

Multiplatform Programming With Qt

ITK-1067

Part 1 - Getting Started

Dr Grzegorz Szewczyk

Principal Lecturer, Information Technology



Kokkola, Jan-17



Topics

- Getting started
- Practical tips for developers

ITK-1048 - Multiplatform Programming in Qt

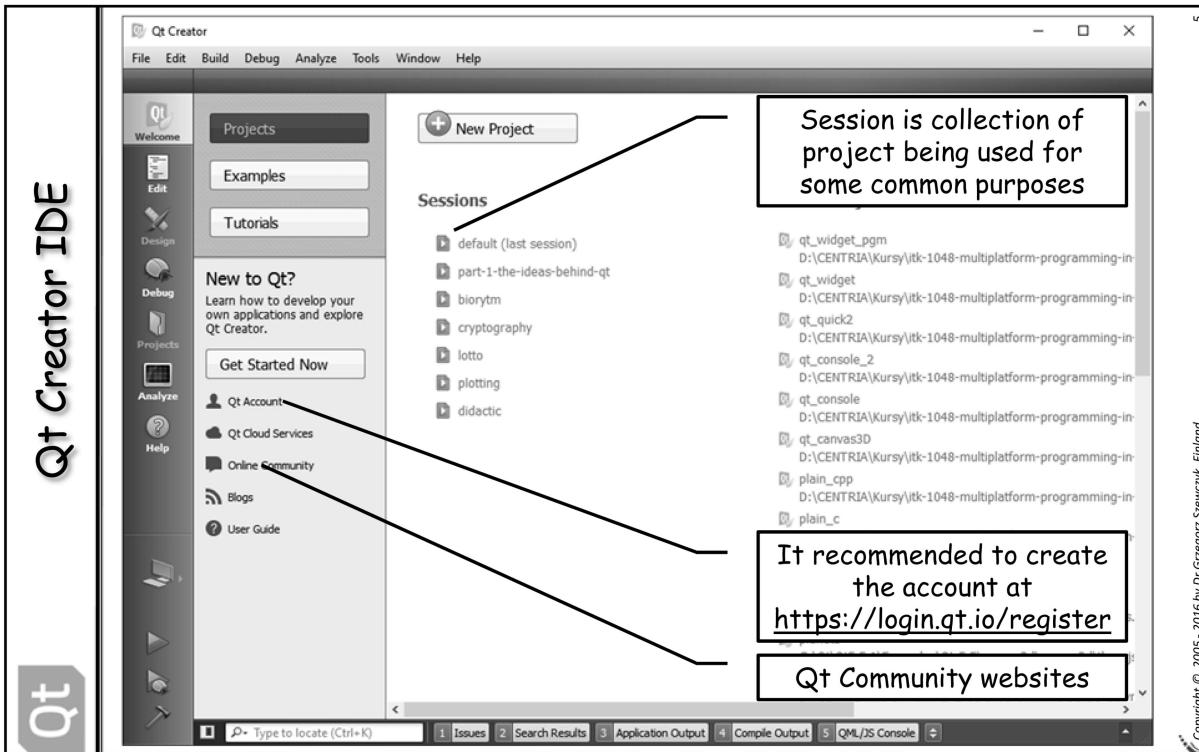
Part 1 - Getting Started

GETTING STARTED

- Advanced C++ code editor
- Integrated GUI layout and forms designer
- Project and build management tools
- Integrated, context-sensitive help system
- Visual debugger
- Rapid code navigation tools
- Supports multiple platforms

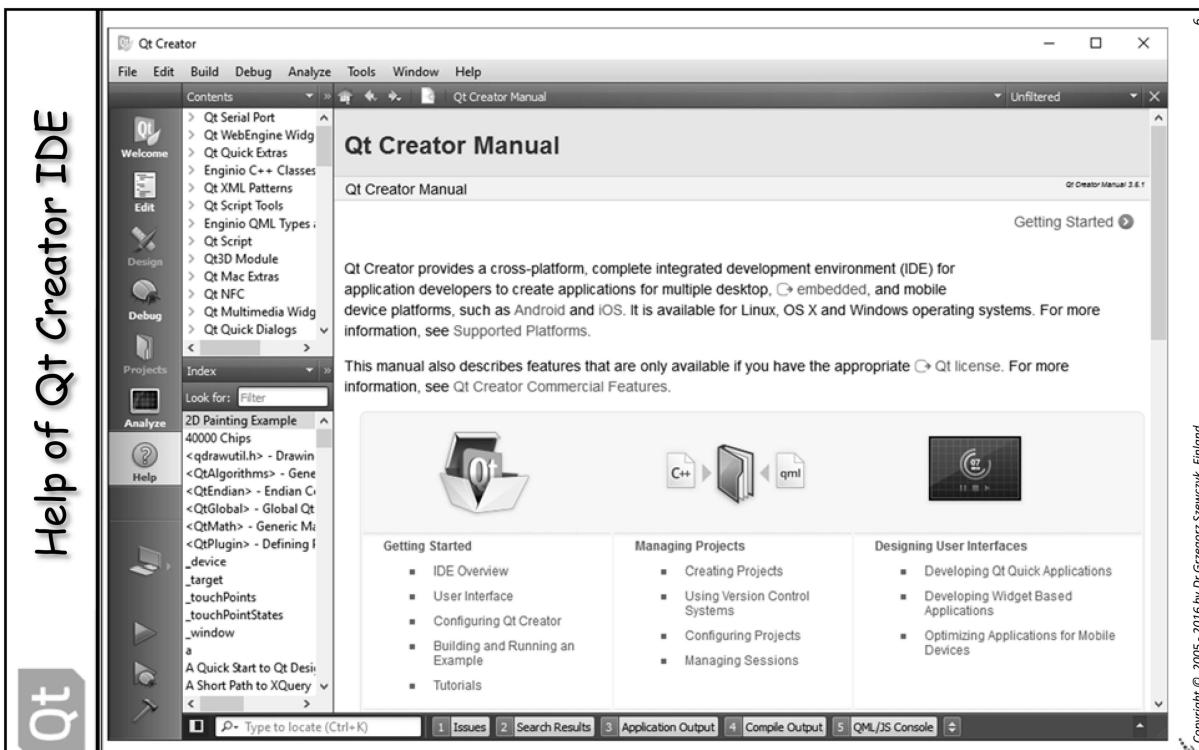


Qt Creator IDE



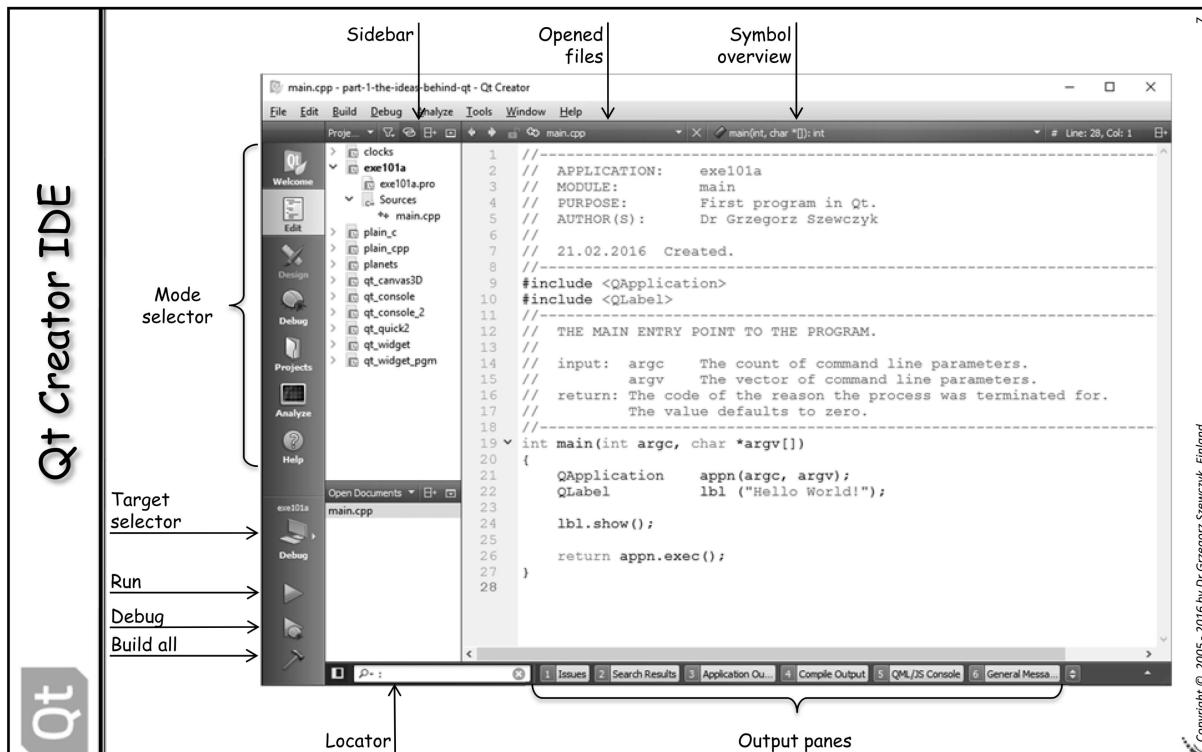
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Help of Qt Creator IDE

