

# **NCP2103: Object-Oriented Programming (Java Programming)**

## **Graphical User Interface - Swing**

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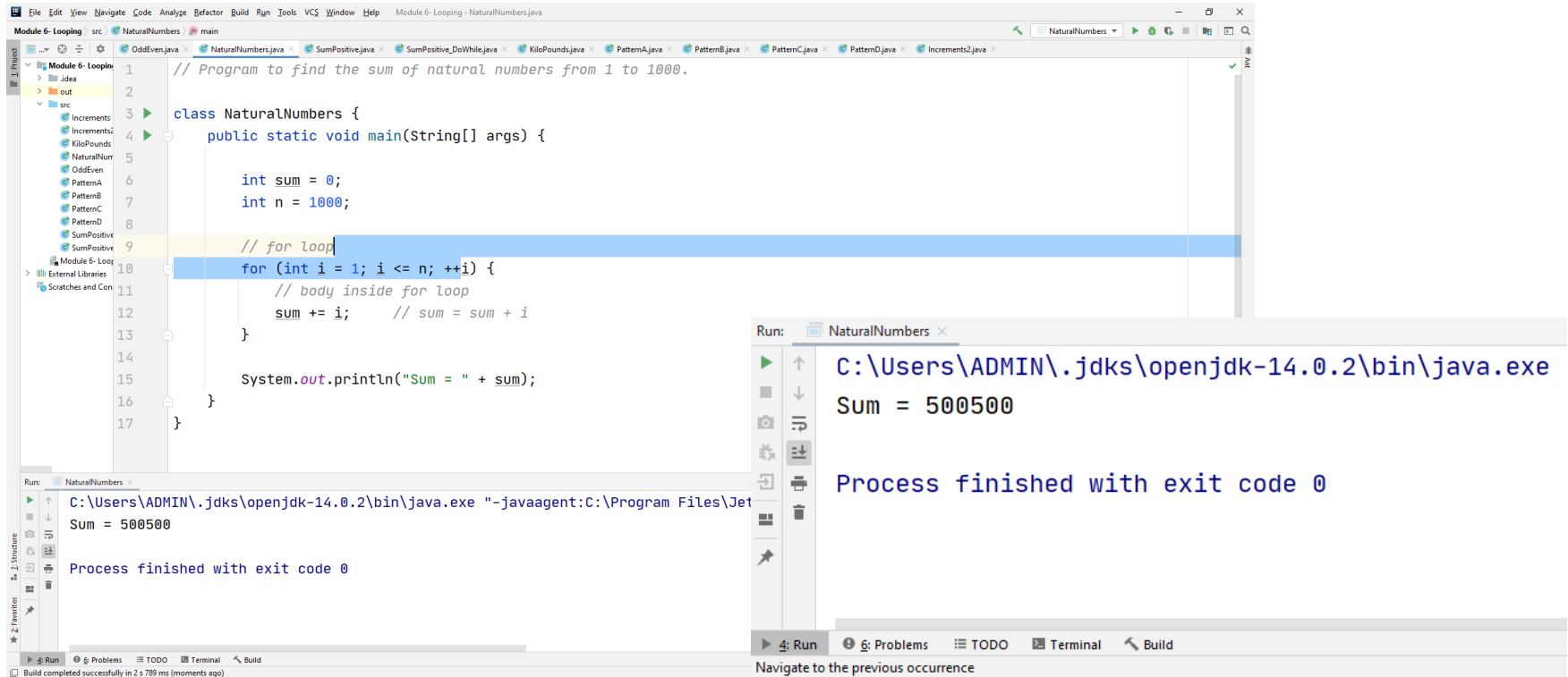
NCP2103: Object-Oriented Programming  
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# Module Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. GUI Basics
- III. Layout Components
- IV. Interaction Between Components
- V. Swing Components
- VI. Events



# I: Introduction



```
// Program to find the sum of natural numbers from 1 to 1000.

