#### 5 April 2007 GUIS —Graphical User Interfaces

Read Chap. 17 of the text. The ProgramLive CD is a better way to learn about GUIs. See the CD for examples of code.

Their mouse had a mean time between failure of  $\dots$  a week, at which time it would jam up irreparably, or  $\dots$  It would jam up on the table--  $\dots$  It had a flimsy cord whose wires would break. Steve Jobs said "... Xerox says it can't be built for less than \$400, but I want a \$10 mouse that will never fail and can be mass-produced, because it's going to be the primary interface of the computer of the future."

- ... Dean Hovey ... came back and said, "I've got some good news and some bad news. The good news is, we've got a new project with Apple. The bad news is, I told Steve we'd design him a mouse for ten bucks."
- .. A year ... later ... we had a design, filed a patent, and were granted a patent, on the electro-mechanical-optical mouse of today, which is still the reference design for PC mice. ... and ... we ended up ... [making] the mouse as invisible to people as it is today.

Interview with Steve Sachs on Apple and the Mouse in 1979 and the first computer with a GUI, the Apple Lisa (about \$9,999 in about 1982). http://library.stanford.edu/mac/primary/interviews/sachs/trans.html

#### IFrame's content pane

Layout manager: An instance controls the placement of components.

JFrame layout manager default: BorderLayout.

BorderLayout layout manager: Can place 5 components:

Container cp= getContentPane();

Button jb= new |Button("Click here"); Label jl= new JLabel( "label 2");

cp.add(jb, BorderLayout.EAST); cp.add(jl, BorderLayout.WEST);

pack():

setVisible(**true**);



#### **Putting components in a JFrame**

import java.awt.\*;
import javax.swing.\*

/\*\*Demonstrate placement of components in a JFrame. Use BorderLayout.

It places five components in the five possible areas:

- (1) a JButton in the east.
- (2) a JLabel in the west,
- (3) a JLabel in the south
- (4) a JTextField in the north, and

(5) a JTextArea in the center.

public class ComponentExample extends JFrame {

/\*\* Constructor: a window with title t and 5 components \*/
public ComponentExample(String t) {

super(t);
Container cp= getContentPane();

Container Cyp (section enterprise);
cp.add(new JButton("click me"), BorderLayout.EAST);
cp.add(new JTextField("type here", 22), BorderLayout.NORTH);
cp.add(new JCheckBox("I voted today"), BorderLayout.SOUTH);

cp.add(new JLabel("label 2"), BorderLayout.WEST);

cp.add(new JTextArea("type\nhere", 4, 10), BorderLayout.CENTER);

pack();

### What components can go in a JFrame

Packages that contain classes that deal with GUIs:

java.awt: Old package. iavax.swing: New package.

Javax.swing has a better way of listening to buttons, text fields, etc. Its components are more flexible.

Component: Something that can be placed in a GUI window. They are instances of certain classes, e.g.

JButton, Button: Clickable button

Line of text

JTextField, TextField: Field into which the user can type: JTextArea, TextArea: Many-row field into which user can type

JPanel, Panel: JCheckBox: Used for graphics; to contain other components Checkable box with a title

JComboBox: Menu of items, one of which can be checked Same functionality as JCheckBox JRadioButton:

Can contain other components Container: Box: Can contain other components

#### **Basic Components**

Component Button, Canvas Checkbox, Choice Label, List, Scrollbar TextComponent TextField, TextArea

Container JComponent AbstractButton

IButton JToggleButton JCheckBox RadioButton

JTextField, JTextArea

JLabel, JList JOptionPane, JPanel JPopupMenu, JScrollBar, JSlider JTextComponent

Note the use of subclasses to provide structure and efficiency. For example, there are two kinds of JToggleButtons, so that class has two subclasses.

Component: Something that can be

placed in a GUI window. These are

the basic ones that one uses in a GUI

#### Components that can contain other components

Component Box

> Container **JComponent** JPanel Panel

> > JFrame

JWindow

Applet Window Frame

java.awt is the old GUI package.

javax.swing is the new GUI package. When they wanted to use an old name, they put J in front of it.

(e.g. Frame and JFrame)

When constructing javax.swing, the attempt was made to rely on the old package as much as possible.

