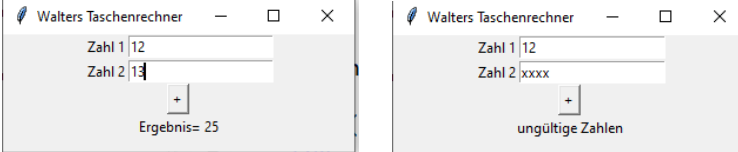


AAP11 :	Python – calculator GUI with tkinter
task	<p>create a calculator application</p> 
date:	
author:	
help:	<p>Script Prof. Greinöcker [GR] Python „Erste Hilfe Kasten“ im moodle-Kurs „P80 tkinter decorator pattern“ Entry-Widget: https://www.python-kurs.eu/tkinter_entry_widgets.php Window title: https://www.python-forum.de/viewtopic.php?t=34021</p>
Create the above calculator or a similar application.	
Start with a tkinter window containing a simple Label with your name. MeinFenster may be a self designed class that inherits from Tk. Explain why GUI programs are called “event driven”	<p>Ich habe direkt einen Taschenrechner programmiert und erst danach den objektorientiert angepasst.</p> <p>Event-Driven, da ein event passieren muss damit sich was ändert. Bsp. In ein Feld eine Zahl eingeben.</p>
How can you assign a function to a tkinter Button when you click the button? How do you express that the function is not immediately executed, during the definition/creation of the Button.	<p>Eine methode schreiben und den Button auf die Methode beziehen. Warum sollte es ausgeführt werden. Die Methode wird nur ausgeführt wenn man den Button drückt.</p>

<p>How can you provide a message if invalid values are entered?</p>	<p>Mit exceptions. Meine lösung des in ein Feld reinschreiben.</p> <pre>try: total3 = int(e1.get()) / int(e2.get()) except ValueError: print("Keine Interger!") e4 = Entry(frame) e4.grid(row = 5, column=1) e4.delete(0, END) e4.insert(0, "Bitte Zahl eingeben") time.sleep(2) frame.destroy() self.init_window()</pre>
<p>Copy your program code and output to the addendum of your handin.</p>	<pre>from tkinter import * from math import * import time class MyWindow(Tk): def __init__(self, *args, **kargs): super().__init__() self.init_window() #self.l1 = Label(self, text="Test") #self.l1.pack() def init_window(self): #self.title = self.title("Rechner") #self.pack(fill=BOTH, expand=1) def reload(): frame.destroy() self.init_window() def show_entry_fields(): print("First Name: %s\nLast Name: %s" % (e1.get(), e2.get())) def add(): #total = sum(int(e.get()) for e in (e1, e2)) try: total=int(e1.get())+int(e2.get()) except ValueError: print("Keine Interger!") e4 = Entry(frame) e4.grid(row = 5, column=1) e4.delete(0, END) e4.insert(0, "Bitte Zahl eingeben") time.sleep(2) frame.destroy() self.init_window() print("Test: %s" %(total)) e3.delete(0, END) e3.insert(0, total)</pre>

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def multiply():
    try:
        total2 = int(e1.get()) * int(e2.get())
    except ValueError:
        print("Keine Interger!")
        e4 = Entry(frame)
        e4.grid(row = 5, column=1)
        e4.delete(0, END)
        e4.insert(0, "Bitte Zahl eingeben")
        time.sleep(2)
        frame.destroy()
        self.init_window()

    print("Multiply: %s" %(total2))
    e3.delete(0, END)
    e3.insert(0, total2)

def divide():
    try:
        total3 = int(e1.get()) / int(e2.get())
    except ValueError:
        print("Keine Interger!")
        e4 = Entry(frame)
        e4.grid(row = 5, column=1)
        e4.delete(0, END)
        e4.insert(0, "Bitte Zahl eingeben")
        time.sleep(2)
        frame.destroy()
        self.init_window()

    print("divide: %s" %(total3))
    e3.delete(0, END)
    e3.insert(0, total3)

frame = Frame(self)
frame.pack(side = TOP)
Label(frame, text="Zahl1").grid(row=0)
Label(frame, text="Zahl2").grid(row=1)
Label(frame, text="Ergebniss").grid(row=2)

