

Introduction à Qt - QML

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Qt - Kesako ?

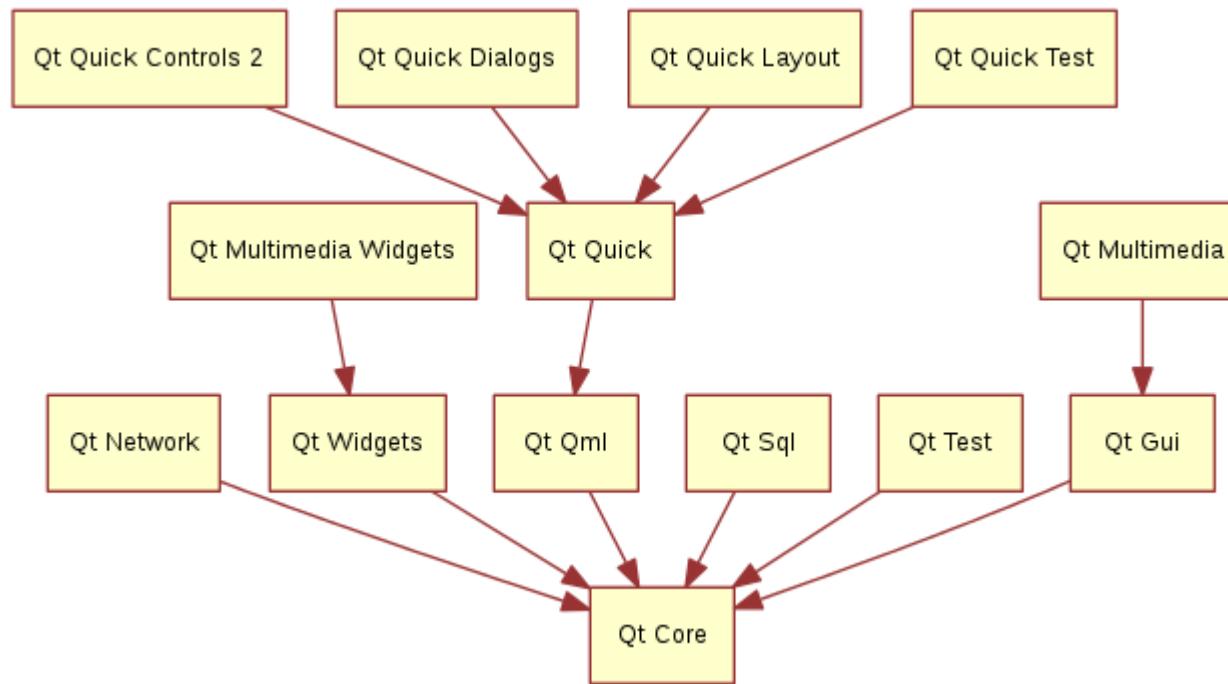
- Qt (“cute”) = **framework multi plateformes**
- **Ecrit en c++**
- **Initié en 1991 par Haavard Nord and Eirik Chambe-Eng en Norvège**
- **Trolltech → Nokia → Digia → The Qt Company**
- **Licence commerciale et Open Source (GPL et LGPL v3)**
- **Présent dans l'embarqué, applications Desktop et Mobile. Environnements de bureau (ex: KDE, Unity , LxQt, ...)**
- **Version actuelle: 5.12**

Qt - Ecosystème

- **IDE = QtCreator**
- **Prototypage = QmlScene**
- **Live reloading: qmllivebench**
- **Build = Qmake / Cmake**
- **Tests**
- **Internationalisation: Linguist**
- **Extensible en C++**
- **Architectures possible: C++ ↔ QML/QtWidget (traditionnelle), Python ↔ QML/QtWidget, Javascript↔ QML, ...**
-