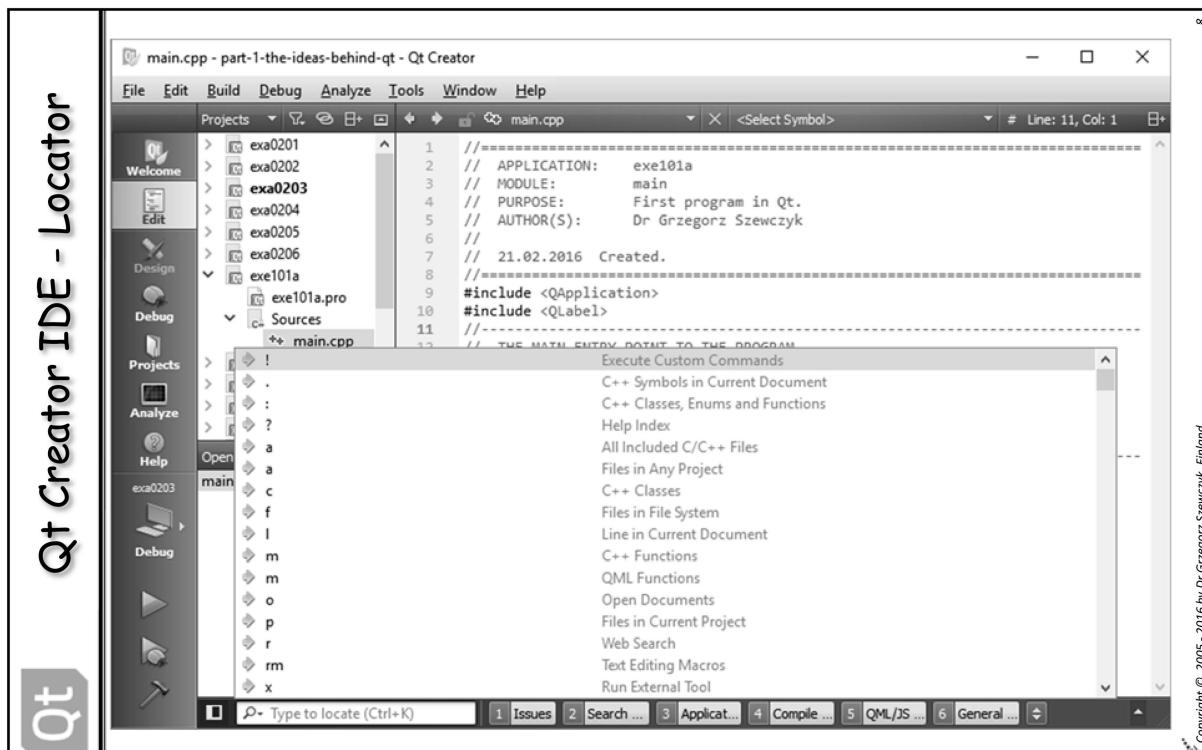


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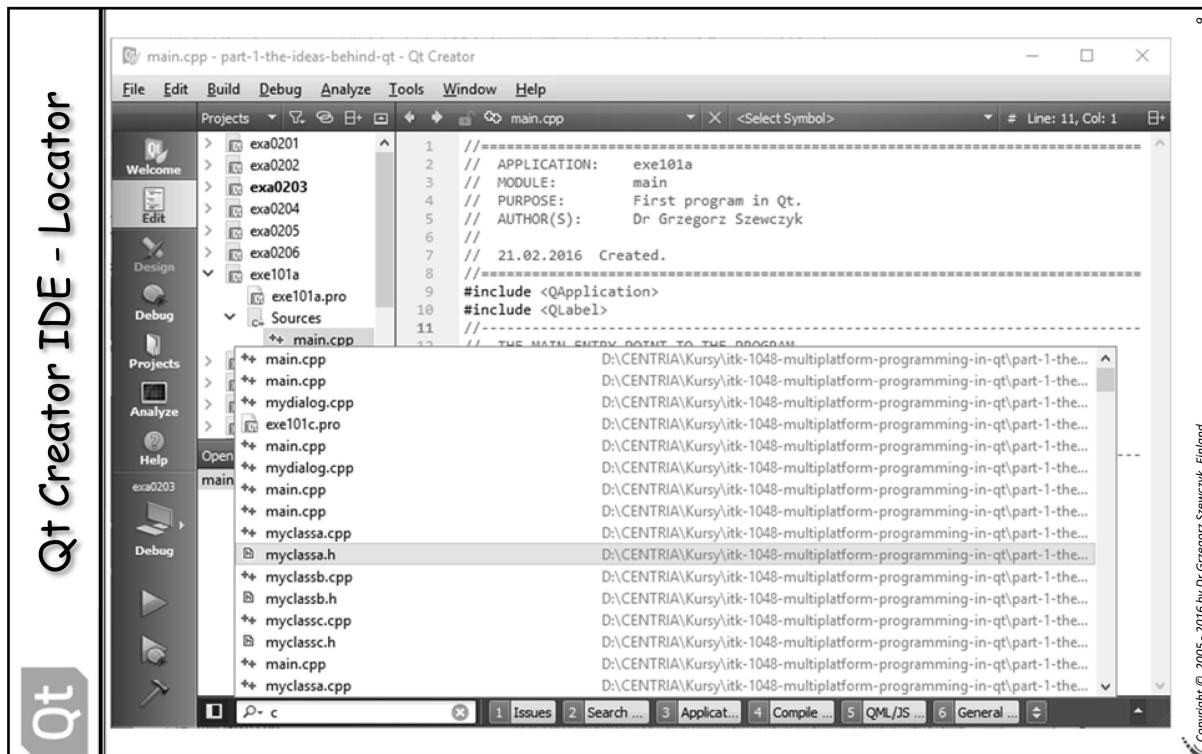
Qt Creator IDE



Qt Creator IDE - Locator

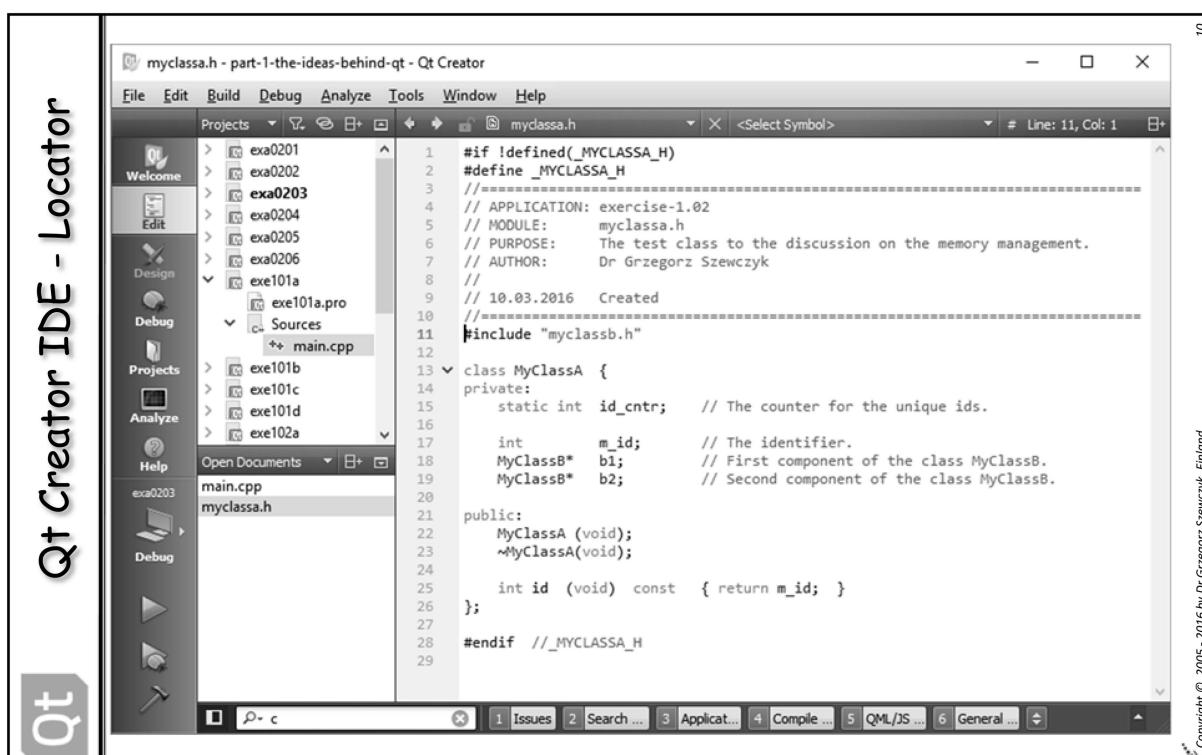


Qt Creator IDE - Locator



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Qt Creator IDE - Locator



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Exercise 1.01A

Design and develop application that uses an object of class **QLabel** to display the "Hello World!" text. The application should be developed in the programming mode.



Notes:

- Refer to the documentation of **QLabel** in Help or on <http://doc.qt.io/>.
- Take advantage on the examples being found in handouts.