class NaturalNumbers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int sum = 0;
        int n = 1000;

        // for loop
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            // body inside for loop
            sum += i; // sum = sum + i
        }

        System.out.println("Sum = " + sum);
    }
}
```

Run: NaturalNumbers x

```
C:\Users\ADMIN\.jdk\openjdk-14.0.2\bin\java.exe
Sum = 500500

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Run: NaturalNumbers x

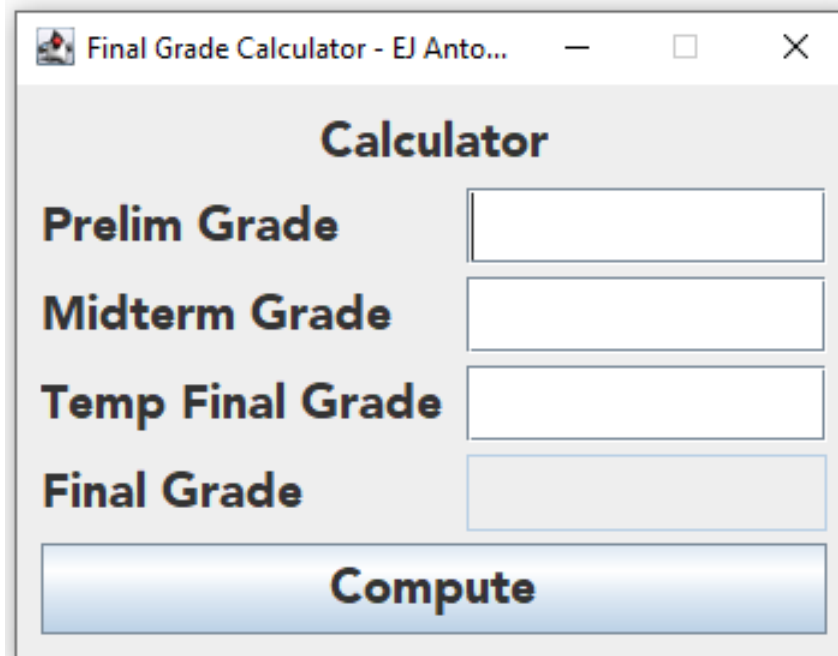
```
C:\Users\ADMIN\.jdk\openjdk-14.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\Jet
Sum = 500500

Process finished with exit code 0
```

## Command Line Interface (CLI) / Console



# Introduction



The screenshot shows a standard Java Swing window with the title bar 'Final Grade Calculator - EJ Anto...'