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Beginning Qt

The easiest way to learn is
by examples!

Hello, World!

```
#include <QApplication>
#include <QLabel>

int main(int argv, char **args)
{
    QApplication app(argv, args);

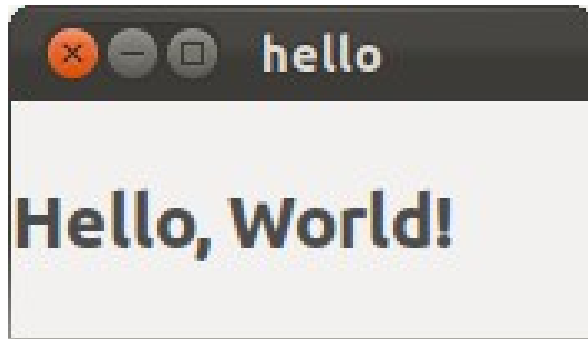
    QLabel label("<H2>Hello, World!<br><br>\
        Welcome to CS3249!</H2>"); // create label
    label.show();

    return app.exec(); // start running
}
```



- ◉ Widget = window gadget
- ◉ Widgets are hidden when they are created.
 - Customise before showing them; avoid flicker.
- ◉ QApplication manages resources.
 - `app.exec()` starts GUI running.

Window vs. Widget



window



widget

- ⦿ Window has window title bar.
- ⦿ Widget doesn't have title bar.
- ⦿ Widget without parent becomes window.

Enter your age

```
#include <QApplication>
#include <QHBoxLayout>
#include <QSlider>
#include <QSpinBox>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    QApplication app(argc, argv);

    // Create main window.
    QWidget *window = new QWidget;
    window->setWindowTitle("Enter your age");
```

```
// Create spin box.
QSpinBox *spinBox = new QSpinBox;
spinBox->setRange(0, 130);

// Create slider.
QSlider *slider = new QSlider(Qt::Horizontal);
slider->setRange(0, 130);

// Connect spin box to slider.
QObject::connect(spinBox, SIGNAL(valueChanged(int)),
                 slider, SLOT(setValue(int)));

// Connect slider to spin box.
QObject::connect(slider, SIGNAL(valueChanged(int)),
                 spinBox, SLOT(setValue(int)));

spinBox->setValue(35); // Initialise value.
```

```
// Create layout to put widgets in place.
QHBoxLayout *layout = new QHBoxLayout;
layout->addWidget(spinBox);
layout->addWidget(slider);

// Put layout in main window.
window->setLayout(layout);

window->show();
return app.exec();
}
```

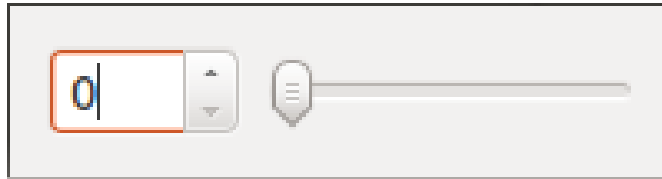

⦿ Layout



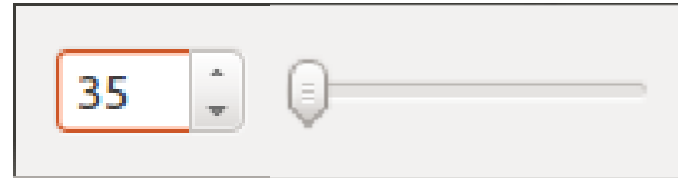
- The parent of spinbox and slider is window, not layout.
- window's layout manager is layout.

⦿ Signals and Slots

When created



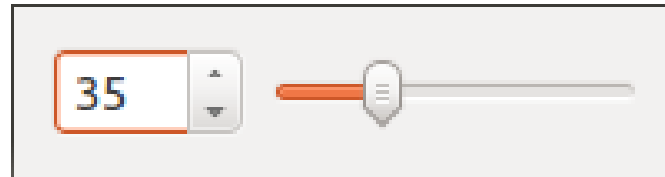
setValue(35)



valueChanged(35)



setValue(35)

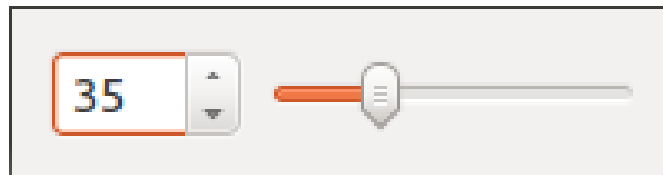


valueChanged(35)



setValue(35)

no change



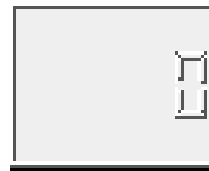
Widgets

- ⦿ Qt widgets can be categorised as
 - Display
 - Button
 - Input
 - Container
 - Item view
 - Dialog

Display Widgets

The project has been modified.
Do you want to save the changes?

