

Python GUI Programming (Tkinter)

- Python provides various options for developing **graphical user interfaces (GUIs).**
- Most important are listed below:
 1. **Tkinter:** Tkinter is the Python interface to the Tk GUI toolkit shipped with Python.
 2. **wxPython:** This is an open-source Python interface for wxWindows <http://wxpython.org>.
 3. **JPython:** JPython is a Python port for Java which gives Python scripts seamless access to Java class libraries on the local machine <http://www.jython.org>.

Tkinter Programming

- Tkinter is the standard GUI library for Python.
- Python when combined with Tkinter provides a fast and easy way to create GUI applications.
- Tkinter provides a powerful object-oriented interface to the Tk GUI toolkit.
- All you need to do is perform the following steps:
 1. Import the *Tkinter* module.
 2. Create the GUI application main window.
 3. Add one or more of the above-mentioned widgets to the GUI application.
 4. Enter the main event loop to take action against each event triggered by the user.

Example

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import Tkinter
top = Tkinter.Tk()
# Code to add widgets will go here...
top.mainloop()
```



Tkinter Components

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| TkLabel | TkButton |
| | TkScrollbar |
| TkFrame | TkComboBox |
| TkToplevel | TkText |
| | TkCheckButton |
| | TkRadioButton |
| TkListbox | TkMenubutton |
| TkScale | |
| TkEntry | TkMenu |
| | TkCanvas |

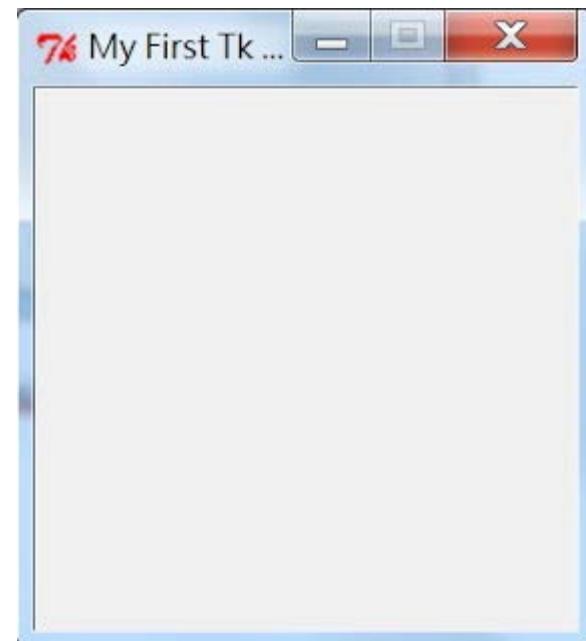
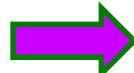
| Operator | Description |
|--------------|--|
| Button | The Button widget is used to display buttons in your application. |
| Canvas | The Canvas widget is used to draw shapes, such as lines, ovals, polygons and rectangles, in your application. |
| Checkbutton | The Checkbutton widget is used to display a number of options as checkboxes. The user can select multiple options at a time. |
| Entry | The Entry widget is used to display a single-line text field for accepting values from a user. |
| Frame | The Frame widget is used as a container widget to organize other widgets. |
| Label | The Label widget is used to provide a single-line caption for other widgets. It can also contain images. |
| Listbox | The Listbox widget is used to provide a list of options to a user. |
| Menubutton | The Menubutton widget is used to display menus in your application. |
| Menu | The Menu widget is used to provide various commands to a user. These commands are contained inside Menubutton. |
| Message | The Message widget is used to display multiline text fields for accepting values from a user. |
| Radiobutton | The Radiobutton widget is used to display a number of options as radio buttons. The user can select only one option at a time. |
| Scale | The Scale widget is used to provide a slider widget. |
| Scrollbar | The Scrollbar widget is used to add scrolling capability to various widgets, such as list boxes. |
| Text | The Text widget is used to display text in multiple lines. |
| Toplevel | The Toplevel widget is used to provide a separate window container. |
| Spinbox | The Spinbox widget is a variant of the standard Tkinter Entry widget, which can be used to select from a fixed number of values. |
| PanedWindow | A PanedWindow is a container widget that may contain any number of panes, arranged horizontally or vertically. |
| LabelFrame | A labelframe is a simple container widget. Its primary purpose is to act as a spacer or container for complex window layouts. |
| tkMessageBox | This module is used to display message boxes in your applications. |

Example

