

# **COMPSYS302: PyQt5**

## **4. Advanced skills**

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# 4.1 Connect

## □ Connect

- PyQt uses “**Signal & Slot**” mechanism for event handling.

- Ex) 4\_01\_Connect.py

```
lcd = QLCDNumber(self)
```

```
dial = QDial(self)
```

→ **QLCDNumber**(): Add a LCD widget.

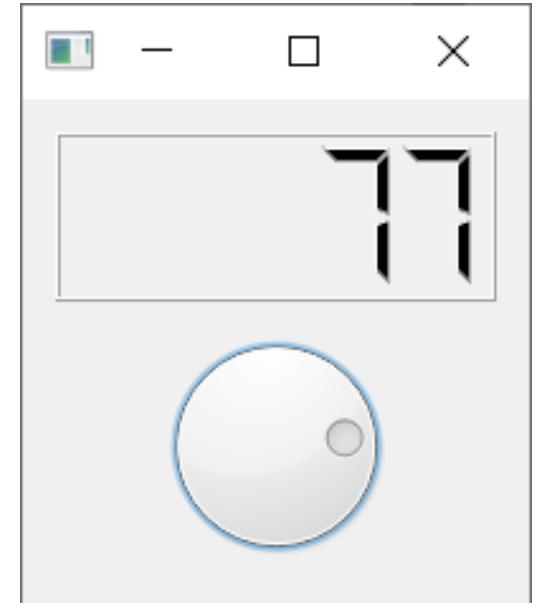
→ **QDial**(): Add a dial widget.

```
dial.valueChanged.connect(lcd.display)
```

→ When the value of dial is changed, **connect** it to display of lcd.

→ Here, “valueChanged” is a **signal**, and “display” is a **slot**.

Also “dial” is a **sender**, and “lcd” is a **receiver**.



## 4.2 Event Handler

### □ Create Event Handler

- Add events with push buttons.

- Ex) 4\_02\_EventHandler.py

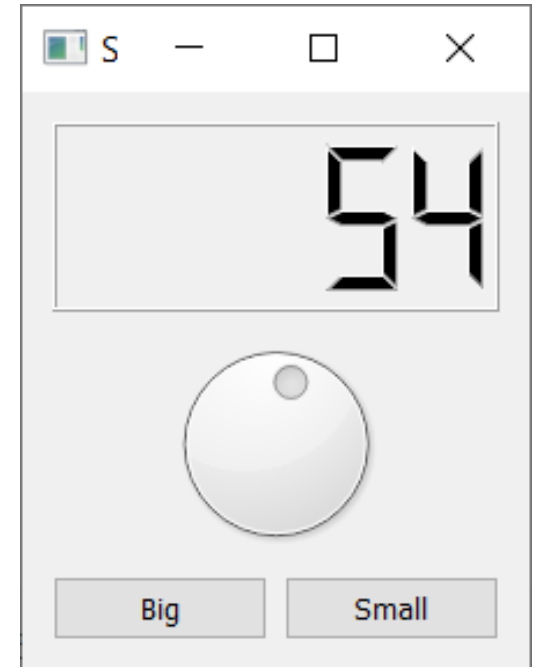
```
btn1.clicked.connect(self.resizeBig)
```

```
btn2.clicked.connect(self.resizeSmall)
```

- ➔ When the button is clicked,  
**connect** it to each button.

```
self.resize(width, height)
```

- ➔ Resize the window.



## 4.2 Event Handler

### □ Existing Event Handlers

- PyQt supports different event handlers.
  - `keyPressEvent`: any keys on the keyboard are pressed.
  - `keyReleaseEvent`: any keys on the keyboard are released.
  - `mousePressEvent`: when mouse button is pressed.
  - `mouseDoubleClickEvent`: when double-click the mouse.
  - `mouseMoveEvent`: when mouse cursor is moved.
  - `mouseReleaseEvent`: when mouse button is released.
  - `moveEvent`: when widget is moved.
  - `resizeEvent`: when the size of widget is changed.

## 4.2 Event Handler

### □ Keyboard Event Handlers

▪ Ex) 4\_03\_Keyboard.py

- When 'esc' is pressed, close the window.
- When 'F' is pressed, make the window full screen.
- When 'N' is pressed, make the window size as normal.
- Use `keyPressEvent()` event handler.

def **keyPressEvent**(self, **e**):

→ No need to **connect** it between signal and slot.

→ Just use the existing event handler.

if **e.key()** == **Qt.Key\_Escape**:

→ Check whether the event is 'esc' pressed.

→ Same for all other keys.

