

Activity #5

Introduction to Event Handling in GUI Development

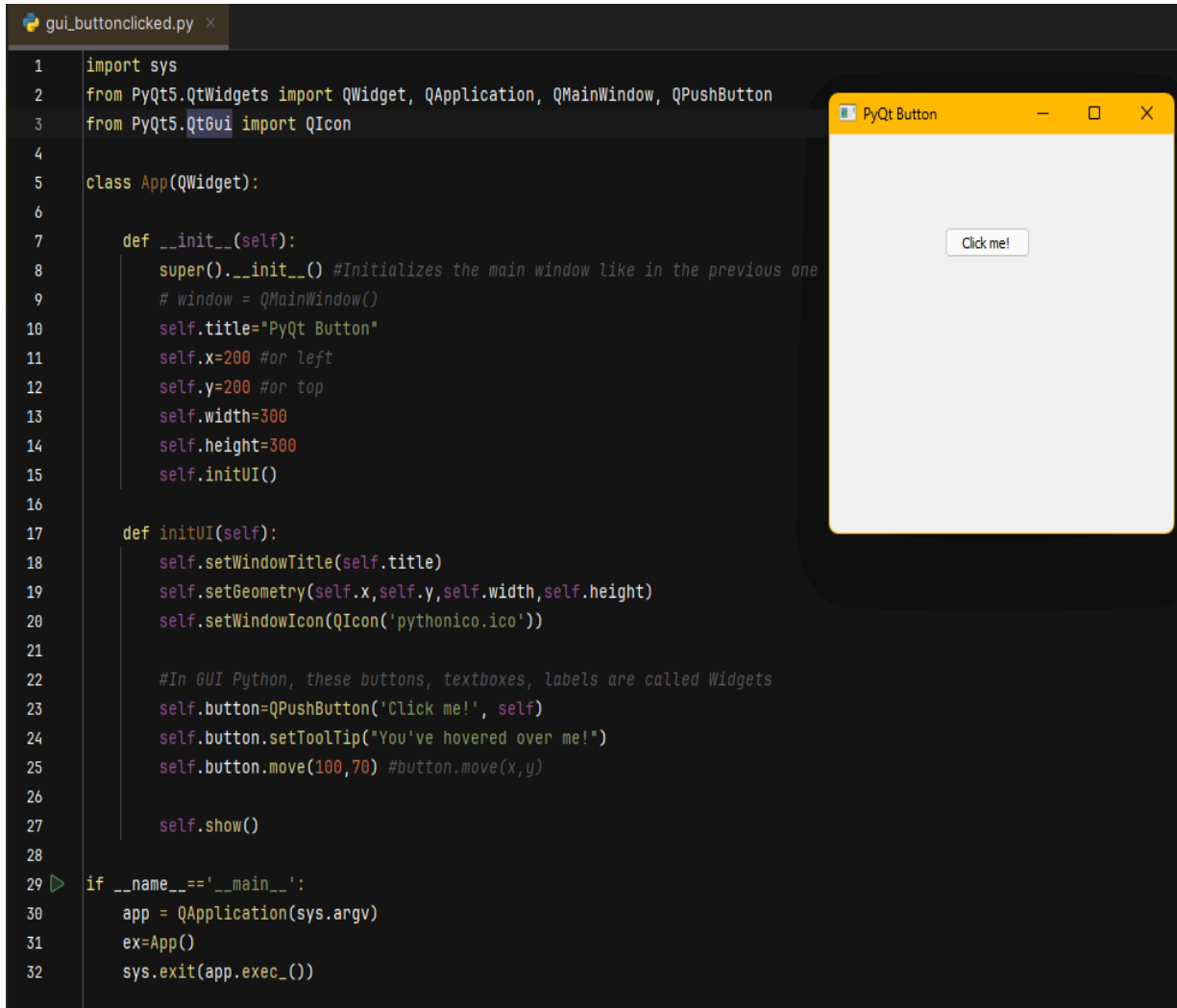
Magistrado, Aira Pauleen M.

