

使用VS Code进行Qt开发的实现

Qt Creator界面不美观，而VS Code更漂亮一些。

因为Qt5支持使用CMake进行构建，而VS Code也可以支持CMake构建系统，因此是完全可以的。

测试环境

Qt 5.15.0
CMake 3.17.5
Visual Studio 2019 16.7.5 (使用C++的桌面开发)
Visual Studio Code 1.49.3

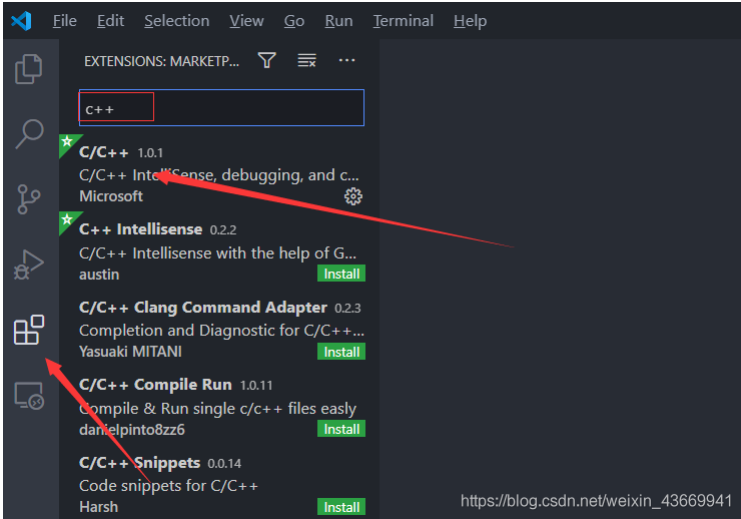
步骤

1. 将Qt的bin目录添加到环境变量

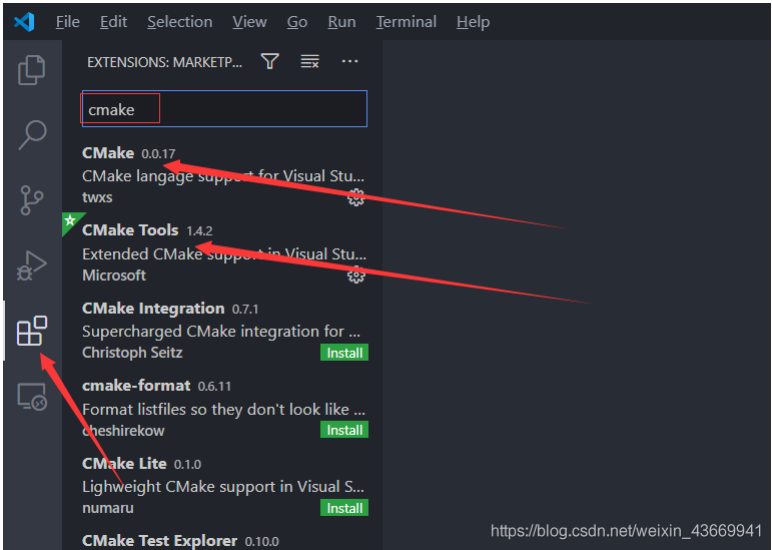
假设Qt安装在C:\Qt，那么将C:\Qt\5.15.0\msvc2019_64\bin添加到环境变量。

