Project: MP3 Course: ITM-513

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Project Description:

The objective of this project is to create a Python tkinter GUI application that maintains a list of tasks and their priorities. We need to create a Task class to model the task datatype and its attributes. The GUI needs to allow the user to enter a new task, edit an existing task, delete an existing task, and view all the data from a selected task. The area the task list is displayed needs to implement scrollbars in order to account for more data than the window can hold.

The task list needs to color the tasks based on the task priority in some way. The task list also needs to be able to be filtered using checkboxes or radio buttons. This filtering needs to allow for ascending or descending sort order and displaying or hiding each of the priority values and completed tasks. A final requirement is to save the task list data to a file on the filesystem and reload that data the next time the application is run.

Installation, Compile and Run-Time Requirements:

This project was written in Python using version 2.7.1. The scripts were written in BBEdit version 10.1.2 on the Macintosh platform. The computer used was a 2.7 GHz dual-core Intel Core i7 13" MacBook Pro with 8GB of RAM running OS X Lion 10.7.4.

This application can be executed by running the 2Dooz.py Python file in the project directory.

Insights and Expected Results:

Again, in this project I tried to follow the Google Python style guide throughout my source code. This included limiting my line length to 80 characters and using their recommend formatting for code and comments.

I found the most challenging part of this project to be the tabular display of the task list. At first I thought that would be an easy thing using a grid layout. Once I started reading and researching I found that a frame with widgets in a grid layout could not use scrollbars. Scrollbars could only be used with Listbox, Canvas, Text or Entry widgets. My next thought was to use a Listbox to list the tasks. The problem I found there was all the items in the Listbox would need to be formatted the same. This would not allow me to use different colors for different priorities. I was actually kinda surprised there were no built in widgets for doing a table like this similar to the ones in Java or Visual Studio. After some research I found I would probably have to roll my own solution.

That left me with Canvas as the only real option I thought. I started experimenting with the Canvas widget and drawing text and widgets in various positions and colors on the Canvas. This was working but I saw it as a challenge to get rows and columns to perfectly line up. I was having to calculate font sizes and base my row offsets on those values in case a different system used a slightly different version of the font and it was a different height or width. It was working, but tedious. I decided to

search around the net for suggestions.

On stackoverflow.com I found a suggestion to use the Canvas element as a base widget. Then by using the Canvas method create_window, I was able to attach a standard Frame widget inside the Canvas widget. This allowed me to use standard tkinter widgets and a grid layout inside that Canvas widget. I bound a configure callback on the frame element that would set the Canvas scroll area to be the size of the frame whenever it changed. That took care of my scrollable data table.

The next challenge with my data table was allowing the user to click a row to select it. As I was drawing each row, I would bind a callback to the left button click on each widget. That callback was a lambda function that called my callback method. I used a lambda to call the method because in addition to passing it the event I needed to pass the row position we were in. That allowed me to know which index in the list was selected.

I decided to use addition top level windows for my editing of tasks and adding new tasks. I decided to make these windows modal so you had to finish with them before you could go back to the application and do any other operations. I was able to largely reuse the code for the add window for the edit window with some minor name changes. One reason I chose to use this approach was to get some experience using other windows in an application and passing data from one to the other.

The sorting was handled by calling the sort function on the data list using a lambda function as the sort key. I chose to store a numeric value for priority in the Task object to make sorting easier. In the Task module I defined a few dictionaries to serve as translation constants to convert from integer to string value.

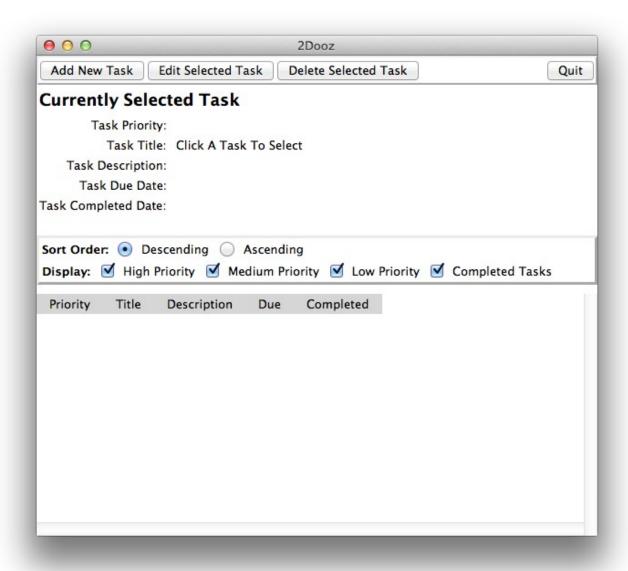
The filtering checkboxes store their state in class attributes. Every time I draw the rows of the data table I used a method to check if the given task should be filtered out and not shown. That filter method was basically a set of nested conditionals that returned true or false. The checkbox change callback basically just forced the table to redraw.