## 4.2 Event Handler

### □ Mouse Event Handlers

- Ex) 4\_04\_Mouse.py
  - Tracking mouse positions.
  - Use `mouseMoveEvent()` event handler.

`self.setMouseTracking(True)`

→ Set ON tracking mouse position.

`def mouseMoveEvent(self, e):`

→ No need to **connect** it between signal and slot.

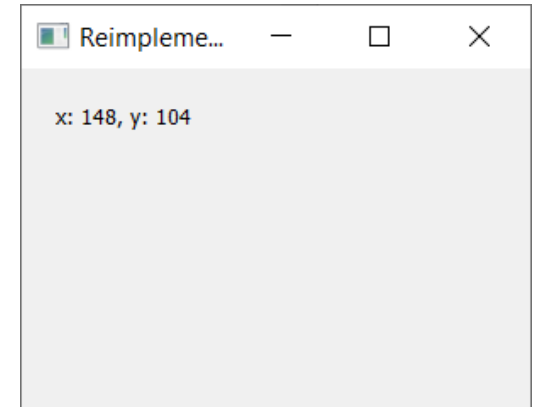
→ Just use the existing event handler.

`x = e.x()`

`y = e.y()`

→ Get the x and y position on the window.

→ Use `e.globalX()` and `e.globalY()` for getting the position on the whole screen.



## 4.2 Event Handler

### □ User-defined Event Handlers

- We can define the event handlers.
  - Ex) 4\_05\_UserdefinedEventHandler.py
    - Close the window when mouse button is pressed by using **pyqtSignal()** event handler.

```
class Communicate(QObject):
```

```
    closeApp = pyqtSignal()
```

→ Create a signal 'closeApp' under Communicate() class.

→ Should import **pyqtSignal()**.

```
self.c.closeApp.connect(self.close)
```

→ When 'closeApp' signal is emitted, **connect** it to close().

```
def mousePressEvent(self, e):
```

```
    self.c.closeApp.emit()
```

→ When mouse button is pressed, to emit 'closeApp' signal.

## 4.3 Painting

### □ **drawPoint()**

- QPainter supports drawing related functions for GUI.

- Ex) 4\_06\_drawPoint1.py

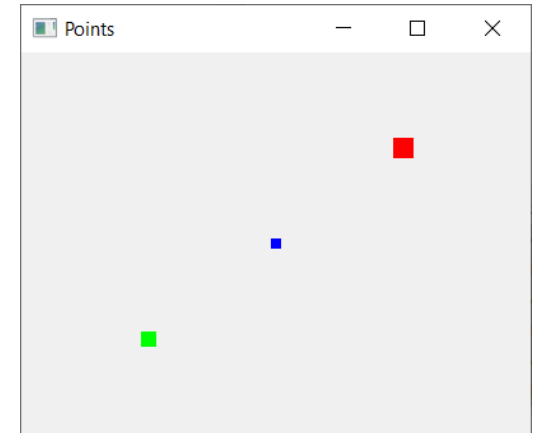
```
qp.setPen(QPen(Qt.blue, 8))
```

→ Set the colour and size of the pen.

```
qp.drawPoint(x, y)
```

→ Draw a point to the (x, y).

→ Can get the width and height of the window using  
self.**width()** and self.**height()**.





## 4.3 Painting

### □ **drawPoint()**

- Draw 1000 x random points.

- Ex) 4\_06\_drawPoint2.py

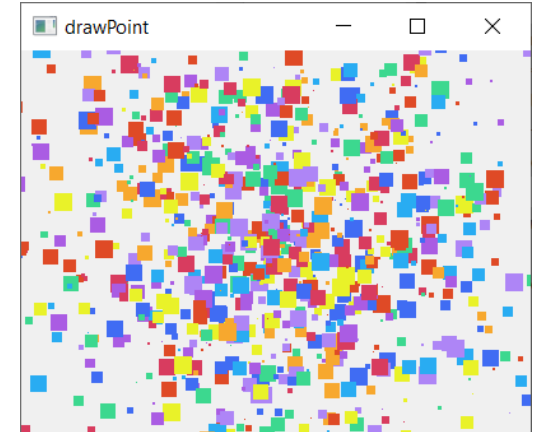
```
colors = ['#D83C5F', '#3CD88F', '#AA5CE3',  
          '#DF4A26', '#AE85F6', '#F7A82E',  
          '#406CF3', '#E9F229', '#29ACF2']
```

➔ Set random colours of the pen.

```
pen.setWidth(np.random.randint(1, 15))
```

```
pen.setColor(QColor(np.random.choice(colors)))
```

➔ Set the width and colour of the pen randomly.



## 4.3 Painting

### □ **drawLine()**

- Draw different lines.