Qt - Modules

- **Modules essentiels:**

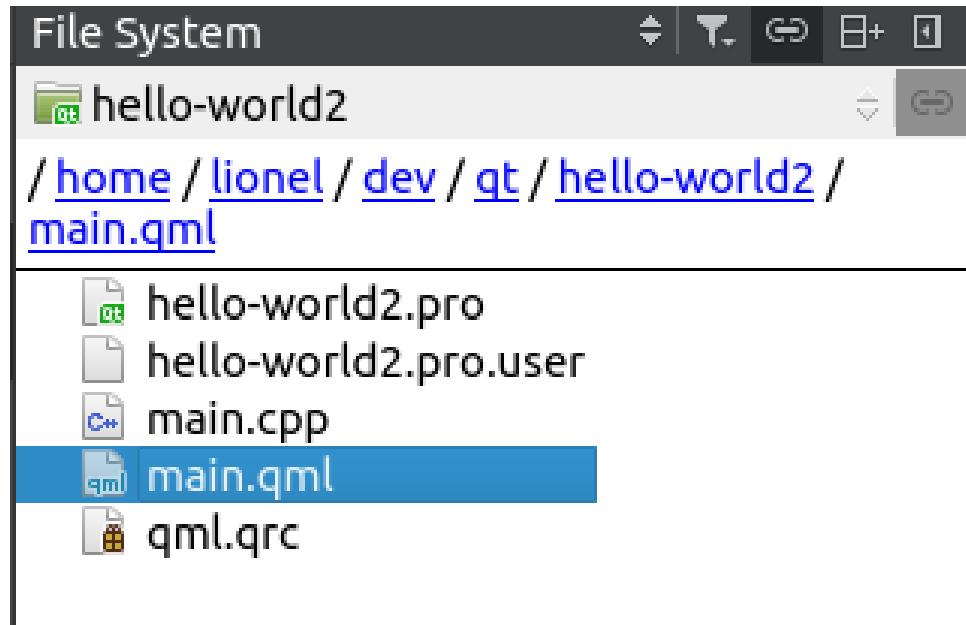


source

Qt - Qt Modeling Language (QML)

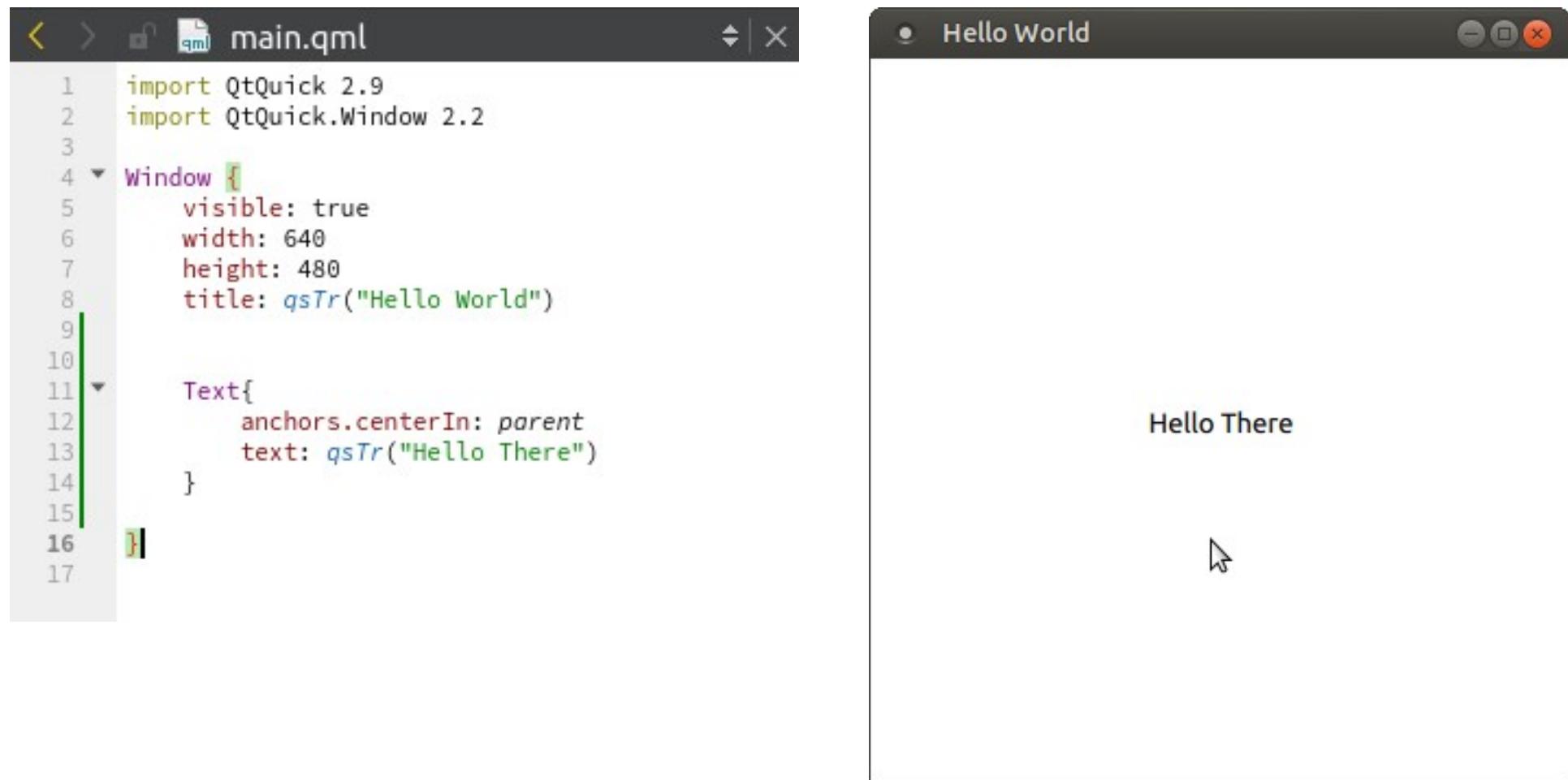
- **Language déclaratif** (proche du css, json)
- **Inclus un moteur Javascript simplifié** (EcmaScript 7 avec la 5.12 LTS)
- **QtQuick** :
 - ensemble de composants visuels élémentaires et de fonctions pour l'animation, les i/o, etc...)
- **QtQuick Controls 2**
 - Ensemble de composants étendus (boutons, listes, champs de saisie, navigation avec onglets, menus, styles etc...)
 - > Demo Gallery App (disponible dans QtCreator)