... to be continued on the computer

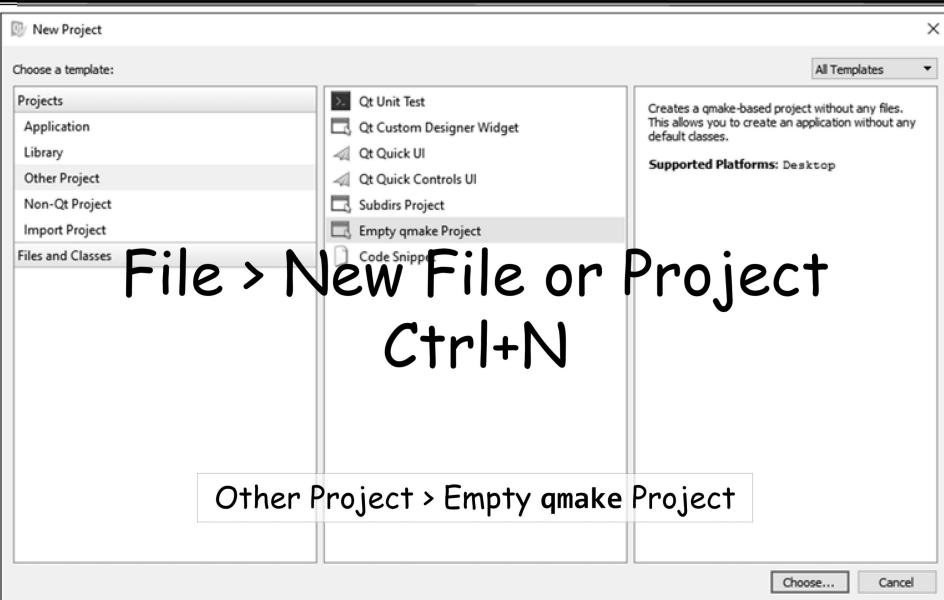


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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

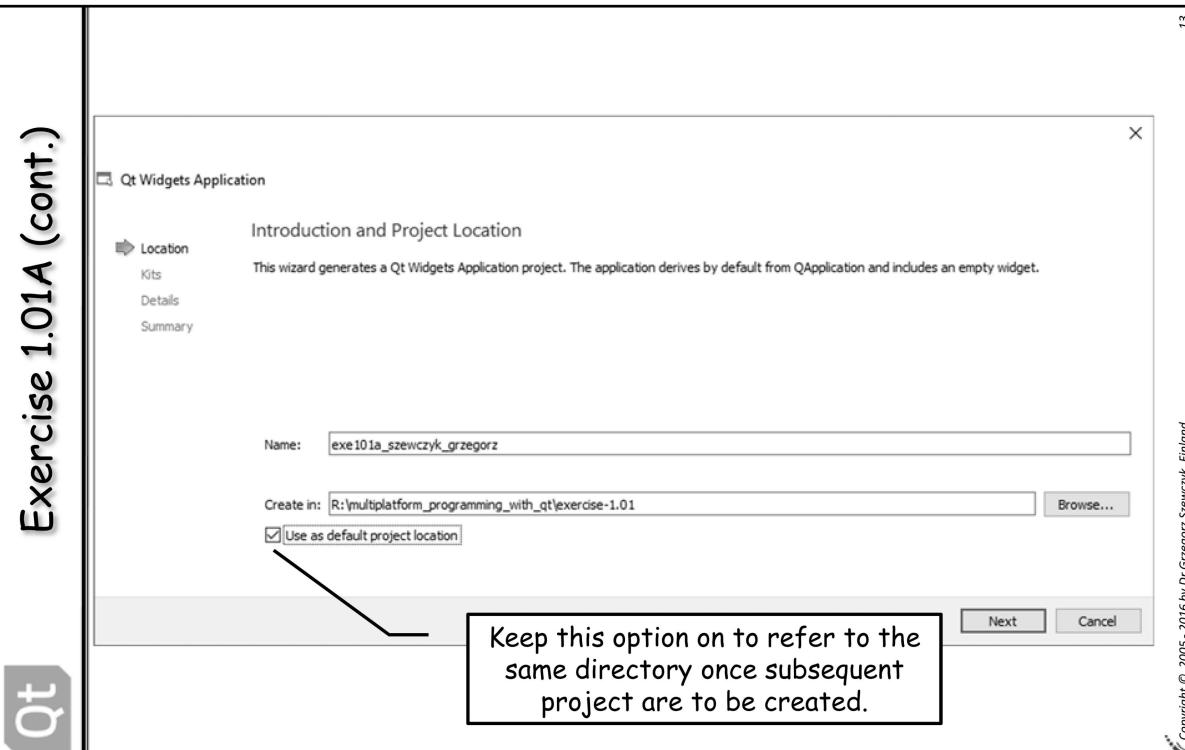


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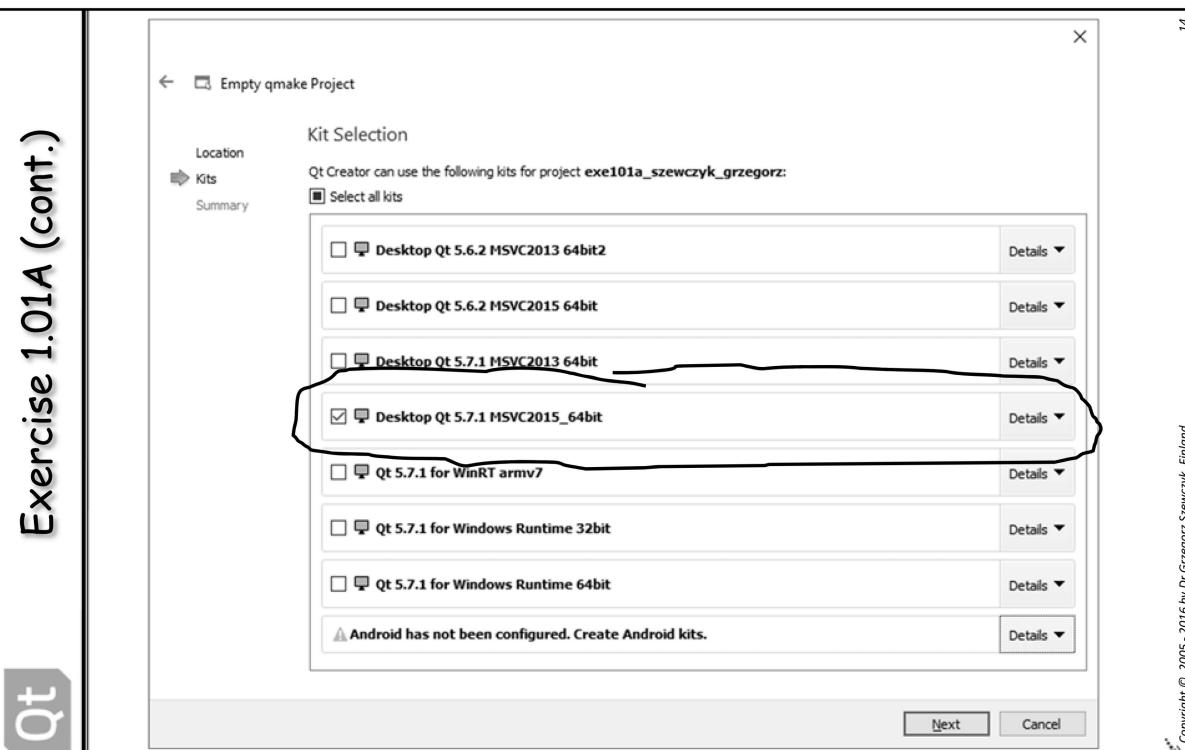
Qt

Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

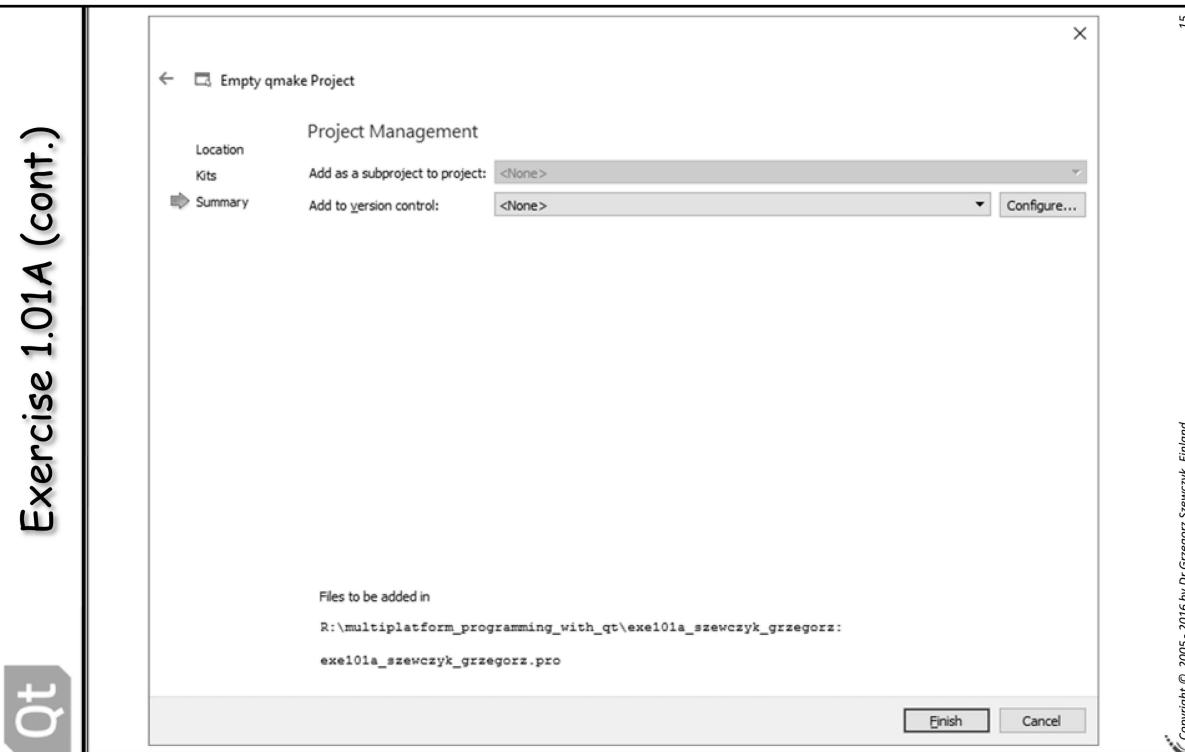


Qt

Exercise 1.01A (cont.)



