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python - What does calling Tk () actually do? - Stack Overflow

root = tk.Tk() app = Application(root) The program would run as well as it did before. With all this in mind, what I'm interested in knowing is: What does calling root = tk.Tk() actually do (as in, what gets initialized) and why can the previous snippet work without it? Would I run into any pitfalls or limitations if I don't call Tk() and just built my application around the Frame class?

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python - root = tkinter.Tk () or root = Tk ()? - Stack Overflow

I can't figure out if it's about `root = tkinter.Tk()` vs `root = Tk()`, or `import tkinter` vs `from tkinter import *`, or something entirely different. I can't find a successful combination. I'm using Ubuntu and Python 3.6.9.

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Tkinter: "Python may not be configured for Tk" - Stack Overflow

So appearantly many seems to have had this issue (me including) and I found the fault to be that Tkinter wasn't installed on my system when python was compiled. This post describes how to solve the problem by: Removing the virtual environment/python distribution install Tkinter with sudo apt-get install tk-dev (for deb) or sudo pacman -S tk (for arch/manjaro) Then proceed to compile python ...

What's the difference between Tk() and tk? - Stack Overflow

This is dependent on how you're importing and if you're importing only specific components from a module or the entire module. To more specifically address your question, tk is the name you have given the module, and Tk() is the class inside that module that you are instantiating. Read more in the Official Docs