

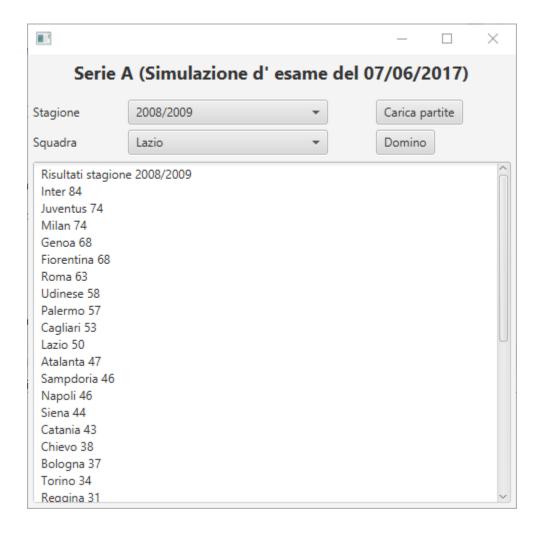


### JavaFX - a Crash Course

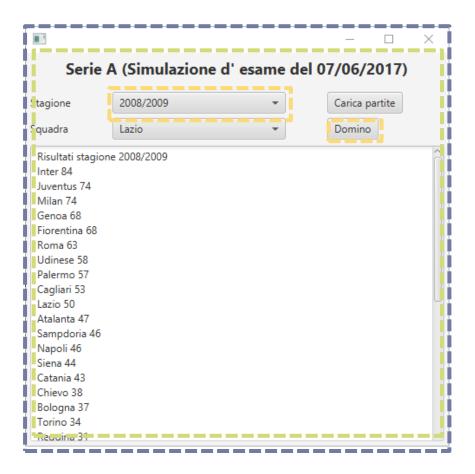
Tecniche di Programmazione – A.A. 2018/2019



# JavaFX applications



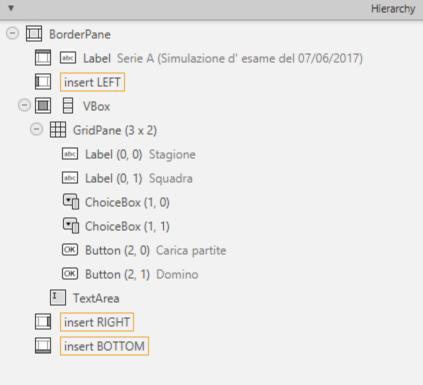
# Application structure



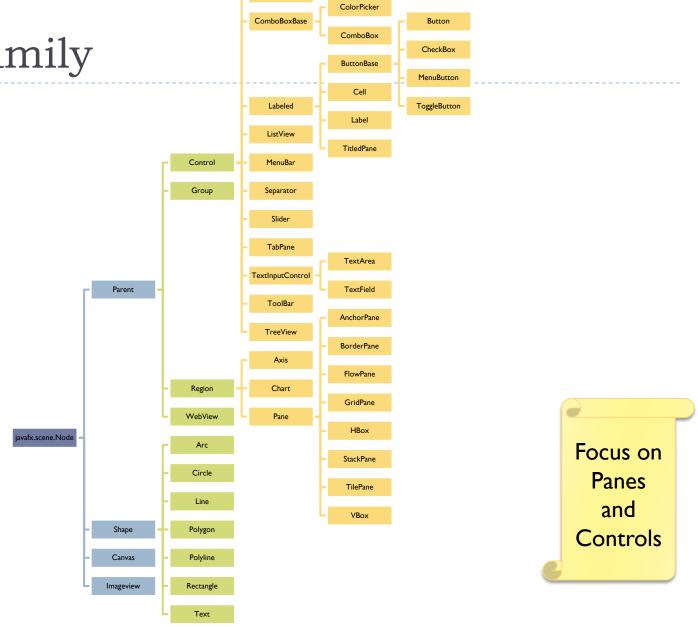
- Stage: where the application will be displayed (e.g., a Windows' window)
- Scene: one container of Nodes that compose one "page" of your application
- Node: an element in the Scene, with a visual appearance and an interactive behavior.
  - Nodes may be hierarchically nested

### Nested nodes





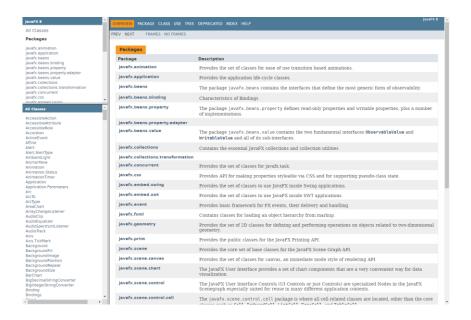
# Nodes family



ChoiceBox

### Essential Reference

- JavaFX JavaDoc API
- http://docs.oracle.com/ja vase/8/javafx/api/
- JavaFX Class Diagrams
- http://falkhausen.de/Java
  FX-8/index.html





