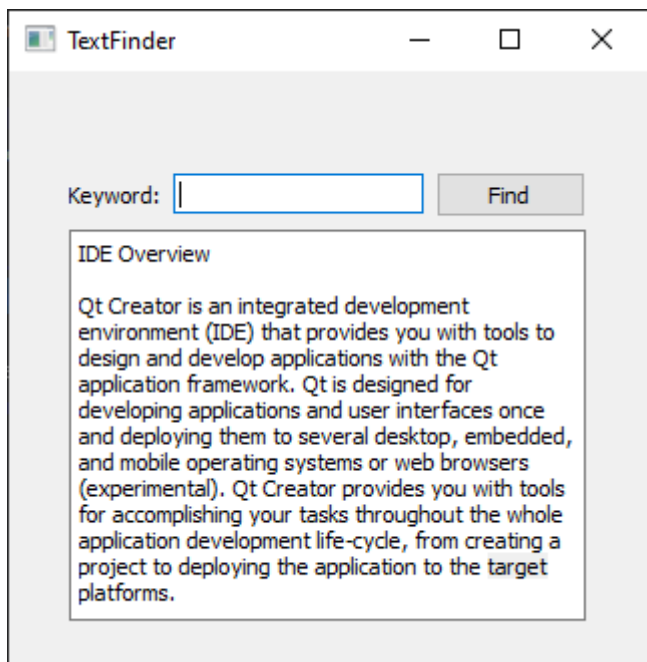


Qt 创建者手册 > [创建基于Qt小部件的应用程序](#)

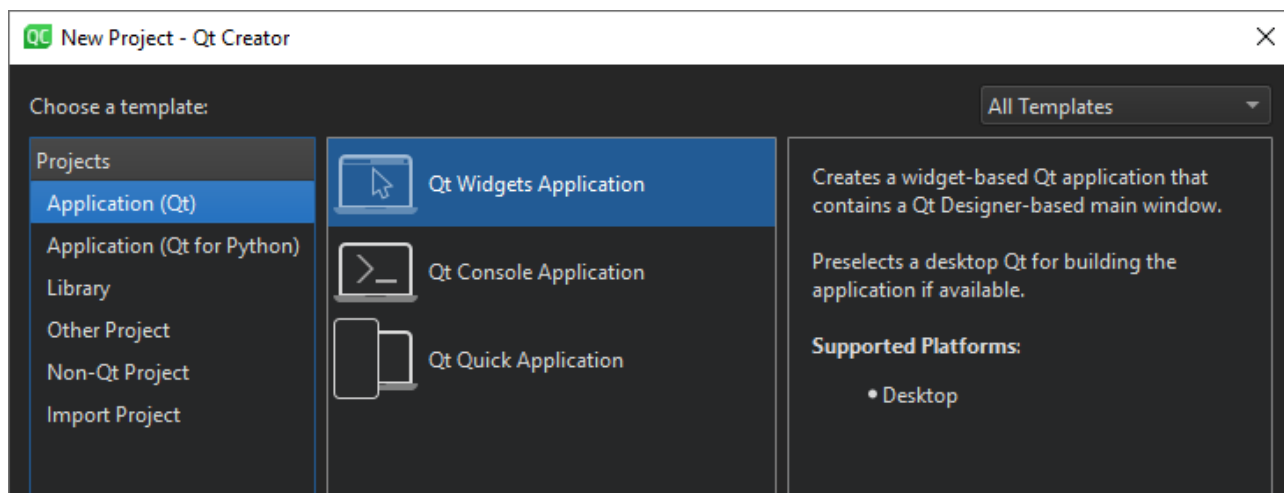
创建基于Qt小部件的应用程序

本教程介绍如何使用Qt创建器创建一个小型Qt应用程序，文本查找器。它是Qt UI工具[文本查找器示例](#)的简化版本。应用程序用户界面是使用 Qt 设计器从 Qt 小部件构造的。应用程序逻辑是使用代码编辑器以C++编写的。

