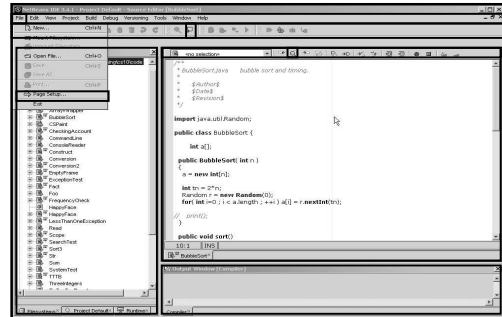


CS202 Java Object Oriented Programming GUI Programming – Introduction

Chengyu Sun
California State University, Los Angeles

GUI



GUI Components

- ◆ Widgets
 - Windows, menus, toolbars, buttons, label, text components, lists, ...
- ◆ Widgets libraries (APIs)
 - Windows – MFC
 - XWindow – XT, GTK, QT
 - Java AWT and Swing
 - Cross platform
 - Slower

Swing GUI Components

- ◆ A Visual Index to the Swing Component
 - <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/uiswing/components/components.html>

GUI Programming

- ◆ Create a container
- ◆ Create components
- ◆ Add components to the container
- ◆ Handle events

What You Should Know

- ◆ General knowledge about what GUI components Swing provide
- ◆ Look up documentations for details about specific components
 - SUN's Java Tutorial
 - Using Swing Components
 - Java API documentation
 - Textbook
- ◆ Assemble and layout components together
- ◆ Event handling

Display An Empty Window

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;

public class EmptyFrame extends JFrame {

    public EmptyFrame()
    {
        super( "An Empty Window" );

        setSize( 400, 400 );
        setLocationRelativeTo( null );
        setDefaultCloseOperation( EXIT_ON_CLOSE );
    }

    public static void main( String args[] )
    {
        EmptyFrame f = new EmptyFrame();
        f.setVisible( true );
    }
}
```

Panel

- ◆ A general-purpose container
- ◆ Common usage
 - A place holder for layout purposes
 - Drawing area for customized paints
- ◆ Important methods
 - JPanel()
 - **add(Component c)**
 - remove(Component c), removeAll()
 - paint(Graphics g)

Buttons and Labels

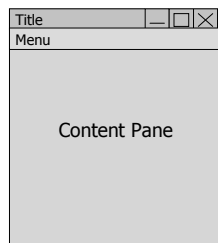
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ JButton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ JButton(String s) ■ String getText() ■ void setText(String s) ■ void setEnabled(boolean b) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ JLabel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ JLabel(String s) ■ String getText() ■ void setText(String s) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Text Field and Text Area

- ◆ JTextField is for single-line text input
- ◆ JTextArea is for multi-line text input
- ◆ Both inherits from JTextComponent
 - getText(), setText(String s), getSelectedText()
 - setEditable(boolean b), isEditable()
- ◆ JTextField(), JTextField(int cols), JTextField(String s)
- ◆ JTextArea(), JTextArea(String s)

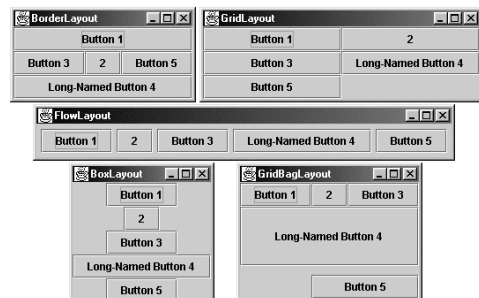
Adding Component

- ◆ All components must be added to the content pane, except the menu bar
- ◆ getContentPane()

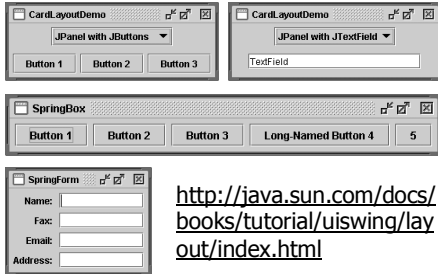


```
Container cp = getContentPane();
cp.add( some_component );
```

Layouts



More Layouts



<http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/uiswing/layout/index.html>

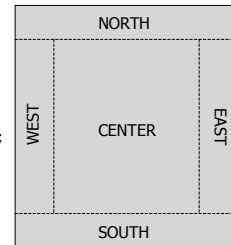
Border Layout

- ◆ Default layout for applet, content pane, and dialog box

```
cp = getContentPane();
cp.setLayout( new BorderLayout() );
```

```
JButton b1 = new JButton("Button1");
JButton b2 = new JButton("Button2");
```

```
cp.add( b1, BorderLayout.NORTH );
cp.add( b2, BorderLayout.CENTER );
```



Flow Layout

- ◆ Adds components from left to right
- ◆ Starts a new row if necessary

```
cp = getContentPane();
cp.setLayout( new FlowLayout() );
```

```
JButton b1 = new JButton("Button1");
JButton b2 = new JButton("Button2");
```

```
cp.add( b1 );
cp.add( b2 );
```

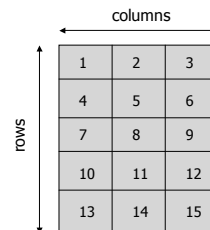
Grid Layout

- ◆ Either rows or cols can be zero
- ◆ All components are of equal size

```
cp = getContentPane();
cp.setLayout( new GridLayout(2,3) );
```

```
JButton b1 = new JButton("Button1");
JButton b2 = new JButton("Button2");
```

```
cp.add( b1 );
cp.add( b2 );
```



Box Layout

- ◆ Lay out components in one row or one column
- ◆ Can do vertical layout (vs. FlowLayout)
- ◆ Do not force components to be equal size (vs. GridLayout)
- ◆ Constructor
 - `BoxLayout(Container c, int axis)`

```
cp = getContentPane();
cp.setLayout( new BoxLayout(cp, BoxLayout.X_AXIS) );
```

```
JButton b1 = new JButton("Button1");
cp.add( b1 );
```

Gridbag Layout

- ◆ The most flexible layout, and
- ◆ The most difficult to use
- ◆ Often can be "simulated" with a combination of simpler layouts

Handling Action Events

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;

public class FrameTest implements ActionListener
{
    JButton b;

    public FrameTest()
    {
        b = new JButton( "Button1" );
        b.addActionListener( this );
    }

    public void actionPerformed( ActionEvent e )
    {
        // code that handling action events
    }
}
```

ActionEvent

- ◆ Object getSource()
- ◆ String getActionCommand()