QtQuick - Hello World - Structure



- “**.pro**” = **directives de compilation**
- “**main.cpp**” = **point d’entrée de l’application (chargement du moteur, librairies, logique et lancement de la GUI)**
- “**.qrc**” = **fichier contenant toutes les ressources du projet**
- “**.qml**” = **QML :)**

QtQuick - Hello World



The image shows a code editor and a running application window side-by-side.

Code Editor (main.qml):

```
1 import QtQuick 2.9
2 import QtQuick.Window 2.2
3
4 Window {
5     visible: true
6     width: 640
7     height: 480
8     title: qsTr("Hello World")
9
10    Text{
11        anchors.centerIn: parent
12        text: qsTr("Hello There")
13    }
14}
15
16
17 }
```

Running Application:

The application window is titled "Hello World". It contains the text "Hello There" centered in the window. A cursor arrow is visible at the bottom center of the window.

QML - Syntaxe, propriétés, bindings, signaux

```
1 import QtQuick 2.0
2
3 // The root element is the Rectangle
4 Rectangle {
5     // name this element root
6     id: root
7
8     // properties: <name>: <value>
9     width: 120;
10
11    //property bindings: here height will changed according to width changed
12    height: width * 2
13
14    // custom property: can be functions, QML types, var, int, string, etc...
15    property int times: 24
16
17    // property alias ( bind to a nested property )
18    property alias name: txt.text
19
20
21    // signal handler for property changes, call javascript function
22    onHeightChanged: console.log('height:', height)
23
24    // color property
25    color: "#4A4A4A"
26
27    // Declare a nested element (child of root)
28    Text{
29        id: txt
30        //js expression
31        color: focus ? "red":"black"
32
33        anchors.centerIn: parent
34    }
35
36
37 }
38 }
```

