



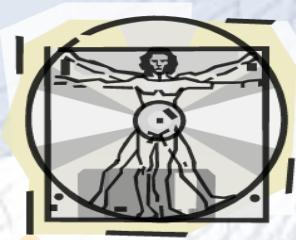
Programming Languages - II

Visual Programming-JavaFX

Özgür Koray SAHİNGÖZ
Prof.Dr.

Biruni University
Computer Engineering Department

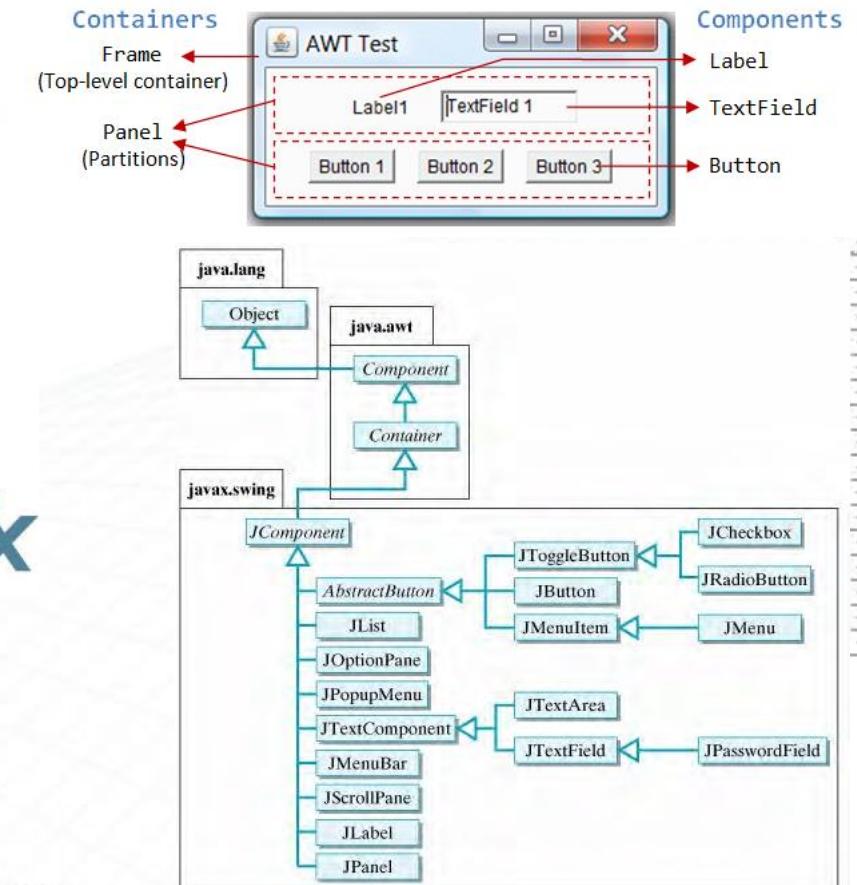


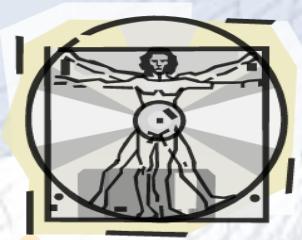


Visual Programming in Java

■ Visual Programming Environment in Java

- Abstract Windows Toolkit (AWT),
- Swing,
- JavaFX, Java 8'den sonra.





Visual Programming in Java



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Setting Up JavaFX-Visit Web Page

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Java FX

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About 94 results (0.82 seconds)

<https://openjfx.io> ::

JavaFX

JavaFX · JavaFX is an open source, next generation client application platform for desktop, mobile and embedded systems built on Java. · Download · Develop · One ...

Getting Started with JavaFX

JavaFX allows you to create Java applications with a modern ...

Overview (JavaFX 11)

Defines the core scenegraph APIs for the JavaFX UI toolkit (such ...

[More results from openjfx.io »](#)

People also ask ::

What is JavaFX used for? ▾

Is JavaFX still in use? ▾

Is JavaFX the same as Java? ▾

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Feedback

JavaFX

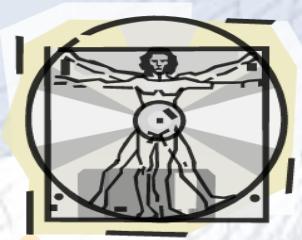
Software

JavaFX is a software platform for creating and delivering desktop applications, as well as rich web applications that can run across a wide variety of devices. JavaFX has support for desktop computers and web browsers on Microsoft Windows, Linux, and macOS, as well as mobile devices running iOS and Android. [Wikipedia](#)

Platform: Cross-platform software

License: GPL+linking exception, open-source

Available in: Java



JavaFXSetting Up JavaFX-Visit Web Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL openjfx.io in the address bar. The page title is "JavaFX". The navigation menu includes Home, Documentation, Community, Testimonials, and Highlights. The main content area has a blue-to-green gradient background and features two sections: "Reference Documentation" and "Community Documentation", each with a book icon.

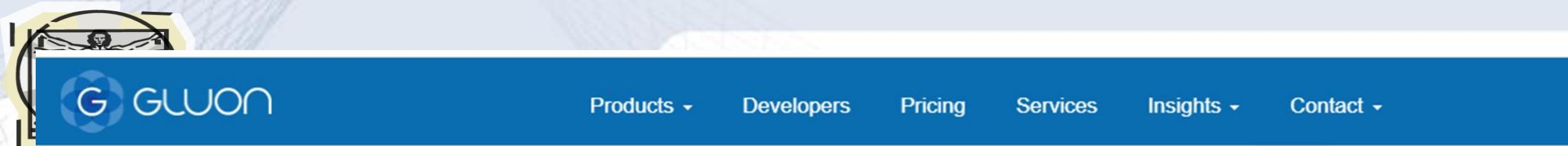
DOCUMENTATION

Reference Documentation

- Getting Started with JavaFX 11+
- API documentation
- Introduction to FXML
- JavaFX CSS Reference Guide
- Release Notes

Community Documentation

- FXDocs
- Jenkov.com
- Almas Baimagambetov's Youtube tutorials



Linux	18.0.1	arm32	SDK	Download [SHA256]
Linux	18.0.1	x64	SDK	Download [SHA256]
Linux	18.0.1	x64	jmods	Download [SHA256]
macOS	18.0.1	aarch64	SDK	Download [SHA256]
macOS	18.0.1	aarch64	jmods	Download [SHA256]
macOS	18.0.1	x64	SDK	Download [SHA256]
macOS	18.0.1	x64	jmods	Download [SHA256]
Windows	18.0.1	x64	SDK	Download [SHA256]
Windows	18.0.1	x64	jmods	Download [SHA256]
Windows	18.0.1	x86	SDK	Download [SHA256]
Windows	18.0.1	x86	jmods	Download [SHA256]
Javadoc	18.0.1		Javadoc	Download [SHA256]



platform for desktop, mobile and embedded systems built on Java. It is a collaborative effort by many individuals and companies with the goal of producing a modern, efficient, and fully featured toolkit for developing rich client applications.



Download

JavaFX runtime is available as a platform-specific SDK, as a number of jmods, and as a set of artifacts in Maven Central.

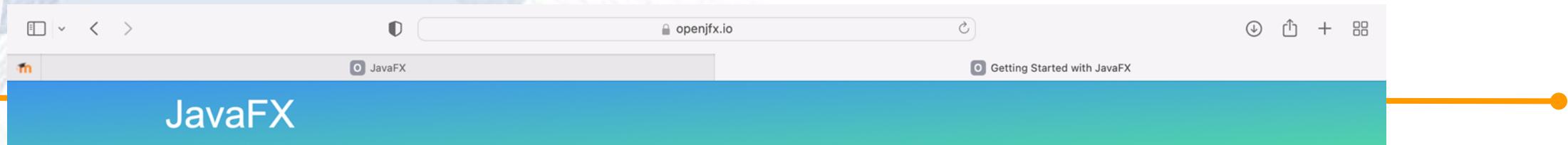
[DOWNLOAD](#)



Develop

JavaFX, also known as OpenJFX, is free software; licensed under the GPL with the class path exception, just like the OpenJDK.

[LET'S DO IT!](#)



Getting Started with JavaFX

Introduction

Install Java

Run HelloWorld using JavaFX

Run HelloWorld via Maven

Run HelloWorld via Gradle

Runtime images

JavaFX and IntelliJ

JavaFX and NetBeans

JavaFX and Eclipse

Non-modular from IDE

Non-modular with Maven

Non-modular with Gradle

Modular from IDE

Modular with Maven

Modular with Gradle

JavaFX and Visual Studio Code

Next Steps

JavaFX and Eclipse

This section explains how to create a JavaFX application in Eclipse. JavaFX 15.0.1 and Eclipse 2020-12 (4.18.0) were used for the IDE screenshots.

Download an appropriate JDK for your operating system and set `JAVA_HOME` to the JDK directory. Refer to [Install Java](#) section for more information.

Include the new JDK as `Installed JREs` in `Eclipse > Preferences > Java > Installed JREs > Add`.

You can create a JavaFX modular or non-modular project and use the IDE tools, Maven or Gradle build tools.

