

# GUI Programming

## OUTLINE

- **Assertions and Loop Invariants**
- **Event-Oriented Programming**
- **GUI – first look**

## Reasoning about Programs: Assertions and Loop Invariants

- **Assertions: logical statements about a program that are claimed to be true; generally written as a comment**
- **Preconditions and postconditions are assertions**
- **A loop invariant is an assertion**
  - **Helps prove that a loop meets its specification**
  - **True before loop begins, at the beginning of each repetition of the loop body, and just after loop exit**

## Assertions and Loop Invariants Example

```
int i = 0;
// invariant: for all k, such that 0 <= k < i, x[k] != target
while (i < x.length) {
    if (x[i] == target)
        return i; // target found at i
    i++; // Test next element
}

// assert: for all k, such that 0 <= k < i, x[k] != target
// and i >= x.length
return -1; // target not found
```

## Testing

- **Test drivers and stubs are tools used in testing**
  - **Test drivers exercise a method or class**
  - **Stubs stand in for called methods**

## Intro to Event-Oriented Programming

- **Batch-Processing**
- **Request-Response Programming**
- **Event-Oriented Programming**

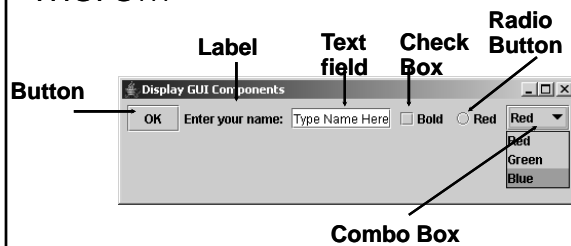
## GUI Programming Concepts

- **conventional (request-response) programming:**
  - sequence of operations is determined by the *program*
  - what you want to happen, happens when you want it
- **event-oriented programming:**
  - sequence of operations is determined by the user's interaction with the application's interface
  - anything that can happen, happens at any time

## GUI - first look: Graphical Components



## Graphical Components - more...



## GUI Programming Concepts in Java

- **Java GUI ("Swing") has components**
- **Windows GUI has controls**
- **Unix GUI has widgets**
- **examples: labels, buttons, check boxes, radio buttons, text input boxes, pull down lists**
- **Java Swing components: JLabel, JButton, JCheckBox, JRadioButton, JTextField, JTextArea, JComboBox**

## Java GUI history: the AWT

- **AWT(JDK 1.0, 1.1):  
Abstract Window Toolkit**
- **package: java.awt, java.awt.event**
- **heavyweight components using native GUI system elements**
- **used for applets until most browsers supported JRE 1.2**

## AWT vs. Swing (1)

- **AWT: Abstract Windowing Toolkit**
  - `import java.awt.*`
  - AWT drawing uses "native peers" -- creating an AWT button creates a native peer (Unix, Mac, Win32) button to put on screen, and then tries to keep the AWT button and the peer in sync.
  - Advantage: an AWT app has the "native" appearance for buttons etc. since there are in fact native buttons on screen.
  - Disadvantage: very hard to implement in a reliable way -- keeping peers consistent on all platforms.

## AWT vs. Swing (2)

### Swing is a new widget toolkit for Java (came with Java2)

- import javax.swing.\*
- Extends AWT (provides a more sophisticated set of GUI components)
- Standard dialog boxes, tooltips, ...
- Look-and-feel, skins
- Event listener
- Swing inherits from AWT
- AWT still used for events, layouts

## Swing Components in Java

- advanced GUI support. e.g. drag-and-drop
- package names: javax.swing, javax.swing.event
- components inherit from JComponent
- components are added to a top-level container: JFrame, JDialog, or JApplet.