QLabel



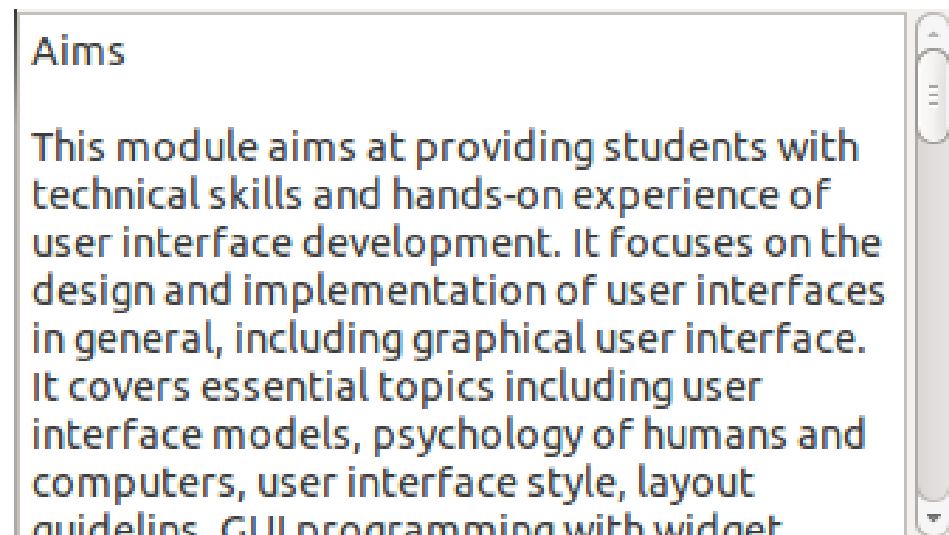
QLCDNumber



QProgressBar



QLabel (image)

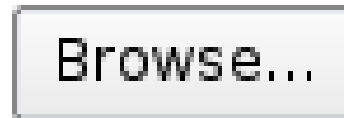


QTextBrowser

Button Widgets



QPushButton



QToolButton



QCheckBox



QRadioButton

Input Widgets



QLineEdit



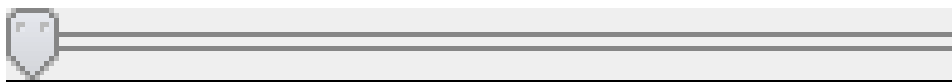
QDateEdit



QTimeEdit



QDateTimeEdit



QSlider



QScrollBar



QSpinBox



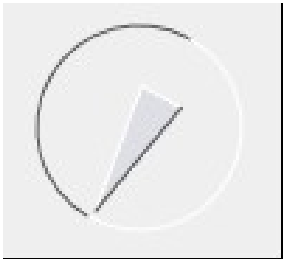
QDoubleSpinBox



QComboBox



QFontComboBox



QDial

The **QTextEdit** class provides a widget that is used to edit and display both plain and rich text.

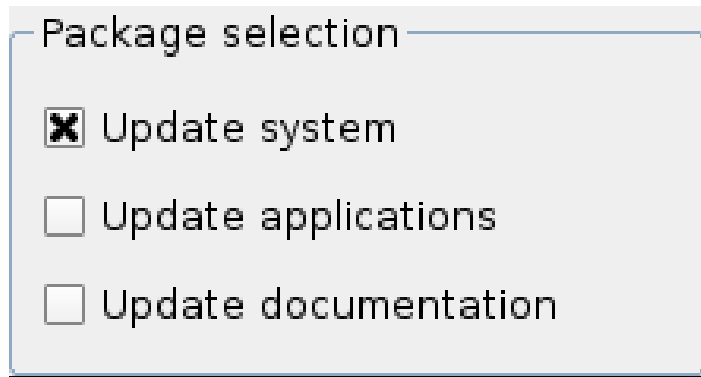
QTextEdit is an advanced *WYSIWYG* viewer/editor that can display images, lists and tables.

QTextEdit

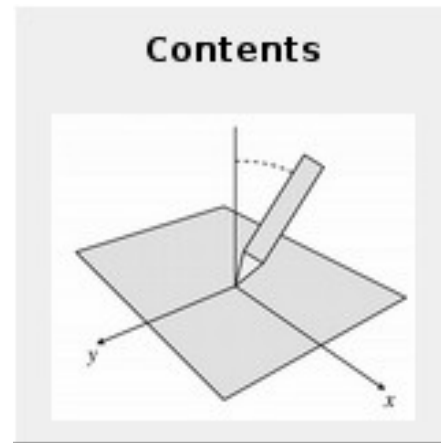
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
22	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
23	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
27	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