Non-modular projects

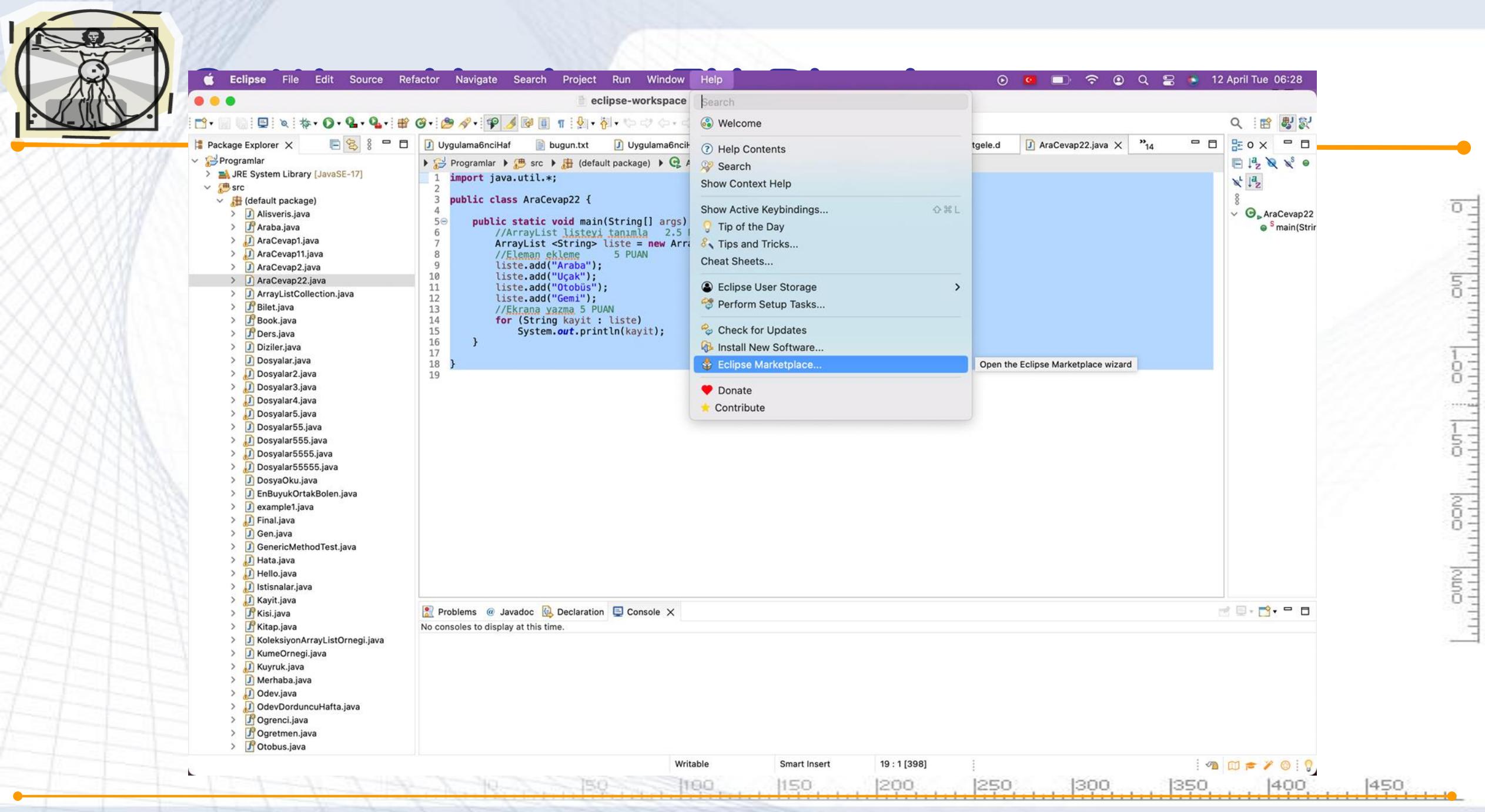
IDE

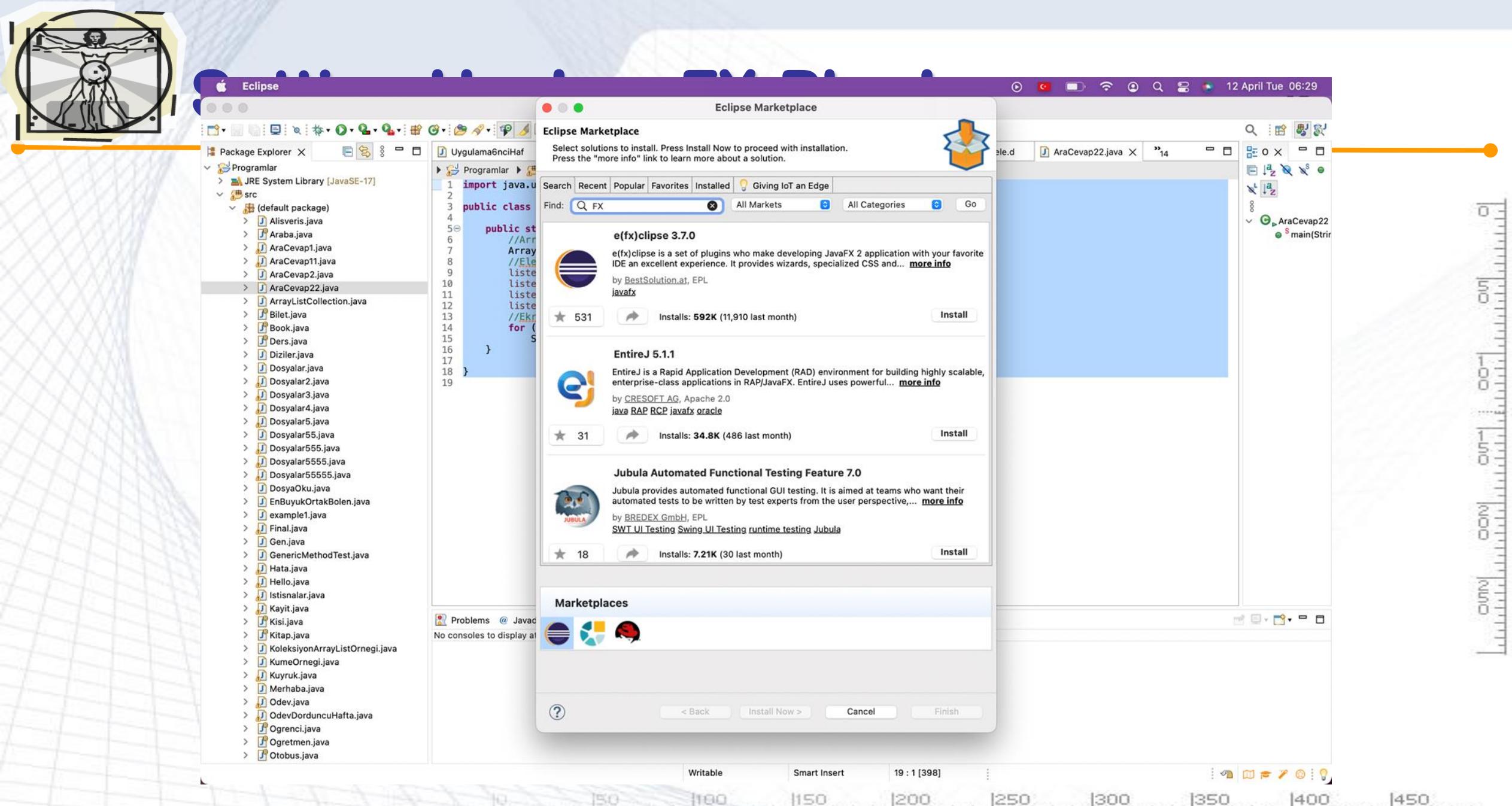
Follow these steps to create a JavaFX non-modular project and use the IDE tools to build it and run it. Alternatively, you can download a similar project from [here](#).

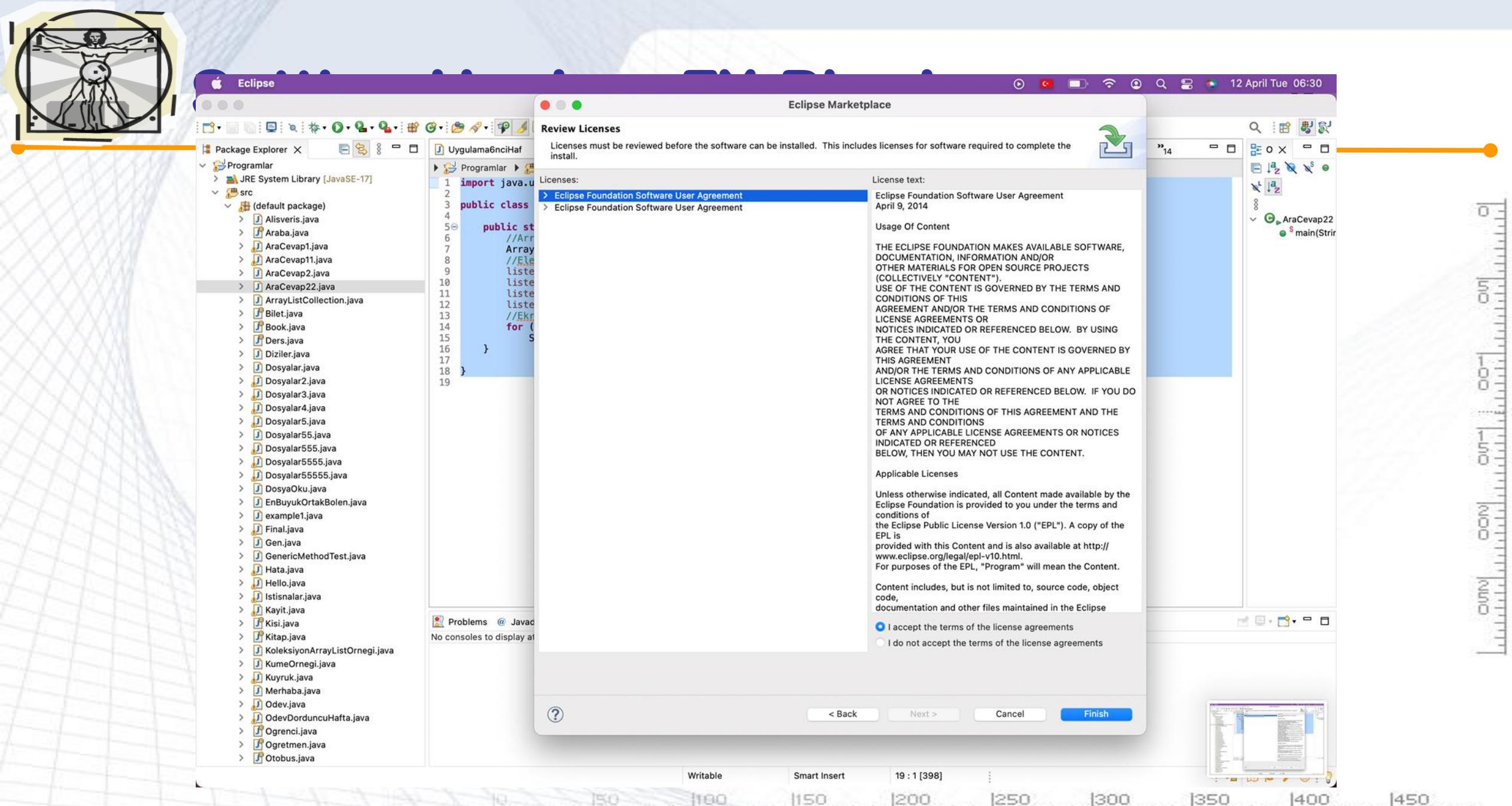
Download the appropriate [JavaFX SDK](#) for your operating system and unzip it to a desired location, for instance `/Users/your-user/Downloads/javafx-sdk-17.0.1`.

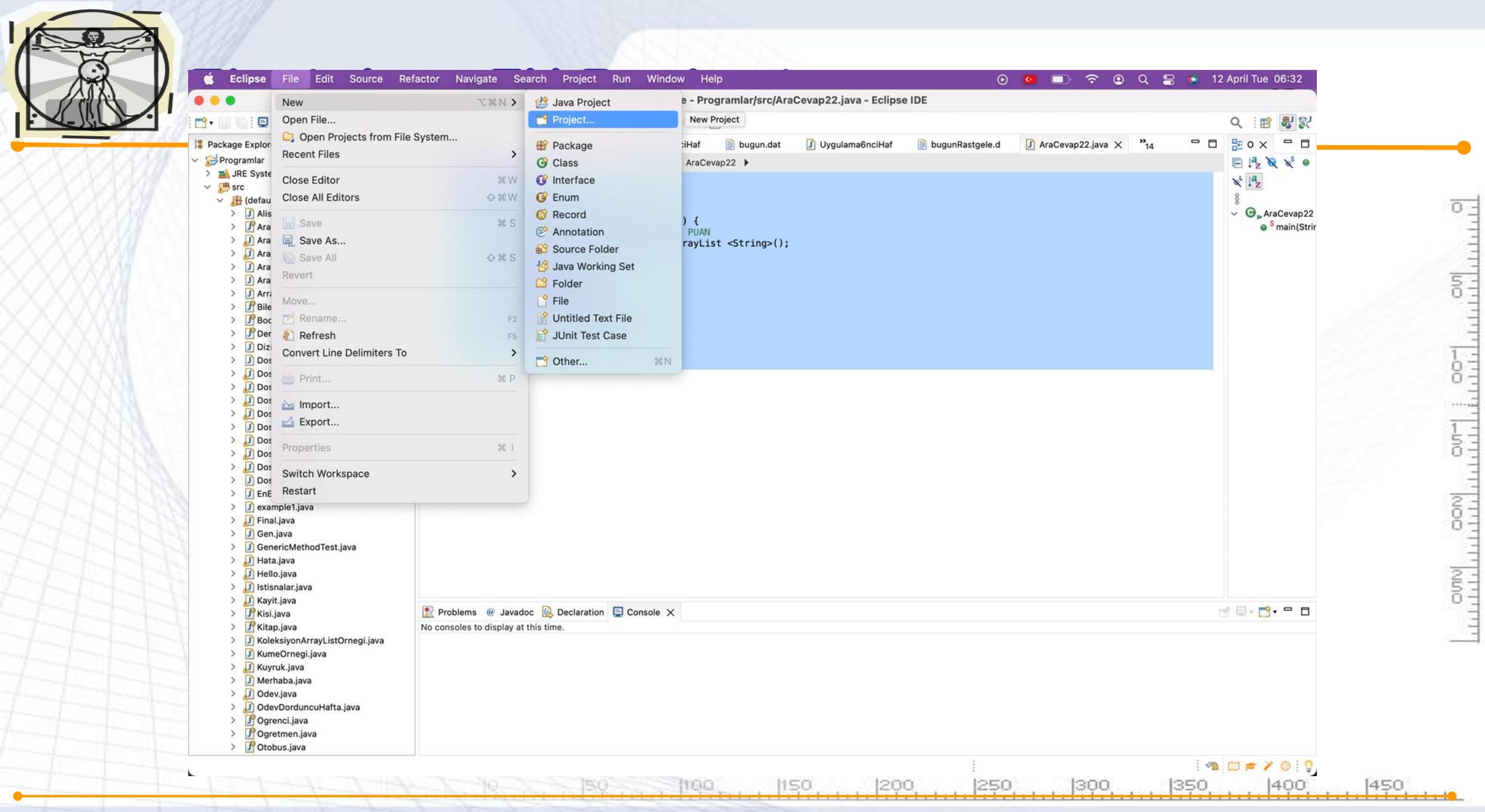
Create a new `User Library` under `Eclipse > Window > Preferences > Java > Build Path > User Libraries > New`.