## Example application structure

```
package it.polito.tdp.seriea;
                                                                   Extend
 3@ import it.polito.tdp.seriea.model.Model;
                                                    javafx.application.Application
 4 import javafx.application.Application;
 5 import javafx.stage.Stage;
 6 import javafx.scene.Scene;
7 import javafx.scene.layout.BorderPane;
   import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
9
                                                                                    Load scene nodes
10
   public class Main extends Application {
11
                                                                                      from XML file
12<sup>-</sup>
       @Override
13
       public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
14
           try {
               FXMLLoader loader = new FXMLLoader(getClass().getResource("SerieA.fxm1"));
15
16
               BorderPane root = (BorderPane)loader.load();
               Scene scene = new Scene(root);
17
18
                                                                                           Define algorithms
               SerieAController controller = loader.getController() ;
19
               Model model = new Model();
20
                                                                                                 and data
21
               controller.setModel(model);
22
23
               scene.getStylesheets().add(getClass().getResource("application.css").toExternalForm());
24
               primaryStage.setScene(scene);
25
               primaryStage.show();
26
27
           } catch(Exception e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
28
                                                                   Populate and show
29
30
                                                                          window
31
       public static void main(String[] args) {
32e
           launch(args);
33
34
                                                       main()
35 }
36
```

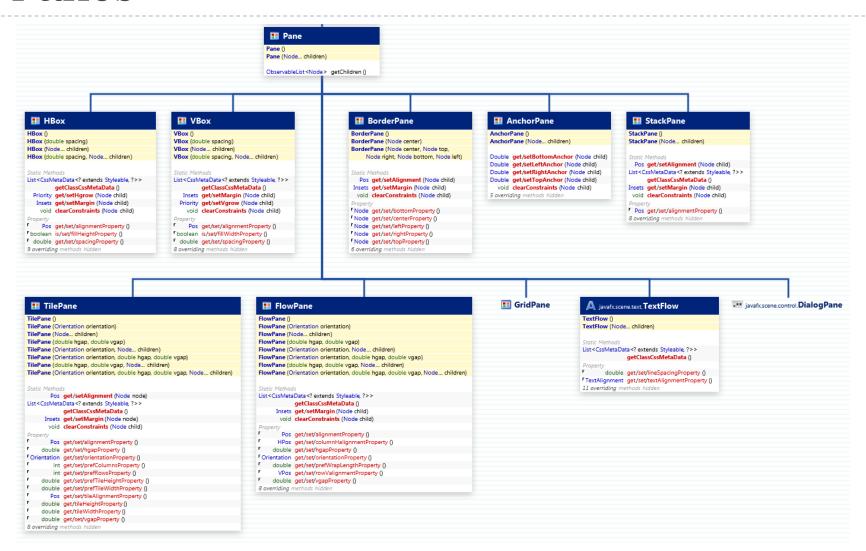
#### General rules

- A JavaFX application extends javafx.application.Application
- The main() method should call Application.launch()
- The start() method is the main entry point for all JavaFX applications
  - Called with a Stage connected to the Operating System's window
- The content of the scene is represented as a hierarchical scene graph of Nodes
  - Stage is the top-level JavaFX container
  - Scene is the container for all content

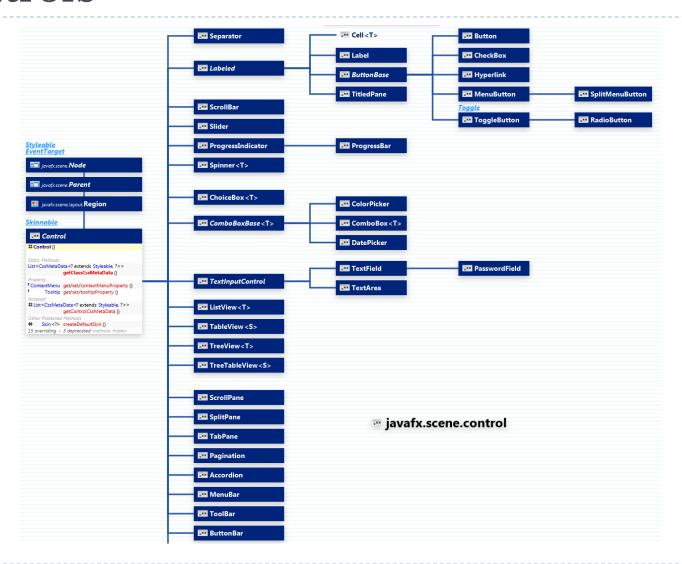
#### Nodes

- ▶ The Scene is populated with a tree of Nodes
  - Layout components (Panes)
  - Ul Controls
  - ▶ Charts
  - Shapes
- Nodes have Properties
  - Visual (size, position, z-order, color, ...)
  - Contents (text, value, data sets, ...)
  - Programming (event handlers, controller)
- Nodes generate Events
  - Ul events
- Nodes can be styled with CSS

