupler. Obtained by calling *Part.decoupler*

part

The part object for this decoupler.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

decouple ()

Fires the decoupler. Returns the new vessel created when the decoupler fires. Throws an exception if the decoupler has already fired.

Return type *Vessel*

decoupled

Whether the decoupler has fired.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

impulse

The impulse that the decoupler imparts when it is fired, in Newton seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Docking Port

class DockingPort

A docking port. Obtained by calling *Part.docking_port*

part

The part object for this docking port.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

name

The port name of the docking port. This is the name of the port that can be set in the right click menu, when the [Docking Port Alignment Indicator](#) mod is installed. If this mod is not installed, returns the title of the part (*Part.title*).

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

state

The current state of the docking port.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *DockingPortState*

docked_part

The part that this docking port is docked to. Returns *None* if this docking port is not docked to anything.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

undock ()

Undocks the docking port and returns the new *Vessel* that is created. This method can be called for either docking port in a docked pair. Throws an exception if the docking port is not docked to anything.

Return type *Vessel*

Note: After undocking, the active vessel may change. See *active_vessel*.

reengage_distance

The distance a docking port must move away when it undocks before it becomes ready to dock with another port, in meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

has_shield

Whether the docking port has a shield.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

shielded

The state of the docking ports shield, if it has one. Returns *True* if the docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed. Otherwise returns *False*. When set to *True*, the shield is closed, and when set to *False* the shield is opened. If the docking port does not have a shield, setting this attribute has no effect.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

position (*reference_frame*)

The position of the docking port in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

direction (*reference_frame*)

The direction that docking port points in, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

rotation (*reference_frame*)

The rotation of the docking port, in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

reference_frame

The reference frame that is fixed relative to this docking port, and oriented with the port.

- The origin is at the position of the docking port.
- The axes rotate with the docking port.
- The x-axis points out to the right side of the docking port.
- The y-axis points in the direction the docking port is facing.

- The z-axis points out of the bottom off the docking port.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

Note: This reference frame is not necessarily equivalent to the reference frame for the part, returned by *Part.reference_frame*.

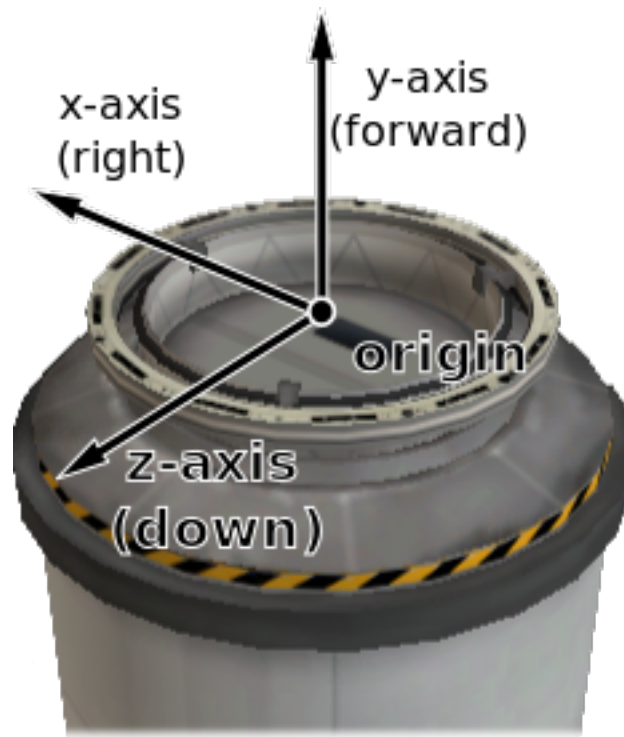


Fig. 7.8: Docking port reference frame origin and axes

class DockingPortState

The state of a docking port. See *DockingPort.state*.

ready

The docking port is ready to dock to another docking port.

docked

The docking port is docked to another docking port, or docked to another part (from the VAB/SPH).

docking

The docking port is very close to another docking port, but has not docked. It is using magnetic force to acquire a solid dock.

undocking

The docking port has just been undocked from another docking port, and is disabled until it moves away by a sufficient distance (*DockingPort.reengage_distance*).

shielded

The docking port has a shield, and the shield is closed.

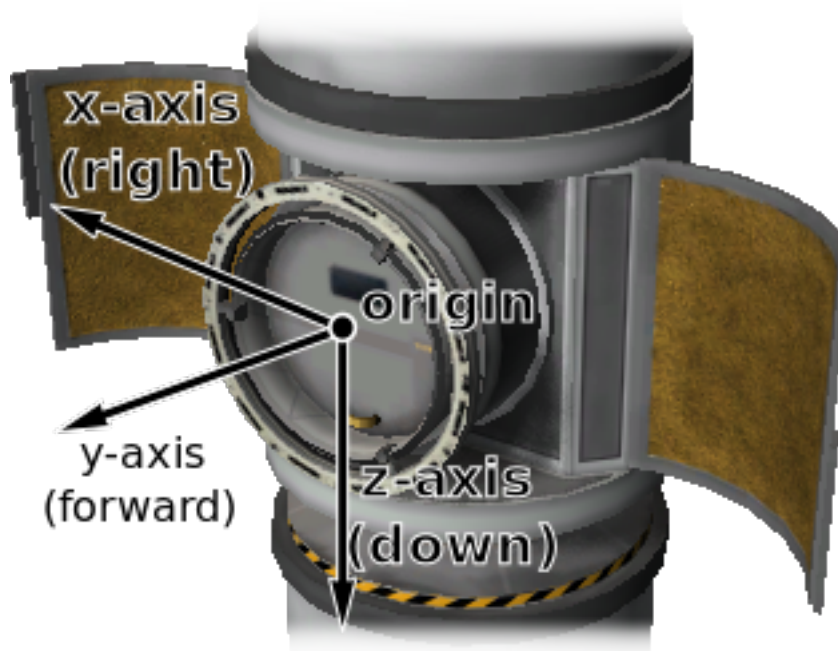


Fig. 7.9: Inline docking port reference frame origin and axes

moving

The docking ports shield is currently opening/closing.

Engine**class Engine**

An engine, including ones of various types. For example liquid fuelled gimballed engines, solid rocket boosters and jet engines. Obtained by calling `Part.engine`.

Note: For RCS thrusters `Part.rcs`.

part

The part object for this engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `Part`

active

Whether the engine is active. Setting this attribute may have no effect, depending on `Engine.can_shutdown` and `Engine.can_restart`.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `bool`

thrust

The current amount of thrust being produced by the engine, in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `float`

available_thrust

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and with its throttle set to 100%. Returns zero if the engine does not have any fuel. Takes the engine's current *Engine.thrust_limit* and atmospheric conditions into account.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_thrust

The amount of thrust, in Newtons, that would be produced by the engine when activated and fueled, with its throttle and throttle limiter set to 100%.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_vacuum_thrust

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the engine in a vacuum, in Newtons. This is the amount of thrust produced by the engine when activated, *Engine.thrust_limit* is set to 100%, the main vessel's throttle is set to 100% and the engine is in a vacuum.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thrust_limit

The thrust limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Setting this attribute may have no effect, for example the thrust limit for a solid rocket booster cannot be changed in flight.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

thrusters

The components of the engine that generate thrust.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Thruster*

Note: For example, this corresponds to the rocket nozzle on a solid rocket booster, or the individual nozzles on a RAPIER engine. The overall thrust produced by the engine, as reported by *Engine.available_thrust*, *Engine.max_thrust* and others, is the sum of the thrust generated by each thruster.

specific_impulse

The current specific impulse of the engine, in seconds. Returns zero if the engine is not active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

vacuum_specific_impulse

The vacuum specific impulse of the engine, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse

The specific impulse of the engine at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

propellant_names

The names of the propellants that the engine consumes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

propellant_ratios

The ratio of resources that the engine consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratio at which they are consumed by the engine.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type dict from str to float

Note: For example, if the ratios are 0.6 for LiquidFuel and 0.4 for Oxidizer, then for every 0.6 units of LiquidFuel that the engine burns, it will burn 0.4 units of Oxidizer.

propellants

The propellants that the engine consumes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Propellant*

has_fuel

Whether the engine has any fuel available.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

Note: The engine must be activated for this property to update correctly.

throttle

The current throttle setting for the engine. A value between 0 and 1. This is not necessarily the same as the vessel's main throttle setting, as some engines take time to adjust their throttle (such as jet engines).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

throttle_locked

Whether the *Control.throttle* affects the engine. For example, this is `True` for liquid fueled rockets, and `False` for solid rocket boosters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

can_restart

Whether the engine can be restarted once shutdown. If the engine cannot be shutdown, returns `False`. For example, this is `True` for liquid fueled rockets and `False` for solid rocket boosters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

can_shutdown

Whether the engine can be shutdown once activated. For example, this is `True` for liquid fueled rockets and `False` for solid rocket boosters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `bool`

has_modes

Whether the engine has multiple modes of operation.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `bool`

mode

The name of the current engine mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `str`

modes

The available modes for the engine. A dictionary mapping mode names to *Engine* objects.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type dict from `str` to *Engine*

toggle_mode()

Toggle the current engine mode.

auto_mode_switch

Whether the engine will automatically switch modes.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `bool`

gimballed

Whether the engine is gimballed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `bool`

gimbal_range

The range over which the gimbal can move, in degrees. Returns 0 if the engine is not gimballed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `float`

gimbal_locked

Whether the engines gimbal is locked in place. Setting this attribute has no effect if the engine is not gimballed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `bool`

gimbal_limit

The gimbal limiter of the engine. A value between 0 and 1. Returns 0 if the gimbal is locked.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `float`

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.reference_frame*. Returns zero if the engine is inactive, or not gimbaled.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

class Propellant

A propellant for an engine. Obtains by calling *Engine.propellants*.

name

The name of the propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type str

current_amount

The current amount of propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

current_requirement

The required amount of propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

total_resource_available

The total amount of the underlying resource currently reachable given resource flow rules.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

total_resource_capacity

The total vehicle capacity for the underlying propellant resource, restricted by resource flow rules.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

ignore_for_isp

If this propellant should be ignored when calculating required mass flow given specific impulse.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

ignore_for_thrust_curve

If this propellant should be ignored for thrust curve calculations.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

draw_stack_gauge

If this propellant has a stack gauge or not.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

is_deprived

If this propellant is deprived.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

ratio

The propellant ratio.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

connected_resources

The reachable resources connected to this propellant.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Resource*

Experiment**class Experiment**

Obtained by calling *Part.experiment*.

part

The part object for this experiment.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

run()

Run the experiment.

transmit()

Transmit all experimental data contained by this part.

dump()

Dump the experimental data contained by the experiment.

reset()

Reset the experiment.

deployed

Whether the experiment has been deployed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

rerunnable

Whether the experiment can be re-run.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

inoperable

Whether the experiment is inoperable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

has_data

Whether the experiment contains data.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

data

The data contained in this experiment.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *ScienceData*

class ScienceData

Obtained by calling *Experiment.data*.

data_amount

Data amount.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

science_value

Science value.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

transmit_value

Transmit value.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Fairing**class Fairing**

A fairing. Obtained by calling *Part.fairing*.

part

The part object for this fairing.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

jettison()

Jettison the fairing. Has no effect if it has already been jettisoned.

jettisoned

Whether the fairing has been jettisoned.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

Intake

class Intake

An air intake. Obtained by calling *Part.intake*.

part

The part object for this intake.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

open

Whether the intake is open.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

speed

Speed of the flow into the intake, in *m/s*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

flow

The rate of flow into the intake, in units of resource per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

area

The area of the intake's opening, in square meters.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Landing Gear

class LandingGear

Landing gear with wheels. Obtained by calling *Part.landing_gear*.

part

The part object for this landing gear.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

state

Gets the current state of the landing gear.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *LandingGearState*

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed.

deployable

Whether the landing gear is deployable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

deployed

Whether the landing gear is deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

Note: Fixed landing gear are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

class LandingGearState

The state of a landing gear. See *LandingGear.state*.

deployed

Landing gear is fully deployed.

retracted

Landing gear is fully retracted.

deploying

Landing gear is being deployed.

retracting

Landing gear is being retracted.

broken

Landing gear is broken.

Landing Leg**class LandingLeg**

A landing leg. Obtained by calling *Part.landing_leg*.

part

The part object for this landing leg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

state

The current state of the landing leg.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *LandingLegState*

deployed

Whether the landing leg is deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

Note: Fixed landing legs are always deployed. Returns an error if you try to deploy fixed landing gear.

class **LandingLegState**

The state of a landing leg. See *LandingLeg.state*.

deployed

Landing leg is fully deployed.

retracted

Landing leg is fully retracted.

deploying

Landing leg is being deployed.

retracting

Landing leg is being retracted.

broken

Landing leg is broken.

