Chapter 14 JavaFX Basics

JavaFX vs Swing and AWT

- •最早Java的GUI组件叫做AWT(Abstract Windows Toolkit),后来发现AWT的设计有缺陷,同时比较耗费 绘图资源,所以AWT已被废弃。
- •后来,Java重新设计了称为Swing的轻量级组件来替代AWT。Swing适合做桌面程序,然而随着互联网应用的兴起,桌面技术也慢慢过时了......
- •现在,Java设计了JavaFX,将RIA(Rich Internet Application)技术整合到桌面程序上,为两种程序界面提供了统一解决方案。也就是说,无论开发互联网应用程序还是桌面程序,界面代码是一样的,界面效果也是一样的。

第一个JavaFX程序

- •每一个JavaFX程序,都必须继承 javafx.application.Application类。
- 先导入几个包,前3个是必须的,后一个看情况: import javafx.application.Application; //程序框架 import javafx.stage.Stage; //舞台 import javafx.scene.Scene; //场景

import javafx.scene.control.Button; //做一个按钮

```
public class MyJavaFX extends Application {
 public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
   // 创建场景,并在上面放置一个按钮
   Button btOK = new Button("OK");
   Scene scene = new Scene(btOK, 400, 300);
   primaryStage.setTitle("MyJavaFX"); // 设置标题
   primaryStage.setScene(scene); // 把场景放上舞台
   primaryStage.show(); // 显示舞台
  /* 现在main方法已经没有太多用处,写不写都行 */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   Application.launch(args);
```

解释

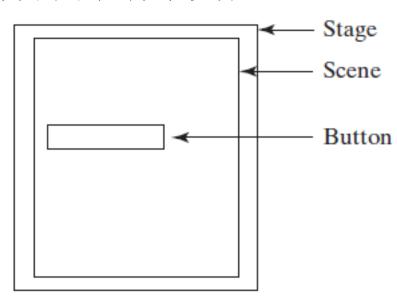
- •任何JavaFX程序都需要从Application类继承一个新类。
- •main方法的存在是为了兼容一些过时的IDE,JavaFX 不再把main做为程序入口,新入口是launch。
- •launch方法用于启动JavaFX运行,这个方法会被JVM 自动调用,所以不写launch也是可以的。launch会自 动使用所在类的**无参构造方法**,构造出类的实例,并 调用该类的start方法。所以,你的编程工作总是从 start方法开始的。
- Java把整个窗口看成一个舞台Stage,为方便理解, 我们看一个最最精简版的GUI程序。

舞台即是窗口

```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
public class MyJavaFX extends Application
 public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
   primaryStage.show();
•默认情况下,舞台是可以用鼠标拖动改变大小的,如果你
不想让用户捣乱,可以加上这句:
primaryStage.setResizable(false);
```

舞台,场景和按钮的关系

- •第一个例子中,界面层次是这样的:舞台是窗口,上面有一层场景,场景上有一个按钮。
- •场景比舞台小,因为它不包括标题栏。一个舞台上可以切换多个场景,这样界面就有了变化。
- •场景上可以摆放各种界面控件,例如按钮。
- 一个程序其实可以有多个 舞台(就是多窗口)。



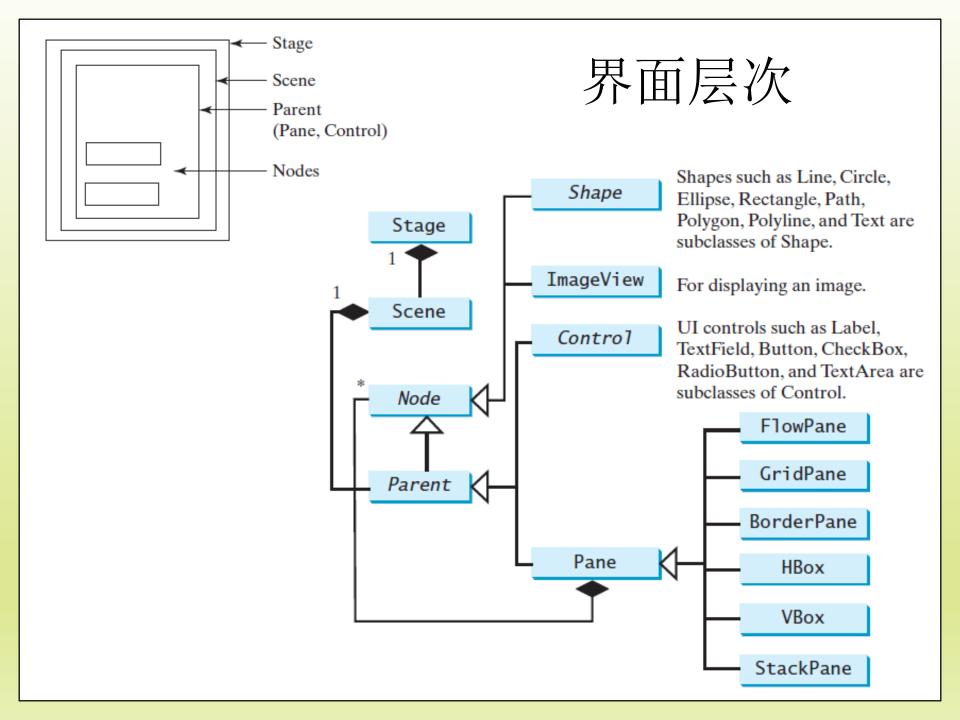
```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
                                                    多舞台的例子
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
public class MultipleStageDemo extends Application {
 public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
   Scene scene = new Scene(new Button("OK"), 200, 250);
                                                        _ 0
                                                  MyJavaFX
                                                                  - - O X
   primaryStage.setTitle("MyJavaFX");
   primaryStage.setScene(scene);
                                                                    New Stage
   primaryStage.show();
   Stage stage = new Stage();
   stage.setTitle("Second Stage");
   stage.setScene(new Scene(new Button("New Stage"), 100, 100));
   stage.show(); // Display the stage
```

