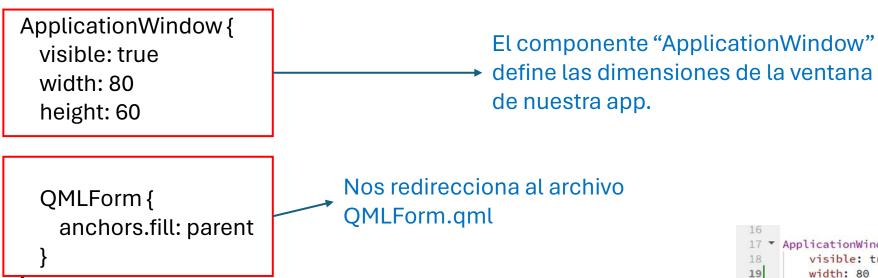
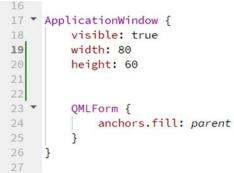
ArcGIS SDK para QT

QML bases

Archivo principal de QML

❖Main.qml







Archivo principal de C++

```
// Register the map view for QML
 qmlRegisterType<MapQuickView>("Esri.QML", 1, 0,
"MapView");
 // Register the QML (QQuickItem) for QML
  qmlRegisterType<QML>("Esri.QML", 1, 0, "QML");
 // Initialize application view
 QQmlApplicationEngine engine;
 // Add the import Path
engine.addImportPath(QDir(QCoreApplication::application
DirPath()).filePath("qml"));
 // Set the source
  engine.load(QUrl("qrc:/qml/main.qml"));
 return app.exec();
```

Main.cpp

Con la librería
QQmlApplicationEngine creamos una
variable (en este caso llamada
engine) en la que instanciamos el
motor que va a cargar el archivo
main.qml

```
#include "QML.h"

#include "ArcGISRuntimeEnvironment.h"

#include "MapQuickView.h"

#include <QDir>
#include <QQuiApplication>
#include <QQmlApplicationEngine>
```

```
Item {

    QMLForm.qml

 // Create MapQuickView here, and create its Map etc. in
C++ code
 MapView {
   id: view
   anchors.fill: parent
   // set focus to enable keyboard navigation
                                                                   Establecemos las vistas del mapa
   focus: true
 // Declare the C++ instance which creates the map etc.
and supply the view
                                                                   Establecemos las vistas del mapa
 QML {
                                                                   con las instancias de C++ creadas
   id: model
   mapView: view
```

- QMLForm.qml
- Crear saludo con el componente Text

```
MapView {
   id: view
   anchors.fill: parent
   // set focus to enable keyboard navigation
   focus: true
   Text {
     id: saludo
     text: qsTr("Hola cómo estás")
```

Se ha de mostrar en la vista de nuestro mapa



- QMLForm.qml
- Crear saludo con el componente Text

```
MapView {
    id: view
    anchors.fill: parent
    // set focus to enable keyboard navigation
    focus: true

Text
{
        Text
    }
}
Specifies how to add formatted text to a scene.
}
```

Si damos click al cuadro de dialogo (es decir el icono en forma de bombillo) podemos modificar los parámetros de este componente

- QMLForm.qml
- Crear saludo con el componente Text

Hemos cambiado el estilo del texto

id: saludo color: "#0edfe6" text: qsTr("Hola cómo estás") font.bold: true styleColor: "#fd4141" verticalAlignment: Text.AlignVCenter horizontalAlignment: Text.AlignHCenter style: Text.Sunken font.pointSize: 20



- QMLForm.qml
- Crear saludo con el componente Text

```
id: saludo
color: "#0edfe6"
text: qsTr("Hola cómo estás")
font.bold: true
styleColor: "#fd4141"
verticalAlignment: Text.AlignVCenter
horizontalAlignment: Text.AlignHCenter
style: Text.Sunken
font.pointSize: 20
anchors.fill: parent
```

//font.pixelSize: window.width/100*4

Si lo anclamos al ancho de la ventana principal, el texto se centrará en la mitad del mapa



```
MouseArea{
  anchors.fill: parent
  onClicked:{
   saludo.cambiarTexto()
Text {
 id: saludo
  color: "#0edfe6"
 text: qsTr("Hola cómo estás")
 font.bold: true
  styleColor: "#fd4141"
 verticalAlignment: Text.AlignVCenter
  horizontalAlignment: Text.AlignHCenter
  style: Text.Sunken
 font.pointSize: 20
  anchors.fill: parent
 function cambiarTexto(){
 text = "El texto acaba de cambiar"}
```

Empleamos el componente MouseArea y el disparados onClicked para ejecutar nuestra función una vez demos click en el mapa.