- Ex) 4\_07\_drawLine1.py

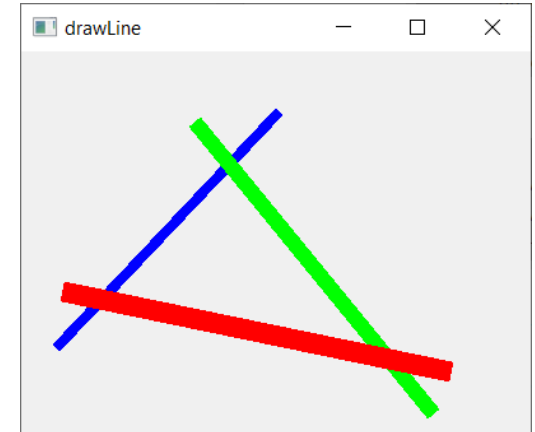
```
qp.setPen(QPen(Qt.blue, 8))
```

→ Set the colour and size of the pen.

```
qp.drawLine(x1, y1, x2, y2)
```

→ Draw a line from the (x1, y1) to (x2, y2).

→ Can get the width and height of the window using  
self.**width()** and self.**height()**.



## 4.3 Painting

### □ **drawLine()**

- Draw lines with different styles.

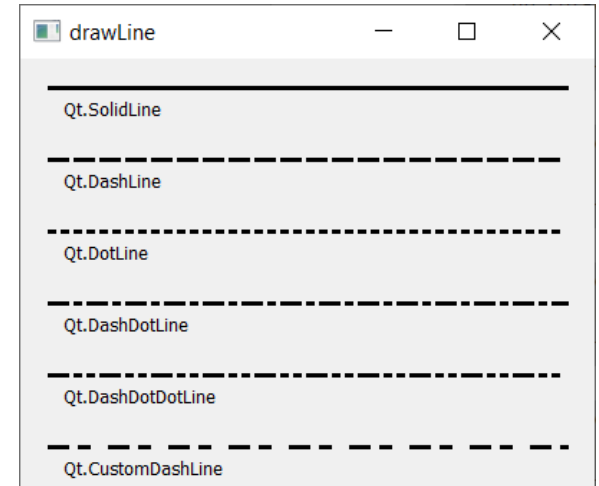
- Ex) 4\_07\_drawLine2.py

```
qp.setPen(QPen(Qt.black, 3, Qt.SolidLine))  
qp.setPen(QPen(Qt.black, 3, Qt.DashLine))  
qp.setPen(QPen(Qt.black, 3, Qt.DotLine))  
qp.setPen(QPen(Qt.black, 3, Qt.DashDotLine))  
qp.setPen(QPen(Qt.black, 3, Qt.DashDotDotLine))
```

➔ Set different styles of lines.

```
pen = QPen(Qt.black, 3, Qt.CustomDashLine)  
pen.setDashPattern([dash, space, dash, space])
```

➔ Can set custom lines as well.



## 4.3 Painting

### □ **drawRect()**

- Draw different rectangles.

- Ex) 4\_08\_drawRect1.py

qp.**setBrush**(QColor(180, 100, 160))

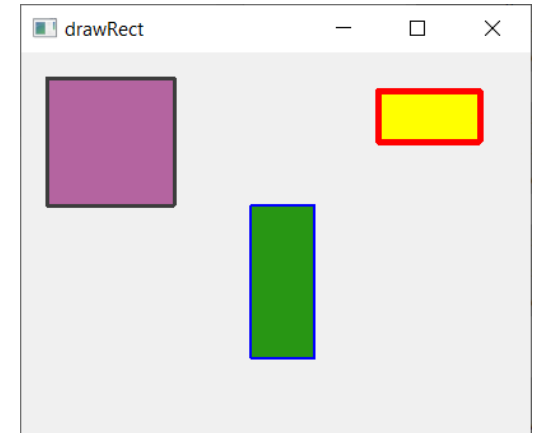
➔ Set the colour and size of the brush for area.

qp.**setPen**(QPen(QColor(60, 60, 60), 3))

➔ Set the colour and size of the pen.

qp.**drawRect**(x, y, width, height)

➔ Draw a rectangle.



## 4.3 Painting

### □ **drawRect()**

- Draw rectangles with different styles.

- Ex) 4\_08\_drawRect2.py

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.SolidPattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.Dense1Pattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.Dense2Pattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.HorPattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.VerPattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.CrossPattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.BDiagPattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.FDiagPattern)
```

```
brush = QBrush(Qt.DiagCrossPattern)
```

➔ Set different styles of rectangles.

