

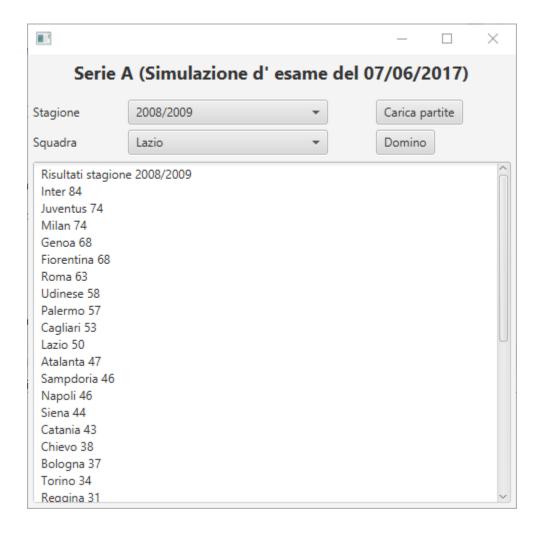


JavaFX - a Crash Course

Tecniche di Programmazione – A.A. 2019/2020



JavaFX applications



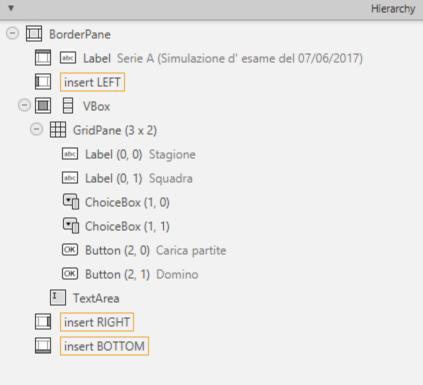
Application structure

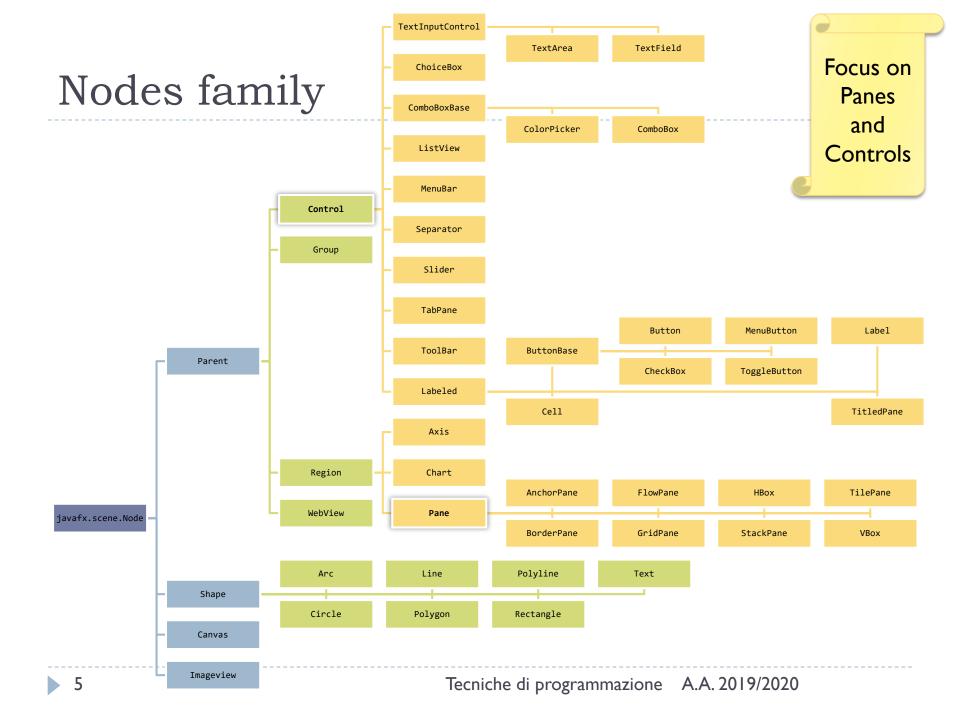


- Stage: where the application will be displayed (e.g., a Windows' window)
- Scene: one container of Nodes that compose one "page" of your application
- Node: an element in the Scene, with a visual appearance and an interactive behavior.
 - Nodes may be hierarchically nested

