TKinterDesigner 函数说明

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Fun.py是什么?

Py是TkinterDesigner的函数库,它提供了访问UI控件及其属性的常用函数。同时,它还包含一些常用函数封装的函数。。

Fun.py 包括哪些功能?

Tkinterdesigner v1.4.8 版本的API包括以下函数:

- 1. Register: 在控件列表中注册控件。
- 2. GetElement: 通过控件名称访问控件实体.
- 3. AddTKVariable: 为控件增加tkinter变量.
- 4. SetTKVariable: 设置控件的tkinter变量.
- 5. GetTKVariable: 取得控件的tkinter变量.
- 6. AddUserData: 为控件增加用户自定义变量
- 7. SetUserData: 设置控件的用户自定义变量.
- 8. GetUserData: 取得控件的用户自定义变量.
- 9. SetTKAttrib: 设置控件的tkinter属性.
- 10. GetTKAttrib: 取得控件的tkinter属性.
- 11. SetText: 设置控件的文本属性.
- 12. GetText: 取得控件的文本字符串.
- 13. SetImage: 设置控件的背景图属性.
- 14. GetImage:取得控件的背景图文件名.**
- 15. InitElementData:初始化界面各控件初始数据.
- 16. InitElementStyle:初始化界面各控件初始样式.
- 17. UpdateUlInputDataArray:取得对应界面对话框的所有输入数据值列表
- 18. CenterDlg:将一个对话框居中
- 19. SetRoundedRectangle:未初始化前调用设置控件的圆角属性,只限WINDOWS平台
- 20. ShowRoundedRectangle:立即设置控件的圆角属性,只限WINDOWS平台.
- 21. MessageBox:弹出一个信息对话框
- 22. InputBox:弹出一个输入对话框

- 23. AskBox:弹出一个选择对话框, 你需要选择YES或NO.
- 24. WalkAllResFiles:返回对应目录的所有指定类型文件
- 25. EventFunction_Adaptor:重新定义消息映射函数, 自定义参数
- 26. SetControlPlace:设置控件的绝对或相对位置
- 27. SetRootRoundRectangle:使用TKinter方式设置窗口圆角, 支持跨平台.
- 28. ReadFromFile:从一个文件中读取内容.
- 29. WriteToFile:将内容写入到一个文件中.
- 30. ReadStyleFile:读取样式定义文件

函数解析:

1. **Register**: 注册控件就是将名称绑定到控件实体。如果要按名称访问控制实体,则必须对其进行注册。这里,参数'uiName'用于区分属于哪个接口实例的控件。因为项目中可能有多个接口,所以使用UI名称来区分它们。

```
def Register(uiName,elementName,element):
    if uiName not in G_UIElementArray:
        G_UIElementArray[uiName]={}
    G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName]=element
Example:
```

2. GetElement: 通过控件名称访问控件实体。

Fun.Register(className, 'Form_1', Form_1)

```
def GetElement(uiName,elementName):
    global G_UIElementArray
    if uiName in G_UIElementArray:
        return G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName]
    return None
```

