



python-telegram-bot Documentation

Release 20.3

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REFERENCE

1	Note	3
2	Telegram API support	5
3	Installing	7
3.1	Verifying Releases	7
3.2	Dependencies & Their Versions	7
3.2.1	Optional Dependencies	8
4	Quick Start	9
5	Resources	11
6	Getting help	13
7	Concurrency	15
8	Contributing	17
9	Donating	19
10	License	21
10.1	telegram package	21
10.1.1	Version Constants	21
10.1.2	Classes in this package	22
10.2	telegram.ext package	461
10.2.1	Application	462
10.2.2	ApplicationBuilder	475
10.2.3	ApplicationHandlerStop	487
10.2.4	BaseUpdateProcessor	488
10.2.5	CallbackContext	489
10.2.6	ContextTypes	493
10.2.7	Defaults	494
10.2.8	ExtBot	496
10.2.9	Job	498
10.2.10	JobQueue	501
10.2.11	SimpleUpdateProcessor	507
10.2.12	Updater	507
10.2.13	Handlers	511
10.2.14	Persistence	560
10.2.15	Arbitrary Callback Data	575
10.2.16	Rate Limiting	578
10.3	Auxiliary modules	581
10.3.1	telegram.constants Module	581
10.3.2	telegram.error Module	618

10.3.3	telegram.helpers Module	620
10.3.4	telegram.request Module	622
10.3.5	telegram.warnings Module	627
10.4	Examples	628
10.4.1	echobot.py	628
10.4.2	timerbot.py	628
10.4.3	conversationbot.py	628
10.4.4	conversationbot2.py	629
10.4.5	nestedconversationbot.py	629
10.4.6	persistentconversationbot.py	629
10.4.7	inlinekeyboard.py	629
10.4.8	inlinekeyboard2.py	629
10.4.9	deeplinking.py	629
10.4.10	inlinebot.py	629
10.4.11	pollbot.py	629
10.4.12	passportbot.py	629
10.4.13	paymentbot.py	630
10.4.14	errorhandlerbot.py	630
10.4.15	chatmemberbot.py	630
10.4.16	webappbot.py	630
10.4.17	contexttypesbot.py	630
10.4.18	customwebhookbot.py	630
10.4.19	arbitrarycallbackdatabot.py	630
10.4.20	Pure API	630
10.5	Stability Policy	693
10.5.1	What does this policy cover?	693
10.5.2	What doesn't this policy cover?	693
10.5.3	Versioning	694
10.6	Changelog	695
10.6.1	Version 20.4	695
10.6.2	Version 20.3	697
10.6.3	Version 20.2	698
10.6.4	Version 20.1	699
10.6.5	Version 20.0	700
10.6.6	Version 20.0b0	701
10.6.7	Version 20.0a6	701
10.6.8	Version 20.0a5	702
10.6.9	Version 20.0a4	704
10.6.10	Version 20.0a3	704
10.6.11	Version 20.0a2	705
10.6.12	Version 20.0a1	705
10.6.13	Version 20.0a0	707
10.6.14	Version 13.11	709
10.6.15	Version 13.10	709
10.6.16	Version 13.9	710
10.6.17	Version 13.8.1	710
10.6.18	Version 13.8	710
10.6.19	Version 13.7	710
10.6.20	Version 13.6	711
10.6.21	Version 13.5	711
10.6.22	Version 13.4.1	712
10.6.23	Version 13.4	712
10.6.24	Version 13.3	712
10.6.25	Version 13.2	713
10.6.26	Version 13.1	714
10.6.27	Version 13.0	714
10.6.28	Version 12.8	715
10.6.29	Version 12.7	716

10.6.30	Version 12.6.1	716
10.6.31	Version 12.6	716
10.6.32	Version 12.5.1	717
10.6.33	Version 12.5	717
10.6.34	Version 12.4.2	717
10.6.35	Version 12.4.1	718
10.6.36	Version 12.4.0	718
10.6.37	Version 12.3.0	719
10.6.38	Version 12.2.0	719
10.6.39	Version 12.1.1	720
10.6.40	Version 12.1.0	720
10.6.41	Version 12.0.0	720
10.6.42	Version 11.1.0	723
10.6.43	Version 11.0.0	723
10.6.44	Version 10.1.0	724
10.6.45	Version 10.0.2	724
10.6.46	Version 10.0.1	725
10.6.47	Version 10.0.0	725
10.6.48	Version 9.0.0	726
10.6.49	Version 8.1.1	726
10.6.50	Version 8.1.0	726
10.6.51	Version 8.0.0	727
10.6.52	Version 7.0.1	727
10.6.53	Version 7.0.0	727
10.6.54	Pre-version 7.0	728
10.7	Contributor Covenant Code of Conduct	736
10.7.1	Our Pledge	736
10.7.2	Our Standards	736
10.7.3	Our Responsibilities	736
10.7.4	Scope	736
10.7.5	Enforcement	737
10.7.6	Attribution	737
10.8	How To Contribute	737
10.8.1	Setting things up	737
10.8.2	Finding something to do	737
10.8.3	Instructions for making a code change	738
10.8.4	Documenting	740
10.8.5	Style commandments	741
10.9	Testing in PTB	742
10.9.1	Running tests	742
10.9.2	Writing tests	742
10.9.3	Bots used in tests	743
Python Module Index		745
Index		747



python-telegram-bot

We have made you a wrapper you can't refuse

We have a vibrant community of developers helping each other in our [Telegram group](#). Join us!

Stay tuned for library updates and new releases on our [Telegram Channel](#).

This library provides a pure Python, asynchronous interface for the [Telegram Bot API](#). It's compatible with Python versions **3.8+**.

In addition to the pure API implementation, this library features a number of high-level classes to make the development of bots easy and straightforward. These classes are contained in the `telegram.ext` submodule.

A pure API implementation *without* `telegram.ext` is available as the standalone package `python-telegram-bot-raw`. [See here for details](#).

NOTE

Installing both `python-telegram-bot` and `python-telegram-bot-raw` in conjunction will result in undesired side-effects, so only install *one* of both.

TELEGRAM API SUPPORT

All types and methods of the Telegram Bot API **6.7** are supported.

INSTALLING

You can install or upgrade `python-telegram-bot` via

```
$ pip install python-telegram-bot --upgrade
```

To install a pre-release, use the `--pre` flag in addition.

You can also install `python-telegram-bot` from source, though this is usually not necessary.

```
$ git clone https://github.com/python-telegram-bot/python-telegram-bot
$ cd python-telegram-bot
$ python setup.py install
```

3.1 Verifying Releases

We sign all the releases with a GPG key. The signatures are uploaded to both the [GitHub releases page](#) and the [PyPI project](#) and end with a suffix `.asc`. Please find the public keys [here](#). The keys are named in the format `<first_version>-<last_version>.gpg` or `<first_version>-current.gpg` if the key is currently being used for new releases.

In addition, the GitHub release page also contains the sha1 hashes of the release files in the files with the suffix `.sha1`.

This allows you to verify that a release file that you downloaded was indeed provided by the `python-telegram-bot` team.

3.2 Dependencies & Their Versions

`python-telegram-bot` tries to use as few 3rd party dependencies as possible. However, for some features using a 3rd party library is more sane than implementing the functionality again. As these features are *optional*, the corresponding 3rd party dependencies are not installed by default. Instead, they are listed as optional dependencies. This allows to avoid unnecessary dependency conflicts for users who don't need the optional features.

The only required dependency is `httpx ~0.24.1` for `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest`, the default networking backend.

`python-telegram-bot` is most useful when used along with additional libraries. To minimize dependency conflicts, we try to be liberal in terms of version requirements on the (optional) dependencies. On the other hand, we have to ensure stability of `python-telegram-bot`, which is why we do apply version bounds. If you encounter dependency conflicts due to these bounds, feel free to reach out.

3.2.1 Optional Dependencies

PTB can be installed with optional dependencies:

- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[passport]"` installs the `cryptography>=39.0.1` library. Use this, if you want to use Telegram Passport related functionality.
- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[socks]"` installs `httpx[socks]`. Use this, if you want to work behind a Socks5 server.
- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[http2]"` installs `httpx[http2]`. Use this, if you want to use HTTP/2.
- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[rate-limiter]"` installs `aiolimiter~=1.1.0`. Use this, if you want to use `telegram.ext.AIORateLimiter`.
- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[webhooks]"` installs the `tornado~=6.2` library. Use this, if you want to use `telegram.ext.Updater.start_webhook/telegram.ext.Application.run_webhook`.
- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[callback-data]"` installs the `cachetools~=5.3.1` library. Use this, if you want to use `arbitrary callback_data`.
- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[job-queue]"` installs the `APScheduler~=3.10.1` library and enforces `pytz>=2018.6`, where `pytz` is a dependency of `APScheduler`. Use this, if you want to use the `telegram.ext.JobQueue`.

To install multiple optional dependencies, separate them by commas, e.g. `pip install "python-telegram-bot[socks,webhooks]"`.

Additionally, two shortcuts are provided:

- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[all]"` installs all optional dependencies.
- `pip install "python-telegram-bot[ext]"` installs all optional dependencies that are related to `telegram.ext`, i.e. `[rate-limiter, webhooks, callback-data, job-queue]`.

QUICK START

Our Wiki contains an [Introduction to the API](#) explaining how the pure Bot API can be accessed via `python-telegram-bot`. Moreover, the [Tutorial: Your first Bot](#) gives an introduction on how chatbots can be easily programmed with the help of the `telegram.ext` module.

RESOURCES

- The [package documentation](#) is the technical reference for `python-telegram-bot`. It contains descriptions of all available classes, modules, methods and arguments as well as the [changelog](#).
- The [wiki](#) is home to number of more elaborate introductions of the different features of `python-telegram-bot` and other useful resources that go beyond the technical documentation.
- Our [examples section](#) contains several examples that showcase the different features of both the Bot API and `python-telegram-bot`. Even if it is not your approach for learning, please take a look at `echobot.py`. It is the de facto base for most of the bots out there. The code for these examples is released to the public domain, so you can start by grabbing the code and building on top of it.
- The [official Telegram Bot API documentation](#) is of course always worth a read.

GETTING HELP

If the resources mentioned above don't answer your questions or simply overwhelm you, there are several ways of getting help.

1. We have a vibrant community of developers helping each other in our [Telegram group](#). Join us! Asking a question here is often the quickest way to get a pointer in the right direction.
2. Ask questions by opening [a discussion](#).
3. You can even ask for help on Stack Overflow using the [python-telegram-bot tag](#).

CONCURRENCY

Since v20.0, `python-telegram-bot` is built on top of Python's `asyncio` module. Because `asyncio` is in general single-threaded, `python-telegram-bot` does currently not aim to be thread-safe. Noteworthy parts of `python-telegram-bot`'s API that are likely to cause issues (e.g. race conditions) when used in a multi-threaded setting include:

- `telegram.ext.Application/Updater.update_queue`
- `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler.check/handle_update`
- `telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache`
- `telegram.ext.BasePersistence`
- all classes in the `telegram.ext.filters` module that allow to add/remove allowed users/chats at runtime

CONTRIBUTING

Contributions of all sizes are welcome. Please review our [contribution guidelines](#) to get started. You can also help by [reporting bugs](#) or [feature requests](#).

DONATING

Occasionally we are asked if we accept donations to support the development. While we appreciate the thought, maintaining PTB is our hobby, and we have almost no running costs for it. We therefore have nothing set up to accept donations. If you still want to donate, we kindly ask you to donate to another open source project/initiative of your choice instead.

LICENSE

You may copy, distribute and modify the software provided that modifications are described and licensed for free under [LGPL-3](#). Derivatives works (including modifications or anything statically linked to the library) can only be redistributed under LGPL-3, but applications that use the library don't have to be.

10.1 telegram package

10.1.1 Version Constants

A library that provides a Python interface to the Telegram Bot API

```
telegram.__bot_api_version__ = '6.7'
```

Shortcut for `telegram.constants.BOT_API_VERSION`.

Changed in version 20.0: This constant was previously named `bot_api_version`.

Type

`str`

```
telegram.__bot_api_version_info__ = BotAPIVersion(major=6, minor=7)
```

Shortcut for `telegram.constants.BOT_API_VERSION_INFO`.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`typing.NamedTuple`

```
telegram.__version__ = '20.4'
```

The version of the *python-telegram-bot* library as string. To get detailed information about the version number, please use `__version_info__` instead.

Type

`str`

```
telegram.__version_info__ = Version(major=20, minor=4, micro=0, releaselevel='final', serial=0)
```

A tuple containing the five components of the version number: *major*, *minor*, *micro*, *releaselevel*, and *serial*. All values except *releaselevel* are integers. The release level is 'alpha', 'beta', 'candidate', or 'final'. The components can also be accessed by name, so `__version_info__[0]` is equivalent to `__version_info__.major` and so on.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`typing.NamedTuple`

10.1.2 Classes in this package

Bot

```
class telegram.Bot(token, base_url='https://api.telegram.org/bot',
                   base_file_url='https://api.telegram.org/file/bot', request=None,
                   get_updates_request=None, private_key=None, private_key_password=None,
                   local_mode=False)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`, `typing.AsyncContextManager`

This object represents a Telegram Bot.

Instances of this class can be used as asyncio context managers, where

```
async with bot:
    # code
```

is roughly equivalent to

```
try:
    await bot.initialize()
    # code
finally:
    await bot.shutdown()
```

Note:

- Most bot methods have the argument `api_kwargs` which allows passing arbitrary keywords to the Telegram API. This can be used to access new features of the API before they are incorporated into PTB. However, this is not guaranteed to work, i.e. it will fail for passing files.
 - Bots should not be serialized since if you for e.g. change the bots token, then your serialized instance will not reflect that change. Trying to pickle a bot instance will raise `pickle.PicklingError`. Trying to deepcopy a bot instance will raise `TypeError`.
-

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.bot()`

Available In

- `telegram.ext.Application.bot`
 - `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.bot`
 - `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.bot`
 - `telegram.ext.Updater.bot`
-

Examples

Raw API Bot

See also:

Your First Bot, Builder Pattern

New in version 13.2: Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `bot` is equal.

Changed in version 20.0:

- Removed the deprecated methods `kick_chat_member`, `kickChatMember`, `get_chat_members_count` and `getChatMembersCount`.
- Removed the deprecated property `commands`.
- Removed the deprecated `defaults` parameter. If you want to use `telegram.ext.Defaults`, please use the subclass `telegram.ext.ExtBot` instead.
- Attempting to pickle a bot instance will now raise `pickle.PicklingError`.
- Attempting to deepcopy a bot instance will now raise `TypeError`.
- The following are now keyword-only arguments in Bot methods: `location`, `filename`, `venue`, `contact`, `{read, write, connect, pool}_timeout`, `api_kwargs`. Use a named argument for those, and notice that some positional arguments changed position as a result.
- For uploading files, file paths are now always accepted. If `local_mode` is `False`, the file contents will be read in binary mode and uploaded. Otherwise, the file path will be passed in the file URI scheme.

Parameters

- **token** (`str`) – Bot’s unique authentication token.
- **base_url** (`str`, optional) – Telegram Bot API service URL.
- **base_file_url** (`str`, optional) – Telegram Bot API file URL.
- **request** (`telegram.request.BaseRequest`, optional) – Pre initialized `telegram.request.BaseRequest` instances. Will be used for all bot methods *except* for `get_updates()`. If not passed, an instance of `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest` will be used.
- **get_updates_request** (`telegram.request.BaseRequest`, optional) – Pre initialized `telegram.request.BaseRequest` instances. Will be used exclusively for `get_updates()`. If not passed, an instance of `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest` will be used.
- **private_key** (`bytes`, optional) – Private key for decryption of telegram passport data.
- **private_key_password** (`bytes`, optional) – Password for above private key.
- **local_mode** (`bool`, optional) – Set to `True`, if the `base_url` is the URI of a [Local Bot API Server](#) that runs with the `--local` flag. Currently, the only effect of this is that files are uploaded using their local path in the file URI scheme. Defaults to `False`.

New in version 20.0..

<code>send_animation()</code>	Used for sending animations
<code>send_audio()</code>	Used for sending audio files
<code>send_chat_action()</code>	Used for sending chat actions
<code>send_contact()</code>	Used for sending contacts
<code>send_dice()</code>	Used for sending dice messages
<code>send_document()</code>	Used for sending documents
<code>send_game()</code>	Used for sending a game
<code>send_invoice()</code>	Used for sending an invoice
<code>send_location()</code>	Used for sending location
<code>send_media_group()</code>	Used for sending media grouped together
<code>send_message()</code>	Used for sending text messages
<code>send_photo()</code>	Used for sending photos
<code>send_poll()</code>	Used for sending polls
<code>send_sticker()</code>	Used for sending stickers
<code>send_venue()</code>	Used for sending venue locations.
<code>send_video()</code>	Used for sending videos
<code>send_video_note()</code>	Used for sending video notes
<code>send_voice()</code>	Used for sending voice messages
<code>copy_message()</code>	Used for copying the contents of an arbitrary message
<code>forward_message()</code>	Used for forwarding messages

<code>answer_callback_query()</code>	Used for answering the callback query
<code>answer_inline_query()</code>	Used for answering the inline query
<code>answer_pre_checkout_query()</code>	Used for answering a pre checkout query
<code>answer_shipping_query()</code>	Used for answering a shipping query
<code>answer_web_app_query()</code>	Used for answering a web app query
<code>edit_message_caption()</code>	Used for editing captions
<code>edit_message_media()</code>	Used for editing the media on messages
<code>edit_message_location()</code>	Used for editing the location in live location messages
<code>edit_message_reply_markup()</code>	Used for editing the reply markup on messages
<code>edit_message_text()</code>	Used for editing text messages
<code>stop_poll()</code>	Used for stopping the running poll
<code>delete_message()</code>	Used for deleting messages.

<code>ban_chat_member</code>	Used for banning a member from the chat
<code>unban_chat_memb</code>	Used for unbanning a member from the chat
<code>ban_chat_sender</code>	Used for banning a channel in a channel or supergroup
<code>unban_chat_send</code>	Used for unbanning a channel in a channel or supergroup
<code>restrict_chat_m</code>	Used for restricting a chat member
<code>promote_chat_me</code>	Used for promoting a chat member
<code>set_chat_admini</code>	Used for assigning a custom admin title to an admin
<code>set_chat_permiss</code>	Used for setting the permissions of a chat
<code>export_chat_inv</code>	Used for creating a new primary invite link for a chat
<code>create_chat_inv</code>	Used for creating an additional invite link for a chat
<code>edit_chat_invit</code>	Used for editing a non-primary invite link
<code>revoke_chat_inv</code>	Used for revoking an invite link created by the bot
<code>approve_chat_jo</code>	Used for approving a chat join request
<code>decline_chat_jo</code>	Used for declining a chat join request
<code>set_chat_photo(</code>	Used for setting a photo to a chat
<code>delete_chat_pho</code>	Used for deleting a chat photo
<code>set_chat_title(</code>	Used for setting a chat title
<code>set_chat_descri</code>	Used for setting the description of a chat
<code>pin_chat_messag</code>	Used for pinning a message
<code>unpin_chat_mess</code>	Used for unpinning a message
<code>unpin_all_chat_</code>	Used for unpinning all pinned chat messages
<code>get_user_profil</code>	Used for obtaining user's profile pictures
<code>get_chat()</code>	Used for getting information about a chat
<code>get_chat_admini</code>	Used for getting the list of admins in a chat
<code>get_chat_member</code>	Used for getting the number of members in a chat
<code>get_chat_member</code>	Used for getting a member of a chat
<code>leave_chat()</code>	Used for leaving a chat

<code>set_my_commands</code>	Used for setting the list of commands
<code>delete_my_comma</code>	Used for deleting the list of commands
<code>get_my_commands</code>	Used for obtaining the list of commands
<code>get_my_default_</code>	Used for obtaining the default administrator rights for the bot
<code>set_my_default_</code>	Used for setting the default administrator rights for the bot
<code>get_chat_menu_b</code>	Used for obtaining the menu button of a private chat or the default menu button
<code>set_chat_menu_b</code>	Used for setting the menu button of a private chat or the default menu button
<code>set_my_descript</code>	Used for setting the description of the bot
<code>get_my_descript</code>	Used for obtaining the description of the bot
<code>set_my_short_de</code>	Used for setting the short description of the bot
<code>get_my_short_de</code>	Used for obtaining the short description of the bot
<code>set_my_name()</code>	Used for setting the name of the bot
<code>get_my_name()</code>	Used for obtaining the name of the bot

<code>add_sticker_to_</code>	Used for adding a sticker to a set
<code>delete_sticker_</code>	Used for deleting a sticker from a set
<code>create_new_stic</code>	Used for creating a new sticker set
<code>delete_sticker_</code>	Used for deleting a sticker set made by a bot
<code>set_chat_sticke</code>	Used for setting a sticker set of a chat
<code>delete_chat_sti</code>	Used for deleting the set sticker set of a chat
<code>set_sticker_pos</code>	Used for moving a sticker's position in the set
<code>set_sticker_set</code>	Used for setting the title of a sticker set
<code>set_sticker_emo</code>	Used for setting the emoji list of a sticker
<code>set_sticker_key</code>	Used for setting the keywords of a sticker
<code>set_sticker_mas</code>	Used for setting the mask position of a mask sticker
<code>set_sticker_set</code>	Used for setting the thumbnail of a sticker set
<code>set_custom_emoj</code>	Used for setting the thumbnail of a custom emoji sticker set
<code>get_sticker_set</code>	Used for getting a sticker set
<code>upload_sticker_</code>	Used for uploading a sticker file
<code>get_custom_emoj</code>	Used for getting custom emoji files based on their IDs

<code>get_game_high_s</code>	Used for getting the game high scores
<code>set_game_score(</code>	Used for setting the game score

<code>get_updates()</code>	Used for getting updates using long polling
<code>get_webhook_inf</code>	Used for getting current webhook status
<code>set_webhook()</code>	Used for setting a webhook to receive updates
<code>delete_webhook(</code>	Used for removing webhook integration

<code>close_forum_top</code>	Used for closing a forum topic
<code>close_general_f</code>	Used for closing the general forum topic
<code>create_forum_to</code>	Used to create a topic
<code>delete_forum_to</code>	Used for deleting a forum topic
<code>edit_forum_topi</code>	Used to edit a topic
<code>edit_general_fo</code>	Used to edit the general topic
<code>get_forum_topic</code>	Used to get custom emojis to use as topic icons
<code>hide_general_fo</code>	Used to hide the general topic
<code>unhide_general_</code>	Used to unhide the general topic
<code>reopen_forum_to</code>	Used to reopen a topic
<code>reopen_general_</code>	Used to reopen the general topic
<code>unpin_all_forum</code>	Used to unpin all messages in a forum topic

<code>create_invoice_</code>	Used to generate an HTTP link for an invoice
<code>close()</code>	Used for closing server instance when switching to another local server
<code>log_out()</code>	Used for logging out from cloud Bot API server
<code>get_file()</code>	Used for getting basic info about a file
<code>get_me()</code>	Used for getting basic information about the bot

<code>base_file_url</code>	Telegram Bot API file URL
<code>base_url</code>	Telegram Bot API service URL
<code>bot</code>	The user instance of the bot as returned by <code>get_me()</code>
<code>can_join_groups</code>	Whether the bot can join groups
<code>can_read_all_gr</code>	Whether the bot can read all incoming group messages
<code>id</code>	The user id of the bot
<code>name</code>	The username of the bot, with leading @
<code>first_name</code>	The first name of the bot
<code>last_name</code>	The last name of the bot
<code>local_mode</code>	Whether the bot is running in local mode
<code>username</code>	The username of the bot, without leading @
<code>link</code>	The t.me link of the bot
<code>private_key</code>	Deserialized private key for decryption of telegram passport data
<code>supports_inline</code>	Whether the bot supports inline queries
<code>token</code>	Bot's unique authentication token

`__deepcopy__` (*memodict*)

Customizes how `copy.deepcopy()` processes objects of this type. Bots can not be deepcopied and this method will always raise an exception.

New in version 20.0.

Raises

`TypeError` –

`__reduce__` ()

Customizes how `copy.deepcopy()` processes objects of this type. Bots can not be pickled and this method will always raise an exception.

New in version 20.0.

Raises

`pickle.PicklingError` –

async addStickerToSet (*user_id*, *name*, *emojis=None*, *png_sticker=None*, *mask_position=None*, *tgs_sticker=None*, *webm_sticker=None*, *sticker=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=20*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Alias for `add_sticker_to_set()`

async add_sticker_to_set (*user_id*, *name*, *emojis=None*, *png_sticker=None*, *mask_position=None*, *tgs_sticker=None*, *webm_sticker=None*, *sticker=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=20*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to add a new sticker to a set created by the bot. The format of the added sticker must match the format of the other stickers in the set. Emoji sticker sets can have up to **200** stickers. Animated and video sticker sets can have up to **50** stickers. Static sticker sets can have up to **120** stickers.

Changed in version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, the parameter `sticker` replace the parameters `png_sticker`, `tgs_sticker`, `webm_sticker`, `emojis`, and `mask_position`.

Parameters

- **user_id** (*int*) – User identifier of created sticker set owner.
- **name** (*str*) – Sticker set name.
- **sticker** (*telegram.InputSticker*) – An object with information about the added sticker. If exactly the same sticker had already been added to the set, then the set isn't changed.

New in version 20.2.

- **emojis** (*str*, optional) – One or more emoji corresponding to the sticker.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of *sticker*.

- **png_sticker** (*str* | *file object* | *bytes* | *pathlib.Path*, optional) – **PNG** image with the sticker, must be up to 512 kilobytes in size, dimensions must not exceed 512px, and either width or height must be exactly 512px. Pass a *file_id* as *String* to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an *HTTP URL* as a *String* for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a *file object* (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as *bytes* or the path of the file (as string or *pathlib.Path* object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as *bytes* or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the *local_mode* setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept *bytes* as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in *local_mode*.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of *sticker*.

- **mask_position** (*telegram.MaskPosition*, optional) – Position where the mask should be placed on faces.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of *sticker*.

- **tgs_sticker** (*str* | *file object* | *bytes* | *pathlib.Path*, optional) – **TGS** animation with the sticker. To upload a file, you can either pass a *file object* (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as *bytes* or the path of the file (as string or *pathlib.Path* object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as *bytes* or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the *local_mode* setting. See <https://core.telegram.org/stickers#animation-requirements> for technical requirements.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept *bytes* as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in *local_mode*.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of *sticker*.

- **webm_sticker** (*str* | *file object* | *bytes* | *pathlib.Path*, optional) – **WEBM** video with the sticker. To upload a file, you can either pass a *file object* (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as *bytes* or the path of the file (as string or *pathlib.Path* object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as *bytes* or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the *local_mode* setting. See <https://core.telegram.org/stickers#video-requirements> for technical requirements.

New in version 13.11.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in *local_mode*.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of *sticker*.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to 20.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

- **`TypeError`** – Raised when: 1) `sticker` is passed together with the deprecated parameters. 2) If neither the new parameter nor the deprecated parameters are passed.
- **`telegram.error.TelegramError`** – For other errors.

```
async answerCallbackQuery(callback_query_id, text=None, show_alert=None, url=None,
                           cache_time=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `answer_callback_query()`

```
async answerInlineQuery(inline_query_id, results, cache_time=None, is_personal=None,
                        next_offset=None, switch_pm_text=None, switch_pm_parameter=None,
                        button=None, *, current_offset=None, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `answer_inline_query()`

```
async answerPreCheckoutQuery(pre_checkout_query_id, ok, error_message=None, *,
                              read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                              pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `answer_pre_checkout_query()`

```
async answerShippingQuery(shipping_query_id, ok, shipping_options=None, error_message=None,
                           *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                           pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `answer_shipping_query()`

```
async answerWebAppQuery(web_app_query_id, result, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `answer_web_app_query()`

```
async answer_callback_query(callback_query_id, text=None, show_alert=None, url=None,
                             cache_time=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send answers to callback queries sent from inline keyboards. The answer will be displayed to the user as a notification at the top of the chat screen or as an alert. Alternatively, the user can be redirected to the specified Game URL. For this option to work, you must first create a game for your bot via `@BotFather` and accept the terms. Otherwise, you may use links like `t.me/your_bot?start=XXXX` that open your bot with a parameter.

Shortcuts

`telegram.CallbackQuery.answer()`

Parameters

- **callback_query_id** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the query to be answered.
- **text** (*str*, optional) – Text of the notification. If not specified, nothing will be shown to the user, 0-200 characters.
- **show_alert** (*bool*, optional) – If *True*, an alert will be shown by the client instead of a notification at the top of the chat screen. Defaults to *False*.
- **url** (*str*, optional) – URL that will be opened by the user’s client. If you have created a Game and accepted the conditions via *@BotFather*, specify the URL that opens your game - note that this will only work if the query comes from a callback game button. Otherwise, you may use links like *t.me/your_bot?start=XXXX* that open your bot with a parameter.
- **cache_time** (*int*, optional) – The maximum amount of time in seconds that the result of the callback query may be cached client-side. Defaults to 0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

bool On success, *True* is returned.

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async answer_inline_query(inline_query_id, results, cache_time=None, is_personal=None,  
                        next_offset=None, switch_pm_text=None, switch_pm_parameter=None,  
                        button=None, *, current_offset=None, read_timeout=None,  
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,  
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send answers to an inline query. No more than 50 results per query are allowed.

Warning: In most use cases *current_offset* should not be passed manually. Instead of calling this method directly, use the shortcut *telegram.InlineQuery.answer()* with *telegram.InlineQuery.answer.auto_pagination* set to *True*, which will take care of passing the correct value.

Shortcuts

telegram.InlineQuery.answer()

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

- **inline_query_id** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the answered query.

- **results** (List[[telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)] | Callable) – A list of results for the inline query. In case [current_offset](#) is passed, [results](#) may also be a callable that accepts the current page index starting from 0. It must return either a list of [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#) instances or [None](#) if there are no more results.
- **cache_time** (int, optional) – The maximum amount of time in seconds that the result of the inline query may be cached on the server. Defaults to 300.
- **is_personal** (bool, optional) – Pass [True](#), if results may be cached on the server side only for the user that sent the query. By default, results may be returned to any user who sends the same query.
- **next_offset** (str, optional) – Pass the offset that a client should send in the next query with the same text to receive more results. Pass an empty string if there are no more results or if you don't support pagination. Offset length can't exceed 64 bytes.
- **switch_pm_text** (str, optional) – If passed, clients will display a button with specified text that switches the user to a private chat with the bot and sends the bot a start message with the parameter [switch_pm_parameter](#).

Deprecated since version 20.3: Since Bot API 6.7, this argument is deprecated in favour of [button](#).

- **switch_pm_parameter** (str, optional) – Deep-linking parameter for the `/start` message sent to the bot when user presses the switch button. 1- 64 characters, only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and - are allowed.

Deprecated since version 20.3: Since Bot API 6.7, this argument is deprecated in favour of [button](#).

- **button** ([telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton](#), optional) – A button to be shown above the inline query results.

New in version 20.3.

Keyword Arguments

- **current_offset** (str, optional) – The [telegram.InlineQuery.offset](#) of the inline query to answer. If passed, PTB will automatically take care of the pagination for you, i.e. pass the correct [next_offset](#) and truncate the results list/get the results from the callable you passed.
- **read_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **write_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **connect_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **pool_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **api_kwargs** (dict, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, [True](#) is returned.

Return type

bool

Raises

[telegram.error.TelegramError](#) –

```
async answer_pre_checkout_query(pre_checkout_query_id, ok, error_message=None, *,
                                read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Once the user has confirmed their payment and shipping details, the Bot API sends the final confirmation in the form of an [telegram.Update](#) with the field [telegram.Update.pre_checkout_query](#). Use this method to respond to such pre-checkout queries.

Note: The Bot API must receive an answer within 10 seconds after the pre-checkout query was sent.

Shortcuts

[telegram.PreCheckoutQuery.answer\(\)](#)

Parameters

- **pre_checkout_query_id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for the query to be answered.
- **ok** ([bool](#)) – Specify [True](#) if everything is alright (goods are available, etc.) and the bot is ready to proceed with the order. Use [False](#) if there are any problems.
- **error_message** ([str](#), optional) – Required if **ok** is [False](#). Error message in human readable form that explains the reason for failure to proceed with the checkout (e.g. “Sorry, somebody just bought the last of our amazing black T-shirts while you were busy filling out your payment details. Please choose a different color or garment!”). Telegram will display this message to the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** ([float](#) | [None](#), optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **write_timeout** ([float](#) | [None](#), optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **connect_timeout** ([float](#) | [None](#), optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **pool_timeout** ([float](#) | [None](#), optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **api_kwargs** ([dict](#), optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, [True](#) is returned

Return type

[bool](#)

Raises

[telegram.error.TelegramError](#) –

```
async answer_shipping_query(shipping_query_id, ok, shipping_options=None,
                             error_message=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

If you sent an invoice requesting a shipping address and the parameter [send_invoice.is_flexible](#) was specified, the Bot API will send an [telegram.Update](#) with a [telegram.Update.shipping_query](#) field to the bot. Use this method to reply to shipping queries.

Shortcuts

`telegram.ShippingQuery.answer()`

Parameters

- **shipping_query_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for the query to be answered.
- **ok** (`bool`) – Specify `True` if delivery to the specified address is possible and `False` if there are any problems (for example, if delivery to the specified address is not possible).
- **shipping_options** (`Sequence[telegram.ShippingOption]`), optional) – Required if `ok` is `True`. A sequence of available shipping options.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **error_message** (`str`, optional) – Required if `ok` is `False`. Error message in human readable form that explains why it is impossible to complete the order (e.g. “Sorry, delivery to your desired address is unavailable”). Telegram will display this message to the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async def answer_web_app_query(web_app_query_id, result, *, read_timeout=None,
                               write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                               api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set the result of an interaction with a Web App and send a corresponding message on behalf of the user to the chat from which the query originated.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **web_app_query_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for the query to be answered.
- **result** (`telegram.InlineQueryResult`) – An object describing the message to be sent.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, a sent `telegram.SentWebAppMessage` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.SentWebAppMessage`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async approveChatJoinRequest(`chat_id`, `user_id`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Alias for `approve_chat_join_request()`

async approve_chat_join_request(`chat_id`, `user_id`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to approve a chat join request.

The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the `telegram.ChatPermissions.can_invite_users` administrator right.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.approve_join_request()`
 - `telegram.ChatJoinRequest.approve()`
 - `telegram.User.approve_join_request()`
-

New in version 13.8.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async banChatMember(chat_id, user_id, until_date=None, revoke_messages=None, *,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `ban_chat_member()`

```
async banChatSenderChat(chat_id, sender_chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                      connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `ban_chat_sender_chat()`

```
async ban_chat_member(chat_id, user_id, until_date=None, revoke_messages=None, *,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to ban a user from a group, supergroup or a channel. In the case of supergroups and channels, the user will not be able to return to the group on their own using invite links, etc., unless unbanned first. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.ban_member()`

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target group or username of the target supergroup or channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.
- **until_date** (`int` | `datetime.datetime`, optional) – Date when the user will be unbanned, unix time. If user is banned for more than 366 days or less than 30 seconds from the current time they are considered to be banned forever. Applied for supergroups and channels only. For timezone naive `datetime.datetime` objects, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.
- **revoke_messages** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to delete all messages from the chat for the user that is being removed. If `False`, the user will be able to see messages in the group that were sent before the user was removed. Always `True` for supergroups and channels.

New in version 13.4.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async `ban_chat_sender_chat`(`chat_id`, `sender_chat_id`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to ban a channel chat in a supergroup or a channel. Until the chat is unbanned, the owner of the banned chat won't be able to send messages on behalf of **any of their channels**. The bot must be an administrator in the supergroup or channel for this to work and must have the appropriate administrator rights.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.ban_chat()`
 - `telegram.Chat.ban_sender_chat()`
-

New in version 13.9.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target group or username of the target supergroup or channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **sender_chat_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target sender chat.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property base_file_url

Telegram Bot API file URL, built from `Bot.base_file_url` and `Bot.token`.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`str`

property base_url

Telegram Bot API service URL, built from `Bot.base_url` and `Bot.token`.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`str`

property bot

User instance for the bot as returned by `get_me()`.

Warning: This value is the cached return value of `get_me()`. If the bots profile is changed during runtime, this value won't reflect the changes until `get_me()` is called again.

See also:

`initialize()`

Type

`telegram.User`

property can_join_groups

Bot's `telegram.User.can_join_groups` attribute. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type

`bool`

property can_read_all_group_messages

Bot's `telegram.User.can_read_all_group_messages` attribute. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type

`bool`

async close(`*`, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to close the bot instance before moving it from one local server to another. You need to delete the webhook before calling this method to ensure that the bot isn't launched again after server restart. The method will return error 429 in the first 10 minutes after the bot is launched.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success

Return type

`True`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async closeForumTopic(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                      connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `close_forum_topic()`

```
async closeGeneralForumTopic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `close_general_forum_topic()`

```
async close_forum_topic(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to close an open topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_manage_topics` administrator rights, unless it is the creator of the topic.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.close_forum_topic()`
 - `telegram.Message.close_forum_topic()`
-

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).
- **message_thread_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier for the target message thread of the forum topic.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async close_general_forum_topic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to close an open ‘General’ topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_manage_topics` administrator rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.close_general_forum_topic()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async copyMessage(chat_id, from_chat_id, message_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                  caption_entities=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `copy_message()`

```
async copy_message(chat_id, from_chat_id, message_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                  caption_entities=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to copy messages of any kind. Service messages and invoice messages can’t be copied. The method is analogous to the method `forward_message()`, but the copied message doesn’t have a link to the original message.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.copy_message()`

- `telegram.Chat.send_copy()`
 - `telegram.Message.copy()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_copy()`
 - `telegram.User.copy_message()`
 - `telegram.User.send_copy()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **from_chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the chat where the original message was sent (or channel username in the format `@channelusername`).
- **message_id** (`int`) – Message identifier in the chat specified in `from_chat_id`.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – New caption for media, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing. If not specified, the original caption is kept.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities in the new caption. See the constants in `telegram.constants.ParseMode` for the available modes.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success

Return type

`telegram.MessageId`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async createChatInviteLink(chat_id, expire_date=None, member_limit=None, name=None,
                           creates_join_request=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                           write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `create_chat_invite_link()`

```
async createForumTopic(chat_id, name, icon_color=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                       read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                       pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `create_forum_topic()`

```
async createInvoiceLink(title, description, payload, provider_token, currency, prices,
                        max_tip_amount=None, suggested_tip_amounts=None,
                        provider_data=None, photo_url=None, photo_size=None,
                        photo_width=None, photo_height=None, need_name=None,
                        need_phone_number=None, need_email=None,
                        need_shipping_address=None, send_phone_number_to_provider=None,
                        send_email_to_provider=None, is_flexible=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `create_invoice_link()`

```
async createNewStickerSet(user_id, name, title, emojis=None, png_sticker=None,
                          mask_position=None, tgs_sticker=None, webm_sticker=None,
                          sticker_type=None, stickers=None, sticker_format=None,
                          needs_repainting=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                          connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `create_new_sticker_set()`

```
async create_chat_invite_link(chat_id, expire_date=None, member_limit=None, name=None,
                              creates_join_request=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                              write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                              api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to create an additional invite link for a chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights. The link can be revoked using the method `revoke_chat_invite_link()`.

Note: When joining *public* groups via an invite link, Telegram clients may display the usual “Join” button, effectively ignoring the invite link. In particular, the parameter `creates_join_request` has no effect in this case. However, this behavior is undocumented and may be subject to change. See [this GitHub thread](#) for some discussion.

Shortcuts

telegram.Chat.create_invite_link()

New in version 13.4.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (*int* | *str*) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **expire_date** (*int* | *datetime.datetime*, optional) – Date when the link will expire. Integer input will be interpreted as Unix timestamp. For timezone naive *datetime.datetime* objects, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless *telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo* is used.
- **member_limit** (*int*, optional) – Maximum number of users that can be members of the chat simultaneously after joining the chat via this invite link; 1- 99999.
- **name** (*str*, optional) – Invite link name; 0-32 characters.

New in version 13.8.

- **creates_join_request** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if users joining the chat via the link need to be approved by chat administrators. If *True*, *member_limit* can't be specified.

New in version 13.8.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

telegram.ChatInviteLink

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async create_forum_topic(chat_id, name, icon_color=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                        read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to create a topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have *can_manage_topics* administrator rights.

Shortcuts

telegram.Chat.create_forum_topic()

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (*int* | *str*) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

- **name** (*str*) – New topic name, 1- 128 characters.
- **icon_color** (*int*, optional) – Color of the topic icon in RGB format. Currently, must be one of `telegram.constants.ForumIconColor.BLUE`, `telegram.constants.ForumIconColor.YELLOW`, `telegram.constants.ForumIconColor.PURPLE`, `telegram.constants.ForumIconColor.GREEN`, `telegram.constants.ForumIconColor.PINK`, or `telegram.constants.ForumIconColor.RED`.
- **icon_custom_emoji_id** (*str*, optional) – New unique identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon. Use `get_forum_topic_icon_stickers()` to get all allowed custom emoji identifiers.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`telegram.ForumTopic`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async create_invoice_link(*title, description, payload, provider_token, currency, prices, max_tip_amount=None, suggested_tip_amounts=None, provider_data=None, photo_url=None, photo_size=None, photo_width=None, photo_height=None, need_name=None, need_phone_number=None, need_email=None, need_shipping_address=None, send_phone_number_to_provider=None, send_email_to_provider=None, is_flexible=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to create a link for an invoice.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – Product name. 1- 32 characters.
- **description** (*str*) – Product description. 1- 255 characters.
- **payload** (*str*) – Bot-defined invoice payload. 1- 128 bytes. This will not be displayed to the user, use for your internal processes.
- **provider_token** (*str*) – Payments provider token, obtained via `@BotFather`.
- **currency** (*str*) – Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code, see [more on currencies](#).
- **prices** (Sequence[`telegram.LabeledPrice`]) – Price breakdown, a sequence of components (e.g. product price, tax, discount, delivery cost, delivery tax, bonus, etc.).

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **max_tip_amount** (`int`, optional) – The maximum accepted amount for tips in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). For example, for a maximum tip of US\$ 1.45 pass `max_tip_amount = 145`. See the `exp` parameter in `currencies.json`, it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies). Defaults to 0.
- **suggested_tip_amounts** (`Sequence[int]`, optional) – An array of suggested amounts of tips in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). At most 4 suggested tip amounts can be specified. The suggested tip amounts must be positive, passed in a strictly increased order and must not exceed `max_tip_amount`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **provider_data** (`str` | `object`, optional) – Data about the invoice, which will be shared with the payment provider. A detailed description of required fields should be provided by the payment provider. When an object is passed, it will be encoded as JSON.
- **photo_url** (`str`, optional) – URL of the product photo for the invoice. Can be a photo of the goods or a marketing image for a service.
- **photo_size** (`int`, optional) – Photo size in bytes.
- **photo_width** (`int`, optional) – Photo width.
- **photo_height** (`int`, optional) – Photo height.
- **need_name** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's full name to complete the order.
- **need_phone_number** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's phone number to complete the order.
- **need_email** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's email address to complete the order.
- **need_shipping_address** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's shipping address to complete the order.
- **send_phone_number_to_provider** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if user's phone number should be sent to provider.
- **send_email_to_provider** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if user's email address should be sent to provider.
- **is_flexible** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the final price depends on the shipping method.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the created invoice link is returned.

Return type`str`

```
async create_new_sticker_set(user_id, name, title, emojis=None, png_sticker=None,
                             mask_position=None, tgs_sticker=None, webm_sticker=None,
                             sticker_type=None, stickers=None, sticker_format=None,
                             needs_repainting=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to create new sticker set owned by a user. The bot will be able to edit the created sticker set thus created.

Changed in version 20.0: The parameter `contains_masks` has been removed. Use `sticker_type` instead.

Changed in version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, the parameters `stickers` and `sticker_format` replace the parameters `png_sticker`, `tgs_sticker`, `webm_sticker`, `emojis`, and `mask_position`.

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int`) – User identifier of created sticker set owner.
- **name** (`str`) – Short name of sticker set, to be used in `t.me/addstickers/` URLs (e.g., `animals`). Can contain only english letters, digits and underscores. Must begin with a letter, can't contain consecutive underscores and must end in `"_by_<bot username>"`. `<bot_username>` is case insensitive. 1- 64 characters.
- **title** (`str`) – Sticker set title, 1- 64 characters.
- **stickers** (`Sequence[telegram.InputSticker]`) – A sequence of 1- 50 initial stickers to be added to the sticker set.
New in version 20.2.
- **sticker_format** (`str`) – Format of stickers in the set, must be one of `STATIC`, `ANIMATED` or `VIDEO`.
New in version 20.2.
- **sticker_type** (`str`, optional) – Type of stickers in the set, pass `telegram.Sticker.REGULAR` or `telegram.Sticker.MASK`, or `telegram.Sticker.CUSTOM_EMOJI`. By default, a regular sticker set is created
New in version 20.0.
- **needs_repainting** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` if stickers in the sticker set must be repainted to the color of text when used in messages, the accent color if used as emoji status, white on chat photos, or another appropriate color based on context; for custom emoji sticker sets only.
New in version 20.2.
- **png_sticker** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`, optional) – PNG image with the sticker, must be up to 512 kilobytes in size, dimensions must not exceed 512px, and either width or height must be exactly 512px. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of `stickers` and `sticker_format`.

- **tgs_sticker** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`, optional) – **TGS** animation with the sticker. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. See <https://core.telegram.org/stickers#animation-requirements> for technical requirements.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of `stickers` and `sticker_format`.

- **webm_sticker** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`, optional) – **WEBM** video with the sticker. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. See <https://core.telegram.org/stickers#video-requirements> for technical requirements.

New in version 13.11.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of `stickers` and `sticker_format`.

- **emojis** (`str`, optional) – One or more emoji corresponding to the sticker.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of `stickers` and `sticker_format`.

- **mask_position** (`telegram.MaskPosition`, optional) – Position where the mask should be placed on faces.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this argument is deprecated in favour of `stickers` and `sticker_format`.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `20`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

- **TypeError** – Raised when: 1) stickers and sticker_format are passed together with the deprecated parameters. 2) If neither the new parameters nor the deprecated parameters are passed.
- **telegram.error.TelegramError** – For other errors.

```
async def declineChatJoinRequest(chat_id, user_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `decline_chat_join_request()`

```
async def decline_chat_join_request(chat_id, user_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to decline a chat join request.

The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the `telegram.ChatPermissions.can_invite_users` administrator right.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.decline_join_request()`
 - `telegram.ChatJoinRequest.decline()`
 - `telegram.User.decline_join_request()`
-

New in version 13.8.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async def deleteChatPhoto(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_chat_photo()`

```
async deleteChatStickerSet(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_chat_sticker_set()`

```
async deleteForumTopic(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_forum_topic()`

```
async deleteMessage(chat_id, message_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_message()`

```
async deleteMyCommands(scope=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,  
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,  
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_my_commands()`

```
async deleteStickerFromSet(sticker, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_sticker_from_set()`

```
async deleteStickerSet(name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,  
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_sticker_set()`

```
async deleteWebhook(drop_pending_updates=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `delete_webhook()`

```
async delete_chat_photo(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                          connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to delete a chat photo. Photos can't be changed for private chats. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.delete_photo()`

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type`bool`**Raises**`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async delete_chat_sticker_set(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to delete a group sticker set from a supergroup. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights. Use the field `telegram.Chat.can_set_sticker_set` optionally returned in `get_chat()` requests to check if the bot can use this method.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type`bool`

```
async delete_forum_topic(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to delete a forum topic along with all its messages in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_delete_messages` administrator rights.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.delete_forum_topic()`
 - `telegram.Message.delete_forum_topic()`
-

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).
- **message_thread_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier for the target message thread of the forum topic.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async delete_message(*chat_id*, *message_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to delete a message, including service messages, with the following limitations:

- A message can only be deleted if it was sent less than 48 hours ago.
- Service messages about a supergroup, channel, or forum topic creation can't be deleted.
- A dice message in a private chat can only be deleted if it was sent more than 24 hours ago.
- Bots can delete outgoing messages in private chats, groups, and supergroups.
- Bots can delete incoming messages in private chats.
- Bots granted `can_post_messages` permissions can delete outgoing messages in channels.
- If the bot is an administrator of a group, it can delete any message there.
- If the bot has `can_delete_messages` permission in a supergroup or a channel, it can delete any message there.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Message.delete()`

See also:

`telegram.CallbackQuery.delete_message()` (calls `delete_message()` indirectly, via `telegram.Message.delete()`)

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **message_id** (`int`) – Identifier of the message to delete.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async delete_my_commands(scope=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to delete the list of the bot's commands for the given scope and user language. After deletion, `higher level commands` will be shown to affected users.

New in version 13.7.

See also:

`get_my_commands()`, `set_my_commands()`

Parameters

- **scope** (`telegram.BotCommandScope`, optional) – An object, describing scope of users for which the commands are relevant. Defaults to `telegram.BotCommandScopeDefault`.
- **language_code** (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code. If empty, commands will be applied to all users from the given scope, for whose language there are no dedicated commands.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async delete_sticker_from_set(sticker, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to delete a sticker from a set created by the bot.

Parameters

sticker (`str`) – File identifier of the sticker.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async delete_sticker_set(name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to delete a sticker set that was created by the bot.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

name (`str`) – Sticker set name.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async delete_webhook(drop_pending_updates=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to remove webhook integration if you decide to switch back to `get_updates()`.

Parameters

drop_pending_updates (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to drop all pending updates.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async editChatInviteLink(chat_id, invite_link, expire_date=None, member_limit=None,
                        name=None, creates_join_request=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_chat_invite_link()`

```
async editForumTopic(chat_id, message_thread_id, name=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_forum_topic()`

```
async editGeneralForumTopic(chat_id, name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_general_forum_topic()`

```
async editMessageCaption(chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                        caption=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                        caption_entities=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_message_caption()`

```
async editMessageLiveLocation(chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                             latitude=None, longitude=None, reply_markup=None,
                             horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None,
                             proximity_alert_radius=None, *, location=None,
                             read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                             pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_message_live_location()`

```
async editMessageMedia(media, chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                        reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_message_media()`

```
async editMessageReplyMarkup(chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                              reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                              connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_message_reply_markup()`

```
async editMessageText(text, chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                      parse_mode=None, disable_web_page_preview=None, reply_markup=None,
                      entities=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                      connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `edit_message_text()`

```
async edit_chat_invite_link(chat_id, invite_link, expire_date=None, member_limit=None,
                             name=None, creates_join_request=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                             write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                             api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to edit a non-primary invite link created by the bot. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Note: Though not stated explicitly in the official docs, Telegram changes not only the optional parameters that are explicitly passed, but also replaces all other optional parameters to the default values. However, since not documented, this behaviour may change unbeknown to PTB.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.edit_invite_link()`

New in version 13.4.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **invite_link** (`str` | `telegram.ChatInviteLink`) – The invite link to edit.

Changed in version 20.0: Now also accepts `telegram.ChatInviteLink` instances.

- **expire_date** (`int` | `datetime.datetime`, optional) – Date when the link will expire. For timezone naive `datetime.datetime` objects, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.
- **member_limit** (`int`, optional) – Maximum number of users that can be members of the chat simultaneously after joining the chat via this invite link; 1- 99999.
- **name** (`str`, optional) – Invite link name; 0-32 characters.

New in version 13.8.

- **creates_join_request** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if users joining the chat via the link need to be approved by chat administrators. If `True`, `member_limit` can't be specified.

New in version 13.8.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`telegram.ChatInviteLink`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async edit_forum_topic(chat_id, message_thread_id, name=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                       read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                       pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to edit name and icon of a topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_manage_topics` administrator rights, unless it is the creator of the topic.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.edit_forum_topic()`
 - `telegram.Message.edit_forum_topic()`
-

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).
- **message_thread_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier for the target message thread of the forum topic.
- **name** (`str`, optional) – New topic name, `1-128` characters. If not specified or empty, the current name of the topic will be kept.
- **icon_custom_emoji_id** (`str`, optional) – New unique identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon. Use `get_forum_topic_icon_stickers()` to get all allowed custom emoji identifiers. Pass an empty string to remove the icon. If not specified, the current icon will be kept.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async edit_general_forum_topic(chat_id, name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                               connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to edit the name of the ‘General’ topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_manage_topics` administrator rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.edit_general_forum_topic()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (*int* | *str*) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).
- **name** (*str*) – New topic name, 1- 128 characters.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async edit_message_caption(chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                           caption=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                           caption_entities=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to edit captions of messages.

Note: It is currently only possible to edit messages without `telegram.Message.reply_markup` or with inline keyboards.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.CallbackQuery.edit_message_caption()`
 - `telegram.Message.edit_caption()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **message_id** (`int`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Identifier of the message to edit.
- **inline_message_id** (`str`, optional) – Required if `chat_id` and `message_id` are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – New caption of the message, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – An object for an inline keyboard.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout](#). Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout](#). Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout](#). Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout](#). Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

Raises

[telegram.error.TelegramError](#) –


```
async edit_message_live_location(chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                                latitude=None, longitude=None, reply_markup=None,
                                horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None,
                                proximity_alert_radius=None, *, location=None,
                                read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to edit live location messages sent by the bot or via the bot (for inline bots). A location can be edited until its `telegram.Location.live_period` expires or editing is explicitly disabled by a call to `stop_message_live_location()`.

Note: You can either supply a `latitude` and `longitude` or a `location`.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.CallbackQuery.edit_message_live_location()`
 - `telegram.Message.edit_live_location()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **message_id** (`int`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Identifier of the message to edit.
- **inline_message_id** (`str`, optional) – Required if `chat_id` and `message_id` are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.
- **latitude** (`float`, optional) – Latitude of location.
- **longitude** (`float`, optional) – Longitude of location.
- **horizontal_accuracy** (`float`, optional) – The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0-1500.
- **heading** (`int`, optional) – Direction in which the user is moving, in degrees. Must be between 1 and 360 if specified.
- **proximity_alert_radius** (`int`, optional) – Maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. Must be between 1 and 100000 if specified.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – An object for a new inline keyboard.

Keyword Arguments

- **location** (`telegram.Location`, optional) – The location to send.
- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

async edit_message_media(*media*, *chat_id=None*, *message_id=None*, *inline_message_id=None*, *reply_markup=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to edit animation, audio, document, photo, or video messages. If a message is part of a message album, then it can be edited only to an audio for audio albums, only to a document for document albums and to a photo or a video otherwise. When an inline message is edited, a new file can't be uploaded; use a previously uploaded file via its *file_id* or specify a URL.

Note: It is currently only possible to edit messages without `telegram.Message.reply_markup` or with inline keyboards.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.CallbackQuery.edit_message_media()`
 - `telegram.Message.edit_media()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **media** (`telegram.InputMedia`) – An object for a new media content of the message.
- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`, optional) – Required if *inline_message_id* is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **message_id** (`int`, optional) – Required if *inline_message_id* is not specified. Identifier of the message to edit.
- **inline_message_id** (`str`, optional) – Required if *chat_id* and *message_id* are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – An object for an inline keyboard.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited *Message* is returned, otherwise *True* is returned.

Return type

telegram.Message

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async edit_message_reply_markup(chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                                reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                                write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to edit only the reply markup of messages sent by the bot or via the bot (for inline bots).

Note: It is currently only possible to edit messages without *telegram.Message.reply_markup* or with inline keyboards.

Shortcuts

- *telegram.CallbackQuery.edit_message_reply_markup()*
 - *telegram.Message.edit_reply_markup()*
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (*int* | *str*, optional) – Required if *inline_message_id* is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **message_id** (*int*, optional) – Required if *inline_message_id* is not specified. Identifier of the message to edit.
- **inline_message_id** (*str*, optional) – Required if *chat_id* and *message_id* are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.
- **reply_markup** (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*, optional) – An object for an inline keyboard.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async edit_message_text(text, chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                        parse_mode=None, disable_web_page_preview=None,
                        reply_markup=None, entities=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to edit text and game messages.

Note: It is currently only possible to edit messages without `telegram.Message.reply_markup` or with inline keyboards..

Shortcuts

- `telegram.CallbackQuery.edit_message_text()`
 - `telegram.Message.edit_text()`
-

See also:

`telegram.Game.text`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **message_id** (`int`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Identifier of the message to edit.
- **inline_message_id** (`str`, optional) – Required if `chat_id` and `message_id` are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.
- **text** (`str`) – New text of the message, 1- 4096 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in message text, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.
- **disable_web_page_preview** (`bool`, optional) – Disables link previews for links in this message.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – An object for an inline keyboard.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async exportChatInviteLink(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `export_chat_invite_link()`

```
async export_chat_invite_link(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                              connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to generate a new primary invite link for a chat; any previously generated link is revoked. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Note: Each administrator in a chat generates their own invite links. Bots can't use invite links generated by other administrators. If you want your bot to work with invite links, it will need to generate its own link using `export_chat_invite_link()` or by calling the `get_chat()` method. If your bot needs to generate a new primary invite link replacing its previous one, use `export_chat_invite_link()` again.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.export_invite_link()`

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

New invite link on success.

Return type

`str`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property first_name

Bot's first name. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type

`str`

```
async forwardMessage(chat_id, from_chat_id, message_id, disable_notification=None,
                     protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                     write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `forward_message()`

```
async forward_message(chat_id, from_chat_id, message_id, disable_notification=None,
                     protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                     write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to forward messages of any kind. Service messages can't be forwarded.

Note: Since the release of Bot API 5.5 it can be impossible to forward messages from some chats. Use the attributes `telegram.Message.has_protected_content` and `telegram.Chat.has_protected_content` to check this.

As a workaround, it is still possible to use `copy_message()`. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.forward_from()`
 - `telegram.Chat.forward_to()`
 - `telegram.Message.forward()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **from_chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the chat where the original message was sent (or channel username in the format @channelusername).
- **message_id** (`int`) – Message identifier in the chat specified in `from_chat_id`.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async `getChat(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_chat()`

async `getChatAdministrators(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_chat_administrators()`

async `getChatMember(chat_id, user_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_chat_member()`

async `getChatMemberCount(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_chat_member_count()`

async `getChatMenuButton(chat_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_chat_menu_button()`

async `getCustomEmojiStickers(custom_emoji_ids, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_custom_emoji_stickers()`

async `getFile(file_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_file()`

async `getForumTopicIconStickers(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `get_forum_topic_icon_stickers()`

```
async getGameHighScores(user_id, chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None, *,
                        read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_game_high_scores\(\)`](#)

```
async getMe(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
            api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_me\(\)`](#)

```
async getMyCommands(scope=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_my_commands\(\)`](#)

```
async getMyDefaultAdministratorRights(for_channels=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                                       write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                       pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_my_default_administrator_rights\(\)`](#)

```
async getMyDescription(language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                       connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_my_description\(\)`](#)

```
async getMyName(language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_my_name\(\)`](#)

```
async getMyShortDescription(language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_my_short_description\(\)`](#)

```
async getStickerSet(name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_sticker_set\(\)`](#)

```
async getUpdates(offset=None, limit=None, timeout=None, allowed_updates=None, *,
                  read_timeout=2, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                  pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_updates\(\)`](#)

```
async getUserProfilePhotos(user_id, offset=None, limit=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                           write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_user_profile_photos\(\)`](#)

```
async getWebhookInfo(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                     pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [`get_webhook_info\(\)`](#)

```
async get_chat(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get up to date information about the chat (current name of the user for one-on-one conversations, current username of a user, group or channel, etc.).

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to [`telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`](#). Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`telegram.Chat`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async get_chat_administrators(*chat_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to get a list of administrators in a chat.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.get_administrators()`

Changed in version 20.0: Returns a tuple instead of a list.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, returns a tuple of `ChatMember` objects that contains information about all chat administrators except other bots. If the chat is a group or a supergroup and no administrators were appointed, only the creator will be returned.

Return type

Tuple[`telegram.ChatMember`]

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async get_chat_member(*chat_id*, *user_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to get information about a member of a chat. The method is only guaranteed to work for other users if the bot is an administrator in the chat.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.get_member()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`telegram.ChatMember`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async get_chat_member_count(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get the number of members in a chat.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.get_member_count()`

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

Number of members in the chat.

Return type

`int`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async get_chat_menu_button(chat_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get the current value of the bot's menu button in a private chat, or the default menu button.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.get_menu_button()`
 - `telegram.User.get_menu_button()`
-

See also:

`set_chat_menu_button()`, `telegram.Chat.set_menu_button()`, `telegram.User.set_menu_button()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target private chat. If not specified, default bot's menu button will be returned.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the current menu button is returned.

Return type

`telegram.MenuButton`

```
async get_custom_emoji_stickers(custom_emoji_ids, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get information about emoji stickers by their identifiers.

Changed in version 20.0: Returns a tuple instead of a list.

Parameters

custom_emoji_ids (`Sequence[str]`) – Sequence of custom emoji identifiers. At most 200 custom emoji identifiers can be specified.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

Tuple[`telegram.Sticker`]

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async `get_file(file_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Use this method to get basic info about a file and prepare it for downloading. For the moment, bots can download files of up to **20 MB** in size. The file can then be e.g. downloaded with `telegram.File.download_to_drive()`. It is guaranteed that the link will be valid for at least 1 hour. When the link expires, a new one can be requested by calling `get_file` again.

Note: This function may not preserve the original file name and MIME type. You should save the file's MIME type and name (if available) when the File object is received.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.ChatPhoto.get_big_file()`
 - `telegram.ChatPhoto.get_small_file()`
-

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

file_id (`str` | `telegram.Animation` | `telegram.Audio` | `telegram.ChatPhoto` | `telegram.Document` | `telegram.PhotoSize` | `telegram.Sticker` | `telegram.Video` | `telegram.VideoNote` | `telegram.Voice`) – Either the file identifier or an object that has a `file_id` attribute to get file information about.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

telegram.File

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async get_forum_topic_icon_stickers(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get custom emoji stickers, which can be used as a forum topic icon by any user. Requires no parameters.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

Tuple[*telegram.Sticker*]

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async get_game_high_scores(user_id, chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                           *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                           pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get data for high score tables. Will return the score of the specified user and several of their neighbors in a game.

Note: This method will currently return scores for the target user, plus two of their closest neighbors on each side. Will also return the top three users if the user and his neighbors are not among them. Please note that this behavior is subject to change.

Shortcuts

- *telegram.CallbackQuery.get_game_high_scores()*
 - *telegram.Message.get_game_high_scores()*
-

Changed in version 20.0: Returns a tuple instead of a list.

Parameters

- **user_id** (*int*) – Target user id.

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat.
- **message_id** (`int`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Identifier of the sent message.
- **inline_message_id** (`str`, optional) – Required if `chat_id` and `message_id` are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

Tuple[`telegram.GameHighScore`]

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async get_me(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
             pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

A simple method for testing your bot's auth token. Requires no parameters.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

A `telegram.User` instance representing that bot if the credentials are valid, `None` otherwise.

Return type

`telegram.User`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async get_my_commands(scope=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                     write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get the current list of the bot's commands for the given scope and user language.

See also:

`set_my_commands()`, `delete_my_commands()`

Changed in version 20.0: Returns a tuple instead of a list.

Parameters

- **scope** (`telegram.BotCommandScope`, optional) – An object, describing scope of users. Defaults to `telegram.BotCommandScopeDefault`.

New in version 13.7.

- **language_code** (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code or an empty string.

New in version 13.7.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the commands set for the bot. An empty tuple is returned if commands are not set.

Return type

Tuple[`telegram.BotCommand`]

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async get_my_default_administrator_rights(for_channels=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                                         write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                         pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get the current default administrator rights of the bot.

See also:

`set_my_default_administrator_rights()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

for_channels (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to get default administrator rights of the bot in channels. Otherwise, default administrator rights of the bot for groups and supergroups will be returned.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success.

Return type

`telegram.ChatAdministratorRights`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async get_my_description(`language_code=None`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to get the current bot description for the given user language.

Parameters

language_code (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code or an empty string.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the bot description is returned.

Return type

`telegram.BotDescription`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async get_my_name(`language_code=None`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to get the current bot name for the given user language.

Parameters

language_code (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code or an empty string.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the bot name is returned.

Return type

`telegram.BotName`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async get_my_short_description(language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                              write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                              pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get the current bot short description for the given user language.

Parameters

language_code (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code or an empty string.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the bot short description is returned.

Return type

`telegram.BotShortDescription`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async get_sticker_set(name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                      pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get a sticker set.

Parameters

name (`str`) – Name of the sticker set.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`telegram.StickerSet`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async get_updates(`offset=None`, `limit=None`, `timeout=None`, `allowed_updates=None`, *, `read_timeout=2`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to receive incoming updates using long polling.

Note:

1. This method will not work if an outgoing webhook is set up.
 2. In order to avoid getting duplicate updates, recalculate offset after each server response.
 3. To take full advantage of this library take a look at `telegram.ext.Updater`
-

See also:

`telegram.ext.Application.run_polling()`, `telegram.ext.Updater.start_polling()`

Changed in version 20.0: Returns a tuple instead of a list.

Parameters

- **offset** (`int`, optional) – Identifier of the first update to be returned. Must be greater by one than the highest among the identifiers of previously received updates. By default, updates starting with the earliest unconfirmed update are returned. An update is considered confirmed as soon as this method is called with an offset higher than its `telegram.Update.update_id`. The negative offset can be specified to retrieve updates starting from -offset update from the end of the updates queue. All previous updates will be forgotten.
- **limit** (`int`, optional) – Limits the number of updates to be retrieved. Values between 1- 100 are accepted. Defaults to 100.
- **timeout** (`int`, optional) – Timeout in seconds for long polling. Defaults to 0, i.e. usual short polling. Should be positive, short polling should be used for testing purposes only.
- **allowed_updates** (`Sequence[str]`, optional) – A sequence the types of updates you want your bot to receive. For example, specify ["message", "edited_channel_post", "callback_query"] to only receive updates of these types. See `telegram.Update` for a complete list of available update types. Specify an empty sequence to receive all updates except `telegram.Update.chat_member` (default). If not specified, the previous setting will be used. Please note that this parameter doesn't affect updates created before the call to the `get_updates`, so unwanted updates may be received for a short period of time.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to 2. *timeout* will be added to this value.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

Tuple[*telegram.Update*]

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async get_user_profile_photos(user_id, offset=None, limit=None, *, read_timeout=None,  
                             write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,  
                             api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get a list of profile pictures for a user.

Shortcuts

telegram.User.get_profile_photos()

Parameters

- **user_id** (*int*) – Unique identifier of the target user.
- **offset** (*int*, optional) – Sequential number of the first photo to be returned. By default, all photos are returned.
- **limit** (*int*, optional) – Limits the number of photos to be retrieved. Values between 1- 100 are accepted. Defaults to 100.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

telegram.UserProfilePhotos

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async get_webhook_info(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                       pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to get current webhook status. Requires no parameters.

If the bot is using `get_updates()`, will return an object with the `telegram.WebhookInfo.url` field empty.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`telegram.WebhookInfo`

```
async hideGeneralForumTopic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `hide_general_forum_topic()`

```
async hide_general_forum_topic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to hide the ‘General’ topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_manage_topics` administrator rights. The topic will be automatically closed if it was open.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.hide_general_forum_topic()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type`bool`**Raises**`telegram.error.TelegramError` –**property id**

Unique identifier for this bot. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type`int`**async initialize()**

Initialize resources used by this class. Currently calls `get_me()` to cache `bot` and calls `telegram.request.BaseRequest.initialize()` for the request objects used by this bot.

See also:`shutdown()`

New in version 20.0.

property last_name

Optional. Bot's last name. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type`str`

async leaveChat(`chat_id`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Alias for `leave_chat()`

async leave_chat(`chat_id`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method for your bot to leave a group, supergroup or channel.

Shortcuts`telegram.Chat.leave()`

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type`bool`**Raises**`telegram.error.TelegramError` –**property link**

Convenience property. Returns the t.me link of the bot.

Type`str`**property local_mode**

Whether this bot is running in local mode.

New in version 20.0.

Type`bool`

async logOut(**, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Alias for `log_out()`

async log_out(**, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to log out from the cloud Bot API server before launching the bot locally. You *must* log out the bot before running it locally, otherwise there is no guarantee that the bot will receive updates. After a successful call, you can immediately log in on a local server, but will not be able to log in back to the cloud Bot API server for 10 minutes.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success

Return type`True`**Raises**`telegram.error.TelegramError` –**property name**

Bot's @username. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type`str`

async pinChatMessage(*chat_id, message_id, disable_notification=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Alias for `pin_chat_message()`

```
async pin_chat_message(chat_id, message_id, disable_notification=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                       write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to add a message to the list of pinned messages in a chat. If the chat is not a private chat, the bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the `can_pin_messages` admin right in a supergroup or `can_edit_messages` admin right in a channel.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.pin_message()`
 - `telegram.Message.pin()`
 - `telegram.User.pin_message()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **message_id** (`int`) – Identifier of a message to pin.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if it is not necessary to send a notification to all chat members about the new pinned message. Notifications are always disabled in channels and private chats.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property private_key

Deserialized private key for decryption of telegram passport data.

New in version 20.0.

```
async promoteChatMember(chat_id, user_id, can_change_info=None, can_post_messages=None,
                           can_edit_messages=None, can_delete_messages=None,
                           can_invite_users=None, can_restrict_members=None,
                           can_pin_messages=None, can_promote_members=None,
                           is_anonymous=None, can_manage_chat=None,
                           can_manage_video_chats=None, can_manage_topics=None, *,
                           read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                           pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `promote_chat_member()`

```
async promote_chat_member(chat_id, user_id, can_change_info=None, can_post_messages=None,
                           can_edit_messages=None, can_delete_messages=None,
                           can_invite_users=None, can_restrict_members=None,
                           can_pin_messages=None, can_promote_members=None,
                           is_anonymous=None, can_manage_chat=None,
                           can_manage_video_chats=None, can_manage_topics=None, *,
                           read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                           pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to promote or demote a user in a supergroup or a channel. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights. Pass `False` for all boolean parameters to demote a user.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.promote_member()`

Changed in version 20.0: The argument `can_manage_voice_chats` was renamed to `can_manage_video_chats` in accordance to Bot API 6.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.
- **is_anonymous** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the administrator's presence in the chat is hidden.
- **can_manage_chat** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the administrator can access the chat event log, chat statistics, message statistics in channels, see channel members, see anonymous administrators in supergroups and ignore slow mode. Implied by any other administrator privilege.

New in version 13.4.

- **can_manage_video_chats** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the administrator can manage video chats.

New in version 20.0.

- **can_change_info** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the administrator can change chat title, photo and other settings.
- **can_post_messages** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the administrator can create channel posts, channels only.
- **can_edit_messages** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the administrator can edit messages of other users and can pin messages, channels only.
- **can_delete_messages** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the administrator can delete messages of other users.

- **can_invite_users** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the administrator can invite new users to the chat.
- **can_restrict_members** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the administrator can restrict, ban or unban chat members.
- **can_pin_messages** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the administrator can pin messages, supergroups only.
- **can_promote_members** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the administrator can add new administrators with a subset of their own privileges or demote administrators that they have promoted, directly or indirectly (promoted by administrators that were appointed by the user).
- **can_manage_topics** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the user is allowed to create, rename, close, and reopen forum topics; supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, *True* is returned.

Return type

bool

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async reopenForumTopic(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                       connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for *reopen_forum_topic()*

```
async reopenGeneralForumTopic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                              connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for *reopen_general_forum_topic()*

```
async reopen_forum_topic(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to reopen a closed topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have *can_manage_topics* administrator rights, unless it is the creator of the topic.

Shortcuts

- *telegram.Chat.reopen_forum_topic()*
- *telegram.Message.reopen_forum_topic()*

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).
- **message_thread_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier for the target message thread of the forum topic.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async reopen_general_forum_topic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to reopen a closed ‘General’ topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_manage_topics` administrator rights. The topic will be automatically unhidden if it was hidden.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.reopen_general_forum_topic()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property request

The `BaseRequest` object used by this bot.

Warning: Requests to the Bot API are made by the various methods of this class. This attribute should *not* be used manually.

```
async restrictChatMember(chat_id, user_id, permissions, until_date=None,
                          use_independent_chat_permissions=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                          write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                          api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `restrict_chat_member()`

```
async restrict_chat_member(chat_id, user_id, permissions, until_date=None,
                           use_independent_chat_permissions=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                           write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to restrict a user in a supergroup. The bot must be an administrator in the supergroup for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights. Pass `True` for all boolean parameters to lift restrictions from a user.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.restrict_member()`

See also:

`telegram.ChatPermissions.all_permissions()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.
- **until_date** (`int` | `datetime.datetime`, optional) – Date when restrictions will be lifted for the user, unix time. If user is restricted for more than 366 days or less than 30 seconds from the current time, they are considered to be restricted forever. For timezone naive `datetime.datetime` objects, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.
- **permissions** (`telegram.ChatPermissions`) – An object for new user permissions.
- **use_independent_chat_permissions** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` if chat permissions are set independently. Otherwise, the `can_send_other_messages` and `can_add_web_page_previews` permissions will imply the `can_send_messages`,

`can_send_audios`, `can_send_documents`, `can_send_photos`, `can_send_videos`, `can_send_video_notes`, and `can_send_voice_notes` permissions; the `can_send_polls` permission will imply the `can_send_messages` permission.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async revokeChatInviteLink(chat_id, invite_link, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `revoke_chat_invite_link()`

```
async revoke_chat_invite_link(chat_id, invite_link, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                              connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to revoke an invite link created by the bot. If the primary link is revoked, a new link is automatically generated. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.revoke_invite_link()`

New in version 13.4.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **invite_link** (`str` | `telegram.ChatInviteLink`) – The invite link to revoke.
Changed in version 20.0: Now also accepts `telegram.ChatInviteLink` instances.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`telegram.ChatInviteLink`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async sendAnimation(chat_id, animation, duration=None, width=None, height=None, thumb=None,
                    caption=None, parse_mode=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
                    thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_animation()`

```
async sendAudio(chat_id, audio, duration=None, performer=None, title=None, caption=None,
                disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                parse_mode=None, thumb=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_audio()`

```
async sendChatAction(chat_id, action, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_chat_action()`

```
async sendContact(chat_id, phone_number=None, first_name=None, last_name=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  vcard=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, contact=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_contact()`

```
async sendDice(chat_id, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
               emoji=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
               message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
               connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_dice()`

```
async sendDocument(chat_id, document, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                   reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                   thumb=None, disable_content_type_detection=None,
                   allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                   protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *,
                   filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                   pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_document()`

```
async sendGame(chat_id, game_short_name, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
               reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
               message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
               connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [send_game\(\)](#)

```
async sendInvoice(chat_id, title, description, payload, provider_token, currency, prices,
                  start_parameter=None, photo_url=None, photo_size=None, photo_width=None,
                  photo_height=None, need_name=None, need_phone_number=None,
                  need_email=None, need_shipping_address=None, is_flexible=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  provider_data=None, send_phone_number_to_provider=None,
                  send_email_to_provider=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  max_tip_amount=None, suggested_tip_amounts=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [send_invoice\(\)](#)

```
async sendLocation(chat_id, latitude=None, longitude=None, disable_notification=None,
                   reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, live_period=None,
                   horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None, proximity_alert_radius=None,
                   allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                   message_thread_id=None, *, location=None, read_timeout=None,
                   write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                   api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [send_location\(\)](#)

```
async sendMediaGroup(chat_id, media, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                     allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                     message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None,
                     caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None)
```

Alias for [send_media_group\(\)](#)

```
async sendMessage(chat_id, text, parse_mode=None, entities=None,
                  disable_web_page_preview=None, disable_notification=None,
                  protect_content=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [send_message\(\)](#)

```
async sendPhoto(chat_id, photo, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None, protect_content=None,
                message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None, *, filename=None,
                read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [send_photo\(\)](#)

```
async sendPoll(chat_id, question, options, is_anonymous=None, type=None,
               allows_multiple_answers=None, correct_option_id=None, is_closed=None,
               disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
               explanation=None, explanation_parse_mode=None, open_period=None,
               close_date=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, explanation_entities=None,
               protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
               write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
               api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [send_poll\(\)](#)

```
async sendSticker(chat_id, sticker, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, emoji=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_sticker()`

```
async sendVenue(chat_id, latitude=None, longitude=None, title=None, address=None,
                foursquare_id=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                reply_markup=None, foursquare_type=None, google_place_id=None,
                google_place_type=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, venue=None,
                read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_venue()`

```
async sendVideo(chat_id, video, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, width=None, height=None,
                parse_mode=None, supports_streaming=None, thumb=None,
                allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None, protect_content=None,
                message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None, thumbnail=None, *, filename=None,
                read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_video()`

```
async sendVideoNote(chat_id, video_note, duration=None, length=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, thumb=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *, filename=None,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_video_note()`

```
async sendVoice(chat_id, voice, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None, protect_content=None,
                message_thread_id=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None,
                write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `send_voice()`

```
async send_animation(chat_id, animation, duration=None, width=None, height=None, thumb=None,
                    caption=None, parse_mode=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
                    thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send animation files (GIF or H.264/MPEG-4 AVC video without sound). Bots can currently send animation files of up to **50 MB** in size, this limit may be changed in the future.

Note: `thumb` will be ignored for small files, for which Telegram can easily generate thumbnails. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_animation()`
- `telegram.Message.reply_animation()`

- `telegram.User.send_animation()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **animation** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Animation`) – Animation to send. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Animation` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Duration of sent animation in seconds.
- **width** (`int`, optional) – Animation width.
- **height** (`int`, optional) – Animation height.
- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Animation caption (may also be used when resending animations by `file_id`), 0-**1024** characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.
- **has_spoiler** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` if the animation needs to be covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

- **thumbnail** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

New in version 20.2.

Keyword Arguments

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the animation, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `20`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –


```
async send_audio(chat_id, audio, duration=None, performer=None, title=None, caption=None,
                 disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                 parse_mode=None, thumb=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                 caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                 thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send audio files, if you want Telegram clients to display them in the music player. Your audio must be in the `.mp3` or `.m4a` format.

Bots can currently send audio files of up to **50 MB** in size, this limit may be changed in the future.

For sending voice messages, use the `send_voice()` method instead.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_audio()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_audio()`
 - `telegram.User.send_audio()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **audio** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Audio`) – Audio file to send. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Audio` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Audio caption, 0-**1024** characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Duration of sent audio in seconds.
- **performer** (`str`, optional) – Performer.
- **title** (`str`, optional) – Track name.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.

- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.

- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.

- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **thumbnail** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

New in version 20.2.

Keyword Arguments

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the audio, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to 20.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async send_chat_action(*chat_id*, *action*, *message_thread_id*=None, *, *read_timeout*=None, *write_timeout*=None, *connect_timeout*=None, *pool_timeout*=None, *api_kwargs*=None)

Use this method when you need to tell the user that something is happening on the bot's side. The status is set for 5 seconds or less (when a message arrives from your bot, Telegram clients clear its typing status). Telegram only recommends using this method when a response from the bot will take a noticeable amount of time to arrive.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_action()`
 - `telegram.Chat.send_chat_action()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_chat_action()`
 - `telegram.User.send_action()`
 - `telegram.User.send_chat_action()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **action** (`str`) – Type of action to broadcast. Choose one, depending on what the user is about to receive. For convenience look at the constants in `telegram.constants.ChatAction`.
- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_contact(chat_id, phone_number=None, first_name=None, last_name=None,
                   disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                   vcard=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                   message_thread_id=None, *, contact=None, read_timeout=None,
                   write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                   api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send phone contacts.

Note: You can either supply `contact` or `phone_number` and `first_name` with optionally `last_name` and optionally `vcard`.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_contact()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_contact()`
 - `telegram.User.send_contact()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **phone_number** (`str`, optional) – Contact's phone number.
- **first_name** (`str`, optional) – Contact's first name.
- **last_name** (`str`, optional) – Contact's last name.
- **vcard** (`str`, optional) – Additional data about the contact in the form of a vCard, 0-2048 bytes.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.
New in version 13.10.
- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.
New in version 20.0.
- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.

- **reply_markup** (*InlineKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardRemove* | *ForceReply*, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **contact** (*telegram.Contact*, optional) – The contact to send.
- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

telegram.Message

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async send_dice(chat_id, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                reply_markup=None, emoji=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send an animated emoji that will display a random value.

Shortcuts

- *telegram.Chat.send_dice()*
 - *telegram.Message.reply_dice()*
 - *telegram.User.send_dice()*
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (*int* | *str*) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **disable_notification** (*bool*, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **reply_to_message_id** (*int*, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **reply_markup** (*InlineKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardRemove* | *ForceReply*, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user

- **emoji** (*str*, optional) – Emoji on which the dice throw animation is based. Currently, must be one of `telegram.constants.DiceEmoji`. Dice can have values 1-6 for " ", values 1-5 for " " and " ", and values 1- 64 for " ". Defaults to " ".

Changed in version 13.4: Added the " " emoji.

- **allow_sending_without_reply** (*bool*, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **protect_content** (*bool*, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.
- **message_thread_id** (*int*, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_document(chat_id, document, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                    thumb=None, disable_content_type_detection=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *,
                    filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send general files.

Bots can currently send files of any type of up to **50 MB** in size, this limit may be changed in the future.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_document()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_document()`
 - `telegram.User.send_document()`
-

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **document** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Document`) – File to send. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Document` object to send.

Note: Sending by URL will currently only work GIF, PDF & ZIP files.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Document caption (may also be used when resending documents by `file_id`), 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **disable_content_type_detection** (`bool`, optional) – Disables automatic server-side content type detection for files uploaded using multipart/form-data.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.
- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new

file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **thumbnail** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

New in version 20.2.

Keyword Arguments

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the document, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.
- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `20`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_game(chat_id, game_short_name, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send a game.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_game()`
- `telegram.Message.reply_game()`

- `telegram.User.send_game()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat.
- **game_short_name** (`str`) – Short name of the game, serves as the unique identifier for the game. Set up your games via `@BotFather`.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – An object for a new inline keyboard. If empty, one “Play game_title” button will be shown. If not empty, the first button must launch the game.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_invoice(chat_id, title, description, payload, provider_token, currency, prices,
                  start_parameter=None, photo_url=None, photo_size=None, photo_width=None,
                  photo_height=None, need_name=None, need_phone_number=None,
                  need_email=None, need_shipping_address=None, is_flexible=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  provider_data=None, send_phone_number_to_provider=None,
                  send_email_to_provider=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  max_tip_amount=None, suggested_tip_amounts=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send invoices.

Warning: As of API 5.2 `start_parameter` is an optional argument and therefore the order of the arguments had to be changed. Use keyword arguments to make sure that the arguments are passed correctly.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_invoice()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_invoice()`
 - `telegram.User.send_invoice()`
-

Changed in version 13.5: As of Bot API 5.2, the parameter `start_parameter` is optional.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **title** (`str`) – Product name. *1- 32* characters.
- **description** (`str`) – Product description. *1- 255* characters.
- **payload** (`str`) – Bot-defined invoice payload. *1- 128* bytes. This will not be displayed to the user, use for your internal processes.
- **provider_token** (`str`) – Payments provider token, obtained via `@BotFather`.
- **currency** (`str`) – Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code, see [more on currencies](#).
- **prices** (Sequence[`telegram.LabeledPrice`]) – Price breakdown, a sequence of components (e.g. product price, tax, discount, delivery cost, delivery tax, bonus, etc.).

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **max_tip_amount** (`int`, optional) – The maximum accepted amount for tips in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). For example, for a maximum tip of US\$ 1.45 pass `max_tip_amount = 145`. See the `exp` parameter in `currencies.json`, it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies). Defaults to `0`.

New in version 13.5.

- **suggested_tip_amounts** (Sequence[`int`], optional) – An array of suggested amounts of tips in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). At most *4* suggested tip amounts can be specified. The suggested tip amounts must be positive, passed in a strictly increased order and must not exceed `max_tip_amount`.

New in version 13.5.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **start_parameter** (`str`, optional) – Unique deep-linking parameter. If left empty, *forwarded copies* of the sent message will have a *Pay* button, allowing multiple users to pay directly from the forwarded message, using the same invoice. If non-empty, forwarded copies of the sent message will have a *URL* button with a deep link to the bot (instead of a *Pay* button), with the value used as the start parameter.

Changed in version 13.5: As of Bot API 5.2, this parameter is optional.

- **provider_data** (`str` | `object`, optional) – data about the invoice, which will be shared with the payment provider. A detailed description of required fields should be provided by the payment provider. When an object is passed, it will be encoded as JSON.
- **photo_url** (`str`, optional) – URL of the product photo for the invoice. Can be a photo of the goods or a marketing image for a service. People like it better when they see what they are paying for.
- **photo_size** (`str`, optional) – Photo size.
- **photo_width** (`int`, optional) – Photo width.
- **photo_height** (`int`, optional) – Photo height.
- **need_name** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's full name to complete the order.
- **need_phone_number** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's phone number to complete the order.
- **need_email** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's email to complete the order.
- **need_shipping_address** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if you require the user's shipping address to complete the order.
- **send_phone_number_to_provider** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if user's phone number should be sent to provider.
- **send_email_to_provider** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if user's email address should be sent to provider.
- **is_flexible** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the final price depends on the shipping method.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – An object for an inline keyboard. If empty, one 'Pay total price' button will be shown. If not empty, the first button must be a Pay button.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_location(chat_id, latitude=None, longitude=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, live_period=None,
                    horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None, proximity_alert_radius=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, location=None, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send point on the map.

Note: You can either supply a `latitude` and `longitude` or a `location`.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_location()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_location()`
 - `telegram.User.send_location()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **latitude** (`float`, optional) – Latitude of location.
- **longitude** (`float`, optional) – Longitude of location.
- **horizontal_accuracy** (`int`, optional) – The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0-1500.
- **live_period** (`int`, optional) – Period in seconds for which the location will be updated, should be between 60 and 86400.
- **heading** (`int`, optional) – For live locations, a direction in which the user is moving, in degrees. Must be between 1 and 360 if specified.

- **proximity_alert_radius** (*int*, optional) – For live locations, a maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. Must be between *1* and *100000* if specified.
- **disable_notification** (*bool*, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (*bool*, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.
New in version 13.10.
- **message_thread_id** (*int*, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.
New in version 20.0.
- **reply_to_message_id** (*int*, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (*InlineKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardRemove* | *ForceReply*, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **location** (*telegram.Location*, optional) – The location to send.
- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

telegram.Message

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async send_media_group(chat_id, media, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                       allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                       message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                       connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None,
                       caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None)
```

Use this method to send a group of photos, videos, documents or audios as an album. Documents and audio files can be only grouped in an album with messages of the same type.

Note: If you supply a `caption` (along with either `parse_mode` or `caption_entities`), then items in `media` must have no captions, and vice versa.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_media_group()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_media_group()`
 - `telegram.User.send_media_group()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Changed in version 20.0: Returns a tuple instead of a list.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **media** (Sequence[`telegram.InputMediaAudio`, `telegram.InputMediaDocument`, `telegram.InputMediaPhoto`, `telegram.InputMediaVideo`]) – An array describing messages to be sent, must include 2- 10 items.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.
New in version 13.10.
- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.
New in version 20.0.
- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.

Keyword Arguments

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption that will be added to the first element of `media`, so that it will be used as caption for the whole media group. Defaults to `None`.
New in version 20.0.
- **parse_mode** (`str` | `None`, optional) – Parse mode for `caption`. See the constants in `telegram.constants.ParseMode` for the available modes.
New in version 20.0.

- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – List of special entities for `caption`, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`. Defaults to `None`.
New in version 20.0.

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to 20.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

An array of the sent Messages.

Return type

Tuple[`telegram.Message`]

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_message(chat_id, text, parse_mode=None, entities=None,
                   disable_web_page_preview=None, disable_notification=None,
                   protect_content=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                   allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None,
                   message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                   connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send text messages.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_message()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_html()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_markdown_v2()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_markdown()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_text()`
 - `telegram.User.send_message()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **text** (`str`) – Text of the message to be sent. Max 4096 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in message text, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.
- **disable_web_page_preview** (`bool`, optional) – Disables link previews for links in this message.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.

- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.
- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_photo(chat_id, photo, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                 reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                 protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None, *,
                 filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                 pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send photos.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_photo()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_photo()`
 - `telegram.User.send_photo()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **photo** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.PhotoSize`) – Photo to send. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.PhotoSize` object to send.

Caution:

- The photo must be at most 10MB in size.
- The photo's width and height must not exceed 10000 in total.
- Width and height ratio must be at most 20.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Photo caption (may also be used when resending photos by `file_id`), 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.
- **has_spoiler** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` if the photo needs to be covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the photo, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `20`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_poll(chat_id, question, options, is_anonymous=None, type=None,
                allows_multiple_answers=None, correct_option_id=None, is_closed=None,
                disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                explanation=None, explanation_parse_mode=None, open_period=None,
                close_date=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, explanation_entities=None,
                protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send a native poll.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_poll()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_poll()`
 - `telegram.User.send_poll()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **question** (`str`) – Poll question, 1- 300 characters.
- **options** (`Sequence[str]`) – Sequence of answer options, 2- 10 strings 1- 100 characters each.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **is_anonymous** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the poll needs to be anonymous, defaults to `True`.
- **type** (`str`, optional) – Poll type, `'quiz'` or `'regular'`, defaults to `'regular'`.
- **allows_multiple_answers** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the poll allows multiple answers, ignored for polls in quiz mode, defaults to `False`.
- **correct_option_id** (`int`, optional) – 0-based identifier of the correct answer option, required for polls in quiz mode.
- **explanation** (`str`, optional) – Text that is shown when a user chooses an incorrect answer or taps on the lamp icon in a quiz-style poll, 0-200 characters with at most 2 line feeds after entities parsing.
- **explanation_parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities in the explanation. See the constants in `telegram.constants.ParseMode` for the available modes.
- **explanation_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in message text, which can be specified instead of `explanation_parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **open_period** (`int`, optional) – Amount of time in seconds the poll will be active after creation, 5- 600. Can't be used together with `close_date`.
- **close_date** (`int` | `datetime.datetime`, optional) – Point in time (Unix timestamp) when the poll will be automatically closed. Must be at least 5 and no more than 600 seconds in the future. Can't be used together with `open_period`. For timezone naive `datetime.datetime` objects, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.
- **is_closed** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the poll needs to be immediately closed. This can be useful for poll preview.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_sticker(chat_id, sticker, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, emoji=None, *,
                  read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                  pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send static .WEBP, animated .TGS, or video .WEBM stickers.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_sticker()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_sticker()`
 - `telegram.User.send_sticker()`
-

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **sticker** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Sticker`) – Sticker to send. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Video stickers can only be sent by a `file_id`. Animated stickers can't be sent via an HTTP URL.

Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Sticker` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

- **emoji** (`str`, optional) – Emoji associated with the sticker; only for just uploaded stickers

New in version 20.2.

- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.

- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.

- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.

- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `20`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_venue(chat_id, latitude=None, longitude=None, title=None, address=None,
                 foursquare_id=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                 reply_markup=None, foursquare_type=None, google_place_id=None,
                 google_place_type=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                 protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, venue=None,
                 read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                 pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send information about a venue.

Note:

- You can either supply `venue`, or `latitude`, `longitude`, `title` and `address` and optionally `foursquare_id` and `foursquare_type` or optionally `google_place_id` and `google_place_type`.

- Foursquare details and Google Place details are mutually exclusive. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.
-

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_venue()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_venue()`
 - `telegram.User.send_venue()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **latitude** (`float`, optional) – Latitude of venue.
- **longitude** (`float`, optional) – Longitude of venue.
- **title** (`str`, optional) – Name of the venue.
- **address** (`str`, optional) – Address of the venue.
- **foursquare_id** (`str`, optional) – Foursquare identifier of the venue.
- **foursquare_type** (`str`, optional) – Foursquare type of the venue, if known. (For example, “arts_entertainment/default”, “arts_entertainment/aquarium” or “food/icecream”.)
- **google_place_id** (`str`, optional) – Google Places identifier of the venue.
- **google_place_type** (`str`, optional) – Google Places type of the venue. (See [supported types](#).)
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.
New in version 13.10.
- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.
New in version 20.0.
- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **venue** (`telegram.Venue`, optional) – The venue to send.
- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async send_video(*chat_id*, *video*, *duration=None*, *caption=None*, *disable_notification=None*, *reply_to_message_id=None*, *reply_markup=None*, *width=None*, *height=None*, *parse_mode=None*, *supports_streaming=None*, *thumb=None*, *allow_sending_without_reply=None*, *caption_entities=None*, *protect_content=None*, *message_thread_id=None*, *has_spoiler=None*, *thumbnail=None*, ***, *filename=None*, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=20*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to send video files, Telegram clients support mp4 videos (other formats may be sent as Document).

Bots can currently send video files of up to **50 MB** in size, this limit may be changed in the future.

Note: `thumb` will be ignored for small video files, for which Telegram can easily generate thumbnails. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_video()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_video()`
 - `telegram.User.send_video()`
-

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **video** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Video`) – Video file to send. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Video` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Duration of sent video in seconds.
- **width** (`int`, optional) – Video width.
- **height** (`int`, optional) – Video height.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Video caption (may also be used when resending videos by `file_id`), 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **supports_streaming** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the uploaded video is suitable for streaming.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.
- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **has_spoiler** (*bool*, optional) – Pass `True` if the video needs to be covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

- **thumbnail** (*file object* | *bytes* | `pathlib.Path` | *str*, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a *file object* (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the *local_mode* setting.

New in version 20.2.

Keyword Arguments

- **filename** (*str*, optional) – Custom file name for the video, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `20`.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_video_note(chat_id, video_note, duration=None, length=None,
                      disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                      reply_markup=None, thumb=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                      protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *,
                      filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                      connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

As of v.4.0, Telegram clients support rounded square mp4 videos of up to 1 minute long. Use this method to send video messages.

Note: `thumb` will be ignored for small video files, for which Telegram can easily generate thumbnails. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_video_note()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_video_note()`
 - `telegram.User.send_video_note()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **video_note** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.VideoNote`) – Video note to send. Pass a `file_id` as `String` to send a video note that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended) or upload a new video using multipart/form-data. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as `bytes` or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as `bytes` or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.VideoNote` object to send. Sending video notes by a URL is currently unsupported.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Duration of sent video in seconds.
- **length** (`int`, optional) – Video width and height, i.e. diameter of the video message.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (`InlineKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` | `ReplyKeyboardRemove` | `ForceReply`, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.
- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as `bytes` or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as `bytes` or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **thumbnail** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

New in version 20.2.

Keyword Arguments

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the video note, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `20`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async send_voice(chat_id, voice, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                 reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                 protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, filename=None,
                 read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                 pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to send audio files, if you want Telegram clients to display the file as a playable voice message. For this to work, your audio must be in an `.ogg` file encoded with OPUS (other formats may be sent as Audio or Document). Bots can currently send voice messages of up to **50 MB** in size, this limit may be changed in the future.

Note: To use this method, the file must have the type *audio/ogg* and be no more than *1 MB* in size. *1 MB*-*20 MB* voice notes will be sent as files.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.send_voice()`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_voice()`
 - `telegram.User.send_voice()`
-

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **voice** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Voice`) – Voice file to send. Pass a `file_id` as `String` to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a `String` for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as `bytes` or the path of the file (as `string` or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as `bytes` or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Voice` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Voice message caption, 0-*1024* characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Duration of the voice message in seconds.
- **disable_notification** (`bool`, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **protect_content** (`bool`, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 13.10.

- **message_thread_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target message thread (topic) of the forum; for forum supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_to_message_id** (`int`, optional) – If the message is a reply, ID of the original message.

- **allow_sending_without_reply** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **reply_markup** (*InlineKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardMarkup* | *ReplyKeyboardRemove* | *ForceReply*, optional) – Additional interface options. An object for an inline keyboard, custom reply keyboard, instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

Keyword Arguments

- **filename** (*str*, optional) – Custom file name for the voice, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the *tempfile* module.

New in version 13.1.

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to 20.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the sent Message is returned.

Return type

telegram.Message

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async setChatAdministratorCustomTitle(chat_id, user_id, custom_title, *, read_timeout=None,
                                     write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                     pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for *set_chat_administrator_custom_title()*

```
async setChatDescription(chat_id, description=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for *set_chat_description()*

```
async setChatMenuButton(chat_id=None, menu_button=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                       write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for *set_chat_menu_button()*

```
async setChatPermissions(chat_id, permissions, use_independent_chat_permissions=None, *,
                       read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                       pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for *set_chat_permissions()*

```
async setChatPhoto(chat_id, photo, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for *set_chat_photo()*

```
async setChatStickerSet(chat_id, sticker_set_name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_chat_sticker_set()`

```
async setChatTitle(chat_id, title, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_chat_title()`

```
async setCustomEmojiStickerSetThumbnail(name, custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                                         read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                         connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_custom_emoji_sticker_set_thumbnail()`

```
async setGameScore(user_id, score, chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                  force=None, disable_edit_message=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_game_score()`

```
async setMyCommands(commands, scope=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_my_commands()`

```
async setMyDefaultAdministratorRights(rights=None, for_channels=None, *,
                                       read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                       connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_my_default_administrator_rights()`

```
async setMyDescription(description=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                       write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_my_description()`

```
async setMyName(name=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_my_name()`

```
async setMyShortDescription(short_description=None, language_code=None, *,
                             read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                             pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_my_short_description()`

```
async setPassportDataErrors(user_id, errors, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_passport_data_errors()`

```
async setStickerEmojiList(sticker, emoji_list, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_sticker_emoji_list()`

```
async setStickerKeywords(sticker, keywords=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_sticker_keywords()`

```
async setStickerMaskPosition(sticker, mask_position=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                              write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                              api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_sticker_mask_position()`

```
async setStickerPositionInSet(sticker, position, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_sticker_position_in_set()`

```
async setStickerSetThumb(name, user_id, thumb=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_sticker_set_thumb()`

Deprecated since version 20.2: Bot API 6.6 renamed this method to `set_sticker_set_thumbnail()`.

```
async setStickerSetThumbnail(name, user_id, thumbnail=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                            write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                            api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_sticker_set_thumbnail()`

```
async setStickerSetTitle(name, title, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_sticker_set_title()`

```
async setWebhook(url, certificate=None, max_connections=None, allowed_updates=None,
                ip_address=None, drop_pending_updates=None, secret_token=None, *,
                read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `set_webhook()`

```
async set_chat_administrator_custom_title(chat_id, user_id, custom_title, *,
                                         read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                         connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set a custom title for administrators promoted by the bot in a supergroup. The bot must be an administrator for this to work.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.set_administrator_custom_title()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target administrator.
- **custom_title** (`str`) – New custom title for the administrator; 0-16 characters, emoji are not allowed.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_chat_description(chat_id, description=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                           write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the description of a group, a supergroup or a channel. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.set_description()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **description** (`str`, optional) – New chat description, 0-255 characters.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_chat_menu_button(chat_id=None, menu_button=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                           write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the bot's menu button in a private chat, or the default menu button.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.set_menu_button()`
 - `telegram.User.set_menu_button()`
-

See also:

`get_chat_menu_button()`, `telegram.Chat.get_menu_button()` `telegram.User.get_menu_button()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the target private chat. If not specified, default bot's menu button will be changed
- **menu_button** (`telegram.MenuButton`, optional) – An object for the new bot's menu button. Defaults to `telegram.MenuButtonDefault`.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async set_chat_permissions(`chat_id`, `permissions`, `use_independent_chat_permissions=None`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to set default chat permissions for all members. The bot must be an administrator in the group or a supergroup for this to work and must have the `telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator.can_restrict_members` admin rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.set_permissions()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).
- **permissions** (`telegram.ChatPermissions`) – New default chat permissions.
- **use_independent_chat_permissions** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` if chat permissions are set independently. Otherwise, the `can_send_other_messages` and `can_add_web_page_previews` permissions will imply the `can_send_messages`, `can_send_audios`, `can_send_documents`, `can_send_photos`, `can_send_videos`, `can_send_video_notes`, and `can_send_voice_notes`

permissions; the `can_send_polls` permission will imply the `can_send_messages` permission.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async def set_chat_photo(chat_id, photo, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set a new profile photo for the chat.

Photos can't be changed for private chats. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.set_photo()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).
- **photo** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`) – New chat photo. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to 20.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_chat_sticker_set(chat_id, sticker_set_name, *, read_timeout=None,
                           write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set a new group sticker set for a supergroup. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights. Use the field `telegram.Chat.can_set_sticker_set` optionally returned in `get_chat()` requests to check if the bot can use this method.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).
- **sticker_set_name** (`str`) – Name of the sticker set to be set as the group sticker set.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async set_chat_title(chat_id, title, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the title of a chat. Titles can't be changed for private chats. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the appropriate admin rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.set_title()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **title** (`str`) – New chat title, 1- 128 characters.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_custom_emoji_sticker_set_thumbnail(name, custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                                             read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                             connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                             api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set the thumbnail of a custom emoji sticker set.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Sticker set name.
- **custom_emoji_id** (`str`, optional) – Custom emoji identifier of a sticker from the sticker set; pass an empty string to drop the thumbnail and use the first sticker as the thumbnail.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError –

```
async set_game_score(user_id, score, chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None,
                    force=None, disable_edit_message=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set the score of the specified user in a game message.

Shortcuts

- *telegram.CallbackQuery.set_game_score()*
 - *telegram.Message.set_game_score()*
-

See also:

telegram.Game.text

Parameters

- **user_id** (*int*) – User identifier.
- **score** (*int*) – New score, must be non-negative.
- **force** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the high score is allowed to decrease. This can be useful when fixing mistakes or banning cheaters.
- **disable_edit_message** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the game message should not be automatically edited to include the current scoreboard.
- **chat_id** (*int* | *str*, optional) – Required if *inline_message_id* is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat.
- **message_id** (*int*, optional) – Required if *inline_message_id* is not specified. Identifier of the sent message.
- **inline_message_id** (*str*, optional) – Required if *chat_id* and *message_id* are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **write_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **connect_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **pool_timeout** (*float* | *None*, optional) – Value to pass to *telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout*. Defaults to *DEFAULT_NONE*.
- **api_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

The edited message. If the message is not an inline message , *True*.

Return type

telegram.Message

Raises

telegram.error.TelegramError – If the new score is not greater than the user’s current score in the chat and *force* is *False*.

```
async set_my_commands(commands, scope=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                      write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                      api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the list of the bot's commands. See the [Telegram docs](#) for more details about bot commands.

See also:

[get_my_commands\(\)](#), [delete_my_commands\(\)](#)

Parameters

- **commands** (Sequence[[BotCommand](#) | (str, str)]) – A sequence of bot commands to be set as the list of the bot's commands. At most **100** commands can be specified.

Note: If you pass in a sequence of [tuple](#), the order of elements in each [tuple](#) must correspond to the order of positional arguments to create a [BotCommand](#) instance.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list.

- **scope** ([telegram.BotCommandScope](#), optional) – An object, describing scope of users for which the commands are relevant. Defaults to [telegram.BotCommandScopeDefault](#).

New in version 13.7.

- **language_code** (str, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code. If empty, commands will be applied to all users from the given scope, for whose language there are no dedicated commands.

New in version 13.7.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **write_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **connect_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **pool_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to [telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout](#). Defaults to [DEFAULT_NONE](#).
- **api_kwargs** (dict, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, [True](#) is returned.

Return type

[bool](#)

Raises

[telegram.error.TelegramError](#) –

```
async set_my_default_administrator_rights(rights=None, for_channels=None, *,
                                         read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                         connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the default administrator rights requested by the bot when it's added as an administrator to groups or channels. These rights will be suggested to users, but they are free to modify the list before adding the bot.

See also:

`get_my_default_administrator_rights()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **rights** (`telegram.ChatAdministratorRights`, optional) – A `telegram.ChatAdministratorRights` object describing new default administrator rights. If not specified, the default administrator rights will be cleared.
- **for_channels** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to change the default administrator rights of the bot in channels. Otherwise, the default administrator rights of the bot for groups and supergroups will be changed.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

Returns `True` on success.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_my_description(description=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the bot's description, which is shown in the chat with the bot if the chat is empty.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **description** (`str`, optional) – New bot description; 0-512 characters. Pass an empty string to remove the dedicated description for the given language.
- **language_code** (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code. If empty, the description will be applied to all users for whose language there is no dedicated description.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async def set_my_name(name=None, language_code=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the bot's name.

New in version 20.3.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`, optional) – New bot name; 0-64 characters. Pass an empty string to remove the dedicated name for the given language.

Caution: If `language_code` is not specified, a `name` must be specified.

- **language_code** (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code. If empty, the name will be applied to all users for whose language there is no dedicated name.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async def set_my_short_description(short_description=None, language_code=None, *,
                                  read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```


Use this method to change the bot's short description, which is shown on the bot's profile page and is sent together with the link when users share the bot.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **short_description** (`str`, optional) – New short description for the bot; 0-120 characters. Pass an empty string to remove the dedicated description for the given language.
- **language_code** (`str`, optional) – A two-letter ISO 639-1 language code. If empty, the description will be applied to all users for whose language there is no dedicated description.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async set_passport_data_errors(`user_id`, `errors`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Informs a user that some of the Telegram Passport elements they provided contains errors. The user will not be able to re-submit their Passport to you until the errors are fixed (the contents of the field for which you returned the error must change).

Use this if the data submitted by the user doesn't satisfy the standards your service requires for any reason. For example, if a birthday date seems invalid, a submitted document is blurry, a scan shows evidence of tampering, etc. Supply some details in the error message to make sure the user knows how to correct the issues.

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int`) – User identifier
- **errors** (`Sequence`[`PassportElementError`]) – A Sequence describing the errors.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async set_sticker_emoji_list(*sticker*, *emoji_list*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to change the list of emoji assigned to a regular or custom emoji sticker. The sticker must belong to a sticker set created by the bot.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **sticker** (`str`) – File identifier of the sticker.
- **emoji_list** (`Sequence[str]`) – A sequence of 1- 20 emoji associated with the sticker.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async set_sticker_keywords(*sticker*, *keywords=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to change search keywords assigned to a regular or custom emoji sticker. The sticker must belong to a sticker set created by the bot.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **sticker** (`str`) – File identifier of the sticker.

- **keywords** (Sequence[str]) – A sequence of 0-20 search keywords for the sticker with total length up to 64 characters.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (dict, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_sticker_mask_position(sticker, mask_position=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                               write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to change the mask position of a mask sticker. The sticker must belong to a sticker set that was created by the bot.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **sticker** (str) – File identifier of the sticker.
- **mask_position** (`telegram.MaskPosition`, optional) – A object with the position where the mask should be placed on faces. Omit the parameter to remove the mask position.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (float | None, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (dict, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_sticker_position_in_set(sticker, position, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to move a sticker in a set created by the bot to a specific position.

Parameters

- **sticker** (`str`) – File identifier of the sticker.
- **position** (`int`) – New sticker position in the set, zero-based.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_sticker_set_thumb(name, user_id, thumb=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                            write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                            api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set the thumbnail of a sticker set. Animated thumbnails can be set for animated sticker sets only. Video thumbnails can be set only for video sticker sets only.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Bot API 6.6 renamed this method to `set_sticker_set_thumbnail()`.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Sticker set name
- **user_id** (`int`) – User identifier of created sticker set owner.
- **thumb** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`, optional) – A **PNG** image with the thumbnail, must be up to 128 kilobytes in size and have width and height exactly 100px, or a **TGS** animation with the thumbnail up to 32 kilobytes in size; see <https://core.telegram.org/stickers#animation-requirements> for animated sticker technical requirements, or a **WEBM** video with the thumbnail up to 32 kilobytes in size; see <https://core.telegram.org/stickers#video-requirements> for video sticker technical requirements. Pass a `file_id` as `String` to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an `HTTP URL` as a `String` for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as `bytes` or the path of the file (as `string` or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read

as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting. Animated sticker set thumbnails can't be uploaded via HTTP URL.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async def set_sticker_set_thumbnail(name, user_id, thumbnail=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                                   write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                   pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set the thumbnail of a regular or mask sticker set. The format of the thumbnail file must match the format of the stickers in the set.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Sticker set name
- **user_id** (`int`) – User identifier of created sticker set owner.
- **thumbnail** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`, optional) – A **WEBP** or **PNG** image with the thumbnail, must be up to 128 kilobytes in size and have width and height of exactly 100 px, or a **TGS** animation with the thumbnail up to 32 kilobytes in size; see [the docs](#) for animated sticker technical requirements, or a **WEBM** video with the thumbnail up to 32 kilobytes in size; see [this](#) for video sticker technical requirements.

Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Animated and video sticker set thumbnails can't be uploaded via HTTP URL. If omitted, then the thumbnail is dropped and the first sticker is used as the thumbnail.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_sticker_set_title(name, title, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to set the title of a created sticker set.

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Sticker set name.
- **title** (`str`) – Sticker set title, 1- 64 characters.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async set_webhook(url, certificate=None, max_connections=None, allowed_updates=None,
                  ip_address=None, drop_pending_updates=None, secret_token=None, *,
                  read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                  pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to specify a url and receive incoming updates via an outgoing webhook. Whenever there is an update for the bot, Telegram will send an HTTPS POST request to the specified url, containing An Update. In case of an unsuccessful request, Telegram will give up after a reasonable amount of attempts.

If you'd like to make sure that the Webhook was set by you, you can specify secret data in the parameter `secret_token`. If specified, the request will contain a header `X-Telegram-Bot-API-Secret-Token` with the secret token as content.

Note:

1. You will not be able to receive updates using `get_updates()` for long as an outgoing webhook is set up.
2. To use a self-signed certificate, you need to upload your public key certificate using `certificate` parameter. Please upload as `InputFile`, sending a String will not work.
3. Ports currently supported for Webhooks: `telegram.constants.SUPPORTED_WEBHOOK_PORTS`.

If you're having any trouble setting up webhooks, please check out this [guide to Webhooks](#).

Note:

1. You will not be able to receive updates using `get_updates()` for long as an outgoing webhook is set up.
2. To use a self-signed certificate, you need to upload your public key certificate using `certificate` parameter. Please upload as `InputFile`, sending a String will not work.
3. Ports currently supported for Webhooks: `telegram.constants.SUPPORTED_WEBHOOK_PORTS`.

If you're having any trouble setting up webhooks, please check out this [guide to Webhooks](#).

See also:

`telegram.ext.Application.run_webhook()`, `telegram.ext.Updater.start_webhook()`

Examples

Custom Webhook Bot

Parameters

- **url** (`str`) – HTTPS url to send updates to. Use an empty string to remove webhook integration.
- **certificate** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`) – Upload your public key certificate so that the root certificate in use can be checked. See our [self-signed guide](#) for details. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in `local_mode`, passing the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well.
- **ip_address** (`str`, optional) – The fixed IP address which will be used to send webhook requests instead of the IP address resolved through DNS.
- **max_connections** (`int`, optional) – Maximum allowed number of simultaneous HTTPS connections to the webhook for update delivery, `1-100`. Defaults to `40`. Use lower values to limit the load on your bot's server, and higher values to increase your bot's throughput.
- **allowed_updates** (`Sequence[str]`, optional) – A sequence of the types of updates you want your bot to receive. For example, specify `["message", "edited_channel_post", "callback_query"]` to only receive updates of these types. See [telegram.Update](#) for a complete list of available update types. Specify an empty sequence to receive all updates except `telegram.Update.chat_member` (default). If not specified, the previous setting will be used. Please note that this parameter doesn't

affect updates created before the call to the `set_webhook`, so unwanted updates may be received for a short period of time.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

- **drop_pending_updates** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to drop all pending updates.
- **secret_token** (`str`, optional) – A secret token to be sent in a header `X-Telegram-Bot-API-Secret-Token` in every webhook request, 1- 256 characters. Only characters A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and - are allowed. The header is useful to ensure that the request comes from a webhook set by you.

New in version 20.0.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

`bool` On success, `True` is returned.

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

`async shutdown()`

Stop & clear resources used by this class. Currently just calls `telegram.request.BaseRequest.shutdown()` for the request objects used by this bot.

See also:

`initialize()`

New in version 20.0.

async stopMessageLiveLocation(*chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Alias for `stop_message_live_location()`

async stopPoll(*chat_id, message_id, reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Alias for `stop_poll()`

async stop_message_live_location(*chat_id=None, message_id=None, inline_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to stop updating a live location message sent by the bot or via the bot (for inline bots) before `live_period` expires.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.CallbackQuery.stop_message_live_location()`
 - `telegram.Message.stop_live_location()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **message_id** (`int`, optional) – Required if `inline_message_id` is not specified. Identifier of the sent message with live location to stop.
- **inline_message_id** (`str`, optional) – Required if `chat_id` and `message_id` are not specified. Identifier of the inline message.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – An object for a new inline keyboard.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async stop_poll(chat_id, message_id, reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None,
               write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
               api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to stop a poll which was sent by the bot.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Message.stop_poll()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **message_id** (`int`) – Identifier of the original message with the poll.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – An object for a new message inline keyboard.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the stopped Poll is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Poll`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property supports_inline_queries

Bot's `telegram.User.supports_inline_queries` attribute. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type

`bool`

to_dict(`recursive=True`)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.to_dict()`.

property token

Bot's unique authentication token.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`str`

async unbanChatMember(`chat_id`, `user_id`, `only_if_banned=None`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Alias for `unban_chat_member()`

async unbanChatSenderChat(`chat_id`, `sender_chat_id`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Alias for `unban_chat_sender_chat()`

async unban_chat_member(`chat_id`, `user_id`, `only_if_banned=None`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`, `api_kwargs=None`)

Use this method to unban a previously kicked user in a supergroup or channel.

The user will *not* return to the group or channel automatically, but will be able to join via link, etc. The bot must be an administrator for this to work. By default, this method guarantees that after the call the user is not a member of the chat, but will be able to join it. So if the user is a member of the chat they will also be *removed* from the chat. If you don't want this, use the parameter `only_if_banned`.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.unban_member()`

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.
- **only_if_banned** (`bool`, optional) – Do nothing if the user is not banned.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async unban_chat_sender_chat(chat_id, sender_chat_id, *, read_timeout=None,
                             write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                             api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to unban a previously banned channel in a supergroup or channel. The bot must be an administrator for this to work and must have the appropriate administrator rights.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.unban_chat()`
 - `telegram.Chat.unban_sender_chat()`
-

New in version 13.9.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **sender_chat_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target sender chat.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async unhideGeneralForumTopic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                               connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `unhide_general_forum_topic()`

```
async unhide_general_forum_topic(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to unhide the ‘General’ topic in a forum supergroup chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_manage_topics` administrator rights.

Shortcuts

`telegram.Chat.unhide_general_forum_topic()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format `@supergroupusername`).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async unpinAllChatMessages(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `unpin_all_chat_messages()`

```
async unpinAllForumTopicMessages(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None,
                                write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `unpin_all_forum_topic_messages()`

```
async unpinChatMessage(chat_id, message_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                       connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `unpin_chat_message()`

```
async unpin_all_chat_messages(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                              connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to clear the list of pinned messages in a chat. If the chat is not a private chat, the bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the `can_pin_messages` admin right in a supergroup or `can_edit_messages` admin right in a channel.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.unpin_all_messages()`
 - `telegram.User.unpin_all_messages()`
-

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format `@channelusername`).

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async unpin_all_forum_topic_messages(chat_id, message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None,
                                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to clear the list of pinned messages in a forum topic. The bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have `can_pin_messages` administrator rights in the supergroup.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.unpin_all_forum_topic_messages()`
- `telegram.Message.unpin_all_forum_topic_messages()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).
- **message_thread_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier for the target message thread of the forum topic.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

async unpin_chat_message(*chat_id*, *message_id=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Use this method to remove a message from the list of pinned messages in a chat. If the chat is not a private chat, the bot must be an administrator in the chat for this to work and must have the `can_pin_messages` admin right in a supergroup or `can_edit_messages` admin right in a channel.

Shortcuts

- `telegram.Chat.unpin_message()`
 - `telegram.Message.unpin()`
 - `telegram.User.unpin_message()`
-

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `str`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format @channelusername).
- **message_id** (`int`, optional) – Identifier of a message to unpin. If not specified, the most recent pinned message (by sending date) will be unpinned.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

```
async uploadStickerFile(user_id, png_sticker=None, sticker=None, sticker_format=None, *,
                        read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for `upload_sticker_file()`

```
async upload_sticker_file(user_id, png_sticker=None, sticker=None, sticker_format=None, *,
                          read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                          pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Use this method to upload a file with a sticker for later use in the `create_new_sticker_set()` and `add_sticker_to_set()` methods (can be used multiple times).

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int`) – User identifier of sticker file owner.
- **sticker** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`) – A file with the sticker in the ".WEBP", ".PNG", ".TGS" or ".WEBM" format. See [here](#) for technical requirements. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

New in version 20.2.

- **sticker_format** (`str`) – Format of the sticker. Must be one of `telegram.constants.StickerFormat.STATIC`, `telegram.constants.StickerFormat.ANIMATED`, `telegram.constants.StickerFormat.VIDEO`.

New in version 20.2.

- **png_sticker** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`, optional) – PNG image with the sticker, must be up to 512 kilobytes in size, dimensions must not exceed 512px, and either width or height must be exactly 512px. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`), the file contents as bytes or the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object). In the latter case, the file contents will either be read as bytes or the file path will be passed to Telegram, depending on the `local_mode` setting.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Changed in version 20.0: File paths as input is also accepted for bots *not* running in `local_mode`.

Deprecated since version 20.2: Since Bot API 6.6, this parameter has been deprecated in favor of `sticker` and `sticker_format`.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to 20.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **api_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to be passed to the Telegram API.

Returns

On success, the uploaded File is returned.

Return type

`telegram.File`

Raises

- **`TypeError`** – Raised when: 1) `sticker` and `sticker_format` are passed together with `png_sticker`. 2) If neither the new parameters nor the deprecated parameters are passed.
- **`telegram.error.TelegramError`** – For other errors.

property username

Bot's username. Shortcut for the corresponding attribute of `bot`.

Type

`str`

Available Types

Animation

```
class telegram.Animation(file_id, file_unique_id, width, height, duration, thumb=None, file_name=None, mime_type=None, file_size=None, thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents an animation file (GIF or H.264/MPEG-4 AVC video without sound).

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `file_unique_id` is equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.get_file()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`
-

Available In

- `telegram.Game.animation`
 - `telegram.Message.animation`
-

Parameters

- **file_id** (`str`) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

- **file_unique_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **width** (`int`) – Video width as defined by sender.
- **height** (`int`) – Video height as defined by sender.
- **duration** (`int`) – Duration of the video in seconds as defined by sender.
- **thumb** (`telegram.PhotoSize`, optional) – Animation thumbnail as defined by sender.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.
- **file_name** (`str`, optional) – Original animation filename as defined by sender.
- **mime_type** (`str`, optional) – MIME type of the file as defined by sender.
- **file_size** (`int`, optional) – File size in bytes.
- **thumbnail** (`telegram.PhotoSize`, optional) – Animation thumbnail as defined by sender.

New in version 20.2.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

width

Video width as defined by sender.

Type

`int`

height

Video height as defined by sender.

Type

`int`

duration

Duration of the video in seconds as defined by sender.

Type

`int`

file_name

Optional. Original animation filename as defined by sender.

Type

`str`

mime_type

Optional. MIME type of the file as defined by sender.

Type

`str`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

thumbnail

Optional. Animation thumbnail as defined by sender.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

async get_file(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns

`telegram.File`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail as defined by sender.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

Audio

```
class telegram.Audio(file_id, file_unique_id, duration, performer=None, title=None, mime_type=None,
                    file_size=None, thumb=None, file_name=None, thumbnail=None, *,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents an audio file to be treated as music by the Telegram clients.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `file_unique_id` is equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.get_file()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`
-

Available In

`telegram.Message.audio`

Parameters

- **file_id** (`str`) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

- **file_unique_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **duration** (`int`) – Duration of the audio in seconds as defined by sender.
- **performer** (`str`, optional) – Performer of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.
- **title** (`str`, optional) – Title of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.
- **file_name** (`str`, optional) – Original filename as defined by sender.
- **mime_type** (`str`, optional) – MIME type of the file as defined by sender.
- **file_size** (`int`, optional) – File size in bytes.
- **thumb** (`telegram.PhotoSize`, optional) – Thumbnail of the album cover to which the music file belongs.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **thumbnail** (`telegram.PhotoSize`, optional) – Thumbnail of the album cover to which the music file belongs.

New in version 20.2.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

duration

Duration of the audio in seconds as defined by sender.

Type

`int`

performer

Optional. Performer of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.

Type

`str`

title

Optional. Title of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.

Type

`str`

file_name

Optional. Original filename as defined by sender.

Type

`str`

mime_type

Optional. MIME type of the file as defined by sender.

Type`str`**file_size**

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type`int`**thumbnail**

Optional. Thumbnail of the album cover to which the music file belongs.

New in version 20.2.

Type`telegram.PhotoSize`**classmethod** `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

async `get_file(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns`telegram.File`**Raises**`telegram.error.TelegramError` –**property** `thumb`

Optional. Thumbnail as defined by sender.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type`telegram.PhotoSize`

BotCommand

class `telegram.BotCommand(command, description, *, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a bot command.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `command` and `description` are equal.

Use In`telegram.Bot.set_my_commands()`

Parameters

- **command** (`str`) – Text of the command; 1- 32 characters. Can contain only lowercase English letters, digits and underscores.
- **description** (`str`) – Description of the command; 1- 256 characters.

command

Text of the command; 1- 32 characters. Can contain only lowercase English letters, digits and under-scores.

Type

`str`

description

Description of the command; 1- 256 characters.

Type

`str`

MAX_COMMAND = 32

`telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit.MAX_COMMAND`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_DESCRIPTION = 256

`telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit.MAX_DESCRIPTION`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_COMMAND = 1

`telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit.MIN_COMMAND`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_DESCRIPTION = 1

`telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit.MIN_DESCRIPTION`

New in version 20.0.

BotCommandScope

class `telegram.BotCommandScope`(*type*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Base class for objects that represent the scope to which bot commands are applied. Currently, the following 7 scopes are supported:

- `telegram.BotCommandScopeDefault`
- `telegram.BotCommandScopeAllPrivateChats`
- `telegram.BotCommandScopeAllGroupChats`
- `telegram.BotCommandScopeAllChatAdministrators`
- `telegram.BotCommandScopeChat`
- `telegram.BotCommandScopeChatAdministrators`
- `telegram.BotCommandScopeChatMember`

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *type* is equal. For subclasses with additional attributes, the notion of equality is overridden.

Note: Please see the [official docs](#) on how Telegram determines which commands to display.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands()`

- `telegram.Bot.get_my_commands()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_my_commands()`
-

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

type (`str`) – Scope type.

type

Scope type.

Type

`str`

`ALL_CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS = 'all_chat_administrators'`

`telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType.ALL_CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS`

`ALL_GROUP_CHATS = 'all_group_chats'`

`telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType.ALL_GROUP_CHATS`

`ALL_PRIVATE_CHATS = 'all_private_chats'`

`telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType.ALL_PRIVATE_CHATS`

`CHAT = 'chat'`

`telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType.CHAT`

`CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS = 'chat_administrators'`

`telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType.CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS`

`CHAT_MEMBER = 'chat_member'`

`telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType.CHAT_MEMBER`

`DEFAULT = 'default'`

`telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType.DEFAULT`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

Converts JSON data to the appropriate `BotCommandScope` object, i.e. takes care of selecting the correct subclass.

Parameters

- **data** (`Dict[str, ...]`) – The JSON data.
- **bot** (`telegram.Bot`) – The bot associated with this object.

Returns

The Telegram object.

BotCommandScopeAllChatAdministrators

class `telegram.BotCommandScopeAllChatAdministrators(*, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.BotCommandScope`

Represents the scope of bot commands, covering all group and supergroup chat administrators.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands()`
- `telegram.Bot.get_my_commands()`
- `telegram.Bot.set_my_commands()`

New in version 13.7.

type

Scope type `'all_chat_administrators'`.

