

Shedlib

Native and web-oriented GUIs in Python

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Applications today

	Pros	Cons
Native	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speed• Rich interface• OS access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OS restricted• Installation
Web	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ubiquity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited interface• Browser restricted
Hybrid (ex. Adobe AIR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OS access• Web/desktop	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited interface• HTML/Javascript• Flash/Actionscript

Native and web-based applications

- Different paradigms
- Different technologies
- Native application code \neq web application code



Native

Web

Goals

- Rich interface
- Rapid deployment of both native and desktop applications
- No need for browser plugins
- Same source code
- Python!

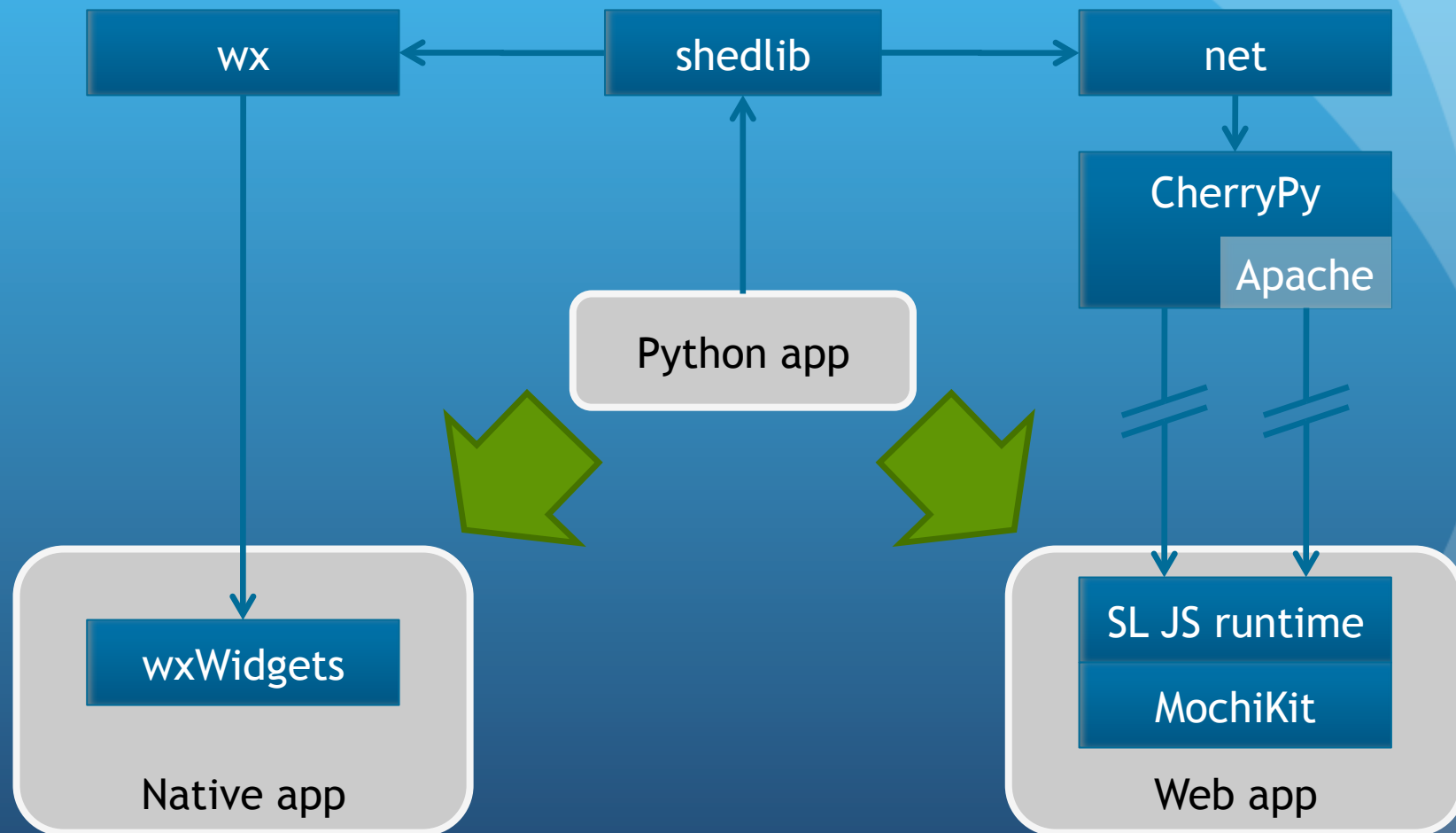


Shedlib

What is Shedlib

- Python extension written in C++
- GUI class hierarchy
- Interfaces definition
 - By code
 - Via XML files
- Visual driver architecture
 - wx driver
 - net driver

System architecture





Hello World

Application structure

- Application = archive
- Resource index

```
<index>
  <resource name = "logo"> images/logo.png </resource>
  <resource name = "init"> hello.py </resource>
</index>
```

- Init script

```
import shedlib

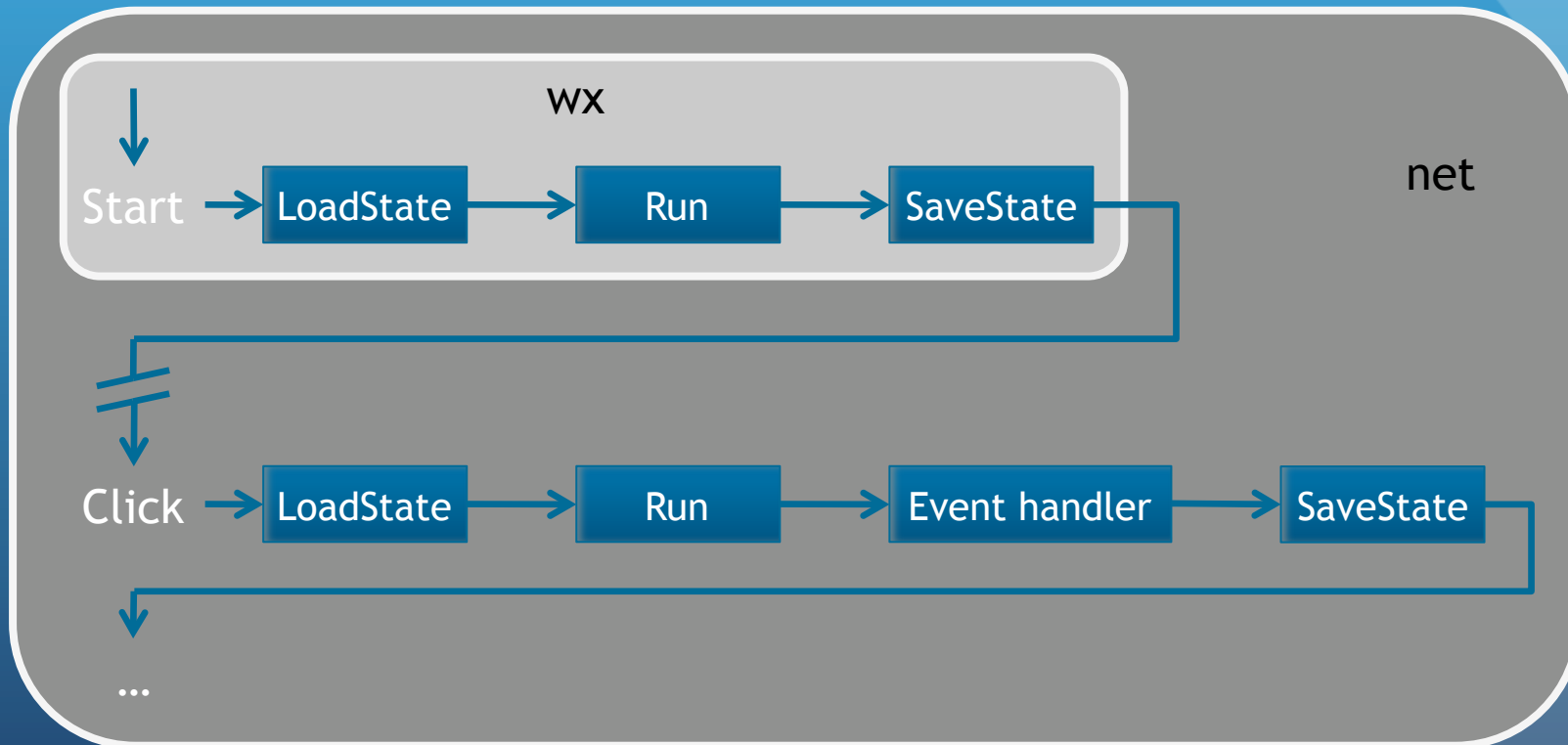
class Application ( shedlib.Application ):

    def Run ( self ):
        self.frame = shedlib.Frame ( title = 'Hello world!' )
        self.frame.Show ()

shedlib.Run( Application () )
```