窗格,UI控件和形状 Panes, UI Controls, and Shapes

- •结点node指的是可视化的组件,例如一个形状,一个 图片查看器,一个UI控件或者一个窗格pane。
- •形状指的是文本,线条,圆形,矩形等绘图元素。
- •UI控件指的是标签,按钮,单选框,复选框,列表框,滚动条等界面控件。
- •除了场景,其它东西都不能直接放在舞台上显示。它 们只能随场景显示。

场景和窗格

- 场景上可以放置一个控件或者窗格,不过场景不能放置一个形状或者图片查看器。窗格是一种容器,它上面可以摆放任意结点。
- •场景的创建有两种方式:指定大小和默认大小
 - new Scene(Parent, width, height)
 - new Scene(Parent)
- •采用后者时,Java会自动计算显示场景所需要的大小。
- •其实,每一个结点都有一个无参构造方法,用于创建默认大小的结点。
- •一个标准GUI程序的界面层次如下图所示。



```
import javafx.application.Application;
   import javafx.scene.Scene;
                                                   一个例子
    import javafx.scene.control.Button;
    import javafx.stage.Stage;
    import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;
6
7
   public class ButtonInPane extends Application {
8
     @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
     public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
10
        // Create a scene and place a button in the scene
        StackPane pane = new StackPane();
11
12
        pane.getChildren().add(new Button("OK"));
13
       Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 200, 50);
14
       primaryStage.setTitle("Button in a pane"); // Set the stage title
15
       primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
16
       primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
17
18
```



•一个窗格可以贴很多个控件,所以用getChildren().add()

```
import javafx.application.Application;
                                                    在窗格上画圆的
    import javafx.scene.Scene;
    import javafx.scene.layout.Pane:
                                                    例子(注意Java
 4
    import javafx.scene.paint.Color:
    import javafx.scene.shape.Circle:
                                                      的坐标系统)
 6
    import javafx.stage.Stage;
 8
    public class ShowCircle extends Application {
 9
      @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
10
      public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
11
        // Create a circle and set its properties
12
        Circle circle = new Circle():
                                              (0, 0)
13
        circle.setCenterX(100);
14
        circle.setCenterY(100);
15
        circle.setRadius(50);
                                                   (x, y)
16
        circle.setStroke(Color.BLACK):
                                                       Java Coordinate
                                                                       I ShowCirde
                                                                                - | - | × |
                                                       System
17
        circle.setFill(Color.WHITE):
                                                                (0,0) \longrightarrow
18
                                              Y axis
19
        // Create a pane to hold the circle
20
        Pane pane = new Pane();
                                                              (100, 100)
21
        pane.getChildren().add(circle);
22
23
        // Create a scene and place it in the stage
24
        Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 200, 200);
25
        primaryStage.setTitle("ShowCircle"); // Set the stage title
26
        primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
27
        primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
28
29
                                                                              13
```

属性绑定Property Binding

- JavaFX引入了属性绑定的概念,可以让一个目标对象 target object的值,始终跟随源对象source object的值而自动改变。
- •目标对象叫做绑定对象binding object或者绑定属性 binding property,原对象叫做可绑定对象bindable object或者可观察对象 observable object。
- •简单点说,假如有两个属性d1和d2,如果d1绑定了d2,那每次d2的值改变后,d1的值也将自动改变。
- •注意必须是<mark>属性</mark>才有资格做绑定或被绑定,普通的数 就不要拿来试了......

```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
                                                    一个有趣的例子一
import javafx.scene.layout.Pane;
                                                  死活要居中的圆
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.scene.shape.Circle;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
public class ShowCircleCentered extends Application {
 public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
   Pane pane = new Pane(); Circle circle = new Circle();
   circle.centerXProperty().bind(pane.widthProperty().divide(2));
   circle.centerYProperty().bind(pane.heightProperty().divide(2));
   circle.setRadius(50); circle.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
   circle.setFill(Color.WHITE); pane.getChildren().add(circle);
   Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 200, 200);
   primaryStage.setTitle("ShowCircleCentered");
   primaryStage.setScene(scene);
   primaryStage.show();
                                                                                  15
```

属性绑定的要求

- •属性绑定的语法很简单: target.bind(source);
- •bind方法在 javafx.beans.property.Property接口中定义,所以绑定属性必须是 javafx.beans.property.Property的实例。源对象则必须是javafx.beans.value.ObservableValue接口的实例。
- •可绑定的值类型,可以是基本数据类型或字符串。对于double/float/long/int/boolean类型的值,绑定属性类型分别是DoubleProperty/FloatProperty/LongProperty/IntegerProperty/BooleanProperty。对字符串而言,绑定属性类型则是StringProperty。
- •这些属性都是ObservableValue的子类,所以它们可以做为源对象供绑定。