Nested nodes

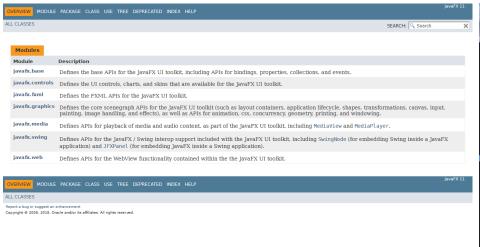


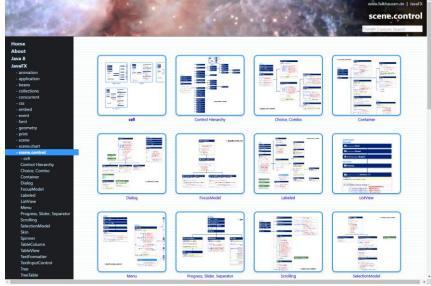




Essential Reference

- JavaFX JavaDoc API
- https://openjfx.io/javado
 c/11/
- JavaFX Class Diagrams
- http://falkhausen.de/Java
 FX-10/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;
  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
```

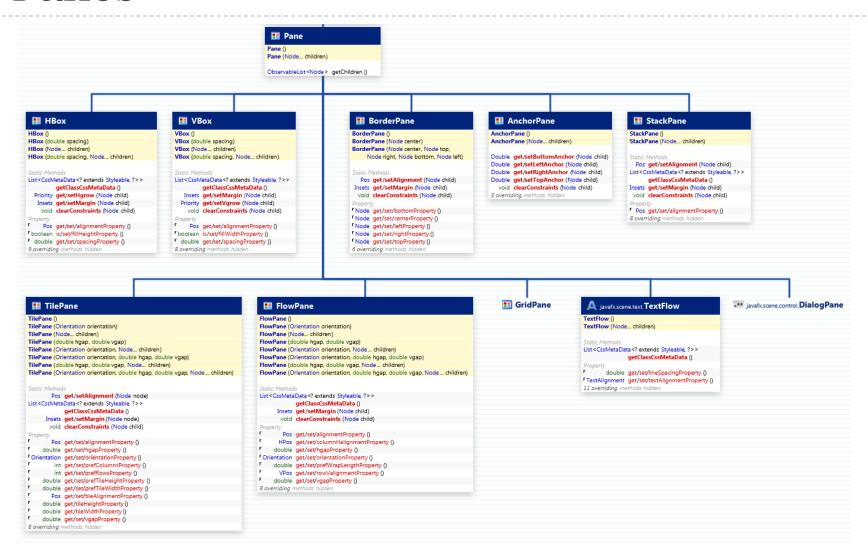
General rules

- 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

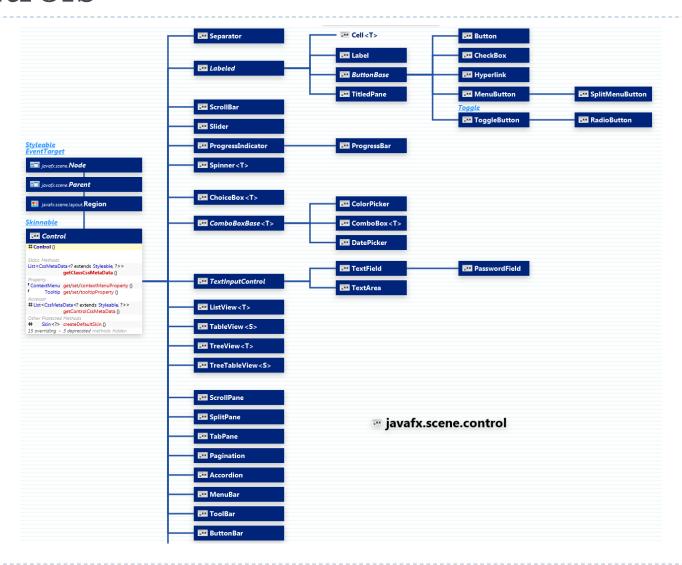
Nodes

- 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



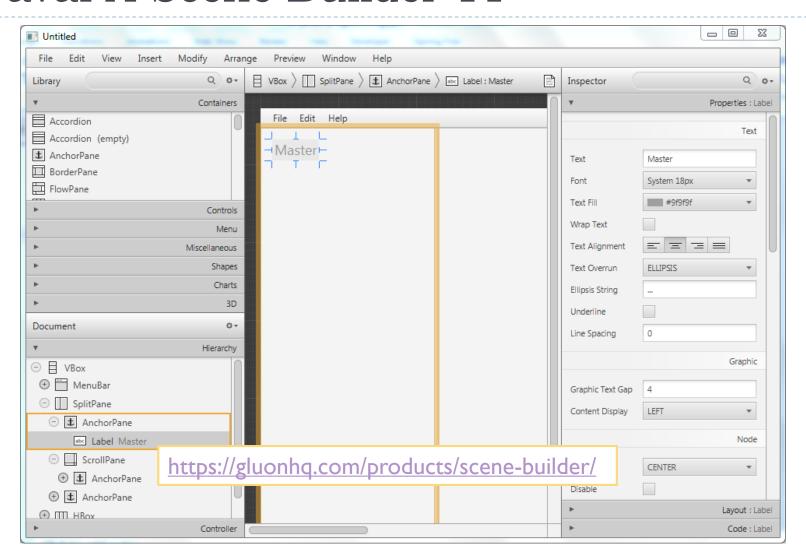
Controls







JavaFX Scene Builder 11



Building a scene from FXML

