

How to communicate via a COM port using Qt

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Introduction

In this presentation, I will describe:

- How to control an Arduino's pin via a COM port using Qt.

Getting started

Create a new directory named "qt_python_serial" in `C:\Users\%USER%\` .

Note: Replace `%USER%` with your username.

Connect an Arduino to your computer.

Open the Start menu, type "Device Manager", and press `Enter`. This will display Windows' Device Manager.

Expand the "Ports" menu to view the Arduino's COM port.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

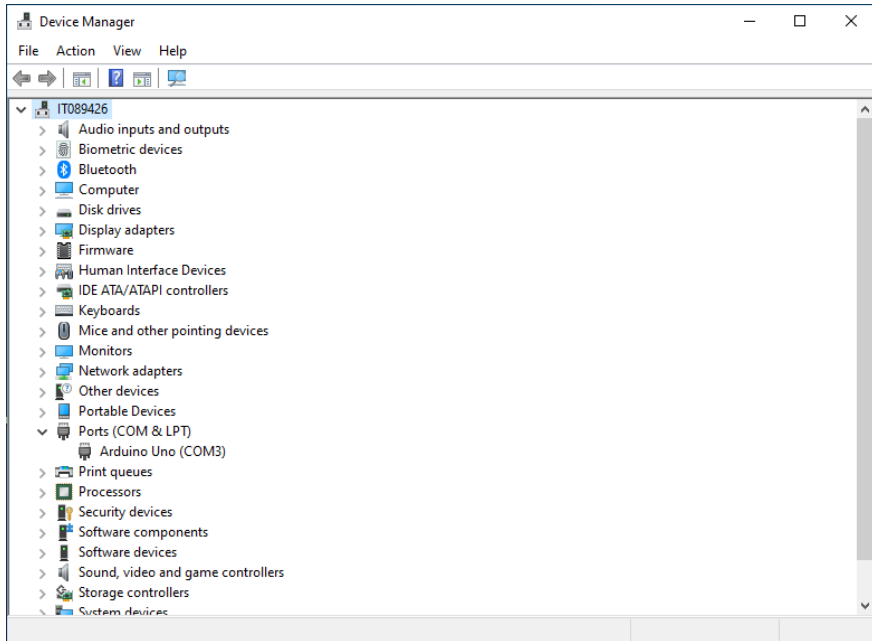


Figure: Windows' Device Manager. Here, we can see that an Arduino Uno is connected to the computer. It has enumerated as `COM3` .

Open the Arduino IDE.

Open the Start menu, type "Arduino", and press `Enter`. This will display the Arduino IDE.

Create a new sketch: Select "File > New" or press `Ctrl` + `N`.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

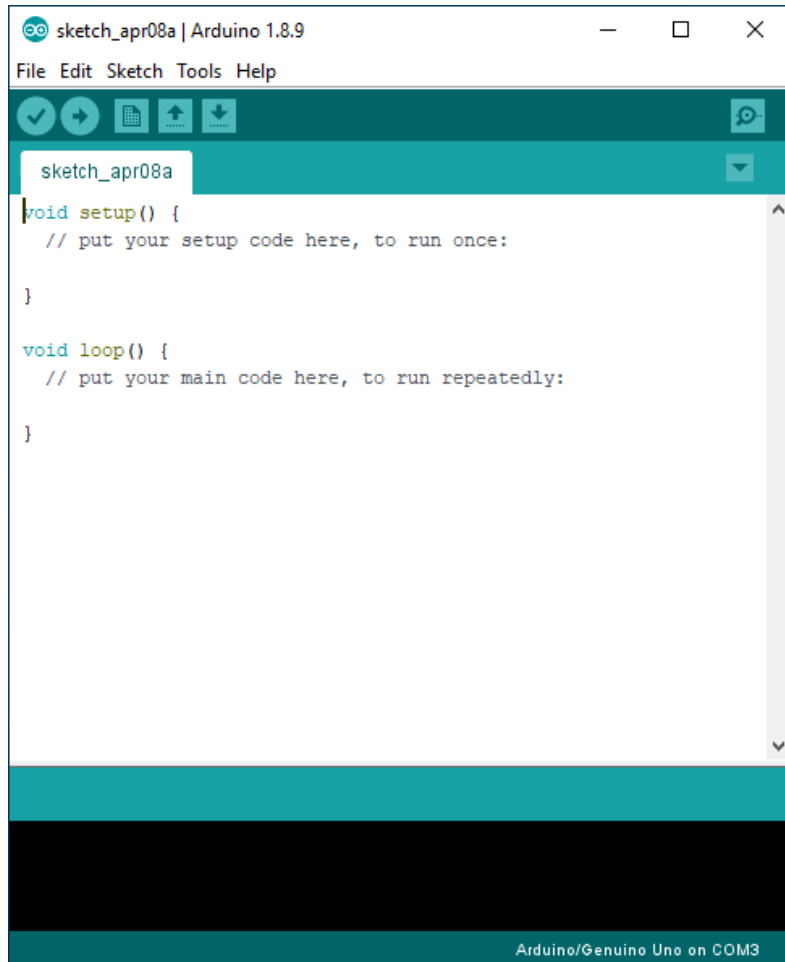


Figure: Arduino IDE.

Type the following C++ program into the file:

```
void setup()  
{  
    Serial.begin(9600);  
  
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
    digitalWrite(13, HIGH);  
}
```



```
void loop()
{
  if (Serial.available() >= 2)
  {
    char buffer[3] {};

    Serial.readBytes(buffer, 3);

    int pin {atoi(buffer)};

    switch(pin)
    {
      case 13:
      {
        digitalWrite(13, !digitalRead(led));
        Serial.println(digitalRead(led));
        break;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Save the sketch in `C:\Users\%USER%\qt_python_serial` : either:

1. Select "File > Save";


or,

2. Press `Ctrl` + `S`, and navigate to `C:\Users\%USER%\qt_python_serial` .

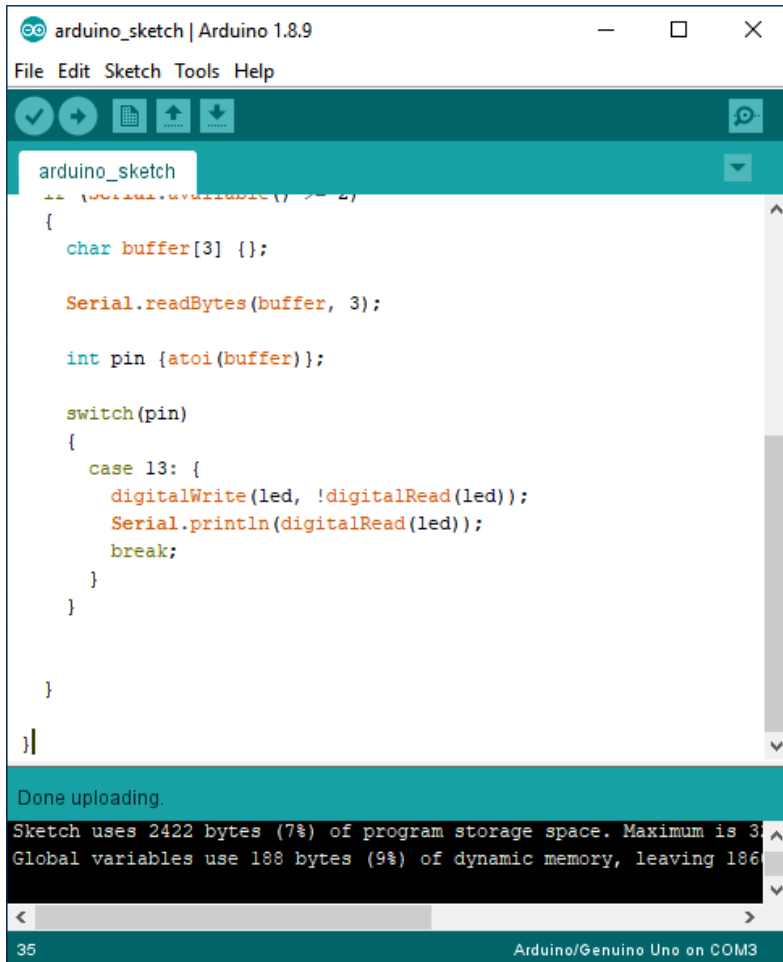
Upload the sketch to the Arduino: either:

1. Select "Sketch > Upload";

or,

2. Press the  button.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The top menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Sketch', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for checking, running, saving, and uploading. The main text area displays a C++ sketch for an Arduino. The sketch includes a comment at the top: `/* Serial.available() >= 2 */`. The code defines a character buffer, reads data from the serial port, converts it to an integer, and uses a switch statement to control an LED based on the received pin number. The status bar at the bottom indicates '35' and 'Arduino/Genuino Uno on COM3'. A message box at the bottom of the IDE states: 'Done uploading. Sketch uses 2422 bytes (7%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32768 bytes. Global variables use 188 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1860 bytes free.'

