Building Engineering Applications with Python and PyQt6

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# Introduction to Python and PyQt6

# Introduction

Welcome to the world of Python and PyQt6! In this book, we will embark on an exciting journey to explore the powerful combination of Python programming and PyQt6, a set of Python bindings for the Qt application framework. Whether you're a beginner looking to dive into GUI (Graphical User Interface) development or an experienced Python developer seeking to expand your skill set, this book will provide you with the knowledge and tools you need to create dynamic and interactive applications.

The book as a journey focuses on building representative applications around various interesting topic of engineering and disciplines so as to provide a good head start. Engineering applications such as Artificial Intelligence, IOT, signal processing, embedded systems, real time communication are also covered through examples that are clearly starting from scratch taking the reader through the journey to build functional utilities for their respective use cases.

## Why Python and PyQt6?

Python has emerged as one of the most popular programming languages in recent years, known for its simplicity, readability, and versatility. Its extensive standard library and vibrant community make it an ideal choice for a wide range of applications, from web development to data analysis, and of course, GUI programming.

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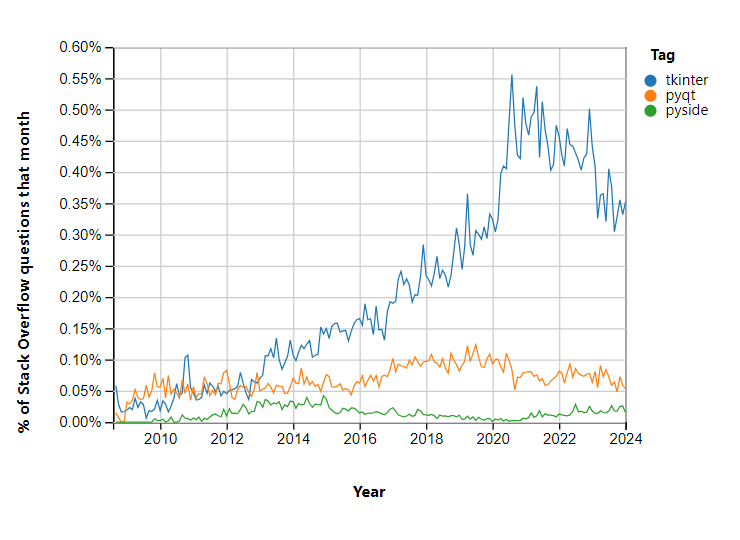
Python becomes one of the most widely used programming languages in recent times. From the stack overflow trends you can see the comparison with other languages.

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PyQt6, built on top of the Qt framework, brings the power and flexibility of Qt to Python developers. Qt is a comprehensive cross-platform toolkit used for developing applications with native-looking user interfaces. With PyQt6, developers can leverage the rich features of Qt while enjoying the simplicity and elegance of Python.

There are other GUI libraries available in python like tkinter, pyqt, pyside, etc. PyQt6is one of the famous library used for developing good looking GUI. PyQt6 provides features to create rich looking application with wide range of components. Below is the trends in using GUI library in python. When compared to other libraries PyQt6 is helpful in creating complex applications and gives more provision for customizations. Below is the current trend in market for python GUI libraries tkinter, PyQt and pySide.



## What This Book Covers

This book is designed to be a comprehensive guide to PyQt6, covering everything from the basics of Python and PyQt6 to advanced topics such as real-time data visualization and signal processing. Here's an overview of what you can expect to learn:

* **Python Fundamentals**: We'll start by covering the basics of Python programming, ensuring that you have a solid foundation before diving into PyQt6.
* **Getting Started with PyQt6**: You'll learn how to set up your development environment and create your first PyQt6 application.
* **Understanding PyQt6 Widgets**: We'll explore PyQt6's extensive collection of widgets and learn how to use them to build powerful GUIs.
* **Styling and Theming**: You'll discover how to customize the appearance of your PyQt6 applications using style sheets and themes.
* **Signals and Slots**: We'll delve into PyQt6's signal and slot mechanism, a powerful feature for handling events and communication between objects.
* **Integrating Scientific Libraries**: You'll learn how to integrate popular scientific libraries such as NumPy and Matplotlib with PyQt6 for data analysis and visualization.
* **Signal Processing**: We'll explore how to process and filter signals in real-time applications using PyQt6.
* **Real-Time Data Visualization**: You'll discover techniques for updating PyQt6 widgets dynamically to visualize real-time data.
* **Advanced Techniques**: We'll cover advanced topics such as multi-threading, internationalization, and packaging PyQt6 applications for distribution.
* **Case Studies and Practical Examples**: Throughout the book, we'll provide real-world examples and case studies to reinforce learning and demonstrate how PyQt6 can be used to solve practical problems.