Example:

```
Entry_3 = Fun.GetUIEle(className, 'Entry_3 ')
```

3. AddTKVariable: 为控件增加tkinter变量.

```
def AddTKVariable(uiName,elementName,defaultValue = None):
    if uiName not in G_UIElementVariableArray:
        G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName]={}

    NameLower = elementName.lower()
    if NameLower.find('combobox_') >= 0:
        G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName]=tkinter.IntVar()
    elif NameLower.find('group_') >= 0:
        G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName]=tkinter.IntVar()
    elif NameLower.find('checkbutton_') >= 0:
        G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName]=tkinter.BooleanVar()
    else:
        G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName]=tkinter.StringVar()
    if defaultValue:
        G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName].set(defaultValue)
    return G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName]
```

```
Example:
  CheckButton_6_Variable = Fun.AddTKVariable(className,'CheckButton_6')
  CheckButton_6_Variable.set(False)
4. SetTKVariable: 设置控件的tkinter变量.
 def SetTKVariable(uiName,elementName,value):
  if uiName in G_UIElementVariableArray:
  if elementName in G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName]:
            G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName].set(value)
 Example:
 Fun.SetTKVariable(className, 'CheckButton_6', True)
5. GetTKAttrib: 取得控件的tkinter变量.
 def GetTKVariable(uiName, elementName):
  if uiName in G_UIElementVariableArray:
    if elementName in G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName]:
             return G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName].get()
 Example:
 CheckButton_6_Variable = Fun.GetTKVariable(className, 'CheckButton_6')
6. AddUserData: 为控件添加一个用户数据,参数dataname为数据名,datatype为数据类型,可以
 包括int、float、string、list、dictionary等,一般在设计软件中用鼠标右键操作控件,在弹出的"绑
 定数据"对话枉中设置,参数datavalue为数据值,而ismaptotext则是是否将数据直接反映到控件
 的text变量中
 def AddUserData(uiName,elementName,dataName,datatype,datavalue,isMapToText):
  global G_UIElementUserDataArray
   if uiName not in G_UIElementUserDataArray:
    G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]={}
   if elementName not in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]:
  G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName][elementName]=[]
 G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]
 [elementName].append([dataName,datatype,datavalue,isMapToText])
 Example:
 Fun.AddUserData(className, 'Label_7', 'AAA', 'int',0,0)
  Fun.AddUserData(className, 'Label_7', 'DDD', 'list', [], 0)
7. SetUserData: 设置控件的用户数据值。
 def SetUserData(uiName, elementName, dataName, datavalue):
  global G_UIElementArray
  global G_UIElementUserDataArray
  if uiName in G_UIElementUserDataArray:
    if elementName in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]:
             for EBData in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName][elementName]:
                if EBData[0] == dataName:
                    EBData[2] = datavalue
              if EBData[3] == 1:
```

```
SetText(uiName,elementName,datavalue)
                      return
   Example:
   Fun.AddUserData(className, 'Label_7', 'AAA', 888)
 8. GetUserData: 获取控件的用户数据值。
   def GetUserData(uiName, elementName, dataName):
     global G_UIElementUserDataArray
     if uiName in G_UIElementUserDataArray:
       if elementName in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]:
              for EBData in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName][elementName]:
                  if EBData[0] == dataName:
                      if EBData[1]=='int':
                         return int(EBData[2])
                      elif EBData[1]=='float':
                          return float(EBData[2])
                      else:
                          return EBData[2]
   return None
   Example:
   aaa = Fun.GetUserData(className, 'Label_7', 'AAA')
 9. SetTKAttrib: 设置控件的tkinter属性值。
   def SetTKAttrib(uiName,elementName,AttribName,attribValue):
    global G_UIElementArray
   if uiName in G_UIElementArray:
   if AttribName in G_UIElementArray[uiName]
   [elementName].configure().keys():
              G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName][AttribName]=attribValue
   Example:
   Fun.SetTKAttrib(className, 'Label_7', 'bg', '#000000')
   Fun.SetTKAttrib(className, 'Label_7', 'fg', '#ffffff')
10. GetTKAttrib: 获取控件的tkinter属性值。
   def GetTKAttrib(uiName,elementName,AttribName):
   global G_UIElementArray
   if uiName in G_UIElementArray:
          return G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName].cget(AttribName)
   return None
   Example:
   bgColor = Fun.GetTKAttrib(className, 'Label_7', 'bg')
   fgColor = Fun.GetTKAttrib(className, 'Label_7', 'fg')
11. SetText: 设置控件的文本 (标签、按钮、条目和文本)
   def SetText(uiName,elementName,textValue):
   global G_UIElementArray
   global G_UIElementVariableArray
      showtext = str("%s"%textValue)
```

```
if uiName in G_UIElementVariableArray:
          if elementName in G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName]:
              G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName].set(showtext)
               return
      if uiName in G_UIElementArray:
          if elementName in G_UIElementArray[uiName]:
            if elementName.find('Text_') >= 0:
                  G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName].delete('0.0',tkinter.END)
                  G_UIElementArray[uiName]
   [elementName].insert(tkinter.END, showtext)
              else:
                  G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName].configure(text=showtext)
   Example:
   Fun.SetText(className, 'Label_2', 'Name')
   Fun.SetText(className, 'Entry_3', 'Honghaier')
12. GetText: 获取控件的文本。
   def GetText(uiName,elementName):
     global G_UIElementArray
   global G_UIElementVariableArray