. The window contains a form titled 'Calculator'. The form has four text input fields stacked vertically, each preceded by a label: 'Prelim Grade', 'Midterm Grade', 'Temp Final Grade', and 'Final Grade'. The 'Final Grade' field is highlighted with a light blue background. Below these fields is a large, light blue button labeled 'Compute'.

## Graphical User Interface (GUI)



# Introduction

- Java APIs for GUI Programming
  - AWT (Abstract Window Toolkit)
  - Swing
  - JavaFX

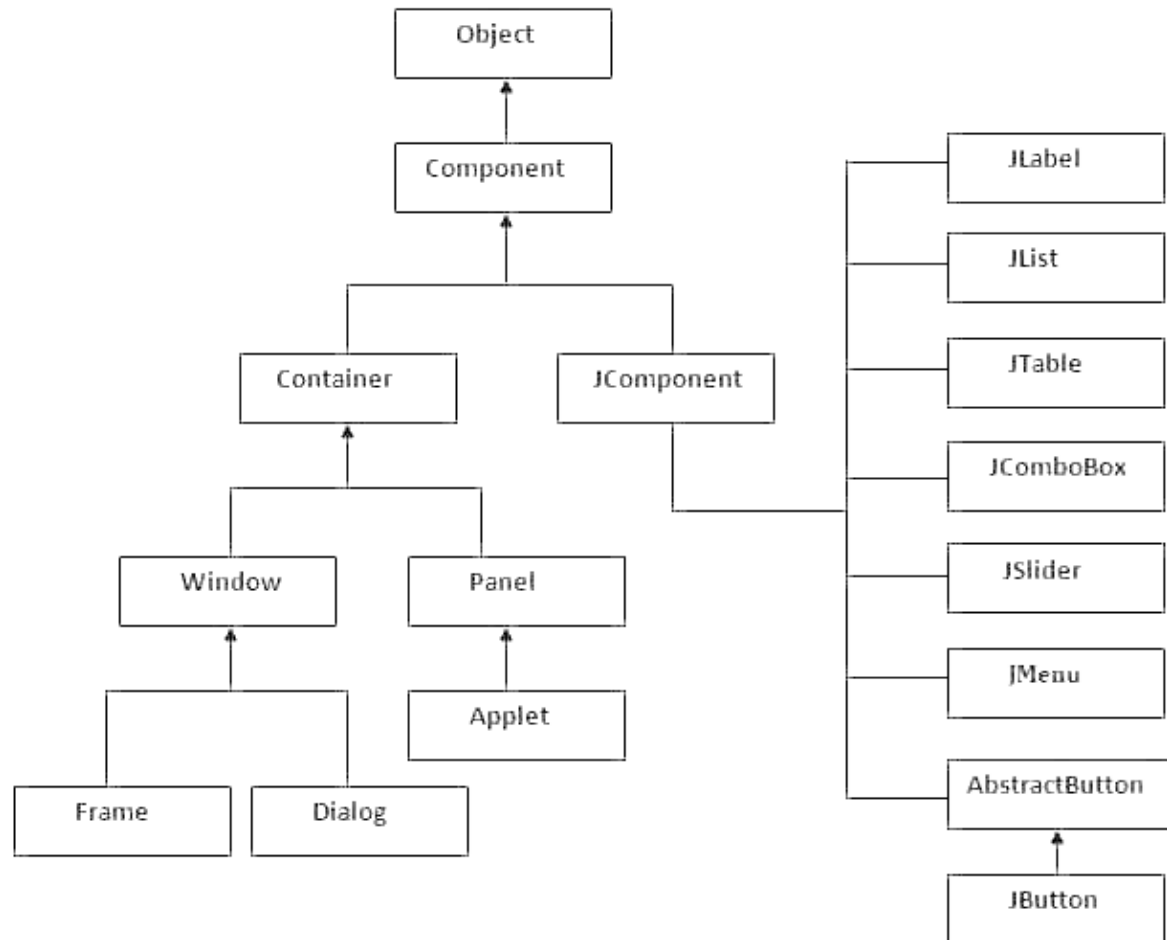


# Introduction: AWT vs Swing

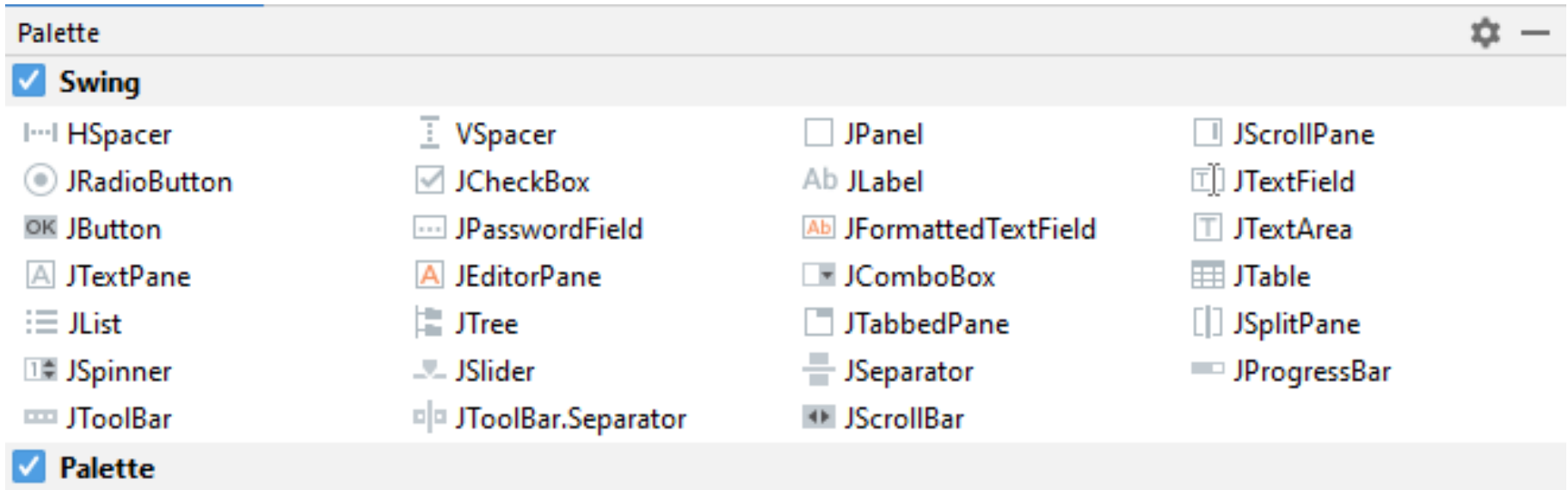
AWT	Swing
AWT components are <b>platform-dependent</b> .	Java swing components are <b>platform-independent</b> .
AWT components are <b>heavyweight</b> .	Swing components are <b>lightweight</b> .
AWT doesn't support pluggable look and feel.	Swing supports pluggable look and feel.
AWT provides <b>less components</b> than Swing.	Swing provides <b>more powerful components</b> such as tables, lists, scrollpanes, colorchooser, tabbedpane etc.
AWT doesn't follows MVC(Model View Controller)	Swing follows MVC.