20/21/24

CPE 009B-CPE21S4

Maria Rizette Sayo

Event Handling

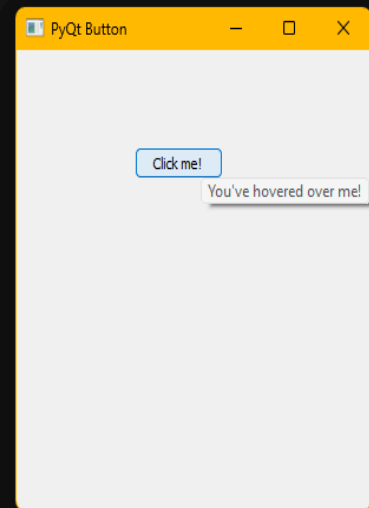


```
1 import sys
2 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QWidget, QApplication, QMainWindow, QPushButton
3 from PyQt5.QtGui import QIcon
4
5 class App(QWidget):
6
7     def __init__(self):
8         super().__init__() #Initializes the main window like in the previous one
9         # window = QMainWindow()
10        self.title="PyQt Button"
11        self.x=200 #or left
12        self.y=200 #or top
13        self.width=300
14        self.height=300
15        self.initUI()
16
17    def initUI(self):
18        self.setWindowTitle(self.title)
19        self.setGeometry(self.x,self.y,self.width,self.height)
20        self.setWindowIcon(QIcon('pythonico.ico'))
21
22        #In GUI Python, these buttons, textboxes, labels are called Widgets
23        self.button=QPushButton('Click me!', self)
24        self.button.setToolTip("You've hovered over me!")
25        self.button.move(100,70) #button.move(x,y)
26
27        self.show()
28
29 if __name__=='__main__':
30     app = QApplication(sys.argv)
31     ex=App()
32     sys.exit(app.exec_())
```

The image shows a code editor with the file name 'gui_buttonclicked.py'. The code is a Python script using PyQt5 to create a simple GUI window titled 'PyQt Button'. The window has a width of 300 and a height of 300. It contains a single button labeled 'Click me!' with a tooltip that says 'You've hovered over me!'. The button is positioned at (100, 70) relative to the window's top-left corner. The code also sets the window icon to 'pythonico.ico' and uses a QApplication to run the event loop. A preview of the running application is shown on the right, displaying a yellow window titled 'PyQt Button' with a white button labeled 'Click me!'.

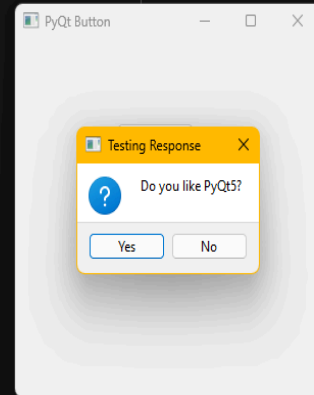
Add Additional: from PyQt5.QtCore import pyqtSlot

```
gui_buttonclicked.py x
1 import sys
2 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QWidget, QApplication, QMainWindow, QPushButton
3 from PyQt5.QtGui import QIcon
4 from PyQt5.QtCore import pyqtSlot
5
6 class App(QWidget):
7
8     def __init__(self):
9         super().__init__() #Initializes the main window like in the previous one
10        # window = QMainWindow()
11        self.title="PyQt Button"
12        self.x=200 #or left
13        self.y=200 #or top
14        self.width=300
15        self.height=300
16        self.initUI()
17
18    def initUI(self):
19        self.setWindowTitle(self.title)
20        self.setGeometry(self.x,self.y,self.width,self.height)
21        self.setWindowIcon(QIcon('pythonico.ico'))
22
23        #In GUI Python, these buttons, textboxes, labels are called Widgets
24        self.button=QPushButton('Click me!', self)
25        self.button.setToolTip("You've hovered over me!")
26        self.button.move(100,70) #button.move(x,y)
27        self.button.clicked.connect(self.on_click)
28
29        self.show()
30
31    @pyqtSlot()
32    def on_click(self):
33        print('You clicked me')
34
35 if __name__=='__main__':
36     app = QApplication(sys.argv)
37     ex=App()
38     sys.exit(app.exec_())
```