Application state / 1

- Necessity of LoadState and SaveState methods
- shedlib.State class: session data and history data



Application state / 2

```
import shedlib

class Application ( shedlib.Application ):

    def __init__ ( self ):
        self.count = 0
        self.frame = None

    def LoadState ( self, state ):
        if state.session is not None:
            self.count, self.frame = state.session

    def SaveState ( self ):
        return shedlib.State ( session = ( self.count, self.frame ) )

    def SayHello ( self ):
        self.count += 1
        print 'Hello %d times' % self.count

    def Run ( self ):
        if self.frame is None:
            self.frame = shedlib.Frame ( title = 'Hello world' )
            self.frame[0] = shedlib.Button (
                pos = ( 50, 50 ),
                label = 'Say hello',
                onClick = 'shedlib.GetApplication().SayHello()'
            )
            self.frame.Show ()

shedlib.Run( Application () )
```

Hello World (reprise)

What's next?

- Support for all widgets in net
- More widgets!
 - Calendar control
 - Generic combo control
 - ...
- Visual driver based on QT
- Release under LGPL
- Feedback

Grazie!

Mailing list: <http://tinyurl.com/shedlib>

http://download.easybyte.it/docs/shedlib_pycon3.pdf

Interface elements / 1

- Python classes

Frame	☑	ToolBarItem	☑	SplitView		ListBox	☑	Line	☑	ScrollBar	
MenuBar	☑	Sizer	☑	TabView	☑	ComboBox	☑	Hyperlink	☑	Progress	
Menu	☑	SizerItem	☑	TabViewPage	☑	GroupBox	☑	Image	☑	SearchField	☑
MenuItem	☑	Panel	☑	Button	☑	CheckBox	☑	Slider	☑	Report	☑
StatusBar	☑	FoldPanel		TextField	☑	Radio	☑	Spin		TreeView	
ToolBar	☑	ScrollView		TextView	☑	Label	☑	SpinField		Window	☑

- Handling widget hierarchy

```
frame = shedlib.Frame ( title = 'Test' )  
  
frame.Attach ( shedlib.Button ( label = 'Click me' ) )  
button = frame[0]  
frame[1] = shedlib.TextField ( name = 'myTextfield' )  
del frame['myTextField']
```

Interface elements / 2

- Properties

```
myTextField.color = ( 255, 0, 0 )  
myTextField.align = shedlib.TextField.ALIGN_RIGHT  
  
content = myTextField.value
```

- XML definition

```
<interface>  
  <frame name="test_frame" title="Test" style="caption|close|resize">  
    <button label="Click me" pos="20,20" size="100,20" />  
    <textfield pos="20,50" size="100,20" />  
  </frame>  
</interface>
```

```
widgets = shedlib.LoadInterface( 'test_frame_def' )[1]  
frame = widgets[0].Create ()  
frame.Show ()
```