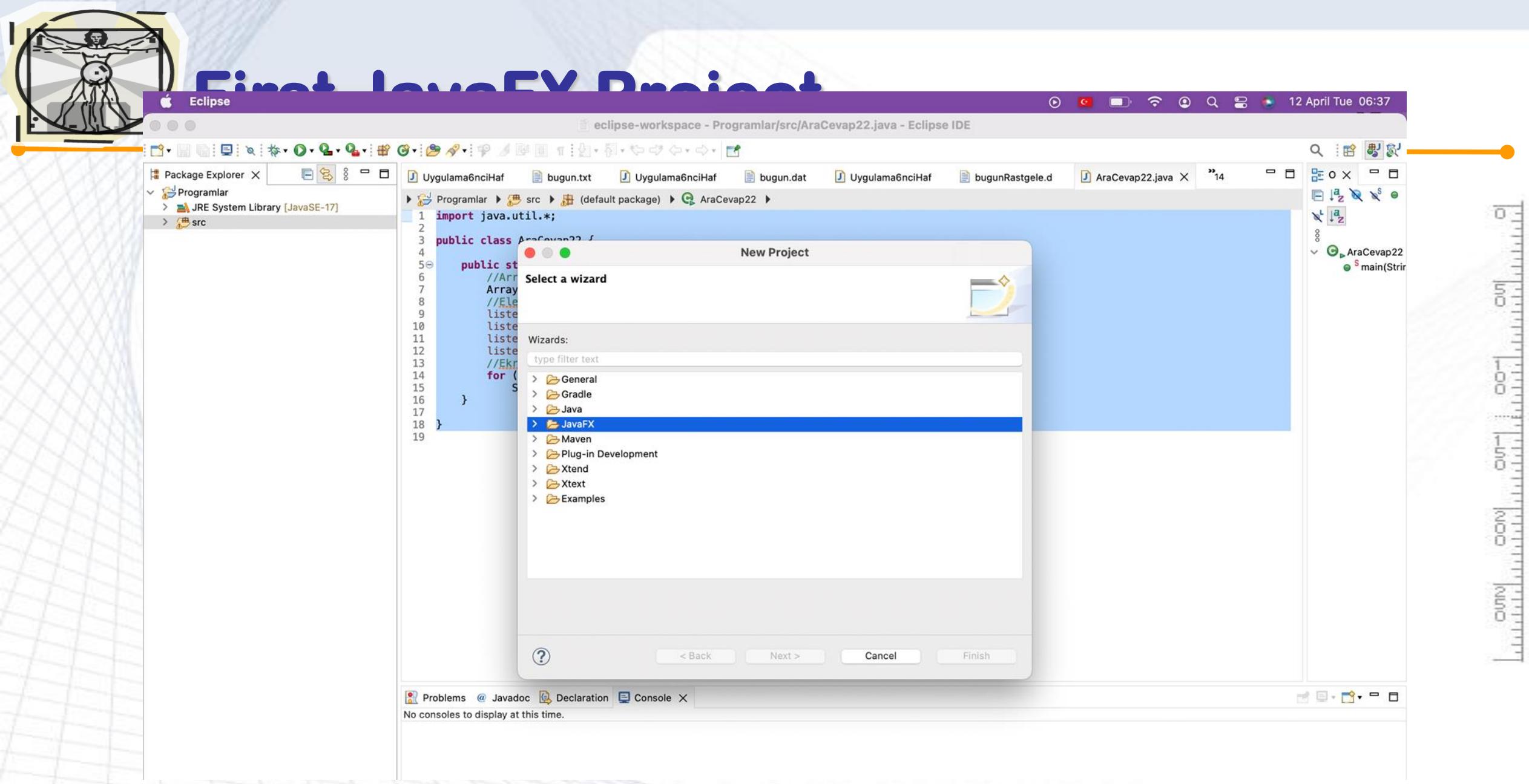


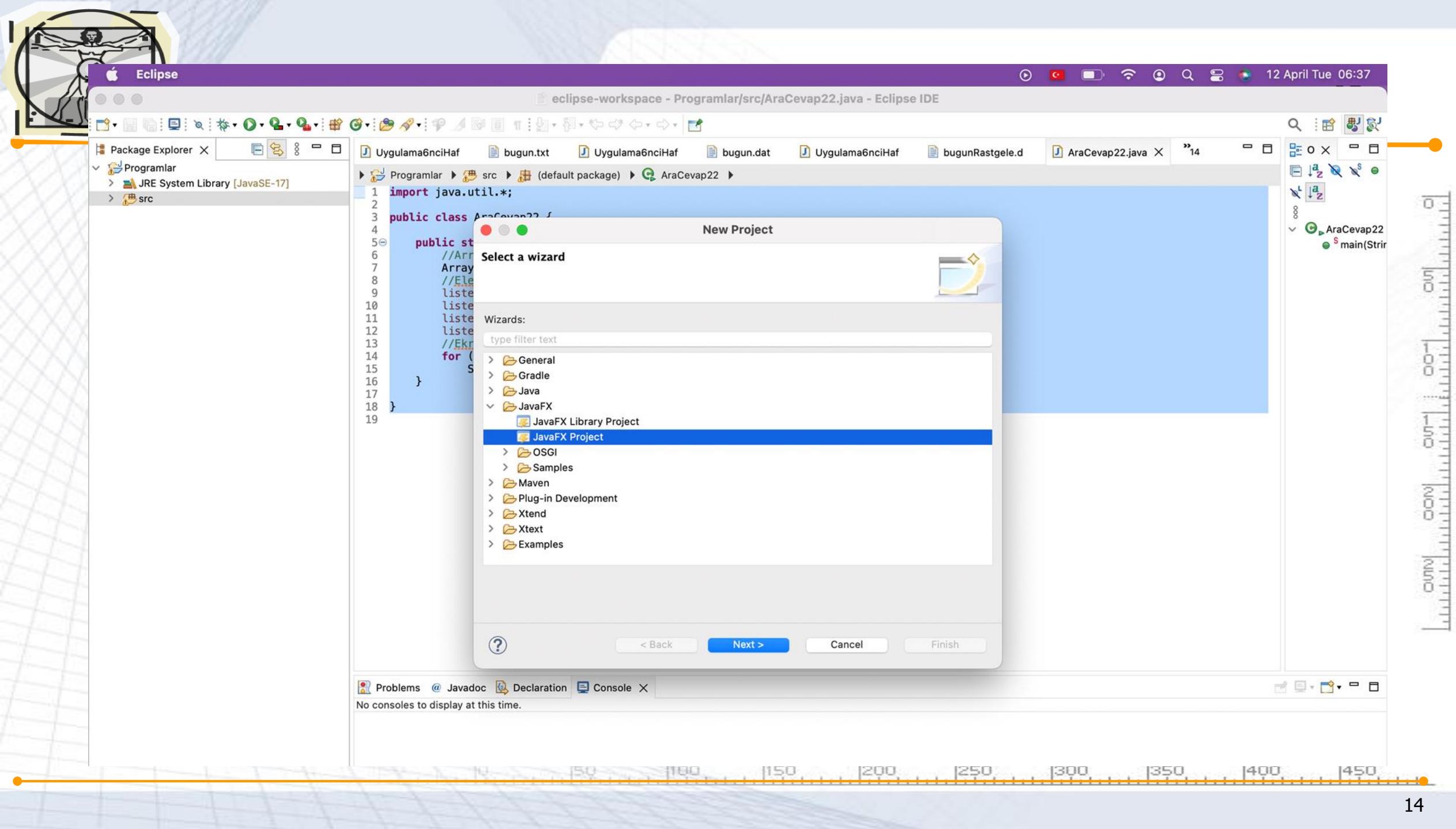


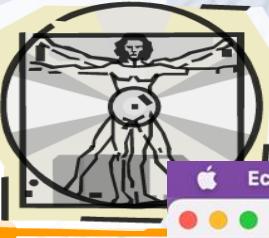








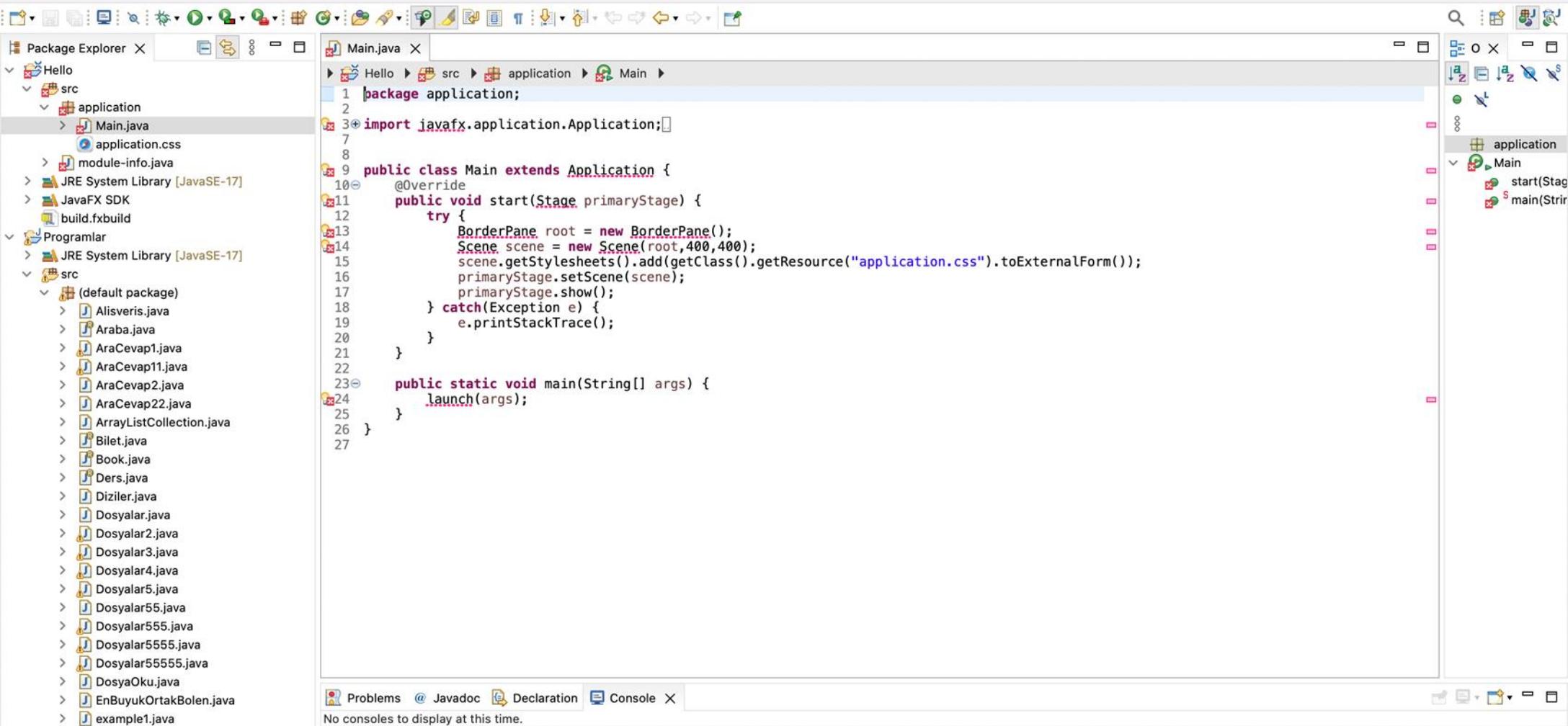




First JavaFX Project

Eclipse File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

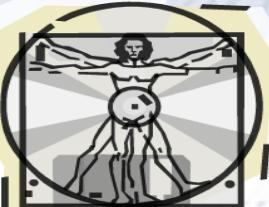
eclipse-workspace - Hello/src/application/Main.java - Eclipse IDE



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

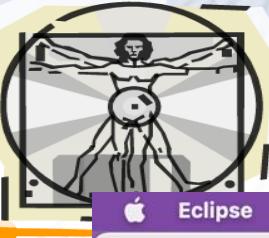
- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure. The `Hello` project contains a `src` folder which includes an `application` folder containing `Main.java` and `application.css`, and a `module-info.java`. It also contains a `JRE System Library [JavaSE-17]` and a `JavaFX SDK`.
- Code Editor:** The `Main.java` file is open, displaying JavaFX application code:

```
package application;
import javafx.application.Application;
public class Main extends Application {
    @Override
    public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
        try {
            BorderPane root = new BorderPane();
            Scene scene = new Scene(root,400,400);
            scene.getStylesheets().add(getClass().getResource("application.css").toExternalForm());
            primaryStage.setScene(scene);
            primaryStage.show();
        } catch(Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        launch(args);
    }
}
```
- Right-hand Side:** Shows the `application` package in the `Package Explorer`, with `Main` and `startStage` visible.
- Bottom:** Shows tabs for `Problems`, `Javadoc`, `Declaration`, and `Console`. The `Console` tab displays the message: "No consoles to display at this time."