#### Panes



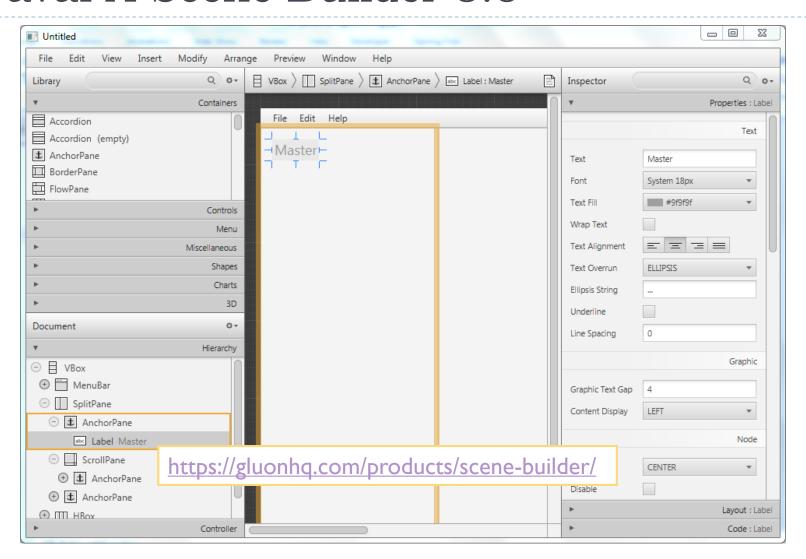
#### Controls







### JavaFX Scene Builder 8.5



## Building a scene from FXML

## Key concepts in JavaFX

- Property: attributes of the Nodes, may specify content, size, color, ... Can be read and written by the application
- Event: every user action on one element of the GUI generates a different event. Events can be captured and handled by our code
- ▶ Controller: the Java class that contains
  - References to interesting Nodes
  - Event Handlers

## Properties

- Extension of the Java Beans convention
  - May be used also outside JavaFX
- Encapsulate properties of an object
  - Different types (string, number, object, collection, ...)
  - Set/Get
  - Observe changes
  - Support lazy evaluation
- Each Node has a large set of Properties
  - Can be manipulated
  - The scene updates

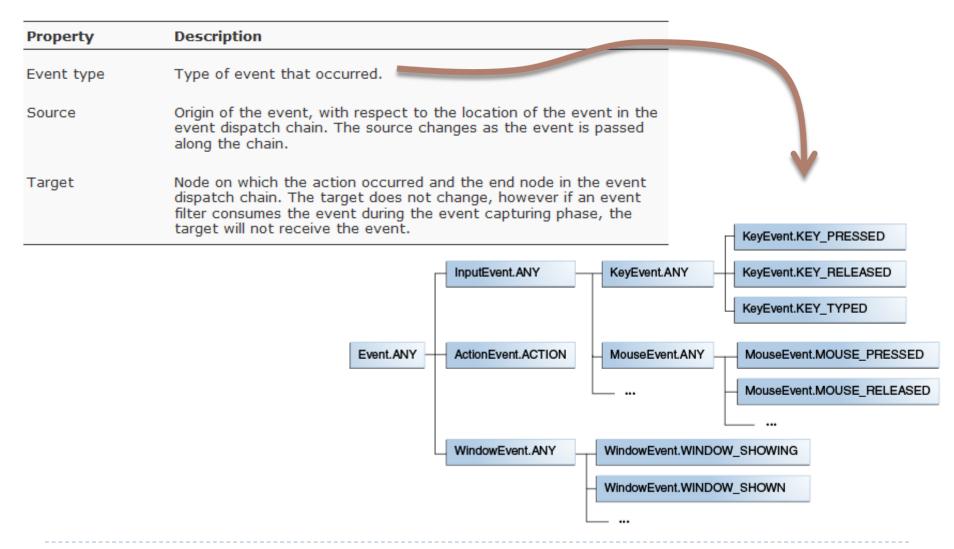


onRotationStarted, onScrollFinished, onScroll, onScrollStarted, onSwipeDown, onSwipeLeft, onSwipeRight, onSw onTouchMoved, onTouchPressed, onTouchReleased, onTouchStationary, onZoomFinished, onZoom, onZoomStarted, opa pickOnBounds, pressed, rotate, rotationAxis, scaleX, scaleY, scaleZ, scene, style, translateX, translateY, t