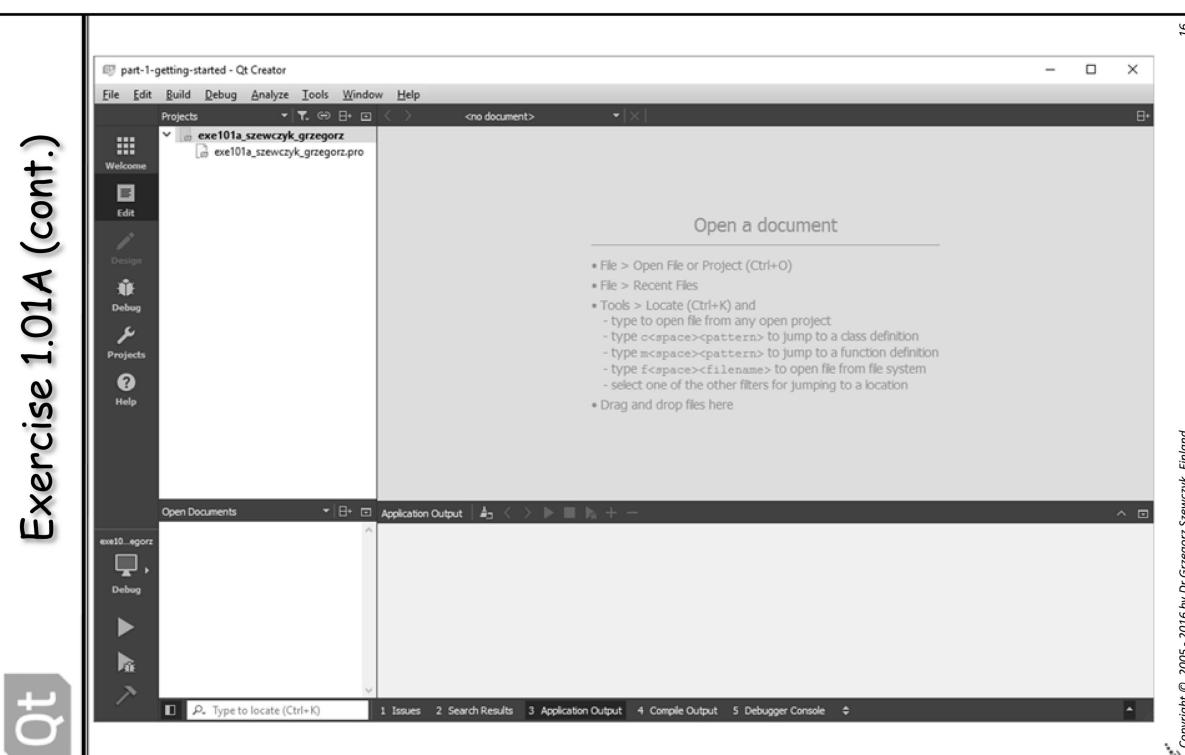
Qt Exercise 1.01A (cont.)



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Qt Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

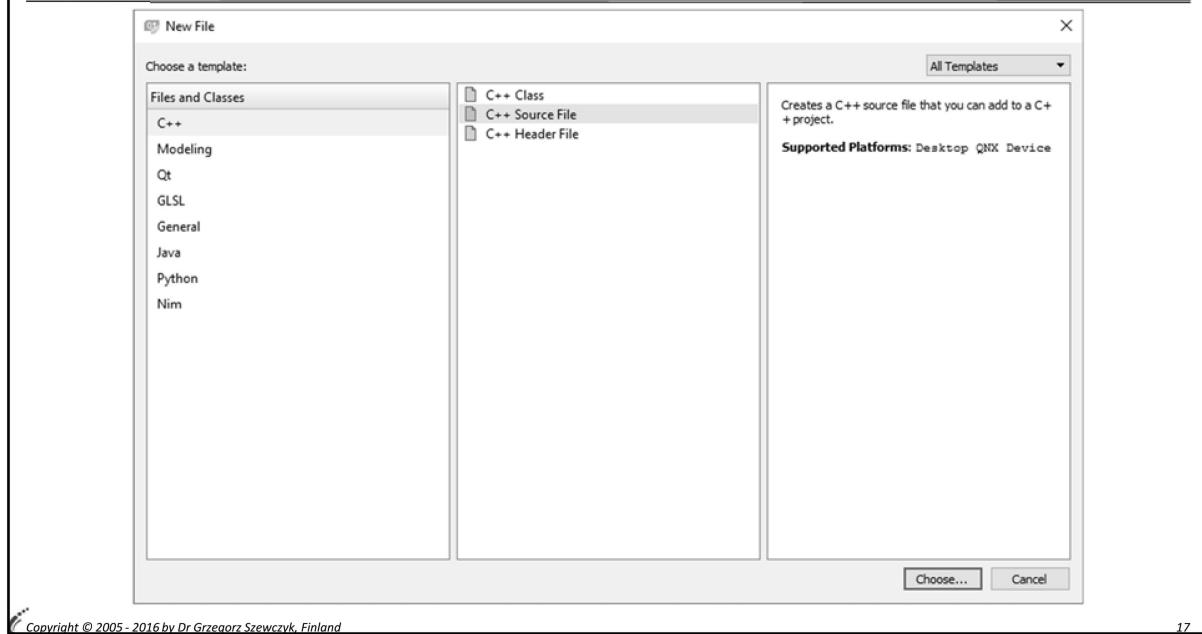


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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

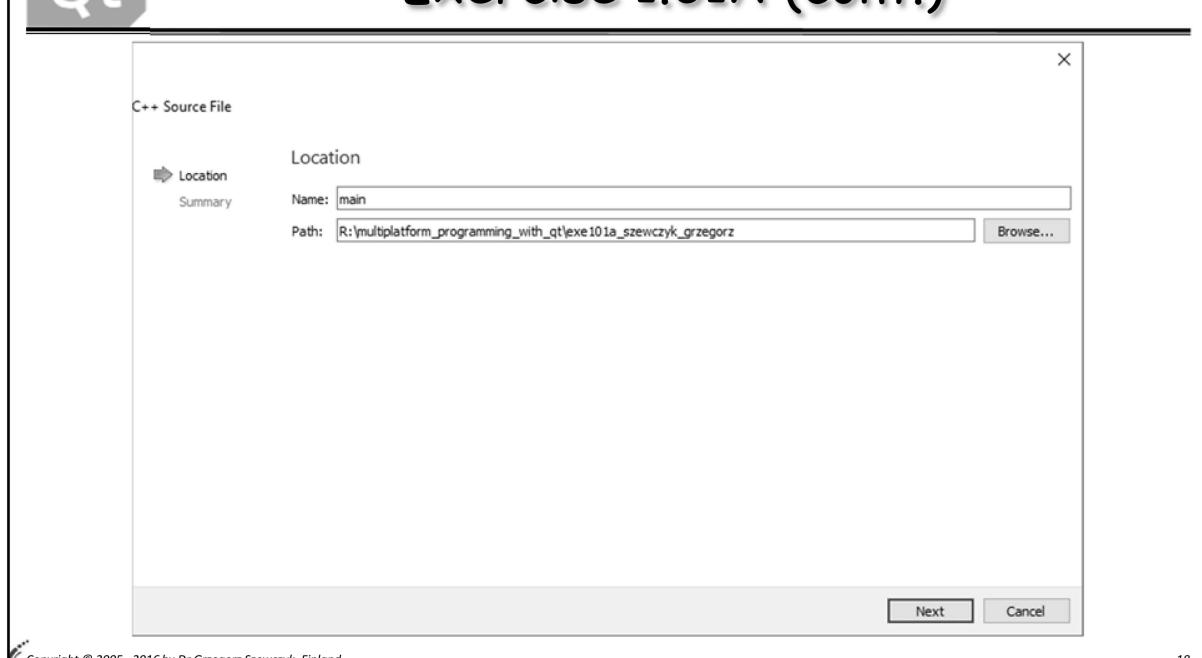


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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

