

Listbox-Scrollbar-Scale

--tkinter.END/ACTIVE

是变量，END代表最后，ACTIVE代表当前选中

--theLB = tkinter.Listbox(master[, selectmode][, height=10][, yscrollcommand])

selectmode:

SINGLE单选

BROWSE单选，默认，但是拖动鼠标或者方向键可以改变

MULTIPLE多选

EXTENDED多选，但是需要同时按住shift/ctrl/拖动鼠标

height:这里height比较奇特，是有多少个选项一次性显示

--theLB.insert()

和Entry.insert()一样

--theLB.delete()

和Entry.delete()一样

FE:

```
from tkinter import *
```

```
master = Tk()
```

```
theLB = Listbox(master, selectmode=SINGLE, height=2)
```

```
theLB.pack(fill=Y)
```

```
for item in ['新', '年', '好', '啊']:
```

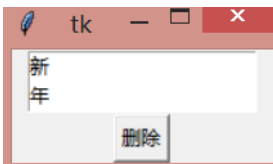
```
    theLB.insert(END, item)
```

```
theButton = Button(master, text='删除', command=lambda x=theLB:\
```

```
theLB.delete(ACTIVE))
```

```
theButton.pack()
```

```
mainloop()
```



```
--sb = tkinter.Scrollbar(master)
```

为了在某个组件上安装垂直滚动条，你需要做两件事：

1. 设置该组件的yscrollbarcommand选项为Scrollbar组件的set()方法；
2. 设置Scrollbar组件的command选项为该组件的yview()方法。

```
--sb.set()
```

--sb.config(参数名=取值)

在之后设置Scrollbar参数名对应的取值，防止没有定义

FE:

```
from tkinter import *
```

```
root = Tk()
```

```
sb = Scrollbar(root)
```

```
sb.pack(side=RIGHT, fill=Y)
```

```
lb = Listbox(root, yscrollcommand = sb.set)
```

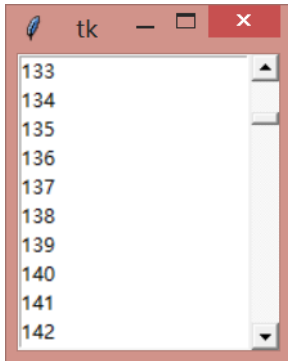
```
for i in range(1000):
```

```
    lb.insert(END, i)
```

```
lb.pack(side=LEFT, fill=BOTH)
```

```
sb.config(command=lb.yview)
```

```
mainloop()
```



--s = tkinter.Scale(master, from_, to[, orient][, length][, tickinterval][, resolution=1])

from_, to就是开始结束

orient设置为tkinter.HORIZONTAL，那么会水平显示

length是单位像素，用来表示进度条长度

tickinterval是多少单位一个刻度

resolution是每次移动的单位，默认为1

--s.get()

获得当前的值

FE:

```
from tkinter import *
```

```
root = Tk()
```

```
s1 = Scale(root, from_=0, to=42, tickinterval=5, resolution=5, length=200)
```

```
s1.pack()
```

```
s2 = Scale(root, from_=0, to=100, orient=HORIZONTAL, tickinterval=10, length=600)
```

```
s2.pack()
```

```
def show():
```

```
    print(' (%s,%s)'%(s2.get(), s1.get()))
```

```
Button(root, text=' 获得信息', command=show).pack()
```

```
mainloop()
```