Type

`str`

BotCommandScopeAllGroupChats

class telegram.BotCommandScopeAllGroupChats(*, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: [telegram.BotCommandScope](#)

Represents the scope of bot commands, covering all group and supergroup chats.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.get_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.set_my_commands\(\)](#)
-

New in version 13.7.

type

Scope type `'all_group_chats'`.

Type

`str`

BotCommandScopeAllPrivateChats

class telegram.BotCommandScopeAllPrivateChats(*, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: [telegram.BotCommandScope](#)

Represents the scope of bot commands, covering all private chats.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.get_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.set_my_commands\(\)](#)
-

New in version 13.7.

type

Scope type `'all_private_chats'`.

Type

`str`

BotCommandScopeChat

class telegram.**BotCommandScopeChat**(*chat_id*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.BotCommandScope](#)

Represents the scope of bot commands, covering a specific chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [type](#) and [chat_id](#) are equal.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.get_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.set_my_commands\(\)](#)
-

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

chat_id ([str](#) | [int](#)) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

type

Scope type '[chat](#)'.

Type

[str](#)

chat_id

Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

Type

[str](#) | [int](#)

BotCommandScopeChatAdministrators

class telegram.**BotCommandScopeChatAdministrators**(*chat_id*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.BotCommandScope](#)

Represents the scope of bot commands, covering all administrators of a specific group or supergroup chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [type](#) and [chat_id](#) are equal.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.get_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.set_my_commands\(\)](#)
-

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

chat_id ([str](#) | [int](#)) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

type

Scope type `'chat_administrators'`.

Type

`str`

chat_id

Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

Type

`str | int`

BotCommandScopeChatMember

class telegram.BotCommandScopeChatMember(chat_id, user_id, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: [telegram.BotCommandScope](#)

Represents the scope of bot commands, covering a specific member of a group or supergroup chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `type`, `chat_id` and `user_id` are equal.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.get_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.set_my_commands\(\)](#)
-

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`str | int`) – Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).
- **user_id** (`int`) – Unique identifier of the target user.

type

Scope type `'chat_member'`.

Type

`str`

chat_id

Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target supergroup (in the format @supergroupusername).

Type

`str | int`

user_id

Unique identifier of the target user.

Type

`int`

BotCommandScopeDefault

class telegram.BotCommandScopeDefault(*, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: [telegram.BotCommandScope](#)

Represents the default scope of bot commands. Default commands are used if no commands with a narrower scope are specified for the user.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.delete_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.get_my_commands\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.set_my_commands\(\)](#)
-

New in version 13.7.

type

Scope type `'default'`.

Type

`str`

BotDescription

class telegram.BotDescription(description, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents the bot's description.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `description` is equal.

Returned In

[telegram.Bot.get_my_description\(\)](#)

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

description (`str`) – The bot's description.

description

The bot's description.

Type

`str`

BotName

class telegram.**BotName**(name, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

This object represents the bot's name.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *name* is equal.

Returned In

telegram.Bot.get_my_name()

New in version 20.3.

Parameters

name (*str*) – The bot's name.

name

The bot's name.

Type

str

MAX_LENGTH = 64

telegram.constants.BotNameLimit.MAX_NAME_LENGTH

BotShortDescription

class telegram.**BotShortDescription**(short_description, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

This object represents the bot's short description.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *short_description* is equal.

Returned In

telegram.Bot.get_my_short_description()

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

short_description (*str*) – The bot's short description.

short_description

The bot's short description.

Type

str

CallbackQuery

```
class telegram.CallbackQuery(id, from_user, chat_instance, message=None, data=None,
                             inline_message_id=None, game_short_name=None, *,
                             api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents an incoming callback query from a callback button in an inline keyboard.

If the button that originated the query was attached to a message sent by the bot, the field [message](#) will be present. If the button was attached to a message sent via the bot (in inline mode), the field [inline_message_id](#) will be present.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [id](#) is equal.

Note:

- In Python [from](#) is a reserved word. Use [from_user](#) instead.
- Exactly one of the fields [data](#) or [game_short_name](#) will be present.
- After the user presses an inline button, Telegram clients will display a progress bar until you call [answer](#). It is, therefore, necessary to react by calling [telegram.Bot.answer_callback_query](#) even if no notification to the user is needed (e.g., without specifying any of the optional parameters).
- If you're using [telegram.ext.ExtBot.callback_data_cache](#), [data](#) may be an instance of [telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData](#). This will be the case, if the data associated with the button triggering the [telegram.CallbackQuery](#) was already deleted or if [data](#) was manipulated by a malicious client.

New in version 13.6.

Available In

[telegram.Update.callback_query](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this query.
- **from_user** ([telegram.User](#)) – Sender.
- **chat_instance** ([str](#)) – Global identifier, uniquely corresponding to the chat to which the message with the callback button was sent. Useful for high scores in games.
- **message** ([telegram.Message](#), optional) – Message with the callback button that originated the query. Note that message content and message date will not be available if the message is too old.
- **data** ([str](#), optional) – Data associated with the callback button. Be aware that the message, which originated the query, can contain no callback buttons with this data.
- **inline_message_id** ([str](#), optional) – Identifier of the message sent via the bot in inline mode, that originated the query.
- **game_short_name** ([str](#), optional) – Short name of a Game to be returned, serves as the unique identifier for the game.

id

Unique identifier for this query.

Type

`str`

from_user

Sender.

Type

`telegram.User`

chat_instance

Global identifier, uniquely corresponding to the chat to which the message with the callback button was sent. Useful for high scores in games.

Type

`str`

message

Optional. Message with the callback button that originated the query. Note that message content and message date will not be available if the message is too old.

Type

`telegram.Message`

data

Optional. Data associated with the callback button. Be aware that the message, which originated the query, can contain no callback buttons with this data.

Tip: The value here is the same as the value passed in `telegram.InlineKeyboardButton.callback_data`.

Type

`str | object`

inline_message_id

Optional. Identifier of the message sent via the bot in inline mode, that originated the query.

Type

`str`

game_short_name

Optional. Short name of a Game to be returned, serves as the unique identifier for the game.

Type

`str`

MAX_ANSWER_TEXT_LENGTH = 200

`telegram.constants.CallbackQueryLimit.ANSWER_CALLBACK_QUERY_TEXT_LENGTH`

New in version 13.2.

async **answer**(*text=None, show_alert=None, url=None, cache_time=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

`await bot.answer_callback_query(update.callback_query.id, *args, **kwargs)`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.answer_callback_query()`.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async copy_message(chat_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await update.callback_query.message.copy(
    from_chat_id=update.message.chat_id,
    message_id=update.message.message_id,
    *args,
    **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Message.copy\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, returns the `MessageId` of the sent message.

Return type

[telegram.MessageId](#)

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See [telegram.TelegramObject.de_json\(\)](#).

```
async delete_message(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await update.callback_query.message.delete(*args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Message.delete\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async edit_message_caption(caption=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                          caption_entities=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                          connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for either:

```
await update.callback_query.message.edit_caption(*args, **kwargs)
```

or:

```
await bot.edit_message_caption(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs,
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_caption\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.edit_caption\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited `Message` is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```

async edit_message_live_location(latitude=None, longitude=None, reply_markup=None,
                                horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None,
                                proximity_alert_radius=None, *, location=None,
                                read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)

```

Shortcut for either:

```

await update.callback_query.message.edit_live_location(*args, **kwargs)

```

or:

```

await bot.edit_message_live_location(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.edit_live_location\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited Message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```

async edit_message_media(media, reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)

```

Shortcut for either:

```

await update.callback_query.message.edit_media(*args, **kwargs)

```

or:

```

await bot.edit_message_media(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_media\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.edit_media\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited Message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```

async edit_message_reply_markup(reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                               write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)

```

Shortcut for either:

```

await update.callback_query.message.edit_reply_markup(*args, **kwargs)

```

or:

```
await bot.edit_message_reply_markup(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_reply_markup\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.edit_reply_markup\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited Message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async edit_message_text(text, parse_mode=None, disable_web_page_preview=None,
    reply_markup=None, entities=None, *, read_timeout=None,
    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
    api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for either:

```
await update.callback_query.message.edit_text(*args, **kwargs)
```

or:

```
await bot.edit_message_text(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs,
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_text\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.edit_text\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited Message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async get_game_high_scores(user_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for either:

```
await update.callback_query.message.get_game_high_score(*args, **kwargs)
```

or:

```
await bot.get_game_high_scores(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.get_game_high_scores\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.get_game_high_scores\(\)](#).

Returns

Tuple[[telegram.GameHighScore](#)]

```
async pin_message(disable_notification=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:


```
await update.callback_query.message.pin(*args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Message.pin\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async set_game_score(user_id, score, force=None, disable_edit_message=None, *,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for either:

```
await update.callback_query.message.set_game_score(*args, **kwargs)
```

or:

```
await bot.set_game_score(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_game_score\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.set_game_score\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited Message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async stop_message_live_location(reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                               write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for either:

```
await update.callback_query.message.stop_live_location(*args, **kwargs)
```

or:

```
await bot.stop_message_live_location(
    inline_message_id=update.callback_query.inline_message_id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.stop_message_live_location\(\)](#) and [telegram.Message.stop_live_location\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited Message is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async unpin_message(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                   pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await update.callback_query.message.unpin(*args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Message.unpin()`.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

Chat

```
class telegram.Chat(id, type, title=None, username=None, first_name=None, last_name=None,
                    photo=None, description=None, invite_link=None, pinned_message=None,
                    permissions=None, sticker_set_name=None, can_set_sticker_set=None,
                    slow_mode_delay=None, bio=None, linked_chat_id=None, location=None,
                    message_auto_delete_time=None, has_private_forwards=None,
                    has_protected_content=None, join_to_send_messages=None, join_by_request=None,
                    has_restricted_voice_and_video_messages=None, is_forum=None,
                    active_usernames=None, emoji_status_custom_emoji_id=None,
                    has_aggressive_anti_spam_enabled=None, has_hidden_members=None, *,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `id` is equal.

Available In

- `telegram.ChatJoinRequest.chat`
 - `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.chat`
 - `telegram.Message.chat`
 - `telegram.Message.forward_from_chat`
 - `telegram.Message.sender_chat`
 - `telegram.Update.effective_chat`
-

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_chat()`

Changed in version 20.0:

- Removed the deprecated methods `kick_member` and `get_members_count`.
- The following are now keyword-only arguments in Bot methods: `location`, `filename`, `contact`, `{read, write, connect, pool}_timeout`, `api_kwargs`. Use a named argument for those, and notice that some positional arguments changed position as a result.

Changed in version 20.0: Removed the attribute `all_members_are_administrators`. As long as Telegram provides this field for backwards compatibility, it is available through `api_kwargs`.

Parameters

- **id** (`int`) – Unique identifier for this chat. This number may be greater than 32 bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it is smaller than 52 bits, so a signed 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier.
- **type** (`str`) – Type of chat, can be either `PRIVATE`, `GROUP`, `SUPERGROUP` or `CHANNEL`.
- **title** (`str`, optional) – Title, for supergroups, channels and group chats.
- **username** (`str`, optional) – Username, for private chats, supergroups and channels if available.
- **first_name** (`str`, optional) – First name of the other party in a private chat.
- **last_name** (`str`, optional) – Last name of the other party in a private chat.
- **photo** (`telegram.ChatPhoto`, optional) – Chat photo. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **bio** (`str`, optional) – Bio of the other party in a private chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **has_private_forwards** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if privacy settings of the other party in the private chat allows to use `tg://user?id=<user_id>` links only in chats with the user. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 13.9.

- **description** (`str`, optional) – Description, for groups, supergroups and channel chats. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **invite_link** (`str`, optional) – Primary invite link, for groups, supergroups and channel. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **pinned_message** (`telegram.Message`, optional) – The most recent pinned message (by sending date). Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **permissions** (`telegram.ChatPermissions`) – Optional. Default chat member permissions, for groups and supergroups. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **slow_mode_delay** (`int`, optional) – For supergroups, the minimum allowed delay between consecutive messages sent by each unprivileged user. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **message_auto_delete_time** (`int`, optional) – The time after which all messages sent to the chat will be automatically deleted; in seconds. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 13.4.

- **has_protected_content** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if messages from the chat can't be forwarded to other chats. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 13.9.

- **sticker_set_name** (`str`, optional) – For supergroups, name of group sticker set. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **can_set_sticker_set** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the bot can change group the sticker set. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **linked_chat_id** (`int`, optional) – Unique identifier for the linked chat, i.e. the discussion group identifier for a channel and vice versa; for supergroups and channel chats. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.
- **location** (`telegram.ChatLocation`, optional) – For supergroups, the location to which the supergroup is connected. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

- **join_to_send_messages** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if users need to join the supergroup before they can send messages. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

- **join_by_request** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if all users directly joining the supergroup need to be approved by supergroup administrators. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

- **has_restricted_voice_and_video_messages** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the privacy settings of the other party restrict sending voice and video note messages in the private chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

- **is_forum** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the supergroup chat is a forum (has *topics* enabled).

New in version 20.0.

- **active_usernames** (*Sequence[str]*, optional) – If set, the list of all *active chat usernames*; for private chats, supergroups and channels. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

- **emoji_status_custom_emoji_id** (*str*, optional) – Custom emoji identifier of emoji status of the other party in a private chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

- **has_aggressive_anti_spam_enabled** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if aggressive anti-spam checks are enabled in the supergroup. The field is only available to chat administrators. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

- **has_hidden_members** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if non-administrators can only get the list of bots and administrators in the chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

id

Unique identifier for this chat. This number may be greater than 32 bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it is smaller than 52 bits, so a signed 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier.

Type

int

type

Type of chat, can be either *PRIVATE*, *GROUP*, *SUPERGROUP* or *CHANNEL*.

Type

str

title

Optional. Title, for supergroups, channels and group chats.

Type

str

username

Optional. Username, for private chats, supergroups and channels if available.

Type

`str`

first_name

Optional. First name of the other party in a private chat.

Type

`str`

last_name

Optional. Last name of the other party in a private chat.

Type

`str`

photo

Optional. Chat photo. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`telegram.ChatPhoto`

bio

Optional. Bio of the other party in a private chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`str`

has_private_forwards

Optional. `True`, if privacy settings of the other party in the private chat allows to use `tg://user?id=<user_id>` links only in chats with the user. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 13.9.

Type

`bool`

description

Optional. Description, for groups, supergroups and channel chats. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`str`

invite_link

Optional. Primary invite link, for groups, supergroups and channel. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`str`

pinned_message

Optional. The most recent pinned message (by sending date). Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`telegram.Message`

permissions

Optional. Default chat member permissions, for groups and supergroups. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`telegram.ChatPermissions`

slow_mode_delay

Optional. For supergroups, the minimum allowed delay between consecutive messages sent by each unprivileged user. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`int`

message_auto_delete_time

Optional. The time after which all messages sent to the chat will be automatically deleted; in seconds. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 13.4.

Type

`int`

has_protected_content

Optional. `True`, if messages from the chat can't be forwarded to other chats. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 13.9.

Type

`bool`

sticker_set_name

Optional. For supergroups, name of Group sticker set. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`str`

can_set_sticker_set

Optional. `True`, if the bot can change group the sticker set. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`bool`

linked_chat_id

Optional. Unique identifier for the linked chat, i.e. the discussion group identifier for a channel and vice versa; for supergroups and channel chats. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`int`

location

Optional. For supergroups, the location to which the supergroup is connected. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

Type

`telegram.ChatLocation`

join_to_send_messages

Optional. `True`, if users need to join the supergroup before they can send messages. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

join_by_request

Optional. `True`, if all users directly joining the supergroup need to be approved by supergroup administrators. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

Type`bool`**has_restricted_voice_and_video_messages**

Optional. `True`, if the privacy settings of the other party restrict sending voice and video note messages in the private chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

Type`bool`**is_forum**

Optional. `True`, if the supergroup chat is a forum (has `topics` enabled).

New in version 20.0.

Type`bool`**active_usernames**

Optional. If set, the list of all `active chat usernames`; for private chats, supergroups and channels. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`. This list is empty if the chat has no active usernames or this chat instance was not obtained via `get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

Type`Tuple[str]`**emoji_status_custom_emoji_id**

Optional. Custom emoji identifier of emoji status of the other party in a private chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

Type`str`**has_aggressive_anti_spam_enabled**

Optional. `True`, if aggressive anti-spam checks are enabled in the supergroup. The field is only available to chat administrators. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

Type`bool`**has_hidden_members**

Optional. `True`, if non-administrators can only get the list of bots and administrators in the chat. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_chat()`.

New in version 20.0.

Type`bool`

CHANNEL = `'channel'`

`telegram.constants.ChatType.CHANNEL`

GROUP = `'group'`

`telegram.constants.ChatType.GROUP`

PRIVATE = `'private'`

`telegram.constants.ChatType.PRIVATE`

SENDER = 'sender'

[telegram.constants.ChatType.SENDER](#)

New in version 13.5.

SUPERGROUP = 'supergroup'

[telegram.constants.ChatType.SUPERGROUP](#)

async approve_join_request(*user_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*,
connect_timeout=None, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.approve_chat_join_request(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.approve_chat_join_request\(\)](#).

New in version 13.8.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async ban_chat(*chat_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.ban_chat_sender_chat(
    sender_chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.ban_chat_sender_chat\(\)](#).

New in version 13.9.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async ban_member(*user_id*, *revoke_messages=None*, *until_date=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*,
write_timeout=None, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*,
api_kwargs=None)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.ban_chat_member(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.ban_chat_member\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async ban_sender_chat(*sender_chat_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*,
connect_timeout=None, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:


```
await bot.ban_chat_sender_chat(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.ban_chat_sender_chat\(\)`](#).

New in version 13.9.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async close_forum_topic(message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.close_forum_topic(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.close_forum_topic\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async close_general_forum_topic(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                               connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                               api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.close_general_forum_topic(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.close_general_forum_topic\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async copy_message(chat_id, message_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.copy_message(from_chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.copy_message\(\)`](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async create_forum_topic(name, icon_color=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                        read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.create_forum_topic(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                             ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.create_forum_topic\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns[`telegram.ForumTopic`](#)

```
async create_invite_link(expire_date=None, member_limit=None, name=None,
                        creates_join_request=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.create_chat_invite_link(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                                  ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.create_chat_invite_link\(\)`](#).

New in version 13.4.

Changed in version 13.8: Edited signature according to the changes of [`telegram.Bot.create_chat_invite_link\(\)`](#).

Returns[`telegram.ChatInviteLink`](#)

```
classmethod de_json(data, bot)
```

See [`telegram.TelegramObject.de_json\(\)`](#).

```
async decline_join_request(user_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                          connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.decline_chat_join_request(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                                    ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.decline_chat_join_request\(\)`](#).

New in version 13.8.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type`bool`

```
async delete_forum_topic(message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.delete_forum_topic(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                              ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.delete_forum_topic\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async delete_photo(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                  pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.delete_chat_photo(
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.delete_chat_photo\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async edit_forum_topic(message_thread_id, name=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                      read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                      pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_forum_topic(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.edit_forum_topic\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async edit_general_forum_topic(name, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                              connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_general_forum_topic(
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.edit_general_forum_topic\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async edit_invite_link(invite_link, expire_date=None, member_limit=None, name=None,
                        creates_join_request=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_chat_invite_link(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                                ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link\(\)](#).

New in version 13.4.

Changed in version 13.8: Edited signature according to the changes of [telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link\(\)](#).

Returns

[telegram.ChatInviteLink](#)

property effective_name

Convenience property. Gives [title](#) if not [None](#), else [full_name](#) if not [None](#).

New in version 20.1.

Type

[str](#)

```
async export_invite_link(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.export_chat_invite_link(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                                ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.export_chat_invite_link\(\)](#).

New in version 13.4.

Returns

New invite link on success.

Return type

[str](#)

```
async forward_from(from_chat_id, message_id, disable_notification=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.forward_message(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.forward_message\(\)](#).

See also:

[forward_to\(\)](#)

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async forward_to(chat_id, message_id, disable_notification=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.forward_message(from_chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                           **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.forward_message()`.

See also:

`forward_from()`

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

property full_name

Convenience property. If `first_name` is not `None`, gives `first_name` followed by (if available) `last_name`.

Note: `full_name` will always be `None`, if the chat is a (super)group or channel.

New in version 13.2.

Type

`str`

```
async get_administrators(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.get_chat_administrators(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_chat_administrators()`.

Returns

A tuple of administrators in a chat. An Array of `telegram.ChatMember` objects that contains information about all chat administrators except other bots. If the chat is a group or a supergroup and no administrators were appointed, only the creator will be returned.

Return type

Tuple[`telegram.ChatMember`]

```
async get_member(user_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.get_chat_member(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()`.

Returns

`telegram.ChatMember`

```
async get_member_count(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                      pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.get_chat_member_count(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.get_chat_member_count\(\)`](#).

Returns

`int`

```
async get_menu_button(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,  
                      pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.get_chat_menu_button(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,  
                               ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.get_chat_menu_button\(\)`](#).

Caution: Can only work, if the chat is a private chat.

See also:

[`set_menu_button\(\)`](#)

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, the current menu button is returned.

Return type

[`telegram.MenuButton`](#)

```
async hide_general_forum_topic(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                              connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.hide_general_forum_topic(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,  
                                   ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.hide_general_forum_topic\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async leave(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,  
            api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.leave_chat(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.leave_chat\(\)`](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

property link

Convenience property. If the chat has a [username](#), returns a t.me link of the chat.

Type

`str`

mention_html(*name=None*)

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

name (`str`) – The name used as a link for the chat. Defaults to [full_name](#).

Returns

The inline mention for the chat as HTML.

Return type

`str`

Raises

TypeError – If the chat is a private chat and neither the [name](#) nor the [first_name](#) is set, then throw an **TypeError**. If the chat is a public chat and neither the [name](#) nor the [title](#) is set, then throw an **TypeError**. If chat is a private group chat, then throw an **TypeError**.

mention_markdown(*name=None*)

Note: *'Markdown'* is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `mention_markdown_v2()` instead.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

name (`str`) – The name used as a link for the chat. Defaults to [full_name](#).

Returns

The inline mention for the chat as markdown (version 1).

Return type

`str`

Raises

TypeError – If the chat is a private chat and neither the [name](#) nor the [first_name](#) is set, then throw an **TypeError**. If the chat is a public chat and neither the [name](#) nor the [title](#) is set, then throw an **TypeError**. If chat is a private group chat, then throw an **TypeError**.

mention_markdown_v2(*name=None*)

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

name (`str`) – The name used as a link for the chat. Defaults to [full_name](#).

Returns

The inline mention for the chat as markdown (version 2).

Return type

`str`

Raises

TypeError – If the chat is a private chat and neither the [name](#) nor the [first_name](#) is set, then throw an **TypeError**. If the chat is a public chat and neither the [name](#) nor the [title](#) is set, then throw an **TypeError**. If chat is a private group chat, then throw an **TypeError**.

```
async pin_message(message_id, disable_notification=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.pin_chat_message(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.pin_chat_message\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async promote_member(user_id, can_change_info=None, can_post_messages=None,
                    can_edit_messages=None, can_delete_messages=None,
                    can_invite_users=None, can_restrict_members=None,
                    can_pin_messages=None, can_promote_members=None,
                    is_anonymous=None, can_manage_chat=None,
                    can_manage_video_chats=None, can_manage_topics=None, *,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.promote_chat_member(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.promote_chat_member\(\)](#).

New in version 13.2.

Changed in version 20.0: The argument `can_manage_voice_chats` was renamed to `can_manage_video_chats` in accordance to Bot API 6.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async reopen_forum_topic(message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.reopen_forum_topic(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                             ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.reopen_forum_topic\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async reopen_general_forum_topic(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:


```
await bot.reopen_general_forum_topic(
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.reopen_general_forum_topic\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async restrict_member(user_id, permissions, until_date=None,
    use_independent_chat_permissions=None, *, read_timeout=None,
    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
    api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.restrict_chat_member(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.restrict_chat_member\(\)](#).

New in version 13.2.

New in version 20.1: Added `use_independent_chat_permissions`.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async revoke_invite_link(invite_link, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.revoke_chat_invite_link(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
    **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.revoke_chat_invite_link\(\)](#).

New in version 13.4.

Returns

[telegram.ChatInviteLink](#)

```
async send_action(action, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Alias for [send_chat_action](#)

```
async send_animation(animation, duration=None, width=None, height=None, thumb=None,
    caption=None, parse_mode=None, disable_notification=None,
    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
    thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_animation(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_animation\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_audio(audio, duration=None, performer=None, title=None, caption=None,
                 disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                 parse_mode=None, thumb=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                 caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                 thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_audio(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_audio\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_chat_action(action, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                      write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                      api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_chat_action(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_chat_action\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async send_contact(phone_number=None, first_name=None, last_name=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  vcard=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, contact=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_contact(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_contact\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_copy(from_chat_id, message_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                 caption_entities=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.copy_message(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.copy_message\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_dice(disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                 emoji=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_dice(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_dice\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_document(document, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                     reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                     thumb=None, disable_content_type_detection=None,
                     allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                     protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *,
                     filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_document(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_document\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_game(game_short_name, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                 reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_game(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_game\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_invoice(title, description, payload, provider_token, currency, prices,
                  start_parameter=None, photo_url=None, photo_size=None, photo_width=None,
                  photo_height=None, need_name=None, need_phone_number=None,
                  need_email=None, need_shipping_address=None, is_flexible=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  provider_data=None, send_phone_number_to_provider=None,
                  send_email_to_provider=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  max_tip_amount=None, suggested_tip_amounts=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_invoice(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_invoice\(\)`](#).

Warning: As of API 5.2 [`start_parameter`](#) is an optional argument and therefore the order of the arguments had to be changed. Use keyword arguments to make sure that the arguments are passed correctly.

Changed in version 13.5: As of Bot API 5.2, the parameter [`start_parameter`](#) is optional.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_location(latitude=None, longitude=None, disable_notification=None,
                  reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, live_period=None,
                  horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None, proximity_alert_radius=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, location=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_location(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_location\(\)`](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_media_group(media, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None,
                    caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_media_group(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_media_group()`.

Returns

On success, a tuple of `Message` instances that were sent is returned.

Return type

Tuple[`telegram.Message`]

```
async send_message(text, parse_mode=None, disable_web_page_preview=None,
                    disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, entities=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_message(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_message()`.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async send_photo(photo, caption=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                  has_spoiler=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_photo(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async send_poll(question, options, is_anonymous=None, type=None, allows_multiple_answers=None,
                 correct_option_id=None, is_closed=None, disable_notification=None,
                 reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, explanation=None,
                 explanation_parse_mode=None, open_period=None, close_date=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, explanation_entities=None,
                 protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                 write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                 api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_poll(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async send_sticker(sticker, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                    reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, emoji=None, *,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_sticker(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_sticker\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_venue(latitude=None, longitude=None, title=None, address=None, foursquare_id=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  foursquare_type=None, google_place_id=None, google_place_type=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, venue=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_venue(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_venue\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_video(video, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                  reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, width=None, height=None,
                  parse_mode=None, supports_streaming=None, thumb=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
                  thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_video(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_video\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_video_note(video_note, duration=None, length=None, disable_notification=None,
                       reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, thumb=None,
                       allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                       message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *, filename=None,
                       read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                       pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_video_note(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_video_note\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_voice(voice, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, filename=None,
    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_voice(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_voice\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async set_administrator_custom_title(user_id, custom_title, *, read_timeout=None,
    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.set_chat_administrator_custom_title(
    update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_chat_administrator_custom_title\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async set_description(description=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.set_chat_description(
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_chat_description\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async set_menu_button(menu_button=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                      connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.set_chat_menu_button(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
                               **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_chat_menu_button\(\)](#).

Caution: Can only work, if the chat is a private chat.

See also:

[get_menu_button\(\)](#)

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async set_permissions(permissions, use_independent_chat_permissions=None, *,
                      read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                      pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.set_chat_permissions(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_chat_permissions\(\)](#).

New in version 20.1: Added [use_independent_chat_permissions](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async set_photo(photo, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                 pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.set_chat_photo(
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_chat_photo\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async set_title(title, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                 pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:


```
await bot.set_chat_title(
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_chat_title\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unban_chat(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unban_chat_sender_chat(
    sender_chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unban_chat_sender_chat\(\)](#).

New in version 13.9.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unban_member(user_id, only_if_banned=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unban_chat_member(update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unban_chat_member\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unban_sender_chat(sender_chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unban_chat_sender_chat(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, ↵
    ↵ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unban_chat_sender_chat\(\)](#).

New in version 13.9.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unhide_general_forum_topic(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                                api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unhide_general_forum_topic (
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unhide_general_forum_topic\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unpin_all_forum_topic_messages(message_thread_id, *, read_timeout=None,
                                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unpin_all_forum_topic_messages(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id,
    *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unpin_all_forum_topic_messages\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unpin_all_messages(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unpin_all_chat_messages(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
    **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unpin_all_chat_messages\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unpin_message(message_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                   connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unpin_chat_message(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
    **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unpin_chat_message\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

ChatAdministratorRights

New in version 20.0.

```
class telegram.ChatAdministratorRights(is_anonymous, can_manage_chat, can_delete_messages,
                                       can_manage_video_chats, can_restrict_members,
                                       can_promote_members, can_change_info, can_invite_users,
                                       can_post_messages=None, can_edit_messages=None,
                                       can_pin_messages=None, can_manage_topics=None, *,
                                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Represents the rights of an administrator in a chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `is_anonymous`, `can_manage_chat`, `can_delete_messages`, `can_manage_video_chats`, `can_restrict_members`, `can_promote_members`, `can_change_info`, `can_invite_users`, `can_post_messages`, `can_edit_messages`, `can_pin_messages`, `can_manage_topics` are equal.

Use In

`telegram.Bot.set_my_default_administrator_rights()`

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_my_default_administrator_rights()`

Changed in version 20.0: `can_manage_topics` is considered as well when comparing objects of this type in terms of equality.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **`is_anonymous`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user's presence in the chat is hidden.
- **`can_manage_chat`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the administrator can access the chat event log, chat statistics, message statistics in channels, see channel members, see anonymous administrators in supergroups and ignore slow mode. Implied by any other administrator privilege.
- **`can_delete_messages`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the administrator can delete messages of other users.
- **`can_manage_video_chats`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the administrator can manage video chats.
- **`can_restrict_members`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the administrator can restrict, ban or unban chat members.
- **`can_promote_members`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the administrator can add new administrators with a subset of their own privileges or demote administrators that they have promoted, directly or indirectly (promoted by administrators that were appointed by the user).
- **`can_change_info`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to change the chat title ,photo and other settings.

- **can_invite_users** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to invite new users to the chat.
- **can_post_messages** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the administrator can post messages in the channel; channels only.
- **can_edit_messages** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the administrator can edit messages of other users.
- **can_pin_messages** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to pin messages; groups and supergroups only.
- **can_manage_topics** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to create, rename, close, and reopen forum topics; supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

is_anonymous

`True`, if the user's presence in the chat is hidden.

Type

`bool`

can_manage_chat

`True`, if the administrator can access the chat event log, chat statistics, message statistics in channels, see channel members, see anonymous administrators in supergroups and ignore slow mode. Implied by any other administrator privilege.

Type

`bool`

can_delete_messages

`True`, if the administrator can delete messages of other users.

Type

`bool`

can_manage_video_chats

`True`, if the administrator can manage video chats.

Type

`bool`

can_restrict_members

`True`, if the administrator can restrict, ban or unban chat members.

Type

`bool`

can_promote_members

`True`, if the administrator can add new administrators with a subset of their own privileges or demote administrators that he has promoted, directly or indirectly (promoted by administrators that were appointed by the user.)

Type

`bool`

can_change_info

`True`, if the user is allowed to change the chat title ,photo and other settings.

Type

`bool`

can_invite_users

`True`, if the user is allowed to invite new users to the chat.

Type

`bool`

can_post_messages

Optional. `True`, if the administrator can post messages in the channel; channels only.

Type
`bool`

can_edit_messages

Optional. `True`, if the administrator can edit messages of other users.

Type
`bool`

can_pin_messages

Optional. `True`, if the user is allowed to pin messages; groups and supergroups only.

Type
`bool`

can_manage_topics

Optional. `True`, if the user is allowed to create, rename, close, and reopen forum topics; supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

Type
`bool`

classmethod all_rights()

This method returns the `ChatAdministratorRights` object with all attributes set to `True`. This is e.g. useful when changing the bot's default administrator rights with `telegram.Bot.set_my_default_administrator_rights()`.

New in version 20.0.

classmethod no_rights()

This method returns the `ChatAdministratorRights` object with all attributes set to `False`.

New in version 20.0.

ChatInviteLink

class telegram.**ChatInviteLink**(*invite_link, creator, creates_join_request, is_primary, is_revoked, expire_date=None, member_limit=None, name=None, pending_join_request_count=None, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents an invite link for a chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `invite_link`, `creator`, `creates_join_request`, `is_primary` and `is_revoked` are equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link()`
 - `telegram.Bot.revoke_chat_invite_link()`
-

Available In

- `telegram.ChatJoinRequest.invite_link`
- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.invite_link`

Returned In

- `telegram.Bot.create_chat_invite_link()`
 - `telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link()`
 - `telegram.Bot.revoke_chat_invite_link()`
-

New in version 13.4.

Changed in version 20.0:

- The argument & attribute `creates_join_request` is now required to comply with the Bot API.
- Comparing objects of this class now also takes `creates_join_request` into account.

Parameters

- **invite_link** (`str`) – The invite link.
- **creator** (`telegram.User`) – Creator of the link.
- **creates_join_request** (`bool`) – `True`, if users joining the chat via the link need to be approved by chat administrators.

New in version 13.8.

- **is_primary** (`bool`) – `True`, if the link is primary.
- **is_revoked** (`bool`) – `True`, if the link is revoked.
- **expire_date** (`datetime.datetime`, optional) – Date when the link will expire or has been expired.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

- **member_limit** (`int`, optional) – Maximum number of users that can be members of the chat simultaneously after joining the chat via this invite link; 1- 99999.
- **name** (`str`, optional) – Invite link name. 0-32 characters.

New in version 13.8.

- **pending_join_request_count** (`int`, optional) – Number of pending join requests created using this link.

New in version 13.8.

invite_link

The invite link. If the link was created by another chat administrator, then the second part of the link will be replaced with '... '.

Type

`str`

creator

Creator of the link.

Type

`telegram.User`

creates_join_request

`True`, if users joining the chat via the link need to be approved by chat administrators.

New in version 13.8.

Type`bool`**is_primary**

`True`, if the link is primary.

Type`bool`**is_revoked**

`True`, if the link is revoked.

Type`bool`**expire_date**

Optional. Date when the link will expire or has been expired.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type`datetime.datetime`**member_limit**

Optional. Maximum number of users that can be members of the chat simultaneously after joining the chat via this invite link; *1- 99999*.

Type`int`**name**

Optional. Invite link name. 0-*32* characters.

New in version 13.8.

Type`str`**pending_join_request_count**

Optional. Number of pending join requests created using this link.

New in version 13.8.

Type`int`**classmethod de_json(data, bot)**

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

ChatJoinRequest

```
class telegram.ChatJoinRequest(chat, from_user, date, user_chat_id, bio=None, invite_link=None, *,
                               api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a join request sent to a chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `chat`, `from_user` and `date` are equal.

Note:

- Since Bot API 5.5, bots are allowed to contact users who sent a join request to a chat where the bot is an administrator with the `can_invite_users` administrator right - even if the user never interacted with the bot before.
 - Telegram does not guarantee that `from_user.id` coincides with the `chat_id` of the user. Please use `user_chat_id` to contact the user in response to their join request.
-

Available In

`telegram.Update.chat_join_request`

New in version 13.8.

Changed in version 20.1: In Bot API 6.5 the argument `user_chat_id` was added, which changes the position of the optional arguments `bio` and `invite_link`.

Parameters

- **chat** (`telegram.Chat`) – Chat to which the request was sent.
- **from_user** (`telegram.User`) – User that sent the join request.
- **date** (`datetime.datetime`) – Date the request was sent.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

- **user_chat_id** (`int`) – Identifier of a private chat with the user who sent the join request. This number may have more than 32 significant bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it has at most 52 significant bits, so a 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier. The bot can use this identifier for 24 hours to send messages until the join request is processed, assuming no other administrator contacted the user.

New in version 20.1.

- **bio** (`str`, optional) – Bio of the user.
- **invite_link** (`telegram.ChatInviteLink`, optional) – Chat invite link that was used by the user to send the join request.

chat

Chat to which the request was sent.

Type

`telegram.Chat`

from_user

User that sent the join request.

Type

`telegram.User`

date

Date the request was sent.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

user_chat_id

Identifier of a private chat with the user who sent the join request. This number may have more than 32 significant bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it has at most 52 significant bits, so a 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier. The bot can use this identifier for 24 hours to send messages until the join request is processed, assuming no other administrator contacted the user.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`int`

bio

Optional. Bio of the user.

Type

`str`

invite_link

Optional. Chat invite link that was used by the user to send the join request.

Note: When a user joins a *public* group via an invite link, this attribute may not be present. However, this behavior is undocumented and may be subject to change. See [this GitHub thread](#) for some discussion.

Type

`telegram.ChatInviteLink`

async approve(**read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.approve_chat_join_request(  
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, user_id=update.effective_user.id,  
    ↪ *args, **kwargs  
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.approve_chat_join_request()`.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

classmethod de_json(*data*, *bot*)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

async decline(**read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.decline_chat_join_request(  
    chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, user_id=update.effective_user.id,  
    ↪ *args, **kwargs  
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.decline_chat_join_request()`.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

ChatLocation

class telegram.ChatLocation(location, address, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a location to which a chat is connected.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *location* is equal.

Available In

[telegram.Chat.location](#)

Parameters

- **location** ([telegram.Location](#)) – The location to which the supergroup is connected. Can't be a live location.
- **address** (`str`) – Location address; 1- 64 characters, as defined by the chat owner.

location

The location to which the supergroup is connected. Can't be a live location.

Type

[telegram.Location](#)

address

Location address; 1- 64 characters, as defined by the chat owner.

Type

`str`

MAX_ADDRESS = 64

[telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_CHAT_LOCATION_ADDRESS](#)

New in version 20.0.

MIN_ADDRESS = 1

[telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_CHAT_LOCATION_ADDRESS](#)

New in version 20.0.

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See [telegram.TelegramObject.de_json\(\)](#).

ChatMember

class telegram.**ChatMember**(*user*, *status*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

Base class for Telegram ChatMember Objects. Currently, the following 6 types of chat members are supported:

- *telegram.ChatMemberOwner*
- *telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator*
- *telegram.ChatMemberMember*
- *telegram.ChatMemberRestricted*
- *telegram.ChatMemberLeft*
- *telegram.ChatMemberBanned*

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *user* and *status* are equal.

Available In

- *telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.new_chat_member*
 - *telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.old_chat_member*
-

Returned In

telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()

Examples

Chat Member Bot

Changed in version 20.0:

- As of Bot API 5.3, *ChatMember* is nothing but the base class for the subclasses listed above and is no longer returned directly by *get_chat()*. Therefore, most of the arguments and attributes were removed and you should no longer use *ChatMember* directly.
- The constant `ChatMember.CREATOR` was replaced by *OWNER*
- The constant `ChatMember.KICKED` was replaced by *BANNED*

Parameters

- **user** (*telegram.User*) – Information about the user.
- **status** (*str*) – The member's status in the chat. Can be *ADMINISTRATOR*, *OWNER*, *BANNED*, *LEFT*, *MEMBER* or *RESTRICTED*.

user

Information about the user.

Type

telegram.User

status

The member's status in the chat. Can be `ADMINISTRATOR`, `OWNER`, `BANNED`, `LEFT`, `MEMBER` or `RESTRICTED`.

Type

`str`

`ADMINISTRATOR = 'administrator'`

`telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus.ADMINISTRATOR`

`BANNED = 'kicked'`

`telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus.BANNED`

`LEFT = 'left'`

`telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus.LEFT`

`MEMBER = 'member'`

`telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus.MEMBER`

`OWNER = 'creator'`

`telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus.OWNER`

`RESTRICTED = 'restricted'`

`telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus.RESTRICTED`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

ChatMemberAdministrator

```
class telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator(user, can_be_edited, is_anonymous, can_manage_chat,
                                         can_delete_messages, can_manage_video_chats,
                                         can_restrict_members, can_promote_members,
                                         can_change_info, can_invite_users,
                                         can_post_messages=None, can_edit_messages=None,
                                         can_pin_messages=None, can_manage_topics=None,
                                         custom_title=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.ChatMember`

Represents a chat member that has some additional privileges.

Available In

- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.new_chat_member`
 - `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.old_chat_member`
-

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()`

New in version 13.7.

Changed in version 20.0:

- Argument and attribute `can_manage_voice_chats` were renamed to `can_manage_video_chats` and `can_manage_video_chats` in accordance to Bot API 6.0.
- The argument `can_manage_topics` was added, which changes the position of the optional argument `custom_title`.

Parameters

- **user** (*telegram.User*) – Information about the user.
- **can_be_edited** (*bool*) – *True*, if the bot is allowed to edit administrator privileges of that user.
- **is_anonymous** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user's presence in the chat is hidden.
- **can_manage_chat** (*bool*) – *True*, if the administrator can access the chat event log, chat statistics, message statistics in channels, see channel members, see anonymous administrators in supergroups and ignore slow mode. Implied by any other administrator privilege.
- **can_delete_messages** (*bool*) – *True*, if the administrator can delete messages of other users.
- **can_manage_video_chats** (*bool*) – *True*, if the administrator can manage video chats.

New in version 20.0.

- **can_restrict_members** (*bool*) – *True*, if the administrator can restrict, ban or unban chat members.
- **can_promote_members** (*bool*) – *True*, if the administrator can add new administrators with a subset of his own privileges or demote administrators that he has promoted, directly or indirectly (promoted by administrators that were appointed by the user).
- **can_change_info** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user can change the chat title, photo and other settings.
- **can_invite_users** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user can invite new users to the chat.
- **can_post_messages** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the administrator can post in the channel, channels only.
- **can_edit_messages** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the administrator can edit messages of other users and can pin messages; channels only.
- **can_pin_messages** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the user is allowed to pin messages; groups and supergroups only.
- **can_manage_topics** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the user is allowed to create, rename, close, and reopen forum topics; supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **custom_title** (*str*, optional) – Custom title for this user.

status

The member's status in the chat, always *'administrator'*.

Type

str

user

Information about the user.

Type

telegram.User

can_be_edited

True, if the bot is allowed to edit administrator privileges of that user.

Type

bool

is_anonymous

`True`, if the user's presence in the chat is hidden.

Type

`bool`

can_manage_chat

`True`, if the administrator can access the chat event log, chat statistics, message statistics in channels, see channel members, see anonymous administrators in supergroups and ignore slow mode. Implied by any other administrator privilege.

Type

`bool`

can_delete_messages

`True`, if the administrator can delete messages of other users.

Type

`bool`

can_manage_video_chats

`True`, if the administrator can manage video chats.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

can_restrict_members

`True`, if the administrator can restrict, ban or unban chat members.

Type

`bool`

can_promote_members

`True`, if the administrator can add new administrators with a subset of their own privileges or demote administrators that they have promoted, directly or indirectly (promoted by administrators that were appointed by the user).

Type

`bool`

can_change_info

`True`, if the user can change the chat title, photo and other settings.

Type

`bool`

can_invite_users

`True`, if the user can invite new users to the chat.

Type

`bool`

can_post_messages

Optional. `True`, if the administrator can post in the channel, channels only.

Type

`bool`

can_edit_messages

Optional. `True`, if the administrator can edit messages of other users and can pin messages; channels only.

Type

`bool`

can_pin_messages

Optional. `True`, if the user is allowed to pin messages; groups and supergroups only.

Type

`bool`

can_manage_topics

Optional. `True`, if the user is allowed to create, rename, close, and reopen forum topics; supergroups only

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

custom_title

Optional. Custom title for this user.

Type

`str`

ChatMemberBanned

class telegram.ChatMemberBanned(*user, until_date, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.ChatMember`

Represents a chat member that was banned in the chat and can't return to the chat or view chat messages.

Available In

- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.new_chat_member`
 - `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.old_chat_member`
-

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()`

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

- **user** (`telegram.User`) – Information about the user.
- **until_date** (`datetime.datetime`) – Date when restrictions will be lifted for this user.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

status

The member's status in the chat, always `'kicked'`.

Type

`str`

user

Information about the user.

Type

`telegram.User`

until_date

Date when restrictions will be lifted for this user.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

ChatMemberLeft

class telegram.ChatMemberLeft(*user*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.ChatMember`

Represents a chat member that isn't currently a member of the chat, but may join it themselves.

Available In

- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.new_chat_member`
 - `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.old_chat_member`
-

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()`

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

user (`telegram.User`) – Information about the user.

status

The member's status in the chat, always `'left'`.

Type

`str`

user

Information about the user.

Type

`telegram.User`

ChatMemberMember

class telegram.ChatMemberMember(*user*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.ChatMember`

Represents a chat member that has no additional privileges or restrictions.

Available In

- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.new_chat_member`
- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.old_chat_member`

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()`

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

user (`telegram.User`) – Information about the user.

status

The member's status in the chat, always `'member'`.

Type

`str`

user

Information about the user.

Type

`telegram.User`

ChatMemberOwner

class telegram.ChatMemberOwner(*user, is_anonymous, custom_title=None, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.ChatMember`

Represents a chat member that owns the chat and has all administrator privileges.

Available In

- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.new_chat_member`
 - `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.old_chat_member`
-

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()`

New in version 13.7.

Parameters

- **user** (`telegram.User`) – Information about the user.
- **is_anonymous** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user's presence in the chat is hidden.
- **custom_title** (`str`, optional) – Custom title for this user.

status

The member's status in the chat, always `'creator'`.

Type

`str`

user

Information about the user.

Type

`telegram.User`

is_anonymous

`True`, if the user's presence in the chat is hidden.

Type

`bool`

custom_title

Optional. Custom title for this user.

Type

`str`

ChatMemberRestricted

```
class telegram.ChatMemberRestricted(user, is_member, can_change_info, can_invite_users,
                                     can_pin_messages, can_send_messages,
                                     can_send_media_messages, can_send_polls,
                                     can_send_other_messages, can_add_web_page_previews,
                                     can_manage_topics, until_date, can_send_audios,
                                     can_send_documents, can_send_photos, can_send_videos,
                                     can_send_video_notes, can_send_voice_notes, *,
                                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.ChatMember`

Represents a chat member that is under certain restrictions in the chat. Supergroups only.

Available In

- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.new_chat_member`
 - `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.old_chat_member`
-

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_chat_member()`

New in version 13.7.

Changed in version 20.0: All arguments were made positional and their order was changed. The argument `can_manage_topics` was added.

Parameters

- **user** (`telegram.User`) – Information about the user.
- **is_member** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is a member of the chat at the moment of the request.
- **can_change_info** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user can change the chat title, photo and other settings.
- **can_invite_users** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user can invite new users to the chat.
- **can_pin_messages** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to pin messages; groups and supergroups only.
- **can_send_messages** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send text messages, contacts, invoices, locations and venues.
- **can_send_media_messages** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send audios, documents, photos, videos, video notes and voice notes.

Deprecated since version 20.1: Bot API 6.5 replaced this argument with granular media settings.

- **can_send_polls** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send polls.
- **can_send_other_messages** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send animations, games, stickers and use inline bots.
- **can_add_web_page_previews** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to add web page previews to their messages.
- **can_manage_topics** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to create forum topics.

New in version 20.0.

- **until_date** (*datetime.datetime*) – Date when restrictions will be lifted for this user.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless *telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo* is used.

- **can_send_audios** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send audios.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_documents** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send documents.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_photos** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send photos.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_videos** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send videos.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_video_notes** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send video notes.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_voice_notes** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send voice notes.

New in version 20.1.

status

The member's status in the chat, always *'restricted'*.

Type

str

user

Information about the user.

Type

telegram.User

is_member

True, if the user is a member of the chat at the moment of the request.

Type

bool

can_change_info

True, if the user can change the chat title, photo and other settings.

Type

bool

can_invite_users

`True`, if the user can invite new users to the chat.

Type

`bool`

can_pin_messages

`True`, if the user is allowed to pin messages; groups and supergroups only.

Type

`bool`

can_send_messages

`True`, if the user is allowed to send text messages, contacts, locations and venues.

Type

`bool`

can_send_media_messages

`True`, if the user is allowed to send audios, documents, photos, videos, video notes and voice notes.

Deprecated since version 20.1: Bot API 6.5 replaced this attribute with granular media settings.

Type

`bool`

can_send_polls

`True`, if the user is allowed to send polls.

Type

`bool`

can_send_other_messages

`True`, if the user is allowed to send animations, games, stickers and use inline bots.

Type

`bool`

can_add_web_page_previews

`True`, if the user is allowed to add web page previews to their messages.

Type

`bool`

can_manage_topics

`True`, if the user is allowed to create forum topics.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

until_date

Date when restrictions will be lifted for this user.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

can_send_audios

`True`, if the user is allowed to send audios.

New in version 20.1.

Type`bool`**can_send_documents**`True`, if the user is allowed to send documents.

New in version 20.1.

Type`bool`**can_send_photos**`True`, if the user is allowed to send photos.

New in version 20.1.

Type`bool`**can_send_videos**`True`, if the user is allowed to send videos.

New in version 20.1.

Type`bool`**can_send_video_notes**`True`, if the user is allowed to send video notes.

New in version 20.1.

Type`bool`**can_send_voice_notes**`True`, if the user is allowed to send voice notes.

New in version 20.1.

Type`bool`

ChatMemberUpdated

```
class telegram.ChatMemberUpdated(chat, from_user, date, old_chat_member, new_chat_member,
                                  invite_link=None, via_chat_folder_invite_link=None, *,
                                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents changes in the status of a chat member.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `chat`, `from_user`, `date`, `old_chat_member` and `new_chat_member` are equal.

Available In

- `telegram.Update.chat_member`
 - `telegram.Update.my_chat_member`
-

New in version 13.4.

Note: In Python `from` is a reserved word. Use `from_user` instead.

Examples

Chat Member Bot

Parameters

- **chat** (*telegram.Chat*) – Chat the user belongs to.
- **from_user** (*telegram.User*) – Performer of the action, which resulted in the change.
- **date** (*datetime.datetime*) – Date the change was done in Unix time. Converted to *datetime.datetime*.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless *telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo* is used.

- **old_chat_member** (*telegram.ChatMember*) – Previous information about the chat member.
- **new_chat_member** (*telegram.ChatMember*) – New information about the chat member.
- **invite_link** (*telegram.ChatInviteLink*, optional) – Chat invite link, which was used by the user to join the chat. For joining by invite link events only.
- **via_chat_folder_invite_link** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the user joined the chat via a chat folder invite link

New in version 20.3.

chat

Chat the user belongs to.

Type

telegram.Chat

from_user

Performer of the action, which resulted in the change.

Type

telegram.User

date

Date the change was done in Unix time. Converted to *datetime.datetime*.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless *telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo* is used.

Type

datetime.datetime

old_chat_member

Previous information about the chat member.

Type

telegram.ChatMember

new_chat_member

New information about the chat member.

Type

telegram.ChatMember

invite_link

Optional. Chat invite link, which was used by the user to join the chat. For joining by invite link events only.

Type

`telegram.ChatInviteLink`

via_chat_folder_invite_link

Optional. `True`, if the user joined the chat via a chat folder invite link

New in version 20.3.

Type

`bool`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

difference()

Computes the difference between `old_chat_member` and `new_chat_member`.

Example

```
>>> chat_member_updated.difference()
{'custom_title': ('old title', 'new title')}
```

Note: To determine, if the `telegram.ChatMember.user` attribute has changed, *every* attribute of the user will be checked.

New in version 13.5.

Returns

A dictionary mapping attribute names to tuples of the form (old_value, new_value)

Return type

`Dict[str, Tuple[object, object]]`

ChatPermissions

```
class telegram.ChatPermissions(can_send_messages=None, can_send_media_messages=None,
                               can_send_polls=None, can_send_other_messages=None,
                               can_add_web_page_previews=None, can_change_info=None,
                               can_invite_users=None, can_pin_messages=None,
                               can_manage_topics=None, can_send_audios=None,
                               can_send_documents=None, can_send_photos=None,
                               can_send_videos=None, can_send_video_notes=None,
                               can_send_voice_notes=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Describes actions that a non-administrator user is allowed to take in a chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `can_send_messages`, `can_send_media_messages`, `can_send_polls`, `can_send_other_messages`, `can_add_web_page_previews`, `can_change_info`, `can_invite_users`, `can_pin_messages`, and `can_manage_topics` are equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.restrict_chat_member()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_chat_permissions()`
-

Available In

`telegram.Chat.permissions`

Changed in version 20.0: `can_manage_topics` is considered as well when comparing objects of this type in terms of equality.

Deprecated since version 20.1: `can_send_audios`, `can_send_documents`, `can_send_photos`, `can_send_videos`, `can_send_video_notes` and `can_send_voice_notes` will be considered as well when comparing objects of this type in terms of equality in V21.

Note: Though not stated explicitly in the official docs, Telegram changes not only the permissions that are set, but also sets all the others to `False`. However, since not documented, this behavior may change unbeknown to PTB.

Parameters

- **`can_send_messages`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send text messages, contacts, locations and venues.
- **`can_send_media_messages`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send audios, documents, photos, videos, video notes and voice notes, implies `can_send_messages`.

Deprecated since version 20.1: Bot API 6.5 replaced this argument with granular media settings.

- **`can_send_polls`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send polls, implies `can_send_messages`.
- **`can_send_other_messages`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send animations, games, stickers and use inline bots, implies `can_send_media_messages`.
- **`can_add_web_page_previews`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to add web page previews to their messages, implies `can_send_media_messages`.
- **`can_change_info`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to change the chat title, photo and other settings. Ignored in public supergroups.
- **`can_invite_users`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to invite new users to the chat.
- **`can_pin_messages`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to pin messages. Ignored in public supergroups.
- **`can_manage_topics`** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the user is allowed to create forum topics. If omitted defaults to the value of `can_pin_messages`.

New in version 20.0.

- **`can_send_audios`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send audios.

New in version 20.1.

- **`can_send_documents`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send documents.

New in version 20.1.

- **`can_send_photos`** (`bool`) – `True`, if the user is allowed to send photos.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_videos** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send videos.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_video_notes** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send video notes.

New in version 20.1.

- **can_send_voice_notes** (*bool*) – *True*, if the user is allowed to send voice notes.

New in version 20.1.

can_send_messages

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to send text messages, contacts, locations and venues.

Type

bool

can_send_media_messages

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to send audios, documents, photos, videos, video notes and voice notes, implies *can_send_messages*.

Deprecated since version 20.1: Bot API 6.5 replaced this attribute with granular media settings.

Type

bool

can_send_polls

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to send polls, implies *can_send_messages*.

Type

bool

can_send_other_messages

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to send animations, games, stickers and use inline bots, implies *can_send_media_messages*.

Type

bool

can_add_web_page_previews

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to add web page previews to their messages, implies *can_send_media_messages*.

Type

bool

can_change_info

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to change the chat title, photo and other settings. Ignored in public supergroups.

Type

bool

can_invite_users

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to invite new users to the chat.

Type

bool

can_pin_messages

Optional. *True*, if the user is allowed to pin messages. Ignored in public supergroups.

Type

bool

can_manage_topics

Optional. `True`, if the user is allowed to create forum topics. If omitted defaults to the value of `can_pin_messages`.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

can_send_audios

`True`, if the user is allowed to send audios.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`bool`

can_send_documents

`True`, if the user is allowed to send documents.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`bool`

can_send_photos

`True`, if the user is allowed to send photos.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`bool`

can_send_videos

`True`, if the user is allowed to send videos.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`bool`

can_send_video_notes

`True`, if the user is allowed to send video notes.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`bool`

can_send_voice_notes

`True`, if the user is allowed to send voice notes.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`bool`

classmethod all_permissions()

This method returns an `ChatPermissions` instance with all attributes set to `True`. This is e.g. useful when unrestricting a chat member with `telegram.Bot.restrict_chat_member()`.

New in version 20.0.

classmethod no_permissions()

This method returns an `ChatPermissions` instance with all attributes set to `False`.

New in version 20.0.

ChatPhoto

```
class telegram.ChatPhoto(small_file_id, small_file_unique_id, big_file_id, big_file_unique_id, *,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a chat photo.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *small_file_unique_id* and *big_file_unique_id* are equal.

Use In

[telegram.Bot.get_file\(\)](#)

Available In

[telegram.Chat.photo](#)

Parameters

- **small_file_id** (*str*) – File identifier of small (*160* x *160*) chat photo. This *file_id* can be used only for photo download and only for as long as the photo is not changed.
- **small_file_unique_id** (*str*) – Unique file identifier of small (*160* x *160*) chat photo, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **big_file_id** (*str*) – File identifier of big (*640* x *640*) chat photo. This *file_id* can be used only for photo download and only for as long as the photo is not changed.
- **big_file_unique_id** (*str*) – Unique file identifier of big (*640* x *640*) chat photo, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

small_file_id

File identifier of small (*160* x *160*) chat photo. This *file_id* can be used only for photo download and only for as long as the photo is not changed.

Type

str

small_file_unique_id

Unique file identifier of small (*160* x *160*) chat photo, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

str

big_file_id

File identifier of big (*640* x *640*) chat photo. This *file_id* can be used only for photo download and only for as long as the photo is not changed.

Type

str

big_file_unique_id

Unique file identifier of big (*640* x *640*) chat photo, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type`str`**SIZE_BIG = 640**`telegram.constants.ChatPhotoSize.BIG`

New in version 20.0.

SIZE_SMALL = 160`telegram.constants.ChatPhotoSize.SMALL`

New in version 20.0.

async get_big_file(*, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()` for getting the big (640 x 640) chat photoFor the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.**Returns**`telegram.File`**Raises**`telegram.error.TelegramError` –**async get_small_file**(*, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()` for getting the small (160 x 160) chat photoFor the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.**Returns**`telegram.File`**Raises**`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

ChatShared

class `telegram.ChatShared`(*request_id*, *chat_id*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`This object contains information about the chat whose identifier was shared with the bot using a `telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat` button.Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *request_id* and *chat_id* are equal.

Available In`telegram.Message.chat_shared`

New in version 20.1.

Parameters

- **request_id** (`int`) – Identifier of the request.
- **chat_id** (`int`) – Identifier of the shared user. This number may be greater than 32 bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it is smaller than 52 bits, so a signed 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier.

request_id

Identifier of the request.

Type

`int`

chat_id

Identifier of the shared user. This number may be greater than 32 bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it is smaller than 52 bits, so a signed 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier.

Type

`int`

Contact

```
class telegram.Contact(phone_number, first_name, last_name=None, user_id=None, vcard=None, *,
                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

This object represents a phone contact.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [`phone_number`](#) is equal.

Use In

[`telegram.Bot.send_contact\(\)`](#)

Available In

[`telegram.Message.contact`](#)

Parameters

- **phone_number** (`str`) – Contact’s phone number.
- **first_name** (`str`) – Contact’s first name.
- **last_name** (`str`, optional) – Contact’s last name.
- **user_id** (`int`, optional) – Contact’s user identifier in Telegram.
- **vcard** (`str`, optional) – Additional data about the contact in the form of a vCard.

phone_number

Contact’s phone number.

Type

`str`

first_name

Contact’s first name.

Type

`str`

last_name

Optional. Contact’s last name.

Type

`str`

user_id

Optional. Contact's user identifier in Telegram.

Type

`int`

vcard

Optional. Additional data about the contact in the form of a vCard.

Type

`str`

Dice

class telegram.Dice(*value*, *emoji*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

This object represents an animated emoji with a random value for currently supported base emoji. (The singular form of “dice” is “die”. However, PTB mimics the Telegram API, which uses the term “dice”.)

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *value* and *emoji* are equal.

Note: If *emoji* is `"`, a value of 6 currently represents a bullseye, while a value of 1 indicates that the dartboard was missed. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

If *emoji* is `"`, a value of 4 or 5 currently score a basket, while a value of 1 to 3 indicates that the basket was missed. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

If *emoji* is `"`, a value of 4 to 5 currently scores a goal, while a value of 1 to 3 indicates that the goal was missed. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

If *emoji* is `"`, a value of 6 knocks all the pins, while a value of 1 means all the pins were missed. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

If *emoji* is `"`, each value corresponds to a unique combination of symbols, which can be found in our [wiki](#). However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Available In

[`telegram.Message.dice`](#)

Parameters

- **value** (`int`) – Value of the dice. 1-6 for `"`, `"` and `"` base emoji, 1-5 for `"` and `"` base emoji, 1-64 for `"` base emoji.
- **emoji** (`str`) – Emoji on which the dice throw animation is based.

value

Value of the dice. 1-6 for `"`, `"` and `"` base emoji, 1-5 for `"` and `"` base emoji, 1-64 for `"` base emoji.

Type

`int`

emoji

Emoji on which the dice throw animation is based.

Type

`str`

```
ALL_EMOJI = [<DiceEmoji.DICE>, <DiceEmoji.DARTS>, <DiceEmoji.BASKETBALL>,  
<DiceEmoji.FOOTBALL>, <DiceEmoji.SLOT_MACHINE>, <DiceEmoji.BOWLING>]
```

A list of all available dice emoji.

Type

`List[str]`

```
BASKETBALL = ''
```

`telegram.constants.DiceEmoji.BASKETBALL`

```
BOWLING = ''
```

`telegram.constants.DiceEmoji.BOWLING`

New in version 13.4.

```
DARTS = ''
```

`telegram.constants.DiceEmoji.DARTS`

```
DICE = ''
```

`telegram.constants.DiceEmoji.DICE`

```
FOOTBALL = ''
```

`telegram.constants.DiceEmoji.FOOTBALL`

```
MAX_VALUE_BASKETBALL = 5
```

`telegram.constants.DiceLimit.MAX_VALUE_BASKETBALL`

New in version 20.0.

```
MAX_VALUE_BOWLING = 6
```

`telegram.constants.DiceLimit.MAX_VALUE_BOWLING`

New in version 20.0.

```
MAX_VALUE_DARTS = 6
```

`telegram.constants.DiceLimit.MAX_VALUE_DARTS`

New in version 20.0.

```
MAX_VALUE_DICE = 6
```

`telegram.constants.DiceLimit.MAX_VALUE_DICE`

New in version 20.0.

```
MAX_VALUE_FOOTBALL = 5
```

`telegram.constants.DiceLimit.MAX_VALUE_FOOTBALL`

New in version 20.0.

```
MAX_VALUE_SLOT_MACHINE = 64
```

`telegram.constants.DiceLimit.MAX_VALUE_SLOT_MACHINE`

New in version 20.0.

```
MIN_VALUE = 1
```

`telegram.constants.DiceLimit.MIN_VALUE`

New in version 20.0.

```
SLOT_MACHINE = ''
```

`telegram.constants.DiceEmoji.SLOT_MACHINE`

Document

```
class telegram.Document(file_id, file_unique_id, thumb=None, file_name=None, mime_type=None,
                        file_size=None, thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a general file (as opposed to photos, voice messages and audio files).

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [file_unique_id](#) is equal.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.get_file\(\)](#)
- [telegram.Bot.send_document\(\)](#)

Available In

[telegram.Message.document](#)

Parameters

- **file_id** ([str](#)) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **thumb** ([telegram.PhotoSize](#), optional) – Document thumbnail as defined by sender.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail](#).
- **file_name** ([str](#), optional) – Original filename as defined by sender.
- **mime_type** ([str](#), optional) – MIME type of the file as defined by sender.
- **file_size** ([int](#), optional) – File size in bytes.
- **thumbnail** ([telegram.PhotoSize](#), optional) – Document thumbnail as defined by sender.

New in version 20.2.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

[str](#)

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

[str](#)

file_name

Optional. Original filename as defined by sender.

Type

[str](#)

mime_type

Optional. MIME type of the file as defined by sender.

Type

`str`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

thumbnail

Optional. Document thumbnail as defined by sender.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

async get_file(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns

`telegram.File`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail as defined by sender.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

File

class telegram.File(file_id, file_unique_id, file_size=None, file_path=None, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a file ready to be downloaded. The file can be e.g. downloaded with `download_to_drive`. It is guaranteed that the link will be valid for at least 1 hour. When the link expires, a new one can be requested by calling `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `file_unique_id` is equal.

Available In

`telegram.Sticker.premium_animation`

Returned In

- `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

- `telegram.Bot.upload_sticker_file()`
-

Changed in version 20.0: download was split into `download_to_drive()` and `download_to_memory()`.

Note:

- Maximum file size to download is `20 MB`.
 - If you obtain an instance of this class from `telegram.PassportFile.get_file`, then it will automatically be decrypted as it downloads when you call e.g. `download_to_drive()`.
-

Parameters

- **file_id** (`str`) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_size** (`int`, optional) – File size in bytes, if known.
- **file_path** (`str`, optional) – File path. Use e.g. `download_to_drive()` to get the file.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes, if known.

Type

`int`

file_path

Optional. File path. Use e.g. `download_to_drive()` to get the file.

Type

`str`

async download_as_bytearray(*buf=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None*)

Download this file and return it as a bytearray.

Parameters

buf (`bytearray`, optional) – Extend the given bytearray with the downloaded data.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

New in version 20.0.

- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

New in version 20.0.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

New in version 20.0.

- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

The same object as `buf` if it was specified. Otherwise a newly allocated `bytearray`.

Return type

`bytearray`

async `download_to_drive`(`custom_path=None`, *, `read_timeout=None`, `write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`)

Download this file. By default, the file is saved in the current working directory with `file_path` as file name. If the file has no filename, the file ID will be used as filename. If `custom_path` is supplied as a `str` or `pathlib.Path`, it will be saved to that path.

Note: If `custom_path` isn't provided and `file_path` is the path of a local file (which is the case when a Bot API Server is running in local mode), this method will just return the path.

The only exception to this are encrypted files (e.g. a passport file). For these, a file with the prefix `decrypted_` will be created in the same directory as the original file in order to decrypt the file without changing the existing one in-place.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Changed in version 20.0:

- `custom_path` parameter now also accepts `pathlib.Path` as argument.
- Returns `pathlib.Path` object in cases where previously a `str` was returned.
- This method was previously called `download`. It was split into `download_to_drive()` and `download_to_memory()`.

Parameters

custom_path (`pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – The path where the file will be saved to. If not specified, will be saved in the current working directory with `file_path` as file name or the `file_id` if `file_path` is not set.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

Returns

Returns the `Path` object the file was downloaded to.

Return type

`pathlib.Path`

```
async download_to_memory(out, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                          connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None)
```

Download this file into memory. `out` needs to be supplied with a `io.BufferedIOBase`, the file contents will be saved to that object using the `out.write` method.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

out (`io.BufferedIOBase`) – A file-like object. Must be opened for writing in binary mode.

Keyword Arguments

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.read_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.request.BaseRequest.post.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

```
set_credentials(credentials)
```

Sets the passport credentials for the file.

Parameters

credentials (`telegram.FileCredentials`) – The credentials.

ForceReply

```
class telegram.ForceReply(selective=None, input_field_placeholder=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Upon receiving a message with this object, Telegram clients will display a reply interface to the user (act as if the user has selected the bot's message and tapped 'Reply'). This can be extremely useful if you want to create user-friendly step-by-step interfaces without having to sacrifice privacy mode.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `selective` is equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.copy_message()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_contact()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_dice()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_document()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_location()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_message()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`

- `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_sticker()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_venue()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video_note()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`
-

Changed in version 20.0: The (undocumented) argument `force_reply` was removed and instead `force_reply` is now always set to `True` as expected by the Bot API.

Parameters

- **`selective`** (`bool`, optional) – Use this parameter if you want to force reply from specific users only. Targets:
 - 1) Users that are @mentioned in the `text` of the `telegram.Message` object.
 - 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.
- **`input_field_placeholder`** (`str`, optional) – The placeholder to be shown in the input field when the reply is active; 1- 64 characters.

New in version 13.7.

`force_reply`

Shows reply interface to the user, as if they manually selected the bots message and tapped 'Reply'.

Type

`True`

`selective`

Optional. Force reply from specific users only. Targets:

- 1) Users that are @mentioned in the `text` of the `telegram.Message` object.
- 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.

Type

`bool`

`input_field_placeholder`

Optional. The placeholder to be shown in the input field when the reply is active; 1- 64 characters.

New in version 13.7.

Type

`str`

`MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER = 64`

`telegram.constants.ReplyLimit.MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER`

New in version 20.0.

`MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER = 1`

`telegram.constants.ReplyLimit.MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER`

New in version 20.0.

ForumTopic

class telegram.**ForumTopic**(*message_thread_id*, *name*, *icon_color*, *icon_custom_emoji_id*=None, *,
 api_kwargs=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a forum topic.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *message_thread_id*, *name* and *icon_color* are equal.

Returned In

[telegram.Bot.create_forum_topic\(\)](#)

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **message_thread_id** (*int*) – Unique identifier of the forum topic
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the topic
- **icon_color** (*int*) – Color of the topic icon in RGB format
- **icon_custom_emoji_id** (*str*, optional) – Unique identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon.

message_thread_id

Unique identifier of the forum topic

Type

int

name

Name of the topic

Type

str

icon_color

Color of the topic icon in RGB format

Type

int

icon_custom_emoji_id

Optional. Unique identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon.

Type

str

ForumTopicClosed

class telegram.**ForumTopicClosed**(*, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a service message about a forum topic closed in the chat. Currently holds no information.

Available In

`telegram.Message.forum_topic_closed`

New in version 20.0.

ForumTopicCreated

```
class telegram.ForumTopicCreated(name, icon_color, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *,
                                 api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents the content of a service message about a new forum topic created in the chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `name` and `icon_color` are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Message.forum_topic_created`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Name of the topic
- **icon_color** (`int`) – Color of the topic icon in RGB format
- **icon_custom_emoji_id** (`str`, optional) – Unique identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon.

name

Name of the topic

Type

`str`

icon_color

Color of the topic icon in RGB format

Type

`int`

icon_custom_emoji_id

Optional. Unique identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon.

Type

`str`

ForumTopicEdited

```
class telegram.ForumTopicEdited(name=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a service message about an edited forum topic.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `name` and `icon_custom_emoji_id` are equal.

Available In

telegram.Message.forum_topic_edited

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*, optional) – New name of the topic, if it was edited.
- **icon_custom_emoji_id** (*str*, optional) – New identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon, if it was edited; an empty string if the icon was removed.

name

Optional. New name of the topic, if it was edited.

Type

str

icon_custom_emoji_id

Optional. New identifier of the custom emoji shown as the topic icon, if it was edited; an empty string if the icon was removed.

Type

str

ForumTopicReopened

class telegram.**ForumTopicReopened**(*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

This object represents a service message about a forum topic reopened in the chat. Currently holds no information.

Available In

telegram.Message.forum_topic_reopened

New in version 20.0.

GeneralForumTopicHidden

class telegram.**GeneralForumTopicHidden**(*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

This object represents a service message about General forum topic hidden in the chat. Currently holds no information.

Available In

telegram.Message.general_forum_topic_hidden

New in version 20.0.

GeneralForumTopicUnhidden

class telegram.**GeneralForumTopicUnhidden**(**, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a service message about General forum topic unhidden in the chat. Currently holds no information.

Available In

[telegram.Message.general_forum_topic_unhidden](#)

New in version 20.0.

InlineKeyboardButton

class telegram.**InlineKeyboardButton**(*text*, *url=None*, *callback_data=None*, *switch_inline_query=None*, *switch_inline_query_current_chat=None*, *callback_game=None*, *pay=None*, *login_url=None*, *web_app=None*, *switch_inline_query_chosen_chat=None*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents one button of an inline keyboard.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [text](#), [url](#), [login_url](#), [callback_data](#), [switch_inline_query](#), [switch_inline_query_current_chat](#), [callback_game](#), [web_app](#) and [pay](#) are equal.

Note:

- You must use exactly one of the optional fields. Mind that [callback_game](#) is not working as expected. Putting a game short name in it might, but is not guaranteed to work.
- If your bot allows for arbitrary callback data, in keyboards returned in a response from telegram, [callback_data](#) maybe be an instance of [telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData](#). This will be the case, if the data associated with the button was already deleted.

New in version 13.6.

- Since Bot API 5.5, it's now allowed to mention users by their ID in inline keyboards. This will only work in Telegram versions released after December 7, 2021. Older clients will display *unsupported message*.

Warning:

- If your bot allows your arbitrary callback data, buttons whose callback data is a non-hashable object will become unhashable. Trying to evaluate `hash(button)` will result in a [TypeError](#).

Changed in version 13.6.

- After Bot API 6.1, only HTTPS links will be allowed in [login_url](#).

Available In

[telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup.inline_keyboard](#)

Examples

- [*Inline Keyboard 1*](#)
 - [*Inline Keyboard 2*](#)
-

See also:

[`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`](#)

Changed in version 20.0: `web_app` is considered as well when comparing objects of this type in terms of equality.

Parameters

- **text** (`str`) – Label text on the button.
- **url** (`str`, optional) – HTTP or tg:// url to be opened when the button is pressed. Links `tg://user?id=<user_id>` can be used to mention a user by their ID without using a username, if this is allowed by their privacy settings.

Changed in version 13.9: You can now mention a user using `tg://user?id=<user_id>`.

- **login_url** ([`telegram.LoginUrl`](#), optional) – An HTTPS URL used to automatically authorize the user. Can be used as a replacement for the Telegram Login Widget.

Caution: Only HTTPS links are allowed after Bot API 6.1.

- **callback_data** (`str` | `object`, optional) – Data to be sent in a callback query to the bot when button is pressed, UTF-8 1- 64 bytes. If the bot instance allows arbitrary callback data, anything can be passed.

Tip: The value entered here will be available in [`telegram.CallbackQuery.data`](#).

See also:

[`Arbitrary callback_data`](#)

- **web_app** ([`telegram.WebAppInfo`](#), optional) – Description of the [Web App](#) that will be launched when the user presses the button. The Web App will be able to send an arbitrary message on behalf of the user using the method [`answer_web_app_query\(\)`](#). Available only in private chats between a user and the bot.

New in version 20.0.

- **switch_inline_query** (`str`, optional) – If set, pressing the button will prompt the user to select one of their chats, open that chat and insert the bot's username and the specified inline query in the input field. Can be empty, in which case just the bot's username will be inserted. This offers an easy way for users to start using your bot in inline mode when they are currently in a private chat with it. Especially useful when combined with `switch_pm*` actions - in this case the user will be automatically returned to the chat they switched from, skipping the chat selection screen.

Tip: This is similar to the new parameter [`switch_inline_query_chosen_chat`](#), but gives no control over which chats can be selected.

- **switch_inline_query_current_chat** (`str`, optional) – If set, pressing the button will insert the bot's username and the specified inline query in the current chat's input field. Can be empty, in which case only the bot's username will be inserted. This offers

a quick way for the user to open your bot in inline mode in the same chat - good for selecting something from multiple options.

- **callback_game** (*telegram.CallbackGame*, optional) – Description of the game that will be launched when the user presses the button. This type of button **must** always be the **first** button in the first row.
- **pay** (*bool*, optional) – Specify *True*, to send a Pay button. This type of button **must** always be the **first** button in the first row and can only be used in invoice messages.
- **switch_inline_query_chosen_chat** (*telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat*, optional) – If set, pressing the button will prompt the user to select one of their chats of the specified type, open that chat and insert the bot's username and the specified inline query in the input field.

New in version 20.3.

Tip: This is similar to *switch_inline_query*, but gives more control on which chats can be selected.

Caution: The PTB team has discovered that this field works correctly only if your Telegram client is released after April 20th 2023.

text

Label text on the button.

Type

str

url

Optional. HTTP or tg:// url to be opened when the button is pressed. Links *tg://user?id=<user_id>* can be used to mention a user by their ID without using a username, if this is allowed by their privacy settings.

Changed in version 13.9: You can now mention a user using *tg://user?id=<user_id>*.

Type

str

login_url

Optional. An HTTPS URL used to automatically authorize the user. Can be used as a replacement for the Telegram Login Widget.

Caution: Only HTTPS links are allowed after Bot API 6.1.

Type

telegram.LoginUrl

callback_data

Optional. Data to be sent in a callback query to the bot when button is pressed, UTF-8 1- 64 bytes.

Type

str | *object*

web_app

Optional. Description of the *Web App* that will be launched when the user presses the button. The Web App will be able to send an arbitrary message on behalf of the user using the method *answer_web_app_query()*. Available only in private chats between a user and the bot.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.WebAppInfo

switch_inline_query

Optional. If set, pressing the button will prompt the user to select one of their chats, open that chat and insert the bot's username and the specified inline query in the input field. Can be empty, in which case just the bot's username will be inserted. This offers an easy way for users to start using your bot in inline mode when they are currently in a private chat with it. Especially useful when combined with `switch_pm*` actions - in this case the user will be automatically returned to the chat they switched from, skipping the chat selection screen.

Tip: This is similar to the new parameter *switch_inline_query_chosen_chat*, but gives no control over which chats can be selected.

Type

str

switch_inline_query_current_chat

Optional. If set, pressing the button will insert the bot's username and the specified inline query in the current chat's input field. Can be empty, in which case only the bot's username will be inserted. This offers a quick way for the user to open your bot in inline mode in the same chat - good for selecting something from multiple options.

Type

str

callback_game

Optional. Description of the game that will be launched when the user presses the button. This type of button **must** always be the **first** button in the first row.

Type

telegram.CallbackGame

pay

Optional. Specify `True`, to send a Pay button. This type of button **must** always be the **first** button in the first row and can only be used in invoice messages.

Type

bool

switch_inline_query_chosen_chat

Optional. If set, pressing the button will prompt the user to select one of their chats of the specified type, open that chat and insert the bot's username and the specified inline query in the input field.

New in version 20.3.

Tip: This is similar to *switch_inline_query*, but gives more control on which chats can be selected.

Caution: The PTB team has discovered that this field works correctly only if your Telegram client is released after April 20th 2023.

Type

telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat

MAX_CALLBACK_DATA = 64

`telegram.constants.InlineKeyboardButtonLimit.MAX_CALLBACK_DATA`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_CALLBACK_DATA = 1

`telegram.constants.InlineKeyboardButtonLimit.MIN_CALLBACK_DATA`

New in version 20.0.

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

update_callback_data(callback_data)

Sets `callback_data` to the passed object. Intended to be used by `telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache`.

New in version 13.6.

Parameters

callback_data (`object`) – The new callback data.

InlineKeyboardMarkup

class telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup(*inline_keyboard*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents an inline keyboard that appears right next to the message it belongs to.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their size of `inline_keyboard` and all the buttons are equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.copy_message()`
- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_caption()`
- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()`
- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_media()`
- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_reply_markup()`
- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_text()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_contact()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_dice()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_document()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_game()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_invoice()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_location()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_message()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_sticker()`

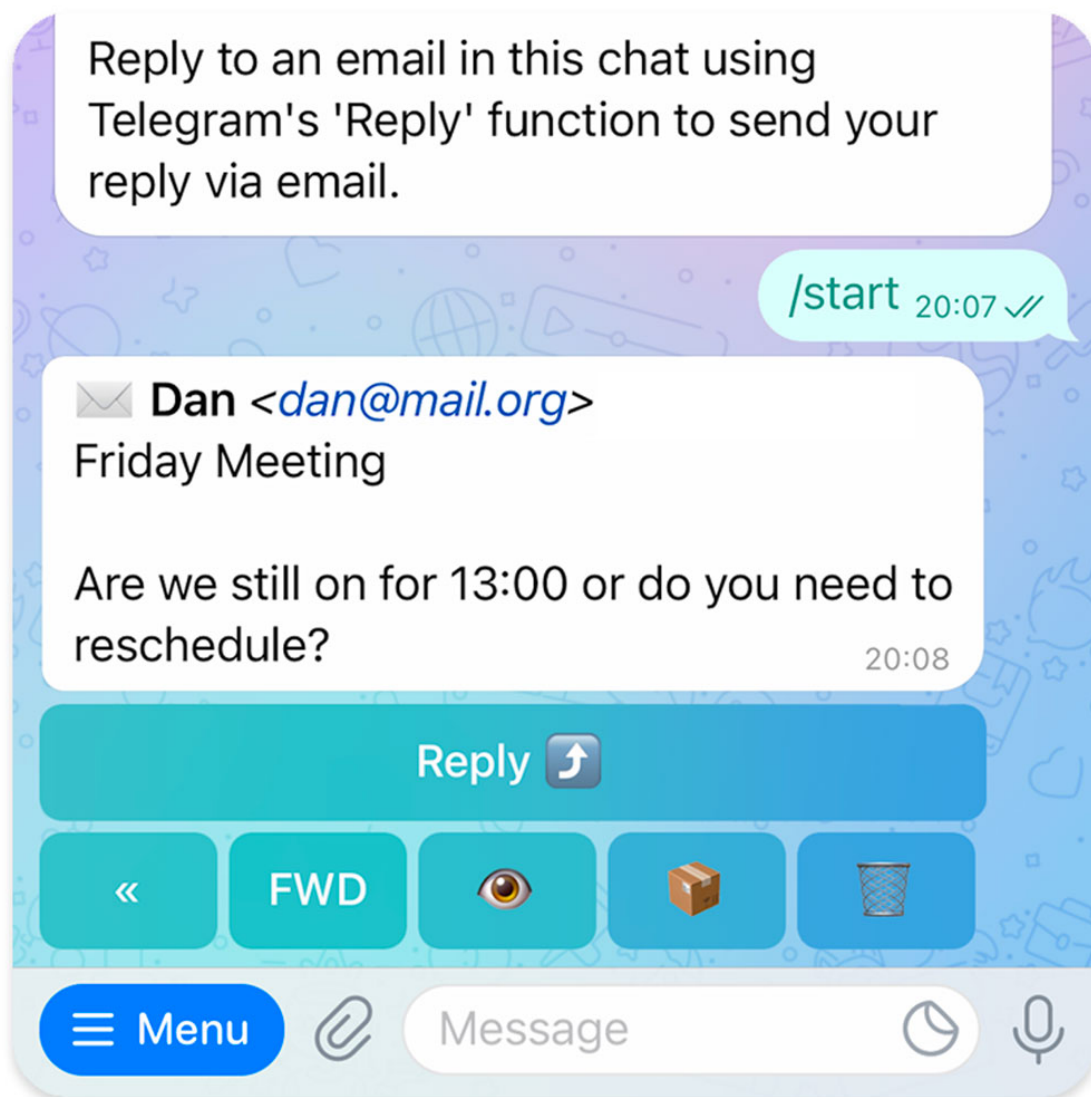


Fig. 1: An inline keyboard on a message

- `telegram.Bot.send_venue()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video_note()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`
 - `telegram.Bot.stop_message_live_location()`
 - `telegram.Bot.stop_poll()`
-

Available In

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultContact.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultGame.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.reply_markup`
 - `telegram.Message.reply_markup`
-

See also:

An another kind of keyboard would be the `telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup`.

Examples

- *Inline Keyboard 1*
 - *Inline Keyboard 2*
-

Parameters

inline_keyboard (Sequence[Sequence[`telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`]]) – Sequence of button rows, each represented by a sequence of `InlineKeyboardButton` objects.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

inline_keyboard

Tuple of button rows, each represented by a tuple of `InlineKeyboardButton` objects.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[Tuple[`telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`]]

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

classmethod from_button(button, **kwargs)

Shortcut for:

```
InlineKeyboardMarkup([[button]], **kwargs)
```

Return an `InlineKeyboardMarkup` from a single `InlineKeyboardButton`

Parameters

button (`telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`) – The button to use in the markup

classmethod from_column(button_column, **kwargs)

Shortcut for:

```
InlineKeyboardMarkup([[button] for button in button_column], **kwargs)
```

Return an `InlineKeyboardMarkup` from a single column of `InlineKeyboardButtons`

Parameters

button_column (Sequence[`telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`]) – The button to use in the markup

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

classmethod from_row(button_row, **kwargs)

Shortcut for:

```
InlineKeyboardMarkup([button_row], **kwargs)
```

Return an `InlineKeyboardMarkup` from a single row of `InlineKeyboardButtons`

Parameters

button_row (Sequence[`telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`]) – The button to use in the markup

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.

InputFile

class `telegram.InputFile(obj, filename=None, attach=False)`

Bases: `object`

This object represents a Telegram `InputFile`.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.add_sticker_to_set()`

- `telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_document()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_sticker()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video_note()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_chat_photo()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_sticker_set_thumb()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_sticker_set_thumbnail()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`
 - `telegram.Bot.upload_sticker_file()`
-

Available In

- `telegram.InputMedia.media`
 - `telegram.InputMediaAnimation.media`
 - `telegram.InputMediaAnimation.thumb`
 - `telegram.InputMediaAnimation.thumbnail`
 - `telegram.InputMediaAudio.media`
 - `telegram.InputMediaAudio.thumb`
 - `telegram.InputMediaAudio.thumbnail`
 - `telegram.InputMediaDocument.media`
 - `telegram.InputMediaDocument.thumb`
 - `telegram.InputMediaDocument.thumbnail`
 - `telegram.InputMediaPhoto.media`
 - `telegram.InputMediaVideo.media`
 - `telegram.InputMediaVideo.thumb`
 - `telegram.InputMediaVideo.thumbnail`
 - `telegram.InputSticker.sticker`
-

Changed in version 20.0:

- The former attribute `attach` was renamed to `attach_name`.
- Method `is_image` was removed. If you pass `bytes` to `obj` and would like to have the mime type automatically guessed, please pass `filename` in addition.

Parameters

- **obj** (`file object` | `bytes` | `str`) – An open file descriptor or the files content as bytes or string.

Note: If *obj* is a string, it will be encoded as bytes via `obj.encode('utf-8')`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accept string input.

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Filename for this InputFile.
- **attach** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` if the parameter this file belongs to in the request to Telegram should point to the multipart data via an `attach://` URI. Defaults to *False*.

input_file_content

The binary content of the file to send.

Type

`bytes`

attach_name

Optional. If present, the parameter this file belongs to in the request to Telegram should point to the multipart data via an URI of the form `attach://<attach_name> URI`.

Type

`str`

filename

Filename for the file to be sent.

Type

`str`

mimetype

The mimetype inferred from the file to be sent.

Type

`str`

property attach_uri

URI to insert into the JSON data for uploading the file. Returns *None*, if *attach_name* is *None*.

property field_tuple

Field tuple representing the contents of the file for upload to the Telegram servers.

Return type

Tuple[`str`, `bytes`, `str`]

InputMedia

```
class telegram.InputMedia(media_type, media, caption=None, caption_entities=None,
                           parse_mode=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Base class for Telegram InputMedia Objects.

Use In

`telegram.Bot.edit_message_media()`

Changed in version 20.0: Added arguments and attributes `type`, `media`, `caption`, `caption_entities`, `parse_mode`.

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

- **media_type** (`str`) – Type of media that the instance represents.
- **media** (`str` | file object | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Animation` | `telegram.Audio` | `telegram.Document` | `telegram.PhotoSize` | `telegram.Video`) – File to send. Pass a `file_id` as `String` to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a `String` for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as `bytes`. If the bot is running in `local_mode`, passing the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well. Lastly you can pass an existing telegram media object of the corresponding type to send.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption of the media to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.

type

Type of the input media.

Type

`str`

media

Media to send.

Type

`str` | `telegram.InputFile`

caption

Optional. Caption of the media to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

TypeTuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]**InputMediaAnimation**

```
class telegram.InputMediaAnimation(media, thumb=None, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                                   width=None, height=None, duration=None,
                                   caption_entities=None, filename=None, has_spoiler=None,
                                   thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InputMedia](#)

Represents an animation file (GIF or H.264/MPEG-4 AVC video without sound) to be sent.

Note: When using a [telegram.Animation](#) for the [media](#) attribute, it will take the width, height and duration from that video, unless otherwise specified with the optional arguments.

Use In[telegram.Bot.edit_message_media\(\)](#)

See also:[Working with Files and Media](#)**Parameters**

- **media** ([str](#) | [file object](#) | [bytes](#) | [pathlib.Path](#) | [telegram.Animation](#)) – File to send. Pass a [file_id](#) as [String](#) to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a [String](#) for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a [file object](#) (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as [bytes](#). If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as [string](#) or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well. Lastly you can pass an existing [telegram.Animation](#) object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept [bytes](#) as input.

- **filename** ([str](#), optional) – Custom file name for the animation, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the [tempfile](#) module.

New in version 13.1.

- **thumb** ([file object](#) | [bytes](#) | [pathlib.Path](#) | [str](#), optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a [file object](#) (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as [bytes](#). If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as [string](#) or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept [bytes](#) as input.Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail](#).

- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption of the animation to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **width** (`int`, optional) – Animation width.
- **height** (`int`, optional) – Animation height.
- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Animation duration in seconds.
- **has_spoiler** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the animation needs to be covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

- **thumbnail** (`file object | bytes | pathlib.Path | str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well.

New in version 20.2.

type

`'animation'`.

Type

`str`

media

Animation to send.

Type

`str | telegram.InputFile`

caption

Optional. Caption of the animation to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. The parse mode to use for text formatting.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

`Tuple[telegram.MessageEntity]`

width

Optional. Animation width.

Type

`int`

height

Optional. Animation height.

Type

`int`

duration

Optional. Animation duration in seconds.

Type

`int`

has_spoiler

Optional. `True`, if the animation is covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

thumbnail

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`telegram.InputFile`

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.InputFile`

InputMediaAudio

```
class telegram.InputMediaAudio(media, thumb=None, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                               duration=None, performer=None, title=None, caption_entities=None,
                               filename=None, thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InputMedia`

Represents an audio file to be treated as music to be sent.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_media()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_media_group()`

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Note: When using a `telegram.Audio` for the `media` attribute, it will take the duration, performer and title from that video, unless otherwise specified with the optional arguments.

Parameters

- **media** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Audio`) – File to send. Pass a `file_id` as String to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a String for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in `local_mode`, passing the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Audio` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the audio, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption of the audio to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Duration of the audio in seconds as defined by sender.
- **performer** (`str`, optional) – Performer of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.
- **title** (`str`, optional) – Title of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.
- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in `local_mode`, passing the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **thumbnail** (`file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

To upload a file, you can either pass a [file object](#) (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as string or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well.

New in version 20.2.

type

`'audio'`.

Type

`str`

media

Audio file to send.

Type

`str` | `telegram.InputFile`

caption

Optional. Caption of the audio to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]

duration

Optional. Duration of the audio in seconds.

Type

`int`

performer

Optional. Performer of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.

Type

`str`

title

Optional. Title of the audio as defined by sender or by audio tags.

Type

`str`

thumbnail

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`telegram.InputFile`

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.InputFile`

InputMediaDocument

```
class telegram.InputMediaDocument(media, thumb=None, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                                   disable_content_type_detection=None, caption_entities=None,
                                   filename=None, thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InputMedia`

Represents a general file to be sent.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_media()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_media_group()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **media** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.Document`) – File to send. Pass a `file_id` as `String` to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a `String` for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as `bytes`. If the bot is running in `local_mode`, passing the path of the file (as `string` or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.Document` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the document, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption of the document to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | [pathlib.Path](#) | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as string or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail](#).

- **disable_content_type_detection** (`bool`, optional) – Disables automatic server-side content type detection for files uploaded using multipart/form-data. Always `True`, if the document is sent as part of an album.
- **thumbnail** (`file object` | `bytes` | [pathlib.Path](#) | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as string or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well.

New in version 20.2.

type

`'document'`.

Type

`str`

media

File to send.

Type

`str` | [telegram.InputFile](#)

caption

Optional. Caption of the document to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[`telegram.MessageEntity`](#)]

disable_content_type_detection

Optional. Disables automatic server-side content type detection for files uploaded using multipart/form-data. Always [`True`](#), if the document is sent as part of an album.

Type

[`bool`](#)

thumbnail

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

New in version 20.2.

Type

[`telegram.InputFile`](#)

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [`thumbnail`](#).

Type

[`telegram.InputFile`](#)

InputMediaPhoto

```
class telegram.InputMediaPhoto(media, caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None,
                               filename=None, has_spoiler=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [`telegram.InputMedia`](#)

Represents a photo to be sent.

Use In

- [`telegram.Bot.edit_message_media\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_media_group\(\)`](#)
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **media** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path` | `telegram.PhotoSize`) – File to send. Pass a `file_id` as `String` to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a `String` for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as `bytes`. If the bot is running in *local_mode*, passing the path of the file (as `string` or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well. Lastly you can pass an existing `telegram.PhotoSize` object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

- **filename** (`str`, optional) – Custom file name for the photo, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the `tempfile` module.

New in version 13.1.

- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption of the photo to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and *formatting options* for more details.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **has_spoiler** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the photo needs to be covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

type

`'photo'`.

Type

`str`

media

Photo to send.

Type

`str` | `telegram.InputFile`

caption

Optional. Caption of the photo to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and *formatting options* for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

TypeTuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]**has_spoiler**Optional. [True](#), if the photo is covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

Type[bool](#)**InputMediaVideo**

```
class telegram.InputMediaVideo(media, caption=None, width=None, height=None, duration=None,
                               supports_streaming=None, parse_mode=None, thumb=None,
                               caption_entities=None, filename=None, has_spoiler=None,
                               thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InputMedia](#)

Represents a video to be sent.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.edit_message_media\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.send_media_group\(\)](#)
-

See also:[Working with Files and Media](#)

Note:

- When using a [telegram.Video](#) for the [media](#) attribute, it will take the width, height and duration from that video, unless otherwise specified with the optional arguments.
 - [thumb](#) will be ignored for small video files, for which Telegram can easily generate thumbnails. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.
-

Parameters

- **media** ([str](#) | [file object](#) | [bytes](#) | [pathlib.Path](#) | [telegram.Video](#)) – File to send. Pass a [file_id](#) as [String](#) to send a file that exists on the Telegram servers (recommended), pass an HTTP URL as a [String](#) for Telegram to get a file from the Internet, or upload a new one. To upload a file, you can either pass a [file object](#) (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as [bytes](#). If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as [string](#) or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well. Lastly you can pass an existing [telegram.Video](#) object to send.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept [bytes](#) as input.

- **filename** ([str](#), optional) – Custom file name for the video, when uploading a new file. Convenience parameter, useful e.g. when sending files generated by the [tempfile](#) module.

New in version 13.1.

- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption of the video to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **width** (`int`, optional) – Video width.
- **height** (`int`, optional) – Video height.
- **duration** (`int`, optional) – Video duration in seconds.
- **supports_streaming** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the uploaded video is suitable for streaming.
- **thumb** (`file object` | `bytes` | [pathlib.Path](#) | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as string or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well.

Changed in version 13.2: Accept `bytes` as input.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail](#).

- **has_spoiler** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True`, if the video needs to be covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

- **thumbnail** (`file object` | `bytes` | [pathlib.Path](#) | `str`, optional) – Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in [local_mode](#), passing the path of the file (as string or [pathlib.Path](#) object) is supported as well.

New in version 20.2.

type

`'video'`.

Type

`str`

media

Video file to send.

Type

`str` | [telegram.InputFile](#)

caption

Optional. Caption of the video to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]

width

Optional. Video width.

Type

`int`

height

Optional. Video height.

Type

`int`

duration

Optional. Video duration in seconds.

Type

`int`

supports_streaming

Optional. `True`, if the uploaded video is suitable for streaming.

Type

`bool`

has_spoiler

Optional. `True`, if the video is covered with a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

thumbnail

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

New in version 20.2.

Type

[telegram.InputFile](#)

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail of the file sent; can be ignored if thumbnail generation for the file is supported server-side. The thumbnail should be in JPEG format and less than 200 kB in size. A thumbnail's width and height should not exceed 320. Ignored if the file is not uploaded using multipart/form-data. Thumbnails can't be reused and can be only uploaded as a new file.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.InputFile`

InputSticker

```
class telegram.InputSticker(sticker, emoji_list, mask_position=None, keywords=None, *,
                             api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object describes a sticker to be added to a sticker set.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.add_sticker_to_set()`
 - `telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()`
-

New in version 20.2.

Parameters

- **sticker** (`str` | `file object` | `bytes` | `pathlib.Path`) – The added sticker. To upload a file, you can either pass a `file object` (e.g. `open("filename", "rb")`) or the file contents as bytes. If the bot is running in `local_mode`, passing the path of the file (as string or `pathlib.Path` object) is supported as well. Animated and video stickers can't be uploaded via HTTP URL.
- **emoji_list** (`Sequence[str]`) – Sequence of 1 - 20 emoji associated with the sticker.
- **mask_position** (`telegram.MaskPosition`, optional) – Position where the mask should be placed on faces. For “`mask`” stickers only.
- **keywords** (`Sequence[str]`, optional) – Sequence of 0-20 search keywords for the sticker with the total length of up to 64 characters. For “`regular`” and “`custom_emoji`” stickers only.

sticker

The added sticker.

Type

`str` | `telegram.InputFile`

emoji_list

Tuple of 1 - 20 emoji associated with the sticker.

Type

`Tuple[str]`

mask_position

Optional. Position where the mask should be placed on faces. For “`mask`” stickers only.

Type

`telegram.MaskPosition`

keywords

Optional. Tuple of 0-20 search keywords for the sticker with the total length of up to 64 characters. For “*regular*” and “*custom_emoji*” stickers only.

Type

Tuple[str]

KeyboardButton

```
class telegram.KeyboardButton(text, request_contact=None, request_location=None, request_poll=None,
                              web_app=None, request_user=None, request_chat=None, *,
                              api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

This object represents one button of the reply keyboard. For simple text buttons, *str* can be used instead of this object to specify text of the button.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *text*, *request_contact*, *request_location*, *request_poll*, *web_app*, *request_user* and *request_chat* are equal.

Note:

- Optional fields are mutually exclusive.
 - *request_contact* and *request_location* options will only work in Telegram versions released after 9 April, 2016. Older clients will display unsupported message.
 - *request_poll* option will only work in Telegram versions released after 23 January, 2020. Older clients will display unsupported message.
 - *web_app* option will only work in Telegram versions released after 16 April, 2022. Older clients will display unsupported message.
 - *request_user* and *request_chat* options will only work in Telegram versions released after 3 February, 2023. Older clients will display unsupported message.
-

Available In

telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup.keyboard

Changed in version 20.0: *web_app* is considered as well when comparing objects of this type in terms of equality.

Deprecated since version 20.1: *request_user* and *request_chat* will be considered as well when comparing objects of this type in terms of equality in V21.

Parameters

- **text** (str) – Text of the button. If none of the optional fields are used, it will be sent to the bot as a message when the button is pressed.
- **request_contact** (bool, optional) – If *True*, the user’s phone number will be sent as a contact when the button is pressed. Available in private chats only.
- **request_location** (bool, optional) – If *True*, the user’s current location will be sent when the button is pressed. Available in private chats only.
- **request_poll** (*KeyboardButtonPollType*, optional) – If specified, the user will be asked to create a poll and send it to the bot when the button is pressed. Available in private chats only.

- **web_app** (*WebAppInfo*, optional) – If specified, the described *Web App* will be launched when the button is pressed. The Web App will be able to send a *Message.web_app_data* service message. Available in private chats only.

New in version 20.0.

- **request_user** (*KeyboardButtonRequestUser*, optional) – If specified, pressing the button will open a list of suitable users. Tapping on any user will send its identifier to the bot in a *telegram.Message.user_shared* service message. Available in private chats only.

New in version 20.1.

- **request_chat** (*KeyboardButtonRequestChat*, optional) – If specified, pressing the button will open a list of suitable chats. Tapping on a chat will send its identifier to the bot in a *telegram.Message.chat_shared* service message. Available in private chats only.

New in version 20.1.

text

Text of the button. If none of the optional fields are used, it will be sent to the bot as a message when the button is pressed.

Type

str

request_contact

Optional. If *True*, the user's phone number will be sent as a contact when the button is pressed. Available in private chats only.

Type

bool

request_location

Optional. If *True*, the user's current location will be sent when the button is pressed. Available in private chats only.

Type

bool

request_poll

Optional. If specified, the user will be asked to create a poll and send it to the bot when the button is pressed. Available in private chats only.

Type

KeyboardButtonPollType

web_app

Optional. If specified, the described *Web App* will be launched when the button is pressed. The Web App will be able to send a *Message.web_app_data* service message. Available in private chats only.

New in version 20.0.

Type

WebAppInfo

request_user

Optional. If specified, pressing the button will open a list of suitable users. Tapping on any user will send its identifier to the bot in a *telegram.Message.user_shared* service message. Available in private chats only.

New in version 20.1.

Type

KeyboardButtonRequestUser

request_chat

Optional. If specified, pressing the button will open a list of suitable chats. Tapping on a chat will send its identifier to the bot in a `telegram.Message.chat_shared` service message. Available in private chats only.

New in version 20.1.

Type

`KeyboardButtonRequestChat`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

KeyboardButtonPollType

class `telegram.KeyboardButtonPollType(type=None, *, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents type of a poll, which is allowed to be created and sent when the corresponding button is pressed.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `type` is equal.

Available In

`telegram.KeyboardButton.request_poll`

Examples

Poll Bot

Parameters

type (`str`, optional) – If `'quiz'` is passed, the user will be allowed to create only polls in the quiz mode. If `'regular'` is passed, only regular polls will be allowed. Otherwise, the user will be allowed to create a poll of any type.

type

Optional. If equals `'quiz'`, the user will be allowed to create only polls in the quiz mode. If equals `'regular'`, only regular polls will be allowed. Otherwise, the user will be allowed to create a poll of any type.

Type

`str`

KeyboardButtonRequestChat

class `telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat(request_id, chat_is_channel, chat_is_forum=None, chat_has_username=None, chat_is_created=None, user_administrator_rights=None, bot_administrator_rights=None, bot_is_member=None, *, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object defines the criteria used to request a suitable chat. The identifier of the selected user will be shared with the bot when the corresponding button is pressed.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `request_id` is equal.

Available In

`telegram.KeyboardButton.request_chat`

See also:

[Telegram Docs on requesting chats](#)

New in version 20.1.

Parameters

- **request_id** (`int`) – Signed 32-bit identifier of the request, which will be received back in the `telegram.ChatShared` object. Must be unique within the message.
- **chat_is_channel** (`bool`) – Pass `True` to request a channel chat, pass `False` to request a group or a supergroup chat.
- **chat_is_forum** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to request a forum supergroup, pass `False` to request a non-forum chat. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.
- **chat_has_username** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to request a supergroup or a channel with a username, pass `False` to request a chat without a username. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.
- **chat_is_created** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to request a chat owned by the user. Otherwise, no additional restrictions are applied.
- **user_administrator_rights** (`ChatAdministratorRights`, optional) – Specifies the required administrator rights of the user in the chat. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.
- **bot_administrator_rights** (`ChatAdministratorRights`, optional) – Specifies the required administrator rights of the bot in the chat. The rights must be a subset of `user_administrator_rights`. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.
- **bot_is_member** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to request a chat with the bot as a member. Otherwise, no additional restrictions are applied.

request_id

Identifier of the request.

Type

`int`

chat_is_channel

Pass `True` to request a channel chat, pass `False` to request a group or a supergroup chat.

Type

`bool`

chat_is_forum

Optional. Pass `True` to request a forum supergroup, pass `False` to request a non-forum chat. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type

`bool`

chat_has_username

Pass `True` to request a supergroup or a channel with a username, pass `False` to request a chat without a username. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type`bool`, optional**chat_is_created**

user. Otherwise, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type`bool`**user_administrator_rights**

required administrator rights of the user in the chat. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type`ChatAdministratorRights`**bot_administrator_rights**

required administrator rights of the bot in the chat. The rights must be a subset of `user_administrator_rights`. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type`ChatAdministratorRights`**bot_is_member**

as a member. Otherwise, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type`bool`**classmethod de_json(data, bot)**

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

KeyboardButtonRequestUser

```
class telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestUser(request_id, user_is_bot=None, user_is_premium=None, *,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object defines the criteria used to request a suitable user. The identifier of the selected user will be shared with the bot when the corresponding button is pressed.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `request_id` is equal.

Available In

`telegram.KeyboardButton.request_user`

See also:

[Telegram Docs on requesting users](#)

New in version 20.1.

Parameters

- **request_id** (`int`) – Signed 32-bit identifier of the request, which will be received back in the `telegram.UserShared` object. Must be unique within the message.
- **user_is_bot** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to request a bot, pass `False` to request a regular user. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.
- **user_is_premium** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `True` to request a premium user, pass `False` to request a non-premium user. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.

request_id

Identifier of the request.

Type

`int`

user_is_bot

Optional. Pass `True` to request a bot, pass `False` to request a regular user. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type

`bool`

user_is_premium

Optional. Pass `True` to request a premium user, pass `False` to request a non-premium user. If not specified, no additional restrictions are applied.

Type

`bool`

Location

```
class telegram.Location(longitude, latitude, horizontal_accuracy=None, live_period=None,
                        heading=None, proximity_alert_radius=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a point on the map.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `longitude` and `latitude` are equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_location()`
-

Available In

- `telegram.ChatLocation.location`
 - `telegram.ChosenInlineResult.location`
 - `telegram.InlineQuery.location`
 - `telegram.Message.location`
 - `telegram.Venue.location`
-

Parameters

- **longitude** (`float`) – Longitude as defined by sender.
- **latitude** (`float`) – Latitude as defined by sender.
- **horizontal_accuracy** (`float`, optional) – The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0-1500.
- **live_period** (`int`, optional) – Time relative to the message sending date, during which the location can be updated, in seconds. For active live locations only.
- **heading** (`int`, optional) – The direction in which user is moving, in degrees; 1-360. For active live locations only.

- **proximity_alert_radius** (`int`, optional) – Maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. For sent live locations only.

longitude

Longitude as defined by sender.

Type

`float`

latitude

Latitude as defined by sender.

Type

`float`

horizontal_accuracy

Optional. The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0-1500.

Type

`float`

live_period

Optional. Time relative to the message sending date, during which the location can be updated, in seconds. For active live locations only.

Type

`int`

heading

Optional. The direction in which user is moving, in degrees; 1-360. For active live locations only.

Type

`int`

proximity_alert_radius

Optional. Maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. For sent live locations only.

Type

`int`

HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY = 1500

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_HEADING = 360

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_HEADING`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_HEADING = 1

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_HEADING`

New in version 20.0.

LoginUrl

```
class telegram.LoginUrl(url, forward_text=None, bot_username=None, request_write_access=None, *,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a parameter of the inline keyboard button used to automatically authorize a user. Serves as a great replacement for the Telegram Login Widget when the user is coming from Telegram. All the user needs to do is tap/click a button and confirm that they want to log in. Telegram apps support these buttons as of version 5.7.

Sample bot: [@discussbot](#)

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [url](#) is equal.

Note: You must always check the hash of the received data to verify the authentication and the integrity of the data as described in [Checking authorization](#)

Available In

[telegram.InlineKeyboardButton.login_url](#)

Parameters

- **url** ([str](#)) – An HTTPS URL to be opened with user authorization data added to the query string when the button is pressed. If the user refuses to provide authorization data, the original URL without information about the user will be opened. The data added is the same as described in [Receiving authorization data](#).
- **forward_text** ([str](#), optional) – New text of the button in forwarded messages.
- **bot_username** ([str](#), optional) – Username of a bot, which will be used for user authorization. See [Setting up a bot](#) for more details. If not specified, the current bot's username will be assumed. The url's domain must be the same as the domain linked with the bot. See [Linking your domain to the bot](#) for more details.
- **request_write_access** ([bool](#), optional) – Pass [True](#) to request the permission for your bot to send messages to the user.

url

An HTTPS URL to be opened with user authorization data added to the query string when the button is pressed. If the user refuses to provide authorization data, the original URL without information about the user will be opened. The data added is the same as described in [Receiving authorization data](#).

Type

[str](#)

forward_text

Optional. New text of the button in forwarded messages.

Type

[str](#)

bot_username

Optional. Username of a bot, which will be used for user authorization. See [Setting up a bot](#) for more details. If not specified, the current bot's username will be assumed. The url's domain must be the same as the domain linked with the bot. See [Linking your domain to the bot](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

request_write_access

Optional. Pass `True` to request the permission for your bot to send messages to the user.

Type

`bool`

MenuButton

class telegram.**MenuButton**(*type*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

This object describes the bot's menu button in a private chat. It should be one of

- [`telegram.MenuButtonCommands`](#)
- [`telegram.MenuButtonWebApp`](#)
- [`telegram.MenuButtonDefault`](#)

If a menu button other than [`telegram.MenuButtonDefault`](#) is set for a private chat, then it is applied in the chat. Otherwise the default menu button is applied. By default, the menu button opens the list of bot commands.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `type` is equal. For subclasses with additional attributes, the notion of equality is overridden.

Use In

[`telegram.Bot.set_chat_menu_button\(\)`](#)

Returned In

[`telegram.Bot.get_chat_menu_button\(\)`](#)

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

type (`str`) – Type of menu button that the instance represents.

type

Type of menu button that the instance represents.

Type

`str`

COMMANDS = `'commands'`

[`telegram.constants.MenuButtonType.COMMANDS`](#)

DEFAULT = `'default'`

[`telegram.constants.MenuButtonType.DEFAULT`](#)

WEB_APP = `'web_app'`

[`telegram.constants.MenuButtonType.WEB_APP`](#)

classmethod **de_json**(*data*, *bot*)

Converts JSON data to the appropriate [`MenuButton`](#) object, i.e. takes care of selecting the correct subclass.

Parameters

- **data** (Dict[str, ...]) – The JSON data.
- **bot** (*telegram.Bot*) – The bot associated with this object.

Returns

The Telegram object.

MenuButtonCommands

class telegram.**MenuButtonCommands**(*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: *telegram.MenuButton*

Represents a menu button, which opens the bot's list of commands.

Use In

telegram.Bot.set_chat_menu_button()

Returned In

telegram.Bot.get_chat_menu_button()

New in version 20.0.

type

'commands'.

Type

str

MenuButtonDefault

class telegram.**MenuButtonDefault**(*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: *telegram.MenuButton*

Describes that no specific value for the menu button was set.

Use In

telegram.Bot.set_chat_menu_button()

Returned In

telegram.Bot.get_chat_menu_button()

New in version 20.0.

type

'default'.

Type

str

MenuButtonWebApp

class telegram.**MenuButtonWebApp**(*text*, *web_app*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.MenuButton](#)

Represents a menu button, which launches a [Web App](#).

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *type*, *text* and *web_app* are equal.

Use In

[telegram.Bot.set_chat_menu_button\(\)](#)

Returned In

[telegram.Bot.get_chat_menu_button\(\)](#)

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **text** ([str](#)) – Text of the button.
- **web_app** ([telegram.WebAppInfo](#)) – Description of the Web App that will be launched when the user presses the button. The Web App will be able to send an arbitrary message on behalf of the user using the method [answerWebAppQuery\(\)](#) of [Bot](#).

type

['web_app'](#).

Type

[str](#)

text

Text of the button.

Type

[str](#)

web_app

Description of the Web App that will be launched when the user presses the button. The Web App will be able to send an arbitrary message on behalf of the user using the method [answerWebAppQuery\(\)](#) of [Bot](#).

Type

[telegram.WebAppInfo](#)

classmethod **de_json**(*data*, *bot*)

See [telegram.TelegramObject.de_json\(\)](#).

Message

```
class telegram.Message(message_id, date, chat, from_user=None, forward_from=None,
                        forward_from_chat=None, forward_from_message_id=None,
                        forward_date=None, reply_to_message=None, edit_date=None, text=None,
                        entities=None, caption_entities=None, audio=None, document=None,
                        game=None, photo=None, sticker=None, video=None, voice=None,
                        video_note=None, new_chat_members=None, caption=None, contact=None,
                        location=None, venue=None, left_chat_member=None, new_chat_title=None,
                        new_chat_photo=None, delete_chat_photo=None, group_chat_created=None,
                        supergroup_chat_created=None, channel_chat_created=None,
                        migrate_to_chat_id=None, migrate_from_chat_id=None, pinned_message=None,
                        invoice=None, successful_payment=None, forward_signature=None,
                        author_signature=None, media_group_id=None, connected_website=None,
                        animation=None, passport_data=None, poll=None, forward_sender_name=None,
                        reply_markup=None, dice=None, via_bot=None,
                        proximity_alert_triggered=None, sender_chat=None, video_chat_started=None,
                        video_chat_ended=None, video_chat_participants_invited=None,
                        message_auto_delete_timer_changed=None, video_chat_scheduled=None,
                        is_automatic_forward=None, has_protected_content=None, web_app_data=None,
                        is_topic_message=None, message_thread_id=None, forum_topic_created=None,
                        forum_topic_closed=None, forum_topic_reopened=None,
                        forum_topic_edited=None, general_forum_topic_hidden=None,
                        general_forum_topic_unhidden=None, write_access_allowed=None,
                        has_media_spoiler=None, user_shared=None, chat_shared=None, *,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a message.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [message_id](#) and [chat](#) are equal.

Note: In Python `from` is a reserved word. Use [from_user](#) instead.

Available In

- [telegram.CallbackQuery.message](#)
 - [telegram.Chat.pinned_message](#)
 - [telegram.Message.pinned_message](#)
 - [telegram.Message.reply_to_message](#)
 - [telegram.Update.channel_post](#)
 - [telegram.Update.edited_channel_post](#)
 - [telegram.Update.edited_message](#)
 - [telegram.Update.effective_message](#)
 - [telegram.Update.message](#)
-

Returned In

- [telegram.Bot.edit_message_caption\(\)](#)
- [telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location\(\)](#)

- `telegram.Bot.edit_message_media()`
 - `telegram.Bot.edit_message_reply_markup()`
 - `telegram.Bot.edit_message_text()`
 - `telegram.Bot.forward_message()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_contact()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_dice()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_document()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_game()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_invoice()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_location()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_message()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_sticker()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_venue()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video_note()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_game_score()`
 - `telegram.Bot.stop_message_live_location()`
-

Changed in version 20.0:

- The arguments and attributes `voice_chat_scheduled`, `voice_chat_started` and `voice_chat_ended`, were renamed to `video_chat_scheduled/video_chat_scheduled`, `video_chat_started/video_chat_started`, `video_chat_ended/video_chat_ended` and `video_chat_participants_invited/video_chat_participants_invited`, respectively, in accordance to Bot API 6.0.
- The following are now keyword-only arguments in Bot methods: `{read, write, connect, pool}_timeout`, `api_kwargs`, `contact`, `quote`, `filename`, `location`, `venue`. Use a named argument for those, and notice that some positional arguments changed position as a result.

Parameters

- **message_id** (`int`) – Unique message identifier inside this chat.
- **from_user** (`telegram.User`, optional) – Sender of the message; empty for messages sent to channels. For backward compatibility, this will contain a fake sender user in non-channel chats, if the message was sent on behalf of a chat.
- **sender_chat** (`telegram.Chat`, optional) – Sender of the message, sent on behalf of a chat. For example, the channel itself for channel posts, the supergroup itself for messages from anonymous group administrators, the linked channel for messages automatically forwarded to the discussion group. For backward compatibility, `from_user` contains a fake sender user in non-channel chats, if the message was sent on behalf of a chat.

- **date** (`datetime.datetime`) – Date the message was sent in Unix time. Converted to `datetime.datetime`.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

- **chat** (`telegram.Chat`) – Conversation the message belongs to.
- **forward_from** (`telegram.User`, optional) – For forwarded messages, sender of the original message.
- **forward_from_chat** (`telegram.Chat`, optional) – For messages forwarded from channels or from anonymous administrators, information about the original sender chat.
- **forward_from_message_id** (`int`, optional) – For forwarded channel posts, identifier of the original message in the channel.
- **forward_sender_name** (`str`, optional) – Sender’s name for messages forwarded from users who disallow adding a link to their account in forwarded messages.
- **forward_date** (`datetime.datetime`, optional) – For forwarded messages, date the original message was sent in Unix time. Converted to `datetime.datetime`.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

- **is_automatic_forward** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the message is a channel post that was automatically forwarded to the connected discussion group.

New in version 13.9.

- **reply_to_message** (`telegram.Message`, optional) – For replies, the original message. Note that the Message object in this field will not contain further `reply_to_message` fields even if it itself is a reply.
- **edit_date** (`datetime.datetime`, optional) – Date the message was last edited in Unix time. Converted to `datetime.datetime`.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

- **has_protected_content** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if the message can’t be forwarded.

New in version 13.9.

- **media_group_id** (`str`, optional) – The unique identifier of a media message group this message belongs to.
- **text** (`str`, optional) – For text messages, the actual UTF-8 text of the message, 0-4096 characters.
- **entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – For text messages, special entities like usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc. that appear in the text. See `parse_entity` and `parse_entities` methods for how to use properly. This list is empty if the message does not contain entities.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – For messages with a Caption. Special entities like usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc. that appear in the caption. See `Message.parse_caption_entity` and `parse_caption_entities` methods for how to use properly. This list is empty if the message does not contain caption entities.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **audio** (*telegram.Audio*, optional) – Message is an audio file, information about the file.
- **document** (*telegram.Document*, optional) – Message is a general file, information about the file.
- **animation** (*telegram.Animation*, optional) – Message is an animation, information about the animation. For backward compatibility, when this field is set, the document field will also be set.
- **game** (*telegram.Game*, optional) – Message is a game, information about the game.
- **photo** (Sequence[*telegram.PhotoSize*], optional) – Message is a photo, available sizes of the photo. This list is empty if the message does not contain a photo.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **sticker** (*telegram.Sticker*, optional) – Message is a sticker, information about the sticker.
- **video** (*telegram.Video*, optional) – Message is a video, information about the video.
- **voice** (*telegram.Voice*, optional) – Message is a voice message, information about the file.
- **video_note** (*telegram.VideoNote*, optional) – Message is a video note, information about the video message.
- **new_chat_members** (Sequence[*telegram.User*], optional) – New members that were added to the group or supergroup and information about them (the bot itself may be one of these members). This list is empty if the message does not contain new chat members.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption for the animation, audio, document, photo, video or voice, 0-1024 characters.
- **contact** (*telegram.Contact*, optional) – Message is a shared contact, information about the contact.
- **location** (*telegram.Location*, optional) – Message is a shared location, information about the location.
- **venue** (*telegram.Venue*, optional) – Message is a venue, information about the venue. For backward compatibility, when this field is set, the location field will also be set.
- **left_chat_member** (*telegram.User*, optional) – A member was removed from the group, information about them (this member may be the bot itself).
- **new_chat_title** (`str`, optional) – A chat title was changed to this value.
- **new_chat_photo** (Sequence[*telegram.PhotoSize*], optional) – A chat photo was changed to this value. This list is empty if the message does not contain a new chat photo.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **delete_chat_photo** (`bool`, optional) – Service message: The chat photo was deleted.
- **group_chat_created** (`bool`, optional) – Service message: The group has been created.
- **supergroup_chat_created** (`bool`, optional) – Service message: The supergroup has been created. This field can't be received in a message coming through updates, because bot can't be a member of a supergroup when it is created. It can only be found

in `reply_to_message` if someone replies to a very first message in a directly created supergroup.

- **channel_chat_created** (`bool`, optional) – Service message: The channel has been created. This field can't be received in a message coming through updates, because bot can't be a member of a channel when it is created. It can only be found in `reply_to_message` if someone replies to a very first message in a channel.
- **message_auto_delete_timer_changed** (`telegram.MessageAutoDeleteTimerChanged`, optional) – Service message: auto-delete timer settings changed in the chat.

New in version 13.4.

- **migrate_to_chat_id** (`int`, optional) – The group has been migrated to a supergroup with the specified identifier.
- **migrate_from_chat_id** (`int`, optional) – The supergroup has been migrated from a group with the specified identifier.
- **pinned_message** (`telegram.Message`, optional) – Specified message was pinned. Note that the Message object in this field will not contain further `reply_to_message` fields even if it is itself a reply.
- **invoice** (`telegram.Invoice`, optional) – Message is an invoice for a payment, information about the invoice.
- **successful_payment** (`telegram.SuccessfulPayment`, optional) – Message is a service message about a successful payment, information about the payment.
- **connected_website** (`str`, optional) – The domain name of the website on which the user has logged in.
- **forward_signature** (`str`, optional) – For messages forwarded from channels, signature of the post author if present.
- **author_signature** (`str`, optional) – Signature of the post author for messages in channels, or the custom title of an anonymous group administrator.
- **passport_data** (`telegram.PassportData`, optional) – Telegram Passport data.
- **poll** (`telegram.Poll`, optional) – Message is a native poll, information about the poll.
- **dice** (`telegram.Dice`, optional) – Message is a dice with random value.
- **via_bot** (`telegram.User`, optional) – Bot through which message was sent.
- **proximity_alert_triggered** (`telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered`, optional) – Service message. A user in the chat triggered another user's proximity alert while sharing Live Location.
- **video_chat_scheduled** (`telegram.VideoChatScheduled`, optional) – Service message: video chat scheduled.

New in version 20.0.

- **video_chat_started** (`telegram.VideoChatStarted`, optional) – Service message: video chat started.

New in version 20.0.

- **video_chat_ended** (`telegram.VideoChatEnded`, optional) – Service message: video chat ended.

New in version 20.0.

- **video_chat_participants_invited** (`telegram.VideoChatParticipantsInvited`, optional) – Service message: new participants invited to a video chat.

New in version 20.0.

- **web_app_data** (*telegram.WebAppData*, optional) – Service message: data sent by a Web App.

New in version 20.0.

- **reply_markup** (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message. *login_url* buttons are represented as ordinary url buttons.
- **is_topic_message** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the message is sent to a forum topic.

New in version 20.0.

- **message_thread_id** (*int*, optional) – Unique identifier of a message thread to which the message belongs; for supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

- **forum_topic_created** (*telegram.ForumTopicCreated*, optional) – Service message: forum topic created.

New in version 20.0.

- **forum_topic_closed** (*telegram.ForumTopicClosed*, optional) – Service message: forum topic closed.

New in version 20.0.

- **forum_topic_reopened** (*telegram.ForumTopicReopened*, optional) – Service message: forum topic reopened.

New in version 20.0.

- **forum_topic_edited** (*telegram.ForumTopicEdited*, optional) – Service message: forum topic edited.

New in version 20.0.

- **general_forum_topic_hidden** (*telegram.GeneralForumTopicHidden*, optional) – Service message: General forum topic hidden.

New in version 20.0.

- **general_forum_topic_unhidden** (*telegram.GeneralForumTopicUnhidden*, optional) – Service message: General forum topic unhidden.

New in version 20.0.

- **write_access_allowed** (*telegram.WriteAccessAllowed*, optional) – Service message: the user allowed the bot added to the attachment menu to write messages.

New in version 20.0.

- **has_media_spoiler** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the message media is covered by a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

- **user_shared** (*telegram.UserShared*, optional) – Service message: a user was shared with the bot.

New in version 20.1.

- **chat_shared** (*telegram.ChatShared*, optional) – Service message: a chat was shared with the bot.

New in version 20.1.

message_id

Unique message identifier inside this chat.

Type

`int`

from_user

Optional. Sender of the message; empty for messages sent to channels. For backward compatibility, this will contain a fake sender user in non-channel chats, if the message was sent on behalf of a chat.

Type

`telegram.User`

sender_chat

Optional. Sender of the message, sent on behalf of a chat. For example, the channel itself for channel posts, the supergroup itself for messages from anonymous group administrators, the linked channel for messages automatically forwarded to the discussion group. For backward compatibility, `from_user` contains a fake sender user in non-channel chats, if the message was sent on behalf of a chat.

Type

`telegram.Chat`

date

Date the message was sent in Unix time. Converted to `datetime.datetime`.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

chat

Conversation the message belongs to.

Type

`telegram.Chat`

forward_from

Optional. For forwarded messages, sender of the original message.

Type

`telegram.User`

forward_from_chat

Optional. For messages forwarded from channels or from anonymous administrators, information about the original sender chat.

Type

`telegram.Chat`

forward_from_message_id

Optional. For forwarded channel posts, identifier of the original message in the channel.

Type

`int`

forward_date

Optional. For forwarded messages, date the original message was sent in Unix time. Converted to `datetime.datetime`.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

is_automatic_forward

Optional. `True`, if the message is a channel post that was automatically forwarded to the connected discussion group.

New in version 13.9.

Type

`bool`

reply_to_message

Optional. For replies, the original message. Note that the `Message` object in this field will not contain further `reply_to_message` fields even if it itself is a reply.

Type

`telegram.Message`

edit_date

Optional. Date the message was last edited in Unix time. Converted to `datetime.datetime`.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

has_protected_content

Optional. `True`, if the message can't be forwarded.

New in version 13.9.

Type

`bool`

media_group_id

Optional. The unique identifier of a media message group this message belongs to.

Type

`str`

text

Optional. For text messages, the actual UTF-8 text of the message, 0-4096 characters.

Type

`str`

entities

Optional. For text messages, special entities like usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc. that appear in the text. See `parse_entity` and `parse_entities` methods for how to use properly. This list is empty if the message does not contain entities.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[`telegram.MessageEntity`]

caption_entities

Optional. For messages with a Caption. Special entities like usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc. that appear in the caption. See `Message.parse_caption_entity` and `parse_caption_entities` methods for how to use properly. This list is empty if the message does not contain caption entities.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[`telegram.MessageEntity`]

audio

Optional. Message is an audio file, information about the file.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Type

telegram.Audio

document

Optional. Message is a general file, information about the file.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Type

telegram.Document

animation

Optional. Message is an animation, information about the animation. For backward compatibility, when this field is set, the document field will also be set.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Type

telegram.Animation

game

Optional. Message is a game, information about the game.

Type

telegram.Game

photo

Optional. Message is a photo, available sizes of the photo. This list is empty if the message does not contain a photo.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.PhotoSize*]

sticker

Optional. Message is a sticker, information about the sticker.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Type

telegram.Sticker

video

Optional. Message is a video, information about the video.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Type

telegram.Video

voice

Optional. Message is a voice message, information about the file.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Type

telegram.Voice

video_note

Optional. Message is a video note, information about the video message.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Type

telegram.VideoNote

new_chat_members

Optional. New members that were added to the group or supergroup and information about them (the bot itself may be one of these members). This list is empty if the message does not contain new chat members.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.User*]

caption

Optional. Caption for the animation, audio, document, photo, video or voice, 0-*1024* characters.

Type

str

contact

Optional. Message is a shared contact, information about the contact.

Type

telegram.Contact

location

Optional. Message is a shared location, information about the location.

Type

telegram.Location

venue

Optional. Message is a venue, information about the venue. For backward compatibility, when this field is set, the location field will also be set.

Type

telegram.Venue

left_chat_member

Optional. A member was removed from the group, information about them (this member may be the bot itself).

Type

`telegram.User`

new_chat_title

Optional. A chat title was changed to this value.

Type

`str`

new_chat_photo

A chat photo was changed to this value. This list is empty if the message does not contain a new chat photo.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[`telegram.PhotoSize`]

delete_chat_photo

Optional. Service message: The chat photo was deleted.

Type

`bool`

group_chat_created

Optional. Service message: The group has been created.

Type

`bool`

supergroup_chat_created

Optional. Service message: The supergroup has been created. This field can't be received in a message coming through updates, because bot can't be a member of a supergroup when it is created. It can only be found in `reply_to_message` if someone replies to a very first message in a directly created supergroup.

Type

`bool`

channel_chat_created

Optional. Service message: The channel has been created. This field can't be received in a message coming through updates, because bot can't be a member of a channel when it is created. It can only be found in `reply_to_message` if someone replies to a very first message in a channel.

Type

`bool`

message_auto_delete_timer_changed

Optional. Service message: auto-delete timer settings changed in the chat.

New in version 13.4.

Type

`telegram.MessageAutoDeleteTimerChanged`

migrate_to_chat_id

Optional. The group has been migrated to a supergroup with the specified identifier.

Type

`int`

migrate_from_chat_id

Optional. The supergroup has been migrated from a group with the specified identifier.

Type

`int`

pinned_message

Optional. Specified message was pinned. Note that the Message object in this field will not contain further *reply_to_message* fields even if it is itself a reply.

Type

`telegram.Message`

invoice

Optional. Message is an invoice for a payment, information about the invoice.

Type

`telegram.Invoice`

successful_payment

Optional. Message is a service message about a successful payment, information about the payment.

Type

`telegram.SuccessfulPayment`

connected_website

Optional. The domain name of the website on which the user has logged in.

Type

`str`

forward_signature

Optional. For messages forwarded from channels, signature of the post author if present.

Type

`str`

author_signature

Optional. Signature of the post author for messages in channels, or the custom title of an anonymous group administrator.

Type

`str`

forward_sender_name

Optional. Sender's name for messages forwarded from users who disallow adding a link to their account in forwarded messages.

Type

`str`

passport_data

Optional. Telegram Passport data.

Examples

Passport Bot

Type

`telegram.PassportData`

poll

Optional. Message is a native poll, information about the poll.

Type

telegram.Poll

dice

Optional. Message is a dice with random value.

Type

telegram.Dice

via_bot

Optional. Bot through which message was sent.

Type

telegram.User

proximity_alert_triggered

Optional. Service message. A user in the chat triggered another user's proximity alert while sharing Live Location.

Type

telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered

video_chat_scheduled

Optional. Service message: video chat scheduled.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.VideoChatScheduled

video_chat_started

Optional. Service message: video chat started.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.VideoChatStarted

video_chat_ended

Optional. Service message: video chat ended.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.VideoChatEnded

video_chat_participants_invited

Optional. Service message: new participants invited to a video chat.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.VideoChatParticipantsInvited

web_app_data

Optional. Service message: data sent by a Web App.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.WebAppData

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message. *login_url* buttons are represented as ordinary url buttons.

Type

telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup

is_topic_message

Optional. *True*, if the message is sent to a forum topic.

New in version 20.0.

Type

bool

message_thread_id

Optional. Unique identifier of a message thread to which the message belongs; for supergroups only.

New in version 20.0.

Type

int

forum_topic_created

Optional. Service message: forum topic created.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.ForumTopicCreated

forum_topic_closed

Optional. Service message: forum topic closed.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.ForumTopicClosed

forum_topic_reopened

Optional. Service message: forum topic reopened.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.ForumTopicReopened

forum_topic_edited

Optional. Service message: forum topic edited.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.ForumTopicEdited

general_forum_topic_hidden

Optional. Service message: General forum topic hidden.

New in version 20.0.

Type

telegram.GeneralForumTopicHidden

general_forum_topic_unhidden

Optional. Service message: General forum topic unhidden.

New in version 20.0.

Type*telegram.GeneralForumTopicUnhidden***write_access_allowed**

Optional. Service message: the user allowed the bot added to the attachment menu to write messages.

New in version 20.0.

Type*telegram.WriteAccessAllowed***has_media_spoiler**

Optional. `True`, if the message media is covered by a spoiler animation.

New in version 20.0.

Type`bool`**user_shared**

Optional. Service message: a user was shared with the bot.

New in version 20.1.

Type*telegram.UserShared***chat_shared**

Optional. Service message: a chat was shared with the bot.

New in version 20.1.

Type*telegram.ChatShared***property caption_html**

Creates an HTML-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message's caption.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message caption with the caption entities formatted as HTML in the same way the original message was formatted.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as HTML.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message caption with caption entities formatted as HTML.

Return type`str`**property caption_html_urled**

Creates an HTML-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message's caption.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message caption with the caption entities formatted as HTML. This also formats *telegram.MessageEntity.URL* as a hyperlink.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as HTML.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message caption with caption entities formatted as HTML.

Return type`str`

property caption_markdown

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message's caption using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message caption with the caption entities formatted as Markdown in the same way the original message was formatted.

Note:

- `'Markdown'` is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `caption_markdown_v2()` instead.
 - Custom emoji entities will be ignored by this function. Instead, the supplied replacement for the emoji will be used.
-

Deprecated since version 20.3: Since custom emoji entities are not supported by `MARKDOWN`, this method will raise a `ValueError` in future versions instead of falling back to the supplied replacement for the emoji.

Returns

Message caption with caption entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

Raises

ValueError – If the message contains underline, strikethrough, spoiler or nested entities.

property caption_markdown_urled

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message's caption using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message caption with the caption entities formatted as Markdown. This also formats `telegram.MessageEntity.URL` as a hyperlink.

Note:

- `'Markdown'` is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `caption_markdown_v2_urled()` instead.
 - Custom emoji entities will be ignored by this function. Instead, the supplied replacement for the emoji will be used.
-

Deprecated since version 20.3: Since custom emoji entities are not supported by `MARKDOWN`, this method will raise a `ValueError` in future versions instead of falling back to the supplied replacement for the emoji.

Returns

Message caption with caption entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

Raises

ValueError – If the message contains underline, strikethrough, spoiler or nested entities.

property caption_markdown_v2

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message's caption using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN_V2`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message caption with the caption entities formatted as Markdown in the same way the original message was formatted.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as Markdown V2.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message caption with caption entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

property caption_markdown_v2_urled

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message's caption using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN_V2`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message caption with the caption entities formatted as Markdown. This also formats `telegram.MessageEntity.URL` as a hyperlink.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as Markdown V2.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message caption with caption entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

property chat_id

Shortcut for `telegram.Chat.id` for `chat`.

Type

`int`

async `close_forum_topic`(**, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.close_forum_topic(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_thread_id=message.message_thread_id,
    *args,
    **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.close_forum_topic()`.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async `copy`(*chat_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.copy_message(
    chat_id=chat_id,
    from_chat_id=update.effective_message.chat_id,
    message_id=update.effective_message.message_id,
    *args,
```

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```

    **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.copy_message()`.

Returns

On success, returns the `MessageId` of the sent message.

