WeatherApp: A Simple Qt GUI Application for Displaying Weather Information

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Abstract—In this paper I present a Qt-based GUI application called WeatherApp that retrieves weather information from Open-WeatherMap data source and display it in a user-friendly manner. This application fetches real-time weather information such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and pressure and displays them on a simple graphical user interface (GUI). This project shows how to develop GUI with Qt and communicate with an API.

Index Terms—Qt, C++, Weather Application, API, GUI Development

I. Introduction

WeatherApp is a GUI that implemented with Qt 6 and C++. It prompts the user to input the name of a city and returns weather information. The app gets data from the OpenWeatherMap and shows primary weather parameters.

The key features include:

- Widget class for real-time weather data from OpenWeatherMap API;
- QT Widgets for a simple and easy-to-use interface.
- Showing weather icons corresponding to the current weather condition.
- Cross-platform support for Window and Linux.

This document explains the design, development, and key aspects of the implementation.

II. SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The application consists of three main parts:

- User Interface (UI): The frontend is built using Qt Widgets.
- Network Handling: API requests are managed using QNetworkAccessManager.
- Data Processing: JSON responses are parsed using QJsonDocument.

A. Application Workflow

- 1) The user enters a city name.
- The application sends a request to OpenWeatherMap API.
- 3) The API returns a JSON response containing weather data.
- 4) The data is extracted and displayed in the UI.
- The weather icon updates according to the weather condition.

III. GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE (GUI)

The UI consists of:

- A text box for entering the city name.
- A button to fetch the weather data.
- Labels displaying the temperature, humidity, wind speed, and pressure.
- An icon representing the current weather condition.

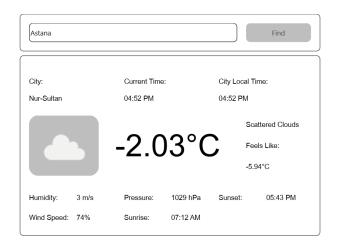


Fig. 1. User Interface of the WeatherApp.

A. Styling the UI

The appearance of the UI is customized using Qt stylesheets.

IV. FETCHING WEATHER DATA

The application communicates with OpenWeatherMap API using Qt's QNetworkAccessManager.

- A. Sending an API Request
- B. Processing JSON Response
- C. Displaying Weather Icons

Weather icons are stored in a local directory to avoid network issues.

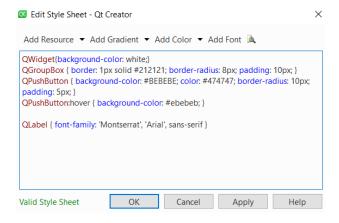


Fig. 2. Qt Stylesheet for UI Elements

Fig. 3. Sending a Request to OpenWeatherMap API

```
if (reply->error() == QNetworkReply::NoError) {
    QByteArray response = reply->readAll();
    qbebug() < "API, Response:" < response;
    QJsonDocument jsonDoc = QJsonDocument::fromJson(response);
    QJsonDocument jsonDoc = QJsonDocument::fromJson(response);
    QJsonDoject jsonObj = jsonDoject();

    QString cityName = jsonObj["main"].toString();
    double temp = jsonObj["main"].toDject()["temp"].toDouble();
    double temp = jsonObj["main"].toObject()["feels_like"].toDouble();
    int humidity = jsonObj["main"].toObject()["speed"].toDouble();
    int pressure = jsonObj["main"].toObject()["pressure"].toInt();
    QString dase = jsonObj["main"].toObject()["pressure"].toInt();
    QString iconCode = jsonObj["wather"].toArray()[0].toObject()["description"].toString();

    QDateTime sunriseTime = QDateTime::fromSecsSinceEpoch(jsonObj["sys"].toObject()["sunse
    int timezoneOffset = jsonObj["timezone"].toInt();
    QDateTime utcNow = QDateTime::currentDateTime();

    QDateTime userLoalTime = QDateTime::currentDateTime();
</pre>
```

Fig. 4. Parsing JSON Response from API

```
void MainWindow::loadWeatherIcon(OString iconCode) {
    OString iconPath = QCoreApplication::applicationDirPath() + "/icons/" + iconCode + "@2x.png";
    qDebug() << "Loading Weather Icon from:" << iconPath;
    QPixmap pixmap(:conPath);
    if (pixmap.isMul()) {
        qDebug() << "Ferror: Failed to load icon from local directory!";
    } else {
        qDebug() << "Weather icon loaded successfully!";
        ui→labelIcon→setPixmap(pixmap.scaled(300, 300, Qt::KeepAspectRatio, Qt::SmoothTransformation));
    }
}</pre>
```

Fig. 5. Loading Weather Icons from Local Directory

V. CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

During development, some issues were encountered:

• API Key Security

- Problem: Having your API key hard-coded in your code
- Solution: The key is stored in a .env file instead.

• SSL Errors with Icons

- Problem: Application unable to get icons due to SSL issues
- **Solution**: Weather Icons are downloaded.

• UI Update Issues

- Problem: UI elements were not updating properly after fetching data.
- Solution: The update() function was used to refresh labels.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

WeatherApp uses Qt to send and receive Weather data It showcases the GUI side of Qt and its ability to deal with APIs. Possible improvements include:

- Adding a 5-day forecast feature.
- Using GPS location to detect the user's city automatically.
- Improving error handling for network failures.

The project is a simple yet effective example of Qt GUI development.

VII. PROJECT REPOSITORY

The complete source code is available on GitHub:

https://github.com/Nocs782/Weather-soft-Qt/tree/main

REFERENCES

- Qt Documentation, "Qt Network Module," Available: https://doc.qt.io/ qt-6/qtnetwork-module.html
- [2] OpenWeatherMap API Documentation, Available: https://openweathermap.org/api