I decided to use the pickle module to do my persistent file storage. I decided to do this because I could store my entire list of Task objects at one time in a serialized fashion and easily reload that file into the list on relaunch. This kept me from having to individually write out each object and also create methods to read and parse them back in. This solution saved time and worked perfectly.

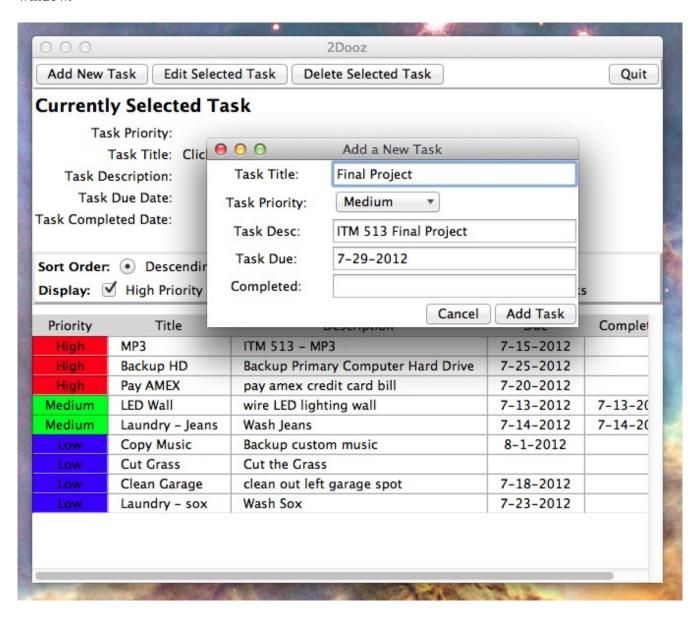
Screenshots Demonstrating Application:

Screenshots appear on the following pages.

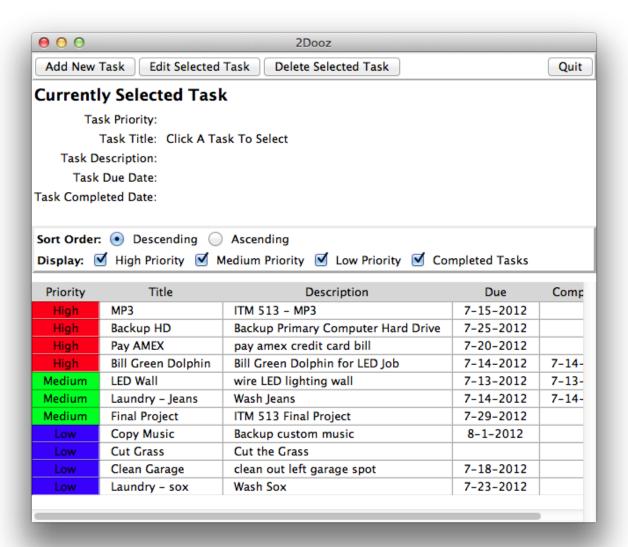
This screenshot shows the application launching without a saved data file and starting with a blank task list. This is what you get if the data file does not exist.



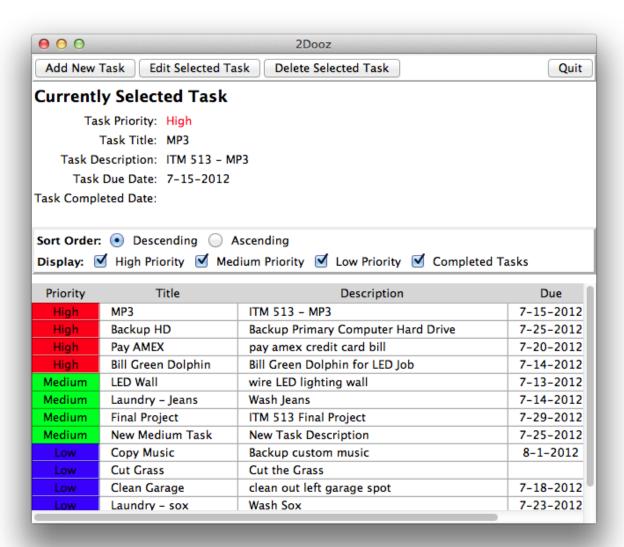
This screenshot shows the add new task window and a populated task list in the main application window.