```
import Tkinter as tk  
win=tk.Tk()  
win.title("My First Tk GUI")  
win.mainloop()
```

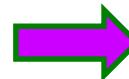


```
import Tkinter as tk  
win=tk.Tk()  
win.title("My First Tk GUI")  
win.resizable(0,0)  
win.mainloop()
```



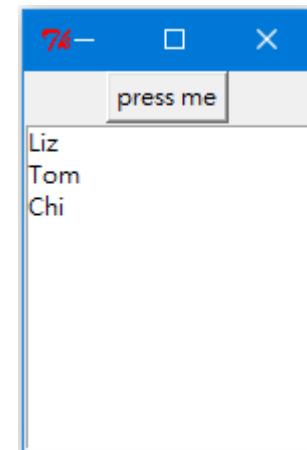
Example

```
import Tkinter as tk  
win=tk.Tk() #建立視窗容器物件  
win.title("Tk GUI")  
label=tk.Label(win, text="Hello World!") #  
    建立標籤物件  
label.pack() #顯示元件  
button=tk.Button(win, text="OK")  
button.pack() #顯示元件  
win.mainloop()
```



```
from Tkinter import * #This interface allow us to draw windows  
def DrawList():
```

```
    plist = ['Liz','Tom','Chi']  
    for item in plist:  
        listbox.insert(END,item);
```



```
win = Tk() #This creates a window, but it won't show up  
listbox = Listbox(win)  
button = Button(win, text = "press me", command = DrawList)  
button.pack()  
listbox.pack() #this tells the listbox to come out  
win.mainloop() #This command will tell the window come out
```

Standard Attributes

- Let's take a look at how some of their common attributes, such as sizes, colors and fonts are specified.
 - [Dimensions](#)
 - [Colors](#)
 - [Fonts](#)
 - [Anchors](#)
 - [Relief styles](#)
 - [Bitmaps](#)
 - [Cursors](#)

Geometry Management

Pack方法提供了選項來布局元件在介面中的位置，選項有：side、expand、fill、等。

Grid方法是採用行列來確定元件在介面中的位置，row是行號，column是列號。

Place方法是通過元件在介面中的橫縱坐標來固定位置。

- All Tkinter widgets have access to specific geometry management methods, which have the purpose of organizing widgets throughout the parent widget area.
- Tkinter exposes the following geometry manager classes: pack, grid, and place.
- The `pack()` Method - This geometry manager organizes widgets in blocks before placing them in the parent widget.
- The `grid()` Method - This geometry manager organizes widgets in a table-like structure in the parent widget.
- The `place()` Method -This geometry manager organizes widgets by placing them in a specific position in the parent widget.

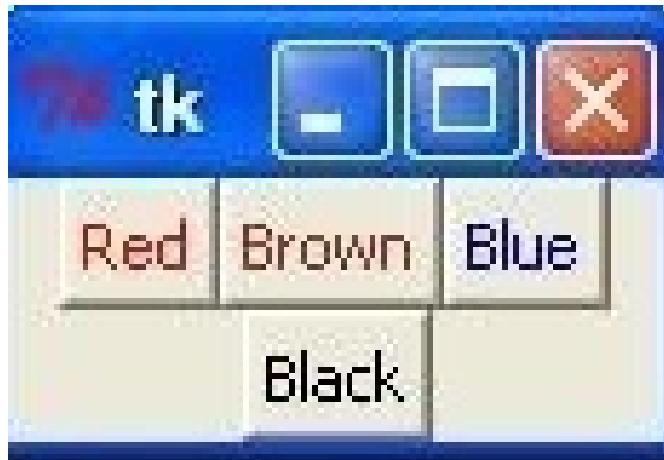
Example