2. 安装VS Code扩展

在扩展商店搜索c++，安装微软发行的C/C++扩展。

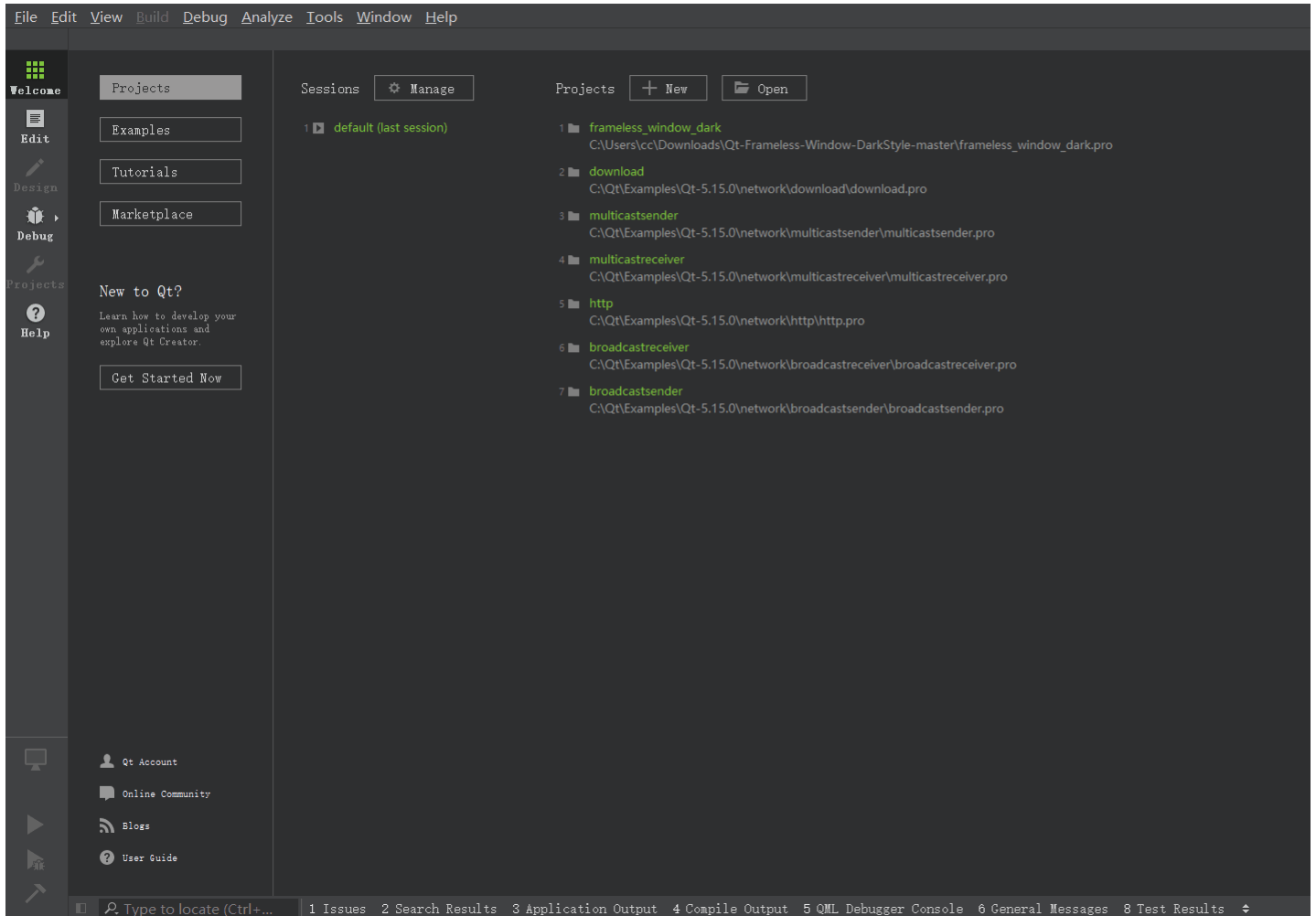


在扩展商店搜索cmake，安装前两个扩展，分别为CMake、CMake Tools。



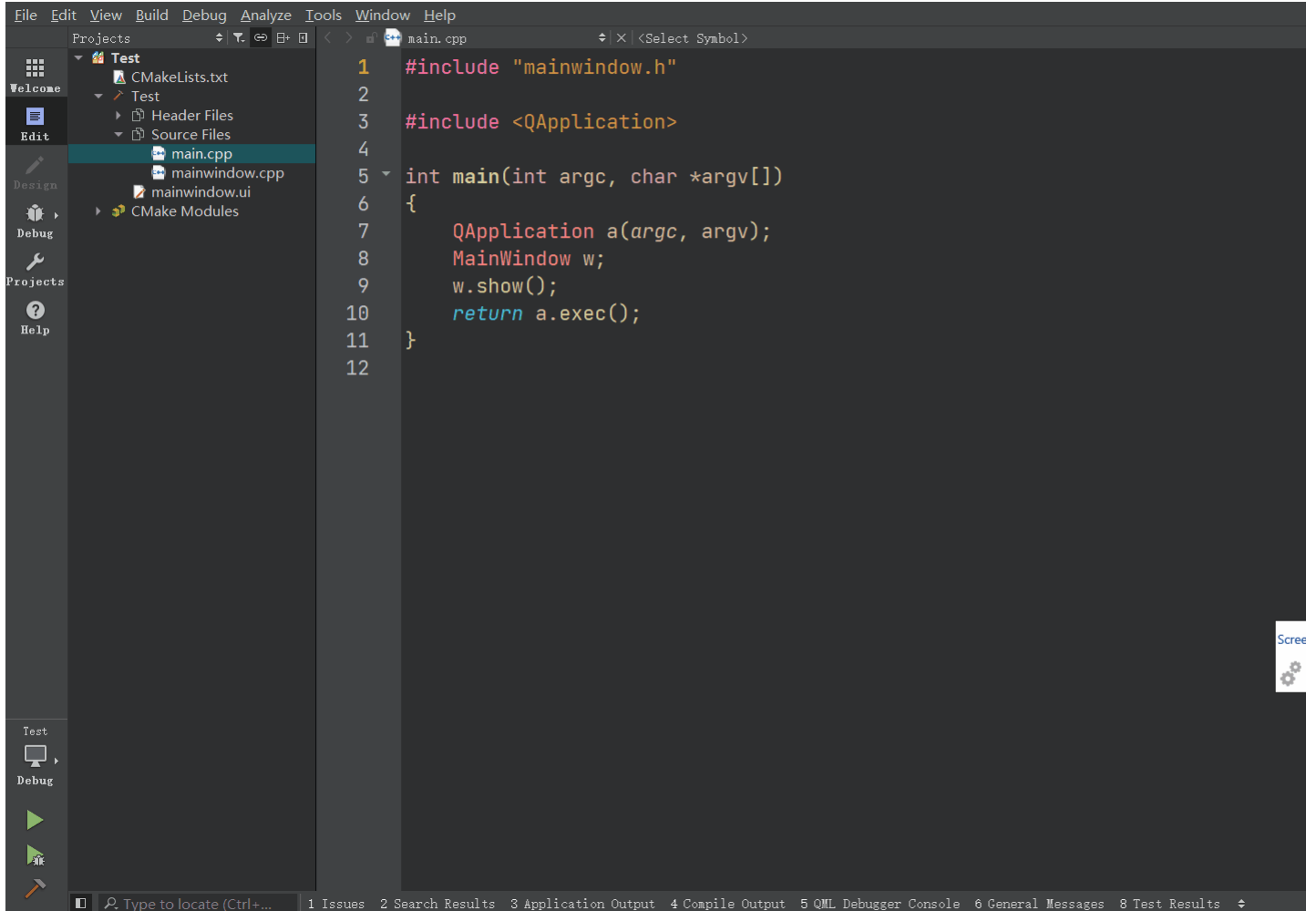
3. 使用Qt Creator创建CMake项目

使用Qt Creator创建一个测试项目，如图所示：



4. 在VS Code中打开项目

用VS Code打开CMakeLists.txt文件所在目录，如图所示：

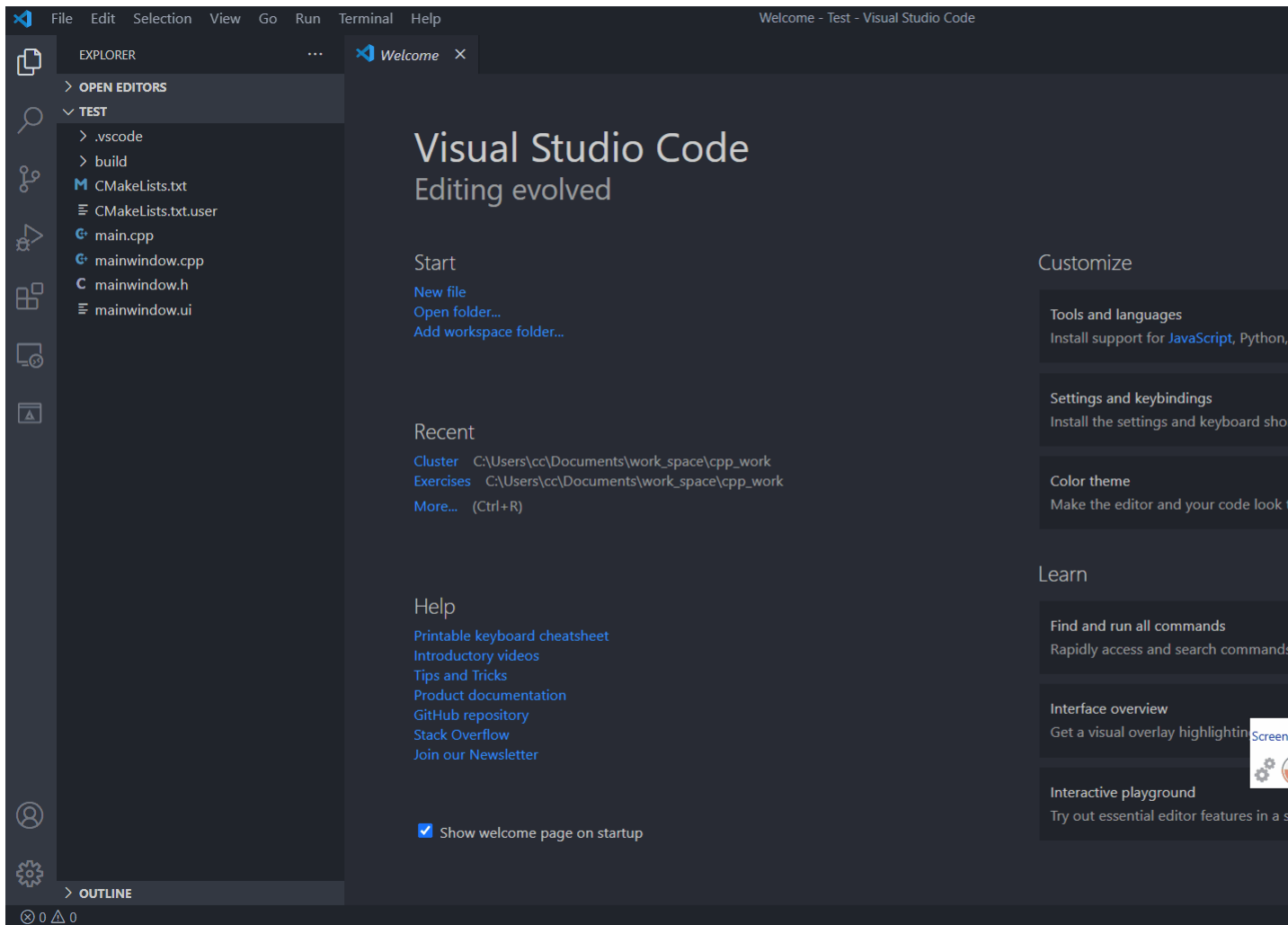


需要选择一个Kit，我是用的是VS 2019的工具包，也可以使用MinGW，具体请参考CMake扩展的官方文档。

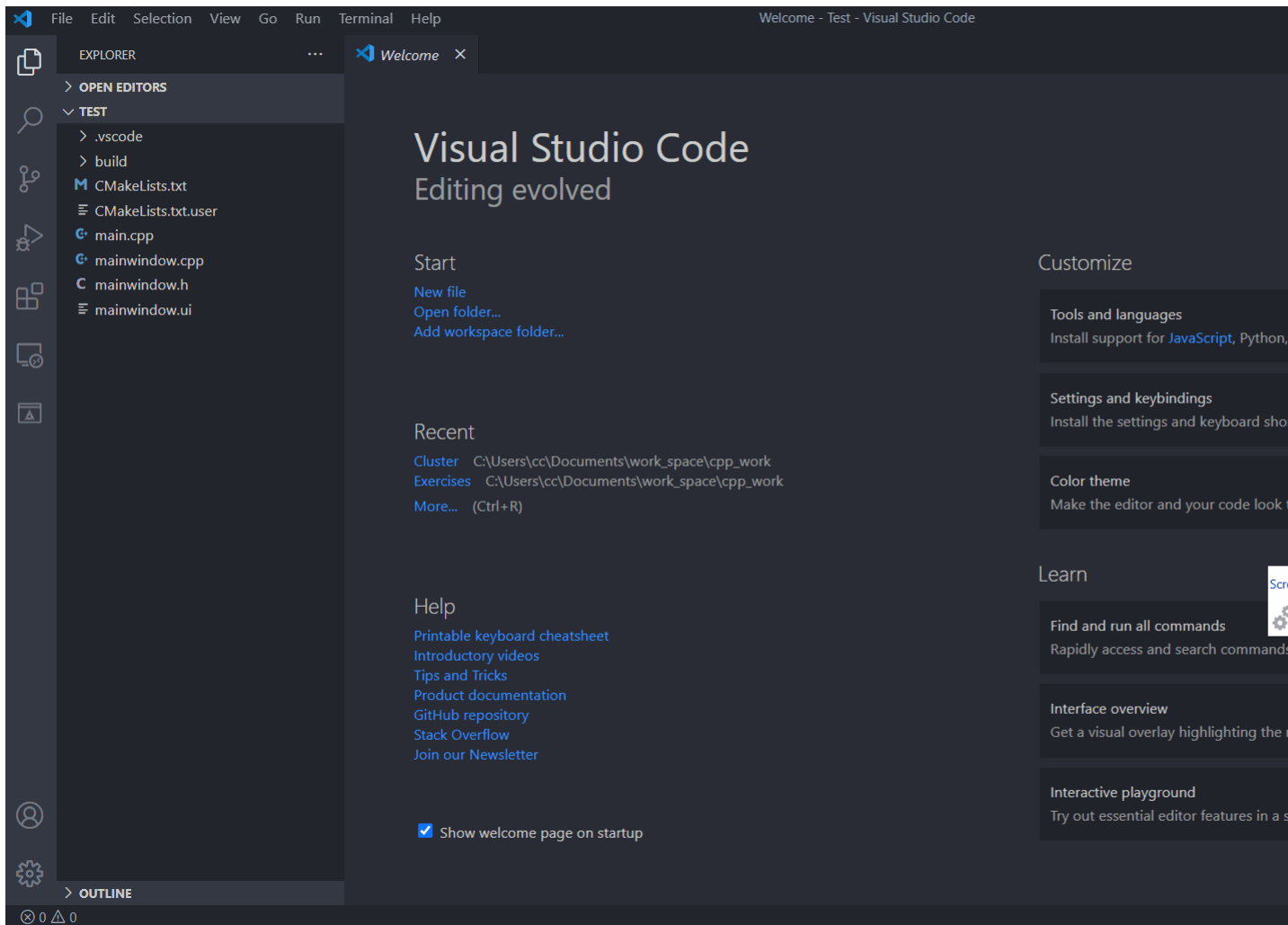
提示是否配置智能感知，选择是。

5. 构建并运行项目

按F7进行构建：

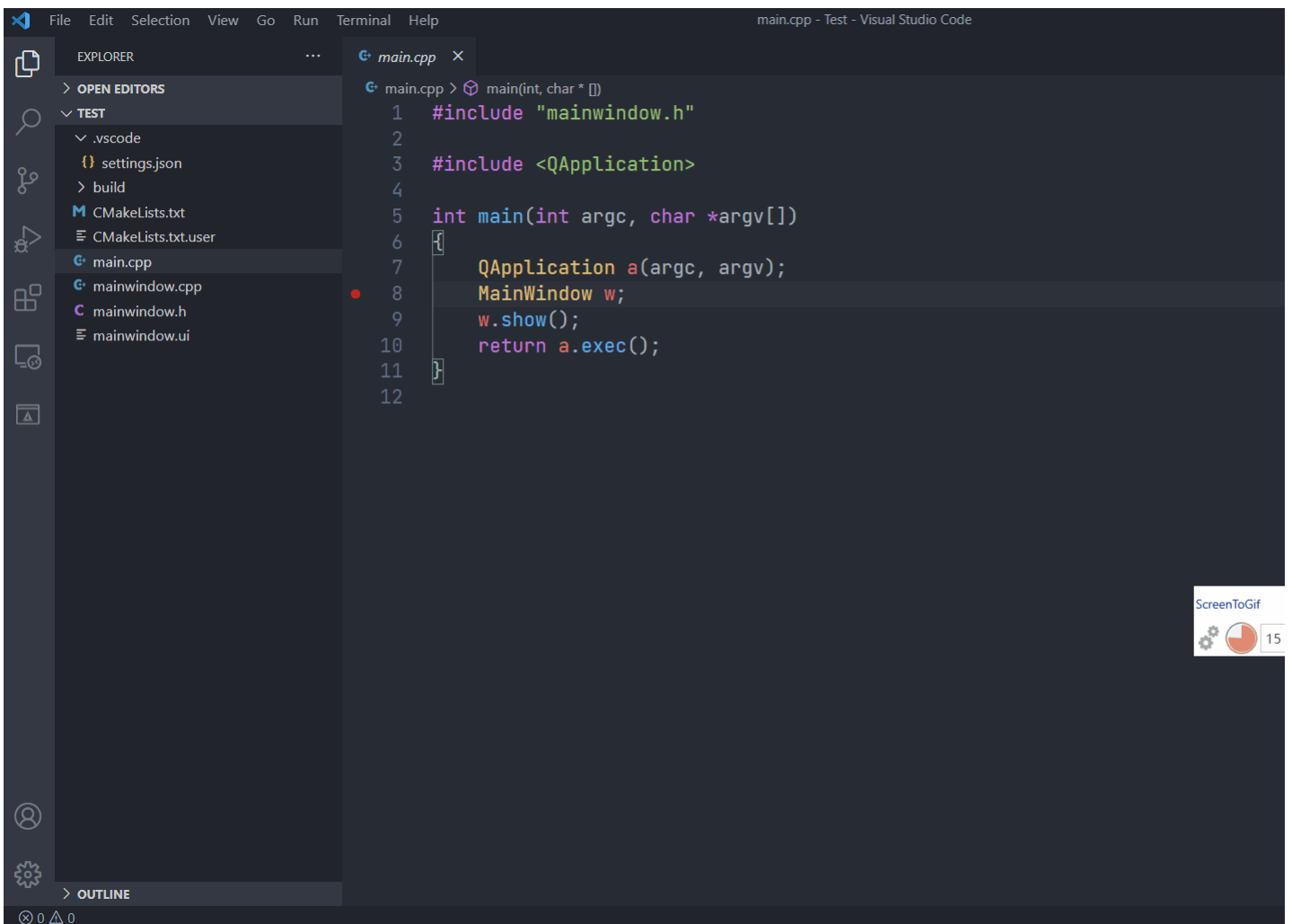