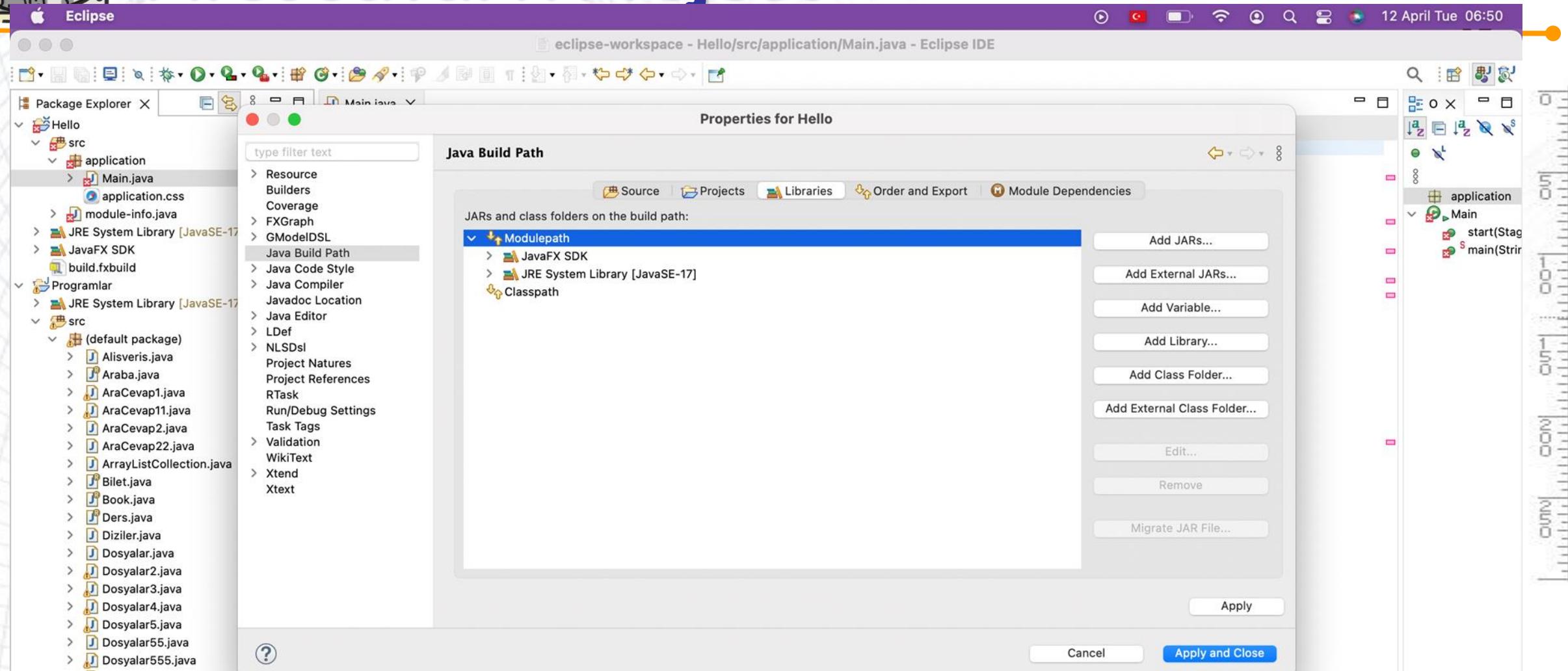


First JavaFX Project

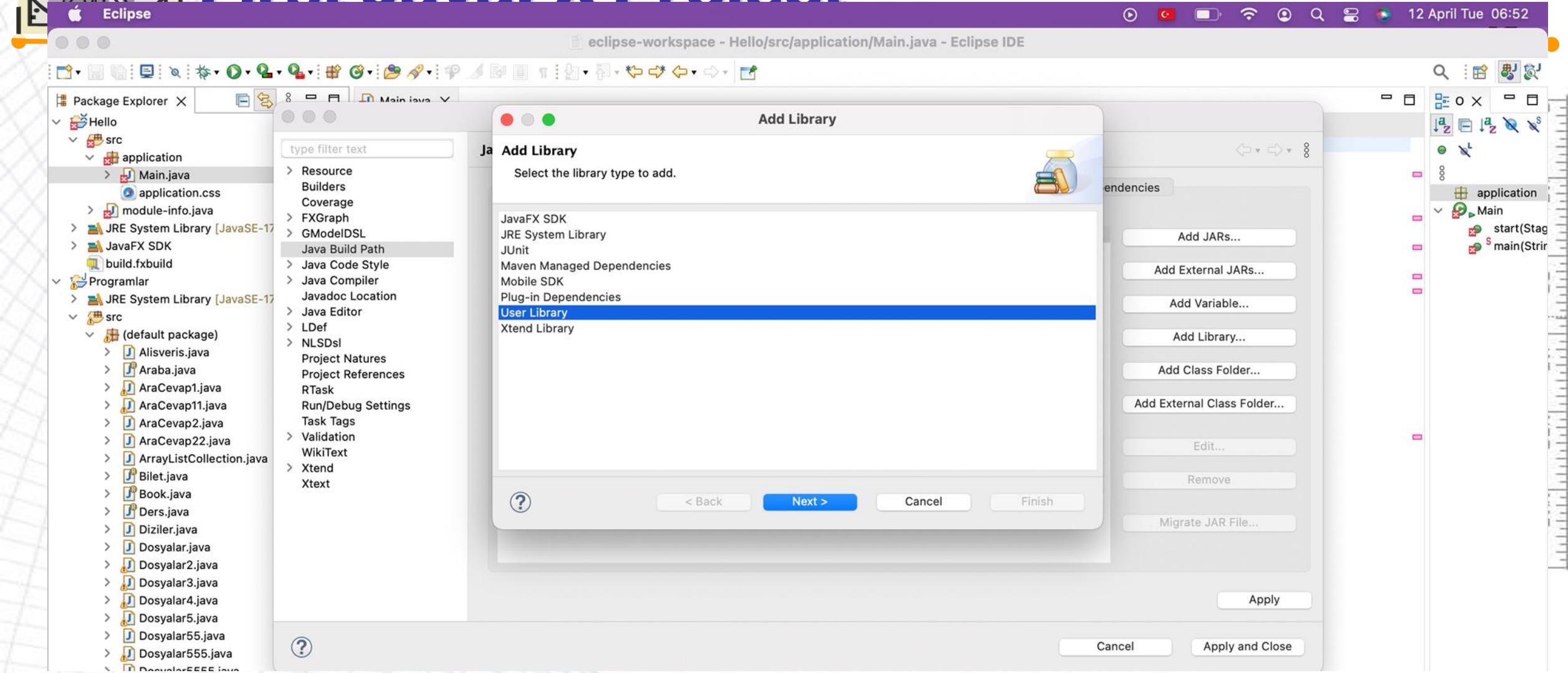
A screenshot of the Eclipse IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Source, Refactor, Navigate, Search, Project, Run, Window, and Help. The title bar shows the current project as 'Hello' and the file path as '/src/application/Main.java - Eclipse IDE'. The left sidebar features the Package Explorer, showing a project named 'Hello' with a 'src' folder containing an 'application' package. Inside 'application', there is a 'Main.java' file which is selected and highlighted in blue. The code editor displays the following JavaFX application code:1 package application
2
3 import javafx.application.
4
5 public class Main extends Application {
6 @Override
7 public void start(Stage stage) {
8 try {
9 BorderPane root = new BorderPane();
10 Scene scene = new Scene(root, 400, 400);
11 stage.setScene(scene);
12 stage.show();
13 } catch(Exception e) {
14 e.printStackTrace();
15 }
16 }
17
18 public static void main(String[] args) {
19 launch(args);
20 }
21 }
22
23
24
25
26 }
27A context menu is open over the code editor, with the 'Properties' option highlighted. The right sidebar contains the Java Outline view, showing the class structure of 'Main'. The status bar at the bottom right indicates the date and time as '12 April Tue 06:47'.



First JavaFX Project



First JavaFX Project





First JavaFX Project

Eclipse

eclipse-workspace - Hello/src/application/Main.java - Eclipse IDE

Properties for Hello

Java Build Path

lib

Search

Recent Items

Application

Desktop

Documents

Downloads

iCloud

iCloud Drive

Shared

Media

Music

Photos

Movies

Tags

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JavaFX JAR Files

- javafx-swt.jar
- javafx.base.jar
- javafx.controls.jar
- javafx.fxml.jar
- javafx.graphics.jar
- javafx.media.jar
- javafx.properties
- javafx.swing.jar
- javafx.web.jar

Information

8 items

8 documents - 8,9 MB

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Main

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12 April Tue 06:58

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First JavaFX Project

Eclipse

12 April Tue 07:03

Package Explorer X

- >Hello
 - src
 - application
 - Main.java
 - application.css
 - module-info.java
 - JRE System Library [JavaSE-17]
 - JavaFX SDK
 - build.fxbuild

User Libraries

User Libraries can be added to a Java Build path and bundle a number of external archives. System libraries will be added to the boot class path when launched.

Defined user libraries:

 - JavaFX
 - javafx-swt.jar - /Users/perihan/Desktop/Ders/ProgDilleri - II
 - Source attachment: (None)
 - Javadoc location: (None)
 - External annotations: (None)
 - Is not modular
 - Native library location: (None)
 - Access rules: (No restrictions)
 - Visible only for test sources: No
 - javafx.base.jar - /Users/perihan/Desktop/Ders/ProgDilleri - II
 - Source attachment: (None)
 - Javadoc location: (None)
 - External annotations: (None)
 - Is not modular
 - Native library location: (None)
 - Access rules: (No restrictions)
 - Visible only for test sources: No
 - javafx.controls.jar - /Users/perihan/Desktop/Ders/ProgDilleri - II
 - Source attachment: (None)
 - Javadoc location: (None)
 - External annotations: (None)

New... Edit... Add JARs... Remove Up Down Import... Export... Apply

application Main start(Stage) main(String args)

First JavaFX Project

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

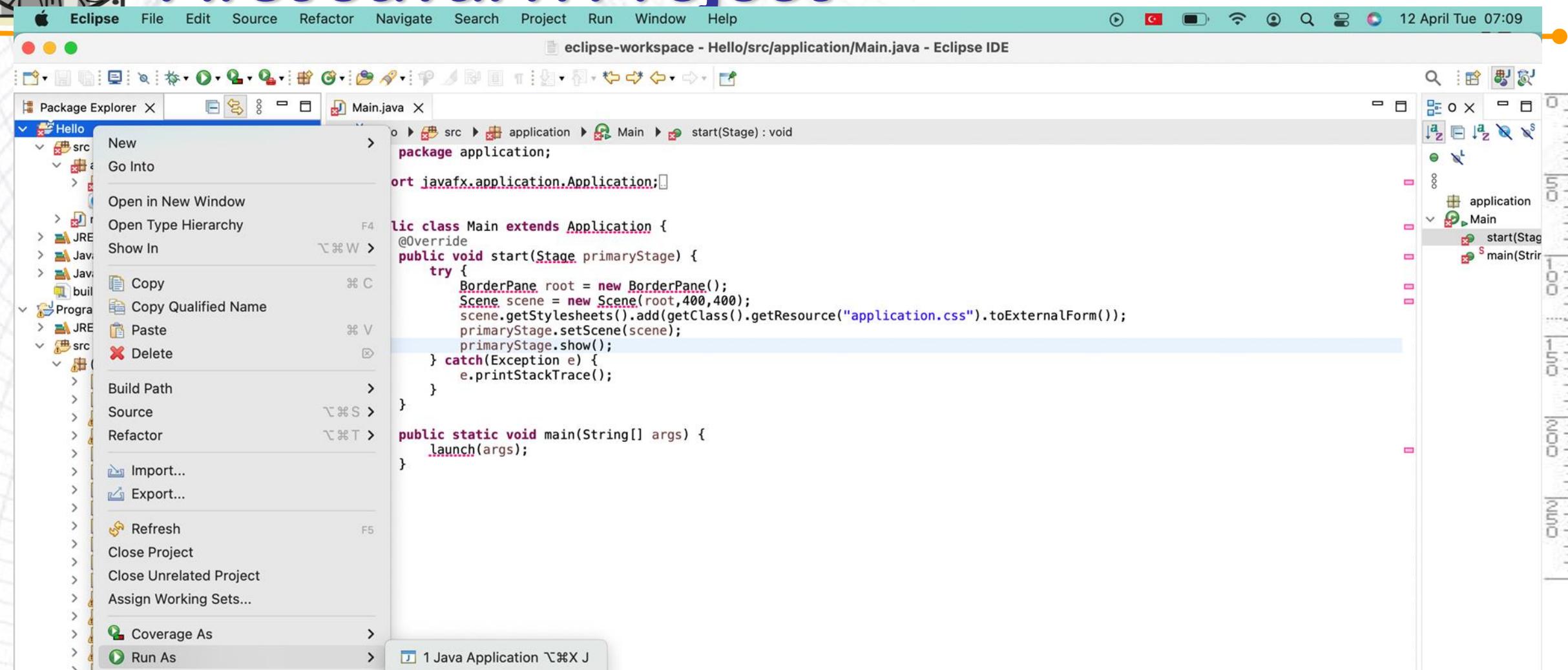
- Title Bar:** Eclipse File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Project Run Window Help
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for New, Open, Save, Cut, Copy, Paste, Find, Replace, and others.
- Left Sidebar (Package Explorer):** Shows the project structure under "Hello". A context menu is open over the "src" folder, with "Add Libraries..." highlighted in blue.
- Code Editor:** Displays the Main.java file content:

```
package application;

import javafx.application.Application;
public class Main extends Application {
    @Override
    public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
        try {
            BorderPane root = new BorderPane();
            Scene scene = new Scene(root,400,400);
            scene.getStylesheets().add(getClass().getResource("application.css").toExternalForm());
            primaryStage.setScene(scene);
            primaryStage.show();
        } catch(Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    String[] args;
}
```
- Right Sidebar (Outline View):** Shows the class structure with "Main" selected.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the progress bar at approximately 50% completion.
- Bottom Right:** Page number 21.