# Swing Components Overview






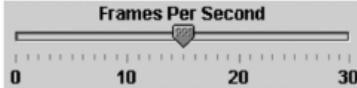

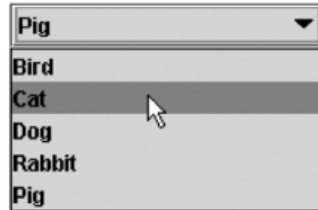

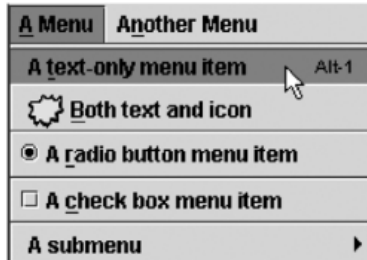
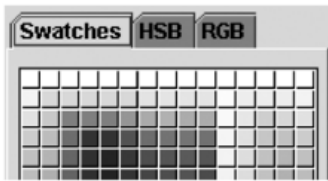
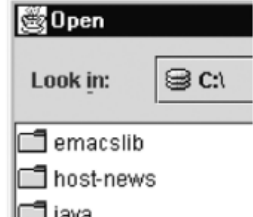




# Swing Components Overview



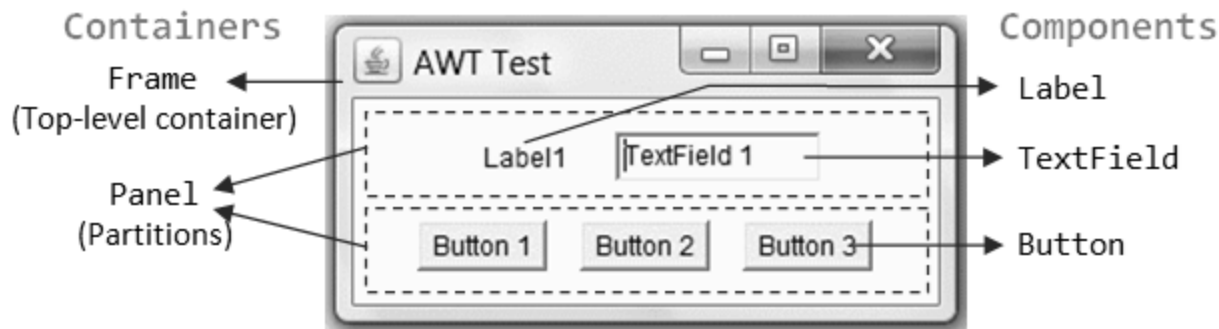
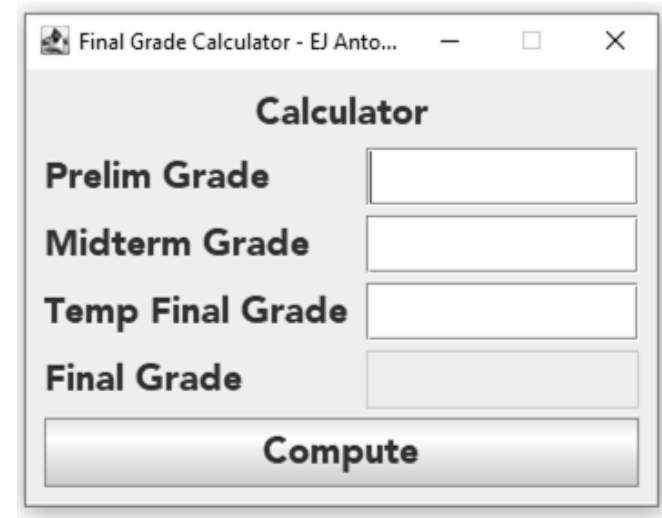
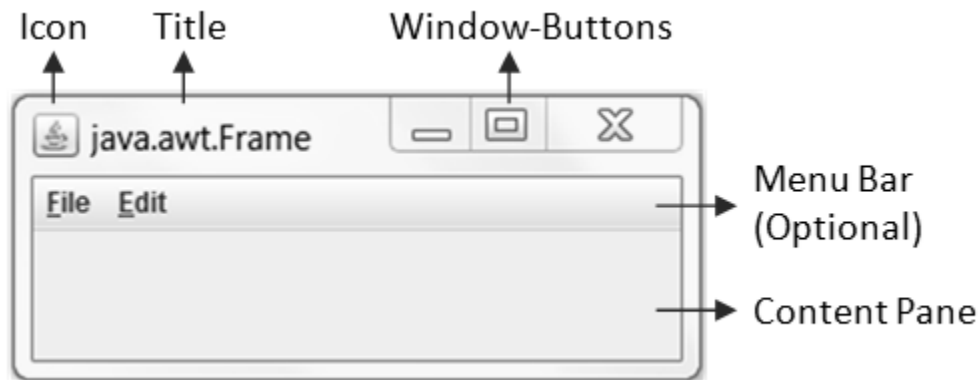


# Swing Components Overview

JButton 	JCheckBox 	JRadioButton 	JLabel  Text-Only Label
JTextField 	JSlider 	JToolBar 	
JComboBox 	JList 	JMenuBar, JMenu, JMenuItem 	
JColorChooser 	JFileChooser 	JTable 	JTree 

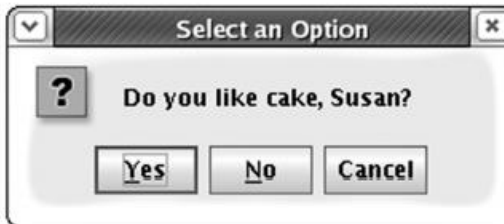


# II: GUI Basics



# Option Pane

- An option pane is a simple message box that appears on the screen and presents a message or a request for input to the user.
- `import javax.swing.*;`



# Option Pane

**Table 14.1** Useful Methods of the `JOptionPane` Class

Method	Description
<code>showConfirmDialog(parent, message)</code>	Shows a Yes/No/Cancel message box containing the given message on the screen and returns the choice as an <code>int</code> with one of the following constant values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>JOptionPane.YES_OPTION</code> (user clicked “Yes”) </li> <li>• <code>JOptionPane.NO_OPTION</code> (user clicked “No”) </li> <li>• <code>JOptionPane.CANCEL_OPTION</code> (user clicked “Cancel”) </li> </ul>
<code>showInputDialog(parent, message)</code>	Shows an input box containing the given message on the screen and returns the user’s input value as a <code>String</code>
<code>showMessageDialog(parent, message)</code>	Shows the given message string in a message box on the screen



# Pitfall:

- One limitation of `JOptionPane` is that its `showConfirmDialog` method always returns the user's input as a `String`.