```
/* Serial.available() >= 2 */
{
  char buffer[3] {};

  Serial.readBytes(buffer, 3);

  int pin {atoi(buffer)};

  switch(pin)
  {
    case 13: {
      digitalWrite(led, !digitalRead(led));
      Serial.println(digitalRead(led));
      break;
    }
  }
}

}
```

Done uploading.
Sketch uses 2422 bytes (7%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32768 bytes.
Global variables use 188 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1860 bytes free.

35 Arduino/Genuino Uno on COM3

Figure: Arduino IDE.

Open a new terminal.

Open the Start menu, type "Windows PowerShell", and then select the app.

Type the following command into the terminal and then press :

```
cd C:\Users\%USER%\qt_python_serial
```

This will change the current directory to `C:\Users\%USER%\qt_python_serial`.

Create a new virtual environment named "venv".

Type the following command into the terminal and then press

```
python -m venv venv
```

This will create the `venv` virtual environment in `qt_python_serial`.

Activate the virtual environment.

Type the following command into the terminal and then press `Enter`:

```
.\venv\Scripts\Activate.ps1
```

This will activate the `venv` virtual environment.

Note: To deactivate the `venv` virtual environment, type `deactivate` into the terminal and then press `Enter`.

Install `pyserial`.

Type the following command into the terminal and then press `Enter`:

```
python -m pip install pyserial
```

This will install the latest version of `pyserial` into the `venv` virtual environment.

Install `pyside6`.

Type the following command into the terminal and then press `Enter`:

```
python -m pip install pyside6
```

This will install the latest version of `pyside6` into the `venv` virtual environment.

Update `pip`.

Type the following command into the terminal and then press `Enter`:

```
python -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

This will update `pip` to the latest version.

Qt Creator

Open Qt Creator. Either:

1. Open the Start menu; type "Qt Creator"; and select the app;
or,
2. Browse to `c:\Qt\Tools\QtCreator\bin` and double left click on `qtccreator.exe` .

This will open Qt Creator.

Note: `c:\qt\` is Qt's default installation directory. If you have installed it elsewhere, you will need to browse to that directory instead.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

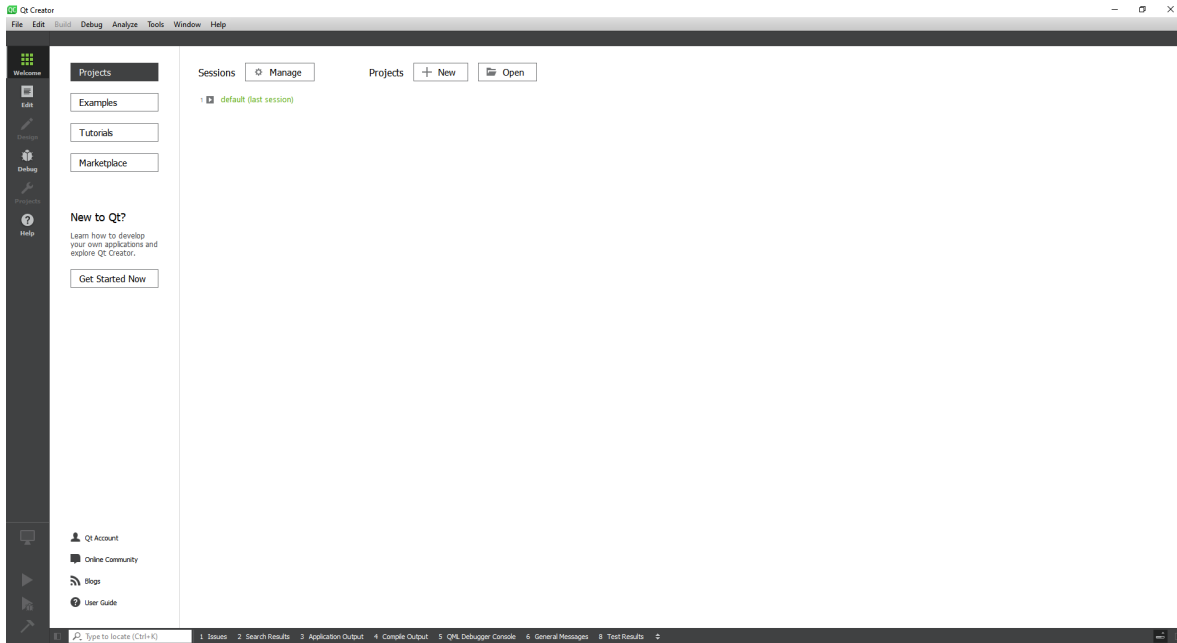


Figure: Qt Creator.

Either:

1. Left click on the "New Project" button;

or,

2. Select `File > New Project` ;

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

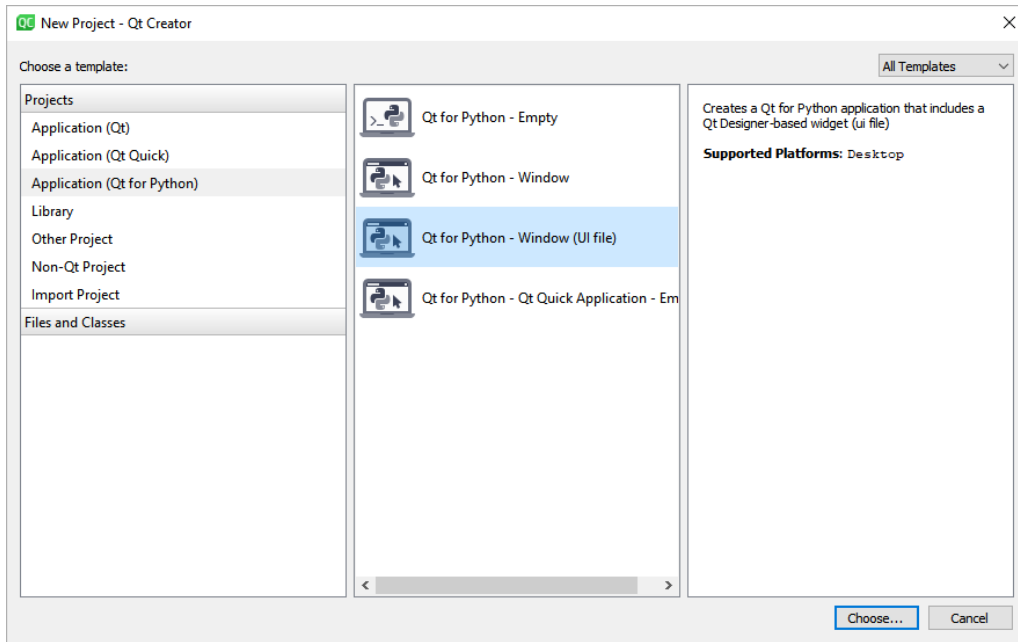


Figure: New project window.

Select "Application (Qt for Python)" from the "Project" menu.

Select "Qt for Python - Window (UI file)".

Left click on the "Choose..." button.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

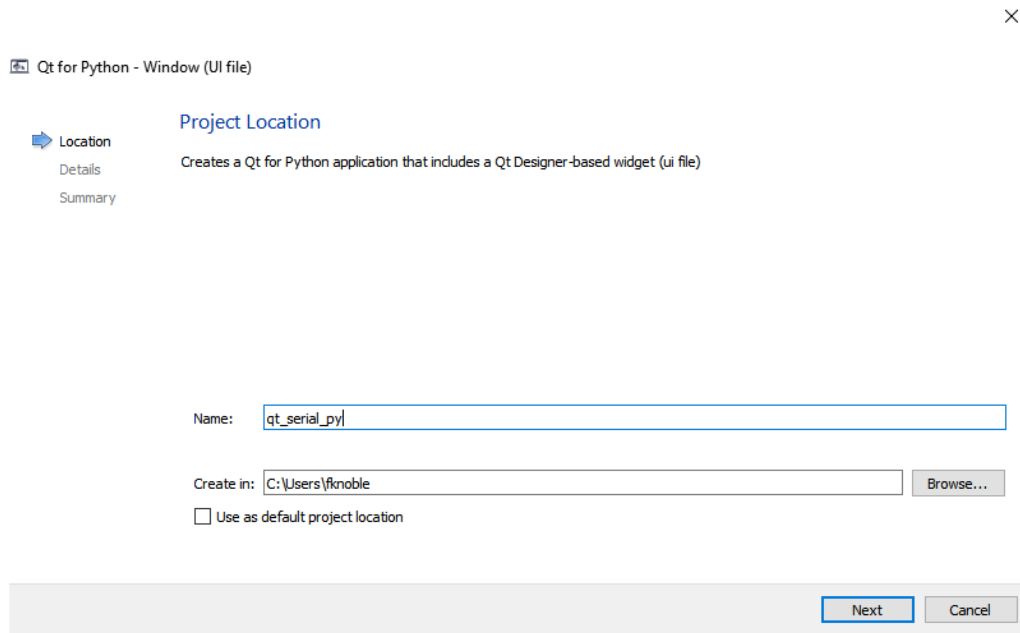


Figure: New project window.

Enter "qt_serial_py" for the project's name.

Save the project in `C:\\Users\\%USER%\\qt_python_serial`.

