

Experiment 16

Calculator using Java Swing

Date of submission: 18-11-2020

Aim: Write a Java program that works as a simple calculator. Arrange Buttons for digits and the + - * / operations properly. Add a text field to display the result. Handle any possible exceptions like divide by zero. Use Java Swing.

Concepts Used: Java Swing and event handling

Algorithm:

Class Calulator

1. Create JFrame with title Calculator and setDefaultCloseOperation to EXIT_ON_CLOSE
2. Set the layout manger for the JFrame to GridBagLayout
3. Create the JLabel to display the result and to show the numbers entered
4. Add the JLabel to `display` the number entered and the result
5. Add the Jbuttons with the symbols 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0 for the numbers and +,-,*,/ for the operations
6. //Event handling
7. For every numberbutton:
8. if the button is pressed, append the character to the JLabel
9. Done
- 10.
11. If +,-,*,/ button pressed
12. case + : add = true,sub=false,mul=false,div=false
13. break
14. case - : add = false,sub=true,mul=false,div=false
15. break
16. case * : add = true,sub=false,mul=true,div=false
17. break
18. case / : add = false,sub=false,mul=false,div=true
19. break
20. endcase
21. a = Float.valueOf(display.getText())
22. endFor
- 23.
24. If '=' button is pressed
25. flag =false
26. if(add or sub or mul or div of mod)
27. b = Float.valueOf(display.getText())
28. case add: res=a+b
29. break

```

30.         case sub: res = a-b
31.             break
32.         case mul: res=a*b
33.             break
34.         case div: if b==0
35.                     flag=true
36.             else
37.                 res = a/b
38.             endif
39.         endcase
40.         if flag then
41.             display.setText("Divide by 0 error")
42.         else
43.             display.setText(res)
44.         endif
45.     endif

```

Result: The program is successfully compiled and the required output is obtained

Program code:

```

/*****
* Calculator implementing the funtions +,-,*,/
* Done By: Rohit Karunakaran
* *****/

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

public class Calculator
{
    JFrame jfrm;
    JLabel disp;
    GridBagConstraints c ;
    ActionListener numberButtonPressed;
    ActionListener mathButtonPressed;
    boolean add;
    boolean sub;
    boolean mul;
    boolean div;
    boolean done;

    double calc;

    public Calculator()
    {
        jfrm = new JFrame("Calculator");

```

```
jfrm.setLayout(new GridBagLayout());
c = new GridBagConstraints();
calc = 0;
add=false;
sub=false;
div=false;
mul=false;
done = true;
```

```
jfrm.setSize(270,330);
jfrm.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
```

```
disp = new JLabel(String.valueOf(calc));
```

```
numberButtonPressed = new ActionListener()
{
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae)
    {
        JButton callerButton = (JButton)ae.getSource();
        String val = callerButton.getText();
        String displayText = disp.getText();

        if(displayText.equals("ERROR"))
        {
            disp.setText(val);
        }
        else
        {
            if(done ==true){
                disp.setText(String.valueOf(Double.parseDouble(val)));
            }
            else{
                double newVal = Double.parseDouble(displayText)*10+Double.parseDouble(val);
                disp.setText(String.valueOf(newVal));
            }
        }
        done = false;
    }
};
```

```
mathButtonPressed = new ActionListener()
{
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae)
    {
        //done = true;
        JButton b = (JButton) ae.getSource();
        double result = 0.0;
        String val = disp.getText();
        if(!done)
```

```

{
    if(val.equals("ERROR"))
    {
        disp.setText("0.0");
        calc = 0.0;
    }
    else
    {
        if(add||sub||div||mul)
        {
            double operand= Double.parseDouble(val);
            if(add)
            {
                result = calc+operand;
                add = false;
            }
            else if(sub)
            {
                result = calc-operand;
                sub = false;
            }
            else if(mul)
            {
                result = calc*operand;
                mul = false;
            }
            else if(div)
            {
                if(operand!=0.0)
                    result = calc/operand;
                else{
                    disp.setText("ERROR");
                    done = true;
                    return;
                }
                div = false;
            }
            calc = result;
            disp.setText(String.valueOf(calc));
        }
    }
    else
    {
        calc = Double.parseDouble(val);
        char op = b.getText().charAt(0);
        switch(op)
        {
            case '+':add=true;break;
            case '*':mul=true;break;

```

```

        case '/':div=true;break;
        case '-':sub=true;break;
    }
}

done = true;
}
};

c.anchor = GridBagConstraints.FIRST_LINE_START;
c.fill= GridBagConstraints.VERTICAL;
c.weightx=0.5;
c.gridx=0; c.gridy=0;
c.gridwidth = 3;
c.ipady = 20;

jfrm.add(dispatch,c);
addButtons();
jfrm.setVisible(true);
}

private void addButtons()
{
    c.ipady = 10;
    c.gridwidth = 1;
    c.fill= GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
    c.anchor = GridBagConstraints.LINE_START;
    JButton numbers[] = new JButton[10];
    for(int i = 0;i<10;i++)
    {
        numbers[i] = new JButton(String.valueOf(i));
        numbers[i].addActionListener(numberButtonPressed);
        if(i!=0)
            c.gridx = (i+2)%3;
        else
            c.gridx = 1;
        c.gridy = i%3==0?4-(i/3-1):4-(i/3);
        jfrm.add(numbers[i],c);
    }
    JButton addButton= new JButton("+");
    addButton.addActionListener(mathButtonPressed);

    JButton subButton= new JButton("-");
    subButton.addActionListener(mathButtonPressed);

    JButton mulButton= new JButton("x");
    mulButton.addActionListener(mathButtonPressed);

