

Python GUI

Chapter 10

Teknik Pemrograman

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Tkinter

- Tkinter is the Python interface to the Tk GUI toolkit shipped with Python. We would look at this option in this chapter.
- Tkinter is the standard GUI library for Python. Python when combined with Tkinter provides a fast and easy way to create GUI applications. Tkinter provides a powerful object-oriented interface to the Tk GUI toolkit.

```
$ sudo apt-get install python3-tk
```

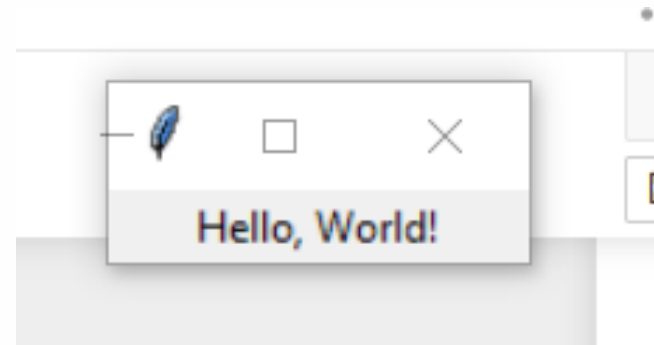
Hello world

```
In [*]: import tkinter as tk

root = tk.Tk()

# place a label on the root window
message = tk.Label(root, text="Hello, World!")
message.pack()

# keep the window displaying
root.mainloop()
```



Working With Widgets

Widgets are the bread and butter of the Python GUI framework Tkinter. They're the elements through which users interact with your program. Each **widget** in Tkinter is defined by a class. Here are some of the widgets available:

Widget Class	Description
Label	A widget used to display text on the screen
Button	A button that can contain text and can perform an action when clicked
Entry	A text entry widget that allows only a single line of text
Text	A text entry widget that allows multiline text entry
Frame	A rectangular region used to group related widgets or provide padding between widgets

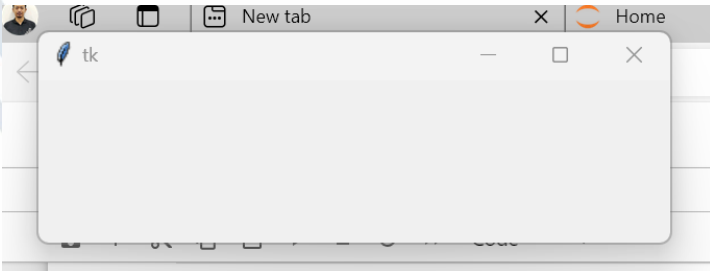
Working With Widgets

```
from tkinter import Tk, Canvas

window = Tk()

canvas = Canvas(window, width=400, height=100)
canvas.pack()

window.mainloop()
```



```
: import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import ttk
from tkinter import filedialog as fd
from tkinter.messagebox import showinfo

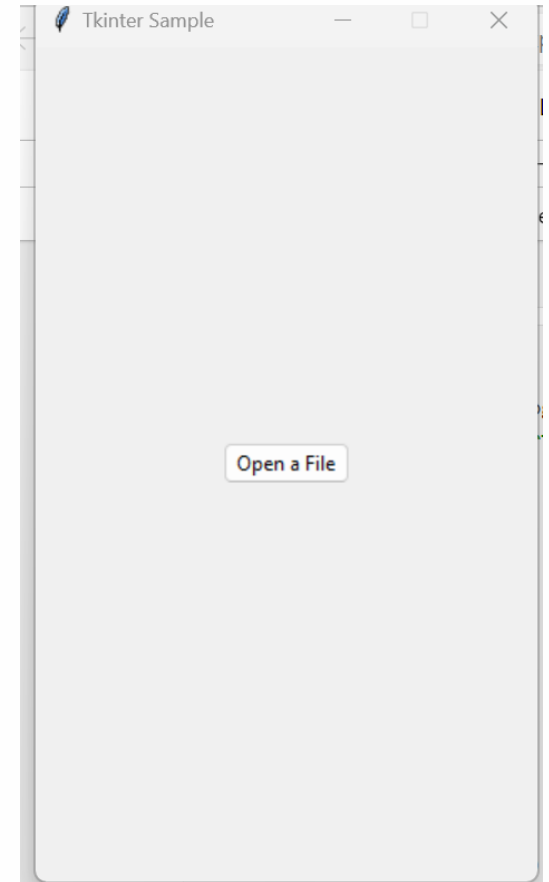
# create the root window
root = tk.Tk()
root.title('Tkinter Sample')
root.resizable(False, False)
root.geometry('300x500')

# open button
open_button = ttk.Button(
    root,
    text='Open a File'
)

open_button.pack(expand=True)

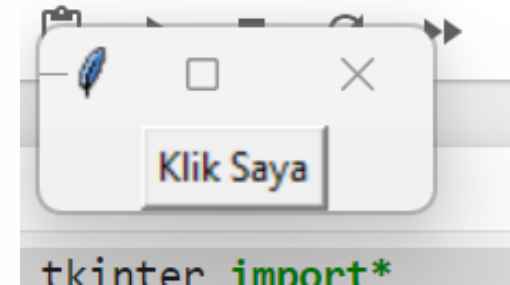
# run the application
root.mainloop()
```

