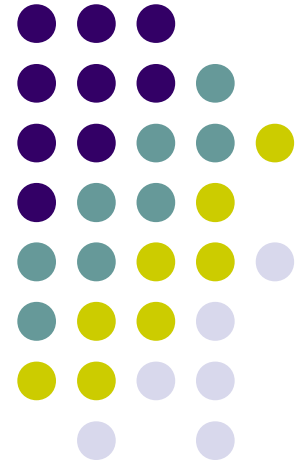


CO225: Software construction

# Event handling

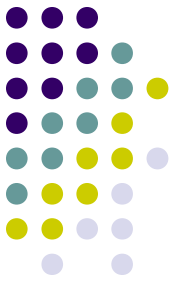
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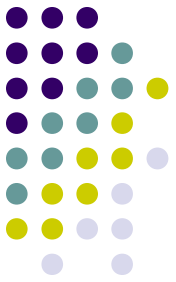
# Plan

- Basics of event handling
  - Concept of events vs threads
- How it is done in Java (GUI)
  - You have already used this
- Examples



# Plan

- Basics of event handling
  - Concept of events vs threads
- How it is done in Java (GUI)
  - You have already used this
- Examples



# Threads vs. events

Program start —————> Program end      Single threaded

Program start ———┐————> Program end      Multi threaded  
                         └──┘

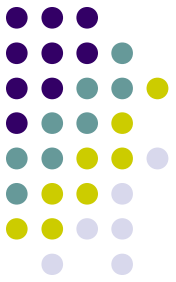
Event  
Loop

Events

# First example

(see Flip.java)

More on this later



```
public class Flip extends JPanel  
implements ActionListener {
```

```
    JButton button;
```

```
    public Flip() {  
        super(new BorderLayout());  
        button = new JButton("Click Me");  
        button.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(200, 80));  
        add(button, BorderLayout.CENTER);  
        button.addActionListener(this);  
    }
```

```
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
        button.setText("On");  
    }
```

Set a listener for the  
button

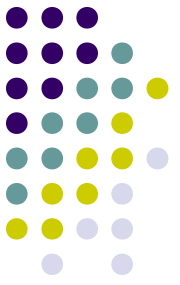
Invoked when the  
button is clicked

# Back to the sample code (given for GUI)



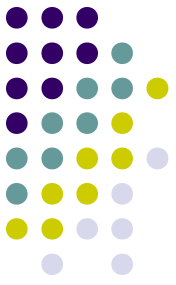
```
JButton loginbutton=new JButton("Login");  
loginbutton.setBounds(10, 80, 80, 25);  
loginbutton.addActionListener(new Action());  
panel.add(loginbutton);
```

```
static class Action implements ActionListener{  
  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent arg0) {  
        JFrame frame2=new JFrame("Login ");  
        frame2.setVisible(true);  
        frame2.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);  
        frame2.setSize(200,200);  
    }  
}
```



# Exercise

- Change the above implementation so that when you click the label will change from on to off and off to on ..



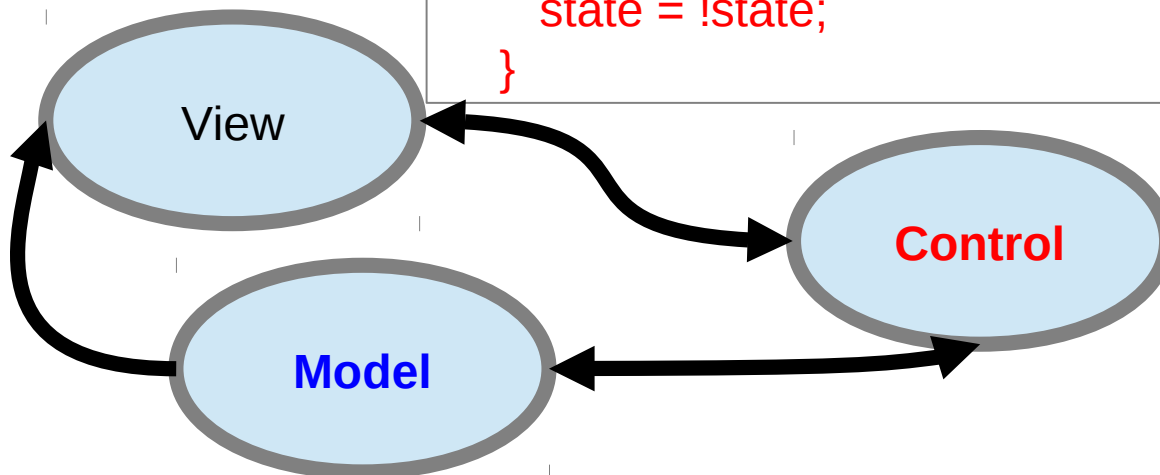
# Model View Control (MVC)