QCalendar

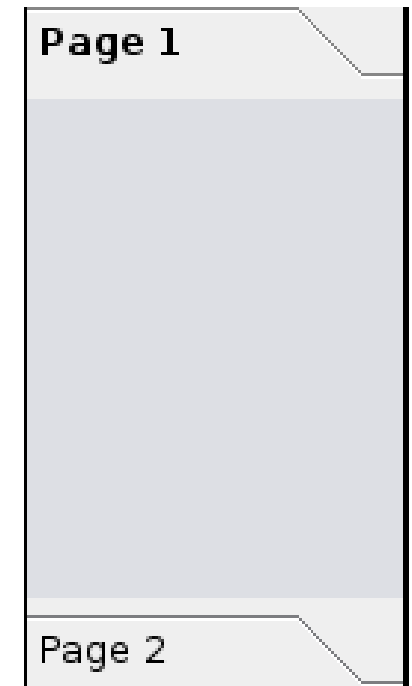
Container Widgets



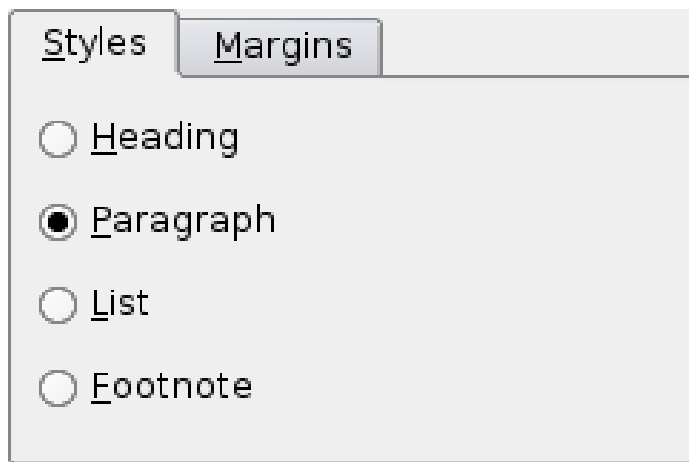
QGroupBox



QFrame

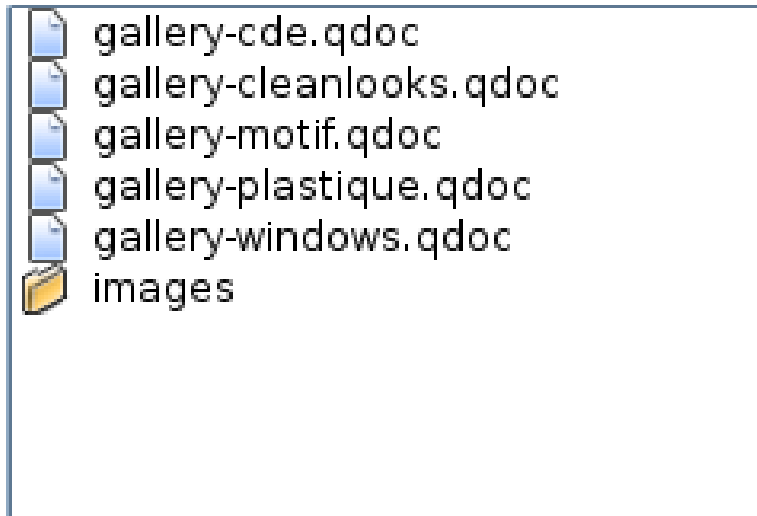


QToolBox

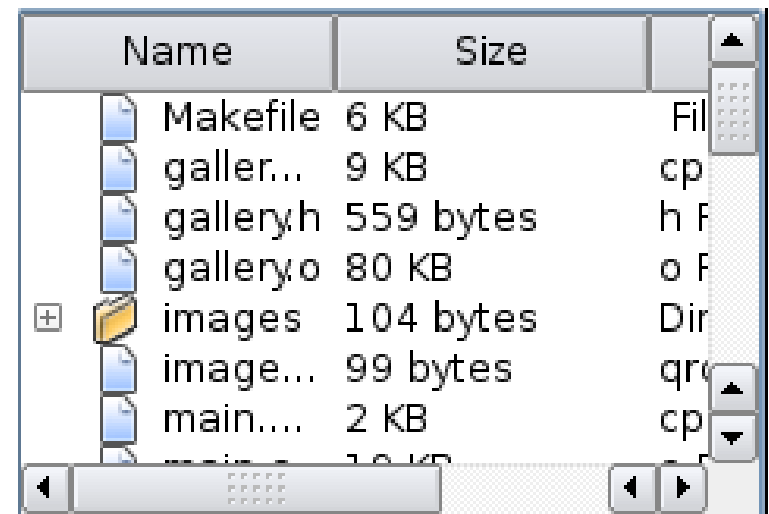


QTabWidget

Item View Widgets



QListView

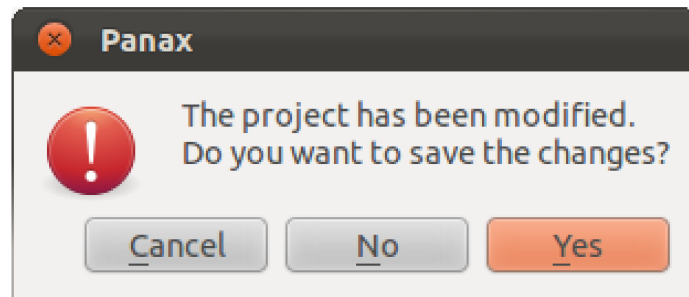


QTreeView

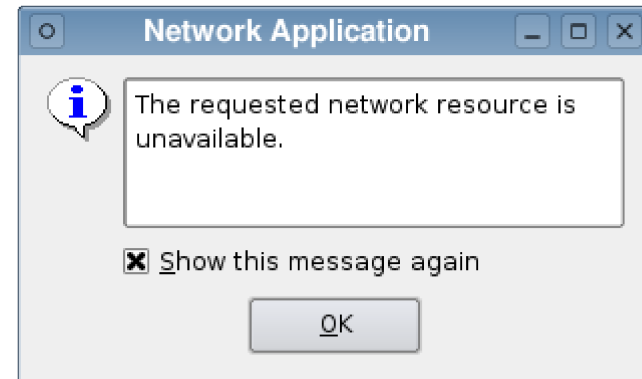
Month	Target	Ac
January	6	
February	3	
March	2	
April	3	