Left click on the "Next" button.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

Qt for Python - Window (UI file)

Define Class

Location

Details

Summary

Class name:

Base class:

Source file:

Project file:

Next Cancel

Figure: New project window.

Enter "MainWindow" as the class name.

Select QMainWindow for the base class.

Left click on the "Next" button.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

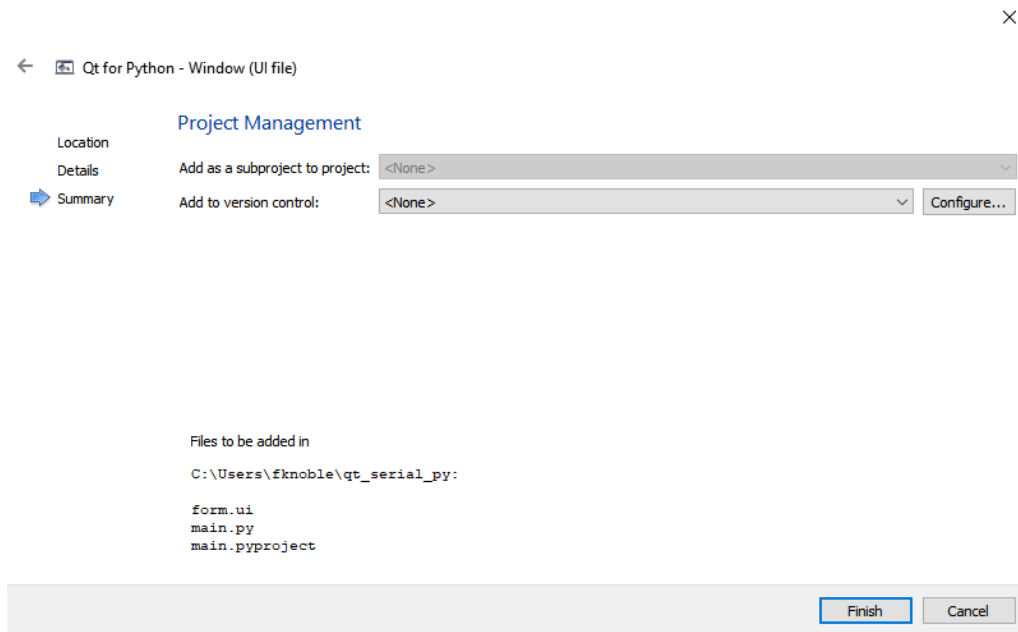
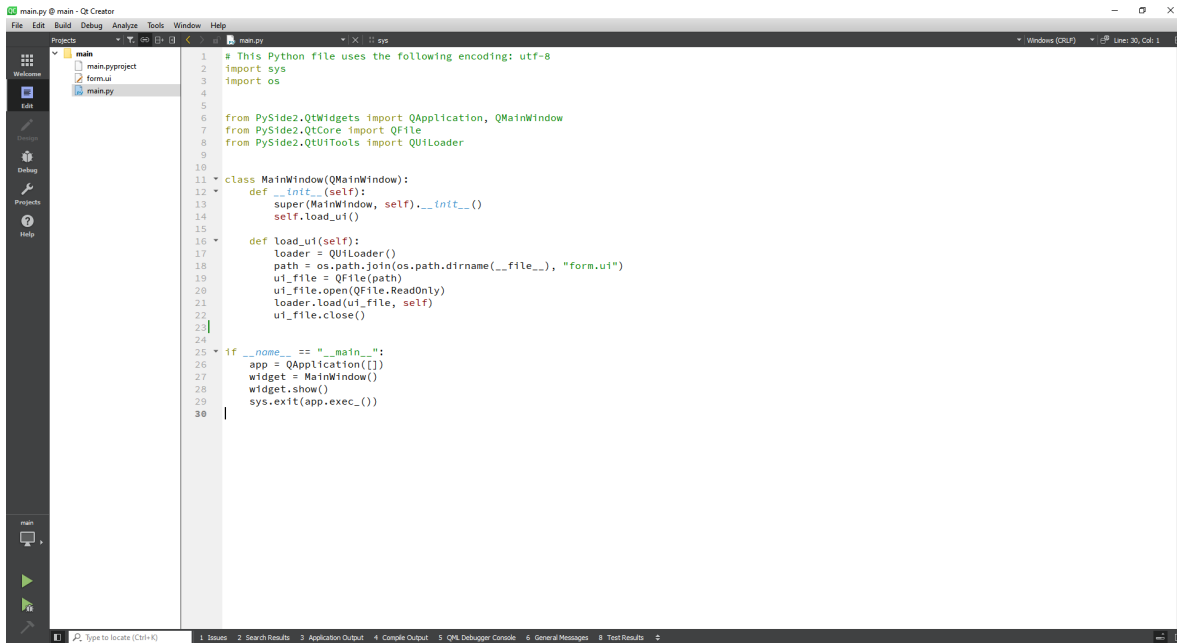


Figure: New project window.

Left click on the "Finish" button.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:



```
1 # This Python file uses the following encoding: utf-8
2 import sys
3 import os
4
5
6 from PySide2.QtWidgets import QApplication, QMainWindow
7 from PySide2.QtCore import QFile
8 from PySide2.QtUiTools import QUILoader
9
10
11 class MainWindow(QMainWindow):
12     def __init__(self):
13         super(MainWindow, self).__init__()
14         self.load_ui()
15
16     def load_ui(self):
17         loader = QUILoader()
18         path = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "form.ui")
19         ui_file = QFile(path)
20         ui_file.open(QFile.ReadOnly)
21         loader.load(ui_file, self)
22         ui_file.close()
23
24
25 if __name__ == "__main__":
26     app = QApplication([])
27     widget = MainWindow()
28     widget.show()
29     sys.exit(app.exec_())
30
```

Figure: main.py .

The project consists of the following directories and files:

```
qt_serial_py/  
  .gitignore  
  form.ui  
  main.py  
  main.pyproject  
  main.pyproject.user
```

`.gitignore` : A file used by Git to indicate files that should not be included in a repo'.

`form.ui` : A file used by Qt to record the widgets used in the GUI and their properties.

`main.py` : The program's source code.

`main.pyproject` : A file used by Qt to record project settings.

`main.pyproject.user` : A file used by Qt to record user-specific project settings.

form.ui

Left click on `form.ui` in the "Projects" menu.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

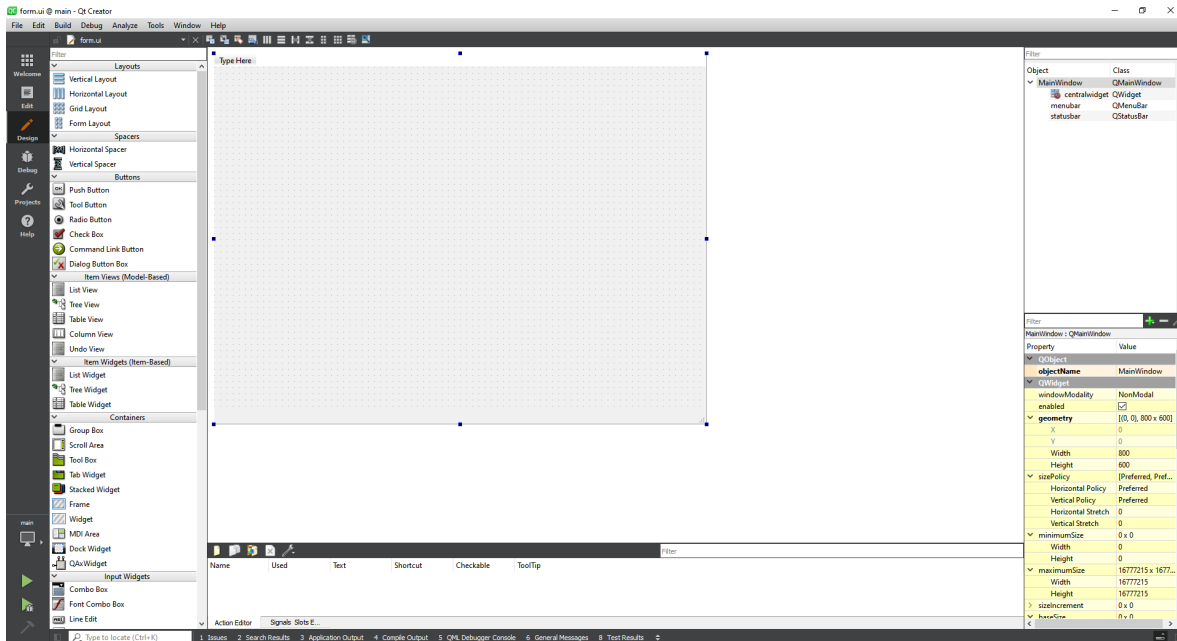


Figure: `form.ui`.

Resize `form.ui` 's form to 640 x 480 pixels.