```
from Tkinter import *
win = Tk()
frame = Frame(win)
frame.pack()
bottomframe = Frame(win)
bottomframe.pack( side = BOTTOM )
redbutton = Button(frame, text="Red", fg="red")
redbutton.pack( side = LEFT )
brownbutton = Button(frame, text="Brown", fg="brown")
brownbutton.pack( side = LEFT )
```

Example

```
bluebutton = Button(frame, text="Blue", fg="blue")  
bluebutton.pack( side = LEFT )
```

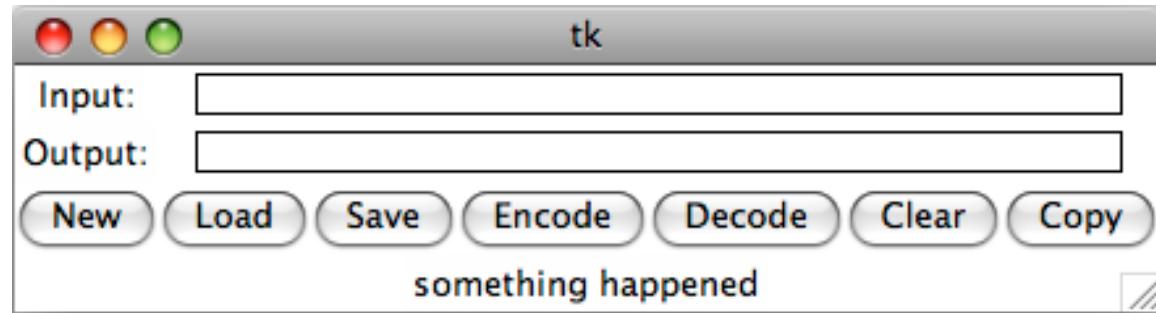
```
blackbutton = Button(bottomframe, text="Black", fg="black")  
blackbutton.pack( side = BOTTOM )  
win.mainloop()
```



Example

- Import Tkinter
- class GUIDemo(Frame): # (inherit) Tkinter Frame
- def __init__(self, master=None):
 Frame.__init__(self, master)
 self.grid()
 self.createWidgets()
- def createWidgets(self):
 # input
 self.inputText = Label(self)
 self.inputText["text"] = "Input:"
 self.inputText.grid(row=0, column=0)
 self.inputField = Entry(self)
 self.inputField["width"] = 50
 self.inputField.grid(row=0, column=1, columnspan=6)

 #output
 self.outputText = Label(self)
 self.outputText["text"] = "Output:"
 self.outputText.grid(row=1, column=0)
 self.outputField = Entry(self)
 self.outputField["width"] = 50
 self.outputField.grid(row=1, column=1, columnspan=6)



- self.new = Button(self)
• self.new["text"] = "New"
• self.new.grid(row=2, column=0)
- self.load = Button(self)
• self.load["text"] = "Load"
• self.load.grid(row=2, column=1)
-
- self.save = Button(self)
• self.save["text"] = "Save"
• self.save.grid(row=2, column=2)
- self.encode = Button(self)
• self.encode["text"] = "Encode"
• self.encode.grid(row=2, column=3)
- self.decode = Button(self)
• self.decode["text"] = "Decode"
• self.decode.grid(row=2, column=4)



- `self.clear = Button(self)`
- `self.clear["text"] = "Clear"`
- `self.clear.grid(row=2, column=5)`
- `self.copy = Button(self)`
- `self.copy["text"] = "Copy"`
- `self.copy.grid(row=2, column=6)`
- `self.displayText = Label(self)`
- `self.displayText["text"] = "something happened"`
- `self.displayText.grid(row=3, column=0, columnspan=7)`
- `if __name__ == '__main__':`
- `root = Tk()`
- `app = GUIDemo(master=root)`
- `app.mainloop()`

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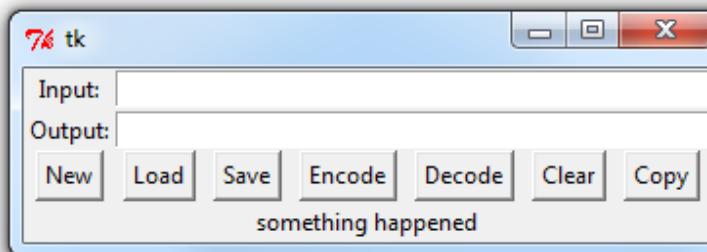
```
from Tkinter import *