自定义绑定属性

•JavaFX中,每一个绑定属性(例如centerX),需要提供一个getter(例如 getCenterX())和一个setter(例如setCenterX(double)),而且还需要提供一个直接返回属性自己的getter(例如centerXProperty())。下图中,左边是自定义绑定属性的模板,右边是示例。

```
public class SomeClassName {
   private PropertyType x;

   /** Value getter method */
   public propertyValueType getX() { ... }

   /** Value setter method */
   public void setX(propertyValueType value) { ... }

   /** Property getter method */
   public PropertyType
        xProperty() { ... }
}
```

```
public class Circle {
  private DoubleProperty centerX;

/** Value getter method */
  public double getCenterX() { ... }

/** Value setter method */
  public void setCenterX(double value) { ... }

/** Property getter method */
  public DoubleProperty centerXProperty() { ... }
}
```

属性d1绑定属性d2的例子

```
import javafx.beans.property.DoubleProperty;
    import javafx.beans.property.SimpleDoubleProperty;
 3
 4
    public class BindingDemo {
 5
      public static void main(String[] args) {
 6
        DoubleProperty d1 = new SimpleDoubleProperty(1):
 7
        DoubleProperty d2 = new SimpleDoubleProperty(2);
 8
        d1.bind(d2);
 9
        System.out.println("d1 is " + d1.getValue()
10
          + " and d2 is " + d2.getValue());
11
        d2.setValue(70.2):
12
        System.out.println("d1 is " + d1.getValue()
13
          + " and d2 is " + d2.getValue());
14
15
```

```
d1 is 2.0 and d2 is 2.0
d1 is 70.2 and d2 is 70.2
```

解释一下上面的例子

- 1. 我们使用了new SimpleDoubleProperty(1),原因是DoubleProperty, FloatProperty, LongProperty, IntegerProperty, BooleanProperty都是抽象类,仅作为类型使用;它们的子类SimpleDoubleProperty, SimpleFloatProperty, SimpleLongProperty, SimpleIntegerProperty, SimpleBooleanProperty才是可以直接new出来的具体类。
- 2. bind方法实现的是属性d1对d2的单向绑定 (unidirectional binding),也就是d2能够影响d1,反 之不行;如果需要两种属性互相影响,可以用 bindBidirectional方法,实现属性d1和d2的双向绑定。

结点的常见属性和方法

- •结点Node是一个抽象类,定义了许多属性和方法。 其中的两个是style和rotate。
- •网页上的HTML采用**层叠样式表**cascading style sheets (CSS)来定义外观,JavaFX将其思想引入了界面设计,采用JavaFX CSS来定义,用于生成和网页效果一致的界面。
- •为避免混淆,JavaFX CSS和网页的CSS并不兼容,前者的所有样式名称都有一个前缀-fx-。语法上,两者是一致的,采用styleName:value的形式,多个样式之间用分号(;)作为分隔符。

setStyle和setRotate

- •利用JavaFX CSS可以很方便设置结点外观,例如:
 - circle.setStyle("-fx-stroke: black; -fx-fill: red;");
- •以前为了实现上述效果,需要两个语句:
 - circle.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
 - circle.setFill(Color.RED);
- •如果你写错了JavaFX样式表,程序并不报错,只是忽略这个样式设置而已。
- •旋转结点可以采用setRotate,例如:
 - button.setRotate(80);
 - •注意旋转中心是结点中心,旋转单位是角度,并且旋转的正方向是顺时针。

```
■ NodeStyle... □ □ ■ X
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;
public class NodeStyleRotateDemo extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    StackPane pane = new StackPane();
    Button btOK = new Button("OK");
    btOK.setStyle("-fx-border-color: blue;");
    pane.getChildren().add(btOK);
    pane.setRotate(45);
    pane.setStyle("-fx-border-color: red; -fx-background-color:
lightgray;");
    Scene scene = new Scene (pane, 200, 250);
    primaryStage.setTitle("NodeStyleRotateDemo");
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
                                                                22
```

Color类

Java用4个数字表示颜色。前3个数字分别表示red, green, blue分量的强度, o.o或o表示没有, 1.o或255表示最强。除此之外, 颜色还有一个透明度属性, 取值o.o~1.o。注意透明度不能取整数。

javafx.scene.paint.Color

-red: double -green: double -blue: double -opacity: double

+Color(r: double, g: double, b: double, opacity: double)

+brighter(): Color +darker(): Color

+color(r: double, q: double, b:

double): Color

+color(r: double, q: double, b: double, opacity: double): Color

+rqb(r: int, q: int, b: int):
Color

+rqb(r: int, q: int, b: int,
 opacity: double): Color

The getter methods for property values are provided in the class, but omitted in the UML diagram for brevity.

The red value of this Color (between 0.0 and 1.0).

The green value of this Color (between 0.0 and 1.0).

The blue value of this Color (between 0.0 and 1.0).

The opacity of this Color (between 0.0 and 1.0).

Creates a Color with the specified red, green, blue, and opacity values.

Creates a Color that is a brighter version of this Color.

Creates a Color that is a darker version of this Color.

Creates an opaque Color with the specified red, green, and blue values.

Creates a Color with the specified red, green, blue, and opacity values.

Creates a Color with the specified red, green, and blue values in the range from 0 to 255.

Creates a Color with the specified red, green, and blue values in the range from 0 to 255 and a given opacity.