Launch Clamp

class **LaunchClamp**

A launch clamp. Obtained by calling *Part.launch_clamp*.

part

The part object for this launch clamp.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

release()

Releases the docking clamp. Has no effect if the clamp has already been released.

Light

class **Light**

A light. Obtained by calling *Part.light*.

part

The part object for this light.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

active

Whether the light is switched on.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

color

The color of the light, as an RGB triple.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

power_usage

The current power usage, in units of charge per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Parachute**class Parachute**

A parachute. Obtained by calling *Part.parachute*.

part

The part object for this parachute.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

deploy()

Deploys the parachute. This has no effect if the parachute has already been deployed.

deployed

Whether the parachute has been deployed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

state

The current state of the parachute.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ParachuteState*

deploy_altitude

The altitude at which the parachute will full deploy, in meters.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

deploy_min_pressure

The minimum pressure at which the parachute will semi-deploy, in atmospheres.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

class ParachuteState

The state of a parachute. See *Parachute.state*.

stowed

The parachute is safely tucked away inside its housing.

active

The parachute is still stowed, but ready to semi-deploy.

semi_deployed

The parachute has been deployed and is providing some drag, but is not fully deployed yet.

deployed

The parachute is fully deployed.

cut

The parachute has been cut.

Radiator**class Radiator**

A radiator. Obtained by calling *Part.radiator*.

part

The part object for this radiator.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

deployable

Whether the radiator is deployable.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

deployed

For a deployable radiator, True if the radiator is extended. If the radiator is not deployable, this is always True.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

state

The current state of the radiator.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *RadiatorState*

Note: A fixed radiator is always *RadiatorState.extended*.

class RadiatorState

The state of a radiator. *RadiatorState*

extended

Radiator is fully extended.

retracted

Radiator is fully retracted.

extending

Radiator is being extended.

retracting

Radiator is being retracted.

broken

Radiator is being broken.

Resource Converter

class **ResourceConverter**

A resource converter. Obtained by calling `Part.resource_converter`.

part

The part object for this converter.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `Part`

count

The number of converters in the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `int`

name (*index*)

The name of the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

Return type `str`

active (*index*)

True if the specified converter is active.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

Return type `bool`

start (*index*)

Start the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

stop (*index*)

Stop the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

state (*index*)

The state of the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

Return type `ResourceConverterState`

status_info (*index*)

Status information for the specified converter. This is the full status message shown in the in-game UI.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

Return type `str`

inputs (*index*)

List of the names of resources consumed by the specified converter.

Parameters **index** (*int*) – Index of the converter.

Return type `list of str`

outputs (*index*)

List of the names of resources produced by the specified converter.

Parameters `index` (*int*) – Index of the converter.

Return type list of str

class `ResourceConverterState`

The state of a resource converter. See `ResourceConverter.state()`.

running

Converter is running.

idle

Converter is idle.

missing_resource

Converter is missing a required resource.

storage_full

No available storage for output resource.

capacity

At preset resource capacity.

unknown

Unknown state. Possible with modified resource converters. In this case, check `ResourceConverter.status_info()` for more information.

Resource Harvester

class `ResourceHarvester`

A resource harvester (drill). Obtained by calling `Part.resource_harvester`.

part

The part object for this harvester.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `Part`

state

The state of the harvester.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `ResourceHarvesterState`

deployed

Whether the harvester is deployed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

active

Whether the harvester is actively drilling.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

extraction_rate

The rate at which the drill is extracting ore, in units per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thermal_efficiency

The thermal efficiency of the drill, as a percentage of its maximum.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

core_temperature

The core temperature of the drill, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

optimum_core_temperature

The core temperature at which the drill will operate with peak efficiency, in Kelvin.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

class ResourceHarvesterState

The state of a resource harvester. See [*ResourceHarvester.state*](#).

deploying

The drill is deploying.

deployed

The drill is deployed and ready.

retracting

The drill is retracting.

retracted

The drill is retracted.

active

The drill is running.

Reaction Wheel

class ReactionWheel

A reaction wheel. Obtained by calling [*Part.reaction_wheel*](#).

part

The part object for this reaction wheel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type [*Part*](#)

active

Whether the reaction wheel is active.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

broken

Whether the reaction wheel is broken.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.reference_frame*. Returns zero if the reaction wheel is inactive or broken.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

max_torque

The maximum torque the reaction wheel can provide, is it active, in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.reference_frame*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

RCS

class RCS

An RCS block or thruster. Obtained by calling *Part.rcs*.

part

The part object for this RCS.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

active

Whether the RCS thrusters are active. An RCS thruster is inactive if the RCS action group is disabled (*Control.rcs*), the RCS thruster itself is not enabled (*RCS.enabled*) or it is covered by a fairing (*Part.shielded*).

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

enabled

Whether the RCS thrusters are enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

pitch_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

yaw_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

roll_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

forward_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when pitch control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

up_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when yaw control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

right_enabled

Whether the RCS thruster will fire when roll control input is given.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

available_torque

The available torque in the pitch, roll and yaw axes of the vessel, in Newton meters. These axes correspond to the coordinate axes of the *Vessel.reference_frame*. Returns zero if the RCS is inactive.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

max_thrust

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active, in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_vacuum_thrust

The maximum amount of thrust that can be produced by the RCS thrusters when active in a vacuum, in Newtons.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

thrusters

A list of thrusters, one of each nozzle in the RCS part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Thruster*

specific_impulse

The current specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds. Returns zero if the RCS is not active.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

vacuum_specific_impulse

The vacuum specific impulse of the RCS, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

kerbin_sea_level_specific_impulse

The specific impulse of the RCS at sea level on Kerbin, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

propellants

The names of resources that the RCS consumes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

propellant_ratios

The ratios of resources that the RCS consumes. A dictionary mapping resource names to the ratios at which they are consumed by the RCS.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type dict from str to float

has_fuel

Whether the RCS has fuel available.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

Note: The RCS thruster must be activated for this property to update correctly.

Sensor**class Sensor**

A sensor, such as a thermometer. Obtained by calling *Part.sensor*.

part

The part object for this sensor.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

active

Whether the sensor is active.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

value

The current value of the sensor.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type str

power_usage

The current power usage of the sensor, in units of charge per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

Solar Panel

class **SolarPanel**

A solar panel. Obtained by calling *Part.solar_panel*.

part

The part object for this solar panel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

deployed

Whether the solar panel is extended.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

state

The current state of the solar panel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SolarPanelState*

energy_flow

The current amount of energy being generated by the solar panel, in units of charge per second.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

sun_exposure

The current amount of sunlight that is incident on the solar panel, as a percentage. A value between 0 and 1.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

class **SolarPanelState**

The state of a solar panel. See *SolarPanel.state*.

extended

Solar panel is fully extended.

retracted

Solar panel is fully retracted.

extending

Solar panel is being extended.

retracting

Solar panel is being retracted.

broken

Solar panel is broken.

Thruster

class **Thruster**

The component of an *Engine* or *RCS* part that generates thrust. Can obtained by calling

Engine.thrusters or *RCS.thrusters*.

Note: Engines can consist of multiple thrusters. For example, the S3 KS-25x4 “Mammoth” has four rocket nozzels, and so consists of four thrusters.

part

The *Part* that contains this thruster.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

thrust_position (*reference_frame*)

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, in the given reference frame. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

thrust_direction (*reference_frame*)

The direction of the force generated by the thruster, in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant. For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

thrust_reference_frame

A reference frame that is fixed relative to the thruster and orientated with its thrust direction (*Thruster.thrust_direction()*). For gimballed engines, this takes into account the current rotation of the gimbal.

- The origin is at the position of thrust for this thruster (*Thruster.thrust_position()*).
- The axes rotate with the thrust direction. This is the direction in which the thruster expels propellant, including any gimbaling.
- The y-axis points along the thrust direction.
- The x-axis and z-axis are perpendicular to the thrust direction.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

gimballed

Whether the thruster is gimballed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

gimbal_position (*reference_frame*)

Position around which the gimbal pivots.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

gimbal_angle

The current gimbal angle in the pitch, roll and yaw axes.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

initial_thrust_position (*reference_frame*)

The position at which the thruster generates thrust, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimbaling), in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: This position can move when the gimbal rotates. This is because the thrust position and gimbal position are not necessarily the same.

initial_thrust_direction (*reference_frame*)

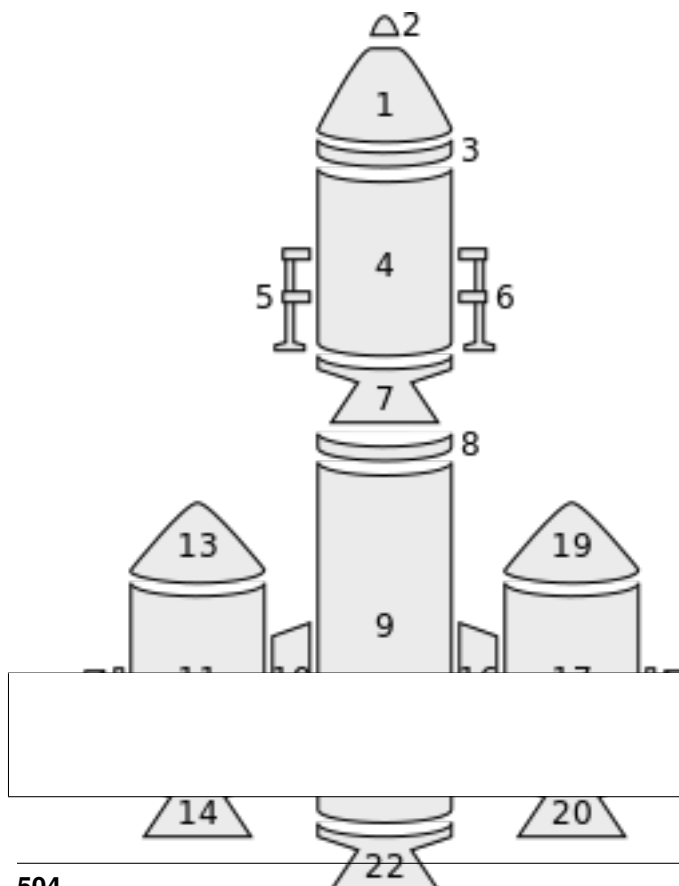
The direction of the force generated by the thruster, when the engine is in its initial position (no gimbaling), in the given reference frame. This is opposite to the direction in which the thruster expels propellant.

Parameters **reference_frame** (*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Trees of Parts

Vessels in KSP are comprised of a number of parts, connected to one another in a *tree* structure. An example vessel is shown in Figure 1, and the corresponding tree of parts in Figure 2. The craft file for this example can also be downloaded [here](#).



Traversing the Tree

The tree of parts can be traversed using the attributes *Parts.root*, *Part.parent* and *Part.children*.

The root of the tree is the same as the vessels *root part* (part number 1 in the example above) and can be obtained by calling *Parts.root*. A parts children can be obtained by calling *Part.children*. If the part does not have any children, *Part.children* returns an empty list. A parts parent can be obtained by calling *Part.parent*. If the part does not have a parent (as is the case for the root part), *Part.parent* returns None.

The following Python example uses these attributes to perform a depth-first traversal over all of the parts in a vessel:

```
root = vessel.parts.root
stack = [(root, 0)]
while len(stack) > 0:
    part, depth = stack.pop()
```

Fig. 7.10: **Figure 1** – Example parts making up a vessel.

```
print(' '*depth, part.title)
for child in part.children:
    stack.append((child, depth+1))
```

When this code is execute using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

```
Command Pod Mk1
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TR-18A Stack Decoupler
FL-T800 Fuel Tank
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
TT-70 Radial Decoupler
FL-T400 Fuel Tank
TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer
FTX-2 External Fuel Duct
LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine
Aerodynamic Nose Cone
LT-1 Landing Struts
LT-1 Landing Struts
Mk16 Parachute
```

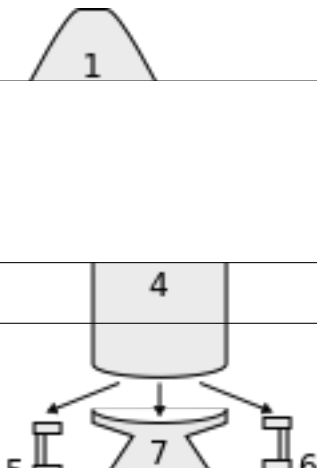
Attachment Modes

Parts can be attached to other parts either *radially* (on the side of the parent part) or *axially* (on the end of the parent part, to form a stack). For example, in the vessel pictured above, the parachute (part 2) is *axially* connected to its parent (the command pod – part 1), and the landing leg (part 5) is *radially* connected to its parent (the fuel tank – part 4).