QTableView

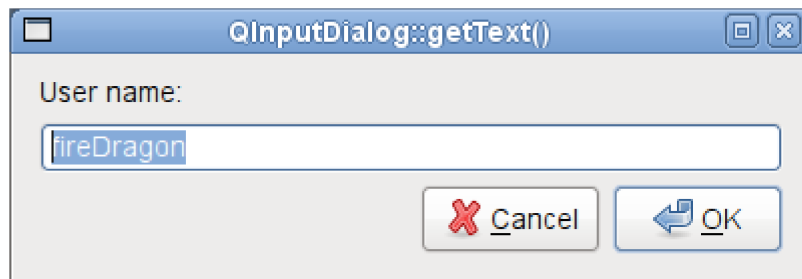
Dialog Widgets



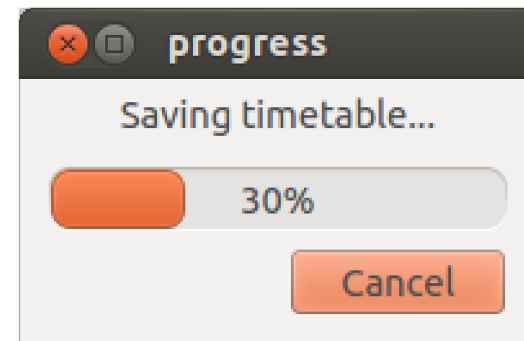
QMessageBox



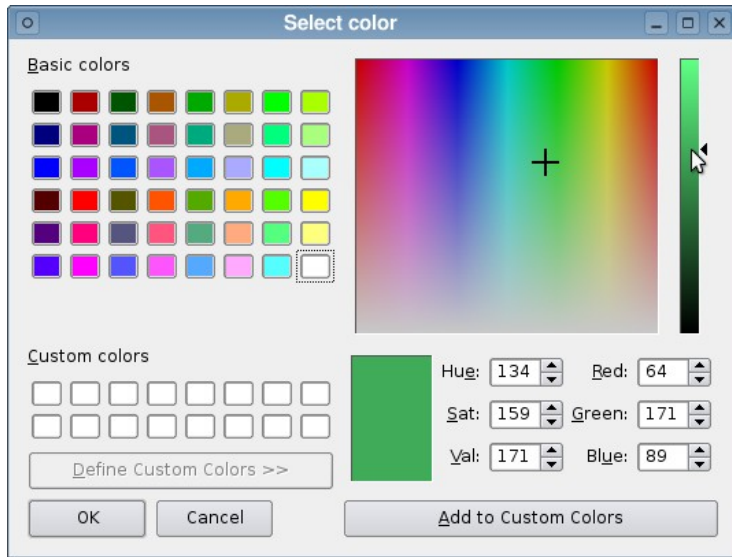
QErrorMessage



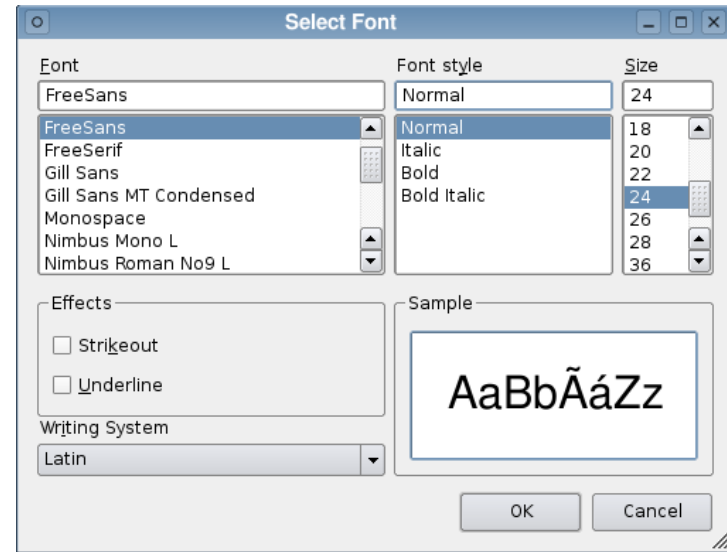
