I created the Task Manager in order to provide users with a simple yet efficient tool and an attractive interface design ,the application boasts a clean and modern interface, leveraging the Tkinter library for a consistent and visually appealing user experience.to manage their personal tasks. The application allows users to add, remove, and mark tasks as completed, providing a streamlined approach to task organization.

In a fast-paced digital environment, managing personal tasks efficiently is crucial. This program offers a user-friendly interface, empowering users to organize their tasks effortlessly.

I started by importing all the modules that will be usefull in the script to have a better graphic design and to save some tasks as file.

```
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import ttk
from tkinter import messagebox
import pickle
```

Then there is the creation of the main window, the configuration of background and the columns in case the user wants to change the size of the window.

```
# Main window
fenetre = tk.Tk()
fenetre.title("Gestionnaire de tâches")
fenetre.configure(bg="beige") # Set background color

# Column weights for resizing
fenetre.columnconfigure(0, weight=1)
fenetre.columnconfigure(1, weight=1)
fenetre.columnconfigure(2, weight=1)
fenetre.columnconfigure(3, weight=0)
fenetre.rowconfigure(1, weight=1)
```

Now we shift to the tasking management by differents functions which are:

Add new tasks by entering task details into the input field.

```
tache = [] # Task list

# Function to add a task

def ajouter_tache():
    # Get the task from the entry widget
    nouvelle_tache = entry.get()

# Check if the task is not empty
    if nouvelle_tache:
    # Create a dictionary representing the task and its state
        ajouter_nouvelle_tache = {'tache': nouvelle_tache, 'etat': 'en_cours'}

# Add the new task to the list
        tache.append(ajouter_nouvelle_tache)
        afficher_taches()
    else:
    # Show a warning if the task is empty
        messagebox.showwarning("Aucune tâche insérée", "Veuillez ajouter une tâche.")
```

Delete tasks selected by the user.

```
def supprimer_taches():
    # Get the selected tasks from the listbox
    selection = liste_taches.curselection()

# Check if any task is selected
    if not selection:
        messagebox.showwarning("Aucune sélection", "Sélectionnez une tâche à supprimer.")

# Remove selected tasks from the list
    for index in sorted(selection, reverse=True):
        tache.pop(index)

# Update the displayed tasks
    afficher_taches()
```

Mark tasks as completed by selecting them.

```
# Function to mark tasks as completed
def marquer_comme_terminer():
    # Get the selected tasks from the listbox
    selection = liste_taches.curselection()

# Check if any task is selected
    if not selection:
        messagebox.showwarning("Aucune sélection", "Sélectionnez une tâche à marquer comme terminée.")

# Mark selected tasks as completed
    for index in selection:
        tache[index]['etat'] = 'terminee'
        afficher_taches()
```

Display the tasks and their state.

```
# Function to display tasks
def afficher_taches():
    # Clear the current tasks in the listbox
    liste_taches.delete(0, tk.END)

# Iterate through tasks and display them in the listbox
for i in tache:
    if i['etat'] == "terminee":
        etat = " (Terminée)"
        elif i['etat'] == 'en_cours':
        etat = " (En cours)"
        else:
        etat = " (Inconnu)"
        liste_taches.insert(tk.END, f"{i['tache']}{etat}")
```

Save the tasks you added as a file.

Load the tasks saved as files before.

As you saw there are warning messages to guide the users when attemptiong actions without selecting tasks, enhancing the overall user experience.

Then there are all the widget that will have a huge impact on the user experience,

The entry for adding tasks.

```
# Entry for adding tasks
entry = ttk.Entry(fenetre, font=('Arial', 12), foreground='gray')
entry.grid(column=0, row=0, columnspan=2, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='we')
```

You can see all the buttons that will prompt the functions we saw earlier.

```
# Add button
ajouter_button = ttk.Button(fenetre, text="Ajouter", command=ajouter_tache)
ajouter_button.grid(column=2, row=0, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='w')

# Remove button
supprimer_button = ttk.Button(fenetre, text="Supprimer", command=supprimer_taches)
supprimer_button.grid(column=0, row=2, pady=10)

# Mark as Completed button
terminer_button = ttk.Button(fenetre, text="Marquer comme Terminée", command=marquer_comme_terminer)
terminer_button.grid(column=1, row=2, padx=5, pady=10)

# Save button
bouton_sauvegarder = ttk.Button(fenetre, text="Sauvegarder", command=sauvegarder_taches)
bouton_sauvegarder.grid(column=0, row=3, pady=10)

# Load button
bouton_charger = ttk.Button(fenetre, text="Charger", command=charger_taches)
bouton_charger.grid(column=1, row=3, pady=10)
```

The listbox to see all the tasks.

```
# Task list
liste_taches = tk.listbox(fenetre, selectmode=tk.MULTIPLE, width=40, height=10, font=('Arial', 12), bg='white', fg='black', selectbackground='#81D4FA', selectforeground='black')
liste_taches.grid(column=0, row=1, columnspan=3, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='nsew')
```

And to finish the scrollbar if there is a lot of tasks in your file and the script that allow teh window to always be open.

```
# Scrollbar for the task list
scrollbar = ttk.Scrollbar(fenetre, orient="vertical", command=liste_taches.yview)
scrollbar.grid(column=3, row=1, sticky='ns')
liste_taches.config(yscrollcommand=scrollbar.set)
```

```
# Run the application
fenetre.mainloop()
```