



Qt Design Studio Manual > Completing Code

Completing Code

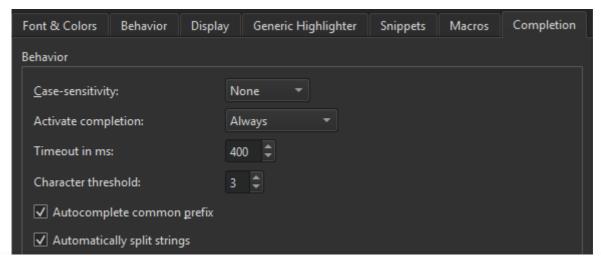
As you write code, Qt Design Studio suggests properties, IDs, and code snippets to complete the code. It provides a list of suggestions to the statement currently under your cursor. Press **Tab** or **Enter** to accept the selected suggestion and complete the code.

The following image displays suggestions for completing QML code:

To open the list of suggestions at any time, press **Ctrl+Space**. If only one option is available, Qt Design Studio inserts it automatically.

Specifying Completion Settings

To specify settings for code completion, select Edit > Preferences > Text Editor > Completion.





✓ Insert opening or closing brackets	✓ Insert closing quote
✓ Surround text selection with brackets	✓ Surround text selection with quotes
☐ Insert <u>s</u> pace after function name	✓ Animate automatically inserted text
✓ Highlight automatically inserted text	Overwrite closing punctuation
Skip automatically inserted character when typing	
✓ Remove automatically inserted text on backspace	

By default, code completion does not consider case. To apply full or first-letter case-sensitivity, select **Full** or **First Letter** in the **Case-sensitivity** field.

By default, code completion is always invoked, but you can change this behavior in the **Activate completion** field to invoke it **Manually** or **When Triggered**.

You can set a timeout in milliseconds for code completion in the **Timeout in ms** field.

In the **Character threshold** field, specify the number of characters you need to enter before code completion is triggered.

When completion is invoked manually, Qt Design Studio completes the common prefix of the list of suggestions. This is especially useful for classes with several similarly named members. To disable this functionality, deselect the **Autocomplete common prefix** check box.

Select the **Automatically split strings** check box to split a string to two lines by adding an end quote at the cursor position when you press **Enter** and a start quote at the beginning of the next line, before the rest of the string. In addition, pressing **Shift+Enter** inserts an escape character at the cursor position and moves the rest of the string to the next line.

Summary of Available Types

The following table lists available types for code completion and icon used for each.

lcon	Description
	A QML type
	A QML code snippet

Completing Code Snippets

Code snippets can consist of multiple variables that you specify values for. Select an item in the list and press **Tab** or **Enter** to complete the code. Press **Tab** to move between the variables and specify values for them. When you specify a value for a variable, all instances of the variable within the snippet are renamed.

The following image shows a QML code snippet:

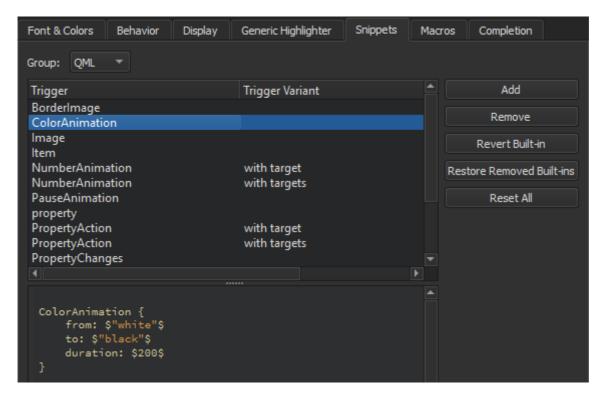


```
ColorAnimation
ColorAnimation
ColorAnimation
ColorAnimation
from: "white"
to: "black"
duration: 200
}
```

Editing Code Snippets

Code snippets specify code constructs. You can add, modify, and remove snippets in the snippet editor. To open the editor, select **Edit** > **Preferences** > **Text Editor** > **Snippets**.

The following image shows built-in QML code snippets:



Qt Design Studio provides you with built-in snippets in the following categories:

- > Text snippets, which can contain any text string. For example, code comments
- QML code snippets, which specify QML code constructs

Adding and Editing Snippets

Select a snippet in the list to edit it in the snippet editor. To add a new snippet, select **Add**. Specify a trigger and, if the trigger is already in use, an optional variant, which appear in the list of suggestions when you write code. Also specify a text string or QML code in the snippet editor, depending on the snippet category. You can use predefined variables in snippets.

The snippet editor provides you with:

- Highlighting
- Indentation
- Parentheses matching
- Basic code completion



\$variable\$

The snippet editor does not check the syntax of the snippets that you edit or add. However, when you use the snippets, the code editor marks any errors by underlining them in red.

To discard the changes you made to a built-in snippet, select **Revert Built-in**.

Removing Snippets

Several similar built-in snippets might be provided for different use cases. To make the list of suggestions shorter when you write code, remove the built-in snippets that you do not need. If you need them later, you can restore them.

To remove snippets, select a snippet in the list, and then select **Remove**. To restore the removed snippets, select **Restore Removed Built-ins**.

Resetting Snippets

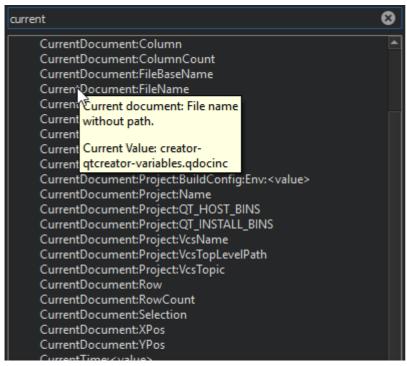
To remove all added snippets and to restore all removed snippets, select **Reset All**.

Note: If you now select **OK** or **Apply**, you permanently lose all your own snippets.

Using Qt Creator Variables

You can use Qt Design Studio variables in arguments, executable paths, and working directories. The variables take care of quoting their expansions, so you do not need to put them in quotes.

Select the 4 (Variables) button in a field to select from a list of variables that are available in a particular context. For more information about each variable, move the cursor over it in the list.





Select a variable to insert.

The following syntax enables you to use environment variables as Qt Design Studio variables: %{Env:VARNAME}.

Qt Design Studio uses pattern substitution when expanding variable names. To replace the first match of *pattern* within *variable* with *replacement*, use:

%{variable/pattern/replacement}

To replace all matches of pattern within variable with replacement, use:

%{variable//pattern/replacement}

The pattern can be a regular expression and the replacement can contain backreferences. For example, if % $\{variable\}$ is my123var, then $\{variable/(..)(d+)/2\1\}$ is expanded to 123myvar.

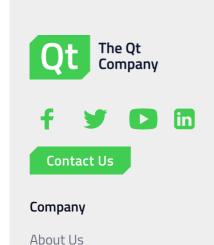
Instead of the forward slash, you can also use the pound sign (#) as the substitution character. This can be helpful if the value is supposed to be a file path, in which case forward slashes might get translated to backslashes on Windows hosts.

To use the default value if the variable is not set, use:

%{variable:-default}

Checking Code Syntax

Indenting Text or Code >



Licensing

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