PYTHON GUI

Graphical user interface program

This is a python programming.It’s my favourite language.Because it’s very easy.

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PYTHON GUI PROGRAM

Various lengths, widths, and other dimensions of widgets can be described in many different units.

* If you set a dimension to an integer, it is assumed to be in pixels.
* You can specify units by setting a dimension to a string containing a number followed by.

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| --- | --- |
| **Sr.No.** | **Character & Description** |
| 1 | **c**  Centimeters |
| 2 | **i**  Inches |
| 3 | **m**  Millimeters |
| 4 | **p**  Printer's points (about 1/72") |

Length options

Tkinter expresses a length as an integer number of pixels. Here is the list of common length options −

* **borderwidth** − Width of the border which gives a three-dimensional look to the widget.
* **highlightthickness** − Width of the highlight rectangle when the widget has focus.
* **padX padY** − Extra space the widget requests from its layout manager beyond the minimum the widget needs to display its contents in the x and y directions.
* **selectborderwidth** − Width of the three-dimentional border around selected items of the widget.
* **wraplength** − Maximum line length for widgets that perform word wrapping.
* **height** − Desired height of the widget; must be greater than or equal to 1.
* **underline** − Index of the character to underline in the widget's text (0 is the first character, 1 the second one, and so on).
* **width** − Desired width of the widget.

Tkinter represents colors with strings. There are two general ways to specify colors in Tkinter −

* You can use a string specifying the proportion of red, green and blue in hexadecimal digits. For example, "#fff" is white, "#000000" is black, "#000fff000" is pure green, and "#00ffff" is pure cyan (green plus blue).
* You can also use any locally defined standard color name. The colors "white", "black", "red", "green", "blue", "cyan", "yellow", and "magenta" will always be available.

Color options

The common color options are −

* **activebackground** − Background color for the widget when the widget is active.
* **activeforeground** − Foreground color for the widget when the widget is active.
* **background** − Background color for the widget. This can also be represented as *bg*.
* **disabledforeground** − Foreground color for the widget when the widget is disabled.
* **foreground** − Foreground color for the widget. This can also be represented as *fg*.
* **highlightbackground** − Background color of the highlight region when the widget has focus.
* **highlightcolor** − Foreground color of the highlight region when the widget has focus.
* **selectbackground** − Background color for the selected items of the widget.
* **selectforeground** − Foreground color for the selected items of the widget

There may be up to three ways to specify type style.

## Simple Tuple Fonts

As a tuple whose first element is the font family, followed by a size in points, optionally followed by a string containing one or more of the style modifiers bold, italic, underline and overstrike.

### Example

* ("Helvetica", "16") for a 16-point Helvetica regular.
* ("Times", "24", "bold italic") for a 24-point Times bold italic.

## Font object Fonts

You can create a "font object" by importing the tkFont module and using its Font class constructor −

import tkFont

font = tkFont.Font ( option, ... )

Here is the list of options −

* **family** − The font family name as a string.
* **size** − The font height as an integer in points. To get a font n pixels high, use -n.
* **weight** − "bold" for boldface, "normal" for regular weight.
* **slant** − "italic" for italic, "roman" for unslanted.
* **underline** − 1 for underlined text, 0 for normal.
* **overstrike** − 1 for overstruck text, 0 for normal.

### Example

helv36 = tkFont.Font(family="Helvetica",size=36,weight="bold")

## X Window Fonts

If you are running under the X Window System, you can use any of the X font names.

For example, the font named "-\*-lucidatypewriter-medium-r-\*-\*-\*-140-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*-\*" is the author's favorite fixed-width font for onscreen use. Use the *xfontsel* program to help you select pleasing fonts.