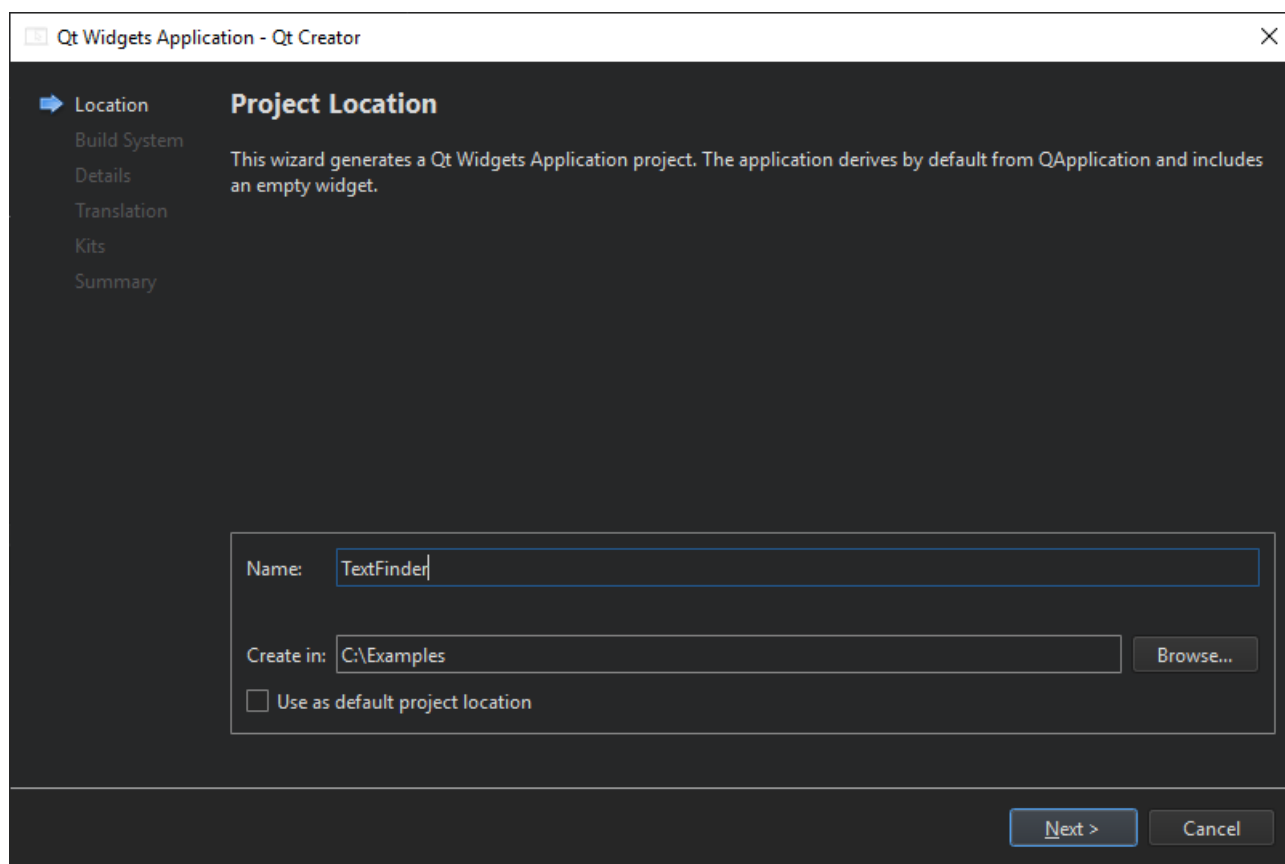


创建文本查找器项目

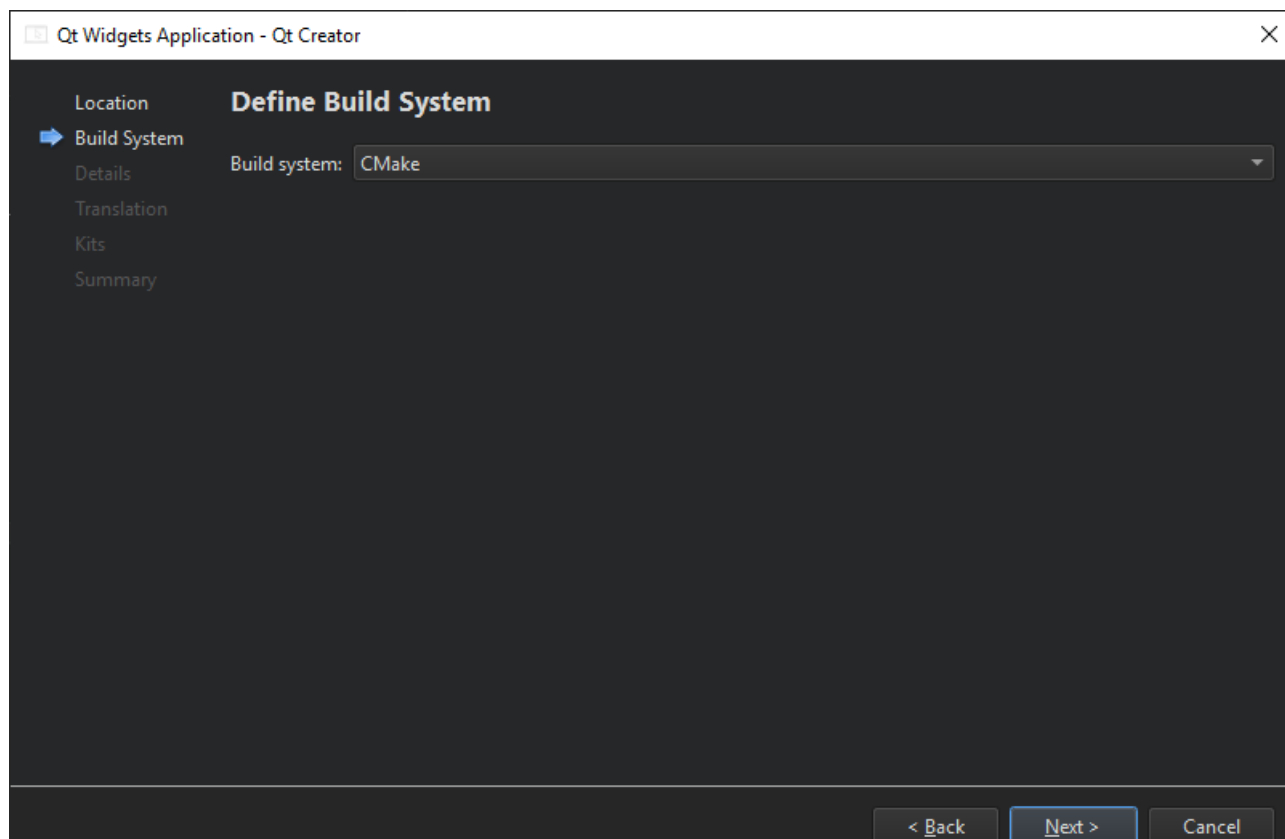
1. 选择“文件>新项目>应用程序（Qt）>Qt 小部件应用程序>选择”。



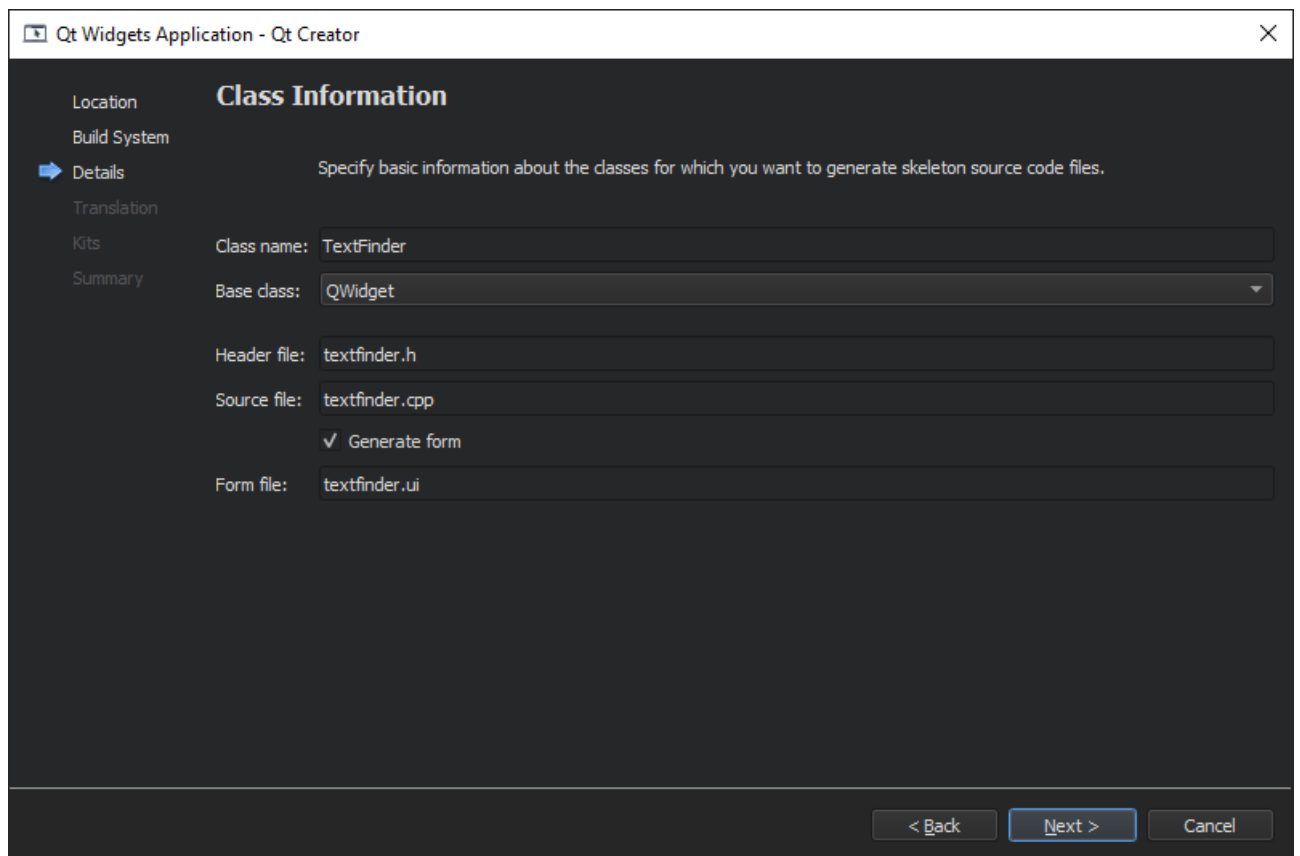
将打开“简介”和“项目位置”对话框。



2. 在“名称”字段中，键入“文本查找器”。
3. 在“创建位置”字段中，输入项目文件的路径。例如。C:\Qt\examples
4. 选择“下一步”（在 Windows 和 Linux 上）或“继续”（在 macOS 上）以打开“定义生成系统”对话框。



6. Select **Next** or **Continue** to open the **Class Information** dialog.