First JavaFX Project





First JavaFX Project

openjfx.io

JavaFX

Introduction

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Run HelloWorld via Maven

Run HelloWorld via Gradle

Runtime images

JavaFX and IntelliJ

JavaFX and NetBeans

JavaFX and Eclipse

Non-modular from IDE

- Non-modular with Maven
- Non-modular with Gradle
- Modular from IDE
- Modular with Maven
- Modular with Gradle

JavaFX and Visual Studio Code

Warning: If you now run the project it will compile but you will get this error:

Error: JavaFX runtime components are missing, and are required to run this application

This error is shown since the Java 17 launcher checks if the main class extends `javafx.application.Application`. If that is the case, it is required to have the `javafx.graphics` module on the module-path.

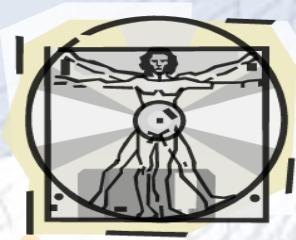
3. Add VM arguments

To solve the issue, click on `Run -> Run Configurations... -> Java Application`, create a new launch configuration for your project named `hellofx` and add these VM arguments:

Linux/Mac Windows

```
--module-path /path/to/javafx-sdk-17.0.1/lib --add-modules javafx.controls,javafx.fxml
```

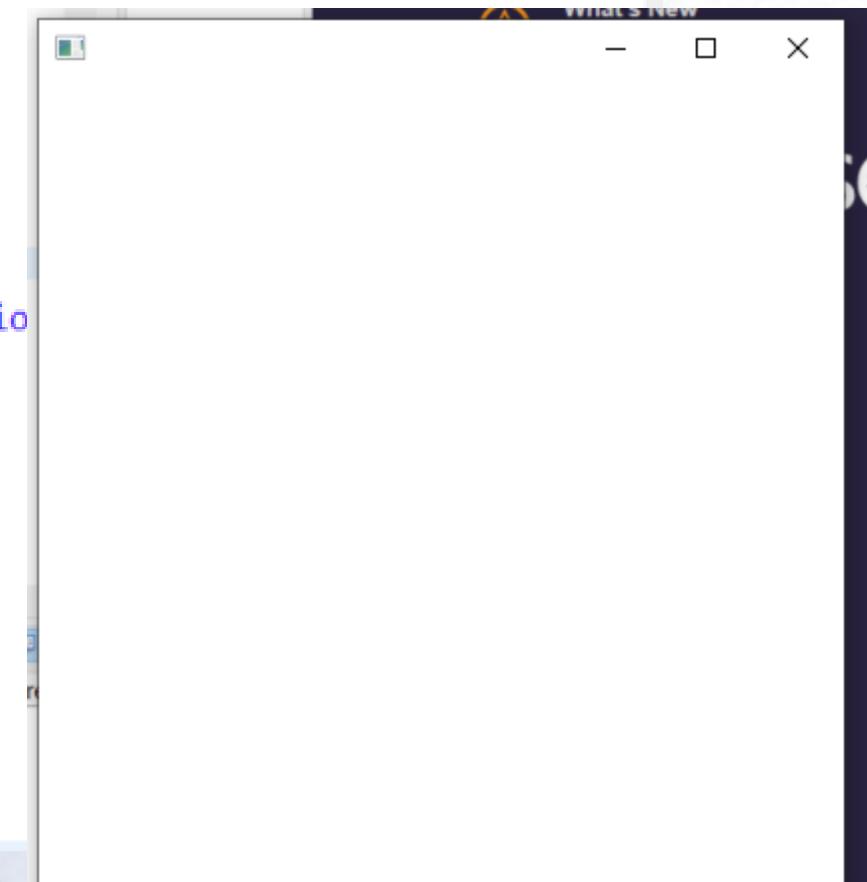
Warning: Make sure the checkbox "Use the `-XstartOnFirstThread` argument when launching with SWT" is not checked.



First Program

module-info.java Lab005.java Main.java X

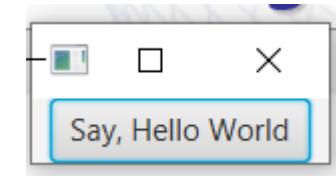
```
1 package application;
2
3 import javafx.application.Application;
4
5
6 public class Main extends Application {
7     @Override
8     public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
9         try {
10             BorderPane root = new BorderPane();
11             Scene scene = new Scene(root,400,400);
12             scene.getStylesheets().add(getClass().getResource("application.css").toExternalForm());
13             primaryStage.setScene(scene);
14             primaryStage.show();
15         } catch(Exception e) {
16             e.printStackTrace();
17         }
18     }
19
20     public static void main(String[] args) {
21         launch(args);
22     }
23 }
```



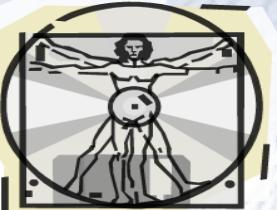


module-info.java Lab005.java *Main.java X

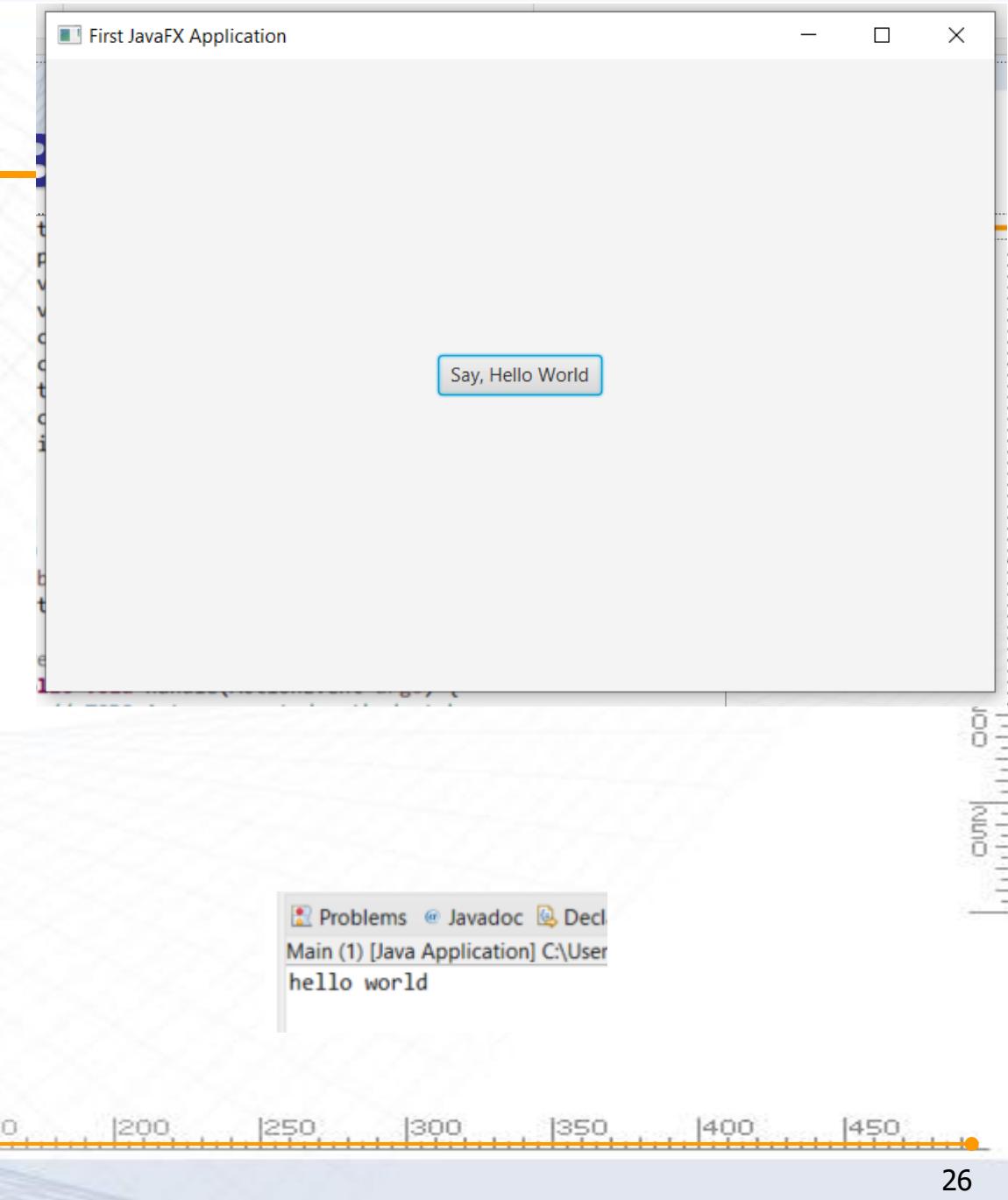
```
1 package application;
2
3 import javafx.application.Application;
4 import javafx.scene.Scene;
5 import javafx.scene.control.Button;
6 import javafx.stage.Stage;
7 import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;
8
9
10 public class Main extends Application {
11     @Override
12     public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
13         try {
14             Button btn1=new Button("Say, Hello World");
15             StackPane root=new StackPane();
16             root.getChildren().add(btn1);
17             Scene scene=new Scene(root);
18             primaryStage.setScene(scene);
19             primaryStage.setTitle("First JavaFX Application");
20             primaryStage.show();
21         } catch(Exception e) {
22             e.printStackTrace();
23         }
24     }
25
26     public static void main(String[] args) {
27         Launch(args);
28     }
29 }
```

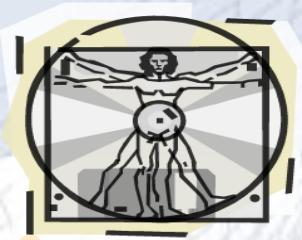


|150 |200 |250 |300 |350 |400 |450



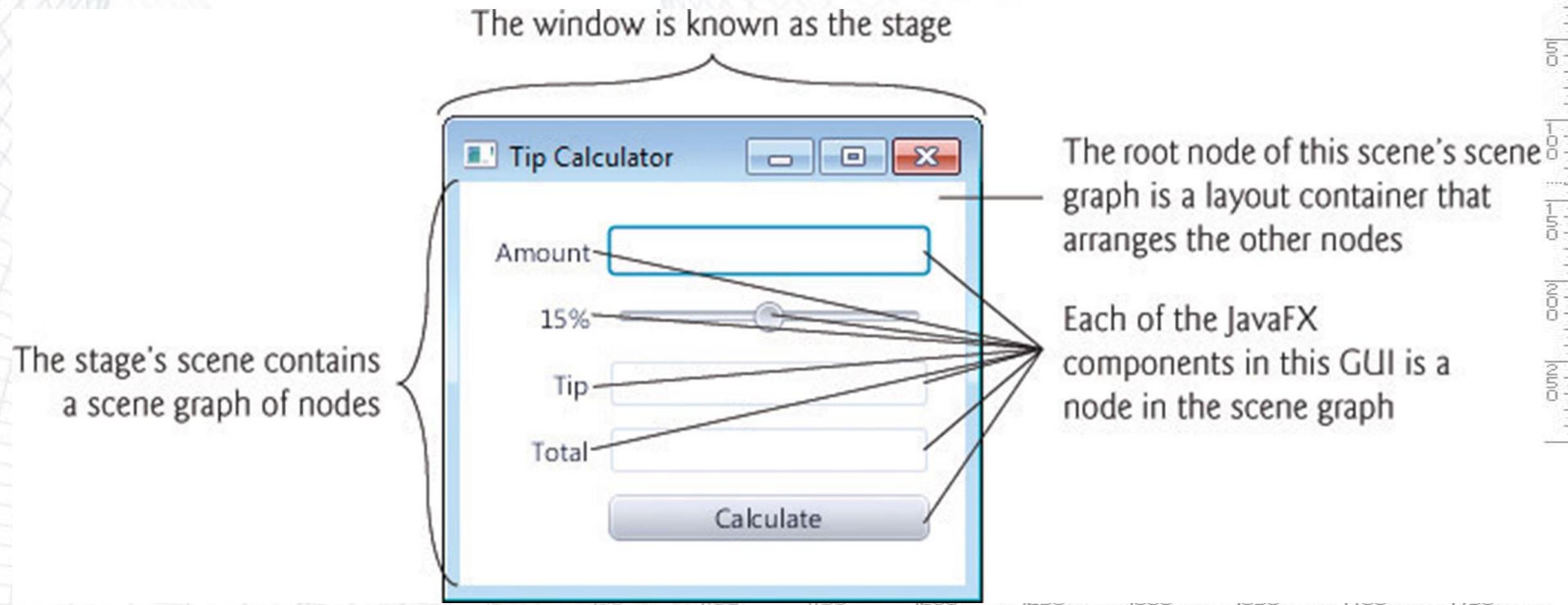
```
1 package application;
2 import javafx.application.Application;
3 import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
4 import javafx.event.EventHandler;
5 import javafx.scene.Scene;
6 import javafx.scene.control.Button;
7 import javafx.stage.Stage;
8 import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;
9 public class Main extends Application{
10
11    @Override
12    public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
13        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
14        Button btn1=new Button("Say, Hello World");
15        btn1.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
16
17            @Override
18            public void handle(ActionEvent arg0) {
19                // TODO Auto-generated method stub
20                System.out.println("hello world");
21            }
22        });
23        StackPane root=new StackPane();
24        root.getChildren().add(btn1);
25        Scene scene=new Scene(root,600,400);
26        primaryStage.setScene(scene);
27        primaryStage.setTitle("First JavaFX Application");
28        primaryStage.show();
29    }
30
31 }
```

