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| **Title** | 14th homework in Basic Python programming for Final exam by 201923250 |

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entry.get() extends the get() function to the entry widget. This gathers any text has been typed into this text entry box and assigns it to the entered text variable. END is a constant that corresponds to the location in the text box after the last character.

We might also have substituted a line.character index for END, but it's simpler to do so. The meaning in the dictionary can be found on the next line of code using the entries. This chapter explores how a graphical user interface (GUI) with several buttons can be designed. You also added several buttons and grouped them in columns, rows and frames into groups.

A is nice if tables, dictionaries or duplicates are treated. In this situation, we need loops for every button to move through the indented codes as many times as possible. Line returns are overlooked by machine in tables, dictionaries and tuples.

However if you push the button, we want to connect the feature to the button. In order to do so we have to insert the feature name without brackets with the tkinter button widget.

Try to run it to make sure that the keys really don't work as you want them to do. To finish the segment, we will not realize the buttons do not work but at least look like a calculator. Instead, we finish the layout.

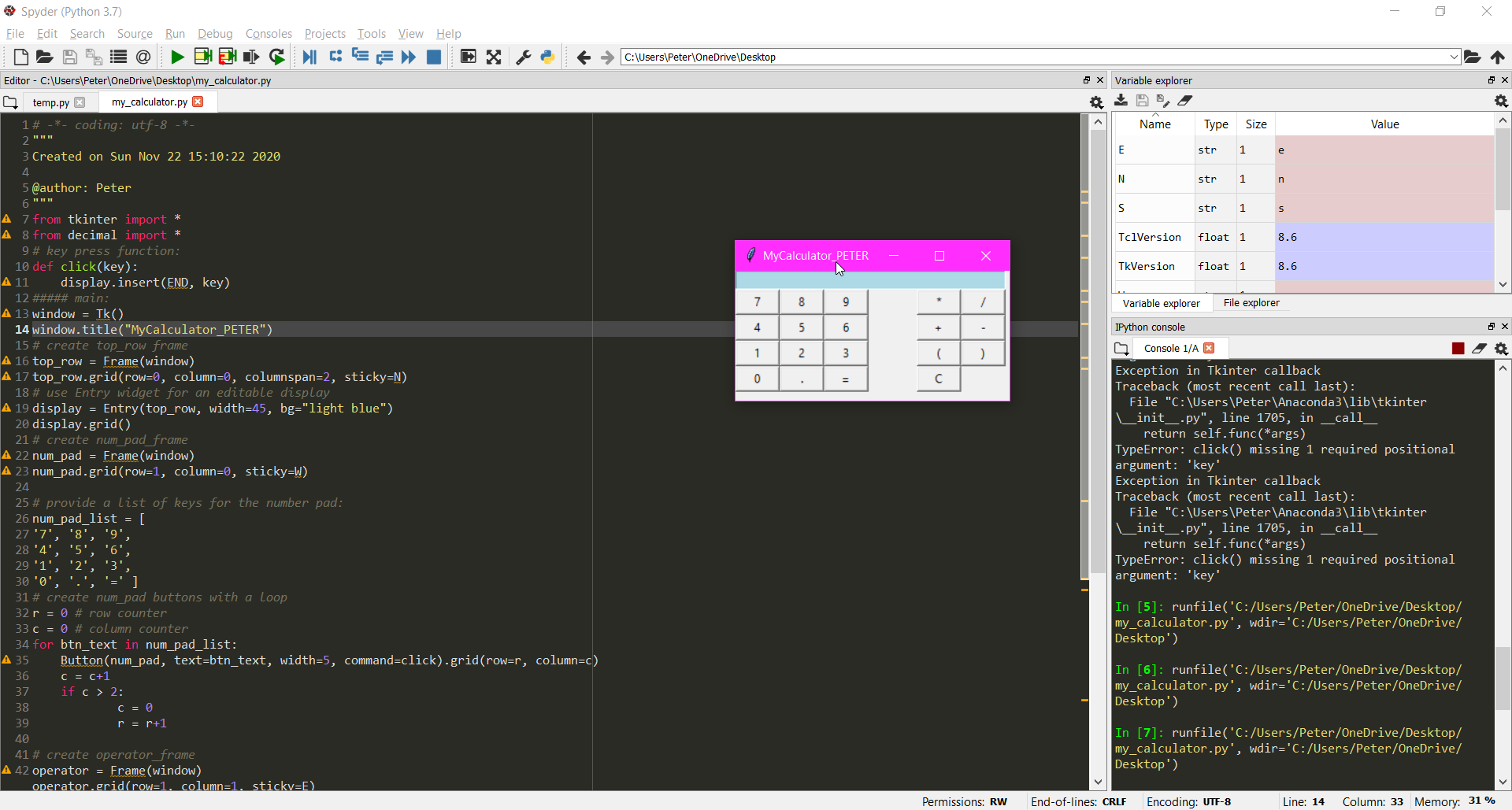
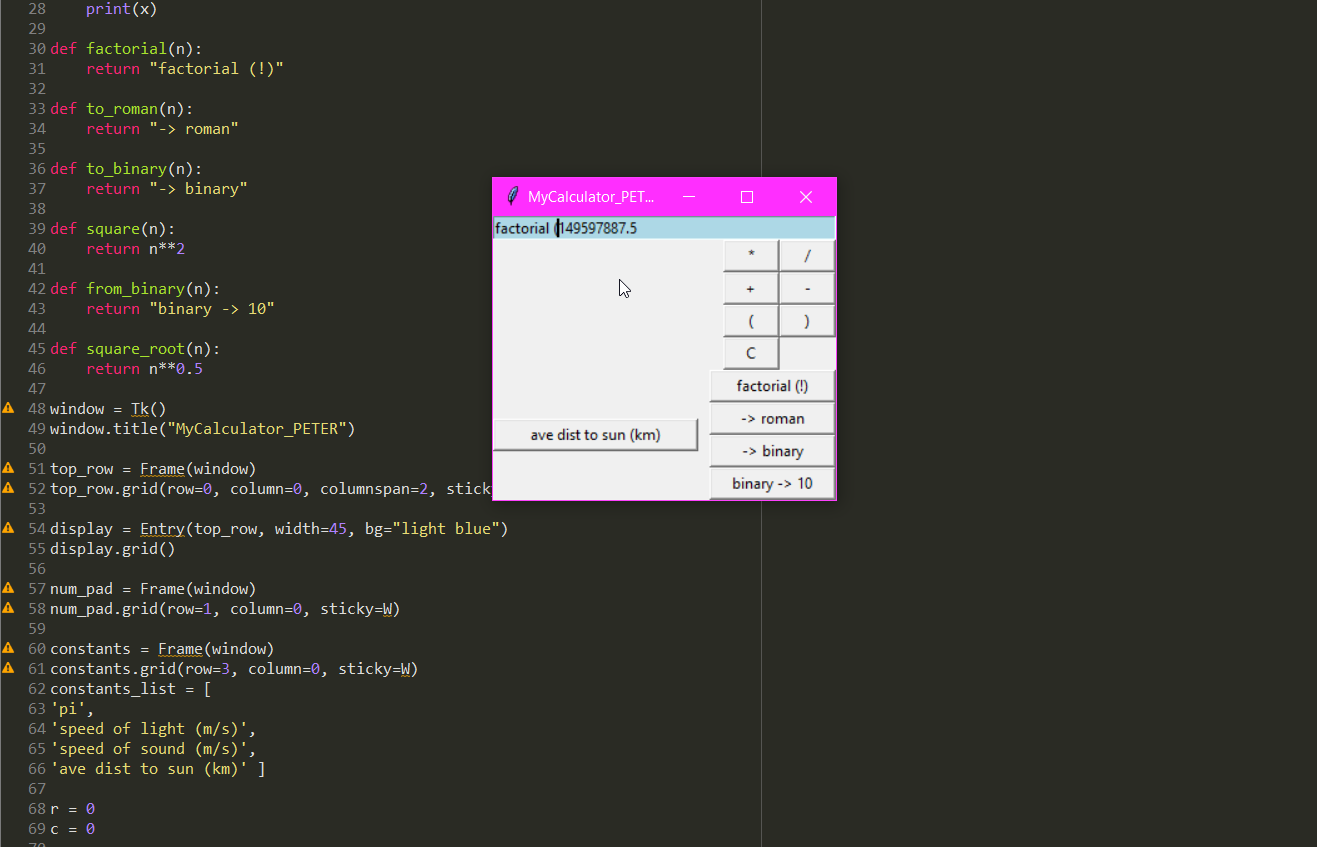
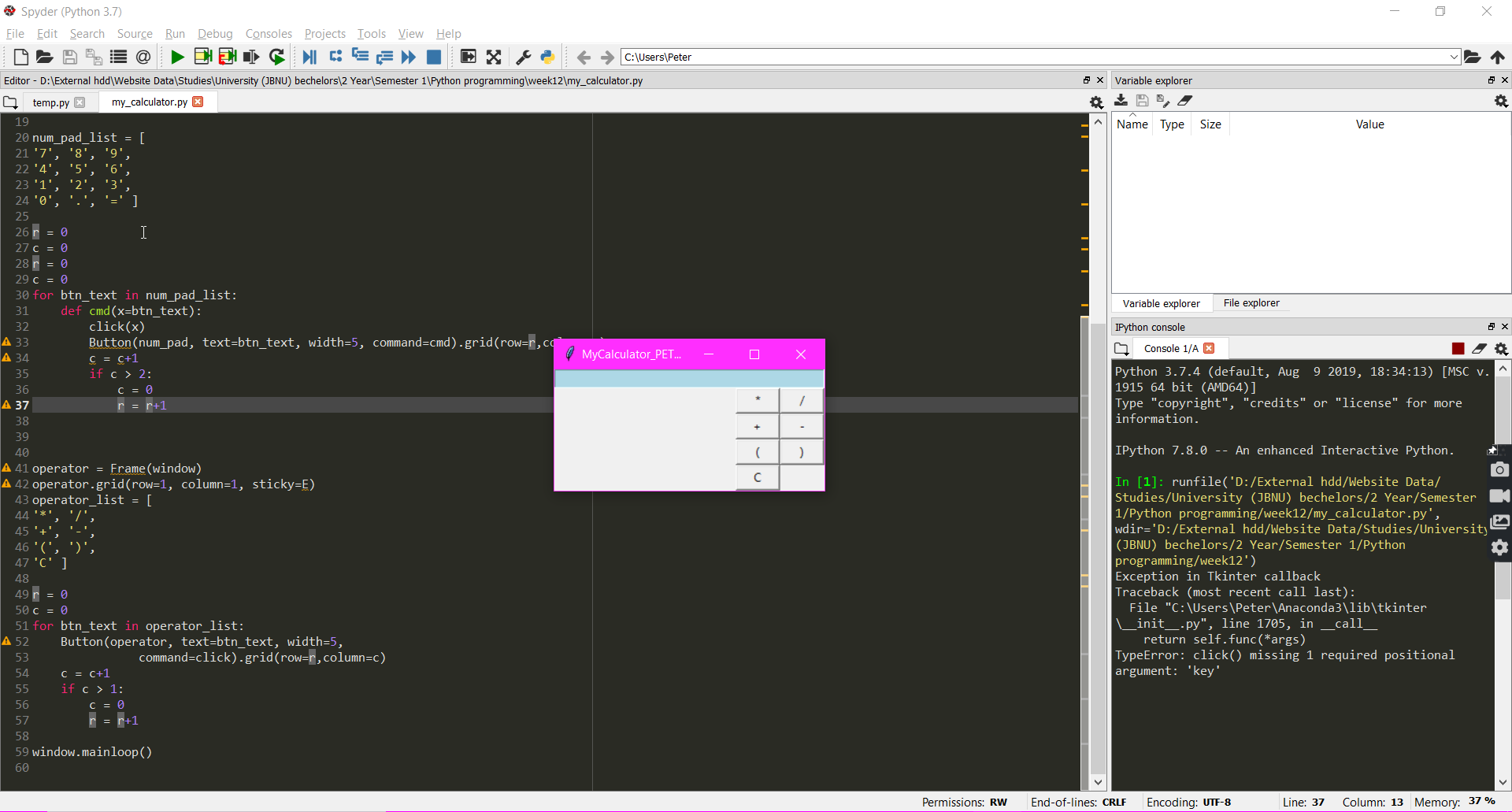
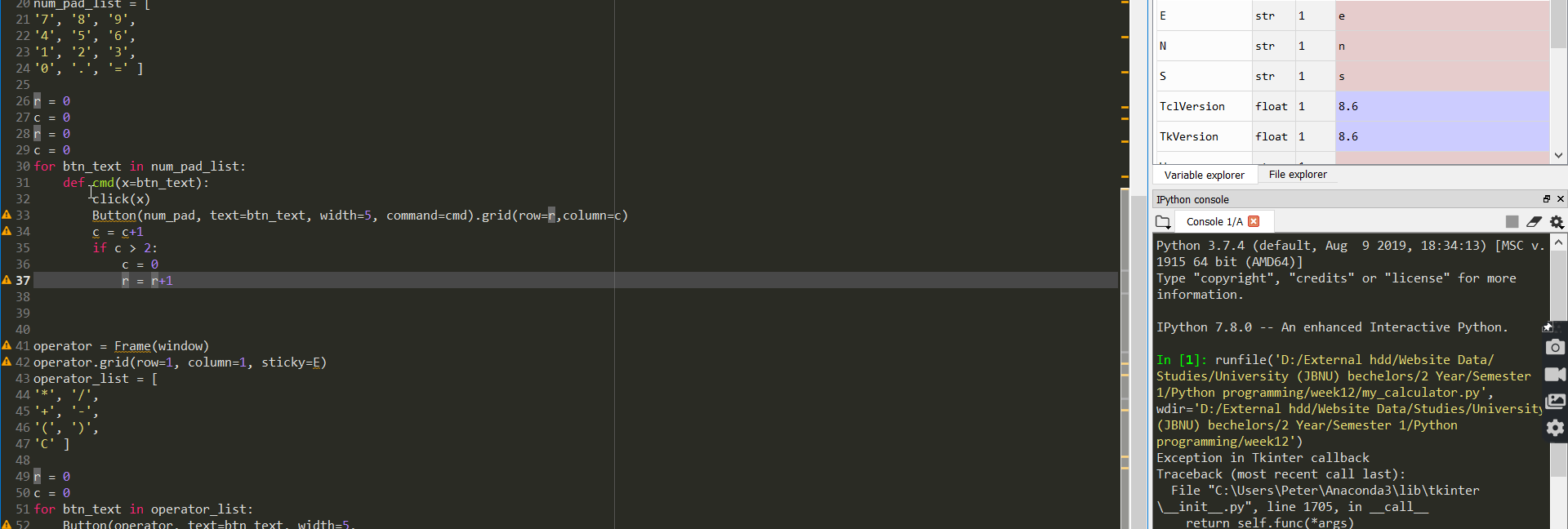
We can only use a solution somebody else has created. This is somewhat similar to a cell telephone maker, who fits a processor chip for work without knowing how.

The coding after the other: declaration is the same as before. The meaning or sign of the button inserted at the end of the display is our widget input text box which acts as our display.

The code that manages the simple key (after the elif declaration) excludes all that occurs from the first character (position 0 character) to the end.

When the same button is pressed, the interesting thing happens (after the if statement). We use the fact that Python is a very strong language in mathematics. In other function calls like this, the nesting function saves clicking, but can be hard to read.

It is important to try to learn about all the odd stuff people might try on your apps and figure them out so your apps don't go wrong all the time. The four buttons in the bottom right corner are called feature buttons, since a fixed function refers to a number in the calculator.

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