

# SOFTWARE APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT BY PYTHON

## GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE DEMONSTRATION

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# KEY POINTS

- Basic knowledge of Python
  - Syntax,
  - Reserved keywords,
  - Control flows,
  - Functions,
  - Built-in modules/packages,
  - Rules, styles,
  - **Documentation**, ...
- Connect with third-party packages
  - Numerical calculation: `numpy`, `scipy`
  - Plotting: `matplotlib`
  - GUI: `wxPython`
  - ...
- Learning philosophy
  - Solving problem,
  - **Having fun.**

## Documentation:

- <https://docs.python.org/2.7/>
- <http://docs.scipy.org/doc/>
- <http://matplotlib.org/contents.html>
- <http://wxpython.org/Phoenix/docs/html/Window.html>

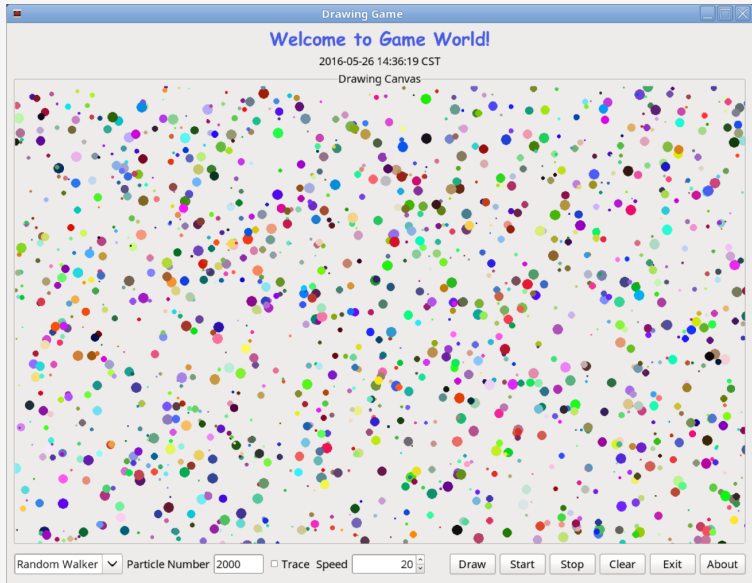
## GOALS

- Workflow of GUI application development
- Incorporate data to GUI skeleton
- Interactive with GUI
- Illustrate problem-solving procedure
- Python essential: multi-threading, efficient animation, OOP, ...

## APP SPEC

- Tools: Python 2.7.6, wxPython 3.0.2.0 gtk2 (classic)
- OS: Linux Mint 17.3
- Install: 'pip install pydraw'
- URL: <https://github.com/Archman/pydraw>
- [Installer for windows](#)
- Run: 'pydraw'

# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW





# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



ComboBox

# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



StaticText

# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



TextCtrl



# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



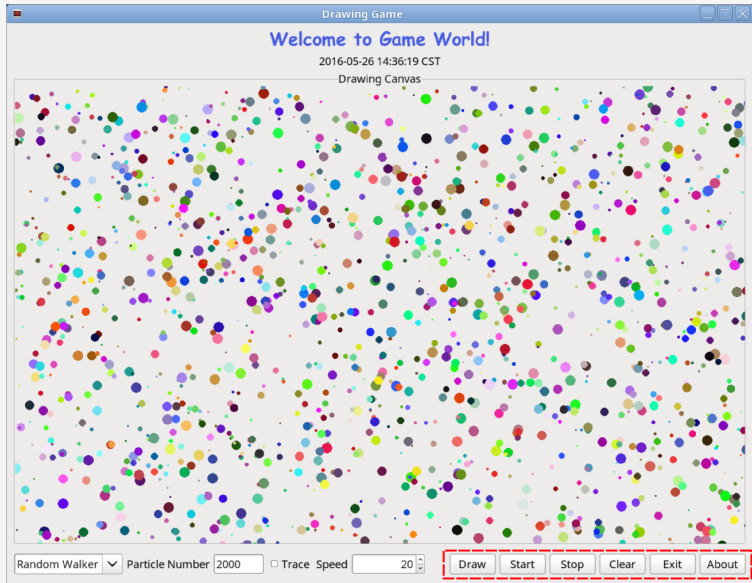
CheckBox

# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



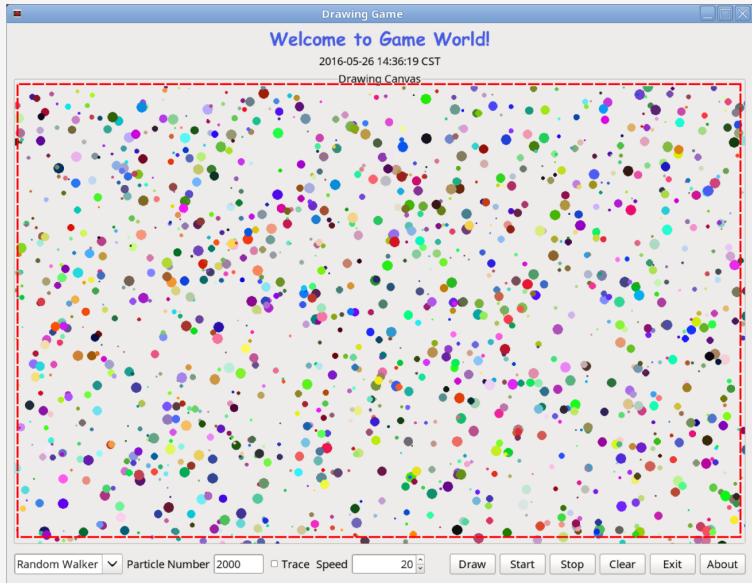
SpinCtrl

# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



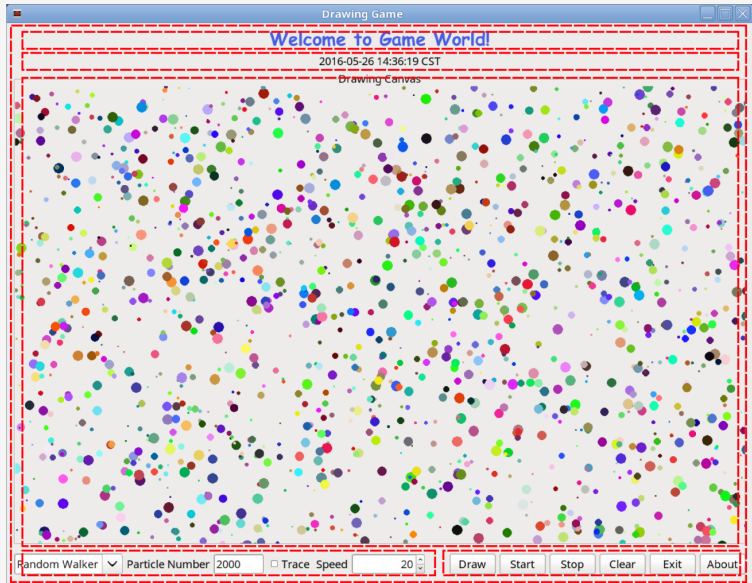
Button

# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



Panel

# GUI APPLICATION DEMO — PYDRAW



Sizer: GUI object container



## Create GUI app with wxPython:

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```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3  """ Drawing application for fun.
4
5      Tong Zhang
6      2016-05-24 15:30:04 PM CST
7  """
8  import wx
9
10 class DrawFrame(wx.Frame):
11     def __init__(self, parent, id, title):
12         wx.Frame.__init__(self, parent, id, title)
13     def run():
14         app = wx.App()
15         drawFrame = DrawFrame(None, -1, 'Drawing Game')
16         drawFrame.Center()
17         drawFrame.SetSize((1360, 1058))
18         drawFrame.Show()
19         app.MainLoop()
20 if __name__ == '__main__':
21     run()
```

---

Wirte DrawFrame class:

- 1 Make plan for the GUI object container layout, i.e. `Sizer`;
- 2 Create GUI objects regarding different functionality;
- 3 Place GUI objects into right place;
- 4 Bind correct event callbacks to GUI objects;
- 5 Debugging/Testing/Packaging/Deploying;
- 6 Always documenting.

---

```
1 # create draw button
2 draw_btn = wx.Button(self, label='&Draw')
3 self.Bind(wx.EVT_BUTTON, self.onDraw, draw_btn)
4
5 def onDraw(self, e):
6     # execute when Draw button is pushed
7     # first initialize graphic drawing device context
8     # then start initial drawing,
9     # i.e. randomly draw circles with random color and size
10    # see file: drawing.py
11    self.initBuffer() # line 218 to 224
12    self.draw()      # line 226 to 239
```

---



## Place GUI object into container, i.e. layout

---

```
1  # the sizer strategy here:
2  # draw_btn is placed into a horizontal box (hbox2),
3  # hbox2 also contains other 5 Buttons,
4  # hbox2 is put into a larger horizontal box (hbox),
5  # hbox is put into a larger vertical box (vbox),
6  # finally, layout vbox in the Frame.
7  # details see: file drawing.py line 73 to 114.
8
9  hbox2 = wx.BoxSizer(wx.HORIZONTAL)
10 hbox2.Add(draw_btn, 0, wx.TOP | wx.BOTTOM, 6)
11
12 hbox = wx.BoxSizer(wx.HORIZONTAL)
13 hbox.Add(hbox2, 0, wx.ALIGN_RIGHT)
14
15 vbox = wx.BoxSizer(wx.VERTICAL)
16 vbox.Add(hbox, 0, wx.EXPAND | wx.LEFT | wx.RIGHT | wx.BOTTOM, 10)
17
18 self.SetSizer(vbox)
```

---

Basically, 'pydraw' is designed to demo the multi-threading feature of Python, this is illustrated by button 'Start', when invoked, random drawing begins as Checkbox with 'Random Walker' option.

---