Flip switch

You have a

- State (Model)
- Controller
- View

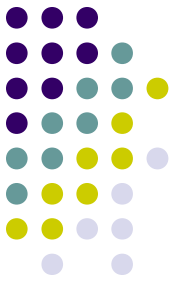
```
.....  
Boolean state = false;  
  
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    if(!state)  
        button.setText("On");  
    else  
        button.setText("Off");  
  
    state = !state;  
}
```





# Listing to other events (timer)

See Stopwatch.java



```
public Stopwatch() {  
    super(new BorderLayout());  
    button = new JButton(min + ":" + sec);  
    button.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(200, 80));  
    add(button, BorderLayout.CENTER);  
    Timer timer = new Timer(1000, this);  
    timer.start();  
}
```

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    sec += 1;  
    if(sec == 60) {  
        min++;  
        sec = 0;  
    }  
  
    button.setText(min + ":" + sec);  
}
```

Note:

→ MVC

→ Listen to  
timer events

# Listing to other events (timer)

See Stopwatch2.java

```
Timer timer;
Int sec, min;

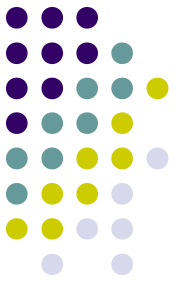
....
public Stopwatch2() {
...
    button.addActionListener(this);
    timer = new Timer(1000, this);
...
}

public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
    System.out.println(e.getSource()); // registered for different sources
    if(e.getSource() == timer) { // caused by timer
        ....
    }
    else {
        ....
    }
    button.setText(min + ":" + sec);
}
```

Note:

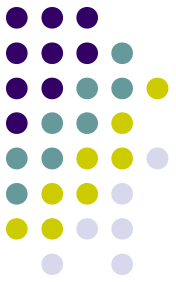
→ MVC

→ Listen to timer  
events and  
clicks



# Listing to events

## (multiple listeners for same event)

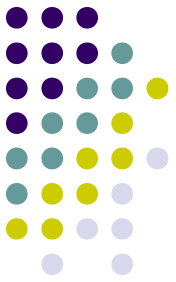


```
public Multi() {  
    super(new BorderLayout());  
    button = new JButton("Click me");  
    button.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(200, 80));  
    add(button, BorderLayout.CENTER);  
    button.addActionListener(new MyEvent(1));  
    button.addActionListener(new MyEvent(2));  
}
```

See Multi.java