Adding a message box:

```
gui_buttonclicked.py  gui_messagebox.py x
1 import sys
2 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QWidget, QApplication, QMainWindow, QPushButton, QMessageBox
3 from PyQt5.QtGui import QIcon
4 from PyQt5.QtCore import pyqtSlot
5
6 class App(QWidget):
7
8     def __init__(self):
9         super().__init__() #Initializes the main window like in the previous one
10        # window = QMainWindow()
11        self.title="PyQt Button"
12        self.x=200 #or left
13        self.y=200 #or top
14        self.width=300
15        self.height=300
16        self.initUI()
17
18    def initUI(self):
19        self.setWindowTitle(self.title)
20        self.setGeometry(self.x,self.y,self.width,self.height)
21        self.setWindowIcon(QIcon('pythonico.ico'))
22
23        #In GUI Python, these buttons, textboxes, labels are called Widgets
24        self.button=QPushButton('Click me!', self)
25        self.button.setToolTip("You've hovered over me!")
26        self.button.move(100,70) #button.move(x,y)
27        self.button.clicked.connect(self.on_click)
28
29        self.show()
30
31    @pyqtSlot()
32    def on_click(self):
33        buttonReply = QMessageBox.question(self, "Testing Response", "Do you like PyQt5?",
34                                         QMessageBox.Yes | QMessageBox.No, QMessageBox.Yes)
35
36        if buttonReply == QMessageBox.Yes:
37            QMessageBox.warning(self, "Evaluation", "User clicked Yes", QMessageBox.Ok, QMessageBox.Ok)
38
39        else:
40            QMessageBox.information(self, "Evaluation", "User clicked No", QMessageBox.Ok, QMessageBox.Ok)
```



Supplementary Activity:

Python

```
import sys
import csv
from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QMainWindow, QApplication, QLabel, QLineEdit,
QPushButton, QMessageBox
from PyQt5.QtGui import QIcon
from PyQt5.QtCore import Qt
from PyQt5.QtCore import pyqtSlot

class RegistrationApp(QMainWindow):

    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.title = "Account Registration Form"
        self.width = 400
        self.height = 400
        self.initUI()

    def initUI(self):
        self.setWindowTitle(self.title)
        self.setGeometry(100, 100, self.width, self.height)
        self.setWindowIcon(QIcon('pythonico.ico'))
        self.center()

        #Program Title
        self.program_title = QLabel("Account Registration Form", self)
        self.program_title.setAlignment(Qt.AlignCenter)
        self.program_title.setGeometry(0, 10, self.width, 30)

        #Enter First Name
        self.label_first_name = QLabel("First Name:", self)
        self.label_first_name.move(30, 50)
        self.textbox_first_name = QLineEdit(self)
        self.textbox_first_name.move(150, 50)
        self.textbox_first_name.resize(200, 30)

        #Enter Last Name
        self.label_last_name = QLabel("Last Name:", self)
        self.label_last_name.move(30, 90)
        self.textbox_last_name = QLineEdit(self)
        self.textbox_last_name.move(150, 90)
        self.textbox_last_name.resize(200, 30)

        #Enter Username
        self.label_username = QLabel("Username:", self)
        self.label_username.move(30, 130)
        self.textbox_username = QLineEdit(self)
        self.textbox_username.move(150, 130)
        self.textbox_username.resize(200, 30)
```

```

#Enter Password
self.label_password = QLabel("Password:", self)
self.label_password.move(30, 170)
self.textbox_password = QLineEdit(self)
self.textbox_password.move(150, 170)
self.textbox_password.resize(200, 30)
self.textbox_password.setEchoMode(QLineEdit.Password)

#Enter Email
self.label_email = QLabel("Email Address:", self)
self.label_email.move(30, 210)
self.textbox_email = QLineEdit(self)
self.textbox_email.move(150, 210)
self.textbox_email.resize(200, 30)

#Enter Contact Number
self.label_contact = QLabel("Contact Number:", self)
self.label_contact.move(30, 250)
self.textbox_contact = QLineEdit(self)
self.textbox_contact.move(150, 250)
self.textbox_contact.resize(200, 30)

#Submit Entry Button
self.submit_button = QPushButton('Submit', self)
self.submit_button.setToolTip("Click to submit")
self.submit_button.move(90, 310)
self.submit_button.clicked.connect(self.submit)

#Clear Entry Button
self.clear_button = QPushButton('Clear', self)
self.clear_button.setToolTip("Click to clear")
self.clear_button.move(230, 310)
self.clear_button.clicked.connect(self.clear)

self.show()

def center(self):
    qr = self.frameGeometry()
    cp = QApplication.desktop().availableGeometry().center()
    qr.moveCenter(cp)
    self.move(qr.topLeft())

@pyqtSlot()
def submit(self):
    if not all([self.textbox_first_name.text(),
self.textbox_last_name.text(),
                self.textbox_username.text(),
self.textbox_password.text(),