Color类的例子

颜色的透明度又称为alpha,所以Java的颜色模型就是俗称的RGBA模型。透明度o.o表示完全透明,1.o表示完全不透明。

下面是几个例子:

```
Color red = new Color(255, 0, 0);
Color black = new Color(0, 0, 0);
Color white = new Color(255, 255, 255);
Color color = new Color(0.25, 0.14, 0.333, 0.51);
```

注意颜色一旦创建就是不可变的,例如想单独修改red分量, 这是做不到的。

颜色常量

- •常见的几个颜色被预定义为Color中的常量,它们是BEIGE, BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, CYAN, DARKGRAY, GOLD, GRAY, GREEN, LIGHTGRAY, MAGENTA, NAVY, ORANGE, PINK, RED, SILVER, WHITE, YELLOW
- •例如需要把circle填充为红色,可以直接用:circle.setFill(Color.RED);

字体类Font

- •字体类的使用是很简单的,例如:
 - Font font1 = new Font("SansSerif", 16);
 - Font font2 = Font.font("Times New Roman", FontWeight.BOLD, FontPosture.ITALIC, 12);

javafx.scene.text.Font

-size: double -name: String -family: String

+Font(size: double)

+Font(name: String, size:

double)

+font(name: String, size:
 double)

+font(name: String. w:

FontWeight, size: double)

+font(name: String, w: FontWeight,
 p: FontPosture, size: double)

+getFamilies(): List<String>

+getFontNames(): List<String>

The getter methods for property values are provided in the class, but omitted in the UML diagram for brevity.

The size of this font.

The name of this font.

The family of this font.

Creates a Font with the specified size.

Creates a Font with the specified full font name and size.

Creates a Font with the specified name and size.

Creates a Font with the specified name, weight, and size.

Creates a Font with the specified name, weight, posture, and size.

Returns a list of font family names.

Returns a list of full font names including family and weight.

```
//此处省略若干import
                                              ■ FontDemo □ ■ X
public class FontDemo extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
                                                   JavaFX
    Pane pane = new StackPane();
    Circle circle = new Circle();
    circle.setRadius(50);
    circle.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
    circle.setFill(new Color(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.1));
    pane.getChildren().add(circle);
    Label label = new Label("JavaFX");
    label.setFont(Font.font("Times New Roman",
        FontWeight. BOLD, FontPosture. ITALIC, 20));
    pane.getChildren().add(label);
    Scene scene = new Scene (pane);
    primaryStage.setTitle("FontDemo");
    primaryStage.setScene(scene);
    primaryStage.show();
```

lmage类和lmageView类

- •Image类可以从本地或者网络上读取指定图像,例如:
 - new Image("image/us.gif")
 - new Image("http://www.cs.armstrong.edu/liang/image/us.gif")
 - •目前仅支持四种类型图片: BMP, GIF, JPEG, PNG
- •ImageView用来显示图像,可配合Image使用,例如:
 - Image image = new Image("image/us.gif");
 - ImageView imageView = new ImageView(image);
- •或者单独使用,例如:
 - ImageView imageView = new ImageView("image/us.gif");

```
10
    public class ShowImage extends Application {
11
      @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
      public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
12
13
        // Create a pane to hold the image views
                                                    显示图片的例子
14
        Pane pane = new \ HBox(10);
15
        pane.setPadding(new Insets(5, 5, 5, 5));
        Image image = new Image("image/us.gif");
16
17
        pane.getChildren().add(new ImageView(image));
18
19
        ImageView imageView2 = new ImageView(image);
                                                        ShowImage
20
        imageView2.setFitHeight(100);
21
        imageView2.setFitWidth(100);
22
        pane.getChildren().add(imageView2);
23
24
        ImageView imageView3 = new ImageView(image);
25
        imageView3.setRotate(90);
26
        pane.getChildren().add(imageView3);
27
28
        // Create a scene and place it in the stage
29
        Scene scene = new Scene(pane):
30
        primaryStage.setTitle("ShowImage"); // Set the stage title
31
        primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
32
        primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
33
34
```

布局窗格(Layout Panes)

•布局窗格是一种容器,用来摆放各种结点。JavaFX提供了多种窗格,用于支持不同的摆放方式。其中有几个我们曾经见过,Pane, StackPane, Hbox,亲,还记得不?

Class	Description
Pane	Base class for layout panes. It contains the getChildren() method for returning a list of nodes in the pane.
StackPane	Places the nodes on top of each other in the center of the pane.
FlowPane	Places the nodes row-by-row horizontally or column-by-column vertically.
GridPane	Places the nodes in the cells in a two-dimensional grid.
BorderPane	Places the nodes in the top, right, bottom, left, and center regions.
НВох	Places the nodes in a single row.
VBox	Places the nodes in a single column.

流式窗格FlowPane

- •流式窗格用于水平从左到右,或者垂直从上到下摆放结点。两种摆放方式通过Orientation.HORIZONTAL或者Orientation.VERTICAL指定。
- •流式窗格有几个绑定属性alignment, orientation, hgap, vgap,表示对齐,朝向,水平间距,垂直间距,你可以利用属性绑定技术,让结点在舞台大小改变的时候,依然保持在合适的位置。其实这几个属性在其它类型的窗格中也会出现。

FlowPane的UML图

javafx.scene.layout.FlowPane

-alignment: ObjectProperty<Pos>

-orientation:

ObjectProperty<Orientation>

-hgap: DoubleProperty

-vgap: DoubleProperty

+FlowPane()

+FlowPane(hgap: double, vgap: double)

+FlowPane(orientation:
 ObjectProperty<Orientation>)

+FlowPane(orientation:
ObjectProperty<Orientation>,
hgap: double, vgap: double

The getter and setter methods for property values and a getter for property itself are provided in the class, but omitted in the UML diagram for brevity.

