# Signal & Slots in Qt

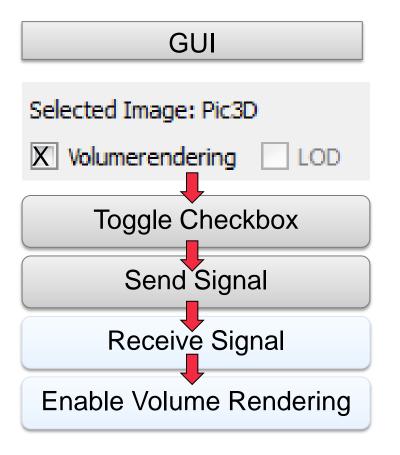
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# **Signal & Slots**



- Central feature in Qt
- Used for communication between objects



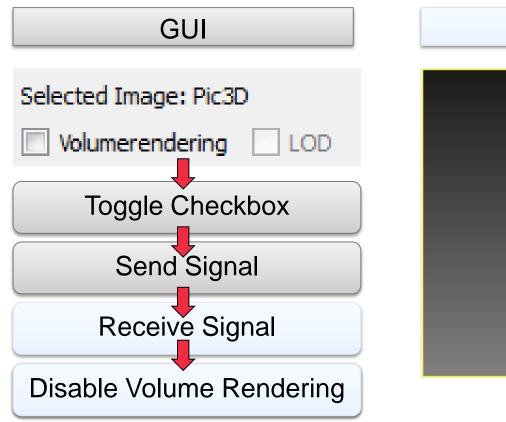
#### 3D Render Window



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# 3D Render Window

# **Signals**



 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

    QAbstractButton: void clicked (bool checked = false) void pressed () void released () void released () void toggled (bool checked)
```

# **Signals**



- 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()
```

#### **Slots**



- 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)

# Signal/Slot mechanism



# **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

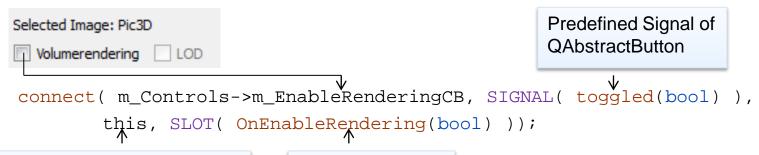
- Additional compilation with moc
- Signal/Slots are a little bit slower than usual callback function calls

#### Connect



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

# **Example: Volume Visualization**



**QmitkVolumeVisualizationView** 

Self-defined slot

```
void QmitkVolumeVisualizationView::OnEnableRendering(bool state)
{
   if(m_SelectedNode.IsNull())
     return;

m_SelectedNode->SetProperty("volumerendering",mitk::BoolProperty::New(state));
   UpdateInterface();
   mitk::RenderingManager::GetInstance()->RequestUpdateAll();
}
```

#### Connect



- 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 → Runtime error

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

# **Disconnect / block Signal**



#### **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)
```

# Further properties of signal/slots



 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

# Signals are named according to the following general rule

```
Signal[MethodName]();
emit SignalMethodName();
E.g. SignalLayoutDesignChanged();
```

# **Example**



```
.h
#include <QObject>
class Counter : public QObject {
Q_OBJECT
public:
  Counter() { m_value = 0; }
  int value() const
    return m value;
public slots:
  void OnValueChanged(int v);
signals:
  void SignalValueChanged(int v);
private:
  int m_value; };
```

```
void Counter::OnValueChanged(int v)
{
  if( v!= m_value )
  {
    m_value = v;
    emit SignalValueChanged(v);
  }
}
```

```
Counter a, b;

QObject::connect(&a,SIGNAL(SignalValueChanged(int)),&b, SLOT(OnValueChanged(int)));

a.OnValueChanged(12);
//ouput:
//a.value()==12
//b.value()==12

b.OnValueChanged(48);
//output:
//a.value()==12
//b.value()==48
```

# **Building signal/slots**



- 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