By the end of this book, you'll have the knowledge and confidence to develop your own PyQt6 applications, whether you're building scientific tools, data analysis applications, or interactive visualizations.

## How to Use This Book

This book is designed to be accessible to readers of all levels, from beginners to experienced developers. Each chapter builds upon the concepts introduced in the previous chapters, gradually increasing in complexity. If you're new to Python or PyQt6, we recommend starting from the beginning and working your way through each chapter sequentially. However, if you're already familiar with the basics, feel free to jump to the chapters that interest you the most.

Throughout the book, you'll find code examples, explanations, and exercises to help reinforce your understanding of the material. We encourage you to follow along with the examples, experiment with the code, and apply what you've learned to your own projects.

## Let's Get Started!

Are you ready to embark on this exciting journey into the world of Python and PyQt6? Let's dive in and start exploring the possibilities together!

## Python basics and syntax

Python is a powerful programming language known for its simple syntax, making it easy to read and write. Python enables developers to write programs in fewer lines of code, increasing efficiency and reducing complexity. Let’s cover some of the fundamentals of Python.

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## Python Installation:

Before we start on leaning python lets get python installed in our machine. Its good to read the book but also get our hand dirty by doing some sample programs for better understanding.

To install Python, you can download from below url. You can download the latest version and for specific OS like windows, macOs, Linux/UNIX or other. In case you need different version that will be also available in the same page. You can have more the one version of python installed in your machine.

<https://www.python.org/downloads/>

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Once you download the python exe file, double click to run the installer. Before clicking **Install Now** select **Add** **python.exe to PATH.**

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Once your installation is done you can verify the installed python by using python –version command.

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To write Python program we should have your preferred text editor or integrated development environment (IDE), whether it's PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, or any other tool you prefer.

Let’s write our first program using python. We have created a Github repository for all the examples we are going to discuss in this book. You can refer in case you have doubt.

To run any program in a file, use the below command.

**python filename.py**

Create a file name FristProgram.py. Let’s print hello world! as first step.

print("Hello World!")

**Output:**

Hello World!

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Here is the link for Github repo for FirstProgram.py [FirstProgram link](https://github.com/TenetTechnetronics/Building_Engineering_Applications_With_Python/blob/main/Programs/Chapter_1/FirstProgram.py)

**Variables and Datatypes:**

Variables serve as containers to store data values in Python. You assign a value to a variable using the assignment operator “=”. Variables can be declared either globally, accessible throughout the entire program, or locally, confined to a specific scope, such as within a function.

When naming variables, it’s important to follow some basic rules:

* + Variable names can contain letters, numbers and underscores.
  + Variable names must start with a letter or an underscore.
  + Variable names never start with a number and doesn’t contain whitespace.
  + Variable names are case-sensitive.
  + Avoid using Python keywords as variable names.

Here’s a list of common data types in Python along with examples:

In Python, we don’t explicitly declare the variable type. Instead declare a variable and assign a value to it.

**Integer:**

x = 10

print(type(x)) # <class 'int'>

**String:**

y = 'Hello'

print(type(y)) # <class 'str'>

**Float:**

z = 5.25

print(type(z)) # <class 'float'>

**Boolean:**

isVisible = False

print(type(isVisible)) # <class 'bool'>

Booleans can be either True or False

**List:**

myList = [1, 2, 3, 4]

print(type(myList)) #<class 'list'>

**Tuple:**

myTuple = (1, 2, 3, 4)

print(type(myTuple)) #<class ' tuple'>

**Dictionary:**

myDict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2}

print(type(myDict)) #<class 'dict'>

You can find the sample for variable and data type in [GitHub Link](https://github.com/TenetTechnetronics/Building_Engineering_Applications_With_Python/blob/main/Programs/Chapter_1/VariableAndDatatype.py).

**Casting:**

Casting in Python is a process of converting one data type into another. Python provides built-in functions to perform these conversions, allowing you to manipulate data of different types efficiently.

Below are some of the basic examples to change datatype.

x = str('3')

print(x) # Output: 3

y = float(3)

print(y) # Output: 3.0

z = bool(1)

print(z) # Output: True

You can find the sample for type casting in [GitHub Link](https://github.com/TenetTechnetronics/Building_Engineering_Applications_With_Python/blob/main/Programs/Chapter_1/TypeCasting.py).