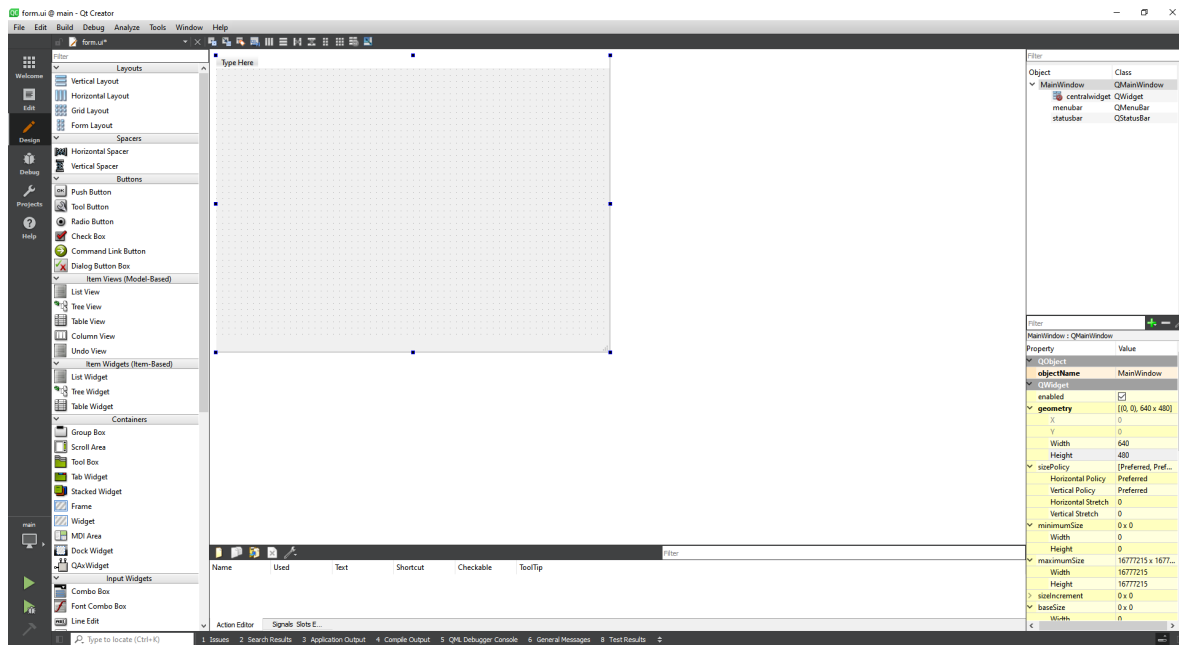


Figure: `form.ui` .

Drag 3 GroupBox widgets onto `form.ui` 's form as illustrated:

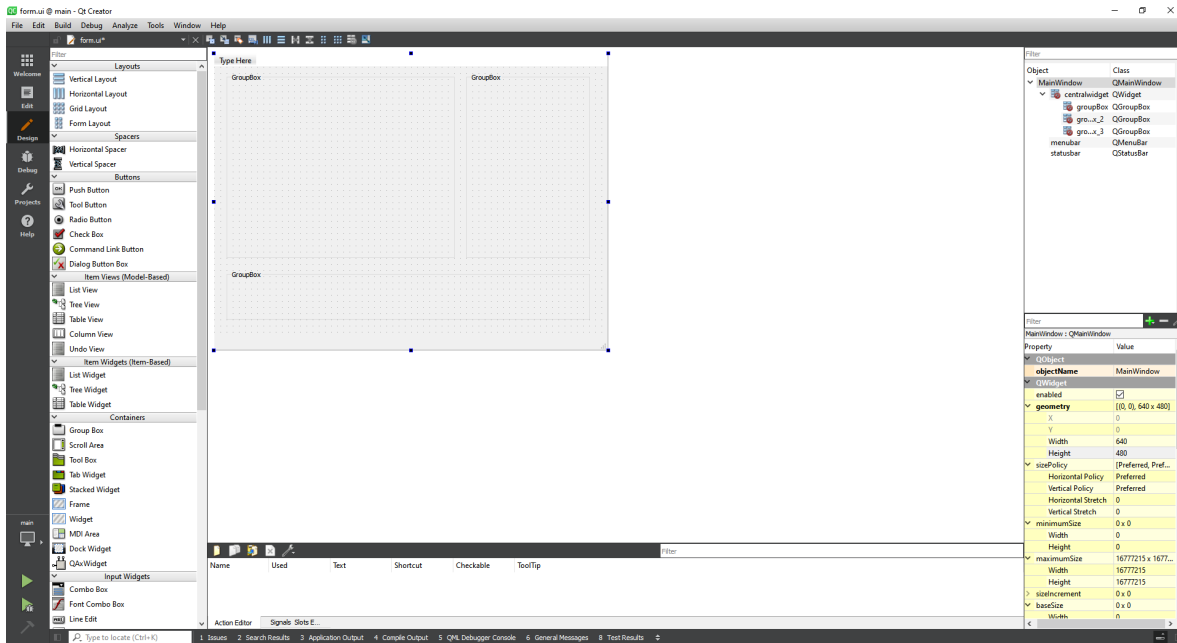


Figure: `form.ui`.

`form.ui` 's form as illustrated:

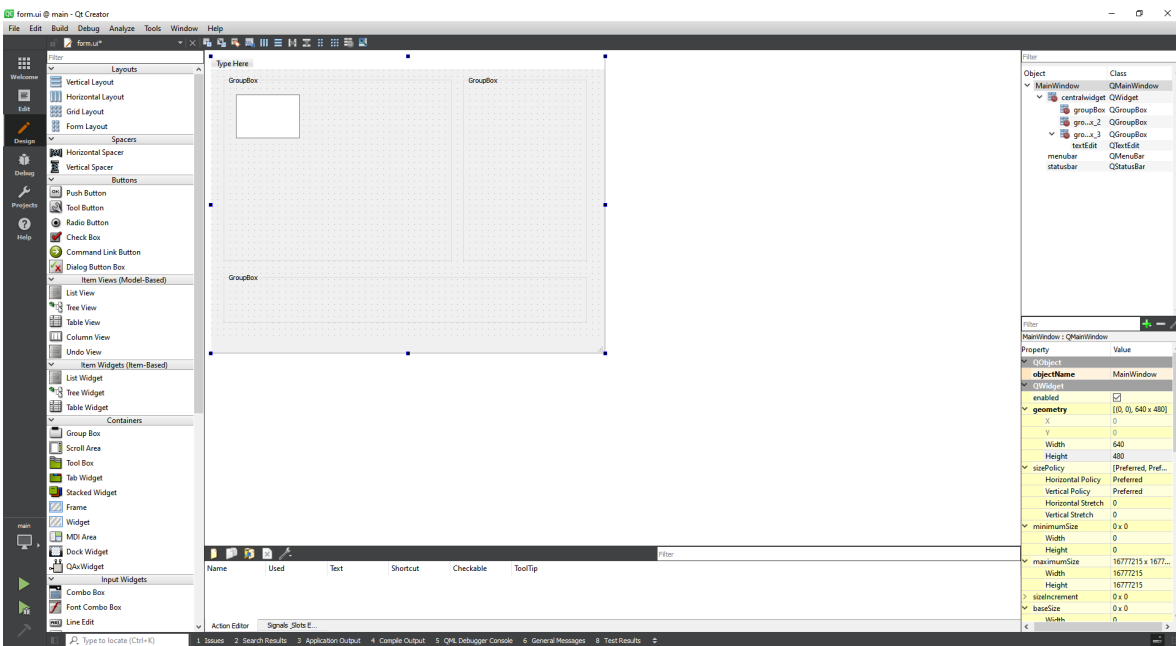


Figure: `form.ui`.

Drag 6 Label widgets, 6 ComboBox widgets, a PushButton widget, and a VerticalSpacer widget onto `form.ui`'s form as illustrated:

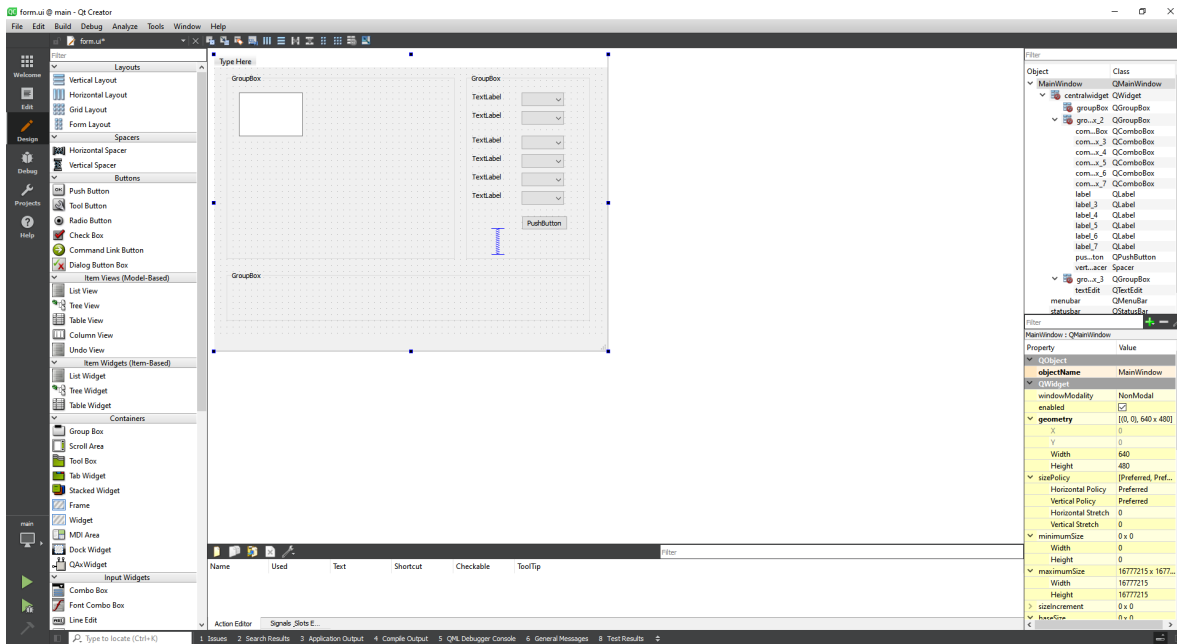


Figure: `form.ui`.

