**Keybinds Cheat Sheet**

This document provides all possible Tkinter Events, along with a short explanation.

# Mouse

<Button-1> Button 1 is the leftmost button, button 2 is the middle button

(where available), and button 3 the rightmost button.

<Button-1>, <ButtonPress-1>, and <1> are all synonyms.

For mouse wheel support under Linux, use Button-4 (scroll

up) and Button-5 (scroll down)

<B1-Motion> The mouse is moved, with mouse button 1 being held down (use

B2 for the middle button, B3 for the right button).

<ButtonRelease-1> Button 1 was released. This is probably a better choice in

most cases than the Button event, because if the user

accidentally presses the button, they can move the mouse

off the widget to avoid setting off the event.

<Double-Button-1> Button 1 was double clicked. You can use Double or Triple as

prefixes.

<Enter> The mouse pointer entered the widget (this event doesn’t mean

that the user pressed the Enter key!).

<Leave> The mouse pointer left the widget.

<Motion> The user moved the mouse pointer entirely within a widget.

<MouseWheel> The user moved the mouse wheel up or down. At present, this

binding works on Windows and MacOS, but not under Linux.

# Keyboard Focus

<FocusIn> Keyboard focus was moved to this widget, or to a child of

this widget.

<FocusOut> Keyboard focus was moved from this widget to another widget.

# Keys

<Return> The user pressed the Enter key. For an ordinary 102-key

PC-style keyboard, the special keys are Cancel (the Break

key), BackSpace, Tab, Return(the Enter key), Shift\_L (any

Shift key), Control\_L (any Control key), Alt\_L (any Alt key),

Pause, Caps\_Lock, Escape, Prior (Page Up), Next (Page Down),

End, Home, Left, Up, Right, Down, Print, Insert, Delete, F1,

F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, F11, F12, Num\_Lock, and

Scroll\_Lock.

<Key> The user pressed any key. The key is provided in the char

member of the event object passed to the callback (this is an

empty string for special keys).

a The user typed an “a”. Most printable characters can be used

as is. The exceptions are space (<space>) and less than

(<less>). Note that 1 is a keyboard binding, while <1> is a

button binding.

<Shift-Up> The user pressed the Up arrow, while holding the Shift key

pressed. You can use prefixes like Alt, Shift, and Control.

<KeyRelease> The user let up on a key.

# Tkinter Binds

<Configure> The widget changed size (or location, on some platforms). The

new size is provided in the width and height attributes of

the event object passed to the callback.

<Activate> A widget is changing from being inactive to being active.

This refers to changes in the state option of a widget such

as a button changing from inactive (grayed out) to active.

<Deactivate> A widget is changing from being active to being inactive.

This refers to changes in the state option of a widget such

as a radiobutton changing from active to inactive (grayed out).

<Destroy> A widget is being destroyed.

<Expose> This event occurs whenever at least some part of your

application or widget becomes visible after having been

covered up by another window.

<Map> A widget is being mapped, that is, made visible in the

application. This will happen, for example, when you call the

widget's .grid() method.

<Unmap> A widget is being unmapped and is no longer visible.

<Visibility> Happens when at least some part of the application window

becomes visible on the screen.