Las funciones las llamamos a partir del identificador que hemos creado y del nombre que le asignamos

Creamos una función para cambiar el texto. Está función está escrita en js

El texto acaba de cambiar

- QMLForm.qml
- Crear un rectangulo

```
Rectangle{
    id: rectangulo
    //anchors. centerIn: parent
    color: "#da0bf5"
    border.color: "black"
    width: 70
    height: 80
    x: 10
    y: 50
}
```

Características del rectangulo



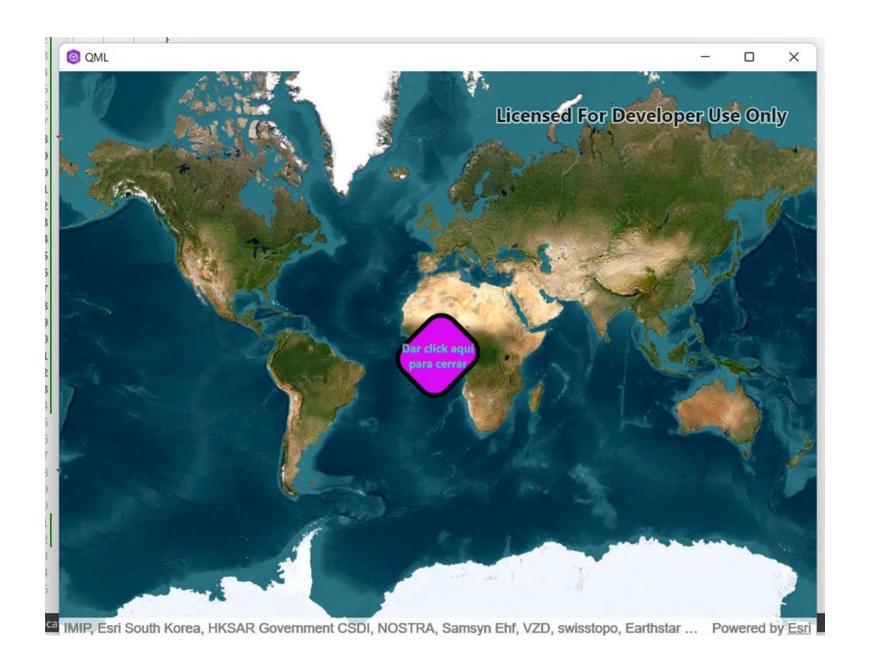
- QMLForm.qml
- Crear un rectangulo

```
Rectangle{
    id: rectangulo
    anchors.centerIn: parent
    color: "#da0bf5"
    border.color: "black"
    width: 70
    height: 80
    //x: 10
    //y: 50
    radius: 20
    border.width: 5
}
```



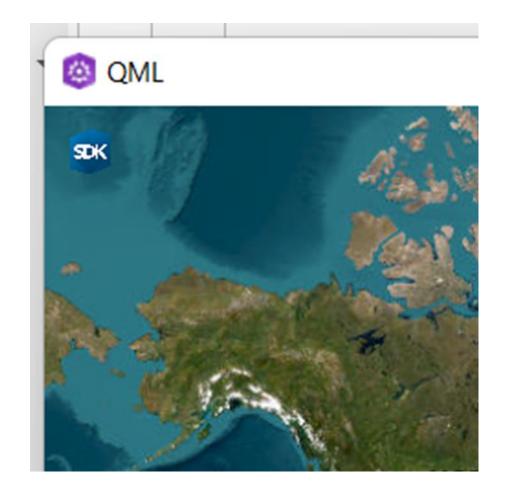
- QMLForm.qml
- Integrar el componente MouseArea al rectangulo

```
Rectangle{
     id: rectangulo
                                                Text {
     anchors.centerIn: parent
                                                      id: saludo
     color: "#da0bf5"
                                                      color: "#0edfe6"
     border.color: "black"
                                                      text: qsTr("Dar click aquí <br>para cerrar")
     width: 70
                                                      font.bold: true
     height: 80
                                                      styleColor: "#fd4141"
                                                      verticalAlignment: Text.AlignVCenter
     //x: 10
     //y: 50
                                                      horizontalAlignment: Text.AlignHCenter
     radius: 20
                                                      style: Text.Sunken
     border.width: 5
                                                      //font.pointSize: 20
                                                      anchors.fill: parent
     rotation: 45
                                                      font.pixelSize: window.width/100*4
     MouseArea{
       anchors.fill: parent
                                                      //function cambiarTexto(){
       onClicked: Qt.quit()
                                                      //text = "El texto acaba de cambiar"}
```