**Comments:**

Writing comments in code is indeed a good habit. It helps not only yourself, but also other team members understand the functionality of the code. In Python, you can add comments by using the pound sign (#), and anything after the # is ignored by the interpreter. This allows you to add explanations, notes, or reminders within your code. Unlike some other programming languages, Python does not have a built-in syntax for multi-line comments using /\* … \*/.

# Comments

X=5 # int

Y=6 # string

**Conditional Statements:**

Condition statements are utilized for decision-making within a program. They evaluate a statement to determine whether it is true or false, and based on the result, a specific block of code is executed. In writing a conditional statement, we employ if, elif (not else if), and else. The elif and else conditional statements are optional. Furthermore, we can utilize nested if statements to construct more complex conditional statements.

age = 10

if age > 5:

print("age is greater than 5")

elif age < 5:

print("age is less than 5")

else:

print("age is equal to 10")

You can find the sample for conditional statement in [GitHub Link](https://github.com/TenetTechnetronics/Building_Engineering_Applications_With_Python/blob/main/Programs/Chapter_1/ConditionalStatement.py).

**Loops**

Loops serve to control flow structures and repetitively execute a block of code until a specified condition is met.

You have the flexibility to use either a for loop or a while loop. Within loops, you can skip iterations using **continue** statement, exit using the **break** statement, or proceed without any action using **pass** statement.

**For Loop:**

for i in range(3):

print(i)

**Output:**

0

1

2

**While Loop:**

j=0

while j < 3:

print(j)

j = j + 1

**Output:**

0

1

2

You can find the sample for loop in [GitHub Link](https://github.com/TenetTechnetronics/Building_Engineering_Applications_With_Python/blob/main/Programs/Chapter_1/ConditionalStatement.py).

**Functions:**

Functions are reusable blocks of code designed to perform specific tasks. By writing functions, you can efficiently manage your codebase and easily reuse the same functionality in multiple sections of your program.

To define a function, you utilize the ‘def’ keyword followed by a unique name for the function. You can then call the function either with or without arguments, depending on its functionality.

# Without arguments

def sayHello():

print('Hello! ')

sayHello() # Calling function

**Output:**

Hello!

# With arguments

def sayHello(name):

print('Hello '+name +'!')

sayHello('Rob') # Calling function

**Output:**

Hello Rob!

## What is PyQt6?

PyQt6 serves as a collection of Python bindings for the Qt application framework, capable of running on all platforms supported by Qt, including Windows, macOS, Linux, and iOS. It is a powerful tool for developing graphical user interfaces (GUIs) using Python. PyQt6 mandates a minimum Python version of 3.x. Developed by Riverbank Computing, PyQt no longer supports PyQt4, with PyQt5 and PyQt6 being the current versions in use, with PyQt6 is the latest iteration.

PyQt6 is known for its ease of learning and utilization, offering a wide range of features and functionality. It helps developers to create rich user interfaces (UIs) incorporating widgets, toolbars, menus, layouts, signals, multimedia support, and beyond.

// Need to Verify

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## Installing PyQt6

Before proceeding with the installation of PyQt6, ensure that your system has Python version of 3.x. If you have not installed yet you can refer previous chapter Python Installation.

To install PyQt6, use below command:

**pip install PyQt6**

## Setting up your development environment

Getting Started with PyQt6

## Creating your first PyQt6 application

## Understanding PyQt6 widgets

## Layout management in PyQt6

## Event handling in PyQt6

PyQt6 Widgets in Depth

## Commonly used widgets (buttons, labels, text boxes, etc.)

## Advanced widgets (tables, trees, dialogs, etc.)

## Custom widgets and subclassing

Styling and Theming in PyQt6

## Using style sheets to customize widget appearance

## Applying themes to your PyQt6 application

PyQt6 Signals and Slots

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### Emitting custom signals

Integrating Scientific Libraries with PyQt6

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## Using scientific libraries in PyQt6 applications

## Visualizing scientific data with PyQt6 and Matplotlib

Signal Processing with PyQt6

## Fundamentals of signal processing

## Introduction to PyQt6's signal processing capabilities

## Processing and filtering signals in real-time applications

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## Introduction to real-time data visualization

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## Presenting data analysis results with PyQt6

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## Internationalization and localization

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Case Studies and Practical Examples

## Building a scientific data analysis tool with PyQt6

## Developing a real-time monitoring application

## Showcasing advanced PyQt6 features in real-world scenarios