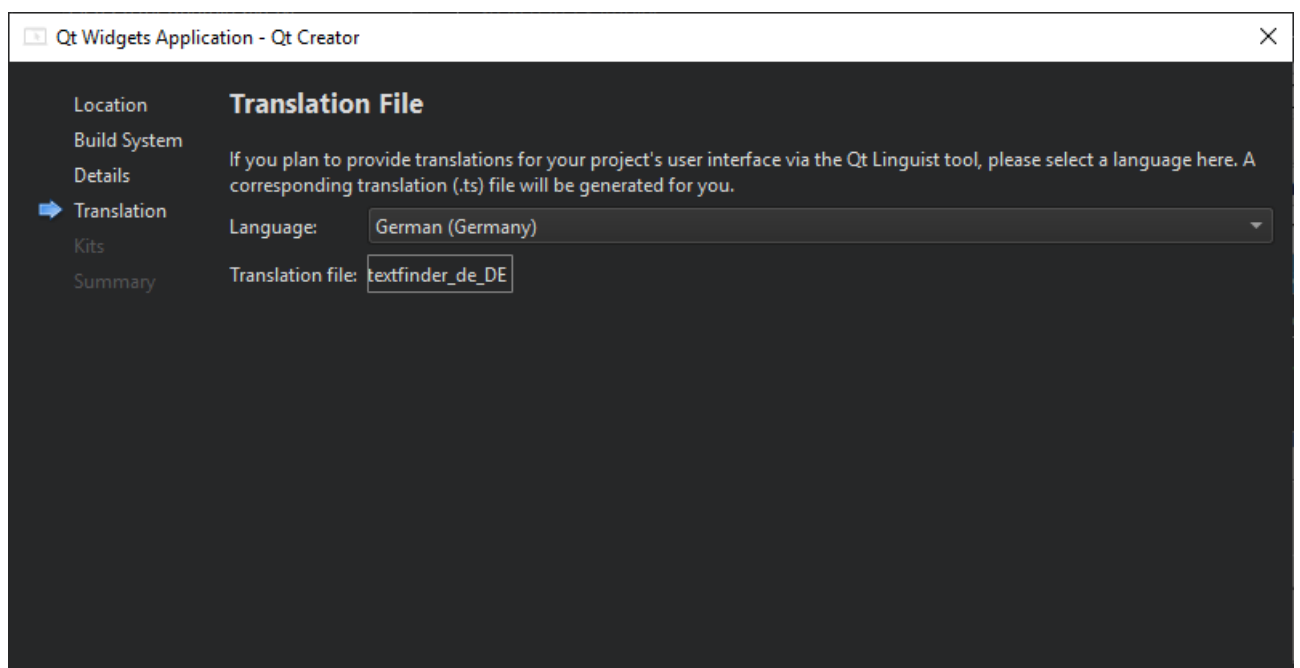


7. In the **Class name** field, type **TextFinder** as the class name.

8. In the **Base class** list, select **QWidget** as the base class type.

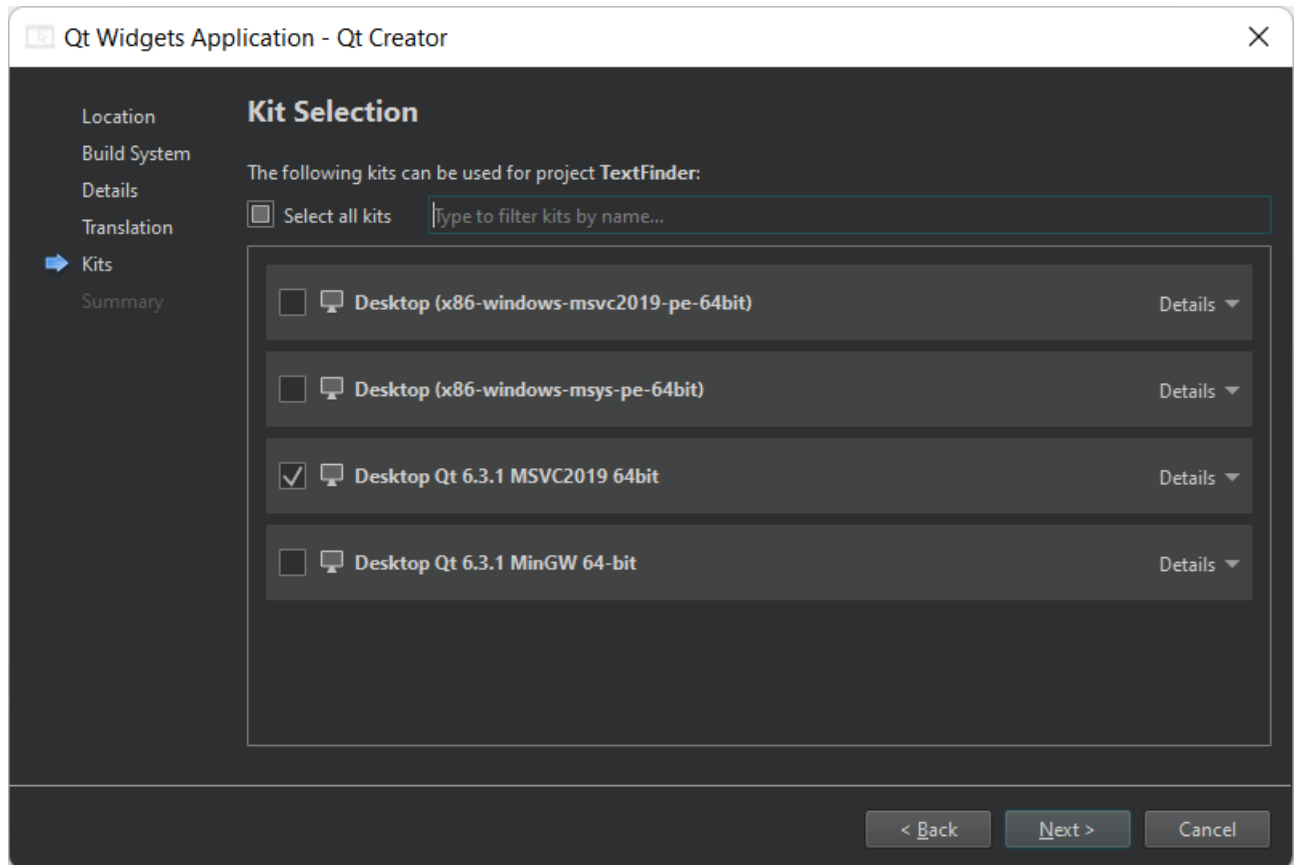
Note: The **Header file**, **Source file** and **Form file** fields are automatically updated to match the name of the class.