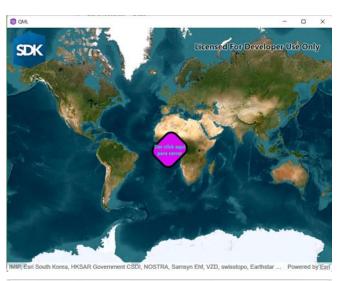
```
Image {
     id: logo
     source: "qrc:/Resources/Applcon.png"
     width: 20
     height: 20
     x:10
     y:10
   }
```

- QMLForm.qml
- Componente Image



```
Flickable{
       width: 300
       height: 300
       anchors.fill: parent
       contentWidth: logo.sourceSize.width -200
       contentHeight: logo.sourceSize.height -200
      //boundsBehavior: Flickable.StopAtBounds
       //interactive: true
       Image {
         id: logo
         source: "qrc:/Resources/Applcon.png"
         width: 90
         height: 90
         x:10
         y:10
```

- QMLForm.qml
- Arrastrar y mover objetos con el componente Flickable





Mostrar la hora en nuestra app

Archivo.h

```
class QML: public QObject
  Q_OBJECT
  Q_PROPERTY(Esri::ArcGISRuntime::MapQuickView *mapView READ
mapView WRITE setMapView NOTIFY
        mapViewChanged)
public:
  explicit QML(QObject *parent = nullptr);
  ~QML() override;
  Q_INVOKABLE QString tiempo();
signals:
 void mapViewChanged();
//public slots:
 //QString tiempo();
private:
  Esri::ArcGISRuntime::MapQuickView *mapView() const;
 void setMapView(Esri::ArcGISRuntime::MapQuickView *mapView);
  Esri::ArcGISRuntime::Map *m_map = nullptr;
  Esri::ArcGISRuntime::MapQuickView *m_mapView = nullptr;
```

Declaramos la función como un objeto invocable o como una ranura

Archivo main.cpp

```
mlRegisterType<MapQuickView>("Esri.QML", 1, 0,
"MapView");
 // Register the QML (QQuickItem) for QML
 qmlRegisterType<QML>("Esri.QML", 1, 0, "QML");
 // Initialize application view
 QQmlApplicationEngine engine;
 // Add the import Path
engine.addImportPath(QDir(QCoreApplication::application
DirPath()).filePath("qml"));
 engine.rootContext()->setContextProperty("hora", new
QML);
 // Set the source
 engine.load(QUrl("qrc:/qml/main.qml"));
```

Establecemos un contexto, para ello debemos emplear la librería "#include <QQmlContext>".

En new QML hace referencia al nombre de nuestra clase

```
QML::QML(QObject *parent /* = nullptr */)
    : QObject(parent)
    , m_map(new Map(BasemapStyle::ArcGISImagery, this))
{}

QString QML::tiempo(){
    return QDateTime::currentDateTime().toString("hh:mm:ss");
}
```

Definimos nuestra función

```
Timer{
     running: true
     repeat: true
     interval: 1000
     onTriggered: saludo.text=hora.tiempo()
   Text {
     id: saludo
     color: "#0edfe6"
     text: qsTr("Dar click aquí <br>para cerrar")
     font.bold: true
     styleColor: "#fd4141"
     verticalAlignment: Text.AlignVCenter
     horizontalAlignment: Text.AlignHCenter
     style: Text.Sunken
     //font.pointSize: 20
     //anchors.fill: parent
     font.pixelSize: ApplicationWindow.width/100*4
```