```
1 # in 'Random Walker' mode, 'Start' button is binded
2 # with the below event: _drawCircles()
3 # in which, RandomWalker instance is first created,
4 # then transfer the created instance to WorkerThread class
5 # to create drawing thread, execute start() method to trig
6 # drawing process
7 # details see: file models.py line 102 to 163
8
9 def _drawCircles(self):
10     randomModel = models.RandomWalker(self, self.particles,
11                                       self.buffer, self.color,
12                                       200, self.stop_ms)
13     self.randomModel_worker = models.WorkerThread(randomModel)
14     self.randomModel_worker.start()
```

---

To make mode of particles, Particle class, `p = Particle()`

- pos: `p.x`, `p.y`, color: `p.color`, circle: `p.radius`,
- type: `p.type`, electron, proton, etc.
- speed: `p.v`, to simulate physics procedure, weight, `p.w`, etc.
- as many as you can imagine

---

```
1 # here, particle is modeled to be colorful circle
2 # in Cartesian coordinates ,
3 # x, y, r, and color should be the basic properties
4 # details see: file models.py line 17 to 70
5 class Particle(object):
6     def __init__(self, x, y, radius=1.0, color=None):
7         self._x, self._y, self._r = x, y, radius
8         if color is None:
9             self._color = wx.Colour(0,0,255,200)
10        else:
11            self._color = color
12    @property
13    def color(self):
14        return self._color
15    @color.setter
16    def color(self, color):
17        self._color = color
18 # same apply to x,y,radius
```

Number crunching is handled by `Simulator` class, and two subclasses: `RandomWalker` and `RobotDrawer`, `move()` method define the behavior for each particle, complex manipulation is possible (e.g. particle tracking).

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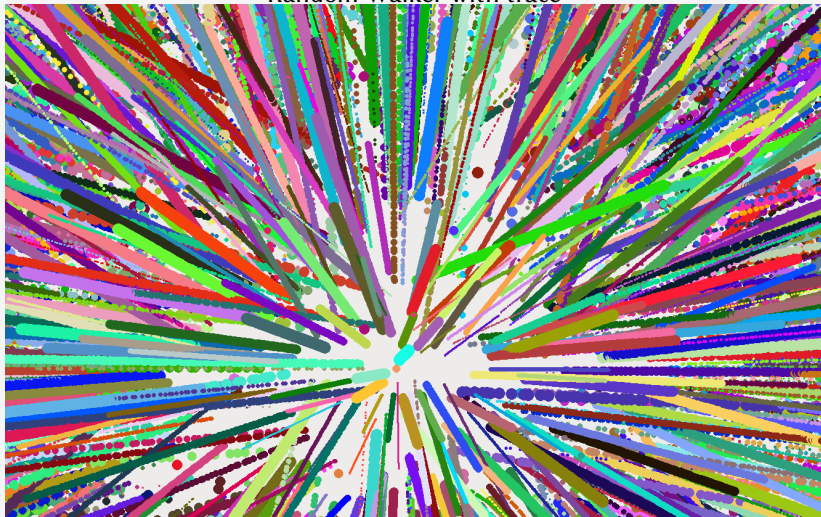
```
1  # just simple arithmetic
2  # e.g.:
3  # details see: file models.py line 72 to 194
4
5  # RandomWalker:
6  def _move_cop(self):
7      for idx, p in enumerate(self.other_particles):
8          p.x -= self.delx[idx]
9          p.y -= self.dely[idx]
10
11 # RobotDrawer:
12 def move(self, n=None):
13     for i, p in enumerate(self.particles):
14         p.x += self.r_omega[i] * np.sin((self.theta[i]
15                                         - self.omega[i] * n))
16         p.y -= self.r_omega[i] * np.cos((self.theta[i]
17                                         - self.omega[i] * n))
```

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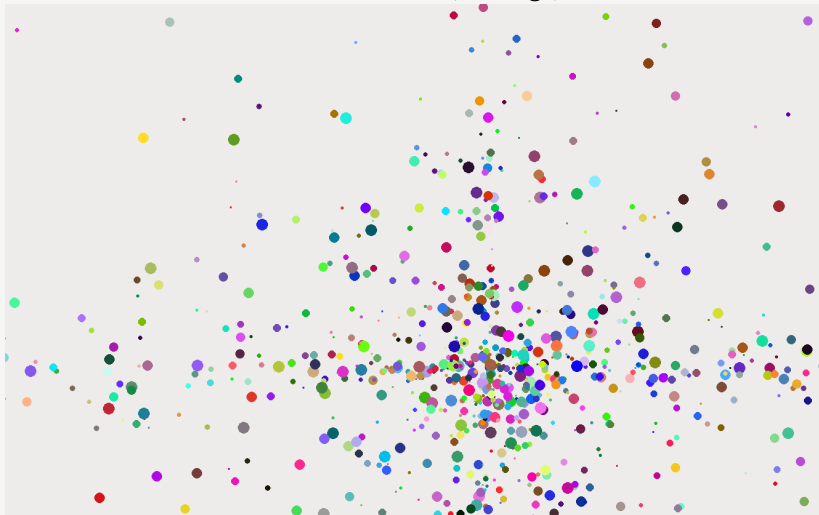
Initialized particles (2000)



Random Walker with trace



Random Walker (converge)



Robot Drawer (circles)





Have Fun!