9. Select **Next** or **Continue** to open the **Translation File** dialog.

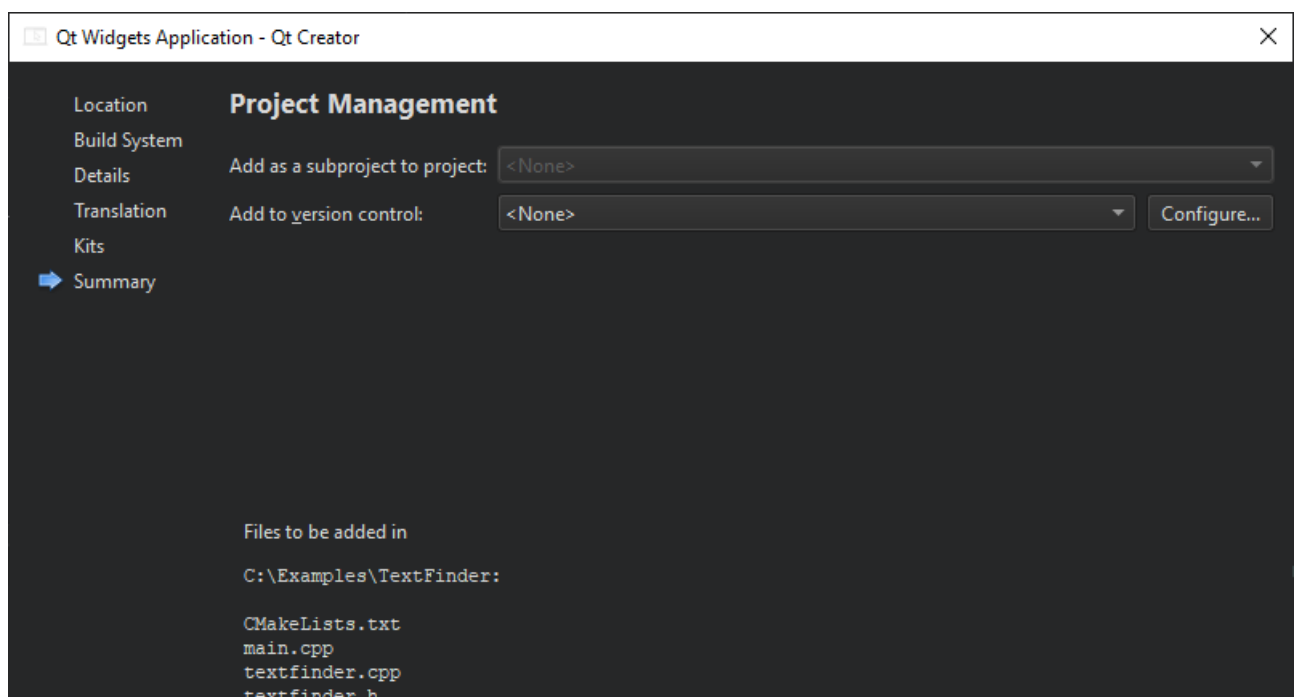


< Back Next > Cancel

10. In the **Language** field, you can select a language that you plan to **translate** the application to. This sets up localization support for the application. You can add other languages later by editing the project file.
11. Select **Next** or **Continue** to open the **Kit Selection** dialog.



12. Select build and run **kits** for your project.
13. Select **Next** or **Continue** to open the **Project Management** dialog.

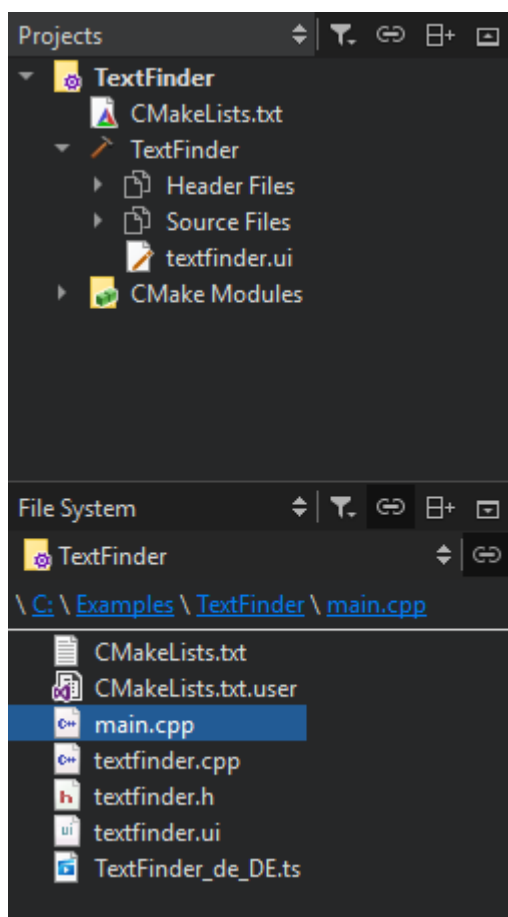


14. Review the project settings, and select **Finish** (on Windows and Linux) or **Done** (on macOS) to create the project.

Note: The project opens in the **Edit** mode, and these instructions are hidden. To return to these instructions, open the **Help** mode.