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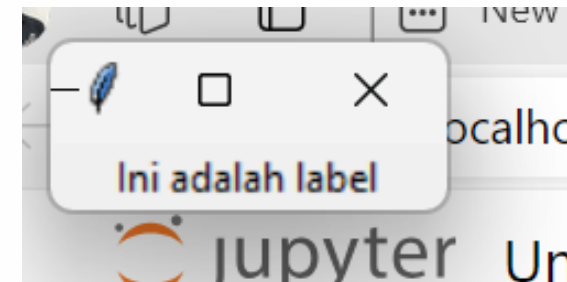


Working With Widgets

```
] from tkinter import*  
window = Tk()  
button = Button (window, text="Klik Saya")  
button.pack()  
window.mainloop()
```

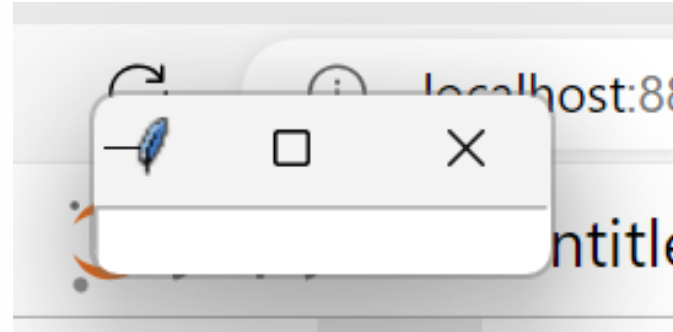


```
] from tkinter import*  
window = Tk()  
label = Label (window, text="Ini adalah label")  
label.pack()  
window.mainloop()
```

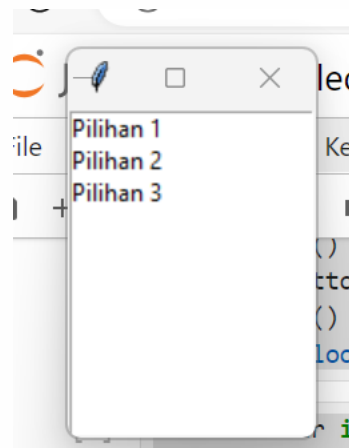


Working With Widgets

```
[*]: from tkinter import*  
window = Tk()  
entry = Entry (window)  
entry.pack()  
window.mainloop()
```



```
[*]: from tkinter import*  
window = Tk()  
listbox = Listbox(window)  
listbox.insert(1, "Pilihan 1")  
listbox.insert(2, "Pilihan 2")  
listbox.insert(3, "Pilihan 3")  
listbox.pack()  
window.mainloop()
```