**Table 14.2** Useful Methods of Wrapper Classes

Method	Description
<code>Integer.parseInt(str)</code>	Returns the integer represented by the given <code>String</code> as an <code>int</code>
<code>Double.parseDouble(str)</code>	Returns the real number represented by the given <code>String</code> as a <code>double</code>
<code>Boolean.parseBoolean(str)</code>	Returns the boolean value represented by the given <code>String</code> (if the text is "true", returns <code>true</code> ; otherwise, returns <code>false</code> ).

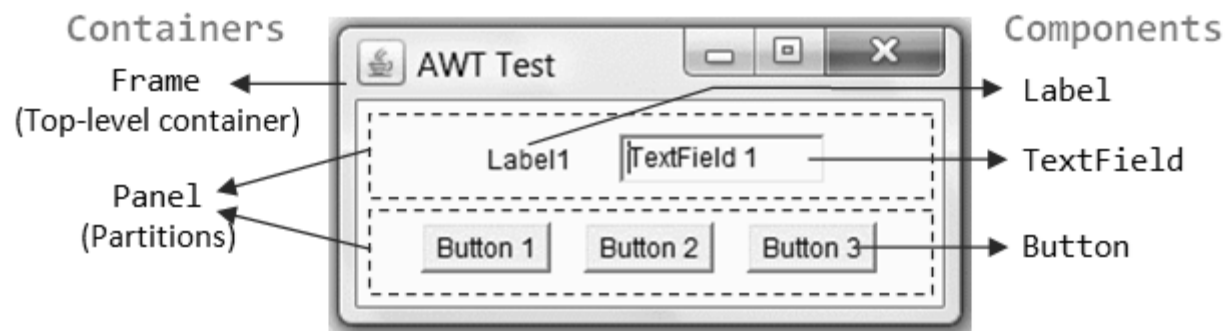
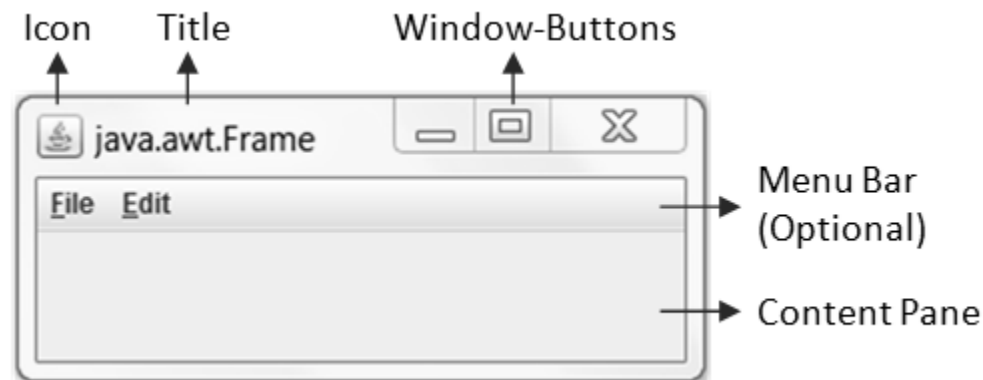


# Frames

- Frame
  - A graphical window on the screen.
- Component
  - Graphical widgets inside a frame, such as buttons or text input fields.