The TextFinder project now contains the following files:

- main.cpp
- textfinder.h
- textfinder.cpp
- textfinder.ui
- CMakeLists.txt

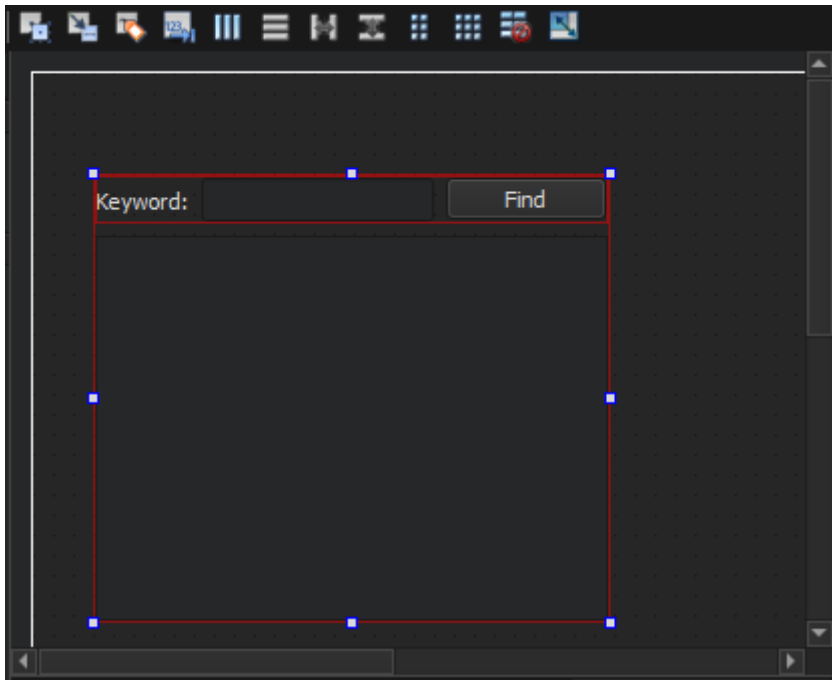


The .h and .cpp files come with the necessary boiler plate code.

If you selected CMake as the build system, Qt Creator created a CMakeLists.txt project file for you.

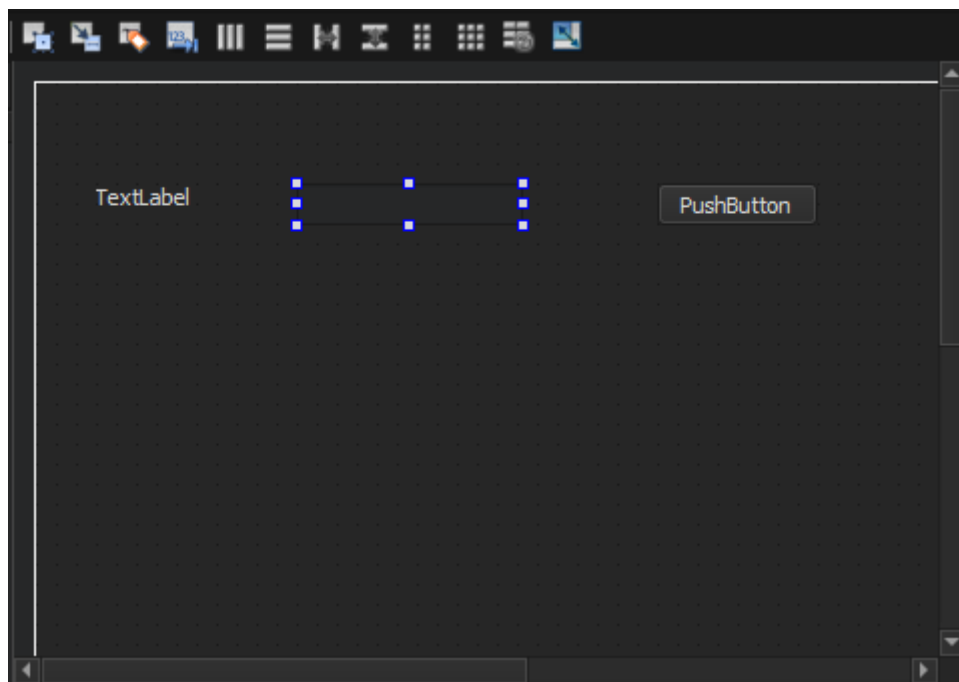
Filling in the Missing Pieces

Begin by designing the user interface and then move on to filling in the missing code. Finally, add the find functionality.

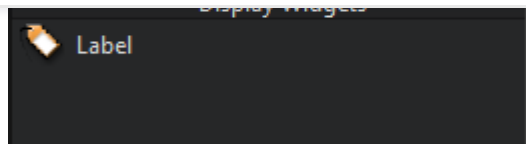


1. In the **Editor** mode, double-click the textfinder.ui file in the **Projects** view to launch the integrated Qt Designer.
2. Drag and drop the following widgets to the form:

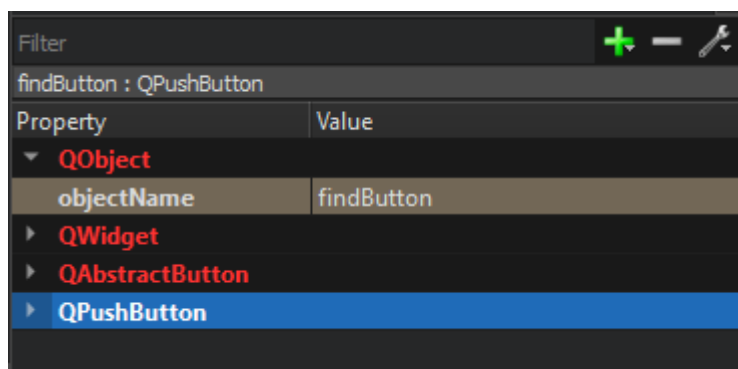
- › Label (QLabel)
- › Line Edit (QLineEdit)
- › Push Button (QPushButton)



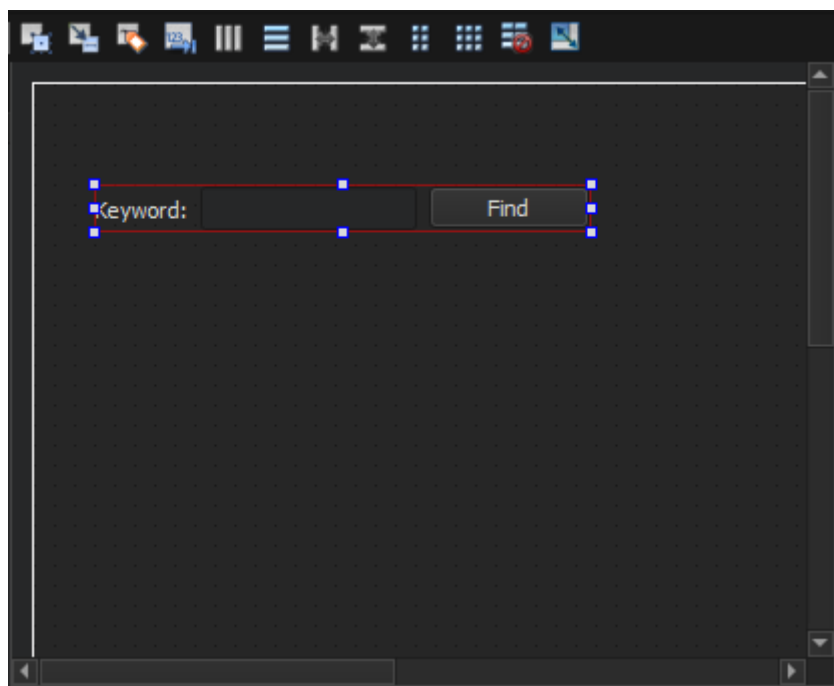
Note: To easily locate the widgets, use the search box at the top of the **Sidebar**. For example, to find the **Label** widget, start typing the word **label**.