Working With Widgets

```
from tkinter import *

def get_variable_value():
    valueresult.set( strlname.get() + ' ' + strfname.get() ) #assign val variable to other
    print(valueresult.get()) #if you want see the result in the console

root = Tk()

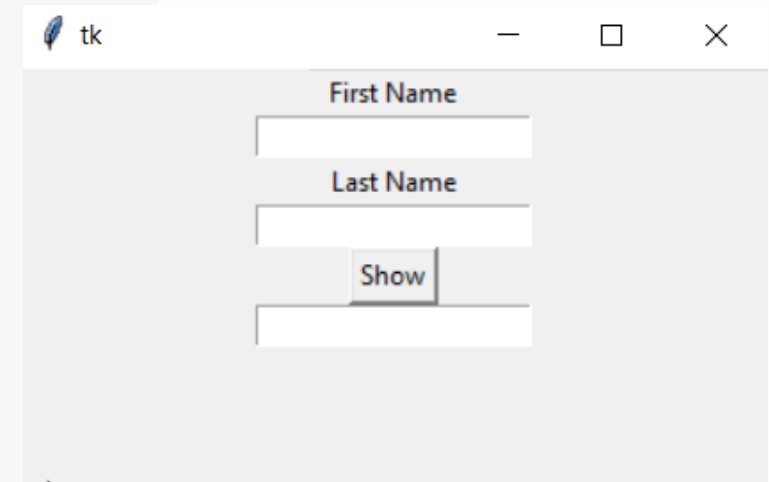
strfname = StringVar()
strlname = StringVar()
valueresult = StringVar()

labelf = Label(root, text = 'First Name').pack()
fname = Entry(root, justify='left', textvariable = strfname).pack() #strlname get input

labell = Label(root, text = 'Last Name').pack()
lname = Entry(root, justify='left', textvariable = strlname).pack() #strfname get input

button = Button(root, text='Show', command=get_variable_value).pack()
res = Entry(root, justify='left', textvariable = valueresult).pack() #only to show result

root.mainloop()
```



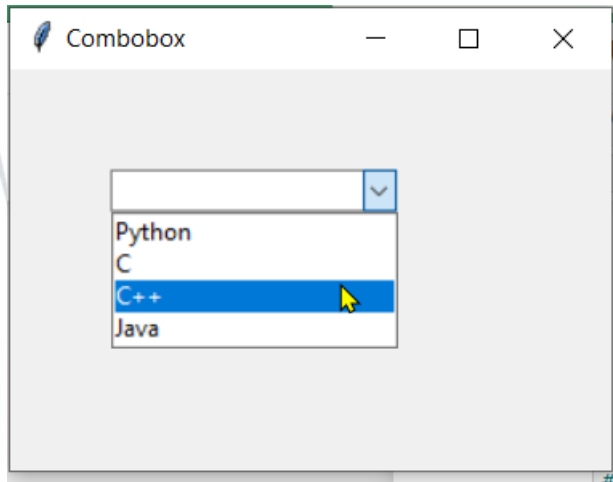
Working With Widgets

```
In [*]: from tkinter import ttk
import tkinter as tk

def dropdown_opened():
    print("The drop-down has been opened!")

main_window = tk.Tk()
main_window.config(width=300, height=200)
main_window.title("Combobox")
combo = ttk.Combobox(
    values=["Python", "C", "C++", "Java"],
    postcommand=dropdown_opened
)
combo.place(x=50, y=50)
main_window.mainloop()
```

The drop-down has been opened!



```
In [23]: from tkinter import *
from tkinter.ttk import Combobox
window=Tk()
var = StringVar()
var.set("one")
data=("one", "two", "three", "four")
cb=Combobox(window, values=data)
cb.place(x=60, y=150)

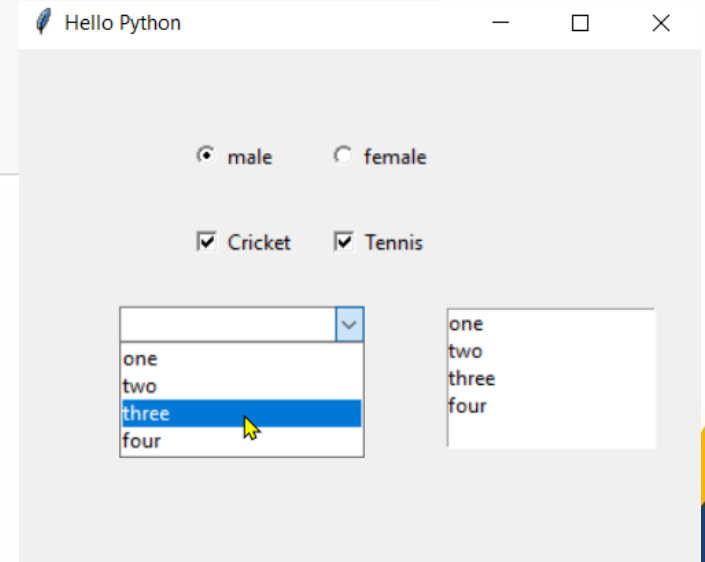
lb=Listbox(window, height=5, selectmode='multiple')
for num in data:
    lb.insert(END,num)
lb.place(x=250, y=150)

v0=IntVar()
v0.set(1)
r1=Radiobutton(window, text="male", variable=v0,value=1)
r2=Radiobutton(window, text="female", variable=v0,value=2)
r1.place(x=100,y=50)
r2.place(x=180, y=50)

v1 = IntVar()
v2 = IntVar()
C1 = Checkbutton(window, text = "Cricket", variable = v1)
C2 = Checkbutton(window, text = "Tennis", variable = v2)
C1.place(x=100, y=100)
C2.place(x=180, y=100)

window.title('Hello Python')
window.geometry("400x300+10+10")
window.mainloop()
```