QInputDialog



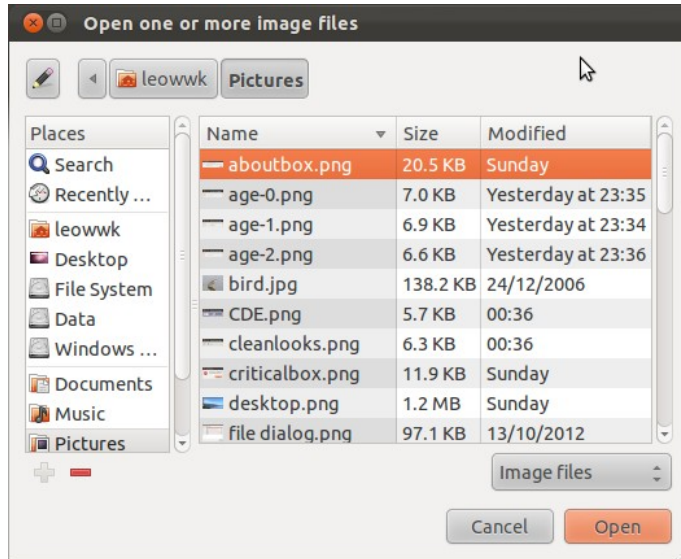
QProgressDialog



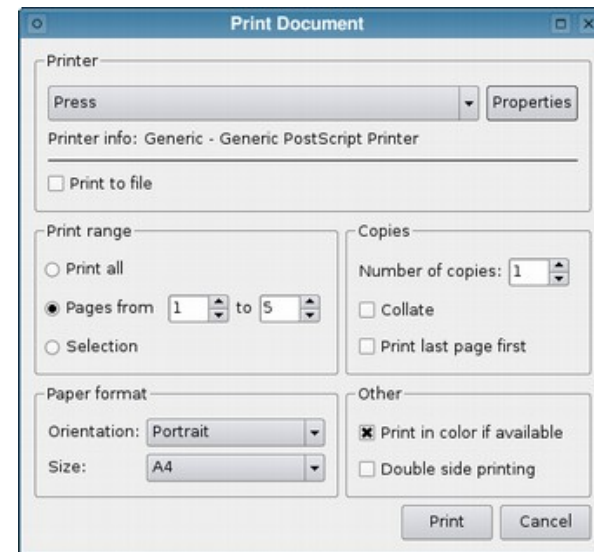
QColorDialog



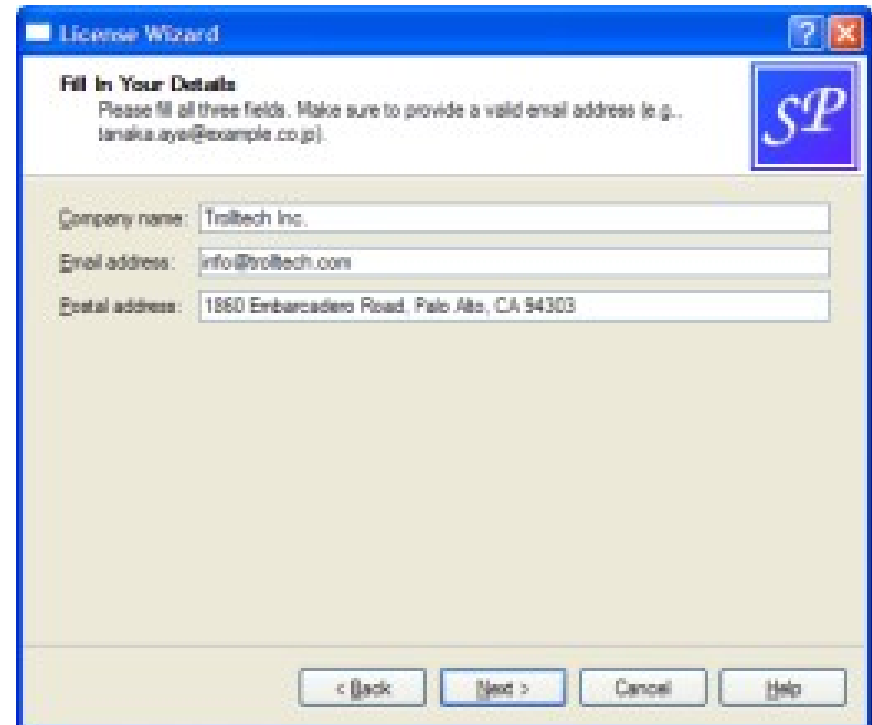
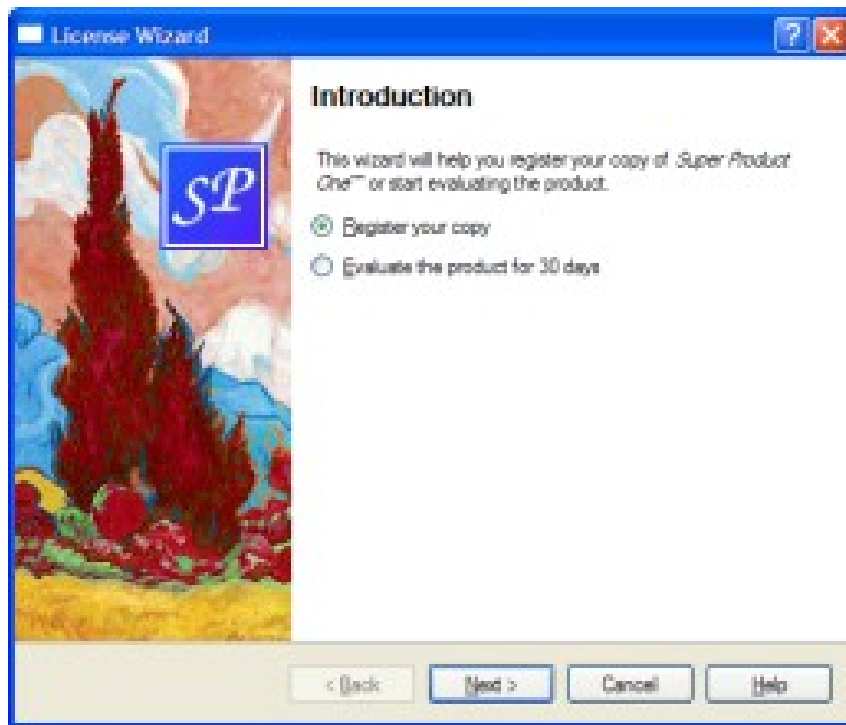
QFontDialog