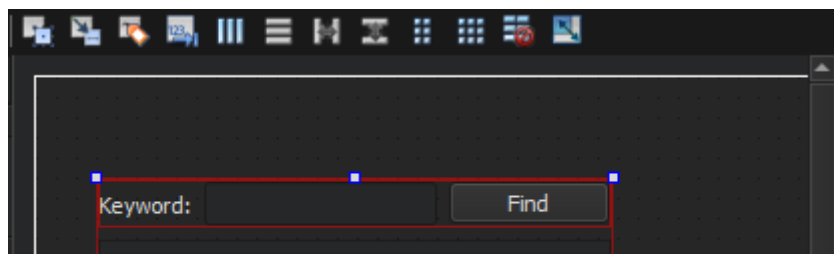
3. Double-click the **Label** widget and enter the text **Keyword**.
4. Double-click the **Push Button** widget and enter the text **Find**.
5. In the **Properties** view, change the **objectName** to **findButton**.

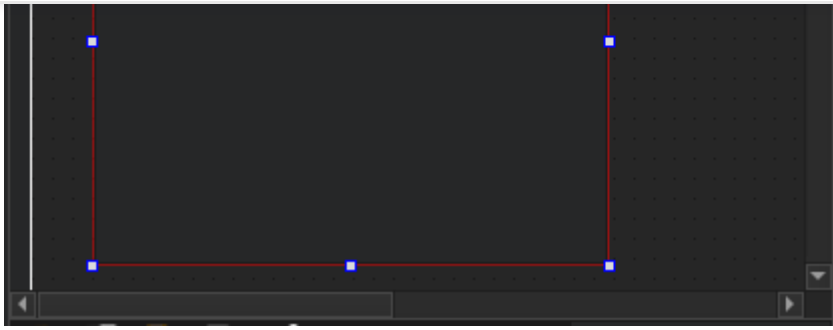


6. Press **Ctrl+A** (or **Cmd+A**) to select the widgets and select **Lay out Horizontally** (or press **Ctrl+H** on Linux or Windows or **Ctrl+Shift+H** on macOS) to apply a horizontal layout (**QHBoxLayout**).



7. Drag and drop a **Text Edit** widget (**QTextEdit**) to the form.
8. Select the screen area, and then select **Lay out Vertically** (or press **Ctrl+L**) to apply a vertical layout (**QVBoxLayout**).





Applying the horizontal and vertical layouts ensures that the application UI scales to different screen sizes.

- To call a find function when users select the **Find** button, you use the Qt signals and slots mechanism. A signal is emitted when a particular event occurs and a slot is a function that is called in response to a particular signal. Qt widgets have predefined signals and slots that you can use directly from Qt Designer. To add a slot for the find function:

- › Right-click the **Find** button to open a context-menu.
- › Select **Go to Slot > clicked()**, and then select **OK**.

A private slot, `on_findButton_clicked()`, is added to the header file, `textfinder.h` and a private function, `on_findButton_clicked()`, is added to the source file, `textfinder.cpp`.

- Press **Ctrl+S** (or **Cmd+S**) to save your changes.

For more information about designing forms with Qt Designer, see the [Qt Designer Manual](#).

Completing the Header File

The `textfinder.h` file already has the necessary `#includes`, a constructor, a destructor, and the `object`. You need to add a private function, `loadTextFile()`, to read and display the contents of the input text file in the `QTextEdit.Ui::loadTextFile()`.

- In the **Projects** view in the **Edit** view, double-click the file to open it for editing, `textfinder.h`.
- Add a private function to the `private` section, after the pointer, as illustrated by the following code snippet:

```
private slots:
    void on_findButton_clicked();

private:
    Ui::TextFinder *ui;
    void loadTextFile();
```

Completing the Source File

Now that the header file is complete, move on to the source file, `textfinder.cpp`.

- In the **Projects** view in the **Edit** view, double-click the `textfinder.cpp` file to open it for editing.
- Add code to load a text file using `QFile`, read it with `QTextStream`, and then display it on with `QTextEdit::setPlainText()`. This is illustrated by the following code snippet:


```

        inputFile.open(QIODevice::ReadOnly);

        QTextStream in(&inputFile);
        QString line = in.readAll();
        inputFile.close();

        ui->textEdit->setPlainText(line);
        QTextCursor cursor = ui->textEdit->textCursor();
        cursor.movePosition(QTextCursor::Start, QTextCursor::MoveAnchor, 1);
    }

```

3. To use `QFile` and `QTextStream`, add the following `#includes` to `textfinder.cpp`:

```

#include "../ui_textfinder.h"
#include <QFile>
#include <QTextStream>

```

4. For the slot, add code to extract the search string and use the `QTextEdit::find()` function to look for the search string within the text file. This is illustrated by the following code snippet: `on_findButton_clicked()`

```

void TextFinder::on_findButton_clicked()
{
    QString searchString = ui->lineEdit->text();
    ui->textEdit->find(searchString, QTextDocument::FindWholeWords);
}

```

5. Once both of these functions are complete, add a line to call in the constructor, as illustrated by the following code snippet: `loadTextFile()`

```

TextFinder::TextFinder(QWidget *parent)
    : QWidget(parent)
    , ui(new Ui::TextFinder)
{
    ui->setupUi(this);
    loadTextFile();
}