The overall alignment of the content in this pane (default: Pos.LEFT).

The orientation in this pane (default: Orientation. HORIZONTAL).

The horizontal gap between the nodes (default: 0).

The vertical gap between the nodes (default: 0).

Creates a default FlowPane.

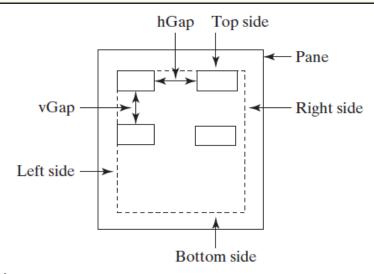
Creates a FlowPane with a specified horizontal and vertical gap.

Creates a FlowPane with a specified orientation.

Creates a FlowPane with a specified orientation, horizontal gap and vertical gap.

```
_ D X
import javafx.geometry.Insets;
                                        First Name:
                                                             MI:
                                                                  Last Name:
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Label;
                                                                              _ 0 X
                                                             ■ ShowFlowPane
import javafx.scene.control.TextField;
                                                              First Name:
                                                                                  MI:
import javafx.scene.layout.FlowPane;
                                                              Last Name:
import javafx.stage.Stage;
public class Hello extends Application {
                                                                     ■ ShowFlowP... □ □ ■ X
 @Override
 public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
                                                                       First Name:
                                                                                   MI:
    FlowPane pane = new FlowPane();
                                                                         Last Name:
    pane.setPadding(new Insets(11, 12, 13, 14));
   pane.setHgap(5);
    pane.setVgap(5);
    pane.getChildren().addAll(new Label("First Name:"), new TextField(),
new Label("MI:"));
    TextField tfMi = new TextField();
   tfMi.setPrefColumnCount(1);
    pane.getChildren().addAll(tfMi, new Label("Last Name:"), new TextField());
    Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 200, 250);
    primaryStage.setTitle("ShowFlowPane"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
                                                                               33
```

程序解读一1



- •FlowPane可以利用Insets类定义边距。
- •四个边距可以按照顺时针方向分别给出,例如 Insets(11, 12, 13, 14),表示上(11), 右 (12),下(13), 左(14), 单位是像素。
- •如果四个边距相等,可以简单用: Insets(value)
- •hGap和vGap属性用于指定结点之间的水平间距和垂直间距。

程序解读-2

- •每一个FlowPane都有一个结点列表ObservableList,用于存储贴在它上面的结点。这个列表可以通过getChildren()方法返回。
- •往FlowPane上面添加结点,可以有两种方式:
 - add(node) 或 addAll(node1, node2, ...)
- •同样,也可以从FlowPane 删除结点,可以有两种方式删除:
 - remove(node) 或 removeAll()
- tfMi.setPrefColumnCount(1) 用于指定文本框的显示列宽,这里是1,相当于正好能够显示一个字符。注意这招并不能限制用户输入的长度。

网格窗格GridPane

- 网格窗格是把整个窗格平均划分为m行n列,网格的编号和矩阵下标编号方式一致,左上角(o,o),第一个分量表示行,第二个分量表示列。
- •用户可以将结点放置在指定的(i,j)处。
- •看个例题,我们先导入几个包:

```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.*;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.*;
import javafx.scene.layout.GridPane;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
```

```
public class ShowGridPane extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    GridPane pane = new GridPane();
    pane.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    pane.setPadding(new Insets(11.5, 12.5, 13.5, 14.5));
    pane.setHqap(5.5);
    pane.setVgap(5.5);
    pane.add(new Label("First Name:"), 0, 0);
    pane.add(new TextField(), 1, 0);
                                                          _ D X
                                                ■ ShowGridPane
    pane.add(new Label("MI:"), 0, 1);
                                                 First Name:
    pane.add(new TextField(), 1, 1);
                                                 MI:
    pane.add(new Label("Last Name:"), 0, 2);
                                                 Last Name:
    pane.add(new TextField(), 1, 2);
                                                           Add Name
    Button btAdd = new Button("Add Name");
    pane.add(btAdd, 1, 3);
    GridPane.setHalignment(btAdd, HPos.RIGHT);
    Scene scene = new Scene (pane);
    primaryStage.setTitle("ShowGridPane");
    primaryStage.setScene(scene);
    primaryStage.show();
```

程序解读

- •setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);用于指定单元格默认对齐 方式(水平、垂直居中);
- •添加结点可以用add(Node, columnIndex, rowIndex)的方式,删除结点可以用getChildren().remove(node)或者getChildren().removeAll()
- •程序不需要指定网格划分的行列数m和n, JavaFX会根据所有结点的位置信息自动计算需要的行列数。
- •setHalignment(btAdd, HPos.RIGHT);用于对按钮单独设置水平右对齐。

边界窗格BorderPane

- •边界窗格是将窗格划分为5个区域,分别为上下左右中,然后将结点利用setTop(node), setBottom(node), setLeft(node), setRight(node), setCenter(node) 方法添加到指定区域中。
- •为了标注这5个区域给大家欣赏一下,我们需要在这5个区域上写字,因此**自定义**了一个可以显示指定文字的窗格CustomPane。

