# QT SIGNALS AND THE COROUTINES TS JEFF TRULL 27 SEPTEMBER 2018

# QT SIGNALS

## A KIND OF GENERALIZED EVENT

- like "timer expired", "button pressed", "packet received", etc.
- can have parameters

## YOU CONNECT THEM TO "SLOTS"

- These can be member functions, lambdas, etc. a kind of handler
- You can take further action, update variables, etc.

# **SEQUENCING LOGIC IS A PAIN**

- Often things have to happen in a specific order
- Respond to several signals in a row
- Change action based on the sequence
- state must be introduced

## **EXAMPLE: DRAWING A LINE**

Sequence of states:

- No points entered
- First point entered

## **EXAMPLE: DRAWING A LINE**

# **WOULD BE CLEARER TO SAY**

- get first point
- get second point
- draw line

# CO\_AWAIT ON SIGNALS

This is a classic use case for coroutines.

## **DESIRED CODE**

```
QPointF first_point = co_await make_awaitable_signal(&cr, &ColorRect::
QPointF second_point = co_await make_awaitable_signal(&cr, &ColorRect:
cr.setLine(first_point, second_point);
```

# **USING THE COROUTINES TS**

#### **Requirements**

#### We need:

- a "promise type" embodying a handle for the creating code
- an "awaitable" type that configures suspending and resuming, in our case:
  - Connecting and disconnecting from the Signal
  - Marshalling the co await result, if any

# THE CODE

# **METAPROGRAMMING STUFF**

#### Goals

- co\_await should produce void, T, or std::tuple<> depending on signature
  - signal(A, B, C) -> std::tuple<A, B, C>
  - signal(A) -> A
  - signal() -> void
- Thanks to #metaprogramming on Slack, and particularly Arthur O'Dwyer

#### The Awaitable

#### (non-void case)

#### The Awaitable

#### (single parameter type T case)

# DEMO

### CODE

- Two coroutines running out of the Qt event loop
  - line drawer running off click events (single QPointF param)
  - background color changer running off timer (no params)
- Blog: https://git.io/fAhaQ

# LET'S TRY IT