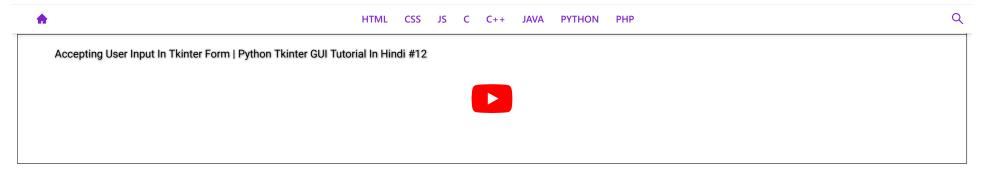
CodeWithHarry



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Accepting User Input In Tkinter Form | Python Tkinter GUI Tutorial In Hindi #12

In this tutorial, we'll make a form and learn how to accept user input in the Tkinter form. We'll also learn how to open a text (.txt) file and write or append those input values in that file.

```
from tkinter import *

root = Tk()

def getvals():
    print("Submitting form")

    print(f"{namevalue.get(), phonevalue.get(), gendervalue.get(), emergencyvalue.get(), paymentmodevalue.get(), foodservicevalue.get()} ")

with open("records.txt", "a") as f:
    f.write(f"{namevalue.get(), phonevalue.get(), gendervalue.get(), emergencyvalue.get(), paymentmodevalue.get(), foodservicevalue.get()}\n ")

root.geometry("644x344")
#Heading
Label(root, text="Welcome to Harry Travels", font="comicsansms 13 bold", pady=15).grid(row=0, column=3)

#Text for our form
    name = Label(root, text="Name")
    phone = Label(root, text="Phone")
    gender = Label(root, text="Phone")
    gender = Label(root, text="Gender")
```

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```
emergency = Label(root, text="Emergency Contact")
paymentmode = Label(root, text="Payment Mode")
#Pack text for our form
name.grid(row=1, column=2)
phone.grid(row=2, column=2)
gender.grid(row=3, column=2)
emergency.grid(row=4, column=2)
paymentmode.grid(row=5, column=2)
# Tkinter variable for storing entries
namevalue = StringVar()
phonevalue = StringVar()
gendervalue = StringVar()
emergencyvalue = StringVar()
paymentmodevalue = StringVar()
foodservicevalue = IntVar()
#Entries for our form
nameentry = Entry(root, textvariable=namevalue)
phoneentry = Entry(root, textvariable=phonevalue)
genderentry = Entry(root, textvariable=gendervalue)
emergencyentry = Entry(root, textvariable=emergencyvalue)
paymentmodeentry = Entry(root, textvariable=paymentmodevalue)
# Packing the Entries
nameentry.grid(row=1, column=3)
phoneentry.grid(row=2, column=3)
genderentry.grid(row=3, column=3)
emergencyentry.grid(row=4, column=3)
paymentmodeentry.grid(row=5, column=3)
#Checkbox & Packing it
foodservice = Checkbutton(text="Want to prebook your meals?", variable = foodservicevalue)
foodservice.grid(row=6, column=3)
#Button & packing it and assigning it a command
Button(text="Submit to Harry Travels", command=getvals).grid(row=7, column=3)
root.mainloop()
```

• Importing tkinter is the same as importing any other module in the Python code. Note that the module's name in Python 2.x is 'Tkinter', and in Python 3.x, it is 'tkinter'.

```
from tkinter import *
```

• To create the main window, Tkinter offers a method, 'Tk'. To change the name of the window, you can change the className to the desired one.

```
root = Tk()
```

- To define a function 'def' (i.e. here the function getvals() is defined) is used.
- This function "getvals()" is called from a Button (which is described below). After clicking this button, it will print "Submitting form" as well as the values got from the entry widgets (for that, the get() method is used) in the terminal.
- As within this function, the text file ("records.txt") is opened in "append" mode the values of the Entry() widgets will be written in the text file itself. Note: We can open a file in read, write and append mode.

```
def getvals():
    print("Submitting form")

print(f"{namevalue.get(), phonevalue.get(), gendervalue.get(), emergencyvalue.get(), paymentmodevalue.get(), foodservicevalue.get()} ")

with open("records.txt", "a") as f:
    f.write(f"{namevalue.get(), phonevalue.get(), gendervalue.get(), emergencyvalue.get(), paymentmodevalue.get(), foodservicevalue.get()}\n ")
```

• To set the dimensions of the Tkinter window and to set the position of the main window on the user's desktop, the geometry() function is used. As in the example: the width is 644 pixels, and the height is 344 pixels, so we can write the function as geometry(644x344).