      if uiName in G_UIElementVariableArray:
          if elementName in G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName]:
              return G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName].get()
    if uiName in G_UIElementArray:
     if elementName in G_UIElementArray[uiName]:
              if elementName.find('Text_') >= 0:
                  return G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName].get('0.0',
   tkinter.END)
              elif elementName.find('Spinbox_') >= 0:
              return str(G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName].get())
              else:
                  return G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName].cget('text')
   return str("")
   Example:
   Name = Fun.GetText(className, 'Entry_3')
13. SetImage: 设置控件的背景图像 (标签、按钮)。
   def SetImage(uiName, elementName, imagePath):
      global G_UIElementVariableArray
      if elementName.find('Label_') == 0 or elementName.find('Button_') == 0 :
          Control = GetElement(uiName, elementName)
        if Control != None:
              if uiName in G_UIElementUserDataArray:
                  if elementName in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]:
                      for EBData in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]
   [elementName]:
                          if EBData[0] == 'image':
                              EBData[1] = imagePath
                              from PIL import Image, ImageTk
```

```
image=Image.open(imagePath).convert('RGBA')
                              image_Resize = image.resize((Control.winfo_width(),
   Control.winfo_height()),Image.ANTIALIAS)
                              EBData[2] = ImageTk.PhotoImage(image_Resize)
                              Control.configure(image = EBData[2])
                              return
               from PIL import Image, ImageTk
               image=Image.open(imagePath).convert('RGBA')
               image_Resize = image.resize((Control.winfo_width(),
   Control.winfo_height()),Image.ANTIALIAS)
              EBData2 = ImageTk.PhotoImage(image_Resize)
              AddUserData(uiName, elementName, 'image', imagePath, EBData2, 0)
              Control.configure(image = EBData2)
   Example:
   Fun.SetImage(className, 'Label_2', 'C:\\bg.jpg')
14. GetImage: 获取控件的背景图像文件(标签、按钮)。
   def GetImage(uiName,elementName):
    global G_UIElementVariableArray
       if elementName.find('Label_') == 0 or elementName.find('Button_') == 0 :
          Control = GetElement(uiName, elementName)
           if Control != None:
               if uiName in G_UIElementUserDataArray:
                  if elementName in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]:
                      for EBData in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName]
   [elementName]:
                          if EBData[0] == 'image':
                              return EBData[1]
   return str("")
   Example:
   bgImage = Fun.GetImage(className, 'Label_2')
15. InitElementData:初始化界面各控件初始数据.
   def InitElementData(uiName):
       global G_UIElementUserDataArray
      if uiName in G_UIElementUserDataArray:
           for elementName in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName].keys():
               for EBData in G_UIElementUserDataArray[uiName][elementName]:
                  if EBData[3] == 1:
                       SetText(uiName, elementName, EBData[2])
                       SetText(uiName,elementName,EBData[2])
16. InitElementStyle:初始化界面各控件初始样式.
   def InitElementStyle(uiName,Style):
   StyleArray = ReadStyleFile(Style+".py")
   global G_UIElementArray
    if uiName in G_UIElementArray:
          for elementName in G_UIElementArray[uiName].keys():
```

```
Widget = G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName]
               try:
                   if Widget.winfo_exists() == 1:
                       WinClass = Widget.winfo_class()
                       StyleName = ".T"+WinClass
                       if StyleName == '.TLabel':
                           Root = GetElement(uiName, 'root')
                           Root['background'] = StyleArray[StyleName]
   ['background']
                       for attribute in StyleArray[StyleName].keys():
                           widget[attribute] = StyleArray[StyleName][attribute]
               except BaseException:
                  continue
17. UpdateUlInputDataArray:Get all the entry data of an interface
   def GetInputDataArray(uiName):
   global G_UIElementArray
   global G_UIInputDataArray
   global G_UIElementVariableArray
    G_UIInputDataArray.clear()
     if uiName in G_UIElementArray:
           for elementName in G_UIElementArray[uiName].keys():
               G_UIInputDataArray[elementName] = []
               widget = G_UIElementArray[uiName][elementName]
               if elementName.find('Text_') >= 0:
                   content = Widget.get('0.0', tkinter.END)
                   G_UIInputDataArray[elementName].append(content)
               elif elementName.find('Entry_') >= 0:
                   content = G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName][elementName].get()
                   G_UIInputDataArray[elementName].append(content)
       if uiName in G_UIElementVariableArray:
           for elementName in G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName].keys():
           if elementName.find('Group_') >= 0:
                   ElementIntValue = G_UIElementVariableArray[uiName]
   [elementName].get()
                   G_UIInputDataArray[elementName] = []
                  G_UIInputDataArray[elementName].append(ElementIntValue)
      return G_UIInputDataArray
   Example:
   import RegDlg
   RegDlg.RegDlg(topLevel)
   tkinter.Tk.wait_window(topLevel)
   InputDataArray = RegDlg.Fun.G_UIInputDataArray
   print(InputDataArray)
   print('Name:'+InputDataArray['Entry_5'][0])
```