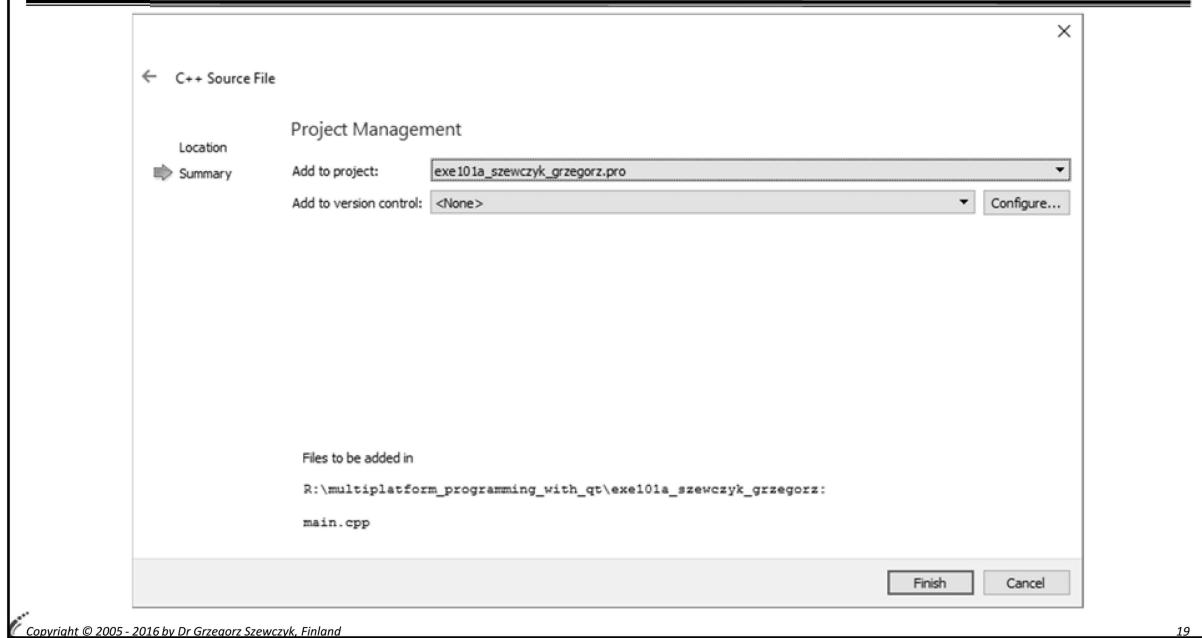


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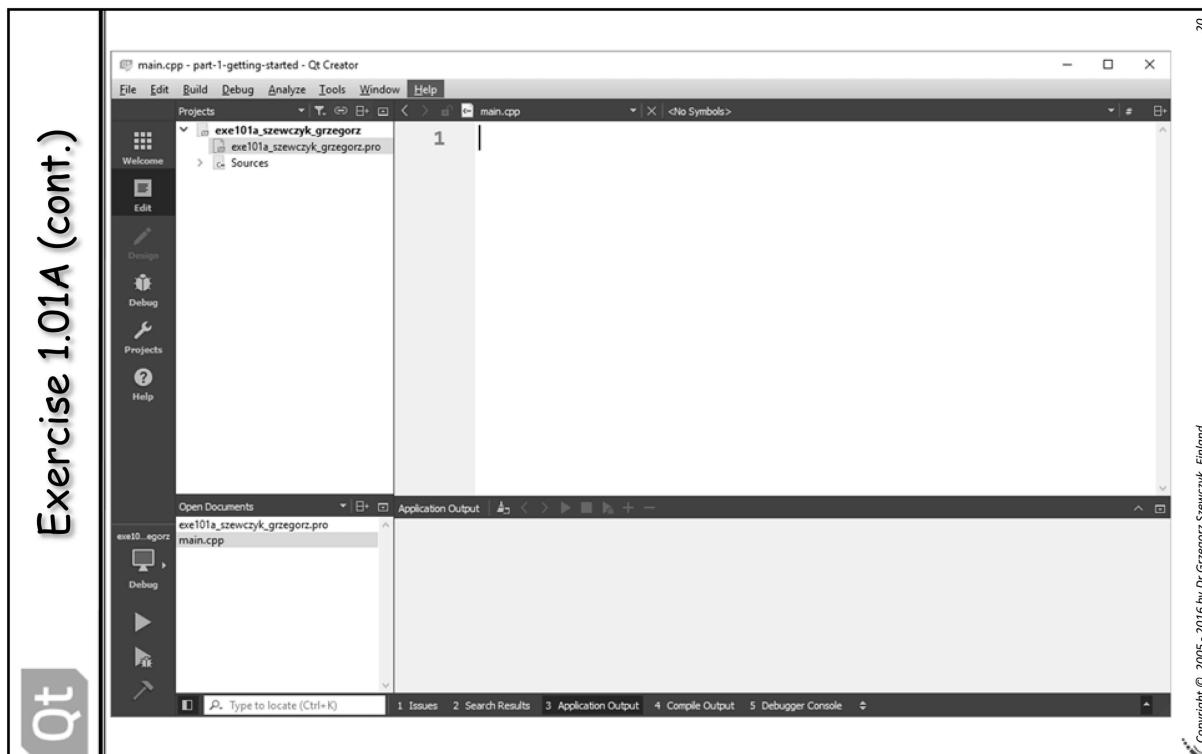


Exercise 1.01A (cont.)



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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)



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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

```
#include <QApplication>
#include <QLabel>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    QApplication appn(argc, argv);
    QLabel     lbl ("Hello World!");
    lbl.show();

    return appn.exec();
}
```

main.cpp

```
QT      += core gui widgets
TARGET  = exe101a
TEMPLATE = app

SOURCES += main.cpp
HEADERS +=
```

exe101a_LastName.FirstName.pro

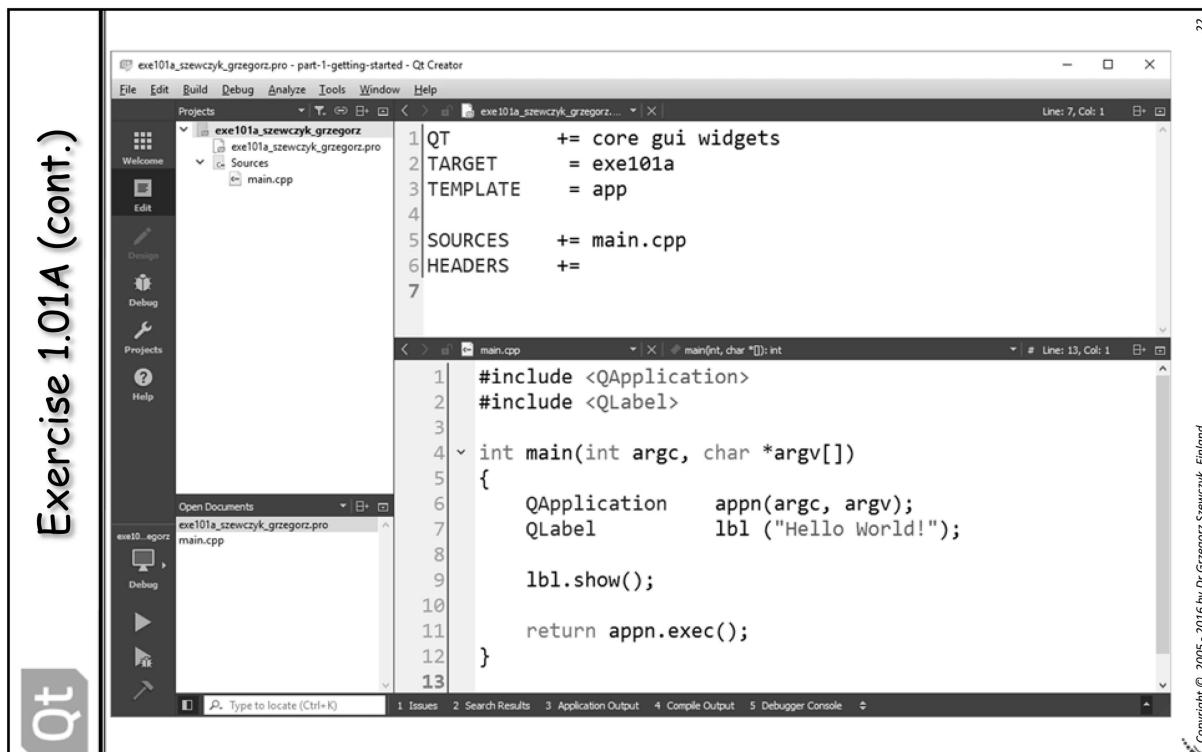
- Program consists of two files
 - main.cpp - containing statements and data.
 - exe101a_LastName.FirstName.pro - containing configuration data of the project



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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

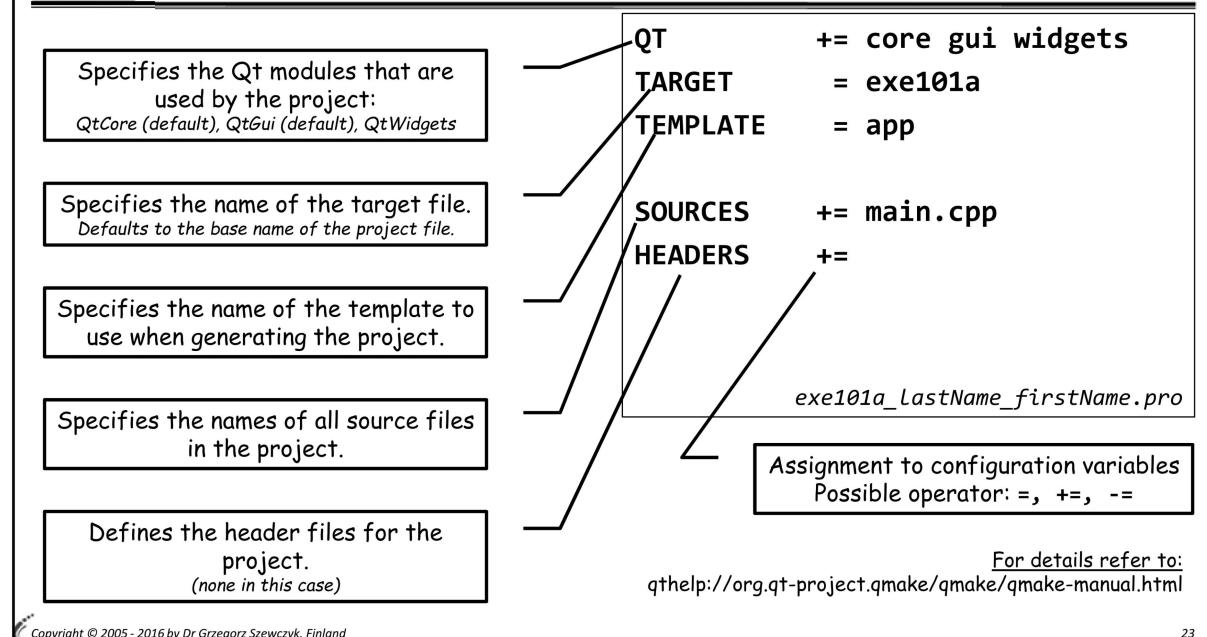


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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)



Creating Project Files

- Project files contain all the information required by `qmake` to build an application, library, or plugin.
- Generally, it uses a series of declarations to specify the resources in the project, but support for simple programming constructs enables to describe different build processes for different platforms and environments.