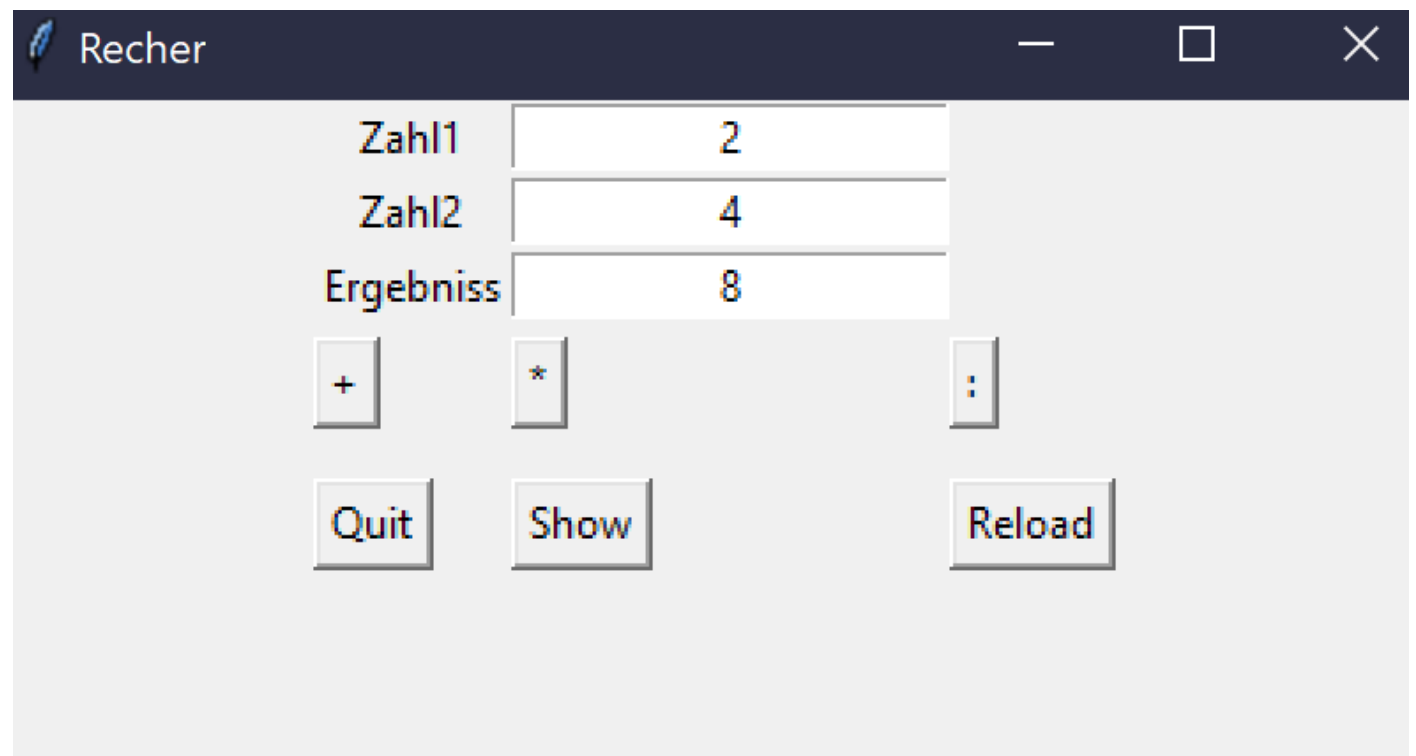
e1 = Entry(frame, justify = 'center')
e2 = Entry(frame, justify = 'center')
e3 = Entry(frame, justify = 'center')

e1.grid(row=0, column=1)
e2.grid(row=1, column=1)
e3.grid(row=2, column=1)

Button(frame, text='Quit', command=frame.quit).grid(row=7, column=0,
sticky=W, pady= 10)
Button(frame, text='Show', command=show_entry_fields).grid(row=7, col
umn=1, sticky=W, pady=10)

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	<pre> Button(frame, text="Reload", command=reload).grid(row=7, column=2, sticky = W) Button(frame, text="+", command=add).grid(row=5,column=0, sticky=W, pady=4) Button(frame, text="*", command=multiply).grid(row=5,column=1, sticky=W, pady=4) Button(frame, text=":", command=divide).grid(row=5,column=2, sticky=W, pady=4) if __name__ == '__main__': f1 = MyWindow() f1.title("Recher") f1.mainloop()</pre>
Hand in the PDF file in moodle AAP11-YourName.pdf	



The screenshot shows a Java Swing window titled "Recher" with a dark blue title bar. The window contains a simple calculator interface with a light gray background. It features three input fields for numbers, three operator buttons, and three action buttons.

Zahl1	2
Zahl2	4
Ergebniss	8

Below the input fields, there are three operator buttons: a plus sign (+), a multiplication sign (*), and a division sign (:). At the bottom of the window, there are three action buttons: "Quit", "Show", and "Reload".