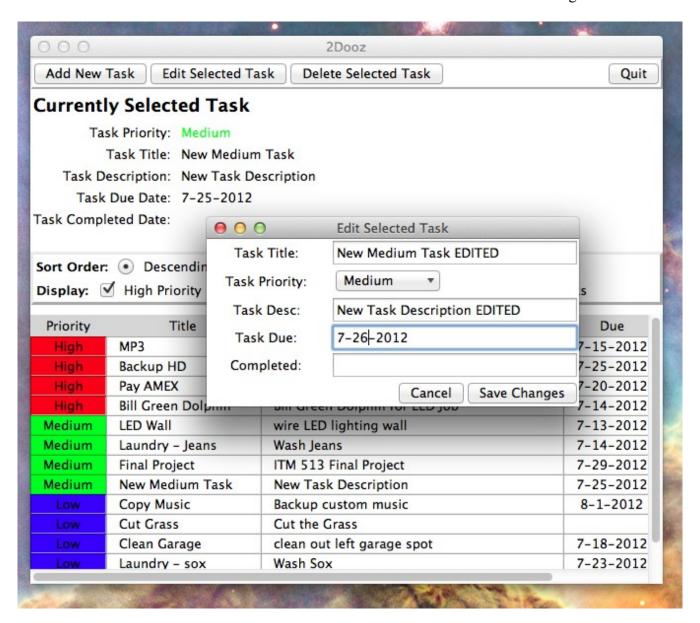
This screenshot shows the Final Project from the last screenshot added in the list.



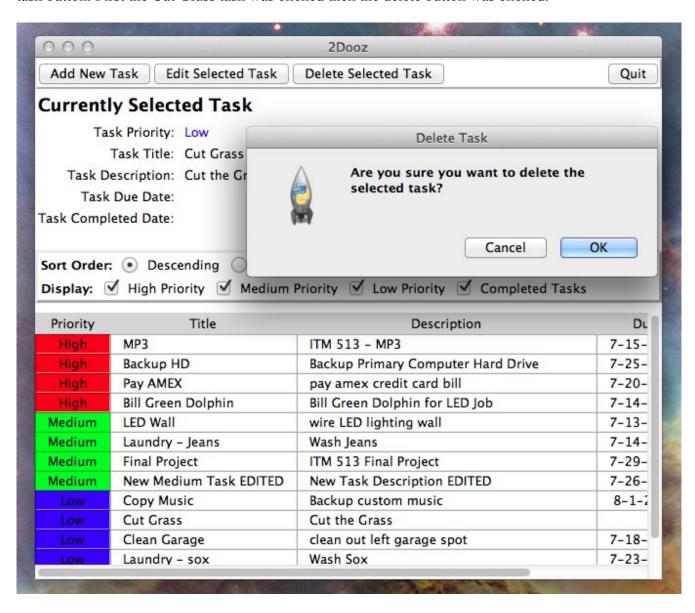
This screenshot shows a task that has been selected and the details are show in the top portion of the GUI. The MP3 task was clicked.



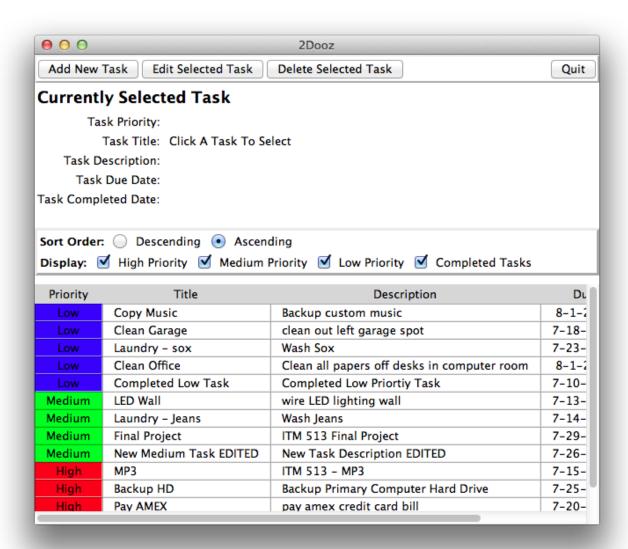
This screenshot shows the edit selected task window with some of the data fields changed.