```
class MyEvent implements ActionListener {  
    int eventId;  
    public MyEvent(int eventId) {  
        this.eventId = eventId;  
    }  
  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
        System.out.println(eventId + ": Got an event");  
    }  
}
```

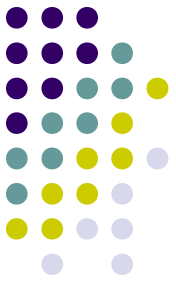
# Treadmill display



- Display Time, speed, distance, calories
- We will leave Calories out for now. (see the additional documentation later to see how this should be calculated)
- You should be able to change the speed in steps of 0.1KMPH
- Accuracy?????

Design a View and Model for this.

# Treadmill display (OOP concepts via example)



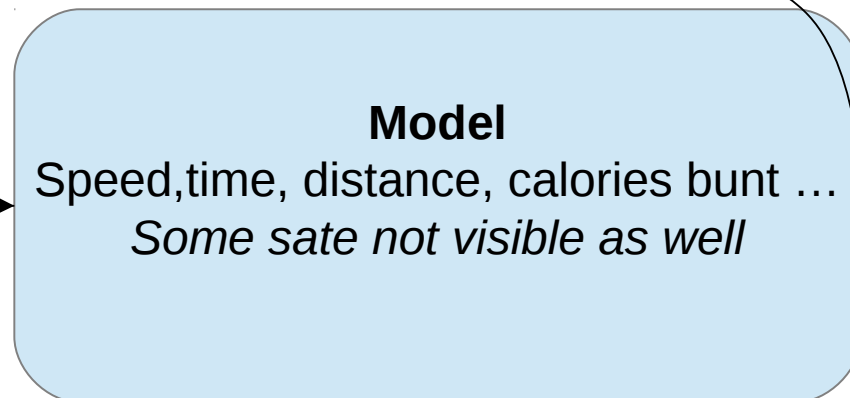
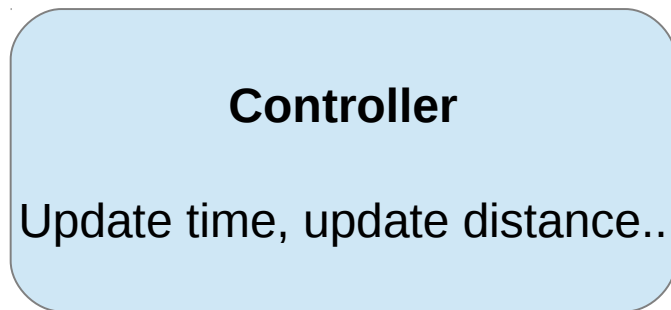
Major concepts of OOP:

- Encapsulation (data and code bundled together)
- Abstraction (internal representation is hidden)
- Polymorphism (more than one existence)
- Inheritance (get functionality and state from parent)

# Program architecture



## Model View Control



# Model

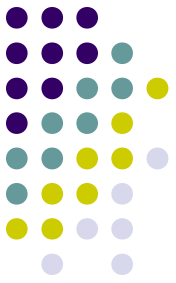
*see Model.java*

State:

Speed, time, distance, calories ...

Methods:

get\_speed, set\_speed,  
get\_distance, ...



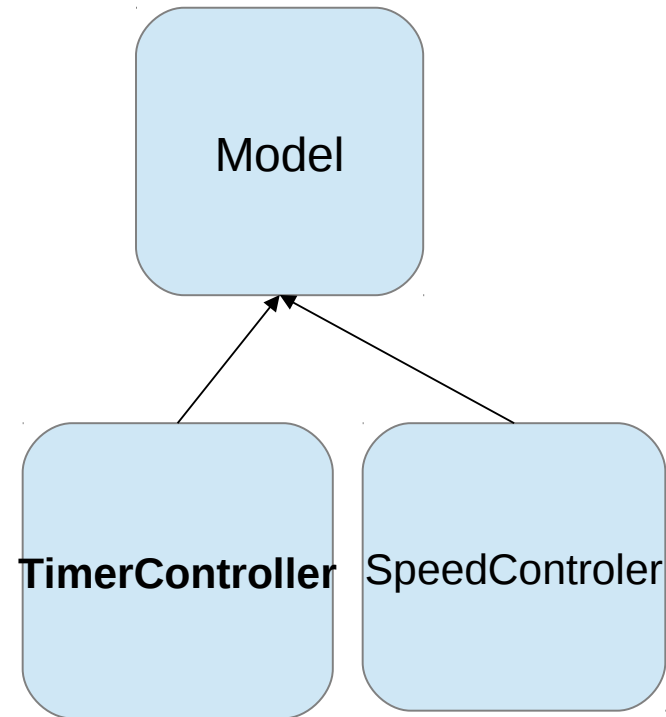
What should go into  
the model?

What should be the  
interface?

*(encapsulation, abstraction)*

# Model

*see `TimerControler.java`*



All controllers will  
inherit from Model

→ So we can have a  
shared, mutable  
state

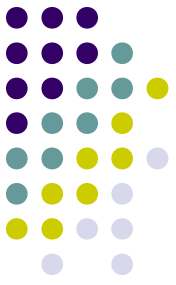
→ Some functions  
can be re-used

→ Access shared  
state via functions in  
Model



# Model

*see TimerControler.java*