Return type

`telegram.MessageId`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

async delete(***, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```

await bot.delete_message(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.delete_message()`.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async delete_forum_topic(***, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```

await bot.delete_forum_topic(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_thread_id=message.message_thread_id,
    *args,
    **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.delete_forum_topic()`.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async edit_caption(*caption=None*, *reply_markup=None*, *parse_mode=None*, *caption_entities=None*,
***, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*,
pool_timeout=None, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```

await bot.edit_message_caption(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.edit_message_caption()`.

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself (i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited `Message` is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async edit_forum_topic(name=None, icon_custom_emoji_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                       write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_forum_topic(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_thread_id=message.message_thread_id,
    *args,
    **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.edit_forum_topic()`.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async edit_live_location(latitude=None, longitude=None, reply_markup=None,
                        horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None,
                        proximity_alert_radius=None, *, location=None, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_message_live_location(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()`.

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself (i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited `Message` is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async edit_media(media, reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_message_media(  
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs  
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_media\(\)](#).

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself(i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, if edited message is not an inline message, the edited Message is returned, otherwise True is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async edit_reply_markup(reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                       connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_message_reply_markup(  
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs  
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_reply_markup\(\)](#).

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself (i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited Message is returned, otherwise True is returned.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async edit_text(text, parse_mode=None, disable_web_page_preview=None, reply_markup=None,  
               entities=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,  
               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.edit_message_text(  
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs  
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.edit_message_text\(\)](#).

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself (i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited `Message` is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

property `effective_attachment`

If this message is neither a plain text message nor a status update, this gives the attachment that this message was sent with. This may be one of

- `telegram.Audio`
- `telegram.Dice`
- `telegram.Contact`
- `telegram.Document`
- `telegram.Animation`
- `telegram.Game`
- `telegram.Invoice`
- `telegram.Location`
- `telegram.PassportData`
- `List[telegram.PhotoSize]`
- `telegram.Poll`
- `telegram.Sticker`
- `telegram.SuccessfulPayment`
- `telegram.Venue`
- `telegram.Video`
- `telegram.VideoNote`
- `telegram.Voice`

Otherwise `None` is returned.

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Changed in version 20.0: `dice`, `passport_data` and `poll` are now also considered to be an attachment.

```
async forward(chat_id, disable_notification=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
               *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.forward_message(
    from_chat_id=update.effective_message.chat_id,
    message_id=update.effective_message.message_id,
```

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```

    *args,
    **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.forward_message()`.

Note: Since the release of Bot API 5.5 it can be impossible to forward messages from some chats. Use the attributes `telegram.Message.has_protected_content` and `telegram.Chat.has_protected_content` to check this.

As a workaround, it is still possible to use `copy()`. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message forwarded.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

async `get_game_high_scores`(*user_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*,
connect_timeout=None, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```

await bot.get_game_high_scores(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)

```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_game_high_scores()`.

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself (i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

Tuple[`telegram.GameHighScore`]

property `id`

Shortcut for `message_id`.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`int`

property `link`

Convenience property. If the chat of the message is not a private chat or normal group, returns a t.me link of the message.

Changed in version 20.3: For messages that are replies or part of a forum topic, the link now points to the corresponding thread view.

Type

`str`

parse_caption_entities(*types=None*)

Returns a `dict` that maps `telegram.MessageEntity` to `str`. It contains entities from this message's caption filtered by their `telegram.MessageEntity.type` attribute as the key, and the text that each entity belongs to as the value of the `dict`.

Note: This method should always be used instead of the `caption_entities` attribute, since it calculates the correct substring from the message text based on UTF-16 codepoints. See `parse_entity` for more info.

Parameters

types (List[`str`], optional) – List of `telegram.MessageEntity` types as strings. If the `type` attribute of an entity is contained in this list, it will be returned. Defaults to a list of all types. All types can be found as constants in `telegram.MessageEntity`.

Returns

A dictionary of entities mapped to the text that belongs to them, calculated based on UTF-16 codepoints.

Return type

Dict[`telegram.MessageEntity`, `str`]

parse_caption_entity(*entity*)

Returns the text from a given `telegram.MessageEntity`.

Note: This method is present because Telegram calculates the offset and length in UTF-16 codepoint pairs, which some versions of Python don't handle automatically. (That is, you can't just slice `Message.caption` with the offset and length.)

Parameters

entity (`telegram.MessageEntity`) – The entity to extract the text from. It must be an entity that belongs to this message.

Returns

The text of the given entity.

Return type

`str`

Raises

RuntimeError – If the message has no caption.

parse_entities(*types=None*)

Returns a `dict` that maps `telegram.MessageEntity` to `str`. It contains entities from this message filtered by their `telegram.MessageEntity.type` attribute as the key, and the text that each entity belongs to as the value of the `dict`.

Note: This method should always be used instead of the `entities` attribute, since it calculates the correct substring from the message text based on UTF-16 codepoints. See `parse_entity` for more info.

Parameters

types (List[`str`], optional) – List of `telegram.MessageEntity` types as strings. If the `type` attribute of an entity is contained in this list, it will be returned. Defaults to a list of all types. All types can be found as constants in `telegram.MessageEntity`.

Returns

A dictionary of entities mapped to the text that belongs to them, calculated based on UTF-16 codepoints.

Return type

Dict[[telegram.MessageEntity](#), str]

parse_entity(entity)

Returns the text from a given [telegram.MessageEntity](#).

Note: This method is present because Telegram calculates the offset and length in UTF-16 codepoint pairs, which some versions of Python don't handle automatically. (That is, you can't just slice `Message.text` with the offset and length.)

Parameters

entity ([telegram.MessageEntity](#)) – The entity to extract the text from. It must be an entity that belongs to this message.

Returns

The text of the given entity.

Return type

str

Raises

[RuntimeError](#) – If the message has no text.

async pin(*disable_notification=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.pin_chat_message(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.pin_chat_message\(\)](#).

Returns

On success, [True](#) is returned.

Return type

bool

async reopen_forum_topic(*, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.reopen_forum_topic(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_thread_id=message.message_thread_id,
    ↪ *args,
    **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.reopen_forum_topic\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, [True](#) is returned.

Return type`bool`

```
async reply_animation(animation, duration=None, width=None, height=None, thumb=None,
                       caption=None, parse_mode=None, disable_notification=None,
                       reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                       allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                       protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
                       thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                       write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_animation(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the animation is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_audio(audio, duration=None, performer=None, title=None, caption=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  parse_mode=None, thumb=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                  thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_audio(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the audio is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_chat_action(action, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_chat_action(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_chat_action()`.

New in version 13.2.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async reply_contact(phone_number=None, first_name=None, last_name=None,
                    disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    vcard=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, contact=None, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_contact(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_contact()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the contact is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_copy(from_chat_id, message_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                 caption_entities=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                 write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                 api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.copy_message(
    chat_id=message.chat.id,
    message_id=message_id,
    *args,
    **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.copy_message()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the copy is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

New in version 13.1.

Returns

On success, returns the `MessageId` of the sent message.

Return type

`telegram.MessageId`

```
async reply_dice(disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                 emoji=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                 write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                 api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_dice(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_dice\(\)](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote (*bool*, optional) – If set to **True**, the dice is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: **True** in group chats and **False** in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async reply_document(document, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                      reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                      thumb=None, disable_content_type_detection=None,
                      allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                      protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *,
                      filename=None, quote=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                      connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_document(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_document\(\)](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote (*bool*, optional) – If set to **True**, the document is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: **True** in group chats and **False** in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async reply_game(game_short_name, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_game(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_game\(\)](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote (*bool*, optional) – If set to **True**, the game is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: **True** in group chats and **False** in private chats.

New in version 13.2.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type`telegram.Message`

```
async def reply_html(text, disable_web_page_preview=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, entities=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_message(
    update.effective_message.chat_id,
    parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML,
    *args,
    **kwargs,
)
```

Sends a message with HTML formatting.

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_message()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the message is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type`telegram.Message`

```
async def reply_invoice(title, description, payload, provider_token, currency, prices,
                      start_parameter=None, photo_url=None, photo_size=None, photo_width=None,
                      photo_height=None, need_name=None, need_phone_number=None,
                      need_email=None, need_shipping_address=None, is_flexible=None,
                      disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                      provider_data=None, send_phone_number_to_provider=None,
                      send_email_to_provider=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                      max_tip_amount=None, suggested_tip_amounts=None, protect_content=None,
                      message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                      write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                      api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_invoice(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_invoice()`.

Warning: As of API 5.2 `start_parameter` is an optional argument and therefore the order of the arguments had to be changed. Use keyword arguments to make sure that the arguments are passed correctly.

New in version 13.2.

Changed in version 13.5: As of Bot API 5.2, the parameter `start_parameter` is optional.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the invoice is sent as an actual reply to this

message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_location(latitude=None, longitude=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, live_period=None,
                    horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None, proximity_alert_radius=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, location=None, quote=None,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_location(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_location()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the location is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_markdown(text, disable_web_page_preview=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, entities=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_message(
    update.effective_message.chat_id,
    parse_mode=ParseMode.MARKDOWN,
    *args,
    **kwargs,
)
```

Sends a message with Markdown version 1 formatting.

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_message()`.

Note: `'Markdown'` is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `reply_markdown_v2()` instead.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the message is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async reply_markdown_v2(text, disable_web_page_preview=None, disable_notification=None,
                        reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                        allow_sending_without_reply=None, entities=None,
                        protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None,
                        read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                        pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_message(
    update.effective_message.chat_id,
    parse_mode=ParseMode.MARKDOWN_V2,
    *args,
    **kwargs,
)
```

Sends a message with markdown version 2 formatting.

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_message\(\)`](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote ([`bool`](#), optional) – If set to [`True`](#), the message is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: [`True`](#) in group chats and [`False`](#) in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async reply_media_group(media, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                        allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                        message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                        write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                        api_kwargs=None, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                        caption_entities=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_media_group(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_media_group\(\)`](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote ([`bool`](#), optional) – If set to [`True`](#), the media group is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: [`True`](#) in group chats and [`False`](#) in private chats.

Returns

An array of the sent Messages.

Return type

Tuple[[`telegram.Message`](#)]

Raises

[`telegram.error.TelegramError`](#) –

```
async reply_photo(photo, caption=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                  has_spoiler=None, *, filename=None, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_photo(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_photo\(\)](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote ([bool](#), optional) – If set to [True](#), the photo is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: [True](#) in group chats and [False](#) in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async reply_poll(question, options, is_anonymous=None, type=None,
                 allows_multiple_answers=None, correct_option_id=None, is_closed=None,
                 disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                 explanation=None, explanation_parse_mode=None, open_period=None,
                 close_date=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, explanation_entities=None,
                 protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None,
                 read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                 pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_poll(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_poll\(\)](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote ([bool](#), optional) – If set to [True](#), the poll is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: [True](#) in group chats and [False](#) in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async reply_sticker(sticker, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                   reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                   protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, emoji=None, *, quote=None,
                   read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                   pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_sticker(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_sticker\(\)](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote ([bool](#), optional) – If set to [True](#), the sticker is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: [True](#) in group chats and [False](#) in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_text(text, parse_mode=None, disable_web_page_preview=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, entities=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_message(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_message()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the message is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_venue(latitude=None, longitude=None, title=None, address=None, foursquare_id=None,
                  disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                  foursquare_type=None, google_place_id=None, google_place_type=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                  message_thread_id=None, *, venue=None, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_venue(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.send_venue()`.

Keyword Arguments

quote (`bool`, optional) – If set to `True`, the venue is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async reply_video(video, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                  reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, width=None, height=None,
                  parse_mode=None, supports_streaming=None, thumb=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
                  thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, quote=None, read_timeout=None,
                  write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                  api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_video(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_video\(\)`](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote (*bool*, optional) – If set to `True`, the video is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async reply_video_note(video_note, duration=None, length=None, disable_notification=None,
                        reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, thumb=None,
                        allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                        message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *, filename=None,
                        quote=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                        connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_video_note(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_video_note\(\)`](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote (*bool*, optional) – If set to `True`, the video note is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async reply_voice(voice, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                  reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, filename=None, quote=None,
                  read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                  pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_voice(update.effective_message.chat_id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_voice\(\)`](#).

Keyword Arguments

quote (*bool*, optional) – If set to `True`, the voice note is sent as an actual reply to this message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async set_game_score(user_id, score, force=None, disable_edit_message=None, *,
                    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.set_game_score(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.set_game_score\(\)`](#).

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself (i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited `Message` is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

async `stop_live_location`(*reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.stop_message_live_location(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.stop_message_live_location\(\)`](#).

Note: You can only edit messages that the bot sent itself (i.e. of the `bot.send_*` family of methods) or channel posts, if the bot is an admin in that channel. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Returns

On success, if edited message is sent by the bot, the edited `Message` is returned, otherwise `True` is returned.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

async `stop_poll`(*reply_markup=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.stop_poll(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.stop_poll\(\)`](#).

Returns

On success, the stopped `Poll` with the final results is returned.

Return type

[`telegram.Poll`](#)

property text_html

Creates an HTML-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message text with the entities formatted as HTML in the same way the original message was formatted.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as HTML.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message text with entities formatted as HTML.

Return type

`str`

property text_html_urled

Creates an HTML-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message text with the entities formatted as HTML. This also formats `telegram.MessageEntity.URL` as a hyperlink.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as HTML.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message text with entities formatted as HTML.

Return type

`str`

property text_markdown

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message text with the entities formatted as Markdown in the same way the original message was formatted.

Note:

- `'Markdown'` is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `text_markdown_v2()` instead.
 - Custom emoji entities will be ignored by this function. Instead, the supplied replacement for the emoji will be used.
-

Deprecated since version 20.3: Since custom emoji entities are not supported by `MARKDOWN`, this method will raise a `ValueError` in future versions instead of falling back to the supplied replacement for the emoji.

Returns

Message text with entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

Raises

ValueError – If the message contains underline, strikethrough, spoiler or nested entities.

property text_markdown_urled

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message text with the entities formatted as Markdown. This also formats `telegram.MessageEntity.URL` as a hyperlink.

Note:

- `'Markdown'` is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `text_markdown_v2_urled()` instead.
 - Custom emoji entities will be ignored by this function. Instead, the supplied replacement for the emoji will be used.
-

Deprecated since version 20.3: Since custom emoji entities are not supported by `MARKDOWN`, this method will raise a `ValueError` in future versions instead of falling back to the supplied replacement for the emoji.

Returns

Message text with entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

Raises

`ValueError` – If the message contains underline, strikethrough, spoiler or nested entities.

property `text_markdown_v2`

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN_V2`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message text with the entities formatted as Markdown in the same way the original message was formatted.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as Markdown V2.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message text with entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

property `text_markdown_v2_urled`

Creates an Markdown-formatted string from the markup entities found in the message using `telegram.constants.ParseMode.MARKDOWN_V2`.

Use this if you want to retrieve the message text with the entities formatted as Markdown. This also formats `telegram.MessageEntity.URL` as a hyperlink.

Changed in version 13.10: Spoiler entities are now formatted as Markdown V2.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entities are now supported.

Returns

Message text with entities formatted as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

`async unpin`(***, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unpin_chat_message(
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_id=message.message_id, *args, **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.unpin_chat_message()`.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async unpin_all_forum_topic_messages(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                                     connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,  
                                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unpin_all_forum_topic_messages(  
    chat_id=message.chat_id, message_thread_id=message.message_thread_id,  
    ↪ *args,  
    **kwargs  
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.unpin_all_forum_topic_messages\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

MessageAutoDeleteTimerChanged

```
class telegram.MessageAutoDeleteTimerChanged(message_auto_delete_time, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a service message about a change in auto-delete timer settings.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `message_auto_delete_time` is equal.

Available In

[telegram.Message.message_auto_delete_timer_changed](#)

New in version 13.4.

Parameters

message_auto_delete_time (`int`) – New auto-delete time for messages in the chat.

message_auto_delete_time

New auto-delete time for messages in the chat.

Type

`int`

MessageEntity

class telegram.**MessageEntity**(*type, offset, length, url=None, user=None, language=None, custom_emoji_id=None, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents one special entity in a text message. For example, hashtags, usernames, URLs, etc.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *type*, *offset* and *length* are equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.copy_message()`
 - `telegram.Bot.edit_message_caption()`
 - `telegram.Bot.edit_message_text()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_document()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_media_group()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_message()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`
-

Available In

- `telegram.Game.text_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.caption_entities`
- `telegram.InputMedia.caption_entities`

- `telegram.InputMediaAnimation.caption_entities`
 - `telegram.InputMediaAudio.caption_entities`
 - `telegram.InputMediaDocument.caption_entities`
 - `telegram.InputMediaPhoto.caption_entities`
 - `telegram.InputMediaVideo.caption_entities`
 - `telegram.InputTextMessageContent.entities`
 - `telegram.Message.caption_entities`
 - `telegram.Message.entities`
 - `telegram.Poll.explanation_entities`
-

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – Type of the entity. Can be `MENTION` (@username), `HASHTAG`, `BOT_COMMAND`, `URL`, `EMAIL`, `PHONE_NUMBER`, `BOLD` (bold text), `ITALIC` (italic text), `STRIKETHROUGH`, `SPOILER` (spoiler message), `CODE` (monowidth string), `PRE` (monowidth block), `TEXT_LINK` (for clickable text URLs), `TEXT_MENTION` (for users without usernames), `CUSTOM_EMOJI` (for inline custom emoji stickers).

New in version 20.0: Added inline custom emoji

- **offset** (`int`) – Offset in UTF-16 code units to the start of the entity.
- **length** (`int`) – Length of the entity in UTF-16 code units.
- **url** (`str`, optional) – For `TEXT_LINK` only, url that will be opened after user taps on the text.
- **user** (`telegram.User`, optional) – For `TEXT_MENTION` only, the mentioned user.
- **language** (`str`, optional) – For `PRE` only, the programming language of the entity text.
- **custom_emoji_id** (`str`, optional) – For `CUSTOM_EMOJI` only, unique identifier of the custom emoji. Use `telegram.Bot.get_custom_emoji_stickers()` to get full information about the sticker.

New in version 20.0.

type

Type of the entity. Can be `MENTION` (@username), `HASHTAG`, `BOT_COMMAND`, `URL`, `EMAIL`, `PHONE_NUMBER`, `BOLD` (bold text), `ITALIC` (italic text), `STRIKETHROUGH`, `SPOILER` (spoiler message), `CODE` (monowidth string), `PRE` (monowidth block), `TEXT_LINK` (for clickable text URLs), `TEXT_MENTION` (for users without usernames), `CUSTOM_EMOJI` (for inline custom emoji stickers).

New in version 20.0: Added inline custom emoji

Type
`str`

offset

Offset in UTF-16 code units to the start of the entity.

Type
`int`

length

Length of the entity in UTF-16 code units.

Type
`int`

url

Optional. For *TEXT_LINK* only, url that will be opened after user taps on the text.

Type

str

user

Optional. For *TEXT_MENTION* only, the mentioned user.

Type

telegram.User

language

Optional. For *PRE* only, the programming language of the entity text.

Type

str

custom_emoji_id

Optional. For *CUSTOM_EMOJI* only, unique identifier of the custom emoji. Use *telegram.Bot.get_custom_emoji_stickers()* to get full information about the sticker.

New in version 20.0.

Type

str

```
ALL_TYPES = [<MessageEntityType.MENTION>, <MessageEntityType.HASHTAG>,
<MessageEntityType.CASHTAG>, <MessageEntityType.PHONE_NUMBER>,
<MessageEntityType.BOT_COMMAND>, <MessageEntityType.URL>,
<MessageEntityType.EMAIL>, <MessageEntityType.BOLD>, <MessageEntityType.ITALIC>,
<MessageEntityType.CODE>, <MessageEntityType.PRE>, <MessageEntityType.TEXT_LINK>,
<MessageEntityType.TEXT_MENTION>, <MessageEntityType.UNDERLINE>,
<MessageEntityType.STRIKETHROUGH>, <MessageEntityType.SPOILER>,
<MessageEntityType.CUSTOM_EMOJI>]
```

A list of all available message entity types.

Type

List[str]

BOLD = 'bold'

telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.BOLD

BOT_COMMAND = 'bot_command'

telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.BOT_COMMAND

CASHTAG = 'cashtag'

telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.CASHTAG

CODE = 'code'

telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.CODE

CUSTOM_EMOJI = 'custom_emoji'

telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.CUSTOM_EMOJI

New in version 20.0.

EMAIL = 'email'

telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.EMAIL

HASHTAG = 'hashtag'

telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.HASHTAG

```
ITALIC = 'italic'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.ITALIC
MENTION = 'mention'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.MENTION
PHONE_NUMBER = 'phone_number'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.PHONE_NUMBER
PRE = 'pre'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.PRE
SPOILER = 'spoiler'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.SPOILER

New in version 13.10.

STRIKETHROUGH = 'strikethrough'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.STRIKETHROUGH
TEXT_LINK = 'text_link'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.TEXT_LINK
TEXT_MENTION = 'text_mention'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.TEXT_MENTION
UNDERLINE = 'underline'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.UNDERLINE
URL = 'url'
    telegram.constants.MessageEntityType.URL

classmethod de_json(data, bot)
    See telegram.TelegramObject.de_json().
```

MessageId

```
class telegram.MessageId(message_id, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a unique message identifier.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `message_id` is equal.

Returned In

[telegram.Bot.copy_message\(\)](#)

Parameters

message_id (`int`) – Unique message identifier.

message_id

Unique message identifier.

Type

`int`

PhotoSize

class telegram.**PhotoSize**(*file_id*, *file_unique_id*, *width*, *height*, *file_size*=None, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

This object represents one size of a photo or a file/sticker thumbnail.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *file_unique_id* is equal.

Use In

- *telegram.Bot.get_file()*
 - *telegram.Bot.send_photo()*
-

Available In

- *telegram.Animation.thumbnail*
 - *telegram.Audio.thumbnail*
 - *telegram.Document.thumbnail*
 - *telegram.Game.photo*
 - *telegram.Message.new_chat_photo*
 - *telegram.Message.photo*
 - *telegram.Sticker.thumbnail*
 - *telegram.StickerSet.thumb*
 - *telegram.StickerSet.thumbnail*
 - *telegram.UserProfilePhotos.photos*
 - *telegram.Video.thumbnail*
 - *telegram.VideoNote.thumbnail*
-

Parameters

- **file_id** (*str*) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** (*str*) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **width** (*int*) – Photo width.
- **height** (*int*) – Photo height.
- **file_size** (*int*, optional) – File size in bytes.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

str

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

width

Photo width.

Type

`int`

height

Photo height.

Type

`int`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

async get_file(**, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns

`telegram.File`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

Poll

class telegram.Poll(*id, question, options, total_voter_count, is_closed, is_anonymous, type, allows_multiple_answers, correct_option_id=None, explanation=None, explanation_entities=None, open_period=None, close_date=None, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object contains information about a poll.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *id* is equal.

Available In

- `telegram.Message.poll`
- `telegram.Update.poll`

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.stop_poll()`

Examples

Poll Bot

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique poll identifier.
- **question** (`str`) – Poll question, 1- 300 characters.
- **options** (`Sequence[PollOption]`) – List of poll options.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **is_closed** (`bool`) – `True`, if the poll is closed.
- **is_anonymous** (`bool`) – `True`, if the poll is anonymous.
- **type** (`str`) – Poll type, currently can be `REGULAR` or `QUIZ`.
- **allows_multiple_answers** (`bool`) – `True`, if the poll allows multiple answers.
- **correct_option_id** (`int`, optional) – A zero based identifier of the correct answer option. Available only for closed polls in the quiz mode, which were sent (not forwarded), by the bot or to a private chat with the bot.
- **explanation** (`str`, optional) – Text that is shown when a user chooses an incorrect answer or taps on the lamp icon in a quiz-style poll, 0-200 characters.
- **explanation_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Special entities like usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc. that appear in the `explanation`. This list is empty if the message does not contain explanation entities.
Changed in version 20.0:
 - This attribute is now always a (possibly empty) list and never `None`.
 - Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **open_period** (`int`, optional) – Amount of time in seconds the poll will be active after creation.
- **close_date** (`datetime.datetime`, optional) – Point in time (Unix timestamp) when the poll will be automatically closed. Converted to `datetime.datetime`.
Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

id

Unique poll identifier.

Type

`str`

question

Poll question, 1- 300 characters.

Type

`str`

options

List of poll options.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

`Tuple[PollOption]`

total_voter_count

Total number of users that voted in the poll.

Type

`int`

is_closed

`True`, if the poll is closed.

Type

`bool`

is_anonymous

`True`, if the poll is anonymous.

Type

`bool`

type

Poll type, currently can be `REGULAR` or `QUIZ`.

Type

`str`

allows_multiple_answers

`True`, if the poll allows multiple answers.

Type

`bool`

correct_option_id

Optional. A zero based identifier of the correct answer option. Available only for closed polls in the quiz mode, which were sent (not forwarded), by the bot or to a private chat with the bot.

Type

`int`

explanation

Optional. Text that is shown when a user chooses an incorrect answer or taps on the lamp icon in a quiz-style poll, 0-`200` characters.

Type

`str`

explanation_entities

Special entities like usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc. that appear in the *explanation*. This list is empty if the message does not contain explanation entities.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now always a (possibly empty) list and never `None`.

Type

Tuple[`telegram.MessageEntity`]

open_period

Optional. Amount of time in seconds the poll will be active after creation.

Type

`int`

close_date

Optional. Point in time when the poll will be automatically closed.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type`datetime.datetime`**MAX_EXPLANATION_LENGTH = 200**`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MAX_EXPLANATION_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_EXPLANATION_LINE_FEEDS = 2`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MAX_EXPLANATION_LINE_FEEDS`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_OPEN_PERIOD = 600`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MAX_OPEN_PERIOD`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_OPTION_LENGTH = 100`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MAX_OPTION_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_OPTION_NUMBER = 10`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MAX_OPTION_NUMBER`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_QUESTION_LENGTH = 300`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MAX_QUESTION_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_OPEN_PERIOD = 5`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MIN_OPEN_PERIOD`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_OPTION_LENGTH = 1`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MIN_OPTION_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_OPTION_NUMBER = 2`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MIN_OPTION_NUMBER`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_QUESTION_LENGTH = 1`telegram.constants.PollLimit.MIN_QUESTION_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

QUIZ = 'quiz'`telegram.constants.PollType.QUIZ`**REGULAR = 'regular'**`telegram.constants.PollType.REGULAR`**classmethod de_json(data, bot)**See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.**parse_explanation_entities(types=None)**

Returns a `dict` that maps `telegram.MessageEntity` to `str`. It contains entities from this poll's explanation filtered by their `type` attribute as the key, and the text that each entity belongs to as the value of the `dict`.

Note: This method should always be used instead of the `explanation_entities` attribute, since it calculates the correct substring from the message text based on UTF-16 codepoints. See `parse_explanation_entity` for more info.

Parameters

types (List[str], optional) – List of `MessageEntity` types as strings. If the `type` attribute of an entity is contained in this list, it will be returned. Defaults to `telegram.MessageEntity.ALL_TYPES`.

Returns

A dictionary of entities mapped to the text that belongs to them, calculated based on UTF-16 codepoints.

Return type

Dict[`telegram.MessageEntity`, str]

parse_explanation_entity(entity)

Returns the text from a given `telegram.MessageEntity`.

Note: This method is present because Telegram calculates the offset and length in UTF-16 codepoint pairs, which some versions of Python don't handle automatically. (That is, you can't just slice `Message.text` with the offset and length.)

Parameters

entity (`telegram.MessageEntity`) – The entity to extract the text from. It must be an entity that belongs to this message.

Returns

The text of the given entity.

Return type

str

Raises

RuntimeError – If the poll has no explanation.

PollAnswer

class `telegram.PollAnswer`(*poll_id*, *user*, *option_ids*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents an answer of a user in a non-anonymous poll.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `poll_id`, `user` and `option_ids` are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Update.poll_answer`

Parameters

- **poll_id** (str) – Unique poll identifier.
- **user** (`telegram.User`) – The user, who changed the answer to the poll.

- **option_ids** (Sequence[int]) – 0-based identifiers of answer options, chosen by the user. May be empty if the user retracted their vote.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

poll_id

Unique poll identifier.

Type

`str`

user

The user, who changed the answer to the poll.

Type

`telegram.User`

option_ids

Identifiers of answer options, chosen by the user. May be empty if the user retracted their vote.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

`Tuple[int]`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

PollOption

class telegram.PollOption(text, voter_count, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object contains information about one answer option in a poll.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `text` and `voter_count` are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Poll.options`

Parameters

- **text** (`str`) – Option text, *1-100* characters.
- **voter_count** (`int`) – Number of users that voted for this option.

text

Option text, *1-100* characters.

Type

`str`

voter_count

Number of users that voted for this option.

Type

`int`

MAX_LENGTH = 100

telegram.constants.PollLimit.MAX_OPTION_LENGTH

New in version 20.0.

MIN_LENGTH = 1

telegram.constants.PollLimit.MIN_OPTION_LENGTH

New in version 20.0.

ProximityAlertTriggered

class telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered(*traveler, watcher, distance, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

This object represents the content of a service message, sent whenever a user in the chat triggers a proximity alert set by another user.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *traveler*, *watcher* and *distance* are equal.

Available In

telegram.Message.proximity_alert_triggered

Parameters

- **traveler** (*telegram.User*) – User that triggered the alert
- **watcher** (*telegram.User*) – User that set the alert
- **distance** (*int*) – The distance between the users

traveler

User that triggered the alert

Type

telegram.User

watcher

User that set the alert

Type

telegram.User

distance

The distance between the users

Type

int

classmethod de_json(*data, bot*)

See *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()*.

ReplyKeyboardMarkup

class telegram.**ReplyKeyboardMarkup**(*keyboard*, *resize_keyboard=None*, *one_time_keyboard=None*, *selective=None*, *input_field_placeholder=None*, *is_persistent=None*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a custom keyboard with reply options.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their size of [keyboard](#) and all the buttons are equal.

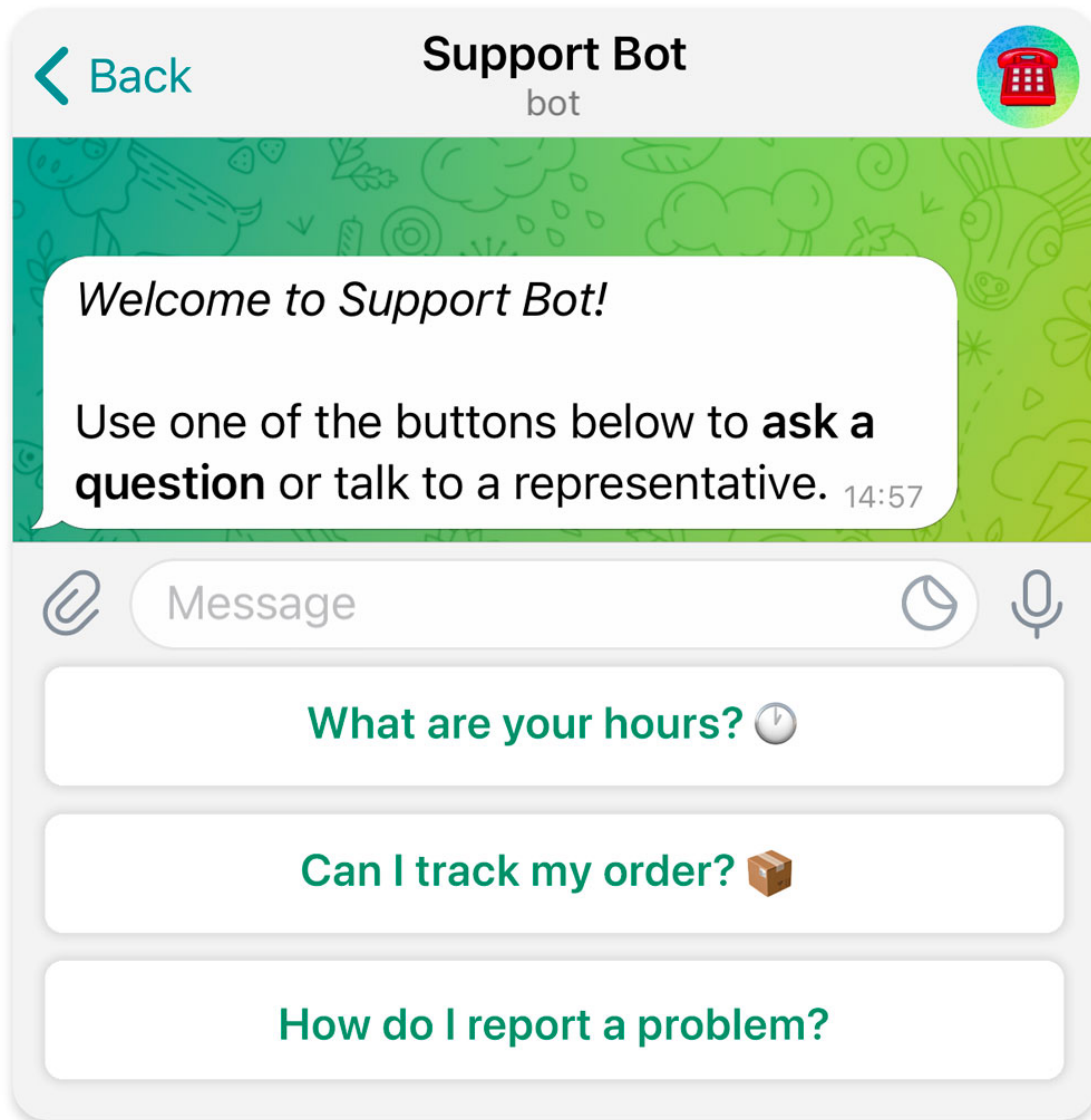


Fig. 2: A reply keyboard with reply options.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.copy_message\(\)](#)
- [telegram.Bot.send_animation\(\)](#)

- `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_contact()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_dice()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_document()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_location()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_message()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_sticker()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_venue()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video_note()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`
-

See also:

Another kind of keyboard would be the `telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`.

Examples

- Example usage: A user requests to change the bot's language, bot replies to the request with a keyboard to select the new language. Other users in the group don't see the keyboard.
 - *Conversation Bot*
 - *Conversation Bot 2*
-

Parameters

- **keyboard** (Sequence[Sequence[str | `telegram.KeyboardButton`]]) – Array of button rows, each represented by an Array of `telegram.KeyboardButton` objects.
- **resize_keyboard** (bool, optional) – Requests clients to resize the keyboard vertically for optimal fit (e.g., make the keyboard smaller if there are just two rows of buttons). Defaults to `False`, in which case the custom keyboard is always of the same height as the app's standard keyboard.
- **one_time_keyboard** (bool, optional) – Requests clients to hide the keyboard as soon as it's been used. The keyboard will still be available, but clients will automatically display the usual letter-keyboard in the chat - the user can press a special button in the input field to see the custom keyboard again. Defaults to `False`.
- **selective** (bool, optional) – Use this parameter if you want to show the keyboard to specific users only. Targets:
 - 1) Users that are @mentioned in the `text` of the `telegram.Message` object.
 - 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.Defaults to `False`.
- **input_field_placeholder** (str, optional) – The placeholder to be shown in the input field when the keyboard is active; 1- 64 characters.
New in version 13.7.

- **is_persistent** (`bool`, optional) – Requests clients to always show the keyboard when the regular keyboard is hidden. Defaults to `False`, in which case the custom keyboard can be hidden and opened with a keyboard icon.

New in version 20.0.

keyboard

Array of button rows, each represented by an Array of `telegram.KeyboardButton` objects.

Type

`Tuple[Tuple[telegram.KeyboardButton]]`

resize_keyboard

Optional. Requests clients to resize the keyboard vertically for optimal fit (e.g., make the keyboard smaller if there are just two rows of buttons). Defaults to `False`, in which case the custom keyboard is always of the same height as the app's standard keyboard.

Type

`bool`

one_time_keyboard

Optional. Requests clients to hide the keyboard as soon as it's been used. The keyboard will still be available, but clients will automatically display the usual letter-keyboard in the chat - the user can press a special button in the input field to see the custom keyboard again. Defaults to `False`.

Type

`bool`

selective

Optional. Show the keyboard to specific users only. Targets:

- 1) Users that are @mentioned in the `text` of the `telegram.Message` object.
- 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.

Defaults to `False`.

Type

`bool`

input_field_placeholder

Optional. The placeholder to be shown in the input field when the keyboard is active; 1- 64 characters.

New in version 13.7.

Type

`str`

is_persistent

Optional. Requests clients to always show the keyboard when the regular keyboard is hidden. If `False`, the custom keyboard can be hidden and opened with a keyboard icon.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER = 64

`telegram.constants.ReplyLimit.MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER = 1

`telegram.constants.ReplyLimit.MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER`

New in version 20.0.

```
classmethod from_button(button, resize_keyboard=False, one_time_keyboard=False,
                        selective=False, input_field_placeholder=None, is_persistent=None,
                        **kwargs)
```

Shortcut for:

```
ReplyKeyboardMarkup([[button]], **kwargs)
```

Return a ReplyKeyboardMarkup from a single KeyboardButton.

Parameters

- **button** (*telegram.KeyboardButton* | *str*) – The button to use in the markup.
- **resize_keyboard** (*bool*, optional) – Requests clients to resize the keyboard vertically for optimal fit (e.g., make the keyboard smaller if there are just two rows of buttons). Defaults to *False*, in which case the custom keyboard is always of the same height as the app's standard keyboard.
- **one_time_keyboard** (*bool*, optional) – Requests clients to hide the keyboard as soon as it's been used. The keyboard will still be available, but clients will automatically display the usual letter-keyboard in the chat - the user can press a special button in the input field to see the custom keyboard again. Defaults to *False*.
- **selective** (*bool*, optional) – Use this parameter if you want to show the keyboard to specific users only. Targets:
 - 1) Users that are @mentioned in the text of the Message object.
 - 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has *reply_to_message_id*), sender of the original message.

Defaults to *False*.

- **input_field_placeholder** (*str*) – Optional. The placeholder shown in the input field when the reply is active.

New in version 13.7.

- **is_persistent** (*bool*) – Optional. Requests clients to always show the keyboard when the regular keyboard is hidden. Defaults to *False*, in which case the custom keyboard can be hidden and opened with a keyboard icon.

New in version 20.0.

```
classmethod from_column(button_column, resize_keyboard=False, one_time_keyboard=False,
                        selective=False, input_field_placeholder=None, is_persistent=None,
                        **kwargs)
```

Shortcut for:

```
ReplyKeyboardMarkup([[button] for button in button_column], **kwargs)
```

Return a ReplyKeyboardMarkup from a single column of KeyboardButtons.

Parameters

- **button_column** (Sequence[*telegram.KeyboardButton* | *str*]) – The button to use in the markup.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any *collections.abc.Sequence* as input instead of just a list.
- **resize_keyboard** (*bool*, optional) – Requests clients to resize the keyboard vertically for optimal fit (e.g., make the keyboard smaller if there are just two rows of buttons). Defaults to *False*, in which case the custom keyboard is always of the same height as the app's standard keyboard.

- **one_time_keyboard** (`bool`, optional) – Requests clients to hide the keyboard as soon as it's been used. The keyboard will still be available, but clients will automatically display the usual letter-keyboard in the chat - the user can press a special button in the input field to see the custom keyboard again. Defaults to `False`.
- **selective** (`bool`, optional) – Use this parameter if you want to show the keyboard to specific users only. Targets:
 - 1) Users that are @mentioned in the text of the Message object.
 - 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.
 Defaults to `False`.
- **input_field_placeholder** (`str`) – Optional. The placeholder shown in the input field when the reply is active.
New in version 13.7.
- **is_persistent** (`bool`) – Optional. Requests clients to always show the keyboard when the regular keyboard is hidden. Defaults to `False`, in which case the custom keyboard can be hidden and opened with a keyboard icon.
New in version 20.0.

```
classmethod from_row(button_row, resize_keyboard=False, one_time_keyboard=False,
                    selective=False, input_field_placeholder=None, is_persistent=None,
                    **kwargs)
```

Shortcut for:

```
ReplyKeyboardMarkup([button_row], **kwargs)
```

Return a ReplyKeyboardMarkup from a single row of KeyboardButtons.

Parameters

- **button_row** (Sequence[`telegram.KeyboardButton` | `str`]) – The button to use in the markup.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list.
- **resize_keyboard** (`bool`, optional) – Requests clients to resize the keyboard vertically for optimal fit (e.g., make the keyboard smaller if there are just two rows of buttons). Defaults to `False`, in which case the custom keyboard is always of the same height as the app's standard keyboard.
- **one_time_keyboard** (`bool`, optional) – Requests clients to hide the keyboard as soon as it's been used. The keyboard will still be available, but clients will automatically display the usual letter-keyboard in the chat - the user can press a special button in the input field to see the custom keyboard again. Defaults to `False`.
- **selective** (`bool`, optional) – Use this parameter if you want to show the keyboard to specific users only. Targets:
 - 1) Users that are @mentioned in the text of the Message object.
 - 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.
 Defaults to `False`.
- **input_field_placeholder** (`str`) – Optional. The placeholder shown in the input field when the reply is active.
New in version 13.7.

- **is_persistent** (`bool`) – Optional. Requests clients to always show the keyboard when the regular keyboard is hidden. Defaults to `False`, in which case the custom keyboard can be hidden and opened with a keyboard icon.

New in version 20.0.

ReplyKeyboardRemove

class telegram.**ReplyKeyboardRemove**(*selective=None, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

Upon receiving a message with this object, Telegram clients will remove the current custom keyboard and display the default letter-keyboard. By default, custom keyboards are displayed until a new keyboard is sent by a bot. An exception is made for one-time keyboards that are hidden immediately after the user presses a button (see [`telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup`](#)).

Note: User will not be able to summon this keyboard; if you want to hide the keyboard from sight but keep it accessible, use [`telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup.one_time_keyboard`](#).

Use In

- [`telegram.Bot.copy_message\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_animation\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_audio\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_contact\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_dice\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_document\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_location\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_message\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_photo\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_poll\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_sticker\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_venue\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_video_note\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_video\(\)`](#)
 - [`telegram.Bot.send_voice\(\)`](#)
-

Examples

- Example usage: A user votes in a poll, bot returns confirmation message in reply to the vote and removes the keyboard for that user, while still showing the keyboard with poll options to users who haven't voted yet.
 - [*Conversation Bot*](#)
 - [*Conversation Bot 2*](#)
-

Parameters

selective (`bool`, optional) – Use this parameter if you want to remove the keyboard for specific users only. Targets:

- 1) Users that are @mentioned in the text of the `telegram.Message` object.
- 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.

remove_keyboard

Requests clients to remove the custom keyboard.

Type

`True`

selective

Optional. Remove the keyboard for specific users only. Targets:

- 1) Users that are @mentioned in the text of the `telegram.Message` object.
- 2) If the bot's message is a reply (has `reply_to_message_id`), sender of the original message.

Type

`bool`

SentWebAppMessage

class telegram.SentWebAppMessage(*inline_message_id=None*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Contains information about an inline message sent by a Web App on behalf of a user.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `inline_message_id` are equal.

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

inline_message_id (`str`, optional) – Identifier of the sent inline message. Available only if there is an `inline keyboard` attached to the message.

inline_message_id

Optional. Identifier of the sent inline message. Available only if there is an `inline keyboard` attached to the message.

Type

`str`

SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat

```
class telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat(query=None, allow_user_chats=None,
                                           allow_bot_chats=None, allow_group_chats=None,
                                           allow_channel_chats=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents an inline button that switches the current user to inline mode in a chosen chat, with an optional default inline query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [query](#), [allow_user_chats](#), [allow_bot_chats](#), [allow_group_chats](#), and [allow_channel_chats](#) are equal.

New in version 20.3.

Caution: The PTB team has discovered that you must pass at least one of [allow_user_chats](#), [allow_bot_chats](#), [allow_group_chats](#), or [allow_channel_chats](#) to Telegram. Otherwise, an error will be raised.

Parameters

- **query** ([str](#), optional) – The default inline query to be inserted in the input field. If left empty, only the bot’s username will be inserted.
- **allow_user_chats** ([bool](#), optional) – Pass [True](#), if private chats with users can be chosen.
- **allow_bot_chats** ([bool](#), optional) – Pass [True](#), if private chats with bots can be chosen.
- **allow_group_chats** ([bool](#), optional) – Pass [True](#), if group and supergroup chats can be chosen.
- **allow_channel_chats** ([bool](#), optional) – Pass [True](#), if channel chats can be chosen.

query

Optional. The default inline query to be inserted in the input field. If left empty, only the bot’s username will be inserted.

Type

[str](#)

allow_user_chats

Optional. [True](#), if private chats with users can be chosen.

Type

[bool](#)

allow_bot_chats

Optional. [True](#), if private chats with bots can be chosen.

Type

[bool](#)

allow_group_chats

Optional. [True](#), if group and supergroup chats can be chosen.

Type

[bool](#)

allow_channel_chats

Optional. `True`, if channel chats can be chosen.

Type

`bool`

TelegramObject

class telegram.TelegramObject(*, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: `object`

Base class for most Telegram objects.

Objects of this type are subscriptable with strings. See `__getitem__()` for more details. The `pickle` and `deepcopy()` behavior of objects of this type are defined by `__getstate__()`, `__setstate__()` and `__deepcopy__()`.

Tip: Objects of this type can be serialized via Python’s `pickle` module and pickled objects from one version of PTB are usually loadable in future versions. However, we can not guarantee that this compatibility will always be provided. At least a manual one-time conversion of the data may be needed on major updates of the library.

Changed in version 20.0:

- Removed argument and attribute `bot` for several subclasses. Use `set_bot()` and `get_bot()` instead.
- Removed the possibility to pass arbitrary keyword arguments for several subclasses.
- String representations objects of this type was overhauled. See `__repr__()` for details. As this class doesn’t implement `object.__str__()`, the default implementation will be used, which is equivalent to `__repr__()`.
- Objects of this class (or subclasses) are now immutable. This means that you can’t set or delete attributes anymore. Moreover, attributes that were formerly of type `list` are now of type `tuple`.

Parameters

api_kwargs (Dict[str, any], optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments. Can be used to store data for which there are no dedicated attributes. These arguments are also considered by `to_dict()` and `to_json()`, i.e. when passing objects to Telegram. Passing them to Telegram is however not guaranteed to work for all kinds of objects, e.g. this will fail for objects that can not directly be JSON serialized.

New in version 20.0.

api_kwargs

Optional. Arbitrary keyword arguments. Used to store data for which there are no dedicated attributes. These arguments are also considered by `to_dict()` and `to_json()`, i.e. when passing objects to Telegram. Passing them to Telegram is however not guaranteed to work for all kinds of objects, e.g. this will fail for objects that can not directly be JSON serialized.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`types.MappingProxyType [str, any]`

__deepcopy__ (memodict)

Customizes how `copy.deepcopy()` processes objects of this type. The only difference to the default implementation is that the `telegram.Bot` instance set via `set_bot()` (if any) is not copied, but shared between the original and the copy, i.e.:

```
assert telegram_object.get_bot() is copy.deepcopy(telegram_object).get_bot()
```

Parameters

memodict (*dict*) – A dictionary that maps objects to their copies.

Returns

The copied object.

Return type

telegram.TelegramObject

__delattr__ (*key*)

Overrides `object.__delattr__()` to prevent the deletion of attributes.

Raises

AttributeError –

__eq__ (*other*)

Compares this object with *other* in terms of equality. If this object and *other* are *not* objects of the same class, this comparison will fall back to Python's default implementation of `object.__eq__()`. Otherwise, both objects may be compared in terms of equality, if the corresponding subclass of *TelegramObject* has defined a set of attributes to compare and the objects are considered to be equal, if all of these attributes are equal. If the subclass has not defined a set of attributes to compare, a warning will be issued.

Tip: If instances of a class in the *telegram* module are comparable in terms of equality, the documentation of the class will state the attributes that will be used for this comparison.

Parameters

other (*object*) – The object to compare with.

Returns

bool

__getitem__ (*item*)

Objects of this type are subscriptable with strings, where `telegram_object["attribute_name"]` is equivalent to `telegram_object.attribute_name`.

Tip: This is useful for dynamic attribute lookup, i.e. `telegram_object[arg]` where the value of `arg` is determined at runtime. In all other cases, it's recommended to use the dot notation instead, i.e. `telegram_object.attribute_name`.

Changed in version 20.0: `telegram_object['from']` will look up the key `from_user`. This is to account for special cases like *Message.from_user* that deviate from the official Bot API.

Parameters

item (*str*) – The name of the attribute to look up.

Returns

object

Raises

KeyError – If the object does not have an attribute with the appropriate name.

__getstate__ ()

Overrides `object.__getstate__()` to customize the pickling process of objects of this type. The returned state does *not* contain the *telegram.Bot* instance set with `set_bot()` (if any), as it can't be pickled.

Returns

The state of the object.

Return type

state (Dict[str, object])

__hash__()

Builds a hash value for this object such that the hash of two objects is equal if and only if the objects are equal in terms of `__eq__()`.

Returns

int

__repr__()

Gives a string representation of this object in the form `ClassName(attr_1=value_1, attr_2=value_2, ...)`, where attributes are omitted if they have the value `None` or are empty instances of `collections.abc.Sized` (e.g. `list`, `dict`, `set`, `str`, etc.).

As this class doesn't implement `object.__str__()`, the default implementation will be used, which is equivalent to `__repr__()`.

Returns

str

__setattr__(key, value)

Overrides `object.__setattr__()` to prevent the overriding of attributes.

Raises

AttributeError –

__setstate__(state)

Overrides `object.__setstate__()` to customize the unpickling process of objects of this type. Modifies the object in-place.

If any data was stored in the `api_kwargs` of the pickled object, this method checks if the class now has dedicated attributes for those keys and moves the values from `api_kwargs` to the dedicated attributes. This can happen, if serialized data is loaded with a new version of this library, where the new version was updated to account for updates of the Telegram Bot API.

If on the contrary an attribute was removed from the class, the value is not discarded but made available via `api_kwargs`.

Parameters

state (dict) – The data to set as attributes of this object.

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

Converts JSON data to a Telegram object.

Parameters

- **data** (Dict[str, ...]) – The JSON data.
- **bot** (`telegram.Bot`) – The bot associated with this object.

Returns

The Telegram object.

classmethod de_list(data, bot)

Converts a list of JSON objects to a tuple of Telegram objects.

Changed in version 20.0:

- Returns a tuple instead of a list.
- Filters out any `None` values.

Parameters

- **data** (List[Dict[str, ...]]) – The JSON data.
- **bot** ([telegram.Bot](#)) – The bot associated with these objects.

Returns

A tuple of Telegram objects.

get_bot()

Returns the [telegram.Bot](#) instance associated with this object.

See also:

[set_bot\(\)](#)

Raises

RuntimeError – If no [telegram.Bot](#) instance was set for this object.

set_bot(bot)

Sets the [telegram.Bot](#) instance associated with this object.

See also:

[get_bot\(\)](#)

Parameters

bot ([telegram.Bot](#) | None) – The bot instance.

to_dict(recursive=True)

Gives representation of object as [dict](#).

Changed in version 20.0:

- Now includes all entries of [api_kwargs](#).
- Attributes whose values are empty sequences are no longer included.

Parameters

recursive (bool, optional) – If [True](#), will convert any TelegramObjects (if found) in the attributes to a dictionary. Else, preserves it as an object itself. Defaults to [True](#).

New in version 20.0.

Returns

[dict](#)

to_json()

Gives a JSON representation of object.

Changed in version 20.0: Now includes all entries of [api_kwargs](#).

Returns

[str](#)

Update

```
class telegram.Update(update_id, message=None, edited_message=None, channel_post=None,
    edited_channel_post=None, inline_query=None, chosen_inline_result=None,
    callback_query=None, shipping_query=None, pre_checkout_query=None,
    poll=None, poll_answer=None, my_chat_member=None, chat_member=None,
    chat_join_request=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents an incoming update.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `update_id` is equal.

Note: At most one of the optional parameters can be present in any given update.

See also:

[Your First Bot](#)

Parameters

- **update_id** ([int](#)) – The update’s unique identifier. Update identifiers start from a certain positive number and increase sequentially. This ID becomes especially handy if you’re using Webhooks, since it allows you to ignore repeated updates or to restore the correct update sequence, should they get out of order. If there are no new updates for at least a week, then identifier of the next update will be chosen randomly instead of sequentially.
- **message** ([telegram.Message](#), optional) – New incoming message of any kind - text, photo, sticker, etc.
- **edited_message** ([telegram.Message](#), optional) – New version of a message that is known to the bot and was edited.
- **channel_post** ([telegram.Message](#), optional) – New incoming channel post of any kind - text, photo, sticker, etc.
- **edited_channel_post** ([telegram.Message](#), optional) – New version of a channel post that is known to the bot and was edited.
- **inline_query** ([telegram.InlineQuery](#), optional) – New incoming inline query.
- **chosen_inline_result** ([telegram.ChosenInlineResult](#), optional) – The result of an inline query that was chosen by a user and sent to their chat partner.
- **callback_query** ([telegram.CallbackQuery](#), optional) – New incoming callback query.
- **shipping_query** ([telegram.ShippingQuery](#), optional) – New incoming shipping query. Only for invoices with flexible price.
- **pre_checkout_query** ([telegram.PreCheckoutQuery](#), optional) – New incoming pre-checkout query. Contains full information about checkout.
- **poll** ([telegram.Poll](#), optional) – New poll state. Bots receive only updates about stopped polls and polls, which are sent by the bot.
- **poll_answer** ([telegram.PollAnswer](#), optional) – A user changed their answer in a non-anonymous poll. Bots receive new votes only in polls that were sent by the bot itself.
- **my_chat_member** ([telegram.ChatMemberUpdated](#), optional) – The bot’s chat member status was updated in a chat. For private chats, this update is received only when the bot is blocked or unblocked by the user.

New in version 13.4.

- **chat_member** (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated*, optional) – A chat member’s status was updated in a chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat and must explicitly specify *CHAT_MEMBER* in the list of *telegram.ext.Application.run_polling.allowed_updates* to receive these updates (see *telegram.Bot.get_updates()*, *telegram.Bot.set_webhook()*, *telegram.ext.Application.run_polling()* and *telegram.ext.Application.run_webhook()*).

New in version 13.4.

- **chat_join_request** (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest*, optional) – A request to join the chat has been sent. The bot must have the *telegram.ChatPermissions.can_invite_users* administrator right in the chat to receive these updates.

New in version 13.8.

update_id

The update’s unique identifier. Update identifiers start from a certain positive number and increase sequentially. This ID becomes especially handy if you’re using Webhooks, since it allows you to ignore repeated updates or to restore the correct update sequence, should they get out of order. If there are no new updates for at least a week, then identifier of the next update will be chosen randomly instead of sequentially.

Type

int

message

Optional. New incoming message of any kind - text, photo, sticker, etc.

Type

telegram.Message

edited_message

Optional. New version of a message that is known to the bot and was edited.

Type

telegram.Message

channel_post

Optional. New incoming channel post of any kind - text, photo, sticker, etc.

Type

telegram.Message

edited_channel_post

Optional. New version of a channel post that is known to the bot and was edited.

Type

telegram.Message

inline_query

Optional. New incoming inline query.

Type

telegram.InlineQuery

chosen_inline_result

Optional. The result of an inline query that was chosen by a user and sent to their chat partner.

Type

telegram.ChosenInlineResult

callback_query

Optional. New incoming callback query.

Examples

Arbitrary Callback Data Bot

Type

telegram.CallbackQuery

shipping_query

Optional. New incoming shipping query. Only for invoices with flexible price.

Type

telegram.ShippingQuery

pre_checkout_query

Optional. New incoming pre-checkout query. Contains full information about checkout.

Type

telegram.PreCheckoutQuery

poll

Optional. New poll state. Bots receive only updates about stopped polls and polls, which are sent by the bot.

Type

telegram.Poll

poll_answer

Optional. A user changed their answer in a non-anonymous poll. Bots receive new votes only in polls that were sent by the bot itself.

Type

telegram.PollAnswer

my_chat_member

Optional. The bot's chat member status was updated in a chat. For private chats, this update is received only when the bot is blocked or unblocked by the user.

New in version 13.4.

Type

telegram.ChatMemberUpdated

chat_member

Optional. A chat member's status was updated in a chat. The bot must be an administrator in the chat and must explicitly specify `CHAT_MEMBER` in the list of *telegram.ext.Application.run_polling.allowed_updates* to receive these updates (see *telegram.Bot.get_updates()*, *telegram.Bot.set_webhook()*, *telegram.ext.Application.run_polling()* and *telegram.ext.Application.run_webhook()*).

New in version 13.4.

Type

telegram.ChatMemberUpdated

chat_join_request

Optional. A request to join the chat has been sent. The bot must have the *telegram.ChatPermissions.can_invite_users* administrator right in the chat to receive these updates.

New in version 13.8.

Type

telegram.ChatJoinRequest

```
ALL_TYPES = [<UpdateType.MESSAGE>, <UpdateType.EDITED_MESSAGE>,
<UpdateType.CHANNEL_POST>, <UpdateType.EDITED_CHANNEL_POST>,
<UpdateType.INLINE_QUERY>, <UpdateType.CHOSEN_INLINE_RESULT>,
<UpdateType.CALLBACK_QUERY>, <UpdateType.SHIPPING_QUERY>,
<UpdateType.PRE_CHECKOUT_QUERY>, <UpdateType.POLL>, <UpdateType.POLL_ANSWER>,
<UpdateType.MY_CHAT_MEMBER>, <UpdateType.CHAT_MEMBER>,
<UpdateType.CHAT_JOIN_REQUEST>]
```

A list of all available update types.

New in version 13.5.

Type

List[[str](#)]

CALLBACK_QUERY = 'callback_query'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.CALLBACK_QUERY](#)

New in version 13.5.

CHANNEL_POST = 'channel_post'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.CHANNEL_POST](#)

New in version 13.5.

CHAT_JOIN_REQUEST = 'chat_join_request'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.CHAT_JOIN_REQUEST](#)

New in version 13.8.

CHAT_MEMBER = 'chat_member'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.CHAT_MEMBER](#)

New in version 13.5.

CHOSEN_INLINE_RESULT = 'chosen_inline_result'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.CHOSEN_INLINE_RESULT](#)

New in version 13.5.

EDITED_CHANNEL_POST = 'edited_channel_post'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.EDITED_CHANNEL_POST](#)

New in version 13.5.

EDITED_MESSAGE = 'edited_message'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.EDITED_MESSAGE](#)

New in version 13.5.

INLINE_QUERY = 'inline_query'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.INLINE_QUERY](#)

New in version 13.5.

MESSAGE = 'message'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.MESSAGE](#)

New in version 13.5.

MY_CHAT_MEMBER = 'my_chat_member'

[telegram.constants.UpdateType.MY_CHAT_MEMBER](#)

New in version 13.5.

POLL = 'poll'

telegram.constants.UpdateType.POLL

New in version 13.5.

POLL_ANSWER = 'poll_answer'

telegram.constants.UpdateType.POLL_ANSWER

New in version 13.5.

PRE_CHECKOUT_QUERY = 'pre_checkout_query'

telegram.constants.UpdateType.PRE_CHECKOUT_QUERY

New in version 13.5.

SHIPPING_QUERY = 'shipping_query'

telegram.constants.UpdateType.SHIPPING_QUERY

New in version 13.5.

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()*.

property effective_chat

The chat that this update was sent in, no matter what kind of update this is. If no chat is associated with this update, this gives *None*. This is the case, if *inline_query*, *chosen_inline_result*, *callback_query* from inline messages, *shipping_query*, *pre_checkout_query*, *poll* or *poll_answer* is present.

Example

If *message* is present, this will give *telegram.Message.chat*.

Type

telegram.Chat

property effective_message

The message included in this update, no matter what kind of update this is. More precisely, this will be the message contained in *message*, *edited_message*, *channel_post*, *edited_channel_post* or *callback_query* (i.e. *telegram.CallbackQuery.message*) or *None*, if none of those are present.

Type

telegram.Message

property effective_user

The user that sent this update, no matter what kind of update this is. If no user is associated with this update, this gives *None*. This is the case if *channel_post*, *edited_channel_post* or *poll* is present.

Example

- If *message* is present, this will give *telegram.Message.from_user*.
 - If *poll_answer* is present, this will give *telegram.PollAnswer.user*.
-

Type

telegram.User

User

```
class telegram.User(id, first_name, is_bot, last_name=None, username=None, language_code=None,
                    can_join_groups=None, can_read_all_group_messages=None,
                    supports_inline_queries=None, is_premium=None,
                    added_to_attachment_menu=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a Telegram user or bot.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `id` is equal.

Available In

- `telegram.Bot.bot`
- `telegram.CallbackQuery.from_user`
- `telegram.ChatInviteLink.creator`
- `telegram.ChatJoinRequest.from_user`
- `telegram.ChatMember.user`
- `telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator.user`
- `telegram.ChatMemberBanned.user`
- `telegram.ChatMemberLeft.user`
- `telegram.ChatMemberMember.user`
- `telegram.ChatMemberOwner.user`
- `telegram.ChatMemberRestricted.user`
- `telegram.ChatMemberUpdated.from_user`
- `telegram.ChosenInlineResult.from_user`
- `telegram.GameHighScore.user`
- `telegram.InlineQuery.from_user`
- `telegram.Message.forward_from`
- `telegram.Message.from_user`
- `telegram.Message.left_chat_member`
- `telegram.Message.new_chat_members`
- `telegram.Message.via_bot`
- `telegram.MessageEntity.user`
- `telegram.PollAnswer.user`
- `telegram.PreCheckoutQuery.from_user`
- `telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered.traveler`
- `telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered.watcher`
- `telegram.ShippingQuery.from_user`
- `telegram.Update.effective_user`
- `telegram.VideoChatParticipantsInvited.users`

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_me()`

Changed in version 20.0: The following are now keyword-only arguments in Bot methods: `location`, `filename`, `venue`, `contact`, `{read, write, connect, pool}_timeout` `api_kwargs`. Use a named argument for those, and notice that some positional arguments changed position as a result.

Parameters

- **id** (`int`) – Unique identifier for this user or bot.
- **is_bot** (`bool`) – `True`, if this user is a bot.
- **first_name** (`str`) – User’s or bot’s first name.
- **last_name** (`str`, optional) – User’s or bot’s last name.
- **username** (`str`, optional) – User’s or bot’s username.
- **language_code** (`str`, optional) – IETF language tag of the user’s language.
- **can_join_groups** (`str`, optional) – `True`, if the bot can be invited to groups. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_me` requests.
- **can_read_all_group_messages** (`str`, optional) – `True`, if privacy mode is disabled for the bot. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_me` requests.
- **supports_inline_queries** (`str`, optional) – `True`, if the bot supports inline queries. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_me` requests.
- **is_premium** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if this user is a Telegram Premium user.

New in version 20.0.

- **added_to_attachment_menu** (`bool`, optional) – `True`, if this user added the bot to the attachment menu.

New in version 20.0.

id

Unique identifier for this user or bot.

Type

`int`

is_bot

`True`, if this user is a bot.

Type

`bool`

first_name

User’s or bot’s first name.

Type

`str`

last_name

Optional. User’s or bot’s last name.

Type

`str`

username

Optional. User's or bot's username.

Type

`str`

language_code

Optional. IETF language tag of the user's language.

Type

`str`

can_join_groups

Optional. `True`, if the bot can be invited to groups. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_me` requests.

Type

`str`

can_read_all_group_messages

Optional. `True`, if privacy mode is disabled for the bot. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_me` requests.

Type

`str`

supports_inline_queries

Optional. `True`, if the bot supports inline queries. Returned only in `telegram.Bot.get_me` requests.

Type

`str`

is_premium

Optional. `True`, if this user is a Telegram Premium user.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

added_to_attachment_menu

Optional. `True`, if this user added the bot to the attachment menu.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

async approve_join_request(*chat_id*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*,
connect_timeout=None, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.approve_chat_join_request(user_id=update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.approve_chat_join_request()`.

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

New in version 13.8.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

```
async copy_message(chat_id, message_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None,
                   disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                   allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None,
                   protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                   write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                   api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.copy_message(from_chat_id=update.effective_user.id, *args,
↳ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.copy_message()`.

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

`telegram.Message`

```
async decline_join_request(chat_id, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                           connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.decline_chat_join_request(user_id=update.effective_user.id, *args,
↳ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.decline_chat_join_request()`.

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

New in version 13.8.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

property full_name

Convenience property. The user's `first_name`, followed by (if available) `last_name`.

Type

`str`

```
async get_menu_button(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
                      pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.get_chat_menu_button(chat_id=update.effective_user.id, *args,
                               ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_chat_menu_button()`.

See also:

`set_menu_button()`

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, the current menu button is returned.

Return type

`telegram.MenuButton`

```
async get_profile_photos(offset=None, limit=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                         connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.get_user_profile_photos(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_user_profile_photos()`.

property link

Convenience property. If `username` is available, returns a t.me link of the user.

Type

`str`

```
mention_button(name=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
InlineKeyboardButton(text=name, url=f"tg://user?id={update.effective_user.id}"
                      ↪ ")
```

New in version 13.9.

Parameters

name (`str`) – The name used as a link for the user. Defaults to `full_name`.

Returns

`InlineButton` with url set to the user mention

Return type

`telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`

```
mention_html(name=None)
```

Parameters

name (`str`) – The name used as a link for the user. Defaults to `full_name`.

Returns

The inline mention for the user as HTML.

Return type`str``mention_markdown(name=None)`

Note: `'Markdown'` is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `mention_markdown_v2()` instead.

Parameters

name (`str`) – The name used as a link for the user. Defaults to `full_name`.

Returns

The inline mention for the user as markdown (version 1).

Return type`str``mention_markdown_v2(name=None)`**Parameters**

name (`str`) – The name used as a link for the user. Defaults to `full_name`.

Returns

The inline mention for the user as markdown (version 2).

Return type`str`**property name**

Convenience property. If available, returns the user's `username` prefixed with "@". If `username` is not available, returns `full_name`.

Type`str`

`async pin_message(message_id, disable_notification=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Shortcut for:

`await bot.pin_chat_message(chat_id=update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.pin_chat_message()`.

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type`bool`

`async send_action(action, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)`

Alias for `send_chat_action`

```
async send_animation(animation, duration=None, width=None, height=None, thumb=None,
                    caption=None, parse_mode=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
                    thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_animation(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_animation\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_audio(audio, duration=None, performer=None, title=None, caption=None,
                disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                parse_mode=None, thumb=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_audio(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_audio\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_chat_action(action, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                      write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                      api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_chat_action(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_chat_action\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success.

Return type

`True`

```
async send_contact(phone_number=None, first_name=None, last_name=None,
                    disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                    vcard=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                    message_thread_id=None, *, contact=None, read_timeout=None,
                    write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_contact(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_contact\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_copy(from_chat_id, message_id, caption=None, parse_mode=None,
                 caption_entities=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, reply_markup=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.copy_message(chat_id=update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.copy_message\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_dice(disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                emoji=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_dice(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_dice\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_document(document, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
                    thumb=None, disable_content_type_detection=None,
                    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *,
                    filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_document(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_document\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_game(game_short_name, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_game(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_game\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

async `send_invoice`(*title, description, payload, provider_token, currency, prices, start_parameter=None, photo_url=None, photo_size=None, photo_width=None, photo_height=None, need_name=None, need_phone_number=None, need_email=None, need_shipping_address=None, is_flexible=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, provider_data=None, send_phone_number_to_provider=None, send_email_to_provider=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, max_tip_amount=None, suggested_tip_amounts=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_invoice(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_invoice\(\)`](#).

Warning: As of API 5.2 `start_parameter` is an optional argument and therefore the order of the arguments had to be changed. Use keyword arguments to make sure that the arguments are passed correctly.

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Changed in version 13.5: As of Bot API 5.2, the parameter `start_parameter` is optional.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

async `send_location`(*latitude=None, longitude=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, live_period=None, horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None, proximity_alert_radius=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, location=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_location(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_location\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_media_group(media, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                       allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                       message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                       connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None,
                       caption=None, parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_media_group(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_media_group\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [`User.id`](#) coincides with the [`Chat.id`](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

] On success, a tuple of [`Message`](#) instances that were sent is returned.

Return type

Tuple[[`telegram.Message`](#)]

```
async send_message(text, parse_mode=None, disable_web_page_preview=None,
                   disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                   allow_sending_without_reply=None, entities=None, protect_content=None,
                   message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
                   connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_message(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_message\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [`User.id`](#) coincides with the [`Chat.id`](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_photo(photo, caption=None, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                 reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                 caption_entities=None, protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None,
                 has_spoiler=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```


Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_photo(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_photo\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [`User.id`](#) coincides with the [`Chat.id`](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_poll(question, options, is_anonymous=None, type=None, allows_multiple_answers=None,
                correct_option_id=None, is_closed=None, disable_notification=None,
                reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, explanation=None,
                explanation_parse_mode=None, open_period=None, close_date=None,
                allow_sending_without_reply=None, explanation_entities=None,
                protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, read_timeout=None,
                write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_poll(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_poll\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [`User.id`](#) coincides with the [`Chat.id`](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_sticker(sticker, disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None,
                  reply_markup=None, allow_sending_without_reply=None,
                  protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, emoji=None, *,
                  read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
                  pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_sticker(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_sticker\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [`User.id`](#) coincides with the [`Chat.id`](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_venue(latitude=None, longitude=None, title=None, address=None, foursquare_id=None,
                 disable_notification=None, reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None,
                 foursquare_type=None, google_place_id=None, google_place_type=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
                 message_thread_id=None, *, venue=None, read_timeout=None,
                 write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None,
                 api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_venue(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_venue\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [`User.id`](#) coincides with the [`Chat.id`](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_video(video, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
                 reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, width=None, height=None,
                 parse_mode=None, supports_streaming=None, thumb=None,
                 allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
                 protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, has_spoiler=None,
                 thumbnail=None, *, filename=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20,
                 connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_video(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [`telegram.Bot.send_video\(\)`](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [`User.id`](#) coincides with the [`Chat.id`](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[`telegram.Message`](#)

```
async send_video_note(video_note, duration=None, length=None, disable_notification=None,
    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, thumb=None,
    allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None,
    message_thread_id=None, thumbnail=None, *, filename=None,
    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_video_note(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_video_note\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async send_voice(voice, duration=None, caption=None, disable_notification=None,
    reply_to_message_id=None, reply_markup=None, parse_mode=None,
    allow_sending_without_reply=None, caption_entities=None,
    protect_content=None, message_thread_id=None, *, filename=None,
    read_timeout=None, write_timeout=20, connect_timeout=None,
    pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.send_voice(update.effective_user.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.send_voice\(\)](#).

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that [User.id](#) coincides with the [Chat.id](#) of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, instance representing the message posted.

Return type

[telegram.Message](#)

```
async set_menu_button(menu_button=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,
    connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.set_chat_menu_button(chat_id=update.effective_chat.id, *args,
    ↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.set_chat_menu_button\(\)](#).

See also:

[get_menu_button\(\)](#)

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async unpin_all_messages(**, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unpin_all_chat_messages(chat_id=update.effective_user.id, *args,  
↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.unpin_all_chat_messages()`.

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

async unpin_message(*message_id=None, *, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.unpin_chat_message(chat_id=update.effective_user.id, *args,  
↪ **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.unpin_chat_message()`.

Note: This shortcuts build on the assumption that `User.id` coincides with the `Chat.id` of the private chat with the user. This has been the case so far, but Telegram does not guarantee that this stays this way.

Returns

On success, `True` is returned.

Return type

`bool`

UserProfilePhotos

class telegram.**UserProfilePhotos**(*total_count*, *photos*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a user's profile pictures.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *total_count* and *photos* are equal.

Returned In

[telegram.Bot.get_user_profile_photos\(\)](#)

Parameters

- **total_count** ([int](#)) – Total number of profile pictures the target user has.
- **photos** (Sequence[Sequence[[telegram.PhotoSize](#)]]) – Requested profile pictures (in up to 4 sizes each).

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

total_count

Total number of profile pictures.

Type

[int](#)

photos

Requested profile pictures (in up to 4 sizes each).

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[Tuple[[telegram.PhotoSize](#)]]

classmethod **de_json**(*data*, *bot*)

See [telegram.TelegramObject.de_json\(\)](#).

UserShared

class telegram.**UserShared**(*request_id*, *user_id*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object contains information about the user whose identifier was shared with the bot using a [telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestUser](#) button.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *request_id* and *user_id* are equal.

Available In

[telegram.Message.user_shared](#)

New in version 20.1.

Parameters

- **request_id** ([int](#)) – Identifier of the request.

- **user_id** ([int](#)) – Identifier of the shared user. This number may be greater than 32 bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it is smaller than 52 bits, so a signed 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier.

request_id

Identifier of the request.

Type

[int](#)

user_id

Identifier of the shared user. This number may be greater than 32 bits and some programming languages may have difficulty/silent defects in interpreting it. But it is smaller than 52 bits, so a signed 64-bit integer or double-precision float type are safe for storing this identifier.

Type

[int](#)

Venue

```
class telegram.Venue(location, title, address, foursquare_id=None, foursquare_type=None,
                     google_place_id=None, google_place_type=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a venue.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [location](#) and [title](#) are equal.

Note: Foursquare details and Google Place details are mutually exclusive. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Use In

[telegram.Bot.send_venue\(\)](#)

Available In

[telegram.Message.venue](#)

Parameters

- **location** ([telegram.Location](#)) – Venue location.
- **title** ([str](#)) – Name of the venue.
- **address** ([str](#)) – Address of the venue.
- **foursquare_id** ([str](#), optional) – Foursquare identifier of the venue.
- **foursquare_type** ([str](#), optional) – Foursquare type of the venue. (For example, “arts_entertainment/default”, “arts_entertainment/aquarium” or “food/icecream”.)
- **google_place_id** ([str](#), optional) – Google Places identifier of the venue.
- **google_place_type** ([str](#), optional) – Google Places type of the venue. (See [supported types](#).)

location

Venue location.

Type

`telegram.Location`

title

Name of the venue.

Type

`str`

address

Address of the venue.

Type

`str`

foursquare_id

Optional. Foursquare identifier of the venue.

Type

`str`

foursquare_type

Optional. Foursquare type of the venue. (For example, “arts_entertainment/default”, “arts_entertainment/aquarium” or “food/icecream”).

Type

`str`

google_place_id

Optional. Google Places identifier of the venue.

Type

`str`

google_place_type

Optional. Google Places type of the venue. (See [supported types](#).)

Type

`str`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

Video

```
class telegram.Video(file_id, file_unique_id, width, height, duration, thumb=None, mime_type=None,
                    file_size=None, file_name=None, thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a video file.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `file_unique_id` is equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.get_file()`
- `telegram.Bot.send_video()`

Available In*telegram.Message.video*

Parameters

- **file_id** (*str*) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** (*str*) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **width** (*int*) – Video width as defined by sender.
- **height** (*int*) – Video height as defined by sender.
- **duration** (*int*) – Duration of the video in seconds as defined by sender.
- **thumb** (*telegram.PhotoSize*, optional) – Video thumbnail.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail*.

- **file_name** (*str*, optional) – Original filename as defined by sender.
- **mime_type** (*str*, optional) – MIME type of a file as defined by sender.
- **file_size** (*int*, optional) – File size in bytes.
- **thumbnail** (*telegram.PhotoSize*, optional) – Video thumbnail.

New in version 20.2.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type*str***file_unique_id**

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type*str***width**

Video width as defined by sender.

Type*int***height**

Video height as defined by sender.

Type*int***duration**

Duration of the video in seconds as defined by sender.

Type*int*

file_name

Optional. Original filename as defined by sender.

Type

`str`

mime_type

Optional. MIME type of a file as defined by sender.

Type

`str`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

thumbnail

Optional. Video thumbnail.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

async get_file(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns

`telegram.File`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail as defined by sender.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

VideoChatEnded

class telegram.VideoChatEnded(duration, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a service message about a video chat ended in the chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `duration` are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Message.video_chat_ended`

New in version 13.4.

Changed in version 20.0: This class was renamed from `VoiceChatEnded` in accordance to Bot API 6.0.

Parameters

duration (`int`) – Voice chat duration in seconds.

duration

Voice chat duration in seconds.

Type

`int`

VideoChatParticipantsInvited

class telegram.VideoChatParticipantsInvited(*users*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a service message about new members invited to a video chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `users` are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Message.video_chat_participants_invited`

New in version 13.4.

Changed in version 20.0: This class was renamed from `VoiceChatParticipantsInvited` in accordance to Bot API 6.0.

Parameters

users (Sequence[`telegram.User`]) – New members that were invited to the video chat.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

users

New members that were invited to the video chat.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[`telegram.User`]

classmethod `de_json`(*data*, *bot*)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

VideoChatScheduled

class telegram.VideoChatScheduled(*start_date*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a service message about a video chat scheduled in the chat.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `start_date` are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Message.video_chat_scheduled`

Changed in version 20.0: This class was renamed from `VoiceChatScheduled` in accordance to Bot API 6.0.

Parameters

start_date (`datetime.datetime`) – Point in time (Unix timestamp) when the video chat is supposed to be started by a chat administrator

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

start_date

Point in time (Unix timestamp) when the video chat is supposed to be started by a chat administrator

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

VideoChatStarted

class `telegram.VideoChatStarted(*, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a service message about a video chat started in the chat. Currently holds no information.

Available In

`telegram.Message.video_chat_started`

New in version 13.4.

Changed in version 20.0: This class was renamed from `VoiceChatStarted` in accordance to Bot API 6.0.

VideoNote

class `telegram.VideoNote(file_id, file_unique_id, length, duration, thumb=None, file_size=None, thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a video message (available in Telegram apps as of v.4.0).

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `file_unique_id` is equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.get_file()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_video_note()`
-

Available In

`telegram.Message.video_note`

Parameters

- **file_id** (`str`) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **length** (`int`) – Video width and height (diameter of the video message) as defined by sender.
- **duration** (`int`) – Duration of the video in seconds as defined by sender.
- **thumb** (`telegram.PhotoSize`, optional) – Video thumbnail.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **file_size** (`int`, optional) – File size in bytes.
- **thumbnail** (`telegram.PhotoSize`, optional) – Video thumbnail.

New in version 20.2.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

length

Video width and height (diameter of the video message) as defined by sender.

Type

`int`

duration

Duration of the video in seconds as defined by sender.

Type

`int`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

thumbnail

Optional. Video thumbnail.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

```
async get_file(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,  
               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns

`telegram.File`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail as defined by sender.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

Voice

```
class telegram.Voice(file_id, file_unique_id, duration, mime_type=None, file_size=None, *,  
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a voice note.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `file_unique_id` is equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.get_file()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`
-

Available In

`telegram.Message.voice`

Parameters

- **file_id** (`str`) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **duration** (`int`) – Duration of the audio in seconds as defined by sender.
- **mime_type** (`str`, optional) – MIME type of the file as defined by sender.
- **file_size** (`int`, optional) – File size in bytes.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

duration

Duration of the audio in seconds as defined by sender.

Type

`int`

mime_type

Optional. MIME type of the file as defined by sender.

Type

`str`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

async `get_file`(*, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns

`telegram.File`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

WebAppData

class `telegram.WebAppData`(*data*, *button_text*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Contains data sent from a [Web App](#) to the bot.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *data* and *button_text* are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Message.web_app_data`

Examples

Webapp Bot

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **data** (`str`) – The data. Be aware that a bad client can send arbitrary data in this field.

- **button_text** (`str`) – Text of the `web_app` keyboard button, from which the Web App was opened.

data

The data. Be aware that a bad client can send arbitrary data in this field.

Type

`str`

button_text

Text of the `web_app` keyboard button, from which the Web App was opened.

Warning: Be aware that a bad client can send arbitrary data in this field.

Type

`str`

WebAppInfo

class telegram.**WebAppInfo**(*url*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object contains information about a [Web App](#).

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `url` are equal.

Available In

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton.web_app`
 - `telegram.KeyboardButton.web_app`
 - `telegram.MenuButtonWebApp.web_app`
-

Examples

Webapp Bot

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

url (`str`) – An HTTPS URL of a Web App to be opened with additional data as specified in [Initializing Web Apps](#).

url

An HTTPS URL of a Web App to be opened with additional data as specified in [Initializing Web Apps](#).

Type

`str`

WebhookInfo

```
class telegram.WebhookInfo(url, has_custom_certificate, pending_update_count, last_error_date=None,
                           last_error_message=None, max_connections=None, allowed_updates=None,
                           ip_address=None, last_synchronization_error_date=None, *,
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a Telegram WebhookInfo.

Contains information about the current status of a webhook.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [url](#), [has_custom_certificate](#), [pending_update_count](#), [ip_address](#), [last_error_date](#), [last_error_message](#), [max_connections](#), [allowed_updates](#) and [last_synchronization_error_date](#) are equal.

Returned In

[telegram.Bot.get_webhook_info\(\)](#)

Changed in version 20.0: [last_synchronization_error_date](#) is considered as well when comparing objects of this type in terms of equality.

Parameters

- **url** ([str](#)) – Webhook URL, may be empty if webhook is not set up.
- **has_custom_certificate** ([bool](#)) – [True](#), if a custom certificate was provided for webhook certificate checks.
- **pending_update_count** ([int](#)) – Number of updates awaiting delivery.
- **ip_address** ([str](#), optional) – Currently used webhook IP address.
- **last_error_date** ([datetime.datetime](#)) – Optional. Datetime for the most recent error that happened when trying to deliver an update via webhook.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless [telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo](#) is used.

- **last_error_message** ([str](#), optional) – Error message in human-readable format for the most recent error that happened when trying to deliver an update via webhook.
- **max_connections** ([int](#), optional) – Maximum allowed number of simultaneous HTTPS connections to the webhook for update delivery.
- **allowed_updates** ([Sequence\[str\]](#), optional) – A list of update types the bot is subscribed to. Defaults to all update types, except [telegram.Update.chat_member](#).

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **last_synchronization_error_date** ([datetime.datetime](#), optional) – Datetime of the most recent error that happened when trying to synchronize available updates with Telegram datacenters.

New in version 20.0.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless [telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo](#) is used.

url

Webhook URL, may be empty if webhook is not set up.

Type`str`**has_custom_certificate**

`True`, if a custom certificate was provided for webhook certificate checks.

Type`bool`**pending_update_count**

Number of updates awaiting delivery.

Type`int`**ip_address**

Optional. Currently used webhook IP address.

Type`str`**last_error_date**

Optional. Datetime for the most recent error that happened when trying to deliver an update via webhook.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type`datetime.datetime`**last_error_message**

Optional. Error message in human-readable format for the most recent error that happened when trying to deliver an update via webhook.

Type`str`**max_connections**

Optional. Maximum allowed number of simultaneous HTTPS connections to the webhook for update delivery.

Type`int`**allowed_updates**

Optional. A list of update types the bot is subscribed to. Defaults to all update types, except `telegram.Update.chat_member`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type`Tuple[str]`**last_synchronization_error_date**

Datetime of the most recent error that happened when trying to synchronize available updates with Telegram datacenters.

New in version 20.0.

Changed in version 20.3: The default timezone of the bot is used for localization, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Type`datetime.datetime`, optional**classmethod** `de_json(data, bot)`See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.**WriteAccessAllowed****class** `telegram.WriteAccessAllowed(web_app_name=None, *, api_kwargs=None)`Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a service message about a user allowing a bot to write messages after adding the bot to the attachment menu or launching a Web App from a link.

Available In`telegram.Message.write_access_allowed`

New in version 20.0.

Parameters**web_app_name** (`str`, optional) – Name of the Web App which was launched from a link.

New in version 20.3.

web_app_name

Optional. Name of the Web App which was launched from a link.

New in version 20.3.

Type`str`**Stickers****MaskPosition****class** `telegram.MaskPosition(point, x_shift, y_shift, scale, *, api_kwargs=None)`Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object describes the position on faces where a mask should be placed by default.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `point`, `x_shift`, `y_shift` and, `scale` are equal.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.add_sticker_to_set()`
 - `telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()`
 - `telegram.Bot.set_sticker_mask_position()`
-

Available In`telegram.Sticker.mask_position`

Parameters

- **point** (`str`) – The part of the face relative to which the mask should be placed. One of `FOREHEAD`, `EYES`, `MOUTH`, or `CHIN`.
- **x_shift** (`float`) – Shift by X-axis measured in widths of the mask scaled to the face size, from left to right. For example, choosing `-1.0` will place mask just to the left of the default mask position.
- **y_shift** (`float`) – Shift by Y-axis measured in heights of the mask scaled to the face size, from top to bottom. For example, `1.0` will place the mask just below the default mask position.
- **scale** (`float`) – Mask scaling coefficient. For example, `2.0` means double size.

point

The part of the face relative to which the mask should be placed. One of `FOREHEAD`, `EYES`, `MOUTH`, or `CHIN`.

Type

`str`

x_shift

Shift by X-axis measured in widths of the mask scaled to the face size, from left to right. For example, choosing `-1.0` will place mask just to the left of the default mask position.

Type

`float`

y_shift

Shift by Y-axis measured in heights of the mask scaled to the face size, from top to bottom. For example, `1.0` will place the mask just below the default mask position.

Type

`float`

scale

Mask scaling coefficient. For example, `2.0` means double size.

Type

`float`

`CHIN = 'chin'`

`telegram.constants.MaskPosition.CHIN`

`EYES = 'eyes'`

`telegram.constants.MaskPosition.EYES`

`FOREHEAD = 'forehead'`

`telegram.constants.MaskPosition.FOREHEAD`

`MOUTH = 'mouth'`

`telegram.constants.MaskPosition.MOUTH`

Sticker

```
class telegram.Sticker(file_id, file_unique_id, width, height, is_animated, is_video, type, thumb=None,
                       emoji=None, file_size=None, set_name=None, mask_position=None,
                       premium_animation=None, custom_emoji_id=None, thumbnail=None,
                       needs_repainting=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a sticker.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `file_unique_id` is equal.

Note: As of v13.11 `is_video` is a required argument and therefore the order of the arguments had to be changed. Use keyword arguments to make sure that the arguments are passed correctly.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.get_file()`
 - `telegram.Bot.send_sticker()`
-

Available In

- `telegram.Message.sticker`
 - `telegram.StickerSet.stickers`
-

Parameters

- **file_id** (`str`) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **width** (`int`) – Sticker width.
- **height** (`int`) – Sticker height.
- **is_animated** (`bool`) – `True`, if the sticker is animated.
- **is_video** (`bool`) – `True`, if the sticker is a video sticker.

New in version 13.11.

- **type** (`str`) – Type of the sticker. Currently one of `REGULAR`, `MASK`, `CUSTOM_EMOJI`. The type of the sticker is independent from its format, which is determined by the fields `is_animated` and `is_video`.

New in version 20.0.

- **thumb** (`telegram.PhotoSize`, optional) – Sticker thumbnail in the `.WEBP` or `.JPG` format.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

- **emoji** (`str`, optional) – Emoji associated with the sticker
- **set_name** (`str`, optional) – Name of the sticker set to which the sticker belongs.
- **mask_position** (`telegram.MaskPosition`, optional) – For mask stickers, the position where the mask should be placed.
- **file_size** (`int`, optional) – File size in bytes.
- **premium_animation** (`telegram.File`, optional) – For premium regular stickers, premium animation for the sticker.

New in version 20.0.

- **custom_emoji_id** (`str`, optional) – For custom emoji stickers, unique identifier of the custom emoji.

New in version 20.0.

- **thumbnail** (*telegram.PhotoSize*, optional) – Sticker thumbnail in the .WEBP or .JPG format.

New in version 20.2.

- **needs_repainting** (*bool*, optional) – *True*, if the sticker must be repainted to a text color in messages, the color of the Telegram Premium badge in emoji status, white color on chat photos, or another appropriate color in other places.

New in version 20.2.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

str

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

str

width

Sticker width.

Type

int

height

Sticker height.

Type

int

is_animated

True, if the sticker is animated.

Type

bool

is_video

True, if the sticker is a video sticker.

New in version 13.11.

Type

bool

type

Type of the sticker. Currently one of *REGULAR*, *MASK*, *CUSTOM_EMOJI*. The type of the sticker is independent from its format, which is determined by the fields *is_animated* and *is_video*.

New in version 20.0.

Type

str

emoji

Optional. Emoji associated with the sticker.

Type

str

set_name

Optional. Name of the sticker set to which the sticker belongs.

Type

`str`

mask_position

Optional. For mask stickers, the position where the mask should be placed.

Type

`telegram.MaskPosition`

file_size

Optional. File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

premium_animation

Optional. For premium regular stickers, premium animation for the sticker.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`telegram.File`

custom_emoji_id

Optional. For custom emoji stickers, unique identifier of the custom emoji.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`str`

thumbnail

Optional. Sticker thumbnail in the `.WEBP` or `.JPG` format.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

needs_repainting

Optional. `True`, if the sticker must be repainted to a text color in messages, the color of the Telegram Premium badge in emoji status, white color on chat photos, or another appropriate color in other places.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`bool`

CUSTOM_EMOJI = `'custom_emoji'`

`telegram.constants.StickerType.CUSTOM_EMOJI`

MASK = `'mask'`

`telegram.constants.StickerType.MASK`

REGULAR = `'regular'`

`telegram.constants.StickerType.REGULAR`

classmethod de_json(*data*, *bot*)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

```
async get_file(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Convenience wrapper over `telegram.Bot.get_file()`

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.get_file()`.

Returns

`telegram.File`

Raises

`telegram.error.TelegramError` –

property thumb

Optional. Thumbnail as defined by sender.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

StickerSet

```
class telegram.StickerSet(name, title, is_animated, stickers, is_video, sticker_type, thumb=None,
                          thumbnail=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a sticker set.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `name` is equal.

Note: As of v13.11 `is_video` is a required argument and therefore the order of the arguments had to be changed. Use keyword arguments to make sure that the arguments are passed correctly.

Returned In

`telegram.Bot.get_sticker_set()`

Changed in version 20.0: The parameter `contains_masks` has been removed. Use `sticker_type` instead.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Sticker set name.
- **title** (`str`) – Sticker set title.
- **is_animated** (`bool`) – `True`, if the sticker set contains animated stickers.
- **is_video** (`bool`) – `True`, if the sticker set contains video stickers.

New in version 13.11.

- **stickers** (Sequence[`telegram.Sticker`]) – List of all set stickers.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **sticker_type** (`str`) – Type of stickers in the set, currently one of `telegram.Sticker.REGULAR`, `telegram.Sticker.MASK`, `telegram.Sticker.CUSTOM_EMOJI`.

New in version 20.0.

- **thumb** (*telegram.PhotoSize*, optional) – Sticker set thumbnail in the .WEBP, .TGS, or .WEBM format.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail*.

- **thumbnail** (*telegram.PhotoSize*, optional) – Sticker set thumbnail in the .WEBP, .TGS, or .WEBM format.

New in version 20.2.

name

Sticker set name.

Type

str

title

Sticker set title.

Type

str

is_animated

True, if the sticker set contains animated stickers.

Type

bool

is_video

True, if the sticker set contains video stickers.

New in version 13.11.

Type

bool

stickers

List of all set stickers.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.Sticker*]

sticker_type

Type of stickers in the set, currently one of *telegram.Sticker.REGULAR*, *telegram.Sticker.MASK*, *telegram.Sticker.CUSTOM_EMOJI*.

New in version 20.0.

Type

str

thumbnail

Optional. Sticker set thumbnail in the .WEBP, .TGS, or .WEBM format.

New in version 20.2.

Type

telegram.PhotoSize

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()*.

property thumb

Optional. Sticker set thumbnail in the .WEBP, .TGS, or .WEBM format.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail`.

Type

`telegram.PhotoSize`

Inline Mode**ChosenInlineResult**

```
class telegram.ChosenInlineResult(result_id, from_user, query, location=None,
                                  inline_message_id=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Represents a result of an inline query that was chosen by the user and sent to their chat partner.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `result_id` is equal.

Note:

- In Python `from` is a reserved word. Use `from_user` instead.
 - It is necessary to enable inline feedback via `@Botfather` in order to receive these objects in updates.
-

Available In

`telegram.Update.chosen_inline_result`

Parameters

- **result_id** (`str`) – The unique identifier for the result that was chosen.
- **from_user** (`telegram.User`) – The user that chose the result.
- **location** (`telegram.Location`, optional) – Sender location, only for bots that require user location.
- **inline_message_id** (`str`, optional) – Identifier of the sent inline message. Available only if there is an inline keyboard attached to the message. Will be also received in callback queries and can be used to edit the message.
- **query** (`str`) – The query that was used to obtain the result.

result_id

The unique identifier for the result that was chosen.

Type

`str`

from_user

The user that chose the result.

Type

`telegram.User`

location

Optional. Sender location, only for bots that require user location.

Type

`telegram.Location`

inline_message_id

Optional. Identifier of the sent inline message. Available only if there is an inline keyboard attached to the message. Will be also received in callback queries and can be used to edit the message.

Type

`str`

query

The query that was used to obtain the result.

Type

`str`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

InlineQuery

class `telegram.InlineQuery(id, from_user, query, offset, location=None, chat_type=None, *, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents an incoming inline query. When the user sends an empty query, your bot could return some default or trending results.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `id` is equal.

Available In

`telegram.Update.inline_query`

See also:

The `telegram.InlineQueryResult` classes represent the media the user can choose from (see above figure).

Note: In Python `from` is a reserved word. Use `from_user` instead.

Changed in version 20.0: The following are now keyword-only arguments in Bot methods: {`read`, `write`, `connect`, `pool_timeout`, `answer.api_kwargs`, `auto_pagination`}. Use a named argument for those, and notice that some positional arguments changed position as a result.

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this query.
- **from_user** (`telegram.User`) – Sender.
- **query** (`str`) – Text of the query (up to 256 characters).
- **offset** (`str`) – Offset of the results to be returned, can be controlled by the bot.
- **chat_type** (`str`, optional) – Type of the chat, from which the inline query was sent. Can be either `'sender'` for a private chat with the inline query sender, `'private'`, `'group'`, `'supergroup'` or `'channel'`. The chat type should be always known for requests sent

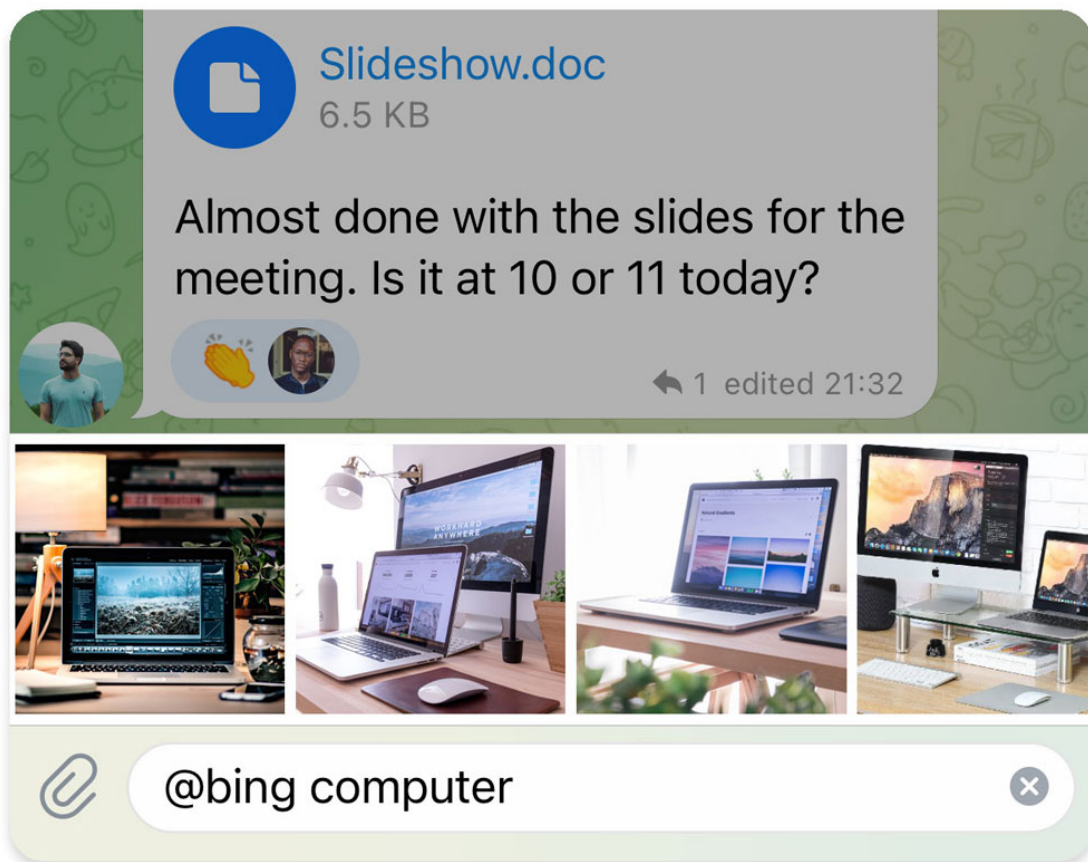


Fig. 3: Inline queries on Telegram

from official clients and most third-party clients, unless the request was sent from a secret chat.

New in version 13.5.

- **location** (*telegram.Location*, optional) – Sender location, only for bots that request user location.

id

Unique identifier for this query.

Type

str

from_user

Sender.

Type

telegram.User

query

Text of the query (up to 256 characters).

Type

str

offset

Offset of the results to be returned, can be controlled by the bot.

Type

str

chat_type

Optional. Type of the chat, from which the inline query was sent. Can be either '*sender*' for a private chat with the inline query sender, '*private*', '*group*', '*supergroup*' or '*channel*'. The chat type should be always known for requests sent from official clients and most third-party clients, unless the request was sent from a secret chat.

New in version 13.5.

Type

str

location

Optional. Sender location, only for bots that request user location.

Type

telegram.Location

MAX_OFFSET_LENGTH = 64

telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit.MAX_OFFSET_LENGTH

New in version 20.0.

MAX_QUERY_LENGTH = 256

telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit.MAX_QUERY_LENGTH

New in version 20.0.

MAX_RESULTS = 50

telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit.RESULTS

New in version 13.2.

MAX_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH = 64

`telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit.MAX_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH = 1

`telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit.MIN_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

async answer(*results*, *cache_time=None*, *is_personal=None*, *next_offset=None*, *switch_pm_text=None*, *switch_pm_parameter=None*, *button=None*, *, *current_offset=None*, *auto_pagination=False*, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.answer_inline_query(
    update.inline_query.id,
    *args,
    current_offset=self.offset if auto_pagination else None,
    **kwargs
)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`.

Changed in version 20.0: Raises `ValueError` instead of `TypeError`.

Keyword Arguments

auto_pagination (*bool*, optional) – If set to `True`, *offset* will be passed as *current_offset* to `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`. Defaults to `False`.

Raises

ValueError – If both *current_offset* and *auto_pagination* are supplied.

classmethod de_json(*data*, *bot*)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

InlineQueryResult

class telegram.InlineQueryResult(*type*, *id*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Baseclass for the `InlineQueryResult*` classes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *id* is equal.

Note: All URLs passed in inline query results will be available to end users and therefore must be assumed to be *public*.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`
 - `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`
-

Examples

Inline Bot

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – Type of the result.
- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

type

Type of the result.

Type

`str`

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

`str`

MAX_ID_LENGTH = 64

`telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultLimit.MAX_ID_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_ID_LENGTH = 1

`telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultLimit.MIN_ID_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

InlineQueryResultArticle

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle(id, title, input_message_content, reply_markup=None,
                                         url=None, hide_url=None, description=None,
                                         thumb_url=None, thumb_width=None,
                                         thumb_height=None, thumbnail_url=None,
                                         thumbnail_width=None, thumbnail_height=None, *,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InlineQueryResult`

This object represents a Telegram InlineQueryResultArticle.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`
 - `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`
-

Examples

Inline Bot

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **title** (`str`) – Title of the result.
- **input_message_content** (`telegram.InputMessageContent`) – Content of the message to be sent.

- **reply_markup** (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **url** (*str*, optional) – URL of the result.
- **hide_url** (*bool*, optional) – Pass `True`, if you don't want the URL to be shown in the message.
- **description** (*str*, optional) – Short description of the result.
- **thumb_url** (*str*, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_url*.
- **thumb_width** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail width.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_width*.
- **thumb_height** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail height.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_height*.
- **thumbnail_url** (*str*, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_width** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail width.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_height** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail height.
New in version 20.2.

type

'article'.

Type

str

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

str

title

Title of the result.

Type

str

input_message_content

Content of the message to be sent.

Type

telegram.InputMessageContent

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup

url

Optional. URL of the result.

Type

`str`

hide_url

Optional. Pass `True`, if you don't want the URL to be shown in the message.

Type

`bool`

description

Optional. Short description of the result.

Type

`str`

thumbnail_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

thumbnail_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

thumbnail_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

property thumb_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [`thumbnail_height`](#).

Type

`str`

property thumb_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [`thumbnail_url`](#).

Type

`str`

property thumb_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [`thumbnail_width`](#).

Type

`str`

InlineQueryResultAudio

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio(id, audio_url, title, performer=None, audio_duration=None,
                                       caption=None, reply_markup=None,
                                       input_message_content=None, parse_mode=None,
                                       caption_entities=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to an mp3 audio file. By default, this audio file will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the audio.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
- [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **audio_url** ([str](#)) – A valid URL for the audio file.
- **title** ([str](#)) – Title.
- **performer** ([str](#), optional) – Performer.
- **audio_duration** ([str](#), optional) – Audio duration in seconds.
- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** ([str](#), optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the audio.

type

['audio'](#).

Type

[str](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

[str](#)

audio_url

A valid URL for the audio file.

Type
`str`

title
Title.

Type
`str`

performer
Optional. Performer.

Type
`str`

audio_duration
Optional. Audio duration in seconds.

Type
`str`

caption
Optional. Caption, 0-*1024* characters after entities parsing.

Type
`str`

parse_mode
Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See *telegram.constants.ParseMode* and formatting options for more details.

Type
`str`

caption_entities
Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type
Tuple[*telegram.MessageEntity*]

reply_markup
Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type
telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup

input_message_content
Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the audio.

Type
telegram.InputMessageContent

InlineQueryResultCachedAudio

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio(id, audio_file_id, caption=None, reply_markup=None,
                                             input_message_content=None, parse_mode=None,
                                             caption_entities=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to an mp3 audio file stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this audio file will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the audio.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **audio_file_id** ([str](#)) – A valid file identifier for the audio file.
- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** ([str](#), optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the audio.

type

['audio'](#).

Type

[str](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

[str](#)

audio_file_id

A valid file identifier for the audio file.

Type

[str](#)

caption

Optional. Caption, 0-*1024* characters after entities parsing.

Type

str

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See *telegram.constants.ParseMode* and formatting options for more details.

Type

str

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of *parse_mode*.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.MessageEntity*]

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the audio.

Type

telegram.InputMessageContent

InlineQueryResultCachedDocument

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument(id, title, document_file_id, description=None,
                                                caption=None, reply_markup=None,
                                                input_message_content=None, parse_mode=None,
                                                caption_entities=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: *telegram.InlineQueryResult*

Represents a link to a file stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this file will be sent by the user with an optional caption. Alternatively, you can use *input_message_content* to send a message with the specified content instead of the file.

Use In

- *telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()*
 - *telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()*
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **title** (`str`) – Title for the result.
- **document_file_id** (`str`) – A valid file identifier for the file.
- **description** (`str`, optional) – Short description of the result.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption of the document to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the file.

type`'document'.`**Type**`str`**id**

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type`str`**title**

Title for the result.

Type`str`**document_file_id**

A valid file identifier for the file.

Type`str`**description**

Optional. Short description of the result.

Type`str`**caption**

Optional. Caption of the document to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type`str`**parse_mode**Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.**Type**`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[*telegram.MessageEntity*](#)]

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

[*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*](#)

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the file.

Type

[*telegram.InputMessageContent*](#)

InlineQueryResultCachedGif

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif(id, gif_file_id, title=None, caption=None,
                                           reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                           parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None, *,
                                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [*telegram.InlineQueryResult*](#)

Represents a link to an animated GIF file stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this animated GIF file will be sent by the user with an optional caption. Alternatively, you can use [*input_message_content*](#) to send a message with specified content instead of the animation.

Use In

- [*telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)*](#)
 - [*telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)*](#)
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([*str*](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **gif_file_id** ([*str*](#)) – A valid file identifier for the GIF file.
- **title** ([*str*](#), optional) – Title for the result.
- **caption** ([*str*](#), optional) – Caption of the GIF file to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** ([*str*](#), optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [*telegram.constants.ParseMode*](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the gif.

type

['gif'](#).

Type

[str](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

[str](#)

gif_file_id

A valid file identifier for the GIF file.

Type

[str](#)

title

Optional. Title for the result.

Type

[str](#)

caption

Optional. Caption of the GIF file to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type

[str](#)

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

[str](#)

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the gif.

Type

telegram.InputMessageContent

InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif(id, mpeg4_file_id, title=None, caption=None,
                                                reply_markup=None,
                                                input_message_content=None, parse_mode=None,
                                                caption_entities=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: *telegram.InlineQueryResult*

Represents a link to a video animation (H.264/MPEG-4 AVC video without sound) stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this animated MPEG-4 file will be sent by the user with an optional caption. Alternatively, you can use *input_message_content* to send a message with the specified content instead of the animation.

Use In

- *telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()*
 - *telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()*
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** (*str*) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **mpeg4_file_id** (*str*) – A valid file identifier for the MP4 file.
- **title** (*str*, optional) – Title for the result.
- **caption** (*str*, optional) – Caption of the MPEG-4 file to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (*str*, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See *telegram.constants.ParseMode* and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[*telegram.MessageEntity*], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of *parse_mode*.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any *collections.abc.Sequence* as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **reply_markup** (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** (*telegram.InputMessageContent*, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the MPEG-4 file.

type`'mpeg4_gif'.`**Type**`str`**id**

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type`str`**mpeg4_file_id**

A valid file identifier for the MP4 file.

Type`str`**title**

Optional. Title for the result.

Type`str`**caption**

Optional. Caption of the MPEG-4 file to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type`str`**parse_mode**

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type`str`**caption_entities**

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type`Tuple[telegram.MessageEntity]`**reply_markup**

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`**input_message_content**

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the MPEG-4 file.

Type`telegram.InputMessageContent`

InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto(id, photo_file_id, title=None, description=None,
                                             caption=None, reply_markup=None,
                                             input_message_content=None, parse_mode=None,
                                             caption_entities=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to a photo stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this photo will be sent by the user with an optional caption. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the photo.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **photo_file_id** ([str](#)) – A valid file identifier of the photo.
- **title** ([str](#), optional) – Title for the result.
- **description** ([str](#), optional) – Short description of the result.
- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption of the photo to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** ([str](#), optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of **parse_mode**.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the photo.

type

['photo'](#).

Type

[str](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

[str](#)

photo_file_id

A valid file identifier of the photo.

Type

`str`

title

Optional. Title for the result.

Type

`str`

description

Optional. Short description of the result.

Type

`str`

caption

Optional. Caption of the photo to be sent, 0-*1024* characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See *telegram.constants.ParseMode* and formatting options for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.MessageEntity*]

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the photo.

Type

telegram.InputMessageContent

InlineQueryResultCachedSticker

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker(id, sticker_file_id, reply_markup=None,
                                              input_message_content=None, *,
                                              api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to a sticker stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this sticker will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the sticker.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **sticker_file_id** ([str](#)) – A valid file identifier of the sticker.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the sticker.

type

['sticker'](#).

Type

[str](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

[str](#)

sticker_file_id

A valid file identifier of the sticker.

Type

[str](#)

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

[telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#)

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the sticker.

Type

[telegram.InputMessageContent](#)

InlineQueryResultCachedVideo

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo(id, video_file_id, title, description=None,
                                             caption=None, reply_markup=None,
                                             input_message_content=None, parse_mode=None,
                                             caption_entities=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to a video file stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this video file will be sent by the user with an optional caption. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the video.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, [1- 64](#) Bytes.
- **video_file_id** ([str](#)) – A valid file identifier for the video file.
- **title** ([str](#)) – Title for the result.
- **description** ([str](#), optional) – Short description of the result.
- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption of the video to be sent, [0-1024](#) characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** ([str](#), optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the video.

type

['video'](#).

Type

[str](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, [1- 64](#) Bytes.

Type

[str](#)

video_file_id

A valid file identifier for the video file.

Type

[str](#)

title

Title for the result.

Type

`str`

description

Optional. Short description of the result.

Type

`str`

caption

Optional. Caption of the video to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and formatting options for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[`telegram.MessageEntity`]

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the video.

Type

`telegram.InputMessageContent`

InlineQueryResultCachedVoice

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice(id, voice_file_id, title, caption=None,
                                             reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                             parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None, *,
                                             api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InlineQueryResult`

Represents a link to a voice message stored on the Telegram servers. By default, this voice message will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use `input_message_content` to send a message with the specified content instead of the voice message.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`
 - `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`
-

See also:

Working with Files and Media

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **voice_file_id** (`str`) – A valid file identifier for the voice message.
- **title** (`str`) – Voice message title.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** (`telegram.InputMessageContent`, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the voice message.

type

`'voice'`.

Type

`str`

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

`str`

voice_file_id

A valid file identifier for the voice message.

Type

`str`

title

Voice message title.

Type

`str`

caption

Optional. Caption, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.

Type`str`**caption_entities**

Optional. Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type`Tuple[telegram.MessageEntity]`**reply_markup**

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`**input_message_content**

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the voice message.

Type`telegram.InputMessageContent`**InlineQueryResultContact**

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultContact(id, phone_number, first_name, last_name=None,
                                         reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                         thumb_url=None, thumb_width=None,
                                         thumb_height=None, vcard=None, thumbnail_url=None,
                                         thumbnail_width=None, thumbnail_height=None, *,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InlineQueryResult`

Represents a contact with a phone number. By default, this contact will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use `input_message_content` to send a message with the specified content instead of the contact.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)`
 - `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)`
-

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **phone_number** (`str`) – Contact’s phone number.
- **first_name** (`str`) – Contact’s first name.
- **last_name** (`str`, optional) – Contact’s last name.
- **vcard** (`str`, optional) – Additional data about the contact in the form of a vCard, 0-2048 bytes.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.

- **input_message_content** (*telegram.InputMessageContent*, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the contact.
- **thumb_url** (*str*, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_url*.
- **thumb_width** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail width.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_width*.
- **thumb_height** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail height.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_height*.
- **thumbnail_url** (*str*, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_width** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail width.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_height** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail height.
New in version 20.2.

type

'contact'.

Type

str

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

str

phone_number

Contact's phone number.

Type

str

first_name

Contact's first name.

Type

str

last_name

Optional. Contact's last name.

Type

str

vcard

Optional. Additional data about the contact in the form of a vCard, 0-2048 bytes.

Type

str

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the contact.

Type

telegram.InputMessageContent

thumbnail_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

New in version 20.2.

Type

str

thumbnail_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

New in version 20.2.

Type

int

thumbnail_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

New in version 20.2.

Type

int

property thumb_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_height*.

Type

str

property thumb_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_url*.

Type

str

property thumb_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_width*.

Type

str

InlineQueryResultDocument

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument(id, document_url, title, mime_type, caption=None,
                                         description=None, reply_markup=None,
                                         input_message_content=None, thumb_url=None,
                                         thumb_width=None, thumb_height=None,
                                         parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None,
                                         thumbnail_url=None, thumbnail_width=None,
                                         thumbnail_height=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to a file. By default, this file will be sent by the user with an optional caption. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the file. Currently, only .PDF and .ZIP files can be sent using this method.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, [1- 64](#) Bytes.
- **title** ([str](#)) – Title for the result.
- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption of the document to be sent, [0-1024](#) characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** ([str](#), optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of **parse_mode**.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **document_url** ([str](#)) – A valid URL for the file.
- **mime_type** ([str](#)) – Mime type of the content of the file, either “application/pdf” or “application/zip”.
- **description** ([str](#), optional) – Short description of the result.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the file.
- **thumb_url** ([str](#), optional) – URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the file.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_url](#).
- **thumb_width** ([int](#), optional) – Thumbnail width.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_width](#).

- **thumb_height** ([int](#), optional) – Thumbnail height.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_height](#).

- **thumbnail_url** ([str](#), optional) – URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the file.

New in version 20.2.

- **thumbnail_width** ([int](#), optional) – Thumbnail width.

New in version 20.2.

- **thumbnail_height** ([int](#), optional) – Thumbnail height.

New in version 20.2.

type

['document'](#).

Type

[str](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, [1- 64](#) Bytes.

Type

[str](#)

title

Title for the result.

Type

[str](#)

caption

Optional. Caption of the document to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

Type

[str](#)

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

[str](#)

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]

document_url

A valid URL for the file.

Type

[str](#)

mime_type

Mime type of the content of the file, either “application/pdf” or “application/zip”.

Type

`str`

description

Optional. Short description of the result.

Type

`str`

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the file.

Type

`telegram.InputMessageContent`

thumbnail_url

Optional. URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the file.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

thumbnail_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

thumbnail_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

property thumb_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_height`.

Type

`str`

property thumb_url

Optional. URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the file.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.

Type

`str`

property thumb_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [*thumbnail_width*](#).

Type

[*str*](#)

InlineQueryResultGame

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultGame(id, game_short_name, reply_markup=None, *,
                                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [*telegram.InlineQueryResult*](#)

Represents a [*telegram.Game*](#).

Use In

- [*telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)*](#)
 - [*telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)*](#)
-

Parameters

- **id** ([*str*](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **game_short_name** ([*str*](#)) – Short name of the game.
- **reply_markup** ([*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.

type

[*'game'*](#).

Type

[*str*](#)

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

[*str*](#)

game_short_name

Short name of the game.