The root part of a vessel (for example the command pod – part 1) does not have a parent part, so does not have an attachment mode. However, the part is consider to be *axially* attached to nothing.

The following Python example does a depth-first traversal as before, but also prints out the attachment mode used by the part:

```
root = vessel.parts.root
stack = [(root, 0)]
while len(stack) > 0:
    part,depth = stack.pop()
    if part.axially_attached:
        attach_mode = 'axial'
```



```

else: # radially_attached
    attach_mode = 'radial'
print(' '*depth, part.title, '-', attach_mode)
for child in part.children:
    stack.append((child, depth+1))

```

When this code is executed using the craft file for the example vessel pictured above, the following is printed out:

```

Command Pod Mk1 - axial
TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
FL-T400 Fuel Tank - axial
  LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
  TR-18A Stack Decoupler - axial
  FL-T800 Fuel Tank - axial
  LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
  TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
  FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
  TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
  FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
  LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
  Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
  TT-70 Radial Decoupler - radial
  FL-T400 Fuel Tank - radial
  TT18-A Launch Stability Enhancer - radial
  FTX-2 External Fuel Duct - radial
  LV-909 Liquid Fuel Engine - axial
  Aerodynamic Nose Cone - axial
  LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
  LT-1 Landing Struts - radial
Mk16 Parachute - axial

```

Fuel Lines

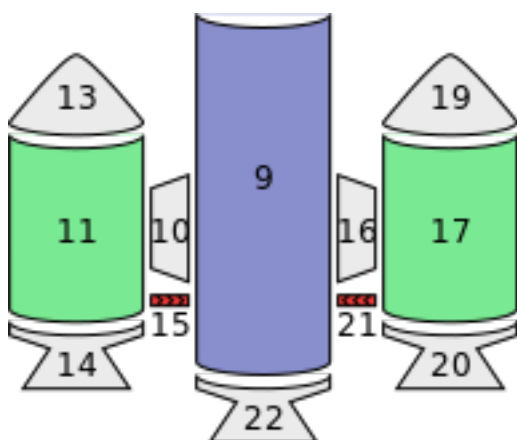


Fig. 7.12: **Figure 5** – Fuel lines from the example in Figure 1. Fuel flows from the parts highlighted in green, into the part highlighted in blue.

Fuel lines are considered parts, and are included in the parts tree (for example, as pictured in Figure 4). However, the parts tree does not contain information about which parts fuel lines connect to. The parent part of a fuel line is the part from which it will take fuel (as shown in Figure 4) however the part that it will send fuel to is not represented in the parts tree.

Figure 5 shows the fuel lines from the example vessel pictured earlier. Fuel line part 15 (in red) takes fuel from a fuel tank (part 11 – in green) and feeds it into another fuel tank (part 9 – in blue). The fuel line is therefore a child of part 11, but its connection to part 9 is not represented in the tree.

The attributes `Part.fuel_lines_from` and `Part.fuel_lines_to` can be used to discover these connections. In the example in Figure 5, when `Part.fuel_lines_to` is called on fuel tank part 11, it will return a list of parts containing just fuel tank part 9 (the blue part). When `Part.fuel_lines_from` is called on fuel tank part 9, it will return a list containing fuel tank parts 11 and 17 (the parts colored green).

Staging

Each part has two staging numbers associated with it: the stage in which the part is *activated* and the stage in which the part is *decoupled*. These values can be obtained using `Part.stage` and `Part.decouple_stage` respectively. For parts that are not activated by staging, `Part.stage` returns -1. For parts that are never decoupled, `Part.decouple_stage` returns a value of -1.

Figure 6 shows an example staging sequence for a vessel. Figure 7 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *activated*. Figure 8 shows the stages in which each part of the vessel will be *decoupled*.

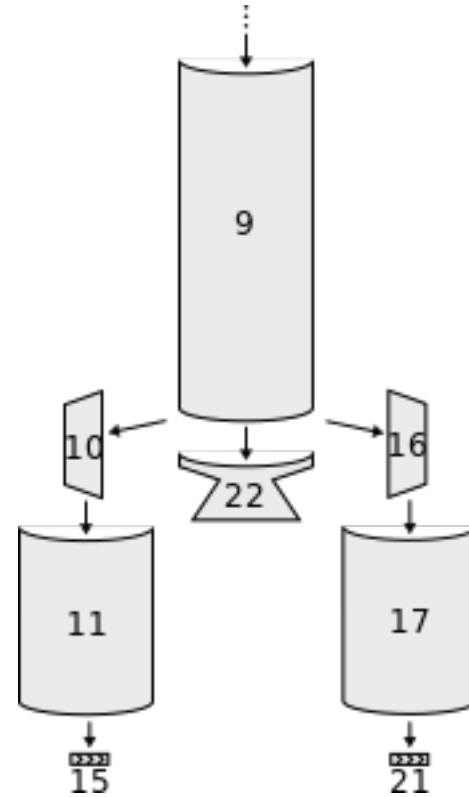


Fig. 7.13: **Figure 4** – A subset of the parts tree from Figure 2 above.

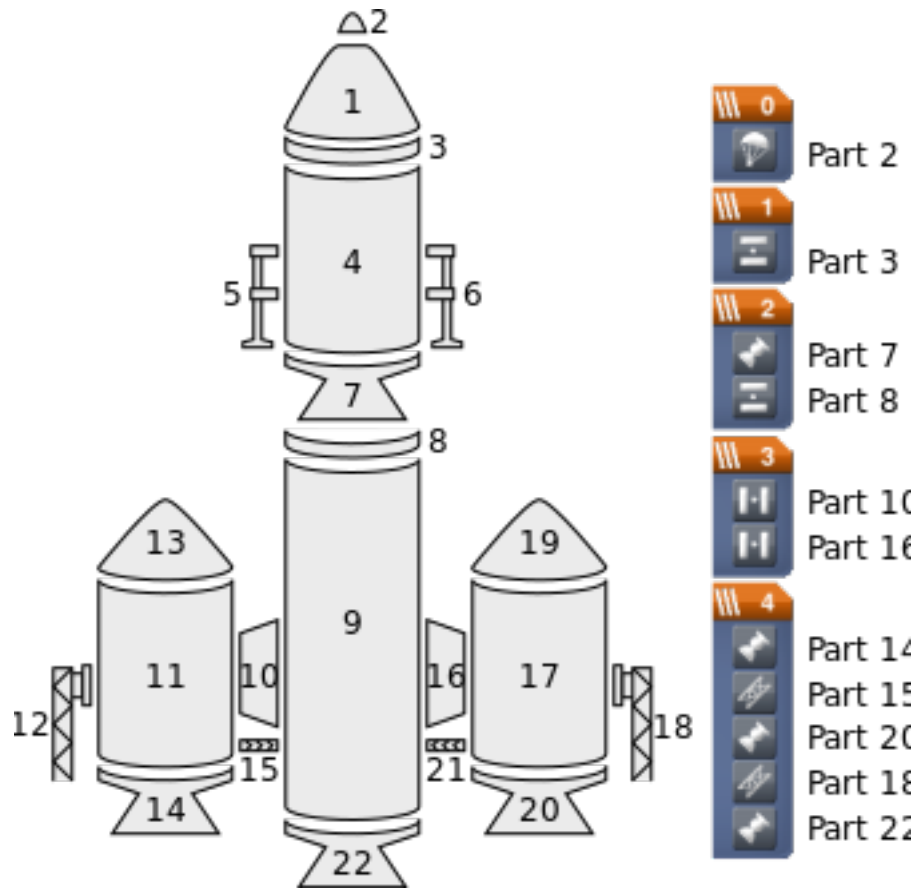


Fig. 7.14: **Figure 6** – Example vessel from Figure 1 with a staging sequence.

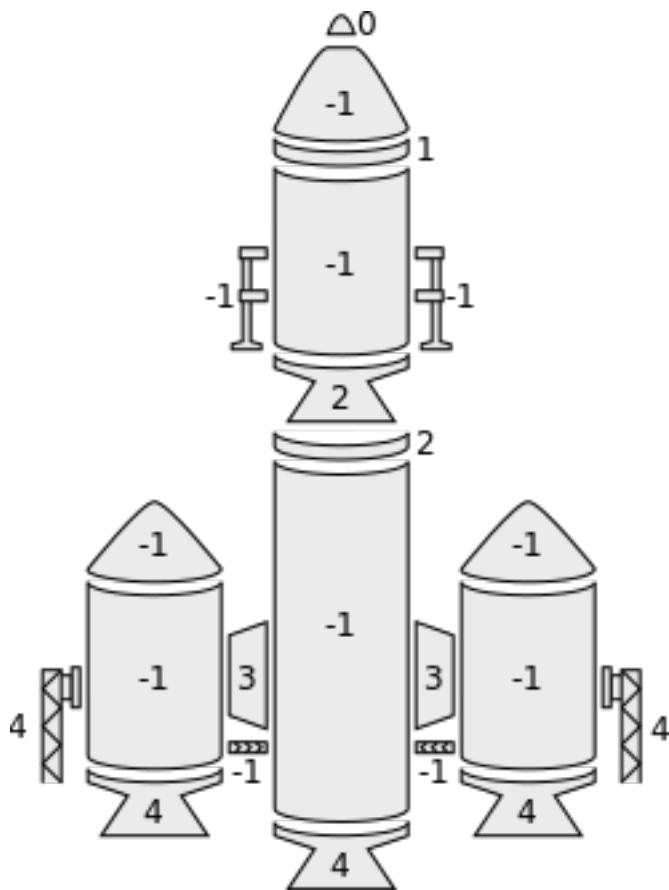


Fig. 7.15: **Figure 7** – The stage in which each part is *activated*.

7.3.8 Resources

class Resources
Represents the collection of resources stored in a vessel, stage or part. Created by calling `Vessel.resources`, `Vessel.resources_in_decouple_stage()` or `Part.resources`.

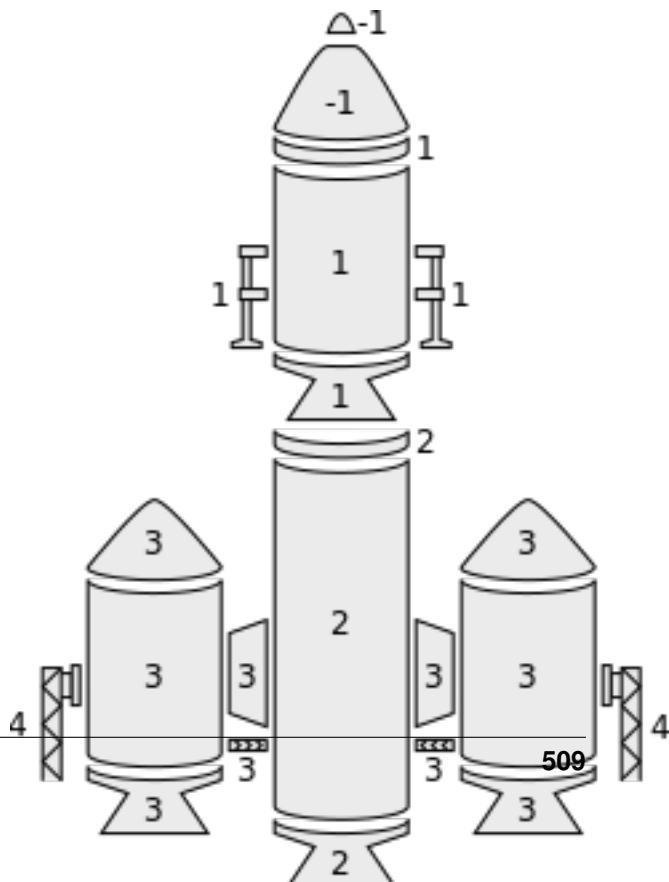
all
All the individual resources that can be stored.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of `Resource`

with_resource (`name`)
All the individual resources with the given name that can be stored.

Parameters `name` (`str`) –



Return type list of *Resource*

names

A list of resource names that can be stored.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

has_resource (*name*)

Check whether the named resource can be stored.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – The name of the resource.

Return type bool

amount (*name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that is currently stored.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – The name of the resource.

Return type float

max (*name*)

Returns the amount of a resource that can be stored.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – The name of the resource.

Return type float

static density (*name*)

Returns the density of a resource, in kg/l.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – The name of the resource.

Return type float

static flow_mode (*name*)

Returns the flow mode of a resource.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – The name of the resource.