Drag 1 QLineEdit widget, and 1 QPushButton widget onto `form.ui` 's form as illustrated:

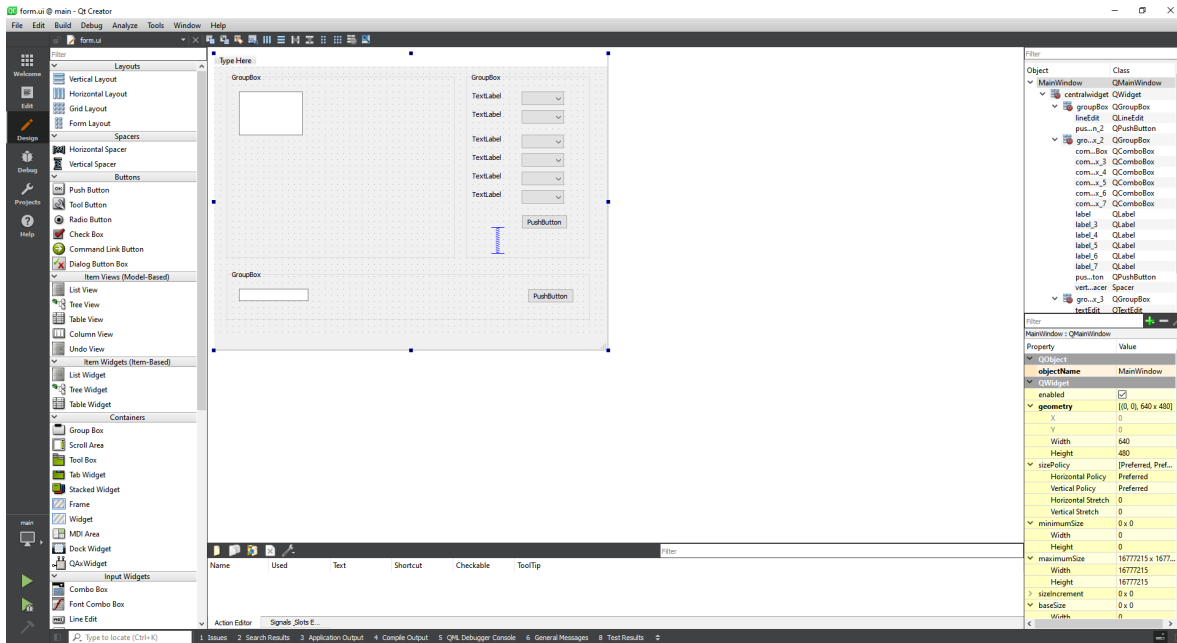


Figure: `form.ui`.

Layout the widgets as illustrated:

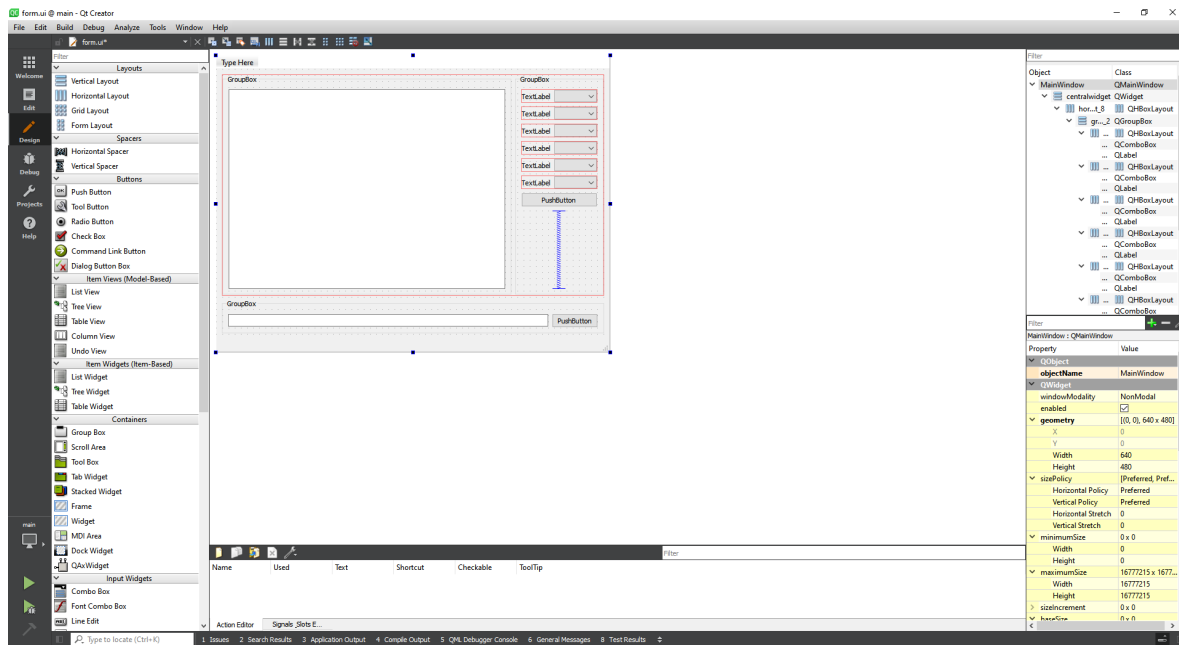


Figure: form.ui .

Change the GroupBox widgets' text as illustrated:

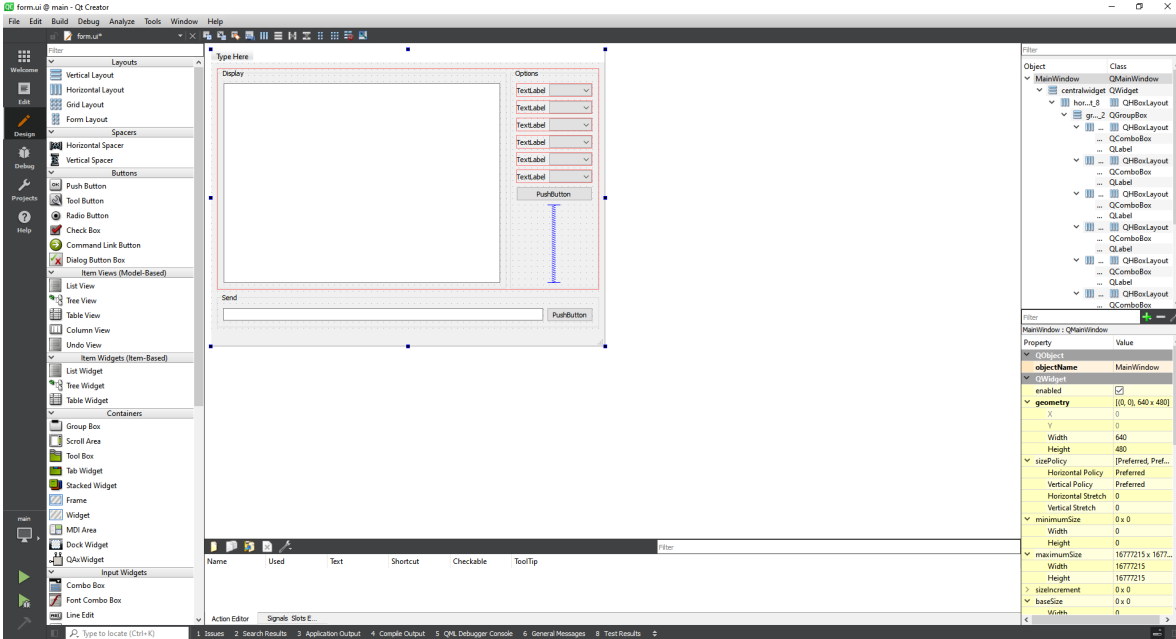


Figure: `form.ui`.

Set the "Options" GroupBox's width to 180 px.

Change the TextEdit widget's name to "textEditDisplay".