```



```

        {
            if(operand!=0.0)
                result = calc/operand;
            else{
                disp.setText("ERROR");
                done = true;
                return;
            }
            div = false;
        }
        calc = result;
        disp.setText(String.valueOf(calc));
    }
    else
    {
        calc = Double.parseDouble(val);
    }
}
done = true;
}
});

c.gridy=5;
c.gridx =2;
jfrm.add(equalButton,c);

c.gridx = 0;
JButton clearAll = new JButton("AC");
clearAll.addActionListener(new ActionListener()
{
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae)
    {
        add = mul = div = sub = false;
        done = true;
        disp.setText("0.0");
    }
});
jfrm.add(clearAll,c);
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable()
    {

```

```

    public void run()
    {
        new Calculator();
    }
}

```

Sample output

12+3=15

Calculator			
12.0			
7	8	9	+
4	5	6	-
1	2	3	x
AC	0	=	/

Calculator			
3.0			
7	8	9	+
4	5	6	-
1	2	3	x
AC	0	=	/

Calculator			
15.0			
7	8	9	+
4	5	6	-
1	2	3	x
AC	0	=	/

15 / 0 = ERROR

Calculator			
15.0			
7	8	9	+
4	5	6	-
1	2	3	x
AC	0	=	/

Calculator			
0.0			
7	8	9	+
4	5	6	-
1	2	3	x
AC	0	=	/

Calculator			
ERROR			
7	8	9	+
4	5	6	-
1	2	3	x
AC	0	=	/

Experiment 17

Traffic Lights using Java Swing

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Aim: Write a Java program that simulates a traffic light. The program lets the user select one of three lights: red, yellow, or green. When a radio button is selected, the light is turned on, and only one light can be on at a time. No light is on when the program starts.

Concepts Used: Java Swing, Event handling

Algorithm:

1. Create 3 JradioButtons buttons[] with the values "Red" "Yellow" "Green" for the three buttons
2. buttons[0].setBackground(Color.GRAY)
3. buttons[2].setBackground(Color.GRAY)
4. buttons[1].setBackground(Color.GRAY)
- 5.
6. add the buttons to the JFrame
7. Create a ButtonGroup bg
8. Add the buttons to bg
- 9.
10. //Event handling
11. button[0] is pressed
12. set button[1] and button[2] to Grey
13. set button[0] to red
14. button[1] is pressed
15. set button[1] to yellow
16. set button[0] and button[2] to Grey
17. button[2] is pressed
18. set button[2] to green
19. set button[0] and button[1] to Grey

Program Code

```
import java.awt.*;
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

class TrafficLights{
    TrafficLights(){
        JFrame jfrm = new JFrame();
        jfrm.setLayout(new GridLayout(3,1));
```

```

jfrm.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
jfrm.setSize(200,500);
JRadioButton signalButtons[] = new JRadioButton[3];
ButtonGroup bg = new ButtonGroup();

signalButtons[0]=new JRadioButton("Red");
signalButtons[0].setBackground(Color.GRAY);

signalButtons[1]=new JRadioButton("Yellow");
signalButtons[1].setBackground(Color.GRAY);

signalButtons[2]=new JRadioButton("Green");
signalButtons[2].setBackground(Color.GRAY);

bg.add(signalButtons[0]);
bg.add(signalButtons[1]);
bg.add(signalButtons[2]);

jfrm.add(signalButtons[0]);
jfrm.add(signalButtons[1]);
jfrm.add(signalButtons[2]);

signalButtons[0].addActionListener(new ActionListener(){
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e){
        signalButtons[0].setBackground(Color.RED);
        signalButtons[1].setBackground(Color.GRAY);
        signalButtons[2].setBackground(Color.GRAY);
    }
});

signalButtons[1].addActionListener(new ActionListener(){
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e){
        signalButtons[0].setBackground(Color.GRAY);
        signalButtons[1].setBackground(Color.YELLOW);
        signalButtons[2].setBackground(Color.GRAY);
    }
});

signalButtons[2].addActionListener(new ActionListener(){
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e){
        signalButtons[0].setBackground(Color.GRAY);
        signalButtons[1].setBackground(Color.GRAY);
        signalButtons[2].setBackground(Color.GREEN);
    }
});
jfrm.setVisible(true);
}

public static void main(String[] args){

```

```
    new TrafficLights();  
}  
}
```

Sample output