Type

[*str*](#)

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

[*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*](#)

InlineQueryResultGif

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultGif(id, gif_url, thumbnail_url=None, gif_width=None,
                                     gif_height=None, title=None, caption=None,
                                     reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                     gif_duration=None, parse_mode=None,
                                     thumb_mime_type=None, caption_entities=None,
                                     thumbnail_mime_type=None, thumb_url=None, *,
                                     api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to an animated GIF file. By default, this animated GIF file will be sent by the user with optional caption. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the animation.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
- [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **gif_url** ([str](#)) – A valid URL for the GIF file. File size must not exceed 1MB.
- **gif_width** ([int](#), optional) – Width of the GIF.
- **gif_height** ([int](#), optional) – Height of the GIF.
- **gif_duration** ([int](#), optional) – Duration of the GIF in seconds.
- **thumbnail_url** ([str](#), optional) – URL of the static (JPEG or GIF) or animated (MPEG4) thumbnail for the result.

Warning: The Bot API does **not** define this as an optional argument. It is formally optional for backwards compatibility with the deprecated [thumb_url](#). If you pass neither [thumbnail_url](#) nor [thumb_url](#), [ValueError](#) will be raised.

New in version 20.2.

- **thumbnail_mime_type** ([str](#), optional) – MIME type of the thumbnail, must be one of 'image/jpeg', 'image/gif', or 'video/mp4'. Defaults to 'image/jpeg'.

New in version 20.2.

- **title** ([str](#), optional) – Title for the result.
- **caption** ([str](#), optional) – Caption of the GIF file to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** ([str](#), optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **reply_markup** (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup*, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** (*telegram.InputMessageContent*, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the GIF animation.
- **thumb_mime_type** (*str*, optional) – MIME type of the thumbnail, must be one of 'image/jpeg', 'image/gif', or 'video/mp4'. Defaults to 'image/jpeg'.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_mime_type*.

- **thumb_url** (*str*, optional) – URL of the static (JPEG or GIF) or animated (MPEG4) thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_url*.

Raises

ValueError – If neither *thumbnail_url* nor *thumb_url* is supplied or if both are supplied and are not equal.

type

'gif'.

Type

str

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

str

gif_url

A valid URL for the GIF file. File size must not exceed 1MB.

Type

str

gif_width

Optional. Width of the GIF.

Type

int

gif_height

Optional. Height of the GIF.

Type

int

gif_duration

Optional. Duration of the GIF in seconds.

Type

int

thumbnail_url

URL of the static (JPEG or GIF) or animated (MPEG4) thumbnail for the result.

New in version 20.2.

Type

str

thumbnail_mime_type

Optional. MIME type of the thumbnail, must be one of 'image/jpeg', 'image/gif', or 'video/mp4'. Defaults to 'image/jpeg'.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

title

Optional. Title for the result.

Type

`str`

caption

Optional. Caption of the GIF file to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

[telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#)

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the GIF animation.

Type

[telegram.InputMessageContent](#)

property thumb_mime_type

Optional. Optional. MIME type of the thumbnail, must be one of 'image/jpeg', 'image/gif', or 'video/mp4'. Defaults to 'image/jpeg'.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_mime_type](#).

Type

`str`

property thumb_url

URL of the static (JPEG or GIF) or animated (MPEG4) thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_url](#).

Type

`str`

InlineQueryResultLocation

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation(id, latitude, longitude, title, live_period=None,
                                         reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                         thumb_url=None, thumb_width=None,
                                         thumb_height=None, horizontal_accuracy=None,
                                         heading=None, proximity_alert_radius=None,
                                         thumbnail_url=None, thumbnail_width=None,
                                         thumbnail_height=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a location on a map. By default, the location will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the location.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)
-

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **latitude** (`float`) – Location latitude in degrees.
- **longitude** (`float`) – Location longitude in degrees.
- **title** (`str`) – Location title.
- **horizontal_accuracy** (`float`, optional) – The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0- 1500.
- **live_period** (`int`, optional) – Period in seconds for which the location will be updated, should be between 60 and 86400.
- **heading** (`int`, optional) – For live locations, a direction in which the user is moving, in degrees. Must be between 1 and 360 if specified.
- **proximity_alert_radius** (`int`, optional) – For live locations, a maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. Must be between 1 and 100000 if specified.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the location.
- **thumb_url** (`str`, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_url](#).

- **thumb_width** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail width.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_width*.
- **thumb_height** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail height.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of *thumbnail_height*.
- **thumbnail_url** (*str*, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_width** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail width.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_height** (*int*, optional) – Thumbnail height.
New in version 20.2.

type*'location'*.**Type***str***id**

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type*str***latitude**

Location latitude in degrees.

Type*float***longitude**

Location longitude in degrees.

Type*float***title**

Location title.

Type*str***horizontal_accuracy**

Optional. The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0- 1500.

Type*float***live_period**

Optional. Period in seconds for which the location will be updated, should be between 60 and 86400.

Type*int***heading**

Optional. For live locations, a direction in which the user is moving, in degrees. Must be between 1 and 360 if specified.

Type

`int`

proximity_alert_radius

Optional. For live locations, a maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. Must be between `1` and `100000` if specified.

Type

`int`

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the location.

Type

`telegram.InputMessageContent`

thumbnail_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

thumbnail_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

thumbnail_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY = 1500

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_HEADING = 360

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_HEADING`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_LIVE_PERIOD = 86400

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_LIVE_PERIOD`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS = 100000

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_HEADING = 1

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_HEADING`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_LIVE_PERIOD = 60

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_LIVE_PERIOD`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS = 1

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS`

New in version 20.0.

property thumb_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_height`.

Type

`str`

property thumb_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.

Type

`str`

property thumb_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_width`.

Type

`str`

InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif(id, mpeg4_url, thumbnail_url=None, mpeg4_width=None,
                                          mpeg4_height=None, title=None, caption=None,
                                          reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                          mpeg4_duration=None, parse_mode=None,
                                          thumb_mime_type=None, caption_entities=None,
                                          thumbnail_mime_type=None, thumb_url=None, *,
                                          api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InlineQueryResult`

Represents a link to a video animation (H.264/MPEG-4 AVC video without sound). By default, this animated MPEG-4 file will be sent by the user with optional caption. Alternatively, you can use `input_message_content` to send a message with the specified content instead of the animation.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`
- `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **mpeg4_url** (`str`) – A valid URL for the MP4 file. File size must not exceed 1MB.
- **mpeg4_width** (`int`, optional) – Video width.
- **mpeg4_height** (`int`, optional) – Video height.
- **mpeg4_duration** (`int`, optional) – Video duration in seconds.
- **thumbnail_url** (`str`, optional) – URL of the static (JPEG or GIF) or animated (MPEG4) thumbnail for the result.

Warning: The Bot API does **not** define this as an optional argument. It is formally optional for backwards compatibility with the deprecated `thumb_url`. If you pass neither `thumbnail_url` nor `thumb_url`, `ValueError` will be raised.

New in version 20.2.

- **thumbnail_mime_type** (`str`, optional) – MIME type of the thumbnail, must be one of 'image/jpeg', 'image/gif', or 'video/mp4'. Defaults to 'image/jpeg'.

New in version 20.2.

- **title** (`str`, optional) – Title for the result.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption of the MPEG-4 file to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (`Sequence[telegram.MessageEntity]`, optional) – Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** (`telegram.InputMessageContent`, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the video animation.

Raises

ValueError – If neither `thumbnail_url` nor `thumb_url` is supplied or if both are supplied and are not equal.

type

`'mpeg4_gif'`.

Type

`str`

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

`str`

mpeg4_url

A valid URL for the MP4 file. File size must not exceed 1MB.

Type

`str`

mpeg4_width

Optional. Video width.

Type

`int`

mpeg4_height

Optional. Video height.

Type

`int`

mpeg4_duration

Optional. Video duration in seconds.

Type

`int`

thumbnail_url

URL of the static (JPEG or GIF) or animated (MPEG4) thumbnail for the result.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

thumbnail_mime_type

Optional. MIME type of the thumbnail, must be one of 'image/jpeg', 'image/gif', or 'video/mp4'. Defaults to 'image/jpeg'.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

title

Optional. Title for the result.

Type

`str`

caption

Optional. Caption of the MPEG-4 file to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

TypeTuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]**reply_markup**

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type[telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#)**input_message_content**

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the video animation.

Type[telegram.InputMessageContent](#)**property thumb_mime_type**

Optional. Optional. MIME type of the thumbnail, must be one of 'image/jpeg', 'image/gif', or 'video/mp4'. Defaults to 'image/jpeg'.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_mime_type](#).**Type**

str

property thumb_url

URL of the static (JPEG or GIF) or animated (MPEG4) thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of [thumbnail_url](#).**Type**

str

InlineQueryResultPhoto

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto(id, photo_url, thumbnail_url=None, photo_width=None,
                                       photo_height=None, title=None, description=None,
                                       caption=None, reply_markup=None,
                                       input_message_content=None, parse_mode=None,
                                       caption_entities=None, thumb_url=None, *,
                                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.InlineQueryResult](#)

Represents a link to a photo. By default, this photo will be sent by the user with optional caption. Alternatively, you can use [input_message_content](#) to send a message with the specified content instead of the photo.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query\(\)](#)
 - [telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query\(\)](#)
-

See also:[Working with Files and Media](#)**Parameters**

- **id** (*str*) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **photo_url** (*str*) – A valid URL of the photo. Photo must be in JPEG format. Photo size must not exceed 5MB.
- **thumbnail_url** (*str*, optional) – URL of the thumbnail for the photo.

Warning: The Bot API does **not** define this as an optional argument. It is formally optional for backwards compatibility with the deprecated `thumb_url`. If you pass neither `thumbnail_url` nor `thumb_url`, `ValueError` will be raised.

New in version 20.2.

- **photo_width** (*int*, optional) – Width of the photo.
 - **photo_height** (*int*, optional) – Height of the photo.
 - **title** (*str*, optional) – Title for the result.
 - **description** (*str*, optional) – Short description of the result.
 - **caption** (*str*, optional) – Caption of the photo to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
 - **parse_mode** (*str*, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
 - **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
- Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
 - **input_message_content** (`telegram.InputMessageContent`, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the photo.
 - **thumb_url** (*str*, optional) – URL of the thumbnail for the photo.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.

Raises

ValueError – If neither `thumbnail_url` nor `thumb_url` is supplied or if both are supplied and are not equal.

type

`'photo'`.

Type

`str`

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

`str`

photo_url

A valid URL of the photo. Photo must be in JPEG format. Photo size must not exceed 5MB.

Type

`str`

thumbnail_url

URL of the thumbnail for the photo.

Type

`str`

photo_width

Optional. Width of the photo.

Type

`int`

photo_height

Optional. Height of the photo.

Type

`int`

title

Optional. Title for the result.

Type

`str`

description

Optional. Short description of the result.

Type

`str`

caption

Optional. Caption of the photo to be sent, 0-[1024](#) characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

caption_entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

[telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#)

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the photo.

Type

`telegram.InputMessageContent`

property thumb_url

URL of the thumbnail for the photo.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.

Type

`str`

InlineQueryResultsButton

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton(text, web_app=None, start_parameter=None, *,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a button to be shown above inline query results. You **must** use exactly one of the optional fields.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `text`, `web_app` and `start_parameter` are equal.

Use In

`telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`

Parameters

- **text** (`str`) – Label text on the button.
- **web_app** (`telegram.WebAppInfo`, optional) – Description of the [Web App](#) that will be launched when the user presses the button. The Web App will be able to switch back to the inline mode using the method `switchInlineQuery` inside the Web App.
- **start_parameter** (`str`, optional) – Deep-linking parameter for the `/start` message sent to the bot when user presses the switch button. `1-64` characters, only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, `_` and `-` are allowed.

Example

An inline bot that sends YouTube videos can ask the user to connect the bot to their YouTube account to adapt search results accordingly. To do this, it displays a ‘Connect your YouTube account’ button above the results, or even before showing any. The user presses the button, switches to a private chat with the bot and, in doing so, passes a start parameter that instructs the bot to return an OAuth link. Once done, the bot can offer a `switch_inline` button so that the user can easily return to the chat where they wanted to use the bot’s inline capabilities.

text

Label text on the button.

Type

`str`

web_app

Optional. Description of the [Web App](#) that will be launched when the user presses the button. The Web App will be able to switch back to the inline mode using the method `web_app_switch_inline_query` inside the Web App.

Type

`telegram.WebAppInfo`

start_parameter

Optional. Deep-linking parameter for the `/start` message sent to the bot when user presses the switch button. 1- 64 characters, only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and - are allowed.

Type

`str`

MAX_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH = 64

`telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit.MAX_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH`

MIN_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH = 1

`telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit.MIN_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

InlineQueryResultVenue

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue(id, latitude, longitude, title, address, foursquare_id=None,
                                       foursquare_type=None, reply_markup=None,
                                       input_message_content=None, thumb_url=None,
                                       thumb_width=None, thumb_height=None,
                                       google_place_id=None, google_place_type=None,
                                       thumbnail_url=None, thumbnail_width=None,
                                       thumbnail_height=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InlineQueryResult`

Represents a venue. By default, the venue will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use `input_message_content` to send a message with the specified content instead of the venue.

Note: Foursquare details and Google Place details are mutually exclusive. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`
 - `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`
-

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **latitude** (`float`) – Latitude of the venue location in degrees.
- **longitude** (`float`) – Longitude of the venue location in degrees.
- **title** (`str`) – Title of the venue.
- **address** (`str`) – Address of the venue.
- **foursquare_id** (`str`, optional) – Foursquare identifier of the venue if known.

- **foursquare_type** (`str`, optional) – Foursquare type of the venue, if known. (For example, “arts_entertainment/default”, “arts_entertainment/aquarium” or “food/icecream”).
- **google_place_id** (`str`, optional) – Google Places identifier of the venue.
- **google_place_type** (`str`, optional) – Google Places type of the venue. (See [supported types](#).)
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** (`telegram.InputMessageContent`, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the venue.
- **thumb_url** (`str`, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.
- **thumb_width** (`int`, optional) – Thumbnail width.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_width`.
- **thumb_height** (`int`, optional) – Thumbnail height.
Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_height`.
- **thumbnail_url** (`str`, optional) – Url of the thumbnail for the result.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_width** (`int`, optional) – Thumbnail width.
New in version 20.2.
- **thumbnail_height** (`int`, optional) – Thumbnail height.
New in version 20.2.

type`'venue'.`**Type**`str`**id**

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type`str`**latitude**

Latitude of the venue location in degrees.

Type`float`**longitude**

Longitude of the venue location in degrees.

Type`float`

title

Title of the venue.

Type

`str`

address

Address of the venue.

Type

`str`

foursquare_id

Optional. Foursquare identifier of the venue if known.

Type

`str`

foursquare_type

Optional. Foursquare type of the venue, if known. (For example, “arts_entertainment/default”, “arts_entertainment/aquarium” or “food/icecream”).)

Type

`str`

google_place_id

Optional. Google Places identifier of the venue.

Type

`str`

google_place_type

Optional. Google Places type of the venue. (See [supported types](#).)

Type

`str`

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the venue.

Type

`telegram.InputMessageContent`

thumbnail_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

thumbnail_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

thumbnail_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`int`

property thumb_height

Optional. Thumbnail height.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_height`.

Type

`str`

property thumb_url

Optional. Url of the thumbnail for the result.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.

Type

`str`

property thumb_width

Optional. Thumbnail width.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_width`.

Type

`str`

InlineQueryResultVideo

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo(id, video_url, mime_type, thumbnail_url=None, title=None,
                                       caption=None, video_width=None, video_height=None,
                                       video_duration=None, description=None,
                                       reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                       parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None, thumb_url=None,
                                       *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InlineQueryResult`

Represents a link to a page containing an embedded video player or a video file. By default, this video file will be sent by the user with an optional caption. Alternatively, you can use `input_message_content` to send a message with the specified content instead of the video.

Note: If an `InlineQueryResultVideo` message contains an embedded video (e.g., YouTube), you must replace its content using `input_message_content`.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`
 - `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`
-

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** (*str*) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **video_url** (*str*) – A valid URL for the embedded video player or video file.
- **mime_type** (*str*) – Mime type of the content of video url, “text/html” or “video/mp4”.
- **thumbnail_url** (*str*, optional) – URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the video.

Warning: The Bot API does **not** define this as an optional argument. It is formally optional for backwards compatibility with the deprecated `thumb_url`. If you pass neither `thumbnail_url` nor `thumb_url`, `ValueError` will be raised.

New in version 20.2.

- **title** (*str*, optional) – Title for the result.

Warning: The Bot API does **not** define this as an optional argument. It is formally optional to ensure backwards compatibility of `thumbnail_url` with the deprecated `thumb_url`, which required that `thumbnail_url` become optional. `TypeError` will be raised if no `title` is passed.

- **caption** (*str*, optional) – Caption of the video to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (*str*, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and `formatting options` for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[`telegram.MessageEntity`], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **video_width** (*int*, optional) – Video width.
- **video_height** (*int*, optional) – Video height.
- **video_duration** (*int*, optional) – Video duration in seconds.
- **description** (*str*, optional) – Short description of the result.
- **reply_markup** (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`, optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** (`telegram.InputMessageContent`, optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the video. This field is required if `InlineQueryResultVideo` is used to send an HTML-page as a result (e.g., a YouTube video).
- **thumb_url** (*str*, optional) – URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the video.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this argument is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If neither `thumbnail_url` nor `thumb_url` is supplied or if both are supplied and are not equal.
- **TypeError** – If no `title` is passed.

type`'video'.`**Type**`str`**id**

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type`str`**video_url**

A valid URL for the embedded video player or video file.

Type`str`**mime_type**

Mime type of the content of video url, “text/html” or “video/mp4”.

Type`str`**thumbnail_url**

URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the video.

New in version 20.2.

Type`str`**title**

Title for the result.

Type`str`**caption**

Optional. Caption of the video to be sent, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type`str`**parse_mode**

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type`str`**caption_entities**

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type`Tuple[telegram.MessageEntity]`

video_width

Optional. Video width.

Type

`int`

video_height

Optional. Video height.

Type

`int`

video_duration

Optional. Video duration in seconds.

Type

`int`

description

Optional. Short description of the result.

Type

`str`

reply_markup

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type

`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`

input_message_content

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the video. This field is required if `InlineQueryResultVideo` is used to send an HTML-page as a result (e.g., a YouTube video).

Type

`telegram.InputMessageContent`

property thumb_url

URL of the thumbnail (JPEG only) for the video.

Deprecated since version 20.2: As of Bot API 6.6 this attribute is deprecated in favor of `thumbnail_url`.

Type

`str`

InlineQueryResultVoice

```
class telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice(id, voice_url, title, voice_duration=None, caption=None,
                                       reply_markup=None, input_message_content=None,
                                       parse_mode=None, caption_entities=None, *,
                                       api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InlineQueryResult`

Represents a link to a voice recording in an .ogg container encoded with OPUS. By default, this voice recording will be sent by the user. Alternatively, you can use `input_message_content` to send a message with the specified content instead of the voice message.

Use In

- `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`
- `telegram.Bot.answer_web_app_query()`

See also:

[Working with Files and Media](#)

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.
- **voice_url** (`str`) – A valid URL for the voice recording.
- **title** (`str`) – Recording title.
- **caption** (`str`, optional) – Caption, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **caption_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **voice_duration** (`int`, optional) – Recording duration in seconds.
- **reply_markup** ([telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup](#), optional) – Inline keyboard attached to the message.
- **input_message_content** ([telegram.InputMessageContent](#), optional) – Content of the message to be sent instead of the voice recording.

type

`'voice'.`

Type

`str`

id

Unique identifier for this result, 1- 64 Bytes.

Type

`str`

voice_url

A valid URL for the voice recording.

Type

`str`

title

Recording title.

Type

`str`

caption

Optional. Caption, 0-1024 characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type`str`**caption_entities**

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type`Tuple[telegram.MessageEntity]`**voice_duration**

Optional. Recording duration in seconds.

Type`int`**reply_markup**

Optional. Inline keyboard attached to the message.

Type`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`**input_message_content**

Optional. Content of the message to be sent instead of the voice recording.

Type`telegram.InputMessageContent`

InputMessageContent

class `telegram.InputMessageContent`(*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Base class for Telegram InputMessageContent Objects.

See: `telegram.InputContactMessageContent`, `telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent`, `telegram.InputLocationMessageContent`, `telegram.InputTextMessageContent` and `telegram.InputVenueMessageContent` for more details.

Available In

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.input_message_content`

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultContact.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.input_message_content`
-

InputTextMessageContent

class `telegram.InputTextMessageContent`(*message_text*, *parse_mode=None*,
disable_web_page_preview=None, *entities=None*, *,
api_kwargs=None)

Bases: `telegram.InputMessageContent`

Represents the content of a text message to be sent as the result of an inline query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *message_text* is equal.

Available In

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultContact.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.input_message_content`

Examples

Inline Bot

Parameters

- **message_text** (`str`) – Text of the message to be sent, 1- 4096 characters after entities parsing.
- **parse_mode** (`str`, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.
- **entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Sequence of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.
Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.
- **disable_web_page_preview** (`bool`, optional) – Disables link previews for links in the sent message.

message_text

Text of the message to be sent, 1- 4096 characters after entities parsing.

Type

`str`

parse_mode

Optional. Mode for parsing entities. See [telegram.constants.ParseMode](#) and [formatting options](#) for more details.

Type

`str`

entities

Optional. Tuple of special entities that appear in the caption, which can be specified instead of `parse_mode`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)]

disable_web_page_preview

Optional. Disables link previews for links in the sent message.

Type

`bool`

InputLocationMessageContent

```
class telegram.InputLocationMessageContent(latitude, longitude, live_period=None,
                                           horizontal_accuracy=None, heading=None,
                                           proximity_alert_radius=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InputMessageContent`

Represents the content of a location message to be sent as the result of an inline query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `latitude` and `longitude` are equal.

Available In

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultContact.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.input_message_content`
-

Parameters

- **latitude** (`float`) – Latitude of the location in degrees.
- **longitude** (`float`) – Longitude of the location in degrees.
- **horizontal_accuracy** (`float`, optional) – The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0- `1500`.
- **live_period** (`int`, optional) – Period in seconds for which the location will be updated, should be between `60` and `86400`.
- **heading** (`int`, optional) – For live locations, a direction in which the user is moving, in degrees. Must be between `1` and `360` if specified.

- **proximity_alert_radius** (`int`, optional) – For live locations, a maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. Must be between `1` and `100000` if specified.

latitude

Latitude of the location in degrees.

Type

`float`

longitude

Longitude of the location in degrees.

Type

`float`

horizontal_accuracy

Optional. The radius of uncertainty for the location, measured in meters; 0- `1500`.

Type

`float`

live_period

Optional. Period in seconds for which the location can be updated, should be between `60` and `86400`.

Type

`int`

heading

Optional. For live locations, a direction in which the user is moving, in degrees. Must be between `1` and `360` if specified.

Type

`int`

proximity_alert_radius

Optional. For live locations, a maximum distance for proximity alerts about approaching another chat member, in meters. Must be between `1` and `100000` if specified.

Type

`int`

HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY = 1500

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_HEADING = 360

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_HEADING`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_LIVE_PERIOD = 86400

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_LIVE_PERIOD`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS = 100000

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_HEADING = 1

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_HEADING`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_LIVE_PERIOD = 60

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_LIVE_PERIOD`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS = 1

`telegram.constants.LocationLimit.MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS`

New in version 20.0.

InputVenueMessageContent

class telegram.**InputVenueMessageContent**(*latitude, longitude, title, address, foursquare_id=None, foursquare_type=None, google_place_id=None, google_place_type=None, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.InputMessageContent`

Represents the content of a venue message to be sent as the result of an inline query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *latitude*, *longitude* and *title* are equal.

Note: Foursquare details and Google Place details are mutually exclusive. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Available In

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultContact.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.input_message_content`
-

Parameters

- **latitude** (`float`) – Latitude of the location in degrees.
- **longitude** (`float`) – Longitude of the location in degrees.
- **title** (`str`) – Name of the venue.
- **address** (`str`) – Address of the venue.
- **foursquare_id** (`str`, optional) – Foursquare identifier of the venue, if known.
- **foursquare_type** (`str`, optional) – Foursquare type of the venue, if known. (For example, “arts_entertainment/default”, “arts_entertainment/aquarium” or “food/icecream”).)
- **google_place_id** (`str`, optional) – Google Places identifier of the venue.
- **google_place_type** (`str`, optional) – Google Places type of the venue. (See [supported types](#).)

latitude

Latitude of the location in degrees.

Type

`float`

longitude

Longitude of the location in degrees.

Type

`float`

title

Name of the venue.

Type

`str`

address

Address of the venue.

Type

`str`

foursquare_id

Optional. Foursquare identifier of the venue, if known.

Type

`str`

foursquare_type

Optional. Foursquare type of the venue, if known. (For example, “arts_entertainment/default”, “arts_entertainment/aquarium” or “food/icecream”).)

Type

`str`

google_place_id

Optional. Google Places identifier of the venue.

Type

`str`

google_place_type

Optional. Google Places type of the venue. (See [supported types](#).)

Type
`str`

InputContactMessageContent

class telegram.**InputContactMessageContent** (*phone_number*, *first_name*, *last_name*=None, *vcard*=None, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.InputMessageContent](#)

Represents the content of a contact message to be sent as the result of an inline query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [phone_number](#) is equal.

Available In

- [telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultContact.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.input_message_content](#)
 - [telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.input_message_content](#)
-

Parameters

- **phone_number** (`str`) – Contact’s phone number.
- **first_name** (`str`) – Contact’s first name.
- **last_name** (`str`, optional) – Contact’s last name.
- **vcard** (`str`, optional) – Additional data about the contact in the form of a vCard, 0-2048 bytes.

phone_number

Contact's phone number.

Type

`str`

first_name

Contact's first name.

Type

`str`

last_name

Optional. Contact's last name.

Type

`str`

vcard

Optional. Additional data about the contact in the form of a vCard, 0-2048 bytes.

Type

`str`

InputInvoiceMessageContent

```
class telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent(title, description, payload, provider_token, currency,
                                          prices, max_tip_amount=None,
                                          suggested_tip_amounts=None, provider_data=None,
                                          photo_url=None, photo_size=None, photo_width=None,
                                          photo_height=None, need_name=None,
                                          need_phone_number=None, need_email=None,
                                          need_shipping_address=None,
                                          send_phone_number_to_provider=None,
                                          send_email_to_provider=None, is_flexible=None, *,
                                          api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.InputMessageContent`

Represents the content of a invoice message to be sent as the result of an inline query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *title*, *description*, *payload*, *provider_token*, *currency* and *prices* are equal.

Available In

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo.input_message_content`
- `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice.input_message_content`

- `telegram.InlineQueryResultContact.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultGif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo.input_message_content`
 - `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice.input_message_content`
-

New in version 13.5.

Parameters

- **title** (`str`) – Product name. 1- 32 characters.
- **description** (`str`) – Product description. 1- 255 characters.
- **payload** (`str`) – Bot-defined invoice payload. 1- 128 bytes. This will not be displayed to the user, use for your internal processes.
- **provider_token** (`str`) – Payment provider token, obtained via [@Botfather](#).
- **currency** (`str`) – Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code, see more on [currencies](#)
- **prices** (Sequence[`telegram.LabeledPrice`]) – Price breakdown, a list of components (e.g. product price, tax, discount, delivery cost, delivery tax, bonus, etc.)

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **max_tip_amount** (`int`, optional) – The maximum accepted amount for tips in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). For example, for a maximum tip of US\$ 1.45 pass `max_tip_amount = 145`. See the `exp` parameter in [currencies.json](#), it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies). Defaults to 0.
- **suggested_tip_amounts** (Sequence[`int`], optional) – An array of suggested amounts of tip in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). At most 4 suggested tip amounts can be specified. The suggested tip amounts must be positive, passed in a strictly increased order and must not exceed `max_tip_amount`.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.
- **provider_data** (`str`, optional) – An object for data about the invoice, which will be shared with the payment provider. A detailed description of the required fields should be provided by the payment provider.
- **photo_url** (`str`, optional) – URL of the product photo for the invoice. Can be a photo of the goods or a marketing image for a service. People like it better when they see what they are paying for.
- **photo_size** (`int`, optional) – Photo size.
- **photo_width** (`int`, optional) – Photo width.
- **photo_height** (`int`, optional) – Photo height.

- **need_name** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if you require the user’s full name to complete the order.
- **need_phone_number** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if you require the user’s phone number to complete the order
- **need_email** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if you require the user’s email address to complete the order.
- **need_shipping_address** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if you require the user’s shipping address to complete the order
- **send_phone_number_to_provider** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if user’s phone number should be sent to provider.
- **send_email_to_provider** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if user’s email address should be sent to provider.
- **is_flexible** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the final price depends on the shipping method.

title

Product name. *1- 32* characters.

Type

str

description

Product description. *1- 255* characters.

Type

str

payload

Bot-defined invoice payload. *1- 128* bytes. This will not be displayed to the user, use for your internal processes.

Type

str

provider_token

Payment provider token, obtained via *@Botfather*.

Type

str

currency

Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code, see more on [currencies](#)

Type

str

prices

Price breakdown, a list of components (e.g. product price, tax, discount, delivery cost, delivery tax, bonus, etc.)

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.LabeledPrice](#)]

max_tip_amount

Optional. The maximum accepted amount for tips in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). For example, for a maximum tip of US\$ 1.45 *max_tip_amount* is 145. See the *exp* parameter in [currencies.json](#), it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies). Defaults to 0.

Type`int`**suggested_tip_amounts**

Optional. An array of suggested amounts of tip in the *smallest* units of the currency (integer, **not** float/double). At most 4 suggested tip amounts can be specified. The suggested tip amounts must be positive, passed in a strictly increased order and must not exceed `max_tip_amount`.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type`Tuple[int]`**provider_data**

Optional. An object for data about the invoice, which will be shared with the payment provider. A detailed description of the required fields should be provided by the payment provider.

Type`str`**photo_url**

Optional. URL of the product photo for the invoice. Can be a photo of the goods or a marketing image for a service. People like it better when they see what they are paying for.

Type`str`**photo_size**

Optional. Photo size.

Type`int`**photo_width**

Optional. Photo width.

Type`int`**photo_height**

Optional. Photo height.

Type`int`**need_name**

Optional. Pass `True`, if you require the user's full name to complete the order.

Type`bool`**need_phone_number**

Optional. Pass `True`, if you require the user's phone number to complete the order

Type`bool`**need_email**

Optional. Pass `True`, if you require the user's email address to complete the order.

Type`bool`**need_shipping_address**

Optional. Pass `True`, if you require the user's shipping address to complete the order

Type

`bool`

send_phone_number_to_provider

Optional. Pass `True`, if user's phone number should be sent to provider.

Type

`bool`

send_email_to_provider

Optional. Pass `True`, if user's email address should be sent to provider.

Type

`bool`

is_flexible

Optional. Pass `True`, if the final price depends on the shipping method.

Type

`bool`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

Payments

Invoice

class telegram.Invoice(title, description, start_parameter, currency, total_amount, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object contains basic information about an invoice.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *title*, *description*, *start_parameter*, *currency* and *total_amount* are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Message.invoice`

Parameters

- **title** (`str`) – Product name.
- **description** (`str`) – Product description.
- **start_parameter** (`str`) – Unique bot deep-linking parameter that can be used to generate this invoice.
- **currency** (`str`) – Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code.
- **total_amount** (`int`) – Total price in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 pass `amount = 145`. See the `exp` parameter in `currencies.json`, it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).

title

Product name.

Type

`str`

description

Product description.

Type

`str`

start_parameter

Unique bot deep-linking parameter that can be used to generate this invoice.

Type

`str`

currency

Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code.

Type

`str`

total_amount

Total price in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 `amount` is 145. See the `exp` parameter in `currencies.json`, it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).

Type

`int`

MAX_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH = 255

`telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit.MAX_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_PAYLOAD_LENGTH = 128

`telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit.MAX_PAYLOAD_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_TIP_AMOUNTS = 4

`telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit.MAX_TIP_AMOUNTS`

New in version 20.0.

MAX_TITLE_LENGTH = 32

`telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit.MAX_TITLE_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH = 1

`telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit.MIN_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_PAYLOAD_LENGTH = 1

`telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit.MIN_PAYLOAD_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

MIN_TITLE_LENGTH = 1

`telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit.MIN_TITLE_LENGTH`

New in version 20.0.

LabeledPrice

class telegram.LabeledPrice(*label*, *amount*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a portion of the price for goods or services.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [label](#) and [amount](#) are equal.

Use In

- [telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link\(\)](#)
- [telegram.Bot.send_invoice\(\)](#)

Available In

- [telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent.prices](#)
- [telegram.ShippingOption.prices](#)

Examples

Payment Bot

Parameters

- **label** ([str](#)) – Portion label.
- **amount** ([int](#)) – Price of the product in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 pass `amount = 145`. See the `exp` parameter in [currencies.json](#), it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).

label

Portion label.

Type

[str](#)

amount

Price of the product in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 `amount` is 145. See the `exp` parameter in [currencies.json](#), it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).

Type

[int](#)

OrderInfo

class telegram.**OrderInfo**(*name=None, phone_number=None, email=None, shipping_address=None, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents information about an order.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *name*, *phone_number*, *email* and *shipping_address* are equal.

Available In

- [telegram.PreCheckoutQuery.order_info](#)
 - [telegram.SuccessfulPayment.order_info](#)
-

Parameters

- **name** ([str](#), optional) – User name.
- **phone_number** ([str](#), optional) – User’s phone number.
- **email** ([str](#), optional) – User email.
- **shipping_address** ([telegram.ShippingAddress](#), optional) – User shipping address.

name

Optional. User name.

Type

[str](#)

phone_number

Optional. User’s phone number.

Type

[str](#)

email

Optional. User email.

Type

[str](#)

shipping_address

Optional. User shipping address.

Type

[telegram.ShippingAddress](#)

classmethod de_json(*data, bot*)

See [telegram.TelegramObject.de_json\(\)](#).

PreCheckoutQuery

```
class telegram.PreCheckoutQuery(id, from_user, currency, total_amount, invoice_payload,
                                shipping_option_id=None, order_info=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object contains information about an incoming pre-checkout query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *id* is equal.

Note: In Python `from` is a reserved word. Use `from_user` instead.

Available In

[telegram.Update.pre_checkout_query](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique query identifier.
- **from_user** ([telegram.User](#)) – User who sent the query.
- **currency** ([str](#)) – Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code.
- **total_amount** ([int](#)) – Total price in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 pass `amount = 145`. See the `exp` parameter in [currencies.json](#), it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).
- **invoice_payload** ([str](#)) – Bot specified invoice payload.
- **shipping_option_id** ([str](#), optional) – Identifier of the shipping option chosen by the user.
- **order_info** ([telegram.OrderInfo](#), optional) – Order info provided by the user.

id

Unique query identifier.

Type

[str](#)

from_user

User who sent the query.

Type

[telegram.User](#)

currency

Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code.

Type

[str](#)

total_amount

Total price in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 `amount` is 145. See the `exp` parameter in [currencies.json](#), it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).

Type

[int](#)

invoice_payload

Bot specified invoice payload.

Type

`str`

shipping_option_id

Optional. Identifier of the shipping option chosen by the user.

Type

`str`

order_info

Optional. Order info provided by the user.

Type

`telegram.OrderInfo`

async **answer**(*ok*, *error_message=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*, *write_timeout=None*,
connect_timeout=None, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.answer_pre_checkout_query(update.pre_checkout_query.id, *args,  
    **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.answer_pre_checkout_query()`.

classmethod de_json(*data*, *bot*)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

ShippingAddress

class `telegram.ShippingAddress`(*country_code*, *state*, *city*, *street_line1*, *street_line2*, *post_code*, *,
api_kwargs=None)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object represents a Telegram ShippingAddress.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *country_code*, *state*, *city*, *street_line1*, *street_line2* and *post_code* are equal.

Available In

- `telegram.OrderInfo.shipping_address`
 - `telegram.ShippingQuery.shipping_address`
-

Parameters

- **country_code** (`str`) – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code.
- **state** (`str`) – State, if applicable.
- **city** (`str`) – City.
- **street_line1** (`str`) – First line for the address.
- **street_line2** (`str`) – Second line for the address.
- **post_code** (`str`) – Address post code.

country_code

ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code.

Type

`str`

state

State, if applicable.

Type

`str`

city

City.

Type

`str`

street_line1

First line for the address.

Type

`str`

street_line2

Second line for the address.

Type

`str`

post_code

Address post code.

Type

`str`

ShippingOption

class telegram.**ShippingOption**(*id*, *title*, *prices*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

This object represents one shipping option.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *id* is equal.

Use In

[`telegram.Bot.answer_shipping_query\(\)`](#)

Examples

[*Payment Bot*](#)

Parameters

- **id** (`str`) – Shipping option identifier.
- **title** (`str`) – Option title.

- **prices** (Sequence[[telegram.LabeledPrice](#)]) – List of price portions.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

id

Shipping option identifier.

Type

[str](#)

title

Option title.

Type

[str](#)

prices

List of price portions.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.LabeledPrice](#)]

ShippingQuery

class telegram.**ShippingQuery**(*id, from_user, invoice_payload, shipping_address, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object contains information about an incoming shipping query.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *id* is equal.

Note: In Python `from` is a reserved word. Use `from_user` instead.

Available In

[telegram.Update.shipping_query](#)

Parameters

- **id** ([str](#)) – Unique query identifier.
- **from_user** ([telegram.User](#)) – User who sent the query.
- **invoice_payload** ([str](#)) – Bot specified invoice payload.
- **shipping_address** ([telegram.ShippingAddress](#)) – User specified shipping address.

id

Unique query identifier.

Type

[str](#)

from_user

User who sent the query.

Type

`telegram.User`

invoice_payload

Bot specified invoice payload.

Type

`str`

shipping_address

User specified shipping address.

Type

`telegram.ShippingAddress`

async answer(*ok*, *shipping_options=None*, *error_message=None*, *, *read_timeout=None*,
write_timeout=None, *connect_timeout=None*, *pool_timeout=None*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for:

```
await bot.answer_shipping_query(update.shipping_query.id, *args, **kwargs)
```

For the documentation of the arguments, please see `telegram.Bot.answer_shipping_query()`.

classmethod de_json(*data*, *bot*)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

SuccessfulPayment

class telegram.SuccessfulPayment(*currency*, *total_amount*, *invoice_payload*,
telegram_payment_charge_id, *provider_payment_charge_id*,
shipping_option_id=None, *order_info=None*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

This object contains basic information about a successful payment.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `telegram_payment_charge_id` and `provider_payment_charge_id` are equal.

Available In

`telegram.Message.successful_payment`

Parameters

- **currency** (`str`) – Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code.
- **total_amount** (`int`) – Total price in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 pass `amount = 145`. See the `exp` parameter in `currencies.json`, it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).
- **invoice_payload** (`str`) – Bot specified invoice payload.
- **shipping_option_id** (`str`, optional) – Identifier of the shipping option chosen by the user.
- **order_info** (`telegram.OrderInfo`, optional) – Order info provided by the user.
- **telegram_payment_charge_id** (`str`) – Telegram payment identifier.

- **provider_payment_charge_id** (`str`) – Provider payment identifier.

currency

Three-letter ISO 4217 currency code.

Type

`str`

total_amount

Total price in the smallest units of the currency (integer, not float/double). For example, for a price of US\$ 1.45 `amount` is 145. See the `exp` parameter in `currencies.json`, it shows the number of digits past the decimal point for each currency (2 for the majority of currencies).

Type

`int`

invoice_payload

Bot specified invoice payload.

Type

`str`

shipping_option_id

Optional. Identifier of the shipping option chosen by the user.

Type

`str`

order_info

Optional. Order info provided by the user.

Type

`telegram.OrderInfo`

telegram_payment_charge_id

Telegram payment identifier.

Type

`str`

provider_payment_charge_id

Provider payment identifier.

Type

`str`

classmethod de_json(*data*, *bot*)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

Games

Callbackgame

class telegram.CallbackGame(*, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

A placeholder, currently holds no information. Use BotFather to set up your game.

Available In

`telegram.InlineKeyboardButton.callback_game`

Game

```
class telegram.Game(title, description, photo, text=None, text_entities=None, animation=None, *,
                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a game. Use [BotFather](#) to create and edit games, their short names will act as unique identifiers.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [title](#), [description](#) and [photo](#) are equal.

Available In

[telegram.Message.game](#)

Parameters

- **title** ([str](#)) – Title of the game.
- **description** ([str](#)) – Description of the game.
- **photo** (Sequence[[telegram.PhotoSize](#)]) – Photo that will be displayed in the game message in chats.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **text** ([str](#), optional) – Brief description of the game or high scores included in the game message. Can be automatically edited to include current high scores for the game when the bot calls [telegram.Bot.set_game_score\(\)](#), or manually edited using [telegram.Bot.edit_message_text\(\)](#). 0-4096 characters.
- **text_entities** (Sequence[[telegram.MessageEntity](#)], optional) – Special entities that appear in text, such as usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **animation** ([telegram.Animation](#), optional) – Animation that will be displayed in the game message in chats. Upload via [BotFather](#).

title

Title of the game.

Type

[str](#)

description

Description of the game.

Type

[str](#)

photo

Photo that will be displayed in the game message in chats.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.PhotoSize](#)]

text

Optional. Brief description of the game or high scores included in the game message. Can be automatically edited to include current high scores for the game when the bot calls `telegram.Bot.set_game_score()`, or manually edited using `telegram.Bot.edit_message_text()`. 0-4096 characters.

Type

`str`

text_entities

Optional. Special entities that appear in text, such as usernames, URLs, bot commands, etc. This tuple is empty if the message does not contain text entities.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[`telegram.MessageEntity`]

animation

Optional. Animation that will be displayed in the game message in chats. Upload via `BotFather`.

Type

`telegram.Animation`

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

parse_text_entities(types=None)

Returns a `dict` that maps `telegram.MessageEntity` to `str`. It contains entities from this message filtered by their `type` attribute as the key, and the text that each entity belongs to as the value of the `dict`.

Note: This method should always be used instead of the `text_entities` attribute, since it calculates the correct substring from the message text based on UTF-16 codepoints. See `parse_text_entity` for more info.

Parameters

types (List[`str`], optional) – List of `telegram.MessageEntity` types as strings. If the `type` attribute of an entity is contained in this list, it will be returned. Defaults to `telegram.MessageEntity.ALL_TYPES`.

Returns

A dictionary of entities mapped to the text that belongs to them, calculated based on UTF-16 codepoints.

Return type

Dict[`telegram.MessageEntity`, `str`]

parse_text_entity(entity)

Returns the text from a given `telegram.MessageEntity`.

Note: This method is present because Telegram calculates the offset and length in UTF-16 codepoint pairs, which some versions of Python don't handle automatically. (That is, you can't just slice `Message.text` with the offset and length.)

Parameters

entity (`telegram.MessageEntity`) – The entity to extract the text from. It must be an entity that belongs to this message.

Returns

The text of the given entity.

Return type

`str`

Raises

RuntimeError – If this game has no text.

GameHighScore

class telegram.**GameHighScore**(*position, user, score, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

This object represents one row of the high scores table for a game.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *position*, *user* and *score* are equal.

Parameters

- **position** (`int`) – Position in high score table for the game.
- **user** ([`telegram.User`](#)) – User.
- **score** (`int`) – Score.

position

Position in high score table for the game.

Type

`int`

user

User.

Type

[`telegram.User`](#)

score

Score.

Type

`int`

classmethod **de_json**(*data, bot*)

See [`telegram.TelegramObject.de_json\(\)`](#).

Passport

Credentials

class telegram.**Credentials**(*secure_data, nonce, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

Available In

- [`telegram.EncryptedCredentials.data`](#)
 - [`telegram.EncryptedCredentials.decrypted_data`](#)
 - [`telegram.PassportData.decrypted_credentials`](#)
-

secure_data

Credentials for encrypted data

Type

`telegram.SecureData`

nonce

Bot-specified nonce

Type

`str`

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()`.

DataCredentials

class `telegram.DataCredentials(data_hash, secret, *, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

These credentials can be used to decrypt encrypted data from the data field in `EncryptedPassportData`.

Available In

`telegram.SecureValue.data`

Parameters

- **data_hash** (`str`) – Checksum of encrypted data
- **secret** (`str`) – Secret of encrypted data

hash

Checksum of encrypted data

Type

`str`

secret

Secret of encrypted data

Type

`str`

EncryptedCredentials

class `telegram.EncryptedCredentials(data, hash, secret, *, api_kwargs=None)`

Bases: `telegram.TelegramObject`

Contains data required for decrypting and authenticating `EncryptedPassportElement`. See the Telegram Passport Documentation for a complete description of the data decryption and authentication processes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `data`, `hash` and `secret` are equal.

Note: This object is decrypted only when originating from `telegram.PassportData.decrypted_credentials`.

Available In*telegram.PassportData.credentials*

Parameters

- **data** (*telegram.Credentials* | *str*) – Decrypted data with unique user’s nonce, data hashes and secrets used for EncryptedPassportElement decryption and authentication or base64 encrypted data.
- **hash** (*str*) – Base64-encoded data hash for data authentication.
- **secret** (*str*) – Decrypted or encrypted secret used for decryption.

data

Decrypted data with unique user’s nonce, data hashes and secrets used for EncryptedPassportElement decryption and authentication or base64 encrypted data.

Type*telegram.Credentials* | *str***hash**

Base64-encoded data hash for data authentication.

Type*str***secret**

Decrypted or encrypted secret used for decryption.

Type*str***property decrypted_data**

Lazily decrypt and return credentials data. This object
also contains the user specified nonce as *decrypted_data.nonce*.

Raises

telegram.error.PassportDecryptionError – Decryption failed. Usually due to bad private/public key but can also suggest malformed/tampered data.

Type*telegram.Credentials***property decrypted_secret**

Lazily decrypt and return secret.

Raises

telegram.error.PassportDecryptionError – Decryption failed. Usually due to bad private/public key but can also suggest malformed/tampered data.

Type*str*

EncryptedPassportElement

```
class telegram.EncryptedPassportElement(type, hash, data=None, phone_number=None, email=None,
                                         files=None, front_side=None, reverse_side=None,
                                         selfie=None, translation=None, credentials=None, *,
                                         api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

Contains information about documents or other Telegram Passport elements shared with the bot by the user. The data has been automatically decrypted by python-telegram-bot.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [type](#), [data](#), [phone_number](#), [email](#), [files](#), [front_side](#), [reverse_side](#) and [selfie](#) are equal.

Note: This object is decrypted only when originating from [telegram.PassportData.decrypted_data](#).

Available In

[telegram.PassportData.data](#)

Parameters

- **type** ([str](#)) – Element type. One of “personal_details”, “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “internal_passport”, “address”, “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration”, “temporary_registration”, “phone_number”, “email”.
- **hash** ([str](#)) – Base64-encoded element hash for using in [telegram.PassportElementErrorUnspecified](#).
- **data** ([telegram.PersonalDetails](#) | [telegram.IdDocumentData](#) | [telegram.ResidentialAddress](#) | [str](#), optional) – Decrypted or encrypted data, available for “personal_details”, “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “identity_passport” and “address” types.
- **phone_number** ([str](#), optional) – User’s verified phone number, available only for “phone_number” type.
- **email** ([str](#), optional) – User’s verified email address, available only for “email” type.
- **files** (Sequence[[telegram.PassportFile](#)], optional) – Array of encrypted/decrypted files with documents provided by the user, available for “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration” and “temporary_registration” types.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **front_side** ([telegram.PassportFile](#), optional) – Encrypted/decrypted file with the front side of the document, provided by the user. Available for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card” and “internal_passport”.
- **reverse_side** ([telegram.PassportFile](#), optional) – Encrypted/decrypted file with the reverse side of the document, provided by the user. Available for “driver_license” and “identity_card”.
- **selfie** ([telegram.PassportFile](#), optional) – Encrypted/decrypted file with the selfie of the user holding a document, provided by the user; available for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card” and “internal_passport”.

- **translation** (Sequence[[telegram.PassportFile](#)], optional) – Array of encrypted/decrypted files with translated versions of documents provided by the user. Available if requested for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “internal_passport”, “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration” and “temporary_registration” types.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any [collections.abc.Sequence](#) as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

type

Element type. One of “personal_details”, “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “internal_passport”, “address”, “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration”, “temporary_registration”, “phone_number”, “email”.

Type

[str](#)

hash

Base64-encoded element hash for using in [telegram.PassportElementErrorUnspecified](#).

Type

[str](#)

data

Optional. Decrypted or encrypted data, available for “personal_details”, “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “identity_passport” and “address” types.

Type

[telegram.PersonalDetails](#) | [telegram.IdDocumentData](#) | [telegram.ResidentialAddress](#) | [str](#)

phone_number

Optional. User’s verified phone number, available only for “phone_number” type.

Type

[str](#)

email

Optional. User’s verified email address, available only for “email” type.

Type

[str](#)

files

Optional. Array of encrypted/decrypted files with documents provided by the user, available for “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration” and “temporary_registration” types.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[[telegram.PassportFile](#)]

front_side

Optional. Encrypted/decrypted file with the front side of the document, provided by the user. Available for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card” and “internal_passport”.

Type

[telegram.PassportFile](#)

reverse_side

Optional. Encrypted/decrypted file with the reverse side of the document, provided by the user. Available for “driver_license” and “identity_card”.

Type

telegram.PassportFile

selfie

Optional. Encrypted/decrypted file with the selfie of the user holding a document, provided by the user; available for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card” and “internal_passport”.

Type

telegram.PassportFile

translation

Optional. Array of encrypted/decrypted files with translated versions of documents provided by the user. Available if requested for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “internal_passport”, “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration” and “temporary_registration” types.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.PassportFile*]

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()*.

classmethod de_json_decrypted(data, bot, credentials)

Variant of *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()* that also takes into account passport credentials.

Parameters

- **data** (Dict[str, ...]) – The JSON data.
- **bot** (*telegram.Bot*) – The bot associated with this object.
- **credentials** (*telegram.FileCredentials*) – The credentials

Return type

telegram.EncryptedPassportElement

FileCredentials

class telegram.FileCredentials(file_hash, secret, *, api_kwargs=None)

Bases: *telegram.TelegramObject*

These credentials can be used to decrypt encrypted files from the front_side, reverse_side, selfie and files fields in EncryptedPassportData.

Available In

- *telegram.SecureValue.files*
- *telegram.SecureValue.front_side*
- *telegram.SecureValue.reverse_side*
- *telegram.SecureValue.selfie*
- *telegram.SecureValue.translation*

Parameters

- **file_hash** (`str`) – Checksum of encrypted file
- **secret** (`str`) – Secret of encrypted file

hash

Checksum of encrypted file

Type

`str`

secret

Secret of encrypted file

Type

`str`

IdDocumentData

class telegram.IdDocumentData(*document_no*, *expiry_date*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents the data of an identity document.

Available In

[telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.data](#)

Parameters

- **document_no** (`str`) – Document number.
- **expiry_date** (`str`) – Optional. Date of expiry, in DD.MM.YYYY format.

document_no

Document number.

Type

`str`

expiry_date

Optional. Date of expiry, in DD.MM.YYYY format.

Type

`str`

PassportData

class telegram.PassportData(*data*, *credentials*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

Contains information about Telegram Passport data shared with the bot by the user.

Note: To be able to decrypt this object, you must pass your `private_key` to either [telegram.ext.Updater](#) or [telegram.Bot](#). Decrypted data is then found in `decrypted_data` and the payload can be found in `decrypted_credentials`'s attribute [telegram.Credentials.nonce](#).

Available In*telegram.Message.passport_data*

Parameters

- **data** (Sequence[*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement*]) – Array with encrypted information about documents and other Telegram Passport elements that was shared with the bot.

Changed in version 20.0: Accepts any `collections.abc.Sequence` as input instead of just a list. The input is converted to a tuple.

- **credentials** (*telegram.EncryptedCredentials*) – Encrypted credentials.

data

Array with encrypted information about documents and other Telegram Passport elements that was shared with the bot.

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type*Tuple[telegram.EncryptedPassportElement]***credentials**

Encrypted credentials.

Type*telegram.EncryptedCredentials***classmethod de_json(data, bot)**

See *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()*.

property decrypted_credentials**Lazily decrypt and return credentials that were used**

to decrypt the data. This object also contains the user specified payload as *decrypted_data.payload*.

Raises

telegram.error.PassportDecryptionError – Decryption failed. Usually due to bad private/public key but can also suggest malformed/tampered data.

Type*telegram.Credentials***property decrypted_data****Lazily decrypt and return information**

about documents and other Telegram Passport elements which were shared with the bot.

Changed in version 20.0: Returns a tuple instead of a list.

Raises

telegram.error.PassportDecryptionError – Decryption failed. Usually due to bad private/public key but can also suggest malformed/tampered data.

Type*Tuple[telegram.EncryptedPassportElement]*

PassportElementError

class telegram.PassportElementError(*source, type, message, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

Baseclass for the PassportElementError* classes.

This object represents an error in the Telegram Passport element which was submitted that should be resolved by the user.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [source](#) and [type](#) are equal.

Use In

[telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors\(\)](#)

Parameters

- **source** ([str](#)) – Error source.
- **type** ([str](#)) – The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the error.
- **message** ([str](#)) – Error message.

source

Error source.

Type

[str](#)

type

The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the error.

Type

[str](#)

message

Error message.

Type

[str](#)

PassportElementErrorDataField

class telegram.PassportElementErrorDataField(*type, field_name, data_hash, message, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.PassportElementError](#)

Represents an issue in one of the data fields that was provided by the user. The error is considered resolved when the field’s value changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [source](#), [type](#), [field_name](#), [data_hash](#) and [message](#) are equal.

Use In

[telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors\(\)](#)

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the error, one of "personal_details", "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport", "address".
- **field_name** (`str`) – Name of the data field which has the error.
- **data_hash** (`str`) – Base64-encoded data hash.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the error, one of "personal_details", "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport", "address".

Type
`str`

field_name

Name of the data field which has the error.

Type
`str`

data_hash

Base64-encoded data hash.

Type
`str`

message

Error message.

Type
`str`

PassportElementErrorFile

class telegram.PassportElementErrorFile(*type, file_hash, message, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.PassportElementError](#)

Represents an issue with a document scan. The error is considered resolved when the file with the document scan changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [source](#), [type](#), [file_hash](#), and [message](#) are equal.

Use In

[telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors\(\)](#)

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".
- **file_hash** (`str`) – Base64-encoded file hash.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

The section of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".

Type

`str`

file_hash

Base64-encoded file hash.

Type

`str`

message

Error message.

Type

`str`

PassportElementErrorFiles

class telegram.PassportElementErrorFiles(*type*, *file_hashes*, *message*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [`telegram.PassportElementError`](#)

Represents an issue with a list of scans. The error is considered resolved when the list of files with the document scans changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [`source`](#), [`type`](#), [`file_hashes`](#), and [`message`](#) are equal.

Use In

[`telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors\(\)`](#)

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – The section of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".
- **file_hashes** (`List[str]`) – List of base64-encoded file hashes.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

The section of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".

Type

`str`

file_hashes

List of base64-encoded file hashes.

Type

`List[str]`

message

Error message.

Type

`str`

PassportElementErrorFrontSide

class telegram.PassportElementErrorFrontSide(*type*, *file_hash*, *message*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [`telegram.PassportElementError`](#)

Represents an issue with the front side of a document. The error is considered resolved when the file with the front side of the document changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [`source`](#), [`type`](#), [`file_hash`](#), and [`message`](#) are equal.

Use In

[`telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors\(\)`](#)

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport".
- **file_hash** (`str`) – Base64-encoded hash of the file with the front side of the document.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport".

Type

`str`

file_hash

Base64-encoded hash of the file with the front side of the document.

Type

`str`

message

Error message.

Type

`str`

PassportElementErrorReverseSide

class telegram.PassportElementErrorReverseSide(*type*, *file_hash*, *message*, *, *api_kwargs*=None)

Bases: [`telegram.PassportElementError`](#)

Represents an issue with the reverse side of a document. The error is considered resolved when the file with the reverse side of the document changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [`source`](#), [`type`](#), [`file_hash`](#), and [`message`](#) are equal.

Use In

`telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors()`

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "driver_license", "identity_card".
- **file_hash** (`str`) – Base64-encoded hash of the file with the reverse side of the document.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "driver_license", "identity_card".

Type

`str`

file_hash

Base64-encoded hash of the file with the reverse side of the document.

Type

`str`

message

Error message.

Type

`str`

PassportElementErrorSelfie

class `telegram.PassportElementErrorSelfie`(*type*, *file_hash*, *message*, *, *api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: `telegram.PassportElementError`

Represents an issue with the selfie with a document. The error is considered resolved when the file with the selfie changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *source*, *type*, *file_hash*, and *message* are equal.

Use In

`telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors()`

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – The section of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport".
- **file_hash** (`str`) – Base64-encoded hash of the file with the selfie.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

The section of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport".

Type

`str`

file_hash

Base64-encoded hash of the file with the selfie.

Type

`str`

message

Error message.

Type

`str`

PassportElementErrorTranslationFile

```
class telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFile(type, file_hash, message, *,
                                                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [`telegram.PassportElementError`](#)

Represents an issue with one of the files that constitute the translation of a document. The error is considered resolved when the file changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their [`source`](#), [`type`](#), [`file_hash`](#), and [`message`](#) are equal.

Use In

[`telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors\(\)`](#)

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – Type of element of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport", "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".
- **file_hash** (`str`) – Base64-encoded hash of the file.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

Type of element of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport", "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".

Type

`str`

file_hash

Base64-encoded hash of the file.

Type

`str`

message

Error message.

Type

`str`

PassportElementErrorTranslationFiles

```
class telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFiles(type, file_hashes, message, *,  
                                                    api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.PassportElementError`

Represents an issue with the translated version of a document. The error is considered resolved when a file with the document translation changes.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `source`, `type`, `file_hashes`, and `message` are equal.

Use In

`telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors()`

Parameters

- **type** (`str`) – Type of element of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport", "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".
- **file_hashes** (`List[str]`) – List of base64-encoded file hashes.
- **message** (`str`) – Error message.

type

Type of element of the user's Telegram Passport which has the issue, one of "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport", "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration", "temporary_registration".

Type

`str`

file_hashes

List of base64-encoded file hashes.

Type

`List[str]`

message

Error message.

Type

`str`

PassportElementErrorUnspecified

```
class telegram.PassportElementErrorUnspecified(type, element_hash, message, *,  
                                              api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.PassportElementError](#)

Represents an issue in an unspecified place. The error is considered resolved when new data is added.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *source*, *type*, *element_hash*, and *message* are equal.

Use In

[telegram.Bot.set_passport_data_errors\(\)](#)

Parameters

- **type** (*str*) – Type of element of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue.
- **element_hash** (*str*) – Base64-encoded element hash.
- **message** (*str*) – Error message.

type

Type of element of the user’s Telegram Passport which has the issue.

Type

str

element_hash

Base64-encoded element hash.

Type

str

message

Error message.

Type

str

PassportFile

```
class telegram.PassportFile(file_id, file_unique_id, file_date, file_size, credentials=None, *,  
                           api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a file uploaded to Telegram Passport. Currently all Telegram Passport files are in JPEG format when decrypted and don’t exceed 10MB.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their *file_unique_id* is equal.

Available In

- [telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.files](#)
- [telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.front_side](#)
- [telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.reverse_side](#)
- [telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.selfie](#)

- `telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.translation`
-

Parameters

- **file_id** (`str`) – Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_unique_id** (`str`) – Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.
- **file_size** (`int`) – File size in bytes.
- **file_date** (`int`) – Unix time when the file was uploaded.

file_id

Identifier for this file, which can be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_unique_id

Unique identifier for this file, which is supposed to be the same over time and for different bots. Can't be used to download or reuse the file.

Type

`str`

file_size

File size in bytes.

Type

`int`

file_date

Unix time when the file was uploaded.

Type

`int`

classmethod de_json_decrypted(*data, bot, credentials*)

Variant of `telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()` that also takes into account passport credentials.

Parameters

- **data** (`Dict[str, ...]`) – The JSON data.
- **bot** (`telegram.Bot`) – The bot associated with this object.
- **credentials** (`telegram.FileCredentials`) – The credentials

Return type

`telegram.PassportFile`

classmethod de_list_decrypted(*data, bot, credentials*)

Variant of `telegram.TelegramObject.de_list()` that also takes into account passport credentials.

Changed in version 20.0:

- Returns a tuple instead of a list.
- Filters out any `None` values

Parameters

- **data** (`List[Dict[str, ...]]`) – The JSON data.
- **bot** (`telegram.Bot`) – The bot associated with these objects.
- **credentials** (`telegram.FileCredentials`) – The credentials

Return typeTuple[[telegram.PassportFile](#)]

```
async get_file(*, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,
               pool_timeout=None, api_kwargs=None)
```

Wrapper over [telegram.Bot.get_file\(\)](#). Will automatically assign the correct credentials to the returned [telegram.File](#) if originating from [telegram.PassportData.decrypted_data](#).

For the documentation of the arguments, please see [telegram.Bot.get_file\(\)](#).

Returns[telegram.File](#)**Raises**[telegram.error.TelegramError](#) –

PersonalDetails

```
class telegram.PersonalDetails(first_name, last_name, birth_date, gender, country_code,
                               residence_country_code, first_name_native=None,
                               last_name_native=None, middle_name=None,
                               middle_name_native=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents personal details.

Available In[telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.data](#)

Parameters

- **first_name** ([str](#)) – First Name.
- **middle_name** ([str](#)) – Optional. First Name.
- **last_name** ([str](#)) – Last Name.
- **birth_date** ([str](#)) – Date of birth in DD.MM.YYYY format.
- **gender** ([str](#)) – Gender, male or female.
- **country_code** ([str](#)) – Citizenship (ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code).
- **residence_country_code** ([str](#)) – Country of residence (ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code).
- **first_name_native** ([str](#)) – First Name in the language of the user's country of residence.
- **middle_name_native** ([str](#)) – Optional. Middle Name in the language of the user's country of residence.
- **last_name_native** ([str](#)) – Last Name in the language of the user's country of residence.

first_name

First Name.

Type[str](#)

middle_name

Optional. First Name.

Type

`str`

last_name

Last Name.

Type

`str`

birth_date

Date of birth in DD.MM.YYYY format.

Type

`str`

gender

Gender, male or female.

Type

`str`

country_code

Citizenship (ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code).

Type

`str`

residence_country_code

Country of residence (ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code).

Type

`str`

first_name_native

First Name in the language of the user's country of residence.

Type

`str`

middle_name_native

Optional. Middle Name in the language of the user's country of residence.

Type

`str`

last_name_native

Last Name in the language of the user's country of residence.

Type

`str`

ResidentialAddress

class telegram.**ResidentialAddress**(*street_line1, street_line2, city, state, country_code, post_code, *, api_kwargs=None*)

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents a residential address.

Available In

[telegram.EncryptedPassportElement.data](#)

Parameters

- **street_line1** ([str](#)) – First line for the address.
- **street_line2** ([str](#)) – Optional. Second line for the address.
- **city** ([str](#)) – City.
- **state** ([str](#)) – Optional. State.
- **country_code** ([str](#)) – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code.
- **post_code** ([str](#)) – Address post code.

street_line1

First line for the address.

Type

[str](#)

street_line2

Optional. Second line for the address.

Type

[str](#)

city

City.

Type

[str](#)

state

Optional. State.

Type

[str](#)

country_code

ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code.

Type

[str](#)

post_code

Address post code.

Type

[str](#)

SecureData

```
class telegram.SecureData(personal_details=None, passport=None, internal_passport=None,
                           driver_license=None, identity_card=None, address=None, utility_bill=None,
                           bank_statement=None, rental_agreement=None, passport_registration=None,
                           temporary_registration=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [telegram.TelegramObject](#)

This object represents the credentials that were used to decrypt the encrypted data. All fields are optional and depend on fields that were requested.

Available In

[telegram.Credentials.secure_data](#)

Parameters

- **personal_details** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted personal details.
- **passport** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted passport.
- **internal_passport** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted internal passport.
- **driver_license** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted driver license.
- **identity_card** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted ID card
- **address** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted residential address.
- **utility_bill** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted utility bill.
- **bank_statement** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted bank statement.
- **rental_agreement** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted rental agreement.
- **passport_registration** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted registration from internal passport.
- **temporary_registration** ([telegram.SecureValue](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted temporary registration.

personal_details

Optional. Credentials for encrypted personal details.

Type

[telegram.SecureValue](#)

passport

Optional. Credentials for encrypted passport.

Type

[telegram.SecureValue](#)

internal_passport

Optional. Credentials for encrypted internal passport.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

driver_license

Optional. Credentials for encrypted driver license.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

identity_card

Optional. Credentials for encrypted ID card

Type

telegram.SecureValue

address

Optional. Credentials for encrypted residential address.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

utility_bill

Optional. Credentials for encrypted utility bill.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

bank_statement

Optional. Credentials for encrypted bank statement.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

rental_agreement

Optional. Credentials for encrypted rental agreement.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

passport_registration

Optional. Credentials for encrypted registration from internal passport.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

temporary_registration

Optional. Credentials for encrypted temporary registration.

Type

telegram.SecureValue

classmethod de_json(data, bot)

See *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()*.

SecureValue

```
class telegram.SecureValue(data=None, front_side=None, reverse_side=None, selfie=None, files=None,
                           translation=None, *, api_kwargs=None)
```

Bases: [`telegram.TelegramObject`](#)

This object represents the credentials that were used to decrypt the encrypted value. All fields are optional and depend on the type of field.

Available In

- [`telegram.SecureData.address`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.bank_statement`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.driver_license`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.identity_card`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.internal_passport`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.passport_registration`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.passport`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.personal_details`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.rental_agreement`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.temporary_registration`](#)
 - [`telegram.SecureData.utility_bill`](#)
-

Parameters

- **data** ([`telegram.DataCredentials`](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted Telegram Passport data. Available for “personal_details”, “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “identity_passport” and “address” types.
- **front_side** ([`telegram.FileCredentials`](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted document’s front side. Available for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card” and “internal_passport”.
- **reverse_side** ([`telegram.FileCredentials`](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted document’s reverse side. Available for “driver_license” and “identity_card”.
- **selfie** ([`telegram.FileCredentials`](#), optional) – Credentials for encrypted selfie of the user with a document. Can be available for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card” and “internal_passport”.
- **translation** (List[[`telegram.FileCredentials`](#)], optional) – Credentials for an encrypted translation of the document. Available for “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “internal_passport”, “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration” and “temporary_registration”.
- **files** (List[[`telegram.FileCredentials`](#)], optional) – Credentials for encrypted files. Available for “utility_bill”, “bank_statement”, “rental_agreement”, “passport_registration” and “temporary_registration” types.

data

Optional. Credentials for encrypted Telegram Passport data. Available for “personal_details”, “passport”, “driver_license”, “identity_card”, “identity_passport” and “address” types.

Type

[`telegram.DataCredentials`](#)

front_side

Optional. Credentials for encrypted document's front side. Available for "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card" and "internal_passport".

Type

telegram.FileCredentials

reverse_side

Optional. Credentials for encrypted document's reverse side. Available for "driver_license" and "identity_card".

Type

telegram.FileCredentials

selfie

Optional. Credentials for encrypted selfie of the user with a document. Can be available for "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card" and "internal_passport".

Type

telegram.FileCredentials

translation

Optional. Credentials for an encrypted translation of the document. Available for "passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_passport", "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration" and "temporary_registration".

Changed in version 20.0: This attribute is now an immutable tuple.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.FileCredentials*]

files

Optional. Credentials for encrypted files. Available for "utility_bill", "bank_statement", "rental_agreement", "passport_registration" and "temporary_registration" types.

Changed in version 20.0:

- This attribute is now an immutable tuple.
- This attribute is now always a tuple, that may be empty.

Type

Tuple[*telegram.FileCredentials*]

classmethod `de_json(data, bot)`

See *telegram.TelegramObject.de_json()*.

10.2 telegram.ext package

Extensions over the Telegram Bot API to facilitate bot making

10.2.1 Application

```
class telegram.ext.Application(*, bot, update_queue, updater, job_queue, update_processor,
                               persistence, context_types, post_init, post_shutdown, post_stop)
```

Bases: `typing.Generic`, `typing.AsyncContextManager`

This class dispatches all kinds of updates to its registered handlers, and is the entry point to a PTB application.

Tip: This class may not be initialized directly. Use `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder` or `builder()` (for convenience).

Instances of this class can be used as asyncio context managers, where

```
async with application:
    # code
```

is roughly equivalent to

```
try:
    await application.initialize()
    # code
finally:
    await application.shutdown()
```

Available In

`telegram.ext.CallbackContext.application`

Returned In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.build()`

Examples

Echo Bot

See also:

[Your First Bot](#), [Architecture Overview](#)

Changed in version 20.0:

- Initialization is now done through the `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder`.
- Removed the attribute groups.

bot

The bot object that should be passed to the handlers.

Type

`telegram.Bot`

update_queue

The synchronized queue that will contain the updates.

Type

`asyncio.Queue`

updater

Optional. The updater used by this application.

Type

`telegram.ext.Updater`

chat_data

A dictionary handlers can use to store data for the chat. For each integer chat id, the corresponding value of this mapping is available as `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.chat_data` in handler callbacks for updates from that chat.

Changed in version 20.0: `chat_data` is now read-only. Note that the values of the mapping are still mutable, i.e. editing `context.chat_data` within a handler callback is possible (and encouraged), but editing the mapping `application.chat_data` itself is not.

Tip:

- Manually modifying `chat_data` is almost never needed and inadvisable.
 - Entries are never deleted automatically from this mapping. If you want to delete the data associated with a specific chat, e.g. if the bot got removed from that chat, please use `drop_chat_data()`.
-

Type

`types.MappingProxyType`

user_data

A dictionary handlers can use to store data for the user. For each integer user id, the corresponding value of this mapping is available as `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.user_data` in handler callbacks for updates from that user.

Changed in version 20.0: `user_data` is now read-only. Note that the values of the mapping are still mutable, i.e. editing `context.user_data` within a handler callback is possible (and encouraged), but editing the mapping `application.user_data` itself is not.

Tip:

- Manually modifying `user_data` is almost never needed and inadvisable.
 - Entries are never deleted automatically from this mapping. If you want to delete the data associated with a specific user, e.g. if that user blocked the bot, please use `drop_user_data()`.
-

Type

`types.MappingProxyType`

bot_data

A dictionary handlers can use to store data for the bot.

Type

`dict`

persistence

The persistence class to store data that should be persistent over restarts.

Type

`telegram.ext.BasePersistence`

handlers

A dictionary mapping each handler group to the list of handlers registered to that group.

See also:

[`add_handler\(\)`](#), [`add_handlers\(\)`](#).

Type

Dict[int, List[[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`](#)]]

error_handlers

A dictionary where the keys are error handlers and the values indicate whether they are to be run blocking.

See also:

[`add_error_handler\(\)`](#)

Type

Dict[[`coroutine function`](#), bool]

context_types

Specifies the types used by this dispatcher for the context argument of handler and job callbacks.

Type

[`telegram.ext.ContextTypes`](#)

post_init

Optional. A callback that will be executed by [`Application.run_polling\(\)`](#) and [`Application.run_webhook\(\)`](#) after initializing the application via [`initialize\(\)`](#).

Type

[`coroutine function`](#)

post_shutdown

Optional. A callback that will be executed by [`Application.run_polling\(\)`](#) and [`Application.run_webhook\(\)`](#) after shutting down the application via [`shutdown\(\)`](#).

Type

[`coroutine function`](#)

post_stop

Optional. A callback that will be executed by [`Application.run_polling\(\)`](#) and [`Application.run_webhook\(\)`](#) after stopping the application via [`stop\(\)`](#).

New in version 20.1.

Type

[`coroutine function`](#)

add_error_handler(*callback*, *block=True*)

Registers an error handler in the Application. This handler will receive every error which happens in your bot. See the docs of [`process_error\(\)`](#) for more details on how errors are handled.

Note: Attempts to add the same callback multiple times will be ignored.

Examples

[*Errorhandler Bot*](#)

See also:

Exceptions, Warnings and Logging

Parameters

- **callback** (coroutine function) – The callback function for this error handler. Will be called when an error is raised. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Optional[object], context:
    ↳ CallbackContext)
```

The error that happened will be present in `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.error`.

- **block** (bool, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next error handler in `process_error()`. Defaults to `True`.

add_handler(handler, group=0)

Register a handler.

TL;DR: Order and priority counts. 0 or 1 handlers per group will be used. End handling of update with `telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop`.

A handler must be an instance of a subclass of `telegram.ext.BaseHandler`. All handlers are organized in groups with a numeric value. The default group is 0. All groups will be evaluated for handling an update, but only 0 or 1 handler per group will be used. If `telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop` is raised from one of the handlers, no further handlers (regardless of the group) will be called.

The priority/order of handlers is determined as follows:

- Priority of the group (lower group number == higher priority)
- The first handler in a group which can handle an update (see `telegram.ext.BaseHandler.check_update`) will be used. Other handlers from the group will not be used. The order in which handlers were added to the group defines the priority.

Warning: Adding persistent `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler` after the application has been initialized is discouraged. This is because the persisted conversation states need to be loaded into memory while the application is already processing updates, which might lead to race conditions and undesired behavior. In particular, current conversation states may be overridden by the loaded data.

Parameters

- **handler** (`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`) – A BaseHandler instance.
- **group** (int, optional) – The group identifier. Default is 0.

add_handlers(handlers, group=0)

Registers multiple handlers at once. The order of the handlers in the passed sequence(s) matters. See `add_handler()` for details.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **handlers** (List[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`] | Dict[int, List[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`]]) – Specify a sequence of handlers *or* a dictionary where the keys are groups and values are handlers.

- **group** ([int](#), optional) – Specify which group the sequence of [handlers](#) should be added to. Defaults to 0.

Example:

```
app.add_handlers(handlers={
    -1: [MessageHandler(...)],
    1: [CallbackQueryHandler(...), CommandHandler(...)]
})
```

static builder()

Convenience method. Returns a new [telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder](#).

New in version 20.0.

property concurrent_updates

The number of concurrent updates that will be processed in parallel. A value of 0 indicates updates are *not* being processed concurrently.

Changed in version 20.4: This is now just a shortcut to [update_processor.max_concurrent_updates](#).

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

Type

[int](#)

create_task(coroutine, update=None, *, name=None)

Thin wrapper around [asyncio.create_task\(\)](#) that handles exceptions raised by the [coroutine](#) with [process_error\(\)](#).

Note:

- If [coroutine](#) raises an exception, it will be set on the task created by this method even though it's handled by [process_error\(\)](#).
 - If the application is currently running, tasks created by this method will be awaited with [stop\(\)](#).
-

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

Parameters

- **coroutine** ([awaitable](#)) – The awaitable to run as task.

Changed in version 20.2: Accepts [asyncio.Future](#) and generator-based coroutine functions.

Deprecated since version 20.4: Since Python 3.12, generator-based coroutine functions are no longer accepted.

- **update** ([object](#), optional) – If set, will be passed to [process_error\(\)](#) as additional information for the error handlers. Moreover, the corresponding [chat_data](#) and [user_data](#) entries will be updated in the next run of [update_persistence\(\)](#) after the [coroutine](#) is finished.

Keyword Arguments

name ([str](#), optional) – The name of the task.

New in version 20.4.

Returns

The created task.

Return type

`asyncio.Task`

drop_chat_data(chat_id)

Drops the corresponding entry from the `chat_data`. Will also be deleted from the persistence on the next run of `update_persistence()`, if applicable.

Warning: When using `concurrent_updates` or the `job_queue`, `process_update()` or `telegram.ext.Job.run()` may re-create this entry due to the asynchronous nature of these features. Please make sure that your program can avoid or handle such situations.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (`int`) – The chat id to delete. The entry will be deleted even if it is not empty.

drop_user_data(user_id)

Drops the corresponding entry from the `user_data`. Will also be deleted from the persistence on the next run of `update_persistence()`, if applicable.

Warning: When using `concurrent_updates` or the `job_queue`, `process_update()` or `telegram.ext.Job.run()` may re-create this entry due to the asynchronous nature of these features. Please make sure that your program can avoid or handle such situations.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

user_id (`int`) – The user id to delete. The entry will be deleted even if it is not empty.

async initialize()

Initializes the Application by initializing:

- The *bot*, by calling `telegram.Bot.initialize()`.
- The *updater*, by calling `telegram.ext.Updater.initialize()`.
- The *persistence*, by loading persistent conversations and data.
- The *update_processor* by calling `telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor.initialize()`.

Does *not* call `post_init` - that is only done by `run_polling()` and `run_webhook()`.

See also:

`shutdown()`

property job_queue

The *JobQueue* used by the
`telegram.ext.Application`.

See also:

`Job Queue`

Type

`telegram.ext.JobQueue`

mark_data_for_update_persistence(*chat_ids=None, user_ids=None*)

Mark entries of `chat_data` and `user_data` to be updated on the next run of `update_persistence()`.

Tip: Use this method sparingly. If you have to use this method, it likely means that you access and modify `context.application.chat/user_data[some_id]` within a callback. Note that for data which should be available globally in all handler callbacks independent of the chat/user, it is recommended to use `bot_data` instead.

New in version 20.3.

Parameters

- **chat_ids** (`int` | `Collection[int]`, optional) – Chat IDs to mark.
- **user_ids** (`int` | `Collection[int]`, optional) – User IDs to mark.

migrate_chat_data(*message=None, old_chat_id=None, new_chat_id=None*)

Moves the contents of `chat_data` at key `old_chat_id` to the key `new_chat_id`. Also marks the entries to be updated accordingly in the next run of `update_persistence()`.

Warning:

- Any data stored in `chat_data` at key `new_chat_id` will be overridden
- The key `old_chat_id` of `chat_data` will be deleted
- This does not update the `chat_id` attribute of any scheduled `telegram.ext.Job`.

When using `concurrent_updates` or the `job_queue`, `process_update()` or `telegram.ext.Job.run()` may re-create the old entry due to the asynchronous nature of these features. Please make sure that your program can avoid or handle such situations.

See also:

[Storing Bot, User and Chat Related Data](#)

Parameters

- **message** (`telegram.Message`, optional) – A message with either `migrate_from_chat_id` or `migrate_to_chat_id`. Mutually exclusive with passing `old_chat_id` and `new_chat_id`.

See also:

`telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate.MIGRATE`

- **old_chat_id** (`int`, optional) – The old chat ID. Mutually exclusive with passing `message`
- **new_chat_id** (`int`, optional) – The new chat ID. Mutually exclusive with passing `message`

Raises

ValueError – Raised if the input is invalid.

async process_error(*update, error, job=None, coroutine=None*)

Processes an error by passing it to all error handlers registered with `add_error_handler()`. If one of the error handlers raises `telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop`, the error will not be handled by other error handlers. Raising `telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop` also stops processing of the update when this method is called by `process_update()`, i.e. no further handlers (even in other groups) will handle the update. All other exceptions raised by an error handler will just be logged.

Changed in version 20.0:

- `dispatch_error` was renamed to `process_error()`.
- Exceptions raised by error handlers are now properly logged.
- `telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop` is no longer reraised but converted into the return value.

Parameters

- **update** (`object` | `telegram.Update`) – The update that caused the error.
- **error** (`Exception`) – The error that was raised.
- **job** (`telegram.ext.Job`, optional) – The job that caused the error.
New in version 20.0.
- **coroutine** (`coroutine function`, optional) – The coroutine that caused the error.

Returns

`True`, if one of the error handlers raised `telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop`.
`False`, otherwise.

Return type

`bool`

`async process_update(update)`

Processes a single update and marks the update to be updated by the persistence later. Exceptions raised by handler callbacks will be processed by `process_error()`.

See also:

Concurrency

Changed in version 20.0: Persistence is now updated in an interval set by `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.update_interval`.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update` | `object` | `telegram.error.TelegramError`) – The update to process.

Raises

`RuntimeError` – If the application was not initialized.

`remove_error_handler(callback)`

Removes an error handler.

Parameters

callback (`coroutine function`) – The error handler to remove.

`remove_handler(handler, group=0)`

Remove a handler from the specified group.

Parameters

- **handler** (`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`) – A `telegram.ext.BaseHandler` instance.
- **group** (`object`, optional) – The group identifier. Default is `0`.

`run_polling(poll_interval=0.0, timeout=10, bootstrap_retries=-1, read_timeout=2, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None, allowed_updates=None, drop_pending_updates=None, close_loop=True, stop_signals=None)`

Convenience method that takes care of initializing and starting the app, polling updates from Telegram using `telegram.ext.Updater.start_polling()` and a graceful shutdown of the app on exit.

The app will shut down when `KeyboardInterrupt` or `SystemExit` is raised. On unix, the app will also shut down on receiving the signals specified by `stop_signals`.

The order of execution by `run_polling` is roughly as follows:

- `initialize()`
- `post_init()`
- `telegram.ext.Updater.start_polling()`
- `start()`
- Run the application until the users stops it
- `telegram.ext.Updater.stop()`
- `stop()`
- `post_stop()`
- `shutdown()`
- `post_shutdown()`

Tip: When combining python-telegram-bot with other `asyncio` based frameworks, using this method is likely not the best choice, as it blocks the event loop until it receives a stop signal as described above. Instead, you can manually call the methods listed below to start and shut down the application and the `updater`. Keeping the event loop running and listening for a stop signal is then up to you.

See also:

`initialize()`, `start()`, `stop()`, `shutdown()` `telegram.ext.Updater.start_polling()`, `telegram.ext.Updater.stop()`, `run_webhook()`

Parameters

- **poll_interval** (`float`, optional) – Time to wait between polling updates from Telegram in seconds. Default is `0.0`.
- **timeout** (`int`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.timeout`. Default is `10` seconds.
- **bootstrap_retries** (`int`, optional) – Whether the bootstrapping phase of the `telegram.ext.Updater` will retry on failures on the Telegram server.
 - `< 0` - retry indefinitely (default)
 - `0` - no retries
 - `> 0` - retry up to X times
- **read_timeout** (`float`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.read_timeout`. Defaults to `2`.
- **write_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **drop_pending_updates** (`bool`, optional) – Whether to clean any pending updates on Telegram servers before actually starting to poll. Default is `False`.
- **allowed_updates** (`List[str]`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.get_updates()`.
- **close_loop** (`bool`, optional) – If `True`, the current event loop will be closed upon shutdown. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

`asyncio.loop.close()`

- **stop_signals** (`Sequence[int] | None`, optional) – Signals that will shut down the app. Pass `None` to not use stop signals. Defaults to `signal.SIGINT`, `signal.SIGTERM` and `signal.SIGABRT` on non Windows platforms.

Caution: Not every `asyncio.AbstractEventLoop` implements `asyncio.loop.add_signal_handler()`. Most notably, the standard event loop on Windows, `asyncio.ProactorEventLoop`, does not implement this method. If this method is not available, stop signals can not be set.

Raises

RuntimeError – If the Application does not have an `telegram.ext.Updater`.

run_webhook(`listen='127.0.0.1'`, `port=80`, `url_path=""`, `cert=None`, `key=None`, `bootstrap_retries=0`, `webhook_url=None`, `allowed_updates=None`, `drop_pending_updates=None`, `ip_address=None`, `max_connections=40`, `close_loop=True`, `stop_signals=None`, `secret_token=None`)

Convenience method that takes care of initializing and starting the app, listening for updates from Telegram using `telegram.ext.Updater.start_webhook()` and a graceful shutdown of the app on exit.

The app will shut down when `KeyboardInterrupt` or `SystemExit` is raised. On unix, the app will also shut down on receiving the signals specified by `stop_signals`.

If `cert` and `key` are not provided, the webhook will be started directly on `http://listen:port/url_path`, so SSL can be handled by another application. Else, the webhook will be started on `https://listen:port/url_path`. Also calls `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()` as required.

The order of execution by `run_webhook` is roughly as follows:

- `initialize()`
- `post_init()`
- `telegram.ext.Updater.start_webhook()`
- `start()`
- Run the application until the users stops it
- `telegram.ext.Updater.stop()`
- `stop()`
- `post_stop()`
- `shutdown()`
- `post_shutdown()`

Important: If you want to use this method, you must install PTB with the optional requirement webhooks, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[webhooks]"
```

Tip: When combining python-telegram-bot with other `asyncio` based frameworks, using this method is likely not the best choice, as it blocks the event loop until it receives a stop signal as described above. Instead, you can manually call the methods listed below to start and shut down the application and the `updater`. Keeping the event loop running and listening for a stop signal is then up to you.

See also:

`initialize()`, `start()`, `stop()`, `shutdown()` `telegram.ext.Updater.start_webhook()`, `telegram.ext.Updater.stop()`, `run_polling()`, `Webhooks`

Parameters

- **listen** (`str`, optional) – IP-Address to listen on. Defaults to `127.0.0.1`.
- **port** (`int`, optional) – Port the bot should be listening on. Must be one of `telegram.constants.SUPPORTED_WEBHOOK_PORTS` unless the bot is running behind a proxy. Defaults to `80`.
- **url_path** (`str`, optional) – Path inside url. Defaults to `''`.
- **cert** (`pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Path to the SSL certificate file.
- **key** (`pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Path to the SSL key file.
- **bootstrap_retries** (`int`, optional) – Whether the bootstrapping phase of the `telegram.ext.Updater` will retry on failures on the Telegram server.
 - `< 0` - retry indefinitely
 - `0` - no retries (default)
 - `> 0` - retry up to X times
- **webhook_url** (`str`, optional) – Explicitly specify the webhook url. Useful behind NAT, reverse proxy, etc. Default is derived from `listen`, `port`, `url_path`, `cert`, and `key`.
- **allowed_updates** (`List[str]`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`.
- **drop_pending_updates** (`bool`, optional) – Whether to clean any pending updates on Telegram servers before actually starting to poll. Default is `False`.
- **ip_address** (`str`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`.
- **max_connections** (`int`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`. Defaults to `40`.
- **close_loop** (`bool`, optional) – If `True`, the current event loop will be closed upon shutdown. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

`asyncio.loop.close()`

- **stop_signals** (`Sequence[int]` | `None`, optional) – Signals that will shut down the app. Pass `None` to not use stop signals. Defaults to `signal.SIGINT`, `signal.SIGTERM` and `signal.SIGABRT`.

Caution: Not every `asyncio.AbstractEventLoop` implements `asyncio.loop.add_signal_handler()`. Most notably, the standard event loop on Windows, `asyncio.ProactorEventLoop`, does not implement this method. If this method is not available, stop signals can not be set.

- **secret_token** (`str`, optional) – Secret token to ensure webhook requests originate from Telegram. See `telegram.Bot.set_webhook.secret_token` for more details.

When added, the web server started by this call will expect the token to be set in the `X-Telegram-Bot-API-Secret-Token` header of an incoming request and will raise a `http.HTTPStatus.FORBIDDEN` error if either the header isn't set or it is set to a wrong token.

New in version 20.0.

property running

Indicates if this application is running.

See also:

`start()`, `stop()`

Type

`bool`

async shutdown()

Shuts down the Application by shutting down:

- *bot* by calling `telegram.Bot.shutdown()`
- *updater* by calling `telegram.ext.Updater.shutdown()`
- *persistence* by calling `update_persistence()` and `BasePersistence.flush()`
- *update_processor* by calling `telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor.shutdown()`

Does *not* call `post_shutdown` - that is only done by `run_polling()` and `run_webhook()`.

See also:

`initialize()`

Raises

`RuntimeError` – If the application is still *running*.

async start()

Starts

- a background task that fetches updates from `update_queue` and processes them via `process_update()`.
- `job_queue`, if set.
- a background task that calls `update_persistence()` in regular intervals, if `persistence` is set.

Note: This does *not* start fetching updates from Telegram. To fetch updates, you need to either start *updater* manually or use one of `run_polling()` or `run_webhook()`.

Tip: When using a custom logic for startup and shutdown of the application, eventual cancellation of pending tasks should happen only *after* `stop()` has been called in order to ensure that the tasks mentioned above are not cancelled prematurely.

See also:

`stop()`

Raises

RuntimeError – If the application is already running or was not initialized.

async stop()

Stops the process after processing any pending updates or tasks created by `create_task()`. Also stops `job_queue`, if set. Finally, calls `update_persistence()` and `BasePersistence.flush()` on `persistence`, if set.

Warning: Once this method is called, no more updates will be fetched from `update_queue`, even if it's not empty.

See also:

`start()`

Note:

- This does *not* stop `updater`. You need to either manually call `telegram.ext.Updater.stop()` or use one of `run_polling()` or `run_webhook()`.
 - Does *not* call `post_stop` - that is only done by `run_polling()` and `run_webhook()`.
-

Raises

RuntimeError – If the application is not running.

async update_persistence()

Updates `user_data`, `chat_data`, `bot_data` in `persistence` along with `callback_data_cache` and the conversation states of any persistent `ConversationHandler` registered for this application.

For `user_data` and `chat_data`, only those entries are updated which either were used or have been manually marked via `mark_data_for_update_persistence()` since the last run of this method.

Tip: This method will be called in regular intervals by the application. There is usually no need to call it manually.

Note: Any data is deep copied with `copy.deepcopy()` before handing it over to the persistence in order to avoid race conditions, so all persisted data must be copyable.

See also:

`telegram.ext.BasePersistence.update_interval`, `mark_data_for_update_persistence()`

property update_processor

The update processor used by this application.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

New in version 20.4.

Type

`telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor`

10.2.2 ApplicationBuilder

class `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder`

This class serves as initializer for `telegram.ext.Application` via the so called [builder pattern](#). To build a `telegram.ext.Application`, one first initializes an instance of this class. Arguments for the `telegram.ext.Application` to build are then added by subsequently calling the methods of the builder. Finally, the `telegram.ext.Application` is built by calling `build()`. In the simplest case this can look like the following example.

Example

```
application = ApplicationBuilder().token("TOKEN").build()
```

Please see the description of the individual methods for information on which arguments can be set and what the defaults are when not called. When no default is mentioned, the argument will not be used by default.

Note:

- Some arguments are mutually exclusive. E.g. after calling `token()`, you can't set a custom bot with `bot()` and vice versa.
 - Unless a custom `telegram.Bot` instance is set via `bot()`, `build()` will use `telegram.ext.ExtBot` for the bot.
-

See also:

[Your First Bot](#), [Builder Pattern](#)

application_class(*application_class*, *kwargs=None*)

Sets a custom subclass instead of `telegram.ext.Application`. The subclass's `__init__` should look like this

```
def __init__(self, custom_arg_1, custom_arg_2, ..., **kwargs):
    super().__init__(**kwargs)
    self.custom_arg_1 = custom_arg_1
    self.custom_arg_2 = custom_arg_2
```

Parameters

- **application_class** (*type*) – A subclass of `telegram.ext.Application`
- **kwargs** (Dict[*str*, *object*], optional) – Keyword arguments for the initialization. Defaults to an empty dict.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

arbitrary_callback_data(*arbitrary_callback_data*)

Specifies whether `telegram.ext.Application.bot` should allow arbitrary objects as callback data for `telegram.InlineKeyboardButton` and how many keyboards should be cached in memory. If not called, only strings can be used as callback data and no data will be stored in memory.

Important: If you want to use this feature, you must install PTB with the optional requirement `callback-data`, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[callback-data]"
```

Examples

Arbitrary callback_data Bot

See also:

[Arbitrary callback_data](#)

Parameters

arbitrary_callback_data (`bool` | `int`) – If `True` is passed, the default cache size of 1024 will be used. Pass an integer to specify a different cache size.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

[ApplicationBuilder](#)

base_file_url(*base_file_url*)

Sets the base file URL for `telegram.ext.Application.bot`. If not called, will default to `'https://api.telegram.org/file/bot'`.

See also:

[telegram.Bot.base_file_url](#), [Local Bot API Server](#), [base_url\(\)](#)

Parameters

base_file_url (`str`) – The URL.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

[ApplicationBuilder](#)

base_url(*base_url*)

Sets the base URL for `telegram.ext.Application.bot`. If not called, will default to `'https://api.telegram.org/bot'`.

See also:

[telegram.Bot.base_url](#), [Local Bot API Server](#), [base_file_url\(\)](#)

Parameters

base_url (`str`) – The URL.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

[ApplicationBuilder](#)

bot(*bot*)

Sets a `telegram.Bot` instance for `telegram.ext.Application.bot`. Instances of subclasses like `telegram.ext.ExtBot` are also valid.

Parameters

bot (`telegram.Bot`) – The bot.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

build()

Builds a `telegram.ext.Application` with the provided arguments.

Calls `telegram.ext.JobQueue.set_application()` and `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.set_bot()` if appropriate.

Returns

`telegram.ext.Application`

concurrent_updates(*concurrent_updates*)

Specifies if and how many updates may be processed concurrently instead of one by one. If not called, updates will be processed one by one.

Warning: Processing updates concurrently is not recommended when stateful handlers like `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler` are used. Only use this if you are sure that your bot does not (explicitly or implicitly) rely on updates being processed sequentially.

Tip: When making requests to the Bot API in an asynchronous fashion (e.g. via `block=False`, `Application.create_task`, `concurrent_updates()` or the `JobQueue`), it can happen that more requests are being made in parallel than there are connections in the pool. If the number of requests is much higher than the number of connections, even setting `pool_timeout()` to a larger value may not always be enough to prevent pool timeouts. You should therefore set `concurrent_updates()`, `connection_pool_size()` and `pool_timeout()` to values that make sense for your setup.

See also:

`telegram.ext.Application.concurrent_updates`

Parameters

concurrent_updates (`bool` | `int` | `BaseUpdateProcessor`) – Passing `True` will allow for 256 updates to be processed concurrently using `telegram.ext.SimpleUpdateProcessor`. Pass an integer to specify a different number of updates that may be processed concurrently. Pass an instance of `telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor` to use that instance for handling updates concurrently.

Changed in version 20.4: Now accepts `BaseUpdateProcessor` instances.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

connect_timeout(*connect_timeout*)

Sets the connection attempt timeout for the `connect_timeout` parameter of `telegram.Bot.request`. Defaults to 5.0.

Parameters

connect_timeout (*float*) – See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.connect_timeout` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

connection_pool_size(*connection_pool_size*)

Sets the size of the connection pool for the `connection_pool_size` parameter of `telegram.Bot.request`. Defaults to 256.

Tip: When making requests to the Bot API in an asynchronous fashion (e.g. via `block=False`, `Application.create_task`, `concurrent_updates()` or the `JobQueue`), it can happen that more requests are being made in parallel than there are connections in the pool. If the number of requests is much higher than the number of connections, even setting `pool_timeout()` to a larger value may not always be enough to prevent pool timeouts. You should therefore set `concurrent_updates()`, `connection_pool_size()` and `pool_timeout()` to values that make sense for your setup.

Parameters

connection_pool_size (*int*) – The size of the connection pool.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

context_types(*context_types*)

Sets a `telegram.ext.ContextTypes` instance for `telegram.ext.Application.context_types`.

Examples

Context Types Bot

Parameters

context_types (*telegram.ext.ContextTypes*) – The context types.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

defaults(*defaults*)

Sets the `telegram.ext.Defaults` instance for `telegram.ext.Application.bot`.

See also:

Adding Defaults to Your Bot

Parameters

defaults (*telegram.ext.Defaults*) – The defaults instance.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type*ApplicationBuilder***get_updates_connect_timeout**(*get_updates_connect_timeout*)

Sets the connection attempt timeout for the `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.connect_timeout` parameter which is used for the `telegram.Bot.get_updates()` request. Defaults to 5.0.

Parameters

get_updates_connect_timeout (float) – See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.connect_timeout` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type*ApplicationBuilder***get_updates_connection_pool_size**(*get_updates_connection_pool_size*)

Sets the size of the connection pool for the `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.connection_pool_size` parameter which is used for the `telegram.Bot.get_updates()` request. Defaults to 1.

Parameters

get_updates_connection_pool_size (int) – The size of the connection pool.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type*ApplicationBuilder***get_updates_http_version**(*get_updates_http_version*)

Sets the HTTP protocol version which is used for the `http_version` parameter which is used in the `telegram.Bot.get_updates()` request. By default, HTTP/1.1 is used.

See also:*http_version()*

Note: Users have observed stability issues with HTTP/2, which happen due to how the `h2` library handles cancellations of keepalive connections. See [#3556](#) for a discussion.

You will also need to install the `http2` dependency. Keep in mind that the HTTP/1.1 implementation may be considered the “more robust option at this time”.

```
pip install httpx[http2]
```

New in version 20.1.

Changed in version 20.2: Reset the default version to 1.1.

Parameters

get_updates_http_version (str) – Pass “2” if you’d like to use HTTP/2 for making requests to Telegram. Defaults to “1.1”, in which case HTTP/1.1 is used.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type*ApplicationBuilder***get_updates_pool_timeout**(*get_updates_pool_timeout*)

Sets the connection pool’s connection freeing timeout for the `pool_timeout` parameter which is used for the `telegram.Bot.get_updates()` request. Defaults to 1.0.

Parameters

get_updates_pool_timeout (float) – See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.pool_timeout` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

get_updates_proxy_url(`get_updates_proxy_url`)

Sets the proxy for the `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.proxy_url` parameter which is used for `telegram.Bot.get_updates()`. Defaults to `None`.

Parameters

get_updates_proxy_url (str) – The URL to the proxy server. See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.proxy_url` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

get_updates_read_timeout(`get_updates_read_timeout`)

Sets the waiting timeout for the `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.read_timeout` parameter which is used for the `telegram.Bot.get_updates()` request. Defaults to `5.0`.

Parameters

get_updates_read_timeout (float) – See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.read_timeout` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

get_updates_request(`get_updates_request`)

Sets a `telegram.request.BaseRequest` instance for the `get_updates_request` parameter of `telegram.ext.Application.bot`.

See also:

`request()`

Parameters

get_updates_request (`telegram.request.BaseRequest`) – The request instance.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

get_updates_write_timeout(`get_updates_write_timeout`)

Sets the write operation timeout for the `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.write_timeout` parameter which is used for the `telegram.Bot.get_updates()` request. Defaults to `5.0`.

Parameters

get_updates_write_timeout (float) – See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.write_timeout` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type*ApplicationBuilder***http_version**(*http_version*)

Sets the HTTP protocol version which is used for the *http_version* parameter of *telegram.Bot.request*. By default, HTTP/1.1 is used.

See also:*get_updates_http_version()*

Note: Users have observed stability issues with HTTP/2, which happen due to how the *h2* library handles cancellations of keepalive connections. See [#3556](#) for a discussion.

If you want to use HTTP/2, you must install PTB with the optional requirement `http2`, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[http2]"
```

Keep in mind that the HTTP/1.1 implementation may be considered the “more robust option at this time”.

New in version 20.1.

Changed in version 20.2: Reset the default version to 1.1.

Parameters

http_version (*str*) – Pass “2” if you’d like to use HTTP/2 for making requests to Telegram. Defaults to “1.1”, in which case HTTP/1.1 is used.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type*ApplicationBuilder***job_queue**(*job_queue*)

Sets a *telegram.ext.JobQueue* instance for *telegram.ext.Application.job_queue*. If not called, a job queue will be instantiated if the requirements of *telegram.ext.JobQueue* are installed.

Examples*Timer Bot***See also:***Job Queue*

Note:

- *telegram.ext.JobQueue.set_application()* will be called automatically by *build()*.
 - The job queue will be automatically started and stopped by *telegram.ext.Application.start()* and *telegram.ext.Application.stop()*, respectively.
 - When passing *None* or when the requirements of *telegram.ext.JobQueue* are not installed, *telegram.ext.ConversationHandler.conversation_timeout* can not be used, as this uses *telegram.ext.Application.job_queue* internally.
-

Parameters

job_queue (*telegram.ext.JobQueue*) – The job queue. Pass *None* if you don’t want to use a job queue.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

local_mode(*local_mode*)

Specifies the value for *local_mode* for the *telegram.ext.Application.bot*. If not called, will default to *False*.

See also:

[Local Bot API Server](#)

Parameters

local_mode (*bool*) – Whether the bot should run in local mode.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

persistence(*persistence*)

Sets a *telegram.ext.BasePersistence* instance for *telegram.ext.Application.persistence*.

Note: When using a persistence, note that all data stored in *context.user_data*, *context.chat_data*, *context.bot_data* and in *telegram.ext.ExtBot.callback_data_cache* must be copyable with *copy.deepcopy()*. This is due to the data being deep copied before handing it over to the persistence in order to avoid race conditions.

Examples

Persistent Conversation Bot

See also:

[Making Your Bot Persistent](#)

Warning: If a *telegram.ext.ContextTypes* instance is set via *context_types()*, the persistence instance must use the same types!

Parameters

persistence (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence*) – The persistence instance.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

pool_timeout(*pool_timeout*)

Sets the connection pool's connection freeing timeout for the *pool_timeout* parameter of *telegram.Bot.request*. Defaults to *1.0*.

Tip: When making requests to the Bot API in an asynchronous fashion (e.g. via *block=False*, *Application.create_task*, *concurrent_updates()* or the *JobQueue*), it can happen that more

requests are being made in parallel than there are connections in the pool. If the number of requests is much higher than the number of connections, even setting `pool_timeout()` to a larger value may not always be enough to prevent pool timeouts. You should therefore set `concurrent_updates()`, `connection_pool_size()` and `pool_timeout()` to values that make sense for your setup.

Parameters

pool_timeout (*float*) – See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.pool_timeout` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

`post_init(post_init)`

Sets a callback to be executed by `Application.run_polling()` and `Application.run_webhook()` after executing `Application.initialize()` but before executing `Updater.start_polling()` or `Updater.start_webhook()`, respectively.

Tip: This can be used for custom startup logic that requires to await coroutines, e.g. setting up the bots commands via `set_my_commands()`.

Example

```
async def post_init(application: Application) -> None:
    await application.bot.set_my_commands([('start', 'Starts the bot')])

application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").post_init(post_init).
    ↪ build()
```

See also:

`post_stop()`, `post_shutdown()`

Parameters

post_init (*coroutine function*) – The custom callback. Must be a *coroutine function* and must accept exactly one positional argument, which is the `Application`:

```
async def post_init(application: Application) -> None:
```

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

`post_shutdown(post_shutdown)`

Sets a callback to be executed by `Application.run_polling()` and `Application.run_webhook()` after executing `Updater.shutdown()` and `Application.shutdown()`.

Tip: This can be used for custom shutdown logic that requires to await coroutines, e.g. closing a database connection

Example

```
async def post_shutdown(application: Application) -> None:
    await application.bot_data['database'].close()

application = Application.builder()
    .token("TOKEN")
    .post_shutdown(post_shutdown)
    .build()
```

See also:

[`post_init\(\)`](#), [`post_stop\(\)`](#)

Parameters

post_shutdown (coroutine function) – The custom callback. Must be a coroutine function and must accept exactly one positional argument, which is the *Application*:

```
async def post_shutdown(application: Application) -> None:
```

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

post_stop(*post_stop*)

Sets a callback to be executed by *Application.run_polling()* and *Application.run_webhook()* after executing *Updater.stop()* and *Application.stop()*.

New in version 20.1.

Tip: This can be used for custom stop logic that requires to await coroutines, e.g. sending message to a chat before shutting down the bot

Example

```
async def post_stop(application: Application) -> None:
    await application.bot.send_message(123456, "Shutting down...")

application = Application.builder()
    .token("TOKEN")
    .post_stop(post_stop)
    .build()
```

See also:

[`post_init\(\)`](#), [`post_shutdown\(\)`](#)

Parameters

post_stop (coroutine function) – The custom callback. Must be a coroutine function and must accept exactly one positional argument, which is the *Application*:

```
async def post_stop(application: Application) -> None:
```

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

private_key(*private_key*, *password*=None)

Sets the private key and corresponding password for decryption of telegram passport data for *telegram.ext.Application.bot*.

Examples

Passport Bot

See also:

[Telegram Passports](#)

Parameters

- **private_key** (*bytes* | *str* | *pathlib.Path*) – The private key or the file path of a file that contains the key. In the latter case, the file’s content will be read automatically.
- **password** (*bytes* | *str* | *pathlib.Path*, optional) – The corresponding password or the file path of a file that contains the password. In the latter case, the file’s content will be read automatically.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

proxy_url(*proxy_url*)

Sets the proxy for the *proxy_url* parameter of *telegram.Bot.request*. Defaults to *None*.

Parameters

proxy_url (*str*) – The URL to the proxy server. See *telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.proxy_url* for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

rate_limiter(*rate_limiter*)

Sets a *telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter* instance for the *telegram.ext.ExtBot.rate_limiter* parameter of *telegram.ext.Application.bot*.

Parameters

rate_limiter (*telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter*) – The rate limiter.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

read_timeout(*read_timeout*)

Sets the waiting timeout for the *read_timeout* parameter of *telegram.Bot.request*. Defaults to 5.0.

Parameters

read_timeout (*float*) – See `telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.read_timeout` for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

request(request)

Sets a `telegram.request.BaseRequest` instance for the `telegram.Bot.request` parameter of `telegram.ext.Application.bot`.

See also:

`get_updates_request()`

Parameters

request (`telegram.request.BaseRequest`) – The request instance.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

token(token)

Sets the token for `telegram.ext.Application.bot`.

Parameters

token (*str*) – The token.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

update_queue(update_queue)

Sets a `asyncio.Queue` instance for `telegram.ext.Application.update_queue`, i.e. the queue that the application will fetch updates from. Will also be used for the `telegram.ext.Application.updater`. If not called, a queue will be instantiated.

See also:

`telegram.ext.Updater.update_queue`

Parameters

update_queue (`asyncio.Queue`) – The queue.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

`ApplicationBuilder`

updater(updater)

Sets a `telegram.ext.Updater` instance for `telegram.ext.Application.updater`. The `telegram.ext.Updater.bot` and `telegram.ext.Updater.update_queue` will be used for `telegram.ext.Application.bot` and `telegram.ext.Application.update_queue`, respectively.

Parameters

updater (*telegram.ext.Updater* | *None*) – The updater instance or *None* if no updater should be used.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

write_timeout(*write_timeout*)

Sets the write operation timeout for the *write_timeout* parameter of *telegram.Bot.request*. Defaults to 5.0.

Parameters

write_timeout (*float*) – See *telegram.request.HTTPXRequest.write_timeout* for more information.

Returns

The same builder with the updated argument.

Return type

ApplicationBuilder

10.2.3 ApplicationHandlerStop

class telegram.ext.**ApplicationHandlerStop**(*state=None*)

Bases: *Exception*

Raise this in a handler or an error handler to prevent execution of any other handler (even in different groups).

In order to use this exception in a *telegram.ext.ConversationHandler*, pass the optional *state* parameter instead of returning the next state:

```
async def conversation_callback(update, context):
    ...
    raise ApplicationHandlerStop(next_state)
```

Note: Has no effect, if the handler or error handler is run in a non-blocking way.

Parameters

state (*object*, optional) – The next state of the conversation.

state

Optional. The next state of the conversation.

Type

object

10.2.4 BaseUpdateProcessor

class telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor(*max_concurrent_updates*)

Bases: [ABC](#)

An abstract base class for update processors. You can use this class to implement your own update processor.

Use In

[telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.concurrent_updates\(\)](#)

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.update_processor](#)

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

New in version 20.4.

Parameters

max_concurrent_updates ([int](#)) – The maximum number of updates to be processed concurrently. If this number is exceeded, new updates will be queued until the number of currently processed updates decreases.

Raises

[ValueError](#) – If *max_concurrent_updates* is a non-positive integer.

abstract async do_process_update(*update*, *coroutine*)

Custom implementation of how to process an update. Must be implemented by a subclass.

Warning: This method will be called by [process_update\(\)](#). It should *not* be called manually.

Parameters

- **update** ([object](#)) – The update to be processed.
- **coroutine** ([Awaitable](#)) – The coroutine that will be awaited to process the update.

abstract async initialize()

Initializes the processor so resources can be allocated. Must be implemented by a subclass.

See also:

[shutdown\(\)](#)

property max_concurrent_updates

The maximum number of updates that can be processed concurrently.

Type

[int](#)

final async process_update(*update*, *coroutine*)

Calls [do_process_update\(\)](#) with a semaphore to limit the number of concurrent updates.

Parameters

- **update** ([object](#)) – The update to be processed.
- **coroutine** ([Awaitable](#)) – The coroutine that will be awaited to process the update.

abstract async shutdown()

Shutdown the processor so resources can be freed. Must be implemented by a subclass.

See also:

initialize()

10.2.5 CallbackContext

class telegram.ext.CallbackContext(application, chat_id=None, user_id=None)

This is a context object passed to the callback called by *telegram.ext.BaseHandler* or by the *telegram.ext.Application* in an error handler added by *telegram.ext.Application.add_error_handler* or to the callback of a *telegram.ext.Job*.

Note: *telegram.ext.Application* will create a single context for an entire update. This means that if you got 2 handlers in different groups and they both get called, they will receive the same *CallbackContext* object (of course with proper attributes like *matches* differing). This allows you to add custom attributes in a lower handler group callback, and then subsequently access those attributes in a higher handler group callback. Note that the attributes on *CallbackContext* might change in the future, so make sure to use a fairly unique name for the attributes.

Warning: Do not combine custom attributes with *telegram.ext.BaseHandler.block* set to *False* or *telegram.ext.Application.concurrent_updates* set to *True*. Due to how those work, it will almost certainly execute the callbacks for an update out of order, and the attributes that you think you added will not be present.

This class is a *Generic* class and accepts four type variables:

1. The type of *bot*. Must be *telegram.Bot* or a subclass of that class.
2. The type of *user_data* (if *user_data* is not *None*).
3. The type of *chat_data* (if *chat_data* is not *None*).
4. The type of *bot_data* (if *bot_data* is not *None*).

Examples

- *Context Types Bot*
 - *Custom Webhook Bot*
-

See also:

telegram.ext.ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE, *Job Queue*

Parameters

- **application** (*telegram.ext.Application*) – The application associated with this context.
- **chat_id** (*int*, optional) – The ID of the chat associated with this object. Used to provide *chat_data*.
New in version 20.0.
- **user_id** (*int*, optional) – The ID of the user associated with this object. Used to provide *user_data*.
New in version 20.0.

coroutine

Optional. Only present in error handlers if the error was caused by an awaitable run with `Application.create_task()` or a handler callback with `block=False`.

Type

`awaitable`

matches

Optional. If the associated update originated from a `filters.Regex`, this will contain a list of match objects for every pattern where `re.search(pattern, string)` returned a match. Note that filters short circuit, so combined regex filters will not always be evaluated.

Type

`List[re.Match]`

args

Optional. Arguments passed to a command if the associated update is handled by `telegram.ext.CommandHandler`, `telegram.ext.PrefixHandler` or `telegram.ext.StringCommandHandler`. It contains a list of the words in the text after the command, using any whitespace string as a delimiter.

Type

`List[str]`

error

Optional. The error that was raised. Only present when passed to an error handler registered with `telegram.ext.Application.add_error_handler`.

Type

`Exception`

job

Optional. The job which originated this callback. Only present when passed to the callback of `telegram.ext.Job` or in error handlers if the error is caused by a job.

Changed in version 20.0: `job` is now also present in error handlers if the error is caused by a job.

Type

`telegram.ext.Job`

property application

The application associated with this context.

Type

`telegram.ext.Application`

property bot

The bot associated with this context.

Type

`telegram.Bot`

property bot_data

Optional. An object that can be used to keep any data in. For each update it will be the same `ContextTypes.bot_data`. Defaults to `dict`.

See also:

[Storing Bot, User and Chat Related Data](#)

Type

`ContextTypes.bot_data`

property chat_data

Optional. An object that can be used to keep any data in. For each update from the same chat id it will be the same `ContextTypes.chat_data`. Defaults to `dict`.

Warning: When a group chat migrates to a supergroup, its chat id will change and the `chat_data` needs to be transferred. For details see our [wiki page](#).

See also:

[Storing Bot, User and Chat Related Data](#)

Changed in version 20.0: The chat data is now also present in error handlers if the error is caused by a job.

Type

`ContextTypes.chat_data`

drop_callback_data(*callback_query*)

Deletes the cached data for the specified callback query.

New in version 13.6.

Note: Will *not* raise exceptions in case the data is not found in the cache. Will raise `KeyError` in case the callback query can not be found in the cache.

See also:

[Arbitrary callback_data](#)

Parameters

callback_query (`telegram.CallbackQuery`) – The callback query.

Raises

KeyError | **RuntimeError** – `KeyError`, if the callback query can not be found in the cache and `RuntimeError`, if the bot doesn't allow for arbitrary callback data.

classmethod from_error(*update*, *error*, *application*, *job=None*, *coroutine=None*)

Constructs an instance of `telegram.ext.CallbackContext` to be passed to the error handlers.

See also:

`telegram.ext.Application.add_error_handler()`

Changed in version 20.0: Removed arguments `async_args` and `async_kwargs`.

Parameters

- **update** (`object` | `telegram.Update`) – The update associated with the error. May be `None`, e.g. for errors in job callbacks.
- **error** (`Exception`) – The error.
- **application** (`telegram.ext.Application`) – The application associated with this context.
- **job** (`telegram.ext.Job`, optional) – The job associated with the error.
New in version 20.0.
- **coroutine** (`awaitable`, optional) – The awaitable associated with this error if the error was caused by a coroutine run with `Application.create_task()` or a handler callback with `block=False`.

New in version 20.0.

Changed in version 20.2: Accepts `asyncio.Future` and generator-based coroutine functions.

Returns

`telegram.ext.CallbackContext`

classmethod `from_job(job, application)`

Constructs an instance of `telegram.ext.CallbackContext` to be passed to a job callback.

See also:

`telegram.ext.JobQueue()`

Parameters

- **job** (`telegram.ext.Job`) – The job.
- **application** (`telegram.ext.Application`) – The application associated with this context.

Returns

`telegram.ext.CallbackContext`

classmethod `from_update(update, application)`

Constructs an instance of `telegram.ext.CallbackContext` to be passed to the handlers.

See also:

`telegram.ext.Application.add_handler()`

Parameters

- **update** (`object` | `telegram.Update`) – The update.
- **application** (`telegram.ext.Application`) – The application associated with this context.

Returns

`telegram.ext.CallbackContext`

property `job_queue`

The `JobQueue` used by the `telegram.ext.Application`.

See also:

`Job Queue`

Type

`telegram.ext.JobQueue`

property `match`

The first match from `matches`. Useful if you are only filtering using a single regex filter. Returns `None` if `matches` is empty.

Type

`re.Match`

async `refresh_data()`

If `application` uses persistence, calls `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_bot_data()` on `bot_data`, `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_chat_data()` on `chat_data` and `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_user_data()` on `user_data`, if appropriate.

Will be called by `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()` and `telegram.ext.Job.run()`.

New in version 13.6.

update(*data*)

Updates `self.__slots__` with the passed data.

Parameters

data (Dict[str, object]) – The data.

property update_queue

The `asyncio.Queue` instance used by the `telegram.ext.Application` and (usually) the `telegram.ext.Updater` associated with this context.

Type

`asyncio.Queue`

property user_data

Optional. An object that can be used to keep any data in. For each update from the same user it will be the same `ContextTypes.user_data`. Defaults to `dict`.

See also:

Storing Bot, User and Chat Related Data

Changed in version 20.0: The user data is now also present in error handlers if the error is caused by a job.

Type

`ContextTypes.user_data`

10.2.6 ContextTypes

```
class telegram.ext.ContextTypes(context=<class 'telegram.ext._callbackcontext.CallbackContext'>,
                                bot_data=<class 'dict'>, chat_data=<class 'dict'>, user_data=<class 'dict'>)
```

Bases: `typing.Generic`

Convenience class to gather customizable types of the `telegram.ext.CallbackContext` interface.

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.context_types()`

Available In

- `telegram.ext.Application.context_types`
 - `telegram.ext.PicklePersistence.context_types`
-

Examples

ContextTypes Bot

See also:

Architecture Overview, Storing Bot, User and Chat Related Data

New in version 13.6.

Parameters

- **context** (type, optional) – Determines the type of the `context` argument of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks. Must be a subclass of `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`. Defaults to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`.

- **bot_data** (*type*, optional) – Determines the type of `context.bot_data` of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks. Defaults to `dict`. Must support instantiating without arguments.
- **chat_data** (*type*, optional) – Determines the type of `context.chat_data` of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks. Defaults to `dict`. Must support instantiating without arguments.
- **user_data** (*type*, optional) – Determines the type of `context.user_data` of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks. Defaults to `dict`. Must support instantiating without arguments.

DEFAULT_TYPE

Shortcut for the type annotation for the `context` argument that's correct for the default settings, i.e. if `telegram.ext.ContextTypes` is not used.

Example

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE):  
    ...
```

alias of `CallbackContext[ExtBot[None], Dict[Any, Any], Dict[Any, Any], Dict[Any, Any]]`

property bot_data

The type of `context.bot_data` of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks.

property chat_data

The type of `context.chat_data` of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks.

property context

The type of the `context` argument of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks.

property user_data

The type of `context.user_data` of all (error-)handler callbacks and job callbacks.

10.2.7 Defaults

```
final class telegram.ext.Defaults(parse_mode=None, disable_notification=None,  
                                  disable_web_page_preview=None, quote=None,  
                                  tzinfo=datetime.timezone.utc, block=True,  
                                  allow_sending_without_reply=None, protect_content=None)
```

Bases: `object`

Convenience Class to gather all parameters with a (user defined) default value

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.defaults()`

See also:

[Architecture Overview](#), [Adding Defaults to Your Bot](#)

Changed in version 20.0: Removed the argument and attribute `timeout`. Specify default timeout behavior for the networking backend directly via `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder` instead.

Parameters

- **parse_mode** (*str*, optional) – Mode for parsing entities. See `telegram.constants.ParseMode` and [formatting options](#) for more details.

- **disable_notification** (*bool*, optional) – Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.
- **disable_web_page_preview** (*bool*, optional) – Disables link previews for links in this message.
- **allow_sending_without_reply** (*bool*, optional) – Pass *True*, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.
- **quote** (*bool*, optional) – If set to *True*, the reply is sent as an actual reply to the message. If *reply_to_message_id* is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: *True* in group chats and *False* in private chats.
- **tzinfo** (*datetime.tzinfo*, optional) – A timezone to be used for all date(time) inputs appearing throughout PTB, i.e. if a timezone naive date(time) object is passed somewhere, it will be assumed to be in *tzinfo*. If the *telegram.ext.JobQueue* is used, this must be a timezone provided by the *pytz* module. Defaults to *pytz.utc*, if available, and *datetime.timezone.utc* otherwise.
- **block** (*bool*, optional) – Default setting for the *BaseHandler.block* parameter of handlers and error handlers registered through *Application.add_handler()* and *Application.add_error_handler()*. Defaults to *True*.
- **protect_content** (*bool*, optional) – Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 20.0.

property allow_sending_without_reply

Optional. Pass *True*, if the message should be sent even if the specified replied-to message is not found.

Type

bool

property block

Optional. Default setting for the *BaseHandler.block* parameter of handlers and error handlers registered through *Application.add_handler()* and *Application.add_error_handler()*.

Type

bool

property disable_notification

Optional. Sends the message silently. Users will receive a notification with no sound.

Type

bool

property disable_web_page_preview

Optional. Disables link previews for links in this message.

Type

bool

property explanation_parse_mode

Optional. Alias for *parse_mode*, used for the corresponding parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_poll()*.

Type

str

property parse_mode

Optional. Send Markdown or HTML, if you want Telegram apps to show bold, italic, fixed-width text or URLs in your bot's message.

Type

str

property protect_content

Optional. Protects the contents of the sent message from forwarding and saving.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`bool`

property quote

Optional. If set to `True`, the reply is sent as an actual reply to the message. If `reply_to_message_id` is passed, this parameter will be ignored. Default: `True` in group chats and `False` in private chats.

Type

`bool`

property tzinfo

A timezone to be used for all date(time) objects appearing throughout PTB.

Type

`tzinfo`

10.2.8 ExtBot

```
class telegram.ext.ExtBot(token, base_url='https://api.telegram.org/bot',
                           base_file_url='https://api.telegram.org/file/bot', request=None,
                           get_updates_request=None, private_key=None, private_key_password=None,
                           defaults=None, arbitrary_callback_data=False, local_mode=False,
                           rate_limiter=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.Bot`, `typing.Generic`

This object represents a Telegram Bot with convenience extensions.

Warning: Not to be confused with `telegram.Bot`.

For the documentation of the arguments, methods and attributes, please see `telegram.Bot`.

All API methods of this class have an additional keyword argument `rate_limit_args`. This can be used to pass additional information to the rate limiter, specifically to `telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter.process_request.rate_limit_args`.

Warning:

- The keyword argument `rate_limit_args` can *not* be used, if `rate_limiter` is `None`.
- The method `get_updates()` is the only method that does not have the additional argument, as this method will never be rate limited.

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.bot()`

Available In

- `telegram.ext.Application.bot`
- `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.bot`
- `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.bot`

- `telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache.bot`
 - `telegram.ext.Updater.bot`
-

Examples

Arbitrary Callback Data Bot

See also:

[Arbitrary callback_data](#)

New in version 13.6.

Changed in version 20.0: Removed the attribute `arbitrary_callback_data`. You can instead use `bot.callback_data_cache.maxsize` to access the size of the cache.

Parameters

- **defaults** (`telegram.ext.Defaults`, optional) – An object containing default values to be used if not set explicitly in the bot methods.
- **arbitrary_callback_data** (`bool` | `int`, optional) – Whether to allow arbitrary objects as callback data for `telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`. Pass an integer to specify the maximum number of objects cached in memory. Defaults to `False`.

See also:

[Arbitrary callback_data](#)

- **rate_limiter** (`telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter`, optional) – A rate limiter to use for limiting the number of requests made by the bot per time interval.

New in version 20.0.

property `callback_data_cache`

Optional. The cache for objects passed as callback data for `telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`.

Examples

Arbitrary Callback Data Bot

Changed in version 20.0: * This property is now read-only. * This property is now optional and can be `None` if `arbitrary_callback_data` is set to `False`.

Type

`telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache`

property defaults

The `telegram.ext.Defaults` used by this bot, if any.

async `initialize()`

See `telegram.Bot.initialize()`. Also initializes the `ExtBot.rate_limiter` (if set) by calling `telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter.initialize()`.

`insert_callback_data(update)`

If this bot allows for arbitrary callback data, this inserts the cached data into all corresponding buttons within this update.

Note: Checks `telegram.Message.via_bot` and `telegram.Message.from_user` to figure out if a) a reply markup exists and b) it was actually sent by this bot. If not, the message will be returned unchanged.

Note that this will fail for channel posts, as `telegram.Message.from_user` is `None` for those! In the corresponding reply markups, the callback data will be replaced by `telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData`.

Warning: *In place*, i.e. the passed `telegram.Message` will be changed!

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update`) – The update.

property rate_limiter

The `telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter` used by this bot, if any.

New in version 20.0.

async shutdown()

See `telegram.Bot.shutdown()`. Also shuts down the `ExtBot.rate_limiter` (if set) by calling `telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter.shutdown()`.

10.2.9 Job

class `telegram.ext.Job`(*callback, data=None, name=None, chat_id=None, user_id=None*)

Bases: `typing.Generic`

This class is a convenience wrapper for the jobs held in a `telegram.ext.JobQueue`. With the current backend APScheduler, `job` holds a `apscheduler.job.Job` instance.

Objects of this class are comparable in terms of equality. Two objects of this class are considered equal, if their `id` is equal.

This class is a `Generic` class and accepts one type variable that specifies the type of the argument context of `callback`.