Change the Label, ComboBox, and PushButton widgets' text as illustrated:

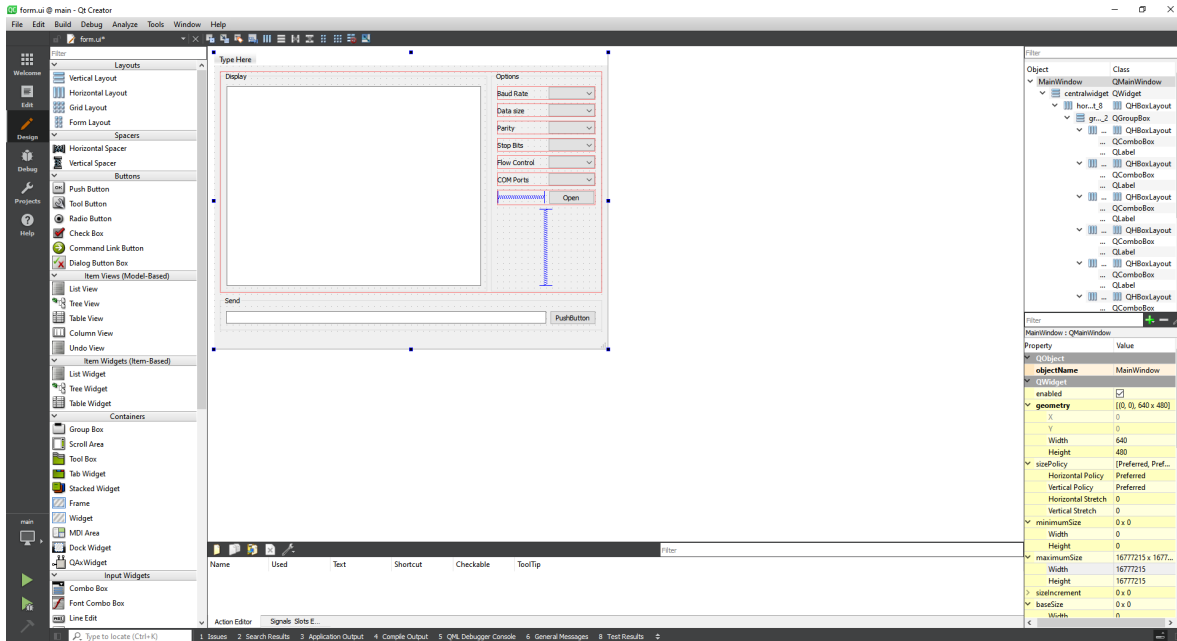


Figure: `form.ui`.

Set the ComboBox widgets' width to 75 px. Change the objects' names to "comboBoxBaudRate", "comboBoxDataSize", ..., "comboBoxFlowControl".

Set the "Open" PushButton's width to 75 px. Change the object's name to "pushButtonOpen".

Change QLineEdit and PushButton widgets' text as illustrated.

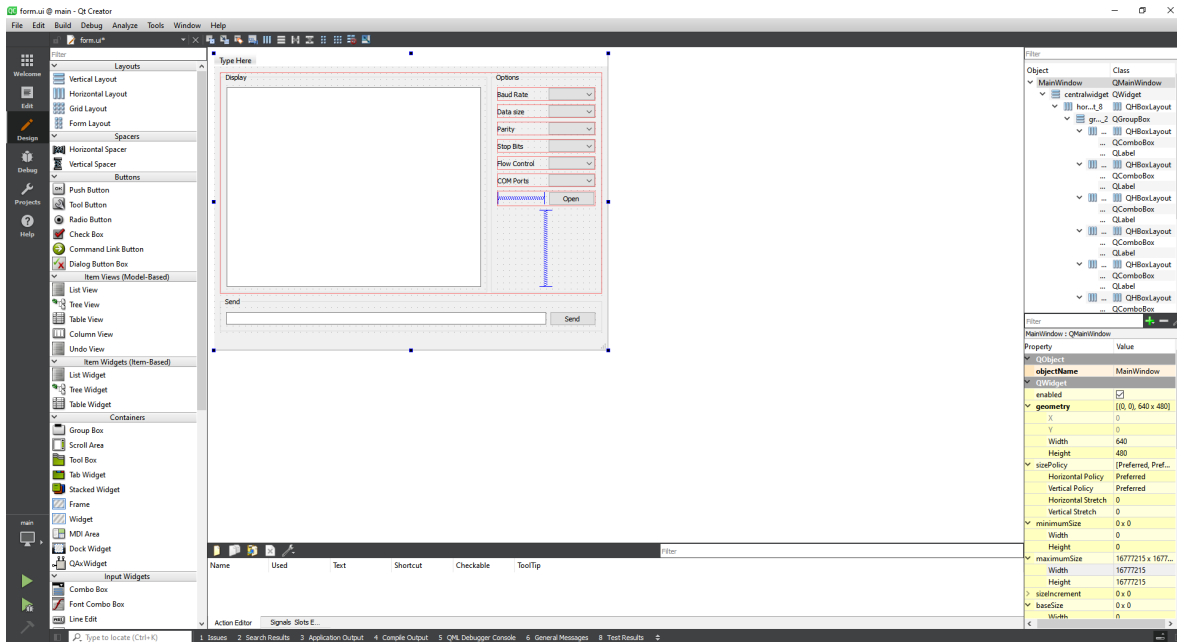


Figure: form.ui .

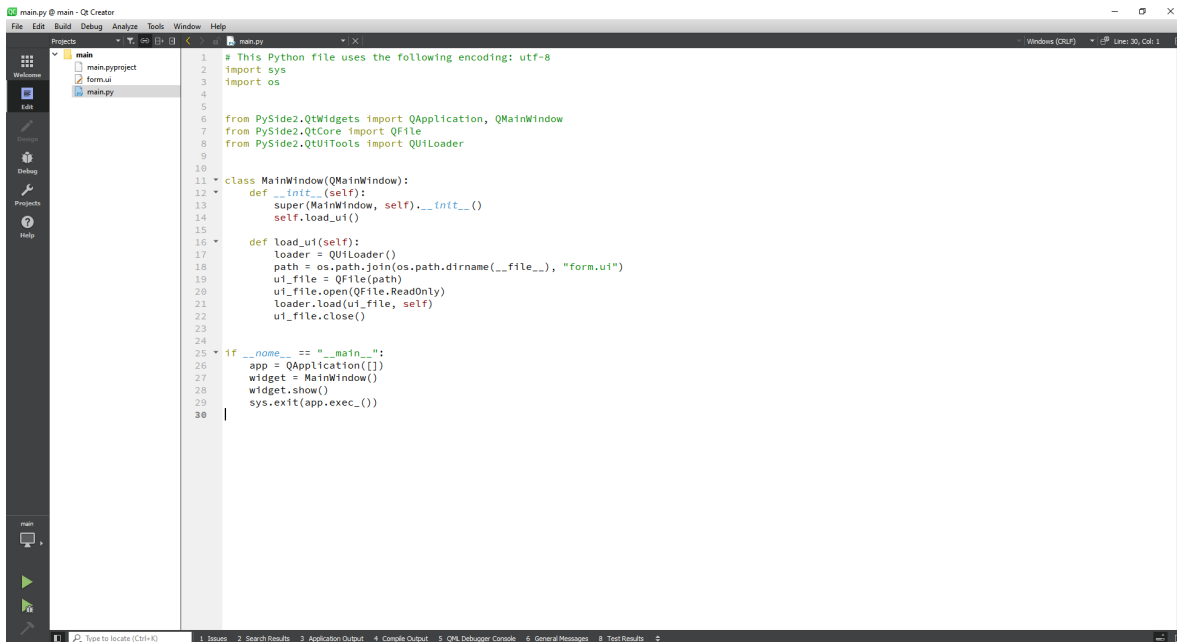
Set the "Send" PushButton's width to 75 px. Change the object's name to "pushButtonSend".

Change the QLineEdit's name to "lineEditSend".

main.py

Left click on `main.py` in the "Projects" menu.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