18. CenterDIg:将弹出界面对话框居中,将弹出界面对话框居中。如果参数未指定宽度和高度,请使用对话框本身的宽度和高度。如果在注册Tk root之前使用,即主窗口根在中间,则windows屏幕的中心在中间。

```
def CenterDlg(uiName,popupDlg,dw=0,dh=0):
if dw == 0:
dw = popupDlg.winfo_width()
 if dh == 0:
dh = popupDlg.winfo_height()
 root = GetElement(uiName, 'root')
if root != None:
 sw = root.winfo_width()
   sh = root.winfo_height()
  sx = root.winfo_x()
  sy = root.winfo_y()
  popupDlg.geometry('%dx%d+%d+%d'%(dw,dh,sx+(sw-dw)/2,sy+(sh-dh)/2))
 else:
  import ctypes
  user32 = ctypes.windll.user32
  sw = user32.GetSystemMetrics(0)
  sh = user32.GetSystemMetrics(1)
  sx = 0
   sy = 0
      popupDlg.geometry('dx%d+d+%d'%(dw,dh,sx+(sw-dw)/2,sy+(sh-dh)/2))
Example:
```

Fun.CenterDlg(uiName,popDlg)

19. SetRoundedRectangle:在界面布局文件中调用设置控件的圆角属性,但由于尚未创建接口,因此有必要在两次之后调用ShowRoundedRectangle。注意:此功能不跨平台。

```
def SetRoundedRectangle(control, widthEllipse=20, HeightEllipse=20):
    if control != None:
        control.after(10, lambda:
    ShowRoundedRectangle(control, widthEllipse, HeightEllipse))

Example:
```

20. ShowRoundedRectangle: 立即设置控件的圆角属性。

SetRoundedRectangle(Button_2,20,20)

```
def ShowRoundedRectangle(control, WidthEllipse, HeightEllipse):
    import win32gui
    HRGN =
win32gui.CreateRoundRectRgn(0,0,control.winfo_width(),control.winfo_height(),WidthEllipse,HeightEllipse)
    win32gui.SetWindowRgn(control.winfo_id(), HRGN,1)
```

