Activity Name #7 - Laboratory Activity 6 - GUI Design: Layout and Styling	
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Procedure:

Basic Grid Layout

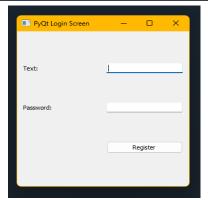
```
import sys
from PyQt5.QtGui import QIcon
from PyQt5.QtGui import QVidget, QApplication, QLabel, QLineEdit, QPushButton, QGridLayout

class App(QWidget):
    def __init__(self):
        super()._init__()
        self.itle = "PyQt Login Screen"
        self.x = 200
        self.y = 200
        self.y = 200
        self.height = 300
        self.initUI()

def initUI(self):
        self.setWindowTitle(self.title)
        self.setWindowTool(QIcon('pythonico.ico'))
        self.setBuindowTool(QIcon('pythonico.ico'))
        self.setayout(self.layout)
        self.layout = QGridLayout()

self.layout.setColumnStretch(1, 2)

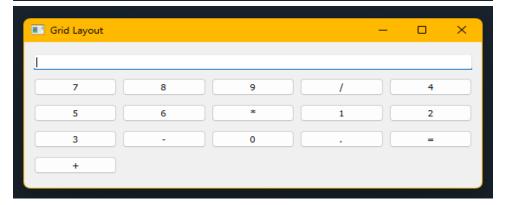
self.textbox1b1 = QLabel("Text: ", self)
        self.password1b1 = QLabel("Text: ", self)
        self.password = QLineEdit(self)
        self.password = QLineEdit(self)
        self.password = QLineEdit(self)
        self.password.setEchoNode(QLineEdit.Password)
        self.password.setEchoNode(QLineEdit.Password)
        self.layout.addWidget(self.textbox1b1, 0, 1)
        self.layout.addWidget(self.textbox1b1, 0, 1)
        self.layout.addWidget(self.textbox1b1, 0, 1)
        self.layout.addWidget(self.password1b1, 1, 2)
        self.layout.a
```



Observation: The position of the different components of the program are all aligned to one another.

Grid Layout using Loops

```
import sys
from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QGridLayout, QLineEdit, QPushButton, QHBoxLayout,
class GridExample(QWidget):
    def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.initUI()
    def initUI(self):
    grid = QGridLayout()
          self.setLayout(grid)
          names = ['7', '8', '9', '/', ''
'4', '5', '6', '*', ''
'1', '2', '3', '-', ''
'0', '.', '=', '+', ''
          self.textLine = QLineEdit(self)
          grid.addWidget(self.textLine, 0, 1, 1, 5)
          positions = [(i, j) \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(1, 7) \text{ for } j \text{ in } range(1, 6)]
          for position, name in zip(positions, names):
               if name == "":
               button = QPushButton(name)
               grid.addWidget(button, *position)
          self.setGeometry(300, 300, 300, 150)
          self.setWindowTitle('Grid Layout')
          self.show()
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app = QApplication(sys.argv)
    ex = GridExample()
     sys.exit(app.exec_())
```



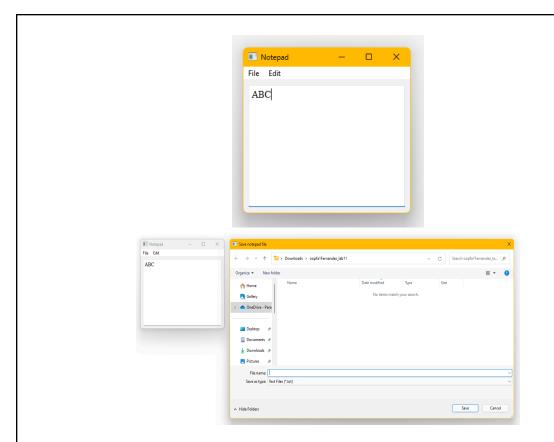
Observation: In the image of the output that I have provided, it can be seen that as the program window is stretched out, the different elements are also stretched, which stay proportionally to it.

Vbox and Hbox layout managers (Simple Notepad)

```
import sys
from PyQtS.Qtididgets import "
from PyQtS.Qtididgets import Qtcon

class Maintindow(Qvisinidndow):

def_init_(sy):
    super()._init_()
    super
```



Observation: The notepad program does function similar to the default program of the computer. It can also be saved to the drive of the computer.

Supplementary Activity:

```
'1', '2', '3', '-', 'e',
     '0', '.', '=', '+', 'clear']
  self.textLine = QLineEdit(self)
  grid.addWidget(self.textLine, 0, 0, 1, 5)
  positions = [(i, j) for i in range(1, 6) for j in range(1, 6)]
  for position, name in zip(positions, names):
     button = QPushButton(name)
     button.clicked.connect(self.Button)
     grid.addWidget(button, *position)
  self.setGeometry(300, 300, 300, 200)
  self.setWindowTitle('Calculator')
  self.show()
def Button(self):
  sender = self.sender()
  b_text = sender.text()
  if b text == 'clear':
     self.textLine.clear()
  elif b text == '=':
     self.Result()
  else:
     c text = self.textLine.text()
     self.textLine.setText(c_text + b_text)
def Result(self):
  try:
     expression = self.textLine.text()
     if 'sin' in expression:
       angle = self.getAngle(expression, 'sin')
       if angle is not None:
          result = math.sin(math.radians(angle))
          self.textLine.setText(str(result))
          return
     if 'cos' in expression:
       angle = self.getAngle(expression, 'cos')
       if angle is not None:
          result = math.cos(math.radians(angle))
          self.textLine.setText(str(result))
          return
     expression = expression.replace('e', str(math.e))
```

```
result = eval(expression)
       self.textLine.setText(str(result))
     except Exception as e:
       QMessageBox.warning(self, "Error", f"Invalid input: {e}")
  def getAngle(self, expression, function):
     try:
       start = expression.index(function) + len(function)
        Angle = "
       while start < len(expression) and (expression[start].isdigit() or expression[start] == '.'):
          Angle += expression[start]
          start += 1
       if Angle:
          return float(Angle)
          return None
     except ValueError:
        return None
if __name__ == '__main__':
  app = QApplication(sys.argv)
  calculator = Calculator()
  sys.exit(app.exec_())
                                                         Calculator
                                                                                               Calculator
                                           Calculator
                                                                                              Calculator
```

Conclusion:

To conclude, this laboratory activity taught me how to align various elements with the utilization of QGridLayout (from the PyQt5 library) and for loops. Also, I learned to create functional elements for a simple notepad, such as the "file" and "edit" section. In the supplementary activity, the calculator combined all the concepts from the previous exercises, aligning and laying out responsive elements to create a fully functional application similar to a standard calculator on a computer or mobile phone. To decide the order of elements from left to right on the interface of the application was a challenge for me.