class GUIDemo(Frame):
    def __init__(self, master=None):
        Frame.__init__(self, master)
        self.grid()
        self.createWidgets()

    def createWidgets(self):
        self.inputText = Label(self)
        self.inputText["text"] = "Input:"
        self.inputText.grid(row=0, column=0)
        self.inputField = Entry(self)
        self.inputField["width"] = 50
        self.inputField.grid(row=0, column=1, columnspan=6)

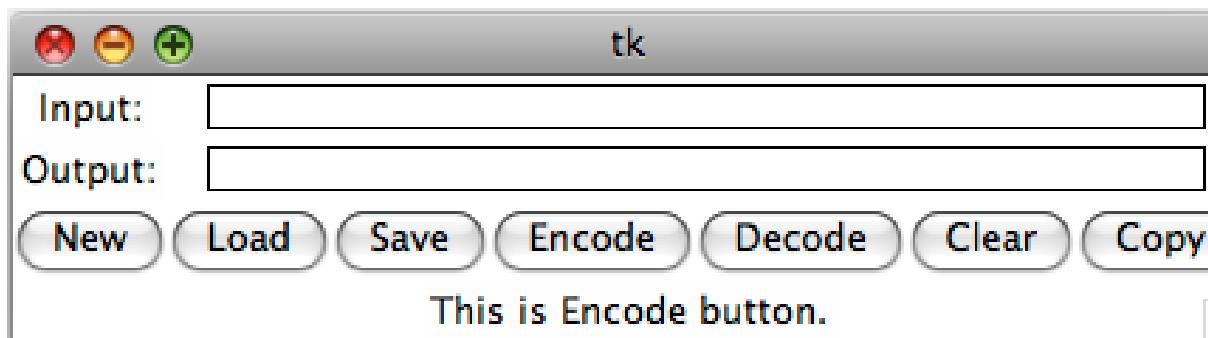
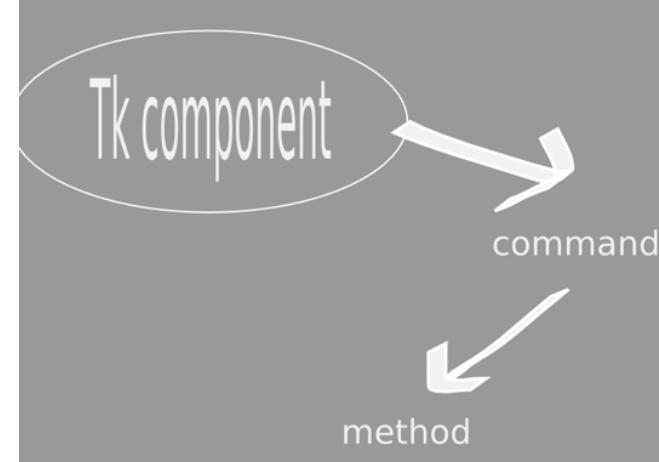
        self.outputText = Label(self)
        self.outputText["text"] = "Output:"
        self.outputText.grid(row=1, column=0)
        self.outputField = Entry(self)
        self.outputField["width"] = 50
        self.outputField.grid(row=1, column=1, columnspan=6)