```
public void start(Stage stage) throws Exception {
    Parent root = FXMLLoader.load(
        getClass().getResource("/fxml/Scene.fxml"));
    stage.setTitle("Circle Demo");
    stage.setScene(new Scene(root));
    stage.show();
}
```

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

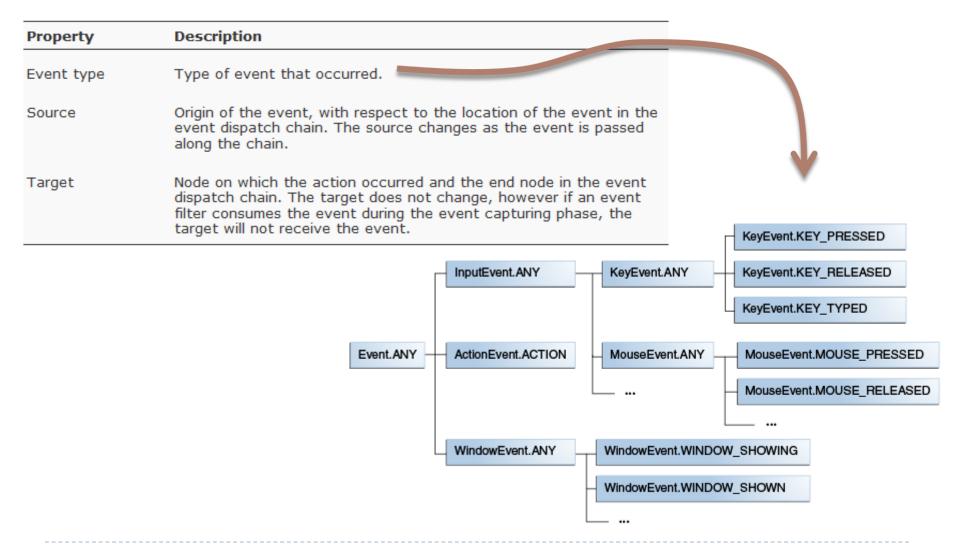


onRotationStarted, onScrollFinished, onScroll, onScrollStarted, onSwipeDown, onSwipeLeft, onSwipeRight, onSw onTouchMoved, onTouchPressed, onTouchReleased, onTouchStationary, onZoomFinished, onZoom, onZoomStarted, opa pickOnBounds, pressed, rotate, rotationAxis, scaleX, scaleY, scaleZ, scene, style,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

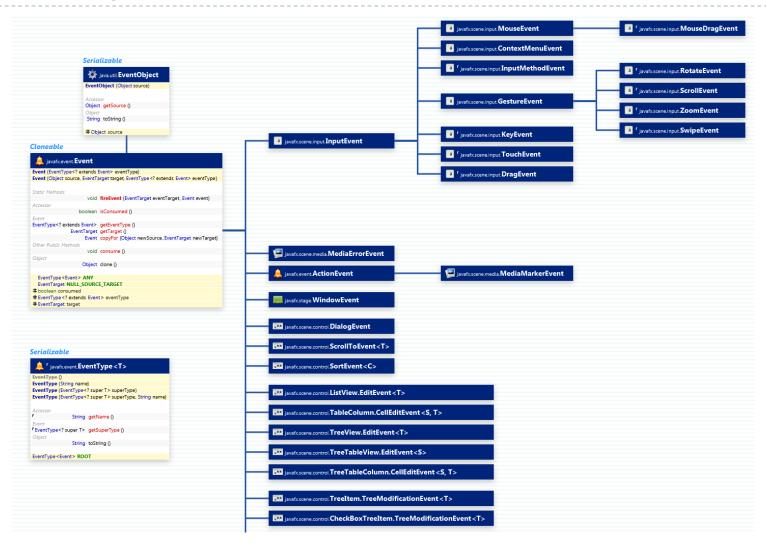