```

The slot is called automatically in the uic generated `ui_textfinder.h` file by this line of code: `on_findButton_clicked()`

```

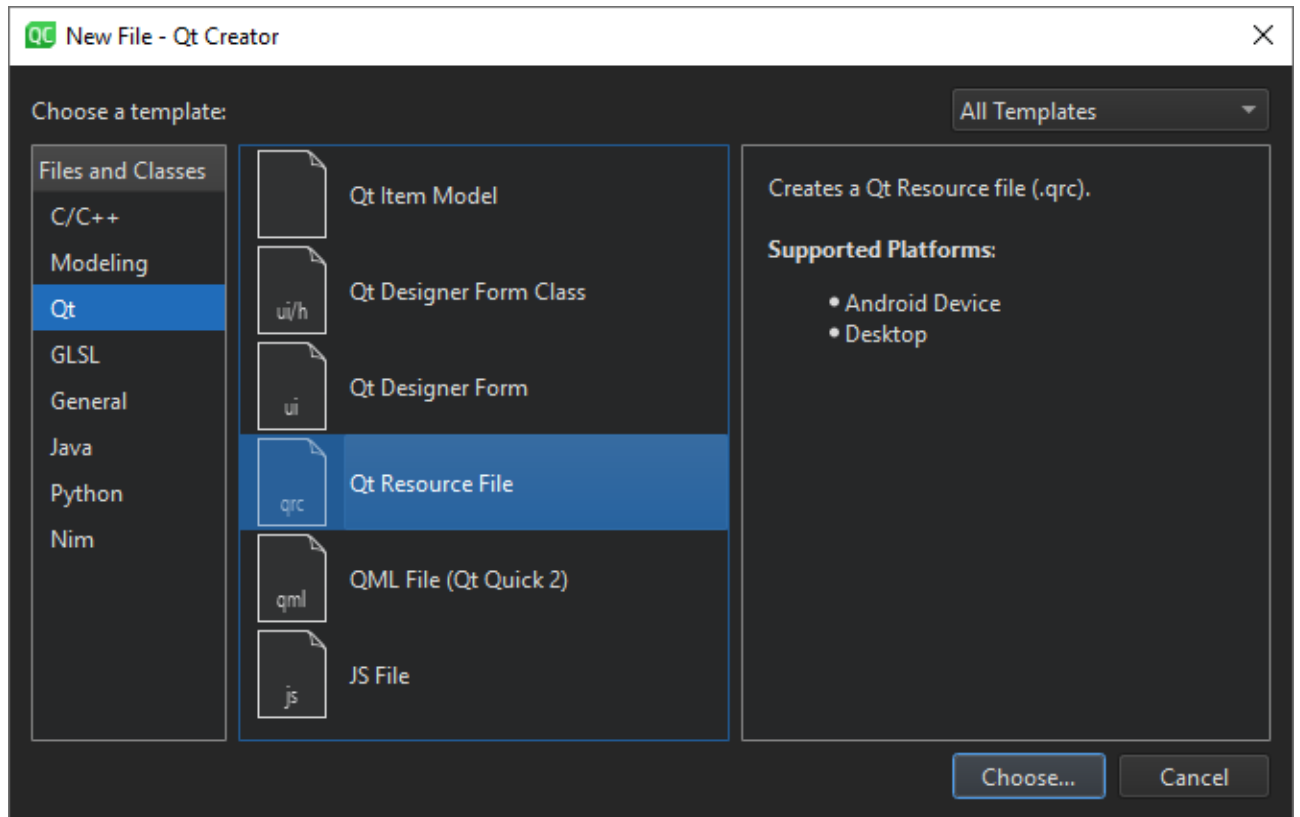
QMetaObject::connectSlotsByName(TextFinder);

```

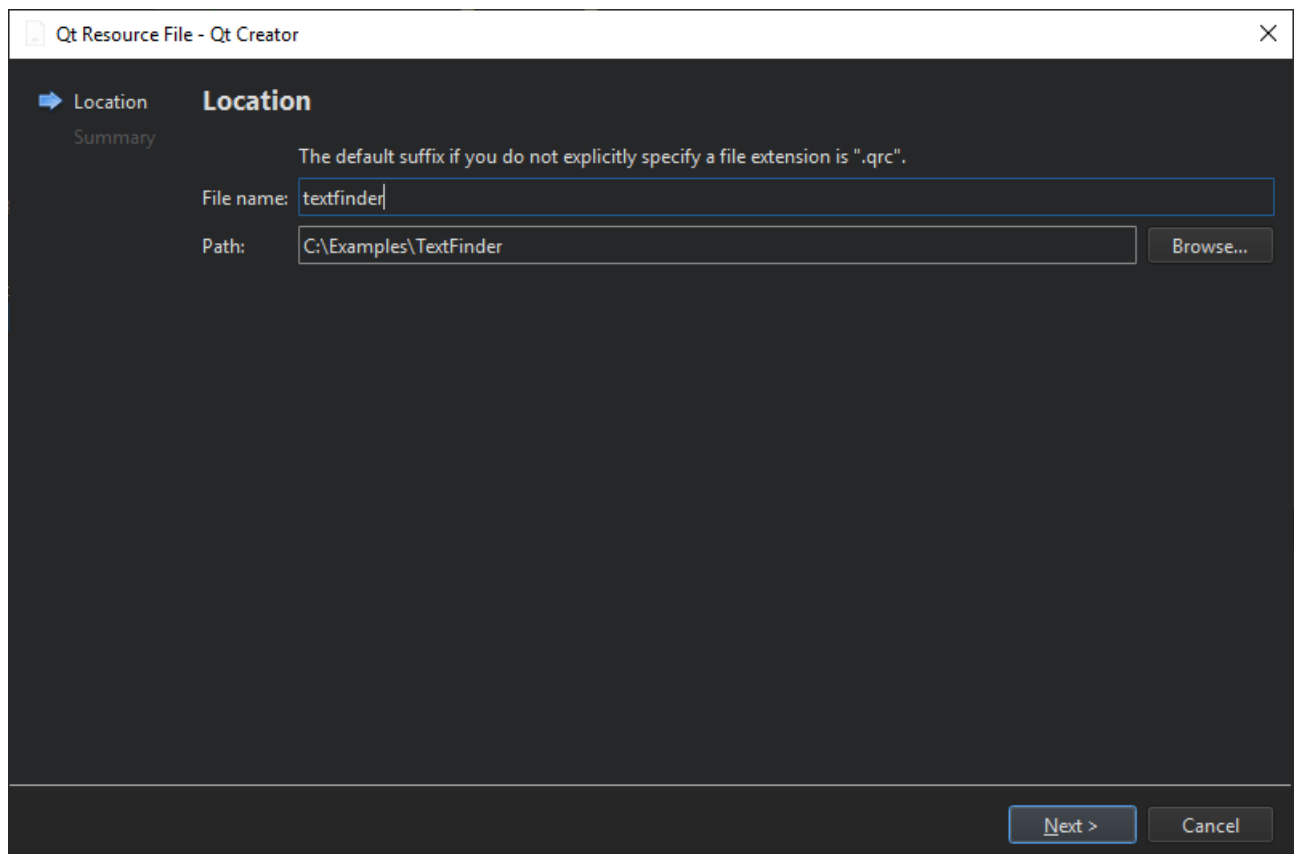
paragraph of text. Create a text file called input.txt and store it in the textfinder folder.