QFileDialog



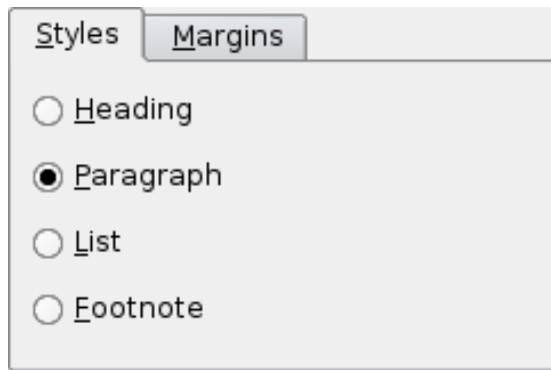
QPrintDialog



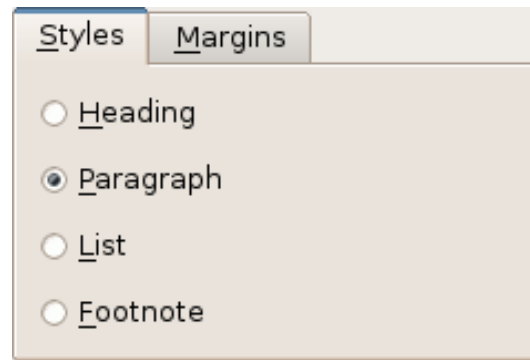
QWizard

Widget Styles

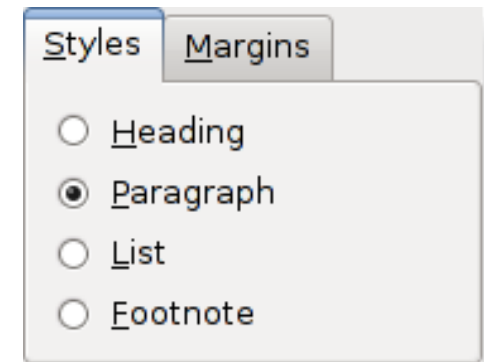
- ⦿ Qt simulates look and feel of supported platforms.
- ⦿ Qt uses native window theme if present.
- ⦿ Widget styles supported:
 - Plastique: KDE (K Desktop Environment)
 - Cleanlooks: GNOME
 - GTK: GTK desktop environment
 - Motif: X11 window system, old style
 - CDE: slightly improved Motif style (Common Desktop Environment)
 - Macintosh
 - Windows, Windows XP, Windows Vista



