Tkinter offers access to the geometric configuration of the widgets which can organize the widgets in the parent windows. There are mainly three geometry manager classes:

– pack() method:

 It organizes the widgets in blocks before placing in the parent widget.

– grid() method:

• It organizes the widgets in grid (table-like structure) before placing in the parent widget.

– place() method:

• It organizes the widgets by placing them on specific positions directed by the programmer.

Widgets:

 Tkinter provides various controls, such as buttons, labels and text boxes used in a GUI application.
 These controls are commonly called widgets.

Button:

- Button widget has a property for switching on/off.
 When a user clicks the button, an event is triggered in the Tkinter.
- The general syntax is:
 - w=Button(master, option=value)
 - Master is the parameter used to represent the parent window.
 - There are number of options which are used to change the format of the Buttons. Number of options can be passed as parameters separated by commas. E.g.

- The general syntax is:
 - w=Button(master, option=value)
 - » **bg**: to set he normal background color.
 - » command: to call a function.
 - » font: to set the font on the button label.
 - » image: to set the image on the button.
 - » width: to set the width of the button.
 - » height: to set the height of the button.

CheckButton:

- To select any number of options by displaying a number of options to a user as toggle buttons.
- The general syntax is:
 - w = CheckButton(master, option=value)
 - There are number of options which are used to change the format of this widget. E.g.:
 - » **Title**: To set the title of the widget.
 - » command: to call a function.
 - **» font**: to set the font on the button label.
 - » image: to set the image on the widget.