```

```

        self.textbox_email.text(), self.textbox_contact.text())]:
        QMessageBox.warning(self, "Error!!", "Please make sure that all
fields are filled!!", QMessageBox.Ok)
        return

        buttonReply = QMessageBox.question(self, "Submission confirmation",
"Are you sure you want to submit?",
                                QMessageBox.Yes | QMessageBox.No,
QMessageBox.No)

        if buttonReply == QMessageBox.Yes:
            self.to_csv()

            QMessageBox.information(self, "Registration Successful", "Your
registration was successful!", QMessageBox.Ok)
        else:
            QMessageBox.information(self, "Registration Cancelled",
"Registration was cancelled.", QMessageBox.Ok)

    def clear(self):
        self.textbox_first_name.clear()
        self.textbox_last_name.clear()
        self.textbox_username.clear()
        self.textbox_password.clear()
        self.textbox_email.clear()
        self.textbox_contact.clear()

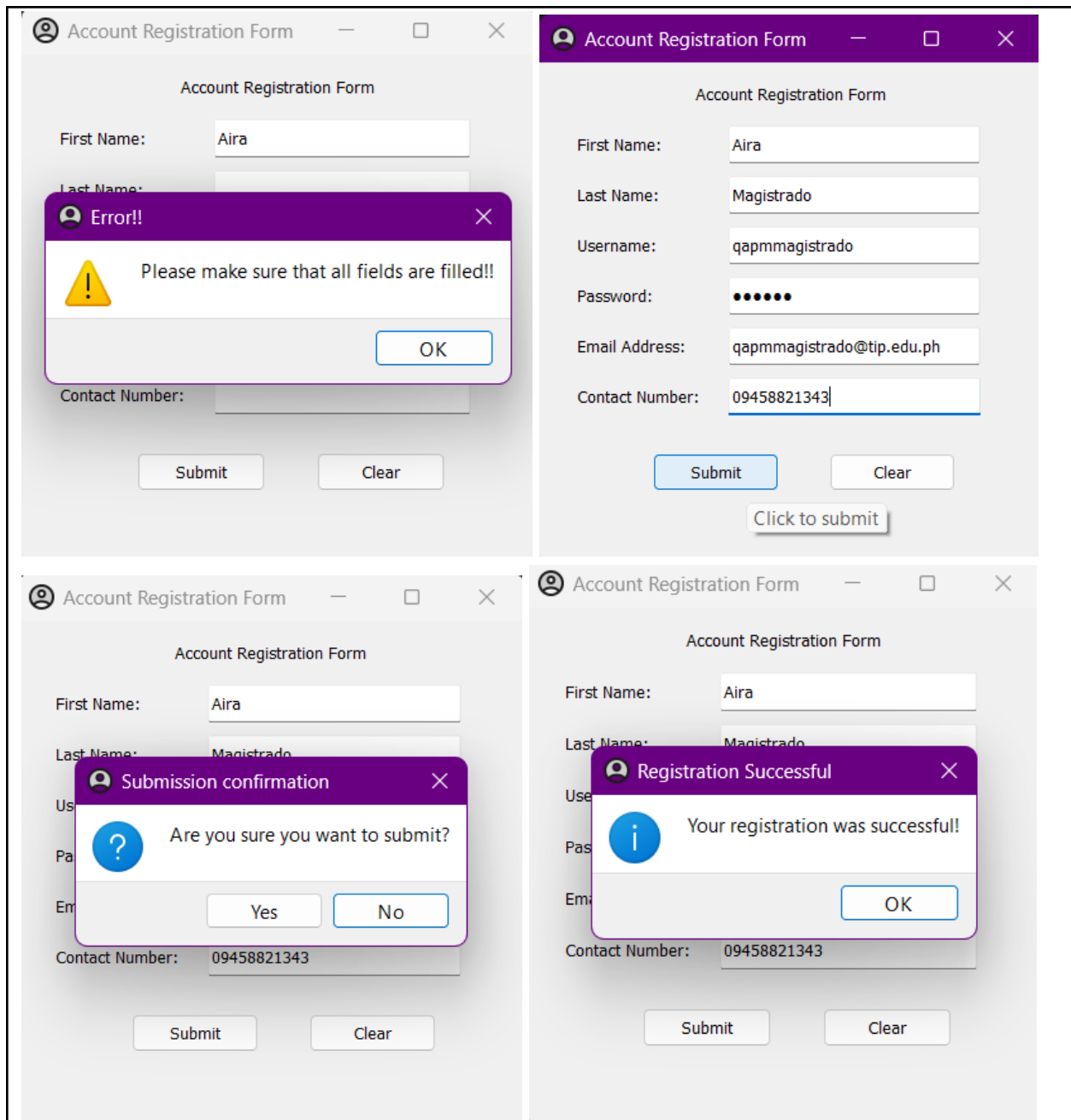
    def to_csv(self):
        first_name = self.textbox_first_name.text()
        last_name = self.textbox_last_name.text()
        username = self.textbox_username.text()
        password = self.textbox_password.text()
        email = self.textbox_email.text()
        contact = self.textbox_contact.text()

        with open('registrations.csv', 'a', newline='') as file:

file.write(f"{first_name},{last_name},{username},{password},{email},{contact}\n")

    if __name__ == '__main__':
        app = QApplication(sys.argv)
        ex = RegistrationApp()
        sys.exit(app.exec_())