Important: If you want to use this class, you must install PTB with the optional requirement `job-queue`, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[job-queue]"
```

Note: All attributes and instance methods of `job` are also directly available as attributes/methods of the corresponding `telegram.ext.Job` object.

Warning: This class should not be instantiated manually. Use the methods of `telegram.ext.JobQueue` to schedule jobs.

Available In

`telegram.ext.CallbackContext.job`

See also:

[Job Queue](#)

Changed in version 20.0:

- Removed argument and attribute `job_queue`.
- Renamed `Job.context` to `Job.data`.
- Removed argument `job`
- To use this class, PTB must be installed via `pip install "python-telegram-bot[job-queue]"`.

Parameters

- **callback** ([coroutine function](#)) – The callback function that should be executed by the new job. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(context: CallbackContext)
```

- **data** ([object](#), optional) – Additional data needed for the `callback` function. Can be accessed through `Job.data` in the callback. Defaults to `None`.
- **name** ([str](#), optional) – The name of the new job. Defaults to `callback.__name__`.
- **chat_id** ([int](#), optional) – Chat id of the chat that this job is associated with.
New in version 20.0.
- **user_id** ([int](#), optional) – User id of the user that this job is associated with.
New in version 20.0.

callback

The callback function that should be executed by the new job.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

data

Optional. Additional data needed for the `callback` function.

Type

[object](#)

name

Optional. The name of the new job.

Type

[str](#)

chat_id

Optional. Chat id of the chat that this job is associated with.

New in version 20.0.

Type

[int](#)

user_id

Optional. User id of the user that this job is associated with.

New in version 20.0.

Type

[int](#)

property enabled

Whether this job is enabled.

Type

[bool](#)

classmethod `from_aps_job(aps_job)`

Provides the `telegram.ext.Job` that is associated with the given APScheduler job.

Tip: This method can be useful when using advanced APScheduler features along with `telegram.ext.JobQueue`.

New in version 20.4.

Parameters

aps_job (`apscheduler.job.Job`) – The APScheduler job

Returns

`telegram.ext.Job`

property `job`

The APS Job this job is a wrapper for.

Changed in version 20.0: This property is now read-only.

Type

`apscheduler.job.Job`

property `next_t`

Datetime for the next job execution. Datetime is localized according to `datetime.datetime.tzinfo`. If job is removed or already ran it equals to `None`.

Warning: This attribute is only available, if the `telegram.ext.JobQueue` this job belongs to is already started. Otherwise APScheduler raises an `AttributeError`.

Type

`datetime.datetime`

property `removed`

Whether this job is due to be removed.

Type

`bool`

async `run(application)`

Executes the callback function independently of the jobs schedule. Also calls `telegram.ext.Application.update_persistence()`.

Changed in version 20.0: Calls `telegram.ext.Application.update_persistence()`.

Parameters

application (`telegram.ext.Application`) – The application this job is associated with.

schedule_removal()

Schedules this job for removal from the `JobQueue`. It will be removed without executing its callback function again.

10.2.10 JobQueue

class telegram.ext.JobQueue

Bases: `typing.Generic`

This class allows you to periodically perform tasks with the bot. It is a convenience wrapper for the APScheduler library.

This class is a `Generic` class and accepts one type variable that specifies the type of the argument context of the job callbacks (*callback*) of *run_once()* and the other scheduling methods.

Important: If you want to use this class, you must install PTB with the optional requirement `job-queue`, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[job-queue]"
```

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.job_queue()`

Available In

- `telegram.ext.Application.job_queue`
 - `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.job_queue`
-

Examples

Timer Bot

See also:

[Architecture Overview](#), [Job Queue](#)

Changed in version 20.0: To use this class, PTB must be installed via `pip install "python-telegram-bot[job-queue]"`.

scheduler

The scheduler.

Changed in version 20.0: Uses `AsyncIOScheduler` instead of `BackgroundScheduler`

Type

`apscheduler.schedulers.asyncio.AsyncIOScheduler`

property application

The application this JobQueue is associated with.

get_jobs_by_name(name)

Returns a tuple of all *pending/scheduled* jobs with the given name that are currently in the *JobQueue*.

Returns

Tuple of all *pending* or *scheduled* jobs matching the name.

Return type

Tuple[*Job*]

async static `job_callback(job_queue, job)`

This method is used as a callback for the APScheduler jobs.

More precisely, the `func` argument of `apscheduler.job.Job` is set to this method and the `arg` argument (representing positional arguments to `func`) is set to a tuple containing the `JobQueue` itself and the `Job` instance.

Tip: This method is a static method rather than a bound method. This makes the arguments more transparent and allows for easier handling of PTBs integration of APScheduler when utilizing advanced features of APScheduler.

Hint: This method is effectively a wrapper for `telegram.ext.Job.run()`.

New in version 20.4.

Parameters

- **job_queue** (`JobQueue`) – The job queue that created the job.
- **job** (`Job`) – The job to run.

jobs()

Returns a tuple of all *scheduled* jobs that are currently in the `JobQueue`.

Returns

Tuple of all *scheduled* jobs.

Return type

Tuple[`Job`]

run_custom(`callback`, `job_kwargs`, `data=None`, `name=None`, `chat_id=None`, `user_id=None`)

Creates a new custom defined `Job`.

Parameters

- **callback** (`coroutine function`) – The callback function that should be executed by the new job. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(context: CallbackContext)
```

- **job_kwargs** (`dict`) – Arbitrary keyword arguments. Used as arguments for `apscheduler.schedulers.base.BaseScheduler.add_job()`.
- **data** (`object`, optional) – Additional data needed for the callback function. Can be accessed through `Job.data` in the callback. Defaults to `None`.

Changed in version 20.0: Renamed the parameter `context` to `data`.

- **name** (`str`, optional) – The name of the new job. Defaults to `callback.__name__`.
- **chat_id** (`int`, optional) – Chat id of the chat associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `chat_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **user_id** (`int`, optional) – User id of the user associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `user_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

The new `Job` instance that has been added to the job queue.

Return type

`telegram.ext.Job`

run_daily(*callback*, *time*, *days*=(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), *data*=None, *name*=None, *chat_id*=None, *user_id*=None, *job_kwargs*=None)

Creates a new *Job* that runs on a daily basis and adds it to the queue.

Note: For a note about DST, please see the documentation of [APScheduler](#).

Parameters

- **callback** (*coroutine function*) – The callback function that should be executed by the new job. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(context: CallbackContext)
```

- **time** (*datetime.time*) – Time of day at which the job should run. If the time-zone (*datetime.time.tzinfo*) is *None*, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless *telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo* is used.

- **days** (*Tuple[int]*, optional) – Defines on which days of the week the job should run (where 0–6 correspond to sunday - saturday). By default, the job will run every day.

Changed in version 20.0: Changed day of the week mapping of 0-6 from monday-sunday to sunday-saturday.

- **data** (*object*, optional) – Additional data needed for the callback function. Can be accessed through *Job.data* in the callback. Defaults to *None*.

Changed in version 20.0: Renamed the parameter *context* to *data*.

- **name** (*str*, optional) – The name of the new job. Defaults to *callback.__name__*.
- **chat_id** (*int*, optional) – Chat id of the chat associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding *chat_data* will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **user_id** (*int*, optional) – User id of the user associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding *user_data* will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **job_kwargs** (*dict*, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to pass to the *apscheduler.schedulers.base.BaseScheduler.add_job()*.

Returns

The new *Job* instance that has been added to the job queue.

Return type

telegram.ext.Job

run_monthly(*callback*, *when*, *day*, *data*=None, *name*=None, *chat_id*=None, *user_id*=None, *job_kwargs*=None)

Creates a new *Job* that runs on a monthly basis and adds it to the queue.

Changed in version 20.0: The *day_is_strict* argument was removed. Instead one can now pass -1 to the *day* parameter to have the job run on the last day of the month.

Parameters

- **callback** (*coroutine function*) – The callback function that should be executed by the new job. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(context: CallbackContext)
```

- **when** (`datetime.time`) – Time of day at which the job should run. If the timezone (when.tzinfo) is `None`, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.
- **day** (`int`) – Defines the day of the month whereby the job would run. It should be within the range of 1 and 31, inclusive. If a month has fewer days than this number, the job will not run in this month. Passing -1 leads to the job running on the last day of the month.
- **data** (`object`, optional) – Additional data needed for the callback function. Can be accessed through `Job.data` in the callback. Defaults to `None`.

Changed in version 20.0: Renamed the parameter `context` to `data`.

- **name** (`str`, optional) – The name of the new job. Defaults to `callback.__name__`.
- **chat_id** (`int`, optional) – Chat id of the chat associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `chat_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **user_id** (`int`, optional) – User id of the user associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `user_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **job_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to pass to the `apscheduler.schedulers.base.BaseScheduler.add_job()`.

Returns

The new `Job` instance that has been added to the job queue.

Return type

`telegram.ext.Job`

run_once(`callback`, `when`, `data=None`, `name=None`, `chat_id=None`, `user_id=None`, `job_kwargs=None`)

Creates a new `Job` instance that runs once and adds it to the queue.

Parameters

- **callback** (`coroutine function`) – The callback function that should be executed by the new job. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(context: CallbackContext)
```

- **when** (`int` | `float` | `datetime.timedelta` | `datetime.datetime` | `datetime.time`) – Time in or at which the job should run. This parameter will be interpreted depending on its type.
 - `int` or `float` will be interpreted as “seconds from now” in which the job should run.
 - `datetime.timedelta` will be interpreted as “time from now” in which the job should run.
 - `datetime.datetime` will be interpreted as a specific date and time at which the job should run. If the timezone (`datetime.datetime.tzinfo`) is `None`, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.
 - `datetime.time` will be interpreted as a specific time of day at which the job should run. This could be either today or, if the time has already passed, tomorrow. If the timezone (`datetime.time.tzinfo`) is `None`, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.
- **chat_id** (`int`, optional) – Chat id of the chat associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `chat_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **user_id** (`int`, optional) – User id of the user associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `user_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **data** (`object`, optional) – Additional data needed for the callback function. Can be accessed through `Job.data` in the callback. Defaults to `None`.

Changed in version 20.0: Renamed the parameter `context` to `data`.

- **name** (`str`, optional) – The name of the new job. Defaults to `callback.__name__`.
- **job_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to pass to the `apscheduler.schedulers.base.BaseScheduler.add_job()`.

Returns

The new `Job` instance that has been added to the job queue.

Return type

`telegram.ext.Job`

run_repeating(*callback, interval, first=None, last=None, data=None, name=None, chat_id=None, user_id=None, job_kwargs=None*)

Creates a new `Job` instance that runs at specified intervals and adds it to the queue.

Note: For a note about DST, please see the documentation of `APScheduler`.

Parameters

- **callback** (`coroutine function`) – The callback function that should be executed by the new job. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(context: CallbackContext)
```

- **interval** (`int` | `float` | `datetime.timedelta`) – The interval in which the job will run. If it is an `int` or a `float`, it will be interpreted as seconds.
- **first** (`int` | `float` | `datetime.timedelta` | `datetime.datetime` | `datetime.time`, optional) – Time in or at which the job should run. This parameter will be interpreted depending on its type.
 - `int` or `float` will be interpreted as “seconds from now” in which the job should run.
 - `datetime.timedelta` will be interpreted as “time from now” in which the job should run.
 - `datetime.datetime` will be interpreted as a specific date and time at which the job should run. If the timezone (`datetime.datetime.tzinfo`) is `None`, the default timezone of the bot will be used.
 - `datetime.time` will be interpreted as a specific time of day at which the job should run. This could be either today or, if the time has already passed, tomorrow. If the timezone (`datetime.time.tzinfo`) is `None`, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Defaults to `interval`

Note: Setting `first` to `0`, `datetime.datetime.now()` or another value that indicates that the job should run immediately will not work due to how the `APScheduler` library works. If you want to run a job immediately, we recommend to use an approach along the lines of:

```
job = context.job_queue.run_repeating(callback, interval=5)
await job.run(context.application)
```

See also:

`telegram.ext.Job.run()`

- **last** (`int` | `float` | `datetime.timedelta` | `datetime.datetime` | `datetime.time`, optional) – Latest possible time for the job to run. This parameter will be interpreted depending on its type. See [first](#) for details.

If *last* is `datetime.datetime` or `datetime.time` type and `last.tzinfo` is `None`, the default timezone of the bot will be assumed, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

Defaults to `None`.

- **data** (`object`, optional) – Additional data needed for the callback function. Can be accessed through `Job.data` in the callback. Defaults to `None`.

Changed in version 20.0: Renamed the parameter `context` to `data`.

- **name** (`str`, optional) – The name of the new job. Defaults to `callback.__name__`.
- **chat_id** (`int`, optional) – Chat id of the chat associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `chat_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **user_id** (`int`, optional) – User id of the user associated with this job. If passed, the corresponding `user_data` will be available in the callback.

New in version 20.0.

- **job_kwargs** (`dict`, optional) – Arbitrary keyword arguments to pass to the `apscheduler.schedulers.base.BaseScheduler.add_job()`.

Returns

The new `Job` instance that has been added to the job queue.

Return type

`telegram.ext.Job`

`set_application(application)`

Set the application to be used by this `JobQueue`.

Parameters

application (`telegram.ext.Application`) – The application.

`async start()`

Starts the `JobQueue`.

`async stop(wait=True)`

Shuts down the `JobQueue`.

Parameters

wait (`bool`, optional) – Whether to wait until all currently running jobs have finished. Defaults to `True`.

10.2.11 SimpleUpdateProcessor

class telegram.ext.**SimpleUpdateProcessor**(*max_concurrent_updates*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor](#)

Instance of [telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor](#) that immediately awaits the coroutine, i.e. does not apply any additional processing. This is used by default when [telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.concurrent_updates](#) is `int`.

Use In

[telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.concurrent_updates\(\)](#)

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.update_processor](#)

New in version 20.4.

async **do_process_update**(*update*, *coroutine*)

Immediately awaits the coroutine, i.e. does not apply any additional processing.

Parameters

- **update** (`object`) – The update to be processed.
- **coroutine** (`Awaitable`) – The coroutine that will be awaited to process the update.

async **initialize**()

Does nothing.

async **shutdown**()

Does nothing.

10.2.12 Updater

class telegram.ext.**Updater**(*bot*, *update_queue*)

Bases: [typing.AsyncContextManager](#)

This class fetches updates for the bot either via long polling or by starting a webhook server. Received updates are enqueued into the [update_queue](#) and may be fetched from there to handle them appropriately.

Instances of this class can be used as asyncio context managers, where

```
async with updater:
    # code
```

is roughly equivalent to

```
try:
    await updater.initialize()
    # code
finally:
    await updater.shutdown()
```

Use In

[telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.updater\(\)](#)

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.updater`

See also:

[Architecture Overview](#), [Builder Pattern](#)

Changed in version 20.0:

- Removed argument and attribute `user_sig_handler`
- The only arguments and attributes are now `bot` and `update_queue` as now the sole purpose of this class is to fetch updates. The entry point to a PTB application is now `telegram.ext.Application`.

Parameters

- **bot** (`telegram.Bot`) – The bot used with this Updater.
- **update_queue** (`asyncio.Queue`) – Queue for the updates.

bot

The bot used with this Updater.

Type

`telegram.Bot`

update_queue

Queue for the updates.

Type

`asyncio.Queue`

async initialize()

Initializes the Updater & the associated `bot` by calling `telegram.Bot.initialize()`.

See also:

[shutdown\(\)](#)

async shutdown()

Shutdown the Updater & the associated `bot` by calling `telegram.Bot.shutdown()`.

See also:

[initialize\(\)](#)

Raises

RuntimeError – If the updater is still running.

async start_polling(`poll_interval=0.0`, `timeout=10`, `bootstrap_retries=-1`, `read_timeout=2`,
`write_timeout=None`, `connect_timeout=None`, `pool_timeout=None`,
`allowed_updates=None`, `drop_pending_updates=None`, `error_callback=None`)

Starts polling updates from Telegram.

Changed in version 20.0: Removed the `clean` argument in favor of `drop_pending_updates`.

Parameters

- **poll_interval** (`float`, optional) – Time to wait between polling updates from Telegram in seconds. Default is `0.0`.
- **timeout** (`int`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.timeout`. Defaults to `10` seconds.

- **bootstrap_retries** (`int`, optional) – Whether the bootstrapping phase of the `telegram.ext.Updater` will retry on failures on the Telegram server.
 - `< 0` - retry indefinitely (default)
 - `0` - no retries
 - `> 0` - retry up to X times
- **read_timeout** (`float`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.read_timeout`. Defaults to 2.
- **write_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.write_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.connect_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – Value to pass to `telegram.Bot.get_updates.pool_timeout`. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **allowed_updates** (`List[str]`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.get_updates()`.
- **drop_pending_updates** (`bool`, optional) – Whether to clean any pending updates on Telegram servers before actually starting to poll. Default is `False`.

New in version 13.4.

- **error_callback** (`Callable[[telegram.error.TelegramError], None]`, optional) – Callback to handle `telegram.error.TelegramError`s that occur while calling `telegram.Bot.get_updates()` during polling. Defaults to `None`, in which case errors will be logged. Callback signature:

```
def callback(error: telegram.error.TelegramError)
```

Note: The `error_callback` must *not* be a `coroutine function`! If asynchronous behavior of the callback is wanted, please schedule a task from within the callback.

Returns

The update queue that can be filled from the main thread.

Return type

`asyncio.Queue`

Raises

RuntimeError – If the updater is already running or was not initialized.

```
async start_webhook(listen='127.0.0.1', port=80, url_path="", cert=None, key=None,
                    bootstrap_retries=0, webhook_url=None, allowed_updates=None,
                    drop_pending_updates=None, ip_address=None, max_connections=40,
                    secret_token=None)
```

Starts a small http server to listen for updates via webhook. If `cert` and `key` are not provided, the webhook will be started directly on `http://listen:port/url_path`, so SSL can be handled by another application. Else, the webhook will be started on `https://listen:port/url_path`. Also calls `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()` as required.

Important: If you want to use this method, you must install PTB with the optional requirement webhooks, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[webhooks]"
```

See also:**Webhooks**

Changed in version 13.4: `start_webhook()` now *always* calls `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`, so pass `webhook_url` instead of calling `updater.bot.set_webhook(webhook_url)` manually.

Changed in version 20.0:

- Removed the `clean` argument in favor of `drop_pending_updates` and removed the deprecated argument `force_event_loop`.

Parameters

- **listen** (`str`, optional) – IP-Address to listen on. Defaults to `127.0.0.1`.
- **port** (`int`, optional) – Port the bot should be listening on. Must be one of `telegram.constants.SUPPORTED_WEBHOOK_PORTS` unless the bot is running behind a proxy. Defaults to `80`.
- **url_path** (`str`, optional) – Path inside url (`http(s)://listen:port/<url_path>`). Defaults to `''`.
- **cert** (`pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Path to the SSL certificate file.
- **key** (`pathlib.Path` | `str`, optional) – Path to the SSL key file.
- **drop_pending_updates** (`bool`, optional) – Whether to clean any pending updates on Telegram servers before actually starting to poll. Default is `False`.

New in version 13.4.

- **bootstrap_retries** (`int`, optional) – Whether the bootstrapping phase of the `telegram.ext.Updater` will retry on failures on the Telegram server.
 - `< 0` - retry indefinitely
 - `0` - no retries (default)
 - `> 0` - retry up to X times
- **webhook_url** (`str`, optional) – Explicitly specify the webhook url. Useful behind NAT, reverse proxy, etc. Default is derived from `listen`, `port`, `url_path`, `cert`, and `key`.
- **ip_address** (`str`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`. Defaults to `None`.

New in version 13.4.

- **allowed_updates** (`List[str]`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`. Defaults to `None`.
- **max_connections** (`int`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`. Defaults to `40`.

New in version 13.6.

- **secret_token** (`str`, optional) – Passed to `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`. Defaults to `None`.

When added, the web server started by this call will expect the token to be set in the `X-Telegram-Bot-API-Secret-Token` header of an incoming request and will raise a `http.HTTPStatus.FORBIDDEN` error if either the header isn't set or it is set to a wrong token.

New in version 20.0.

Returns

The update queue that can be filled from the main thread.

Return type

`queue.Queue`

Raises

RuntimeError – If the updater is already running or was not initialized.

async stop()

Stops the polling/webhook.

See also:

`start_polling()`, `start_webhook()`

Raises

RuntimeError – If the updater is not running.

10.2.13 Handlers

BaseHandler

class telegram.ext.**BaseHandler**(*callback*, *block=True*)

Bases: `typing.Generic`, `ABC`

The base class for all update handlers. Create custom handlers by inheriting from it.

Warning: When setting *block* to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`. See its docs for more info.

This class is a `Generic` class and accepts two type variables:

1. The type of the updates that this handler will handle. Must coincide with the type of the first argument of *callback*. `check_update()` must only accept updates of this type.
2. The type of the second argument of *callback*. Must coincide with the type of the parameters `handle_update.context` and `collect_additional_context.context` as well as the second argument of *callback*. Must be either `CallbackContext` or a subclass of that class.

Tip: For this type variable, one should usually provide a `TypeVar` that is also used for the mentioned method arguments. That way, a type checker can check whether this handler fits the definition of the `Application`.

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.handlers`

See also:

[Types of Handlers](#)

Changed in version 20.0:

- The attribute `run_async` is now *block*.
- This class was previously named `Handler`.

Parameters

- **callback** ([coroutine function](#)) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **block** ([bool](#), optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to [True](#).

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

block

Determines whether the callback will run in a blocking way.

Type

[bool](#)

abstract check_update(update)

This method is called to determine if an update should be handled by this handler instance. It should always be overridden.

Note: Custom updates types can be handled by the application. Therefore, an implementation of this method should always check the type of [update](#).

Parameters

update ([object](#) | [telegram.Update](#)) – The update to be tested.

Returns

Either [None](#) or [False](#) if the update should not be handled. Otherwise an object that will be passed to [handle_update\(\)](#) and [collect_additional_context\(\)](#) when the update gets handled.

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

Prepares additional arguments for the context. Override if needed.

Parameters

- **context** ([telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#)) – The context object.
- **update** ([telegram.Update](#)) – The update to gather chat/user id from.
- **application** ([telegram.ext.Application](#)) – The calling application.
- **check_result** – The result (return value) from [check_update\(\)](#).

async handle_update(update, application, check_result, context)

This method is called if it was determined that an update should indeed be handled by this instance. Calls [callback](#) along with its respectful arguments. To work with the [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#), this method returns the value returned from [callback](#). Note that it can be overridden if needed by the subclassing handler.

Parameters

- **update** (`str` | `telegram.Update`) – The update to be handled.
- **application** (`telegram.ext.Application`) – The calling application.
- **check_result** (`object`) – The result from `check_update()`.
- **context** (`telegram.ext.CallbackContext`) – The context as provided by the application.

CallbackQueryHandler

class telegram.ext.CallbackQueryHandler(*callback, pattern=None, block=True*)

Bases: `telegram.ext.BaseHandler`

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram *callback queries*. Optionally based on a regex.

Read the documentation of the `re` module for more information.

Note:

- If your bot allows arbitrary objects as *callback_data*, it may happen that the original *callback_data* for the incoming `telegram.CallbackQuery` can not be found. This is the case when either a malicious client tempered with the `telegram.CallbackQuery.data` or the data was simply dropped from cache or not persisted. In these cases, an instance of `telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData` will be set as `telegram.CallbackQuery.data`.

New in version 13.6.

Warning: When setting *block* to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`. See its docs for more info.

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.handlers`

Parameters

- **callback** (`coroutine function`) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when `check_update()` has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler`.

- **pattern** (`str` | `re.Pattern` | `callable` | `type`, optional) – Pattern to test `telegram.CallbackQuery.data` against. If a string or a regex pattern is passed, `re.match()` is used on `telegram.CallbackQuery.data` to determine if an update should be handled by this handler. If your bot allows arbitrary objects as *callback_data*, non-strings will be accepted. To filter arbitrary objects you may pass:
 - a callable, accepting exactly one argument, namely the `telegram.CallbackQuery.data`. It must return `True` or `False/None` to indicate, whether the update should be handled.

- a `type`. If `telegram.CallbackQuery.data` is an instance of that type (or a sub-class), the update will be handled.

If `telegram.CallbackQuery.data` is `None`, the `telegram.CallbackQuery` update will not be handled.

See also:

[Arbitrary callback_data](#)

Changed in version 13.6: Added support for arbitrary callback data.

- **block** (`bool`, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

`coroutine function`

pattern

Optional. Regex pattern, callback or type to test `telegram.CallbackQuery.data` against.

Changed in version 13.6: Added support for arbitrary callback data.

Type

`re.Pattern | callable | type`

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`.

Type

`bool`

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update | object`) – Incoming update.

Returns

`bool`

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

Add the result of `re.match(pattern, update.callback_query.data)` to `CallbackContext.matches` as list with one element.

ChatJoinRequestHandler

class `telegram.ext.ChatJoinRequestHandler`(`callback`, `chat_id=None`, `username=None`, `block=True`)

Bases: `telegram.ext.BaseHandler`

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram updates that contain `telegram.Update.chat_join_request`.

Note: If neither of `username` and the `chat_id` are passed, this handler accepts *any* join request. Otherwise, this handler accepts all requests to join chats for which the chat ID is listed in `chat_id` or the username is listed in `username`, or both.

New in version 20.0.

Warning: When setting `block` to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`. See its docs for more info.

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.handlers`

New in version 13.8.

Parameters

- **callback** (coroutine function) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when `check_update()` has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler`.

- **chat_id** (`int` | Collection[`int`], optional) – Filters requests to allow only those which are asking to join the specified chat ID(s).

New in version 20.0.

- **username** (`str` | Collection[`str`], optional) – Filters requests to allow only those which are asking to join the specified username(s).

New in version 20.0.

- **block** (`bool`, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

coroutine function

block

Determines whether the callback will run in a blocking way..

Type

`bool`

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update` | object) – Incoming update.

Returns

`bool`

ChatMemberHandler

class telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler(callback, chat_member_types=-1, block=True)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram updates that contain a chat member update.

Warning: When setting `block` to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Examples

[Chat Member Bot](#)

New in version 13.4.

Parameters

- **callback** (coroutine function) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **chat_member_types** (int, optional) – Pass one of [MY_CHAT_MEMBER](#), [CHAT_MEMBER](#) or [ANY_CHAT_MEMBER](#) to specify if this handler should handle only updates with [telegram.Update.my_chat_member](#), [telegram.Update.chat_member](#) or both. Defaults to [MY_CHAT_MEMBER](#).
- **block** (bool, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

chat_member_types

Optional. Specifies if this handler should handle only updates with [telegram.Update.my_chat_member](#), [telegram.Update.chat_member](#) or both.

Type

[int](#)

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#).

Type`bool`**ANY_CHAT_MEMBER = 1**

Used as a constant to handle both `telegram.Update.my_chat_member` and `telegram.Update.chat_member`.

Type`int`**CHAT_MEMBER = 0**

Used as a constant to handle only `telegram.Update.chat_member`.

Type`int`**MY_CHAT_MEMBER = -1**

Used as a constant to handle only `telegram.Update.my_chat_member`.

Type`int`**check_update(update)**

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update` | `object`) – Incoming update.

Returns`bool`

ChosenInlineResultHandler

class `telegram.ext.ChosenInlineResultHandler`(`callback`, `block=True`, `pattern=None`)

Bases: `telegram.ext.BaseHandler`

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram updates that contain `telegram.Update.chosen_inline_result`.

Warning: When setting `block` to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`. See its docs for more info.

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.handlers`

Parameters

- **callback** (`coroutine function`) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when `check_update()` has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler`.

- **block** (`bool`, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

Concurrency

- **pattern** (`str` | `re.Pattern`, optional) – Regex pattern. If not `None`, `re.match()` is used on `telegram.ChosenInlineResult.result_id` to determine if an update should be handled by this handler. This is accessible in the callback as `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.matches`.

New in version 13.6.

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

`coroutine function`

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`.

Type

`bool`

pattern

Optional. Regex pattern to test `telegram.ChosenInlineResult.result_id` against.

New in version 13.6.

Type

`Pattern`

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update` | `object`) – Incoming update.

Returns

`bool` | `re.Match`

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

This function adds the matched regex pattern result to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext.matches`.

CommandHandler

class `telegram.ext.CommandHandler(command, callback, filters=None, block=True)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.BaseHandler`

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram commands.

Commands are Telegram messages that start with `/`, optionally followed by an `@` and the bot's name and/or some additional text. The handler will add a `list` to the `CallbackContext` named `CallbackContext.args`. It will contain a list of strings, which is the text following the command split on single or consecutive whitespace characters.

By default, the handler listens to messages as well as edited messages. To change this behavior use `~filters.UpdateType.EDITED_MESSAGE` in the filter argument.

Note: `CommandHandler` does *not* handle (edited) channel posts and does *not* handle commands that are part of a caption. Please use `MessageHandler` with a suitable combination of filters (e.g. `telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType.CHANNEL_POSTS`, `telegram.ext.filters.CAPTION` and `telegram.ext.filters.Regex`) to handle those messages.

Warning: When setting `block` to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`. See its docs for more info.

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.handlers`

Examples

- [Timer Bot](#)
 - [Error Handler Bot](#)
-

Changed in version 20.0:

- Renamed the attribute `command` to `commands`, which now is always a `frozenset`
- Updating the commands this handler listens to is no longer possible.

Parameters

- **command** (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – The command or list of commands this handler should listen for. Case-insensitive. Limitations are the same as for `telegram.BotCommand.command`.
- **callback** (`coroutine function`) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when `check_update()` has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler`.

- **filters** (`telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter`, optional) – A filter inheriting from `telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter`. Standard filters can be found in `telegram.ext.filters`. Filters can be combined using bitwise operators (& for `and`, | for `or`, ~ for `not`)
- **block** (`bool`, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

Raises

ValueError – When the command is too long or has illegal chars.

commands

The set of commands this handler should listen for.

Type

`FrozenSet[str]`

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

`coroutine function`

filters

Optional. Only allow updates with these Filters.

Type

`telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter`

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`.

Type

`bool`

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update` | object) – Incoming update.

Returns

The list of args for the handler.

Return type

`list`

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

Add text after the command to `CallbackContext.args` as list, split on single whitespaces and add output of data filters to `CallbackContext` as well.

ConversationHandler

```
class telegram.ext.ConversationHandler(entry_points, states, fallbacks, allow_reentry=False,
                                       per_chat=True, per_user=True, per_message=False,
                                       conversation_timeout=None, name=None, persistent=False,
                                       map_to_parent=None, block=True)
```

Bases: `telegram.ext.BaseHandler`

A handler to hold a conversation with a single or multiple users through Telegram updates by managing three collections of other handlers.

Warning: `ConversationHandler` heavily relies on incoming updates being processed one by one. When using this handler, `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.concurrent_updates` should be set to `False`.

Note: `ConversationHandler` will only accept updates that are (subclass-)instances of `telegram.Update`. This is, because depending on the `per_user` and `per_chat`, `ConversationHandler` relies on `telegram.Update.effective_user` and/or `telegram.Update.effective_chat` in order to determine which conversation an update should belong to. For `per_message=True`, `ConversationHandler` uses `update.callback_query.message.message_id` when `per_chat=True` and `update.callback_query.inline_message_id` when `per_chat=False`. For a more detailed explanation, please see our [FAQ](#).

Finally, `ConversationHandler`, does *not* handle (edited) channel posts.

The first collection, a `list` named `entry_points`, is used to initiate the conversation, for example with a `telegram.ext.CommandHandler` or `telegram.ext.MessageHandler`.

The second collection, a `dict` named `states`, contains the different conversation steps and one or more associated handlers that should be used if the user sends a message when the conversation with them

is currently in that state. Here you can also define a state for `TIMEOUT` to define the behavior when `conversation_timeout` is exceeded, and a state for `WAITING` to define behavior when a new update is received while the previous `block=False` handler is not finished.

The third collection, a `list` named `fallbacks`, is used if the user is currently in a conversation but the state has either no associated handler or the handler that is associated to the state is inappropriate for the update, for example if the update contains a command, but a regular text message is expected. You could use this for a `/cancel` command or to let the user know their message was not recognized.

To change the state of conversation, the callback function of a handler must return the new state after responding to the user. If it does not return anything (returning `None` by default), the state will not change. If an entry point callback function returns `None`, the conversation ends immediately after the execution of this callback function. To end the conversation, the callback function must return `END` or `-1`. To handle the conversation timeout, use handler `TIMEOUT` or `-2`. Finally, `telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop` can be used in conversations as described in its documentation.

Note: In each of the described collections of handlers, a handler may in turn be a `ConversationHandler`. In that case, the child `ConversationHandler` should have the attribute `map_to_parent` which allows returning to the parent conversation at specified states within the child conversation.

Note that the keys in `map_to_parent` must not appear as keys in `states` attribute or else the latter will be ignored. You may map `END` to one of the parents states to continue the parent conversation after the child conversation has ended or even map a state to `END` to end the *parent* conversation from within the child conversation. For an example on nested `ConversationHandler`s, see `nestedconversationbot.py`.

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.handlers`

Examples

- [*Conversation Bot*](#)
 - [*Conversation Bot 2*](#)
 - [*Nested Conversation Bot*](#)
 - [*Persistent Conversation Bot*](#)
-

Parameters

- **entry_points** (List[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`]) – A list of `BaseHandler` objects that can trigger the start of the conversation. The first handler whose `check_update()` method returns `True` will be used. If all return `False`, the update is not handled.
- **states** (Dict[object, List[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`]]) – A `dict` that defines the different states of conversation a user can be in and one or more associated `BaseHandler` objects that should be used in that state. The first handler whose `check_update()` method returns `True` will be used.
- **fallbacks** (List[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`]) – A list of handlers that might be used if the user is in a conversation, but every handler for their current state returned `False` on `check_update()`. The first handler which `check_update()` method returns `True` will be used. If all return `False`, the update is not handled.
- **allow_reentry** (bool, optional) – If set to `True`, a user that is currently in a conversation can restart the conversation by triggering one of the entry points. Default is `False`.

- **per_chat** (`bool`, optional) – If the conversation key should contain the Chat’s ID. Default is `True`.
- **per_user** (`bool`, optional) – If the conversation key should contain the User’s ID. Default is `True`.
- **per_message** (`bool`, optional) – If the conversation key should contain the Message’s ID. Default is `False`.
- **conversation_timeout** (`float` | `datetime.timedelta`, optional) – When this handler is inactive more than this timeout (in seconds), it will be automatically ended. If this value is `0` or `None` (default), there will be no timeout. The last received update and the corresponding `context` will be handled by *ALL* the handler’s whose `check_update()` method returns `True` that are in the state `ConversationHandler.TIMEOUT`.

Caution:

- This feature relies on the `telegram.ext.Application.job_queue` being set and hence requires that the dependencies that `telegram.ext.JobQueue` relies on are installed.
- Using `conversation_timeout` with nested conversations is currently not supported. You can still try to use it, but it will likely behave differently from what you expect.

- **name** (`str`, optional) – The name for this conversation handler. Required for persistence.
- **persistent** (`bool`, optional) – If the conversation’s dict for this handler should be saved. `name` is required and persistence has to be set in `Application`.

Changed in version 20.0: Was previously named as `persistence`.

- **map_to_parent** (`Dict[object, object]`, optional) – A `dict` that can be used to instruct a child conversation handler to transition into a mapped state on its parent conversation handler in place of a specified nested state.
- **block** (`bool`, optional) – Pass `False` or `True` to set a default value for the `BaseHandler.block` setting of all handlers (in `entry_points`, `states` and `fallbacks`). The resolution order for checking if a handler should be run non-blocking is:
 1. `telegram.ext.BaseHandler.block` (if set)
 2. the value passed to this parameter (if any)
 3. `telegram.ext.Defaults.block` (if defaults are used)

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

Changed in version 20.0: No longer overrides the handlers settings. Resolution order was changed.

Raises

ValueError – If `persistent` is used but `name` was not set, or when `per_message`, `per_chat`, `per_user` are all `False`.

block

Determines whether the callback will run in a blocking way. Always `True` since conversation handlers handle any non-blocking callbacks internally.

Type

`bool`

END = -1

Used as a constant to return when a conversation is ended.

Type

`int`

TIMEOUT = -2

Used as a constant to handle state when a conversation is timed out (exceeded `conversation_timeout`).

Type

`int`

WAITING = -3

Used as a constant to handle state when a conversation is still waiting on the previous `block=False` handler to finish.

Type

`int`

property allow_reentry

Determines if a user can restart a conversation with an entry point.

Type

`bool`

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be handled by this conversation handler, and if so in which state the conversation currently is.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update` | `object`) – Incoming update.

Returns

`bool`

property conversation_timeout

Optional. When this handler is inactive more than this timeout (in seconds), it will be automatically ended.

Type

`float` | `datetime.timedelta`

property entry_points

A list of `BaseHandler` objects that can trigger the start of the conversation.

Type

List[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`]

property fallbacks

A list of handlers that might be used if the user is in a conversation, but every handler for their current state returned `False` on `check_update()`.

Type

List[`telegram.ext.BaseHandler`]

async handle_update(update, application, check_result, context)

Send the update to the callback for the current state and `BaseHandler`

Parameters

- **check_result** – The result from `check_update()`. For this handler it's a tuple of the conversation state, key, handler, and the handler's check result.
- **update** (`telegram.Update`) – Incoming telegram update.

- **application** (*telegram.ext.Application*) – Application that originated the update.
- **context** (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext*) – The context as provided by the application.

property map_to_parent

Optional. A *dict* that can be used to instruct a nested *ConversationHandler* to transition into a mapped state on its parent *ConversationHandler* in place of a specified nested state.

Type

Dict[*object*, *object*]

property name

Optional. The name for this *ConversationHandler*.

Type

str

property per_chat

If the conversation key should contain the Chat's ID.

Type

bool

property per_message

If the conversation key should contain the message's ID.

Type

bool

property per_user

If the conversation key should contain the User's ID.

Type

bool

property persistent

Optional. If the conversations dict for this handler should be saved. *name* is required and persistence has to be set in *Application*.

Type

bool

property states

A *dict* that defines the different states of conversation a user can be in and one or more associated *BaseHandler* objects that should be used in that state.

Type

Dict[*object*, *List*[*telegram.ext.BaseHandler*]]

filters Module

This module contains filters for use with *telegram.ext.MessageHandler*, *telegram.ext.CommandHandler*, or *telegram.ext.PrefixHandler*.

Changed in version 20.0:

1. Filters are no longer callable, if you're using a custom filter and are calling an existing filter, then switch to the new syntax: *filters.{filter}.check_update(update)*.
2. Removed the *Filters* class. The filters are now directly attributes/classes of the *filters* module.
3. The names of all filters has been updated:
 - Filter classes which are ready for use, e.g *Filters.all* are now capitalized, e.g *filters.ALL*.

- Filters which need to be initialized are now in CamelCase. E.g. `filters.User(...)`.
- Filters which do both (like `Filters.text`) are now split as ready-to-use version `filters.TEXT` and class version `filters.Text(...)`.

`telegram.ext.filters.ALL = filters.ALL`

All Messages.

`telegram.ext.filters.ANIMATION = filters.ANIMATION`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.animation`.

`telegram.ext.filters.ATTACHMENT = filters.ATTACHMENT`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.effective_attachment()`.

New in version 13.6.

`telegram.ext.filters.AUDIO = filters.AUDIO`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.audio`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter(name=None, data_filter=False)`

Bases: `object`

Base class for all Filters.

Filters subclassing from this class can combined using bitwise operators:

And:

```
filters.TEXT & filters.Entity(MENTION)
```

Or:

```
filters.AUDIO | filters.VIDEO
```

Exclusive Or:

```
filters.Regex('To Be') ^ filters.Regex('Not 2B')
```

Not:

```
~ filters.COMMAND
```

Also works with more than two filters:

```
filters.TEXT & (filters.Entity("url") | filters.Entity("text_link"))
filters.TEXT & (~ filters.FORWARDED)
```

Note: Filters use the same short circuiting logic as python's `and`, `or` and `not`. This means that for example:

```
filters.Regex(r'(a?x)') | filters.Regex(r'(b?x)')
```

With `message.text == 'x'`, will only ever return the matches for the first filter, since the second one is never evaluated.

If you want to create your own filters create a class inheriting from either `MessageFilter` or `UpdateFilter` and implement a `filter()` method that returns a boolean: `True` if the message should be handled, `False` otherwise. Note that the filters work only as class instances, not actual class objects (so remember to initialize your filter classes).

By default, the filters name (what will get printed when converted to a string for display) will be the class name. If you want to overwrite this assign a better name to the `name` class variable.

Available In

- `telegram.ext.CommandHandler.filters`
 - `telegram.ext.MessageHandler.filters`
 - `telegram.ext.PrefixHandler.filters`
-

New in version 20.0: Added the arguments `name` and `data_filter`.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Name for this filter. Defaults to the type of filter.
- **data_filter** (`bool`) – Whether this filter is a data filter. A data filter should return a dict with lists. The dict will be merged with `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`’s internal dict in most cases (depends on the handler).

check_update(update)

Checks if the specified update should be handled by this filter.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update`) – The update to check.

Returns

`True` if the update contains one of `channel_post`, `message`, `edited_channel_post` or `edited_message`, `False` otherwise.

Return type

`bool`

property data_filter

Whether this filter is a data filter.

Type

`bool`

property name

Name for this filter.

Type

`str`

`telegram.ext.filters.CAPTION = filters.CAPTION`

Shortcut for `telegram.ext.filters.Caption()`.

Examples

To allow any caption, simply use `MessageHandler(filters.CAPTION, callback_method)`.

`telegram.ext.filters.CHAT = filters.CHAT`

This filter filters *any* message that has a `telegram.Message.chat`.

`telegram.ext.filters.COMMAND = filters.COMMAND`

Shortcut for `telegram.ext.filters.Command()`.

Examples

To allow messages starting with a command use `MessageHandler(filters.COMMAND, command_at_start_callback)`.

`telegram.ext.filters.CONTACT = filters.CONTACT`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.contact`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.Caption(strings=None)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Messages with a caption. If a list of strings is passed, it filters messages to only allow those whose caption is appearing in the given list.

Examples

```
MessageHandler(filters.Caption(['PTB rocks!', 'PTB']), callback_method_2)
```

See also:

`telegram.ext.filters.CAPTION`

Parameters

strings (List[str] | Tuple[str], optional) – Which captions to allow. Only exact matches are allowed. If not specified, will allow any message with a caption.

class `telegram.ext.filters.CaptionEntity(entity_type)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters media messages to only allow those which have a `telegram.MessageEntity` where their `type` matches `entity_type`.

Examples

```
MessageHandler(filters.CaptionEntity("hashtag"), callback_method)
```

Parameters

entity_type (str) – Caption Entity type to check for. All types can be found as constants in `telegram.MessageEntity`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.CaptionRegex(pattern)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters updates by searching for an occurrence of `pattern` in the message caption.

This filter works similarly to `Regex`, with the only exception being that it applies to the message caption instead of the text.

Examples

Use `MessageHandler(filters.PHOTO & filters.CaptionRegex(r'help'), callback)` to capture all photos with caption containing the word 'help'.

Note: This filter will not work on simple text messages, but only on media with caption.

Parameters

pattern (str | re.Pattern) – The regex pattern.

```
class telegram.ext.filters.Chat(chat_id=None, username=None, allow_empty=False)
```

Bases: [telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter](#)

Filters messages to allow only those which are from a specified chat ID or username.

Examples

```
MessageHandler(filters.Chat(-1234), callback_method)
```

Warning: `chat_ids` will give a *copy* of the saved chat ids as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a chat, you should use `add_chat_ids()`, and `remove_chat_ids()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.chat_ids = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed chats.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `Collection[int]`, optional) – Which chat ID(s) to allow through.
- **username** (`str` | `Collection[str]`, optional) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.
- **allow_empty** (`bool`, optional) – Whether updates should be processed, if no chat is specified in `chat_ids` and `usernames`. Defaults to `False`.

chat_ids

Which chat ID(s) to allow through.

Type

`set(int)`

allow_empty

Whether updates should be processed, if no chat is specified in `chat_ids` and `usernames`.

Type

`bool`

Raises

`RuntimeError` – If `chat_id` and `username` are both present.

add_chat_ids(chat_id)

Add one or more chats to the allowed chat ids.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which chat ID(s) to allow through.

remove_chat_ids(chat_id)

Remove one or more chats from allowed chat ids.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which chat ID(s) to disallow through.

add_usernames(username)

Add one or more chats to the allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property name

Name for this filter.

Type

`str`

remove_usernames(username)

Remove one or more chats from allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to disallow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property usernames

Which username(s) to allow through.

Warning: `usernames` will give a *copy* of the saved usernames as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a user, you should use `add_usernames()`, and `remove_usernames()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.usernames = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed users.

Returns

`frozenset(str)`

class telegram.ext.filters.ChatType

Bases: `object`

Subset for filtering the type of chat.

Examples

Use these filters like: `filters.ChatType.CHANNEL` or `filters.ChatType.SUPERGROUP` etc.

Caution: `filters.ChatType` itself is *not* a filter, but just a convenience namespace.

CHANNEL = filters.ChatType.CHANNEL

Updates from channel.

GROUP = filters.ChatType.GROUP

Updates from group.

GROUPS = filters.ChatType.GROUPS

Update from group *or* supergroup.

PRIVATE = filters.ChatType.PRIVATE

Update from private chats.

SUPERGROUP = filters.ChatType.SUPERGROUP

Updates from supergroup.

class telegram.ext.filters.Command(only_start=True)

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Messages with a `telegram.MessageEntity.BOT_COMMAND`. By default, only allows messages *starting* with a bot command. Pass `False` to also allow messages that contain a bot command *anywhere* in the text.

Examples

```
MessageHandler(filters.Command(False), command_anywhere_callback)
```

See also:

[*telegram.ext.filters.COMMAND*](#).

Note: [*telegram.ext.filters.TEXT*](#) also accepts messages containing a command.

Parameters

only_start (*bool*, optional) – Whether to only allow messages that *start* with a bot command. Defaults to *True*.

class telegram.ext.filters.Dice(*values=None, emoji=None*)

Bases: [*telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*](#)

Dice Messages. If an integer or a list of integers is passed, it filters messages to only allow those whose dice value is appearing in the given list.

New in version 13.4.

Examples

To allow any dice message, simply use `MessageHandler(filters.Dice.ALL, callback_method)`.

To allow any dice message, but with value 3 or 4, use `MessageHandler(filters.Dice([3, 4]), callback_method)`

To allow only dice messages with the emoji , but any value, use `MessageHandler(filters.Dice.DICE, callback_method)`.

To allow only dice messages with the emoji and with value 6, use `MessageHandler(filters.Dice.Darts(6), callback_method)`.

To allow only dice messages with the emoji and with value 5 or 6, use `MessageHandler(filters.Dice.Football([5, 6]), callback_method)`.

Note: Dice messages don't have text. If you want to filter either text or dice messages, use `filters.TEXT` | `filters.Dice.ALL`.

Parameters

values (*int* | *Collection[int]*, optional) – Which values to allow. If not specified, will allow the specified dice message.

ALL = filters.Dice.ALL

Dice messages with any value and any emoji.

class Basketball(*values*)

Bases: [*telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*](#)

Dice messages with the emoji . Supports passing a list of integers.

Parameters

values (*int* | *Collection[int]*) – Which values to allow.

BASKETBALL = filters.Dice.BASKETBALL

Dice messages with the emoji . Matches any dice value.

class Bowling(values)

Bases: *telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*

Dice messages with the emoji . Supports passing a list of integers.

Parameters

values (*int* | Collection[*int*]) – Which values to allow.

BOWLING = filters.Dice.BOWLING

Dice messages with the emoji . Matches any dice value.

class Darts(values)

Bases: *telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*

Dice messages with the emoji . Supports passing a list of integers.

Parameters

values (*int* | Collection[*int*]) – Which values to allow.

DARTS = filters.Dice.DARTS

Dice messages with the emoji . Matches any dice value.

class Dice(values)

Bases: *telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*

Dice messages with the emoji . Supports passing a list of integers.

Parameters

values (*int* | Collection[*int*]) – Which values to allow.

DICE = filters.Dice.DICE

Dice messages with the emoji . Matches any dice value.

class Football(values)

Bases: *telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*

Dice messages with the emoji . Supports passing a list of integers.

Parameters

values (*int* | Collection[*int*]) – Which values to allow.

FOOTBALL = filters.Dice.FOOTBALL

Dice messages with the emoji . Matches any dice value.

class SlotMachine(values)

Bases: *telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*

Dice messages with the emoji . Supports passing a list of integers.

Parameters

values (*int* | Collection[*int*]) – Which values to allow.

SLOT_MACHINE = filters.Dice.SLOT_MACHINE

Dice messages with the emoji . Matches any dice value.

class telegram.ext.filters.Document

Bases: *object*

Subset for messages containing a document/file.

Examples

Use these filters like: `filters.Document.MP3`, `filters.Document.MimeType("text/plain")` etc. Or just use `filters.Document.ALL` for all document messages.

Caution: `filters.Document` itself is *not* a filter, but just a convenience namespace.

ALL = `filters.Document.ALL`

Messages that contain a *telegram.Message.document*.

class Category(*category*)

Bases: *telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*

Filters documents by their category in the mime-type attribute.

Parameters

category (*str*) – Category of the media you want to filter.

Example

`filters.Document.Category('audio/')` returns `True` for all types of audio sent as a file, for example 'audio/mpeg' or 'audio/x-wav'.

Note: This Filter only filters by the `mime_type` of the document, it doesn't check the validity of the document. The user can manipulate the mime-type of a message and send media with wrong types that don't fit to this handler.

APPLICATION = `filters.Document.Category('application/')`

Use as `filters.Document.APPLICATION`.

AUDIO = `filters.Document.Category('audio/')`

Use as `filters.Document.AUDIO`.

IMAGE = `filters.Document.Category('image/')`

Use as `filters.Document.IMAGE`.

VIDEO = `filters.Document.Category('video/')`

Use as `filters.Document.VIDEO`.

TEXT = `filters.Document.Category('text/')`

Use as `filters.Document.TEXT`.

class FileExtension(*file_extension*, *case_sensitive=False*)

Bases: *telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter*

This filter filters documents by their file ending/extension.

Parameters

- **file_extension** (*str* | `None`) – Media file extension you want to filter.
- **case_sensitive** (*bool*, optional) – Pass `True` to make the filter case sensitive. Default: `False`.

Example

- `filters.Document.FileExtension("jpg")` filters files with extension ".jpg".
- `filters.Document.FileExtension(".jpg")` filters files with extension "..jpg".

- `filters.Document.FileExtension("Dockerfile", case_sensitive=True)` filters files with extension `".Dockerfile"` minding the case.
 - `filters.Document.FileExtension(None)` filters files without a dot in the filename.
-

Note:

- This Filter only filters by the file ending/extension of the document, it doesn't check the validity of document.
 - The user can manipulate the file extension of a document and send media with wrong types that don't fit to this handler.
 - Case insensitive by default, you may change this with the flag `case_sensitive=True`.
 - Extension should be passed without leading dot unless it's a part of the extension.
 - Pass `None` to filter files with no extension, i.e. without a dot in the filename.
-

class `MimeType(mimetype)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

This Filter filters documents by their mime-type attribute.

Parameters

mimetype (`str`) – The mimetype to filter.

Example

`filters.Document.MimeType('audio/mpeg')` filters all audio in `.mp3` format.

Note: This Filter only filters by the `mime_type` of the document, it doesn't check the validity of document. The user can manipulate the mime-type of a message and send media with wrong types that don't fit to this handler.

APK = `filters.Document.MimeType('application/vnd.android.package-archive')`

Use as `filters.Document.APK`.

DOC = `filters.Document.MimeType('application/msword')`

Use as `filters.Document.DOC`.

DOCX = `filters.Document.MimeType('application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document')`

Use as `filters.Document.DOCX`.

EXE = `filters.Document.MimeType('application/octet-stream')`

Use as `filters.Document.EXE`.

MP4 = `filters.Document.MimeType('video/mp4')`

Use as `filters.Document.MP4`.

GIF = `filters.Document.MimeType('image/gif')`

Use as `filters.Document.GIF`.

JPG = `filters.Document.MimeType('image/jpeg')`

Use as `filters.Document.JPG`.

MP3 = `filters.Document.MimeType('audio/mpeg')`

Use as `filters.Document.MP3`.

PDF = `filters.Document.MimeType('application/pdf')`

Use as `filters.Document.PDF`.

PY = `filters.Document.MimeType('text/x-python')`

Use as `filters.Document.PY`.

SVG = `filters.Document.MimeType('image/svg+xml')`

Use as `filters.Document.SVG`.

TXT = `filters.Document.MimeType('text/plain')`

Use as `filters.Document.TXT`.

TARGZ = `filters.Document.MimeType('application/x-compressed-tar')`

Use as `filters.Document.TARGZ`.

WAV = `filters.Document.MimeType('audio/x-wav')`

Use as `filters.Document.WAV`.

XML = `filters.Document.MimeType('text/xml')`

Use as `filters.Document.XML`.

ZIP = `filters.Document.MimeType('application/zip')`

Use as `filters.Document.ZIP`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.Entity(entity_type)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters messages to only allow those which have a `telegram.MessageEntity` where their `type` matches `entity_type`.

Examples

```
MessageHandler(filters.Entity("hashtag"), callback_method)
```

Parameters

entity_type (`str`) – Entity type to check for. All types can be found as constants in `telegram.MessageEntity`.

`telegram.ext.filters.FORWARDED` = `filters.FORWARDED`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.forward_date`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom(chat_id=None, username=None, allow_empty=False)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters messages to allow only those which are forwarded from the specified chat ID(s) or username(s) based on `telegram.Message.forward_from` and `telegram.Message.forward_from_chat`.

New in version 13.5.

Examples

```
MessageHandler(filters.ForwardedFrom(chat_id=1234), callback_method)
```

Note: When a user has disallowed adding a link to their account while forwarding their messages, this filter will *not* work since both `telegram.Message.forward_from` and `telegram.Message.forward_from_chat` are `None`. However, this behaviour is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Warning: `chat_ids` will give a *copy* of the saved chat ids as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a chat, you should use `add_chat_ids()`, and `remove_chat_ids()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.chat_ids = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed chats.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `Collection[int]`, optional) – Which chat/user ID(s) to allow through.
- **username** (`str` | `Collection[str]`, optional) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.
- **allow_empty** (`bool`, optional) – Whether updates should be processed, if no chat is specified in `chat_ids` and `usernames`. Defaults to `False`.

chat_ids

Which chat/user ID(s) to allow through.

Type

`set(int)`

allow_empty

Whether updates should be processed, if no chat is specified in `chat_ids` and `usernames`.

Type

`bool`

Raises

RuntimeError – If both `chat_id` and `username` are present.

add_chat_ids(chat_id)

Add one or more chats to the allowed chat ids.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which chat/user ID(s) to allow through.

remove_chat_ids(chat_id)

Remove one or more chats from allowed chat ids.

Parameters

chat_id (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which chat/user ID(s) to disallow through.

add_usernames(username)

Add one or more chats to the allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property name

Name for this filter.

Type

`str`

remove_usernames(username)

Remove one or more chats from allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to disallow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property usernames

Which username(s) to allow through.

Warning: `usernames` will give a *copy* of the saved usernames as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a user, you should use `add_usernames()`, and `remove_usernames()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.usernames = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed users.

Returns

`frozenset(str)`

`telegram.ext.filters.GAME = filters.GAME`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.game`.

`telegram.ext.filters.HAS_MEDIA_SPOILER = filters.HAS_MEDIA_SPOILER`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.has_media_spoiler`.

New in version 20.0.

`telegram.ext.filters.HAS_PROTECTED_CONTENT = filters.HAS_PROTECTED_CONTENT`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.has_protected_content`.

New in version 13.9.

`telegram.ext.filters.INVOICE = filters.INVOICE`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.invoice`.

`telegram.ext.filters.IS_AUTOMATIC_FORWARD = filters.IS_AUTOMATIC_FORWARD`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.is_automatic_forward`.

New in version 13.9.

`telegram.ext.filters.IS_TOPIC_MESSAGE = filters.IS_TOPIC_MESSAGE`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.is_topic_message`.

New in version 20.0.

`telegram.ext.filters.LOCATION = filters.LOCATION`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.location`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.Language(lang)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters messages to only allow those which are from users with a certain language code.

Note: According to official Telegram Bot API documentation, not every single user has the `language_code` attribute. Do not count on this filter working on all users.

Examples

`MessageHandler(filters.Language("en"), callback_method)`

Parameters

lang (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which language code(s) to allow through. This will be matched using `str.startswith` meaning that ‘en’ will match both ‘en_US’ and ‘en_GB’.

class telegram.ext.filters.**MessageFilter**(*name=None, data_filter=False*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter](#)

Base class for all Message Filters. In contrast to [UpdateFilter](#), the object passed to [filter\(\)](#) is [telegram.Update.effective_message](#).

Please see [BaseFilter](#) for details on how to create custom filters.

Available In

- [telegram.ext.CommandHandler.filters](#)
 - [telegram.ext.MessageHandler.filters](#)
 - [telegram.ext.PrefixHandler.filters](#)
-

See also:

[Advanced Filters](#)

check_update(*update*)

Checks if the specified update should be handled by this filter by passing [effective_message](#) to [filter\(\)](#).

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#)) – The update to check.

Returns

If the update should be handled by this filter, returns [True](#) or a dict with lists, in case the filter is a data filter. If the update should not be handled by this filter, [False](#) or [None](#).

Return type

[bool](#) | [Dict\[str, list\]](#) | [None](#)

abstract filter(*message*)

This method must be overwritten.

Parameters

message ([telegram.Message](#)) – The message that is tested.

Returns

[dict](#) or [bool](#)

`telegram.ext.filters.PASSPORT_DATA = filters.PASSPORT_DATA`

Messages that contain [telegram.Message.passport_data](#).

`telegram.ext.filters.PHOTO = filters.PHOTO`

Messages that contain [telegram.Message.photo](#).

`telegram.ext.filters.POLL = filters.POLL`

Messages that contain [telegram.Message.poll](#).

`telegram.ext.filters.REPLY = filters.REPLY`

Messages that contain [telegram.Message.reply_to_message](#).

class telegram.ext.filters.**Regex**(*pattern*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter](#)

Filters updates by searching for an occurrence of [pattern](#) in the message text. The [re.search\(\)](#) function is used to determine whether an update should be filtered.

Refer to the documentation of the [re](#) module for more information.

To get the groups and groupdict matched, see [telegram.ext.CallbackContext.matches](#).

Examples

Use `MessageHandler(filters.Regex(r'help'), callback)` to capture all messages that contain the word 'help'. You can also use `MessageHandler(filters.Regex(re.compile(r'help', re.IGNORECASE)), callback)` if you want your pattern to be case insensitive. This approach is recommended if you need to specify flags on your pattern.

Note: Filters use the same short circuiting logic as python's `and`, `or` and `not`. This means that for example:

```
>>> filters.Regex(r'(a?x)') | filters.Regex(r'(b?x)')
```

With a `telegram.Message.text` of `x`, will only ever return the matches for the first filter, since the second one is never evaluated.

See also:

[Types of Handlers](#)

Parameters

pattern (`str` | `re.Pattern`) – The regex pattern.

class telegram.ext.filters.Sticker

Bases: `object`

Filters messages which contain a sticker.

Examples

Use this filter like: `filters.Sticker.VIDEO`. Or, just use `filters.Sticker.ALL` for any type of sticker.

Caution: `filters.Sticker` itself is *not* a filter, but just a convenience namespace.

ALL = filters.Sticker.ALL

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.sticker`.

ANIMATED = filters.Sticker.ANIMATED

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.sticker` and *is animated*.

New in version 20.0.

STATIC = filters.Sticker.STATIC

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.sticker` and is a static sticker, i.e. does not contain `telegram.Sticker.is_animated` or `telegram.Sticker.is_video`.

New in version 20.0.

VIDEO = filters.Sticker.VIDEO

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.sticker` and is a *video sticker*.

New in version 20.0.

PREMIUM = filters.Sticker.PREMIUM

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.sticker` and have a *premium animation*.

New in version 20.0.

`telegram.ext.filters.SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT = filters.SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.successful_payment`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat(chat_id=None, username=None, allow_empty=False)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters messages to allow only those which are from a specified sender chat's chat ID or username.

Examples

- To filter for messages sent to a group by a channel with ID -1234, use `MessageHandler(filters.SenderChat(-1234), callback_method)`.
 - To filter for messages of anonymous admins in a super group with username @anonymous, use `MessageHandler(filters.SenderChat(username='anonymous'), callback_method)`.
 - To filter for messages sent to a group by *any* channel, use `MessageHandler(filters.SenderChat.CHANNEL, callback_method)`.
 - To filter for messages of anonymous admins in *any* super group, use `MessageHandler(filters.SenderChat.SUPERGROUP, callback_method)`.
 - To filter for messages forwarded to a discussion group from *any* channel or of anonymous admins in *any* super group, use `MessageHandler(filters.SenderChat.ALL, callback)`
-

Note: Remember, `sender_chat` is also set for messages in a channel as the channel itself, so when your bot is an admin in a channel and the linked discussion group, you would receive the message twice (once from inside the channel, once inside the discussion group). Since v13.9, the field `telegram.Message.is_automatic_forward` will be `True` for the discussion group message.

See also:

`telegram.ext.filters.IS_AUTOMATIC_FORWARD`

Warning: `chat_ids` will return a *copy* of the saved chat ids as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a chat, you should use `add_chat_ids()`, and `remove_chat_ids()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.chat_ids = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed chats.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int` | `Collection[int]`, optional) – Which sender chat chat ID(s) to allow through.
- **username** (`str` | `Collection[str]`, optional) – Which sender chat username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.
- **allow_empty** (`bool`, optional) – Whether updates should be processed, if no sender chat is specified in `chat_ids` and `usernames`. Defaults to `False`.

chat_ids

Which sender chat chat ID(s) to allow through.

Type

`set(int)`

allow_empty

Whether updates should be processed, if no sender chat is specified in `chat_ids` and `usernames`.

Type`bool`**Raises**`RuntimeError` – If both `chat_id` and `username` are present.**ALL** = `filters.SenderChat.ALL`All messages with a `telegram.Message.sender_chat`.**SUPER_GROUP** = `filters.SenderChat.SUPER_GROUP`

Messages whose sender chat is a super group.

CHANNEL = `filters.SenderChat.CHANNEL`

Messages whose sender chat is a channel.

add_chat_ids(*chat_id*)

Add one or more sender chats to the allowed chat ids.

Parameters**chat_id** (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which sender chat ID(s) to allow through.**remove_chat_ids**(*chat_id*)

Remove one or more sender chats from allowed chat ids.

Parameters**chat_id** (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which sender chat ID(s) to disallow through.**add_usernames**(*username*)

Add one or more chats to the allowed usernames.

Parameters**username** (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.**property name**

Name for this filter.

Type`str`**remove_usernames**(*username*)

Remove one or more chats from allowed usernames.

Parameters**username** (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to disallow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.**property usernames**

Which username(s) to allow through.

Warning: `usernames` will give a *copy* of the saved usernames as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a user, you should use `add_usernames()`, and `remove_usernames()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.usernames = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed users.

Returns`frozenset(str)`

class telegram.ext.filters.**StatusUpdate**

Bases: `object`

Subset for messages containing a status update.

Examples

Use these filters like: `filters.StatusUpdate.NEW_CHAT_MEMBERS` etc. Or use just `filters.StatusUpdate.ALL` for all status update messages.

Caution: `filters.StatusUpdate` itself is *not* a filter, but just a convenience namespace.

ALL = filters.StatusUpdate.ALL

Messages that contain any of the below.

CHAT_CREATED = filters.StatusUpdate.CHAT_CREATED

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.group_chat_created`, `telegram.Message.supergroup_chat_created` or `telegram.Message.channel_chat_created`.

CHAT_SHARED = filters.StatusUpdate.CHAT_SHARED

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.chat_shared`.

New in version 20.1.

CONNECTED_WEBSITE = filters.StatusUpdate.CONNECTED_WEBSITE

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.connected_website`.

DELETE_CHAT_PHOTO = filters.StatusUpdate.DELETE_CHAT_PHOTO

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.delete_chat_photo`.

FORUM_TOPIC_CLOSED = filters.StatusUpdate.FORUM_TOPIC_CLOSED

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.forum_topic_closed`.

New in version 20.0.

FORUM_TOPIC_CREATED = filters.StatusUpdate.FORUM_TOPIC_CREATED

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.forum_topic_created`.

New in version 20.0.

FORUM_TOPIC_EDITED = filters.StatusUpdate.FORUM_TOPIC_EDITED

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.forum_topic_edited`.

New in version 20.0.

FORUM_TOPIC_REOPENED = filters.StatusUpdate.FORUM_TOPIC_REOPENED

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.forum_topic_reopened`.

New in version 20.0.

GENERAL_FORUM_TOPIC_HIDDEN = filters.StatusUpdate.GENERAL_FORUM_TOPIC_HIDDEN

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.general_forum_topic_hidden`.

New in version 20.0.

GENERAL_FORUM_TOPIC_UNHIDDEN = filters.StatusUpdate.GENERAL_FORUM_TOPIC_UNHIDDEN

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.general_forum_topic_unhidden`.

New in version 20.0.

LEFT_CHAT_MEMBER = filters.StatusUpdate.LEFT_CHAT_MEMBER

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.left_chat_member`.

MESSAGE_AUTO_DELETE_TIMER_CHANGED = filters.StatusUpdate.MESSAGE_AUTO_DELETE_TIMER_CHANGED
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.message_auto_delete_timer_changed*
New in version 13.4.

MIGRATE = filters.StatusUpdate.MIGRATE
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.migrate_from_chat_id* or *telegram.Message.migrate_to_chat_id*.

NEW_CHAT_MEMBERS = filters.StatusUpdate.NEW_CHAT_MEMBERS
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.new_chat_members*.

NEW_CHAT_PHOTO = filters.StatusUpdate.NEW_CHAT_PHOTO
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.new_chat_photo*.

NEW_CHAT_TITLE = filters.StatusUpdate.NEW_CHAT_TITLE
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.new_chat_title*.

PINNED_MESSAGE = filters.StatusUpdate.PINNED_MESSAGE
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.pinned_message*.

PROXIMITY_ALERT_TRIGGERED = filters.StatusUpdate.PROXIMITY_ALERT_TRIGGERED
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.proximity_alert_triggered*.

USER_SHARED = filters.StatusUpdate.USER_SHARED
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.user_shared*.
New in version 20.1.

VIDEO_CHAT_ENDED = filters.StatusUpdate.VIDEO_CHAT_ENDED
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.video_chat_ended*.
New in version 13.4.
Changed in version 20.0: This filter was formerly named VOICE_CHAT_ENDED

VIDEO_CHAT_SCHEDULED = filters.StatusUpdate.VIDEO_CHAT_SCHEDULED
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.video_chat_scheduled*.
New in version 13.5.
Changed in version 20.0: This filter was formerly named VOICE_CHAT_SCHEDULED

VIDEO_CHAT_STARTED = filters.StatusUpdate.VIDEO_CHAT_STARTED
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.video_chat_started*.
New in version 13.4.
Changed in version 20.0: This filter was formerly named VOICE_CHAT_STARTED

VIDEO_CHAT_PARTICIPANTS_INVITED = filters.StatusUpdate.VIDEO_CHAT_PARTICIPANTS_INVITED
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.video_chat_participants_invited*.
New in version 13.4.
Changed in version 20.0: This filter was formerly named VOICE_CHAT_PARTICIPANTS_INVITED

WEB_APP_DATA = filters.StatusUpdate.WEB_APP_DATA
Messages that contain *telegram.Message.web_app_data*.
New in version 20.0.

WRITE_ACCESS_ALLOWED = `filters.StatusUpdate.WRITE_ACCESS_ALLOWED`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.write_access_allowed`.

New in version 20.0.

`telegram.ext.filters.TEXT` = `filters.TEXT`

Shortcut for `telegram.ext.filters.Text()`.

Examples

To allow any text message, simply use `MessageHandler(filters.TEXT, callback_method)`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.Text(strings=None)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Text Messages. If a list of strings is passed, it filters messages to only allow those whose text is appearing in the given list.

Examples

A simple use case for passing a list is to allow only messages that were sent by a custom `telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup`:

```
buttons = ['Start', 'Settings', 'Back']
markup = ReplyKeyboardMarkup.from_column(buttons)
...
MessageHandler(filters.Text(buttons), callback_method)
```

See also:

`telegram.ext.filters.TEXT`

Note:

- Dice messages don't have text. If you want to filter either text or dice messages, use `filters.TEXT | filters.Dice.ALL`.
 - Messages containing a command are accepted by this filter. Use `filters.TEXT & (~filters.COMMAND)`, if you want to filter only text messages without commands.
-

Parameters

strings (List[str] | Tuple[str], optional) – Which messages to allow. Only exact matches are allowed. If not specified, will allow any text message.

`telegram.ext.filters.USER` = `filters.USER`

This filter filters *any* message that has a `telegram.Message.from_user`.

`telegram.ext.filters.USER_ATTACHMENT` = `filters.USER_ATTACHMENT`

This filter filters *any* message that have a user who added the bot to their *attachment menu* as `telegram.Update.effective_user`.

New in version 20.0.

`telegram.ext.filters.PREMIUM_USER` = `filters.PREMIUM_USER`

This filter filters *any* message from a *Telegram Premium user* as `telegram.Update.effective_user`.

New in version 20.0.

class telegram.ext.filters.UpdateFilter(name=None, data_filter=False)

Bases: [telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter](#)

Base class for all Update Filters. In contrast to [MessageFilter](#), the object passed to [filter\(\)](#) is an instance of [telegram.Update](#), which allows to create filters like [telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType.EDITED_MESSAGE](#).

Please see [telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter](#) for details on how to create custom filters.

Available In

- [telegram.ext.CommandHandler.filters](#)
 - [telegram.ext.MessageHandler.filters](#)
 - [telegram.ext.PrefixHandler.filters](#)
-

check_update(update)

Checks if the specified update should be handled by this filter.

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#)) – The update to check.

Returns

If the update should be handled by this filter, returns [True](#) or a dict with lists, in case the filter is a data filter. If the update should not be handled by this filter, [False](#) or [None](#).

Return type

[bool](#) | Dict[[str](#), [list](#)] | [None](#)

abstract filter(update)

This method must be overwritten.

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#)) – The update that is tested.

Returns

[dict](#) or [bool](#).

class telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType

Bases: [object](#)

Subset for filtering the type of update.

Examples

Use these filters like: `filters.UpdateType.MESSAGE` or `filters.UpdateType.CHANNEL_POSTS` etc.

Caution: `filters.UpdateType` itself is *not* a filter, but just a convenience namespace.

CHANNEL_POST = `filters.UpdateType.CHANNEL_POST`

Updates with [telegram.Update.channel_post](#).

CHANNEL_POSTS = `filters.UpdateType.CHANNEL_POSTS`

Updates with either [telegram.Update.channel_post](#) or [telegram.Update.edited_channel_post](#).

EDITED = `filters.UpdateType.EDITED`

Updates with either [telegram.Update.edited_message](#) or [telegram.Update.edited_channel_post](#).

New in version 20.0.

EDITED_CHANNEL_POST = `filters.UpdateType.EDITED_CHANNEL_POST`

Updates with `telegram.Update.edited_channel_post`.

EDITED_MESSAGE = `filters.UpdateType.EDITED_MESSAGE`

Updates with `telegram.Update.edited_message`.

MESSAGE = `filters.UpdateType.MESSAGE`

Updates with `telegram.Update.message`.

MESSAGES = `filters.UpdateType.MESSAGES`

Updates with either `telegram.Update.message` or `telegram.Update.edited_message`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.User`(*user_id=None, username=None, allow_empty=False*)

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters messages to allow only those which are from specified user ID(s) or username(s).

Examples

`MessageHandler(filters.User(1234), callback_method)`

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int` | `Collection[int]`, optional) – Which user ID(s) to allow through.
- **username** (`str` | `Collection[str]`, optional) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.
- **allow_empty** (`bool`, optional) – Whether updates should be processed, if no user is specified in *user_ids* and *usernames*. Defaults to `False`.

Raises

RuntimeError – If *user_id* and *username* are both present.

allow_empty

Whether updates should be processed, if no user is specified in *user_ids* and *usernames*.

Type

`bool`

add_usernames(*username*)

Add one or more chats to the allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property name

Name for this filter.

Type

`str`

remove_usernames(*username*)

Remove one or more chats from allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to disallow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property usernames

Which username(s) to allow through.

Warning: `usernames` will give a *copy* of the saved usernames as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a user, you should use `add_usernames()`, and `remove_usernames()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.usernames = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed users.

Returns

`frozenset(str)`

property user_ids

Which user ID(s) to allow through.

Warning: `user_ids` will give a *copy* of the saved user ids as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a user, you should use `add_user_ids()`, and `remove_user_ids()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.user_ids = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed users.

Returns

`frozenset(int)`

add_user_ids(user_id)

Add one or more users to the allowed user ids.

Parameters

user_id (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which user ID(s) to allow through.

remove_user_ids(user_id)

Remove one or more users from allowed user ids.

Parameters

user_id (`int` | `Collection[int]`) – Which user ID(s) to disallow through.

`telegram.ext.filters.VENUE = filters.VENUE`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.venue`.

`telegram.ext.filters.VIA_BOT = filters.VIA_BOT`

This filter filters for message that were sent via *any* bot.

`telegram.ext.filters.VIDEO = filters.VIDEO`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.video`.

`telegram.ext.filters.VIDEO_NOTE = filters.VIDEO_NOTE`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.video_note`.

`telegram.ext.filters.VOICE = filters.VOICE`

Messages that contain `telegram.Message.voice`.

class `telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot(bot_id=None, username=None, allow_empty=False)`

Bases: `telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter`

Filters messages to allow only those which are from specified `via_bot` ID(s) or `username(s)`.

Examples

`MessageHandler(filters.ViaBot(1234), callback_method)`

Parameters

- **bot_id** (`int` | `Collection[int]`, optional) – Which bot ID(s) to allow through.
- **username** (`str` | `Collection[str]`, optional) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.
- **allow_empty** (`bool`, optional) – Whether updates should be processed, if no user is specified in *bot_ids* and *usernames*. Defaults to `False`.

Raises

RuntimeError – If *bot_id* and *username* are both present.

allow_empty

Whether updates should be processed, if no bot is specified in *bot_ids* and *usernames*.

Type

`bool`

add_usernames(*username*)

Add one or more chats to the allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to allow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property name

Name for this filter.

Type

`str`

remove_usernames(*username*)

Remove one or more chats from allowed usernames.

Parameters

username (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – Which username(s) to disallow through. Leading '@' s in usernames will be discarded.

property usernames

Which username(s) to allow through.

Warning: *usernames* will give a *copy* of the saved usernames as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a user, you should use `add_usernames()`, and `remove_usernames()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.usernames = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed users.

Returns

`frozenset(str)`

property bot_ids

Which bot ID(s) to allow through.

Warning: *bot_ids* will give a *copy* of the saved bot ids as `frozenset`. This is to ensure thread safety. To add/remove a bot, you should use `add_bot_ids()`, and `remove_bot_ids()`. Only update the entire set by `filter.bot_ids = new_set`, if you are entirely sure that it is not causing race conditions, as this will completely replace the current set of allowed bots.

Returns

frozenset(int)

add_bot_ids(bot_id)

Add one or more bots to the allowed bot ids.

Parameters**bot_id** (int | Collection[int]) – Which bot ID(s) to allow through.**remove_bot_ids**(bot_id)

Remove one or more bots from allowed bot ids.

Parameters**bot_id** (int | Collection[int], optional) – Which bot ID(s) to disallow through.

InlineQueryHandler

class telegram.ext.**InlineQueryHandler**(callback, pattern=None, block=True, chat_types=None)Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram updates that contain a [telegram.Update.inline_query](#). Optionally based on a regex. Read the documentation of the [re](#) module for more information.

Warning:

- When setting [block](#) to [False](#), you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.
- [telegram.InlineQuery.chat_type](#) will not be set for inline queries from secret chats and may not be set for inline queries coming from third-party clients. These updates won't be handled, if [chat_types](#) is passed.

Available In[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Examples[Inline Bot](#)

Parameters

- **callback** (coroutine function) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **pattern** (str | re.Pattern, optional) – Regex pattern. If not [None](#), [re.match\(\)](#) is used on [telegram.InlineQuery.query](#) to determine if an update should be handled by this handler.
- **block** (bool, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to [True](#).

See also:[Concurrency](#)

- **chat_types** (List[[str](#)], optional) – List of allowed chat types. If passed, will only handle inline queries with the appropriate [telegram.InlineQuery.chat_type](#).

New in version 13.5.

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

pattern

Optional. Regex pattern to test [telegram.InlineQuery.query](#) against.

Type

[str](#) | [re.Pattern](#)

chat_types

Optional. List of allowed chat types.

New in version 13.5.

Type

List[[str](#)]

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#).

Type

[bool](#)

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's [callback](#).

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#) | object) – Incoming update.

Returns

[bool](#) | [re.match](#)

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

Add the result of `re.match(pattern, update.inline_query.query)` to [CallbackContext.matches](#) as list with one element.

MessageHandler

class `telegram.ext.MessageHandler(filters, callback, block=True)`

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram messages. They might contain text, media or status updates.

Warning: When setting `block` to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Available In

telegram.ext.Application.handlers

Parameters

- **filters** (*telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter*) – A filter inheriting from *telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter*. Standard filters can be found in *telegram.ext.filters*. Filters can be combined using bitwise operators (& for and, | for or, ~ for not). Passing *None* is a shortcut to passing *telegram.ext.filters.ALL*.

See also:

Advanced Filters

- **callback** (*coroutine function*) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when *check_update()* has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of *telegram.ext.ConversationHandler*.

- **block** (*bool*, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in *telegram.ext.Application.process_update()*. Defaults to *True*.

See also:

Concurrency

filters

Only allow updates with these Filters. See *telegram.ext.filters* for a full list of all available filters.

Type

telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

coroutine function

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in *telegram.ext.Application.process_update()*.

Type

bool

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's *callback*.

Parameters

update (*telegram.Update* | *object*) – Incoming update.

Returns

bool

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

Adds possible output of data filters to the *CallbackContext*.

PollAnswerHandler

class telegram.ext.PollAnswerHandler(*callback*, *block=True*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram updates that contain a *poll answer*.

Warning: When setting *block* to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Examples

Poll Bot

Parameters

- **callback** ([coroutine function](#)) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **block** ([bool](#), optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

block

Determines whether the callback will run in a blocking way..

Type

[bool](#)

check_update(*update*)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's *callback*.

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#) | [object](#)) – Incoming update.

Returns

[bool](#)

PollHandler

class telegram.ext.PollHandler(*callback*, *block=True*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram updates that contain a [poll](#).

Warning: When setting *block* to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Examples

[Poll Bot](#)

Parameters

- **callback** ([coroutine function](#)) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **block** ([bool](#), optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

block

Determines whether the callback will run in a blocking way..

Type

[bool](#)

check_update(*update*)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's [callback](#).

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#) | [object](#)) – Incoming update.

Returns

[bool](#)

PreCheckoutQueryHandler

class telegram.ext.PreCheckoutQueryHandler(*callback*, *block=True*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram [telegram.Update.pre_checkout_query](#).

Warning: When setting *block* to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Examples

[Payment Bot](#)

Parameters

- **callback** ([coroutine function](#)) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **block** ([bool](#), optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

block

Determines whether the callback will run in a blocking way..

Type

[bool](#)

check_update(*update*)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's *callback*.

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#) | [object](#)) – Incoming update.

Returns

[bool](#)

PrefixHandler

class telegram.ext.**PrefixHandler**(*prefix, command, callback, filters=None, block=True*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle custom prefix commands.

This is an intermediate handler between [MessageHandler](#) and [CommandHandler](#). It supports configurable commands with the same options as [CommandHandler](#). It will respond to every combination of *prefix* and *command*. It will add a `list` to the [CallbackContext](#) named [CallbackContext.args](#), containing a list of strings, which is the text following the command split on single or consecutive whitespace characters.

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Examples

Single prefix and command:

```
PrefixHandler("!", "test", callback)  # will respond to '!test'.
```

Multiple prefixes, single command:

```
PrefixHandler(["!", "#"], "test", callback)  # will respond to '!test' and '#test'.
```

Multiple prefixes and commands:

```
PrefixHandler(
    ["!", "#"], ["test", "help"], callback
)  # will respond to '!test', '#test', '!help' and '#help'.
```

By default, the handler listens to messages as well as edited messages. To change this behavior use `~filters.UpdateType.EDITED_MESSAGE`

Note:

- [PrefixHandler](#) does *not* handle (edited) channel posts.
-

Warning: When setting *block* to *False*, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Changed in version 20.0:

- [PrefixHandler](#) is no longer a subclass of [CommandHandler](#).
- Removed the attributes `command` and `prefix`. Instead, the new `commands` contains all commands that this handler listens to as a `frozenset`, which includes the prefixes.
- Updating the prefixes and commands this handler listens to is no longer possible.

Parameters

- **prefix** (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – The prefix(es) that will precede *command*.
- **command** (`str` | `Collection[str]`) – The command or list of commands this handler should listen for. Case-insensitive.

- **callback** (coroutine function) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when `check_update()` has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler`.

- **filters** (`telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter`, optional) – A filter inheriting from `telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter`. Standard filters can be found in `telegram.ext.filters`. Filters can be combined using bitwise operators (& for `and`, | for `or`, ~ for `not`)
- **block** (bool, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

Concurrency

commands

The commands that this handler will listen for, i.e. the combinations of `prefix` and `command`.

Type

FrozenSet[str]

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

coroutine function

filters

Optional. Only allow updates with these Filters.

Type

`telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter`

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`.

Type

bool

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`telegram.Update` | object) – Incoming update.

Returns

The list of args for the handler.

Return type

list

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

Add text after the command to `CallbackContext.args` as list, split on single whitespaces and add output of data filters to `CallbackContext` as well.

ShippingQueryHandler

class telegram.ext.ShippingQueryHandler(*callback*, *block=True*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle Telegram [telegram.Update.shipping_query](#).

Warning: When setting *block* to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Examples

[Payment Bot](#)

Parameters

- **callback** ([coroutine function](#)) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **block** ([bool](#), optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

block

Determines whether the callback will run in a blocking way..

Type

[bool](#)

check_update(*update*)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's *callback*.

Parameters

update ([telegram.Update](#) | [object](#)) – Incoming update.

Returns

[bool](#)

StringCommandHandler

class telegram.ext.StringCommandHandler(*command, callback, block=True*)

Bases: [telegram.ext.BaseHandler](#)

BaseHandler class to handle string commands. Commands are string updates that start with /. The handler will add a [list](#) to the [CallbackContext](#) named [CallbackContext.args](#). It will contain a list of strings, which is the text following the command split on single whitespace characters.

Note: This handler is not used to handle Telegram [telegram.Update](#), but strings manually put in the queue. For example to send messages with the bot using command line or API.

Warning: When setting [block](#) to [False](#), you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to [telegram.ext.CallbackContext](#). See its docs for more info.

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.handlers](#)

Parameters

- **command** ([str](#)) – The command this handler should listen for.
- **callback** ([coroutine function](#)) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when [check_update\(\)](#) has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#).

- **block** ([bool](#), optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#). Defaults to [True](#).

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

command

The command this handler should listen for.

Type

[str](#)

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

[coroutine function](#)

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in [telegram.ext.Application.process_update\(\)](#).

Type

[bool](#)

check_update(*update*)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's *callback*.

Parameters

update (*object*) – The incoming update.

Returns

List containing the text command split on whitespace.

Return type

List[*str*]

collect_additional_context(*context, update, application, check_result*)

Add text after the command to *CallbackContext.args* as list, split on single whitespaces.

StringRegexHandler

class telegram.ext.**StringRegexHandler**(*pattern, callback, block=True*)

Bases: *telegram.ext.BaseHandler*

BaseHandler class to handle string updates based on a regex which checks the update content.

Read the documentation of the *re* module for more information. The *re.match()* function is used to determine if an update should be handled by this handler.

Note: This handler is not used to handle Telegram *telegram.Update*, but strings manually put in the queue. For example to send messages with the bot using command line or API.

Warning: When setting *block* to *False*, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to *telegram.ext.CallbackContext*. See its docs for more info.

Available In

telegram.ext.Application.handlers

Parameters

- **pattern** (*str* | *re.Pattern*) – The regex pattern.
- **callback** (*coroutine function*) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when *check_update()* has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of *telegram.ext.ConversationHandler*.

- **block** (*bool*, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in *telegram.ext.Application.process_update()*. Defaults to *True*.

See also:

Concurrency

pattern

The regex pattern.

Type

`str` | `re.Pattern`

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

`coroutine function`

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`.

Type

`bool`

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`object`) – The incoming update.

Returns

`None` | `re.Match`

collect_additional_context(context, update, application, check_result)

Add the result of `re.match(pattern, update)` to `CallbackContext.matches` as list with one element.

TypeHandler

class `telegram.ext.TypeHandler`(*type, callback, strict=False, block=True*)

Bases: `telegram.ext.BaseHandler`

BaseHandler class to handle updates of custom types.

Warning: When setting `block` to `False`, you cannot rely on adding custom attributes to `telegram.ext.CallbackContext`. See its docs for more info.

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.handlers`

Parameters

- **type** (`type`) – The `type` of updates this handler should process, as determined by `isinstance`
- **callback** (`coroutine function`) – The callback function for this handler. Will be called when `check_update()` has determined that an update should be processed by this handler. Callback signature:

```
async def callback(update: Update, context: CallbackContext)
```

The return value of the callback is usually ignored except for the special case of `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler`.

- **strict** (`bool`, optional) – Use `type` instead of `isinstance`. Default is `False`.
- **block** (`bool`, optional) – Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`. Defaults to `True`.

See also:

[Concurrency](#)

type

The `type` of updates this handler should process.

Type

`type`

callback

The callback function for this handler.

Type

`coroutine function`

strict

Use `type` instead of `isinstance`. Default is `False`.

Type

`bool`

block

Determines whether the return value of the callback should be awaited before processing the next handler in `telegram.ext.Application.process_update()`.

Type

`bool`

check_update(update)

Determines whether an update should be passed to this handler's `callback`.

Parameters

update (`object`) – Incoming update.

Returns

`bool`

10.2.14 Persistence

BasePersistence

class `telegram.ext.BasePersistence(store_data=None, update_interval=60)`

Bases: `typing.Generic`, `ABC`

Interface class for adding persistence to your bot. Subclass this object for different implementations of a persistent bot.

Attention: The interface provided by this class is intended to be accessed exclusively by `Application`. Calling any of the methods below manually might interfere with the integration of persistence into `Application`.

All relevant methods must be overwritten. This includes:

- `get_bot_data()`

- `update_bot_data()`
- `refresh_bot_data()`
- `get_chat_data()`
- `update_chat_data()`
- `refresh_chat_data()`
- `drop_chat_data()`
- `get_user_data()`
- `update_user_data()`
- `refresh_user_data()`
- `drop_user_data()`
- `get_callback_data()`
- `update_callback_data()`
- `get_conversations()`
- `update_conversation()`
- `flush()`

If you don't actually need one of those methods, a simple `pass` is enough. For example, if you don't store `bot_data`, you don't need `get_bot_data()`, `update_bot_data()` or `refresh_bot_data()`.

Note: You should avoid saving `telegram.Bot` instances. This is because if you change e.g. the bots token, this won't propagate to the serialized instances and may lead to exceptions.

To prevent this, the implementation may use `bot` to replace bot instances with a placeholder before serialization and insert `bot` back when loading the data. Since `bot` will be set when the process starts, this will be the up-to-date bot instance.

If the persistence implementation does not take care of this, you should make sure not to store any bot instances in the data that will be persisted. E.g. in case of `telegram.TelegramObject`, one may call `set_bot()` to ensure that shortcuts like `telegram.Message.reply_text()` are available.

This class is a `Generic` class and accepts three type variables:

1. The type of the second argument of `update_user_data()`, which must coincide with the type of the second argument of `refresh_user_data()` and the values in the dictionary returned by `get_user_data()`.
2. The type of the second argument of `update_chat_data()`, which must coincide with the type of the second argument of `refresh_chat_data()` and the values in the dictionary returned by `get_chat_data()`.
3. The type of the argument of `update_bot_data()`, which must coincide with the type of the argument of `refresh_bot_data()` and the return value of `get_bot_data()`.

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.persistence()`

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.persistence`

See also:

[Architecture Overview](#), [Making Your Bot Persistent](#)

Changed in version 20.0:

- The parameters and attributes `store_*_data` were replaced by `store_data`.
- `insert/replace_bot` was dropped. Serialization of bot instances now needs to be handled by the specific implementation - see above note.

Parameters

- **store_data** ([PersistenceInput](#), optional) – Specifies which kinds of data will be saved by this persistence instance. By default, all available kinds of data will be saved.
- **update_interval** (`int` | `float`, optional) – The [Application](#) will update the persistence in regular intervals. This parameter specifies the time (in seconds) to wait between two consecutive runs of updating the persistence. Defaults to 60 seconds.

New in version 20.0.

store_data

Specifies which kinds of data will be saved by this persistence instance.

Type

[PersistenceInput](#)

bot

The bot associated with the persistence.

Type

[telegram.Bot](#)

abstract async drop_chat_data(chat_id)

Will be called by the [telegram.ext.Application](#), when using [drop_chat_data\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (`int`) – The chat id to delete from the persistence.

abstract async drop_user_data(user_id)

Will be called by the [telegram.ext.Application](#), when using [drop_user_data\(\)](#).

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

user_id (`int`) – The user id to delete from the persistence.

abstract async flush()

Will be called by [telegram.ext.Application.stop\(\)](#). Gives the persistence a chance to finish up saving or close a database connection gracefully.

Changed in version 20.0: Changed this method into an [abstractmethod\(\)](#).

abstract async get_bot_data()

Will be called by [telegram.ext.Application](#) upon creation with a persistence object. It should return the `bot_data` if stored, or an empty `dict`. In the latter case, the `dict` should produce values corresponding to one of the following:

- `dict`
- The type from [telegram.ext.ContextTypes.bot_data](#) if [telegram.ext.ContextTypes](#) are used.

Returns

The restored bot data.

Return type

Dict[int, dict | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.bot_data`]

abstract async get_callback_data()

Will be called by `telegram.ext.Application` upon creation with a persistence object. If callback data was stored, it should be returned.

New in version 13.6.

Changed in version 20.0: Changed this method into an `abstractmethod()`.

Returns

Tuple[List[Tuple[str, float, Dict[str, object]]], Dict[str, str]] | None: The restored metadata or None, if no data was stored.

abstract async get_chat_data()

Will be called by `telegram.ext.Application` upon creation with a persistence object. It should return the `chat_data` if stored, or an empty dict. In the latter case, the dictionary should produce values corresponding to one of the following:

- dict
- The type from `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.chat_data` if `telegram.ext.ContextTypes` is used.

Changed in version 20.0: This method may now return a dict instead of a `collections.defaultdict`

Returns

The restored chat data.

Return type

Dict[int, dict | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.chat_data`]

abstract async get_conversations(name)

Will be called by `telegram.ext.Application` when a `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler` is added if `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler.persistent` is True. It should return the conversations for the handler with `name` or an empty dict.

Parameters

name (str) – The handlers name.

Returns

The restored conversations for the handler.

Return type

dict

abstract async get_user_data()

Will be called by `telegram.ext.Application` upon creation with a persistence object. It should return the `user_data` if stored, or an empty dict. In the latter case, the dictionary should produce values corresponding to one of the following:

- dict
- The type from `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.user_data` if `telegram.ext.ContextTypes` is used.

Changed in version 20.0: This method may now return a dict instead of a `collections.defaultdict`

Returns

The restored user data.

Return typeDict[int, dict | [telegram.ext.ContextTypes.user_data](#)]**abstract async refresh_bot_data(*bot_data*)**

Will be called by the [telegram.ext.Application](#) before passing the *bot_data* to a callback. Can be used to update data stored in *bot_data* from an external source.

Warning: When using [concurrent_updates\(\)](#), this method may be called while a handler callback is still running. This might lead to race conditions.

New in version 13.6.

Changed in version 20.0: Changed this method into an [abstractmethod\(\)](#).

Parameters

bot_data (dict | [telegram.ext.ContextTypes.bot_data](#)) – The bot_data.

abstract async refresh_chat_data(*chat_id*, *chat_data*)

Will be called by the [telegram.ext.Application](#) before passing the *chat_data* to a callback. Can be used to update data stored in *chat_data* from an external source.

Warning: When using [concurrent_updates\(\)](#), this method may be called while a handler callback is still running. This might lead to race conditions.

New in version 13.6.

Changed in version 20.0: Changed this method into an [abstractmethod\(\)](#).

Parameters

- **chat_id** (int) – The chat ID this *chat_data* is associated with.
- **chat_data** (dict | [telegram.ext.ContextTypes.chat_data](#)) – The chat_data of a single chat.

abstract async refresh_user_data(*user_id*, *user_data*)

Will be called by the [telegram.ext.Application](#) before passing the *user_data* to a callback. Can be used to update data stored in *user_data* from an external source.

Warning: When using [concurrent_updates\(\)](#), this method may be called while a handler callback is still running. This might lead to race conditions.

New in version 13.6.

Changed in version 20.0: Changed this method into an [abstractmethod\(\)](#).

Parameters

- **user_id** (int) – The user ID this *user_data* is associated with.
- **user_data** (dict | [telegram.ext.ContextTypes.user_data](#)) – The user_data of a single user.

set_bot(*bot*)

Set the Bot to be used by this persistence instance.

Parameters

bot ([telegram.Bot](#)) – The bot.

Raises

TypeError – If `PersistenceInput.callback_data` is `True` and the `bot` is not an instance of `telegram.ext.ExtBot`.

abstract async update_bot_data(*data*)

Will be called by the `telegram.ext.Application` after a handler has handled an update.

Parameters

data (`dict` | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.bot_data`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.bot_data`.

abstract async update_callback_data(*data*)

Will be called by the `telegram.ext.Application` after a handler has handled an update.

New in version 13.6.

Changed in version 20.0: Changed this method into an `abstractmethod()`.

Parameters

data (`Tuple`[`List`[`Tuple`[`str`, `float`, `Dict`[`str`, `Any`]]], `Dict`[`str`, `str`] | `None`) – The relevant data to restore `telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache`.

abstract async update_chat_data(*chat_id*, *data*)

Will be called by the `telegram.ext.Application` after a handler has handled an update.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int`) – The chat the data might have been changed for.
- **data** (`dict` | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.chat_data`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.chat_data` [`chat_id`].

abstract async update_conversation(*name*, *key*, *new_state*)

Will be called when a `telegram.ext.ConversationHandler` changes states. This allows the storage of the new state in the persistence.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – The handler's name.
- **key** (`tuple`) – The key the state is changed for.
- **new_state** (`object`) – The new state for the given key.

property update_interval

Time (in seconds) that the `Application` will wait between two consecutive runs of updating the persistence.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`float`

abstract async update_user_data(*user_id*, *data*)

Will be called by the `telegram.ext.Application` after a handler has handled an update.

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int`) – The user the data might have been changed for.
- **data** (`dict` | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.user_data`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.user_data` [`user_id`].

DictPersistence

```
class telegram.ext.DictPersistence(store_data=None, user_data_json="", chat_data_json="",
                                  bot_data_json="", conversations_json="", callback_data_json="",
                                  update_interval=60)
```

Bases: [telegram.ext.BasePersistence](#)

Using Python's `dict` and `json` for making your bot persistent.

Attention: The interface provided by this class is intended to be accessed exclusively by [Application](#). Calling any of the methods below manually might interfere with the integration of persistence into [Application](#).

Note:

- Data managed by [DictPersistence](#) is in-memory only and will be lost when the bot shuts down. This is, because [DictPersistence](#) is mainly intended as starting point for custom persistence classes that need to JSON-serialize the stored data before writing them to file/database.
- This implementation of [BasePersistence](#) does not handle data that cannot be serialized by `json.dumps()`.

Use In

[telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.persistence\(\)](#)

Available In

[telegram.ext.Application.persistence](#)

See also:

[Making Your Bot Persistent](#)

Changed in version 20.0: The parameters and attributes `store_*_data` were replaced by [store_data](#).

Parameters

- **store_data** ([PersistenceInput](#), optional) – Specifies which kinds of data will be saved by this persistence instance. By default, all available kinds of data will be saved.
- **user_data_json** (`str`, optional) – JSON string that will be used to reconstruct `user_data` on creating this persistence. Default is `""`.
- **chat_data_json** (`str`, optional) – JSON string that will be used to reconstruct `chat_data` on creating this persistence. Default is `""`.
- **bot_data_json** (`str`, optional) – JSON string that will be used to reconstruct `bot_data` on creating this persistence. Default is `""`.
- **conversations_json** (`str`, optional) – JSON string that will be used to reconstruct conversation on creating this persistence. Default is `""`.
- **callback_data_json** (`str`, optional) – JSON string that will be used to reconstruct `callback_data` on creating this persistence. Default is `""`.

New in version 13.6.

- **update_interval** (`int` | `float`, optional) – The *Application* will update the persistence in regular intervals. This parameter specifies the time (in seconds) to wait between two consecutive runs of updating the persistence. Defaults to 60 seconds.

New in version 20.0.

store_data

Specifies which kinds of data will be saved by this persistence instance.

Type

PersistenceInput

property bot_data

The bot_data as a dict.

Type

`dict`

property bot_data_json

The bot_data serialized as a JSON-string.

Type

`str`

property callback_data

The metadata on the stored callback data.

New in version 13.6.

Type

`Tuple[List[Tuple[str, float, Dict[str, object]]], Dict[str, str]]`

property callback_data_json

The metadata on the stored callback data as a JSON-string.

New in version 13.6.

Type

`str`

property chat_data

The chat_data as a dict.

Type

`dict`

property chat_data_json

The chat_data serialized as a JSON-string.

Type

`str`

property conversations

The conversations as a dict.

Type

`dict`

property conversations_json

The conversations serialized as a JSON-string.

Type

`str`

async drop_chat_data(*chat_id*)

Will delete the specified key from the *chat_data*.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (*int*) – The chat id to delete from the persistence.

async drop_user_data(*user_id*)

Will delete the specified key from the *user_data*.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

user_id (*int*) – The user id to delete from the persistence.

async flush()

Does nothing.

New in version 20.0.

See also:

telegram.ext.BasePersistence.flush()

async get_bot_data()

Returns the bot_data created from the bot_data_json or an empty *dict*.

Returns

The restored bot data.

Return type

dict

async get_callback_data()

Returns the callback_data created from the callback_data_json or *None*.

New in version 13.6.

Returns

The restored metadata or *None*, if no data was stored.

Return type

Tuple[*List*[*Tuple*[*str*, *float*, *Dict*[*str*, *object*]]], *Dict*[*str*, *str*]]

async get_chat_data()

Returns the chat_data created from the chat_data_json or an empty *dict*.

Returns

The restored chat data.

Return type

dict

async get_conversations(*name*)

Returns the conversations created from the conversations_json or an empty *dict*.

Returns

The restored conversations data.

Return type

dict

async get_user_data()

Returns the user_data created from the user_data_json or an empty *dict*.

Returns

The restored user data.

Return type`dict`**async refresh_bot_data**(*bot_data*)

Does nothing.

New in version 13.6.

See also:`telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_bot_data()`**async refresh_chat_data**(*chat_id*, *chat_data*)

Does nothing.

New in version 13.6.

See also:`telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_chat_data()`**async refresh_user_data**(*user_id*, *user_data*)

Does nothing.

New in version 13.6.

See also:`telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_user_data()`**async update_bot_data**(*data*)Will update the `bot_data` (if changed).**Parameters****data** (`dict`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.bot_data`.**async update_callback_data**(*data*)Will update the `callback_data` (if changed).

New in version 13.6.

Parameters**data** (`Tuple[List[Tuple[str, float, Dict[str, object]]], Dict[str, str]]`) – The relevant data to restore `telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache`.**async update_chat_data**(*chat_id*, *data*)Will update the `chat_data` (if changed).**Parameters**

- **chat_id** (`int`) – The chat the data might have been changed for.
- **data** (`dict`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.chat_data` [`chat_id`].

async update_conversation(*name*, *key*, *new_state*)

Will update the conversations for the given handler.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – The handler's name.
- **key** (`tuple`) – The key the state is changed for.
- **new_state** (`tuple` | `object`) – The new state for the given key.

async update_user_data(*user_id*, *data*)Will update the `user_data` (if changed).**Parameters**

- **user_id** (`int`) – The user the data might have been changed for.

- **data** (`dict`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.user_data` [`user_id`].

property user_data

The `user_data` as a dict.

Type

`dict`

property user_data_json

The `user_data` serialized as a JSON-string.

Type

`str`

PersistenceInput

```
class telegram.ext.PersistenceInput(bot_data=True, chat_data=True, user_data=True,
                                   callback_data=True)
```

Bases: `NamedTuple`

Convenience wrapper to group boolean input for the `store_data` parameter for `BasePersistence`.

Available In

- `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.store_data`
 - `telegram.ext.DictPersistence.store_data`
 - `telegram.ext.PicklePersistence.store_data`
-

Parameters

- **bot_data** (`bool`, optional) – Whether the setting should be applied for `bot_data`. Defaults to `True`.
- **chat_data** (`bool`, optional) – Whether the setting should be applied for `chat_data`. Defaults to `True`.
- **user_data** (`bool`, optional) – Whether the setting should be applied for `user_data`. Defaults to `True`.
- **callback_data** (`bool`, optional) – Whether the setting should be applied for `callback_data`. Defaults to `True`.

bot_data

Whether the setting should be applied for `bot_data`.

Type

`bool`

chat_data

Whether the setting should be applied for `chat_data`.

Type

`bool`

user_data

Whether the setting should be applied for `user_data`.

Type

`bool`

callback_data

Whether the setting should be applied for `callback_data`.

Type

`bool`

PicklePersistence

```
class telegram.ext.PicklePersistence(filepath, store_data=None, single_file=True, on_flush=False,
                                     update_interval=60, context_types=None)
```

Bases: `telegram.ext.BasePersistence`

Using python's builtin `pickle` for making your bot persistent.

Attention: The interface provided by this class is intended to be accessed exclusively by `Application`. Calling any of the methods below manually might interfere with the integration of persistence into `Application`.

Note: This implementation of `BasePersistence` uses the functionality of the pickle module to support serialization of bot instances. Specifically any reference to `bot` will be replaced by a placeholder before pickling and `bot` will be inserted back when loading the data.

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.persistence()`

Available In

`telegram.ext.Application.persistence`

Examples

Persistent Conversation Bot

See also:

[Making Your Bot Persistent](#)

Changed in version 20.0:

- The parameters and attributes `store_*_data` were replaced by `store_data`.
- The parameter and attribute `filename` were replaced by `filepath`.
- `filepath` now also accepts `pathlib.Path` as argument.

Parameters

- **filepath** (`str` | `pathlib.Path`) – The filepath for storing the pickle files. When `single_file` is `False` this will be used as a prefix.
- **store_data** (`PersistenceInput`, optional) – Specifies which kinds of data will be saved by this persistence instance. By default, all available kinds of data will be saved.

- **single_file** (*bool*, optional) – When *False* will store 5 separate files of *filename_user_data*, *filename_bot_data*, *filename_chat_data*, *filename_callback_data* and *filename_conversations*. Default is *True*.
- **on_flush** (*bool*, optional) – When *True* will only save to file when *flush()* is called and keep data in memory until that happens. When *False* will store data on any transaction *and* on call to *flush()*. Default is *False*.
- **context_types** (*telegram.ext.ContextTypes*, optional) – Pass an instance of *telegram.ext.ContextTypes* to customize the types used in the *context* interface. If not passed, the defaults documented in *telegram.ext.ContextTypes* will be used.

New in version 13.6.

- **update_interval** (*int | float*, optional) – The *Application* will update the persistence in regular intervals. This parameter specifies the time (in seconds) to wait between two consecutive runs of updating the persistence. Defaults to 60 seconds.

New in version 20.0.

filepath

The filepath for storing the pickle files. When *single_file* is *False* this will be used as a prefix.

Type

str | pathlib.Path

store_data

Specifies which kinds of data will be saved by this persistence instance.

Type

PersistenceInput

single_file

Optional. When *False* will store 5 separate files of *filename_user_data*, *filename_bot_data*, *filename_chat_data*, *filename_callback_data* and *filename_conversations*. Default is *True*.

Type

bool

on_flush

Optional. When *True* will only save to file when *flush()* is called and keep data in memory until that happens. When *False* will store data on any transaction *and* on call to *flush()*. Default is *False*.

Type

bool

context_types

Container for the types used in the *context* interface.

New in version 13.6.

Type

telegram.ext.ContextTypes

async drop_chat_data(chat_id)

Will delete the specified key from the *chat_data* and depending on *on_flush* save the pickle file.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

chat_id (*int*) – The chat id to delete from the persistence.

async drop_user_data(user_id)

Will delete the specified key from the *user_data* and depending on *on_flush* save the pickle file.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

user_id (`int`) – The user id to delete from the persistence.

async flush()

Will save all data in memory to pickle file(s).

async get_bot_data()

Returns the bot_data from the pickle file if it exists or an empty object of type `dict` | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.bot_data`.

Returns

The restored bot data.

Return type

`dict` | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.bot_data`

async get_callback_data()

Returns the callback data from the pickle file if it exists or `None`.

New in version 13.6.

Returns

`Tuple[List[Tuple[str, float, Dict[str, object]]], Dict[str, str]]` | `None`: The restored metadata or `None`, if no data was stored.

async get_chat_data()

Returns the chat_data from the pickle file if it exists or an empty `dict`.

Returns

The restored chat data.

Return type

`Dict[int, dict]`

async get_conversations(name)

Returns the conversations from the pickle file if it exists or an empty dict.

Parameters

name (`str`) – The handlers name.

Returns

The restored conversations for the handler.

Return type

`dict`

async get_user_data()

Returns the user_data from the pickle file if it exists or an empty `dict`.

Returns

The restored user data.

Return type

`Dict[int, dict]`

async refresh_bot_data(bot_data)

Does nothing.

New in version 13.6.

See also:

`telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_bot_data()`

async refresh_chat_data(*chat_id*, *chat_data*)

Does nothing.

New in version 13.6.

See also:

`telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_chat_data()`

async refresh_user_data(*user_id*, *user_data*)

Does nothing.

New in version 13.6.

See also:

`telegram.ext.BasePersistence.refresh_user_data()`

async update_bot_data(*data*)

Will update the bot_data and depending on *on_flush* save the pickle file.

Parameters

data (`dict` | `telegram.ext.ContextTypes.bot_data`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.bot_data`.

async update_callback_data(*data*)

Will update the callback_data (if changed) and depending on *on_flush* save the pickle file.

New in version 13.6.

Parameters

data (`Tuple`[`List`[`Tuple`[`str`, `float`, `Dict`[`str`, `object`]]], `Dict`[`str`, `str`]]) – The relevant data to restore `telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache`.

async update_chat_data(*chat_id*, *data*)

Will update the chat_data and depending on *on_flush* save the pickle file.

Parameters

- **chat_id** (`int`) – The chat the data might have been changed for.
- **data** (`dict`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.chat_data` [*chat_id*].

async update_conversation(*name*, *key*, *new_state*)

Will update the conversations for the given handler and depending on *on_flush* save the pickle file.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – The handler's name.
- **key** (`tuple`) – The key the state is changed for.
- **new_state** (`object`) – The new state for the given key.

async update_user_data(*user_id*, *data*)

Will update the user_data and depending on *on_flush* save the pickle file.

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int`) – The user the data might have been changed for.
- **data** (`dict`) – The `telegram.ext.Application.user_data` [*user_id*].

10.2.15 Arbitrary Callback Data

CallbackDataCache

class telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache(*bot*, *maxsize*=1024, *persistent_data*=None)

Bases: [object](#)

A custom cache for storing the callback data of a [telegram.ext.ExtBot](#). Internally, it keeps two mappings with fixed maximum size:

- One for mapping the data received in callback queries to the cached objects
- One for mapping the IDs of received callback queries to the cached objects

The second mapping allows to manually drop data that has been cached for keyboards of messages sent via inline mode. If necessary, will drop the least recently used items.

Important: If you want to use this class, you must install PTB with the optional requirement `callback-data`, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[callback-data]"
```

Available In

[telegram.ext.ExtBot.callback_data_cache](#)

Examples

Arbitrary Callback Data Bot

See also:

[Architecture Overview](#), [Arbitrary callback_data](#)

New in version 13.6.

Changed in version 20.0: To use this class, PTB must be installed via `pip install "python-telegram-bot[callback-data]"`.

Parameters

- **bot** ([telegram.ext.ExtBot](#)) – The bot this cache is for.
- **maxsize** ([int](#), optional) – Maximum number of items in each of the internal mappings. Defaults to 1024.
- **persistent_data** (Tuple[List[Tuple[[str](#), [float](#), Dict[[str](#), [object](#)]]], Dict[[str](#), [str](#)]], optional) – Data to initialize the cache with, as returned by [telegram.ext.BasePersistence.get_callback_data\(\)](#).

bot

The bot this cache is for.

Type

[telegram.ext.ExtBot](#)

clear_callback_data(*time_cutoff*=None)

Clears the stored callback data.

Parameters

time_cutoff (`float` | `datetime.datetime`, optional) – Pass a UNIX timestamp or a `datetime.datetime` to clear only entries which are older. For timezone naive `datetime.datetime` objects, the default timezone of the bot will be used, which is UTC unless `telegram.ext.Defaults.tzinfo` is used.

clear_callback_queries()

Clears the stored callback query IDs.

drop_data(callback_query)

Deletes the data for the specified callback query.

Note: Will *not* raise exceptions in case the callback data is not found in the cache. Will raise `KeyError` in case the callback query can not be found in the cache.

Parameters

callback_query (`telegram.CallbackQuery`) – The callback query.

Raises

`KeyError` – If the callback query can not be found in the cache

static extract_uuids(callback_data)

Extracts the keyboard uuid and the button uuid from the given `callback_data`.

Parameters

callback_data (`str`) – The `callback_data` as present in the button.

Returns

Tuple of keyboard and button uuid

Return type

(`str`, `str`)

load_persistence_data(persistent_data)

Loads data into the cache.

Warning: This method is not intended to be called by users directly.

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

persistent_data (`Tuple[List[Tuple[str, float, Dict[str, object]]], Dict[str, str]]`, optional) – Data to load, as returned by `telegram.ext.BasePersistence.get_callback_data()`.

property maxsize

The maximum size of the cache.

Changed in version 20.0: This property is now read-only.

Type

`int`

property persistence_data

`Tuple[List[Tuple[str, float, Dict[str, object]]], Dict[str, str]]`: The data that needs to be persisted to allow caching callback data across bot reboots.

process_callback_query(*callback_query*)

Replaces the data in the callback query and the attached messages keyboard with the cached objects, if necessary. If the data could not be found, `telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData` will be inserted. If `telegram.CallbackQuery.data` or `telegram.CallbackQuery.message` is present, this also saves the callback queries ID in order to be able to resolve it to the stored data.

Note: Also considers inserts data into the buttons of `telegram.Message.reply_to_message` and `telegram.Message.pinned_message` if necessary.

Warning: *In place*, i.e. the passed `telegram.CallbackQuery` will be changed!

Parameters

callback_query (`telegram.CallbackQuery`) – The callback query.

process_keyboard(*reply_markup*)

Registers the reply markup to the cache. If any of the buttons have `callback_data`, stores that data and builds a new keyboard with the correspondingly replaced buttons. Otherwise, does nothing and returns the original reply markup.

Parameters

reply_markup (`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`) – The keyboard.

Returns

The keyboard to be passed to Telegram.

Return type

`telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup`

process_message(*message*)

Replaces the data in the inline keyboard attached to the message with the cached objects, if necessary. If the data could not be found, `telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData` will be inserted.

Note: Checks `telegram.Message.via_bot` and `telegram.Message.from_user` to check if the reply markup (if any) was actually sent by this cache's bot. If it was not, the message will be returned unchanged.

Note that this will fail for channel posts, as `telegram.Message.from_user` is `None` for those! In the corresponding reply markups the callback data will be replaced by `telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData`.

Warning:

- Does *not* consider `telegram.Message.reply_to_message` and `telegram.Message.pinned_message`. Pass them to this method separately.
- *In place*, i.e. the passed `telegram.Message` will be changed!

Parameters

message (`telegram.Message`) – The message.

InvalidCallbackData

class telegram.ext.**InvalidCallbackData**(*callback_data=None*)

Bases: [telegram.error.TelegramError](#)

Raised when the received callback data has been tampered with or deleted from cache.

Examples

[Arbitrary Callback Data Bot](#)

See also:

[Arbitrary callback_data](#)

New in version 13.6.

Parameters

callback_data ([int](#), optional) – The button data of which the callback data could not be found.

callback_data

Optional. The button data of which the callback data could not be found.

Type

[int](#)

10.2.16 Rate Limiting

BaseRateLimiter

class telegram.ext.**BaseRateLimiter**

Bases: [ABC](#), [typing.Generic](#)

Abstract interface class that allows to rate limit the requests that python-telegram-bot sends to the Telegram Bot API. An implementation of this class must implement all abstract methods and properties.

This class is a [Generic](#) class and accepts one type variable that specifies the type of the argument *rate_limit_args* of *process_request()* and the methods of [ExtBot](#).

Hint: Requests to *get_updates()* are never rate limited.

Use In

[telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.rate_limiter\(\)](#)

See also:

[Architecture Overview](#), [Avoiding Flood Limits](#)

New in version 20.0.

abstract async initialize()

Initialize resources used by this class. Must be implemented by a subclass.

abstract async process_request(callback, args, kwargs, endpoint, data, rate_limit_args)

Process a request. Must be implemented by a subclass.

This method must call *callback* and return the result of the call. *When* the callback is called is up to the implementation.

Important: This method must only return once the result of `callback` is known!

If a `RetryAfter` error is raised, this method may try to make a new request by calling the callback again.

Warning: This method *should not* handle any other exception raised by `callback`!

There are basically two different approaches how a rate limiter can be implemented:

1. React only if necessary. In this case, the `callback` is called without any precautions. If a `RetryAfter` error is raised, processing requests is halted for the `retry_after` and finally the `callback` is called again. This approach is often amendable for bots that don't have a large user base and/or don't send more messages than they get updates.
2. Throttle all outgoing requests. In this case the implementation makes sure that the requests are spread out over a longer time interval in order to stay below the rate limits. This approach is often amendable for bots that have a large user base and/or send more messages than they get updates.

An implementation can use the information provided by `data`, `endpoint` and `rate_limit_args` to handle each request differently.

Examples

- It is usually desirable to call `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()` as quickly as possible, while delaying `telegram.Bot.send_message()` is acceptable.
 - There are `different` rate limits for group chats and private chats.
 - When sending broadcast messages to a large number of users, these requests can typically be delayed for a longer time than messages that are direct replies to a user input.
-

Parameters

- **callback** (Callable[...`coroutine`]) – The coroutine function that must be called to make the request.
- **args** (Tuple[`object`]) – The positional arguments for the `callback` function.
- **kwargs** (Dict[`str`, `object`]) – The keyword arguments for the `callback` function.
- **endpoint** (`str`) – The endpoint that the request is made for, e.g. "sendMessage".
- **data** (Dict[`str`, `object`]) – The parameters that were passed to the method of `ExtBot`. Any `api_kwargs` are included in this and any `defaults` are already applied.

Example

When calling:

```
await ext_bot.send_message(
    chat_id=1,
    text="Hello world!",
    api_kwargs={"custom": "arg"}
)
```

then `data` will be:

```
{"chat_id": 1, "text": "Hello world!", "custom": "arg"}
```

- **rate_limit_args** (`None` | `object`) – Custom arguments passed to the methods of `ExtBot`. Can e.g. be used to specify the priority of the request.

Returns

The result of the callback function.

Return type

`bool` | `Dict[str, object]` | `None`

abstract async shutdown()

Stop & clear resources used by this class. Must be implemented by a subclass.

AIORateLimiter

class telegram.ext.**AIORateLimiter**(*overall_max_rate=30, overall_time_period=1, group_max_rate=20, group_time_period=60, max_retries=0*)

Bases: `telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter`

Implementation of `BaseRateLimiter` using the library `aiolimiter`.

Important: If you want to use this class, you must install PTB with the optional requirement `rate-limiter`, i.e.

```
pip install "python-telegram-bot[rate-limiter]"
```

The rate limiting is applied by combining two levels of throttling and `process_request()` roughly boils down to:

```
async with group_limiter(group_id):
    async with overall_limiter:
        await callback(*args, **kwargs)
```

Here, `group_id` is determined by checking if there is a `chat_id` parameter in the `data`. The `overall_limiter` is applied only if a `chat_id` argument is present at all.

Attention:

- Some bot methods accept a `chat_id` parameter in form of a `@username` for supergroups and channels. As we can't know which `@username` corresponds to which integer `chat_id`, these will be treated as different groups, which may lead to exceeding the rate limit.
- As channels can't be differentiated from supergroups by the `@username` or integer `chat_id`, this also applies the group related rate limits to channels.
- A `RetryAfter` exception will halt *all* requests for `retry_after` + 0.1 seconds. This may be stricter than necessary in some cases, e.g. the bot may hit a rate limit in one group but might still be allowed to send messages in another group.

Note: This class is to be understood as minimal effort reference implementation. If you would like to handle rate limiting in a more sophisticated, fine-tuned way, we welcome you to implement your own subclass of `BaseRateLimiter`. Feel free to check out the source code of this class for inspiration.

Use In

`telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.rate_limiter()`

See also:

[Avoiding Flood Limits](#)

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **overall_max_rate** (`float`) – The maximum number of requests allowed for the entire bot per [overall_time_period](#). When set to 0, no rate limiting will be applied. Defaults to 30.
- **overall_time_period** (`float`) – The time period (in seconds) during which the [overall_max_rate](#) is enforced. When set to 0, no rate limiting will be applied. Defaults to 1.
- **group_max_rate** (`float`) – The maximum number of requests allowed for requests related to groups and channels per [group_time_period](#). When set to 0, no rate limiting will be applied. Defaults to 20.
- **group_time_period** (`float`) – The time period (in seconds) during which the [group_max_rate](#) is enforced. When set to 0, no rate limiting will be applied. Defaults to 60.
- **max_retries** (`int`) – The maximum number of retries to be made in case of a [RetryAfter](#) exception. If set to 0, no retries will be made. Defaults to 0.

async initialize()

Does nothing.

async process_request(*callback, args, kwargs, endpoint, data, rate_limit_args*)

Processes a request by applying rate limiting.

See [telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter.process_request\(\)](#) for detailed information on the arguments.

Parameters

rate_limit_args (`None` | `int`) – If set, specifies the maximum number of retries to be made in case of a [RetryAfter](#) exception. Defaults to [AIORateLimiter.max_retries](#).

async shutdown()

Does nothing.

10.3 Auxiliary modules

10.3.1 telegram.constants Module

This module contains several constants that are relevant for working with the Bot API.

Unless noted otherwise, all constants in this module were extracted from the [Telegram Bots FAQ](#) and [Telegram Bots API](#).

Most of the following constants are related to specific classes or topics and are grouped into enums. If they are related to a specific class, then they are also available as attributes of those classes.

Changed in version 20.0:

- Most of the constants in this module are grouped into enums.

`telegram.constants.BOT_API_VERSION = '6.7'`

Telegram Bot API version supported by this version of *python-telegram-bot*. Also available as [telegram.__bot_api_version__](#).

New in version 13.4.

Type

`str`

`telegram.constants.BOT_API_VERSION_INFO = BotAPIVersion(major=6, minor=7)`

The components can also be accessed by name, so `BOT_API_VERSION_INFO[0]` is equivalent to `BOT_API_VERSION_INFO.major` and so on. Also available as `telegram.__bot_api_version_info__`.

New in version 20.0.

class `telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit`(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.BotCommand` and `telegram.Bot.set_my_commands()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_COMMAND = 32

Maximum value allowed for `command` parameter of `telegram.BotCommand`.

Type

`int`

MAX_COMMAND_NUMBER = 100

Maximum number of bot commands passed in a `list` to the `commands` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_my_commands()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_DESCRIPTION = 256

Maximum value allowed for `description` parameter of `telegram.BotCommand`.

Type

`int`

MIN_COMMAND = 1

Minimum value allowed for `command` parameter of `telegram.BotCommand`.

Type

`int`

MIN_DESCRIPTION = 1

Minimum value allowed for `description` parameter of `telegram.BotCommand`.

Type

`int`

class `telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType`(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.BotCommandScope`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ALL_CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS = 'all_chat_administrators'

The type of `telegram.BotCommandScopeAllChatAdministrators`.

Type

`str`

ALL_GROUP_CHATS = 'all_group_chats'

The type of `telegram.BotCommandScopeAllGroupChats`.

Type
`str`

ALL_PRIVATE_CHATS = 'all_private_chats'

The type of `telegram.BotCommandScopeAllPrivateChats`.

Type
`str`

CHAT = 'chat'

The type of `telegram.BotCommandScopeChat`.

Type
`str`

CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS = 'chat_administrators'

The type of `telegram.BotCommandScopeChatAdministrators`.

Type
`str`

CHAT_MEMBER = 'chat_member'

The type of `telegram.BotCommandScopeChatMember`.

Type
`str`

DEFAULT = 'default'

The type of `telegram.BotCommandScopeDefault`.