```
protected JButton my_button; //accessible from subclasses
private Timer timer;
```

```
static int time_step; // in ms
```

```
public TimerControler(JButton button, int time) {
    super();
    my_button = button;
    time_step = time;

    // start a timer
    timer = new Timer(time, this);
    timer.start();
}
```

Timer controller  
starts a new  
timer and on  
each timer  
event updates  
the time.

Receives a  
reference to  
the view's label

# Model

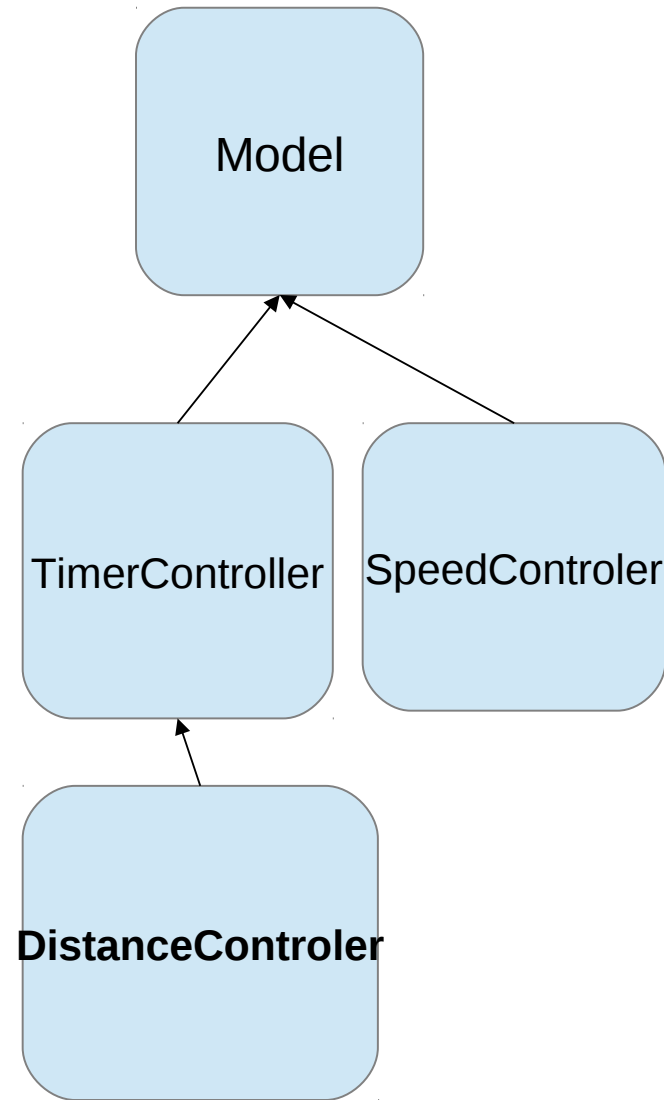
*see DistanceController.java*



DistanceContoller inherit  
the behaviour from timer.

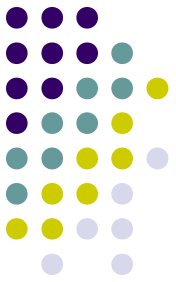
After each tick it updates  
the distance

*(inheritance, polymorphism)*



# Model

*see **SpeedControler.java***



We need two speed controllers to work on + and – buttons.

Use the same class and have a instance variable to say add or subtract