Example:

Fun.ShowRoundedRectangle(Button_2,20,20)

21. MessageBox:弹出一个信息对话框

```
def MessageBox(text):
    tkinter.messagebox.showwarning('info',text)
```

```
Fun.MessageBox("Thank you")
22. InputBox:弹出一个输入对话框
   def InputBox(title,text):
     res = tkinter.simpledialog.askstring(title,'Input Box',initialvalue=text)
   return res
   Example:
   Fun.InputBox("Please input the name")
23. AskBox:弹出一个选择对话框,你需要选择YES或NO.
   def AskBox(title,text):
     res = tkinter.messagebox.askyesno(title,text)
   return res
   Example:
   Result = Fun.AskBox("Are you sure to delete?")
   if Result == True:
    . . . .
24. WalkAllResFiles:返回对应目录的所有指定类型文件
   def WalkAllResFiles(parentPath,alldirs=True,extName=None):
      ResultFilesArray = []
      if os.path.exists(parentPath) == True:
          for fileName in os.listdir(parentPath):
              if '__pycache__' not in fileName:
                  if '.git' not in fileName:
                      newPath = parentPath +'\\'+ fileName
                      if os.path.isdir(newPath):
                          if extName == None:
                             ResultFilesArray.append(newPath)
                          if alldirs == True:
   ResultFilesArray.extend(WalkAllResFiles(newPath,alldirs,extName))
                      else:
                          if extName == None:
                              ResultFilesArray.append(newPath)
                          else:
                              file_extension = os.path.splitext(fileName)
   [1].replace('.','')
                              file_extension_lower =
   file_extension.lower().strip()
                              file_extName_lower = extName.lower().strip()
                              if file_extension_lower == file_extName_lower:
                                  ResultFilesArray.append(newPath)
   return ResultFilesArray
   Example:
   jsonFileArray = Fun.WalkAllResFiles(path,False,'json')
25. EventFunction_Adaptor:重新定义消息映射函数, 自定义参数
```

Example:

```
def EventFunction_Adaptor(fun, **params):
    return lambda event, fun=fun, params=params: fun(event, **params)
```

Example:

Button_7.configure(command=lambda:Project1_cmd.Button_7_onCommand(className,"Bu tton_7"))

26. SetControlPlace:设置控件的绝对或相对位置

```
def SetControlPlace(control,x,y,w,h):
control.place(x=0,y=0,width=0,height=0)
control.place(relx=0, rely=0, relwidth=0, relheight=0)
  if type(x) == type(1.0):
       if type(y) == type(1.0):
           if type(w) == type(1.0):
               if type(h) == type(1.0):
                   control.place(relx=x,rely=y,relwidth=w,relheight=h)
                else:
                   control.place(relx=x,rely=y,relwidth=w,height=h)
            else:
                if type(h) == type(1.0):
                   control.place(relx=x,rely=y,width=w,relheight=h)
                else:
                   control.place(relx=x,rely=y,width=w,height=h)
       else:
            if type(w) == type(1.0):
               if type(h) == type(1.0):
                   control.place(relx=x,y=y,relwidth=w,relheight=h)
                else:
                   control.place(relx=x,y=y,relwidth=w,height=h)
            else:
                if type(h) == type(1.0):
                   control.place(relx=x,y=y,relwidth=w,relheight=h)
                else:
                   control.place(relx=x,y=y,relwidth=w,height=h)
   else:
     if type(y) == type(1.0):
            if type(w) == type(1.0):
                if type(h) == type(1.0):
                   control.place(x=x,rely=y,relwidth=w,relheight=h)
                else:
                   control.place(x=x,rely=y,relwidth=w,height=h)
            else:
                if type(h) == type(1.0):
                   control.place(x=x,rely=y,width=w,relheight=h)
                else:
                   control.place(x=x,rely=y,width=w,height=h)
      else:
            if type(w) == type(1.0):
                if type(h) == type(1.0):
                   control.place(x=x,y=y,relwidth=w,relheight=h)
```