        self.new = Button(self)
        self.new["text"] = "New"
        self.new.grid(row=2, column=0)
        self.load = Button(self)
        self.load["text"] = "Load"
        self.load.grid(row=2, column=1)
        self.save = Button(self)
        self.save["text"] = "Save"
        self.save.grid(row=2, column=2)
        self.encode = Button(self)
        self.encode["text"] = "Encode"
        self.encode.grid(row=2, column=3)
        self.decode = Button(self)
        self.decode["text"] = "Decode"
        self.decode.grid(row=2, column=4)
        self.clear = Button(self)
        self.clear["text"] = "Clear"
        self.clear.grid(row=2, column=5)
```



Command

- `self.new["command"] = self.newMethod`
- `def newMethod(self):
 self.displayText["text"] = "This is New button."`



- Add commands to New, Load, Save, Encode, Decode, Clear, and Copy

Command

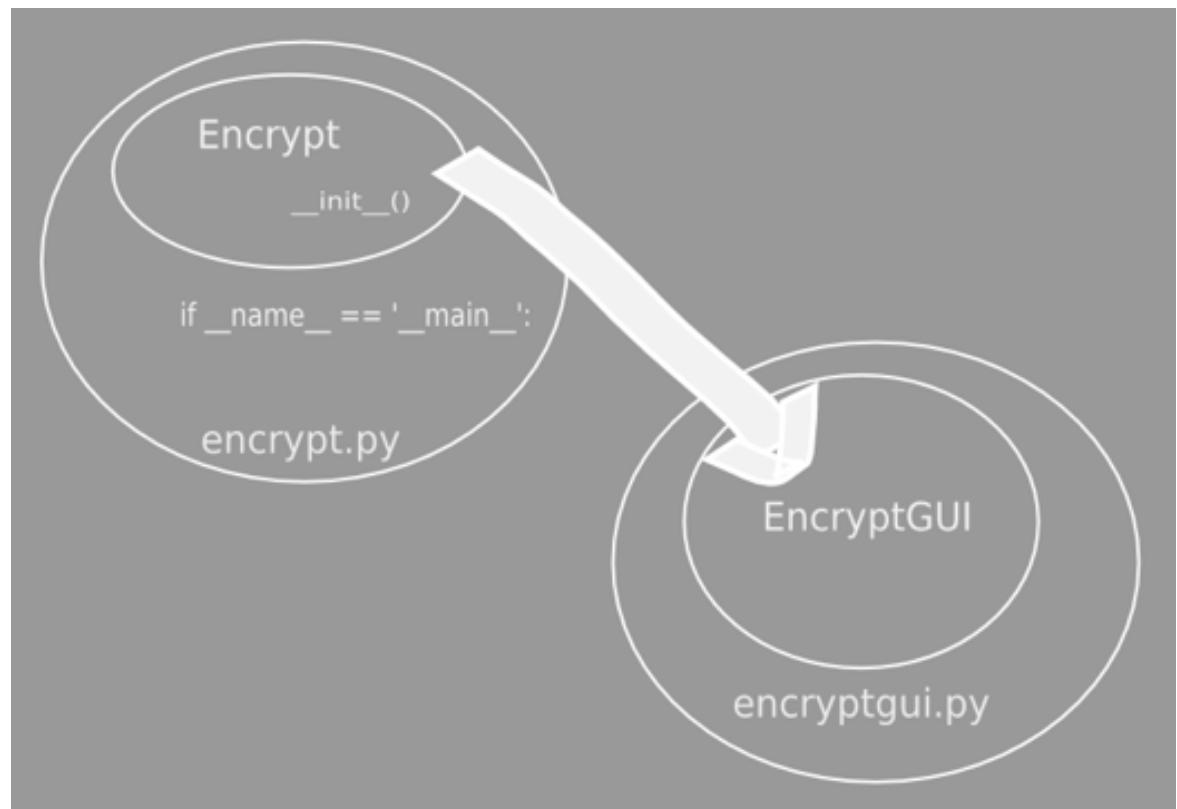
- self.new = Button(self)
- self.new["text"] = "New"
- self.new.grid(row=2, column=0)
- self.new["command"] = self.newMethod
- self.load = Button(self)
- self.load["text"] = "Load"
- self.load.grid(row=2, column=1)
- self.load["command"] = self.loadMethod
- self.save = Button(self)
- self.save["text"] = "Save"
- self.save.grid(row=2, column=2)
- self.save["command"] = self.saveMethod

- self.encode = Button(self)
- self.encode["text"] = "Encode"