Cambiar vistas

Archivo ...h

public:

};

```
explicit CambiarVista(QObject *parent = nullptr);
~CambiarVista() override;
Q_INVOKABLE void cambiarVistasQML(QString viewpoint);
    private:
      Esri::ArcGISRuntime::MapQuickView *mapView() const;
      void setMapView(Esri::ArcGISRuntime::MapQuickView *mapView);
      double screenRatio() const;
      Esri::ArcGISRuntime::Map *m_map = nullptr;
      Esri::ArcGISRuntime::MapQuickView *m_mapView = nullptr;
      int m_rotationValue = 0;
```

Archivo main.cpp

#include <QQmlContext>

```
En esta línea se registran los objetos C++

// Register the map view for QML

qmlRegisterType<MapQuickView>("Esri.cambiarVista", 1, 0, "MapView");

// Register the CambiarVista (QQuickItem) for QML

qmlRegisterType<CambiarVista>("Esri.cambiarVista", 1, 0, "CambiarVista");
```

```
#include "Point.h"
#include "Viewpoint.h"
#include "SpatialReference.h"
#include "Envelope.h"
#include <QFuture>
```

CambiarVista::~CambiarVista() {}

```
void CambiarVista::cambiarVistasQML(QString viewpoint){
 if (viewpoint == "Center")
   Point ptEsriHeadquarters(-117.195681,34.056218, SpatialReference::wgs84());
   m_mapView->setViewpointCenterAsync(ptEsriHeadquarters);
 else if (viewpoint == "Center and scale")
   Point ptHawaii(-157.564, 20.677, SpatialReference::wgs84());
   m_mapView->setViewpointCenterAsync(ptHawaii, 4000000.0);
 else if (viewpoint == "Geometry")
   Envelope envBeijing(116.380, 39.920, 116.400, 39.940, SpatialReference::wgs84());
   m_mapView->setViewpointGeometryAsync(envBeijing);
 else if (viewpoint == "Geometry and padding")
   Envelope envBeijing(116.380, 39.920, 116.400, 39.940, SpatialReference::wgs84());
   m_mapView->setViewpointGeometryAsync(envBeijing, 200 * screenRatio());
 else if (viewpoint == "Rotation")
   m_rotationValue = (m_rotationValue + 45) % 360;
   m_mapView->setViewpointRotationAsync(m_rotationValue);
 else if (viewpoint == "Scale 1:5,000,000")
   m_mapView->setViewpointScaleAsync(5000000.0);
 else if (viewpoint == "Scale 1:10,000,000")
   m_mapView->setViewpointScaleAsync(10000000.0);
```

```
void CambiarVista::setMapView(MapQuickView *mapView)
 if (!mapView || mapView == m_mapView) {
   return;
 m_mapView = mapView;
 m_mapView->setMap(m_map);
 emit mapViewChanged();
double CambiarVista::screenRatio() const
 const double width = static_cast<double>(m_mapView-
>width());
 const double height = static_cast<double>(m_mapView-
>height());
 return height > width ? width / height : height / width;
```

```
Item {
 // Create MapQuickView here, and create its Map etc. in C++ code
 MapView {
   id: view
   anchors.fill: parent
   // set focus to enable keyboard navigation
   focus: true
   Component.onCompleted: {
        // Set the focus on MapView to initially enable keyboard navigation
         forceActiveFocus();
 ComboBox {,,,}
```

```
ComboBox {
     id: comboBoxViewpoint
     anchors {
       left: parent.left
       top: parent.top
       margins: 15
     // Add a background to the ComboBox
     Rectangle {
       anchors.fill: parent
       radius: 10
       // Make the rectangle visible if a dropdown indicator exists
       // An indicator only exists if a theme is set
       visible: parent.indicator
       border.width: 1
     property int bestWidth: implicitWidth
     width: bestWidth + rightPadding + leftPadding + 20
     model: [ "Center", "Center and scale", "Geometry", "Geometry and padding", "Rotation", "Scale 1:5,000,000",
       "Scale 1:10,000,000" ]
     onCurrentTextChanged: {
           // Call C++ invokable function to change the viewpoint
           model.cambiarVistasQML(comboBoxViewpoint.currentText)}
```

```
CambiarVista {
    id: model
    mapView: view
}
```