Type
`str`

```
class telegram.constants.BotDescriptionLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None,
                                             qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
                                             boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for the methods `telegram.Bot.set_my_description()` and `telegram.Bot.set_my_short_description()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.2.

MAX_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH = 512

Maximum length for the parameter `description` of `telegram.Bot.set_my_description()`

Type
`int`

MAX_SHORT_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH = 120

Maximum length for the parameter `short_description` of `telegram.Bot.set_my_short_description()`

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.BotNameLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                       type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for the methods `telegram.Bot.set_my_name()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.3.

MAX_NAME_LENGTH = 64

Maximum length for the parameter *name* of `telegram.Bot.set_my_name()`

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.CallbackQueryLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None,
                                             qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
                                             boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.CallbackQuery/telegram.Bot.answer_callback_query()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ANSWER_CALLBACK_QUERY_TEXT_LENGTH = 200

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as the *text* parameter of `telegram.Bot.answer_callback_query()`.

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.ChatAction(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                     type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available chat actions for `telegram.Bot.send_chat_action()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CHOOSE_STICKER = 'choose_sticker'

Chat action indicating that the bot is selecting a sticker.

Type
`str`

FIND_LOCATION = 'find_location'

Chat action indicating that the bot is selecting a location.

Type
`str`

RECORD_VIDEO = 'record_video'

Chat action indicating that the bot is recording a video.

Type
`str`

RECORD_VIDEO_NOTE = 'record_video_note'

Chat action indicating that the bot is recording a video note.

Type
`str`

RECORD_VOICE = 'record_voice'

Chat action indicating that the bot is recording a voice message.

Type
`str`

TYPING = 'typing'

A chat indicating the bot is typing.

Type

`str`

UPLOAD_DOCUMENT = 'upload_document'

Chat action indicating that the bot is uploading a document.

Type

`str`

UPLOAD_PHOTO = 'upload_photo'

Chat action indicating that the bot is uploading a photo.

Type

`str`

UPLOAD_VIDEO = 'upload_video'

Chat action indicating that the bot is uploading a video.

Type

`str`

UPLOAD_VIDEO_NOTE = 'upload_video_note'

Chat action indicating that the bot is uploading a video note.

Type

`str`

UPLOAD_VOICE = 'upload_voice'

Chat action indicating that the bot is uploading a voice message.

Type

`str`

class telegram.constants.**ChatID**(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains some special chat IDs. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ANONYMOUS_ADMIN = 1087968824

User ID in groups for messages sent by anonymous admins.

Note: `telegram.Message.from_user` will contain this ID for backwards compatibility only. It's recommended to use `telegram.Message.sender_chat` instead.

Type

`int`

FAKE_CHANNEL = 136817688

User ID in groups when message is sent on behalf of a channel.

Note:

- `telegram.Message.from_user` will contain this ID for backwards compatibility only. It's recommended to use `telegram.Message.sender_chat` instead.

- This value is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.
-

Type
`int`

SERVICE_CHAT = 777000

Telegram service chat, that also acts as sender of channel posts forwarded to discussion groups.

Note: `telegram.Message.from_user` will contain this ID for backwards compatibility only. It's recommended to use `telegram.Message.sender_chat` instead.

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.ChatInviteLinkLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None,
                                             qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
                                             boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.ChatInviteLink/create_chat_invite_link()` and `telegram.Bot.create_chat_invite_link()/telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_MEMBER_LIMIT = 99999

Maximum value allowed for the `member_limit` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_chat_invite_link()` and `member_limit` of `telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_MEMBER_LIMIT = 1

Minimum value allowed for the `member_limit` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_chat_invite_link()` and `member_limit` of `telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link()`.

Type
`int`

NAME_LENGTH = 32

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `name` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_chat_invite_link()` and `name` of `telegram.Bot.edit_chat_invite_link()`.

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.ChatLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                   type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Bot.set_chat_administrator_custom_title()`, `telegram.Bot.set_chat_description()`, and `telegram.Bot.set_chat_title()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CHAT_ADMINISTRATOR_CUSTOM_TITLE_LENGTH = 16

Maximum length of a `str` passed as the `custom_title` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_chat_administrator_custom_title()`.

Type

`int`

CHAT_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH = 255

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `description` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_chat_description()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_CHAT_TITLE_LENGTH = 128

Maximum length of a `str` passed as the `title` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_chat_title()`.

Type

`int`

MIN_CHAT_TITLE_LENGTH = 1

Minimum length of a `str` passed as the `title` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_chat_title()`.

Type

`int`

class telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `str`, `enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available states for `telegram.ChatMember`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ADMINISTRATOR = 'administrator'

A `telegram.ChatMember` who is administrator of the chat.

Type

`str`

BANNED = 'kicked'

A `telegram.ChatMember` who was banned in the chat.

Type

`str`

LEFT = 'left'

A `telegram.ChatMember` who has left the chat.

Type

`str`

MEMBER = 'member'

A `telegram.ChatMember` who is a member of the chat.

Type

`str`

OWNER = 'creator'

A `telegram.ChatMember` who is the owner of the chat.

Type

`str`

RESTRICTED = 'restricted'

A *telegram.ChatMember* who was restricted in this chat.

Type
str

class telegram.constants.ChatPhotoSize(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None)

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This enum contains limitations for *telegram.ChatPhoto*. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

BIG = 640

Width and height of a big chat photo, ID of which is passed in *big_file_id* and *big_file_unique_id* parameters of *telegram.ChatPhoto*.

Type
int

SMALL = 160

Width and height of a small chat photo, ID of which is passed in *small_file_id* and *small_file_unique_id* parameters of *telegram.ChatPhoto*.

Type
int

class telegram.constants.ChatType(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None)

Bases: *str, enum.Enum*

This enum contains the available types of *telegram.Chat*. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *str* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CHANNEL = 'channel'

A *telegram.Chat* that is a channel.

Type
str

GROUP = 'group'

A *telegram.Chat* that is a group.

Type
str

PRIVATE = 'private'

A *telegram.Chat* that is private.

Type
str

SENDER = 'sender'

A *telegram.Chat* that represents the chat of a *telegram.User* sending an *telegram.InlineQuery*.

Type
str

SUPERGROUP = 'supergroup'

A *telegram.Chat* that is a supergroup.

Type
str

class telegram.constants.ContactLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This enum contains limitations for *telegram.InlineQueryResultContact*, *telegram.InputContactMessageContent*, and *telegram.Bot.send_contact()*. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

VCARD = 2048

Maximum value allowed for:

- *vcard* parameter of *send_contact()*
- *vcard* parameter of *InlineQueryResultContact*
- *vcard* parameter of *InputContactMessageContent*

Type
int

class telegram.constants.CustomEmojiStickerLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This enum contains limitations for *telegram.Bot.get_custom_emoji_stickers()*. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CUSTOM_EMOJI_IDENTIFIER_LIMIT = 200

Maximum amount of custom emoji identifiers which can be specified for the *custom_emoji_ids* parameter of *telegram.Bot.get_custom_emoji_stickers()*.

Type
int

class telegram.constants.DiceEmoji(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: *str, enum.Enum*

This enum contains the available emoji for *telegram.Dice*/ *telegram.Bot.send_dice()*. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *str* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

BASKETBALL = ''

A *telegram.Dice* with the emoji .

Type
str

BOWLING = ''

A *telegram.Dice* with the emoji .

Type
str

DARTS = ''

A *telegram.Dice* with the emoji .

Type

str

DICE = ''

A *telegram.Dice* with the emoji .

Type

str

FOOTBALL = ''

A *telegram.Dice* with the emoji .

Type

str

SLOT_MACHINE = ''

A *telegram.Dice* with the emoji .

Type

str

```
class telegram.constants.DiceLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                   type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This enum contains limitations for *telegram.Dice*. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_VALUE_BASKETBALL = 5

Maximum value allowed for *value* parameter of *telegram.Dice* if *emoji* is " .

Type

int

MAX_VALUE_BOWLING = 6

Maximum value allowed for *value* parameter of *telegram.Dice* if *emoji* is " .

Type

int

MAX_VALUE_DARTS = 6

Maximum value allowed for *value* parameter of *telegram.Dice* if *emoji* is " .

Type

int

MAX_VALUE_DICE = 6

Maximum value allowed for *value* parameter of *telegram.Dice* if *emoji* is " .

Type

int

MAX_VALUE_FOOTBALL = 5

Maximum value allowed for *value* parameter of *telegram.Dice* if *emoji* is " .

Type

int

MAX_VALUE_SLOT_MACHINE = 64

Maximum value allowed for *value* parameter of *telegram.Dice* if *emoji* is *"*.

Type
int

MIN_VALUE = 1

Minimum value allowed for *value* parameter of *telegram.Dice* (any emoji).

Type
int

class telegram.constants.FileSizeLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This enum contains limitations regarding the upload and download of files. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

FILESIZE_DOWNLOAD = 200000000

Bots can download files of up to 20MB in size.

Type
int

FILESIZE_DOWNLOAD_LOCAL_MODE = 9223372036854775807

Bots can download files without a size limit when using a local bot API server.

Type
int

FILESIZE_UPLOAD = 500000000

Bots can upload non-photo files of up to 50MB in size.

Type
int

FILESIZE_UPLOAD_LOCAL_MODE = 20000000000

Bots can upload non-photo files of up to 2000MB in size when using a local bot API server.

Type
int

PHOTOSIZE_UPLOAD = 100000000

Bots can upload photo files of up to 10MB in size.

Type
int

VOICE_NOTE_FILE_SIZE = 10000000

File size limit for the *send_voice()* method of *telegram.Bot*. Bots can send *audio/ogg* files of up to 1MB in size as a voice note. Larger voice notes (up to 20MB) will be sent as files.

Type
int

class telegram.constants.FloodLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This enum contains limitations regarding flood limits. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MESSAGES_PER_MINUTE_PER_GROUP = 20

The number of messages that can roughly be sent to a particular group within one minute.

Type
`int`

MESSAGES_PER_SECOND = 30

The number of messages that can roughly be sent in an interval of 30 seconds across all chats.

Type
`int`

MESSAGES_PER_SECOND_PER_CHAT = 1

The number of messages that can be sent per second in a particular chat. Telegram may allow short bursts that go over this limit, but eventually you'll begin receiving 429 errors.

Type
`int`

class telegram.constants.**ForumIconColor**(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains the available colors for use in `telegram.Bot.create_forum_topic.icon_color`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

BLUE = 7322096

An icon with a color which corresponds to blue (`0x6FB9F0`).

Type
`int`

GREEN = 9367192

An icon with a color which corresponds to green (`0x8EEE98`).

Type
`int`

PINK = 16749490

An icon with a color which corresponds to pink (`0xFF93B2`).

Type
`int`

PURPLE = 13338331

An icon with a color which corresponds to purple (`0xCB86DB`).

Type
`int`

RED = 16478047

An icon with a color which corresponds to red (`0xFB6F5F`).

Type
`int`

YELLOW = 16766590

An icon with a color which corresponds to yellow (0xFFD67E).

Type
`int`

class telegram.constants.**ForumTopicLimit**(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Bot.create_forum_topic.name` and `telegram.Bot.edit_forum_topic.name`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_NAME_LENGTH = 128

Maximum length of a `str` passed as:

- `name` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_forum_topic()`
- `name` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_forum_topic()`
- `name` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_general_forum_topic()`

Type
`int`

MIN_NAME_LENGTH = 1

Minimum length of a `str` passed as:

- `name` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_forum_topic()`
- `name` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_forum_topic()`
- `name` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_general_forum_topic()`

Type
`int`

class telegram.constants.**InlineKeyboardButtonLimit**(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_CALLBACK_DATA = 64

Maximum value allowed for `callback_data` parameter of `telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`

Type
`int`

MIN_CALLBACK_DATA = 1

Minimum value allowed for `callback_data` parameter of `telegram.InlineKeyboardButton`

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.InlineKeyboardMarkupLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None,
                                                    qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
                                                    boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup/ telegram.Bot.send_message()` & friends. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

BUTTONS_PER_ROW = 8

Maximum number of buttons that can be attached to a message per row.

Note: This value is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Type
`int`

TOTAL_BUTTON_NUMBER = 100

Maximum number of buttons that can be attached to a message.

Note: This value is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                           type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.InlineQuery/ telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_OFFSET_LENGTH = 64

Maximum number of bytes in a `str` passed as the `next_offset` parameter of `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`.

Type
`int`

MAX_QUERY_LENGTH = 256

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `query` parameter of `telegram.InlineQuery`.

Type
`int`

MAX_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH = 64

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `switch_pm_parameter` parameter of `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`.

Deprecated since version 20.3: Deprecated in favor of `InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit.MAX_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH`.

Type
`int`

MIN_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH = 1

Minimum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `switch_pm_parameter` parameter of `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`.

Deprecated since version 20.3: Deprecated in favor of `InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit.MIN_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH`.

Type
`int`

RESULTS = 50

Maximum number of results that can be passed to `telegram.Bot.answer_inline_query()`.

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None,
qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.InlineQueryResult` and its subclasses. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_ID_LENGTH = 64

Maximum number of bytes in a `str` passed as the `id` parameter of `telegram.InlineQueryResult` and its subclasses

Type
`int`

MIN_ID_LENGTH = 1

Minimum number of bytes in a `str` passed as the `id` parameter of `telegram.InlineQueryResult` and its subclasses

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType(value, names=None, *, module=None,
qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
boundary=None)
```

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.InlineQueryResult`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ARTICLE = 'article'

Type of `telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle`.

Type
`str`

AUDIO = 'audio'

Type of `telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio` and `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio`.

Type
`str`

CONTACT = 'contact'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultContact*.

Type
str

DOCUMENT = 'document'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* and *telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument*.

Type
str

GAME = 'game'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultGame*.

Type
str

GIF = 'gif'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* and *telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif*.

Type
str

LOCATION = 'location'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation*.

Type
str

MPEG4GIF = 'mpeg4_gif'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* and *telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif*.

Type
str

PHOTO = 'photo'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* and *telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto*.

Type
str

STICKER = 'sticker'

Type of and *telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker*.

Type
str

VENUE = 'venue'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue*.

Type
str

VIDEO = 'video'

Type of *telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* and *telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo*.

Type
str

VOICE = 'voice'

Type of `telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice` and `telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice`.

Type
`str`

class telegram.constants.**InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit**(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.3.

MAX_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH = 64

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `start_parameter` parameter of `telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH = 1

Minimum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `start_parameter` parameter of `telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton()`.

Type
`int`

class telegram.constants.**InputMediaType**(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None)

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.InputMedia`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ANIMATION = 'animation'

Type of `telegram.InputMediaAnimation`.

Type
`str`

AUDIO = 'audio'

Type of `telegram.InputMediaAudio`.

Type
`str`

DOCUMENT = 'document'

Type of `telegram.InputMediaDocument`.

Type
`str`

PHOTO = 'photo'

Type of `telegram.InputMediaPhoto`.

Type
`str`

VIDEO = 'video'

Type of *telegram.InputMediaVideo*.

Type
str

class telegram.constants.**InvoiceLimit**(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None)

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This enum contains limitations for *telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent*, *telegram.Bot.send_invoice()*, and *telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()*. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH = 255

Maximum number of characters in a *str* passed as:

- *description* parameter of *telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent*
- *description* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_invoice()*.
- *description* parameter of *telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()*.

Type
int

MAX_PAYLOAD_LENGTH = 128

Maximum amount of bytes in a *str* passed as:

- *payload* parameter of *telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent*
- *payload* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_invoice()*.
- *payload* parameter of *telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()*.

Type
int

MAX_TIP_AMOUNTS = 4

Maximum length of a Sequence passed as:

- *suggested_tip_amounts* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_invoice()*.
- *suggested_tip_amounts* parameter of *telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()*.

Type
int

MAX_TITLE_LENGTH = 32

Maximum number of characters in a *str* passed as:

- *title* parameter of *telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent*
- *title* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_invoice()*.
- *title* parameter of *telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()*.

Type
int

MIN_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH = 1

Minimum number of characters in a `str` passed as:

- `description` parameter of `telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent`
- `description` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_invoice()`.
- `description` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()`.

Type

`int`

MIN_PAYLOAD_LENGTH = 1

Minimum amount of bytes in a `str` passed as:

- `payload` parameter of `telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent`
- `payload` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_invoice()`.
- `payload` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()`.

Type

`int`

MIN_TITLE_LENGTH = 1

Minimum number of characters in a `str` passed as:

- `title` parameter of `telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent`
- `title` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_invoice()`.
- `title` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_invoice_link()`.

Type

`int`

class `telegram.constants.LocationLimit`(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Location/telegram.ChatLocation/ telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()/telegram.Bot.send_location()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY = 1500

Maximum value allowed for:

- `horizontal_accuracy` parameter of `telegram.Location`
- `horizontal_accuracy` parameter of `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation`
- `horizontal_accuracy` parameter of `telegram.InputLocationMessageContent`
- `horizontal_accuracy` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()`
- `horizontal_accuracy` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_location()`

Type

`int`

MAX_CHAT_LOCATION_ADDRESS = 64

Minimum value allowed for *address* parameter of *telegram.ChatLocation*

Type

int

MAX_HEADING = 360

Maximum value allowed for:

- *heading* parameter of *telegram.Location*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.InputLocationMessageContent*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_location()*

Type

int

MAX_LIVE_PERIOD = 86400

Maximum value allowed for:

- *live_period* parameter of *telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation*
- *live_period* parameter of *telegram.InputLocationMessageContent*
- *live_period* parameter of *telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()*
- *live_period* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_location()*

Type

int

MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS = 100000

Maximum value allowed for:

- *proximity_alert_radius* parameter of *telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation*
- *proximity_alert_radius* parameter of *telegram.InputLocationMessageContent*
- *proximity_alert_radius* parameter of *telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()*
- *proximity_alert_radius* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_location()*

Type

int

MIN_CHAT_LOCATION_ADDRESS = 1

Minimum value allowed for *address* parameter of *telegram.ChatLocation*

Type

int

MIN_HEADING = 1

Minimum value allowed for:

- *heading* parameter of *telegram.Location*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.InputLocationMessageContent*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()*
- *heading* parameter of *telegram.Bot.send_location()*

Type
`int`

MIN_LIVE_PERIOD = 60

Minimum value allowed for:

- `live_period` parameter of `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation`
- `live_period` parameter of `telegram.InputLocationMessageContent`
- `live_period` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()`
- `live_period` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_location()`

Type
`int`

MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS = 1

Minimum value allowed for:

- `proximity_alert_radius` parameter of `telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation`
- `proximity_alert_radius` parameter of `telegram.InputLocationMessageContent`
- `proximity_alert_radius` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_message_live_location()`
- `proximity_alert_radius` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_location()`

Type
`int`

class telegram.constants.**MaskPosition**(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `str`, `enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available positions for `telegram.MaskPosition`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CHIN = 'chin'

Mask position for a sticker on the chin.

Type
`str`

EYES = 'eyes'

Mask position for a sticker on the eyes.

Type
`str`

FOREHEAD = 'forehead'

Mask position for a sticker on the forehead.

Type
`str`

MOUTH = 'mouth'

Mask position for a sticker on the mouth.

Type
`str`

```
class telegram.constants.MediaGroupLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                         type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Bot.send_media_group()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_MEDIA_LENGTH = 10

Maximum length of a `list` passed as the `media` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_media_group()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_MEDIA_LENGTH = 2

Minimum length of a `list` passed as the `media` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_media_group()`.

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.MenuButtonType(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                         type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.MenuButton`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

COMMANDS = 'commands'

The type of `telegram.MenuButtonCommands`.

Type
`str`

DEFAULT = 'default'

The type of `telegram.MenuButtonDefault`.

Type
`str`

WEB_APP = 'web_app'

The type of `telegram.MenuButtonWebApp`.

Type
`str`

```
class telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType(value, names=None, *, module=None,
                                                qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
                                                boundary=None)
```

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.Message` that can be seen as attachment. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ANIMATION = 'animation'

Messages with `telegram.Message.animation`.

Type
`str`

AUDIO = 'audio'

Messages with *telegram.Message.audio*.

Type

str

CONTACT = 'contact'

Messages with *telegram.Message.contact*.

Type

str

DICE = 'dice'

Messages with *telegram.Message.dice*.

Type

str

DOCUMENT = 'document'

Messages with *telegram.Message.document*.

Type

str

GAME = 'game'

Messages with *telegram.Message.game*.

Type

str

INVOICE = 'invoice'

Messages with *telegram.Message.invoice*.

Type

str

LOCATION = 'location'

Messages with *telegram.Message.location*.

Type

str

PASSPORT_DATA = 'passport_data'

Messages with *telegram.Message.passport_data*.

Type

str

PHOTO = 'photo'

Messages with *telegram.Message.photo*.

Type

str

POLL = 'poll'

Messages with *telegram.Message.poll*.

Type

str

STICKER = 'sticker'

Messages with *telegram.Message.sticker*.

Type

str

SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT = 'successful_payment'

Messages with `telegram.Message.successful_payment`.

Type

`str`

VENUE = 'venue'

Messages with `telegram.Message.venue`.

Type

`str`

VIDEO = 'video'

Messages with `telegram.Message.video`.

Type

`str`

VIDEO_NOTE = 'video_note'

Messages with `telegram.Message.video_note`.

Type

`str`

VOICE = 'voice'

Messages with `telegram.Message.voice`.

Type

`str`

class telegram.constants.**MessageEntityType**(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None)

Bases: `str`, `enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.MessageEntity`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

BOLD = 'bold'

Message entities representing bold text.

Type

`str`

BOT_COMMAND = 'bot_command'

Message entities representing a bot command.

Type

`str`

CASHTAG = 'cashtag'

Message entities representing a cashtag.

Type

`str`

CODE = 'code'

Message entities representing monowidth string.

Type

`str`

CUSTOM_EMOJI = 'custom_emoji'

Message entities representing inline custom emoji stickers.

New in version 20.0.

Type

`str`

EMAIL = 'email'

Message entities representing a email.

Type

`str`

HASHTAG = 'hashtag'

Message entities representing a hashtag.

Type

`str`

ITALIC = 'italic'

Message entities representing italic text.

Type

`str`

MENTION = 'mention'

Message entities representing a mention.

Type

`str`

PHONE_NUMBER = 'phone_number'

Message entities representing a phone number.

Type

`str`

PRE = 'pre'

Message entities representing monowidth block.

Type

`str`

SPOILER = 'spoiler'

Message entities representing spoiler text.

Type

`str`

STRIKETHROUGH = 'strikethrough'

Message entities representing strikethrough text.

Type

`str`

TEXT_LINK = 'text_link'

Message entities representing clickable text URLs.

Type

`str`

TEXT_MENTION = 'text_mention'

Message entities representing text mention for users without usernames.

Type

`str`

UNDERLINE = 'underline'

Message entities representing underline text.

Type

`str`

URL = 'url'

Message entities representing a url.

Type

`str`

class telegram.constants.MessageLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Message`/ `telegram.InputTextMessageContent`/ `telegram.Bot.send_message()` & friends. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CAPTION_LENGTH = 1024

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as:

- `caption` parameter of `telegram.Message`
- `caption` parameter of `telegram.InputMedia` and its subclasses
- `caption` parameter of subclasses of `telegram.InlineQueryResult`
- `caption` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_photo()`, `telegram.Bot.send_audio()`, `telegram.Bot.send_document()`, `telegram.Bot.send_video()`, `telegram.Bot.send_animation()`, `telegram.Bot.send_voice()`, `telegram.Bot.edit_message_caption()`, `telegram.Bot.copy_message()`

Type

`int`

DEEP_LINK_LENGTH = 64

Maximum number of characters for a deep link.

Type

`int`

MAX_TEXT_LENGTH = 4096

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as:

- `text` parameter of `telegram.Game`
- `text` parameter of `telegram.Message`
- `message_text` parameter of `telegram.InputTextMessageContent`
- `text` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_message()`
- `text` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_message_text()`

Type

`int`

MESSAGE_ENTITIES = 100

Maximum number of entities that can be displayed in a message. Further entities will simply be ignored by Telegram.

Note: This value is undocumented and might be changed by Telegram.

Type
`int`

MIN_TEXT_LENGTH = 1

Minimum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `message_text` parameter of `telegram.InputTextMessageContent` and the `text` parameter of `telegram.Bot.edit_message_text()`.

Type
`int`

class telegram.constants.**MessageType**(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None)

Bases: `str`, `enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.Message` that can be seen as attachment. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

ANIMATION = 'animation'

Messages with `telegram.Message.animation`.

Type
`str`

AUDIO = 'audio'

Messages with `telegram.Message.audio`.

Type
`str`

CHANNEL_CHAT_CREATED = 'channel_chat_created'

Messages with `telegram.Message.channel_chat_created`.

Type
`str`

CONTACT = 'contact'

Messages with `telegram.Message.contact`.

Type
`str`

DELETE_CHAT_PHOTO = 'delete_chat_photo'

Messages with `telegram.Message.delete_chat_photo`.

Type
`str`

DICE = 'dice'

Messages with `telegram.Message.dice`.

Type
`str`

DOCUMENT = 'document'

Messages with `telegram.Message.document`.

Type
`str`

GAME = 'game'

Messages with *telegram.Message.game*.

Type

str

GROUP_CHAT_CREATED = 'group_chat_created'

Messages with *telegram.Message.group_chat_created*.

Type

str

INVOICE = 'invoice'

Messages with *telegram.Message.invoice*.

Type

str

LEFT_CHAT_MEMBER = 'left_chat_member'

Messages with *telegram.Message.left_chat_member*.

Type

str

LOCATION = 'location'

Messages with *telegram.Message.location*.

Type

str

MESSAGE_AUTO_DELETE_TIMER_CHANGED = 'message_auto_delete_timer_changed'

Messages with *telegram.Message.message_auto_delete_timer_changed*.

Type

str

MIGRATE_FROM_CHAT_ID = 'migrate_from_chat_id'

Messages with *telegram.Message.migrate_from_chat_id*.

Type

str

MIGRATE_TO_CHAT_ID = 'migrate_to_chat_id'

Messages with *telegram.Message.migrate_to_chat_id*.

Type

str

NEW_CHAT_MEMBERS = 'new_chat_members'

Messages with *telegram.Message.new_chat_members*.

Type

str

NEW_CHAT_PHOTO = 'new_chat_photo'

Messages with *telegram.Message.new_chat_photo*.

Type

str

NEW_CHAT_TITLE = 'new_chat_title'

Messages with *telegram.Message.new_chat_title*.

Type

str

PASSPORT_DATA = 'passport_data'

Messages with *telegram.Message.passport_data*.

Type

str

PHOTO = 'photo'

Messages with *telegram.Message.photo*.

Type

str

PINNED_MESSAGE = 'pinned_message'

Messages with *telegram.Message.pinned_message*.

Type

str

POLL = 'poll'

Messages with *telegram.Message.poll*.

Type

str

PROXIMITY_ALERT_TRIGGERED = 'proximity_alert_triggered'

Messages with *telegram.Message.proximity_alert_triggered*.

Type

str

STICKER = 'sticker'

Messages with *telegram.Message.sticker*.

Type

str

SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT = 'successful_payment'

Messages with *telegram.Message.successful_payment*.

Type

str

SUPERGROUP_CHAT_CREATED = 'supergroup_chat_created'

Messages with *telegram.Message.supergroup_chat_created*.

Type

str

TEXT = 'text'

Messages with *telegram.Message.text*.

Type

str

VENUE = 'venue'

Messages with *telegram.Message.venue*.

Type

str

VIDEO = 'video'

Messages with *telegram.Message.video*.

Type

str

VIDEO_CHAT_ENDED = 'video_chat_ended'

Messages with `telegram.Message.video_chat_ended`.

Type

`str`

VIDEO_CHAT_PARTICIPANTS_INVITED = 'video_chat_participants_invited'

Messages with `telegram.Message.video_chat_participants_invited`.

Type

`str`

VIDEO_CHAT_SCHEDULED = 'video_chat_scheduled'

Messages with `telegram.Message.video_chat_scheduled`.

Type

`str`

VIDEO_CHAT_STARTED = 'video_chat_started'

Messages with `telegram.Message.video_chat_started`.

Type

`str`

VIDEO_NOTE = 'video_note'

Messages with `telegram.Message.video_note`.

Type

`str`

VOICE = 'voice'

Messages with `telegram.Message.voice`.

Type

`str`

class telegram.constants.**ParseMode**(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `str`, `enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available parse modes. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

HTML = 'HTML'

HTML parse mode.

Type

`str`

MARKDOWN = 'Markdown'

Markdown parse mode.

Note: `MARKDOWN` is a legacy mode, retained by Telegram for backward compatibility. You should use `MARKDOWN_V2` instead.

Type

`str`

MARKDOWN_V2 = 'MarkdownV2'

Markdown parse mode version 2.

Type

`str`

class telegram.constants.PollLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Poll/telegram.PollOption/ telegram.Bot.send_poll()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_EXPLANATION_LENGTH = 200

Maximum number of characters in a `str` passed as the `explanation` parameter of `telegram.Poll` and the `explanation` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_EXPLANATION_LINE_FEEDS = 2

Maximum number of line feeds in a `str` passed as the `explanation` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()` after entities parsing.

Type

`int`

MAX_OPEN_PERIOD = 600

Maximum value allowed for the `open_period` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`. Also used in the `close_date` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_OPTION_LENGTH = 100

Maximum length of each `str` passed in a `list` to the `options` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_OPTION_NUMBER = 10

Maximum number of strings passed in a `list` to the `options` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_QUESTION_LENGTH = 300

Maximum value allowed for the `question` parameter of `telegram.Poll` and the `question` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type

`int`

MIN_OPEN_PERIOD = 5

Minimum value allowed for the `open_period` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`. Also used in the `close_date` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type

`int`

MIN_OPTION_LENGTH = 1

Minimum length of each `str` passed in a `list` to the `options` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_OPTION_NUMBER = 2

Minimum number of strings passed in a `list` to the `options` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_QUESTION_LENGTH = 1

Minimum value allowed for the `question` parameter of `telegram.Poll` and the `question` parameter of `telegram.Bot.send_poll()`.

Type
`int`

class telegram.constants.PollType(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types for `telegram.Poll/ telegram.Bot.send_poll()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

QUIZ = 'quiz'

quiz polls.

Type
`str`

REGULAR = 'regular'

regular polls.

Type
`str`

class telegram.constants.PollingLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Bot.get_updates.limit`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_LIMIT = 100

Maximum value allowed for the `limit` parameter of `telegram.Bot.get_updates()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_LIMIT = 1

Minimum value allowed for the `limit` parameter of `telegram.Bot.get_updates()`.

Type
`int`

```
class telegram.constants.ReplyLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                   type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.ForceReply` and `telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER = 64

Maximum value allowed for `input_field_placeholder` parameter of `telegram.ForceReply` and `input_field_placeholder` parameter of `telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup`

Type
`int`

MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER = 1

Minimum value allowed for `input_field_placeholder` parameter of `telegram.ForceReply` and `input_field_placeholder` parameter of `telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup`

Type
`int`

`telegram.constants.SUPPORTED_WEBHOOK_PORTS = [443, 80, 88, 8443]`

Ports supported by `telegram.Bot.set_webhook.url`.

Type
`List[int]`

```
class telegram.constants.StickerFormat(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                       type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available formats of `telegram.Sticker` in the set. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.2.

ANIMATED = 'animated'

Animated sticker.

Type
`str`

STATIC = 'static'

Static sticker.

Type
`str`

VIDEO = 'video'

Video sticker.

Type
`str`

```
class telegram.constants.StickerLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                      type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for various sticker methods, such as `telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_KEYWORD_LENGTH = 64

Maximum number of characters in a search keyword for a sticker, for each item in *keywords* sequence of *telegram.Bot.set_sticker_keywords()*.

New in version 20.2.

Type

int

MAX_NAME_AND_TITLE = 64

Maximum number of characters in a *str* passed as the *name* parameter or the *title* parameter of *telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()*.

Type

int

MAX_SEARCH_KEYWORDS = 20

Maximum number of search keywords for a sticker, passed as the *keywords* parameter of *telegram.Bot.set_sticker_keywords()*.

New in version 20.2.

Type

int

MAX_STICKER_EMOJI = 20

Maximum number of emojis associated with a sticker, passed as the *emoji_list* parameter of *telegram.Bot.set_sticker_emoji_list()*.

New in version 20.2.

Type

int

MIN_NAME_AND_TITLE = 1

Minimum number of characters in a *str* passed as the *name* parameter or the *title* parameter of *telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()*.

Type

int

MIN_STICKER_EMOJI = 1

Minimum number of emojis associated with a sticker, passed as the *emoji_list* parameter of *telegram.Bot.set_sticker_emoji_list()*.

New in version 20.2.

Type

int

class telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: *enum.IntEnum*

This *enum* contains limitations for various sticker set methods, such as *telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()* and *telegram.Bot.add_sticker_to_set()*.

The *enum* members of this enumeration are instances of *int* and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.2.

MAX_ANIMATED_STICKERS = 50

Maximum number of stickers allowed in an animated or video sticker set, as given in *telegram.Bot.add_sticker_to_set()*.

Type

int

MAX_ANIMATED_THUMBNAIL_SIZE = 32

Maximum size of the thumbnail if it is a **.TGS** or **.WEBM** in kilobytes, as given in `telegram.Bot.set_sticker_set_thumbnail()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_EMOJI_STICKERS = 200

Maximum number of stickers allowed in an emoji sticker set, as given in `telegram.Bot.add_sticker_to_set()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_INITIAL_STICKERS = 50

Maximum number of stickers allowed while creating a sticker set, passed as the `stickers` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_STATIC_STICKERS = 120

Maximum number of stickers allowed in a static sticker set, as given in `telegram.Bot.add_sticker_to_set()`.

Type

`int`

MAX_STATIC_THUMBNAIL_SIZE = 128

Maximum size of the thumbnail if it is a **.WEBP** or **.PNG** in kilobytes, as given in `telegram.Bot.set_sticker_set_thumbnail()`.

Type

`int`

MIN_INITIAL_STICKERS = 1

Minimum number of stickers needed to create a sticker set, passed as the `stickers` parameter of `telegram.Bot.create_new_sticker_set()`.

Type

`int`

STATIC_THUMB_DIMENSIONS = 100

Exact height and width of the thumbnail if it is a **.WEBP** or **.PNG** in pixels, as given in `telegram.Bot.set_sticker_set_thumbnail()`.

Type

`int`

class telegram.constants.StickerType(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `str, enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.Sticker`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CUSTOM_EMOJI = 'custom_emoji'

Custom emoji sticker.

Type

`str`

MASK = 'mask'

Mask sticker.

Type

`str`

REGULAR = 'regular'

Regular sticker.

Type

`str`

class telegram.constants.UpdateType(*value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None, type=None, start=1, boundary=None*)

Bases: `str`, `enum.Enum`

This enum contains the available types of `telegram.Update`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `str` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

CALLBACK_QUERY = 'callback_query'

Updates with `telegram.Update.callback_query`.

Type

`str`

CHANNEL_POST = 'channel_post'

Updates with `telegram.Update.channel_post`.

Type

`str`

CHAT_JOIN_REQUEST = 'chat_join_request'

Updates with `telegram.Update.chat_join_request`.

Type

`str`

CHAT_MEMBER = 'chat_member'

Updates with `telegram.Update.chat_member`.

Type

`str`

CHOSEN_INLINE_RESULT = 'chosen_inline_result'

Updates with `telegram.Update.chosen_inline_result`.

Type

`str`

EDITED_CHANNEL_POST = 'edited_channel_post'

Updates with `telegram.Update.edited_channel_post`.

Type

`str`

EDITED_MESSAGE = 'edited_message'

Updates with `telegram.Update.edited_message`.

Type

`str`

INLINE_QUERY = 'inline_query'

Updates with `telegram.Update.inline_query`.

Type

`str`

MESSAGE = 'message'

Updates with `telegram.Update.message`.

Type

`str`

MY_CHAT_MEMBER = 'my_chat_member'

Updates with `telegram.Update.my_chat_member`.

Type

`str`

POLL = 'poll'

Updates with `telegram.Update.poll`.

Type

`str`

POLL_ANSWER = 'poll_answer'

Updates with `telegram.Update.poll_answer`.

Type

`str`

PRE_CHECKOUT_QUERY = 'pre_checkout_query'

Updates with `telegram.Update.pre_checkout_query`.

Type

`str`

SHIPPING_QUERY = 'shipping_query'

Updates with `telegram.Update.shipping_query`.

Type

`str`

```
class telegram.constants.UserProfilePhotosLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None,
qualname=None, type=None, start=1,
boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Bot.get_user_profile_photos.limit`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_LIMIT = 100

Maximum value allowed for `limit` parameter of `telegram.Bot.get_user_profile_photos()`.

Type

`int`

MIN_LIMIT = 1

Minimum value allowed for `limit` parameter of `telegram.Bot.get_user_profile_photos()`.

Type

`int`

```
class telegram.constants.WebhookLimit(value, names=None, *, module=None, qualname=None,
                                     type=None, start=1, boundary=None)
```

Bases: `enum.IntEnum`

This enum contains limitations for `telegram.Bot.set_webhook.max_connections` and `telegram.Bot.set_webhook.secret_token`. The enum members of this enumeration are instances of `int` and can be treated as such.

New in version 20.0.

MAX_CONNECTIONS_LIMIT = 100

Maximum value allowed for the `max_connections` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`.

Type
`int`

MAX_SECRET_TOKEN_LENGTH = 256

Maximum length of the secret token for the `secret_token` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_CONNECTIONS_LIMIT = 1

Minimum value allowed for the `max_connections` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`.

Type
`int`

MIN_SECRET_TOKEN_LENGTH = 1

Minimum length of the secret token for the `secret_token` parameter of `telegram.Bot.set_webhook()`.

Type
`int`

10.3.2 telegram.error Module

This module contains classes that represent Telegram errors.

Changed in version 20.0: Replaced `Unauthorized` by `Forbidden`.

exception telegram.error.BadRequest(*message*)

Bases: `telegram.error.NetworkError`

Raised when Telegram could not process the request correctly.

exception telegram.error.ChatMigrated(*new_chat_id*)

Bases: `telegram.error.TelegramError`

Raised when the requested group chat migrated to supergroup and has a new chat id.

See also:

[Storing Bot, User and Chat Related Data](#)

Parameters

new_chat_id (`int`) – The new chat id of the group.

new_chat_id

The new chat id of the group.

Type
`int`

exception telegram.error.**Conflict**(*message*)

Bases: [telegram.error.TelegramError](#)

Raised when a long poll or webhook conflicts with another one.

exception telegram.error.**Forbidden**(*message*)

Bases: [telegram.error.TelegramError](#)

Raised when the bot has not enough rights to perform the requested action.

Examples

[Raw API Bot](#)

Changed in version 20.0: This class was previously named Unauthorized.

exception telegram.error.**InvalidToken**(*message=None*)

Bases: [telegram.error.TelegramError](#)

Raised when the token is invalid.

Parameters

message ([str](#), optional) – Any additional information about the exception.

New in version 20.0.

exception telegram.error.**NetworkError**(*message*)

Bases: [telegram.error.TelegramError](#)

Base class for exceptions due to networking errors.

Examples

[Raw API Bot](#)

exception telegram.error.**PassportDecryptionError**(*message*)

Bases: [telegram.error.TelegramError](#)

Something went wrong with decryption.

Changed in version 20.0: This class was previously named TelegramDecryptionError and was available via telegram.TelegramDecryptionError.

exception telegram.error.**RetryAfter**(*retry_after*)

Bases: [telegram.error.TelegramError](#)

Raised when flood limits were exceeded.

Changed in version 20.0: [retry_after](#) is now an integer to comply with the Bot API.

Parameters

retry_after ([int](#)) – Time in seconds, after which the bot can retry the request.

retry_after

Time in seconds, after which the bot can retry the request.

Type

[int](#)

exception telegram.error.**TelegramError**(*message*)

Bases: [Exception](#)

Base class for Telegram errors.

Tip: Objects of this type can be serialized via Python’s `pickle` module and pickled objects from one version of PTB are usually loadable in future versions. However, we can not guarantee that this compatibility will always be provided. At least a manual one-time conversion of the data may be needed on major updates of the library.

See also:

Exceptions, Warnings and Logging

exception `telegram.error.TimedOut` (*message=None*)

Bases: `telegram.error.NetworkError`

Raised when a request took too long to finish.

Parameters

message (`str`, optional) – Any additional information about the exception.

New in version 20.0.

10.3.3 telegram.helpers Module

This module contains convenience helper functions.

Changed in version 20.0: Previously, the contents of this module were available through the (no longer existing) module `telegram.utils.helpers`.

`telegram.helpers.create_deep_linked_url` (*bot_username*, *payload=None*, *group=False*)

Creates a deep-linked URL for this *bot_username* with the specified *payload*. See <https://core.telegram.org/bots/features#deep-linking> to learn more.

The *payload* may consist of the following characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, `_`, `-`

Note: Works well in conjunction with `CommandHandler("start", callback, filters=filters.Regex('payload'))`

Examples

- `create_deep_linked_url(bot.get_me().username, "some-params")`
 - [Deep Linking](#)
-

Parameters

- **bot_username** (`str`) – The username to link to.
- **payload** (`str`, optional) – Parameters to encode in the created URL.
- **group** (`bool`, optional) – If `True` the user is prompted to select a group to add the bot to. If `False`, opens a one-on-one conversation with the bot. Defaults to `False`.

Returns

An URL to start the bot with specific parameters.

Return type

`str`

Raises

ValueError – If the length of the *payload* exceeds 64 characters, contains invalid characters, or if the *bot_username* is less than 4 characters.

`telegram.helpers.effective_message_type(entity)`

Extracts the type of message as a string identifier from a `telegram.Message` or a `telegram.Update`.

Parameters

entity (`telegram.Update` | `telegram.Message`) – The update or message to extract from.

Returns

One of `telegram.constants.MessageType` if the entity contains a message that matches one of those types. `None` otherwise.

Return type

`str` | `None`

`telegram.helpers.escape_markdown(text, version=1, entity_type=None)`

Helper function to escape telegram markup symbols.

Changed in version 20.3: Custom emoji entity escaping is now supported.

Parameters

- **text** (`str`) – The text.
- **version** (`int` | `str`) – Use to specify the version of telegrams Markdown. Either 1 or 2. Defaults to 1.
- **entity_type** (`str`, optional) – For the entity types `'pre'`, `'code'` and the link part of `'text_link'` and `'custom_emoji'`, only certain characters need to be escaped in `'MarkdownV2'`. See the [official API documentation](#) for details. Only valid in combination with `version=2`, will be ignored else.

`telegram.helpers.mention_html(user_id, name)`

Helper function to create a user mention as HTML tag.

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int`) – The user's id which you want to mention.
- **name** (`str`) – The name the mention is showing.

Returns

The inline mention for the user as HTML.

Return type

`str`

`telegram.helpers.mention_markdown(user_id, name, version=1)`

Helper function to create a user mention in Markdown syntax.

Parameters

- **user_id** (`int`) – The user's id which you want to mention.
- **name** (`str`) – The name the mention is showing.
- **version** (`int` | `str`) – Use to specify the version of Telegram's Markdown. Either 1 or 2. Defaults to 1.

Returns

The inline mention for the user as Markdown.

Return type

`str`

10.3.4 telegram.request Module

New in version 20.0.

BaseRequest

class telegram.request.BaseRequest

Bases: `typing.AsyncContextManager`, `ABC`

Abstract interface class that allows python-telegram-bot to make requests to the Bot API. Can be implemented via different asyncio HTTP libraries. An implementation of this class must implement all abstract methods and properties.

Instances of this class can be used as asyncio context managers, where

```
async with request_object:
    # code
```

is roughly equivalent to

```
try:
    await request_object.initialize()
    # code
finally:
    await request_object.shutdown()
```

Tip: JSON encoding and decoding is done with the standard library's `json` by default. To use a custom library for this, you can override `parse_json_payload()` and implement custom logic to encode the keys of `telegram.request.RequestData.parameters`.

Use In

- `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.get_updates_request()`
 - `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.request()`
-

See also:

[Architecture Overview](#), [Builder Pattern](#)

New in version 20.0.

DEFAULT_NONE = None

A special object that indicates that an argument of a function was not explicitly passed. Used for the timeout parameters of `post()` and `do_request()`.

Example

When calling `request.post(url)`, request should use the default timeouts set on initialization. When calling `request.post(url, connect_timeout=5, read_timeout=None)`, request should use 5 for the connect timeout and `None` for the read timeout.

Use if parameter is (not) `BaseRequest.DEFAULT_NONE`: to check if the parameter was set.

Type
`object`

`USER_AGENT = 'python-telegram-bot v20.4 (https://python-telegram-bot.org)'`

A description that can be used as user agent for requests made to the Bot API.

Type

`str`

abstract async do_request(*url, method, request_data=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None*)

Makes a request to the Bot API. Must be implemented by a subclass.

Warning: This method will be called by `post()` and `retrieve()`. It should *not* be called manually.

Parameters

- **url** (`str`) – The URL to request.
- **method** (`str`) – HTTP method (i.e. 'POST', 'GET', etc.).
- **request_data** (`telegram.request.RequestData`, optional) – An object containing information about parameters and files to upload for the request.
- **read_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a response from Telegram's server instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a write operation to complete (in terms of a network socket; i.e. POSTing a request or uploading a file) instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection attempt to a server to succeed instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float | None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection to become available instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

Returns

The HTTP return code & the payload part of the server response.

Return type

`Tuple[int, bytes]`

abstract async initialize()

Initialize resources used by this class. Must be implemented by a subclass.

static parse_json_payload(*payload*)

Parse the JSON returned from Telegram.

Tip: By default, this method uses the standard library's `json.loads()` and `errors="replace"` in `bytes.decode()`. You can override it to customize either of these behaviors.

Parameters

payload (`bytes`) – The UTF-8 encoded JSON payload as returned by Telegram.

Returns

A JSON parsed as Python dict with results.

Return type`dict`**Raises**`TelegramError` – If loading the JSON data failed

```
final async post(url, request_data=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None,  
                  connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None)
```

Makes a request to the Bot API handles the return code and parses the answer.

Warning: This method will be called by the methods of `telegram.Bot` and should *not* be called manually.

Parameters

- **url** (`str`) – The URL to request.
- **request_data** (`telegram.request.RequestData`, optional) – An object containing information about parameters and files to upload for the request.
- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a response from Telegram’s server instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a write operation to complete (in terms of a network socket; i.e. POSTing a request or uploading a file) instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection attempt to a server to succeed instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection to become available instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

Returns

The JSON response of the Bot API.

```
final async retrieve(url, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None,  
                    pool_timeout=None)
```

Retrieve the contents of a file by its URL.

Warning: This method will be called by the methods of `telegram.Bot` and should *not* be called manually.

Parameters

- **url** (`str`) – The web location we want to retrieve.
- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a response from Telegram’s server instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a write operation to complete (in terms of a network socket; i.e. POSTing a request or uploading a file) instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection attempt to a server to succeed instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection to become available instead of the time specified during creating of this object. Defaults to `DEFAULT_NONE`.

Returns

The files contents.

Return type

`bytes`

abstract async shutdown()

Stop & clear resources used by this class. Must be implemented by a subclass.

RequestData

final class telegram.request.**RequestData**(*parameters=None*)

Bases: `object`

Instances of this class collect the data needed for one request to the Bot API, including all parameters and files to be sent along with the request.

New in version 20.0.

Warning: How exactly instances of this are created should be considered an implementation detail and not part of PTBs public API. Users should exclusively rely on the documented attributes, properties and methods.

contains_files

Whether this object contains files to be uploaded via `multipart/form-data`.

Type

`bool`

property json_parameters

Gives the parameters as mapping of parameter name to the respective JSON encoded value.

Tip: By default, this property uses the standard library's `json.dumps()`. To use a custom library for JSON encoding, you can directly encode the keys of `parameters` - note that string valued keys should not be JSON encoded.

property json_payload

The `parameters` as UTF-8 encoded JSON payload.

Tip: By default, this property uses the standard library's `json.dumps()`. To use a custom library for JSON encoding, you can directly encode the keys of `parameters` - note that string valued keys should not be JSON encoded.

property multipart_data

Gives the files contained in this object as mapping of part name to encoded content.

property parameters

Gives the parameters as mapping of parameter name to the parameter value, which can be a single object of type `int`, `float`, `str` or `bool` or any (possibly nested) composition of lists, tuples and dictionaries, where each entry, key and value is of one of the mentioned types.

parametrized_url(*url*, *encode_kwargs=None*)

Shortcut for attaching the return value of `url_encoded_parameters()` to the *url*.

Parameters

- **url** (`str`) – The URL the parameters will be attached to.
- **encode_kwargs** (Dict[`str`, any], optional) – Additional keyword arguments to pass along to `urllib.parse.urlencode()`.

url_encoded_parameters(*encode_kwargs=None*)

Encodes the parameters with `urllib.parse.urlencode()`.

Parameters

- **encode_kwargs** (Dict[`str`, any], optional) – Additional keyword arguments to pass along to `urllib.parse.urlencode()`.

HTTPXRequest

```
class telegram.request.HTTPXRequest(connection_pool_size=1, proxy_url=None, read_timeout=5.0,
                                     write_timeout=5.0, connect_timeout=5.0, pool_timeout=1.0,
                                     http_version='1.1')
```

Bases: `telegram.request.BaseRequest`

Implementation of `BaseRequest` using the library `httpx`.

Use In

- `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.get_updates_request()`
 - `telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder.request()`
-

New in version 20.0.

Parameters

- **connection_pool_size** (`int`, optional) – Number of connections to keep in the connection pool. Defaults to 1.

Note: Independent of the value, one additional connection will be reserved for `telegram.Bot.get_updates()`.

- **proxy_url** (`str`, optional) – The URL to the proxy server. For example `'http://127.0.0.1:3128'` or `'socks5://127.0.0.1:3128'`. Defaults to `None`.

Note:

- The proxy URL can also be set via the environment variables `HTTPS_PROXY` or `ALL_PROXY`. See [the docs of httpx](#) for more info.
 - For Socks5 support, additional dependencies are required. Make sure to install PTB via `pip install "python-telegram-bot[socks]"` in this case.
 - Socks5 proxies can not be set via environment variables.
-

- **read_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a response from Telegram’s server. This value is used unless a different value is passed to `do_request()`. Defaults to 5.
- **write_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a write operation to complete (in terms of a network socket; i.e. POSTing a request or uploading a file). This value is used unless a different value is passed to `do_request()`. Defaults to 5.
- **connect_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection attempt to a server to succeed. This value is used unless a different value is passed to `do_request()`. Defaults to 5.
- **pool_timeout** (`float` | `None`, optional) – If passed, specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a connection to become available. This value is used unless a different value is passed to `do_request()`. Defaults to 1.

Warning: With a finite pool timeout, you must expect `telegram.error.TimedOut` exceptions to be thrown when more requests are made simultaneously than there are connections in the connection pool!

- **http_version** (`str`, optional) – If "2", HTTP/2 will be used instead of HTTP/1.1. Defaults to "1.1".

New in version 20.1.

Changed in version 20.2: Reset the default version to 1.1.

async do_request(*url, method, request_data=None, read_timeout=None, write_timeout=None, connect_timeout=None, pool_timeout=None*)

See `BaseRequest.do_request()`.

property http_version

Used HTTP version, see `http_version`.

New in version 20.2.

Type

`str`

async initialize()

See `BaseRequest.initialize()`.

async shutdown()

See `BaseRequest.shutdown()`.

10.3.5 telegram.warnings Module

This module contains classes used for warnings issued by this library.

New in version 20.0.

exception telegram.warnings.PTBDeprecationWarning

Bases: `telegram.warnings.PTBUserWarning`, `DeprecationWarning`

Custom warning class for deprecations in this library.

Changed in version 20.0: Renamed `TelegramDeprecationWarning` to `PTBDeprecationWarning`.

exception telegram.warnings.PTBRuntimeWarning

Bases: [telegram.warnings.PTBUserWarning](#), [RuntimeWarning](#)

Custom runtime warning class used for warnings in this library.

New in version 20.0.

exception telegram.warnings.PTBUserWarning

Bases: [UserWarning](#)

Custom user warning class used for warnings in this library.

See also:

[Exceptions, Warnings and Logging](#)

New in version 20.0.

10.4 Examples

In this section we display small examples to show what a bot written with `python-telegram-bot` looks like. Some bots focus on one specific aspect of the Telegram Bot API while others focus on one of the mechanics of this library. Except for the [rawapibot.py](#) example, they all use the high-level framework this library provides with the [telegram.ext](#) submodule.

All examples are licensed under the [CC0 License](#) and are therefore fully dedicated to the public domain. You can use them as the base for your own bots without worrying about copyrights.

Do note that we ignore one pythonic convention. Best practice would dictate, in many handler callbacks function signatures, to replace the argument `context` with an underscore, since `context` is an unused local variable in those callbacks. However, since these are examples and not having a name for that argument confuses beginners, we decided to have it present.

10.4.1 echobot.py

This is probably the base for most of the bots made with `python-telegram-bot`. It simply replies to each text message with a message that contains the same text.

10.4.2 timerbot.py

This bot uses the [telegram.ext.JobQueue](#) class to send timed messages. The user sets a timer by using `/set` command with a specific time, for example `/set 30`. The bot then sets up a job to send a message to that user after 30 seconds. The user can also cancel the timer by sending `/unset`. To learn more about the `JobQueue`, read [this wiki article](#). Note: To use `JobQueue`, you must install PTB via `pip install "python-telegram-bot[job-queue]"`

10.4.3 conversationbot.py

A common task for a bot is to ask information from the user. In v5.0 of this library, we introduced the [telegram.ext.ConversationHandler](#) for that exact purpose. This example uses it to retrieve user-information in a conversation-like style. To get a better understanding, take a look at the [state diagram](#).

10.4.4 conversationbot2.py

A more complex example of a bot that uses the `ConversationHandler`. It is also more confusing. Good thing there is a *fancy state diagram*. for this one, too!

10.4.5 nestedconversationbot.py

A even more complex example of a bot that uses the nested `ConversationHandlers`. While it's certainly not that complex that you couldn't built it without nested `ConversationHanldlers`, it gives a good impression on how to work with them. Of course, there is a *fancy state diagram* for this example, too!

10.4.6 persistentconversationbot.py

A basic example of a bot store conversation state and `user_data` over multiple restarts.

10.4.7 inlinekeyboard.py

This example sheds some light on inline keyboards, callback queries and message editing. A wiki site explaining this examples lives [here](#).

10.4.8 inlinekeyboard2.py

A more complex example about inline keyboards, callback queries and message editing. This example showcases how an interactive menu could be build using inline keyboards.

10.4.9 deeplinking.py

A basic example on how to use deeplinking with inline keyboards.

10.4.10 inlinebot.py

A basic example of an [inline bot](#). Don't forget to enable inline mode with `@BotFather`.

10.4.11 pollbot.py

This example sheds some light on polls, poll answers and the corresponding handlers.

10.4.12 passportbot.py

A basic example of a bot that can accept passports. Use in combination with the [HTML page](#). Don't forget to enable and configure payments with `@BotFather`. Check out this [guide](#) on Telegram passports in PTB. Note: To use Telegram Passport, you must install PTB via `pip install "python-telegram-bot[passport]"`

10.4.13 paymentbot.py

A basic example of a bot that can accept payments. Don't forget to enable and configure payments with [@BotFather](#).

10.4.14 errorhandlerbot.py

A basic example on how to set up a custom error handler.

10.4.15 chatmemberbot.py

A basic example on how `(my_)chat_member` updates can be used.

10.4.16 webappbot.py

A basic example of how [Telegram WebApps](#) can be used. Use in combination with the [HTML page](#). For your convenience, this file is hosted by the PTB team such that you don't need to host it yourself. Uses the [iro.js](#) JavaScript library to showcase a user interface that is hard to achieve with native Telegram functionality.

10.4.17 contexttypesbot.py

This example showcases how `telegram.ext.ContextTypes` can be used to customize the `context` argument of handler and job callbacks.

10.4.18 customwebhookbot.py

This example showcases how a custom webhook setup can be used in combination with `telegram.ext.Application`.

10.4.19 arbitrarycallbackdatabot.py

This example showcases how PTBs "arbitrary callback data" feature can be used. Note: To use arbitrary callback data, you must install PTB via `pip install "python-telegram-bot[callback-data]"`

10.4.20 Pure API

The [rawapibot.py](#) example uses only the pure, "bare-metal" API wrapper.

`arbitrarycallbackdatabot.py`

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3 # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5 """This example showcases how PTBs "arbitrary callback data" feature can be used.
6
7 For detailed info on arbitrary callback data, see the wiki page at
8 https://github.com/python-telegram-bot/python-telegram-bot/wiki/Arbitrary-callback_
9 ↪data
10 Note:
```

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```

11 To use arbitrary callback data, you must install PTB via
12 `pip install "python-telegram-bot[callback-data]"`
13 """
14 import logging
15 from typing import List, Tuple, cast
16
17 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
18
19 try:
20     from telegram import __version_info__
21 except ImportError:
22     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
23
24 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
25     raise RuntimeError(
26         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
↪view the "
27         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
28         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
29     )
30 from telegram import InlineKeyboardButton, InlineKeyboardMarkup, Update
31 from telegram.ext import (
32     Application,
33     CallbackQueryHandler,
34     CommandHandler,
35     ContextTypes,
36     InvalidCallbackData,
37     PicklePersistence,
38 )
39
40 # Enable logging
41 logging.basicConfig(
42     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
43 )
44 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
45 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
46
47 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
48
49
50 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
51     """Sends a message with 5 inline buttons attached."""
52     number_list: List[int] = []
53     await update.message.reply_text("Please choose:", reply_markup=build_
↪keyboard(number_list))
54
55
56 async def help_command(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
57     """Displays info on how to use the bot."""
58     await update.message.reply_text(
59         "Use /start to test this bot. Use /clear to clear the stored data so that you
↪can see "
60         "what happens, if the button data is not available. "
61     )
62
63

```

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```

64 async def clear(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
65     """Clears the callback data cache"""
66     context.bot.callback_data_cache.clear_callback_data()
67     context.bot.callback_data_cache.clear_callback_queries()
68     await update.effective_message.reply_text("All clear!")
69
70
71 def build_keyboard(current_list: List[int]) -> InlineKeyboardMarkup:
72     """Helper function to build the next inline keyboard."""
73     return InlineKeyboardMarkup.from_column(
74         [InlineKeyboardButton(str(i), callback_data=(i, current_list)) for i in
↪ range(1, 6)]
75     )
76
77
78 async def list_button(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
79     """Parses the CallbackQuery and updates the message text."""
80     query = update.callback_query
81     await query.answer()
82     # Get the data from the callback_data.
83     # If you're using a type checker like MyPy, you'll have to use typing.cast
84     # to make the checker get the expected type of the callback_data
85     number, number_list = cast(Tuple[int, List[int]], query.data)
86     # append the number to the list
87     number_list.append(number)
88
89     await query.edit_message_text(
90         text=f"So far you've selected {number_list}. Choose the next item:",
91         reply_markup=build_keyboard(number_list),
92     )
93
94     # we can delete the data stored for the query, because we've replaced the buttons
95     context.drop_callback_data(query)
96
97
98 async def handle_invalid_button(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
↪ None:
99     """Informs the user that the button is no longer available."""
100     await update.callback_query.answer()
101     await update.effective_message.edit_text(
102         "Sorry, I could not process this button click Please send /start to get a
↪ new keyboard."
103     )
104
105
106 def main() -> None:
107     """Run the bot."""
108     # We use persistence to demonstrate how buttons can still work after the bot was
↪ restarted
109     persistence = PicklePersistence(filepath="arbitrarycallbackdatatbot")
110     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
111     application = (
112         Application.builder()
113         .token("TOKEN")
114         .persistence(persistence)
115         .arbitrary_callback_data(True)

```

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```

116         .build()
117     )
118
119     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
120     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("help", help_command))
121     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("clear", clear))
122     application.add_handler(
123         CallbackQueryHandler(handle_invalid_button, pattern=InvalidCallbackData)
124     )
125     application.add_handler(CallbackQueryHandler(list_button))
126
127     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
128     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
129
130
131 if __name__ == "__main__":
132     main()

```

chatmemberbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Simple Bot to handle '(my_)chat_member' updates.
7  Greets new users & keeps track of which chats the bot is in.
8
9  Usage:
10 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
11 bot.
12 """
13
14 import logging
15 from typing import Optional, Tuple
16
17 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
18
19 try:
20     from telegram import __version_info__
21 except ImportError:
22     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
23
24 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
25     raise RuntimeError(
26         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To_
27 ↪view the "
28         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
29         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
30     )
31 from telegram import Chat, ChatMember, ChatMemberUpdated, Update
32 from telegram.constants import ParseMode
33 from telegram.ext import (
34     Application,
35     ChatMemberHandler,

```

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```

35     CommandHandler,
36     ContextTypes,
37     MessageHandler,
38     filters,
39 )
40
41 # Enable logging
42
43 logging.basicConfig(
44     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
45 )
46
47 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
48 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
49
50 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
51
52
53 def extract_status_change(chat_member_update: ChatMemberUpdated) ->
54     ↳ Optional[Tuple[bool, bool]]:
55     """Takes a ChatMemberUpdated instance and extracts whether the 'old_chat_member'
56     ↳ was a member
57     of the chat and whether the 'new_chat_member' is a member of the chat. Returns
58     ↳ None, if
59     the status didn't change.
60     """
61     status_change = chat_member_update.difference().get("status")
62     old_is_member, new_is_member = chat_member_update.difference().get("is_member",
63     ↳ (None, None))
64
65     if status_change is None:
66         return None
67
68     old_status, new_status = status_change
69     was_member = old_status in [
70         ChatMember.MEMBER,
71         ChatMember.OWNER,
72         ChatMember.ADMINISTRATOR,
73     ] or (old_status == ChatMember.RESTRICTED and old_is_member is True)
74     is_member = new_status in [
75         ChatMember.MEMBER,
76         ChatMember.OWNER,
77         ChatMember.ADMINISTRATOR,
78     ] or (new_status == ChatMember.RESTRICTED and new_is_member is True)
79
80     return was_member, is_member
81
82
83 async def track_chats(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
84     """Tracks the chats the bot is in."""
85     result = extract_status_change(update.my_chat_member)
86     if result is None:
87         return
88     was_member, is_member = result
89
90     # Let's check who is responsible for the change

```

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```

87     cause_name = update.effective_user.full_name
88
89     # Handle chat types differently:
90     chat = update.effective_chat
91     if chat.type == Chat.PRIVATE:
92         if not was_member and is_member:
93             # This may not be really needed in practice because most clients will
↳ automatically
94             # send a /start command after the user unblocks the bot, and start
↳ private_chat()
95             # will add the user to "user_ids".
96             # We're including this here for the sake of the example.
97             logger.info("%s unblocked the bot", cause_name)
98             context.bot_data.setdefault("user_ids", set()).add(chat.id)
99         elif was_member and not is_member:
100             logger.info("%s blocked the bot", cause_name)
101             context.bot_data.setdefault("user_ids", set()).discard(chat.id)
102         elif chat.type in [Chat.GROUP, Chat.SUPERGROUP]:
103             if not was_member and is_member:
104                 logger.info("%s added the bot to the group %s", cause_name, chat.title)
105                 context.bot_data.setdefault("group_ids", set()).add(chat.id)
106             elif was_member and not is_member:
107                 logger.info("%s removed the bot from the group %s", cause_name, chat.
↳ title)
108                 context.bot_data.setdefault("group_ids", set()).discard(chat.id)
109             elif not was_member and is_member:
110                 logger.info("%s added the bot to the channel %s", cause_name, chat.title)
111                 context.bot_data.setdefault("channel_ids", set()).add(chat.id)
112             elif was_member and not is_member:
113                 logger.info("%s removed the bot from the channel %s", cause_name, chat.title)
114                 context.bot_data.setdefault("channel_ids", set()).discard(chat.id)
115
116
117 async def show_chats(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
118     """Shows which chats the bot is in"""
119     user_ids = ", ".join(str(uid) for uid in context.bot_data.setdefault("user_ids",
↳ set()))
120     group_ids = ", ".join(str(gid) for gid in context.bot_data.setdefault("group_ids",
↳ set()))
121     channel_ids = ", ".join(str(cid) for cid in context.bot_data.setdefault("channel_
↳ ids", set()))
122     text = (
123         f"@{context.bot.username} is currently in a conversation with the user IDs
↳ {user_ids}."
124         f" Moreover it is a member of the groups with IDs {group_ids} "
125         f"and administrator in the channels with IDs {channel_ids}."
126     )
127     await update.effective_message.reply_text(text)
128
129
130 async def greet_chat_members(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
↳ None:
131     """Greets new users in chats and announces when someone leaves"""
132     result = extract_status_change(update.chat_member)
133     if result is None:
134         return

```

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```

135
136 was_member, is_member = result
137 cause_name = update.chat_member.from_user.mention_html()
138 member_name = update.chat_member.new_chat_member.user.mention_html()
139
140 if not was_member and is_member:
141     await update.effective_chat.send_message(
142         f"{member_name} was added by {cause_name}. Welcome!",
143         parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML,
144     )
145 elif was_member and not is_member:
146     await update.effective_chat.send_message(
147         f"{member_name} is no longer with us. Thanks a lot, {cause_name} ...",
148         parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML,
149     )
150
151
152 async def start_private_chat(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
153     None:
154         """Greets the user and records that they started a chat with the bot if it's a
155         private chat.
156         Since no `my_chat_member` update is issued when a user starts a private chat with
157         the bot
158         for the first time, we have to track it explicitly here.
159         """
160         user_name = update.effective_user.full_name
161         chat = update.effective_chat
162         if chat.type != Chat.PRIVATE or chat.id in context.bot_data.get("user_ids",
163             set()):
164             return
165
166         logger.info("%s started a private chat with the bot", user_name)
167         context.bot_data.setdefault("user_ids", set()).add(chat.id)
168
169         await update.effective_message.reply_text(
170             f"Welcome {user_name}. Use /show_chats to see what chats I'm in."
171         )
172
173
174 def main() -> None:
175     """Start the bot."""
176     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
177     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
178
179     # Keep track of which chats the bot is in
180     application.add_handler(ChatMemberHandler(track_chats, ChatMemberHandler.MY_CHAT_
181         MEMBER))
182     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("show_chats", show_chats))
183
184     # Handle members joining/leaving chats.
185     application.add_handler(ChatMemberHandler(greet_chat_members, ChatMemberHandler.
186         CHAT_MEMBER))
187
188     # Interpret any other command or text message as a start of a private chat.
189     # This will record the user as being in a private chat with bot.
190     application.add_handler(MessageHandler(filters.ALL, start_private_chat))

```

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```

185
186     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
187     # We pass 'allowed_updates' handle *all* updates including `chat_member` updates
188     # To reset this, simply pass `allowed_updates=[]`
189     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
190
191
192 if __name__ == "__main__":
193     main()

```

contexttypesbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Simple Bot to showcase `telegram.ext.ContextTypes`.
7
8  Usage:
9  Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
10 bot.
11 """
12
13 import logging
14 from collections import defaultdict
15 from typing import DefaultDict, Optional, Set
16
17 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
18
19 try:
20     from telegram import __version_info__
21 except ImportError:
22     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
23
24 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
25     raise RuntimeError(
26         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
27 ↪view the "
28         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
29         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
30     )
31
32 from telegram import InlineKeyboardButton, InlineKeyboardMarkup, Update
33 from telegram.constants import ParseMode
34 from telegram.ext import (
35     Application,
36     CallbackContext,
37     CallbackQueryHandler,
38     CommandHandler,
39     ContextTypes,
40     ExtBot,
41     TypeHandler,
42
43 # Enable logging

```

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```

43 logging.basicConfig(
44     format="%(%asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
45 )
46 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
47 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
48
49 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
50
51
52 class ChatData:
53     """Custom class for chat_data. Here we store data per message."""
54
55     def __init__(self) -> None:
56         self.clicks_per_message: DefaultDict[int, int] = defaultdict(int)
57
58
59 # The [ExtBot, dict, ChatData, dict] is for type checkers like mypy
60 class CustomContext(CallbackContext[ExtBot, dict, ChatData, dict]):
61     """Custom class for context."""
62
63     def __init__(
64         self,
65         application: Application,
66         chat_id: Optional[int] = None,
67         user_id: Optional[int] = None,
68     ):
69         super().__init__(application=application, chat_id=chat_id, user_id=user_id)
70         self._message_id: Optional[int] = None
71
72     @property
73     def bot_user_ids(self) -> Set[int]:
74         """Custom shortcut to access a value stored in the bot_data dict"""
75         return self.bot_data.setdefault("user_ids", set())
76
77     @property
78     def message_clicks(self) -> Optional[int]:
79         """Access the number of clicks for the message this context object was built
80         ↪ for."""
81         if self._message_id:
82             return self.chat_data.clicks_per_message[self._message_id]
83         return None
84
85     @message_clicks.setter
86     def message_clicks(self, value: int) -> None:
87         """Allow to change the count"""
88         if not self._message_id:
89             raise RuntimeError("There is no message associated with this context
90             ↪ object.")
91         self.chat_data.clicks_per_message[self._message_id] = value
92
93     @classmethod
94     def from_update(cls, update: object, application: "Application") -> "CustomContext
95     ↪ ":
96         """Override from_update to set _message_id."""
97         # Make sure to call super()
98         context = super().from_update(update, application)

```

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```

96         if context.chat_data and isinstance(update, Update) and update.effective_
97         ↪message:
98             # pylint: disable=protected-access
99             context._message_id = update.effective_message.message_id
100
101             # Remember to return the object
102             return context
103
104
105 async def start(update: Update, context: CustomContext) -> None:
106     """Display a message with a button."""
107     await update.message.reply_html(
108         "This button was clicked <i>0</i> times.",
109         reply_markup=InlineKeyboardMarkup.from_button(
110             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Click me!", callback_data="button")
111         ),
112     )
113
114
115 async def count_click(update: Update, context: CustomContext) -> None:
116     """Update the click count for the message."""
117     context.message_clicks += 1
118     await update.callback_query.answer()
119     await update.effective_message.edit_text(
120         f"This button was clicked <i>{context.message_clicks}</i> times.",
121         reply_markup=InlineKeyboardMarkup.from_button(
122             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Click me!", callback_data="button")
123         ),
124         parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML,
125     )
126
127
128 async def print_users(update: Update, context: CustomContext) -> None:
129     """Show which users have been using this bot."""
130     await update.message.reply_text(
131         "The following user IDs have used this bot: "
132         f'{"", ".join(map(str, context.bot_user_ids))}'
133     )
134
135
136 async def track_users(update: Update, context: CustomContext) -> None:
137     """Store the user id of the incoming update, if any."""
138     if update.effective_user:
139         context.bot_user_ids.add(update.effective_user.id)
140
141
142 def main() -> None:
143     """Run the bot."""
144     context_types = ContextTypes(context=CustomContext, chat_data=ChatData)
145     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").context_types(context_types).
146     ↪build()
147
148     # run track_users in its own group to not interfere with the user handlers
149     application.add_handler(TypeHandler(Update, track_users), group=-1)
150     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))

```

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```

150 application.add_handler(CallbackQueryHandler(count_click))
151 application.add_handler(CommandHandler("print_users", print_users))
152
153 application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
154
155
156 if __name__ == "__main__":
157     main()

```

conversationbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  First, a few callback functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
7  the Application and registered at their respective places.
8  Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
9
10 Usage:
11 Example of a bot-user conversation using ConversationHandler.
12 Send /start to initiate the conversation.
13 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
14 bot.
15 """
16
17 import logging
18
19 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
20
21 try:
22     from telegram import __version_info__
23 except ImportError:
24     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
25
26 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 5):
27     raise RuntimeError(
28         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
29 ↪view the "
30         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
31         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
32     )
33 from telegram import ReplyKeyboardMarkup, ReplyKeyboardRemove, Update
34 from telegram.ext import (
35     Application,
36     CommandHandler,
37     ContextTypes,
38     ConversationHandler,
39     MessageHandler,
40     filters,
41 )
42
43 # Enable logging
44 logging.basicConfig(

```

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```

44     format="%(%asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
45 )
46 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
47 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
48
49 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
50
51 GENDER, PHOTO, LOCATION, BIO = range(4)
52
53
54 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
55     """Starts the conversation and asks the user about their gender."""
56     reply_keyboard = [["Boy", "Girl", "Other"]]
57
58     await update.message.reply_text(
59         "Hi! My name is Professor Bot. I will hold a conversation with you. "
60         "Send /cancel to stop talking to me.\n\n"
61         "Are you a boy or a girl?",
62         reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardMarkup(
63             reply_keyboard, one_time_keyboard=True, input_field_placeholder="Boy or
↪ Girl?"
64         ),
65     )
66
67     return GENDER
68
69
70 async def gender(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
71     """Stores the selected gender and asks for a photo."""
72     user = update.message.from_user
73     logger.info("Gender of %s: %s", user.first_name, update.message.text)
74     await update.message.reply_text(
75         "I see! Please send me a photo of yourself, "
76         "so I know what you look like, or send /skip if you don't want to.",
77         reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardRemove(),
78     )
79
80     return PHOTO
81
82
83 async def photo(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
84     """Stores the photo and asks for a location."""
85     user = update.message.from_user
86     photo_file = await update.message.photo[-1].get_file()
87     await photo_file.download_to_drive("user_photo.jpg")
88     logger.info("Photo of %s: %s", user.first_name, "user_photo.jpg")
89     await update.message.reply_text(
90         "Gorgeous! Now, send me your location please, or send /skip if you don't want
↪ to."
91     )
92
93     return LOCATION
94
95
96 async def skip_photo(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
97     """Skips the photo and asks for a location."""

```

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```

98     user = update.message.from_user
99     logger.info("User %s did not send a photo.", user.first_name)
100     await update.message.reply_text(
101         "I bet you look great! Now, send me your location please, or send /skip."
102     )
103
104     return LOCATION
105
106
107 async def location(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
108     """Stores the location and asks for some info about the user."""
109     user = update.message.from_user
110     user_location = update.message.location
111     logger.info(
112         "Location of %s: %f / %f", user.first_name, user_location.latitude, user_
↪ location.longitude
113     )
114     await update.message.reply_text(
115         "Maybe I can visit you sometime! At last, tell me something about yourself."
116     )
117
118     return BIO
119
120
121 async def skip_location(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
122     """Skips the location and asks for info about the user."""
123     user = update.message.from_user
124     logger.info("User %s did not send a location.", user.first_name)
125     await update.message.reply_text(
126         "You seem a bit paranoid! At last, tell me something about yourself."
127     )
128
129     return BIO
130
131
132 async def bio(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
133     """Stores the info about the user and ends the conversation."""
134     user = update.message.from_user
135     logger.info("Bio of %s: %s", user.first_name, update.message.text)
136     await update.message.reply_text("Thank you! I hope we can talk again some day.")
137
138     return ConversationHandler.END
139
140
141 async def cancel(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
142     """Cancels and ends the conversation."""
143     user = update.message.from_user
144     logger.info("User %s canceled the conversation.", user.first_name)
145     await update.message.reply_text(
146         "Bye! I hope we can talk again some day.", reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardRemove()
147     )
148
149     return ConversationHandler.END
150
151
152 def main() -> None:

```

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```

153 """Run the bot."""
154 # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
155 application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
156
157 # Add conversation handler with the states GENDER, PHOTO, LOCATION and BIO
158 conv_handler = ConversationHandler(
159     entry_points=[CommandHandler("start", start)],
160     states={
161         GENDER: [MessageHandler(filters.Regex("^(Boy|Girl|Other)$"), gender)],
162         PHOTO: [MessageHandler(filters.PHOTO, photo), CommandHandler("skip", skip_
163 ↪photo)],
164         LOCATION: [
165             MessageHandler(filters.LOCATION, location),
166             CommandHandler("skip", skip_location),
167         ],
168         BIO: [MessageHandler(filters.TEXT & ~filters.COMMAND, bio)],
169     },
170     fallbacks=[CommandHandler("cancel", cancel)],
171 )
172
173 application.add_handler(conv_handler)
174
175 # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
176 application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
177
178 if __name__ == "__main__":
179     main()

```

State Diagram

conversationbot2.py

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3 # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5 """
6 First, a few callback functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
7 the Application and registered at their respective places.
8 Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
9
10 Usage:
11 Example of a bot-user conversation using ConversationHandler.
12 Send /start to initiate the conversation.
13 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
14 bot.
15 """
16
17 import logging
18 from typing import Dict
19
20 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
21

```

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```

22 try:
23     from telegram import __version_info__
24 except ImportError:
25     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
26
27 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
28     raise RuntimeError(
29         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
↪view the "
30         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
31         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
32     )
33 from telegram import ReplyKeyboardMarkup, ReplyKeyboardRemove, Update
34 from telegram.ext import (
35     Application,
36     CommandHandler,
37     ContextTypes,
38     ConversationHandler,
39     MessageHandler,
40     filters,
41 )
42
43 # Enable logging
44 logging.basicConfig(
45     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
46 )
47 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
48 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
49
50 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
51
52 CHOOSING, TYPING_REPLY, TYPING_CHOICE = range(3)
53
54 reply_keyboard = [
55     ["Age", "Favourite colour"],
56     ["Number of siblings", "Something else..."],
57     ["Done"],
58 ]
59 markup = ReplyKeyboardMarkup(reply_keyboard, one_time_keyboard=True)
60
61
62 def facts_to_str(user_data: Dict[str, str]) -> str:
63     """Helper function for formatting the gathered user info."""
64     facts = [f"{key} - {value}" for key, value in user_data.items()]
65     return "\n".join(facts).join(["\n", "\n"])
66
67
68 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
69     """Start the conversation and ask user for input."""
70     await update.message.reply_text(
71         "Hi! My name is Doctor Botter. I will hold a more complex conversation with
↪you. "
72         "Why don't you tell me something about yourself?",
73         reply_markup=markup,
74     )
75

```

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```

76     return CHOOSING
77
78
79 async def regular_choice(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
80     """Ask the user for info about the selected predefined choice."""
81     text = update.message.text
82     context.user_data["choice"] = text
83     await update.message.reply_text(f"Your {text.lower()}? Yes, I would love to hear_
↳ about that!")
84
85     return TYPING_REPLY
86
87
88 async def custom_choice(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
89     """Ask the user for a description of a custom category."""
90     await update.message.reply_text(
91         'Alright, please send me the category first, for example "Most impressive_
↳ skill"'
92     )
93
94     return TYPING_CHOICE
95
96
97 async def received_information(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->_
↳ int:
98     """Store info provided by user and ask for the next category."""
99     user_data = context.user_data
100     text = update.message.text
101     category = user_data["choice"]
102     user_data[category] = text
103     del user_data["choice"]
104
105     await update.message.reply_text(
106         "Neat! Just so you know, this is what you already told me:"
107         f"{facts_to_str(user_data)}You can tell me more, or change your opinion"
108         " on something.",
109         reply_markup=markup,
110     )
111
112     return CHOOSING
113
114
115 async def done(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
116     """Display the gathered info and end the conversation."""
117     user_data = context.user_data
118     if "choice" in user_data:
119         del user_data["choice"]
120
121     await update.message.reply_text(
122         f"I learned these facts about you: {facts_to_str(user_data)}Until next time!",
123         reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardRemove(),
124     )
125
126     user_data.clear()
127     return ConversationHandler.END
128

```

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```

129
130 def main() -> None:
131     """Run the bot."""
132     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
133     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
134
135     # Add conversation handler with the states CHOOSING, TYPING_CHOICE and TYPING_
136     ↪REPLY
137     conv_handler = ConversationHandler(
138         entry_points=[CommandHandler("start", start)],
139         states={
140             CHOOSING: [
141                 MessageHandler(
142                     filters.Regex("^Age|Favourite colour|Number of siblings)$"),
143                 ↪regular_choice
144             ],
145             TYPING_CHOICE: [
146                 MessageHandler(
147                     filters.TEXT & ~(filters.COMMAND | filters.Regex("^Done$")),
148                 ↪regular_choice
149             ],
150             TYPING_REPLY: [
151                 MessageHandler(
152                     filters.TEXT & ~(filters.COMMAND | filters.Regex("^Done$")),
153                     received_information,
154                 )
155             ],
156         },
157         fallbacks=[MessageHandler(filters.Regex("^Done$"), done)],
158     )
159
160     application.add_handler(conv_handler)
161
162     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
163     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
164
165 if __name__ == "__main__":
166     main()
167

```

State Diagram

customwebhookbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
3  # pylint: disable=import-error,wrong-import-position
4  """
5  Simple example of a bot that uses a custom webhook setup and handles custom updates.
6  For the custom webhook setup, the libraries `starlette` and `uvicorn` are used. Please
7  ↪install

```

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```

7  them as `pip install starlette~=0.20.0 uvicorn~=0.17.0`.
8  Note that any other `asyncio` based web server framework can be used for a custom_
   ↳webhook setup
9  just as well.
10
11 Usage:
12 Set bot token, url, admin chat_id and port at the start of the `main` function.
13 You may also need to change the `listen` value in the uvicorn configuration to match_
   ↳your setup.
14 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the bot.
15 """
16 import asyncio
17 import html
18 import logging
19 from dataclasses import dataclass
20 from http import HTTPStatus
21
22 import uvicorn
23 from starlette.applications import Starlette
24 from starlette.requests import Request
25 from starlette.responses import PlainTextResponse, Response
26 from starlette.routing import Route
27
28 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
29
30 try:
31     from telegram import __version_info__
32 except ImportError:
33     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
34
35 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
36     raise RuntimeError(
37         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To_
   ↳view the "
38         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
39         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG_VER}/examples.html"
40     )
41
42 from telegram import Update
43 from telegram.constants import ParseMode
44 from telegram.ext import (
45     Application,
46     CallbackContext,
47     CommandHandler,
48     ContextTypes,
49     ExtBot,
50     TypeHandler,
51 )
52
53 # Enable logging
54 logging.basicConfig(
55     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
56 )
57 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
58 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
59

```

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```

60 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
61
62
63 @dataclass
64 class WebhookUpdate:
65     """Simple dataclass to wrap a custom update type"""
66
67     user_id: int
68     payload: str
69
70
71 class CustomContext(CallbackContext[ExtBot, dict, dict, dict]):
72     """
73     Custom CallbackContext class that makes `user_data` available for updates of type
74     `WebhookUpdate`.
75     """
76
77     @classmethod
78     def from_update(
79         cls,
80         update: object,
81         application: "Application",
82     ) -> "CustomContext":
83         if isinstance(update, WebhookUpdate):
84             return cls(application=application, user_id=update.user_id)
85         return super().from_update(update, application)
86
87
88 async def start(update: Update, context: CustomContext) -> None:
89     """Display a message with instructions on how to use this bot."""
90     url = context.bot_data["url"]
91     payload_url = html.escape(f"{url}/submitpayload?user_id=<your user id>&payload=
92     ↪<payload>")
93     text = (
94         f"To check if the bot is still running, call <code>{url}/healthcheck</code>.\n
95     ↪\n\n"
96         f"To post a custom update, call <code>{payload_url}</code>."
97     )
98     await update.message.reply_html(text=text)
99
100 async def webhook_update(update: WebhookUpdate, context: CustomContext) -> None:
101     """Callback that handles the custom updates."""
102     chat_member = await context.bot.get_chat_member(chat_id=update.user_id, user_
103     ↪id=update.user_id)
104     payloads = context.user_data.setdefault("payloads", [])
105     payloads.append(update.payload)
106     combined_payloads = "<code>\n• <code>".join(payloads)
107     text = (
108         f"The user {chat_member.user.mention_html()} has sent a new payload. "
109         f"So far they have sent the following payloads: \n\n• <code>{combined_
110     ↪payloads}</code>"
111     )
112     await context.bot.send_message(
113         chat_id=context.bot_data["admin_chat_id"], text=text, parse_mode=ParseMode.
114     ↪HTML

```

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```

111     )
112
113
114 async def main() -> None:
115     """Set up the application and a custom webserver."""
116     url = "https://domain.tld"
117     admin_chat_id = 123456
118     port = 8000
119
120     context_types = ContextTypes(context=CustomContext)
121     # Here we set updater to None because we want our custom webhook server to handle
122 ↪ the updates
123     # and hence we don't need an Updater instance
124     application = (
125         Application.builder().token("TOKEN").updater(None).context_types(context_
126 ↪ types).build()
127     )
128     # save the values in `bot_data` such that we may easily access them in the
129 ↪ callbacks
130     application.bot_data["url"] = url
131     application.bot_data["admin_chat_id"] = admin_chat_id
132
133     # register handlers
134     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
135     application.add_handler(TypeHandler(type=WebhookUpdate, callback=webhook_update))
136
137     # Pass webhook settings to telegram
138     await application.bot.set_webhook(url=f"{url}/telegram", allowed_updates=Update.
139 ↪ ALL_TYPES)
140
141     # Set up webserver
142     async def telegram(request: Request) -> Response:
143         """Handle incoming Telegram updates by putting them into the `update_queue`"""
144         await application.update_queue.put(
145             Update.de_json(data=await request.json(), bot=application.bot)
146         )
147         return Response()
148
149     async def custom_updates(request: Request) -> PlainTextResponse:
150         """
151         Handle incoming webhook updates by also putting them into the `update_queue`
152 ↪ if
153         the required parameters were passed correctly.
154         """
155         try:
156             user_id = int(request.query_params["user_id"])
157             payload = request.query_params["payload"]
158         except KeyError:
159             return PlainTextResponse(
160                 status_code=HTTPStatus.BAD_REQUEST,
161                 content="Please pass both `user_id` and `payload` as query parameters.
162 ↪ ",
163             )
164         except ValueError:
165             return PlainTextResponse(
166                 status_code=HTTPStatus.BAD_REQUEST,

```

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```

161         content="The `user_id` must be a string!",
162     )
163
164     await application.update_queue.put(WebhookUpdate(user_id=user_id,
165 ↪ payload=payload))
166     return PlainTextResponse("Thank you for the submission! It's being forwarded.
167 ↪ ")
168
169     async def health(_: Request) -> PlainTextResponse:
170         """For the health endpoint, reply with a simple plain text message."""
171         return PlainTextResponse(content="The bot is still running fine :)")
172
173     starlette_app = Starlette(
174         routes=[
175             Route("/telegram", telegram, methods=["POST"]),
176             Route("/healthcheck", health, methods=["GET"]),
177             Route("/submitpayload", custom_updates, methods=["POST", "GET"]),
178         ]
179     )
180     webserver = uvicorn.Server(
181         config=uvicorn.Config(
182             app=starlette_app,
183             port=port,
184             use_colors=False,
185             host="127.0.0.1",
186         )
187     )
188
189     # Run application and webserver together
190     async with application:
191         await application.start()
192         await webserver.serve()
193         await application.stop()
194
195 if __name__ == "__main__":
196     asyncio.run(main())

```

deeplinking.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """Bot that explains Telegram's "Deep Linking Parameters" functionality.
6
7  This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
8
9  This Bot uses the Application class to handle the bot.
10
11  First, a few handler functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
12  the Application and registered at their respective places.
13  Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
14
15  Usage:

```

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```

16 Deep Linking example. Send /start to get the link.
17 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
18 bot.
19 """
20
21 import logging
22
23 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
24
25 try:
26     from telegram import __version_info__
27 except ImportError:
28     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
29
30 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
31     raise RuntimeError(
32         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
↪ view the "
33         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
34         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
35     )
36 from telegram import InlineKeyboardButton, InlineKeyboardMarkup, Update, helpers
37 from telegram.constants import ParseMode
38 from telegram.ext import Application, CallbackQueryHandler, CommandHandler,
↪ ContextTypes, filters
39
40 # Enable logging
41 logging.basicConfig(
42     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
43 )
44
45 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
46 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
47
48 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
49
50 # Define constants that will allow us to reuse the deep-linking parameters.
51 CHECK_THIS_OUT = "check-this-out"
52 USING_ENTITIES = "using-entities-here"
53 USING_KEYBOARD = "using-keyboard-here"
54 SO_COOL = "so-cool"
55
56 # Callback data to pass in 3rd level deep-linking
57 KEYBOARD_CALLBACKDATA = "keyboard-callback-data"
58
59
60 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
61     """Send a deep-linked URL when the command /start is issued."""
62     bot = context.bot
63     url = helpers.create_deep_linked_url(bot.username, CHECK_THIS_OUT, group=True)
64     text = "Feel free to tell your friends about it:\n\n" + url
65     await update.message.reply_text(text)
66
67
68 async def deep_linked_level_1(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
↪ None:

```

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```

69     """Reached through the CHECK_THIS_OUT payload"""
70     bot = context.bot
71     url = helpers.create_deep_linked_url(bot.username, SO_COOL)
72     text = (
73         "Awesome, you just accessed hidden functionality! "
74         "Now let's get back to the private chat."
75     )
76     keyboard = InlineKeyboardMarkup.from_button(
77         InlineKeyboardButton(text="Continue here!", url=url)
78     )
79     await update.message.reply_text(text, reply_markup=keyboard)
80
81
82 async def deep_linked_level_2(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
83     None:
84     """Reached through the SO_COOL payload"""
85     bot = context.bot
86     url = helpers.create_deep_linked_url(bot.username, USING_ENTITIES)
87     text = f'You can also mask the deep-linked URLs as links: <a href="{url}"> CLICK
88     HERE</a>.'
89     await update.message.reply_text(text, parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML, disable_web_page_
90     preview=True)
91
92
93 async def deep_linked_level_3(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
94     None:
95     """Reached through the USING_ENTITIES payload"""
96     await update.message.reply_text(
97         "It is also possible to make deep-linking using InlineKeyboardButtons.",
98         reply_markup=InlineKeyboardMarkup(
99             [[InlineKeyboardButton(text="Like this!", callback_data=KEYBOARD_
100             CALLBACKDATA)]]
101         ),
102     )
103
104
105 async def deep_link_level_3_callback(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_
106     TYPE) -> None:
107     """Answers CallbackQuery with deeplinking url."""
108     bot = context.bot
109     url = helpers.create_deep_linked_url(bot.username, USING_KEYBOARD)
110     await update.callback_query.answer(url=url)
111
112
113
114 async def deep_linked_level_4(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
115     None:
116     """Reached through the USING_KEYBOARD payload"""
117     payload = context.args
118     await update.message.reply_text(
119         f"Congratulations! This is as deep as it gets \n\nThe payload was: {payload}"
120     )
121
122
123 def main() -> None:
124     """Start the bot."""
125     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.

```

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```

118 application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
119
120 # More info on what deep linking actually is (read this first if it's unclear to
121 ↪you):
122 # https://core.telegram.org/bots/features#deep-linking
123
124 # Register a deep-linking handler
125 application.add_handler(
126     CommandHandler("start", deep_linked_level_1, filters.Regex(CHECK_THIS_OUT))
127 )
128
129 # This one works with a textual link instead of an URL
130 ↪application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", deep_linked_level_2, filters.
131 ↪Regex(SO_COOL)))
132
133 # We can also pass on the deep-linking payload
134 application.add_handler(
135     CommandHandler("start", deep_linked_level_3, filters.Regex(USING_ENTITIES))
136 )
137
138 # Possible with inline keyboard buttons as well
139 application.add_handler(
140     CommandHandler("start", deep_linked_level_4, filters.Regex(USING_KEYBOARD))
141 )
142
143 # register callback handler for inline keyboard button
144 ↪application.add_handler(
145     CallbackQueryHandler(deep_link_level_3_callback, pattern=KEYBOARD_
146 ↪CALLBACKDATA)
147 )
148
149 # Make sure the deep-linking handlers occur *before* the normal /start handler.
150 ↪application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
151
152 # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
153 ↪application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
154
155 if __name__ == "__main__":
156     main()

```

echobot.py

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3 # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5 """
6 Simple Bot to reply to Telegram messages.
7
8 First, a few handler functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
9 the Application and registered at their respective places.
10 Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
11
12 Usage:

```

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```

13 Basic Echobot example, repeats messages.
14 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
15 bot.
16 """
17
18 import logging
19
20 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
21
22 try:
23     from telegram import __version_info__
24 except ImportError:
25     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
26
27 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
28     raise RuntimeError(
29         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
↪ view the "
30         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
31         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
32     )
33 from telegram import ForceReply, Update
34 from telegram.ext import Application, CommandHandler, ContextTypes, MessageHandler, ↪
↪ filters
35
36 # Enable logging
37 logging.basicConfig(
38     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
39 )
40 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
41 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
42
43 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
44
45
46 # Define a few command handlers. These usually take the two arguments update and
47 # context.
48 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
49     """Send a message when the command /start is issued."""
50     user = update.effective_user
51     await update.message.reply_html(
52         rf"Hi {user.mention_html()}!",
53         reply_markup=ForceReply(selective=True),
54     )
55
56
57 async def help_command(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
58     """Send a message when the command /help is issued."""
59     await update.message.reply_text("Help!")
60
61
62 async def echo(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
63     """Echo the user message."""
64     await update.message.reply_text(update.message.text)
65
66

```

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```

67 def main() -> None:
68     """Start the bot."""
69     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
70     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
71
72     # on different commands - answer in Telegram
73     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
74     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("help", help_command))
75
76     # on non command i.e message - echo the message on Telegram
77     application.add_handler(MessageHandler(filters.TEXT & ~filters.COMMAND, echo))
78
79     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
80     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
81
82
83 if __name__ == "__main__":
84     main()

```

errorhandlerbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """This is a very simple example on how one could implement a custom error handler."""
6  import html
7  import json
8  import logging
9  import traceback
10
11  from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
12
13  try:
14      from telegram import __version_info__
15  except ImportError:
16      __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
17
18  if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
19      raise RuntimeError(
20          f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To_
21      ↪view the "
22          f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
23          f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
24      )
25  from telegram import Update
26  from telegram.constants import ParseMode
27  from telegram.ext import Application, CommandHandler, ContextTypes
28
29  # Enable logging
30  logging.basicConfig(
31      format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
32  )
33  # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
34  logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)

```

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```

34 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
35
36 # This can be your own ID, or one for a developer group/channel.
37 # You can use the /start command of this bot to see your chat id.
38 DEVELOPER_CHAT_ID = 123456789
39
40
41
42 async def error_handler(update: object, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
43     """Log the error and send a telegram message to notify the developer."""
44     # Log the error before we do anything else, so we can see it even if something
45     ↪ breaks.
46     logger.error("Exception while handling an update:", exc_info=context.error)
47
48     # traceback.format_exception returns the usual python message about an exception,
49     ↪ but as a
50     # list of strings rather than a single string, so we have to join them together.
51     tb_list = traceback.format_exception(None, context.error, context.error.__
52     ↪ traceback__)
53     tb_string = "".join(tb_list)
54
55     # Build the message with some markup and additional information about what
56     ↪ happened.
57     # You might need to add some logic to deal with messages longer than the 4096
58     ↪ character limit.
59     update_str = update.to_dict() if isinstance(update, Update) else str(update)
60     message = (
61         f"An exception was raised while handling an update\n"
62         f"<pre>update = {html.escape(json.dumps(update_str, indent=2, ensure_
63     ↪ ascii=False))}"
64         f"</pre>\n\n"
65         f"<pre>context.chat_data = {html.escape(str(context.chat_data))}</pre>\n\n"
66         f"<pre>context.user_data = {html.escape(str(context.user_data))}</pre>\n\n"
67         f"<pre>{html.escape(tb_string)}</pre>"
68     )
69
70     # Finally, send the message
71     await context.bot.send_message(
72         chat_id=DEVELOPER_CHAT_ID, text=message, parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML
73     )
74
75 async def bad_command(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
76     """Raise an error to trigger the error handler."""
77     await context.bot.wrong_method_name() # type: ignore[attr-defined]
78
79
80 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
81     """Displays info on how to trigger an error."""
82     await update.effective_message.reply_html(
83         "Use /bad_command to cause an error.\n"
84         f"Your chat id is <code>{update.effective_chat.id}</code>."
85     )
86
87 def main() -> None:

```

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```

84  """Run the bot."""
85  # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
86  application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
87
88  # Register the commands...
89  application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
90  application.add_handler(CommandHandler("bad_command", bad_command))
91
92  # ...and the error handler
93  application.add_error_handler(error_handler)
94
95  # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
96  application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
97
98
99  if __name__ == "__main__":
100     main()

```

inlinebot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Don't forget to enable inline mode with @BotFather
7
8  First, a few handler functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
9  the Application and registered at their respective places.
10 Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
11
12 Usage:
13 Basic inline bot example. Applies different text transformations.
14 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
15 bot.
16 """
17 import logging
18 from html import escape
19 from uuid import uuid4
20
21 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
22
23 try:
24     from telegram import __version_info__
25 except ImportError:
26     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
27
28 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
29     raise RuntimeError(
30         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To ↵
31 ↪view the "
32         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
33         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG_VER}/examples.html"
34     )
35 from telegram import InlineQueryResultArticle, InputTextMessageContent, Update

```

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```

35 from telegram.constants import ParseMode
36 from telegram.ext import Application, CommandHandler, ContextTypes, InlineQueryHandler
37
38 # Enable logging
39 logging.basicConfig(
40     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
41 )
42 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
43 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
44
45 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
46
47
48 # Define a few command handlers. These usually take the two arguments update and
49 # context.
50 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
51     """Send a message when the command /start is issued."""
52     await update.message.reply_text("Hi!")
53
54
55 async def help_command(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
56     """Send a message when the command /help is issued."""
57     await update.message.reply_text("Help!")
58
59
60 async def inline_query(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
61     """Handle the inline query. This is run when you type: @botusername <query>"""
62     query = update.inline_query.query
63
64     if not query: # empty query should not be handled
65         return
66
67     results = [
68         InlineQueryResultArticle(
69             id=str(uuid4()),
70             title="Caps",
71             input_message_content=InputTextMessageContent(query.upper()),
72         ),
73         InlineQueryResultArticle(
74             id=str(uuid4()),
75             title="Bold",
76             input_message_content=InputTextMessageContent(
77                 f"<b>{escape(query)}</b>", parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML
78             ),
79         ),
80         InlineQueryResultArticle(
81             id=str(uuid4()),
82             title="Italic",
83             input_message_content=InputTextMessageContent(
84                 f"<i>{escape(query)}</i>", parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML
85             ),
86         ),
87     ]
88
89     await update.inline_query.answer(results)
90

```

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```

91 def main() -> None:
92     """Run the bot."""
93     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
94     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
95
96     # on different commands - answer in Telegram
97     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
98     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("help", help_command))
99
100    # on inline queries - show corresponding inline results
101    application.add_handler(InlineQueryHandler(inline_query))
102
103    # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
104    application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
105
106
107 if __name__ == "__main__":
108     main()
109

```

inlinekeyboard.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Basic example for a bot that uses inline keyboards. For an in-depth explanation,
7  ↪ check out
8  ↪ https://github.com/python-telegram-bot/python-telegram-bot/wiki/InlineKeyboard-
9  ↪ Example.
10 """
11
12 import logging
13
14 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
15
16 try:
17     from telegram import __version_info__
18 except ImportError:
19     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
20
21 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
22     raise RuntimeError(
23         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To ↪
24         ↪ view the "
25         ↪ f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
26         ↪ f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG_VER}/examples.html"
27     )
28
29 from telegram import InlineKeyboardButton, InlineKeyboardMarkup, Update
30 from telegram.ext import Application, CallbackQueryHandler, CommandHandler, ↪
31 ↪ ContextTypes
32
33 # Enable logging
34 logging.basicConfig(
35     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
36

```

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```

30 )
31 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
32 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
33
34 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
35
36
37 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
38     """Sends a message with three inline buttons attached."""
39     keyboard = [
40         [
41             InlineKeyboardButton("Option 1", callback_data="1"),
42             InlineKeyboardButton("Option 2", callback_data="2"),
43         ],
44         [InlineKeyboardButton("Option 3", callback_data="3")],
45     ]
46
47     reply_markup = InlineKeyboardMarkup(keyboard)
48
49     await update.message.reply_text("Please choose:", reply_markup=reply_markup)
50
51
52 async def button(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
53     """Parses the CallbackQuery and updates the message text."""
54     query = update.callback_query
55
56     # CallbackQueries need to be answered, even if no notification to the user is
57     ↪needed
58     # Some clients may have trouble otherwise. See https://core.telegram.org/bots/api
59     ↪#callbackquery
60     await query.answer()
61
62     await query.edit_message_text(text=f"Selected option: {query.data}")
63
64
65 async def help_command(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
66     """Displays info on how to use the bot."""
67     await update.message.reply_text("Use /start to test this bot.")
68
69
70 def main() -> None:
71     """Run the bot."""
72     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
73     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
74
75     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
76     application.add_handler(CallbackQueryHandler(button))
77     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("help", help_command))
78
79     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
80     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
81
82 if __name__ == "__main__":
83     main()

```

inlinekeyboard2.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """Simple inline keyboard bot with multiple CallbackQueryHandlers.
6
7  This Bot uses the Application class to handle the bot.
8  First, a few callback functions are defined as callback query handler. Then, those
9  ↪ functions are
10 passed to the Application and registered at their respective places.
11 Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
12 Usage:
13 Example of a bot that uses inline keyboard that has multiple CallbackQueryHandlers
14 ↪ arranged in a
15 ConversationHandler.
16 Send /start to initiate the conversation.
17 Press Ctrl-C on the command line to stop the bot.
18 """
19 import logging
20
21 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
22
23 try:
24     from telegram import __version_info__
25 except ImportError:
26     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
27
28 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
29     raise RuntimeError(
30         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To ↪
31         ↪ view the "
32         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
33         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
34     )
35 from telegram import InlineKeyboardButton, InlineKeyboardMarkup, Update
36 from telegram.ext import (
37     Application,
38     CallbackQueryHandler,
39     CommandHandler,
40     ContextTypes,
41     ConversationHandler,
42 )
43
44 # Enable logging
45 logging.basicConfig(
46     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
47 )
48 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
49 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
50
51 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
52
53 # Stages
54 START_ROUTES, END_ROUTES = range(2)
55 # Callback data

```

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```

53 ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR = range(4)
54
55
56 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
57     """Send message on `/start`."""
58     # Get user that sent /start and log his name
59     user = update.message.from_user
60     logger.info("User %s started the conversation.", user.first_name)
61     # Build InlineKeyboard where each button has a displayed text
62     # and a string as callback_data
63     # The keyboard is a list of button rows, where each row is in turn
64     # a list (hence `[...]`).
65     keyboard = [
66         [
67             InlineKeyboardButton("1", callback_data=str(ONE)),
68             InlineKeyboardButton("2", callback_data=str(TWO)),
69         ]
70     ]
71     reply_markup = InlineKeyboardMarkup(keyboard)
72     # Send message with text and appended InlineKeyboard
73     await update.message.reply_text("Start handler, Choose a route", reply_
↪ markup=reply_markup)
74     # Tell ConversationHandler that we're in state `FIRST` now
75     return START_ROUTES
76
77
78 async def start_over(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
79     """Prompt same text & keyboard as `start` does but not as new message"""
80     # Get CallbackQuery from Update
81     query = update.callback_query
82     # CallbackQueries need to be answered, even if no notification to the user is
↪ needed
83     # Some clients may have trouble otherwise. See https://core.telegram.org/bots/api
↪ #callbackquery
84     await query.answer()
85     keyboard = [
86         [
87             InlineKeyboardButton("1", callback_data=str(ONE)),
88             InlineKeyboardButton("2", callback_data=str(TWO)),
89         ]
90     ]
91     reply_markup = InlineKeyboardMarkup(keyboard)
92     # Instead of sending a new message, edit the message that
93     # originated the CallbackQuery. This gives the feeling of an
94     # interactive menu.
95     await query.edit_message_text(text="Start handler, Choose a route", reply_
↪ markup=reply_markup)
96     return START_ROUTES
97
98
99 async def one(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
100     """Show new choice of buttons"""
101     query = update.callback_query
102     await query.answer()
103     keyboard = [
104         [

```

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```

105         InlineKeyboardButton("3", callback_data=str(THREE)),
106         InlineKeyboardButton("4", callback_data=str(FOUR)),
107     ]
108 ]
109 reply_markup = InlineKeyboardMarkup(keyboard)
110 await query.edit_message_text(
111     text="First CallbackQueryHandler, Choose a route", reply_markup=reply_markup
112 )
113 return START_ROUTES
114
115
116 async def two(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
117     """Show new choice of buttons"""
118     query = update.callback_query
119     await query.answer()
120     keyboard = [
121         [
122             InlineKeyboardButton("1", callback_data=str(ONE)),
123             InlineKeyboardButton("3", callback_data=str(THREE)),
124         ]
125     ]
126     reply_markup = InlineKeyboardMarkup(keyboard)
127     await query.edit_message_text(
128         text="Second CallbackQueryHandler, Choose a route", reply_markup=reply_markup
129     )
130     return START_ROUTES
131
132
133 async def three(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
134     """Show new choice of buttons. This is the end point of the conversation."""
135     query = update.callback_query
136     await query.answer()
137     keyboard = [
138         [
139             InlineKeyboardButton("Yes, let's do it again!", callback_data=str(ONE)),
140             InlineKeyboardButton("Nah, I've had enough ...", callback_data=str(TWO)),
141         ]
142     ]
143     reply_markup = InlineKeyboardMarkup(keyboard)
144     await query.edit_message_text(
145         text="Third CallbackQueryHandler. Do want to start over?", reply_markup=reply_
146 ↪ markup
147     )
148     # Transfer to conversation state `SECOND`
149     return END_ROUTES
150
151
152 async def four(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
153     """Show new choice of buttons"""
154     query = update.callback_query
155     await query.answer()
156     keyboard = [
157         [
158             InlineKeyboardButton("2", callback_data=str(TWO)),
159             InlineKeyboardButton("3", callback_data=str(THREE)),
160         ]

```

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```

160 ]
161 reply_markup = InlineKeyboardMarkup(keyboard)
162 await query.edit_message_text(
163     text="Fourth CallbackQueryHandler, Choose a route", reply_markup=reply_markup
164 )
165 return START_ROUTES
166
167
168 async def end(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
169     """Returns `ConversationHandler.END`, which tells the
170     ConversationHandler that the conversation is over.
171     """
172     query = update.callback_query
173     await query.answer()
174     await query.edit_message_text(text="See you next time!")
175     return ConversationHandler.END
176
177
178 def main() -> None:
179     """Run the bot."""
180     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
181     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
182
183     # Setup conversation handler with the states FIRST and SECOND
184     # Use the pattern parameter to pass CallbackQueries with specific
185     # data pattern to the corresponding handlers.
186     # ^ means "start of line/string"
187     # $ means "end of line/string"
188     # So ^ABC$ will only allow 'ABC'
189     conv_handler = ConversationHandler(
190         entry_points=[CommandHandler("start", start)],
191         states={
192             START_ROUTES: [
193                 CallbackQueryHandler(one, pattern="^" + str(ONE) + "$"),
194                 CallbackQueryHandler(two, pattern="^" + str(TWO) + "$"),
195                 CallbackQueryHandler(three, pattern="^" + str(THREE) + "$"),
196                 CallbackQueryHandler(four, pattern="^" + str(FOUR) + "$"),
197             ],
198             END_ROUTES: [
199                 CallbackQueryHandler(start_over, pattern="^" + str(ONE) + "$"),
200                 CallbackQueryHandler(end, pattern="^" + str(TWO) + "$"),
201             ],
202         },
203         fallbacks=[CommandHandler("start", start)],
204     )
205
206     # Add ConversationHandler to application that will be used for handling updates
207     application.add_handler(conv_handler)
208
209     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
210     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
211
212
213 if __name__ == "__main__":
214     main()

```

nestedconversationbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  First, a few callback functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
7  the Application and registered at their respective places.
8  Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
9
10 Usage:
11 Example of a bot-user conversation using nested ConversationHandlers.
12 Send /start to initiate the conversation.
13 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
14 bot.
15 """
16
17 import logging
18 from typing import Any, Dict, Tuple
19
20 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
21
22 try:
23     from telegram import __version_info__
24 except ImportError:
25     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
26
27 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
28     raise RuntimeError(
29         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To ↵
↵view the "
30         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
31         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
32     )
33 from telegram import InlineKeyboardButton, InlineKeyboardMarkup, Update
34 from telegram.ext import (
35     Application,
36     CallbackQueryHandler,
37     CommandHandler,
38     ContextTypes,
39     ConversationHandler,
40     MessageHandler,
41     filters,
42 )
43
44 # Enable logging
45 logging.basicConfig(
46     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
47 )
48 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
49 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
50
51 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
52
53 # State definitions for top level conversation
54 SELECTING_ACTION, ADDING_MEMBER, ADDING_SELF, DESCRIBING_SELF = map(chr, range(4))

```

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```

55 # State definitions for second level conversation
56 SELECTING_LEVEL, SELECTING_GENDER = map(chr, range(4, 6))
57 # State definitions for descriptions conversation
58 SELECTING_FEATURE, TYPING = map(chr, range(6, 8))
59 # Meta states
60 STOPPING, SHOWING = map(chr, range(8, 10))
61 # Shortcut for ConversationHandler.END
62 END = ConversationHandler.END
63
64 # Different constants for this example
65 (
66     PARENTS,
67     CHILDREN,
68     SELF,
69     GENDER,
70     MALE,
71     FEMALE,
72     AGE,
73     NAME,
74     START_OVER,
75     FEATURES,
76     CURRENT_FEATURE,
77     CURRENT_LEVEL,
78 ) = map(chr, range(10, 22))
79
80
81 # Helper
82 def _name_switcher(level: str) -> Tuple[str, str]:
83     if level == PARENTS:
84         return "Father", "Mother"
85     return "Brother", "Sister"
86
87
88 # Top level conversation callbacks
89 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
90     """Select an action: Adding parent/child or show data."""
91     text = (
92         "You may choose to add a family member, yourself, show the gathered data, or_
↪end the "
93         "conversation. To abort, simply type /stop."
94     )
95
96     buttons = [
97         [
98             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Add family member", callback_data=str(ADDING_
↪MEMBER)),
99             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Add yourself", callback_data=str(ADDING_SELF)),
100         ],
101         [
102             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Show data", callback_data=str(SHOWING)),
103             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Done", callback_data=str(END)),
104         ],
105     ]
106     keyboard = InlineKeyboardMarkup(buttons)
107
108     # If we're starting over we don't need to send a new message

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```

109     if context.user_data.get(START_OVER):
110         await update.callback_query.answer()
111         await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text, reply_
↪ markup=keyboard)
112     else:
113         await update.message.reply_text(
114             "Hi, I'm Family Bot and I'm here to help you gather information about_
↪ your family."
115         )
116         await update.message.reply_text(text=text, reply_markup=keyboard)
117
118     context.user_data[START_OVER] = False
119     return SELECTING_ACTION
120
121
122 async def adding_self(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
123     """Add information about yourself."""
124     context.user_data[CURRENT_LEVEL] = SELF
125     text = "Okay, please tell me about yourself."
126     button = InlineKeyboardButton(text="Add info", callback_data=str(MALE))
127     keyboard = InlineKeyboardMarkup.from_button(button)
128
129     await update.callback_query.answer()
130     await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text, reply_markup=keyboard)
131
132     return DESCRIBING_SELF
133
134
135 async def show_data(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
136     """Pretty print gathered data."""
137
138     def pretty_print(data: Dict[str, Any], level: str) -> str:
139         people = data.get(level)
140         if not people:
141             return "\nNo information yet."
142
143         return_str = ""
144         if level == SELF:
145             for person in data[level]:
146                 return_str += f"\nName: {person.get(NAME, '-')}, Age: {person.get(AGE,
↪ '-' )}"
147             else:
148                 male, female = _name_switcher(level)
149
150                 for person in data[level]:
151                     gender = female if person[GENDER] == FEMALE else male
152                     return_str += (
153                         f"\n{gender}: Name: {person.get(NAME, '-')}, Age: {person.get(AGE,
↪ '-' )}"
154                     )
155                 return return_str
156
157     user_data = context.user_data
158     text = f"Yourself:{pretty_print(user_data, SELF)}"
159     text += f"\n\nParents:{pretty_print(user_data, PARENTS)}"
160     text += f"\n\nChildren:{pretty_print(user_data, CHILDREN)}"

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```

161 buttons = [[InlineKeyboardButton(text="Back", callback_data=str(END))]]
162 keyboard = InlineKeyboardMarkup(buttons)
163
164
165 await update.callback_query.answer()
166 await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text, reply_markup=keyboard)
167 user_data[START_OVER] = True
168
169 return SHOWING
170
171
172 async def stop(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
173     """End Conversation by command."""
174     await update.message.reply_text("Okay, bye.")
175
176     return END
177
178
179 async def end(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
180     """End conversation from InlineKeyboardButton."""
181     await update.callback_query.answer()
182
183     text = "See you around!"
184     await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text)
185
186     return END
187
188
189 # Second level conversation callbacks
190 async def select_level(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
191     """Choose to add a parent or a child."""
192     text = "You may add a parent or a child. Also you can show the gathered data or ↩go back."
193     buttons = [
194         [
195             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Add parent", callback_data=str(PARENTS)),
196             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Add child", callback_data=str(CHILDREN)),
197         ],
198         [
199             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Show data", callback_data=str(SHOWING)),
200             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Back", callback_data=str(END)),
201         ],
202     ]
203     keyboard = InlineKeyboardMarkup(buttons)
204
205     await update.callback_query.answer()
206     await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text, reply_markup=keyboard)
207
208     return SELECTING_LEVEL
209
210
211 async def select_gender(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
212     """Choose to add mother or father."""
213     level = update.callback_query.data
214     context.user_data[CURRENT_LEVEL] = level
215

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```

216     text = "Please choose, whom to add."
217
218     male, female = _name_switcher(level)
219
220     buttons = [
221         [
222             InlineKeyboardButton(text=f"Add {male}", callback_data=str(MALE)),
223             InlineKeyboardButton(text=f"Add {female}", callback_data=str(FEMALE)),
224         ],
225         [
226             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Show data", callback_data=str(SHOWING)),
227             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Back", callback_data=str(END)),
228         ],
229     ]
230     keyboard = InlineKeyboardMarkup(buttons)
231
232     await update.callback_query.answer()
233     await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text, reply_markup=keyboard)
234
235     return SELECTING_GENDER
236
237
238 async def end_second_level(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
239     """Return to top level conversation."""
240     context.user_data[START_OVER] = True
241     await start(update, context)
242
243     return END
244
245
246 # Third level callbacks
247 async def select_feature(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
248     """Select a feature to update for the person."""
249     buttons = [
250         [
251             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Name", callback_data=str(NAME)),
252             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Age", callback_data=str(AGE)),
253             InlineKeyboardButton(text="Done", callback_data=str(END)),
254         ]
255     ]
256     keyboard = InlineKeyboardMarkup(buttons)
257
258     # If we collect features for a new person, clear the cache and save the gender
259     if not context.user_data.get(START_OVER):
260         context.user_data[FEATURES] = {GENDER: update.callback_query.data}
261         text = "Please select a feature to update."
262
263         await update.callback_query.answer()
264         await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text, reply_
↪ markup=keyboard)
265         # But after we do that, we need to send a new message
266     else:
267         text = "Got it! Please select a feature to update."
268         await update.message.reply_text(text=text, reply_markup=keyboard)
269
270     context.user_data[START_OVER] = False

```

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```

271     return SELECTING_FEATURE
272
273
274 async def ask_for_input(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
275     """Prompt user to input data for selected feature."""
276     context.user_data[CURRENT_FEATURE] = update.callback_query.data
277     text = "Okay, tell me."
278
279     await update.callback_query.answer()
280     await update.callback_query.edit_message_text(text=text)
281
282     return TYPING
283
284
285 async def save_input(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
286     """Save input for feature and return to feature selection."""
287     user_data = context.user_data
288     user_data[FEATURES][user_data[CURRENT_FEATURE]] = update.message.text
289
290     user_data[START_OVER] = True
291
292     return await select_feature(update, context)
293
294
295 async def end_describing(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
296     """End gathering of features and return to parent conversation."""
297     user_data = context.user_data
298     level = user_data[CURRENT_LEVEL]
299     if not user_data.get(level):
300         user_data[level] = []
301     user_data[level].append(user_data[FEATURES])
302
303     # Print upper level menu
304     if level == SELF:
305         user_data[START_OVER] = True
306         await start(update, context)
307     else:
308         await select_level(update, context)
309
310     return END
311
312
313 async def stop_nested(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> str:
314     """Completely end conversation from within nested conversation."""
315     await update.message.reply_text("Okay, bye.")
316
317     return STOPPING
318
319
320 def main() -> None:
321     """Run the bot."""
322     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
323     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
324
325     # Set up third level ConversationHandler (collecting features)
326     description_conv = ConversationHandler(

```

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```

327     entry_points=[
328         CallbackQueryHandler(
329             select_feature, pattern="^" + str(MALE) + "$|^" + str(FEMALE) + "$"
330         )
331     ],
332     states={
333         SELECTING_FEATURE: [
334             CallbackQueryHandler(ask_for_input, pattern="^(?!" + str(END) + ").*$"
↪")
335         ],
336         TYPING: [MessageHandler(filters.TEXT & ~filters.COMMAND, save_input)],
337     },
338     fallbacks=[
339         CallbackQueryHandler(end_describing, pattern="^" + str(END) + "$"),
340         CommandHandler("stop", stop_nested),
341     ],
342     map_to_parent={
343         # Return to second level menu
344         END: SELECTING_LEVEL,
345         # End conversation altogether
346         STOPPING: STOPPING,
347     },
348 )
349
350 # Set up second level ConversationHandler (adding a person)
351 add_member_conv = ConversationHandler(
352     entry_points=[CallbackQueryHandler(select_level, pattern="^" + str(ADDING_
↪MEMBER) + "$")],
353     states={
354         SELECTING_LEVEL: [
355             CallbackQueryHandler(select_gender, pattern=f"^{PARENTS}$|^{CHILDREN}$"
↪")
356         ],
357         SELECTING_GENDER: [description_conv],
358     },
359     fallbacks=[
360         CallbackQueryHandler(show_data, pattern="^" + str(SHOWING) + "$"),
361         CallbackQueryHandler(end_second_level, pattern="^" + str(END) + "$"),
362         CommandHandler("stop", stop_nested),
363     ],
364     map_to_parent={
365         # After showing data return to top level menu
366         SHOWING: SHOWING,
367         # Return to top level menu
368         END: SELECTING_ACTION,
369         # End conversation altogether
370         STOPPING: END,
371     },
372 )
373
374 # Set up top level ConversationHandler (selecting action)
375 # Because the states of the third level conversation map to the ones of the
↪second level
376 # conversation, we need to make sure the top level conversation can also handle
↪them
377 selection_handlers = [

```

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```

378     add_member_conv,
379     CallbackQueryHandler(show_data, pattern="^" + str(SHOWING) + "$"),
380     CallbackQueryHandler(adding_self, pattern="^" + str(ADDING_SELF) + "$"),
381     CallbackQueryHandler(end, pattern="^" + str(END) + "$"),
382 ]
383 conv_handler = ConversationHandler(
384     entry_points=[CommandHandler("start", start)],
385     states={
386         SHOWING: [CallbackQueryHandler(start, pattern="^" + str(END) + "$")],
387         SELECTING_ACTION: selection_handlers,
388         SELECTING_LEVEL: selection_handlers,
389         DESCRIBING_SELF: [description_conv],
390         STOPPING: [CommandHandler("start", start)],
391     },
392     fallbacks=[CommandHandler("stop", stop)],
393 )
394
395 application.add_handler(conv_handler)
396
397 # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
398 application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
399
400
401 if __name__ == "__main__":
402     main()

```

State Diagram

passportbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Simple Bot to print/download all incoming passport data
7
8  See https://telegram.org/blog/passport for info about what telegram passport is.
9
10 See https://github.com/python-telegram-bot/python-telegram-bot/wiki/Telegram-Passport
11 for how to use Telegram Passport properly with python-telegram-bot.
12
13 Note:
14 To use Telegram Passport, you must install PTB via
15 `pip install "python-telegram-bot[passport]"`
16 """
17 import logging
18 from pathlib import Path
19
20 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
21
22 try:
23     from telegram import __version_info__
24 except ImportError:

```

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```

25     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
26
27 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 5):
28     raise RuntimeError(
29         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
↪ view the "
30         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
31         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
32     )
33 from telegram import Update
34 from telegram.ext import Application, ContextTypes, MessageHandler, filters
35
36 # Enable logging
37
38 logging.basicConfig(
39     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
40 )
41
42 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
43 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
44
45 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
46
47
48 async def msg(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
49     """Downloads and prints the received passport data."""
50     # Retrieve passport data
51     passport_data = update.message.passport_data
52     # If our nonce doesn't match what we think, this Update did not originate from us
53     # Ideally you would randomize the nonce on the server
54     if passport_data.decrypted_credentials.nonce != "thisisatest":
55         return
56
57     # Print the decrypted credential data
58     # For all elements
59     # Print their decrypted data
60     # Files will be downloaded to current directory
61     for data in passport_data.decrypted_data: # This is where the data gets decrypted
62         if data.type == "phone_number":
63             print("Phone: ", data.phone_number)
64         elif data.type == "email":
65             print("Email: ", data.email)
66         if data.type in (
67             "personal_details",
68             "passport",
69             "driver_license",
70             "identity_card",
71             "internal_passport",
72             "address",
73         ):
74             print(data.type, data.data)
75         if data.type in (
76             "utility_bill",
77             "bank_statement",
78             "rental_agreement",
79             "passport_registration",

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```

80         "temporary_registration",
81     ):
82         print(data.type, len(data.files), "files")
83         for file in data.files:
84             actual_file = await file.get_file()
85             print(actual_file)
86             await actual_file.download_to_drive()
87         if (
88             data.type in ("passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_
↪passport")
89             and data.front_side
90         ):
91             front_file = await data.front_side.get_file()
92             print(data.type, front_file)
93             await front_file.download_to_drive()
94         if data.type in ("driver_license" and "identity_card") and data.reverse_side:
95             reverse_file = await data.reverse_side.get_file()
96             print(data.type, reverse_file)
97             await reverse_file.download_to_drive()
98         if (
99             data.type in ("passport", "driver_license", "identity_card", "internal_
↪passport")
100             and data.selfie
101         ):
102             selfie_file = await data.selfie.get_file()
103             print(data.type, selfie_file)
104             await selfie_file.download_to_drive()
105         if data.translation and data.type in (
106             "passport",
107             "driver_license",
108             "identity_card",
109             "internal_passport",
110             "utility_bill",
111             "bank_statement",
112             "rental_agreement",
113             "passport_registration",
114             "temporary_registration",
115         ):
116             print(data.type, len(data.translation), "translation")
117             for file in data.translation:
118                 actual_file = await file.get_file()
119                 print(actual_file)
120                 await actual_file.download_to_drive()
121
122
123 def main() -> None:
124     """Start the bot."""
125     # Create the Application and pass it your token and private key
126     private_key = Path("private.key")
127     application = (
128         Application.builder().token("TOKEN").private_key(private_key.read_bytes()).
↪build()
129     )
130
131     # On messages that include passport data call msg
132     application.add_handler(MessageHandler(filters.PASSPORT_DATA, msg))

```

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```

133
134     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
135     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
136
137
138 if __name__ == "__main__":
139     main()

```

HTML Page

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <title>Telegram passport test!</title>
5      <meta charset="utf-8">
6      <meta content="IE=edge" http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible">
7      <meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" name="viewport">
8  </head>
9  <body>
10 <h1>Telegram passport test</h1>
11
12 <div id="telegram_passport_auth"></div>
13 </body>
14
15 <!-- Needs file from https://github.com/TelegramMessenger/TGPassportJsSDK downloaded.
16 ↳ --->
17 <script src="telegram-passport.js"></script>
18 <script>
19     "use strict";
20
21     Telegram.Passport.createAuthButton('telegram_passport_auth', {
22         bot_id: 1234567890, // YOUR BOT ID
23         scope: {
24             data: [{
25                 type: 'id_document',
26                 selfie: true
27             }, 'address_document', 'phone_number', 'email'], v: 1
28         }, // WHAT DATA YOU WANT TO RECEIVE
29         public_key: '-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----\n', // YOUR PUBLIC KEY
30         nonce: 'thisisatest', // YOUR BOT WILL RECEIVE THIS DATA WITH THE REQUEST
31         callback_url: 'https://example.org' // TELEGRAM WILL SEND YOUR USER BACK TO.
32 ↳ THIS URL
33     });
34 </script>
35 </html>

```

paymentbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """Basic example for a bot that can receive payment from user."""
6
7  import logging
8
9  from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
10
11  try:
12      from telegram import __version_info__
13  except ImportError:
14      __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
15
16  if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
17      raise RuntimeError(
18          f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
19      ↪view the "
19          f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
20          f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
21      )
22  from telegram import LabeledPrice, ShippingOption, Update
23  from telegram.ext import (
24      Application,
25      CommandHandler,
26      ContextTypes,
27      MessageHandler,
28      PreCheckoutQueryHandler,
29      ShippingQueryHandler,
30      filters,
31  )
32
33  # Enable logging
34  logging.basicConfig(
35      format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
36  )
37  # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
38  logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
39
40  logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
41
42  PAYMENT_PROVIDER_TOKEN = "PAYMENT_PROVIDER_TOKEN"
43
44
45  async def start_callback(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
46      """Displays info on how to use the bot."""
47      msg = (
48          "Use /shipping to get an invoice for shipping-payment, or /noshipping for an "
49          "invoice without shipping."
50      )
51
52      await update.message.reply_text(msg)
53
54

```

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```

55 async def start_with_shipping_callback(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_
    ↳ TYPE) -> None:
56     """Sends an invoice with shipping-payment."""
57     chat_id = update.message.chat_id
58     title = "Payment Example"
59     description = "Payment Example using python-telegram-bot"
60     # select a payload just for you to recognize its the donation from your bot
61     payload = "Custom-Payload"
62     # In order to get a provider_token see https://core.telegram.org/bots/payments
    ↳ #getting-a-token
63     currency = "USD"
64     # price in dollars
65     price = 1
66     # price * 100 so as to include 2 decimal points
67     # check https://core.telegram.org/bots/payments#supported-currencies for more_
    ↳ details
68     prices = [LabeledPrice("Test", price * 100)]
69
70     # optionally pass need_name=True, need_phone_number=True,
71     # need_email=True, need_shipping_address=True, is_flexible=True
72     await context.bot.send_invoice(
73         chat_id,
74         title,
75         description,
76         payload,
77         PAYMENT_PROVIDER_TOKEN,
78         currency,
79         prices,
80         need_name=True,
81         need_phone_number=True,
82         need_email=True,
83         need_shipping_address=True,
84         is_flexible=True,
85     )
86
87
88 async def start_without_shipping_callback(
89     update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE
90 ) -> None:
91     """Sends an invoice without shipping-payment."""
92     chat_id = update.message.chat_id
93     title = "Payment Example"
94     description = "Payment Example using python-telegram-bot"
95     # select a payload just for you to recognize its the donation from your bot
96     payload = "Custom-Payload"
97     # In order to get a provider_token see https://core.telegram.org/bots/payments
    ↳ #getting-a-token
98     currency = "USD"
99     # price in dollars
100    price = 1
101    # price * 100 so as to include 2 decimal points
102    prices = [LabeledPrice("Test", price * 100)]
103
104    # optionally pass need_name=True, need_phone_number=True,
105    # need_email=True, need_shipping_address=True, is_flexible=True
106    await context.bot.send_invoice(