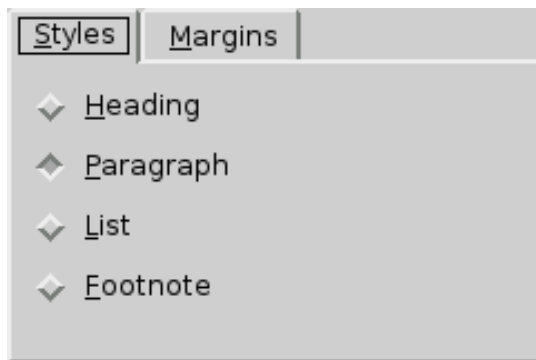
Plastique



Cleanlooks



GTK



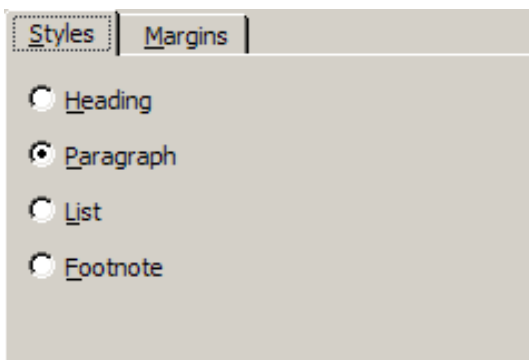
Motif



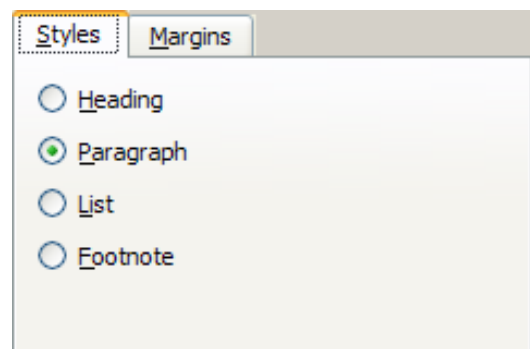
CDE



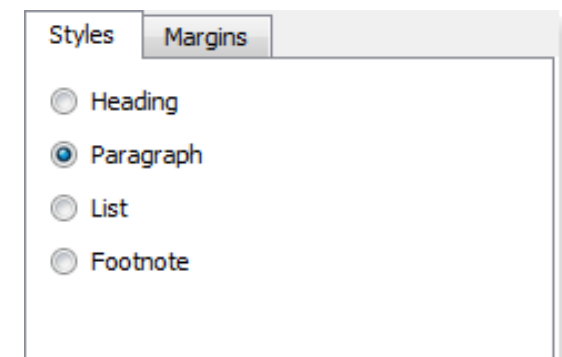
Macintosh



Windows

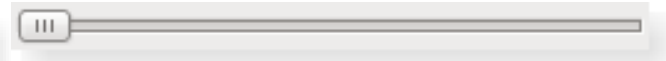


Windows XP



Windows Vista

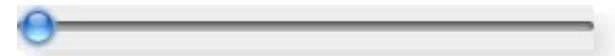
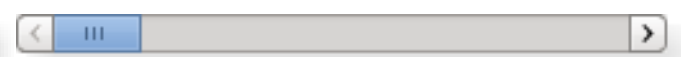
Sliders and Scroll Bars



Plastique

Cleanlooks

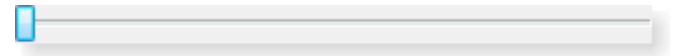
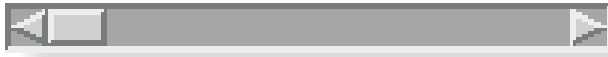
GTK