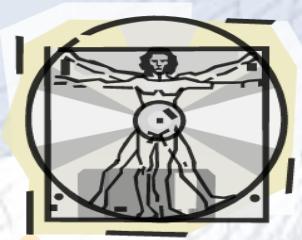




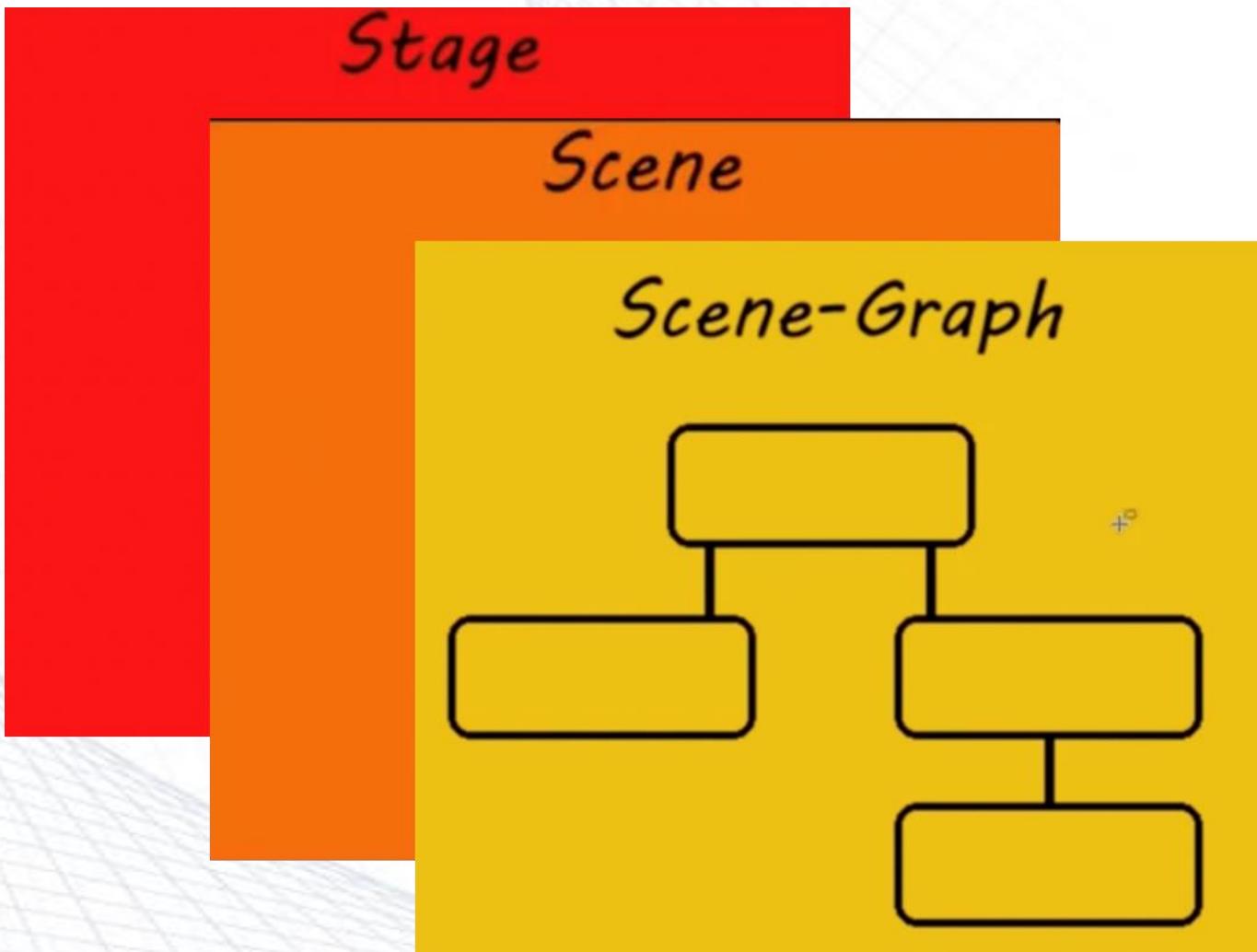
A JavaFX Code

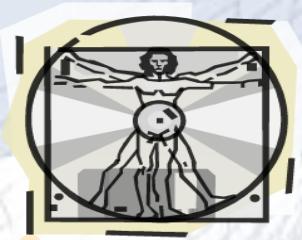
- Consists of Stage, Scene and nodes



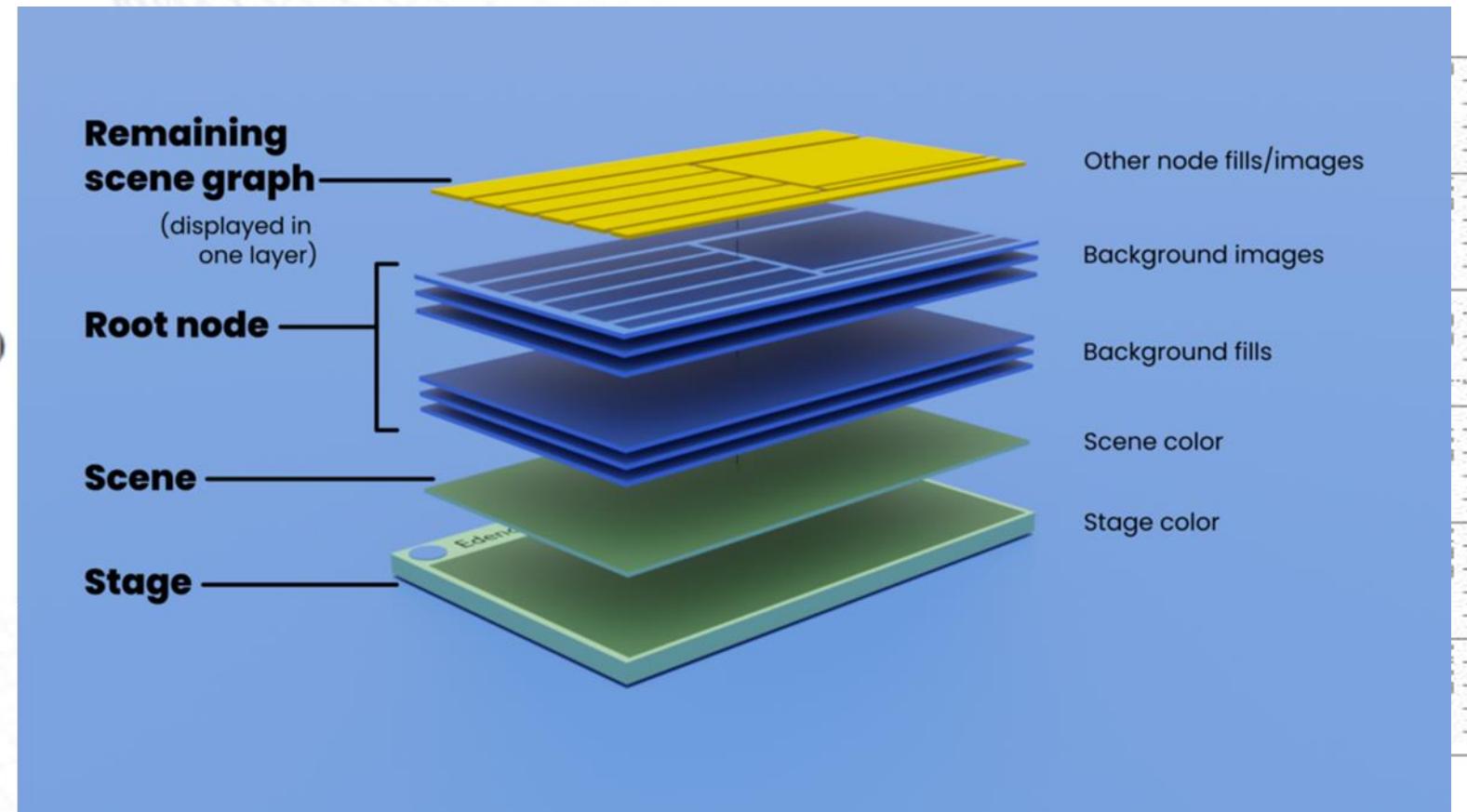
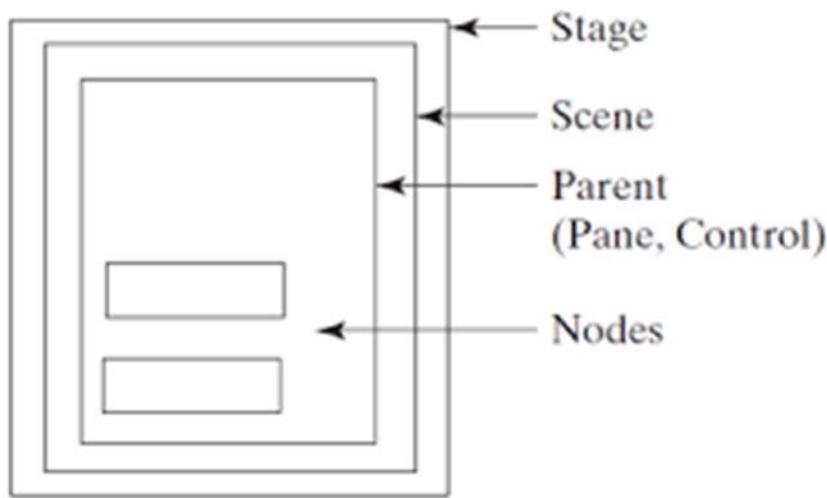