- self.encode.grid(row=2, column=3)
- self.encode["command"] = self.encodeMethod
- self.decode = Button(self)
- self.decode["text"] = "Decode"
- self.decode.grid(row=2, column=4)
- self.decode["command"] = self.decodeMethod
- self.clear = Button(self)
- self.clear["text"] = "Clear"
- self.clear.grid(row=2, column=5)
- self.clear["command"] = self.clearMethod
- self.copy = Button(self)
- self.copy["text"] = "Copy"
- self.copy.grid(row=2, column=6)
- self.copy["command"] = self.copyMethod
- self.displayText = Label(self)
- self.displayText["text"] = "something happened"
- self.displayText.grid(row=3, column=0, columnspan=7)

- def newMethod(self):
 - self.displayText["text"] = "This is New button."
- def loadMethod(self):
 - self.displayText["text"] = "This is Load button."
- def saveMethod(self):
 - self.displayText["text"] = "This is Save button."
- def encodeMethod(self):
 - self.displayText["text"] = "This is Encode button."
- def decodeMethod(self):
 - self.displayText["text"] = "This is Decode button."
- def clearMethod(self):
 - self.displayText["text"] = "This is Clear button."
- def copyMethod(self):
 - self.displayText["text"] = "This is Copy button."

Encrypt

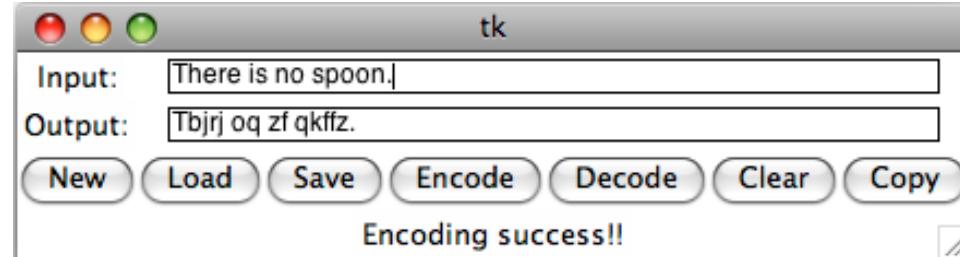
- Import Tkinter
- import Encrypt



encodeMethod

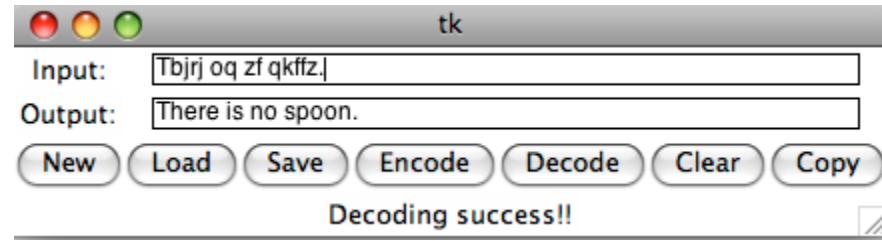
```
def encodeMethod(self):
    self.userinput = self.inputField.get()