To add a resource file:

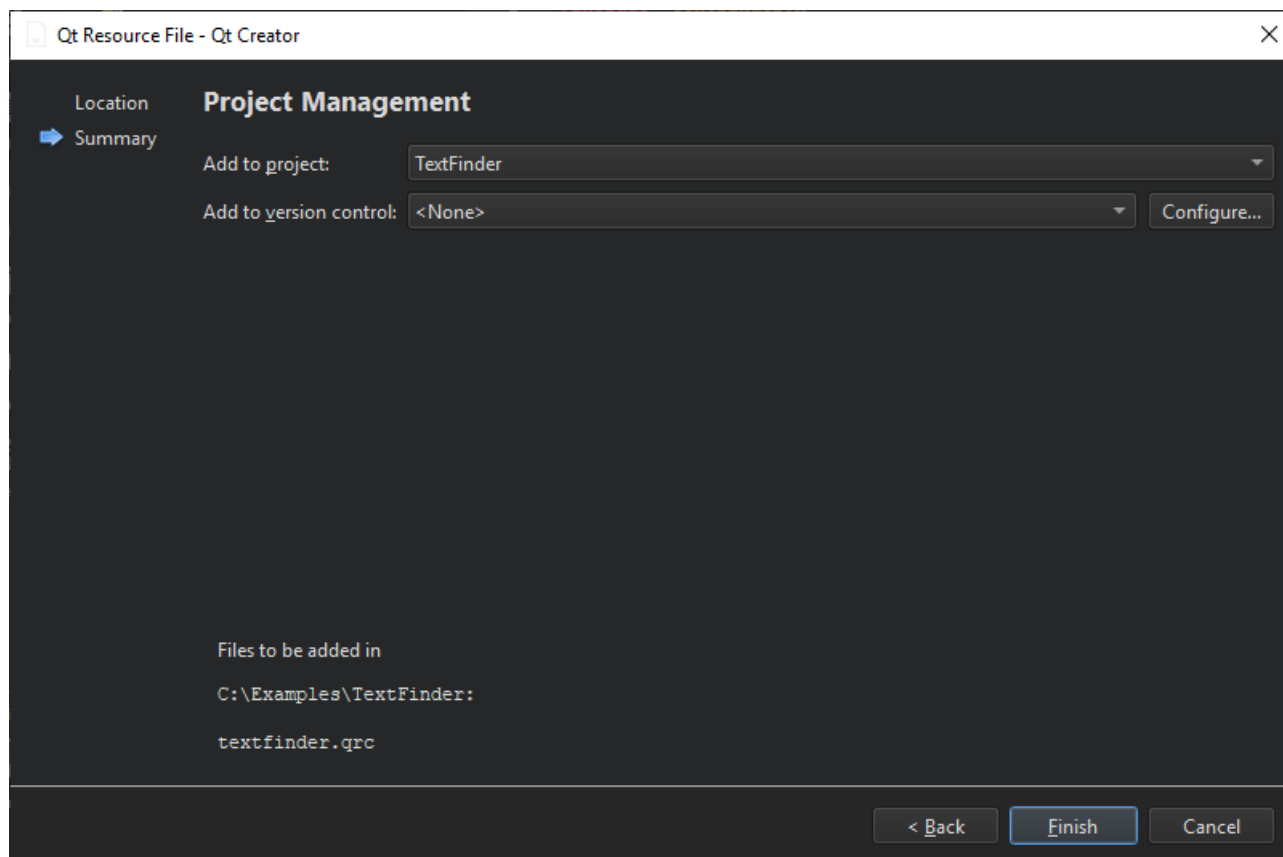
1. Select **File > New File > Qt > Qt Resource File > Choose**.



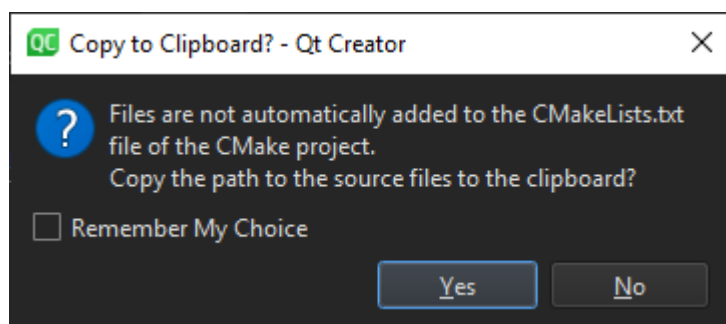
The **Choose the Location** dialog opens.



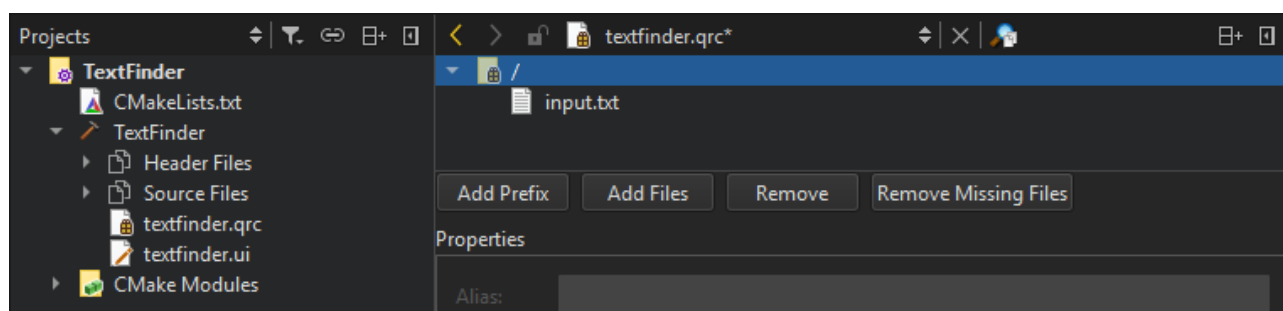
The **Project Management** dialog opens.



4. In the **Add to project** field, select **TextFinder** and select **Finish** or **Done** to open the file in the code editor.
5. In the **Copy to Clipboard** dialog, select **Yes** to copy the path to the resource file to the clipboard for adding it to the CMakeLists.txt file.



6. Select **Add > Add Prefix**.
7. In the **Prefix** field, replace the default prefix with a slash (/).
8. Select **Add > Add Files**, to locate and add input.txt.




Adding Resources to Project File

For the text file to appear when you run the application, you must specify the resource file as a source file in the *CMakeLists.txt* file that the wizard created for you:

```
set(PROJECT_SOURCES
    main.cpp
    textfinder.cpp
    textfinder.h
    textfinder.ui
    ${TS_FILES}
    textfinder.qrc
)
```

Compiling and Running Your Application

Now that you have all the necessary files, select the  button to compile and run your Application.

[◀ Creating a Qt Quick Application](#)

[Creating a Mobile Application ▶](#)

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