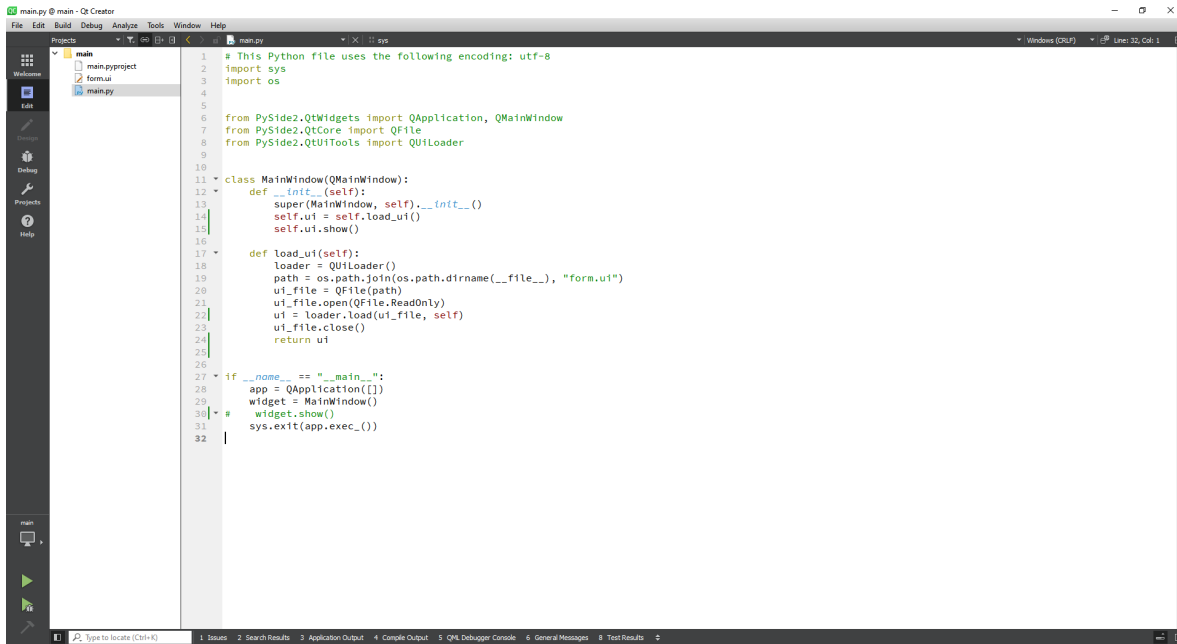


The screenshot shows the Qt Creator IDE. On the left, the 'Projects' menu is open, showing a tree view with 'main' selected. The main editor displays the code for `main.py`. The code is a Python script that uses PySide2 to create a Qt application window. It imports `sys`, `os`, `PySide2.QtWidgets`, `PySide2.QtCore`, and `PySide2.QtUiTools`. It defines a `MainWindow` class that inherits from `QMainWindow`. The `__init__` method calls `load_ui`. The `load_ui` method uses `QFile` and `QFileLoader` to load a `form.ui` file. The `__name__` check at the bottom ensures the application runs when the file is executed directly.

```
1 # This Python file uses the following encoding: utf-8
2 import sys
3 import os
4
5
6 from PySide2.QtWidgets import QApplication, QMainWindow
7 from PySide2.QtCore import QFile
8 from PySide2.QtUiTools import QUiLoader
9
10
11 class MainWindow(QMainWindow):
12     def __init__(self):
13         super(MainWindow, self).__init__()
14         self.load_ui()
15
16     def load_ui(self):
17         loader = QUiLoader()
18         path = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "form.ui")
19         ui_file = QFile(path)
20         ui_file.open(QFile.ReadOnly)
21         loader.load(ui_file, self)
22         ui_file.close()
23
24
25 if __name__ == "__main__":
26     app = QApplication([])
27     widget = MainWindow()
28     widget.show()
29     sys.exit(app.exec_())
30
```

Figure: `main.py`.

Edit `main.py` as illustrated:



```
1  # This Python file uses the following encoding: utf-8
2  import sys
3  import os
4
5
6  from PySide2.QtWidgets import QApplication, QMainWindow
7  from PySide2.QtCore import QFile
8  from PySide2.QtUiTools import QUiLoader
9
10
11 class MainWindow(QMainWindow):
12     def __init__(self):
13         super(MainWindow, self).__init__()
14         self.ui = self.load_ui()
15         self.ui.show()
16
17     def load_ui(self):
18         loader = QUiLoader()
19         path = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "form.ui")
20         ui_file = QFile(path)
21         ui_file.open(QFile.ReadOnly)
22         ui = loader.load(ui_file, self)
23         ui_file.close()
24         return ui
25
26
27 if __name__ == "__main__":
28     app = QApplication([])
29     widget = MainWindow()
30     widget.show()
31     sys.exit(app.exec_())
32
```

Figure: `main.py` .

Change references to `PySide2` to `PySide6` .

Either:

1. Left click on the "Run" button;
or,
2. Select "Build > Run".

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

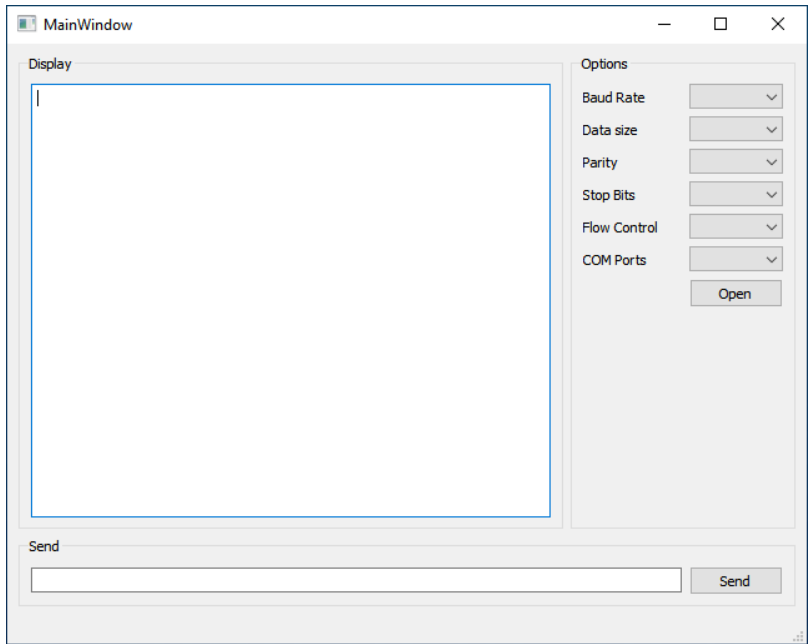


Figure: `main.py` 's GUI.

Left click on the "X" button to close the GUI.

Import the following additional modules from `PySide6.QtCore` :

- `Signal` , and
- `Slot` .

Add the following Python code to `main.py` :

```
import serial
import serial.tools.list_ports
```

This will import the `serial` and `serial.tools.list_ports` modules.

Add the following Python code to `MainWindow`'s `__init__()` member function:

```
self.ser = serial.Serial()

self.baudRate = "9600"
self.dataSize = "8"
self.parity = "N"
self.stopBits = "1"
self.flowControl = "False"
self.COMPort = "COM3"
self.timeout = 0.5
```

This will create an instance of the `Serial` class and data members, which are assigned common default values.

Add the following Python code to `MainWindow`'s `__init__()` member function:

```
[self.ui.comboBoxBaudRate.addItem(str(i)) for i in self.ser.BAUDRATES]
self.ui.comboBoxBaudRate.setCurrentText(self.baudRate)
[self.ui.comboBoxDataSize.addItem(str(i)) for i in self.ser.BYTESIZES]
self.ui.comboBoxDataSize.setCurrentText(self.dataSize)
[self.ui.comboBoxParity.addItem(str(i)) for i in self.ser.PARITIES]
self.ui.comboBoxParity.setCurrentText(self.parity)
[self.ui.comboBoxStopBits.addItem(str(i)) for i in self.ser.STOPBITS]
self.ui.comboBoxStopBits.setCurrentText(self.stopBits)
[self.ui.comboBoxFlowControl.addItem(str(i)) for i in [True, False]]
self.ui.comboBoxFlowControl.setCurrentText(self.flowControl)
[self.ui.comboBoxCOMPorts.addItem(str(i)) for i in serial.tools.list_ports.comports()]
self.ui.comboBoxCOMPorts.setCurrentIndex(0)
```

This will populate all the ComboBox widgets with items defined in the `Serial` class's corresponding `enum`s and set the current item to the corresponding data member.

Add the following Python code to `MainWindow`'s `__init__()` member function:

```
self.ui.comboBoxBaudRate.currentTextChanged.connect(self.baudRateChanged)
self.ui.comboBoxDataSize.currentTextChanged.connect(self.dataSizeChanged)
self.ui.comboBoxStopBits.currentTextChanged.connect(self.stopBitsChanged)
self.ui.comboBoxParity.currentTextChanged.connect(self.parityChanged)
self.ui.comboBoxFlowControl.currentTextChanged.connect(self.flowControlChanged)
self.ui.comboBoxCOMPorts.currentTextChanged.connect(self.comPortsChanged)
self.ui.pushButtonOpenPort.clicked.connect(self.open)
self.ui.pushButtonSend.clicked.connect(self.send)
self.ui.lineEditSend.returnPressed.connect(self.send)

self.ui.actionQuit.triggered.connect(self.quit)
```

This will connect each `ComboBox` widgets' `currentTextChanged` signal to the corresponding slot.

Add the following Python code to `main.py`'s `MainWindow` class:

```
@Slot()
def baudRateChanged(self, text):
    self.baudRate = text
    return

@Slot()
def dataSizeChanged(self, text):
    self.dataSize = text
    return

@Slot()
def stopBitsChanged(self, text):
    self.stopBits = text
    return
```

This will define slots `baudRateChanged()`, `dataSizeChanged()`, and `stopBitsChanged()`, which will assign each ComboBox widget's text to the corresponding data members when signals connected to them are emitted.

Add the following Python code to `main.py`'s `MainWindow` class:

```
@Slot()
def parityChanged(self, text):
    self.parity = text
    return

@Slot()
def flowControlChanged(self, text):
    self.flowControl = text
    return

@Slot()
def comPortsChanged(self, text):
    self.COMPorts = text
    return
```

This will define slots `parityChanged()`, `flowControlChanged()`, and `comPortsChanged()`, which will assign each ComboBox widget's text to the corresponding data members when signals connected to them are emitted.