Return type *ResourceFlowMode*

enabled

Whether use of all the resources are enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

Note: This is true if all of the resources are enabled.
If any of the resources are not enabled, this is false.

class Resource

An individual resource stored within a part. Created using methods in the *Resources* class.

name

The name of the resource.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type str

part

The part containing the resource.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Part*

amount

The amount of the resource that is currently stored in the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max

The total amount of the resource that can be stored in the part.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

density

The density of the resource, in *kg/l*.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

flow_mode

The flow mode of the resource.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ResourceFlowMode*

enabled

Whether use of this resource is enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

class ResourceTransfer

Transfer resources between parts.

static start (*from_part, to_part, resource, max_amount*)

Start transferring a resource transfer between a pair of parts. The transfer will move at most *max_amount* units of the resource, depending on how much of the resource is available in the source part and how much storage is available in the destination part. Use *ResourceTransfer.complete* to check if the transfer is complete. Use *ResourceTransfer.amount* to see how much of the resource has been transferred.

Parameters

- **from_part** (*Part*) – The part to transfer to.
- **to_part** (*Part*) – The part to transfer from.

- **resource** (*str*) – The name of the resource to transfer.
- **max_amount** (*float*) – The maximum amount of resource to transfer.

Return type *ResourceTransfer*

amount

The amount of the resource that has been transferred.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

complete

Whether the transfer has completed.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

class ResourceFlowMode

The way in which a resource flows between parts.

See *Resources.flow_mode()*.

vessel

The resource flows to any part in the vessel. For example, electric charge.

stage

The resource flows from parts in the first stage, followed by the second, and so on. For example, mono-propellant.

adjacent

The resource flows between adjacent parts within the vessel. For example, liquid fuel or oxidizer.

none

The resource does not flow. For example, solid fuel.

7.3.9 Node

class Node

Represents a maneuver node. Can be created using *Control.add_node()*.

prograde

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the prograde direction, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

normal

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the normal direction, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

radial

The magnitude of the maneuver nodes delta-v in the radial direction, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

delta_v

The delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See [Node.remaining_delta_v](#).

remaining_delta_v

Gets the remaining delta-v of the maneuver node, in meters per second. Changes as the node is executed. This is equivalent to the delta-v reported in-game.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

burn_vector (*[reference_frame = None]*)

Returns a vector whose direction is the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s.

Parameters **reference_frame**

([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: Does not change when executing the maneuver node. See [Node.remaining_burn_vector\(\)](#).

remaining_burn_vector (*[reference_frame = None]*)

Returns a vector whose direction is the direction of the maneuver node burn, and whose magnitude is the delta-v of the burn in m/s. The direction and magnitude change as the burn is executed.

Parameters **reference_frame**

([ReferenceFrame](#)) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

ut

The universal time at which the maneuver will occur, in seconds.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

time_to

The time until the maneuver node will be encountered, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

orbit

The orbit that results from executing the maneuver node.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Orbit*

remove()

Removes the maneuver node.

reference_frame

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node's burn.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the direction of the burn.
- The x-axis and z-axis point in arbitrary but fixed directions.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

orbital_reference_frame

Gets the reference frame that is fixed relative to the maneuver node, and orientated with the orbital prograde/normal/radial directions of the original orbit at the maneuver node's position.

- The origin is at the position of the maneuver node.
- The x-axis points in the orbital anti-radial direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The y-axis points in the orbital prograde direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.
- The z-axis points in the orbital normal direction of the original orbit, at the position of the maneuver node.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

position (*reference_frame*)

Returns the position vector of the maneuver node in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame**

(*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

direction (*reference_frame*)

Returns the unit direction vector of the maneuver nodes burn in the given reference frame.

Parameters **reference_frame**

(*ReferenceFrame*) –

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

7.3.10 ReferenceFrame

class ReferenceFrame

Represents a reference frame for positions, rotations and velocities. Contains:

- The position of the origin.
- The directions of the x, y and z axes.
- The linear velocity of the frame.
- The angular velocity of the frame.

Note: This class does not contain any properties or methods. It is only used as a parameter to other functions.

7.3.11 AutoPilot

class AutoPilot

Provides basic auto-piloting utilities for a vessel. Created by calling *Vessel.auto_pilot*.

Note: If a client engages the auto-pilot and then closes its connection to the server, the auto-pilot will be disengaged and its target reference frame, direction and roll reset to default.

engage ()

Engage the auto-pilot.

disengage ()

Disengage the auto-pilot.

wait ()

Blocks until the vessel is pointing in the target direction and has the target roll (if set).

error

The error, in degrees, between the direction the ship has been asked to point in and the direction it is pointing in. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged and SAS is not enabled or is in stability assist mode.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

pitch_error

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target pitch. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

heading_error

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target heading. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

roll_error

The error, in degrees, between the vessels current and target roll. Returns zero if the auto-pilot has not been engaged or no target roll is set.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

reference_frame

The reference frame for the target direction (*AutoPilot.target_direction*).

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *ReferenceFrame*

target_pitch

The target pitch, in degrees, between -90° and +90°.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

target_heading

The target heading, in degrees, between 0° and 360°.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

target_roll

The target roll, in degrees. NaN if no target roll is set.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

target_direction

Direction vector corresponding to the target pitch and heading.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

target_pitch_and_heading (*pitch, heading*)

Set target pitch and heading angles.

Parameters

- **pitch** (*float*) – Target pitch angle, in degrees between -90° and $+90^\circ$.
- **heading** (*float*) – Target heading angle, in degrees between 0° and 360° .

sas

The state of SAS.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

Note: Equivalent to *Control.sas*

sas_mode

The current *SASMode*. These modes are equivalent to the mode buttons to the left of the navball that appear when SAS is enabled.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SASMode*

Note: Equivalent to *Control.sas_mode*

roll_threshold

The threshold at which the autopilot will try to match the target roll angle, if any. Defaults to 5 degrees.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

stopping_time

The maximum amount of time that the vessel should need to come to a complete stop. This determines the maximum angular velocity of the vessel. A vector of three stopping times, in seconds, one for

each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.5 seconds for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

deceleration_time

The time the vessel should take to come to a stop pointing in the target direction. This determines the angular acceleration used to decelerate the vessel. A vector of three times, in seconds, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 5 seconds for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

attenuation_angle

The angle at which the autopilot considers the vessel to be pointing close to the target. This determines the midpoint of the target velocity attenuation function. A vector of three angles, in degrees, one for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 1° for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

auto_tune

Whether the rotation rate controllers PID parameters should be automatically tuned using the vessels moment of inertia and available torque. Defaults to True. See *AutoPilot.time_to_peak* and *AutoPilot.overshoot*.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

time_to_peak

The target time to peak used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three times, in seconds, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 3 seconds for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

overshoot

The target overshoot percentage used to autotune the PID controllers. A vector of three values, between 0 and 1, for each of the pitch, roll and yaw axes. Defaults to 0.01 for each axis.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

pitch_pid_gains

Gains for the pitch PID controller.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: When `AutoPilot.auto_tune` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

roll_pid_gains

Gains for the roll PID controller.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: When `AutoPilot.auto_tune` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

yaw_pid_gains

Gains for the yaw PID controller.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

Note: When `AutoPilot.auto_tune` is true, these values are updated automatically, which will overwrite any manual changes.

7.3.12 Geometry Types

class Vector3

3-dimensional vectors are represented as a 3-tuple.

For example:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
v = conn.space_center.active_vessel.flight().prograde
print(v[0], v[1], v[2])
```

class Quaternion

Quaternions (rotations in 3-dimensional space) are encoded as a 4-tuple containing the x, y, z and w components. For example:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
q = conn.space_center.active_vessel.flight().rotation
print(q[0], q[1], q[2], q[3])
```

7.3.13 Camera

class Camera

Controls the game's camera. Obtained by calling `camera`.

mode

The current mode of the camera.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `CameraMode`

pitch

The pitch of the camera, in degrees. A value between `Camera.min_pitch` and `Camera.max_pitch`

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

heading

The heading of the camera, in degrees.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

distance

The distance from the camera to the subject. A value between `Camera.min_distance` and `Camera.max_distance`.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

min_pitch

The minimum pitch of the camera.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_pitch

The maximum pitch of the camera.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

min_distance

Minimum distance from the camera to the subject.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_distance

Maximum distance from the camera to the subject.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

default_distance

Default distance from the camera to the subject.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

focussed_body

In map mode, the celestial body that the camera is focussed on. Returns `None` if the camera is not focussed on a celestial body. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *CelestialBody*

focussed_vessel

In map mode, the vessel that the camera is focussed on. Returns `None` if the camera is not focussed on a vessel. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *Vessel*

focussed_node

In map mode, the maneuver node that the camera is focussed on. Returns `None` if the camera is not focussed on a maneuver node. Returns an error if the camera is not in map mode.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *Node*

class CameraMode

See *Camera.mode*.

automatic

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “auto” mode.

free

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “free” mode.

chase

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “chase” mode.

locked

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “locked” mode.

orbital

The camera is showing the active vessel, in “orbital” mode.

iva

The Intra-Vehicular Activity view is being shown.

map

The map view is being shown.

7.4 Drawing API

7.4.1 Drawing

Provides functionality for drawing objects in the flight scene.

static add_line (*start, end, reference_frame*[, *visible = True*])
Draw a line in the scene.

Parameters

- **start** (*tuple*) – Position of the start of the line.
- **end** (*tuple*) – Position of the end of the line.
- **reference_frame**
(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the positions are in.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the line is visible.

Return type *Line*

static add_direction (*direction, reference_frame*[, *length = 10.0*][, *visible = True*])
Draw a direction vector in the scene, from the center of mass of the active vessel.

Parameters

- **direction** (*tuple*) – Direction to draw the line in.
- **reference_frame**
(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the direction is in.
- **length** (*float*) – The length of the line.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the line is visible.

Return type *Line*

static add_polygon (*vertices, reference_frame*[, *visible = True*])
Draw a polygon in the scene, defined by a list of vertices.

Parameters

- **vertices** (*list*) – Vertices of the polygon.
- **reference_frame**
(*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the vertices are in.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the polygon is visible.

Return type *Polygon*

static add_text (*text*, *reference_frame*, *position*, *rotation*[, *visible* = *True*])
 Draw text in the scene.

Parameters

- **text** (*str*) – The string to draw.
- **reference_frame** (*SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*) – Reference frame that the text position is in.
- **position** (*tuple*) – Position of the text.
- **rotation** (*tuple*) – Rotation of the text, as a quaternion.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the text is visible.

Return type *Text*

static clear ([*client_only* = *False*])
 Remove all objects being drawn.

Parameters **client_only** (*bool*) – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

7.4.2 Line

class Line

A line. Created using *add_line()*.

start

Start position of the line.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

end

End position of the line.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

reference_frame

Reference frame for the positions of the object.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

visible

Whether the object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

material

Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

thickness

Set the thickness

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

remove ()

Remove the object.

7.4.3 Polygon

class Polygon

A polygon. Created using `add_polygon()`.

vertices

Vertices for the polygon.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type list of tuple of (float, float, float)

reference_frame

Reference frame for the positions of the object.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame*

visible

Whether the object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

remove ()

Remove the object.

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

material

Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

thickness

Set the thickness

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

7.4.4 Text

class Text

Text. Created using `add_text()`.

position

Position of the text.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

rotation

Rotation of the text as a quaternion.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

reference_frame

Reference frame for the positions of the object.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `SpaceCenter.ReferenceFrame`

visible

Whether the object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

remove()

Remove the object.

content

The text string

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

font

Name of the font

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

available_fonts

A list of all available fonts.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

size

Font size.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type int

character_size

Character size.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

style

Font style.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.FontStyle*

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

material

Material used to render the object. Creates the material from a shader with the given name.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

alignment

Alignment.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.TextAlignment*

line_spacing

Line spacing.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

anchor

Anchor.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *UI.TextAnchor*

7.5 InfernalRobotics API

Provides RPCs to interact with the [InfernalRobotics](#) mod. Provides the following classes:

7.5.1 InfernalRobotics

This service provides functionality to interact with [Infernal Robotics](#).

static servo_groups (*vessel*)

A list of all the servo groups in the given *vessel*.

Parameters **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) –

Return type list of *ServoGroup*

static servo_group_with_name (*vessel, name*)

Returns the servo group in the given *vessel* with the given *name*, or *None* if none exists. If multiple servo groups have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) – Vessel to check.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of servo group to find.

Return type *ServoGroup*

static servo_with_name (*vessel, name*)

Returns the servo in the given *vessel* with the given *name* or *None* if none exists. If multiple servos have the same name, only one of them is returned.

Parameters

- **vessel** (*SpaceCenter.Vessel*) – Vessel to check.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the servo to find.

