

Python - Tkinter place() Method

This geometry manager organizes widgets by placing them in a specific position in the parent widget.

Syntax

```
widget.place( place_options )
```

Here is the list of possible options –

- **anchor** – The exact spot of widget other options refer to: may be N, E, S, W, NE, NW, SE, or SW, compass directions indicating the corners and sides of widget; default is NW (the upper left corner of widget)
- **bordermode** – INSIDE (the default) to indicate that other options refer to the parent's inside (ignoring the parent's border); OUTSIDE otherwise.
- **height, width** – Height and width in pixels.
- **relheight, relwidth** – Height and width as a float between 0.0 and 1.0, as a fraction of the height and width of the parent widget.
- **relx, rely** – Horizontal and vertical offset as a float between 0.0 and 1.0, as a fraction of the height and width of the parent widget.
- **x, y** – Horizontal and vertical offset in pixels.

Example

Try the following example by moving cursor on different buttons –

```
from Tkinter import *
import tkMessageBox
import Tkinter

top = Tkinter.Tk()

def helloCallBack():
    tkMessageBox.showinfo( "Hello Python", "Hello World")

B = Tkinter.Button(top, text ="Hello", command = helloCallBack)

B.pack()
```

```
B.place(bordermode=OUTSIDE, height=100, width=100)  
top.mainloop()
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result –