```

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```

107         chat_id, title, description, payload, PAYMENT_PROVIDER_TOKEN, currency, prices
108     )
109
110
111 async def shipping_callback(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
112     None:
113         """Answers the ShippingQuery with ShippingOptions"""
114         query = update.shipping_query
115         # check the payload, is this from your bot?
116         if query.invoice_payload != "Custom-Payload":
117             # answer False pre_checkout_query
118             await query.answer(ok=False, error_message="Something went wrong...")
119             return
120
121         # First option has a single LabeledPrice
122         options = [ShippingOption("1", "Shipping Option A", [LabeledPrice("A", 100)])]
123         # second option has an array of LabeledPrice objects
124         price_list = [LabeledPrice("B1", 150), LabeledPrice("B2", 200)]
125         options.append(ShippingOption("2", "Shipping Option B", price_list))
126         await query.answer(ok=True, shipping_options=options)
127
128 # after (optional) shipping, it's the pre-checkout
129 async def precheckout_callback(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
130     None:
131         """Answers the PreQecheckoutQuery"""
132         query = update.pre_checkout_query
133         # check the payload, is this from your bot?
134         if query.invoice_payload != "Custom-Payload":
135             # answer False pre_checkout_query
136             await query.answer(ok=False, error_message="Something went wrong...")
137         else:
138             await query.answer(ok=True)
139
140 # finally, after contacting the payment provider...
141 async def successful_payment_callback(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_
142     TYPE) -> None:
143         """Confirms the successful payment."""
144         # do something after successfully receiving payment?
145         await update.message.reply_text("Thank you for your payment!")
146
147 def main() -> None:
148     """Run the bot."""
149     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
150     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
151
152     # simple start function
153     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start_callback))
154
155     # Add command handler to start the payment invoice
156     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("shipping", start_with_shipping_callback))
157     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("noshipping", start_without_shipping_
158         callback))

```

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```

159     # Optional handler if your product requires shipping
160     application.add_handler(ShippingQueryHandler(shipping_callback))
161
162     # Pre-checkout handler to final check
163     application.add_handler(PreCheckoutQueryHandler(precheckout_callback))
164
165     # Success! Notify your user!
166     application.add_handler(
167         MessageHandler(filters.SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT, successful_payment_callback)
168     )
169
170     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
171     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
172
173
174 if __name__ == "__main__":
175     main()

```

persistentconversationbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  First, a few callback functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
7  the Application and registered at their respective places.
8  Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
9
10 Usage:
11 Example of a bot-user conversation using ConversationHandler.
12 Send /start to initiate the conversation.
13 Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
14 bot.
15 """
16
17 import logging
18 from typing import Dict
19
20 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
21
22 try:
23     from telegram import __version_info__
24 except ImportError:
25     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
26
27 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
28     raise RuntimeError(
29         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To ↵
30 ↵view the "
31         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
32         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
33     )
34 from telegram import ReplyKeyboardMarkup, ReplyKeyboardRemove, Update
35 from telegram.ext import (

```

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```

35     Application,
36     CommandHandler,
37     ContextTypes,
38     ConversationHandler,
39     MessageHandler,
40     PicklePersistence,
41     filters,
42 )
43
44 # Enable logging
45 logging.basicConfig(
46     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
47 )
48 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
49 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
50
51 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
52
53 CHOOSING, TYPING_REPLY, TYPING_CHOICE = range(3)
54
55 reply_keyboard = [
56     ["Age", "Favourite colour"],
57     ["Number of siblings", "Something else..."],
58     ["Done"],
59 ]
60 markup = ReplyKeyboardMarkup(reply_keyboard, one_time_keyboard=True)
61
62
63 def facts_to_str(user_data: Dict[str, str]) -> str:
64     """Helper function for formatting the gathered user info."""
65     facts = [f"{key} - {value}" for key, value in user_data.items()]
66     return "\n".join(facts).join(["\n", "\n"])
67
68
69 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
70     """Start the conversation, display any stored data and ask user for input."""
71     reply_text = "Hi! My name is Doctor Botter."
72     if context.user_data:
73         reply_text += (
74             f" You already told me your {', '.join(context.user_data.keys())}. Why don
75             ↪ 't you "
76             f"tell me something more about yourself? Or change anything I already
77             ↪ know."
78         )
79     else:
80         reply_text += (
81             " I will hold a more complex conversation with you. Why don't you tell me
82             ↪ "
83             "something about yourself?"
84         )
85     await update.message.reply_text(reply_text, reply_markup=markup)
86
87     return CHOOSING
88
89
90 async def regular_choice(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:

```

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```

88     """Ask the user for info about the selected predefined choice."""
89     text = update.message.text.lower()
90     context.user_data["choice"] = text
91     if context.user_data.get(text):
92         reply_text = (
93             f"Your {text}? I already know the following about that: {context.user_
↪data[text]}")
94         )
95     else:
96         reply_text = f"Your {text}? Yes, I would love to hear about that!"
97     await update.message.reply_text(reply_text)
98
99     return TYPING_REPLY
100
101
102 async def custom_choice(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
103     """Ask the user for a description of a custom category."""
104     await update.message.reply_text(
105         'Alright, please send me the category first, for example "Most impressive_
↪skill"'
106     )
107
108     return TYPING_CHOICE
109
110
111 async def received_information(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
↪int:
112     """Store info provided by user and ask for the next category."""
113     text = update.message.text
114     category = context.user_data["choice"]
115     context.user_data[category] = text.lower()
116     del context.user_data["choice"]
117
118     await update.message.reply_text(
119         "Neat! Just so you know, this is what you already told me:"
120         f"{facts_to_str(context.user_data)}"
121         "You can tell me more, or change your opinion on something.",
122         reply_markup=markup,
123     )
124
125     return CHOOSING
126
127
128 async def show_data(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
129     """Display the gathered info."""
130     await update.message.reply_text(
131         f"This is what you already told me: {facts_to_str(context.user_data)}"
132     )
133
134
135 async def done(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> int:
136     """Display the gathered info and end the conversation."""
137     if "choice" in context.user_data:
138         del context.user_data["choice"]
139
140     await update.message.reply_text(

```

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```

141         f"I learned these facts about you: {facts_to_str(context.user_data)}Until
↪next time!",
142         reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardRemove(),
143     )
144     return ConversationHandler.END
145
146
147 def main() -> None:
148     """Run the bot."""
149     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
150     persistence = PicklePersistence(filepath="conversationbot")
151     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").persistence(persistence).
↪build()
152
153     # Add conversation handler with the states CHOOSING, TYPING_CHOICE and TYPING_
↪REPLY
154     conv_handler = ConversationHandler(
155         entry_points=[CommandHandler("start", start)],
156         states={
157             CHOOSING: [
158                 MessageHandler(
159                     filters.Regex("^Age|Favourite colour|Number of siblings)$"),
↪regular_choice
160                 ),
161                 MessageHandler(filters.Regex("^Something else...$"), custom_choice),
162             ],
163             TYPING_CHOICE: [
164                 MessageHandler(
165                     filters.TEXT & ~(filters.COMMAND | filters.Regex("^Done$")),
↪regular_choice
166                 )
167             ],
168             TYPING_REPLY: [
169                 MessageHandler(
170                     filters.TEXT & ~(filters.COMMAND | filters.Regex("^Done$")),
171                     received_information,
172                 )
173             ],
174         },
175         fallbacks=[MessageHandler(filters.Regex("^Done$"), done)],
176         name="my_conversation",
177         persistent=True,
178     )
179
180     application.add_handler(conv_handler)
181
182     show_data_handler = CommandHandler("show_data", show_data)
183     application.add_handler(show_data_handler)
184
185     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
186     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
187
188
189 if __name__ == "__main__":
190     main()

```


`pollbot.py`

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Basic example for a bot that works with polls. Only 3 people are allowed to interact
7  ↪with each
8  poll/quiz the bot generates. The preview command generates a closed poll/quiz,
9  ↪exactly like the
10 one the user sends the bot
11 """
12 import logging
13
14 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
15
16 try:
17     from telegram import __version_info__
18 except ImportError:
19     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
20
21 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
22     raise RuntimeError(
23         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To ↪
24         ↪view the "
25         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
26         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
27     )
28 from telegram import (
29     KeyboardButton,
30     KeyboardButtonPollType,
31     Poll,
32     ReplyKeyboardMarkup,
33     ReplyKeyboardRemove,
34     Update,
35 )
36 from telegram.constants import ParseMode
37 from telegram.ext import (
38     Application,
39     CommandHandler,
40     ContextTypes,
41     MessageHandler,
42     PollAnswerHandler,
43     PollHandler,
44     filters,
45 )
46
47 # Enable logging
48 logging.basicConfig(
49     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
50 )
51 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
52 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
53
54 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

```

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```

53 TOTAL_VOTER_COUNT = 3
54
55
56
57 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
58     """Inform user about what this bot can do"""
59     await update.message.reply_text(
60         "Please select /poll to get a Poll, /quiz to get a Quiz or /preview"
61         " to generate a preview for your poll"
62     )
63
64
65 async def poll(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
66     """Sends a predefined poll"""
67     questions = ["Good", "Really good", "Fantastic", "Great"]
68     message = await context.bot.send_poll(
69         update.effective_chat.id,
70         "How are you?",
71         questions,
72         is_anonymous=False,
73         allows_multiple_answers=True,
74     )
75     # Save some info about the poll the bot_data for later use in receive_poll_answer
76     payload = {
77         message.poll.id: {
78             "questions": questions,
79             "message_id": message.message_id,
80             "chat_id": update.effective_chat.id,
81             "answers": 0,
82         }
83     }
84     context.bot_data.update(payload)
85
86
87 async def receive_poll_answer(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
88     None:
89     """Summarize a users poll vote"""
90     answer = update.poll_answer
91     answered_poll = context.bot_data[answer.poll_id]
92     try:
93         questions = answered_poll["questions"]
94         # this means this poll answer update is from an old poll, we can't do our
95         answering then
96         except KeyError:
97             return
98         selected_options = answer.option_ids
99         answer_string = ""
100         for question_id in selected_options:
101             if question_id != selected_options[-1]:
102                 answer_string += questions[question_id] + " and "
103             else:
104                 answer_string += questions[question_id]
105         await context.bot.send_message(
106             answered_poll["chat_id"],
107             f"{update.effective_user.mention_html()} feels {answer_string}!",
108             parse_mode=ParseMode.HTML,

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```

107     )
108     answered_poll["answers"] += 1
109     # Close poll after three participants voted
110     if answered_poll["answers"] == TOTAL_VOTER_COUNT:
111         await context.bot.stop_poll(answered_poll["chat_id"], answered_poll["message_
↪ id"])
112
113
114     async def quiz(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
115         """Send a predefined poll"""
116         questions = ["1", "2", "4", "20"]
117         message = await update.effective_message.reply_poll(
118             "How many eggs do you need for a cake?", questions, type=Poll.QUIZ, correct_
↪ option_id=2
119         )
120         # Save some info about the poll the bot_data for later use in receive_quiz_answer
121         payload = {
122             message.poll.id: {"chat_id": update.effective_chat.id, "message_id": message.
↪ message_id}
123         }
124         context.bot_data.update(payload)
125
126
127     async def receive_quiz_answer(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) ->
↪ None:
128         """Close quiz after three participants took it"""
129         # the bot can receive closed poll updates we don't care about
130         if update.poll.is_closed:
131             return
132         if update.poll.total_voter_count == TOTAL_VOTER_COUNT:
133             try:
134                 quiz_data = context.bot_data[update.poll.id]
135                 # this means this poll answer update is from an old poll, we can't stop it.
↪ then
136             except KeyError:
137                 return
138             await context.bot.stop_poll(quiz_data["chat_id"], quiz_data["message_id"])
139
140
141     async def preview(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
142         """Ask user to create a poll and display a preview of it"""
143         # using this without a type lets the user chooses what he wants (quiz or poll)
144         button = [[KeyboardButton("Press me!", request_poll=KeyboardButtonPollType())]]
145         message = "Press the button to let the bot generate a preview for your poll"
146         # using one_time_keyboard to hide the keyboard
147         await update.effective_message.reply_text(
148             message, reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardMarkup(button, one_time_keyboard=True)
149         )
150
151
152     async def receive_poll(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
153         """On receiving polls, reply to it by a closed poll copying the received poll"""
154         actual_poll = update.effective_message.poll
155         # Only need to set the question and options, since all other parameters don't
↪ matter for
156         # a closed poll

```

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```

157     await update.effective_message.reply_poll(
158         question=actual_poll.question,
159         options=[o.text for o in actual_poll.options],
160         # with is_closed true, the poll/quiz is immediately closed
161         is_closed=True,
162         reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardRemove(),
163     )
164
165
166 async def help_handler(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
167     """Display a help message"""
168     await update.message.reply_text("Use /quiz, /poll or /preview to test this bot.")
169
170
171 def main() -> None:
172     """Run bot."""
173     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
174     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
175     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
176     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("poll", poll))
177     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("quiz", quiz))
178     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("preview", preview))
179     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("help", help_handler))
180     application.add_handler(MessageHandler(filters.POLL, receive_poll))
181     application.add_handler(PollAnswerHandler(receive_poll_answer))
182     application.add_handler(PollHandler(receive_quiz_answer))
183
184     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
185     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
186
187
188 if __name__ == "__main__":
189     main()

```

rawapibot.py

This example uses only the pure, “bare-metal” API wrapper.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=wrong-import-position
3  """Simple Bot to reply to Telegram messages.
4
5  This is built on the API wrapper, see echobot.py to see the same example built
6  on the telegram.ext bot framework.
7  This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
8  """
9  import asyncio
10 import contextlib
11 import logging
12 from typing import NoReturn
13
14 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
15
16 try:
17     from telegram import __version_info__

```

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```

18 except ImportError:
19     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment] # type:
    ↪ ignore[assignment]
20
21 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
22     raise RuntimeError(
23         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
    ↪ view the "
24         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
25         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
26     )
27 from telegram import Bot, Update
28 from telegram.error import Forbidden, NetworkError
29
30 logging.basicConfig(
31     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
32 )
33 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
34 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
35
36 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
37
38
39 async def main() -> NoReturn:
40     """Run the bot."""
41     # Here we use the `async with` syntax to properly initialize and shutdown
    ↪ resources.
42     async with Bot("TOKEN") as bot:
43         # get the first pending update_id, this is so we can skip over it in case
44         # we get a "Forbidden" exception.
45         try:
46             update_id = (await bot.get_updates())[0].update_id
47         except IndexError:
48             update_id = None
49
50     logger.info("listening for new messages...")
51     while True:
52         try:
53             update_id = await echo(bot, update_id)
54         except NetworkError:
55             await asyncio.sleep(1)
56         except Forbidden:
57             # The user has removed or blocked the bot.
58             update_id += 1
59
60
61 async def echo(bot: Bot, update_id: int) -> int:
62     """Echo the message the user sent."""
63     # Request updates after the last update_id
64     updates = await bot.get_updates(offset=update_id, timeout=10, allowed_
    ↪ updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
65     for update in updates:
66         next_update_id = update.update_id + 1
67
68         # your bot can receive updates without messages
69         # and not all messages contain text

```

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```

70         if update.message and update.message.text:
71             # Reply to the message
72             logger.info("Found message %s!", update.message.text)
73             await update.message.reply_text(update.message.text)
74         return next_update_id
75     return update_id
76
77
78 if __name__ == "__main__":
79     with contextlib.suppress(KeyboardInterrupt): # Ignore exception when Ctrl-C is
80         ↪pressed
            asyncio.run(main())

```

timerbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument, wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Simple Bot to send timed Telegram messages.
7
8  This Bot uses the Application class to handle the bot and the JobQueue to send
9  timed messages.
10
11  First, a few handler functions are defined. Then, those functions are passed to
12  the Application and registered at their respective places.
13  Then, the bot is started and runs until we press Ctrl-C on the command line.
14
15  Usage:
16  Basic Alarm Bot example, sends a message after a set time.
17  Press Ctrl-C on the command line or send a signal to the process to stop the
18  bot.
19
20  Note:
21  To use the JobQueue, you must install PTB via
22  `pip install "python-telegram-bot[job-queue]"`
23  """
24
25  import logging
26
27  from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
28
29  try:
30      from telegram import __version_info__
31  except ImportError:
32      __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
33
34  if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):
35      raise RuntimeError(
36          f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
37          ↪view the "
38          f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
39          f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"

```

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```

40 from telegram import Update
41 from telegram.ext import Application, CommandHandler, ContextTypes
42
43 # Enable logging
44 logging.basicConfig(
45     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
46 )
47
48
49 # Define a few command handlers. These usually take the two arguments update and
50 # context.
51 # Best practice would be to replace context with an underscore,
52 # since context is an unused local variable.
53 # This being an example and not having context present confusing beginners,
54 # we decided to have it present as context.
55 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
56     """Sends explanation on how to use the bot."""
57     await update.message.reply_text("Hi! Use /set <seconds> to set a timer")
58
59
60 async def alarm(context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
61     """Send the alarm message."""
62     job = context.job
63     await context.bot.send_message(job.chat_id, text=f"Beep! {job.data} seconds are_
64     ↪over!")
65
66
67 def remove_job_if_exists(name: str, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> bool:
68     """Remove job with given name. Returns whether job was removed."""
69     current_jobs = context.job_queue.get_jobs_by_name(name)
70     if not current_jobs:
71         return False
72     for job in current_jobs:
73         job.schedule_removal()
74     return True
75
76
77 async def set_timer(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
78     """Add a job to the queue."""
79     chat_id = update.effective_message.chat_id
80     try:
81         # args[0] should contain the time for the timer in seconds
82         due = float(context.args[0])
83         if due < 0:
84             await update.effective_message.reply_text("Sorry we can not go back to_
85             ↪future!")
86             return
87
88         job_removed = remove_job_if_exists(str(chat_id), context)
89         context.job_queue.run_once(alarm, due, chat_id=chat_id, name=str(chat_id),_
90         ↪data=due)
91
92         text = "Timer successfully set!"
93         if job_removed:
94             text += " Old one was removed."
95         await update.effective_message.reply_text(text)

```

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```

93
94     except (IndexError, ValueError):
95         await update.effective_message.reply_text("Usage: /set <seconds>")
96
97
98 async def unset(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
99     """Remove the job if the user changed their mind."""
100     chat_id = update.message.chat_id
101     job_removed = remove_job_if_exists(str(chat_id), context)
102     text = "Timer successfully cancelled!" if job_removed else "You have no active_
↪timer."
103     await update.message.reply_text(text)
104
105
106 def main() -> None:
107     """Run bot."""
108     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
109     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
110
111     # on different commands - answer in Telegram
112     application.add_handler(CommandHandler(["start", "help"], start))
113     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("set", set_timer))
114     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("unset", unset))
115
116     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
117     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
118
119
120 if __name__ == "__main__":
121     main()

```

webappbot.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # pylint: disable=unused-argument,wrong-import-position
3  # This program is dedicated to the public domain under the CC0 license.
4
5  """
6  Simple example of a Telegram WebApp which displays a color picker.
7  The static website for this website is hosted by the PTB team for your convenience.
8  Currently only showcases starting the WebApp via a KeyboardButton, as all other_
↪methods would
9  require a bot token.
10 """
11 import json
12 import logging
13
14 from telegram import __version__ as TG_VER
15
16 try:
17     from telegram import __version_info__
18 except ImportError:
19     __version_info__ = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) # type: ignore[assignment]
20
21 if __version_info__ < (20, 0, 0, "alpha", 1):

```

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```

22     raise RuntimeError(
23         f"This example is not compatible with your current PTB version {TG_VER}. To
↪ view the "
24         f"{TG_VER} version of this example, "
25         f"visit https://docs.python-telegram-bot.org/en/v{TG\_VER}/examples.html"
26     )
27 from telegram import KeyboardButton, ReplyKeyboardMarkup, ReplyKeyboardRemove, Update,
↪ WebAppInfo
28 from telegram.ext import Application, CommandHandler, ContextTypes, MessageHandler,
↪ filters
29
30 # Enable logging
31 logging.basicConfig(
32     format="%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s", level=logging.INFO
33 )
34 # set higher logging level for httpx to avoid all GET and POST requests being logged
35 logging.getLogger("httpx").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
36
37 logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
38
39
40 # Define a `/start` command handler.
41 async def start(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
42     """Send a message with a button that opens a the web app."""
43     await update.message.reply_text(
44         "Please press the button below to choose a color via the WebApp.",
45         reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardMarkup.from_button(
46             KeyboardButton(
47                 text="Open the color picker!",
48                 web_app=WebAppInfo(url="https://python-telegram-bot.org/static/
↪ webappbot"),
49             )
50         ),
51     )
52
53
54 # Handle incoming WebAppData
55 async def web_app_data(update: Update, context: ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE) -> None:
56     """Print the received data and remove the button."""
57     # Here we use `json.loads`, since the WebApp sends the data JSON serialized string
58     # (see webappbot.html)
59     data = json.loads(update.effective_message.web_app_data.data)
60     await update.message.reply_html(
61         text=f"You selected the color with the HEX value <code>{data['hex']}</code>.
↪ The "
62         f"corresponding RGB value is <code>{tuple(data['rgb'].values())}</code>.",
63         reply_markup=ReplyKeyboardRemove(),
64     )
65
66
67 def main() -> None:
68     """Start the bot."""
69     # Create the Application and pass it your bot's token.
70     application = Application.builder().token("TOKEN").build()
71
72     application.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))

```

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```

73     application.add_handler(MessageHandler(filters.StatusUpdate.WEB_APP_DATA, web_app_
↪data))
74
75     # Run the bot until the user presses Ctrl-C
76     application.run_polling(allowed_updates=Update.ALL_TYPES)
77
78
79 if __name__ == "__main__":
80     main()

```

HTML Page

```

1  <!--
2      Simple static Telegram WebApp. Does not verify the WebAppInitData, as a bot token_
↪would be needed for that.
3  -->
4  <!DOCTYPE html>
5  <html lang="en">
6  <head>
7      <meta charset="UTF-8">
8      <title>python-telegram-bot Example WebApp</title>
9      <script src="https://telegram.org/js/telegram-web-app.js"></script>
10     <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@jaames/iro@5"></script>
11 </head>
12 <script type="text/javascript">
13     const colorPicker = new iro.ColorPicker('#picker', {
14         borderColor: "#ffffff",
15         borderWidth: 1,
16         width: Math.round(document.documentElement.clientWidth / 2),
17     });
18     colorPicker.on('color:change', function (color) {
19         document.body.style.background = color.hexString;
20     });
21
22     Telegram.WebApp.ready();
23     Telegram.WebApp.MainButton.setText('Choose Color').show().onClick(function () {
24         const data = JSON.stringify({hex: colorPicker.color.hexString, rgb:
↪colorPicker.color.rgb});
25         Telegram.WebApp.sendData(data);
26         Telegram.WebApp.close();
27     });
28 </script>
29 <body style="background-color: #ffffff">
30 <div style="position: absolute; margin-top: 5vh; margin-left: 5vw; height: 90vh;
↪width: 90vw; border-radius: 5vh; background-color: var(--tg-theme-bg-color); box-
↪shadow: 0 0 2vw
31 #000000;">
32     <div id="picker"
33         style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; height:
↪100%; width: 100%"></div>
34 </div>
35 </body>
36 <script type="text/javascript">
37     Telegram.WebApp.expand();

```

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```
</script>
</html>
```

10.5 Stability Policy

Important: This stability policy is in place since version 20.3. While earlier versions of `python-telegram-bot` also had stable interfaces, they had no explicit stability policy and hence did not follow the rules outlined below in all detail. Please also refer to the [changelog](#).

Caution: Large parts of the `telegram` package are the Python representations of the Telegram Bot API, whose stability policy PTB can not influence. This policy hence includes some special cases for those parts.

10.5.1 What does this policy cover?

This policy includes any API or behavior that is covered in this documentation. This covers both the `telegram` package and the `telegram.ext` package.

10.5.2 What doesn't this policy cover?

Introduction of new features or changes of flavors of comparable behavior (e.g. the default for the HTTP protocol version being used) are not covered by this policy.

The internal structure of classes in PTB, i.e. things like the result of `dir(obj)` or the contents of `obj.__dict__`, is not covered by this policy.

Objects are in general not guaranteed to be pickleable (unless stated otherwise) and pickled objects from one version of PTB may not be loadable in future versions. We may provide a way to convert pickled objects from one version to another, but this is not guaranteed.

Functionality that is part of PTBs API but is explicitly documented as not being intended to be used directly by users (e.g. `telegram.request.BaseRequest.do_request()`) may change. This also applies to functions or attributes marked as final in the sense of [PEP 591](#).

PTB has dependencies to third-party packages. The versions that PTB uses of these third-party packages may change if that does not affect PTBs public API.

PTB does not give guarantees about which Python versions are supported. In general, we will try to support all Python versions that have not yet reached their end of life, but we reserve ourselves the option to drop support for Python versions earlier if that benefits the advancement of the library.

PTB provides static type hints for all public attributes, parameters, return values and generic classes. These type hints are not covered by this policy and may change at any time under the condition that these changes have no impact on the runtime behavior of PTB.

Bot API Functionality

Comparison of equality of instances of the classes in the `telegram` package is subject to change and the PTB team will update the behavior to best reflect updates in the Bot API. Changes in this regard will be documented in the affected classes. Note that equality comparison with objects that were serialized by an older version of PTB may hence give unexpected results.

When the order of arguments of the Bot API methods changes or they become optional/mandatory due to changes in the Bot API, PTB will always try to reflect these changes. While we try to make such changes backward compatible, this is not always possible or only with significant effort. In such cases we will find a trade-off between backward compatibility and fully complying with the Bot API, which may result in breaking changes. We highly recommend using keyword arguments, which can help make such changes non-breaking on your end.

When the Bot API changes attributes of classes, the method `telegram.TelegramObject.to_dict()` will change as necessary to reflect these changes. In particular, attributes deprecated by Telegram will be removed from the returned dictionary. Deprecated attributes that are still passed by Telegram will be available in the `api_kwargs` dictionary as long as PTB can support that with feasible effort. Since attributes of the classes in the `telegram` package are not writable, we may change them to properties where appropriate.

Development Versions

Pre-releases marked as alpha, beta or release candidate are not covered by this policy. Before a feature is in a stable release, i.e. the feature was merged into the master branch but not released yet (or only in a pre-release), it is not covered by this policy either and may change.

Security

We make exceptions from our stability policy for security. We will violate this policy as necessary in order to resolve a security issue or harden PTB against a possible attack.

10.5.3 Versioning

PTB uses a versioning scheme that roughly follows <https://semver.org/>, although it may not be quite as strict.

Given a version of PTB X.Y.Z,

- X indicates the major version number. This is incremented when backward incompatible changes are introduced.
- Y indicates the minor version number. This is incremented when new functionality or backward compatible changes are introduced by PTB. *This is also incremented when PTB adds support for a new Bot API version, which may include backward incompatible changes in some cases as outlined [below](#).*
- Z is the patch version. This is incremented if backward compatible bug fixes or smaller changes are introduced. If this number is 0, it can be omitted, i.e. we just write X.Y instead of X.Y.0.

Deprecation

From time to time we will want to change the behavior of an API or remove it entirely, or we do so to comply with changes in the Telegram Bot API. In those cases, we follow a deprecation schedule as detailed below.

Functionality is marked as deprecated by a corresponding note in the release notes and the documentation. Where possible, a `PTBDeprecationWarning` is issued when deprecated functionality is used, but this is not mandatory.

From time to time, we may decide to deprecate an API that is particularly widely used. In these cases, we may decide to provide an extended deprecation period, at our discretion.

With version 20.0.0, PTB introduced major structural breaking changes without the above deprecation period. Should a similarly big change ever be deemed necessary again by the development team and should a deprecation

period prove too much additional effort, this violation of the stability policy will be announced well ahead of the release in our channel, [as was done for v20](#).

Non-Bot API Functionality

Starting with version 20.3, deprecated functionality will stay available for the current and the next major version. For example:

- In PTB v20.1.1 the feature exists
- In PTB v20.1.2 or v20.2.0 the feature is marked as deprecated
- In PTB v21.*.* the feature is marked as deprecated
- In PTB v22.0 the feature is removed or changed

Bot API Functionality

As PTB has no control over deprecations introduced by Telegram and the schedule of these deprecations rarely coincides with PTBs deprecation schedule, we have a special policy for Bot API functionality.

Starting with 20.3, deprecated Bot API functionality will stay available for the current and the next major version of PTB *or* until the next version of the Bot API. More precisely, two cases are possible, for which we show examples below.

Case 1

- In PTB v20.1 the feature exists
- Bot API version 6.6 is released and deprecates the feature
- PTB v20.2 adds support for Bot API 6.6 and the feature is marked as deprecated
- In PTB v21.0 the feature is removed or changed

Case 2

- In PTB v20.1 the feature exists
- Bot API version 6.6 is released and deprecates the feature
- PTB v20.2 adds support for Bot API version 6.6 and the feature is marked as deprecated
- In PTB v20.2.* and v20.3.* the feature is marked as deprecated
- Bot API version 6.7 is released
- PTB v20.4 adds support for Bot API version 6.7 and the feature is removed or changed

10.6 Changelog

10.6.1 Version 20.4

Released 2023-07-09

This is the technical changelog for version 20.4. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Drop Support for Python 3.7 (#3728, #3742 by @Trifase, #3749 by @thefunkycat, #3740 closes #3732, #3754 closes #3731, #3753, #3764, #3762, #3759 closes #3733)

New Features

- Make Integration of APScheduler into JobQueue More Explicit (#3695)
- Introduce BaseUpdateProcessor for Customized Concurrent Handling of Updates (#3654 closes #3509)

Minor Changes

- Fix Inconsistent Type Hints for timeout Parameter of Bot.get_updates (#3709 by @revolter)
- Use Explicit Optionals (#3692 by @MiguelX413)

Bug Fixes

- Fix Wrong Warning Text in KeyboardButton.__eq__ (#3768)

Documentation Improvements

- Explicitly set allowed_updates in Examples (#3741 by @Trifase closes #3726)
- Bump furo and sphinx (#3719)
- Documentation Improvements (#3698, #3708 by @revolter, #3767)
- Add Quotes for Installation Instructions With Optional Dependencies (#3780)
- Exclude Type Hints from Stability Policy (#3712)
- Set httpx Logging Level to Warning in Examples (#3746 closes #3743)

Internal Changes

- Drop a Legacy pre-commit.ci Configuration (#3697)
- Add Python 3.12 Beta to the Test Matrix (#3751)
- Use Temporary Files for Testing File Downloads (#3777)
- Auto-Update Changed Version in Other Files After Dependabot PRs (#3716)
- Add More ruff Rules (#3763)
- Rename _handler.py to _basehandler.py (#3761)
- Automatically Label pre-commit-ci PRs (#3713)
- Rework pytest Integration into GitHub Actions (#3776)
- Fix Two Bugs in GitHub Actions Workflows (#3739)

Dependency Updates

- Update cachetools requirement from `~=5.3.0` to `~=5.3.1` (#3738)
- Update aiolimiter requirement from `~=1.0.0` to `~=1.1.0` (#3707)
- `pre-commit` autoupdate (#3791)
- Bump sphinxcontrib-mermaid from 0.8.1 to 0.9.2 (#3737)
- Bump pytest-xdist from 3.2.1 to 3.3.0 (#3705)
- Bump srvaroa/labeler from 1.5.0 to 1.6.0 (#3786)
- Bump dependabot/fetch-metadata from 1.5.1 to 1.6.0 (#3787)
- Bump dessant/lock-threads from 4.0.0 to 4.0.1 (#3785)
- Bump pytest from 7.3.2 to 7.4.0 (#3774)
- Update httpx requirement from `~=0.24.0` to `~=0.24.1` (#3715)
- Bump pytest-xdist from 3.3.0 to 3.3.1 (#3714)
- Bump pytest from 7.3.1 to 7.3.2 (#3758)
- `pre-commit` autoupdate (#3747)

10.6.2 Version 20.3

Released 2023-05-07

This is the technical changelog for version 20.3. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Full support for API 6.7 (#3673)
- Add a Stability Policy (#3622)

New Features

- Add `Application.mark_data_for_update_persistence` (#3607)
- Make `Message.link` Point to Thread View Where Possible (#3640)
- Localize Received datetime Objects According to `Defaults.tzinfo` (#3632)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Empower `ruff` (#3594)
- Drop Usage of `sys.maxunicode` (#3630)
- Add String Representation for `RequestParameter` (#3634)
- Stabilize CI by Rerunning Failed Tests (#3631)
- Give Loggers Better Names (#3623)
- Add Logging for Invalid JSON Data in `BasePersistence.parse_json_payload` (#3668)
- Improve Warning Categories & Stacklevels (#3674)
- Stabilize `test_delete_sticker_set` (#3685)

- Shield Update Fetcher Task in `Application.start` (#3657)
- Recover 100% Type Completeness (#3676)
- Documentation Improvements (#3628, #3636, #3694)

Dependencies

- Bump `actions/stale` from 7 to 8 (#3644)
- Bump `furo` from 2023.3.23 to 2023.3.27 (#3643)
- `pre-commit` autoupdate (#3646, #3688)
- Remove Deprecated `codecov` Package from CI (#3664)
- Bump `sphinx-copybutton` from 0.5.1 to 0.5.2 (#3662)
- Update `httpx` requirement from `~0.23.3` to `~0.24.0` (#3660)
- Bump `pytest` from 7.2.2 to 7.3.1 (#3661)

10.6.3 Version 20.2

Released 2023-03-25

This is the technical changelog for version 20.2. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Full Support for API 6.6 (#3584)
- Revert to HTTP/1.1 as Default and make HTTP/2 an Optional Dependency (#3576)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Documentation Improvements (#3565, #3600)
- Handle Symbolic Links in `was_called_by` (#3552)
- Tidy Up Tests Directory (#3553)
- Enhance `Application.create_task` (#3543)
- Make Type Completeness Workflow Usable for PRs from Forks (#3551)
- Refactor and Overhaul the Test Suite (#3426)

Dependencies

- Bump `pytest-asyncio` from 0.20.3 to 0.21.0 (#3624)
- Bump `furo` from 2022.12.7 to 2023.3.23 (#3625)
- Bump `pytest-xdist` from 3.2.0 to 3.2.1 (#3606)
- `pre-commit` autoupdate (#3577)
- Update `apscheduler` requirement from `~3.10.0` to `~3.10.1` (#3572)
- Bump `pytest` from 7.2.1 to 7.2.2 (#3573)
- Bump `pytest-xdist` from 3.1.0 to 3.2.0 (#3550)
- Bump `sphinxcontrib-mermaid` from 0.7.1 to 0.8 (#3549)

10.6.4 Version 20.1

Released 2023-02-09

This is the technical changelog for version 20.1. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Full Support for Bot API 6.5 (#3530)

New Features

- Add `Application(Builder).post_stop` (#3466)
- Add `Chat.effective_name` Convenience Property (#3485)
- Allow to Adjust HTTP Version and Use HTTP/2 by Default (#3506)

Documentation Improvements

- Enhance `chatmemberbot` Example (#3500)
- Automatically Generate Cross-Reference Links (#3501, #3529, #3523)
- Add Some Graphic Elements to Docs (#3535)
- Various Smaller Improvements (#3464, #3483, #3484, #3497, #3512, #3515, #3498)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Update Copyright to 2023 (#3459)
- Stabilize Tests on Closing and Hiding the General Forum Topic (#3460)
- Fix Dependency Warning Typo (#3474)
- Cache Dependencies on GitHub Actions (#3469)
- Store Documentation Builds as GitHub Actions Artifacts (#3468)
- Add `ruff` to pre-commit Hooks (#3488)
- Improve Warning for `days` Parameter of `JobQueue.run_daily` (#3503)
- Improve Error Message for `NetworkError` (#3505)
- Lock Inactive Threads Only Once Each Day (#3510)
- Bump `pytest` from 7.2.0 to 7.2.1 (#3513)
- Check for 3D Arrays in `check_keyboard_type` (#3514)
- Explicit Type Annotations (#3508)
- Increase Verbosity of Type Completeness CI Job (#3531)
- Fix CI on Python 3.11 + Windows (#3547)

Dependencies

- Bump actions/stale from 6 to 7 (#3461)
- Bump dessant/lock-threads from 3.0.0 to 4.0.0 (#3462)
- pre-commit autoupdate (#3470)
- Update httpx requirement from ~=0.23.1 to ~=0.23.3 (#3489)
- Update cachetools requirement from ~=5.2.0 to ~=5.2.1 (#3502)
- Improve Config for ruff and Bump to v0.0.222 (#3507)
- Update cachetools requirement from ~=5.2.1 to ~=5.3.0 (#3520)
- Bump isort to 5.12.0 (#3525)
- Update apscheduler requirement from ~=3.9.1 to ~=3.10.0 (#3532)
- pre-commit autoupdate (#3537)
- Update cryptography requirement to >=39.0.1 to address Vulnerability (#3539)

10.6.5 Version 20.0

Released 2023-01-01

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Full Support For Bot API 6.4 (#3449)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Documentation Improvements (#3428, #3423, #3429, #3441, #3404, #3443)
- Allow Sequence Input for Bot Methods (#3412)
- Update Link-Check CI and Replace a Dead Link (#3456)
- Freeze Classes Without Arguments (#3453)
- Add New Constants (#3444)
- Override Bot.__deepcopy__ to Raise TypeError (#3446)
- Add Log Decorator to Bot.get_webhook_info (#3442)
- Add Documentation On Verifying Releases (#3436)
- Drop Undocumented Job.__lt__ (#3432)

Dependencies

- Downgrade sphinx to 5.3.0 to Fix Search (#3457)
- Bump sphinx from 5.3.0 to 6.0.0 (#3450)

10.6.6 Version 20.0b0

Released 2022-12-15

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0b0. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Make TelegramObject Immutable (#3249)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Reduce Code Duplication in Testing Defaults (#3419)
- Add Notes and Warnings About Optional Dependencies (#3393)
- Simplify Internals of Bot Methods (#3396)
- Reduce Code Duplication in Several Bot Methods (#3385)
- Documentation Improvements (#3386, #3395, #3398, #3403)

Dependencies

- Bump pytest-xdist from 3.0.2 to 3.1.0 (#3415)
- Bump pytest-asyncio from 0.20.2 to 0.20.3 (#3417)
- pre-commit autoupdate (#3409)

10.6.7 Version 20.0a6

Released 2022-11-24

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0a6. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Bug Fixes

- Only Persist Arbitrary callback_data if ExtBot.callback_data_cache is Present (#3384)
- Improve Backwards Compatibility of TelegramObjects Pickle Behavior (#3382)
- Fix Naming and Keyword Arguments of File.download_* Methods (#3380)
- Fix Return Value Annotation of Chat.create_forum_topic (#3381)

10.6.8 Version 20.0a5

Released 2022-11-22

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0a5. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- API 6.3 ([#3346](#), [#3343](#), [#3342](#), [#3360](#))
- Explicit `local_mode` Setting ([#3154](#))
- Make Almost All 3rd Party Dependencies Optional ([#3267](#))
- Split `File.download` Into `File.download_to_drive` And `File.download_to_memory` ([#3223](#))

New Features

- Add Properties for API Settings of Bot ([#3247](#))
- Add `chat_id` and `username` Parameters to `ChatJoinRequestHandler` ([#3261](#))
- Introduce `TelegramObject.api_kwargs` ([#3233](#))
- Add Two Constants Related to Local Bot API Servers ([#3296](#))
- Add `recursive` Parameter to `TelegramObject.to_dict()` ([#3276](#))
- Overhaul String Representation of `TelegramObject` ([#3234](#))
- Add Methods `Chat.mention_{html, markdown, markdown_v2}` ([#3308](#))
- Add `constants.MessageLimit.DEEP_LINK_LENGTH` ([#3315](#))
- Add Shortcut Parameters `caption`, `parse_mode` and `caption_entities` to `Bot.send_media_group` ([#3295](#))
- Add Several New Enums To Constants ([#3351](#))

Bug Fixes

- Fix `CallbackQueryHandler` Not Handling Non-String Data Correctly With Regex Patterns ([#3252](#))
- Fix Defaults Handling in `Bot.answer_web_app_query` ([#3362](#))

Documentation Improvements

- Update PR Template ([#3361](#))
- Document Dunder Methods of `TelegramObject` ([#3319](#))
- Add Several References to Wiki pages ([#3306](#))
- Overhaul Search bar ([#3218](#))
- Unify Documentation of Arguments and Attributes of Telegram Classes ([#3217](#), [#3292](#), [#3303](#), [#3312](#), [#3314](#))
- Several Smaller Improvements ([#3214](#), [#3271](#), [#3289](#), [#3326](#), [#3370](#), [#3376](#), [#3366](#))

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Improve Warning About Unknown ConversationHandler States (#3242)
- Switch from Stale Bot to GitHub Actions (#3243)
- Bump Python 3.11 to RC2 in Test Matrix (#3246)
- Make `Job.job` a Property and Make Jobs Hashable (#3250)
- Skip JobQueue Tests on Windows Again (#3280)
- Read-Only CallbackDataCache (#3266)
- Type Hinting Fix for `Message.effective_attachment` (#3294)
- Run Unit Tests in Parallel (#3283)
- Update Test Matrix to Use Stable Python 3.11 (#3313)
- Don't Edit Objects In-Place When Inserting `ext.Defaults` (#3311)
- Add a Test for `MessageAttachmentType` (#3335)
- Add Three New Test Bots (#3347)
- Improve Unit Tests Regarding `ChatMemberUpdated.difference` (#3352)
- Flaky Unit Tests: Use `pytest` Marker (#3354)
- Fix DeepSource Issues (#3357)
- Handle Lists and Tuples and Datetimes Directly in `TelegramObject.to_dict` (#3353)
- Update Meta Config (#3365)
- Merge `ChatDescriptionLimit` Enum Into `ChatLimit` (#3377)

Dependencies

- Bump `pytest` from 7.1.2 to 7.1.3 (#3228)
- `pre-commit` Updates (#3221)
- Bump `sphinx` from 5.1.1 to 5.2.3 (#3269)
- Bump `furo` from 2022.6.21 to 2022.9.29 (#3268)
- Bump `actions/stale` from 5 to 6 (#3277)
- `pre-commit` autoupdate (#3282)
- Bump `sphinx` from 5.2.3 to 5.3.0 (#3300)
- Bump `pytest-asyncio` from 0.19.0 to 0.20.1 (#3299)
- Bump `pytest` from 7.1.3 to 7.2.0 (#3318)
- Bump `pytest-xdist` from 2.5.0 to 3.0.2 (#3317)
- `pre-commit` autoupdate (#3325)
- Bump `pytest-asyncio` from 0.20.1 to 0.20.2 (#3359)
- Update `httpx` requirement from `~0.23.0` to `~0.23.1` (#3373)

10.6.9 Version 20.0a4

Released 2022-08-27

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0a4. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Hot Fixes

- Fix a Bug in `setup.py` Regarding Optional Dependencies (#3209)

10.6.10 Version 20.0a3

Released 2022-08-27

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0a3. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Full Support for API 6.2 (#3195)

New Features

- New Rate Limiting Mechanism (#3148)
- Make `chat/user_data` Available in Error Handler for Errors in Jobs (#3152)
- Add `Application.post_shutdown` (#3126)

Bug Fixes

- Fix `helpers.mention_markdown` for Markdown V1 and Improve Related Unit Tests (#3155)
- Add `api_kwargs` Parameter to `Bot.log_out` and Improve Related Unit Tests (#3147)
- Make `Bot.delete_my_commands` a Coroutine Function (#3136)
- Fix `ConversationHandler.check_update` not respecting `per_user` (#3128)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Add Python 3.11 to Test Suite & Adapt Enum Behaviour (#3168)
- Drop Manual Token Validation (#3167)
- Simplify Unit Tests for `Bot.send_chat_action` (#3151)
- Drop pre-commit Dependencies from `requirements-dev.txt` (#3120)
- Change Default Values for `concurrent_updates` and `connection_pool_size` (#3127)
- Documentation Improvements (#3139, #3153, #3135)
- Type Hinting Fixes (#3202)

Dependencies

- Bump sphinx from 5.0.2 to 5.1.1 (#3177)
- Update pre-commit Dependencies (#3085)
- Bump pytest-asyncio from 0.18.3 to 0.19.0 (#3158)
- Update tornado requirement from ~=6.1 to ~=6.2 (#3149)
- Bump black from 22.3.0 to 22.6.0 (#3132)
- Bump actions/setup-python from 3 to 4 (#3131)

10.6.11 Version 20.0a2

Released 2022-06-27

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0a2. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes

- Full Support for API 6.1 (#3112)

New Features

- Add Additional Shortcut Methods to Chat (#3115)
- Mermaid-based Example State Diagrams (#3090)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI

- Documentation Improvements (#3103, #3121, #3098)
- Stabilize CI (#3119)
- Bump pyupgrade from 2.32.1 to 2.34.0 (#3096)
- Bump furo from 2022.6.4 to 2022.6.4.1 (#3095)
- Bump mypy from 0.960 to 0.961 (#3093)

10.6.12 Version 20.0a1

Released 2022-06-09

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0a1. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes:

- Drop Support for `ujson` and instead `BaseRequest.parse_json_payload` (#3037, #3072)
- Drop `InputFile.is_image` (#3053)
- Drop Explicit Type conversions in `__init__`s (#3056)
- Handle List-Valued Attributes More Consistently (#3057)
- Split `{Command, Prefix}Handler` And Make Attributes Immutable (#3045)
- Align Behavior Of `JobQueue.run_daily` With `cron` (#3046)
- Make PTB Specific Keyword-Only Arguments for PTB Specific in Bot methods (#3035)
- Adjust Equality Comparisons to Fit Bot API 6.0 (#3033)
- Add Tuple Based Version Info (#3030)
- Improve Type Annotations for `CallbackContext` and Move Default Type Alias to `ContextTypes.DEFAULT_TYPE` (#3017, #3023)
- Rename `Job.context` to `Job.data` (#3028)
- Rename `Handler` to `BaseHandler` (#3019)

New Features:

- Add `Application.post_init` (#3078)
- Add Arguments `chat/user_id` to `CallbackContext` And Example On Custom Webhook Setups (#3059)
- Add Convenience Property `Message.id` (#3077)
- Add Example for `WebApp` (#3052)
- Rename `telegram.bot_api_version` to `telegram.__bot_api_version__` (#3030)

Bug Fixes:

- Fix Non-Blocking Entry Point in `ConversationHandler` (#3068)
- Escape Backslashes in `escape_markdown` (#3055)

Dependencies:

- Update `httpx` requirement from `~0.22.0` to `~0.23.0` (#3069)
- Update `cachetools` requirement from `~5.0.0` to `~5.2.0` (#3058, #3080)

Minor Changes, Documentation Improvements and CI:

- Move Examples To Documentation (#3089)
- Documentation Improvements and Update Dependencies (#3010, #3007, #3012, #3067, #3081, #3082)
- Improve Some Unit Tests (#3026)
- Update Code Quality dependencies (#3070, #3032, :pr:2998, #2999)
- Don't Set Signal Handlers On Windows By Default (#3065)
- Split `{Command, Prefix}Handler` And Make Attributes Immutable (#3045)
- Apply `isort` and Update `pre-commit.ci` Configuration (#3049)

- Adjust pre-commit Settings for isort (#3043)
- Add Version Check to Examples (#3036)
- Use Collection Instead of List and Tuple (#3025)
- Remove Client-Side Parameter Validation (#3024)
- Don't Pass Default Values of Optional Parameters to Telegram (#2978)
- Stabilize `Application.run_*` on Python 3.7 (#3009)
- Ignore Code Style Commits in `git blame` (#3003)
- Adjust Tests to Changed API Behavior (#3002)

10.6.13 Version 20.0a0

Released 2022-05-06

This is the technical changelog for version 20.0a0. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes:

- Refactor Initialization of Persistence Classes (#2604)
- Drop Non-CallbackContext API (#2617)
- Remove `__dict__` from `__slots__` and drop Python 3.6 (#2619, #2636)
- Move and Rename `TelegramDecryptionError` to `telegram.error.PassportDecryptionError` (#2621)
- Make BasePersistence Methods Abstract (#2624)
- Remove `day_is_strict` argument of `JobQueue.run_monthly` (#2634 by [iota-008](#))
- Move Defaults to `telegram.ext` (#2648)
- Remove Deprecated Functionality (#2644, #2740, #2745)
- Overhaul of Filters (#2759, #2922)
- Switch to `asyncio` and Refactor PTBs Architecture (#2731)
- Improve `Job.__getattr__` (#2832)
- Remove `telegram.ReplyMarkup` (#2870)
- Persistence of Bots: Refactor Automatic Replacement and Integration with `TelegramObject` (#2893)

New Features:

- Introduce Builder Pattern (#2646)
- Add `Filters.update.edited` (#2705 by [PhilippFr](#))
- Introduce Enums for `telegram.constants` (#2708)
- Accept File Paths for `private_key` (#2724)
- Associate Jobs with `chat/user_id` (#2731)
- Convenience Functionality for `ChatInviteLinks` (#2782)
- Add `Dispatcher.add_handlers` (#2823)
- Improve Error Messages in `CommandHandler.__init__` (#2837)

- `Defaults.protect_content` (#2840)
- Add `Dispatcher.migrate_chat_data` (#2848 by [DonalDuck004](#))
- Add Method `drop_chat/user_data` to `Dispatcher` and `Persistence` (#2852)
- Add methods `ChatPermissions.{all, no}_permissions` (#2948)
- Full Support for API 6.0 (#2956)
- Add Python 3.10 to Test Suite (#2968)

Bug Fixes & Minor Changes:

- Improve Type Hinting for `CallbackContext` (#2587 by [revolter](#))
- Fix Signatures and Improve `test_official` (#2643)
- Refine `Dispatcher.dispatch_error` (#2660)
- Make `InlineQuery.answer` Raise `ValueError` (#2675)
- Improve Signature Inspection for Bot Methods (#2686)
- Introduce `TelegramObject.set/get_bot` (#2712 by [zpavloudis](#))
- Improve Subscription of `TelegramObject` (#2719 by [SimonDamberg](#))
- Use Enums for Dynamic Types & Rename Two Attributes in `ChatMember` (#2817)
- Return Plain Dicts from `BasePersistence.get_*_data` (#2873)
- Fix a Bug in `ChatMemberUpdated.difference` (#2947)
- Update Dependency Policy (#2958)

Internal Restructurings & Improvements:

- Add User Friendly Type Check For Init Of `{Inline, Reply}KeyboardMarkup` (#2657)
- Warnings Overhaul (#2662)
- Clear Up Import Policy (#2671)
- Mark Internal Modules As Private (#2687 by [kencx](#))
- Handle Filepaths via the `pathlib` Module (#2688 by [eldbud](#))
- Refactor MRO of `InputMedia*` and Some File-Like Classes (#2717 by [eldbud](#))
- Update Exceptions for Immutable Attributes (#2749)
- Refactor Warnings in `ConversationHandler` (#2755, #2784)
- Use `__all__` Consistently (#2805)

CI, Code Quality & Test Suite Improvements:

- Add Custom `pytest` Marker to Ease Development (#2628)
- Pass Failing Jobs to Error Handlers (#2692)
- Update Notification Workflows (#2695)
- Use Error Messages for `pylint` Instead of Codes (#2700 by [Piraty](#))
- Make Tests Agnostic of the CWD (#2727 by [eldbud](#))
- Update Code Quality Dependencies (#2748)

- Improve Code Quality (#2783)
- Update pre-commit Settings & Improve a Test (#2796)
- Improve Code Quality & Test Suite (#2843)
- Fix failing animation tests (#2865)
- Update and Expand Tests & pre-commit Settings and Improve Code Quality (#2925)
- Extend Code Formatting With Black (#2972)
- Update Workflow Permissions (#2984)
- Adapt Tests to Changed Bot.get_file Behavior (#2995)

Documentation Improvements:

- Doc Fixes (#2597)
- Add Code Comment Guidelines to Contribution Guide (#2612)
- Add Cross-References to External Libraries & Other Documentation Improvements (#2693, #2691 by joesinghh, #2739 by eldbud)
- Use Furo Theme, Make Parameters Referenceable, Add Documentation Building to CI, Improve Links to Source Code & Other Improvements (#2856, #2798, #2854, #2841)
- Documentation Fixes & Improvements (#2822)
- Replace git.io Links (#2872 by murugu-21)
- Overhaul Readmes, Update RTD Startpage & Other Improvements (#2969)

10.6.14 Version 13.11

Released 2022-02-02

This is the technical changelog for version 13.11. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes:

- Full Support for Bot API 5.7 (#2881)

10.6.15 Version 13.10

Released 2022-01-03

This is the technical changelog for version 13.10. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes:

- Full Support for API 5.6 (#2835)

Minor Changes & Doc fixes:

- Update Copyright to 2022 (#2836)
- Update Documentation of BotCommand (#2820)

10.6.16 Version 13.9

Released 2021-12-11

This is the technical changelog for version 13.9. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes:

- Full Support for Api 5.5 (#2809)

Minor Changes

- Adjust Automated Locking of Inactive Issues (#2775)

10.6.17 Version 13.8.1

Released 2021-11-08

This is the technical changelog for version 13.8.1. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Doc fixes:

- Add ChatJoinRequest(Handler) to Docs (#2771)

10.6.18 Version 13.8

Released 2021-11-08

This is the technical changelog for version 13.8. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes:

- Full support for API 5.4 (#2767)

Minor changes, CI improvements, Doc fixes and Type hinting:

- Create Issue Template Forms (#2689)
- Fix camelCase Functions in ExtBot (#2659)
- Fix Empty Captions not Being Passed by Bot.copy_message (#2651)
- Fix Setting Thumbs When Uploading A Single File (#2583)
- Fix Bug in BasePersistence.insert/replace_bot for Objects with __dict__ not in __slots__ (#2603)

10.6.19 Version 13.7

Released 2021-07-01

This is the technical changelog for version 13.7. More elaborate release notes can be found in the news channel [@pythontelegrambotchannel](#).

Major Changes:

- Full support for Bot API 5.3 (#2572)

Bug Fixes:

- Fix Bug in BasePersistence.insert/replace_bot for Objects with __dict__ in their slots (#2561)
- Remove Incorrect Warning About Defaults and ExtBot (#2553)

Minor changes, CI improvements, Doc fixes and Type hinting:

- Type Hinting Fixes (#2552)
- Doc Fixes (#2551)
- Improve Deprecation Warning for `__slots__` (#2574)
- Stabilize CI (#2575)
- Fix Coverage Configuration (#2571)
- Better Exception-Handling for `BasePersistence.replace/insert_bot` (#2564)
- Remove Deprecated `pass_args` from Deeplinking Example (#2550)

10.6.20 Version 13.6

Released 2021-06-06

New Features:

- Arbitrary `callback_data` (#1844)
- Add `ContextTypes` & `BasePersistence.refresh_user/chat/bot_data` (#2262)
- Add `Filters.attachment` (#2528)
- Add `pattern` Argument to `ChosenInlineResultHandler` (#2517)

Major Changes:

- Add `slots` (#2345)

Minor changes, CI improvements, Doc fixes and Type hinting:

- Doc Fixes (#2495, #2510)
- Add `max_connections` Parameter to `Updater.start_webhook` (#2547)
- Fix for `Promise.done_callback` (#2544)
- Improve Code Quality (#2536, #2454)
- Increase Test Coverage of `CallbackQueryHandler` (#2520)
- Stabilize CI (#2522, #2537, #2541)
- Fix `send_phone_number_to_provider` argument for `Bot.send_invoice` (#2527)
- Handle Classes as Input for `BasePersistence.replace/insert_bot` (#2523)
- Bump Tornado Version and Remove Workaround from #2067 (#2494)

10.6.21 Version 13.5

Released 2021-04-30

Major Changes:

- Full support of Bot API 5.2 (#2489).

Note: The `start_parameter` argument of `Bot.send_invoice` and the corresponding shortcuts is now optional, so the order of parameters had to be changed. Make sure to update your method calls accordingly.

- Update `ChatActions`, Deprecating `ChatAction.RECORD_AUDIO` and `ChatAction.UPLOAD_AUDIO` (#2460)

New Features:

- Convenience Utilities & Example for Handling ChatMemberUpdated (#2490)
- `Filters.forwarded_from` (#2446)

Minor changes, CI improvements, Doc fixes and Type hinting:

- Improve Timeouts in ConversationHandler (#2417)
- Stabilize CI (#2480)
- Doc Fixes (#2437)
- Improve Type Hints of Data Filters (#2456)
- Add Two UserWarnings (#2464)
- Improve Code Quality (#2450)
- Update Fallback Test-Bots (#2451)
- Improve Examples (#2441, #2448)

10.6.22 Version 13.4.1

Released 2021-03-14

Hot fix release:

- Fixed a bug in `setup.py` (#2431)

10.6.23 Version 13.4

Released 2021-03-14

Major Changes:

- Full support of Bot API 5.1 (#2424)

Minor changes, CI improvements, doc fixes and type hinting:

- Improve Updater.set_webhook (#2419)
- Doc Fixes (#2404)
- Type Hinting Fixes (#2425)
- Update pre-commit Settings (#2415)
- Fix Logging for Vendored urllib3 (#2427)
- Stabilize Tests (#2409)

10.6.24 Version 13.3

Released 2021-02-19

Major Changes:

- Make cryptography Dependency Optional & Refactor Some Tests (#2386, #2370)
- Deprecate MessageQueue (#2393)

Bug Fixes:

- Refactor Defaults Integration (#2363)
- Add Missing telegram.SecureValue to init and Docs (#2398)

Minor changes:

- Doc Fixes (#2359)

10.6.25 Version 13.2

Released 2021-02-02

Major Changes:

- Introduce `python-telegram-bot-raw` (#2324)
- Explicit Signatures for Shortcuts (#2240)

New Features:

- Add Missing Shortcuts to `Message` (#2330)
- Rich Comparison for `Bot` (#2320)
- Add `run_async` Parameter to `ConversationHandler` (#2292)
- Add New Shortcuts to `Chat` (#2291)
- Add New Constant `MAX_ANSWER_CALLBACK_QUERY_TEXT_LENGTH` (#2282)
- Allow Passing Custom Filename For All Media (#2249)
- Handle Bytes as File Input (#2233)

Bug Fixes:

- Fix Escaping in Nested Entities in Message Properties (#2312)
- Adjust Calling of `Dispatcher.update_persistence` (#2285)
- Add `quote` kwarg to `Message.reply_copy` (#2232)
- `ConversationHandler`: Docs & `edited_channel_post` behavior (#2339)

Minor changes, CI improvements, doc fixes and type hinting:

- Doc Fixes (#2253, #2225)
- Reduce Usage of `typing.Any` (#2321)
- Extend Deeplinking Example (#2335)
- Add `pyupgrade` to pre-commit Hooks (#2301)
- Add PR Template (#2299)
- Drop Nightly Tests & Update Badges (#2323)
- Update Copyright (#2289, #2287)
- Change Order of Class DocStrings (#2256)
- Add macOS to Test Matrix (#2266)
- Start Using Versioning Directives in Docs (#2252)
- Improve Annotations & Docs of Handlers (#2243)

10.6.26 Version 13.1

Released 2020-11-29

Major Changes:

- Full support of Bot API 5.0 (#2181, #2186, #2190, #2189, #2183, #2184, #2188, #2185, #2192, #2196, #2193, #2223, #2199, #2187, #2147, #2205)

New Features:

- Add Defaults.run_async (#2210)
- Improve and Expand CallbackQuery Shortcuts (#2172)
- Add XOR Filters and make Filters.name a Property (#2179)
- Add Filters.document.file_extension (#2169)
- Add Filters.caption_regex (#2163)
- Add Filters.chat_type (#2128)
- Handle Non-Binary File Input (#2202)

Bug Fixes:

- Improve Handling of Custom Objects in BasePersistence.insert/replace_bot (#2151)
- Fix bugs in replace/insert_bot (#2218)

Minor changes, CI improvements, doc fixes and type hinting:

- Improve Type hinting (#2204, #2118, #2167, #2136)
- Doc Fixes & Extensions (#2201, #2161)
- Use F-Strings Where Possible (#2222)
- Rename kwargs to _kwargs where possible (#2182)
- Comply with PEP561 (#2168)
- Improve Code Quality (#2131)
- Switch Code Formatting to Black (#2122, #2159, #2158)
- Update Wheel Settings (#2142)
- Update timerbot.py to v13.0 (#2149)
- Overhaul Constants (#2137)
- Add Python 3.9 to Test Matrix (#2132)
- Switch Codecov to GitHub Action (#2127)
- Specify Required pytz Version (#2121)

10.6.27 Version 13.0

Released 2020-10-07

For a detailed guide on how to migrate from v12 to v13, see [this wiki page](#).

Major Changes:

- Deprecate old-style callbacks, i.e. set use_context=True by default (#2050)
- Refactor Handling of Message VS Update Filters (#2032)
- Deprecate Message.default_quote (#1965)
- Refactor persistence of Bot instances (#1994)

- Refactor JobQueue (#1981)
- Refactor handling of kwargs in Bot methods (#1924)
- Refactor Dispatcher.run_async, deprecating the @run_async decorator (#2051)

New Features:

- Type Hinting (#1920)
- Automatic Pagination for answer_inline_query (#2072)
- Defaults.tzinfo (#2042)
- Extend rich comparison of objects (#1724)
- Add Filters.via_bot (#2009)
- Add missing shortcuts (#2043)
- Allow DispatcherHandlerStop in ConversationHandler (#2059)
- Make Errors picklable (#2106)

Minor changes, CI improvements, doc fixes or bug fixes:

- Fix Webhook not working on Windows with Python 3.8+ (#2067)
- Fix setting thumbs with send_media_group (#2093)
- Make MessageHandler filter for Filters.update first (#2085)
- Fix PicklePersistence.flush() with only bot_data (#2017)
- Add test for clean argument of Updater.start_polling/webhook (#2002)
- Doc fixes, refinements and additions (#2005, #2008, #2089, #2094, #2090)
- CI fixes (#2018, #2061)
- Refine pollbot.py example (#2047)
- Refine Filters in examples (#2027)
- Rename echobot examples (#2025)
- Use Lock-Bot to lock old threads (#2048, #2052, #2049, #2053)

10.6.28 Version 12.8

Released 2020-06-22

Major Changes:

- Remove Python 2 support (#1715)
- Bot API 4.9 support (#1980)
- IDs/Usernames of Filters.user and Filters.chat can now be updated (#1757)

Minor changes, CI improvements, doc fixes or bug fixes:

- Update contribution guide and stale bot (#1937)
- Remove NullHandlers (#1913)
- Improve and expand examples (#1943, #1995, #1983, #1997)
- Doc fixes (#1940, #1962)
- Add User.send_poll() shortcut (#1968)
- Ignore private attributes en TelegramObject.to_dict() (#1989)
- Stabilize CI (#2000)

10.6.29 Version 12.7

Released 2020-05-02

Major Changes:

- Bot API 4.8 support. **Note:** The Dice object now has a second positional argument `emoji`. This is relevant, if you instantiate Dice objects manually. (#1917)
- Added `tzinfo` argument to `helpers.from_timestamp`. It now returns a timezone aware object. This is relevant for `Message.date`, `Message.forward_date`, `Message.edit_date`, `Poll.close_date` and `ChatMember.until_date` (#1621)

New Features:

- New method `run_monthly` for the `JobQueue` (#1705)
- `Job.next_t` now gives the datetime of the jobs next execution (#1685)

Minor changes, CI improvements, doc fixes or bug fixes:

- Stabilize CI (#1919, #1931)
- Use ABCs `@abstractmethod` instead of raising `NotImplementedError` for `Handler`, `BasePersistence` and `BaseFilter` (#1905)
- Doc fixes (#1914, #1902, #1910)

10.6.30 Version 12.6.1

Released 2020-04-11

Bug fixes:

- Fix serialization of `reply_markup` in media messages (#1889)

10.6.31 Version 12.6

Released 2020-04-10

Major Changes:

- Bot API 4.7 support. **Note:** In `Bot.create_new_sticker_set` and `Bot.add_sticker_to_set`, the order of the parameters had to be changed, as the `png_sticker` parameter is now optional. (#1858)

Minor changes, CI improvements or bug fixes:

- Add tests for `switch_inline_query(_current_chat)` with empty string (#1635)
- Doc fixes (#1854, #1874, #1884)
- Update issue templates (#1880)
- Favor concrete types over “Iterable” (#1882)
- Pass last valid `CallbackContext` to `TIMEOUT` handlers of `ConversationHandler` (#1826)
- Tweak handling of persistence and update persistence after job calls (#1827)
- Use `checkout@v2` for GitHub actions (#1887)

10.6.32 Version 12.5.1

Released 2020-03-30

Minor changes, doc fixes or bug fixes:

- Add missing docs for *PollHandler* and *PollAnswerHandler* (#1853)
- Fix wording in *Filters* docs (#1855)
- Reorder tests to make them more stable (#1835)
- Make *ConversationHandler* attributes immutable (#1756)
- Make *PrefixHandler* attributes *command* and *prefix* editable (#1636)
- Fix UTC as default *tzinfo* for *Job* (#1696)

10.6.33 Version 12.5

Released 2020-03-29

New Features:

- *Bot.link* gives the *t.me* link of the bot (#1770)

Major Changes:

- Bot API 4.5 and 4.6 support. (#1508, #1723)

Minor changes, CI improvements or bug fixes:

- Remove legacy CI files (#1783, #1791)
- Update pre-commit config file (#1787)
- Remove builtin names (#1792)
- CI improvements (#1808, #1848)
- Support Python 3.8 (#1614, #1824)
- Use stale bot for auto closing stale issues (#1820, #1829, #1840)
- Doc fixes (#1778, #1818)
- Fix typo in *edit_message_media* (#1779)
- In examples, answer *CallbackQueries* and use *edit_message_text* shortcut (#1721)
- Revert accidental change in vendored *urllib3* (#1775)

10.6.34 Version 12.4.2

Released 2020-02-10

Bug Fixes

- Pass correct *parse_mode* to *InlineResults* if *bot.defaults* is *None* (#1763)
- Make sure PP can read files that dont have *bot_data* (#1760)

10.6.35 Version 12.4.1

Released 2020-02-08

This is a quick release for [#1744](#) which was accidentally left out of v12.4.0 though mentioned in the release notes.

10.6.36 Version 12.4.0

Released 2020-02-08

New features:

- Set default values for arguments appearing repeatedly. We also have a [wiki page for the new defaults](#). ([#1490](#))
- Store data in `CallbackContext.bot_data` to access it in every callback. Also persists. ([#1325](#))
- `Filters.poll` allows only messages containing a poll ([#1673](#))

Major changes:

- `Filters.text` now accepts messages that start with a slash, because `CommandHandler` checks for `MessageEntity.BOT_COMMAND` since v12. This might lead to your `MessageHandlers` receiving more updates than before ([#1680](#)).
- `Filters.command` now checks for `MessageEntity.BOT_COMMAND` instead of just a leading slash. Also by `Filters.command(False)` you can now filter for messages containing a command *anywhere* in the text ([#1744](#)).

Minor changes, CI improvements or bug fixes:

- Add `dispatcher` argument to `Updater` to allow passing a customized `Dispatcher` ([#1484](#))
- Add missing names for `Filters` ([#1632](#))
- Documentation fixes ([#1624](#), [#1647](#), [#1669](#), [#1703](#), [#1718](#), [#1734](#), [#1740](#), [#1642](#), [#1739](#), [#1746](#))
- CI improvements ([#1716](#), [#1731](#), [#1738](#), [#1748](#), [#1749](#), [#1750](#), [#1752](#))
- Fix spelling issue for `encode_conversations_to_json` ([#1661](#))
- Remove double assignment of `Dispatcher.job_queue` ([#1698](#))
- Expose dispatcher as property for `CallbackContext` ([#1684](#))
- Fix `None` check in `JobQueue._put()` ([#1707](#))
- Log datetimes correctly in `JobQueue` ([#1714](#))
- Fix false `Message.link` creation for private groups ([#1741](#))
- Add option `--with-upstream-urllib3` to `setup.py` to allow using non-vendored version ([#1725](#))
- Fix persistence for nested `ConversationHandlers` ([#1679](#))
- Improve handling of non-decodable server responses ([#1623](#))
- Fix download for files without `file_path` ([#1591](#))
- `test_webhook_invalid_posts` is now considered flaky and retried on failure ([#1758](#))

10.6.37 Version 12.3.0

Released 2020-01-11

New features:

- *Filters.caption* allows only messages with caption (#1631).
- Filter for exact messages/captions with new capability of *Filters.text* and *Filters.caption*. Especially useful in combination with *ReplyKeyboardMarkup*. (#1631).

Major changes:

- Fix inconsistent handling of naive datetimes (#1506).

Minor changes, CI improvements or bug fixes:

- Documentation fixes (#1558, #1569, #1579, #1572, #1566, #1577, #1656).
- Add mutex protection on *ConversationHandler* (#1533).
- Add *MAX_PHOTOSIZE_UPLOAD* constant (#1560).
- Add args and kwargs to *Message.forward()* (#1574).
- Transfer to GitHub Actions CI (#1555, #1556, #1605, #1606, #1607, #1612, #1615, #1645).
- Fix deprecation warning with Py3.8 by vendored urllib3 (#1618).
- Simplify assignments for optional arguments (#1600)
- Allow private groups for *Message.link* (#1619).
- Fix wrong signature call for *ConversationHandler.TIMEOUT* handlers (#1653).

10.6.38 Version 12.2.0

Released 2019-10-14

New features:

- Nested *ConversationHandlers* (#1512).

Minor changes, CI improvements or bug fixes:

- Fix CI failures due to non-backward compat attrs dependency (#1540).
- travis.yaml: *TEST_OFFICIAL* removed from *allowed_failures*.
- Fix typos in examples (#1537).
- Fix *Bot.to_dict* to use proper *first_name* (#1525).
- Refactor *test_commandhandler.py* (#1408).
- Add Python 3.8 (RC version) to Travis testing matrix (#1543).
- *test_bot.py*: Add *to_dict* test (#1544).
- Flake config moved into *setup.cfg* (#1546).

10.6.39 Version 12.1.1

Released 2019-09-18

Hot fix release

Fixed regression in the vendored urllib3 (#1517).

10.6.40 Version 12.1.0

Released 2019-09-13

Major changes:

- Bot API 4.4 support (#1464, #1510)
- Add `get_file` method to `Animation` & `ChatPhoto`. Add, `get_small_file` & `get_big_file` methods to `ChatPhoto` (#1489)
- Tools for deep linking (#1049)

Minor changes and/or bug fixes:

- Documentation fixes (#1500, #1499)
- Improved examples (#1502)

10.6.41 Version 12.0.0

Released 2019-08-29

Well... This felt like decades. But here we are with a new release.

Expect minor releases soon (mainly complete Bot API 4.4 support)

Major and/or breaking changes:

- Context based callbacks
- Persistence
- PrefixHandler added (Handler overhaul)
- Deprecation of RegexHandler and `edited_messages`, `channel_post`, etc. arguments (Filter overhaul)
- Various ConversationHandler changes and fixes
- Bot API 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 support
- Python 3.4 is no longer supported
- Error Handler now handles all types of exceptions (#1485)
- Return UTC from `from_timestamp()` (#1485)

See the wiki page at <https://github.com/python-telegram-bot/python-telegram-bot/wiki/Transition-guide-to-Version-12.0> for a detailed guide on how to migrate from version 11 to version 12.

Context based callbacks (#1100)

- Use of `pass_` in handlers is deprecated.
- Instead use `use_context=True` on `Updater` or `Dispatcher` and change callback from `(bot, update, others...)` to `(update, context)`.
- This also applies to error handlers `Dispatcher.add_error_handler` and `JobQueue` jobs (change `(bot, job)` to `(context)` here).
- For users with custom handlers subclassing `Handler`, this is mostly backwards compatible, but to use the new context based callbacks you need to implement the new `collect_additional_context` method.
- Passing `bot` to `JobQueue.__init__` is deprecated. Use `JobQueue.set_dispatcher` with a dispatcher instead.
- `Dispatcher` makes sure to use a single *CallbackContext* for a entire update. This means that if an update is handled by multiple handlers (by using the group argument), you can add custom arguments to the *CallbackContext* in a lower group handler and use it in higher group handler. NOTE: Never use with `@run_async`, see docs for more info. (#1283)
- If you have custom handlers they will need to be updated to support the changes in this release.
- Update all examples to use context based callbacks.

Persistence (#1017)

- Added `PicklePersistence` and `DictPersistence` for adding persistence to your bots.
- `BasePersistence` can be subclassed for all your persistence needs.
- Add a new example that shows a persistent `ConversationHandler` bot

Handler overhaul (#1114)

- `CommandHandler` now only triggers on actual commands as defined by telegram servers (everything that the clients mark as a tabable link).
- `PrefixHandler` can be used if you need to trigger on prefixes (like all messages starting with a “/” (old `CommandHandler` behaviour) or even custom prefixes like “#” or “!”).

Filter overhaul (#1221)

- `RegexHandler` is deprecated and should be replaced with a `MessageHandler` with a regex filter.
- Use update filters to filter update types instead of arguments (`message_updates`, `channel_post_updates` and `edited_updates`) on the handlers.
- Completely remove `allow_edited` argument - it has been deprecated for a while.
- `data_filters` now exist which allows filters that return data into the callback function. This is how the regex filter is implemented.
- All this means that it no longer possible to use a list of filters in a handler. Use bitwise operators instead!

ConversationHandler

- Remove `run_async_timeout` and `timed_out_behavior` arguments (#1344)
- Replace with `WAITING` constant and behavior from states (#1344)
- Only emit one warning for multiple `CallbackQueryHandlers` in a `ConversationHandler` (#1319)
- Use `warnings.warn` for `ConversationHandler` warnings (#1343)
- Fix unresolvable promises (#1270)

Bug fixes & improvements

- Handlers should be faster due to deduped logic.
- Avoid compiling compiled regex in regex filter. (#1314)
- Add missing `left_chat_member` to `Message.MESSAGE_TYPES` (#1336)
- Make custom timeouts actually work properly (#1330)
- Add convenience classmethods (`from_button`, `from_row` and `from_column`) to `InlineKeyboardMarkup`
- Small typo fix in `setup.py` (#1306)
- Add Conflict error (HTTP error code 409) (#1154)
- Change `MAX_CAPTION_LENGTH` to 1024 (#1262)
- Remove some unnecessary clauses (#1247, #1239)
- Allow filenames without dots in them when sending files (#1228)
- Fix uploading files with unicode filenames (#1214)
- Replace `http.server` with `Tornado` (#1191)
- Allow `SOCKSConnection` to parse username and password from URL (#1211)
- Fix for arguments in `passport/data.py` (#1213)
- Improve message entity parsing by adding `text_mention` (#1206)
- Documentation fixes (#1348, #1397, #1436)
- Merged filters short-circuit (#1350)
- Fix webhook listen with `tornado` (#1383)
- Call `task_done()` on update queue after update processing finished (#1428)
- Fix `send_location()` - latitude may be 0 (#1437)
- Make `MessageEntity` objects comparable (#1465)
- Add prefix to thread names (#1358)

Buf fixes since v12.0.0b1

- Fix setting bot on `ShippingQuery` (#1355)
- Fix `_trigger_timeout()` missing 1 required positional argument: `'job'` (#1367)
- Add missing `message.text` check in `PrefixHandler` `check_update` (#1375)
- Make updates persist even on `DispatcherHandlerStop` (#1463)
- `Dispatcher` force updating persistence object's chat data attribute (#1462)

Internal improvements

- Finally fix our CI builds mostly (too many commits and PRs to list)
- Use multiple bots for CI to improve testing times significantly.
- Allow pypy to fail in CI.
- Remove the last CamelCase CheckUpdate methods from the handlers we missed earlier.
- test_official is now executed in a different job

10.6.42 Version 11.1.0

Released 2018-09-01

Fixes and updates for Telegram Passport: (#1198)

- Fix passport decryption failing at random times
- Added support for middle names.
- Added support for translations for documents
- Add errors for translations for documents
- Added support for requesting names in the language of the user's country of residence
- Replaced the payload parameter with the new parameter nonce
- Add hash to EncryptedPassportElement

10.6.43 Version 11.0.0

Released 2018-08-29

Fully support Bot API version 4.0! (also some bugfixes :))

Telegram Passport (#1174):

- **Add full support for telegram passport.**
 - New types: PassportData, PassportFile, EncryptedPassportElement, EncryptedCredentials, PassportElementError, PassportElementErrorDataField, PassportElementErrorFrontSide, PassportElementErrorReverseSide, PassportElementErrorSelfie, PassportElementErrorFile and PassportElementErrorFiles.
 - New bot method: set_passport_data_errors
 - New filter: Filters.passport_data
 - Field passport_data field on Message
 - PassportData can be easily decrypted.
 - PassportFiles are automatically decrypted if originating from decrypted PassportData.
- See new passportbot.py example for details on how to use, or go to [our telegram passport wiki page](#) for more info
- NOTE: Passport decryption requires new dependency *cryptography*.

Inputfile rework (#1184):

- Change how Inputfile is handled internally
- This allows support for specifying the thumbnails of photos and videos using the thumb= argument in the different send_ methods.
- Also allows Bot.send_media_group to actually finally send more than one media.

- Add thumb to Audio, Video and Videonote
- Add Bot.edit_message_media together with InputMediaAnimation, InputMediaAudio, and InputMediaDocument.

Other Bot API 4.0 changes:

- Add forsquare_type to Venue, InlineQueryResultVenue, InputVenueMessageContent, and Bot.send_venue. (#1170)
- Add vCard support by adding vcard field to Contact, InlineQueryResultContact, InputContactMessageContent, and Bot.send_contact. (#1166)
- **Support new message entities: CASHTAG and PHONE_NUMBER. (#1179)**
 - Cashtag seems to be things like *\$USD* and *\$GBP*, but it seems telegram doesn't currently send them to bots.
 - Phone number also seems to have limited support for now
- Add Bot.send_animation, add width, height, and duration to Animation, and add Filters.animation. (#1172)

Non Bot API 4.0 changes:

- Minor integer comparison fix (#1147)
- Fix Filters.regex failing on non-text message (#1158)
- Fix ProcessLookupError if process finishes before we kill it (#1126)
- Add t.me links for User, Chat and Message if available and update User.mention_* (#1092)
- Fix mention_markdown/html on py2 (#1112)

10.6.44 Version 10.1.0

Released 2018-05-02

Fixes changing previous behaviour:

- Add urllib3 fix for socks5h support (#1085)
- Fix send_sticker() timeout=20 (#1088)

Fixes:

- Add a caption_entity filter for filtering caption entities (#1068)
- Inputfile encode filenames (#1086)
- InputFile: Fix proper naming of file when reading from subprocess.PIPE (#1079)
- Remove pytest-catchlog from requirements (#1099)
- Documentation fixes (#1061, #1078, #1081, #1096)

10.6.45 Version 10.0.2

Released 2018-04-17

Important fix:

- Handle utf8 decoding errors (#1076)

New features:

- Added Filter.regex (#1028)
- Filters for Category and file types (#1046)
- Added video note filter (#1067)

Fixes:

- Fix in telegram.Message (#1042)
- Make chat_id a positional argument inside shortcut methods of Chat and User classes (#1050)
- Make Bot.full_name return a unicode object. (#1063)
- CommandHandler faster check (#1074)
- Correct documentation of Dispatcher.add_handler (#1071)
- Various small fixes to documentation.

10.6.46 Version 10.0.1

Released 2018-03-05

Fixes:

- Fix conversationhandler timeout (PR #1032)
- Add missing docs utils (PR #912)

10.6.47 Version 10.0.0

Released 2018-03-02

Non backward compatible changes and changed defaults

- JobQueue: Remove deprecated prevent_autostart & put() (PR #1012)
- Bot, Updater: Remove deprecated network_delay (PR #1012)
- Remove deprecated Message.new_chat_member (PR #1012)
- Retry bootstrap phase indefinitely (by default) on network errors (PR #1018)

New Features

- Support v3.6 API (PR #1006)
- User.full_name convinience property (PR #949)
- Add `send_phone_number_to_provider` and `send_email_to_provider` arguments to `send_invoice` (PR #986)
- Bot: Add shortcut methods `reply_{markdown,html}` (PR #827)
- Bot: Add shortcut method `reply_media_group` (PR #994)
- Added `utils.helpers.effective_message_type` (PR #826)
- Bot.get_file now allows passing a file in addition to file_id (PR #963)
- Add `.get_file()` to Audio, Document, PhotoSize, Sticker, Video, VideoNote and Voice (PR #963)
- Add `.send_*`() methods to User and Chat (PR #963)
- Get jobs by name (PR #1011)
- Add Message caption html/markdown methods (PR #1013)
- File.download_as_bytearray - new method to get a d/led file as bytearray (PR #1019)
- File.download(): Now returns a meaningful return value (PR #1019)
- Added conversation timeout in ConversationHandler (PR #895)

Changes

- Store bot in PreCheckoutQuery (PR #953)

- Updater: Issue INFO log upon received signal (PR #951)
- JobQueue: Thread safety fixes (PR #977)
- WebhookHandler: Fix exception thrown during error handling (PR #985)
- Explicitly check update.effective_chat in ConversationHandler.check_update (PR #959)
- Updater: Better handling of timeouts during get_updates (PR #1007)
- Remove unnecessary to_dict() (PR #834)
- CommandHandler - ignore strings in entities and “/” followed by whitespace (PR #1020)
- Documentation & style fixes (PR #942, PR #956, PR #962, PR #980, PR #983)

10.6.48 Version 9.0.0

Released 2017-12-08

Breaking changes (possibly)

- Drop support for python 3.3 (PR #930)

New Features

- Support Bot API 3.5 (PR #920)

Changes

- Fix race condition in dispatcher start/stop (#887)
- Log error trace if there is no error handler registered (#694)
- Update examples with consistent string formatting (#870)
- Various changes and improvements to the docs.

10.6.49 Version 8.1.1

Released 2017-10-15

- Fix Commandhandler crashing on single character messages (PR #873).

10.6.50 Version 8.1.0

Released 2017-10-14

New features - Support Bot API 3.4 (PR #865).

Changes - MessageHandler & RegexHandler now consider channel_updates. - Fix command not recognized if it is directly followed by a newline (PR #869). - Removed Bot._message_wrapper (PR #822). - Unitests are now also running on AppVeyor (Windows VM). - Various unittest improvements. - Documentation fixes.

10.6.51 Version 8.0.0

Released 2017-09-01

New features

- Fully support Bot Api 3.3 (PR #806).
- DispatcherHandlerStop (see docs).
- Regression fix for text_html & text_markdown (PR #777).
- Added effective_attachment to message (PR #766).

Non backward compatible changes

- Removed Botan support from the library (PR #776).
- Fully support Bot Api 3.3 (PR #806).
- Remove de_json() (PR #789).

Changes

- Sane defaults for tcp socket options on linux (PR #754).
- Add RESTRICTED as constant to ChatMember (PR #761).
- Add rich comparison to CallbackQuery (PR #764).
- Fix get_game_high_scores (PR #771).
- Warn on small con_pool_size during custom initialization of Updater (PR #793).
- Catch exceptions in error handler for errors that happen during polling (PR #810).
- For testing we switched to pytest (PR #788).
- Lots of small improvements to our tests and documentation.

10.6.52 Version 7.0.1

Released 2017-07-28

- Fix TypeError exception in RegexHandler (PR #751).
- Small documentation fix (PR #749).

10.6.53 Version 7.0.0

Released 2017-07-25

- Fully support Bot API 3.2.
- New filters for handling messages from specific chat/user id (PR #677).
- Add the possibility to add objects as arguments to send_* methods (PR #742).
- Fixed download of URLs with UTF-8 chars in path (PR #688).
- Fixed URL parsing for Message text properties (PR #689).
- Fixed args dispatching in MessageQueue's decorator (PR #705).
- Fixed regression preventing IPv6 only hosts from connecting to Telegram servers (Issue #720).
- ConversationHandler - check if a user exist before using it (PR #699).
- Removed deprecated telegram.Emoji.
- Removed deprecated Botan import from utils (Botan is still available through contrib).

- Removed deprecated `ReplyKeyboardHide`.
- Removed deprecated `edit_message` argument of `bot.set_game_score`.
- Internal restructure of files.
- Improved documentation.
- Improved unittests.

10.6.54 Pre-version 7.0

2017-06-18

Released 6.1.0

- Fully support Bot API 3.0
- Add more fine-grained filters for status updates
- Bug fixes and other improvements

2017-05-29

Released 6.0.3

- Faulty PyPI release

2017-05-29

Released 6.0.2

- Avoid confusion with user's `urllib3` by renaming vendored `urllib3` to `ptb_urllib3`

2017-05-19

Released 6.0.1

- Add support for `User.language_code`
- Fix `Message.text_html` and `Message.text_markdown` for messages with emoji

2017-05-19

Released 6.0.0

- Add support for Bot API 2.3.1
- Add support for `deleteMessage` API method
- New, simpler API for `JobQueue` - [#484](#)
- Download files into file-like objects - [#459](#)
- Use vendor `urllib3` to address issues with timeouts - The default timeout for messages is now 5 seconds. For sending media, the default timeout is now 20 seconds.
- String attributes that are not set are now `None` by default, instead of empty strings
- Add `text_markdown` and `text_html` properties to `Message` - [#507](#)
- Add support for Socks5 proxy - [#518](#)
- Add support for filters in `CommandHandler` - [#536](#)
- Add the ability to invert (not) filters - [#552](#)
- Add `Filters.group` and `Filters.private`
- Compatibility with GAE via `urllib3.contrib` package - [#583](#)
- Add equality rich comparison operators to telegram objects - [#604](#)
- Several bugfixes and other improvements

- Remove some deprecated code

2017-04-17

Released 5.3.1

- Hotfix release due to bug introduced by urllib3 version 1.21

2016-12-11

Released 5.3

- Implement API changes of November 21st (Bot API 2.3)
- JobQueue now supports `datetime.timedelta` in addition to seconds
- JobQueue now supports running jobs only on certain days
- New `Filters.reply` filter
- Bugfix for `Message.edit_reply_markup`
- Other bugfixes

2016-10-25

Released 5.2

- Implement API changes of October 3rd (games update)
- Add `Message.edit_*` methods
- Filters for the `MessageHandler` can now be combined using bitwise operators (`&` and `|`)
- Add a way to save user- and chat-related data temporarily
- Other bugfixes and improvements

2016-09-24

Released 5.1

- Drop Python 2.6 support
- Deprecate `telegram.Emoji`
- Use `ujson` if available
- Add instance methods to `Message`, `Chat`, `User`, `InlineQuery` and `CallbackQuery`
- RegEx filtering for `CallbackQueryHandler` and `InlineQueryHandler`
- New `MessageHandler` filters: `forwarded` and `entity`
- Add `Message.get_entity` to correctly handle UTF-16 codepoints and `MessageEntity` offsets
- Fix bug in `ConversationHandler` when first handler ends the conversation
- Allow multiple `Dispatcher` instances
- Add `ChatMigrated` Exception
- Properly split and handle arguments in `CommandHandler`

2016-07-15

Released 5.0

- Rework `JobQueue`
- Introduce `ConversationHandler`
- Introduce `telegram.constants` - [#342](#)

2016-07-12

Released 4.3.4

- Fix proxy support with `urllib3` when proxy requires auth

2016-07-08

Released 4.3.3

- Fix proxy support with `urllib3`

2016-07-04

Released 4.3.2

- Fix: Use `timeout` parameter in all API methods

2016-06-29

Released 4.3.1

- Update wrong requirement: `urllib3>=1.10`

2016-06-28

Released 4.3

- Use `urllib3.PoolManager` for connection re-use
- Rewrite `run_async` decorator to re-use threads
- New requirements: `urllib3` and `certifi`

2016-06-10

Released 4.2.1

- Fix `CallbackQuery.to_dict()` bug (thanks to @jlmadurga)
- Fix `editMessageText` exception when receiving a `CallbackQuery`

2016-05-28

Released 4.2

- Implement Bot API 2.1
- Move `botan` module to `telegram.contrib`
- New exception type: `BadRequest`

2016-05-22

Released 4.1.2

- Fix `MessageEntity` decoding with Bot API 2.1 changes

2016-05-16

Released 4.1.1

- Fix deprecation warning in `Dispatcher`

2016-05-15

Released 4.1

- Implement API changes from May 6, 2016
- Fix bug when `start_polling` with `clean=True`
- Methods now have `snake_case` equivalent, for example `telegram.Bot.send_message` is the same as `telegram.Bot.sendMessage`

2016-05-01

Released 4.0.3

- Add missing attribute `location` to `InlineQuery`

2016-04-29*Released 4.0.2*

- Bugfixes
- `KeyboardReplyMarkup` now accepts `str` again

2016-04-27*Released 4.0.1*

- Implement Bot API 2.0
- Almost complete recode of `Dispatcher`
- Please read the [Transition Guide to 4.0](#)
- **Changes from 4.0rc1**
 - The syntax of filters for `MessageHandler` (upper/lower cases)
 - Handler groups are now identified by `int` only, and ordered
- **Note:** v4.0 has been skipped due to a PyPI accident

2016-04-22*Released 4.0rc1*

- Implement Bot API 2.0
- Almost complete recode of `Dispatcher`
- Please read the [Transistion Guide to 4.0](#)

2016-03-22*Released 3.4*

- Move `Updater`, `Dispatcher` and `JobQueue` to new `telegram.ext` submodule (thanks to @rahiel)
- Add `disable_notification` parameter (thanks to @aidarbiktimirov)
- Fix bug where commands sent by Telegram Web would not be recognized (thanks to @shelomentsevd)
- Add option to skip old updates on bot startup
- Send files from `BufferedReader`

2016-02-28*Released 3.3*

- Inline bots
- Send any file by URL
- Specialized exceptions: `Unauthorized`, `InvalidToken`, `NetworkError` and `TimedOut`
- Integration for botan.io (thanks to @ollmer)
- HTML Parsemode (thanks to @jlmadurga)
- Bugfixes and under-the-hood improvements

Very special thanks to Noam Meltzer (@tsnoam) for all of his work!

2016-01-09*Released 3.3b1*

- Implement inline bots (beta)

2016-01-05*Released 3.2.0*

- Introducing JobQueue (original author: @franciscod)
- Streamlining all exceptions to TelegramError (Special thanks to @tsnoam)
- Proper locking of Updater and Dispatcher start and stop methods
- Small bugfixes

2015-12-29

Released 3.1.2

- Fix custom path for file downloads
- Don't stop the dispatcher thread on uncaught errors in handlers

2015-12-21

Released 3.1.1

- Fix a bug where asynchronous handlers could not have additional arguments
- Add groups and groupdict as additional arguments for regex-based handlers

2015-12-16

Released 3.1.0

- The chat-field in Message is now of type Chat. (API update Oct 8 2015)
- Message now contains the optional fields supergroup_chat_created, migrate_to_chat_id, migrate_from_chat_id and channel_chat_created. (API update Nov 2015)

2015-12-08

Released 3.0.0

- Introducing the Updater and Dispatcher classes

2015-11-11

Released 2.9.2

- Error handling on request timeouts has been improved

2015-11-10

Released 2.9.1

- Add parameter network_delay to Bot.getUpdates for slow connections

2015-11-10

Released 2.9

- Emoji class now uses bytes_to_native_str from future 3rd party lib
- Make user_from optional to work with channels
- Raise exception if Telegram times out on long-polling

Special thanks to @jh0ker for all hard work

2015-10-08

Released 2.8.7

- Type as optional for GroupChat class

2015-10-08

Released 2.8.6

- Adds type to User and GroupChat classes (pre-release Telegram feature)

2015-09-24*Released 2.8.5*

- Handles HTTP Bad Gateway (503) errors on request
- Fixes regression on `Audio` and `Document` for unicode fields

2015-09-20*Released 2.8.4*

- `getFile` and `File.download` is now fully supported

2015-09-10*Released 2.8.3*

- Moved `Bot._requestURL` to its own class (`telegram.utils.request`)
- Much better, such wow, Telegram Objects tests
- Add consistency for `str` properties on Telegram Objects
- Better design to test if `chat_id` is invalid
- Add ability to set custom filename on `Bot.sendDocument(..., filename='')`
- Fix Sticker as `InputFile`
- Send JSON requests over urlencoded post data
- Markdown support for `Bot.sendMessage(..., parse_mode=ParseMode.MARKDOWN)`
- Refactor of `TelegramError` class (no more handling `IOError` or `URLError`)

2015-09-05*Released 2.8.2*

- Fix regression on Telegram `ReplyMarkup`
- Add certificate to `is_inputfile` method

2015-09-05*Released 2.8.1*

- Fix regression on Telegram objects with thumb properties

2015-09-04*Released 2.8*

- `TelegramError` when `chat_id` is empty for `send*` methods
- `setWebhook` now supports sending self-signed certificate
- Huge redesign of existing Telegram classes
- Added support for PyPy
- Added docstring for existing classes

2015-08-19*Released 2.7.1*

- Fixed JSON serialization for `message`

2015-08-17*Released 2.7*

- Added support for `Voice` object and `sendVoice` method
- Due backward compatibility performer or/and title will be required for `sendAudio`

- Fixed JSON serialization when forwarded message

2015-08-15

Released 2.6.1

- Fixed parsing image header issue on < Python 2.7.3

2015-08-14

Released 2.6.0

- Depreciation of `require_authentication` and `clearCredentials` methods
- Giving AUTHORS the proper credits for their contribution for this project
- `Message.date` and `Message.forward_date` are now `datetime` objects

2015-08-12

Released 2.5.3

- `telegram.Bot` now supports to be unpickled

2015-08-11

Released 2.5.2

- New changes from Telegram Bot API have been applied
- `telegram.Bot` now supports to be pickled
- Return empty `str` instead `None` when `message.text` is empty

2015-08-10

Released 2.5.1

- Moved from GPLv2 to LGPLv3

2015-08-09

Released 2.5

- Fixes logging calls in API

2015-08-08

Released 2.4

- Fixes `Emoji` class for Python 3
- PEP8 improvements

2015-08-08

Released 2.3

- Fixes `ForceReply` class
- Remove `logging.basicConfig` from library

2015-07-25

Released 2.2

- Allows `debug=True` when initializing `telegram.Bot`

2015-07-20

Released 2.1

- Fix `to_dict` for `Document` and `Video`

2015-07-19

Released 2.0

- Fixes bugs
- Improves `__str__` over `to_json()`
- Creates abstract class `TelegramObject`

2015-07-15*Released 1.9*

- Python 3 officially supported
- PEP8 improvements

2015-07-12*Released 1.8*

- Fixes crash when replying an unicode text message (special thanks to JRoot3D)

2015-07-11*Released 1.7*

- Fixes crash when `username` is not defined on `chat` (special thanks to JRoot3D)

2015-07-10*Released 1.6*

- Improvements for GAE support

2015-07-10*Released 1.5*

- Fixes randomly unicode issues when using `InputFile`

2015-07-10*Released 1.4*

- `requests` lib is no longer required
- Google App Engine (GAE) is supported

2015-07-10*Released 1.3*

- Added support to `setWebhook` (special thanks to macrojames)

2015-07-09*Released 1.2*

- `CustomKeyboard` classes now available
- Emojis available
- PEP8 improvements

2015-07-08*Released 1.1*

- PyPi package now available

2015-07-08*Released 1.0*

- Initial checkin of python-telegram-bot

10.7 Contributor Covenant Code of Conduct

10.7.1 Our Pledge

In the interest of fostering an open and welcoming environment, we as contributors and maintainers pledge to making participation in our project and our community a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of age, body size, disability, ethnicity, gender identity and expression, level of experience, nationality, personal appearance, race, religion, or sexual identity and orientation.

10.7.2 Our Standards

Examples of behavior that contributes to creating a positive environment include:

- Using welcoming and inclusive language
- Being respectful of differing viewpoints and experiences
- Gracefully accepting constructive criticism
- Focusing on what is best for the community
- Showing empathy towards other community members

Examples of unacceptable behavior by participants include:

- The use of sexualized language or imagery and unwelcome sexual attention or advances
- Publication of any content supporting, justifying or otherwise affiliating with terror and/or hate towards others
- Trolling, insulting/derogatory comments, and personal or political attacks
- Public or private harassment
- Publishing others' private information, such as a physical or electronic address, without explicit permission
- Other conduct which could reasonably be considered inappropriate in a professional setting

10.7.3 Our Responsibilities

Project maintainers are responsible for clarifying the standards of acceptable behavior and are expected to take appropriate and fair corrective action in response to any instances of unacceptable behavior.

Project maintainers have the right and responsibility to remove, edit, or reject comments, commits, code, wiki edits, issues, and other contributions that are not aligned to this Code of Conduct, or to ban temporarily or permanently any contributor for other behaviors that they deem inappropriate, threatening, offensive, or harmful.

10.7.4 Scope

This Code of Conduct applies both within project spaces and in public spaces when an individual is representing the project or its community. Examples of representing a project or community include using an official project e-mail address, posting via an official social media account, or acting as an appointed representative at an online or offline event. Representation of a project may be further defined and clarified by project maintainers.

10.7.5 Enforcement

Instances of abusive, harassing, or otherwise unacceptable behavior may be reported by contacting the project team at devs@python-telegram-bot.org. The project team will review and investigate all complaints, and will respond in a way that it deems appropriate to the circumstances. The project team is obligated to maintain confidentiality with regard to the reporter of an incident. Further details of specific enforcement policies may be posted separately.

Project maintainers who do not follow or enforce the Code of Conduct in good faith may face temporary or permanent repercussions as determined by other members of the project's leadership.

10.7.6 Attribution

This Code of Conduct is adapted from the [Contributor Covenant](https://www.contributor-covenant.org/version/1/4), version 1.4, available at <https://www.contributor-covenant.org/version/1/4>.

10.8 How To Contribute

Every open source project lives from the generous help by contributors that sacrifice their time and `python-telegram-bot` is no different. To make participation as pleasant as possible, this project adheres to the [Code of Conduct](#) by the Python Software Foundation.

10.8.1 Setting things up

1. Fork the `python-telegram-bot` repository to your GitHub account.
2. Clone your forked repository of `python-telegram-bot` to your computer:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/<your username>/python-telegram-bot
$ cd python-telegram-bot
```

3. Add a track to the original repository:

```
$ git remote add upstream https://github.com/python-telegram-bot/python-telegram-
↪ bot
```

4. Install dependencies:

```
$ pip install -r requirements-all.txt
```

5. Install pre-commit hooks:

```
$ pre-commit install
```

10.8.2 Finding something to do

If you already know what you'd like to work on, you can skip this section.

If you have an idea for something to do, first check if it's already been filed on the [issue tracker](#). If so, add a comment to the issue saying you'd like to work on it, and we'll help you get started! Otherwise, please file a new issue and assign yourself to it.

Another great way to start contributing is by writing tests. Tests are really important because they help prevent developers from accidentally breaking existing code, allowing them to build cool things faster. If you're interested in helping out, let the development team know by posting to the [Telegram group](#), and we'll help you get started.

That being said, we want to mention that we are very hesitant about adding new requirements to our projects. If you intend to do this, please state this in an issue and get a verification from one of the maintainers.

10.8.3 Instructions for making a code change

The central development branch is `master`, which should be clean and ready for release at any time. In general, all changes should be done as feature branches based off of `master`.

If you want to do solely documentation changes, base them and PR to the branch `doc-fixes`. This branch also has its own [RTD build](#).

Here's how to make a one-off code change.

1. **Choose a descriptive branch name.** It should be lowercase, hyphen-separated, and a noun describing the change (so, `fuzzy-rules`, but not `implement-fuzzy-rules`). Also, it shouldn't start with `hotfix` or `release`.
2. **Create a new branch with this name, starting from master.** In other words, run:

```
$ git fetch upstream
$ git checkout master
$ git merge upstream/master
$ git checkout -b your-branch-name
```

3. **Make a commit to your feature branch.** Each commit should be self-contained and have a descriptive commit message that helps other developers understand why the changes were made. We also have a checklist for PRs [below](#).

- You can refer to relevant issues in the commit message by writing, e.g., “#105”.
- Your code should adhere to the [PEP 8 Style Guide](#), with the exception that we have a maximum line length of 99.
- Provide static typing with signature annotations. The documentation of [MyPy](#) will be a good start, the cheat sheet is [here](#). We also have some custom type aliases in `telegram._utils.types`.
- Document your code. This step is pretty important to us, so it has its own [section](#).
- For consistency, please conform to [Google Python Style Guide](#) and [Google Python Style Docstrings](#).
- The following exceptions to the above (Google's) style guides applies:
 - Documenting types of global variables and complex types of class members can be done using the Sphinx docstring convention.
- In addition, PTB uses some formatting/styling and linting tools in the pre-commit setup. Some of those tools also have command line tools that can help to run these tools outside of the pre-commit step. If you'd like to leverage that, please have a look at the [pre-commit config file](#) for an overview of which tools (and which versions of them) are used. For example, we use [Black](#) for code formatting. Plugins for Black exist for some [popular editors](#). You can use those instead of manually formatting everything.
- Please ensure that the code you write is well-tested and that all automated tests still pass. We have dedicated an [testing page](#) to help you with that.
- Don't break backward compatibility.
- Add yourself to the [AUTHORS.rst](#) file in an alphabetical fashion.
- If you want run style & type checks before committing run

```
$ pre-commit run -a
```

- To actually make the commit (this will trigger tests style & type checks automatically):

```
$ git add your-file-changed.py
```

- Finally, push it to your GitHub fork, run:

```
$ git push origin your-branch-name
```


4. When your feature is ready to merge, create a pull request.

- Go to your fork on GitHub, select your branch from the dropdown menu, and click “New pull request”.
- Add a descriptive comment explaining the purpose of the branch (e.g. “Add the new API feature to create inline bot queries.”). This will tell the reviewer what the purpose of the branch is.
- Click “Create pull request”. An admin will assign a reviewer to your commit.

5. Address review comments until all reviewers give LGTM (‘looks good to me’).

- When your reviewer has reviewed the code, you’ll get a notification. You’ll need to respond in two ways:
 - Make a new commit addressing the comments you agree with, and push it to the same branch. Ideally, the commit message would explain what the commit does (e.g. “Fix lint error”), but if there are lots of disparate review comments, it’s fine to refer to the original commit message and add something like “(address review comments)”.
 - In order to keep the commit history intact, please avoid squashing or amending history and then force-pushing to the PR. Reviewers often want to look at individual commits.
 - In addition, please reply to each comment. Each reply should be either “Done” or a response explaining why the corresponding suggestion wasn’t implemented. All comments must be resolved before LGTM can be given.
- Resolve any merge conflicts that arise. To resolve conflicts between ‘your-branch-name’ (in your fork) and ‘master’ (in the python-telegram-bot repository), run:

```
$ git checkout your-branch-name
$ git fetch upstream
$ git merge upstream/master
$ ...[fix the conflicts]...
$ ...[make sure the tests pass before committing]...
$ git commit -a
$ git push origin your-branch-name
```

- At the end, the reviewer will merge the pull request.

6. Tidy up! Delete the feature branch from both your local clone and the GitHub repository:

```
$ git branch -D your-branch-name
$ git push origin --delete your-branch-name
```

7. Celebrate. Congratulations, you have contributed to python-telegram-bot!

Check-list for PRs

This checklist is a non-exhaustive reminder of things that should be done before a PR is merged, both for you as contributor and for the maintainers. Feel free to copy (parts of) the checklist to the PR description to remind you or the maintainers of open points or if you have questions on anything.

- Added `.. versionadded:: NEXT.VERSION`, `.. versionchanged:: NEXT.VERSION` or `.. deprecated:: NEXT.VERSION` to the docstrings for user facing changes (for methods/class descriptions, arguments and attributes)
- Created new or adapted existing unit tests
- Documented code changes according to the [CSI standard](#)
- Added myself alphabetically to `AUTHORS.rst` (optional)
- Added new classes & modules to the docs and all suitable `__all__`s
- Checked the [Stability Policy](#) in case of deprecations or changes to documented behavior

If the PR contains API changes (otherwise, you can ignore this passage)

- Checked the Bot API specific sections of the [Stability Policy](#)
- New classes:
 - Added `self._id_attrs` and corresponding documentation
 - `__init__` accepts `api_kwargs` as kw-only
- Added new shortcuts:
 - In [Chat](#) & [User](#) for all methods that accept `chat/user_id`
 - In [Message](#) for all methods that accept `chat_id` and `message_id`
 - For new [Message](#) shortcuts: Added `quote` argument if methods accepts `reply_to_message_id`
 - In [CallbackQuery](#) for all methods that accept either `chat_id` and `message_id` or `inline_message_id`
- If relevant:
 - Added new constants at [telegram.constants](#) and shortcuts to them as class variables
 - Link new and existing constants in docstrings instead of hard-coded numbers and strings
 - Add new message types to [telegram.Message.effective_attachment](#)
 - Added new handlers for new update types
 - * Add the handlers to the warning loop in the [ConversationHandler](#)
 - Added new filters for new message (sub)types
 - Added or updated documentation for the changed class(es) and/or method(s)
 - Added the new method(s) to `_extbot.py`
 - Added or updated `bot_methods.rst`
 - Updated the Bot API version number in all places: `README.rst` and `README_RAW.rst` (including the badge), as well as `telegram.constants.BOT_API_VERSION_INFO`
 - Added logic for arbitrary callback data in [telegram.ext.ExtBot](#) for new methods that either accept a `reply_markup` in some form or have a return type that is/contains [Message](#)

10.8.4 Documenting

The documentation of this project is separated in two sections: User facing and dev facing.

User facing docs are hosted at [RTD](#). They are the main way the users of our library are supposed to get information about the objects. They don't care about the internals, they just want to know what they have to pass to make it work, what it actually does. You can/should provide examples for non obvious cases (like the Filter module), and notes/warnings.

Dev facing, on the other side, is for the devs/maintainers of this project. These doc strings don't have a separate documentation site they generate, instead, they document the actual code.

User facing documentation

We use [sphinx](#) to generate static HTML docs. To build them, first make sure you're running Python 3.9 or above and have the required dependencies:

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

then run the following from the PTB root directory:

```
$ make -C docs html
```

or, if you don't have make available (e.g. on Windows):

```
$ sphinx-build docs/source docs/build/html
```

Once the process terminates, you can view the built documentation by opening `docs/build/html/index.html` with a browser.

- Add `.. versionadded:: NEXT.VERSION`, `.. versionchanged:: NEXT.VERSION` or `.. deprecated:: NEXT.VERSION` to the associated documentation of your changes, depending on what kind of change you made. This only applies if the change you made is visible to an end user. The directives should be added to class/method descriptions if their general behaviour changed and to the description of all arguments & attributes that changed.

Dev facing documentation

We adhere to the [CSI](#) standard. This documentation is not fully implemented in the project, yet, but new code changes should comply with the *CSI* standard. The idea behind this is to make it very easy for you/a random maintainer or even a totally foreign person to drop anywhere into the code and more or less immediately understand what a particular line does. This will make it easier for new to make relevant changes if said lines don't do what they are supposed to.

10.8.5 Style commandments

Assert comparison order

Assert statements should compare in **actual == expected** order. For example (assuming `test_call` is the thing being tested):

```
# GOOD
assert test_call() == 5

# BAD
assert 5 == test_call()
```

Properly calling callables

Methods, functions and classes can specify optional parameters (with default values) using Python's keyword arg syntax. When providing a value to such a callable we prefer that the call also uses keyword arg syntax. For example:

```
# GOOD
f(0, optional=True)

# BAD
f(0, True)
```

This gives us the flexibility to re-order arguments and more importantly to add new required arguments. It's also more explicit and easier to read.

10.9 Testing in PTB

PTB uses `pytest` for testing. To run the tests, you need to have `pytest` installed along with a few other dependencies. You can find the list of dependencies in the `requirements-dev.txt` file in the root of the repository.

10.9.1 Running tests

To run the entire test suite, you can use the following command:

```
$ pytest
```

This will run all the tests, including the ones which make a request to the Telegram servers, which may take a long time (total > 13 mins). To run only the tests that don't require a connection, you can run the following command:

```
$ pytest -m no_req
```

Or alternatively, you can run the following command to run only the tests that require a connection:

```
$ pytest -m req
```

To further speed up the tests, you can run them in parallel using the `-n` flag (requires `pytest-xdist`). But beware that this will use multiple CPU cores on your machine. The `--dist` flag is used to specify how the tests will be distributed across the cores. The `loadgroup` option is used to distribute the tests such that tests marked with `@pytest.mark.xdist_group("name")` are run on the same core — important if you want avoid race conditions in some tests:

```
$ pytest -n auto --dist=loadgroup
```

This will result in a significant speedup, but may cause some tests to fail. If you want to run the failed tests in isolation, you can use the `--lf` flag:

```
$ pytest --lf
```

10.9.2 Writing tests

PTB has a separate test file for every file in the `telegram.*` namespace. Further, the tests for the `telegram` module are split into two classes, based on whether the test methods in them make a request or not. When writing tests, make sure to split them into these two classes, and make sure to name the test class as: `TestXXXWithoutRequest` for tests that don't make a request, and `TestXXXWithRequest` for tests that do.

Writing tests is a creative process; allowing you to design your test however you'd like, but there are a few conventions that you should follow:

- Each new test class needs a `test_slot_behaviour`, `test_to_dict`, `test_de_json` and `test_equality` (in most cases).
- Make use of `pytest`'s fixtures and `parametrize` wherever possible. Having knowledge of `pytest`'s tooling can help you as well. You can look at the existing tests for examples and inspiration.
- New fixtures should go into `conftest.py`. New auxiliary functions and classes, used either directly in the tests or in the fixtures, should go into the `tests/auxil` directory.

If you have made some API changes, you may want to run `test_official` to validate that the changes are complete and correct. To run it, export an environment variable first:

```
$ export TEST_OFFICIAL=true
```

and then run `pytest tests/test_official.py`.

We also have another marker, `@pytest.mark.dev`, which you can add to tests that you want to run selectively. Use as follows:

```
$ pytest -m dev
```

10.9.3 Bots used in tests

If you run the tests locally, the test setup will use one of the two public bots available. Which bot of the two gets chosen for the test session is random. Whereas when the tests on the Github Actions CI are run, the test setup allocates a different, but same bot is for every combination of Python version and OS. The operating systems and Python versions the CI runs the tests on can be viewed in the [corresponding workflow](#).

That's it! If you have any questions, feel free to ask them in the [PTB dev group](#).