```
root.geometry("644x344")
```

• The heading is made using the Label() widget, and font and pady are fixed as attributes. The Label is put at row=0 and column=3 using the grid() method to place the heading at the right position.

```
Label(root, text="Welcome to Harry Travels", font="comicsansms 13 bold", pady=15).grid(row=0, column=3)
```

• The text sections (i.e., name, phone, gender, etc.) are made using the Label() widget, and the "text" attribute is passed through this widget so that the given name in the "text" attribute is shown in GUI. For example, if text= "Name", in GUI, the label "Name" will be written.

```
name = Label(root, text="Name")
phone = Label(root, text="Phone")
gender = Label(root, text="Gender")
emergency = Label(root, text="Emergency Contact")
paymentmode = Label(root, text="Payment Mode")
```

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• The label are set to the proper place using the grid() method, passing row, and column attributes.

```
name.grid(row=1, column=2)
phone.grid(row=2, column=2)
gender.grid(row=3, column=2)
emergency.grid(row=4, column=2)
paymentmode.grid(row=5, column=2)
```

• Tkinter variables (i.e StringVar(), IntVar() etc.) are made to store the entries.

```
namevalue = StringVar()
phonevalue = StringVar()
gendervalue = StringVar()
emergencyvalue = StringVar()
paymentmodevalue = StringVar()
foodservicevalue = IntVar()
```

• For taking the entries of the sections mentioned above, the Entry() widget is used, and the "textvariable" attribute is passed through the widget to get the information of the entries.

```
nameentry = Entry(root, textvariable=namevalue)
phoneentry = Entry(root, textvariable=phonevalue)
genderentry = Entry(root, textvariable=gendervalue)
emergencyentry = Entry(root, textvariable=emergencyvalue)
paymentmodeentry = Entry(root, textvariable=paymentmodevalue)
```

• Entries are packed using the grid() method, and their positions are set using row and column attributes.

```
nameentry.grid(row=1, column=3)
phoneentry.grid(row=2, column=3)
genderentry.grid(row=3, column=3)
emergencyentry.grid(row=4, column=3)
paymentmodeentry.grid(row=5, column=3)
```

• The "foodservice" variable is defined as IntVar() as the CheckBox is made using the "CheckButton" widget, and "text" is passed through it as an attribute where "Want to prebook your meals?" text is shown. Then we need to use the grid() method to set it proper place.

```
foodservice = Checkbutton(text="Want to prebook your meals?", variable = foodservicevalue)
foodservice.grid(row=6, column=3)
```

• We extend our little script by button "Sumbit". We bind the function getvals() to the *Submit* button. So, every time this button is clicked, the text "It works!" will be printed on the terminal from which we had called the script. Then we need to use the grid() method to set it proper place.

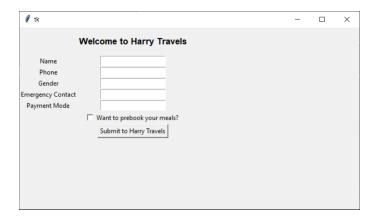
```
Button(text="Submit to Harry Travels", command=getvals).grid(row=7, column=3)
```

• There is a method known by the name mainloop(), which is used when your application is ready to run. This is an infinite loop used to run the application, wait for an event to occur, and process the event as long as the window is not closed.

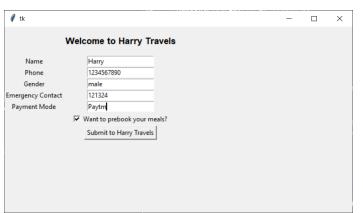
root.mainloop()

Output: The output of the code (or the GUI window) is given below:

1. Imitial GUI window:



2. The user is giving input and click on submit button:



3. The output in the terminal:

```
Submitting form
('Harry', '1234567890', 'male', '121324', 'Paytm', 1)
```

4. The output in the text file (records.txt):



Code as described/written in the video

```
Сору
```

```
from tkinter import *
root = Tk()
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    print("Submitting form")
    print(f"{namevalue.get(), phonevalue.get(), gendervalue.get(), emergencyvalue.get(), paymentmodevalue.get(), foodservicevalue.get()} ")
    with open("records.txt", "a") as f:
       f.write(f"{namevalue.get(), phonevalue.get(), gendervalue.get(), emergencyvalue.get(), paymentmodevalue.get(), foodservicevalue.get()}\n ")
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emergency = Label(root, text="Emergency Contact")
paymentmode = Label(root, text="Payment Mode")
#Pack text for our form
name.grid(row=1, column=2)
phone.grid(row=2, column=2)
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emergency.grid(row=4, column=2)
paymentmode.grid(row=5, column=2)
```

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root.mainloop()
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