

# NTOU Java Programming Homework 3

Spring 2024



# 3-1 Simple GUI<sub>1</sub>

2

- Write a temperature conversion (溫度轉換) application that converts among Fahrenheit (華氏), Celsius (攝氏), and Kelvin (克氏).
- The temperature should be entered from the keyboard (via a JTextField).
- A JLabel should be used to display the converted temperature. Use the following formula for the conversions.

$$\text{Celsius} = (\text{Fahrenheit} - 32) \times 5/9$$

$$\text{Kelvin} = \text{Celsius} + 273.15$$

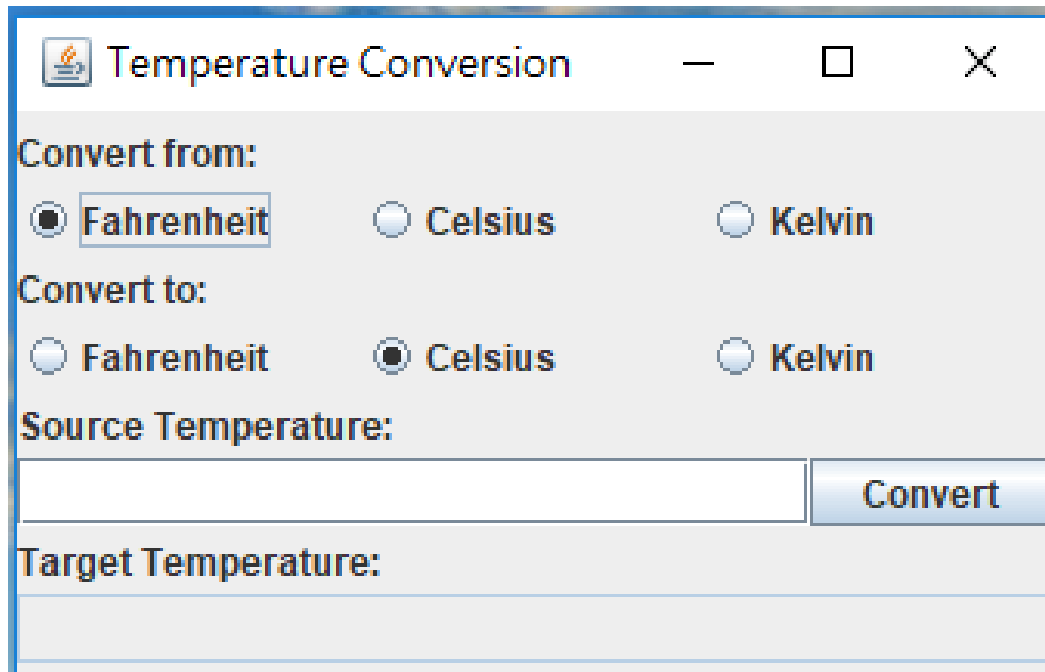
# 3-1 Simple GUI<sub>2</sub>

3

- The options for units of the source temperature and the destination temperature need to be JRadioButton.
  - ▣ Please pay attention to the use of ButtonGroup.
- The TextField displaying the conversion result needs to be set as uneditable ( *setEditable(false)* )
- All of *FlowLayout*, *BorderLayout*, and *GridLayout* will be used.
- The outer layer should be an 8 x 1 GridLayout.
  - ▣ Three options for units of the source temperature and target temperature should be placed in a JPanel.
  - ▣ The source temperature contains two components, the text field and the Button placed on the right (using BorderLayout).
  - ▣ After selecting the source and target units and inputting the source temperature, **press [Enter] or click the [Convert] button**, and the target temperature will be displayed.

# 3-1 Expected Results<sub>1</sub>

4



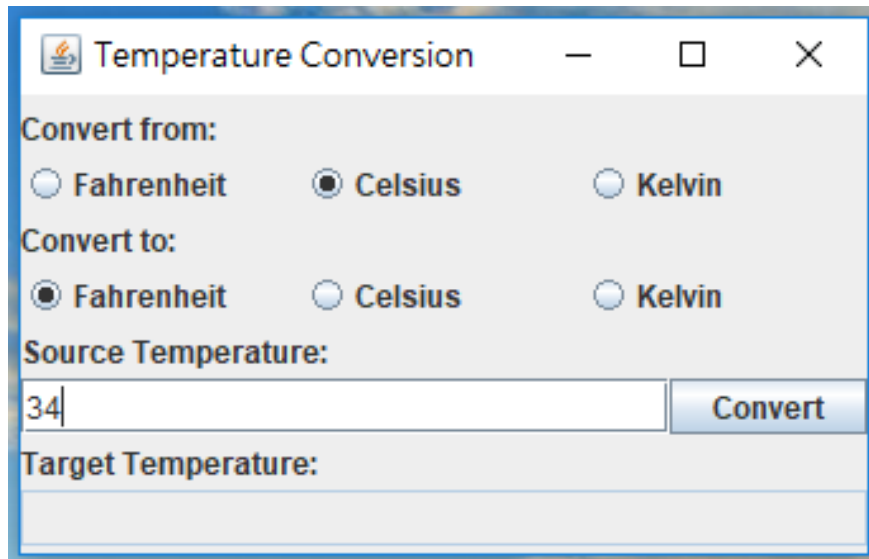
The screenshot shows a window titled "Temperature Conversion" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The window contains the following elements:

- Convert from:** Three radio buttons are present: "Fahrenheit" (selected), "Celsius", and "Kelvin".
- Convert to:** Three radio buttons are present: "Fahrenheit", "Celsius" (selected), and "Kelvin".
- Source Temperature:** A text input field is present, currently empty.
- Convert:** A button labeled "Convert" is located to the right of the source temperature input field.
- Target Temperature:** A label is present below the source temperature field, followed by an empty text input field.

Initial UI

# 3-1 Expected Results<sub>2</sub>

5



Temperature Conversion

Convert from:

☐ Fahrenheit ☒ Celsius ☐ Kelvin

Convert to:

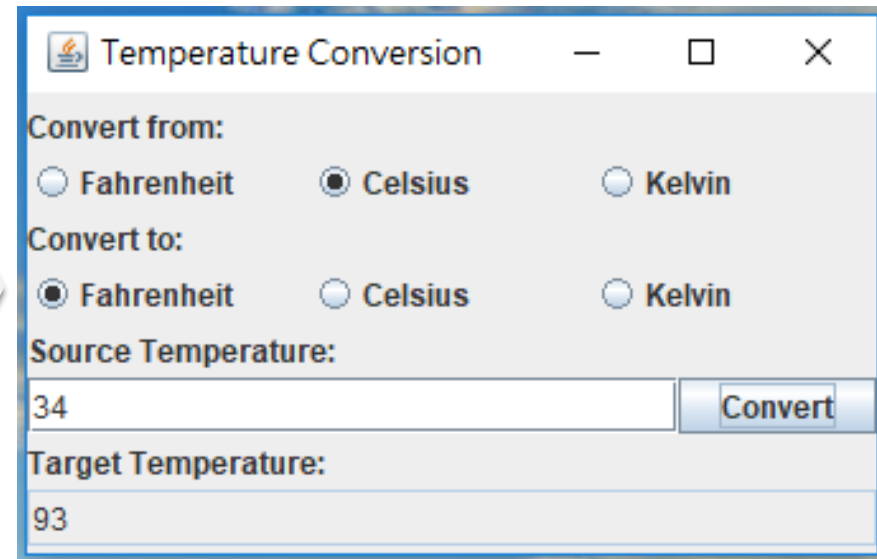
☒ Fahrenheit ☐ Celsius ☐ Kelvin

Source Temperature:

34

Convert

Target Temperature:



Temperature Conversion

Convert from:

☐ Fahrenheit ☒ Celsius ☐ Kelvin

Convert to:

☒ Fahrenheit ☐ Celsius ☐ Kelvin

Source Temperature:

34

Convert

Target Temperature:

93

Select the source and target temperature units, enter the source temperature, and **press [Enter] or click the [Convert] button**

# Hints

6

- To handle conversion from Fahrenheit to Kelvin, first convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, then Celsius to Kelvin.

# 3-2 GUI using Mouse Events<sub>1</sub>

7

- Please implement a GUI application that uses the MyShape hierarchy to create an interactive drawing application.
  - ▣ The three classes of the MyShape hierarchy require no additional changes.
- Class DrawPanel: represents the area on which the user draws the rectangles (MyRect objects).
  - ▣ An array shapes of type MyShape that will store all the rectangles the user draws.
  - ▣ An integer shapeCount that counts the number of shapes in the array.
  - ▣ A MyShape currentShape that represents the current rectangle the user is drawing.
  - ▣ A Color currentColor that represents the current drawing color.

## 3-2 GUI using Mouse Events<sub>2</sub>

8

- Class DrawPanel should also declare the following methods:
  - ▣ Overridden method paintComponent draws the shapes (rectangles) in the array.
    - Use instance variable shapeCount to determine how many shapes to draw.
    - Method paintComponent should also call currentShape's draw method. (呼叫目前正在繪製的長方形的draw函式)
  - ▣ Method clearDrawing removes all the shapes in the current drawing by setting shapeCount to zero.
    - It should call method repaint to refresh the drawing on the DrawPanel .