## Sources on the Internet:

- Application Programming Interface:
- <http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/>
- Swing API documentation
- <http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/guides/swing/>
- Swing architecture
- <http://java.sun.com/products/jfc/tsc/articles/architecture/>

## running a Swing application

- `java -Dswing.aatext=true MySwingClass`
  - the option sets the system property "swing.aatext" to "true" to enable anti-aliasing for every JComponent
- `javaw` runs a GUI without the console window

## Event-driven Programming

### Normal (control flow-based) programming

- Approach
  - Start at main()
  - Continue until end of program or exit()

### Event-driven programming

- Unable to predict time & occurrence of event
- Approach
  - Start with main()
  - Build GUI
  - Await events (& perform associated computation)

## Event-driven Paradigm in Java

- During implementation
  - Implement event listeners for each event
  - Usually at least one event listener class per widget
- At run time
  - Register listener object with widget object
  - Java generates event object when events occur
  - Java then passes event object to event listener

## Basic GUI Programming Steps in Java

- declare a container and components
- add components to one or more containers using a layout manager
- register event listener(s) with the components
- create event listener method(s)

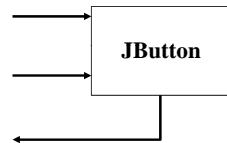
## Basic GUI Programming Concepts in Java

- **Example:** JFrameDemoTM.java, JFrameDemoTM2.java, JFrameDemo.java
- **container:** a screen window/applet window/panel that groups and arranges GUI components
- **GUI component:** an object with visual representation
  - **Swing containers:** JFrame, JApplet, JPanel
  - **AWT containers:** Frame, Applet, Panel

## GUI Component API

• **Java:** GUI component = class

- **Properties**
- **Methods**
- **Events**

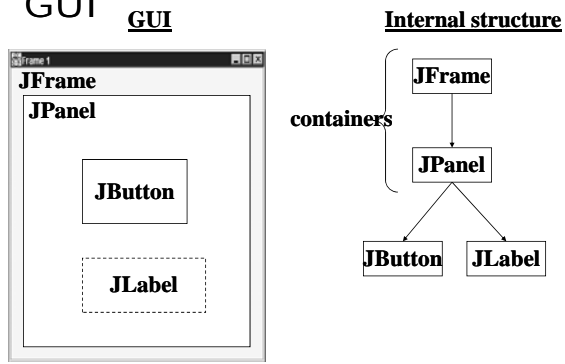


## Using a GUI Component

1. **Create it**
  - Instantiate object: `b = new JButton("press me");`
2. **Configure it**
  - Properties: `b.text = "press me";`
  - Methods: `b.setText("press me");`
3. **Add it**
  - `panel.add(b);`
4. **Listen to it**
  - Events: Listeners



## Anatomy of an Application GUI



## Using a GUI Component (II)

1. **Create it**
2. **Configure it**
3. **Add children (if container)**
4. **Add to parent (if not JFrame)**
5. **Listen to it**

the order IS important

### Build from bottom up

- **Create (order indifferent):**
  - Frame
  - Panel
  - Components
  - Listeners
- **Build: (aggregate bottom up)**
  - listeners into components
  - components into panel
  - panel into frame

```

graph TD
    Listener[Listener] --> JLabel[JLabel]
    Listener --> JButton[JButton]
    JLabel --> JPanel[JPanel]
    JButton --> JPanel
    JPanel --> JFrame[JFrame]
    
```

### Code

```

JFrame f = new JFrame("title");
JPanel p = new JPanel( );
JButton b = new JButton("press me");

p.add(b);           // add button to panel
f.setContentPane(p); // add panel to frame

f.setVisible (true);
    
```

### (trivial) Application Code

```

import javax.swing.*;
class hello {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        JFrame f = new JFrame("title");
        JPanel p = new JPanel();
        JButton b = new JButton("press me");

        p.add(b); // add button to panel
        f.setContentPane(p); // add panel to frame

        f.setVisible (true);
    }
}
    
```