按Shift + F5运行：



7. 调试项目

添加断点，按下Ctrl + F5进行调试：



一些小问题

上述所有步骤完成后，已经可以正常编码和运行，但智能感知有一点问题，如图：



原因在于Qt生成的ui文件没有被包含到智能感知的include目录中。

查询了CMake文档后发现ui文件所在目录会被添加到目标属性的include目录属性中：

AUTOUIC

The `AUTOUIC` target property controls whether `cmake(1)` inspects the C++ files in the target to determine if they require `uic` to be run, and to create rules to execute `uic` at the appropriate time.

If a preprocessor `#include` directive is found which matches `<path>ui_<basename>.h`, and a `<basename>.ui` file exists, then `uic` will be executed to generate the appropriate file. The `<basename>.ui` file is searched for in the following places

1. `<source_dir>/<basename>.ui`
2. `<source_dir>/<path><basename>.ui`
3. `<AUTOUIC_SEARCH_PATHS>/<basename>.ui`
4. `<AUTOUIC_SEARCH_PATHS>/<path><basename>.ui`

where `<source_dir>` is the directory of the C++ file and `AUTOUIC_SEARCH_PATHS` is a list of additional search paths.

The generated `ui_*.h` files are placed in the `<AUTOGEN_BUILD_DIR>/include` directory which is automatically added to the target's `INCLUDE_DIRECTORIES`.

- This differs from CMake 3.7 and below; see their documentation for details.
- For `multi configuration generators`, the include directory is `<AUTOGEN_BUILD_DIR>/include_<CONFIG>`.
- See `AUTOGEN_BUILD_DIR`.

https://blog.csdn.net/welxin_43669941

但实际验证发现并没有，所以我们需要手动添加这个属性。

假设生成的目标为Test，在CMakeLists.txt文件的最后一行添加：

```
target_include_directories(Test PRIVATE "${CMAKE_BINARY_DIR}/Test_autogen/include_Debug")
```

最终的CMakeLists.txt文件内容为：

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.5)

project(Test LANGUAGES CXX)

set(CMAKE_INCLUDE_CURRENT_DIR ON)

set(CMAKE_AUTOUIC ON)
set(CMAKE_AUTOMOC ON)
set(CMAKE_AUTORCC ON)

set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD_REQUIRED ON)

# QtCreator supports the following variables for Android, which are identical to qmake Android variables.
# Check http://doc.qt.io/qt-5/deployment-android.html for more information.
# They need to be set before the find_package(Qt5 ...) call.