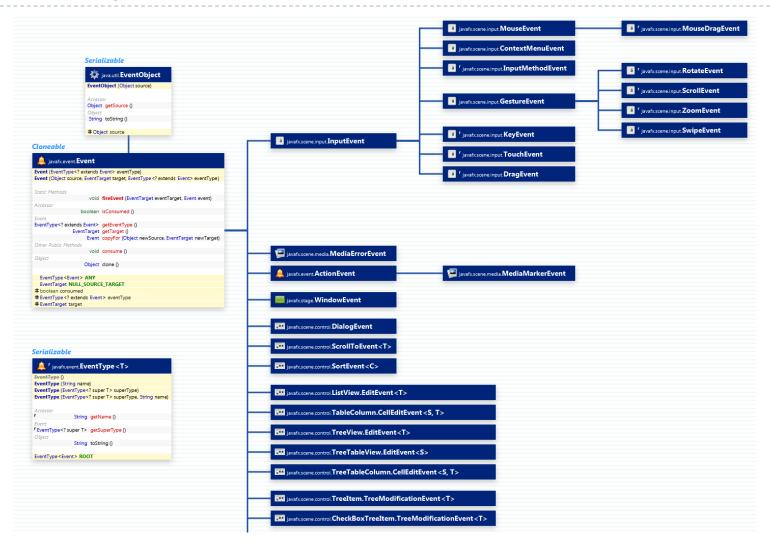
#### **Events**

- FX Event (javafx.event.Event):
  - Event Source => a Node
  - Event Target
  - Event Type
- Usually generated after some user action
- Event Types
- You can define event handlers in your application

### What is an event?

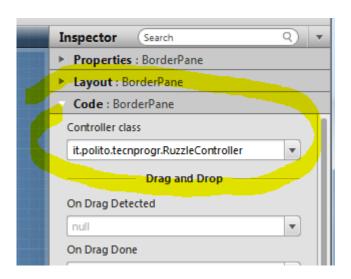


# Event types



## Defining a Controller class

- The Root element of the scene graph may specify a fx: controller attribute
  - > <BorderPane
    id="BorderPane"
    xmlns:fx="http://javafx.com/fxml"
    fx:controller="it.polito.tdp.RuzzleController">



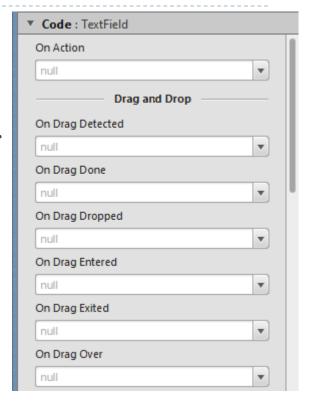
# Injection of Node references

- The controller code may directly access various Nodes in the associated scene graph
- The attribute @FXML associates a Node variable with the corresponding node, with the same fx:id value as the variable name
- Try: View | Show Sample Controller Skeleton on the Scene Builder!

```
@FXML // fx:id="theTitle"
    private Label theTitle;
```

### Registration of Event Handlers

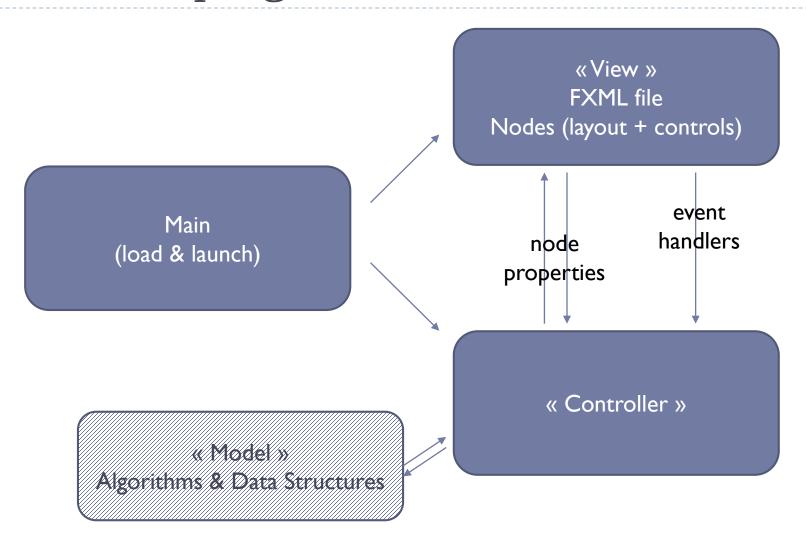
- In FXML, you may set a event handler through attributes
  - onAction, onKeyTyped, onMouseClicked, ... hundreds more ...
- The value should be the #name of a method in the controller class
  - With the right signature for the event type



```
<Button fx:id="cercaBtn"
onAction="#doCercaParola"
text="Cerca" />
```

```
@FXML
void doCercaParola (
ActionEvent event ) {
```

### Minimal program structure



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