Project File Elements

Variable	Contents
<u>CONFIG</u>	General project configuration options.
<u>DESTDIR</u>	The directory in which the executable or binary file will be placed.
<u>FORMS</u>	A list of UI files to be processed by the <u>user interface compiler (uic)</u> .
<u>HEADERS</u>	A list of filenames of header (.h) files used when building the project.
<u>INCLUDEPATH</u>	Specifies the #include directories which should be searched when compiling the project.
<u>RESOURCES</u>	A list of resource (.qrc) files to be included in the final project. See the <u>The Qt Resource System</u> for more information about these files.
<u>SOURCES</u>	A list of source code files to be used when building the project.
<u>TEMPLATE</u>	The template to use for the project. This determines whether the output of the build process will be an application, a library, or a plugin.

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Exercise 1.01A (cont.)

```
#include < QApplication >
#include < QLabel >

int main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    QApplication appn( argc, argv );
    QLabel     lbl ( "Hello World!" );
    lbl.show();
    return appn.exec();
}
```

main.cpp

Libraries

Command line arguments
(like in C and C++)

Application object.
(It is obligatory for each application.)

QLabel widget object - the main object
of the application.
(Usually it is object inherited from QDialog or
QWindows)

Makes QLabel object and therefore the
text visible

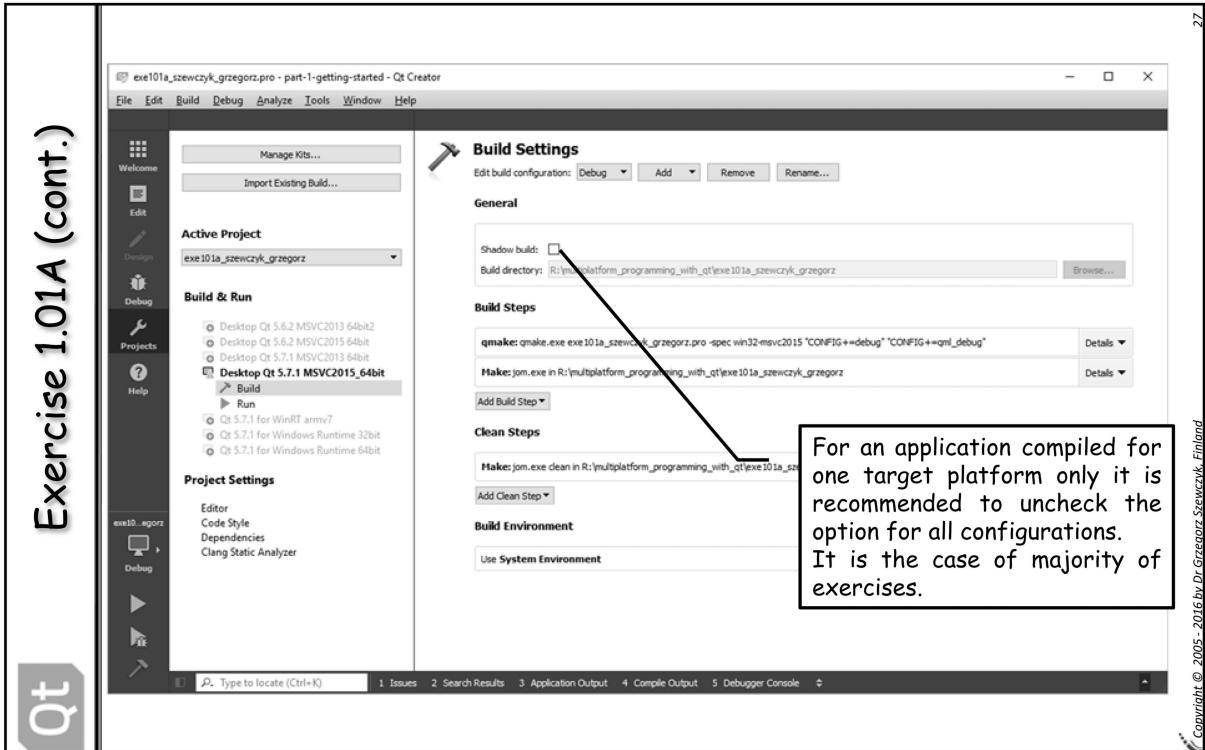
Enters the main event loop and waits
until exit() is called, then returns the
value that was set to exit().

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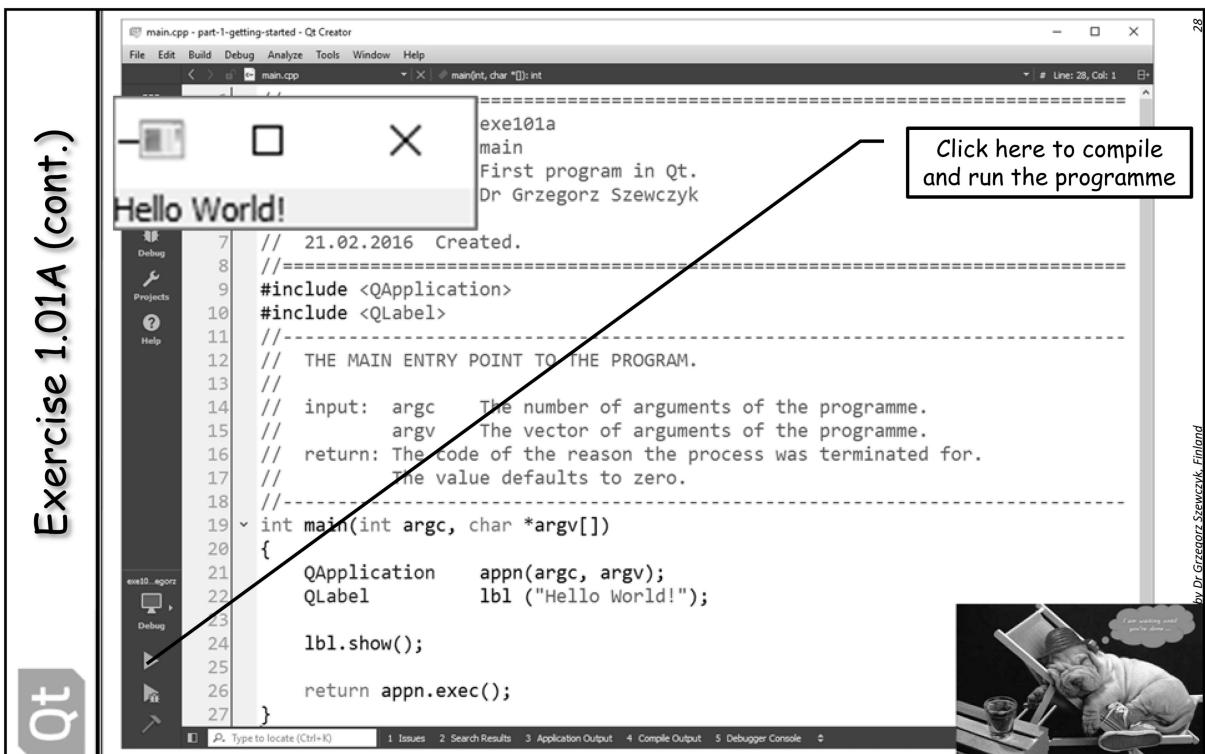
Qt

Exercise 1.01A (cont.)



Qt

Exercise 1.01A (cont.)





Exercise 1.01B

Design and develop application that uses an object of class `QLabel` to display the "Hello World!" text. The application should be developed in the graphical mode.

In Designer, adjust the properties of the `QLabel` object in this way that the size of the text font will be 36 points and the text will be centralised horizontally and vertically in the window.



Notes:

- Refer to the documentation of `QLabel` in Help or on <http://doc.qt.io/>.
- Take advantage on the examples being found in handouts.