#if(ANDROID)
#  set(ANDROID_PACKAGE_SOURCE_DIR "${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/android")
#  if (ANDROID_ABI STREQUAL "armeabi-v7a")
#    set(ANDROID_EXTRA_LIBS
#      ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/path/to/libcrypto.so
#      ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/path/to/libssl.so)
#  endif()
#endif()

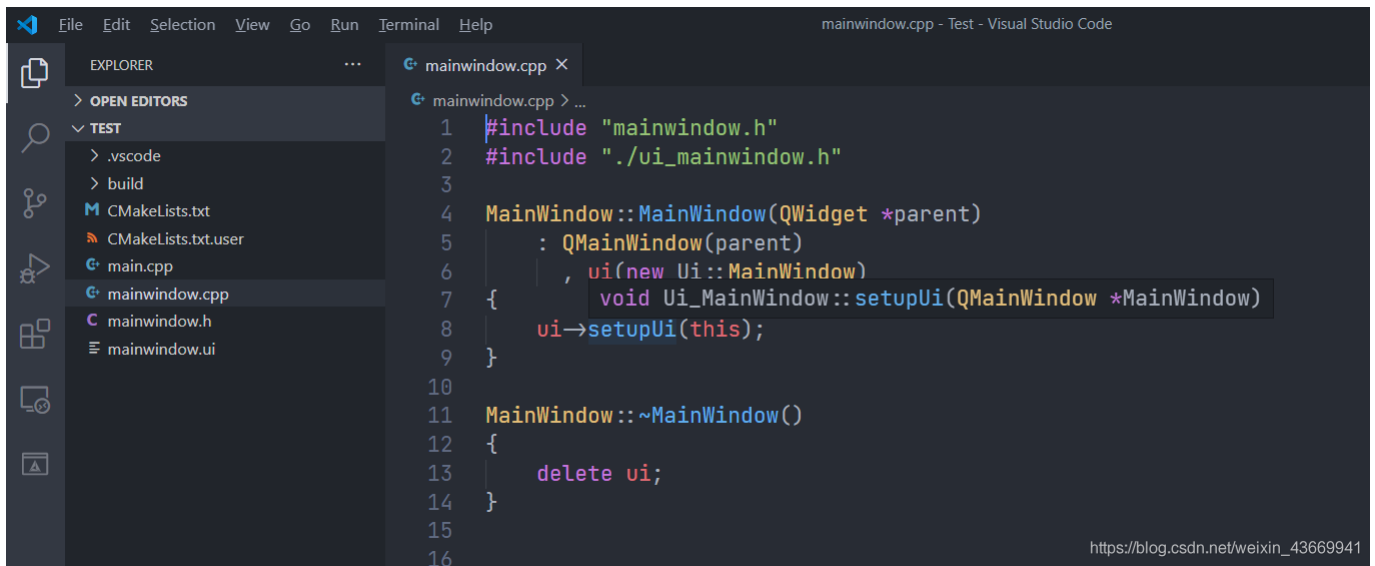
find_package(QT NAMES Qt6 Qt5 COMPONENTS Widgets REQUIRED)
find_package(Qt${QT_VERSION_MAJOR} COMPONENTS Widgets REQUIRED)

if(ANDROID)
  add_library(Test SHARED
    main.cpp
    mainwindow.cpp
    mainwindow.h
    mainwindow.ui
  )
else()
  add_executable(Test
    main.cpp
    mainwindow.cpp
    mainwindow.h
    mainwindow.ui
  )
endif()

target_link_libraries(Test PRIVATE Qt${QT_VERSION_MAJOR}::Widgets)

target_include_directories(Test PRIVATE "${CMAKE_BINARY_DIR}/Test_autogen/include_Debug")
```

智能感知正常工作：



您可能感兴趣的文章:vscode+PyQt5安装详解步骤PYQT5 vscode联合操作qtdesigner的方法