Motif

CDE

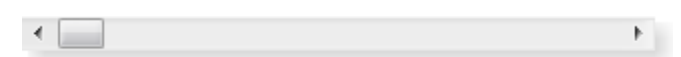
Macintosh



Windows

Windows XP

Windows Vista

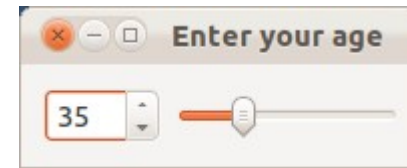


Window Title Bars

Ubuntu

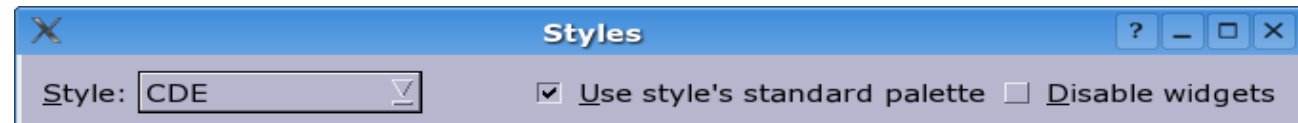


Ambiance

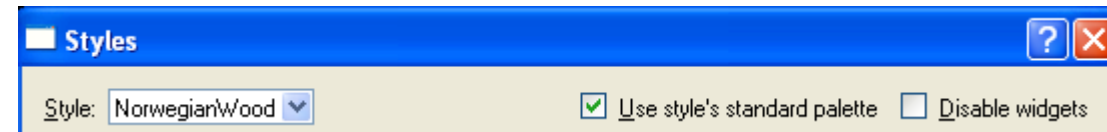


Radiance

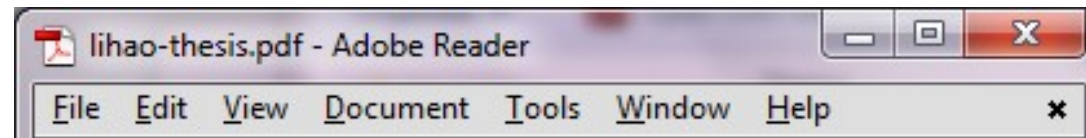
X11



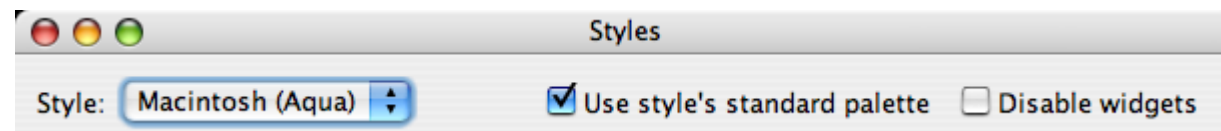
Windows



Windows 7



Macintosh

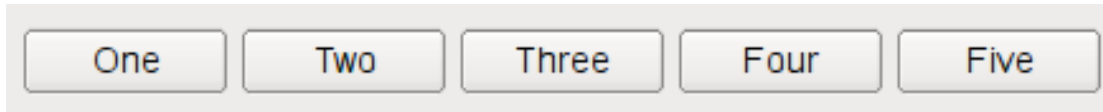


Layout

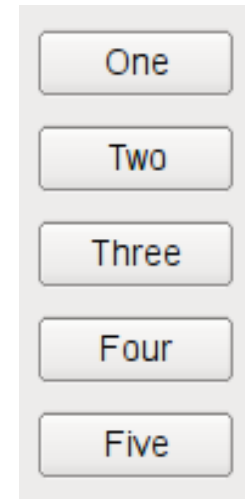
- ⦿ Organise widgets using layout.
- ⦿ Types of layout:
 - QHBoxLayout, QVBoxLayout, QVBoxLayout
 - QGridLayout
 - QFormLayout
 - QStackedLayout



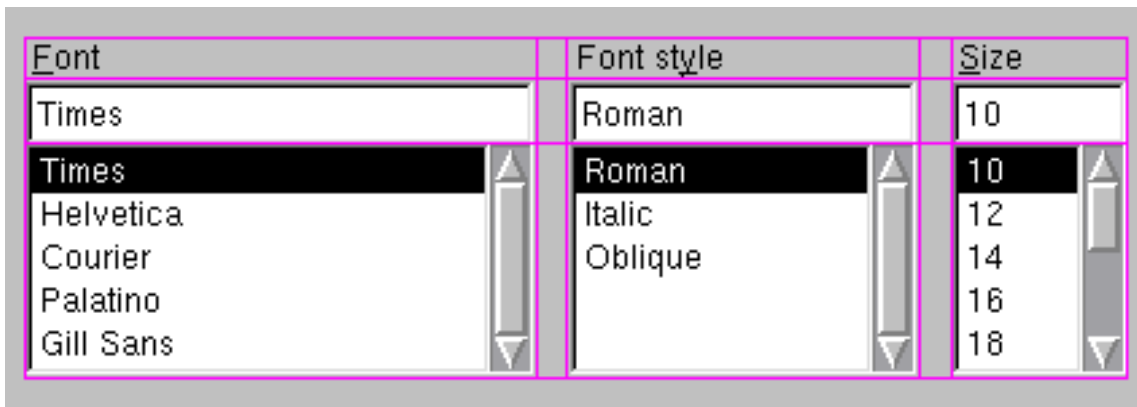
QFormLayout



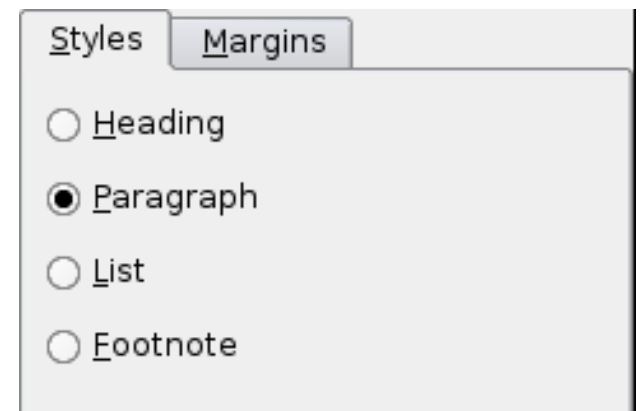
QHBoxLayout



QVBoxLayout



QGridLayout



QStackedLayout

Summary

- ⦿ Widgets: building blocks of GUI.
- ⦿ Layouts: organise layout of widgets.
- ⦿ Signals and slots:
communications between widgets and programs.

Further Reading

- ◉ Widget styles: [Blan2008] p. 9.
- ◉ Built-in widgets: [Blan2008] p. 39–44.

Reference

- ⦿ J. Blanchette and M. Summerfield, *C++ GUI Programming with Qt 4*, 2nd ed., Prentice Hall, 2008.