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

t

- `telegram`, [21](#)
- `telegram.constants`, [581](#)
- `telegram.error`, [618](#)
- `telegram.ext`, [461](#)
- `telegram.ext.filters`, [524](#)
- `telegram.helpers`, [620](#)
- `telegram.warnings`, [627](#)

Symbols

[__bot_api_version__](#) (in module *telegram*), 21
[__bot_api_version_info__](#) (in module *telegram*), 21
[__deepcopy__\(\)](#) (*telegram.Bot* method), 27
[__deepcopy__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 319
[__delattr__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 320
[__eq__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 320
[__getitem__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 320
[__getstate__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 320
[__hash__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 321
[__reduce__\(\)](#) (*telegram.Bot* method), 27
[__repr__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 321
[__setattr__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 321
[__setstate__\(\)](#) (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 321
[__version__](#) (in module *telegram*), 21
[__version_info__](#) (in module *telegram*), 21

A

[active_usernames](#) (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 169
[add_bot_ids\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot* method), 548
[add_chat_ids\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat* method), 528
[add_chat_ids\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom* method), 535
[add_chat_ids\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* method), 540
[add_error_handler\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 464
[add_handler\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 465
[add_handlers\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 465
[add_sticker_to_set\(\)](#) (*telegram.Bot* method), 27
[add_user_ids\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.User* method), 546
[add_usernames\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat* method), 528

[add_usernames\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom* method), 535
[add_usernames\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* method), 540
[add_usernames\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.User* method), 545
[add_usernames\(\)](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot* method), 547
[added_to_attachment_menu](#) (*telegram.User* attribute), 330
[address](#) (*telegram.ChatLocation* attribute), 196
[address](#) (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 408
[address](#) (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent* attribute), 420
[address](#) (*telegram.SecureData* attribute), 459
[address](#) (*telegram.Venue* attribute), 345
[addStickerToSet\(\)](#) (*telegram.Bot* method), 27
[ADMINISTRATOR](#) (*telegram.ChatMember* attribute), 198
[ADMINISTRATOR](#) (*telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus* attribute), 587
[AIORateLimiter](#) (class in *telegram.ext*), 580
[ALL](#) (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 525
[ALL](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.Dice* attribute), 530
[ALL](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 532
[ALL](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* attribute), 540
[ALL](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
[ALL](#) (*telegram.ext.filters.Sticker* attribute), 538
[ALL_CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS](#) (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152
[ALL_CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS](#) (*telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType* attribute), 582
[ALL_EMOJI](#) (*telegram.Dice* attribute), 217
[ALL_GROUP_CHATS](#) (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152
[ALL_GROUP_CHATS](#) (*telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType* attribute), 582
[all_permissions\(\)](#) (*telegram.ChatPermissions* class method), 212
[ALL_PRIVATE_CHATS](#) (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152

`ALL_PRIVATE_CHATS` (*telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType* attribute), 583

`all_rights()` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* class method), 191

`ALL_TYPES` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301

`ALL_TYPES` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 325

`allow_bot_chats` (*telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat* attribute), 318

`allow_channel_chats` (*telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat* attribute), 318

`allow_empty` (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat* attribute), 528

`allow_empty` (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom* attribute), 535

`allow_empty` (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* attribute), 539

`allow_empty` (*telegram.ext.filters.User* attribute), 545

`allow_empty` (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot* attribute), 547

`allow_group_chats` (*telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat* attribute), 318

`allow_reentry` (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* property), 523

`allow_sending_without_reply` (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 495

`allow_user_chats` (*telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat* attribute), 318

`allowed_updates` (*telegram.WebhookInfo* attribute), 355

`allows_multiple_answers` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 306

`amount` (*telegram.LabeledPrice* attribute), 428

`ANIMATED` (*telegram.constants.StickerFormat* attribute), 613

`ANIMATED` (*telegram.ext.filters.Sticker* attribute), 538

`Animation` (class in *telegram*), 146

`ANIMATION` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 525

`ANIMATION` (*telegram.constants.InputMediaType* attribute), 597

`ANIMATION` (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 602

`ANIMATION` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 607

`animation` (*telegram.Game* attribute), 437

`animation` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 270

`ANONYMOUS_ADMIN` (*telegram.constants.ChatID* attribute), 585

`answer()` (*telegram.CallbackQuery* method), 159

`answer()` (*telegram.InlineQuery* method), 367

`answer()` (*telegram.PreCheckoutQuery* method), 431

`answer()` (*telegram.ShippingQuery* method), 434

`answer_callback_query()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 29

`ANSWER_CALLBACK_QUERY_TEXT_LENGTH` (*telegram.constants.CallbackQueryLimit* attribute), 584

`answer_inline_query()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 30

`answer_pre_checkout_query()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 31

`answer_shipping_query()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 32

`answer_web_app_query()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 33

`answerCallbackQuery()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 29

`answerInlineQuery()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 29

`answerPreCheckoutQuery()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 29

`answerShippingQuery()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 29

`answerWebAppQuery()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 29

`ANY_CHAT_MEMBER` (*telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler* attribute), 517

`api_kwargs` (*telegram.TelegramObject* attribute), 319

`APK` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 533

`Application` (class in *telegram.ext*), 462

`application` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 490

`APPLICATION` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 532

`application` (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* property), 501

`application_class()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 475

`ApplicationBuilder` (class in *telegram.ext*), 475

`ApplicationHandlerStop` (class in *telegram.ext*), 487

`approve()` (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* method), 195

`approve_chat_join_request()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 34

`approve_join_request()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 170

`approve_join_request()` (*telegram.User* method), 330

`approveChatJoinRequest()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 34

`arbitrary_callback_data()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 475

`args` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* attribute), 490

`ARTICLE` (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType* attribute), 595

`attach_name` (*telegram.InputFile* attribute), 236

`attach_uri` (*telegram.InputFile* property), 236

`ATTACHMENT` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 525

`Audio` (class in *telegram*), 148

`AUDIO` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 525

`AUDIO` (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType* attribute), 595

`AUDIO` (*telegram.constants.InputMediaType* attribute), 597

`AUDIO` (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 602

`AUDIO` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 607

`AUDIO` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 532

- audio (*telegram.Message* attribute), 269
- audio_duration (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio* attribute), 372
- audio_file_id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio* attribute), 373
- audio_url (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio* attribute), 371
- author_signature (*telegram.Message* attribute), 273
- B**
- BadRequest, 618
- ban_chat() (*telegram.Chat* method), 170
- ban_chat_member() (*telegram.Bot* method), 35
- ban_chat_sender_chat() (*telegram.Bot* method), 36
- ban_member() (*telegram.Chat* method), 170
- ban_sender_chat() (*telegram.Chat* method), 170
- banChatMember() (*telegram.Bot* method), 35
- banChatSenderChat() (*telegram.Bot* method), 35
- bank_statement (*telegram.SecureData* attribute), 459
- BANNED (*telegram.ChatMember* attribute), 198
- BANNED (*telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus* attribute), 587
- base_file_url (*telegram.Bot* property), 36
- base_file_url() (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 476
- base_url (*telegram.Bot* property), 37
- base_url() (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 476
- BaseFilter (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 525
- BaseHandler (class in *telegram.ext*), 511
- BasePersistence (class in *telegram.ext*), 560
- BaseRateLimiter (class in *telegram.ext*), 578
- BaseRequest (class in *telegram.request*), 622
- BaseUpdateProcessor (class in *telegram.ext*), 488
- BASKETBALL (*telegram.constants.DiceEmoji* attribute), 589
- BASKETBALL (*telegram.Dice* attribute), 217
- BASKETBALL (*telegram.ext.filters.Dice* attribute), 530
- BIG (*telegram.constants.ChatPhotoSize* attribute), 588
- big_file_id (*telegram.ChatPhoto* attribute), 213
- big_file_unique_id (*telegram.ChatPhoto* attribute), 213
- bio (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 167
- bio (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* attribute), 195
- birth_date (*telegram.PersonalDetails* attribute), 456
- block (*telegram.ext.BaseHandler* attribute), 512
- block (*telegram.ext.CallbackQueryHandler* attribute), 514
- block (*telegram.ext.ChatJoinRequestHandler* attribute), 515
- block (*telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler* attribute), 516
- block (*telegram.ext.ChosenInlineResultHandler* attribute), 518
- block (*telegram.ext.CommandHandler* attribute), 520
- block (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* attribute), 522
- block (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 495
- block (*telegram.ext.InlineQueryHandler* attribute), 549
- block (*telegram.ext.MessageHandler* attribute), 550
- block (*telegram.ext.PollAnswerHandler* attribute), 551
- block (*telegram.ext.PollHandler* attribute), 552
- block (*telegram.ext.PreCheckoutQueryHandler* attribute), 553
- block (*telegram.ext.PrefixHandler* attribute), 555
- block (*telegram.ext.ShippingQueryHandler* attribute), 556
- block (*telegram.ext.StringCommandHandler* attribute), 557
- block (*telegram.ext.StringRegexHandler* attribute), 559
- block (*telegram.ext.TypeHandler* attribute), 560
- BLUE (*telegram.constants.ForumIconColor* attribute), 592
- BOLD (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 604
- BOLD (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301
- Bot (class in *telegram*), 22
- bot (*telegram.Bot* property), 37
- bot (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 462
- bot (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* attribute), 562
- bot (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 490
- bot (*telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache* attribute), 575
- bot (*telegram.ext.Updater* attribute), 508
- bot() (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 477
- bot_administrator_rights (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 255
- BOT_API_VERSION (in module *telegram.constants*), 581
- BOT_API_VERSION_INFO (in module *telegram.constants*), 582
- BOT_COMMAND (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 604
- BOT_COMMAND (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301
- bot_data (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 463
- bot_data (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 490
- bot_data (*telegram.ext.ContextTypes* property), 494
- bot_data (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* property), 567
- bot_data (*telegram.ext.PersistenceInput* attribute), 570
- bot_data_json (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* property), 567
- bot_ids (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot* property), 547
- bot_is_member (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 255
- bot_username (*telegram.LoginUrl* attribute), 258
- BotCommand (class in *telegram*), 150
- BotCommandLimit (class in *telegram.constants*), 582
- BotCommandScope (class in *telegram*), 151

- `BotCommandScopeAllChatAdministrators` (class in telegram), 152
- `BotCommandScopeAllGroupChats` (class in telegram), 153
- `BotCommandScopeAllPrivateChats` (class in telegram), 153
- `BotCommandScopeChat` (class in telegram), 154
- `BotCommandScopeChatAdministrators` (class in telegram), 154
- `BotCommandScopeChatMember` (class in telegram), 155
- `BotCommandScopeDefault` (class in telegram), 156
- `BotCommandScopeType` (class in telegram.constants), 582
- `BotDescription` (class in telegram), 156
- `BotDescriptionLimit` (class in telegram.constants), 583
- `BotName` (class in telegram), 157
- `BotNameLimit` (class in telegram.constants), 583
- `BotShortDescription` (class in telegram), 157
- `BOWLING` (telegram.constants.DiceEmoji attribute), 589
- `BOWLING` (telegram.Dice attribute), 217
- `BOWLING` (telegram.ext.filters.Dice attribute), 531
- `build()` (telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method), 477
- `builder()` (telegram.ext.Application static method), 466
- `button_text` (telegram.WebAppData attribute), 353
- `BUTTONS_PER_ROW` (telegram.constants.InlineKeyboardMarkupLimit attribute), 594
- C**
- `callback` (telegram.ext.BaseHandler attribute), 512
- `callback` (telegram.ext.CallbackQueryHandler attribute), 514
- `callback` (telegram.ext.ChatJoinRequestHandler attribute), 515
- `callback` (telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler attribute), 516
- `callback` (telegram.ext.ChosenInlineResultHandler attribute), 518
- `callback` (telegram.ext.CommandHandler attribute), 519
- `callback` (telegram.ext.InlineQueryHandler attribute), 549
- `callback` (telegram.ext.Job attribute), 499
- `callback` (telegram.ext.MessageHandler attribute), 550
- `callback` (telegram.ext.PollAnswerHandler attribute), 551
- `callback` (telegram.ext.PollHandler attribute), 552
- `callback` (telegram.ext.PreCheckoutQueryHandler attribute), 553
- `callback` (telegram.ext.PrefixHandler attribute), 555
- `callback` (telegram.ext.ShippingQueryHandler attribute), 556
- `callback` (telegram.ext.StringCommandHandler attribute), 557
- `callback` (telegram.ext.StringRegexHandler attribute), 559
- `callback` (telegram.ext.TypeHandler attribute), 560
- `callback_data` (telegram.ext.DictPersistence property), 567
- `callback_data` (telegram.ext.InvalidCallbackData attribute), 578
- `callback_data` (telegram.ext.PersistenceInput attribute), 570
- `callback_data` (telegram.InlineKeyboardButton attribute), 229
- `callback_data_cache` (telegram.ext.ExtBot property), 497
- `callback_data_json` (telegram.ext.DictPersistence property), 567
- `callback_game` (telegram.InlineKeyboardButton attribute), 230
- `CALLBACK_QUERY` (telegram.constants.UpdateType attribute), 616
- `CALLBACK_QUERY` (telegram.Update attribute), 326
- `callback_query` (telegram.Update attribute), 324
- `CallbackContext` (class in telegram.ext), 489
- `CallbackDataCache` (class in telegram.ext), 575
- `CallbackGame` (class in telegram), 435
- `CallbackQuery` (class in telegram), 158
- `CallbackQueryHandler` (class in telegram.ext), 513
- `CallbackQueryLimit` (class in telegram.constants), 584
- `can_add_web_page_previews` (telegram.ChatMemberRestricted attribute), 206
- `can_add_web_page_previews` (telegram.ChatPermissions attribute), 211
- `can_be_edited` (telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator attribute), 199
- `can_change_info` (telegram.ChatAdministratorRights attribute), 190
- `can_change_info` (telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator attribute), 200
- `can_change_info` (telegram.ChatMemberRestricted attribute), 205
- `can_change_info` (telegram.ChatPermissions attribute), 211
- `can_delete_messages` (telegram.ChatAdministratorRights attribute), 190
- `can_delete_messages` (telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator attribute), 200
- `can_edit_messages` (telegram.ChatAdministratorRights attribute), 191
- `can_edit_messages` (telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator attribute),

- 200
- `can_invite_users` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 190
- `can_invite_users` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 200
- `can_invite_users` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 205
- `can_invite_users` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 211
- `can_join_groups` (*telegram.Bot* property), 37
- `can_join_groups` (*telegram.User* attribute), 330
- `can_manage_chat` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 190
- `can_manage_chat` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 200
- `can_manage_topics` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 191
- `can_manage_topics` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 201
- `can_manage_topics` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
- `can_manage_topics` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 211
- `can_manage_video_chats` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 190
- `can_manage_video_chats` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 200
- `can_pin_messages` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 191
- `can_pin_messages` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 200
- `can_pin_messages` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
- `can_pin_messages` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 211
- `can_post_messages` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 190
- `can_post_messages` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 200
- `can_promote_members` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 190
- `can_promote_members` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 200
- `can_read_all_group_messages` (*telegram.Bot* property), 37
- `can_read_all_group_messages` (*telegram.User* attribute), 330
- `can_restrict_members` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* attribute), 190
- `can_restrict_members` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 200
- `can_send_audios` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
- `can_send_audios` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 212
- `can_send_documents` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 207
- `can_send_documents` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 212
- `can_send_media_messages` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
- `can_send_media_messages` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 211
- `can_send_messages` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
- `can_send_messages` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 211
- `can_send_other_messages` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
- `can_send_other_messages` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 211
- `can_send_photos` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 207
- `can_send_photos` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 212
- `can_send_polls` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
- `can_send_polls` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 211
- `can_send_video_notes` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 207
- `can_send_video_notes` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 212
- `can_send_videos` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 207
- `can_send_videos` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 212
- `can_send_voice_notes` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 207
- `can_send_voice_notes` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* attribute), 212
- `can_set_sticker_set` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 168
- `Caption` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 527

- `CAPTION` (in module `telegram.ext.filters`), 526
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio` attribute), 372
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio` attribute), 373
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument` attribute), 375
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif` attribute), 377
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif` attribute), 379
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto` attribute), 381
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo` attribute), 384
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice` attribute), 385
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument` attribute), 390
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultGif` attribute), 395
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif` attribute), 401
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto` attribute), 404
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo` attribute), 411
- `caption` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice` attribute), 413
- `caption` (`telegram.InputMedia` attribute), 237
- `caption` (`telegram.InputMediaAnimation` attribute), 239
- `caption` (`telegram.InputMediaAudio` attribute), 242
- `caption` (`telegram.InputMediaDocument` attribute), 244
- `caption` (`telegram.InputMediaPhoto` attribute), 246
- `caption` (`telegram.InputMediaVideo` attribute), 248
- `caption` (`telegram.Message` attribute), 271
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio` attribute), 372
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio` attribute), 374
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument` attribute), 376
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif` attribute), 377
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif` attribute), 379
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto` attribute), 381
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo` attribute), 384
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice` attribute), 386
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument` attribute), 390
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultGif` attribute), 395
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif` attribute), 401
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto` attribute), 404
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo` attribute), 411
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice` attribute), 414
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InputMedia` attribute), 237
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InputMediaAnimation` attribute), 239
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InputMediaAudio` attribute), 242
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InputMediaDocument` attribute), 244
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InputMediaPhoto` attribute), 246
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.InputMediaVideo` attribute), 249
- `caption_entities` (`telegram.Message` attribute), 269
- `caption_html` (`telegram.Message` property), 276
- `caption_html_urled` (`telegram.Message` property), 276
- `CAPTION_LENGTH` (`telegram.constants.MessageLimit` attribute), 606
- `caption_markdown` (`telegram.Message` property), 276
- `caption_markdown_urled` (`telegram.Message` property), 277
- `caption_markdown_v2` (`telegram.Message` property), 277
- `caption_markdown_v2_urled` (`telegram.Message` property), 278
- `CaptionEntity` (class in `telegram.ext.filters`), 527
- `CaptionRegex` (class in `telegram.ext.filters`), 527
- `CASHTAG` (`telegram.constants.MessageEntityType` attribute), 604
- `CASHTAG` (`telegram.MessageEntity` attribute), 301
- `CHANNEL` (`telegram.Chat` attribute), 169
- `CHANNEL` (`telegram.constants.ChatType` attribute), 588
- `CHANNEL` (`telegram.ext.filters.ChatType` attribute), 529
- `CHANNEL` (`telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat` attribute), 540
- `CHANNEL_CHAT_CREATED` (`telegram.constants.MessageType` attribute),

- 607
- channel_chat_created (*telegram.Message* attribute), 272
- CHANNEL_POST (*telegram.constants.UpdateType* attribute), 616
- CHANNEL_POST (*telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType* attribute), 544
- CHANNEL_POST (*telegram.Update* attribute), 326
- channel_post (*telegram.Update* attribute), 324
- CHANNEL_POSTS (*telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType* attribute), 544
- Chat (class in *telegram*), 164
- Chat (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 527
- CHAT (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 526
- CHAT (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152
- chat (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* attribute), 194
- chat (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* attribute), 208
- CHAT (*telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType* attribute), 583
- chat (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268
- CHAT_ADMINISTRATOR_CUSTOM_TITLE_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.ChatLimit* attribute), 586
- CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152
- CHAT_ADMINISTRATORS (*telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType* attribute), 583
- CHAT_CREATED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- chat_data (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 463
- chat_data (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 490
- chat_data (*telegram.ext.ContextTypes* property), 494
- chat_data (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* property), 567
- chat_data (*telegram.ext.PersistenceInput* attribute), 570
- chat_data_json (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* property), 567
- CHAT_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.ChatLimit* attribute), 587
- chat_has_username (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 254
- chat_id (*telegram.BotCommandScopeChat* attribute), 154
- chat_id (*telegram.BotCommandScopeChatAdministrator* attribute), 155
- chat_id (*telegram.BotCommandScopeChatMember* attribute), 155
- chat_id (*telegram.ChatShared* attribute), 215
- chat_id (*telegram.ext.Job* attribute), 499
- chat_id (*telegram.Message* property), 278
- chat_ids (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat* attribute), 528
- chat_ids (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom* attribute), 535
- chat_ids (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* attribute), 539
- chat_instance (*telegram.CallbackQuery* attribute), 159
- chat_is_channel (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 254
- chat_is_created (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 255
- chat_is_forum (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 254
- CHAT_JOIN_REQUEST (*telegram.constants.UpdateType* attribute), 616
- CHAT_JOIN_REQUEST (*telegram.Update* attribute), 326
- chat_join_request (*telegram.Update* attribute), 325
- CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152
- CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType* attribute), 583
- CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.constants.UpdateType* attribute), 616
- CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler* attribute), 517
- CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.Update* attribute), 326
- chat_member (*telegram.Update* attribute), 325
- chat_member_types (*telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler* attribute), 516
- CHAT_SHARED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- chat_shared (*telegram.Message* attribute), 276
- chat_type (*telegram.InlineQuery* attribute), 366
- chat_types (*telegram.ext.InlineQueryHandler* attribute), 549
- ChatAction (class in *telegram.constants*), 584
- ChatAdministratorRights (class in *telegram*), 189
- ChatID (class in *telegram.constants*), 585
- ChatInviteLink (class in *telegram*), 191
- ChatInviteLinkLimit (class in *telegram.constants*), 586
- ChatJoinRequest (class in *telegram*), 193
- ChatJoinRequestHandler (class in *telegram.ext*), 514
- ChatLimit (class in *telegram.constants*), 586
- ChatLocation (class in *telegram*), 196
- ChatMember (class in *telegram*), 197
- ChatMemberAdministrator (class in *telegram*), 198
- ChatMemberBanned (class in *telegram*), 201
- ChatMemberHandler (class in *telegram.ext*), 516
- ChatMemberLeft (class in *telegram*), 202
- ChatMemberMember (class in *telegram*), 202
- ChatMemberOwner (class in *telegram*), 203
- ChatMemberRestricted (class in *telegram*), 204
- ChatMemberStatus (class in *telegram.constants*), 587
- ChatMemberUpdated (class in *telegram*), 207
- ChatMigrated, 618
- ChatPermissions (class in *telegram*), 209
- ChatPhoto (class in *telegram*), 213

- ChatPhotoSize (class in telegram.constants), 588
- ChatShared (class in telegram), 214
- ChatType (class in telegram.constants), 588
- ChatType (class in telegram.ext.filters), 529
- check_update() (telegram.ext.BaseHandler method), 512
- check_update() (telegram.ext.CallbackQueryHandler method), 514
- check_update() (telegram.ext.ChatJoinRequestHandler method), 515
- check_update() (telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler method), 517
- check_update() (telegram.ext.ChosenInlineResultHandler method), 518
- check_update() (telegram.ext.CommandHandler method), 520
- check_update() (telegram.ext.ConversationHandler method), 523
- check_update() (telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter method), 526
- check_update() (telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter method), 537
- check_update() (telegram.ext.filters.UpdateFilter method), 544
- check_update() (telegram.ext.InlineQueryHandler method), 549
- check_update() (telegram.ext.MessageHandler method), 550
- check_update() (telegram.ext.PollAnswerHandler method), 551
- check_update() (telegram.ext.PollHandler method), 552
- check_update() (telegram.ext.PreCheckoutQueryHandler method), 553
- check_update() (telegram.ext.PrefixHandler method), 555
- check_update() (telegram.ext.ShippingQueryHandler method), 556
- check_update() (telegram.ext.StringCommandHandler method), 557
- check_update() (telegram.ext.StringRegexHandler method), 559
- check_update() (telegram.ext.TypeHandler method), 560
- CHIN (telegram.constants.MaskPosition attribute), 601
- CHIN (telegram.MaskPosition attribute), 357
- CHOOSE_STICKER (telegram.constants.ChatAction attribute), 584
- CHOSEN_INLINE_RESULT (telegram.constants.UpdateType attribute), 616
- CHOSEN_INLINE_RESULT (telegram.Update attribute), 326
- chosen_inline_result (telegram.Update attribute), 324
- ChosenInlineResult (class in telegram), 363
- ChosenInlineResultHandler (class in telegram.ext), 517
- city (telegram.ResidentialAddress attribute), 457
- city (telegram.ShippingAddress attribute), 432
- clear_callback_data() (telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache method), 575
- clear_callback_queries() (telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache method), 576
- close() (telegram.Bot method), 37
- close_date (telegram.Poll attribute), 306
- close_forum_topic() (telegram.Bot method), 38
- close_forum_topic() (telegram.Chat method), 171
- close_forum_topic() (telegram.Message method), 278
- close_general_forum_topic() (telegram.Bot method), 38
- close_general_forum_topic() (telegram.Chat method), 171
- closeForumTopic() (telegram.Bot method), 38
- closeGeneralForumTopic() (telegram.Bot method), 38
- CODE (telegram.constants.MessageEntityType attribute), 604
- CODE (telegram.MessageEntity attribute), 301
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.BaseHandler method), 512
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.CallbackQueryHandler method), 514
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.ChosenInlineResultHandler method), 518
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.CommandHandler method), 520
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.InlineQueryHandler method), 549
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.MessageHandler method), 550
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.PrefixHandler method), 555
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.StringCommandHandler method), 558
- collect_additional_context() (telegram.ext.StringRegexHandler method), 559
- Command (class in telegram.ext.filters), 529
- COMMAND (in module telegram.ext.filters), 526
- command (telegram.BotCommand attribute), 150
- command (telegram.ext.StringCommandHandler attribute), 557

- CommandHandler (class in telegram.ext), 518
- COMMANDS (telegram.constants.MenuButtonType attribute), 602
- commands (telegram.ext.CommandHandler attribute), 519
- commands (telegram.ext.PrefixHandler attribute), 555
- COMMANDS (telegram.MenuButton attribute), 259
- concurrent_updates (telegram.ext.Application property), 466
- concurrent_updates() (telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method), 477
- Conflict, 618
- connect_timeout() (telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method), 477
- CONNECTED_WEBSITE (telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate attribute), 541
- connected_website (telegram.Message attribute), 273
- connection_pool_size() (telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method), 478
- Contact (class in telegram), 215
- CONTACT (in module telegram.ext.filters), 526
- CONTACT (telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType attribute), 595
- CONTACT (telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType attribute), 603
- CONTACT (telegram.constants.MessageType attribute), 607
- contact (telegram.Message attribute), 271
- ContactLimit (class in telegram.constants), 589
- contains_files (telegram.request.RequestData attribute), 625
- context (telegram.ext.ContextTypes property), 494
- context_types (telegram.ext.Application attribute), 464
- context_types (telegram.ext.PicklePersistence attribute), 572
- context_types() (telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method), 478
- ContextTypes (class in telegram.ext), 493
- conversation_timeout (telegram.ext.ConversationHandler property), 523
- ConversationHandler (class in telegram.ext), 520
- conversations (telegram.ext.DictPersistence property), 567
- conversations_json (telegram.ext.DictPersistence property), 567
- copy() (telegram.Message method), 278
- copy_message() (telegram.Bot method), 39
- copy_message() (telegram.CallbackQuery method), 159
- copy_message() (telegram.Chat method), 171
- copy_message() (telegram.User method), 331
- copyMessage() (telegram.Bot method), 39
- coroutine (telegram.ext.CallbackContext attribute), 490
- correct_option_id (telegram.Poll attribute), 306
- country_code (telegram.PersonalDetails attribute), 456
- country_code (telegram.ResidentialAddress attribute), 457
- country_code (telegram.ShippingAddress attribute), 431
- create_chat_invite_link() (telegram.Bot method), 41
- create_deep_linked_url() (in module telegram.helpers), 620
- create_forum_topic() (telegram.Bot method), 42
- create_forum_topic() (telegram.Chat method), 172
- create_invite_link() (telegram.Chat method), 172
- create_invoice_link() (telegram.Bot method), 43
- create_new_sticker_set() (telegram.Bot method), 45
- create_task() (telegram.ext.Application method), 466
- createChatInviteLink() (telegram.Bot method), 41
- createForumTopic() (telegram.Bot method), 41
- createInvoiceLink() (telegram.Bot method), 41
- createNewStickerSet() (telegram.Bot method), 41
- creates_join_request (telegram.ChatInviteLink attribute), 192
- creator (telegram.ChatInviteLink attribute), 192
- Credentials (class in telegram), 438
- credentials (telegram.PassportData attribute), 445
- currency (telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute), 424
- currency (telegram.Invoice attribute), 427
- currency (telegram.PreCheckoutQuery attribute), 430
- currency (telegram.SuccessfulPayment attribute), 435
- CUSTOM_EMOJI (telegram.constants.MessageEntityType attribute), 604
- CUSTOM_EMOJI (telegram.constants.StickerType attribute), 615
- CUSTOM_EMOJI (telegram.MessageEntity attribute), 301
- CUSTOM_EMOJI (telegram.Sticker attribute), 360
- custom_emoji_id (telegram.MessageEntity attribute), 301
- custom_emoji_id (telegram.Sticker attribute), 360
- CUSTOM_EMOJI_IDENTIFIER_LIMIT (telegram.constants.CustomEmojiStickerLimit attribute), 589
- custom_title (telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator attribute), 201
- custom_title (telegram.ChatMemberOwner attribute), 204
- CustomEmojiStickerLimit (class in telegram.constants), 589

D

DARTS (*telegram.constants.DiceEmoji* attribute), 589

DARTS (*telegram.Dice* attribute), 217

DARTS (*telegram.ext.filters.Dice* attribute), 531

data (*telegram.CallbackQuery* attribute), 159

data (*telegram.EncryptedCredentials* attribute), 440

data (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 442

data (*telegram.ext.Job* attribute), 499

data (*telegram.PassportData* attribute), 445

data (*telegram.SecureValue* attribute), 460

data (*telegram.WebAppData* attribute), 353

data_filter (*telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter* property), 526

data_hash (*telegram.PassportElementErrorDataField* attribute), 447

DataCredentials (class in *telegram*), 439

date (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* attribute), 194

date (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* attribute), 208

date (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268

de_json() (*telegram.Animation* class method), 148

de_json() (*telegram.Audio* class method), 150

de_json() (*telegram.BotCommandScope* class method), 152

de_json() (*telegram.CallbackQuery* class method), 160

de_json() (*telegram.Chat* class method), 172

de_json() (*telegram.ChatInviteLink* class method), 193

de_json() (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* class method), 195

de_json() (*telegram.ChatLocation* class method), 196

de_json() (*telegram.ChatMember* class method), 198

de_json() (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* class method), 209

de_json() (*telegram.ChosenInlineResult* class method), 364

de_json() (*telegram.Credentials* class method), 439

de_json() (*telegram.Document* class method), 219

de_json() (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* class method), 443

de_json() (*telegram.Game* class method), 437

de_json() (*telegram.GameHighScore* class method), 438

de_json() (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* class method), 231

de_json() (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup* class method), 234

de_json() (*telegram.InlineQuery* class method), 367

de_json() (*telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton* class method), 406

de_json() (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* class method), 426

de_json() (*telegram.KeyboardButton* class method), 253

de_json() (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* class method), 255

de_json() (*telegram.MenuButton* class method), 259

de_json() (*telegram.MenuButtonWebApp* class method), 261

de_json() (*telegram.Message* class method), 279

de_json() (*telegram.MessageEntity* class method), 302

de_json() (*telegram.OrderInfo* class method), 429

de_json() (*telegram.PassportData* class method), 445

de_json() (*telegram.Poll* class method), 307

de_json() (*telegram.PollAnswer* class method), 309

de_json() (*telegram.PreCheckoutQuery* class method), 431

de_json() (*telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered* class method), 310

de_json() (*telegram.SecureData* class method), 459

de_json() (*telegram.SecureValue* class method), 461

de_json() (*telegram.ShippingQuery* class method), 434

de_json() (*telegram.Sticker* class method), 360

de_json() (*telegram.StickerSet* class method), 362

de_json() (*telegram.SuccessfulPayment* class method), 435

de_json() (*telegram.TelegramObject* class method), 321

de_json() (*telegram.Update* class method), 327

de_json() (*telegram.UserProfilePhotos* class method), 343

de_json() (*telegram.Venue* class method), 345

de_json() (*telegram.Video* class method), 347

de_json() (*telegram.VideoChatParticipantsInvited* class method), 348

de_json() (*telegram.VideoChatScheduled* class method), 349

de_json() (*telegram.VideoNote* class method), 350

de_json() (*telegram.WebhookInfo* class method), 356

de_json_decrypted() (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* class method), 443

de_json_decrypted() (*telegram.PassportFile* class method), 454

de_list() (*telegram.TelegramObject* class method), 321

de_list_decrypted() (*telegram.PassportFile* class method), 454

decline() (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* method), 195

decline_chat_join_request() (*telegram.Bot* method), 47

decline_join_request() (*telegram.Chat* method), 172

decline_join_request() (*telegram.User* method), 331

declineChatJoinRequest() (*telegram.Bot* method), 47

decrypted_credentials (*telegram.PassportData* property), 445

decrypted_data (*telegram.EncryptedCredentials* property), 440

decrypted_data (*telegram.PassportData* property), 445

- `decrypted_secret` (*telegram.EncryptedCredentials* property), 440
- `DEEP_LINK_LENGTH` (*telegram.constants.MessageLimit* attribute), 606
- `DEFAULT` (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152
- `DEFAULT` (*telegram.constants.BotCommandScopeType* attribute), 583
- `DEFAULT` (*telegram.constants.MenuButtonType* attribute), 602
- `DEFAULT` (*telegram.MenuButton* attribute), 259
- `DEFAULT_NONE` (*telegram.request.BaseRequest* attribute), 622
- `DEFAULT_TYPE` (*telegram.ext.ContextTypes* attribute), 494
- `Defaults` (class in *telegram.ext*), 494
- `defaults` (*telegram.ext.ExtBot* property), 497
- `defaults()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 478
- `delete()` (*telegram.Message* method), 279
- `DELETE_CHAT_PHOTO` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 607
- `DELETE_CHAT_PHOTO` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `delete_chat_photo` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 272
- `delete_chat_photo()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 48
- `delete_chat_sticker_set()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 49
- `delete_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 49
- `delete_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 172
- `delete_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Message* method), 279
- `delete_message()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 50
- `delete_message()` (*telegram.CallbackQuery* method), 160
- `delete_my_commands()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 51
- `delete_photo()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 173
- `delete_sticker_from_set()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 51
- `delete_sticker_set()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 52
- `delete_webhook()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 52
- `deleteChatPhoto()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 47
- `deleteChatStickerSet()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 47
- `deleteForumTopic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 48
- `deleteMessage()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 48
- `deleteMyCommands()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 48
- `deleteStickerFromSet()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 48
- `deleteStickerSet()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 48
- `deleteWebhook()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 48
- `description` (*telegram.BotCommand* attribute), 151
- `description` (*telegram.BotDescription* attribute), 156
- `description` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 167
- `description` (*telegram.Game* attribute), 436
- `description` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 370
- `description` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument* attribute), 375
- `description` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto* attribute), 381
- `description` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo* attribute), 384
- `description` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 391
- `description` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* attribute), 404
- `description` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 412
- `description` (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 424
- `description` (*telegram.Invoice* attribute), 426
- `Dice` (class in *telegram*), 216
- `Dice` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 530
- `DICE` (*telegram.constants.DiceEmoji* attribute), 590
- `DICE` (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 603
- `DICE` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 607
- `DICE` (*telegram.Dice* attribute), 217
- `DICE` (*telegram.ext.filters.Dice* attribute), 531
- `dice` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274
- `Dice.Basketball` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 530
- `Dice.Bowling` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 531
- `Dice.Darts` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 531
- `Dice.Dice` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 531
- `Dice.Football` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 531
- `Dice.SlotMachine` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 531
- `DiceEmoji` (class in *telegram.constants*), 589
- `DiceLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 590
- `DictPersistence` (class in *telegram.ext*), 566
- `difference()` (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* method), 209
- `disable_content_type_detection` (*telegram.InputMediaDocument* attribute), 245
- `disable_notification` (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 495
- `disable_web_page_preview` (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 495
- `disable_web_page_preview` (*telegram.InputTextMessageContent* attribute), 416
- `distance` (*telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered* attribute), 310
- `do_process_update()` (*telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor* method), 488
- `do_process_update()` (*telegram.ext.SimpleUpdateProcessor* method), 507
- `do_request()` (*telegram.request.BaseRequest* method), 623
- `do_request()` (*telegram.request.HTTPXRequest* method), 627
- `DOC` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 533

`Document` (class in `telegram`), 218
`Document` (class in `telegram.ext.filters`), 531
`DOCUMENT` (`telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType` attribute), 596
`DOCUMENT` (`telegram.constants.InputMediaType` attribute), 597
`DOCUMENT` (`telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType` attribute), 603
`DOCUMENT` (`telegram.constants.MessageType` attribute), 607
`document` (`telegram.Message` attribute), 270
`Document.Category` (class in `telegram.ext.filters`), 532
`Document.FileExtension` (class in `telegram.ext.filters`), 532
`Document.MimeType` (class in `telegram.ext.filters`), 533
`document_file_id` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument` attribute), 375
`document_no` (`telegram.IdDocumentData` attribute), 444
`document_url` (`telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument` attribute), 390
`DOCX` (`telegram.ext.filters.Document` attribute), 533
`download_as_bytearray()` (`telegram.File` method), 220
`download_to_drive()` (`telegram.File` method), 221
`download_to_memory()` (`telegram.File` method), 221
`driver_license` (`telegram.SecureData` attribute), 459
`drop_callback_data()` (`telegram.ext.CallbackContext` method), 491
`drop_chat_data()` (`telegram.ext.Application` method), 467
`drop_chat_data()` (`telegram.ext.BasePersistence` method), 562
`drop_chat_data()` (`telegram.ext.DictPersistence` method), 567
`drop_chat_data()` (`telegram.ext.PicklePersistence` method), 572
`drop_data()` (`telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache` method), 576
`drop_user_data()` (`telegram.ext.Application` method), 467
`drop_user_data()` (`telegram.ext.BasePersistence` method), 562
`drop_user_data()` (`telegram.ext.DictPersistence` method), 568
`drop_user_data()` (`telegram.ext.PicklePersistence` method), 572
`duration` (`telegram.Animation` attribute), 147
`duration` (`telegram.Audio` attribute), 149
`duration` (`telegram.InputMediaAnimation` attribute), 240
`duration` (`telegram.InputMediaAudio` attribute), 242
`duration` (`telegram.InputMediaVideo` attribute), 249
`duration` (`telegram.Video` attribute), 346

`duration` (`telegram.VideoChatEnded` attribute), 348
`duration` (`telegram.VideoNote` attribute), 350
`duration` (`telegram.Voice` attribute), 352

E

`edit_caption()` (`telegram.Message` method), 279
`edit_chat_invite_link()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 54
`edit_date` (`telegram.Message` attribute), 269
`edit_forum_topic()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 55
`edit_forum_topic()` (`telegram.Chat` method), 173
`edit_forum_topic()` (`telegram.Message` method), 280
`edit_general_forum_topic()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 56
`edit_general_forum_topic()` (`telegram.Chat` method), 173
`edit_invite_link()` (`telegram.Chat` method), 173
`edit_live_location()` (`telegram.Message` method), 280
`edit_media()` (`telegram.Message` method), 280
`edit_message_caption()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 56
`edit_message_caption()` (`telegram.CallbackQuery` method), 160
`edit_message_live_location()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 57
`edit_message_live_location()` (`telegram.CallbackQuery` method), 161
`edit_message_media()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 59
`edit_message_media()` (`telegram.CallbackQuery` method), 161
`edit_message_reply_markup()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 60
`edit_message_reply_markup()` (`telegram.CallbackQuery` method), 161
`edit_message_text()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 61
`edit_message_text()` (`telegram.CallbackQuery` method), 162
`edit_reply_markup()` (`telegram.Message` method), 281
`edit_text()` (`telegram.Message` method), 281
`editChatInviteLink()` (`telegram.Bot` method), 53
`EDITED` (`telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType` attribute), 544
`EDITED_CHANNEL_POST` (`telegram.constants.UpdateType` attribute), 616
`EDITED_CHANNEL_POST` (`telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType` attribute), 545
`EDITED_CHANNEL_POST` (`telegram.Update` attribute), 326
`edited_channel_post` (`telegram.Update` attribute), 324
`EDITED_MESSAGE` (`telegram.constants.UpdateType` attribute), 616
`EDITED_MESSAGE` (`telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType` attribute), 545
`EDITED_MESSAGE` (`telegram.Update` attribute), 326

- `edited_message` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 324
 - `editForumTopic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 53
 - `editGeneralForumTopic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 53
 - `editMessageCaption()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 53
 - `editMessageLiveLocation()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 53
 - `editMessageMedia()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 53
 - `editMessageReplyMarkup()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 54
 - `editMessageText()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 54
 - `effective_attachment` (*telegram.Message* property), 282
 - `effective_chat` (*telegram.Update* property), 327
 - `effective_message` (*telegram.Update* property), 327
 - `effective_message_type()` (in module *telegram.helpers*), 620
 - `effective_name` (*telegram.Chat* property), 174
 - `effective_user` (*telegram.Update* property), 327
 - `element_hash` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorUnspecified* attribute), 453
 - `EMAIL` (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
 - `email` (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 442
 - `EMAIL` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301
 - `email` (*telegram.OrderInfo* attribute), 429
 - `emoji` (*telegram.Dice* attribute), 216
 - `emoji` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 359
 - `emoji_list` (*telegram.InputSticker* attribute), 250
 - `emoji_status_custom_emoji_id` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 169
 - `enabled` (*telegram.ext.Job* property), 499
 - `EncryptedCredentials` (class in *telegram*), 439
 - `EncryptedPassportElement` (class in *telegram*), 441
 - `END` (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* attribute), 522
 - `entities` (*telegram.InputTextMessageContent* attribute), 416
 - `entities` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 269
 - `Entity` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 534
 - `entry_points` (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* property), 523
 - `error` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* attribute), 490
 - `error_handlers` (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 464
 - `escape_markdown()` (in module *telegram.helpers*), 621
 - `EXE` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 533
 - `expire_date` (*telegram.ChatInviteLink* attribute), 193
 - `expiry_date` (*telegram.IdDocumentData* attribute), 444
 - `explanation` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 306
 - `explanation_entities` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 306
 - `explanation_parse_mode` (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 495
 - `export_chat_invite_link()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 62
 - `export_invite_link()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 174
 - `exportChatInviteLink()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 62
 - `ExtBot` (class in *telegram.ext*), 496
 - `extract_uuids()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache* static method), 576
 - `EYES` (*telegram.constants.MaskPosition* attribute), 601
 - `EYES` (*telegram.MaskPosition* attribute), 357
- ## F
- `FAKE_CHANNEL` (*telegram.constants.ChatID* attribute), 585
 - `fallbacks` (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* property), 523
 - `field_name` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorDataField* attribute), 447
 - `field_tuple` (*telegram.InputFile* property), 236
 - `File` (class in *telegram*), 219
 - `file_date` (*telegram.PassportFile* attribute), 454
 - `file_hash` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFile* attribute), 448
 - `file_hash` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFrontSide* attribute), 449
 - `file_hash` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorReverseSide* attribute), 450
 - `file_hash` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorSelfie* attribute), 451
 - `file_hash` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFile* attribute), 451
 - `file_hashes` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFiles* attribute), 448
 - `file_hashes` (*telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFiles* attribute), 452
 - `file_id` (*telegram.Animation* attribute), 147
 - `file_id` (*telegram.Audio* attribute), 149
 - `file_id` (*telegram.Document* attribute), 218
 - `file_id` (*telegram.File* attribute), 220
 - `file_id` (*telegram.PassportFile* attribute), 454
 - `file_id` (*telegram.PhotoSize* attribute), 303
 - `file_id` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 359
 - `file_id` (*telegram.Video* attribute), 346
 - `file_id` (*telegram.VideoNote* attribute), 350
 - `file_id` (*telegram.Voice* attribute), 351
 - `file_name` (*telegram.Animation* attribute), 147
 - `file_name` (*telegram.Audio* attribute), 149
 - `file_name` (*telegram.Document* attribute), 218
 - `file_name` (*telegram.Video* attribute), 346
 - `file_path` (*telegram.File* attribute), 220
 - `file_size` (*telegram.Animation* attribute), 147
 - `file_size` (*telegram.Audio* attribute), 150
 - `file_size` (*telegram.Document* attribute), 219
 - `file_size` (*telegram.File* attribute), 220
 - `file_size` (*telegram.PassportFile* attribute), 454
 - `file_size` (*telegram.PhotoSize* attribute), 304
 - `file_size` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 360
 - `file_size` (*telegram.Video* attribute), 347
 - `file_size` (*telegram.VideoNote* attribute), 350
 - `file_size` (*telegram.Voice* attribute), 352

- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.Animation* attribute), 147
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.Audio* attribute), 149
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.Document* attribute), 218
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.File* attribute), 220
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.PassportFile* attribute), 454
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.PhotoSize* attribute), 303
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 359
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.Video* attribute), 346
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.VideoNote* attribute), 350
- `file_unique_id` (*telegram.Voice* attribute), 351
- `FileCredentials` (class in *telegram*), 443
- `filename` (*telegram.InputFile* attribute), 236
- `filepath` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* attribute), 572
- `files` (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 442
- `files` (*telegram.SecureValue* attribute), 461
- `FILESIZE_DOWNLOAD` (*telegram.constants.FileSizeLimit* attribute), 591
- `FILESIZE_DOWNLOAD_LOCAL_MODE` (*telegram.constants.FileSizeLimit* attribute), 591
- `FILESIZE_UPLOAD` (*telegram.constants.FileSizeLimit* attribute), 591
- `FILESIZE_UPLOAD_LOCAL_MODE` (*telegram.constants.FileSizeLimit* attribute), 591
- `FileSizeLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 591
- `filter()` (*telegram.ext.filters.MessageFilter* method), 537
- `filter()` (*telegram.ext.filters.UpdateFilter* method), 544
- `filters` (*telegram.ext.CommandHandler* attribute), 519
- `filters` (*telegram.ext.MessageHandler* attribute), 550
- `filters` (*telegram.ext.PrefixHandler* attribute), 555
- `FIND_LOCATION` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 584
- `first_name` (*telegram.Bot* property), 63
- `first_name` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 167
- `first_name` (*telegram.Contact* attribute), 215
- `first_name` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 387
- `first_name` (*telegram.InputContactMessageContent* attribute), 422
- `first_name` (*telegram.PersonalDetails* attribute), 455
- `first_name` (*telegram.User* attribute), 329
- `first_name_native` (*telegram.PersonalDetails* attribute), 456
- `FloodLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 591
- `flush()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 562
- `flush()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 568
- `flush()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 573
- `FOOTBALL` (*telegram.constants.DiceEmoji* attribute), 590
- `FOOTBALL` (*telegram.Dice* attribute), 217
- `FOOTBALL` (*telegram.ext.filters.Dice* attribute), 531
- `Forbidden`, 619
- `force_reply` (*telegram.ForceReply* attribute), 223
- `ForceReply` (class in *telegram*), 222
- `FOREHEAD` (*telegram.constants.MaskPosition* attribute), 601
- `FOREHEAD` (*telegram.MaskPosition* attribute), 357
- `FORUM_TOPIC_CLOSED` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `forum_topic_closed` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 275
- `FORUM_TOPIC_CREATED` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `forum_topic_created` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 275
- `FORUM_TOPIC_EDITED` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `forum_topic_edited` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 275
- `FORUM_TOPIC_REOPENED` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `forum_topic_reopened` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 275
- `ForumIconColor` (class in *telegram.constants*), 592
- `ForumTopic` (class in *telegram*), 224
- `ForumTopicClosed` (class in *telegram*), 224
- `ForumTopicCreated` (class in *telegram*), 225
- `ForumTopicEdited` (class in *telegram*), 225
- `ForumTopicLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 593
- `ForumTopicReopened` (class in *telegram*), 226
- `forward()` (*telegram.Message* method), 282
- `forward_date` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268
- `forward_from` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268
- `forward_from()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 174
- `forward_from_chat` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268
- `forward_from_message_id` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268
- `forward_message()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 63
- `forward_sender_name` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 273
- `forward_signature` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 273
- `forward_text` (*telegram.LoginUrl* attribute), 258
- `forward_to()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 174
- `FORWARDED` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 534
- `ForwardedFrom` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 534
- `forwardMessage()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 63
- `foursquare_id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 408
- `foursquare_id` (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent* attribute), 420
- `foursquare_id` (*telegram.Venue* attribute), 345

- `foursquare_type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 408
- `foursquare_type` (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent* attribute), 420
- `foursquare_type` (*telegram.Venue* attribute), 345
- `from_aps_job()` (*telegram.ext.Job* class method), 499
- `from_button()` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup* class method), 234
- `from_button()` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* class method), 313
- `from_column()` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup* class method), 234
- `from_column()` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* class method), 314
- `from_error()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* class method), 491
- `from_job()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* class method), 492
- `from_row()` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup* class method), 234
- `from_row()` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* class method), 315
- `from_update()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* class method), 492
- `from_user` (*telegram.CallbackQuery* attribute), 159
- `from_user` (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* attribute), 194
- `from_user` (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* attribute), 208
- `from_user` (*telegram.ChosenInlineResult* attribute), 363
- `from_user` (*telegram.InlineQuery* attribute), 366
- `from_user` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268
- `from_user` (*telegram.PreCheckoutQuery* attribute), 430
- `from_user` (*telegram.ShippingQuery* attribute), 433
- `front_side` (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 442
- `front_side` (*telegram.SecureValue* attribute), 460
- `full_name` (*telegram.Chat* property), 175
- `full_name` (*telegram.User* property), 331
- ## G
- `Game` (class in *telegram*), 436
- `GAME` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 536
- `GAME` (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType* attribute), 596
- `GAME` (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 603
- `GAME` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 607
- `game` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 270
- `game_short_name` (*telegram.CallbackQuery* attribute), 159
- `game_short_name` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGame* attribute), 392
- `GameHighScore` (class in *telegram*), 438
- `gender` (*telegram.PersonalDetails* attribute), 456
- `GENERAL_FORUM_TOPIC_HIDDEN` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `general_forum_topic_hidden` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 275
- `GENERAL_FORUM_TOPIC_UNHIDDEN` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `general_forum_topic_unhidden` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 275
- `GeneralForumTopicHidden` (class in *telegram*), 226
- `GeneralForumTopicUnhidden` (class in *telegram*), 227
- `get_administrators()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 175
- `get_big_file()` (*telegram.ChatPhoto* method), 214
- `get_bot()` (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 322
- `get_bot_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 562
- `get_bot_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 568
- `get_bot_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 573
- `get_callback_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 563
- `get_callback_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 568
- `get_callback_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 573
- `get_chat()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 65
- `get_chat_administrators()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 66
- `get_chat_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 563
- `get_chat_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 568
- `get_chat_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 573
- `get_chat_member()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 66
- `get_chat_member_count()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 67
- `get_chat_menu_button()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 68
- `get_conversations()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 563
- `get_conversations()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 568
- `get_conversations()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 573
- `get_custom_emoji_stickers()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 68
- `get_file()` (*telegram.Animation* method), 148
- `get_file()` (*telegram.Audio* method), 150
- `get_file()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 69
- `get_file()` (*telegram.Document* method), 219
- `get_file()` (*telegram.PassportFile* method), 455
- `get_file()` (*telegram.PhotoSize* method), 304
- `get_file()` (*telegram.Sticker* method), 360
- `get_file()` (*telegram.Video* method), 347
- `get_file()` (*telegram.VideoNote* method), 350

`get_file()` (*telegram.Voice method*), 352
`get_forum_topic_icon_stickers()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 70
`get_game_high_scores()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 70
`get_game_high_scores()` (*telegram.CallbackQuery method*), 162
`get_game_high_scores()` (*telegram.Message method*), 283
`get_jobs_by_name()` (*telegram.ext.JobQueue method*), 501
`get_me()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 71
`get_member()` (*telegram.Chat method*), 175
`get_member_count()` (*telegram.Chat method*), 175
`get_menu_button()` (*telegram.Chat method*), 176
`get_menu_button()` (*telegram.User method*), 331
`get_my_commands()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 71
`get_my_default_administrator_rights()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 72
`get_my_description()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 73
`get_my_name()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 73
`get_my_short_description()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 74
`get_profile_photos()` (*telegram.User method*), 332
`get_small_file()` (*telegram.ChatPhoto method*), 214
`get_sticker_set()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 74
`get_updates()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 75
`get_updates_connect_timeout()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 479
`get_updates_connection_pool_size()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 479
`get_updates_http_version()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 479
`get_updates_pool_timeout()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 479
`get_updates_proxy_url()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 480
`get_updates_read_timeout()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 480
`get_updates_request()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 480
`get_updates_write_timeout()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 480
`get_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence method*), 563
`get_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence method*), 568
`get_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence method*), 573
`get_user_profile_photos()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 76
`get_webhook_info()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 76
`getChat()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getChatAdministrators()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getChatMember()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getChatMemberCount()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getChatMenuButton()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getCustomEmojiStickers()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getFile()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getForumTopicIconStickers()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getGameHighScores()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 64
`getMe()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getMyCommands()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getMyDefaultAdministratorRights()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getMyDescription()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getMyName()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getMyShortDescription()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getStickerSet()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getUpdates()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getUserProfilePhotos()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`getWebhookInfo()` (*telegram.Bot method*), 65
`GIF` (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType attribute*), 596
`GIF` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document attribute*), 533
`gif_duration` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif attribute*), 394
`gif_file_id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif attribute*), 377
`gif_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif attribute*), 394
`gif_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif attribute*), 394
`gif_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif attribute*), 394
`google_place_id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue attribute*), 408
`google_place_id` (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent attribute*), 420
`google_place_id` (*telegram.Venue attribute*), 345
`google_place_type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue attribute*), 408
`google_place_type` (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent attribute*), 420
`google_place_type` (*telegram.Venue attribute*), 345
`GREEN` (*telegram.constants.ForumIconColor attribute*), 592
`GROUP` (*telegram.Chat attribute*), 169
`GROUP` (*telegram.constants.ChatType attribute*), 588
`GROUP` (*telegram.ext.filters.ChatType attribute*), 529
`GROUP_CHAT_CREATED` (*telegram.constants.MessageType attribute*),

- 608
 group_chat_created (*telegram.Message* attribute), 272
 GROUPS (*telegram.ext.filters.ChatType* attribute), 529
- ## H
- handle_update() (*telegram.ext.BaseHandler* method), 512
 handle_update() (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* method), 523
 handlers (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 463
 has_aggressive_anti_spam_enabled (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 169
 has_custom_certificate (*telegram.WebhookInfo* attribute), 355
 has_hidden_members (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 169
 HAS_MEDIA_SPOILER (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 536
 has_media_spoiler (*telegram.Message* attribute), 276
 has_private_forwards (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 167
 HAS_PROTECTED_CONTENT (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 536
 has_protected_content (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 168
 has_protected_content (*telegram.Message* attribute), 269
 has_restricted_voice_and_video_messages (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 169
 has_spoiler (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation* attribute), 240
 has_spoiler (*telegram.InputMediaPhoto* attribute), 247
 has_spoiler (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* attribute), 249
 hash (*telegram.DataCredentials* attribute), 439
 hash (*telegram.EncryptedCredentials* attribute), 440
 hash (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 442
 hash (*telegram.FileCredentials* attribute), 444
 HASHTAG (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
 HASHTAG (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301
 heading (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397
 heading (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 418
 heading (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
 height (*telegram.Animation* attribute), 147
 height (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation* attribute), 240
 height (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* attribute), 249
 height (*telegram.PhotoSize* attribute), 304
 height (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 359
 height (*telegram.Video* attribute), 346
 hide_general_forum_topic() (*telegram.Bot* method), 77
 hide_general_forum_topic() (*telegram.Chat* method), 176
 hide_url (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 370
 hideGeneralForumTopic() (*telegram.Bot* method), 77
 HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY (*telegram.constants.LocationLimit* attribute), 599
 HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 398
 horizontal_accuracy (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397
 HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 418
 horizontal_accuracy (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 418
 HORIZONTAL_ACCURACY (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
 horizontal_accuracy (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
 HTML (*telegram.constants.ParseMode* attribute), 610
 http_version (*telegram.request.HTTPXRequest* property), 627
 http_version() (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 481
 HTTPXRequest (class in *telegram.request*), 626
- ## I
- icon_color (*telegram.ForumTopic* attribute), 224
 icon_color (*telegram.ForumTopicCreated* attribute), 225
 icon_custom_emoji_id (*telegram.ForumTopic* attribute), 224
 icon_custom_emoji_id (*telegram.ForumTopicCreated* attribute), 225
 icon_custom_emoji_id (*telegram.ForumTopicEdited* attribute), 226
 id (*telegram.Bot* property), 78
 id (*telegram.CallbackQuery* attribute), 158
 id (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 166
 id (*telegram.InlineQuery* attribute), 366
 id (*telegram.InlineQueryResult* attribute), 368
 id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 369
 id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio* attribute), 371
 id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio* attribute), 373
 id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument* attribute), 375
 id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif* attribute), 377
 id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif* attribute), 379

- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto* attribute), 380
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker* attribute), 382
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo* attribute), 383
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice* attribute), 385
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 387
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 390
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGame* attribute), 392
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* attribute), 394
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* attribute), 400
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* attribute), 403
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 407
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 411
- `id` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice* attribute), 413
- `id` (*telegram.Message* property), 283
- `id` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 305
- `id` (*telegram.PreCheckoutQuery* attribute), 430
- `id` (*telegram.ShippingOption* attribute), 433
- `id` (*telegram.ShippingQuery* attribute), 433
- `id` (*telegram.User* attribute), 329
- `IdDocumentData` (class in *telegram*), 444
- `identity_card` (*telegram.SecureData* attribute), 459
- `IMAGE` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 532
- `initialize()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 78
- `initialize()` (*telegram.ext.AIORateLimiter* method), 581
- `initialize()` (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 467
- `initialize()` (*telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter* method), 578
- `initialize()` (*telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor* method), 488
- `initialize()` (*telegram.ext.ExtBot* method), 497
- `initialize()` (*telegram.ext.SimpleUpdateProcessor* method), 507
- `initialize()` (*telegram.ext.Updater* method), 508
- `initialize()` (*telegram.request.BaseRequest* method), 623
- `initialize()` (*telegram.request.HTTPXRequest* method), 627
- `inline_keyboard` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardMarkup* attribute), 234
- `inline_message_id` (*telegram.CallbackQuery* attribute), 159
- `inline_message_id` (*telegram.ChosenInlineResult* attribute), 364
- `inline_message_id` (*telegram.SentWebAppMessage* attribute), 317
- `INLINE_QUERY` (*telegram.constants.UpdateType* attribute), 616
- `INLINE_QUERY` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 326
- `inline_query` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 324
- `InlineKeyboardButton` (class in *telegram*), 227
- `InlineKeyboardButtonLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 593
- `InlineKeyboardMarkup` (class in *telegram*), 231
- `InlineKeyboardMarkupLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 593
- `InlineQuery` (class in *telegram*), 364
- `InlineQueryHandler` (class in *telegram.ext*), 548
- `InlineQueryLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 594
- `InlineQueryResult` (class in *telegram*), 367
- `InlineQueryResultArticle` (class in *telegram*), 368
- `InlineQueryResultAudio` (class in *telegram*), 371
- `InlineQueryResultCachedAudio` (class in *telegram*), 373
- `InlineQueryResultCachedDocument` (class in *telegram*), 374
- `InlineQueryResultCachedGif` (class in *telegram*), 376
- `InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif` (class in *telegram*), 378
- `InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto` (class in *telegram*), 380
- `InlineQueryResultCachedSticker` (class in *telegram*), 382
- `InlineQueryResultCachedVideo` (class in *telegram*), 383
- `InlineQueryResultCachedVoice` (class in *telegram*), 384
- `InlineQueryResultContact` (class in *telegram*), 386
- `InlineQueryResultDocument` (class in *telegram*), 389
- `InlineQueryResultGame` (class in *telegram*), 392
- `InlineQueryResultGif` (class in *telegram*), 393
- `InlineQueryResultLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 595
- `InlineQueryResultLocation` (class in *telegram*), 396
- `InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif` (class in *telegram*), 399
- `InlineQueryResultPhoto` (class in *telegram*), 402
- `InlineQueryResultsButton` (class in *telegram*), 405
- `InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 597
- `InlineQueryResultType` (class in *telegram.constants*), 595
- `InlineQueryResultVenue` (class in *telegram*), 406
- `InlineQueryResultVideo` (class in *telegram*), 409
- `InlineQueryResultVoice` (class in *telegram*), 412
- `input_field_placeholder` (*telegram.ForceReply* attribute), 223
- `input_field_placeholder` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* attribute), 313
- `input_file_content` (*telegram.InputFile* attribute), 236
- `input_message_content` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 369
- `input_message_content` (tele-

- [gram.InlineQueryResultAudio](#) (attribute), 372
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio](#) attribute), 374
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument](#) attribute), 376
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif](#) attribute), 378
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif](#) attribute), 379
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto](#) attribute), 381
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker](#) attribute), 382
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo](#) attribute), 384
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice](#) attribute), 386
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultContact](#) attribute), 388
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument](#) attribute), 391
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultGif](#) attribute), 395
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation](#) attribute), 398
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif](#) attribute), 402
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto](#) attribute), 404
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue](#) attribute), 408
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo](#) attribute), 412
- [input_message_content](#) ([telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice](#) attribute), 414
- [InputContactMessageContent](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 421
- [InputFile](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 234
- [InputInvoiceMessageContent](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 422
- [InputLocationMessageContent](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 417
- [InputMedia](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 236
- [InputMediaAnimation](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 238
- [InputMediaAudio](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 240
- [InputMediaDocument](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 243
- [InputMediaPhoto](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 245
- [InputMediaType](#) (class in [telegram.constants](#)), 597
- [InputMediaVideo](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 247
- [InputMessageContent](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 414
- [InputSticker](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 250
- [InputTextMessageContent](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 415
- [InputVenueMessageContent](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 419
- [insert_callback_data\(\)](#) ([telegram.ext.ExtBot](#) method), 497
- [internal_passport](#) ([telegram.SecureData](#) attribute), 458
- [InvalidCallbackData](#) (class in [telegram.ext](#)), 578
- [InvalidToken](#), 619
- [invite_link](#) ([telegram.Chat](#) attribute), 167
- [invite_link](#) ([telegram.ChatInviteLink](#) attribute), 192
- [invite_link](#) ([telegram.ChatJoinRequest](#) attribute), 195
- [invite_link](#) ([telegram.ChatMemberUpdated](#) attribute), 209
- [Invoice](#) (class in [telegram](#)), 426
- [INVOICE](#) (in module [telegram.ext.filters](#)), 536
- [INVOICE](#) ([telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType](#) attribute), 603
- [INVOICE](#) ([telegram.constants.MessageType](#) attribute), 608
- [invoice](#) ([telegram.Message](#) attribute), 273
- [invoice_payload](#) ([telegram.PreCheckoutQuery](#) attribute), 430
- [invoice_payload](#) ([telegram.ShippingQuery](#) attribute), 434
- [invoice_payload](#) ([telegram.SuccessfulPayment](#) attribute), 435
- [InvoiceLimit](#) (class in [telegram.constants](#)), 598
- [ip_address](#) ([telegram.WebhookInfo](#) attribute), 355
- [is_animated](#) ([telegram.Sticker](#) attribute), 359
- [is_animated](#) ([telegram.StickerSet](#) attribute), 362
- [is_anonymous](#) ([telegram.ChatAdministratorRights](#) attribute), 190
- [is_anonymous](#) ([telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator](#) attribute), 199
- [is_anonymous](#) ([telegram.ChatMemberOwner](#) attribute), 203
- [is_anonymous](#) ([telegram.Poll](#) attribute), 306
- [IS_AUTOMATIC_FORWARD](#) (in module [telegram.ext.filters](#)), 536
- [is_automatic_forward](#) ([telegram.Message](#) attribute), 268
- [is_bot](#) ([telegram.User](#) attribute), 329
- [is_closed](#) ([telegram.Poll](#) attribute), 306
- [is_flexible](#) ([telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent](#) attribute), 426
- [is_forum](#) ([telegram.Chat](#) attribute), 169

- `is_member` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 205
- `is_persistent` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* attribute), 313
- `is_premium` (*telegram.User* attribute), 330
- `is_primary` (*telegram.ChatInviteLink* attribute), 193
- `is_revoked` (*telegram.ChatInviteLink* attribute), 193
- `IS_TOPIC_MESSAGE` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 536
- `is_topic_message` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 275
- `is_video` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 359
- `is_video` (*telegram.StickerSet* attribute), 362
- `ITALIC` (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
- `ITALIC` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301
- J**
- `Job` (class in *telegram.ext*), 498
- `job` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* attribute), 490
- `job` (*telegram.ext.Job* property), 500
- `job_callback()` (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* static method), 501
- `job_queue` (*telegram.ext.Application* property), 467
- `job_queue` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 492
- `job_queue()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 481
- `JobQueue` (class in *telegram.ext*), 501
- `jobs()` (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* method), 502
- `join_by_request` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 168
- `join_to_send_messages` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 168
- `JPG` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 533
- `json_parameters` (*telegram.request.RequestData* property), 625
- `json_payload` (*telegram.request.RequestData* property), 625
- K**
- `keyboard` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* attribute), 313
- `KeyboardButton` (class in *telegram*), 251
- `KeyboardButtonPollType` (class in *telegram*), 253
- `KeyboardButtonRequestChat` (class in *telegram*), 253
- `KeyboardButtonRequestUser` (class in *telegram*), 255
- `keywords` (*telegram.InputSticker* attribute), 250
- L**
- `label` (*telegram.LabeledPrice* attribute), 428
- `LabeledPrice` (class in *telegram*), 428
- `Language` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 536
- `language` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301
- `language_code` (*telegram.User* attribute), 330
- `last_error_date` (*telegram.WebhookInfo* attribute), 355
- `last_error_message` (*telegram.WebhookInfo* attribute), 355
- `last_name` (*telegram.Bot* property), 78
- `last_name` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 167
- `last_name` (*telegram.Contact* attribute), 215
- `last_name` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 387
- `last_name` (*telegram.InputContactMessageContent* attribute), 422
- `last_name` (*telegram.PersonalDetails* attribute), 456
- `last_name` (*telegram.User* attribute), 329
- `last_name_native` (*telegram.PersonalDetails* attribute), 456
- `last_synchronization_error_date` (*telegram.WebhookInfo* attribute), 355
- `latitude` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397
- `latitude` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 407
- `latitude` (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 418
- `latitude` (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent* attribute), 420
- `latitude` (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
- `leave()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 176
- `leave_chat()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 78
- `leaveChat()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 78
- `LEFT` (*telegram.ChatMember* attribute), 198
- `LEFT` (*telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus* attribute), 587
- `LEFT_CHAT_MEMBER` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 608
- `LEFT_CHAT_MEMBER` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 541
- `left_chat_member` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 271
- `length` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 300
- `length` (*telegram.VideoNote* attribute), 350
- `link` (*telegram.Bot* property), 79
- `link` (*telegram.Chat* property), 176
- `link` (*telegram.Message* property), 283
- `link` (*telegram.User* property), 332
- `linked_chat_id` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 168
- `live_period` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397
- `live_period` (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 418
- `live_period` (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
- `load_persistence_data()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache* method), 576
- `local_mode` (*telegram.Bot* property), 79
- `local_mode()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 482
- `Location` (class in *telegram*), 256
- `LOCATION` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 536
- `location` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 168
- `location` (*telegram.ChatLocation* attribute), 196
- `location` (*telegram.ChosenInlineResult* attribute), 363

- LOCATION (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType* attribute), 596
- LOCATION (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 603
- LOCATION (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 608
- location (*telegram.InlineQuery* attribute), 366
- location (*telegram.Message* attribute), 271
- location (*telegram.Venue* attribute), 344
- LocationLimit (class in *telegram.constants*), 599
- log_out() (*telegram.Bot* method), 79
- login_url (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 229
- LoginUrl (class in *telegram*), 258
- logout() (*telegram.Bot* method), 79
- longitude (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397
- longitude (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 407
- longitude (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 418
- longitude (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent* attribute), 420
- longitude (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
- ## M
- map_to_parent (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* property), 524
- mark_data_for_update_persistence() (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 467
- MARKDOWN (*telegram.constants.ParseMode* attribute), 610
- MARKDOWN_V2 (*telegram.constants.ParseMode* attribute), 610
- MASK (*telegram.constants.StickerType* attribute), 615
- MASK (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 360
- mask_position (*telegram.InputSticker* attribute), 250
- mask_position (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 360
- MaskPosition (class in *telegram*), 356
- MaskPosition (class in *telegram.constants*), 601
- match (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 492
- matches (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* attribute), 490
- MAX_ADDRESS (*telegram.ChatLocation* attribute), 196
- MAX_ANIMATED_STICKERS (*telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit* attribute), 614
- MAX_ANIMATED_THUMBNAI_SIZE (*telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit* attribute), 614
- MAX_ANSWER_TEXT_LENGTH (*telegram.CallbackQuery* attribute), 159
- MAX_CALLBACK_DATA (*telegram.constants.InlineKeyboardButtonLimit* attribute), 593
- MAX_CALLBACK_DATA (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 230
- MAX_CHAT_LOCATION_ADDRESS (*telegram.constants.LocationLimit* attribute), 599
- MAX_CHAT_TITLE_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.ChatLimit* attribute), 587
- MAX_COMMAND (*telegram.BotCommand* attribute), 151
- MAX_COMMAND (*telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit* attribute), 582
- MAX_COMMAND_NUMBER (*telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit* attribute), 582
- max_concurrent_updates (*telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor* property), 488
- max_connections (*telegram.WebhookInfo* attribute), 355
- MAX_CONNECTIONS_LIMIT (*telegram.constants.WebhookLimit* attribute), 618
- MAX_DESCRIPTION (*telegram.BotCommand* attribute), 151
- MAX_DESCRIPTION (*telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit* attribute), 582
- MAX_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.BotDescriptionLimit* attribute), 583
- MAX_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit* attribute), 598
- MAX_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH (*telegram.Invoice* attribute), 427
- MAX_EMOJI_STICKERS (*telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit* attribute), 615
- MAX_EXPLANATION_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.PollLimit* attribute), 611
- MAX_EXPLANATION_LENGTH (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 307
- MAX_EXPLANATION_LINE_FEEDS (*telegram.constants.PollLimit* attribute), 611
- MAX_EXPLANATION_LINE_FEEDS (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 307
- MAX_HEADING (*telegram.constants.LocationLimit* attribute), 600
- MAX_HEADING (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 398
- MAX_HEADING (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 418
- MAX_HEADING (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
- MAX_ID_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultLimit* attribute), 595
- MAX_ID_LENGTH (*telegram.InlineQueryResult* attribute), 368
- MAX_INITIAL_STICKERS (*telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit* attribute), 615
- MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER (*telegram.constants.ReplyLimit* attribute), 613

MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER	(telegram.ForceReply attribute), 223	MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS	(telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation attribute), 398
MAX_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER	(telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup attribute), 313	MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS	(telegram.InputLocationMessageContent attribute), 418
MAX_KEYWORD_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.StickerLimit attribute), 613	MAX_QUERY_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit attribute), 594
MAX_LENGTH (telegram.BotName attribute), 157		MAX_QUERY_LENGTH (telegram.InlineQuery attribute), 366	
MAX_LENGTH (telegram.PollOption attribute), 309		MAX_QUESTION_LENGTH (telegram.constants.PollLimit attribute), 611	
MAX_LIMIT (telegram.constants.PollingLimit attribute), 612		MAX_QUESTION_LENGTH (telegram.Poll attribute), 307	
MAX_LIMIT (telegram.constants.UserProfilePhotosLimit attribute), 617		MAX_RESULTS (telegram.InlineQuery attribute), 366	
MAX_LIVE_PERIOD (telegram.constants.LocationLimit attribute), 600		MAX_SEARCH_KEYWORDS	(telegram.constants.StickerLimit attribute), 614
MAX_LIVE_PERIOD	(telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation attribute), 398	MAX_SECRET_TOKEN_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.WebhookLimit attribute), 618
MAX_LIVE_PERIOD	(telegram.InputLocationMessageContent attribute), 418	MAX_SHORT_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.BotDescriptionLimit attribute), 583
MAX_MEDIA_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.MediaGroupLimit attribute), 602	MAX_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit attribute), 597
MAX_MEMBER_LIMIT	(telegram.constants.ChatInviteLinkLimit attribute), 586	MAX_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH	(telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton attribute), 406
MAX_NAME_AND_TITLE	(telegram.constants.StickerLimit attribute), 614	MAX_STATIC_STICKERS	(telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit attribute), 615
MAX_NAME_LENGTH (telegram.constants.BotNameLimit attribute), 584		MAX_STATIC_THUMBNAIL_SIZE	(telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit attribute), 615
MAX_NAME_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.ForumTopicLimit attribute), 593	MAX_STICKER_EMOJI (telegram.constants.StickerLimit attribute), 614	
MAX_OFFSET_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit attribute), 594	MAX_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit attribute), 594
MAX_OFFSET_LENGTH (telegram.InlineQuery attribute), 366		MAX_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH	(telegram.InlineQuery attribute), 366
MAX_OPEN_PERIOD (telegram.constants.PollLimit attribute), 611		MAX_TEXT_LENGTH (telegram.constants.MessageLimit attribute), 606	
MAX_OPEN_PERIOD (telegram.Poll attribute), 307		max_tip_amount	(telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute), 424
MAX_OPTION_LENGTH (telegram.constants.PollLimit attribute), 611		MAX_TIP_AMOUNTS (telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit attribute), 598	
MAX_OPTION_LENGTH (telegram.Poll attribute), 307		MAX_TIP_AMOUNTS (telegram.Invoice attribute), 427	
MAX_OPTION_NUMBER (telegram.constants.PollLimit attribute), 611		MAX_TITLE_LENGTH (telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit attribute), 598	
MAX_OPTION_NUMBER (telegram.Poll attribute), 307		MAX_TITLE_LENGTH (telegram.Invoice attribute), 427	
MAX_PAYLOAD_LENGTH	(telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit attribute), 598	MAX_VALUE_BASKETBALL	(telegram.constants.DiceLimit attribute), 590
MAX_PAYLOAD_LENGTH (telegram.Invoice attribute), 427		MAX_VALUE_BASKETBALL (telegram.Dice attribute), 217	
MAX_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS	(telegram.constants.LocationLimit attribute), 600		

- MAX_VALUE_BOWLING (*telegram.constants.DiceLimit attribute*), 590
- MAX_VALUE_BOWLING (*telegram.Dice attribute*), 217
- MAX_VALUE_DARTS (*telegram.constants.DiceLimit attribute*), 590
- MAX_VALUE_DARTS (*telegram.Dice attribute*), 217
- MAX_VALUE_DICE (*telegram.constants.DiceLimit attribute*), 590
- MAX_VALUE_DICE (*telegram.Dice attribute*), 217
- MAX_VALUE_FOOTBALL (*telegram.constants.DiceLimit attribute*), 590
- MAX_VALUE_FOOTBALL (*telegram.Dice attribute*), 217
- MAX_VALUE_SLOT_MACHINE (*telegram.constants.DiceLimit attribute*), 590
- MAX_VALUE_SLOT_MACHINE (*telegram.Dice attribute*), 217
- maxsize (*telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache property*), 576
- media (*telegram.InputMedia attribute*), 237
- media (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation attribute*), 239
- media (*telegram.InputMediaAudio attribute*), 242
- media (*telegram.InputMediaDocument attribute*), 244
- media (*telegram.InputMediaPhoto attribute*), 246
- media (*telegram.InputMediaVideo attribute*), 248
- media_group_id (*telegram.Message attribute*), 269
- MediaGroupLimit (*class in telegram.constants*), 601
- MEMBER (*telegram.ChatMember attribute*), 198
- MEMBER (*telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus attribute*), 587
- member_limit (*telegram.ChatInviteLink attribute*), 193
- MENTION (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType attribute*), 605
- MENTION (*telegram.MessageEntity attribute*), 302
- mention_button() (*telegram.User method*), 332
- mention_html() (*in module telegram.helpers*), 621
- mention_html() (*telegram.Chat method*), 177
- mention_html() (*telegram.User method*), 332
- mention_markdown() (*in module telegram.helpers*), 621
- mention_markdown() (*telegram.Chat method*), 177
- mention_markdown() (*telegram.User method*), 333
- mention_markdown_v2() (*telegram.Chat method*), 177
- mention_markdown_v2() (*telegram.User method*), 333
- MenuButton (*class in telegram*), 259
- MenuButtonCommands (*class in telegram*), 260
- MenuButtonDefault (*class in telegram*), 260
- MenuButtonType (*class in telegram.constants*), 602
- MenuButtonWebApp (*class in telegram*), 261
- Message (*class in telegram*), 262
- message (*telegram.CallbackQuery attribute*), 159
- MESSAGE (*telegram.constants.UpdateType attribute*), 617
- MESSAGE (*telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType attribute*), 545
- message (*telegram.PassportElementError attribute*), 446
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorDataField attribute*), 447
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFile attribute*), 448
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFiles attribute*), 448
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFrontSide attribute*), 449
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorReverseSide attribute*), 450
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorSelfie attribute*), 451
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFile attribute*), 451
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFiles attribute*), 452
- message (*telegram.PassportElementErrorUnspecified attribute*), 453
- MESSAGE (*telegram.Update attribute*), 326
- message (*telegram.Update attribute*), 324
- message_auto_delete_time (*telegram.Chat attribute*), 168
- message_auto_delete_time (*telegram.MessageAutoDeleteTimerChanged attribute*), 298
- MESSAGE_AUTO_DELETE_TIMER_CHANGED (*telegram.constants.MessageType attribute*), 608
- MESSAGE_AUTO_DELETE_TIMER_CHANGED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate attribute*), 541
- message_auto_delete_timer_changed (*telegram.Message attribute*), 272
- MESSAGE_ENTITIES (*telegram.constants.MessageLimit attribute*), 606
- message_id (*telegram.Message attribute*), 267
- message_id (*telegram.MessageId attribute*), 302
- message_text (*telegram.InputTextMessageContent attribute*), 416
- message_thread_id (*telegram.ForumTopic attribute*), 224
- message_thread_id (*telegram.Message attribute*), 275
- MessageAttachmentType (*class in telegram.constants*), 602
- MessageAutoDeleteTimerChanged (*class in telegram*), 298
- MessageEntity (*class in telegram*), 299
- MessageEntityType (*class in telegram.constants*), 604
- MessageFilter (*class in telegram.ext.filters*), 536
- MessageHandler (*class in telegram.ext*), 549
- MessageId (*class in telegram*), 302
- MessageLimit (*class in telegram.constants*), 606
- MESSAGES (*telegram.ext.filters.UpdateType attribute*), 545

MESSAGES_PER_MINUTE_PER_GROUP	(<i>telegram.constants.FloodLimit</i> attribute), 591	<i>gram.constants.BotCommandLimit</i> attribute), 582
MESSAGES_PER_SECOND	(<i>telegram.constants.FloodLimit</i> attribute), 592	MIN_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH (<i>telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit</i> attribute), 598
MESSAGES_PER_SECOND_PER_CHAT	(<i>telegram.constants.FloodLimit</i> attribute), 592	MIN_DESCRIPTION_LENGTH (<i>telegram.Invoice</i> attribute), 427
MessageType (class in <i>telegram.constants</i>), 607		MIN_HEADING (<i>telegram.constants.LocationLimit</i> attribute), 600
middle_name (<i>telegram.PersonalDetails</i> attribute), 455		MIN_HEADING (<i>telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation</i> attribute), 398
middle_name_native (<i>telegram.PersonalDetails</i> attribute), 456		MIN_HEADING (<i>telegram.InputLocationMessageContent</i> attribute), 418
MIGRATE (<i>telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate</i> attribute), 542		MIN_HEADING (<i>telegram.Location</i> attribute), 257
migrate_chat_data() (<i>telegram.ext.Application</i> method), 468		MIN_ID_LENGTH (<i>telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultLimit</i> attribute), 595
MIGRATE_FROM_CHAT_ID (<i>telegram.constants.MessageType</i> attribute), 608		MIN_ID_LENGTH (<i>telegram.InlineQueryResult</i> attribute), 368
migrate_from_chat_id (<i>telegram.Message</i> attribute), 272		MIN_INITIAL_STICKERS (<i>telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit</i> attribute), 615
MIGRATE_TO_CHAT_ID (<i>telegram.constants.MessageType</i> attribute), 608		MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER (<i>telegram.constants.ReplyLimit</i> attribute), 613
migrate_to_chat_id (<i>telegram.Message</i> attribute), 272		MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER (<i>telegram.ForceReply</i> attribute), 223
mime_type (<i>telegram.Animation</i> attribute), 147		MIN_INPUT_FIELD_PLACEHOLDER (<i>telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup</i> attribute), 313
mime_type (<i>telegram.Audio</i> attribute), 149		MIN_LENGTH (<i>telegram.PollOption</i> attribute), 310
mime_type (<i>telegram.Document</i> attribute), 218		MIN_LIMIT (<i>telegram.constants.PollingLimit</i> attribute), 612
mime_type (<i>telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument</i> attribute), 390		MIN_LIMIT (<i>telegram.constants.UserProfilePhotosLimit</i> attribute), 617
mime_type (<i>telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo</i> attribute), 411		MIN_LIVE_PERIOD (<i>telegram.constants.LocationLimit</i> attribute), 601
mime_type (<i>telegram.Video</i> attribute), 347		MIN_LIVE_PERIOD (<i>telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation</i> attribute), 399
mime_type (<i>telegram.Voice</i> attribute), 352		MIN_LIVE_PERIOD (<i>telegram.InputLocationMessageContent</i> attribute), 418
mimetype (<i>telegram.InputFile</i> attribute), 236		MIN_MEDIA_LENGTH (<i>telegram.constants.MediaGroupLimit</i> attribute), 602
MIN_ADDRESS (<i>telegram.ChatLocation</i> attribute), 196		MIN_MEMBER_LIMIT (<i>telegram.constants.ChatInviteLinkLimit</i> attribute), 586
MIN_CALLBACK_DATA (<i>telegram.constants.InlineKeyboardButtonLimit</i> attribute), 593		MIN_NAME_AND_TITLE (<i>telegram.constants.StickerLimit</i> attribute), 614
MIN_CALLBACK_DATA (<i>telegram.InlineKeyboardButton</i> attribute), 231		MIN_NAME_LENGTH (<i>telegram.constants.ForumTopicLimit</i> attribute), 593
MIN_CHAT_LOCATION_ADDRESS (<i>telegram.constants.LocationLimit</i> attribute), 600		MIN_OPEN_PERIOD (<i>telegram.constants.PollLimit</i> attribute), 611
MIN_CHAT_TITLE_LENGTH (<i>telegram.constants.ChatLimit</i> attribute), 587		MIN_OPEN_PERIOD (<i>telegram.Poll</i> attribute), 307
MIN_COMMAND (<i>telegram.BotCommand</i> attribute), 151		MIN_OPTION_LENGTH (<i>telegram.constants.PollLimit</i>
MIN_COMMAND (<i>telegram.constants.BotCommandLimit</i> attribute), 582		
MIN_CONNECTIONS_LIMIT (<i>telegram.constants.WebhookLimit</i> attribute), 618		
MIN_DESCRIPTION (<i>telegram.BotCommand</i> attribute), 151		
MIN_DESCRIPTION	(<i>tele-</i>	

- attribute*), 611
 - MIN_OPTION_LENGTH (*telegram.Poll attribute*), 307
 - MIN_OPTION_NUMBER (*telegram.constants.PollLimit attribute*), 612
 - MIN_OPTION_NUMBER (*telegram.Poll attribute*), 307
 - MIN_PAYLOAD_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit attribute*), 599
 - MIN_PAYLOAD_LENGTH (*telegram.Invoice attribute*), 427
 - MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS (*telegram.constants.LocationLimit attribute*), 601
 - MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation attribute*), 399
 - MIN_PROXIMITY_ALERT_RADIUS (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent attribute*), 419
 - MIN_QUESTION_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.PollLimit attribute*), 612
 - MIN_QUESTION_LENGTH (*telegram.Poll attribute*), 307
 - MIN_SECRET_TOKEN_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.WebhookLimit attribute*), 618
 - MIN_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultsButtonLimit attribute*), 597
 - MIN_START_PARAMETER_LENGTH (*telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton attribute*), 406
 - MIN_STICKER_EMOJI (*telegram.constants.StickerLimit attribute*), 614
 - MIN_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit attribute*), 594
 - MIN_SWITCH_PM_TEXT_LENGTH (*telegram.InlineQuery attribute*), 367
 - MIN_TEXT_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.MessageLimit attribute*), 607
 - MIN_TITLE_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.InvoiceLimit attribute*), 599
 - MIN_TITLE_LENGTH (*telegram.Invoice attribute*), 427
 - MIN_VALUE (*telegram.constants.DiceLimit attribute*), 591
 - MIN_VALUE (*telegram.Dice attribute*), 217
 - module
 - telegram, 21
 - telegram.constants, 581
 - telegram.error, 618
 - telegram.ext, 461
 - telegram.ext.filters, 524
 - telegram.helpers, 620
 - telegram.warnings, 627
 - MOUTH (*telegram.constants.MaskPosition attribute*), 601
 - MOUTH (*telegram.MaskPosition attribute*), 357
 - MP3 (*telegram.ext.filters.Document attribute*), 533
 - MP4 (*telegram.ext.filters.Document attribute*), 533
 - mpeg4_duration (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif attribute*), 401
 - mpeg4_file_id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif attribute*), 379
 - mpeg4_height (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif attribute*), 401
 - mpeg4_url (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif attribute*), 400
 - mpeg4_width (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif attribute*), 401
 - MPEG4GIF (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType attribute*), 596
 - multipart_data (*telegram.request.RequestData property*), 625
 - MY_CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.constants.UpdateType attribute*), 617
 - MY_CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.ext.ChatMemberHandler attribute*), 517
 - MY_CHAT_MEMBER (*telegram.Update attribute*), 326
 - my_chat_member (*telegram.Update attribute*), 325
- ## N
- name (*telegram.Bot property*), 79
 - name (*telegram.BotName attribute*), 157
 - name (*telegram.ChatInviteLink attribute*), 193
 - name (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler property*), 524
 - name (*telegram.ext.filters.BaseFilter property*), 526
 - name (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat property*), 528
 - name (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom property*), 535
 - name (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat property*), 540
 - name (*telegram.ext.filters.User property*), 545
 - name (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot property*), 547
 - name (*telegram.ext.Job attribute*), 499
 - name (*telegram.ForumTopic attribute*), 224
 - name (*telegram.ForumTopicCreated attribute*), 225
 - name (*telegram.ForumTopicEdited attribute*), 226
 - name (*telegram.OrderInfo attribute*), 429
 - name (*telegram.StickerSet attribute*), 362
 - name (*telegram.User property*), 333
 - NAME_LENGTH (*telegram.constants.ChatInviteLinkLimit attribute*), 586
 - need_email (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
 - need_name (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
 - need_phone_number (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
 - need_shipping_address (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
 - needs_repainting (*telegram.Sticker attribute*), 360
 - NetworkError, 619

- `new_chat_id` (*telegram.error.ChatMigrated* attribute), 618
- `new_chat_member` (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* attribute), 208
- `NEW_CHAT_MEMBERS` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 608
- `NEW_CHAT_MEMBERS` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
- `new_chat_members` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 271
- `NEW_CHAT_PHOTO` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 608
- `NEW_CHAT_PHOTO` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
- `new_chat_photo` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 272
- `NEW_CHAT_TITLE` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 608
- `NEW_CHAT_TITLE` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
- `new_chat_title` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 272
- `next_t` (*telegram.ext.Job* property), 500
- `no_permissions()` (*telegram.ChatPermissions* class method), 212
- `no_rights()` (*telegram.ChatAdministratorRights* class method), 191
- `nonce` (*telegram.Credentials* attribute), 439
- ## O
- `offset` (*telegram.InlineQuery* attribute), 366
- `offset` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 300
- `old_chat_member` (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* attribute), 208
- `on_flush` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* attribute), 572
- `one_time_keyboard` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* attribute), 313
- `open_period` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 306
- `option_ids` (*telegram.PollAnswer* attribute), 309
- `options` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 305
- `order_info` (*telegram.PreCheckoutQuery* attribute), 431
- `order_info` (*telegram.SuccessfulPayment* attribute), 435
- `OrderInfo` (class in *telegram*), 429
- `OWNER` (*telegram.ChatMember* attribute), 198
- `OWNER` (*telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus* attribute), 587
- ## P
- `parameters` (*telegram.request.RequestData* property), 625
- `parametrized_url()` (*telegram.request.RequestData* method), 626
- `parse_caption_entities()` (*telegram.Message* method), 283
- `parse_caption_entity()` (*telegram.Message* method), 284
- `parse_entities()` (*telegram.Message* method), 284
- `parse_entity()` (*telegram.Message* method), 285
- `parse_explanation_entities()` (*telegram.Poll* method), 307
- `parse_explanation_entity()` (*telegram.Poll* method), 308
- `parse_json_payload()` (*telegram.request.BaseRequest* static method), 623
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 495
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio* attribute), 372
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio* attribute), 374
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument* attribute), 375
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif* attribute), 377
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif* attribute), 379
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto* attribute), 381
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo* attribute), 384
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice* attribute), 385
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 390
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* attribute), 395
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* attribute), 401
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* attribute), 404
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 411
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice* attribute), 413
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InputMedia* attribute), 237
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation* attribute), 239
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InputMediaAudio* attribute), 242
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InputMediaDocument* attribute), 244
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InputMediaPhoto* attribute), 246
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* attribute), 248
- `parse_mode` (*telegram.InputTextMessageContent* attribute), 416
- `parse_text_entities()` (*telegram.Game* method), 437
- `parse_text_entity()` (*telegram.Game* method), 437
- `ParseMode` (class in *telegram.constants*), 610
- `passport` (*telegram.SecureData* attribute), 458
- `PASSPORT_DATA` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 537
- `PASSPORT_DATA` (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 537

- attribute*), 603
- PASSPORT_DATA (*telegram.constants.MessageType attribute*), 608
- passport_data (*telegram.Message attribute*), 273
- passport_registration (*telegram.SecureData attribute*), 459
- PassportData (*class in telegram*), 444
- PassportDecryptionError, 619
- PassportElementError (*class in telegram*), 446
- PassportElementErrorDataField (*class in telegram*), 446
- PassportElementErrorFile (*class in telegram*), 447
- PassportElementErrorFiles (*class in telegram*), 448
- PassportElementErrorFrontSide (*class in telegram*), 449
- PassportElementErrorReverseSide (*class in telegram*), 449
- PassportElementErrorSelfie (*class in telegram*), 450
- PassportElementErrorTranslationFile (*class in telegram*), 451
- PassportElementErrorTranslationFiles (*class in telegram*), 452
- PassportElementErrorUnspecified (*class in telegram*), 453
- PassportFile (*class in telegram*), 453
- pattern (*telegram.ext.CallbackQueryHandler attribute*), 514
- pattern (*telegram.ext.ChosenInlineResultHandler attribute*), 518
- pattern (*telegram.ext.InlineQueryHandler attribute*), 549
- pattern (*telegram.ext.StringRegexHandler attribute*), 558
- pay (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton attribute*), 230
- payload (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 424
- PDF (*telegram.ext.filters.Document attribute*), 533
- pending_join_request_count (*telegram.ChatInviteLink attribute*), 193
- pending_update_count (*telegram.WebhookInfo attribute*), 355
- per_chat (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler property*), 524
- per_message (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler property*), 524
- per_user (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler property*), 524
- performer (*telegram.Audio attribute*), 149
- performer (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio attribute*), 372
- performer (*telegram.InputMediaAudio attribute*), 242
- permissions (*telegram.Chat attribute*), 167
- persistence (*telegram.ext.Application attribute*), 463
- persistence() (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder method*), 482
- persistence_data (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder attribute*), 482
- gram.ext.CallbackDataCache (*property*), 576
- PersistenceInput (*class in telegram.ext*), 570
- persistent (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler property*), 524
- personal_details (*telegram.SecureData attribute*), 458
- PersonalDetails (*class in telegram*), 455
- PHONE_NUMBER (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType attribute*), 605
- phone_number (*telegram.Contact attribute*), 215
- phone_number (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement attribute*), 442
- phone_number (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact attribute*), 387
- phone_number (*telegram.InputContactMessageContent attribute*), 421
- PHONE_NUMBER (*telegram.MessageEntity attribute*), 302
- phone_number (*telegram.OrderInfo attribute*), 429
- PHOTO (*in module telegram.ext.filters*), 537
- photo (*telegram.Chat attribute*), 167
- PHOTO (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType attribute*), 596
- PHOTO (*telegram.constants.InputMediaType attribute*), 597
- PHOTO (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType attribute*), 603
- PHOTO (*telegram.constants.MessageType attribute*), 609
- photo (*telegram.Game attribute*), 436
- photo (*telegram.Message attribute*), 270
- photo_file_id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto attribute*), 380
- photo_height (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto attribute*), 404
- photo_height (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
- photo_size (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
- photo_url (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto attribute*), 403
- photo_url (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
- photo_width (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto attribute*), 404
- photo_width (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent attribute*), 425
- photos (*telegram.UserProfilePhotos attribute*), 343
- PhotoSize (*class in telegram*), 303
- PHOTOSIZE_UPLOAD (*telegram.constants.FileSizeLimit attribute*), 591
- PicklePersistence (*class in telegram.ext*), 571
- pin() (*telegram.Message method*), 285
- pin_chat_message() (*telegram.Bot method*), 80

- `pin_message()` (*telegram.CallbackQuery* method), 162
- `pin_message()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 177
- `pin_message()` (*telegram.User* method), 333
- `pinChatMessage()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 79
- `PINK` (*telegram.constants.ForumIconColor* attribute), 592
- `pinned_message` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 167
- `PINNED_MESSAGE` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609
- `PINNED_MESSAGE` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
- `pinned_message` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 273
- `point` (*telegram.MaskPosition* attribute), 357
- `Poll` (class in *telegram*), 304
- `POLL` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 537
- `POLL` (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 603
- `POLL` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609
- `POLL` (*telegram.constants.UpdateType* attribute), 617
- `poll` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 273
- `POLL` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 326
- `poll` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 325
- `POLL_ANSWER` (*telegram.constants.UpdateType* attribute), 617
- `POLL_ANSWER` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 327
- `poll_answer` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 325
- `poll_id` (*telegram.PollAnswer* attribute), 309
- `PollAnswer` (class in *telegram*), 308
- `PollAnswerHandler` (class in *telegram.ext*), 551
- `PollHandler` (class in *telegram.ext*), 552
- `PollingLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 612
- `PollLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 611
- `PollOption` (class in *telegram*), 309
- `PollType` (class in *telegram.constants*), 612
- `pool_timeout()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 482
- `position` (*telegram.GameHighScore* attribute), 438
- `post()` (*telegram.request.BaseRequest* method), 624
- `post_code` (*telegram.ResidentialAddress* attribute), 457
- `post_code` (*telegram.ShippingAddress* attribute), 432
- `post_init` (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 464
- `post_init()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 483
- `post_shutdown` (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 464
- `post_shutdown()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 483
- `post_stop` (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 464
- `post_stop()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 484
- `PRE` (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
- `PRE` (*telegram.MessageEntityType* attribute), 302
- `PRE_CHECKOUT_QUERY` (*telegram.constants.UpdateType* attribute), 617
- `PRE_CHECKOUT_QUERY` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 327
- `pre_checkout_query` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 325
- `PreCheckoutQuery` (class in *telegram*), 430
- `PreCheckoutQueryHandler` (class in *telegram.ext*), 553
- `PrefixHandler` (class in *telegram.ext*), 554
- `PREMIUM` (*telegram.ext.filters.Sticker* attribute), 538
- `premium_animation` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 360
- `PREMIUM_USER` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 543
- `prices` (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 424
- `prices` (*telegram.ShippingOption* attribute), 433
- `PRIVATE` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 169
- `PRIVATE` (*telegram.constants.ChatType* attribute), 588
- `PRIVATE` (*telegram.ext.filters.ChatType* attribute), 529
- `private_key` (*telegram.Bot* property), 80
- `private_key()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 485
- `process_callback_query()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache* method), 576
- `process_error()` (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 468
- `process_keyboard()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache* method), 577
- `process_message()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackDataCache* method), 577
- `process_request()` (*telegram.ext.AIORateLimiter* method), 581
- `process_request()` (*telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter* method), 578
- `process_update()` (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 469
- `process_update()` (*telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor* method), 488
- `promote_chat_member()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 81
- `promote_member()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 178
- `promoteChatMember()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 80
- `protect_content` (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 495
- `provider_data` (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 425
- `provider_payment_charge_id` (*telegram.SuccessfulPayment* attribute), 435
- `provider_token` (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 424
- `proximity_alert_radius` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 398
- `proximity_alert_radius` (*telegram.InputLocationMessageContent* attribute), 424

- `tribute`), 418
 - `proximity_alert_radius` (*telegram.Location* attribute), 257
 - `PROXIMITY_ALERT_TRIGGERED` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609
 - `PROXIMITY_ALERT_TRIGGERED` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
 - `proximity_alert_triggered` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274
 - `ProximityAlertTriggered` (class in *telegram*), 310
 - `proxy_url()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 485
 - `PTBDeprecationWarning`, 627
 - `PTBRuntimeWarning`, 627
 - `PTBUserWarning`, 628
 - `PURPLE` (*telegram.constants.ForumIconColor* attribute), 592
 - `PY` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 534
- ## Q
- `query` (*telegram.ChosenInlineResult* attribute), 364
 - `query` (*telegram.InlineQuery* attribute), 366
 - `query` (*telegram.SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat* attribute), 318
 - `question` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 305
 - `QUIZ` (*telegram.constants.PollType* attribute), 612
 - `QUIZ` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 307
 - `quote` (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 496
- ## R
- `rate_limiter` (*telegram.ext.ExtBot* property), 498
 - `rate_limiter()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 485
 - `read_timeout()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 485
 - `RECORD_VIDEO` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 584
 - `RECORD_VIDEO_NOTE` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 584
 - `RECORD_VOICE` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 584
 - `RED` (*telegram.constants.ForumIconColor* attribute), 592
 - `refresh_bot_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 564
 - `refresh_bot_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
 - `refresh_bot_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 573
 - `refresh_chat_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 564
 - `refresh_chat_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
 - `refresh_chat_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 573
 - `refresh_data()` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* method), 492
 - `refresh_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 564
 - `refresh_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
 - `refresh_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 574
 - `Regex` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 537
 - `REGULAR` (*telegram.constants.PollType* attribute), 612
 - `REGULAR` (*telegram.constants.StickerType* attribute), 616
 - `REGULAR` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 307
 - `REGULAR` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 360
 - `remove_bot_ids()` (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot* method), 548
 - `remove_chat_ids()` (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat* method), 528
 - `remove_chat_ids()` (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom* method), 535
 - `remove_chat_ids()` (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* method), 540
 - `remove_error_handler()` (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 469
 - `remove_handler()` (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 469
 - `remove_keyboard` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardRemove* attribute), 317
 - `remove_user_ids()` (*telegram.ext.filters.User* method), 546
 - `remove_usernames()` (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat* method), 529
 - `remove_usernames()` (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom* method), 535
 - `remove_usernames()` (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* method), 540
 - `remove_usernames()` (*telegram.ext.filters.User* method), 545
 - `remove_usernames()` (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot* method), 547
 - `removed` (*telegram.ext.Job* property), 500
 - `rental_agreement` (*telegram.SecureData* attribute), 459
 - `reopen_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 82
 - `reopen_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 178
 - `reopen_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Message* method), 285
 - `reopen_general_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 83
 - `reopen_general_forum_topic()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 178
 - `reopenForumTopic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 82
 - `reopenGeneralForumTopic()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 82
 - `REPLY` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 537
 - `reply_animation()` (*telegram.Message* method), 286

- `reply_audio()` (*telegram.Message* method), 286
- `reply_chat_action()` (*telegram.Message* method), 286
- `reply_contact()` (*telegram.Message* method), 287
- `reply_copy()` (*telegram.Message* method), 287
- `reply_dice()` (*telegram.Message* method), 287
- `reply_document()` (*telegram.Message* method), 288
- `reply_game()` (*telegram.Message* method), 288
- `reply_html()` (*telegram.Message* method), 289
- `reply_invoice()` (*telegram.Message* method), 289
- `reply_location()` (*telegram.Message* method), 290
- `reply_markdown()` (*telegram.Message* method), 290
- `reply_markdown_v2()` (*telegram.Message* method), 291
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 369
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio* attribute), 372
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio* attribute), 374
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument* attribute), 376
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif* attribute), 377
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif* attribute), 379
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto* attribute), 381
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker* attribute), 382
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo* attribute), 384
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice* attribute), 386
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 387
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 391
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGame* attribute), 392
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* attribute), 395
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 398
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* attribute), 402
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* attribute), 404
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 408
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 412
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice* attribute), 414
- `reply_markup` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274
- `reply_media_group()` (*telegram.Message* method), 291
- `reply_photo()` (*telegram.Message* method), 291
- `reply_poll()` (*telegram.Message* method), 292
- `reply_sticker()` (*telegram.Message* method), 292
- `reply_text()` (*telegram.Message* method), 293
- `reply_to_message` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 269
- `reply_venue()` (*telegram.Message* method), 293
- `reply_video()` (*telegram.Message* method), 293
- `reply_video_note()` (*telegram.Message* method), 294
- `reply_voice()` (*telegram.Message* method), 294
- `ReplyKeyboardMarkup` (class in *telegram*), 311
- `ReplyKeyboardRemove` (class in *telegram*), 316
- `ReplyLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 612
- `request` (*telegram.Bot* property), 84
- `request()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 486
- `request_chat` (*telegram.KeyboardButton* attribute), 252
- `request_contact` (*telegram.KeyboardButton* attribute), 252
- `request_id` (*telegram.ChatShared* attribute), 214
- `request_id` (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 254
- `request_id` (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestUser* attribute), 256
- `request_id` (*telegram.UserShared* attribute), 344
- `request_location` (*telegram.KeyboardButton* attribute), 252
- `request_poll` (*telegram.KeyboardButton* attribute), 252
- `request_user` (*telegram.KeyboardButton* attribute), 252
- `request_write_access` (*telegram.LoginUrl* attribute), 259
- `RequestData` (class in *telegram.request*), 625
- `residence_country_code` (*telegram.PersonalDetails* attribute), 456
- `ResidentialAddress` (class in *telegram*), 457
- `resize_keyboard` (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* attribute), 313
- `restrict_chat_member()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 84
- `restrict_member()` (*telegram.Chat* method), 179
- `restrictChatMember()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 84
- `RESTRICTED` (*telegram.ChatMember* attribute), 198
- `RESTRICTED` (*telegram.constants.ChatMemberStatus* attribute), 587
- `result_id` (*telegram.ChosenInlineResult* attribute), 363
- `RESULTS` (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryLimit* attribute), 595
- `retrieve()` (*telegram.request.BaseRequest* method),

- 624
 retry_after (*telegram.error.RetryAfter* attribute), 619
 RetryAfter, 619
 reverse_side (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 442
 reverse_side (*telegram.SecureValue* attribute), 461
 revoke_chat_invite_link() (*telegram.Bot* method), 85
 revoke_invite_link() (*telegram.Chat* method), 179
 revokeChatInviteLink() (*telegram.Bot* method), 85
 run() (*telegram.ext.Job* method), 500
 run_custom() (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* method), 502
 run_daily() (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* method), 503
 run_monthly() (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* method), 503
 run_once() (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* method), 504
 run_polling() (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 469
 run_repeating() (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* method), 505
 run_webhook() (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 471
 running (*telegram.ext.Application* property), 473
- ## S
- scale (*telegram.MaskPosition* attribute), 357
 schedule_removal() (*telegram.ext.Job* method), 500
 scheduler (*telegram.ext.JobQueue* attribute), 501
 score (*telegram.GameHighScore* attribute), 438
 secret (*telegram.DataCredentials* attribute), 439
 secret (*telegram.EncryptedCredentials* attribute), 440
 secret (*telegram.FileCredentials* attribute), 444
 secure_data (*telegram.Credentials* attribute), 438
 SecureData (class in *telegram*), 458
 SecureValue (class in *telegram*), 460
 selective (*telegram.ForceReply* attribute), 223
 selective (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardMarkup* attribute), 313
 selective (*telegram.ReplyKeyboardRemove* attribute), 317
 selfie (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 443
 selfie (*telegram.SecureValue* attribute), 461
 send_action() (*telegram.Chat* method), 179
 send_action() (*telegram.User* method), 333
 send_animation() (*telegram.Bot* method), 88
 send_animation() (*telegram.Chat* method), 179
 send_animation() (*telegram.User* method), 333
 send_audio() (*telegram.Bot* method), 90
 send_audio() (*telegram.Chat* method), 180
 send_audio() (*telegram.User* method), 334
 send_chat_action() (*telegram.Bot* method), 93
 send_chat_action() (*telegram.Chat* method), 180
 send_chat_action() (*telegram.User* method), 334
 send_contact() (*telegram.Bot* method), 94
 send_contact() (*telegram.Chat* method), 180
 send_contact() (*telegram.User* method), 335
 send_copy() (*telegram.Chat* method), 180
 send_copy() (*telegram.User* method), 335
 send_dice() (*telegram.Bot* method), 95
 send_dice() (*telegram.Chat* method), 181
 send_dice() (*telegram.User* method), 335
 send_document() (*telegram.Bot* method), 96
 send_document() (*telegram.Chat* method), 181
 send_document() (*telegram.User* method), 336
 send_email_to_provider (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 426
 send_game() (*telegram.Bot* method), 98
 send_game() (*telegram.Chat* method), 181
 send_game() (*telegram.User* method), 336
 send_invoice() (*telegram.Bot* method), 99
 send_invoice() (*telegram.Chat* method), 182
 send_invoice() (*telegram.User* method), 337
 send_location() (*telegram.Bot* method), 102
 send_location() (*telegram.Chat* method), 182
 send_location() (*telegram.User* method), 337
 send_media_group() (*telegram.Bot* method), 103
 send_media_group() (*telegram.Chat* method), 182
 send_media_group() (*telegram.User* method), 338
 send_message() (*telegram.Bot* method), 105
 send_message() (*telegram.Chat* method), 183
 send_message() (*telegram.User* method), 338
 send_phone_number_to_provider (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 426
 send_photo() (*telegram.Bot* method), 106
 send_photo() (*telegram.Chat* method), 183
 send_photo() (*telegram.User* method), 338
 send_poll() (*telegram.Bot* method), 108
 send_poll() (*telegram.Chat* method), 183
 send_poll() (*telegram.User* method), 339
 send_sticker() (*telegram.Bot* method), 110
 send_sticker() (*telegram.Chat* method), 184
 send_sticker() (*telegram.User* method), 339
 send_venue() (*telegram.Bot* method), 111
 send_venue() (*telegram.Chat* method), 184
 send_venue() (*telegram.User* method), 340
 send_video() (*telegram.Bot* method), 113
 send_video() (*telegram.Chat* method), 184
 send_video() (*telegram.User* method), 340
 send_video_note() (*telegram.Bot* method), 115
 send_video_note() (*telegram.Chat* method), 184
 send_video_note() (*telegram.User* method), 340
 send_voice() (*telegram.Bot* method), 117
 send_voice() (*telegram.Chat* method), 185
 send_voice() (*telegram.User* method), 341
 sendAnimation() (*telegram.Bot* method), 86
 sendAudio() (*telegram.Bot* method), 86
 sendChatAction() (*telegram.Bot* method), 86
 sendContact() (*telegram.Bot* method), 86
 sendDice() (*telegram.Bot* method), 86
 sendDocument() (*telegram.Bot* method), 86
 SENDER (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 169
 SENDER (*telegram.constants.ChatType* attribute), 588
 sender_chat (*telegram.Message* attribute), 268

SenderChat (*class in telegram.ext.filters*), 539
sendGame() (*telegram.Bot method*), 86
sendInvoice() (*telegram.Bot method*), 87
sendLocation() (*telegram.Bot method*), 87
sendMediaGroup() (*telegram.Bot method*), 87
sendMessage() (*telegram.Bot method*), 87
sendPhoto() (*telegram.Bot method*), 87
sendPoll() (*telegram.Bot method*), 87
sendSticker() (*telegram.Bot method*), 87
sendVenue() (*telegram.Bot method*), 88
sendVideo() (*telegram.Bot method*), 88
sendVideoNote() (*telegram.Bot method*), 88
sendVoice() (*telegram.Bot method*), 88
SentWebAppMessage (*class in telegram*), 317
SERVICE_CHAT (*telegram.constants.ChatID attribute*), 586
set_administrator_custom_title() (*telegram.Chat method*), 185
set_application() (*telegram.ext.JobQueue method*), 506
set_bot() (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence method*), 564
set_bot() (*telegram.TelegramObject method*), 322
set_chat_administrator_custom_title() (*telegram.Bot method*), 121
set_chat_description() (*telegram.Bot method*), 122
set_chat_menu_button() (*telegram.Bot method*), 122
set_chat_permissions() (*telegram.Bot method*), 123
set_chat_photo() (*telegram.Bot method*), 124
set_chat_sticker_set() (*telegram.Bot method*), 125
set_chat_title() (*telegram.Bot method*), 125
set_credentials() (*telegram.File method*), 222
set_custom_emoji_sticker_set_thumbnail() (*telegram.Bot method*), 126
set_description() (*telegram.Chat method*), 185
set_game_score() (*telegram.Bot method*), 127
set_game_score() (*telegram.CallbackQuery method*), 163
set_game_score() (*telegram.Message method*), 294
set_menu_button() (*telegram.Chat method*), 185
set_menu_button() (*telegram.User method*), 341
set_my_commands() (*telegram.Bot method*), 127
set_my_default_administrator_rights() (*telegram.Bot method*), 128
set_my_description() (*telegram.Bot method*), 129
set_my_name() (*telegram.Bot method*), 130
set_my_short_description() (*telegram.Bot method*), 130
set_name (*telegram.Sticker attribute*), 359
set_passport_data_errors() (*telegram.Bot method*), 131
set_permissions() (*telegram.Chat method*), 186
set_photo() (*telegram.Chat method*), 186
set_sticker_emoji_list() (*telegram.Bot method*), 132
set_sticker_keywords() (*telegram.Bot method*), 132
set_sticker_mask_position() (*telegram.Bot method*), 133
set_sticker_position_in_set() (*telegram.Bot method*), 134
set_sticker_set_thumb() (*telegram.Bot method*), 134
set_sticker_set_thumbnail() (*telegram.Bot method*), 135
set_sticker_set_title() (*telegram.Bot method*), 136
set_title() (*telegram.Chat method*), 186
set_webhook() (*telegram.Bot method*), 136
setChatAdministratorCustomTitle() (*telegram.Bot method*), 119
setChatDescription() (*telegram.Bot method*), 119
setChatMenuButton() (*telegram.Bot method*), 119
setChatPermissions() (*telegram.Bot method*), 119
setChatPhoto() (*telegram.Bot method*), 119
setChatStickerSet() (*telegram.Bot method*), 119
setChatTitle() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setCustomEmojiStickerSetThumbnail() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setGameScore() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setMyCommands() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setMyDefaultAdministratorRights() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setMyDescription() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setMyName() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setMyShortDescription() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setPassportDataErrors() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setStickerEmojiList() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setStickerKeywords() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setStickerMaskPosition() (*telegram.Bot method*), 120
setStickerPositionInSet() (*telegram.Bot method*), 121
setStickerSetThumb() (*telegram.Bot method*), 121
setStickerSetThumbnail() (*telegram.Bot method*), 121
setStickerSetTitle() (*telegram.Bot method*), 121
setWebhook() (*telegram.Bot method*), 121
shipping_address (*telegram.OrderInfo attribute*), 429
shipping_address (*telegram.ShippingQuery attribute*), 434
shipping_option_id (*telegram.PreCheckoutQuery attribute*), 431
shipping_option_id (*telegram.SuccessfulPayment attribute*), 435
SHIPPING_QUERY (*telegram.constants.UpdateType attribute*), 617
SHIPPING_QUERY (*telegram.Update attribute*), 327
shipping_query (*telegram.Update attribute*), 325

- ShippingAddress (class in telegram), 431
- ShippingOption (class in telegram), 432
- ShippingQuery (class in telegram), 433
- ShippingQueryHandler (class in telegram.ext), 556
- short_description (telegram.BotShortDescription attribute), 157
- shutdown() (telegram.Bot method), 138
- shutdown() (telegram.ext.AIORateLimiter method), 581
- shutdown() (telegram.ext.Application method), 473
- shutdown() (telegram.ext.BaseRateLimiter method), 580
- shutdown() (telegram.ext.BaseUpdateProcessor method), 488
- shutdown() (telegram.ext.ExtBot method), 498
- shutdown() (telegram.ext.SimpleUpdateProcessor method), 507
- shutdown() (telegram.ext.Updater method), 508
- shutdown() (telegram.request.BaseRequest method), 625
- shutdown() (telegram.request.HTTPXRequest method), 627
- SimpleUpdateProcessor (class in telegram.ext), 507
- single_file (telegram.ext.PicklePersistence attribute), 572
- SIZE_BIG (telegram.ChatPhoto attribute), 214
- SIZE_SMALL (telegram.ChatPhoto attribute), 214
- SLOT_MACHINE (telegram.constants.DiceEmoji attribute), 590
- SLOT_MACHINE (telegram.Dice attribute), 217
- SLOT_MACHINE (telegram.ext.filters.Dice attribute), 531
- slow_mode_delay (telegram.Chat attribute), 167
- SMALL (telegram.constants.ChatPhotoSize attribute), 588
- small_file_id (telegram.ChatPhoto attribute), 213
- small_file_unique_id (telegram.ChatPhoto attribute), 213
- source (telegram.PassportElementError attribute), 446
- SPOILER (telegram.constants.MessageEntityType attribute), 605
- SPOILER (telegram.MessageEntity attribute), 302
- start() (telegram.ext.Application method), 473
- start() (telegram.ext.JobQueue method), 506
- start_date (telegram.VideoChatScheduled attribute), 349
- start_parameter (telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton attribute), 406
- start_parameter (telegram.Invoice attribute), 427
- start_polling() (telegram.ext.Updater method), 508
- start_webhook() (telegram.ext.Updater method), 509
- state (telegram.ext.ApplicationHandlerStop attribute), 487
- state (telegram.ResidentialAddress attribute), 457
- state (telegram.ShippingAddress attribute), 432
- states (telegram.ext.ConversationHandler property), 524
- STATIC (telegram.constants.StickerFormat attribute), 613
- STATIC (telegram.ext.filters.Sticker attribute), 538
- STATIC_THUMB_DIMENSIONS (telegram.constants.StickerSetLimit attribute), 615
- status (telegram.ChatMember attribute), 197
- status (telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator attribute), 199
- status (telegram.ChatMemberBanned attribute), 201
- status (telegram.ChatMemberLeft attribute), 202
- status (telegram.ChatMemberMember attribute), 203
- status (telegram.ChatMemberOwner attribute), 203
- status (telegram.ChatMemberRestricted attribute), 205
- StatusUpdate (class in telegram.ext.filters), 540
- Sticker (class in telegram), 357
- Sticker (class in telegram.ext.filters), 538
- STICKER (telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType attribute), 596
- STICKER (telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType attribute), 603
- STICKER (telegram.constants.MessageType attribute), 609
- sticker (telegram.InputSticker attribute), 250
- sticker (telegram.Message attribute), 270
- sticker_file_id (telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker attribute), 382
- sticker_set_name (telegram.Chat attribute), 168
- sticker_type (telegram.StickerSet attribute), 362
- StickerFormat (class in telegram.constants), 613
- StickerLimit (class in telegram.constants), 613
- stickers (telegram.StickerSet attribute), 362
- StickerSet (class in telegram), 361
- StickerSetLimit (class in telegram.constants), 614
- StickerType (class in telegram.constants), 615
- stop() (telegram.ext.Application method), 474
- stop() (telegram.ext.JobQueue method), 506
- stop() (telegram.ext.Updater method), 511
- stop_live_location() (telegram.Message method), 295
- stop_message_live_location() (telegram.Bot method), 138
- stop_message_live_location() (telegram.CallbackQuery method), 163
- stop_poll() (telegram.Bot method), 139
- stop_poll() (telegram.Message method), 295
- stopMessageLiveLocation() (telegram.Bot method), 138
- stopPoll() (telegram.Bot method), 138
- store_data (telegram.ext.BasePersistence attribute), 562
- store_data (telegram.ext.DictPersistence attribute), 567

- `store_data` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* attribute), 572
 - `street_line1` (*telegram.ResidentialAddress* attribute), 457
 - `street_line1` (*telegram.ShippingAddress* attribute), 432
 - `street_line2` (*telegram.ResidentialAddress* attribute), 457
 - `street_line2` (*telegram.ShippingAddress* attribute), 432
 - `strict` (*telegram.ext.TypeHandler* attribute), 560
 - `STRIKETHROUGH` (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
 - `STRIKETHROUGH` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 302
 - `StringCommandHandler` (class in *telegram.ext*), 557
 - `StringRegexHandler` (class in *telegram.ext*), 558
 - `SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 538
 - `SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT` (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 603
 - `SUCCESSFUL_PAYMENT` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609
 - `successful_payment` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 273
 - `SuccessfulPayment` (class in *telegram*), 434
 - `suggested_tip_amounts` (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 425
 - `SUPER_GROUP` (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* attribute), 540
 - `SUPERGROUP` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 170
 - `SUPERGROUP` (*telegram.constants.ChatType* attribute), 588
 - `SUPERGROUP` (*telegram.ext.filters.ChatType* attribute), 529
 - `SUPERGROUP_CHAT_CREATED` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609
 - `supergroup_chat_created` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 272
 - `SUPPORTED_WEBHOOK_PORTS` (in module *telegram.constants*), 613
 - `supports_inline_queries` (*telegram.Bot* property), 140
 - `supports_inline_queries` (*telegram.User* attribute), 330
 - `supports_streaming` (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* attribute), 249
 - `SVG` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 534
 - `switch_inline_query` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 230
 - `switch_inline_query_chosen_chat` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 230
 - `switch_inline_query_current_chat` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 230
 - `SwitchInlineQueryChosenChat` (class in *telegram*), 318
- ## T
- `TARGZ` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 534
 - `telegram` module, 21
 - `telegram.constants` module, 581
 - `telegram.error` module, 618
 - `telegram.ext` module, 461
 - `telegram.ext.filters` module, 524
 - `telegram.helpers` module, 620
 - `telegram.warnings` module, 627
 - `telegram_payment_charge_id` (*telegram.SuccessfulPayment* attribute), 435
 - `TelegramError`, 619
 - `TelegramObject` (class in *telegram*), 319
 - `temporary_registration` (*telegram.SecureData* attribute), 459
 - `Text` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 543
 - `TEXT` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 543
 - `TEXT` (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609
 - `TEXT` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 532
 - `text` (*telegram.Game* attribute), 436
 - `text` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 229
 - `text` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton* attribute), 405
 - `text` (*telegram.KeyboardButton* attribute), 252
 - `text` (*telegram.MenuButtonWebApp* attribute), 261
 - `text` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 269
 - `text` (*telegram.PollOption* attribute), 309
 - `text_entities` (*telegram.Game* attribute), 437
 - `text_html` (*telegram.Message* property), 295
 - `text_html_urled` (*telegram.Message* property), 296
 - `TEXT_LINK` (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
 - `TEXT_LINK` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 302
 - `text_markdown` (*telegram.Message* property), 296
 - `text_markdown_urled` (*telegram.Message* property), 296
 - `text_markdown_v2` (*telegram.Message* property), 297
 - `text_markdown_v2_urled` (*telegram.Message* property), 297
 - `TEXT_MENTION` (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
 - `TEXT_MENTION` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 302
 - `thumb` (*telegram.Animation* property), 148

- `thumb` (*telegram.Audio* property), 150
- `thumb` (*telegram.Document* property), 219
- `thumb` (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation* property), 240
- `thumb` (*telegram.InputMediaAudio* property), 243
- `thumb` (*telegram.InputMediaDocument* property), 245
- `thumb` (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* property), 249
- `thumb` (*telegram.Sticker* property), 361
- `thumb` (*telegram.StickerSet* property), 362
- `thumb` (*telegram.Video* property), 347
- `thumb` (*telegram.VideoNote* property), 351
- `thumb_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* property), 370
- `thumb_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* property), 388
- `thumb_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* property), 391
- `thumb_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* property), 399
- `thumb_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* property), 409
- `thumb_mime_type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* property), 395
- `thumb_mime_type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* property), 402
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* property), 370
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* property), 388
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* property), 391
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* property), 395
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* property), 399
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* property), 402
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* property), 405
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* property), 409
- `thumb_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* property), 412
- `thumb_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* property), 370
- `thumb_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* property), 388
- `thumb_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* property), 391
- `thumb_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* property), 399
- `thumb_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* property), 409
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.Animation* attribute), 148
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.Audio* attribute), 150
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.Document* attribute), 219
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation* attribute), 240
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.InputMediaAudio* attribute), 242
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.InputMediaDocument* attribute), 245
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* attribute), 249
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 360
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.StickerSet* attribute), 362
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.Video* attribute), 347
- `thumbnail` (*telegram.VideoNote* attribute), 350
- `thumbnail_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 370
- `thumbnail_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 388
- `thumbnail_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 391
- `thumbnail_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 398
- `thumbnail_height` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 408
- `thumbnail_mime_type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* attribute), 394
- `thumbnail_mime_type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* attribute), 401
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 370
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 388
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 391
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* attribute), 394
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 398
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* attribute), 401
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* attribute), 403
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 408
- `thumbnail_url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 411
- `thumbnail_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 370
- `thumbnail_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 388
- `thumbnail_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 391

`thumbnail_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 398

`thumbnail_width` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 408

`TimedOut`, 620

`TIMEOUT` (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* attribute), 523

`title` (*telegram.Audio* attribute), 149

`title` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 166

`title` (*telegram.Game* attribute), 436

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 369

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio* attribute), 372

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument* attribute), 375

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif* attribute), 377

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif* attribute), 379

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto* attribute), 381

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo* attribute), 383

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice* attribute), 385

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 390

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* attribute), 395

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* attribute), 401

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* attribute), 404

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 407

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 411

`title` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice* attribute), 413

`title` (*telegram.InputInvoiceMessageContent* attribute), 424

`title` (*telegram.InputMediaAudio* attribute), 242

`title` (*telegram.InputVenueMessageContent* attribute), 420

`title` (*telegram.Invoice* attribute), 426

`title` (*telegram.ShippingOption* attribute), 433

`title` (*telegram.StickerSet* attribute), 362

`title` (*telegram.Venue* attribute), 345

`to_dict()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 140

`to_dict()` (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 322

`to_json()` (*telegram.TelegramObject* method), 322

`token` (*telegram.Bot* property), 140

`token()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 486

`total_amount` (*telegram.Invoice* attribute), 427

`total_amount` (*telegram.PreCheckoutQuery* attribute), 430

`total_amount` (*telegram.SuccessfulPayment* attribute), 435

`TOTAL_BUTTON_NUMBER` (*telegram.constants.InlineKeyboardMarkupLimit* attribute), 594

`total_count` (*telegram.UserProfilePhotos* attribute), 343

`total_voter_count` (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 305

`translation` (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 443

`translation` (*telegram.SecureValue* attribute), 461

`traveler` (*telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered* attribute), 310

`TXT` (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 534

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScope* attribute), 152

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeAllChatAdministrators* attribute), 153

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeAllGroupChats* attribute), 153

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeAllPrivateChats* attribute), 153

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeChat* attribute), 154

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeChatAdministrators* attribute), 154

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeChatMember* attribute), 155

`type` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeDefault* attribute), 156

`type` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 166

`type` (*telegram.EncryptedPassportElement* attribute), 442

`type` (*telegram.ext.TypeHandler* attribute), 560

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResult* attribute), 368

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 369

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultAudio* attribute), 371

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedAudio* attribute), 373

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedDocument* attribute), 375

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedGif* attribute), 377

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedMpeg4Gif* attribute), 378

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedPhoto* attribute), 380

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedSticker* attribute), 382

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo* attribute), 383

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice* attribute), 385

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 387

`type` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultDocument* attribute), 390

- type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGame* attribute), 392
 - type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultGif* attribute), 394
 - type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultLocation* attribute), 397
 - type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultMpeg4Gif* attribute), 400
 - type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultPhoto* attribute), 403
 - type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVenue* attribute), 407
 - type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 410
 - type (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice* attribute), 413
 - type (*telegram.InputMedia* attribute), 237
 - type (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation* attribute), 239
 - type (*telegram.InputMediaAudio* attribute), 242
 - type (*telegram.InputMediaDocument* attribute), 244
 - type (*telegram.InputMediaPhoto* attribute), 246
 - type (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* attribute), 248
 - type (*telegram.KeyboardButtonPollType* attribute), 253
 - type (*telegram.MenuButton* attribute), 259
 - type (*telegram.MenuButtonCommands* attribute), 260
 - type (*telegram.MenuButtonDefault* attribute), 260
 - type (*telegram.MenuButtonWebApp* attribute), 261
 - type (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 300
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementError* attribute), 446
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorDataField* attribute), 447
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFile* attribute), 447
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFiles* attribute), 448
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorFrontSide* attribute), 449
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorReverseSide* attribute), 450
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorSelfie* attribute), 450
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFile* attribute), 451
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorTranslationFiles* attribute), 452
 - type (*telegram.PassportElementErrorUnspecified* attribute), 453
 - type (*telegram.Poll* attribute), 306
 - type (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 359
 - TypeHandler (class in *telegram.ext*), 559
 - TYPING (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 584
 - tzinfo (*telegram.ext.Defaults* property), 496
- U**
- unban_chat() (*telegram.Chat* method), 187
 - unban_chat_member() (*telegram.Bot* method), 140
 - unban_chat_sender_chat() (*telegram.Bot* method), 141
 - unban_member() (*telegram.Chat* method), 187
 - unban_sender_chat() (*telegram.Chat* method), 187
 - unbanChatMember() (*telegram.Bot* method), 140
 - unbanChatSenderChat() (*telegram.Bot* method), 140
 - UNDERLINE (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 605
 - UNDERLINE (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 302
 - unhide_general_forum_topic() (*telegram.Bot* method), 142
 - unhide_general_forum_topic() (*telegram.Chat* method), 187
 - unhideGeneralForumTopic() (*telegram.Bot* method), 142
 - unpin() (*telegram.Message* method), 297
 - unpin_all_chat_messages() (*telegram.Bot* method), 143
 - unpin_all_forum_topic_messages() (*telegram.Bot* method), 143
 - unpin_all_forum_topic_messages() (*telegram.Chat* method), 188
 - unpin_all_forum_topic_messages() (*telegram.Message* method), 298
 - unpin_all_messages() (*telegram.Chat* method), 188
 - unpin_all_messages() (*telegram.User* method), 342
 - unpin_chat_message() (*telegram.Bot* method), 144
 - unpin_message() (*telegram.CallbackQuery* method), 163
 - unpin_message() (*telegram.Chat* method), 188
 - unpin_message() (*telegram.User* method), 342
 - unpinAllChatMessages() (*telegram.Bot* method), 142
 - unpinAllForumTopicMessages() (*telegram.Bot* method), 142
 - unpinChatMessage() (*telegram.Bot* method), 143
 - until_date (*telegram.ChatMemberBanned* attribute), 201
 - until_date (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 206
 - Update (class in *telegram*), 323
 - update() (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* method), 492
 - update_bot_data() (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 565
 - update_bot_data() (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
 - update_bot_data() (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 574
 - update_callback_data() (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 565
 - update_callback_data() (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
 - update_callback_data() (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 574
 - update_callback_data() (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* method), 231
 - update_chat_data() (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 565
 - update_chat_data() (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
 - update_chat_data() (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 574
 - update_conversation() (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 565

`update_conversation()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
`update_conversation()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 574
`update_id` (*telegram.Update* attribute), 324
`update_interval` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* property), 565
`update_persistence()` (*telegram.ext.Application* method), 474
`update_processor` (*telegram.ext.Application* property), 474
`update_queue` (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 462
`update_queue` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 493
`update_queue` (*telegram.ext.Updater* attribute), 508
`update_queue()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 486
`update_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.BasePersistence* method), 565
`update_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* method), 569
`update_user_data()` (*telegram.ext.PicklePersistence* method), 574
`UpdateFilter` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 543
`Updater` (class in *telegram.ext*), 507
`updater` (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 462
`updater()` (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 486
`UpdateType` (class in *telegram.constants*), 616
`UpdateType` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 544
`UPLOAD_DOCUMENT` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 585
`UPLOAD_PHOTO` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 585
`upload_sticker_file()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 145
`UPLOAD_VIDEO` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 585
`UPLOAD_VIDEO_NOTE` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 585
`UPLOAD_VOICE` (*telegram.constants.ChatAction* attribute), 585
`uploadStickerFile()` (*telegram.Bot* method), 145
`URL` (*telegram.constants.MessageEntityType* attribute), 606
`url` (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 229
`url` (*telegram.InlineQueryResultArticle* attribute), 369
`url` (*telegram.LoginUrl* attribute), 258
`URL` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 302
`url` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 300
`url` (*telegram.WebAppInfo* attribute), 353
`url` (*telegram.WebhookInfo* attribute), 354
`url_encoded_parameters()` (*telegram.request.RequestData* method), 626
`User` (class in *telegram*), 328
`User` (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 545
`USER` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 543
`user` (*telegram.ChatMember* attribute), 197
`user` (*telegram.ChatMemberAdministrator* attribute), 199
`user` (*telegram.ChatMemberBanned* attribute), 201
`user` (*telegram.ChatMemberLeft* attribute), 202
`user` (*telegram.ChatMemberMember* attribute), 203
`user` (*telegram.ChatMemberOwner* attribute), 203
`user` (*telegram.ChatMemberRestricted* attribute), 205
`user` (*telegram.GameHighScore* attribute), 438
`user` (*telegram.MessageEntity* attribute), 301
`user` (*telegram.PollAnswer* attribute), 309
`user_administrator_rights` (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestChat* attribute), 255
`USER_AGENT` (*telegram.request.BaseRequest* attribute), 622
`USER_ATTACHMENT` (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 543
`user_chat_id` (*telegram.ChatJoinRequest* attribute), 194
`user_data` (*telegram.ext.Application* attribute), 463
`user_data` (*telegram.ext.CallbackContext* property), 493
`user_data` (*telegram.ext.ContextTypes* property), 494
`user_data` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* property), 570
`user_data` (*telegram.ext.PersistenceInput* attribute), 570
`user_data_json` (*telegram.ext.DictPersistence* property), 570
`user_id` (*telegram.BotCommandScopeChatMember* attribute), 155
`user_id` (*telegram.Contact* attribute), 216
`user_id` (*telegram.ext.Job* attribute), 499
`user_id` (*telegram.UserShared* attribute), 344
`user_ids` (*telegram.ext.filters.User* property), 546
`user_is_bot` (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestUser* attribute), 256
`user_is_premium` (*telegram.KeyboardButtonRequestUser* attribute), 256
`USER_SHARED` (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
`user_shared` (*telegram.Message* attribute), 276
`username` (*telegram.Bot* property), 146
`username` (*telegram.Chat* attribute), 166
`username` (*telegram.User* attribute), 329
`usernames` (*telegram.ext.filters.Chat* property), 529
`usernames` (*telegram.ext.filters.ForwardedFrom* property), 535
`usernames` (*telegram.ext.filters.SenderChat* property), 540
`usernames` (*telegram.ext.filters.User* property), 545
`usernames` (*telegram.ext.filters.ViaBot* property), 547
`UserProfilePhotos` (class in *telegram*), 343
`UserProfilePhotosLimit` (class in *telegram.constants*), 617
`users` (*telegram.VideoChatParticipantsInvited* attribute), 348
`UserShared` (class in *telegram*), 343

utility_bill (*telegram.SecureData* attribute), 459

V

value (*telegram.Dice* attribute), 216

VCARD (*telegram.constants.ContactLimit* attribute), 589

vcard (*telegram.Contact* attribute), 216

vcard (*telegram.InlineQueryResultContact* attribute), 387

vcard (*telegram.InputContactMessageContent* attribute), 422

Venue (class in *telegram*), 344

VENUE (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 546

VENUE (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType* attribute), 596

VENUE (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 604

VENUE (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609

venue (*telegram.Message* attribute), 271

VIA_BOT (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 546

via_bot (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274

via_chat_folder_invite_link (*telegram.ChatMemberUpdated* attribute), 209

ViaBot (class in *telegram.ext.filters*), 546

Video (class in *telegram*), 345

VIDEO (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 546

VIDEO (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType* attribute), 596

VIDEO (*telegram.constants.InputMediaType* attribute), 597

VIDEO (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 604

VIDEO (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609

VIDEO (*telegram.constants.StickerFormat* attribute), 613

VIDEO (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 532

VIDEO (*telegram.ext.filters.Sticker* attribute), 538

video (*telegram.Message* attribute), 270

VIDEO_CHAT_ENDED (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 609

VIDEO_CHAT_ENDED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542

video_chat_ended (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274

VIDEO_CHAT_PARTICIPANTS_INVITED (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 610

VIDEO_CHAT_PARTICIPANTS_INVITED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542

video_chat_participants_invited (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274

VIDEO_CHAT_SCHEDULED (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 610

VIDEO_CHAT_SCHEDULED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542

video_chat_scheduled (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274

VIDEO_CHAT_STARTED (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 610

VIDEO_CHAT_STARTED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542

video_chat_started (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274

video_duration (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 412

video_file_id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVideo* attribute), 383

video_height (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 412

VIDEO_NOTE (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 546

VIDEO_NOTE (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 604

VIDEO_NOTE (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 610

video_note (*telegram.Message* attribute), 271

video_url (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 411

video_width (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVideo* attribute), 411

VideoChatEnded (class in *telegram*), 347

VideoChatParticipantsInvited (class in *telegram*), 348

VideoChatScheduled (class in *telegram*), 348

VideoChatStarted (class in *telegram*), 349

VideoNote (class in *telegram*), 349

Voice (class in *telegram*), 351

VOICE (in module *telegram.ext.filters*), 546

VOICE (*telegram.constants.InlineQueryResultType* attribute), 596

VOICE (*telegram.constants.MessageAttachmentType* attribute), 604

VOICE (*telegram.constants.MessageType* attribute), 610

voice (*telegram.Message* attribute), 271

voice_duration (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice* attribute), 414

voice_file_id (*telegram.InlineQueryResultCachedVoice* attribute), 385

VOICE_NOTE_FILE_SIZE (*telegram.constants.FileSizeLimit* attribute), 591

voice_url (*telegram.InlineQueryResultVoice* attribute), 413

voter_count (*telegram.PollOption* attribute), 309

W

WAITING (*telegram.ext.ConversationHandler* attribute), 523

watcher (*telegram.ProximityAlertTriggered* attribute), 310

WAV (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 534
WEB_APP (*telegram.constants.MenuButtonType* attribute), 602
web_app (*telegram.InlineKeyboardButton* attribute), 229
web_app (*telegram.InlineQueryResultsButton* attribute), 405
web_app (*telegram.KeyboardButton* attribute), 252
WEB_APP (*telegram.MenuButton* attribute), 259
web_app (*telegram.MenuButtonWebApp* attribute), 261
WEB_APP_DATA (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
web_app_data (*telegram.Message* attribute), 274
web_app_name (*telegram.WriteAccessAllowed* attribute), 356
WebAppData (class in *telegram*), 352
WebAppInfo (class in *telegram*), 353
WebhookInfo (class in *telegram*), 354
WebhookLimit (class in *telegram.constants*), 617
width (*telegram.Animation* attribute), 147
width (*telegram.InputMediaAnimation* attribute), 240
width (*telegram.InputMediaVideo* attribute), 249
width (*telegram.PhotoSize* attribute), 304
width (*telegram.Sticker* attribute), 359
width (*telegram.Video* attribute), 346
WRITE_ACCESS_ALLOWED (*telegram.ext.filters.StatusUpdate* attribute), 542
write_access_allowed (*telegram.Message* attribute), 276
write_timeout() (*telegram.ext.ApplicationBuilder* method), 487
WriteAccessAllowed (class in *telegram*), 356

X

x_shift (*telegram.MaskPosition* attribute), 357
XML (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 534

Y

y_shift (*telegram.MaskPosition* attribute), 357
YELLOW (*telegram.constants.ForumIconColor* attribute), 592

Z

ZIP (*telegram.ext.filters.Document* attribute), 534