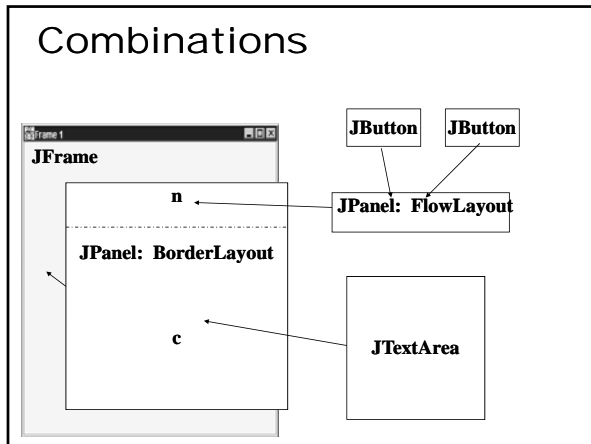
### Layout Managers

- **Automatically control placement of components in a panel**
- **Why?**

### Layout Manager Heuristics

<p><b>null</b></p> <p>none, programmer sets x,y,w,h</p>	<p><b>FlowLayout</b></p> <p>Left to right, Top to bottom</p>	<p><b>GridLayout</b></p>
<p><b>BorderLayout</b></p> <p>n, w, c, e, s</p>	<p><b>CardLayout</b></p> <p>One at a time</p>	<p><b>GridBagLayout</b></p>

### Combinations



### Our code so far: null layout

```

JFrame f = new JFrame("title");
JPanel p = new JPanel( );
JButton b = new JButton("press me");

b.setBounds(new Rectangle(10,10, 100,50));
p.setLayout(null); // x,y layout
p.add(b);
f.setContentPane(p);
    
```

### Code: FlowLayout

```

JFrame f = new JFrame("title");
JPanel p = new JPanel( );
FlowLayout L = new FlowLayout( );
JButton b1 = new JButton("press me");
JButton b2 = new JButton("then me");

p.setLayout(L);
p.add(b1);
p.add(b2);
f.setContentPane(p);
    
```