QML - Notion de composants

```
Counter.qml
```

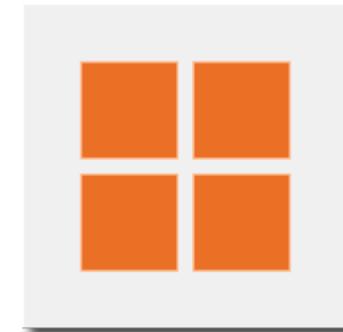
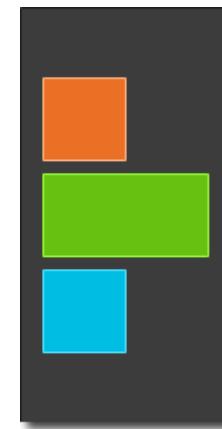
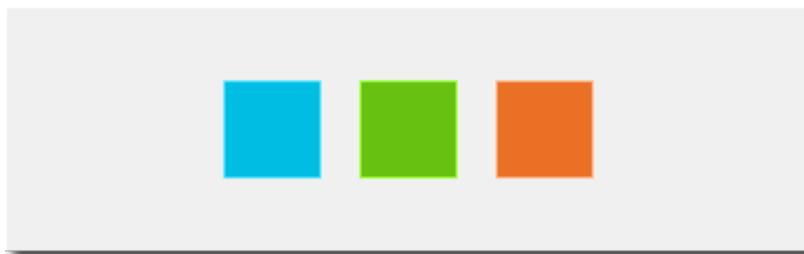
```
1 import QtQuick 2.0
2 import QtQuick.Controls 2.2
3
4 Rectangle{
5     id: root
6     width: 120
7     height: 120
8
9     property int count: 0
10    property int maxCount: 10
11
12    signal finished
13
14    Column {
15        Text {
16            text: root.count
17            color: "blue"
18        }
19
20        Button{
21            text: qsTr("increment")
22            onClicked: {
23
24                root.count++
25                if (root.count >= root.maxCount ){
26                    finished()
27                }
28
29            }
30
31        }
32    }
33}
34}
35}
36}
37}
38}
39}
```

```
main.qml
```

```
1 import QtQuick 2.9
2 import QtQuick.Window 2.2
3
4 Window {
5     visible: true
6     width: 640
7     height: 480
8     title: qsTr("Hello World")
9
10    Counter {
11        onFinished: console.log("counter finished")
12    }
13
14}
15
16}
```

QML - Positionnement - Layout

- Utilisation de conteneurs: Row, Column, Grid:

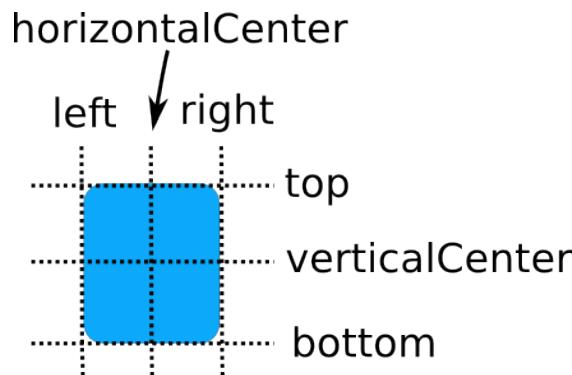


Exemple:

```
Row {  
    spacing: 10  
    Rectangle { width:50; height:50; color: "blue"}  
    Rectangle { width:50; height:50; color: "green"}  
    Rectangle { width:50; height:50; color: "blue"}  
}
```

QML - Positionnement - Layout

- **Anchors: positionnement par rapport à un parent, un sibling ou autre.**



Exemples d'utilisation:

anchors.fill : parent // meme taille que le parent
anchors.centerIn: parent // au milieu du parent
anchors.left: xxx.left // on calle a gauche de xxx
anchors.margins: 12 // marge de 12

- **Layout: (Module QtQuick.Layout)**

- Facilite le positionnement. Utilisation de RowLayout et ColumnLayout par ex. + plusieurs propriétés étendues

Scripting

- Utilisation de Javascript dans des fichiers externes, à l'intérieur du QML ou en tant que librairie (singleton)

```
Button {  
    width: 200  
    height: 300  
    property bool checked: false  
    text: "Click to toggle"  
  
    // JS function  
    function doToggle() {  
        checked = !checked  
    }  
  
    onTriggered: {  
        // this is also JavaScript  
        doToggle();  
        console.log('checked: ' + checked)  
    }  
}
```



```
function sayHello() {  
    return "kikou"  
}
```