    if self.userinput == "":
        self.displayText["text"] = "No input string!!"
    else:
        if self.e == None:
            self.displayText["text"] = "No encrypt object!!"
        else:
            self.result = self.e.toEncode(self.userinput)
            self.outputField.delete(0, 200)
            self.outputField.insert(0, self.result)
            self.displayText["text"] = "Encoding success!!"
```



decodeMethod

```
def decodeMethod(self):  
    self.userinput = self.inputField.get()  
  
    if self.userinput == "":  
        self.displayText["text"] = "No input string!!"  
    else:  
        if self.e == None:  
            self.displayText["text"] = "No encrypt object!!"  
        else:  
            self.result = self.e.toDecode(self.userinput)  
            self.outputField.delete(0, 200)  
            self.outputField.insert(0, self.result)  
            self.displayText["text"] = "Decoding success!!"
```



Save

```
def saveMethod(self):  
    if self.e == None:  
        self.displayText["text"] = "No Encrypt object can save!!"  
    else:  
        f = open('./code.txt', 'w')  
        f.write(self.e.getCode())  
        f.closed  
        self.displayText["text"] = "The code is saved."
```

Load

```
def loadMethod(self):  
    if os.path.exists("./code.txt"):  
        f = open('./code.txt', 'r')  
        code = f.readline()  
        self.e = Encrypt()  
        self.e.setCode(code)  
        self.displayText["text"] = "code: " + self.e.getCode()  
    else:  
        self.displayText["text"] = "Load denied!!"
```

Clear

```
def clearMethod(self):  
    self.e = None  
    self.userinput = ""  
    self.result = ""  
    self.inputField.delete(0, 200)  
    self.outputField.delete(0, 200)  
    self.displayText["text"] = "It's done."
```

Copy

```
def copyMethod(self):
    if self.result == "":
        self.displayText["text"] = "Copy denied!!"
    else:
        self.clipboard_clear()
        self.clipboard_append(self.result)
        self.displayText["text"] = "It is already copied to the
clipbaord."
```

New

```
def newMethod(self):  
    self.e = Encrypt()  
    self.displayText["text"] = self.e
```

encrypt.py

```
import random
class Encrypt:
    def __init__(self):
        self.code = [chr(i) for i in range(97, 123)]
        random.shuffle(self.code)
        self.alph = [chr(i) for i in range(97, 123)]

    def __str__(self):
        return "code: " + "".join(self.code)

    def setCode(self, data):
        self.code = list(data)

    def getCode(self):
        return "".join(self.code)
```

```
def toEncode(self, s):
    result = ""
    for i in s:
        if i in self.code:
            j = self.alph.index(i)
            result += self.code[j]
        else:
            result += i

    return result

def toDecode(self, s):
    result = ""
    for i in s:
        if i in self.code:
            j = self.code.index(i)
            result += self.alph[j]
        else:
            result += i

    return result
```

encrypt.py

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    e = Encrypt()
    print()
    print(e)
    s1 = "There is no spoon."
    print("input: " + s1)
    s2 = e.toEncode(s1)
    print("encode: " + s2)
    s3 = e.toDecode(s2)
    print("decode: " + s3)
    print()
```

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```
from Tkinter import *
import Tkinter

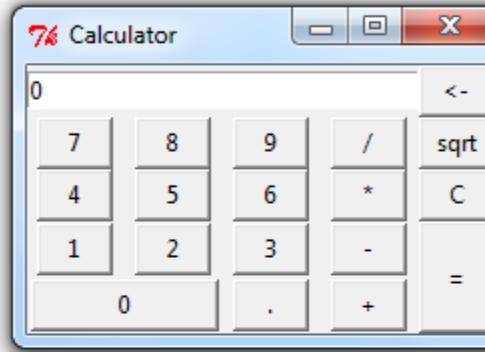
class GUIDemo(Tkinter.Frame):
    def __init__(self, master=None):
        Tkinter.Frame.__init__(self, master)
        self.grid()
        self.createWidgets()
        self.num = 0
        self.inputNumber = 0
        self.answer = 0
        self.inputFlag = 0
        self.op = 0
        self.opFlag = 0
        self.dotFlag = 0
        self.content = 0
        self.idx = -1

    def createWidgets(self):
        self.outputField = Entry(self)
        self.outputField["width"] = 32
        self.outputField.insert(0,"0")
        self.outputField.grid(row=0, column=0, columnspan=4)

