

Notes to self

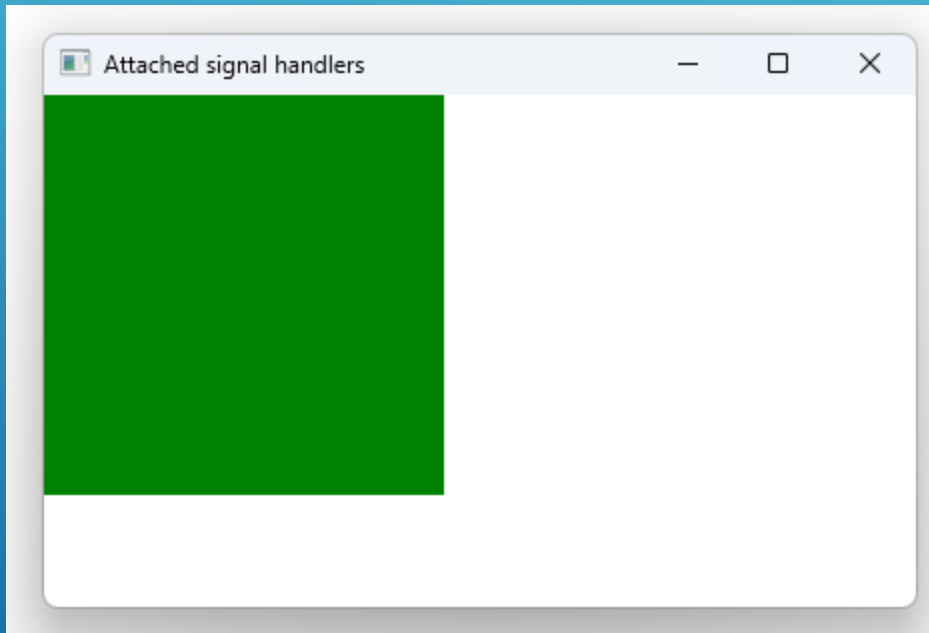
Exploring attached signal handlers

- . an attached signal handler receives a signal from an attaching type rather than the object within which the handler is declared.
- . For example, `Component.onCompleted` is an attached signal handler. It is often used to execute some JavaScript code when its creation process is complete.
- . The `onCompleted` handler is not responding to a completed signal from the `Rectangle` type. Instead, an object of the `Component` attaching type with a completed signal has automatically been attached to the `Rectangle` object by the QML engine. The engine emits this signal when the `Rectangle` object is created, thus triggering the `Component.onCompleted` signal handler.
- . Attached signal handlers allow objects to be notified of particular signals that are significant to each individual object. If there was no `Component.onCompleted` attached signal handler, for example, an object could not receive this notification without registering for some special signal from some special object. The attached signal handler mechanism enables objects to receive particular signals without extra code.

EXPLAIN THIS :

- . A rectangle can't know when it finishes being created because it doesn't create itself. The QML engine which creates objects knows. A component property is automatically attached to the rectangle, and it's through that that we're able to process the `Component.onCompleted` handler letting us know that the rectangle is fully created. The completed signal isn't emitted by the `Rectangle` here, it's emitted by the QML engine.

Attached Signal Handlers



Attached Signal Handlers

```
Window {  
    width: 640  
    height: 480  
    visible: true  
    title: qsTr("Attached signal handlers")  
  
    Rectangle{  
        width : 200  
        height: 200  
        color : "green"  
        anchors.left: parent.left  
  
        Component.onCompleted: {  
            console.log("Finished setting up the rectangle")  
        }  
    }  
}
```