Return type *Servo*

7.5.2 ServoGroup

class ServoGroup

A group of servos, obtained by calling *servo_groups()* or *servo_group_with_name()*. Represents the “Servo Groups” in the InfernalRobotics UI.

name

The name of the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *str*

forward_key

The key assigned to be the “forward” key for the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *str*

reverse_key

The key assigned to be the “reverse” key for the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `str`

speed

The speed multiplier for the group.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `float`

expanded

Whether the group is expanded in the Infernal-Robotics UI.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type `bool`

servos

The servos that are in the group.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Servo*

servo_with_name (*name*)

Returns the servo with the given *name* from this group, or `None` if none exists.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of servo to find.

Return type *Servo*

parts

The parts containing the servos in the group.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *SpaceCenter.Part*

move_right ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the right.

move_left ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the left.

move_center ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the center.

move_next_preset ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the next preset.

move_prev_preset ()

Moves all of the servos in the group to the previous preset.

stop ()

Stops the servos in the group.

7.5.3 Servo

class **Servo**

Represents a servo. Obtained using `ServoGroup.servos`, `ServoGroup.servo_with_name()` or `servo_with_name()`.

name

The name of the servo.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

part

The part containing the servo.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type `SpaceCenter.Part`

highlight

Whether the servo should be highlighted in-game.

Attribute Write-only, cannot be read

Return type bool

position

The position of the servo.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

min_config_position

The minimum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

max_config_position

The maximum position of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

min_position

The minimum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

max_position

The maximum position of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

config_speed

The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the part configuration.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

speed

The speed multiplier of the servo, specified by the in-game tweak menu.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

current_speed

The current speed at which the servo is moving.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

acceleration

The current speed multiplier set in the UI.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

is_moving

Whether the servo is moving.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

is_free_moving

Whether the servo is freely moving.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

is_locked

Whether the servo is locked.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

is_axis_inverted

Whether the servos axis is inverted.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

move_right()

Moves the servo to the right.

move_left()

Moves the servo to the left.

move_center()

Moves the servo to the center.

move_next_preset()

Moves the servo to the next preset.

move_prev_preset()

Moves the servo to the previous preset.

move_to(*position*, *speed*)

Moves the servo to *position* and sets the speed multiplier to *speed*.

Parameters

- **position** (*float*) – The position to move the servo to.
- **speed** (*float*) – Speed multiplier for the movement.

stop()

Stops the servo.

7.5.4 Example

The following example gets the control group named “MyGroup”, prints out the names and positions of all of the servos in the group, then moves all of the servos to the right for 1 second.

```
import krpc, time
conn = krpc.connect(name='InfernalRobotics Example')
vessel = conn.space_center.active_vessel

group = conn.infernal_robotics.servo_group_with_name(vessel, 'MyGroup')
if group is None:
    print('Group not found')
    exit(1)

for servo in group.servos:
    print(servo.name, servo.position)

group.move_right()
time.sleep(1)
group.stop()
```

7.6 Kerbal Alarm Clock API

Provides RPCs to interact with the [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#) mod. Provides the following classes:

7.6.1 KerbalAlarmClock

This service provides functionality to interact with [Kerbal Alarm Clock](#).

alarms

A list of all the alarms.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of [Alarm](#)

static alarm_with_name (*name*)

Get the alarm with the given *name*, or None if no alarms have that name. If more than one alarm has the name, only returns one of them.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of the alarm to search for.

Return type [Alarm](#)

static alarms_with_type (*type*)

Get a list of alarms of the specified *type*.

Parameters **type** ([AlarmType](#)) – Type of alarm to return.

Return type list of [Alarm](#)

static create_alarm (*type, name, ut*)

Create a new alarm and return it.

Parameters

- **type** ([AlarmType](#)) – Type of the new alarm.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the new alarm.
- **ut** (*float*) – Time at which the new alarm should trigger.

Return type [Alarm](#)

7.6.2 Alarm

class Alarm

Represents an alarm. Obtained by calling [alarms](#), [alarm_with_name\(\)](#) or [alarms_with_type\(\)](#).

action

The action that the alarm triggers.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type [AlarmAction](#)

margin

The number of seconds before the event that the alarm will fire.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

time

The time at which the alarm will fire.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

type

The type of the alarm.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *AlarmType*

id

The unique identifier for the alarm.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type str

name

The short name of the alarm.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

notes

The long description of the alarm.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

remaining

The number of seconds until the alarm will fire.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

repeat

Whether the alarm will be repeated after it has fired.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

repeat_period

The time delay to automatically create an alarm after it has fired.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

vessel

The vessel that the alarm is attached to.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

xfer_origin_body

The celestial body the vessel is departing from.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

xfer_target_body

The celestial body the vessel is arriving at.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

remove ()

Removes the alarm.

7.6.3 AlarmType

class AlarmType

The type of an alarm.

raw

An alarm for a specific date/time or a specific period in the future.

maneuver

An alarm based on the next maneuver node on the current ships flight path. This node will be stored and can be restored when you come back to the ship.

maneuver_auto

See *AlarmType.maneuver*.

apoapsis

An alarm for furthest part of the orbit from the planet.

periapsis

An alarm for nearest part of the orbit from the planet.

ascending_node

Ascending node for the targeted object, or equatorial ascending node.

descending_node

Descending node for the targeted object, or equatorial descending node.

closest

An alarm based on the closest approach of this vessel to the targeted vessel, some number of orbits into the future.

contract

An alarm based on the expiry or deadline of contracts in career modes.

contract_auto

See *AlarmType.contract*.

crew

An alarm that is attached to a crew member.

distance

An alarm that is triggered when a selected target comes within a chosen distance.

earth_time

An alarm based on the time in the “Earth” alternative Universe (aka the Real World).

launch_rendevous

An alarm that fires as your landed craft passes under the orbit of your target.

soi_change

An alarm manually based on when the next SOI point is on the flight path or set to continually monitor the active flight path and add alarms as it detects SOI changes.

soi_change_auto

See *AlarmType.soi_change*.

transfer

An alarm based on Interplanetary Transfer Phase Angles, i.e. when should I launch to planet X? Based on Kosmo Not’s post and used in Olex’s Calculator.

transfer_modelled

See *AlarmType.transfer*.

7.6.4 AlarmAction

class AlarmAction

The action performed by an alarm when it fires.

do_nothing

Don’t do anything at all...

do_nothing_delete_when_passed

Don’t do anything, and delete the alarm.

kill_warp

Drop out of time warp.

kill_warp_only

Drop out of time warp.

message_only

Display a message.

pause_game

Pause the game.

7.6.5 Example

The following example creates a new alarm for the active vessel. The alarm is set to trigger after 10 seconds have passed, and display a message.

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect(name='Kerbal Alarm Clock Example')

alarm = conn.kerbal_alarm_clock.create_alarm(
    conn.kerbal_alarm_clock.AlarmType.raw,
    'My New Alarm',
    conn.space_center.ut+10)

alarm.notes = '10 seconds have now passed since the alarm was created.'
alarm.action = conn.kerbal_alarm_clock.AlarmAction.message_only
```

7.7 RemoteTech API

7.7.1 RemoteTech

This service provides functionality to interact with [RemoteTech](#).

ground_stations

The names of the ground stations.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

static comms (*vessel*)

Get a communications object, representing the communication capability of a particular vessel.

Parameters **vessel** ([SpaceCenter.Vessel](#)) –

Return type [Comms](#)

static antenna (*part*)

Get the antenna object for a particular part.

Parameters **part** ([SpaceCenter.Part](#)) –

Return type [Antenna](#)

7.7.2 Comms

class Comms

Communications for a vessel.

vessel

Get the vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type [SpaceCenter.Vessel](#)

has_local_control

Whether the vessel can be controlled locally.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

has_flight_computer

Whether the vessel has a flight computer on board.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

has_connection

Whether the vessel has any connection.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

has_connection_to_ground_station

Whether the vessel has a connection to a ground station.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

signal_delay

The shortest signal delay to the vessel, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

signal_delay_to_ground_station

The signal delay between the vessel and the closest ground station, in seconds.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type float

signal_delay_to_vessel (*other*)

The signal delay between the this vessel and another vessel, in seconds.

Parameters *other* (`SpaceCenter.Vessel`) –

Return type float

antennas

The antennas for this vessel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of *Antenna*

7.7.3 Antenna

class Antenna

A RemoteTech antenna. Obtained by calling `Comms.antennas` or `antenna()`.

part

Get the part containing this antenna.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *SpaceCenter.Part*

has_connection

Whether the antenna has a connection.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type bool

target

The object that the antenna is targetting. This property can be used to set the target to *Target.none* or *Target.active_vessel*. To set the target to a celestial body, ground station or vessel see *Antenna.target_body*, *Antenna.target_ground_station* and *Antenna.target_vessel*.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *Target*

target_body

The celestial body the antenna is targetting.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.CelestialBody*

target_ground_station

The ground station the antenna is targetting.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

target_vessel

The vessel the antenna is targetting.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *SpaceCenter.Vessel*

class Target

The type of object an antenna is targetting. See *Antenna.target*.

active_vessel

The active vessel.

celestial_body

A celestial body.

ground_station

A ground station.

vessel

A specific vessel.

none

No target.

7.8 User Interface API

7.8.1 UI

Provides functionality for drawing and interacting with in-game user interface elements.

stock_canvas

The stock UI canvas.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Canvas*

static add_canvas ()

Add a new canvas.

Return type *Canvas*

Note: If you want to add UI elements to KSP's stock UI canvas, use *stock_canvas*.

static message (content[, duration = 1.0][, position = 1])

Display a message on the screen.

Parameters

- **content** (*str*) – Message content.
- **duration** (*float*) – Duration before the message disappears, in seconds.
- **position** (*MessagePosition*) – Position to display the message.

Note: The message appears just like a stock message, for example quicksave or quickload messages.

static clear ([client_only = False])

Remove all user interface elements.

Parameters **client_only** (*bool*) – If true, only remove objects created by the calling client.

class MessagePosition

Message position.

top_left

Top left.

top_center

Top center.

top_right

Top right.

bottom_center

Bottom center.

7.8.2 Canvas

class **Canvas**

A canvas for user interface elements. See `stock_canvas` and `add_canvas()`.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the canvas.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

add_panel (*visible = True*)

Create a new container for user interface elements.

Parameters **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the panel is visible.

Return type *Panel*

add_text (*content* [, *visible = True*])

Add text to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** (*str*) – The text.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the text is visible.

Return type *Text*

add_input_field (*visible = True*)

Add an input field to the canvas.

Parameters **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the input field is visible.

Return type *InputField*

add_button (*content* [, *visible = True*])

Add a button to the canvas.

Parameters

- **content** (*str*) – The label for the button.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the button is visible.

Return type *Button*

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

7.8.3 Panel

class **Panel**

A container for user interface elements. See `Canvas.add_panel()`.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the panel.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

add_panel ([*visible* = *True*])

Create a panel within this panel.

Parameters **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the new panel is visible.

Return type *Panel*

add_text (*content* [, *visible* = *True*])

Add text to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** (*str*) – The text.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the text is visible.

Return type *Text*

add_input_field ([*visible* = *True*])

Add an input field to the panel.

Parameters **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the input field is visible.

Return type *InputField*

add_button (*content* [, *visible* = *True*])

Add a button to the panel.

Parameters

- **content** (*str*) – The label for the button.
- **visible** (*bool*) – Whether the button is visible.

Return type *Button*

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

7.8.4 Text

class **Text**

A text label. See `Panel.add_text()`.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the text.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

content

The text string

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

font

Name of the font

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

available_fonts

A list of all available fonts.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type list of str

size

Font size.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type int

style

Font style.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *FontStyle*

color

Set the color

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

alignment

Alignment.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type *TextAnchor*

line_spacing

Line spacing.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type float

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

class FontStyle

Font style.

normal

Normal.

bold

Bold.

italic

Italic.

bold_and_italic

Bold and italic.

class TextAlignment

Text alignment.

left

Left aligned.

right

Right aligned.

center

Center aligned.

class TextAnchor

Text alignment.

lower_center

Lower center.

lower_left

Lower left.

lower_right

Lower right.

middle_center

Middle center.

middle_left

Middle left.

middle_right

Middle right.

upper_center

Upper center.

upper_left

Upper left.

upper_right

Upper right.

7.8.5 Button

class Button

A text label. See `Panel.add_button()`.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the text.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

text

The text for the button.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Text*

clicked

Whether the button has been clicked.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

Note: This property is set to true when the user clicks the button. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent button presses.

remove()

Remove the UI object.

7.8.6 InputField

class InputField

An input field. See `Panel.add_input_field()`.

rect_transform

The rect transform for the input field.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *RectTransform*

visible

Whether the UI object is visible.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

value

The value of the input field.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type str

text

The text component of the input field.

Attribute Read-only, cannot be set

Return type *Text*

Note: Use *InputField.value* to get and set the value in the field. This object can be used to alter the style of the input field's text.

changed

Whether the input field has been changed.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type bool

Note: This property is set to true when the user modifies the value of the input field. A client script should reset the property to false in order to detect subsequent changes.

remove ()

Remove the UI object.

7.8.7 Rect Transform

class RectTransform

A Unity engine Rect Transform for a UI object. See the [Unity manual](#) for more details.

position

Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float)

local_position

Position of the rectangles pivot point relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

size

Width and height of the rectangle.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float)

upper_right

Position of the rectangles upper right corner relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float)

lower_left

Position of the rectangles lower left corner relative to the anchors.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float)

anchor

Set the minimum and maximum anchor points as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

Attribute Write-only, cannot be read

Return type tuple of (float, float)

anchor_max

The anchor point for the lower left corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float)

anchor_min

The anchor point for the upper right corner of the rectangle defined as a fraction of the size of the parent rectangle.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float)

pivot

Location of the pivot point around which the rectangle rotates, defined as a fraction of the size of the rectangle itself.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float)

rotation

Rotation, as a quaternion, of the object around its pivot point.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float, float)

scale

Scale factor applied to the object in the x, y and z dimensions.

Attribute Can be read or written

Return type tuple of (float, float, float)

OTHER CLIENTS, SERVICES AND SCRIPTS

This page links to clients, services, scripts, tools and other useful things for kRPC that have been made by others. If you want your own project added to this page, please feel free to ask [on the forum](#).

8.1 Clients

- [Ruby client](#) by TeWu
- [Haskell client](#) by Cahu
- [Using the plugin in F#](#)

8.2 Services

- [krpcmj](#) – remote procedures to interact with MechJeb

8.3 Scripts/Tools/Libraries etc.

- [kautopilly](#) – an autopilot primarily intended for planes.
- [KNav](#) – a flexible platform for implementing computer-assisted navigation and control of vessels.
- [wernher](#) – a toolkit for flight control and orbit analysis.
- [A small logging script](#).

COMPILING KRPC

kRPC uses the [Bazel build system](#).

9.1 Install Dependencies

Bazel automatically downloads most of the required dependencies to build kRPC. However the following will need to be installed on your system:

- [Mono C# compiler and runtime](#)
- Python, including virtualenv and pip
- pdflatex for building the documentation
- RSVG for converting SVGs to PNGs
- libxml, libxslt and Python headers, for building the Java documentation

To install the latest C# compiler and runtime on Ubuntu, follow the instructions on [Mono's website](#). The other dependencies can be installed via apt:

```
$ sudo apt-get install mono-complete \
python-virtualenv python-pip \
texlive-latex-base texlive-latex-recommended \
texlive-fonts-recommended texlive-latex-extra \
librsvg2-bin libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev python-dev
```

9.2 Setup your Environment

Before building kRPC you need to make `lib/ksp` point to a directory containing Kerbal Space Program. For example on Linux, if your KSP directory is at `/path/to/ksp` and your kRPC source tree at `/path/to/krpc` you can create a symlink using `ln -s /path/to/ksp /path/to/krpc/lib/ksp`

You may also need to modify the symlink at `lib/mono-4.5` to point to the correct location of your Mono installation.

9.3 Building using Bazel

To build the kRPC release archive, run `bazel build //:krpc`. The resulting archive containing the GameData directory, client libraries etc will be created at `bazel-out/krpc-<version>.zip`.

The build scripts also define specific other targets that may be useful. Build them using `bazel build <target>`:

- `//server` builds the server plugin and associated files
- Targets for building individual clients:
 - `//client/csharp`
 - `//client/cpp`
 - `//client/java`
 - `//client/lua`
 - `//client/python`
- Targets for building individual services:
 - `//service/SpaceCenter`
 - `//service/InfernalRobotics`
 - `//service/KerbalAlarmClock`
 - `//service/RemoteTech`
- Targets for building protobuf definitions for individual languages:
 - `//protobuf/csharp`
 - `//protobuf/cpp`
 - `//protobuf/java`
 - `//protobuf/lua`
 - `//protobuf/python`
- `//doc:html` builds the HTML documentation
- `//doc:pdf` builds the PDF documentation

There are also several convenience scripts:

- `tools/serve-docs.sh` – build the documentation and serve it from `http://localhost:8080`
- `tools/install.sh` – build the plugin and the testing tools, and install them into the `GameData` directory of the copy of KSP found at `lib/ksp`.

9.4 Building the C# projects using an IDE

A C# solution file (`kRPC.sln`) is provided in the root of the project for use with MonoDevelop or a similar C# IDE.

Some of the C# source files it references are generated by the Bazel build scripts. You need to run `bazel build //:csproj` to generate these files before the solution can be built.

Alternatively, if you are unable to run Bazel to build these files, you can [download them from GitHub](#). Simply extract this archive over your copy of the source and you are good to go.

9.4.1 Running the Tests

kRPC contains a suite of tests for the server plugin, services, client libraries and others.

The tests, which do not require KSP to be running, can be executed using: `bazel test //:test`. Bazel will automatically download most of the required dependencies to run the tests, however you will also need to install Lua

and LuaRocks on your system. On Ubuntu, these can be installed using: `sudo apt-get install lua5.1 luarocks`

Note: You need to install luarocks version 2.2.0 or higher. On older versions of Ubuntu, the version in the apt repositories is too old and luarocks will need to be installed via other means.

kRPC also includes a suite of tests that require KSP to be running. First run `tools/install.sh` to build kRPC and a testing tools DLL, and install them into the GameData directory of the copy of KSP found at `lib/ksp`. Then run KSP, load a save game and start the server (with `automatically accept client connected` enabled). Then install the `krpc` python client, and run the scripts found in `service/SpaceCenter/test`. These tests will automatically load a save game called `test`, launch a vessel and run various tests on it.

EXTENDING KRPC

10.1 The kRPC Architecture

kRPC consists of two components: a server and a client. The server plugin (provided by `KRPC.dll`) runs inside KSP. It provides a collection of *procedures* that clients can run. These procedures are arranged in groups called *services* to keep things organized. It also provides an in-game user interface that can be used to start/stop the server, change settings and monitor active clients.

Clients run outside of KSP. This gives you the freedom to run scripts in whatever environment you want. A client communicates with the server to run procedures using a *communication protocol*. kRPC comes with several client libraries that implement this communication protocol, making it easier to write programs in these languages.

kRPC comes with a collection of standard functionality for interacting with vessels, contained in a service called `SpaceCenter`. This service provides procedures for things like getting flight/orbital data and controlling the active vessel. This service is provided by `KRPC.SpaceCenter.dll`.

10.2 Service API

Third party mods can add functionality to kRPC using the *Service API*. This is done by adding *attributes* to your own classes, methods and properties to make them visible through the server. When the kRPC server starts, it scans all the assemblies loaded by the game, looking for classes, methods and properties with these attributes.

The following example implements a service that can control the throttle and staging of the active vessel. To add this to the server, compile the code and place the DLL in your GameData directory.

```
using UnityEngine;
using KRPC.Service;
using KRPC.Service.Attributes;
using KSP.UI.Screens;

namespace LaunchControl {

    /// <summary>
    /// Service for staging vessels and controlling their throttle.
    /// </summary>
    [KRPCService (GameScene = GameScene.Flight)]
    public static class LaunchControl {

        /// <summary>
        /// The current throttle setting for the active vessel, between 0 and 1.
        /// </summary>
        [KRPCProperty]
        public static float Throttle {
```

```
        get { return FlightInputHandler.state.mainThrottle; }
        set { FlightInputHandler.state.mainThrottle = value; }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Activate the next stage in the vessel.
    /// </summary>
    [KRPCProcedure]
    public static void ActivateStage ()
    {
        StageManager.ActivateNextStage ();
    }
}
```

The following example shows how this service can then be used from a python client:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
conn.launch_control.throttle = 1
conn.launch_control.activate_stage()
```

Some of the client libraries automatically pick up changes to the functionality provided by the server, including the Python and Lua clients. However, some clients require code to be generated from the service assembly so that they can interact with new or changed functionality. See [clientgen](#) for details on how to generate this code.

10.2.1 Attributes

The following [C# attributes](#) can be used to add functionality to the kRPC server.

KRPCService (*string Name*, *KRPC.Service.GameScene GameScene*)

Parameters

- **Name** – Optional name for the service. If omitted, the service name is set to the name of the class this attribute is applied to.
- **GameScene** – The game scenes in which the services procedures are available.

This [attribute](#) is applied to a static class, to indicate that all methods, properties and classes declared within it are part of the the same service. The name of the service is set to the name of the class, or – if present – the *Name* parameter.

Multiple services with the same name can be declared, as long the classes, procedures and methods they contain have unique names. The classes will be merged to appear as a single service on the server.

The type to which this attribute is applied must satisfy the following criteria:

- The type must be a class.
- The class must be `public static`.
- The name of the class, or the *Name* parameter if specified, must be a valid [kRPC identifier](#).
- The class must not be declared within another class that has the [KRPCService](#) attribute. Nesting of services is not permitted.

Services are configured to be available in specific [game scenes](#) via the *GameScene* parameter. If the *GameScene* parameter is not specified, the service is available in any scene. If a procedure is called when the service is not available, it will throw an exception.

Examples

- Declare a service called EVA:

```
[KRPCService]
public static class EVA {
    ...
}
```

- Declare a service called MyEVAService (different to the name of the class):

```
[KRPCService (Name = "MyEVAService")]
public static class EVA {
    ...
}
```

- Declare a service called FlightTools that is only available during the Flight game scene:

```
[KRPCService (GameScene = GameScene.Flight)]
public static class FlightTools {
    ...
}
```

KRPCProcedure

This `attribute` is applied to static methods, to add them to the server as procedures.

The method to which this attribute is applied must satisfy the following criteria:

- The method must be `public static`.
- The name of the method must be a valid *kRPC identifier*.
- The method must be declared inside a class that is a *KRPCService*.
- The parameter types and return type must be *types that kRPC knows how to serialize*.
- Parameters can have default arguments.

Example

The following defines a service called EVA with a PlantFlag procedure that takes a name and an optional description, and returns a Flag object.

```
[KRPCService]
public static class EVA {
    [KRPCProcedure]
    public static Flag PlantFlag (string name, string description = "")
    {
        ...
    }
}
```

This can be called from a python client as follows:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
flag = conn.eva.plant_flag('Landing Site', 'One small step for Kerbal-kind')
```

KRPCClass (*string Service*)

Parameters

- **Service** – Optional name of the service to add this class to. If omitted, the class is added to the service that contains its definition.

This *attribute* is applied to non-static classes. It adds the class to the server, so that references to instances of the class can be passed between client and server.

A *KRPCClass* must be part of a service, just like a *KRPCProcedure*. However, it would be restrictive if the class had to be declared as a nested class inside a class with the *KRPCService* attribute. Therefore, a *KRPCClass* can be declared outside of any service if it has the *Service* parameter set to the name of the service that it is part of. Also, the service that the *Service* parameter refers to does not have to exist. If it does not exist, a service with the given name is created.

The class to which this attribute is applied must satisfy the following criteria:

- The class must be *public* and *not* *static*.
- The name of the class must be a valid *kRPC identifier*.
- The class must either be declared inside a class that is a *KRPCService*, or have its *Service* parameter set to the name of the service it is part of.

Examples

- Declare a class called *Flag* in the *EVA* service:

```
[KRPCService]
public static class EVA {
    [KRPCClass]
    public class Flag {
        ...
    }
}
```

- Declare a class called *Flag*, without nesting the class definition in a service class:

```
[KRPCClass (Service = "EVA")]
public class Flag {
    ...
}
```

KRPCMethod

This *attribute* is applied to methods inside a *KRPCClass*. This allows a client to call methods on an instance, or static methods in the class.

The method to which this attribute is applied must satisfy the following criteria:

- The method must be *public*.
- The name of the method must be a valid *kRPC identifier*.
- The method must be declared in a *KRPCClass*.
- The parameter types and return type must be *types that kRPC can serialize*.
- Parameters can have default arguments.

Example

Declare a *Remove* method in the *Flag* class:

```
[KRPCClass (Service = "EVA")]
public class Flag {
    [KRPCMethod]
    void Remove()
    {
        ...
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

```

class **KRPCProperty**

This **attribute** is applied to class properties, and comes in two flavors:

1. Applied to static properties in a *KRPCService*. In this case, the property must satisfy the following criteria:
 - Must be `public static` and have at least one publicly accessible getter or setter.
 - The name of the property must be a valid *kRPC identifier*.
 - Must be declared inside a *KRPCService*.
2. Applied to non-static properties in a *KRPCClass*. In this case, the property must satisfy the following criteria:
 - Must be `public` and *not* `static`, and have at least one publicly accessible getter or setter.
 - The name of the property must be a valid *kRPC identifier*.
 - Must be declared inside a *KRPCClass*.

Examples

- Applied to a static property in a service:

```

[KRPCService]
public static class EVA {
    [KRPCProperty]
    public Flag LastFlag
    {
        get { ... }
    }
}

```

This property can be accessed from a python client as follows:

```

import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
flag = conn.eva.last_flag

```

- Applied to a non-static property in a class:

```

[KRPCClass (Service = "EVA")]
public class Flag {
    [KRPCProperty]
    public void Name { get; set; }

    [KRPCProperty]
    public void Description { get; set; }
}

```

KRPCEnum (*string Service*)

Parameters

- **Service** – Optional name of the service to add this enum to. If omitted, the enum is added to the service that contains its definition.

This **attribute** is applied to enumeration types. It adds the enumeration and its permissible values to the server. This attribute works similarly to *KRPCClass*, but is applied to enumeration types.

A *KRPCEnum* must be part of a service, just like a *KRPCClass*. Similarly, a *KRPCEnum* can be declared outside of a service if it has its `Service` parameter set to the name of the service that it is part of.

The enumeration type to which this attribute is applied must satisfy the following criteria:

- The enumeration must be `public`.
- The name of the enumeration must be a valid *kRPC identifier*.
- The enumeration must either be declared inside a *KRPCService*, or have its `Service` parameter set to the name of the service it is part of.
- The underlying C# type must be an `int`.

Examples

- Declare an enumeration type with two values:

```
[KRPCEnum (Service = "EVA")]
public enum FlagState {
    Raised,
    Lowered
}
```

This can be used from a python client as follows:

```
import krpc
conn = krpc.connect()
state = conn.eva.FlagState.lowered
```

10.2.2 Identifiers

An identifier must only contain alphanumeric characters and underscores. An identifier must not start with an underscore. Identifiers should follow *CamelCase* capitalization conventions.

Note: Although underscores are permitted, they should be avoided as they are used for internal name mangling.

10.2.3 Serializable Types

A type can only be used as a parameter or return type if kRPC knows how to serialize it. The following types are serializable:

- The C# types `double`, `float`, `int`, `long`, `uint`, `ulong`, `bool`, `string` and `byte[]`
- Any type annotated with *KRPCClass*
- Any type annotated with *KRPCEnum*
- Collections of serializable types:
 - `System.Collections.Generic.IList<T>` where `T` is a serializable type
 - `System.Collections.Generic.IDictionary<K,V>` where `K` is one of `int`, `long`, `uint`, `ulong`, `bool` or `string` and `V` is a serializable type
 - `System.Collections.HashSet<V>` where `V` is a serializable type
- Return types can be `void`
- Protocol buffer message types from namespace `KRPC.Schema.KRPC`

10.2.4 Game Scenes

Each service is configured to be available from a particular game scene, or scenes.

enum `KRPC.Service.GameScene`

SpaceCenter

The game scene showing the Kerbal Space Center buildings.

Flight

The game scene showing a vessel in flight (or on the launchpad/runway).

TrackingStation

The tracking station.

EditorVAB

The Vehicle Assembly Building.

EditorSPH

The Space Plane Hangar.

Editor

Either the VAB or the SPH.

All

All game scenes.

Examples

- Declare a service that is available in the `KRPC.Service.GameScene.Flight` game scene:

```
[KRPCService (GameScene = GameScene.Flight)]
public static class MyService {
    ...
}
```

- Declare a service that is available in the `KRPC.Service.GameScene.Flight` and `KRPC.Service.GameScene.Editor` game scenes:

```
[KRPCService (GameScene = (GameScene.Flight | GameScene.Editor))]
public static class MyService {
    ...
}
```

10.3 Documentation

Documentation can be added using [C# XML documentation](#). The documentation will be automatically exported to clients when they connect.

10.4 Further Examples

See the [SpaceCenter](#) service implementation for more extensive examples.

10.5 Generating Service Code for Static Clients

Some of the client libraries dynamically construct the code necessary to interact with the server when they connect. This means that these libraries will automatically pick up changes to service code. Such client libraries include those for Python and Lua.

Other client libraries required code to be generated and compiled into them statically. They do not automatically pick up changes to service code. Such client libraries include those for C++ and C#.

Code for these ‘static’ libraries is generated using the `krpc-clientgen` tool. This is provided as part of the [krpctools python package](#). It can be installed using `pip`:

```
pip install krpctools
```

You can then run the script from the command line:

```
$ krpc-clientgen --help

usage: krpc-clientgen [-h] [-v] [-o OUTPUT] [--ksp KSP]
                    [--output-defs OUTPUT_DEFS]
                    {cpp,csharp,java} service input [input ...]

Generate client source code for kRPC services.

positional arguments:
  {cpp,csharp,java}    Language to generate
  service              Name of service to generate
  input                Path to service definition JSON file or assembly
                       DLL(s)

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -v, --version          show program's version number and exit
  -o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
                       Path to write source code to. If not specified, writes
                       source code to standard output.
  --ksp KSP             Path to Kerbal Space Program directory. Required when
                       reading from an assembly DLL(s)
  --output-defs OUTPUT_DEFS
                       When generating client code from a DLL, output the
                       service definitions to the given JSON file
```

Client code can be generated either directly from an assembly DLL containing the service, or from a JSON file that has previously been generated from an assembly DLL (using the `--output-defs` flag).

Generating client code from an assembly DLL requires a copy of Kerbal Space Program and a C# runtime to be available on the machine. In contrast, generating client code from a JSON file does not have these requirements and so is more portable.

10.5.1 Example

The following demonstrates how to generate code for the C++ and C# clients to interact with the LaunchControl service, given in an example previously.

`krpc-clientgen` expects to be passed the location of your copy of Kerbal Space Program, the name of the language to generate, the name of the service (from the `KRPCService` attribute), a path to the assembly containing the service and the path to write the generated code to.

For C++, run the following:


```
krpc-clientgen --ksp=/path/to/ksp cpp LaunchControl LaunchControl.dll  
launch_control.hpp
```

To then use the LaunchControl service from C++, you need to link your code against the C++ client library, and include *launch_control.hpp*.

For C#, run the following:

```
krpc-clientgen --ksp=/path/to/ksp csharp LaunchControl LaunchControl.dll  
LaunchControl.cs
```

To then use the LaunchControl service from a C# client, you need to reference the *KRPC.Client.dll* and include *LaunchControl.cs* in your project.

COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

Clients invoke Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs) by communicating with the server using [Protocol Buffer v3 messages](#) sent over a TCP/IP connection. The kRPC [download](#) comes with a protocol buffer message definitions file ([schema/krpc.proto](#)) that defines the structure of these messages. It also contains versions of this file for C#, C++, Java, Lua and Python, compiled using [Google's protocol buffers compiler](#).

The following sections describe how to communicate with kRPC using snippets of Python code. A complete example script made from these snippets can be [downloaded here](#).

11.1 Establishing a Connection

kRPC consists of two servers: an *RPC server* (over which clients send and receive RPCs) and a *stream server* (over which clients receive *Streams*). A client first connects to the *RPC Server*, then (optionally) to the *Stream Server*.

11.1.1 Connecting to the RPC Server

To establish a connection to the RPC server, a client must do the following:

1. Open a TCP socket to the server on its RPC port (which defaults to 50000).
2. Send this 12 byte hello message: 0x48 0x45 0x4C 0x4C 0x4F 0x2D 0x52 0x50 0x43 0x00 0x00 0x00
3. Send a 32 byte message containing a name for the connection, that will be displayed on the in-game server window. This should be a UTF-8 encoded string, up to a maximum of 32 bytes in length. If the string is shorter than 32 bytes, it should be padded with zeros.
4. Receive a 16 byte unique client identifier. This is sent to the client when the connection is granted, for example after the user has clicked accept on the in-game UI.

For example, this python code will connect to the RPC server at address 127.0.0.1:50000 using the identifier Jeb:

```
import socket
rpc_conn = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
rpc_conn.connect(('127.0.0.1', 50000))
# Send the 12 byte hello message
rpc_conn.sendall(b'\x48\x45\x4C\x4C\x4F\x2D\x52\x50\x43\x00\x00\x00')
# Send the 32 byte client name 'Jeb' padded with zeroes
name = 'Jeb'.encode('utf-8')
name += (b'\x00' * (32-len(name)))
rpc_conn.sendall(name)
# Receive the 16 byte client identifier
```

```
identifier = b''
while len(identifier) < 16:
    identifier += rpc_conn.recv(16 - len(identifier))
# Connection successful. Print out a message along with the client identifier.
import binascii
printable_identifier = binascii.hexlify(bytearray(identifier))
print('Connected to RPC server, client identifier = %s' % printable_identifier)
```

11.1.2 Connecting to the Stream Server

To establish a connection to the stream server, a client must first *connect to the RPC Server* then do the following:

1. Open a TCP socket to the server on its stream port (which defaults to 50001).
2. Send this 12 byte hello message: 0x48 0x45 0x4C 0x4C 0x4F 0x2D 0x53 0x54 0x52 0x45 0x41 0x4D
3. Send a 16 byte message containing the client's unique identifier. This identifier is given to the client after it successfully connects to the RPC server.
4. Receive a 2 byte OK message: 0x4F 0x4B This indicates a successful connection.

Note: Connecting to the Stream Server is optional. If the client doesn't require stream functionality, there is no need to connect.

For example, this python code will connect to the stream server at address 127.0.0.1:50001. Note that *identifier* is the unique client identifier received when *connecting to the RPC server*.

```
stream_conn = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
stream_conn.connect(('127.0.0.1', 50001))
# Send the 12 byte hello message
stream_conn.sendall(b'\x48\x45\x4C\x4C\x4F\x2D\x53\x54\x52\x45\x41\x4D')
# Send the 16 byte client identifier
stream_conn.sendall(identifier)
# Receive the 2 byte OK message
ok_message = b''
while len(ok_message) < 2:
    ok_message += stream_conn.recv(2 - len(ok_message))
# Connection successful
print('Connected to stream server')
```

11.2 Remote Procedures

Remote procedures are arranged into groups called *services*. These act as a single-level namespacing to keep things organized. Each service has a unique name used to identify it, and within a service each procedure has a unique name.

11.2.1 Invoking Remote Procedures

Remote procedures are invoked by sending a request message to the RPC server, and waiting for a response message. These messages are encoded as Protocol Buffer messages.

The request message contains the name of the procedure to invoke, and the values of any arguments to pass it. The response message contains the value returned by the procedure (if any) and any errors that were encountered.

Requests are processed in order of receipt. The next request from a client will not be processed until the previous one completes execution and its response has been received by the client. When there are multiple client connections, requests are processed in round-robin order.

11.2.2 Anatomy of a Request

A request is sent to the server using a Request Protocol Buffer message with the following format:

```
message Request {
  string service = 1;
  string procedure = 2;
  repeated Argument arguments = 3;
}

message Argument {
  uint32 position = 1;
  bytes value = 2;
}
```

The fields are:

- `service` - The name of the service in which the remote procedure is defined.
- `procedure` - The name of the remote procedure to invoke.
- `arguments` - A sequence of `Argument` messages containing the values of the procedure's arguments. The fields are:
 - `position` - The zero-indexed position of the of the argument in the procedure's signature.
 - `value` - The value of the argument, encoded in Protocol Buffer format.

The `Argument` messages have a `position` field to allow values for default arguments to be omitted. See [Protocol Buffer Encoding](#) for details on how to serialize the argument values.

11.2.3 Anatomy of a Response

A response is sent to the client using a Response Protocol Buffer message with the following format:

```
message Response {
  double time = 1;
  bool has_error = 2;
  string error = 3;
  bool has_return_value = 4;
  bytes return_value = 5;
}
```

The fields are:

- `time` - The universal time (in seconds) when the request completed processing.
- `has_error` - True if there was an error executing the remote procedure.
- `error` - If `has_error` is true, contains a description of the error.
- `has_return_value` - True if the remote procedure returned a value.
- `return_value` - If `has_return_value` is true and `has_error` is false, contains the value returned by the remote procedure, encoded in protocol buffer format.

See [Protocol Buffer Encoding](#) for details on how to unserialize the return value.

11.2.4 Encoding and Sending Requests and Responses

To send a request:

1. Encode a Request message using the *Protocol Buffer Encoding*.
2. Send the size in bytes of the encoded Request message, encoded as a Protocol Buffer varint.
3. Send the message data.

To receive a response:

1. Read a Protocol Buffer varint, which contains the length of the Response message data in bytes.
2. Receive and decode the Response message.

11.2.5 Example RPC invocation

The following Python script invokes the `GetStatus` procedure from the *KRPC service* using an already established connection to the server (the `rpc_conn` variable).

The `krpc.schema.KRPC` package contains the Protocol Buffer message formats `Request`, `Response` and `Status` compiled to python code using the Protocol Buffer compiler. The `EncodeVarint` and `DecodeVarint` functions are used to encode/decode integers to/from the Protocol Buffer varint format.