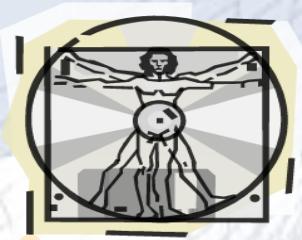
A JavaFX Code



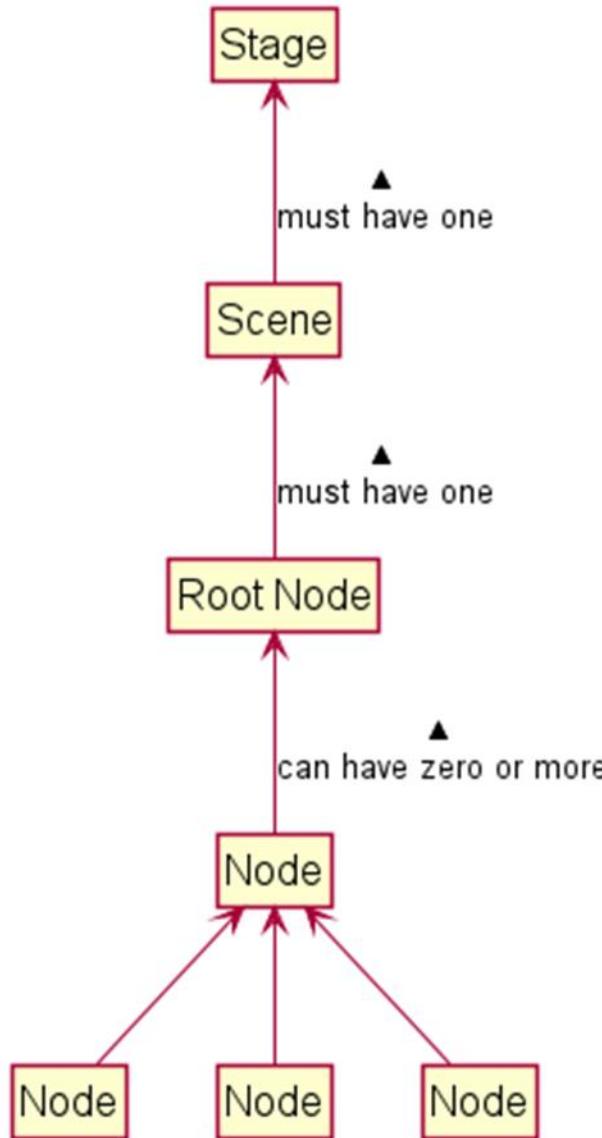


A JavaFX Code

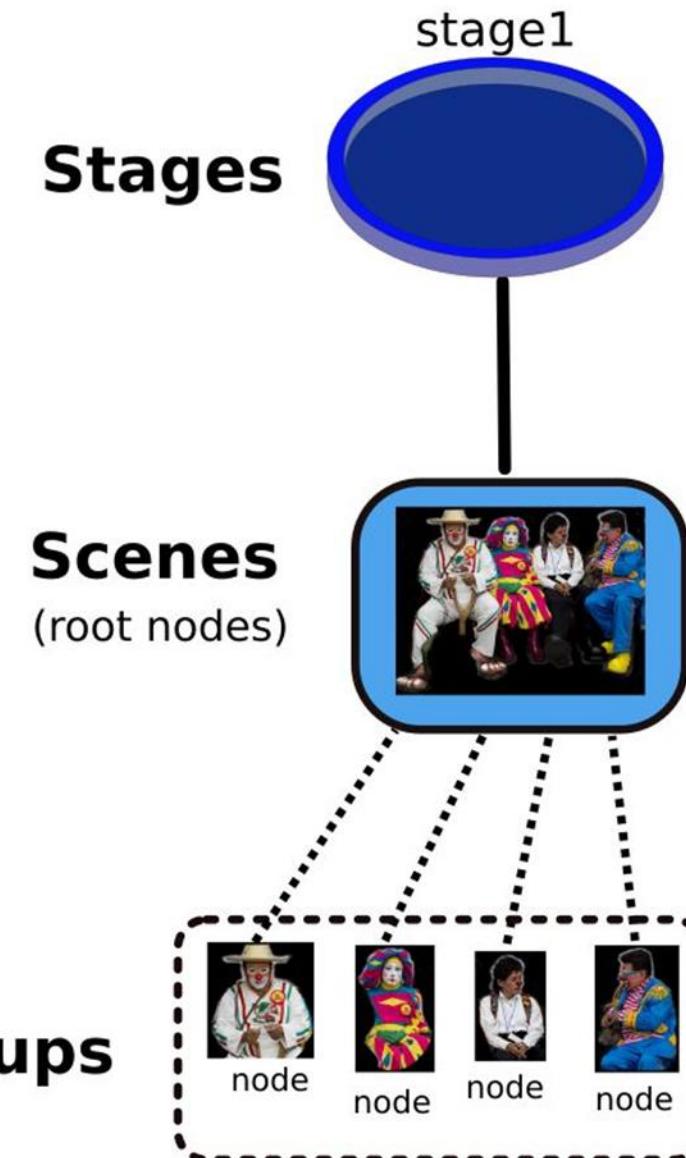


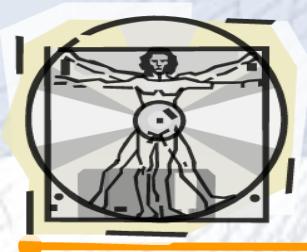


A JavaFX Code

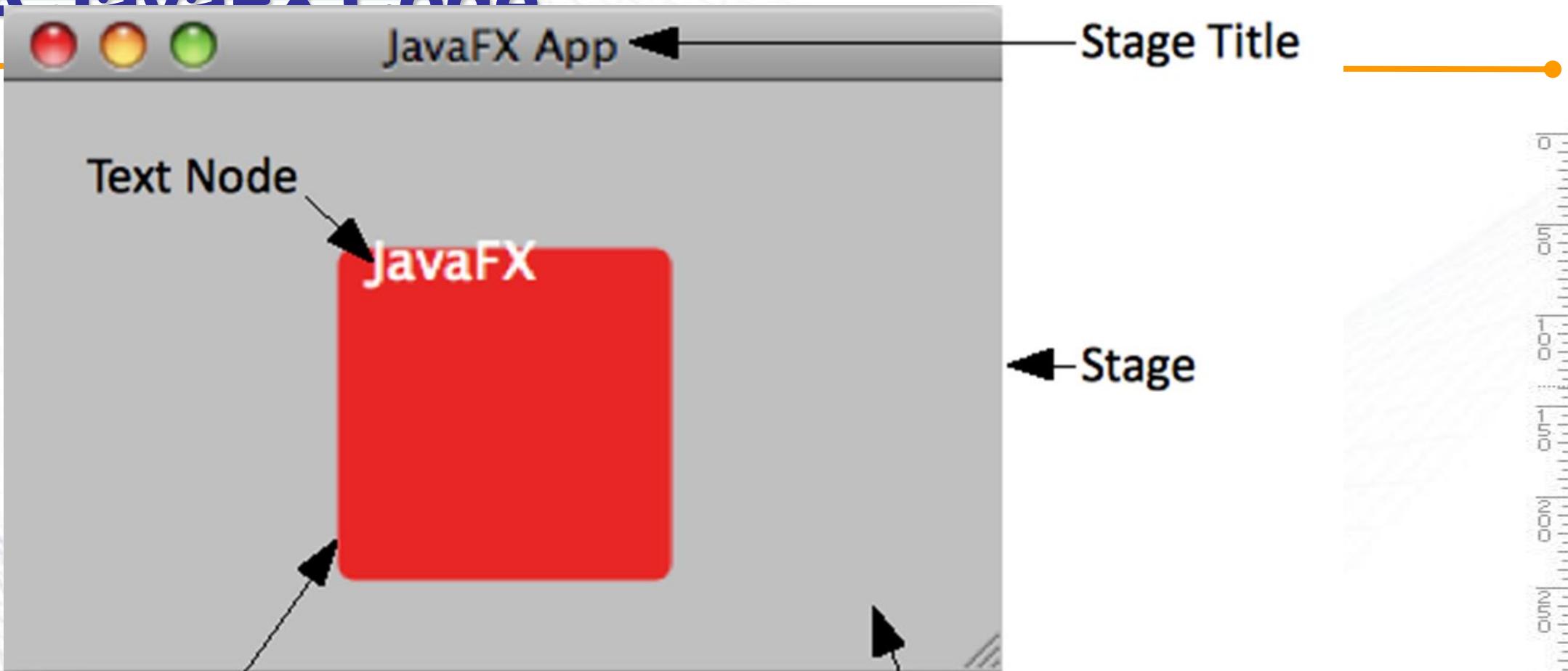


JavaFX Application



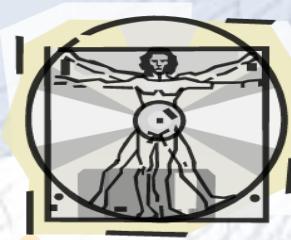


A JavaFX Code



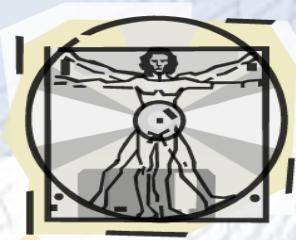
Rectangle Node

Scene



JavaFX App Window Structure (cont.)

- The **Stage** is the window in which a JavaFX app's GUI is displayed
 - It's an instance of class **Stage** (package `javafx.stage`).
- The **Stage** contains one active **Scene** that defines the GUI as a **scene graph**—a tree data structure of an app's visual elements, such as GUI controls, shapes, images, video, text and.
- The scene is an instance of class **Scene** (package `javafx.scene`).
- **Controls** are GUI components, such as
 - **Labels** that display text,
 - **TextFields** that enable a program to receive user input,
 - **Buttons** that users click to initiate actions, and more.



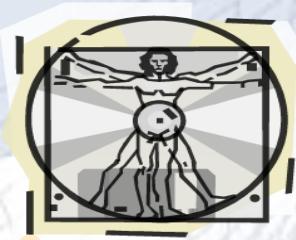
JavaFX Application Layout

- An application Window in JavaFX is known as a **Stage**.
 - package `javafx.stage`
- A **Stage** contains an active **Scene** which is set to a Layout container.
 - package `javafx.scene`
- The Scene may have other Layout containers for organizing **Controllers** in a Tree organization.
 - Nodes with children are layout containers.
 - Nodes without children are widgets.



JavaFX App Window Structure (cont.)

- Each visual element in the scene graph is a **node**—an instance of a subclass of **Node** (package `javafx.scene`), which defines common attributes and behaviors for all nodes
- With the exception of the first node in the scene graph—the **root node**—each node in the scene graph has one parent.
- Nodes can have transforms (e.g., moving, rotating and scaling), opacity (whether a node is transparent, partially transparent or opaque), effects (e.g., drop shadows, blurs, reflection and lighting) and more.



JavaFX controls

- Nodes with children are typically **layout containers** that arrange their child nodes in the scene.
 - Layout containers contain **controls** that accept inputs or other layout containers.
- When the user interacts with a **control**, the control generates an **event**.
- Programs can respond to these events—known as event handling—to specify what should happen when each user interaction occurs.
- An **event handler** is a method that responds to a user interaction. An FXML GUI's event handlers are defined in a so-called **controller class**.



Welcome App—Displaying Text and an Image

- In this section, *without writing any code* you'll build a GUI that displays text in a **Label** and an image in an **ImageView** (Fig. 12.2).
- You'll use only visual programming techniques to *drag-and-drop* JavaFX components onto Scene Builder's content panel—the design area.
- You'll use Scene Builder's **Inspector** to configure options, such as the **Label**'s text and font size, and the **ImageView**'s image.
- You'll view the completed GUI using Scene Builder's **Show Preview in Window** option.

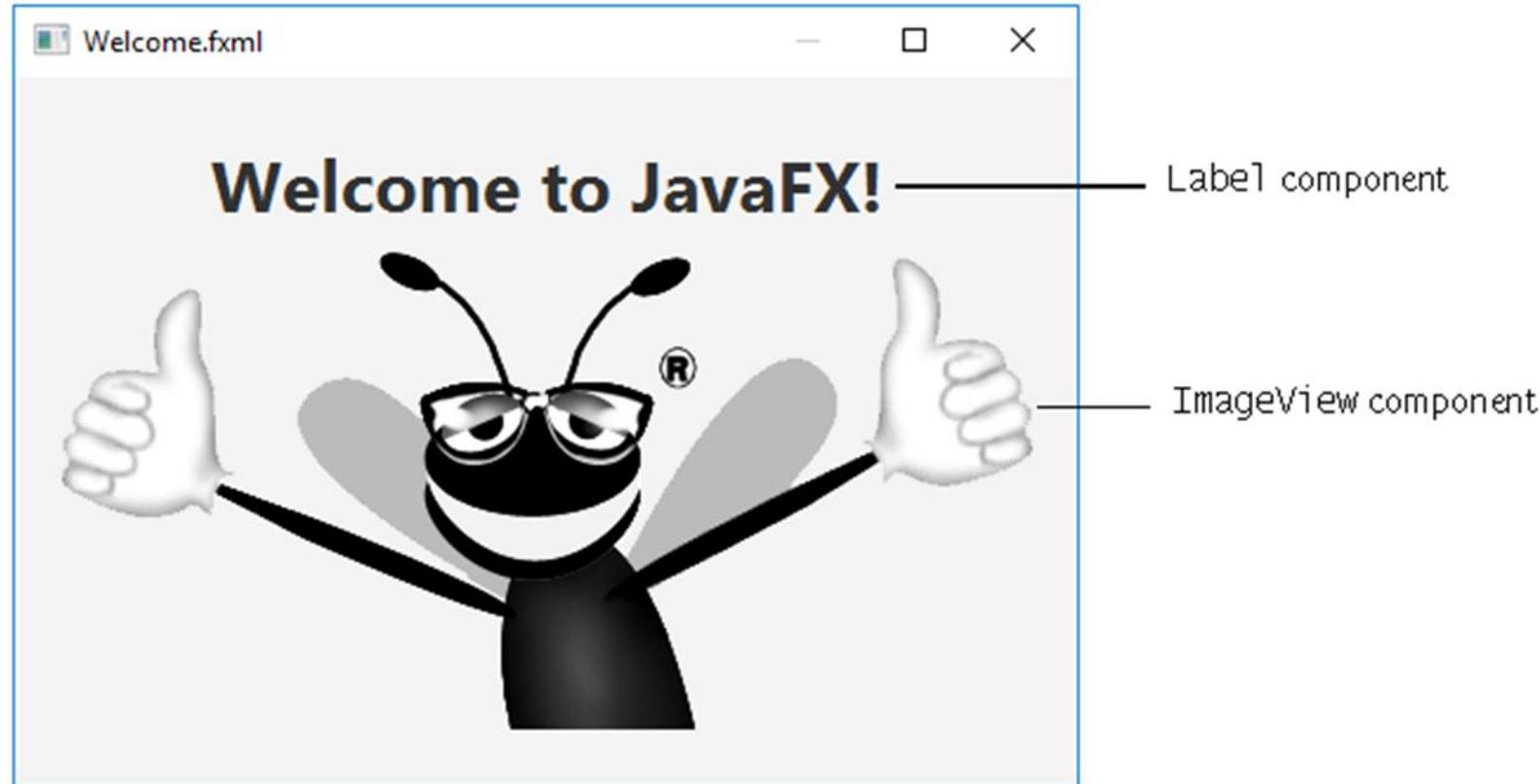
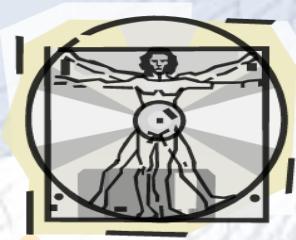


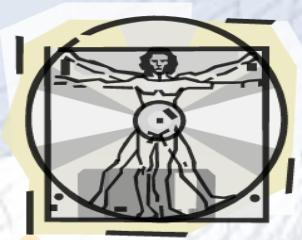
Fig. 12.2 | Final **Welcome** GUI in a preview window on Microsoft Windows 10.