So, JFrame is a subclass of Frame.

But they couldn't do this with JPanel.

```
import java.awt.*; import javax.swing.*;
/** Instance has labels in east /west, JPanel with four buttons in center. */
public class PanelDemo extends JFrame {
  |Panel p= new |Panel();
   /** Constructor: a frame with title "Panel demo", labels in east/west.
     blank label in south, JPanel of 4 buttons in the center */
   public PanelDemo() {
                                                                   IPanel as a
     super("Panel demo");
                                                                    container
     p.add(new JButton("0")); p.add(new JButton("1"));
p.add(new JButton("2")); p.add(new JButton("3"));
      Container cp= getContentPane();
      cp.add(new JLabel("east"), BorderLayout.EAST);
cp.add(new JLabel("west"), BorderLayout.WEST);
      cp.add(new JLabel(" "), BorderLayout.SOUTH);
      cp.add(p, BorderLa JPanel layout manager default: FlowLayout.
     pack(); show();
                            FlowLayout layout manager: Place any number of
                           components. They appear in the order in which they were added, taking as many rows as necessary.
```

```
import javax.swing.*; import java.awt.*;
/** Demo class Box. Comment on constructor says how frame is laid out. */
public class BoxDemo extends JFrame {
  /** Constructor: frame with title "Box demo", labels in the east/west,
      blank label in south, horizontal Box with 4 buttons in center. */
   public BoxDemo() {
                                                                Class Box: a
     super("Box demo");
                                                                  container
      Box b= new Box(BoxLayout.X_AXIS);
     b.add(new JButton("0")); b.add(new JButton("1")); b.add(new JButton("2")); b.add(new JButton("3"));
      Container cp= getContentPane();
      cp.add(new JLabel("east"), BorderLayout.EAST);
      cp.add(new JLabel("west"), BorderLayout.WEST);
      cp.add(new JLabel(" "),
                                    BorderLayout.SOUTH);
      cp.add(b,
                                   Box layout manager default; BoxLayout.
      pack(); show();
                                 BoxLayout layout manager: Place any number
                                     of components. They appear in the order in which they were added, taking only one row.
}
```

```
public class BoxDemo2 extends JFrame { /** Constructor: frame with title t and 3 columns with n, n+1, and n+2 buttons. */
 public BoxDemo2(String t, int n) {
    super(t);
    // Create Box b1 with n buttons.
         Box bl = new Box(BoxLayout Y_AXIS);

3 vertical boxes, each a
                                                    Boxes within a Box
         for (int i= 0; i!= n; i= i+1)
bl.add(new JButton("I " + i));
                                                   column of buttons, are
    // Create Box b2 with n+1 buttons.
                                                    placed in a horizontal
         Box h2 = .
                                                                 box
    // Create Box b3 with n+2 buttons
         Box b3= ...
    // Create horizontal box b containing b1, b2, b3
                                                            BoxLayout layout
         Box b= new Box(BoxLayout.X AXIS);
                                                              manager: Place any
         b.add(b1);
                                                        number of components.
         b.add(b2);
                                                              They appear in the
         b.add(b3);
                                                             order in which they
    Container cp= getContentPane(); cp.add(b, BorderLayout.CENTER);
                                                        were added, taking only
                                                                        one row.
    pack(); show();
```

# Simulate BoxLayout Manager in a JFrame

To simulate using a BoxLayout manager for a JFrame, create a Box and place it as the sole component of the JFrame:

JFrame jf= new JFrame("title"); Box b= new Box(BoxLayout.X\_AXIS); Add components to b; jf.add(b,BorderLayout.CENTER);

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## **Interested in learning more about GUIS?**

- 1. Start developing a GUI by changing an already existing one. There are a lot of details, and it is hard to get all the details right when one starts from scratch and has little idea about the Java GUI package.
- 2. The easiest way to learn about GUIs is to listen the ProgramLive lectures in Chapter 17. That chapter shows you code for everything, and you can also download the code from the CD and compile and use it yourself.
- 3.We have shown you how to place components in a GUI. We haven't yet shown you how to "listen" to things like button clicks in a GUI. That comes later.

The URL for the spin oddity is www.news.com.au/heraldsun/story/0,21985,22556281-661,00.html

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