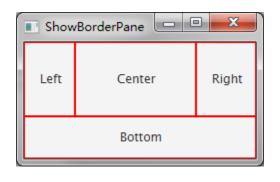
```
import javafx.application.Application;
                                                          ■ ShowBorderPane □ □
import javafx.geometry.Insets;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
                                                                    Top
import javafx.scene.control.Label;
import javafx.scene.layout.BorderPane;
                                                            Left
                                                                   Center
                                                                            Riaht
import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
                                                                   Bottom
public class ShowBorderPane extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
   BorderPane pane = new BorderPane();
   pane.setTop(new CustomPane("Top")); pane.setRight(new CustomPane("Right"));
   pane.setBottom(new CustomPane("Bottom")); pane.setLeft(new CustomPane("Left"));
   pane.setCenter(new CustomPane("Center"));
   Scene scene = new Scene (pane);
   primaryStage.setTitle("ShowBorderPane"); // Set the stage title
   primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
   primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
class CustomPane extends StackPane {
  public CustomPane(String title) {
   getChildren().add(new Label(title)); setStyle("-fx-border-color: red");
   setPadding (new Insets (11.5, 12.5, 13.5, 14.5));
                                                                            40
```

程序解读

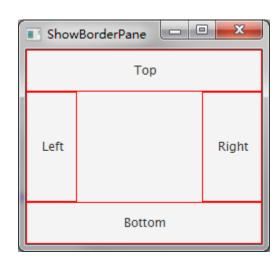
- •这个例子告诉我们,一个窗格可以当作一个结点,并被放置到另一个窗格上,本题中,一个CustomPane(本质上是StackPane)被放置在BorderPane上。
- •利用这种窗格套窗格的技术,可以制作出很复杂的界面。
- •边界窗格的每一个位置只能放置一个结点,所以不存在类似add或者getChildren的方法,为了删除结点,可以将一个空结点替代原结点,例如setTop(null)。
- •如果一个位置没有结点,该位置不一定会被留空,也可能被完全挤占。例如下面的示意:

因为Center会自动留空,建议程序优先使用Center区域。

•没有Top、没有Right和没有Center的示意图







水平盒与垂直盒 HBox and VBox

- •HBox用于将所有结点排成一行,与FlowPane不同,即使宽度不够,HBox也不会将结点换行。与此类似,VBox将所有结点排成一列。
- 先导入一堆包,看一个例子:

```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Insets;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.*;
import javafx.scene.layout.*;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.image.*;
```

```
public class ShowHBoxVBox extends Application {
   @Override // Override the start method in the Application
class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
   // Create a border pane
  BorderPane pane = new BorderPane();
   // Place nodes in the pane
  pane.setTop(getHBox());
  pane.setLeft(getVBox());
   // Create a scene and place it in the stage
   Scene scene = new Scene(pane);
  primaryStage.setTitle("ShowHBoxVBox"); // Set the stage
title
  primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the
stage
  primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
```

```
private HBox getHBox() {
  HBox hBox = new HBox (15);
  hBox.setPadding(new Insets(15, 15, 15, 15));
  hBox.setStyle("-fx-background-color: gold");
  hBox.getChildren().add(new Button("Computer Science"));
  hBox.getChildren().add(new Button("Chemistry"));
  ImageView imageView = new ImageView(new Image("image/us.gif"));
                                                                            -|\Box|\times|
                                                      ShowHBoxVBox
  hBox.getChildren().add(imageView);
                                                       Computer Science
                                                               Chemistry
  return hBox;
private VBox getVBox() {
                                                      Courses
                                                      CSCI 1301
  VBox \ vBox = new \ VBox (15);
                                                       CSCI 1302
  vBox.setPadding(new Insets(15, 5, 5, 5));
                                                      CSCI 2410
                                                      CSCT 3720
  vBox.getChildren().add(new Label("Courses"));
  Label[] courses = {new Label("CSCI 1301"), new Label("CSCI 1302"),
      new Label("CSCI 2410"), new Label("CSCI 3720"));
  for (Label course: courses) {
    VBox.setMargin(course, new Insets(0, 0, 0, 15));
    vBox.getChildren().add(course);
  return vBox;
                                                                          45
```

程序解读

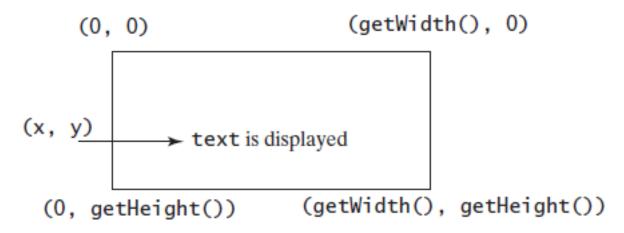
- •程序定义了getHBox()方法用于返回一个HBox对象, 上面包含了2个按钮和1个图像查看器。HBox的背景 色采用Java CSS设置。
- •getVBox()方法用于返回一个VBox对象,其中包含5个标签。setMargin方法用来指定VBox中结点的边距。
- •利用单独的方法一个个制作复杂的界面元素,最后统一放置到主界面中,符合模块化的编程思想,推荐使用。

形状Shape

Node Shape Text Line •Shape类是一个结点,意味着它 Rectangle 可以贴在场景或者窗格上: Circle •Shape类是一个抽象类,定义了 Ellipse | 几何形状的常见操作和属性,例 Arc 如填充fill, 描边stroke, 描边宽度 Polygon Polygon strokeWidth等。具体使用的形状 Polyline | 如右图:

文本Text

• 文本是按照指定位置和宽度、高度显示的。具体显示约定如下(水平方向为x,垂直方向为y):