Creating a Form in JavaFX

- Creating a form is a common activity when developing an application. This tutorial teaches you the basics of screen layout, how to add controls to a layout pane, and how to create input events.

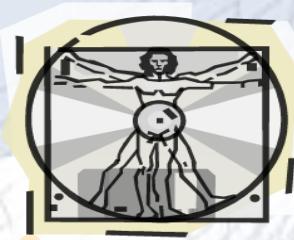




Application Stage

```
@Override
```

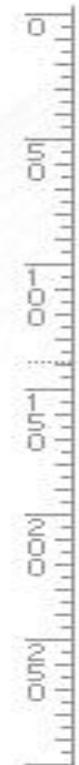
```
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {  
    primaryStage.setTitle("JavaFX Welcome");  
    primaryStage.show();  
}
```

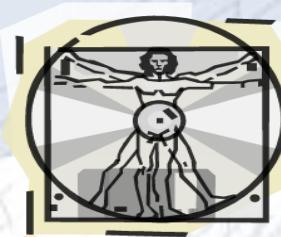


Create a GridPane Layout

- For the login form, use a GridPane layout because it enables you to create a flexible grid of rows and columns in which to lay out controls. You can place controls in any cell in the grid, and you can make controls span cells as needed.

```
GridPane grid = new GridPane();
grid.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
grid.setHgap(10);
grid.setVgap(10);
grid.setPadding(new Insets(25, 25, 25, 25));
Scene scene = new Scene(grid, 300, 275);
primaryStage.setScene(scene);
```





Text Fields and Labels

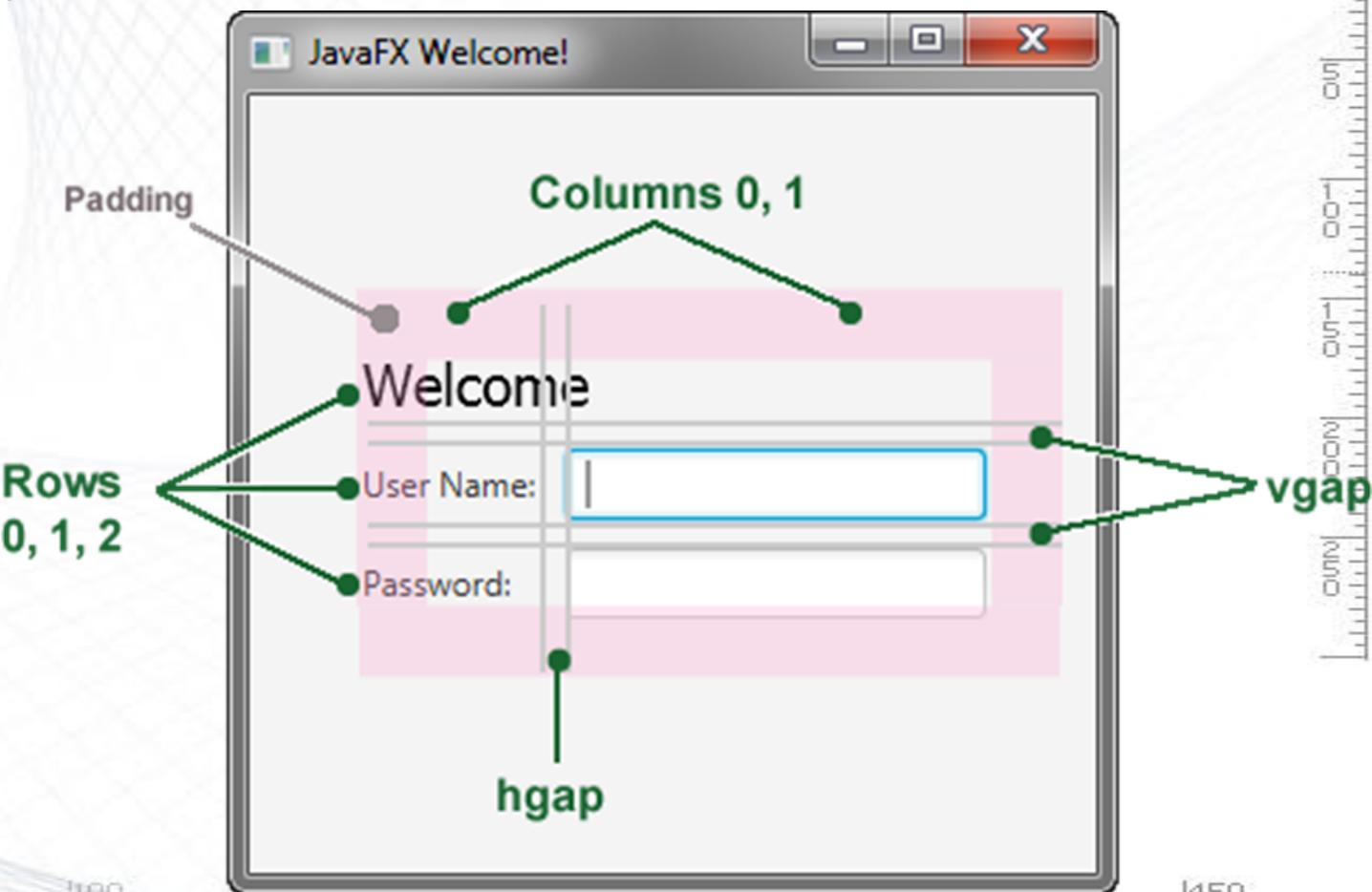
```
Text scenetitle = new Text("Welcome");
scenetitle.setFont(Font.font("Tahoma", FontWeight.NORMAL, 20));
grid.add(scenetitle, 0, 0, 2, 1);
```

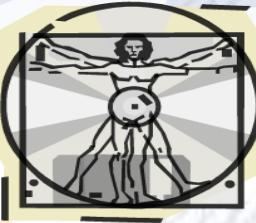
```
Label userName = new Label("User Name:");
grid.add(userName, 0, 1);
```

```
TextField userTextField = new TextField();
grid.add(userTextField, 1, 1);
```

```
Label pw = new Label("Password:");
grid.add(pw, 0, 2);
```

```
PasswordField pwBox = new PasswordField();
grid.add(pwBox, 1, 2);
```



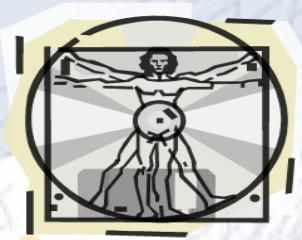


Buttons

The first line creates a button named btn with the label Sign in, and the second line creates an HBox layout pane named hbBtn with spacing of 10 pixels. The HBox pane sets an alignment for the button that is different from the alignment applied to the other controls in the grid pane. The alignment property has a value of Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT, which positions a node at the bottom of the space vertically and at the right edge of the space horizontally. The button is added as a child of the HBox pane, and the HBox pane is added to the grid in column 1, row 4.

```
Button btn = new Button("Sign in");
HBox hbBtn = new HBox(10);
hbBtn.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
hbBtn.getChildren().add(btn);
grid.add(hbBtn, 1, 4);
```

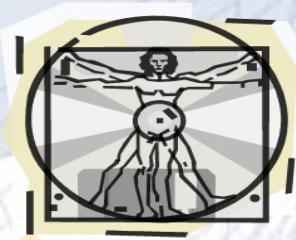




Actions

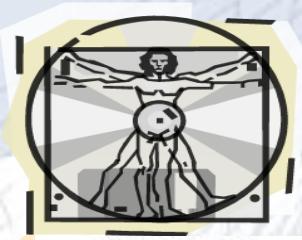
```
final Text actiontarget = new Text();
    grid.add(actiontarget, 1, 6);
```

```
btn.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
    @Override
    public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
        actiontarget.setFill(Color.FIREBRICK);
        actiontarget.setText("Sign in button pressed");
    }
});
```



Header Libraries

```
2 package application;  
3  
4 import javafx.application.Application;  
5 import javafx.event.ActionEvent;  
6 import javafx.event.EventHandler;  
7 import static javafx.geometry.HPos.RIGHT;  
8 import javafx.geometry.Insets;  
9 import javafx.geometry.Pos;  
10 import javafx.scene.Scene;  
11 import javafx.scene.control.Button;  
12 import javafx.scene.control.Label;  
13 import javafx.scene.control.PasswordField;  
14 import javafx.scene.control.TextField;  
15 import javafx.scene.layout.GridPane;  
16 import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;  
17 import javafx.scene.paint.Color;  
18 import javafx.scene.text.Font;  
19 import javafx.scene.text.FontWeight;  
20 import javafx.scene.text.Text;  
21 import javafx.stage.Stage;  
22  
23 public class Main extends Application {  
24
```



Main Code

```
@Override
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    primaryStage.setTitle("JavaFX Welcome");
    GridPane grid = new GridPane();
    grid.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    grid.setHgap(10);
    grid.setVgap(10);
    grid.setPadding(new Insets(25, 25, 25, 25));

    Text scenetitle = new Text("Welcome");
    scenetitle.setFont(Font.font("Tahoma", FontWeight.NORMAL, 20));
    grid.add(scenetitle, 0, 0, 2, 1);

    Label userName = new Label("User Name:");
    grid.add(userName, 0, 1);

    TextField userTextField = new TextField();
    grid.add(userTextField, 1, 1);

    Label pw = new Label("Password:");
    grid.add(pw, 0, 2);

    PasswordField pwBox = new PasswordField();
    grid.add(pwBox, 1, 2);

    Button btn = new Button("Sign in");
    HBox hbBtn = new HBox(10);
    hbBtn.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    hbBtn.getChildren().add(btn);
    grid.add(hbBtn, 1, 4);

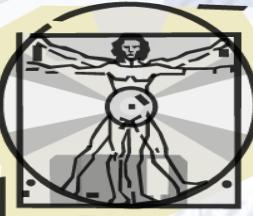
    final Text actiontarget = new Text();
    grid.add(actiontarget, 0, 6);
    grid.setColumnSpan(actiontarget, 2);
    grid.setAlignment(actiontarget, RIGHT);
    actiontarget.setId("actiontarget");

    btn.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {

        @Override
        public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
            actiontarget.setFill(Color.FIREBRICK);
            actiontarget.setText("Sign in button pressed");
        }
    });

    Scene scene = new Scene(grid, 300, 275);
    primaryStage.setScene(scene);
    primaryStage.show();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Launch(args);
}
```



Full Code for copy

```
package application;

import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.event.EventHandler;
import static javafx.geometry.HPos.RIGHT;
import javafx.geometry.Insets;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.control.Label;
import javafx.scene.control.PasswordField;
import javafx.scene.control.TextField;
import javafx.scene.layout.GridPane;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.scene.text.Font;
import javafx.scene.text.FontWeight;
import javafx.scene.text.Text;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class Main extends Application {

    @Override
    public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
        primaryStage.setTitle("JavaFX Welcome");
        GridPane grid = new GridPane();
```

```
        grid.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
        grid.setHgap(10);
        grid.setVgap(10);
        grid.setPadding(new Insets(25, 25, 25, 25));

        Text scenetitle = new Text("Welcome");
        scenetitle.setFont(Font.font("Tahoma",
        FontWeight.NORMAL, 20));
        grid.add(scenetitle, 0, 0, 2, 1);

        Label userName = new Label("User Name:");
        grid.add(userName, 0, 1);

        TextField userTextField = new TextField();
        grid.add(userTextField, 1, 1);

        Label pw = new Label("Password:");
        grid.add(pw, 0, 2);

        PasswordField pwBox = new PasswordField();
        grid.add(pwBox, 1, 2);

        Button btn = new Button("Sign in");
        HBox hbBtn = new HBox(10);
        hbBtn.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
        hbBtn.getChildren().add(btn);
        grid.add(hbBtn, 1, 4);

        final Text actiontarget = new Text();
```

```
        grid.add(actiontarget, 0, 6);
        grid.setColumnSpan(actiontarget, 2);
        grid.setAlignment(actiontarget, RIGHT);
        actiontarget.setId("actiontarget");

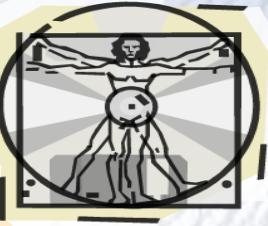
        btn.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {

            @Override
            public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
                actiontarget.setFill(Color.FIREBRICK);
                actiontarget.setText("Sign in button
pressed");
            }
        });

        Scene scene = new Scene(grid, 300, 275);
        primaryStage.setScene(scene);
        primaryStage.show();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        launch(args);
    }
}
```

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/javafx/sample-apps/Login.zip>



Output