## 3-2 GUI using Mouse Events<sub>3</sub>

9

- Class DrawPanel should also provide event handling to enable the user to draw with the mouse.
- Create a single inner class that extends MouseAdapter to handle required mouse events in one class.
  - Override method mousePressed to assign currentShape a new MyRect object and initializes both points to the mouse position.
  - Override method mouseReleased to finish drawing the current shape and place it in the array.
  - Override method mouseDragged so that it sets the second point of the currentShape to the current mouse position and calls method repaint. (拖曳過程會即時繪圖)

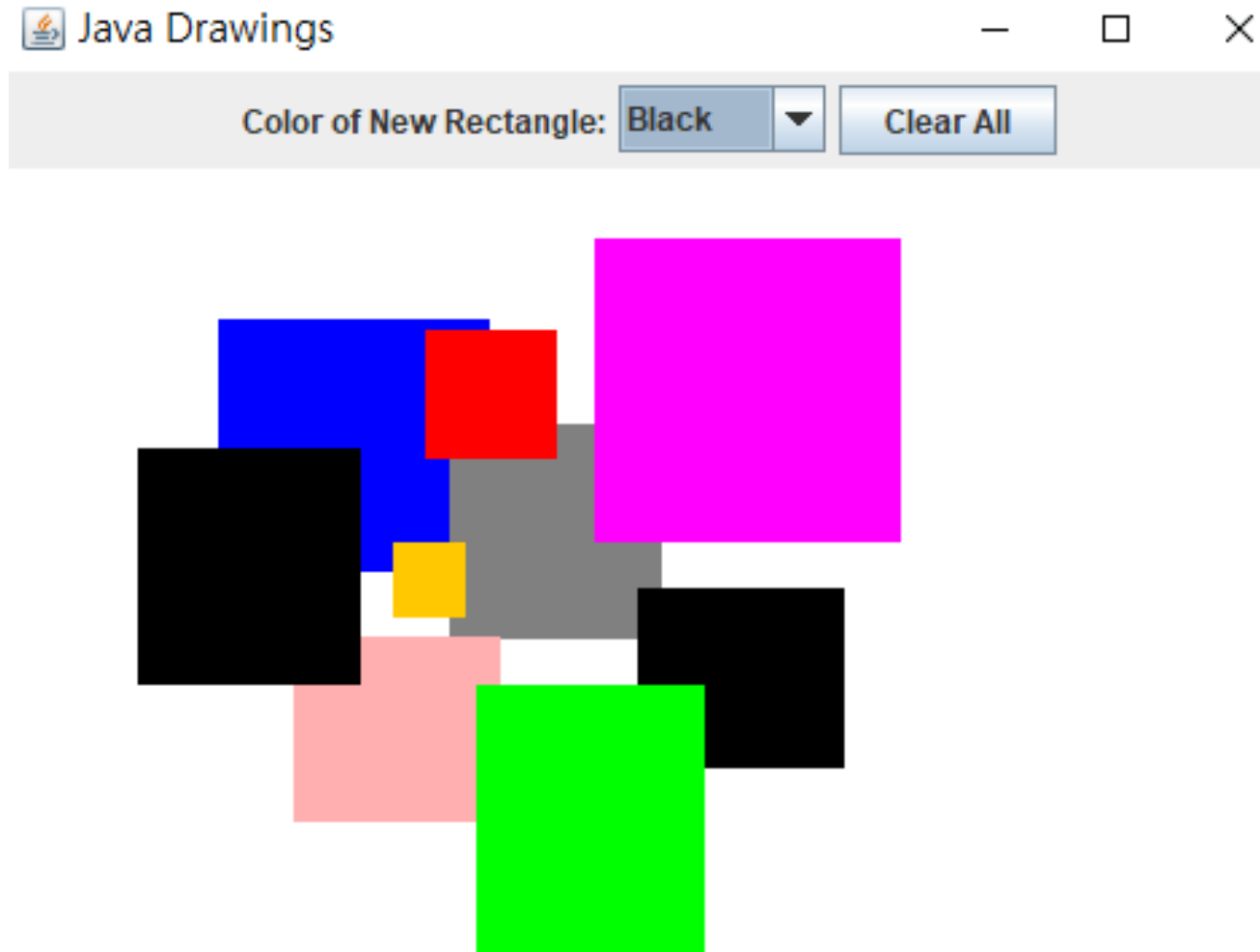
## 3-2 GUI using Mouse Events<sub>4</sub>

10

- Please also create a JFrame subclass called DrawFrame that provides a GUI that enables the user to control various aspects of drawing, including:
  - ▣ A text label and a combo box for selecting the color from the 10 predefined colors.
  - ▣ A button to clear all shapes from the drawing.
- In DrawFrame, each component's event handler should call the appropriate method in class DrawPanel.

## 3-2 Expected Results

11



# Requirements

12

- The naming should conform to the CamelCase style.
- “Package” is required: ntou.cs.java2024.
- Please submit files including .java files and .class files (upload them to TronClass).
- Code that fails to compile or execute is not accepted.