... to be continued on the computer

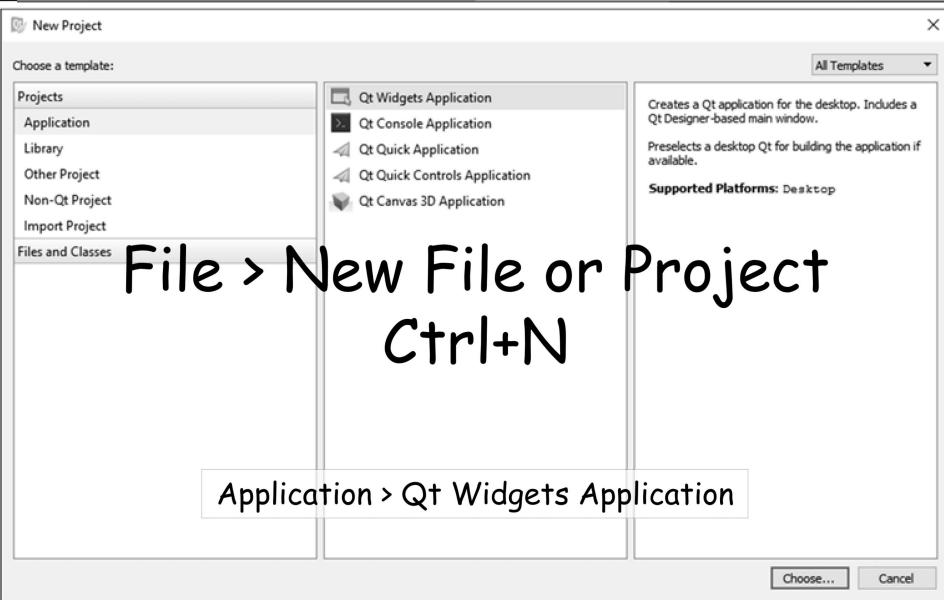


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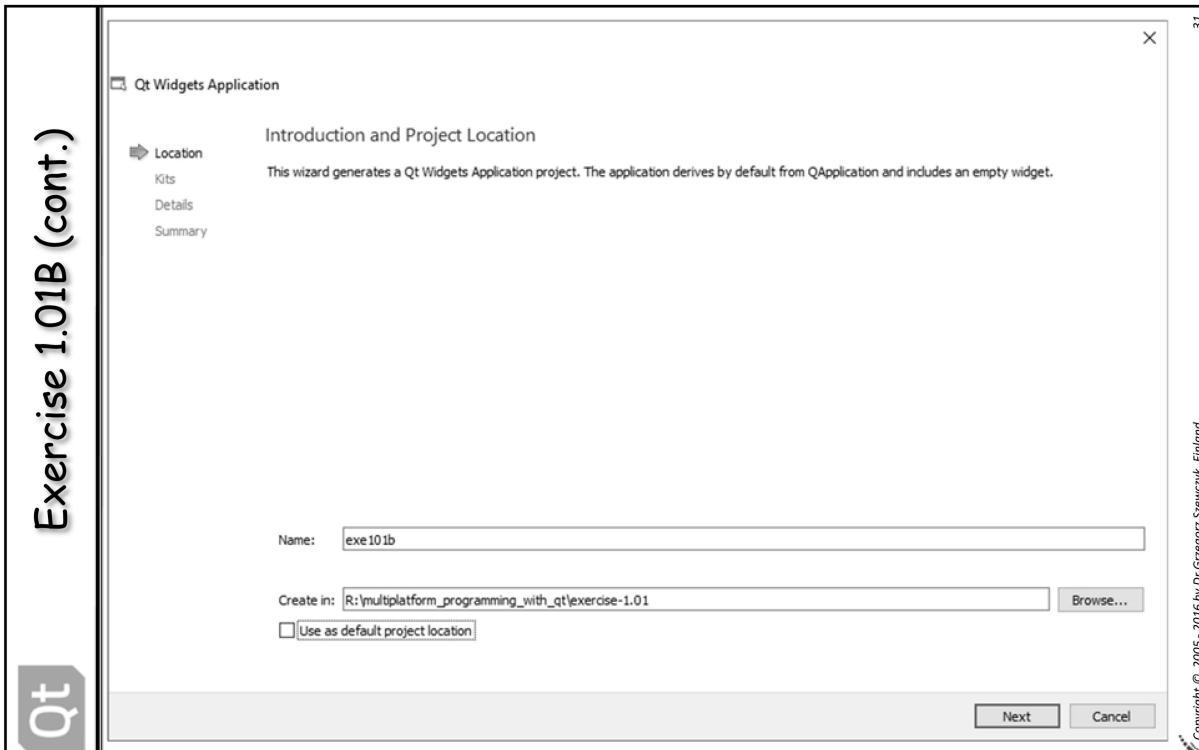
Exercise 1.01B (cont.)



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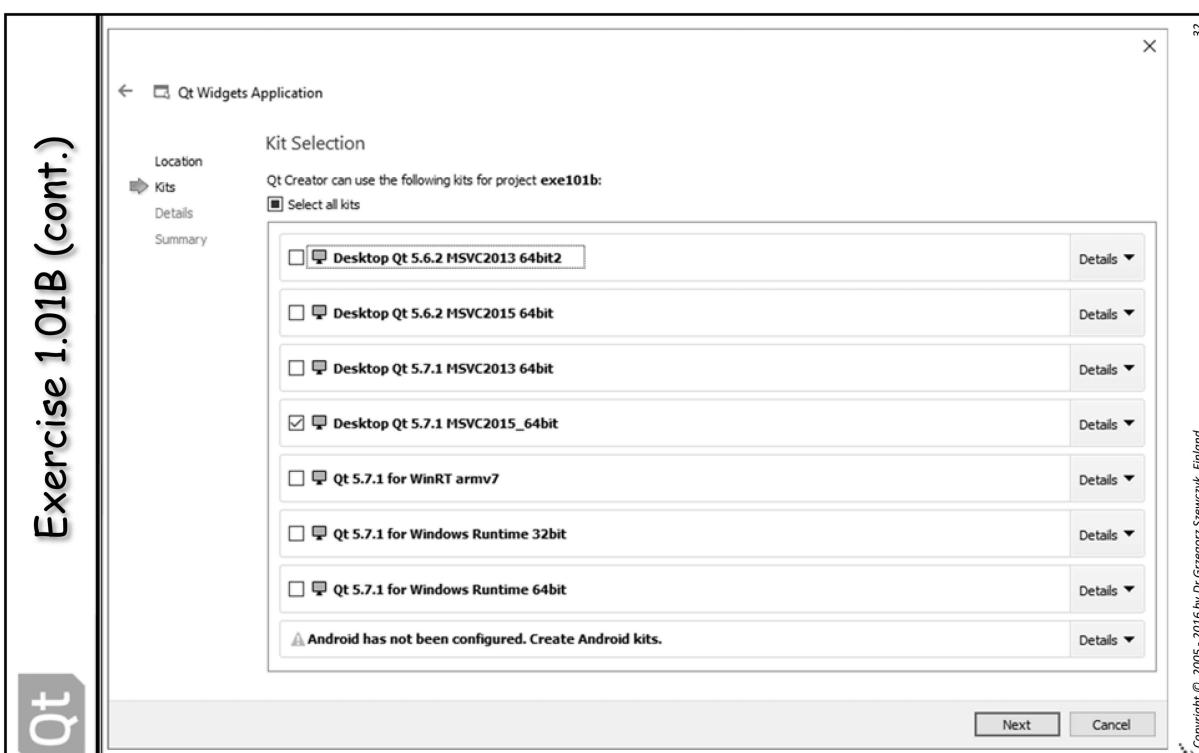
30

Qt Exercise 1.01B (cont.)



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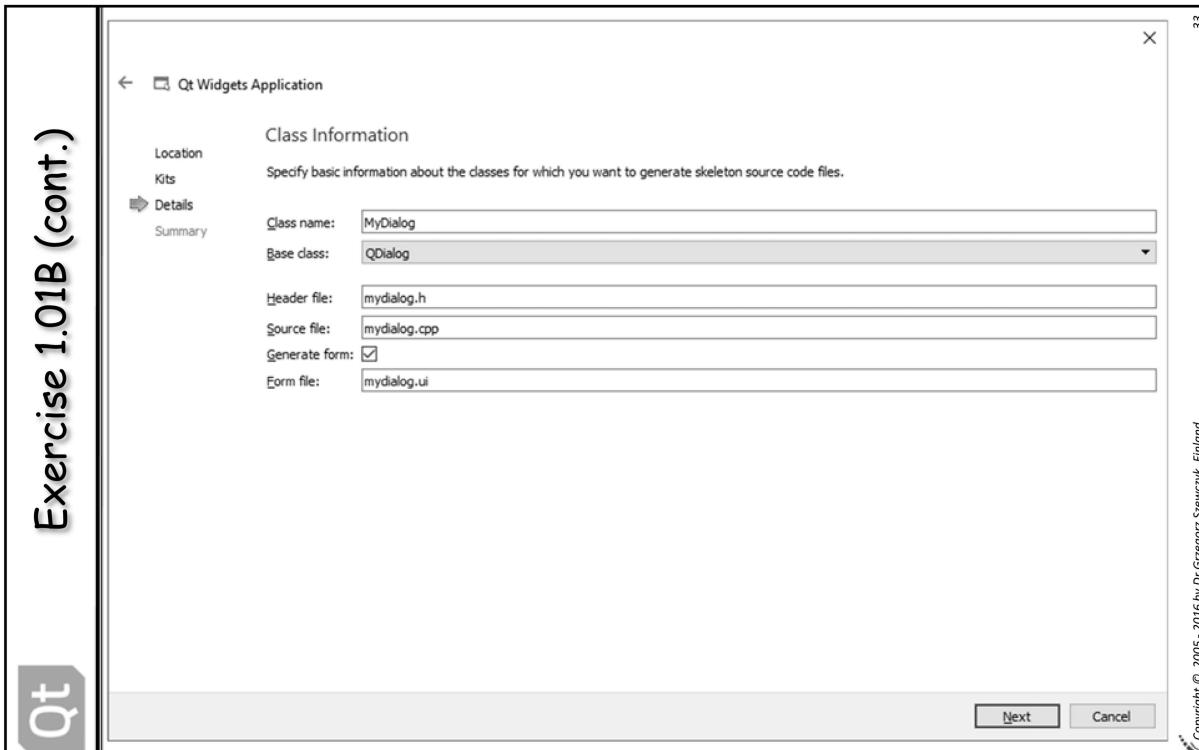
Qt Exercise 1.01B (cont.)



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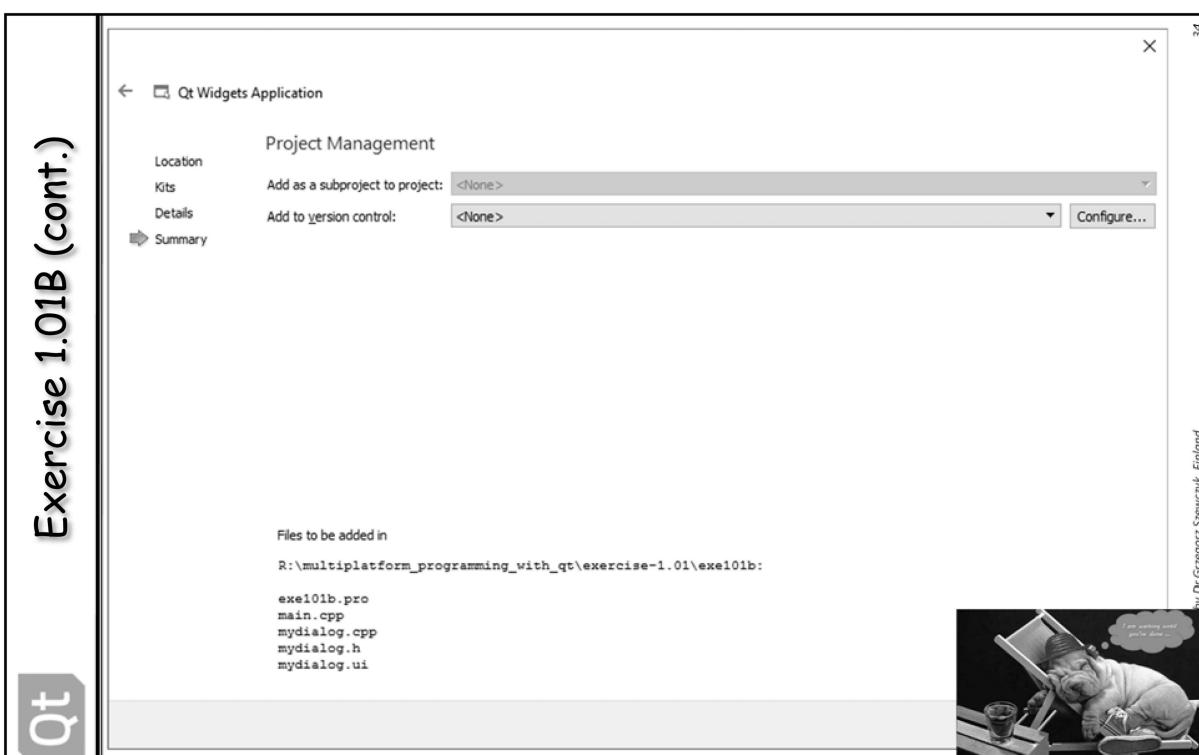
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Qt Exercise 1.01B (cont.)