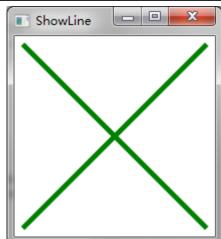
• 文本的构造方法指定的是文本显示的**左下角**(x,y),显示宽 度和高度是由文本的字体决定的。

```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.layout.Pane;
                                                            ■ ShowText □ □ X
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.geometry.Insets;
                                                              Programming is fun
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.text.*;
                                                                  Programming is fun
                                                                  Display text
public class ShowText extends Application {
                                                             Programming is fun
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
                                                             Display text
    Pane pane = new Pane();
    pane.setPadding(new Insets(5, 5, 5, 5));
    Text text1 = new Text(20, 20, "Programming is fun");
    text1.setFont(Font.font("Courier", FontWeight.BOLD, FontPosture.ITALIC, 15));
    pane.getChildren().add(text1);
    Text text2 = new Text(60, 60, "Programming is fun\nDisplay text");
    pane.getChildren().add(text2);
    Text text3 = new Text(10, 100, "Programming is fun\nDisplay text");
    text3.setFill(Color.RED);
    text3.setUnderline(true);
    text3.setStrikethrough(true);
    pane.getChildren().add(text3);
    Scene scene = new Scene(pane);
    primaryStage.setTitle("ShowText"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
                                                                                  49
```

线Line

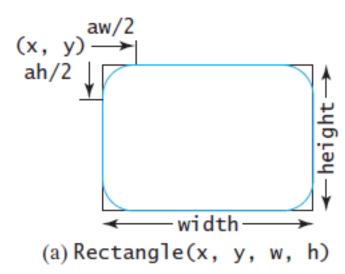
•线是由两点决定的,所以需要四个参数: startX, startY, endX, endY, 如图:

```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.layout.Pane;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.shape.Line;
public class ShowLine extends Application {
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    Scene scene = new Scene(new LinePane(), 200, 200);
    primaryStage.setTitle("ShowLine"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
class LinePane extends Pane {
  public LinePane() {
    Line line1 = new Line(10, 10, 10, 10);
    line1.endXProperty().bind(widthProperty().subtract(10));
    line1.endYProperty().bind(heightProperty().subtract(10));
    line1.setStrokeWidth(5); line1.setStroke(Color.GREEN);
    getChildren().add(line1);
    Line line2 = new Line(10, 10, 10, 10);
    line2.startXProperty().bind(widthProperty().subtract(10));
    line2.endYProperty().bind(heightProperty().subtract(10));
    line2.setStrokeWidth(5); line2.setStroke(Color.GREEN);
    getChildren().add(line2);
```



矩形Rectangle

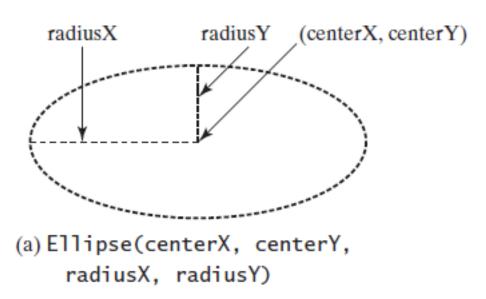
- •矩形由四个参数确定,左上角坐标x, y, 宽度width, 高度height。
- •矩形还有一个圆角属性, 不过只能通过下面两个 方法设置。
 - setArcWidth
 - setArcHeight
- •圆角的效果,是由aw和ah 构成的椭圆做成的,所以 图上才会标注aw/2和ah/2。



```
_ D X
                                                         ShowRectangle
13
        Pane pane = new Pane();
14
15
        // Create rectangles and add to pane
16
        Rectangle r1 = new Rectangle(25, 10, 60, 30);
        r1.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
17
18
        r1.setFill(Color.WHITE);
19
        pane.getChildren().add(new Text(10, 27, "r1"));
        pane.getChildren().add(r1);
20
                                                                      _ D X
                                                           ShowRectangle
21
22
        Rectangle r2 = new Rectangle(25, 50, 60, 30);
23
        pane.getChildren().add(new Text(10, 67, "r2"));
24
        pane.getChildren().add(r2);
25
26
        Rectangle r3 = new Rectangle(25, 90, 60, 30);
27
        r3.setArcWidth(15);
        r3.setArcHeight(25);
28
29
        pane.getChildren().add(new Text(10, 107, "r3"));
30
        pane.getChildren().add(r3);
31
32
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
33
          Rectangle r = new Rectangle(100, 50, 100, 30);
34
          r.setRotate(i * 360 / 8);
35
          r.setStroke(Color.color(Math.random(), Math.random(),
              Math.random()));
36
                                          改成r.setFill(null);
37
          r.setFill(Color.WHITE): 	<
38
          pane.getChildren().add(r);
                                          的效果就是下图
39
                                                                        53
```