# Frames



**Table 14.3 Useful Properties That Are Specific to JFrames**

Property	Type	Description	Methods
default Close operation	int	What should happen when the frame is closed; choices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>JFrame.DO_NOTHING_ON_CLOSE</code> (don't do anything)</li><li>• <code>JFrame.HIDE_ON_CLOSE</code> (hide the frame)</li><li>• <code>JFrame.DISPOSE_ON_CLOSE</code> (hide and destroy the frame so that it cannot be shown again)</li><li>• <code>JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE</code> (exit the program)</li></ul>	<code>getDefaultCloseOperation,</code> <code>setDefaultCloseOperation(int)</code>
icon image	Image	The icon that appears in the title bar and Start menu or Dock	<code>getIconImage,</code> <code>setIconImage(Image)</code>
layout	LayoutManager	An object that controls the positions and sizes of the components inside this frame	<code>getLayout,</code> <code>setLayout(LayoutManager)</code>
resizable	boolean	Whether or not the frame allows itself to be resized	<code>isResizable,</code> <code>setResizable(boolean)</code>
title	String	The text that appears in the frame's title bar	<code>getTitle, setTitle(String)</code>





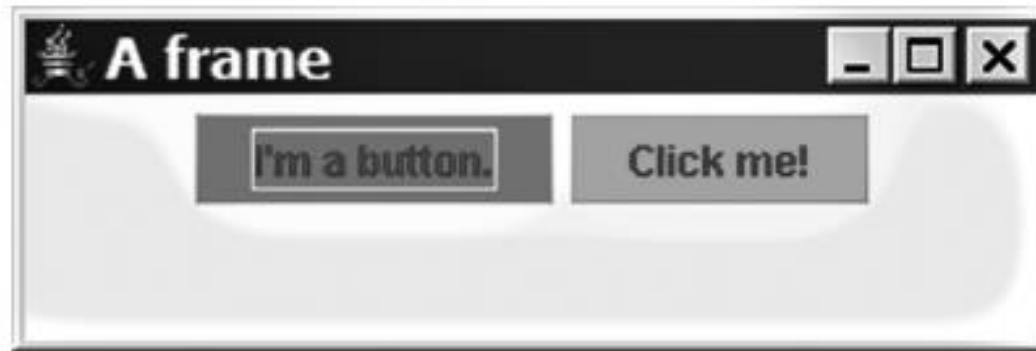
**Table 14.4 Useful Properties of All Components (Including JFrames)**

Property	Type	Description	Methods
background	Color	Background color	getBackground, setBackground(Color)
enabled	boolean	Whether the component can be interacted with	isEnabled, setEnabled(boolean)
focusable	boolean	Whether the keyboard can send input to the component	isFocusable, setFocusable(boolean)