Add the following Python code to `main.py`'s `MainWindow` class:

```
@Slot()
def open(self):
    if not self.ser.is_open:
        self.ser.baudrate = int(self.baudRate)
        self.ser.bytesize = int(self.dataSize)
        self.ser.parity = self.parity
        self.ser.stopbits = int(self.stopBits)
        if (self.flowControl == "True"):
            self.ser.set_input_flow_control()
            self.ser.set_output_flow_control()
        self.ser.port = self.COMPort
        self.ser.timeout = self.timeout
        self.ser.open()
        self.ui.pushButtonOpenPort.setText("Close")
    else:
        self.ser.close()
        self.ui.pushButtonOpenPort.setText("Open")
    return
```

This will define a slot `open()`, which will open the serial port when a signal connected to it is emitted.

Add the following Python code to `main.py`'s `MainWindow` class:

```
@Slot()
def send(self):
    if self.ser.is_open:
        data = "{}".format(self.ui.lineEditSend.text())
        bytesWritten = self.ser.write(data.encode("utf-8"))
        self.ui.textEditDisplay.append(data)

        data = self.ser.readline()
        self.ui.textEditDisplay.append(data.decode("utf-8"))
    return
```

This will define a slot `send()`, which will write `lineEditSend`'s text to the serial port when a signal connected to it is emitted.

Add the following Python code to `main.py`'s `MainWindow` class:

```
@Slot()
def quit(self):
    QApplication.quit()
    return
```

This will define a slot named `quit()`, which will close the application when a signal connected to it is emitted.

Either:

1. Left click on the "Run" button;
or,
2. Select "Build > Run".

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

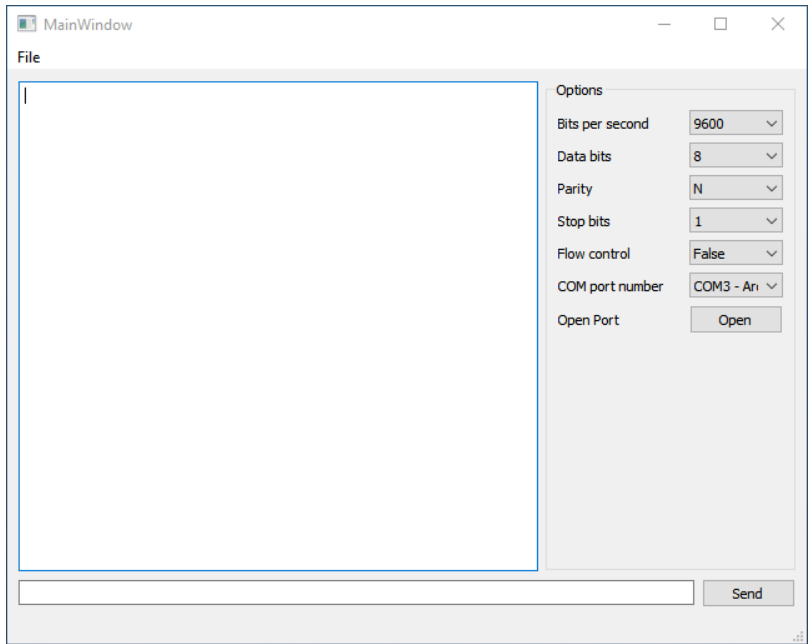


Figure: `main.py` 's GUI.

Left click on the "X" button or select "File > Quit" to close the GUI.

Testing

Either:

1. Left click on the "Run" button;
or,
2. Select "Build > Run".

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

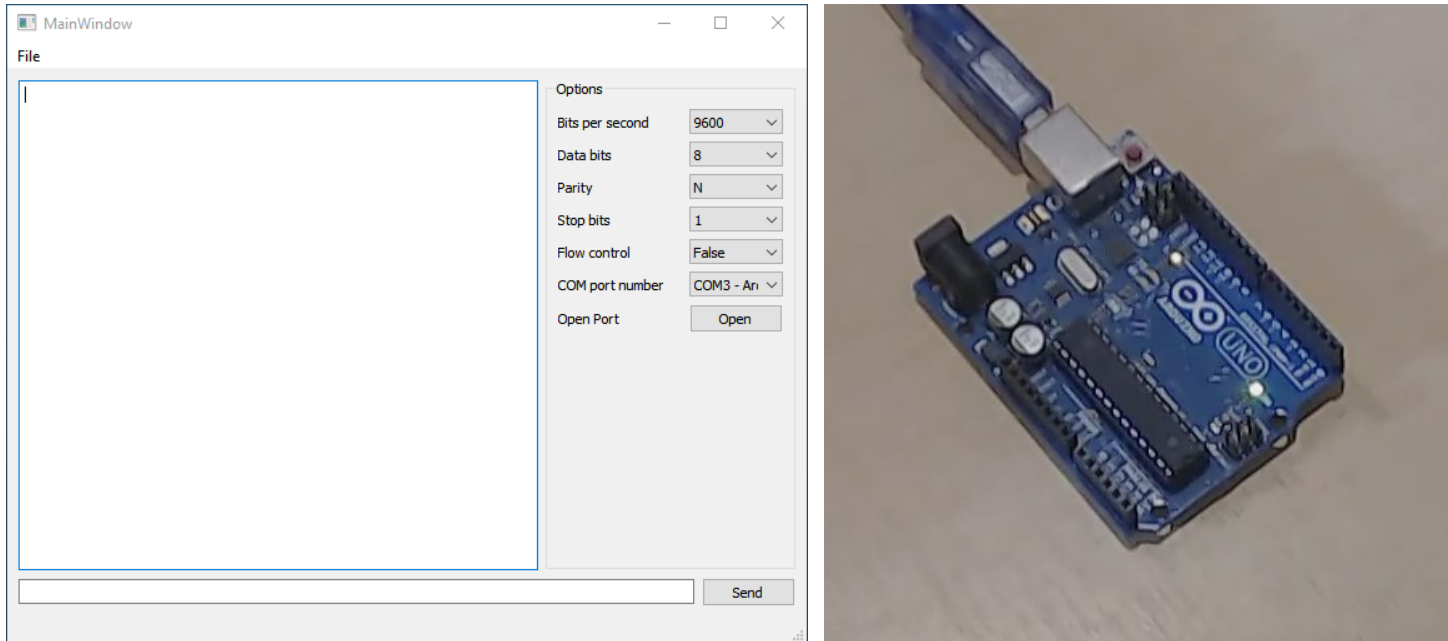


Figure: (Left) `main.py` 's GUI; and (Right) the Arduino plugged into the computer. Here, we can see that the LED connected to Pin 13 is ON.

Ensure that the default port settings (9600, 8, N, 1, False, COM3) are selected.

Left click on `main.py` 's "Open" button.

Type `13` into `main.py` 's input and then left click on `main.py` 's "Send" button.

Something similar to the following will be displayed:

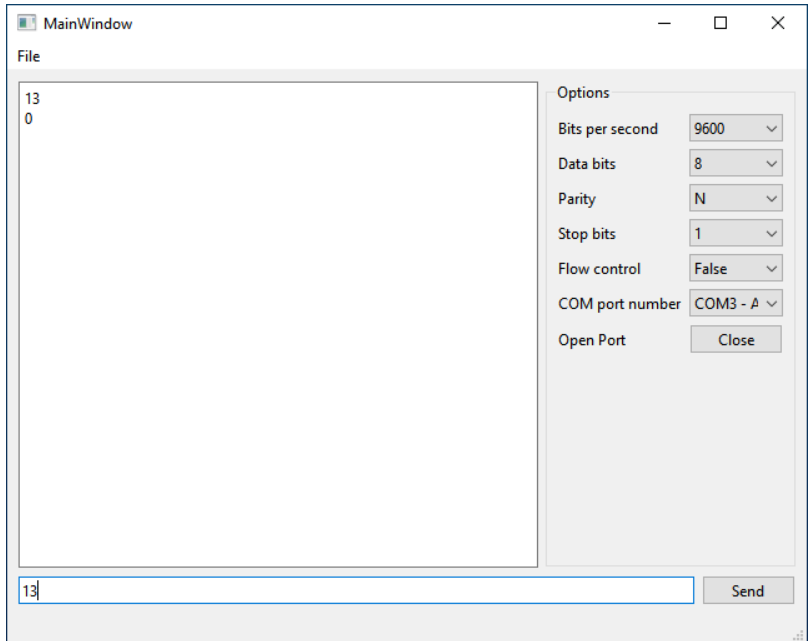


Figure: (Left) `main.py` 's GUI; and (Right) the Arduino plugged into the computer. Here, we can see that the LED connected to Pin 13 is OFF.

The LED has been turned off via a COM port using the GUI!

Conclusion

In this presentation, I have described:

- How to control an Arduino's pin via a COM port using Qt.

References

1. <https://www.arduino.cc/>
2. <https://doc.qt.io/qtforpython/index.html>.
3. <https://pythonhosted.org/pyserial/index.html>