Example:

Fun.SetControlPlace(Button_1,10,10,100,24)

27. SetRootRoundRectangle:使用TKinter方式设置窗口圆角, 支持跨平台.

```
def SetRootRoundRectangle(canvas,x1, y1, x2, y2, radius=25,**kwargs):
points = [x1+radius, y1,
            x1+radius, y1,
              x2-radius, y1,
              x2-radius, y1,
              x2, y1,
              x2, y1+radius,
              x2, y1+radius,
              x2, y2-radius,
              x2, y2-radius,
              x2, y2,
              x2-radius, y2,
              x2-radius, y2,
              x1+radius, y2,
              x1+radius, y2,
              x1, y2,
              x1, y2-radius,
              x1, y2-radius,
              x1, y1+radius,
              x1, y1+radius,
return canvas.create_polygon(points, **kwargs, smooth=True)
```

Example:

print(content)

Fun.SetControlPlace(Button_1,10,10,100,24)

content = Fun.ReadFromFile('test.txt')

28. ReadFromFile:从一个文件中读取内容.

29. WriteToFile:将内容写入到一个文件中.

```
def WriteToFile(filePath,content):
   if filePath != None:
     f = open(filePath, mode='w', encoding='utf-8')
      if f != None:
       if content != None:
            f.write(content)
              f.close()
              return True
   return False
  Example:
   content = "welcome to use tkinter designer."
   Fun.WriteToFile('test.txt',content)
30. ReadStyleFile:读取样式定义文件,返回样式列表
  def ReadStyleFile(filePath):
  StyleArray = {}
  if len(filePath)==0 :
   return StyleArray
   if os.path.exists(filePath) == False:
   return StyleArray
   f = open(filePath,encoding='utf-8')
   line =""
    while True:
       line = f.readline()
      if not line:
              break
       text = line.strip()
       if not text:
              continue
          if text.find('style = tkinter.ttk.Style()') >= 0:
              continue
          if text.find('style.configure(') >= 0:
              splitarray1 = text.partition('style.configure(')
              stylename = None
              splitarray2 = None
              if splitarray1[2].find(',') >= 0:
                  splitarray2 = splitarray1[2].partition(',')
              stylename = splitarray2[0].replace('"','')
              else:
                  splitarray2 = splitarray1[2].partition(')')
                 stylename = splitarray2[0].replace('"','')
              sytlevalueText = splitarray2[2]
              fontindex_begin = sytleValueText.find('font=(')
              fontindex_end = fontindex_begin
              StyleArray[stylename] = {}
              othertext = sytleValueText
              if fontindex_begin >= 0:
```

fontindex_end = sytleValueText.find(')')

```
fonttext = sytleValueText[fontindex_begin+6:fontindex_end]
              fontsplitarray = fonttext.split(',')
              StyleArray[stylename]['font'] =
tkinter.font.Font(family=fontsplitarray[0].replace('"','').strip(),
place('"','').strip())
    othertext = sytleValueText[0:fontindex_begin] +
sytleValueText[fontindex_end+1:-1]
          else:
              splitarray4 = sytleValueText.partition(')')
              othertext = splitarray4[0]
          splitarray3 = othertext.split(',')
          for stylecfgtext in splitarray3:
              if stylecfgtext.find('=') > 0:
                 splitarray4 = stylecfgtext.partition('=')
                 key = splitarray4[0].replace('"','').strip()
                 value = splitarray4[2].replace('"','').strip()
                 StyleArray[stylename][key] = value
          continue
       if text.find('style.map(') >= 0:
          continue
f.close()
return StyleArray
Example:
```

StyleArray= ReadStyleFile('Project1_sty.py')