font	Font	Font used to write text	getFont, setFont(Font)
foreground	Color	Foreground color	getForeground, setForeground(Color)
location	Point	(x, y) coordinate of component's top-left corner	getLocation, setLocation(Point)
size	Dimension	Current width and height of the component	getSize, setSize(Dimension)
preferred size	Dimension	"Preferred" width and height of the component; the size it should be to make it appear naturally on the screen (used with layout managers, seen later)	getPreferredSize, setPreferredSize(Dimension)
visible	boolean	Whether the component can be seen on the screen	isVisible, setVisible(boolean)



# Layout Manager

- A Java object that determines the positions, sizes, and resizing behavior of the components within a frame or other container on the screen.
- `import java.awt.*; // for layout managers`
- `import javax.swing.*; // for GUI components`



# Handling and Event

## ▪ Event

- An object that represents a user's interaction with a GUI component and that can be handled by your programs to create interactive components.

## ▪ Listener

- An object that is notified when an event occurs and that executes code to respond to the event.



# Handling and Event

## ▪ Action Event

- An action event is a fairly general type of event that occurs when the user interacts with many standard components (for example, clicking on a button or entering text into a `JTextField`).

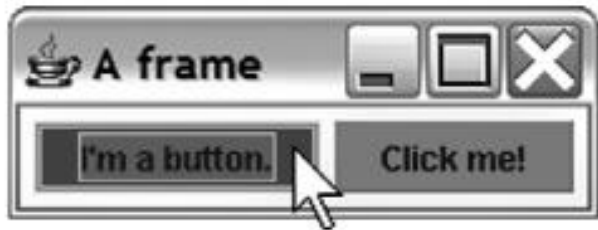
## ▪ ActionListener

- The interface for handling action events in Java.

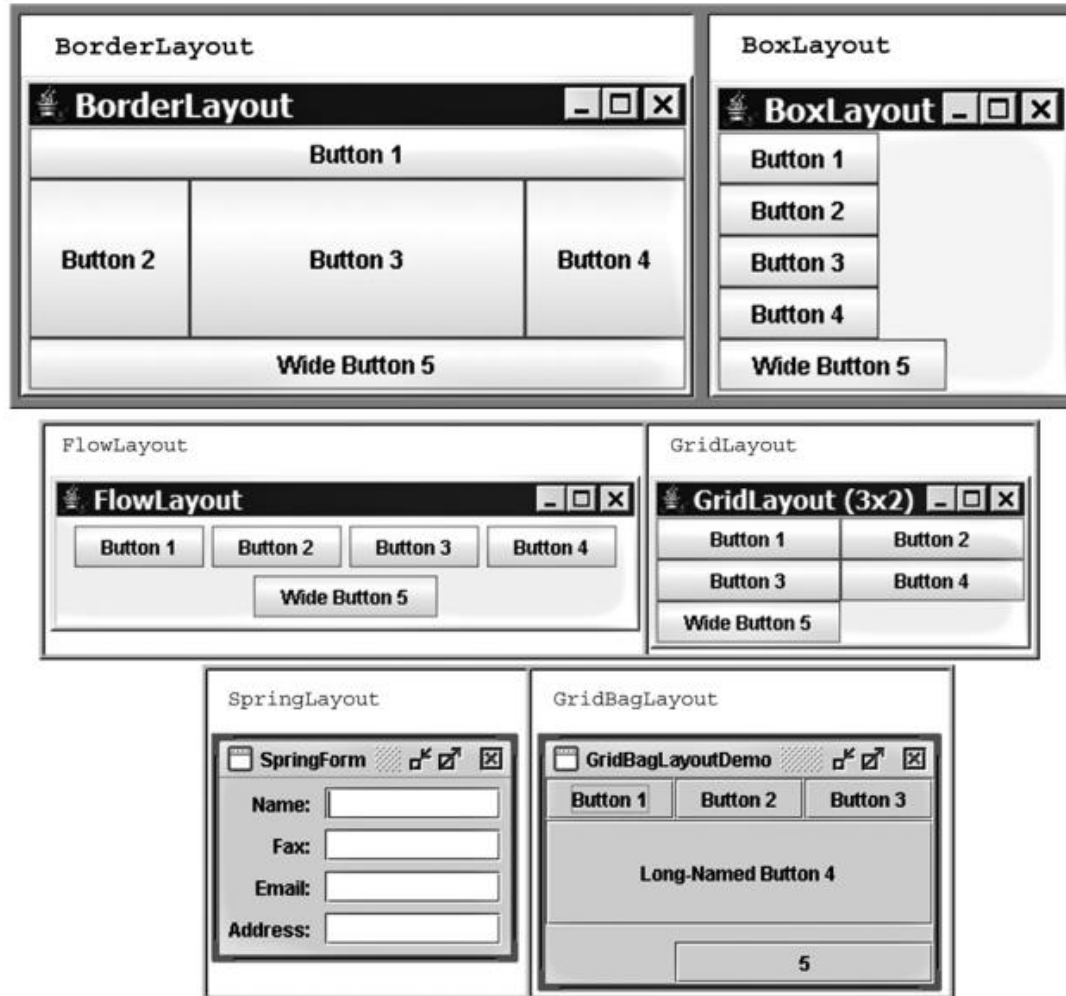