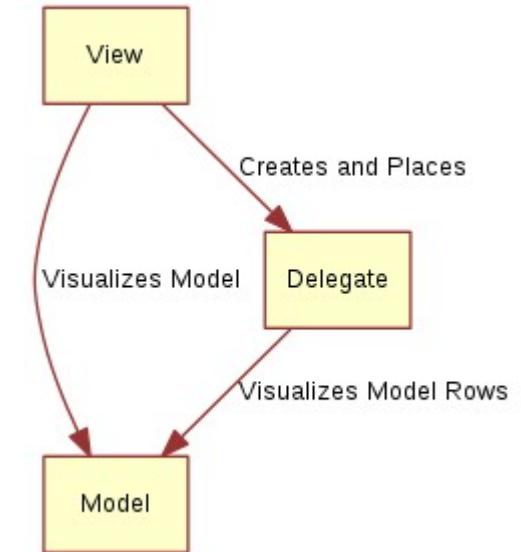


```
import QtQuick 2.0  
import QtQuick.Controls 2.0  
  
import "Util.js" as Util  
  
Item {  
    Button {  
        width: 200  
        height: width*2  
        onClicked: {  
            // this is JavaScript  
            console.log(Util.sayHello())  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Les listes de données

Architecture décomposée en “Model View Delegate”

- Model: Les données. Peut être un nombre, un tableau de primitives ou une liste d'objets
- View: Le conteneur
(exemple: ListView)
- Delegate: Le décorateur, défini comment doit s'afficher chacune des données



Les listes de données

```
Column {  
    anchors.fill: parent  
    spacing: 4  
    ListView{  
        anchors.fill: parent  
        model: ["Enterprise", "Columbia", "Challenger", "Discovery"]  
  
        delegate: Rectangle {  
            width: 100  
            height: 32  
            color: "green"  
  
            Text {  
                text: modelData + ' (' + index + ')'  
            }  
        }  
    }  
  
    ListView{  
        anchors.fill: parent  
        model: ListModel {  
            id: elements  
            ListElement {name:"Enterprise"}  
            ListElement {name:"Columbia"}  
            ListElement {name:"Challenger"}  
            ListElement {name:"Discovery"}  
        }  
        delegate: Rectangle {  
            width: 100  
            height: 32  
            color: "green"  
            Text { text: name + ' (' + index + ')' }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
Enterprise (0)  
Columbia (1)  
Challenger (2)  
Discovery (3)
```



Animations

- **Animation autonome, lancée via la propriété “running ” ou start()**
- **Animation lors du chargement de l'element (ici animation sur l'opacité):**

```
NumberAnimation on opacity {  
    from:0; to:1  
    duration:2000  
}
```

- **Lors d'un changement de valeur d'une propriété:**

```
Behavior on width {  
    NumberAnimation { duration: 1000 }  
}
```

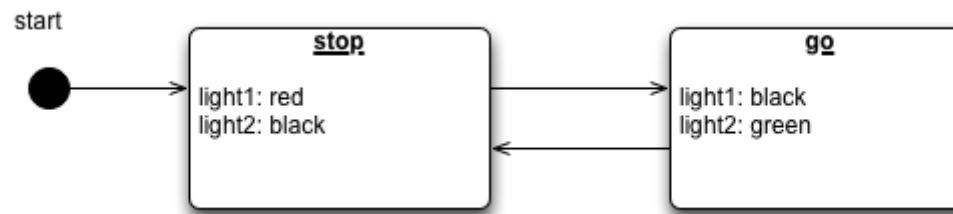
Animations

- **Regroupement d'animations : execution parallèle (ParallelAnimation) ou séquentielle (SequentialAnimation)**
- **Possibilité de modifier les courbes d'interpolation “Easing Curves”**
- → **Demo Animations**

```
Rectangle {  
    id: example  
    //anchors.horizontalCenter: pa  
    width: 100; height: 100  
    color: "blue"  
    ParallelAnimation{  
        running: myMouse.pressed  
        loops: Animation.Infinite  
        NumberAnimation {  
            target: example  
            property: "x"  
            from: 0; to: 100  
            duration:2000  
        }  
  
        ColorAnimation {  
            target: example  
            property: "color"  
            from: "blue"  
            to: "black"  
            duration: 2000  
        }  
  
        RotationAnimation{  
            target: example  
            from:0  
            to:360  
            duration:1000  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Etats et transitions