圆和椭圆Circle and Ellipse

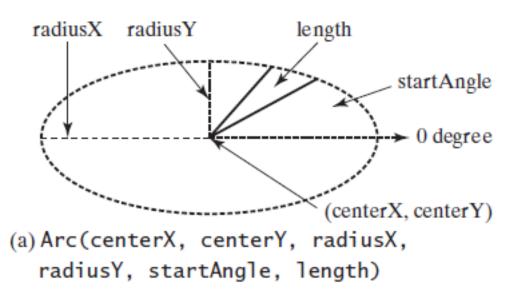
•圆有三个参数centerX, centerY, radius,椭圆有四个参数centerX, centerY, radiusX, radiusY。因为椭圆比较复杂,我们就看这个:



```
import javafx.application.Application;
                                                    ShowEllipse
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.layout.Pane;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.shape.Ellipse;
public class ShowEllipse extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    Pane pane = new Pane();
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
      Ellipse e1 = new Ellipse(150, 100, 100, 50);
      e1.setStroke(Color.color(Math.random(), Math.random(),
Math.random()));
                                                                       - 0 X
                                                         ShowEllipse
      e1.setFill(Color.WHITE); //不填充的效果更好,看右边
      e1.setRotate(i * 180 / 16);
      pane.getChildren().add(e1);
    Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 300, 200);
    primaryStage.setTitle("ShowEllipse"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
                                                                       55
```

弧Arc

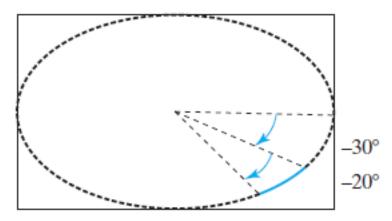
• 弧被定义为椭圆的局部,所以有些参数和椭圆是相同的。它的参数有这几个: centerX, centerY, radiusX, radiusY, startAngle, length, type (ArcType.OPEN, ArcType.CHORD, ArcType.ROUND)



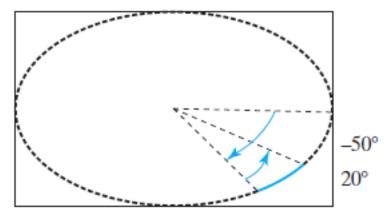
```
Arc arc1 = new Arc(150, 100, 80, 80, 30, 35); // Create an arc
arc1.setFill(Color.RED); // Set fill color
arc1.setType(ArcType.ROUND); // Set arc type
Arc arc2 = new Arc(150, 100, 80, 80, 30 + 90, 35);
                                                                      _ D X
                                                     ■ ShowArc
arc2.setFill(Color.WHITE);
arc2.setType(ArcType.OPEN);
                                                       arc2: open
arc2.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
Arc arc3 = new Arc(150, 100, 80, 80, 30 + 180, 35);
arc3.setFill(Color.WHITE);
arc3.setType(ArcType.CHORD);
arc3.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
Arc arc4 = new Arc(150, 100, 80, 80, 30 + 270, 35);
arc4.setFill(Color.GREEN);
arc4.setType(ArcType.CHORD);
arc4.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
// Create a group and add nodes to the group
Group group = new Group();
group.getChildren().addAll(new Text(210, 40, "arc1: round"),
  arc1, new Text(20, 40, "arc2: open"), arc2,
  new Text(20, 170, "arc3: chord"), arc3,
                                                                        57
  new Text(210, 170, "arc4: chord"), arc4);
```

弧的角度也可以取负值

- •角度为负值表示顺时针,例如:
 - **new** Arc(x, y, radiusX, radiusY, **-30**, **-20**);
 - **new** Arc(x, y, radiusX, radiusY, **-50**, **20**);



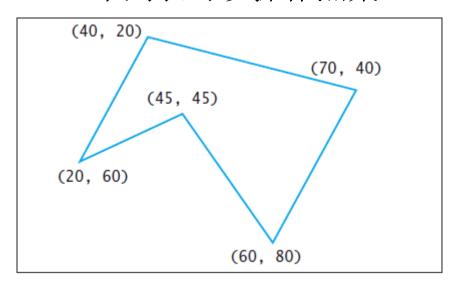
 (a) Negative starting angle –30° and negative spanning angle –20°

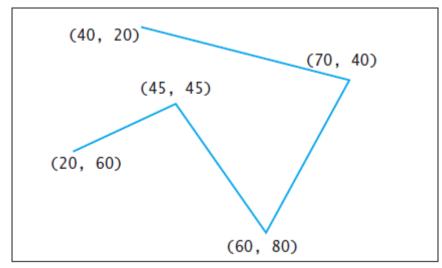


(b) Negative starting angle –50° and positive spanning angle 20°

多边形和折线Polygon and Polyline

•二者都是由点集构成,区别在于是否将起点和终点连线。所以它们都有一个成员方法getPoints(),用来返回一个可查看列表ObservableList<Double>,通过这个列表可以操作点集。





```
import javafx.application.Application;
                                                       ■ ShowPolyg... □ □ X
import javafx.collections.ObservableList;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.layout.Pane;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.shape.Polygon;
public class ShowPolygon extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
                                                                   x is centerX + radius \times \cos(2\pi/6)
  Pane pane = new Pane();
                                                                   y is centerY – radius \times \sin(2\pi/6)
  Polygon polygon = new Polygon();
                                                                   radius
  pane.getChildren().add(polygon);
  polygon.setFill(Color.WHITE);
                                                    (centerX, centerY)
  polygon.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
  ObservableList<Double> list = polygon.getPoints();
  final double WIDTH = 200, HEIGHT = 200;
  double centerX = WIDTH / 2, centerY = HEIGHT / 2;
  double radius = Math.min(WIDTH, HEIGHT) * 0.4;
  for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
    list.add(centerX + radius * Math.cos(2 * i * Math.PI / 6));
    list.add(centerY - radius * Math.sin(2 * i * Math.PI / 6));
  Scene scene = new Scene(pane, WIDTH, HEIGHT);
  primaryStage.setTitle("ShowPolygon"); primaryStage.setScene(scene);
  primaryStage.show();
                                                                           60
```

THE END