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Design GUI

```
In [1]: import tkinter as tk

def show_entry_fields():
    print("First Name: %s\nLast Name: %s" % (e1.get(), e2.get()))

master = tk.Tk()
tk.Label(master,
         text="First Name").grid(row=0)
tk.Label(master,
         text="Last Name").grid(row=1)

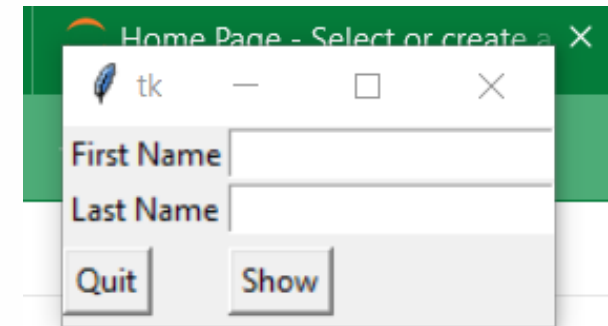
e1 = tk.Entry(master)
e2 = tk.Entry(master)

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

tk.Button(master,
          text='Quit',
          command=master.quit).grid(row=3,
                                   column=0,
                                   sticky=tk.W,
                                   pady=4)

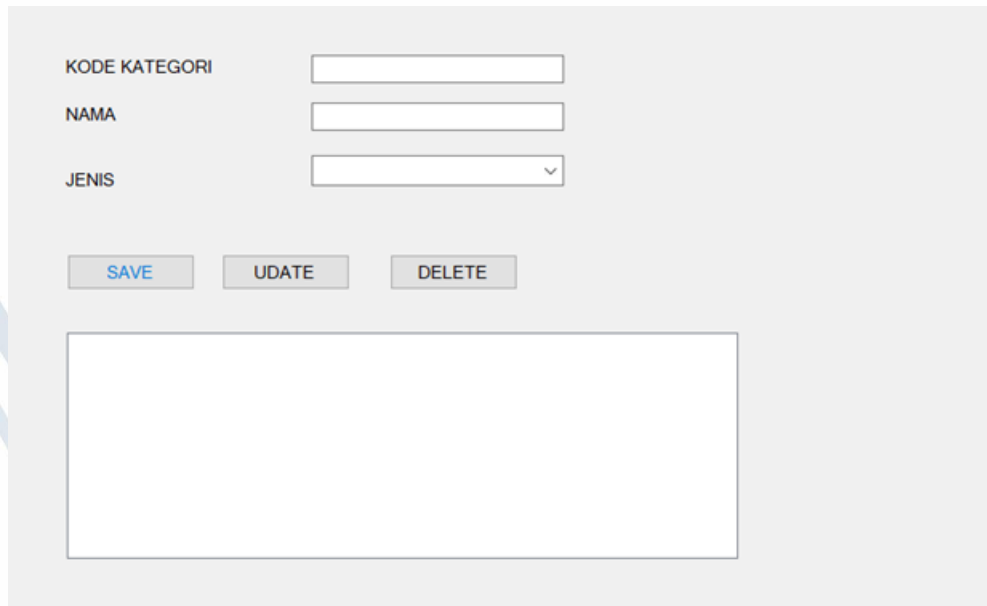
tk.Button(master,
          text='Show', command=show_entry_fields).grid(row=3,
                                                       column=1,
                                                       sticky=tk.W,
                                                       pady=4)

tk.mainloop()
```



Design GUI

Latihan buatlah desain seperti berikut :



The image shows a GUI design for a category management system. It features three input fields for 'KODE KATEGORI', 'NAMA', and 'JENIS'. Below these fields are three buttons: 'SAVE', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. At the bottom, there is a large empty rectangular box, likely for a list or details.

KODE KATEGORI	<input type="text"/>
NAMA	<input type="text"/>
JENIS	<input type="text"/>