- **Etats: permet d'appliquer des comportements ou/et des changements de propriétés.**
 - Exemple pour des feux de circulation:



```
states: [
    State {
        name: "stop"
        PropertyChanges { target: light1; color: root.red }
        PropertyChanges { target: light2; color: root.black }
    },
    State {
        name: "go"
        PropertyChanges { target: light1; color: root.black }
        PropertyChanges { target: light2; color: root.green }
    }
]
MouseArea {
    anchors.fill: parent
    onClicked: parent.state = (parent.state == "stop"? "go" : "stop")
}
```

Etats et transitions

- **Transitions:** Permet d'appliquer des transformations ou actions lors d'un passage d'un état à un autre

```
transitions: [
    Transition {
        from: "stop"; to: "go"
        ColorAnimation { target: light1; properties: "color"; duration: 2000 }
        ColorAnimation { target: light2; properties: "color"; duration: 2000 }
    }
]
```

LocalStorage

- **LocalStorage = bdd SQLite**

```
import QtQuick 2.5
import QtQuick.LocalStorage 2.0

Item {
    Component.onCompleted: {
        var db = LocalStorage.openDatabaseSync("MyExample", "1.0", "Example database", 10000);
        db.transaction( function(tx) {
            var result = tx.executeSql('select * from notes');
            for(var i = 0; i < result.rows.length; i++) {
                print(result.rows[i].text);
            }
        });
    }
}
```

Réseau

- Utilisation de l'objet javascript xhr

```
function getAll(onSuccess, onError){  
  
    var http = new XMLHttpRequest()  
    var url = Config.API_URL;  
    http.open("GET", url, true);  
  
    // Send the proper header information along with the request  
    http.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/json");  
    http.setRequestHeader("TOKEN", Config.API_KEY);  
  
    http.onreadystatechange = function() { // Call a function when the state changes.  
        if (http.readyState == 4) {  
            if (http.status == 200) {  
  
                //onLineScores.clear()  
                var scores = []  
                var recordToHighlight = 0  
                var fetchScores = JSON.parse(http.responseText)  
                for(var i = 0; i < fetchScores.length; i++){  
  
                    var record = fetchScores[i]  
                    scores.push(record)  
  
                }  
  
                onSuccess(scores)  
  
            } else {  
                onError(http.status)  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    http.send();  
}
```

Encore plus

- **Module Settings:** Stockage en local des données de configuration de l'application
- **Qt WebEngine:** Moteur de rendu Web (Chromium)
- **Shaders, Particles**
- **Theming de l'application:** Module Material par ex.

Encore plus...

- **Qt 3D** A set of APIs to make 3D graphics programming easy and declarative.
- **Qt Bluetooth** C++ and QML APIs for platforms using Bluetooth wireless technology.
- **Qt Canvas 3D** Enables OpenGL-like 3D drawing calls from Qt Quick applications using JavaScript.
- **Qt Graphical Effects** Graphical effects for use with Qt Quick 2.
- **Qt Location** Displays map, navigation, and place content in a QML application.
- **Qt Network Authorization** Provides support for OAuth-based authorization to online services.
- **Qt Positioning** Provides access to position, satellite and area monitoring classes.
- **Qt Purchasing** Enables in-app purchase of products in Qt applications. (Only for Android, iOS and MacOS).
- **Qt Sensors** Provides access to sensors and motion gesture recognition.
- **Qt Wayland Compositor** Provides a framework to develop a Wayland compositor. (Only for Linux).
- **Qt Virtual Keyboard** A framework for implementing different input methods as well as a QML virtual keyboard. Supports localized keyboard layouts and custom visual themes.

Retour d'expérience

- **Courbe d'apprentissage un peu près identique à l'approche HTML/CSS pour ce qui est du Layout , positionnements**
- **Grande souplesse de conception = top, mais on peut vite faire aussi n'importe quoi... :)**
- **Documentation très complète mais parfois des informations importantes sont perdues au milieu de la doc.**
- **Quelques hackings nécessaires pour que ça tourne bien côté mobile.**

Resources et credits

- **<https://doc.qt.io/>**
- **<http://qmlbook.github.io>**
- **Internet...**

merci!