        self.back = Button(self)
        self.back["width"] = 4
        self.back["text"] = "<="
        self.back.grid(row=0, column=4)
        self.back["command"] = self.backMethod

        self.zero = Button(self)
        self.zero["width"] = 12
        self.zero["text"] = "0"
        self.zero.grid(row=4, column=0, columnspan=2)
        self.zero["command"] = self.zeroMethod

        self.one = Button(self)
        self.one["width"] = 4
        self.one["text"] = "1"
        self.one.grid(row=3, column=0)
```



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createWidgets

- self.outputField = Entry(self)
- self.outputField["width"] = 32
- self.outputField.insert(0,"0")
- self.outputField.grid(row=0, column=0, columnspan=4)
-
- self.back = Button(self)
- self.back["width"] = 4
- self.back["text"] = "<-"
- self.back.grid(row=0, column=4)
- self.back["command"] = self.backMethod
-
- self.zero = Button(self)
- self.zero["width"] = 12
- self.zero["text"] = "0"
- self.zero.grid(row=4, column=0, columnspan=2)
- self.zero["command"] = self.zeroMethod

createWidgets

- self.one = Button(self)
 - self.one["width"] = 4
 - self.one["text"] = "1"
 - self.one.grid(row=3, column=0)
 - self.one["command"] = self.oneMethod
-
- self.two = Button(self)
 - self.two["width"] = 4
 - self.two["text"] = "2"
 - self.two.grid(row=3, column=1)
 - self.two["command"] = self.twoMethod

command

- def numberMethod(self):
- if self.dotFlag == 1: # float situation
- self.content = self.outputField.get() + str(self.inputNumber)
- self.num = float(self.content)
- elif self.inputFlag == 0:
- self.num = self.inputNumber
- else: # non-float
- self.num = 10 * self.num + self.inputNumber
- self.inputFlag = 1
- self.outputField.delete(0, 40)
- self.outputField.insert(0, self.num)

command

- def zeroMethod(self):
 - self.inputNumber = 0
 - self.numberMethod()
- def oneMethod(self):
 - self.inputNumber = 1
 - self.numberMethod()
- def twoMethod(self):
 - self.inputNumber = 2
 - self.numberMethod()
- def threeMethod(self):
 - self.inputNumber = 3
 - self.numberMethod()

equalMethod

- def equalMethod(self):
- if self.op == '+':
- self.answer = self.answer + self.num
- elif self.op == '-':
- self.answer = self.answer - self.num
- elif self.op == '*':
- self.answer = self.answer * self.num
- elif self.op == '/':
- if self.num == 0:
- self.answer = 'NAN'
- else:
- self.answer = self.answer / self.num
- else:
- self.answer = self.num
- self.dotFlag = 0
- if self.answer == 0.0:
- self.answer = 0
- self.dotFlag = 0
- self.outputField.delete(0, 40)
- self.outputField.insert(0, self.answer)
- self.inputFlag = 0
- self.opFlag = 0

sqrtMethod

- def sqrtMethod(self):
- if self.opFlag == 0:
- if self.answer < 0:
- self.outputField.delete(0, 40)
- self.outputField.insert(0, "invalid")
- return
- self.answer = self.answer ** 0.5
- self.outputField.delete(0, 40)
- self.outputField.insert(0, self.answer)
- else:
- if self.num < 0:
- self.outputField.delete(0, 40)
- self.outputField.insert(0, "invalid")
- return
- self.num = self.num ** 0.5
- self.c()
- self.inputFlag = 1
- self.op = 'sqrt'

dotMethod

- def dotMethod(self):
- if self.opFlag == 0 and self.dotFlag == 0 and self.inputFlag == 0:
- self.answer = 0
- self.outputField.delete(0, 40)
- self.outputField.insert(0, str(self.answer) + ".")
-
- elif self.inputFlag == 0:
- self.num = 0.0
- else:
- self.outputField.delete(0, 40)
- self.outputField.insert(0, str(self.num) + ".")
- self.dotFlag = 1