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Qt Exercise 1.01B (cont.)



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Exercise 1.01B (cont.)

```
#include <QApplication>
#include "mydialog.h"

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    QApplication appn(argc, argv);
    MyDialog     dlg;

    dlg.show();

    return appn.exec();
}
```

```
QT      += core gui widgets
TARGET  = exe101b
TEMPLATE = app

SOURCES += main.cpp \
           mydialog.cpp
HEADERS += mydialog.h
FORMS   += mydialog.ui
```



Exercise 1.01B (cont.)

This character enables continuation of the assignment statement in the next row

```
QT      += core gui widgets
TARGET  = exe101b
TEMPLATE = app

SOURCES += main.cpp \
           mydialog.cpp
HEADERS += mydialog.h
FORMS   += mydialog.ui
```

Specifies the form containing the design of the UI



Exercise 1.01B (cont.)

```
#include <QApplication>
#include "mydialog.h"

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    QApplication appn(argc, argv);
    MyDialog dlg;

    dlg.show();

    return appn.exec();
}
```

The file containing the class of the main object of the application.

Main object of the application.
It plays the similar role like the QLabel in the Task A

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Exercise 1.01B (cont.)

```
#ifndef MYDIALOG_H
#define MYDIALOG_H

#include <QDialog>
namespace Ui {
    class MyDialog;
} // The Qt class generated from the form designed graphically in Designer

class MyDialog : public QDialog
{
    Q_OBJECT
    Ui::MyDialog *ui;

public:
    explicit MyDialog(QWidget *parent = 0);
    ~MyDialog();

};

#endif // MYDIALOG_H
```

```
#include "mydialog.h"
#include "ui_mydialog.h"

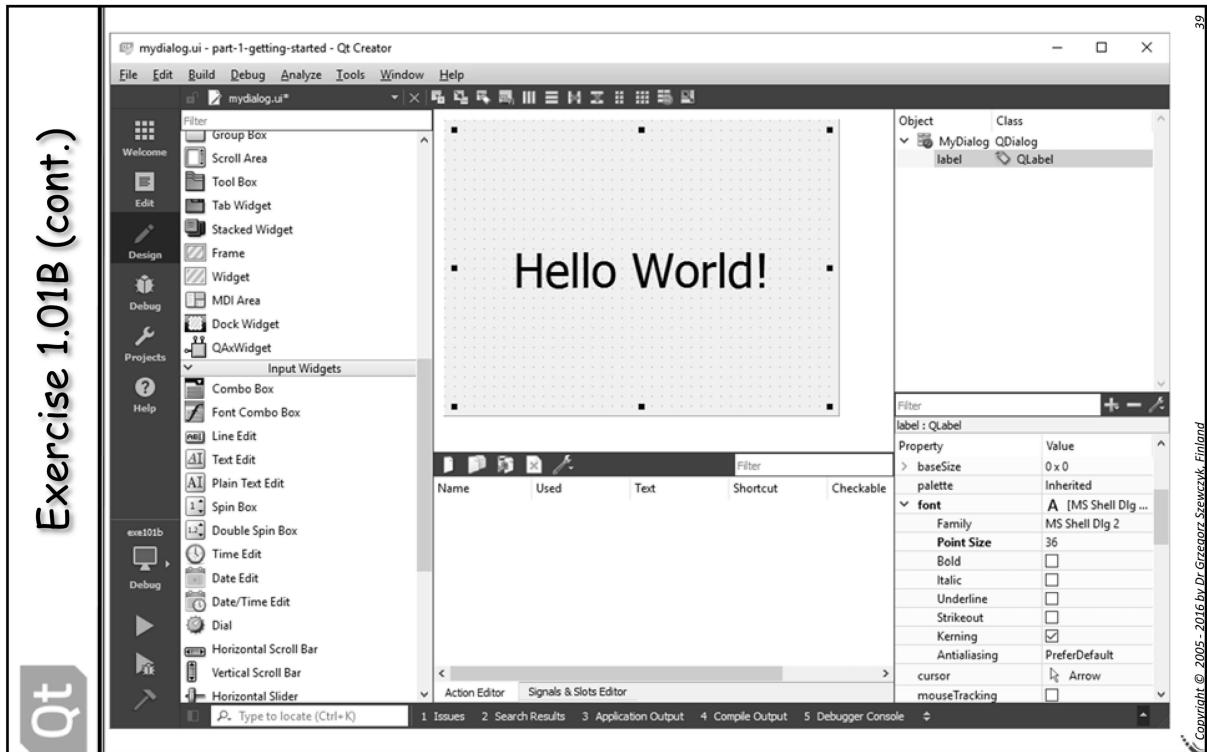
// Class constructor
//
MyDialog::MyDialog(QWidget* parent) :
    QDialog(parent),
    ui(new Ui::MyDialog)
{
    ui->setupUi(this);
}

// Class destructor
//
MyDialog::~MyDialog()
{
    delete ui;
}
```

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Exercise 1.01B (cont.)



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Exercise 1.01C

Create the application in the same way like in the Task B.

Next, set the name of the **QLabel** object to **lblGreetings**.

Programmatically set the text of the message and adjust the properties of the object in the way that the text font size will be 36 points and the text will be centralised horizontally and vertically in the window.



Notes:

- Refer to the documentation of **QLabel** and **QFont** in Help or on <http://doc.qt.io/>.
- Take advantage on the examples being found in handouts.

... to be continued on the computer



Exercise 1.01C (cont.)

```
MyDialog::MyDialog(QWidget *parent) : QDialog(parent), ui(new  
Ui::MyDialog), fontPointSize(36)  
{  
    Method to set a text.  
    Method to set the  
    font of a text.  
    ui->lblGreetings->setText(tr("Hello World!"));  
    ui->lblGreetings->setFont(  
        QFont(ui->lblGreetings->font().family(), fontPointSize)  
    );  
    ui->lblGreetings->setAlignment(Qt::AlignCenter);  
}  
A font object
```

The function facilitates the translation
of a text, returning a translated version.
(It will be discussed later)

Method to set a mode
of the text alignment.

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Exercise 1.01D

Take advantage on the
Task C and amend
application of Task A to
make its UI looking very
similar to the UI of the
application developed in
Task C



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ITK-1048 - Multiplatform Programming in Qt

Part 1 - Practical Tips for Developers

PRACTICAL TIPS FOR DEVELOPERS



How Much C++ Do You Need To Know?

- Objects and classes
 - Declaring a class,
 - Inheritance,
 - calling member functions
 - etc.
- Polymorphism
 - That is virtual methods
- Operator overloading
- Templates
 - For the container classes only
- No ...
 - ... RTTI
 - ... sophisticated templates
 - ... exceptions thrown
 - ...





Qt Documentation

- Reference Documentation
 - All classes documented
 - Contains tons of examples
- Collection of Howto's and Overviews
- A set of Tutorials for Learners



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Finding the Answers

- Documentation in Qt Assistant (or QtCreator)
- Qt's examples: `$QTDIR/examples`
- Qt developer network: <http://qt-project.org/>
- Qt Centre Forum: <http://www.qtcentre.org/>
- KDE project source code (cross-referenced):
<http://lxr.kde.org/> .
- Online communities:
<http://qt-project.org/wiki/OnlineCommunities>

Use the source!

Qt's source code is easy to read, and can answer questions the reference manual cannot answer!

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Modules and Include files

- Qt Modules
 - QtCore, QtGui, QtWidgets, QDom, QSql, QtNetwork, QtTest ...
- Enable Qt Module in qmake .profile:
QT += network

[Qt Modules Documentation](#)



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Modules and Include files

- Default: qmake projects use QtCore and QtGui
 - Any Qt class has a header file.
`#include <QLabel>`
`#include <QtWidgets/QLabel>`
 - Any Qt Module has a header file.
`#include <QtGui>`



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Includes and Compilation Time

- *Module includes*

```
#include <QtGui>
```

- *Precompiled header and the compiler*

- *If not supported may add extra compile time*
 - *If supported may speed up compilation*
 - *Supported on: Windows, Mac OS X, Unix*

[Precompiled headers Documentation](#)



Includes and Compilation Time

- *Class includes*

```
#include <QLabel>
```

- *Reduce compilation time*

- *Use class includes (#include <QLabel>)*
 - *Forward declarations (class QLabel;)*

- *Place module includes before other includes.*