**Set layout mgr before adding components**

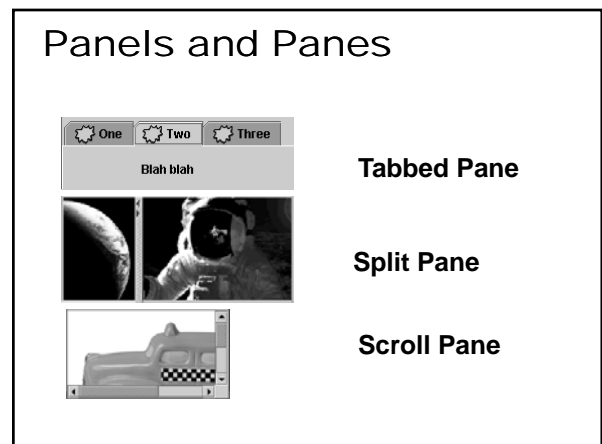
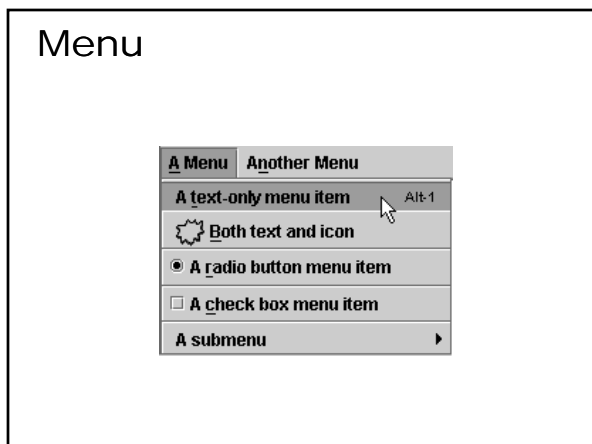
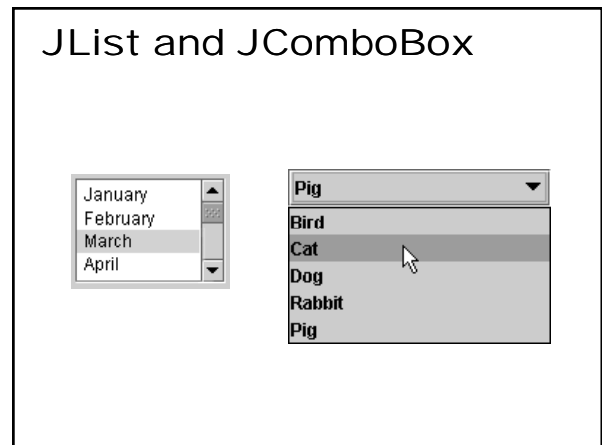
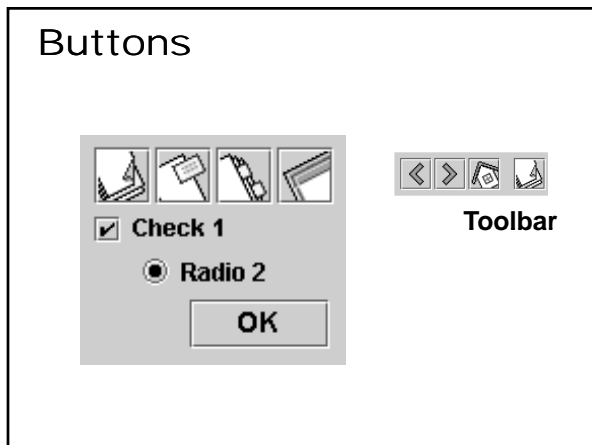
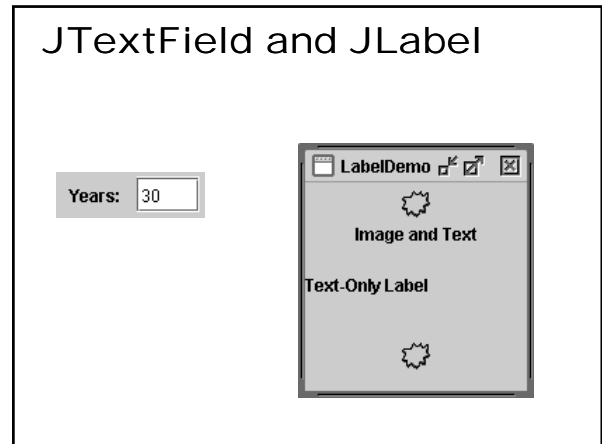
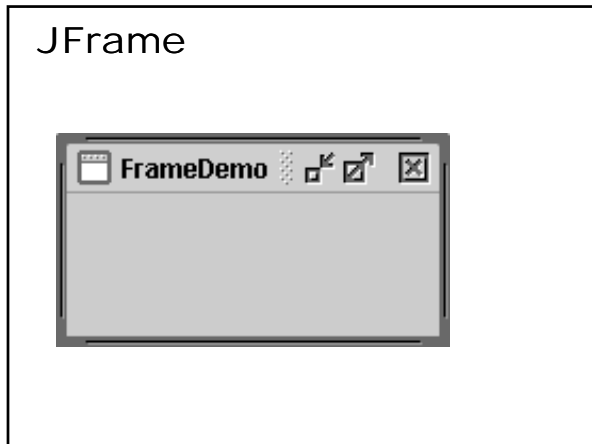
### Using a GUI Component (Recap)

1. Create it
2. Configure it
3. Add children (if container)
4. Add to parent (if not JFrame)
5. Listen to it


↓  
the order IS important

*Questions?*

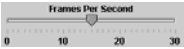
- ### Java GUI Components Examples
- Examples
    - JFrame
    - JTextField
    - JLabel
    - Button
    - JList
    - JComboBox
    - Menu
    - Combo
  - Panes
  - Indicators
  - Dialog boxes
  - JFileChooser
  - Color chooser
  - JTable
  - JTree



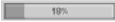
### Various Indicators



**Spinner**




**Slider**




**Progress Bar**

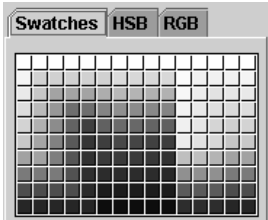
### A Dialog Box




### JFileChooser



### Color Chooser



### Jtable and JTree

First Name	Last Name	Favorite Food
Jeff	Dinkins	
Ewan	Dinkins	
Amy	Fowler	
Hania	Gajewska	
David	Geary	

- ☐ Music
  - ☐ Classical
  - ☐ Beethoven
  - ☐ Brahms
  - ☐ Mozart
  - ☐ Jazz
  - ☐ Rock

### Text Fields