Events

- 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?

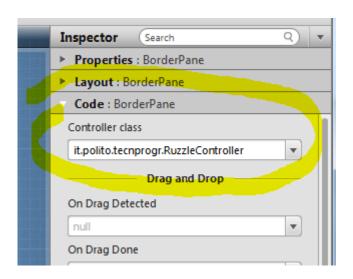


Event types



Defining a Controller class

- The Root element of the scene graph may specify a fx: controller attribute



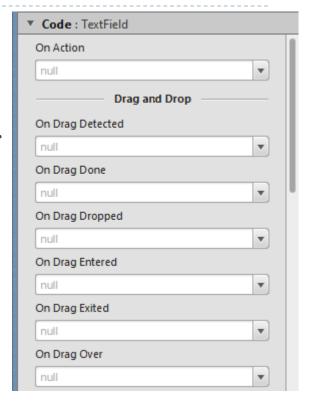
Injection of Node references

- 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



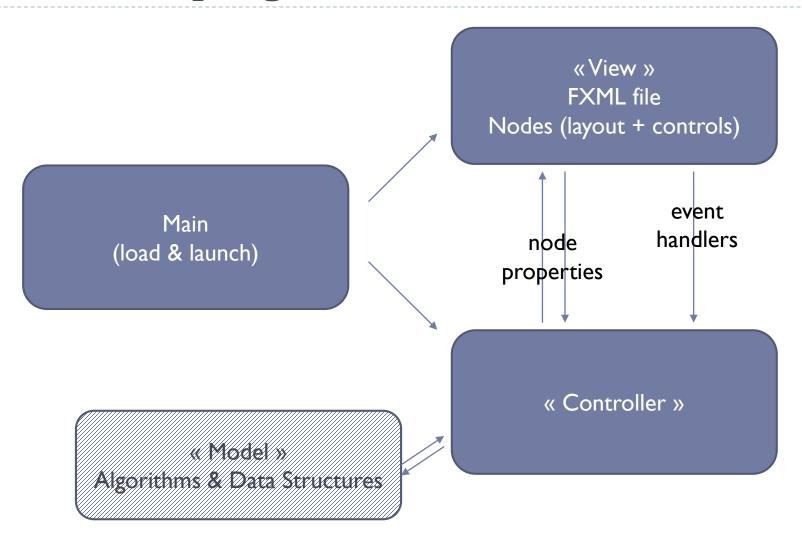
```
<Button fx:id="cercaBtn"

onAction="#doCercaParola"

text="Cerca" />
```

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

Minimal program structure



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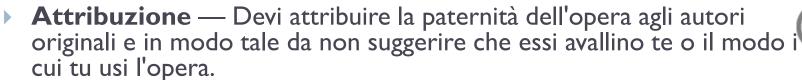
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