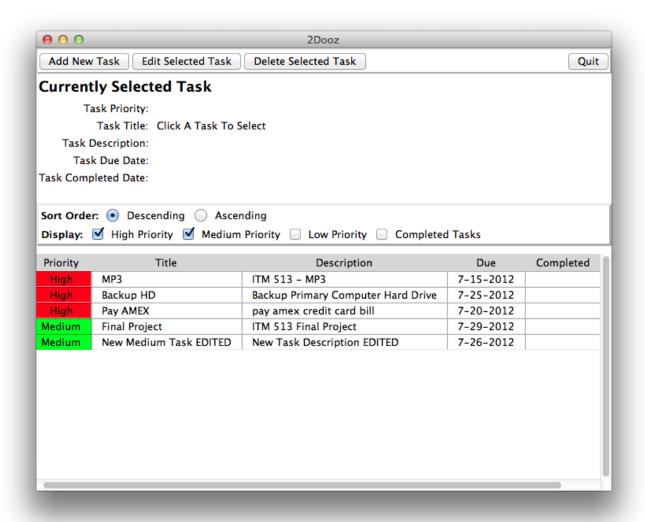
This screenshot show the delete task confirmation that comes up when clicking on the delete selected task button. First the Cut Grass task was clicked then the delete button was clicked.



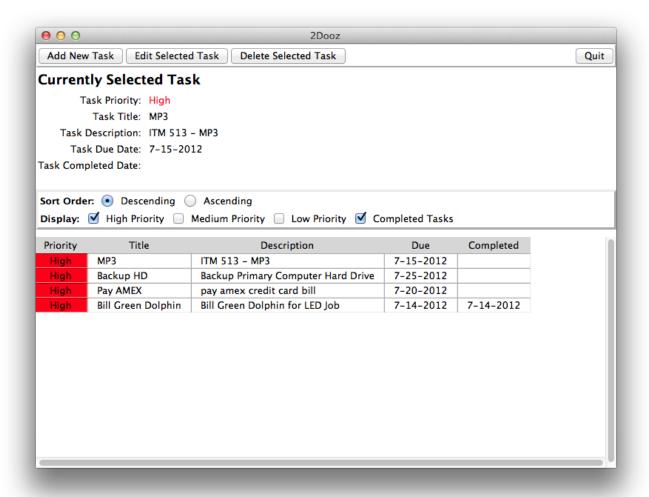
This screenshot shows the list sorted in ascending order. Also notice the cut grass task that was deleted in the last screenshot is not in the list.



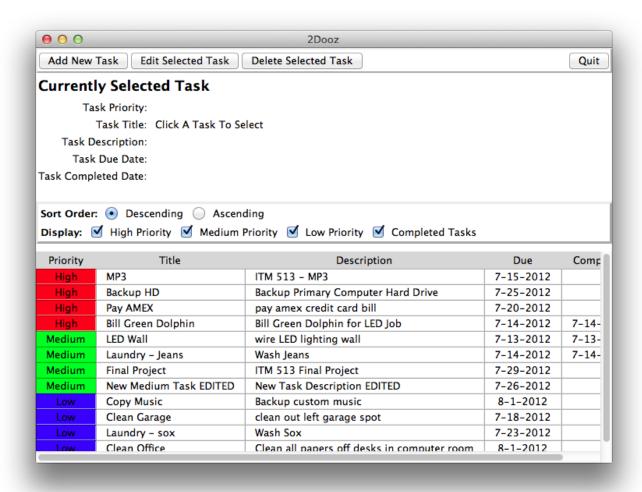
This screenshot shows the list being filtered to only show High and Medium Priority tasks. Completed tasks are also filtered out.



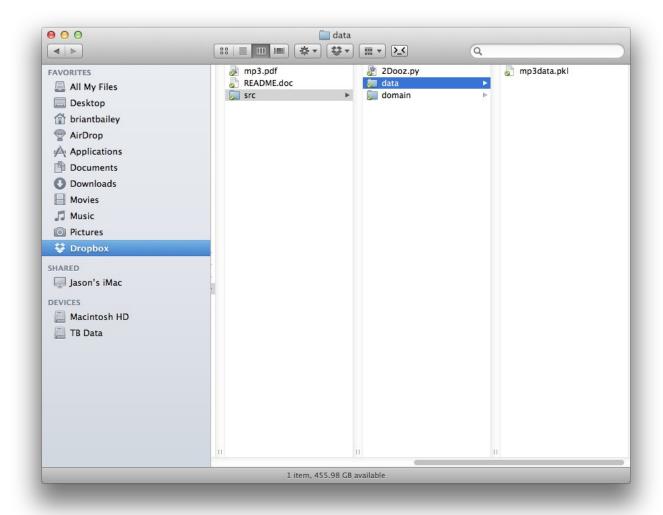
This screenshot shows the filters being applied again. This time only High Priority tasks are shown. This view also shows completed tasks.



This screenshot shows the application after it has launched again. All of the saved tasks are loaded from the file. Default descending sort order and all tasks are shown.



This screenshot shows the project directory and the mp3data.pkl file.



This final screenshot shows the project directory and the contents of the domain package.

