Signal & Slots in Qt

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- Central feature in Qt
- Used for communication between objects



3D Render Window





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- Central feature in Qt
- Used for communication between objects







- Signals are emitted by an object when its internal state has changed in some way that might be interesting to the object's client or owner
- Qt's widgets have many predefined signals
 - QCheckBox:
- Signals void stateChanged (int state) 4 signals inherited from QAbstractButton 1 signal inherited from QWidget 1 signal inherited from QObject void clicked (bool checked = false) void pressed () void released ()
 - void toggled (bool checked)
- QAbstractButton:





- Own signals can be defined in subclasses of Qt widgets
- Only the class that defines a signal and its subclasses can emit the signal
- If several slots are connected to one signal, the slots will be executed one after the other in the order they have been connected
- Signals can never have return types

signals:

void SignalSegmentationFinished()

int SignalSegmentationFinished()





- A slot is a function that is called in response to a particular signal
- Slots are normal C++ functions and can be called normally; their only special feature is that signals can be connected to them
- Qt's widget have many pre-defined slots
 - QCheckBox:
 - 5 public slots inherited from QAbstractButton
 - 19 public slots inherited from QWidget
 - 1 public slot inherited from QObject
 - QAbstractButton:
- void animateClick (int msec = 100)
 void click ()
 void setChecked (bool)
 void setIconSize (const QSize & size)
 void toggle ()
- But it is common to define own slots in subclasses of Qt widgets e.g. Volume Visualization: OnEnableRendering(bool)



Flexibility

- Each class can define any number of new signals and slots
- Sent signals can have any number of arguments of any type
- A signal can be connected to several slots
- A slot can receive messages from multiple signals from different objects
- When you delete a QObjects in the destructor all connections between signals and slots will be deleted

Disadvantage

- Additional compilation with moc
- Signal/Slots are a little bit slower than usual callback function calls





 To connect the signal to the slot, the Qobject::connect() and the SIGNAL() and SLOT() macro is used

Example: Volume Visualization







- The signature of a signal must match the signature of the receiving slot
- Slots can have a shorter signature than the signal because it can ignore arguments

connect(sender, SIGNAL(destroyed(QObject*)), this, SLOT(OnDestroyed(Qbject*)));

connect(sender, SIGNAL(destroyed(QObject*)), this, SLOT(OnDestroyed()));

connect(sender, SIGNAL(destroyed()), this, SLOT(OnDestroyed()));

connect(sender, SIGNAL(destroyed()), this, SLOT(OnDestroyed(QObject*)));

The last slot expects a Qobject that will not be send by the signal \rightarrow Runtime error

• When a signal is emitted, the slots connected to it are usually executed immediately, just like a normal function call



Disconnect

• A connection can be deleted by QObject::disconnect

• OR through destroying one of the two objects

Block Signals

• Transmission of signals can be prevented by calling:

blockSignal(TRUE)

• The block can be canceled by:

blockSignal(FALSE)



 Qt provides the QObject::sender() function, which returns a pointer to the object that sent the signal

Note: if the slot was not activated by a signal, the return is undefined

- Signals and slots are loosely coupled: A class which emits a signal neither knows nor cares which slots receive the signal
- It is possible to connect a signal directly to another signal

Style Guide for Signal/Slots



Slots are named according to the following general rule

On[variable name who send the signal][signal]();

Signals are named according to the following general rule

Signal[MethodName]();

emit SignalMethodName();

E.g. SignalLayoutDesignChanged();

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Example



```
.cpp
                                     .h
#include <QObject>
                                             void Counter::OnValueChanged(int v)
class Counter : public QObject {
                                               if( v!= m_value )
Q_OBJECT
                                                 m value = v;
                                                 emit SignalValueChanged(v);
public:
  Counter() { m_value = 0; }
  int value() const
    return m value;
                                                                                         .CDI
                                             Counter a, b;
                                             QObject::connect(&a,SIGNAL(SignalValueChanged(
public slots:
                                                        int)),&b, SLOT(OnValueChanged(int)));
  void OnValueChanged(int v);
                                             a.OnValueChanged(12);
                                             //ouput:
                                             //a.value()==12
signals:
                                             //b.value()==12
  void SignalValueChanged(int v);
                                             b.OnValueChanged(48);
                                             //output:
                                             //a.value()==12
private:
                                             //b.value()==48
  int m_value; };
```





- C++ preprocessor changes or removes the signals, slots, and emit keywords so that the compiler is presented with standard C++
- By running the moc on class definitions that contain signals or slots, a C++ source file is produced which should be compiled and linked with the other object files for the application



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Qt homepage: http://doc.qt.nokia.com/4.7/signalsandslots.html