# Handling and Event

See example:

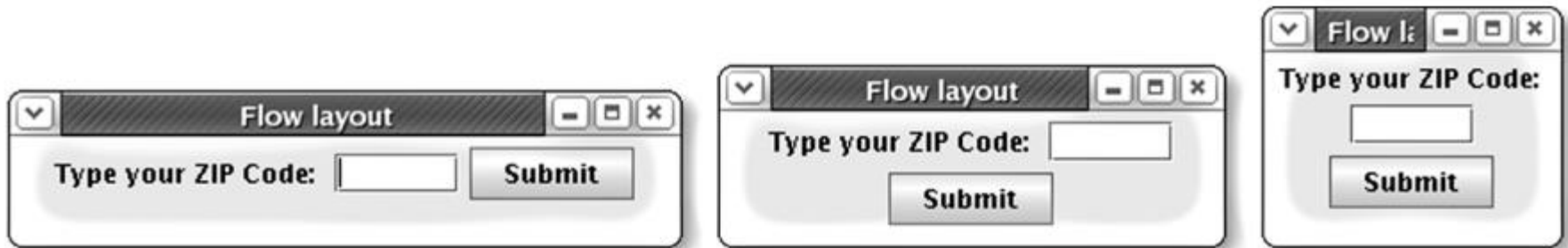


# Components Layout

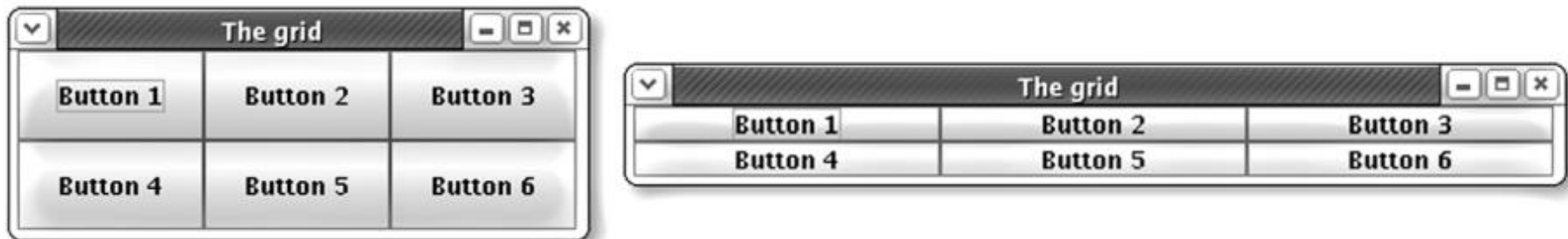


# Components Layout

## ■ Flow Layout

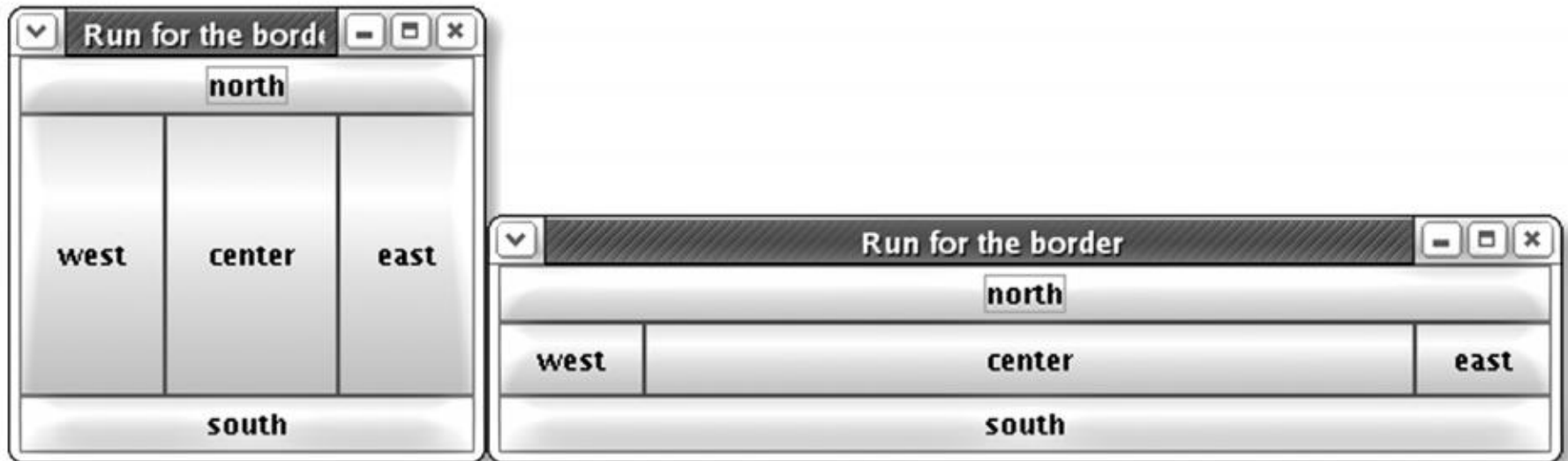


## ■ Grid Layout



# Components Layout

- Border Layout





# Components Layout

- **FlowLayout:**

- Does not stretch components. Wraps to next line if necessary.

- **GridLayout:**

Stretches all components in both dimensions to make them equal in size at all times.

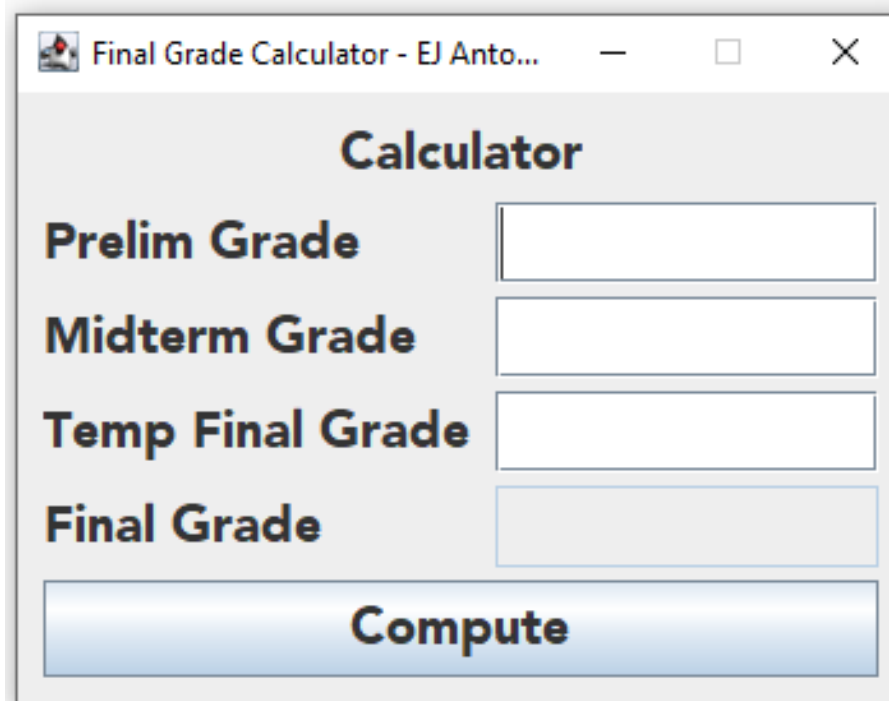
- **BorderLayout:**

- Stretches north and south regions horizontally but not vertically, stretches west and east regions vertically but not horizontally, and stretches center region in both dimensions to fill all remaining space not claimed by the other four regions.



# Let's try!

- Create a GUI program that will compute for Final Grade.  $FG = (PG/9) + (2MG/9) + 2TFG / 3)$



The screenshot shows a Java Swing window titled "Final Grade Calculator - EJ Anto...". The window contains a calculator interface with the following elements:

- Calculator**: A title label for the calculator section.
- Prelim Grade**: A text label next to an empty text input field.
- Midterm Grade**: A text label next to an empty text input field.
- Temp Final Grade**: A text label next to an empty text input field.
- Final Grade**: A text label next to a disabled (grayed out) text input field.
- Compute**: A large, light blue button with a gradient effect, located at the bottom of the window.



End of Module.



# REFERENCE:

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