```
# import the krpc.proto schema
import krpc.schema

# Utility functions to encode and decode integers to protobuf format
import google.protobuf

def EncodeVarint(value):
    data = []
    def write(x):
        data.append(x)
    google.protobuf.internal.encoder._SignedVarintEncoder()(write, value)
    return b''.join(data)

def DecodeVarint(data):
    return google.protobuf.internal.decoder._DecodeSignedVarint(data, 0)[0]

# Create Request message
request = krpc.schema.KRPC.Request()
request.service = 'KRPC'
request.procedure = 'GetStatus'

# Encode and send the request
data = request.SerializeToString()
header = EncodeVarint(len(data))
rpc_conn.sendall(header + data)

# Receive the size of the response data
data = b''
while True:
    data += rpc_conn.recv(1)
    try:
        size = DecodeVarint(data)
        break
    except IndexError:
        pass
```

```

# Receive the response data
data = b''
while len(data) < size:
    data += rpc_conn.recv(size - len(data))

# Decode the response message
response = krpc.schema.KRPC.Response()
response.ParseFromString(data)

# Check for an error response
if response.has_error:
    print('ERROR:', response.error)

# Decode the return value as a Status message
else:
    status = krpc.schema.KRPC.Status()
    assert response.has_return_value
    status.ParseFromString(response.return_value)

    # Print out the version string from the Status message
    print(status.version)

```

11.3 Protocol Buffer Encoding

Values passed as arguments or received as return values are encoded using the Protocol Buffer version 3 serialization format:

- Documentation for this encoding can be found here: <https://developers.google.com/protocol-buffers/docs/encoding>
- Protocol Buffer libraries in many languages are available here: <https://github.com/google/protobuf/releases>

11.4 Streams

Streams allow the client to repeatedly execute an RPC on the server and receive its results, without needing to repeatedly call the RPC directly, avoiding the communication overhead that this would involve.

A client can create a stream on the server by calling *AddStream*. Once the client is finished with the stream, it can remove it from the server by calling *RemoveStream*. Streams are automatically removed when the client that created it disconnects from the server. Streams are local to each client and there is no way to share a stream between clients.

The RPC for each stream is invoked every *fixed update* and the return values for all of these RPCs are collected together into a *stream message*. This is then sent to the client over the stream server's TCP/IP connection. If the value returned by a stream's RPC does not change since the last update that was sent, its value is omitted from the update message in order to minimize network traffic.

11.4.1 Anatomy of a Stream Message

A stream message is sent to the client using a *StreamMessage* Protocol Buffer message with the following format:

```

message StreamMessage {
    repeated StreamResponse responses = 1;
}

```

This contains a list of `StreamResponse` messages, one for each stream that exists on the server for that client, and whose return value changed since the last update was sent. It has the following format:

```
message StreamResponse {  
    uint32 id = 1;  
    Response response = 2;  
}
```

The fields are:

- `id` - The identifier of the stream. This is the value returned by *AddStream* when the stream is created.
- `response` - A `Response` message containing the result of the stream's RPC. This is identical to the `Response` message returned when calling the RPC directly. See *Anatomy of a Response* for details on the format and contents of this message.

11.5 KRPC Service

The server provides a service called `KRPC` containing procedures that are used to retrieve information about the server and to manage streams.

11.5.1 GetStatus

The `GetStatus` procedure returns status information about the server. It returns a Protocol Buffer message with the format:

```
message Status {  
    string version = 1;  
    uint64 bytes_read = 2;  
    uint64 bytes_written = 3;  
    float bytes_read_rate = 4;  
    float bytes_written_rate = 5;  
    uint64 rpcs_executed = 6;  
    float rpc_rate = 7;  
    bool one_rpc_per_update = 8;  
    uint32 max_time_per_update = 9;  
    bool adaptive_rate_control = 10;  
    bool blocking_recv = 11;  
    uint32 recv_timeout = 12;  
    float time_per_rpc_update = 13;  
    float poll_time_per_rpc_update = 14;  
    float exec_time_per_rpc_update = 15;  
    uint32 stream_rpcs = 16;  
    uint64 stream_rpcs_executed = 17;  
    float stream_rpc_rate = 18;  
    float time_per_stream_update = 19;  
}
```

The `version` field contains the version string of the server. The remaining fields contain performance information about the server.

11.5.2 GetServices

The `GetServices` procedure returns a Protocol Buffer message containing information about all of the services and procedures provided by the server. It also provides type information about each procedure, in the form of *attributes*.

The format of the message is:

```
message Services {
  repeated Service services = 1;
}
```

This contains a single field, which is a list of `Service` messages with information about each service provided by the server. The content of these `Service` messages are *documented below*.

11.5.3 AddStream

The `AddStream` procedure adds a new stream to the server. It takes a single argument containing the RPC to invoke, encoded as a `Request` object. See *Anatomy of a Request* for the format and contents of this object. See *Streams* for more information on working with streams.

11.5.4 RemoveStream

The `RemoveStream` procedure removes a stream from the server. It takes a single argument – the identifier of the stream to be removed. This is the identifier returned when the stream was added by calling *AddStream*. See *Streams* for more information on working with streams.

11.6 Service Description Message

The *GetServices* procedure returns information about all of the services provided by the server. Details about a service are given by a `Service` message, with the format:

```
message Service {
  string name = 1;
  repeated Procedure procedures = 2;
  repeated Class classes = 3;
  repeated Enumeration enumerations = 4;
  string documentation = 5;
}
```

The fields are:

- `name` - The name of the service.
- `procedures` - A list of `Procedure` messages, one for each procedure defined by the service.
- `classes` - A list of `Class` messages, one for each *KRPCClass* defined by the service.
- `enumerations` - A list of `Enumeration` messages, one for each *KRPCEnum* defined by the service.
- `documentation` - Documentation for the service, as *C# XML documentation*.

Note: See the *Extending kRPC* documentation for more details about *KRPCClass* and *KRPCEnum*.

11.6.1 Procedures

Details about a procedure are given by a `Procedure` message, with the format:

```
message Procedure {
    string name = 1;
    repeated Parameter parameters = 2;
    bool has_return_type = 3;
    string return_type = 4;
    repeated string attributes = 5;
    string documentation = 6;
}

message Parameter {
    string name = 1;
    string type = 2;
    bool has_default_value = 3;
    bytes default_value = 4;
}
```

The fields are:

- name - The name of the procedure.
- parameters - A list of `Parameter` messages containing details of the procedure's parameters, with the following fields:
 - name - The name of the parameter, to allow parameter passing by name.
 - type - The *type* of the parameter.
 - has_default_value - True if the parameter has a default value.
 - default_value - If has_default_value is true, contains the value of the default value of the parameter, *encoded using Protocol Buffer format*.
- has_return_type - True if the procedure returns a value.
- return_type - If has_return_type is true, contains the *return type* of the procedure.
- attributes - The procedure's *attributes*.
- documentation - Documentation for the procedure, as *C# XML documentation*.

11.6.2 Classes

Details about each *KRPCClass* are specified in a `Class` message, with the format:

```
message Class {
    string name = 1;
    string documentation = 2;
}
```

The fields are:

- name - The name of the class.
- documentation - Documentation for the class, as *C# XML documentation*.

11.6.3 Enumerations

Details about each *KRPCEnum* are specified in an `Enumeration` message, with the format:

```

message Enumeration {
  string name = 1;
  repeated EnumerationValue values = 2;
  string documentation = 3;
}

message EnumerationValue {
  string name = 1;
  int32 value = 2;
  string documentation = 3;
}

```

The fields are:

- `name` - The name of the enumeration.
- `values` - A list of `EnumerationValue` messages, indicating the values that the enumeration can be assigned. The fields are:
 - `name` - The name associated with the value for the enumeration.
 - `value` - The possible value for the enumeration as a 32-bit integer.
 - `documentation` - Documentation for the enumeration value, as [C# XML documentation](#).
- `documentation` - Documentation for the enumeration, as [C# XML documentation](#).

11.6.4 Attributes

Additional type information about a procedure is encoded as a list of attributes, and included in the `Procedure` message. For example, if the procedure implements a method for a class (see [proxy objects](#)) this fact will be specified in the attributes.

The following attributes specify what the procedure implements:

- `Property.Get(property-name)`
Indicates that the procedure is a property getter (for the service) with the given `property-name`.
- `Property.Set(property-name)`
Indicates that the procedure is a property setter (for the service) with the given `property-name`.
- `Class.Method(class-name,method-name)`
Indicates that the procedure is a method for a class with the given `class-name` and `method-name`.
- `Class.StaticMethod(class-name,method-name)`
Indicates that the procedure is a static method for a class with the given `class-name` and `method-name`.
- `Class.Property.Get(class-name,property-name)`
Indicates that the procedure is a property getter for a class with the given `class-name` and `property-name`.
- `Class.Property.Set(class-name,property-name)`
Indicates that the procedure is a property setter for a class with the given `class-name` and `property-name`.

The following attributes specify more details about the return and parameter types of the procedure.

- `ReturnType.type-name`
Specifies the actual [return type](#) of the procedure, if it differs to the type specified in the `Procedure` message. For example, this is used with [proxy objects](#).

- `ParameterType(parameter-position).type-name`

Specifies the actual *parameter type* of the procedure, if it differs to the type of the corresponding parameter specified in the `Parameter` message. For example, this is used with *proxy objects*.

11.6.5 Type Names

The `GetServices` procedure returns type information about parameters and return values as strings. Type names can be any of the following:

- A Protocol Buffer value type. One of `float`, `double`, `int32`, `int64`, `uint32`, `uint64`, `bool`, `string` or `bytes`.
- A *KRPCClass* in the format `Class(ClassName)`
- A *KRPCEnum* in the format `Enum(ClassName)`
- A Protocol Buffer message type, in the format `KRPC.MessageType`. Only message types defined in `krpc.proto` are permitted.

11.6.6 Proxy Objects

kRPC allows procedures to create objects on the server, and pass a unique identifier for them to the client. This allows the client to create a *proxy* object for the actual object, whose methods and properties make remote procedure calls to the server. Object identifiers have type `uint64`.

When a procedure returns a proxy object, the procedure will have the attribute `ReturnType.Class(ClassName)` where `ClassName` is the name of the class.

When a procedure takes a proxy object as a parameter, the procedure will have the attribute `ParameterType(n).Class(ClassName)` where `n` is the position of the parameter and `ClassName` is the name of the class.

INTERNALS OF KRPC

12.1 Server Performance Settings



Fig. 12.1: Server window showing the advanced settings.

kRPC processes its queue of remote procedures when its `FixedUpdate` method is invoked. This is called every fixed framerate frame, typically about 60 times a second. If kRPC were to only execute one RPC per `FixedUpdate`, it would only be able to execute at most 60 RPCs per second. In order to achieve a higher RPC throughput, it can execute multiple RPCs per `FixedUpdate`. However, if it is allowed to process too many RPCs per `FixedUpdate`, the game's framerate would be adversely affected. The following settings control this behavior, and the resulting tradeoff between RPC throughput and game FPS:

1. **One RPC per update.** When this is enabled, the server will execute at most one RPC per client per update. This will have minimal impact on the games framerate, while still allowing kRPC to execute RPCs. If you don't need a high RPC throughput, this is a good option to use.
2. **Maximum time per update.** When one RPC per update is not enabled, this setting controls the maximum amount of time (in nanoseconds) that kRPC will spend executing RPCs per `FixedUpdate`. Setting this to a high

value, for example 20000 ns, will allow the server to process many RPCs at the expense of the game's framerate. A low value, for example 1000 ns, won't allow the server to execute many RPCs per update, but will allow the game to run at a much higher framerate.

3. **Adaptive rate control.** When enabled, kRPC will automatically adjust the maximum time per update parameter, so that the game has a minimum framerate of 60 FPS. Enabling this setting provides a good tradeoff between RPC throughput and the game framerate.

Another consideration is the responsiveness of the server. Clients must execute RPCs in sequence, one after another, and there is usually a (short) delay between them. This means that when the server finishes executing an RPC, if it were to immediately check for a new RPC it will not find any and will return from the FixedUpdate. This means that any new RPCs will have to wait until the next FixedUpdate, and results in the server only executing a single RPC per FixedUpdate regardless of the maximum time per update setting.

Instead, higher RPC throughput can be obtained if the server waits briefly after finishing an RPC to see if any new RPCs are received. This is done in such a way that the maximum time per update setting (above) is still observed.

This behavior is enabled by the **blocking receives** option. **Receive timeout** sets the maximum amount of time the server will wait for a new RPC from a client.

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