```



Account Registration Form

First Name:

Last Name:

Username:

Password:

Email:

Contact Number:

Registration Cancelled

Registration was cancelled.

OK

main.py	registrations.csv
1	Aira, Magistrado, qapmmagistrado, 123Tip, qapmmagistrado@tip.edu.ph, 09458821343
2	Kassandra, Santos, qmkndgsantos, 123Tip, qmkndgsantos@tip.edu.ph, 09000000000
3	Danica, Guarino, qdtguarino, 123Tip, qdtguarino@tip.edu.ph, 09000000000

Questions:**1. What are the other signals available in PyQt5? (give at least 3 and describe each)**

Some signals available in the PyQt5 include QPushButton, QLineEdit, and QCheckBox. The QPushButton is the one in charge of the command buttons that are used in performing certain actions when clicked for example in the program above when clear was clicked it clears the user input in the registration form. The QLineEdit allows the user to enter and edit a line on the code. Like in the supplementary, it is used to enter the user's personal information. The QCheckBox allows the user to select or deselect the options available by clicking on them.

2. Why do you think that event handling in Python is divided into signals and slots?

I think that event handling in Python uses signals and slots to make the code easier to read and understand. Signals show what actions are taking place, such as a button click, whereas slots show what happens in response, such as performing an action when the button is clicked.

3. How can message boxes be used to provide a better User Experience or how can message boxes be used to make a GUI Application more user-friendly?

Message boxes are used to make a GUI application more user-friendly by providing alerts, instructions, and confirmations to users regarding their actions. Like in the supplementary when something on the form is not completed, it will display a warning message and inform the user of the error, and when the registration is successful, it will also notify the user. Using textboxes guides the user through the application and prevents them from making mistakes

4. What is Error-handling and how was it applied in the task performed?

Error handling is the process of detecting and responding to program errors. It was used in the task to check if all required fields had been completed before allowing the user to submit the registration form. If any fields are empty, a warning message box is displayed.

5. What maybe the reasons behind the need to implement error handling?

Error handling is needed to implement because it helps provides users with clear feedback on issues, ensures correct data entry, and increases the application's reliability and user experience.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, I learned the basics of event handling in GUI applications. By using event handling with signals and slots, I discovered how to control what happens when buttons are clicked or text is typed. Signals indicate which actions are taking place, such as clicking a button, whereas slots specify what happens in response, such as performing an action when the button is clicked. I also learned about message boxes, which improve the user experience by providing instructions and guidance. I also understood the importance of implementing error handling as it gives users clear feedback about their inputs. For example, in the supplementary material, if users attempt to submit an incomplete form, a warning message appears, prompting them to correct their entries. Then, a confirmation message after successful registration reassures them that their submission was successful.

