Swing

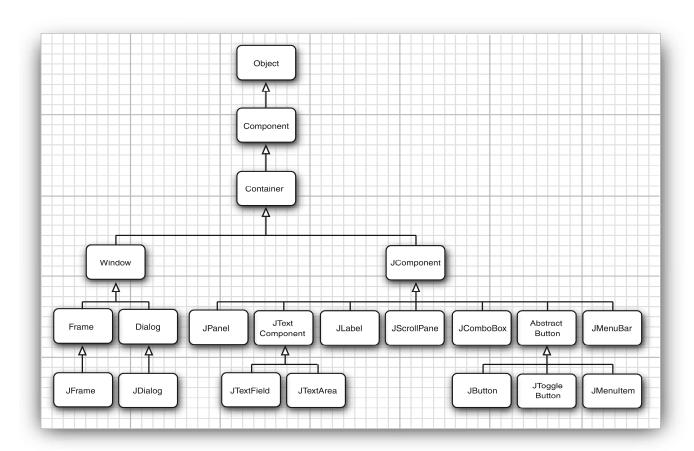
Part 2 : Basic Components

Chapter 11, Core Java, Volume I

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Swing Components



Text Fields

Construct JTextField with default text and size:

```
JTextField textField = new JTextField("Default input", 20);
JTextField textField = new JTextField(20);
```

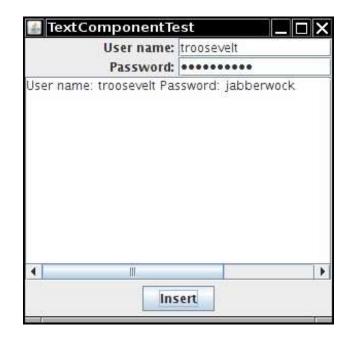
Get/set user input:

```
String input = textField.getText();
textField.setText("Hello!");
```

- Use a JPasswordField to mask user input. The input is returned as a char[] array:
 char[] input = passwordField.getPassword();
 // Think why the String class is not used as the return type!
- Use labels to identify components (e.g. to label input fields):
 JLabel label = new JLabel("Password: ", SwingConstants.RIGHT); //== JLabel.RIGHT
- Tip: Label text can contain HTML for markup.

Text Areas

- Construct JTextArea with number of rows and columns:
 textArea = new JTextArea(8, 40); // 8 lines of 40 columns each
- Call getText/setText to read and write contents.
- Enable line wrapping: textArea.setLineWrap(true); // long lines are wrapped
- Or enclose in scroll pane:
 textArea = new JTextArea(8, 40);
 JScrollPane scrollPane = new JScrollPane(textArea);
 // Add scrollPane to container



Example: Text (Listing 11.1)

```
public class TextComponentFrame extends JFrame
 public static final int TEXTAREA_ROWS = 8;
 public static final int TEXTAREA_COLUMNS = 20;
 public TextComponentFrame()
   JTextField textField = new JTextField();
   JPasswordField passwordField = new JPasswordField();
   JPanel northPanel = new JPanel();
   northPanel.setLayout(new GridLayout(2, 2));
   northPanel.add(new JLabel("User name: ", SwingConstants.RIGHT));
   northPanel.add(textField);
   northPanel.add(new JLabel("Password: ", SwingConstants.RIGHT));
   northPanel.add(passwordField);
   add(northPanel, BorderLayout.NORTH);
```

Example: Text (Listing 11.1)

```
JTextArea textArea = new JTextArea(TEXTAREA_ROWS, TEXTAREA_COLUMNS);
JScrollPane scrollPane = new JScrollPane(textArea);
add(scrollPane, BorderLayout.CENTER);
// add button to append text into the text area
JPanel southPanel = new JPanel();
JButton insertButton = new JButton("Insert");
southPanel.add(insertButton);
insertButton.addActionListener(event ->
 textArea.append("User name: " + textField.getText() + " Password: "
   + new String(passwordField.getPassword()) + "\n"));
add(southPanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
pack();
```

Check Boxes

• Checkbox can be unchecked or checked.

```
Provide label in constructor:
boldBox = new JCheckBox("Bold");
```

- Call isSelected/setSelected to read/write state: boldBox.setSelected(true);
- Install an action listener:
 boldBox.addActionListener(event ->
 {
 if (boldBox.isSelected()) . . .
 });



Example: CheckBox (Listing 11.2)

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;
/**
* A frame with a sample text label and check boxes for selecting font
* attributes.
*/
public class CheckBoxFrame extends JFrame
 private JLabel label;
 private JCheckBox bold;
 private JCheckBox italic;
 private static final int FONTSIZE = 24;
```

Example: CheckBox (Listing 11.2)

```
public CheckBoxFrame()
 // add the sample text label
 label = new JLabel("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.");
 label.setFont(new Font("Serif", Font.BOLD, FONTSIZE));
 add(label, BorderLayout.CENTER);
 // this listener sets the font attribute of
 // the label to the check box state
 ActionListener listener = event -> {
   int mode = 0:
   if (bold.isSelected()) mode += Font.BOLD;
   if (italic.isSelected()) mode += Font.ITALIC;
   label.setFont(new Font("Serif", mode, FONTSIZE));
 };
```

Example: CheckBox (Listing 11.2)

```
// add the check boxes
JPanel buttonPanel = new JPanel();
bold = new JCheckBox("Bold");
bold.addActionListener(listener);
bold.setSelected(true); // initially bold checked
buttonPanel.add(bold);
italic = new JCheckBox("Italic");
italic.addActionListener(listener);
buttonPanel.add(italic);
add(buttonPanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
pack();
```

Radio Buttons

- Use radio buttons for choosing one of several options.
- Buttons must be inside a ButtonGroup:

```
ButtonGroup group = new ButtonGroup();
```

JRadioButton smallButton = new JRadioButton("Small", false);

group.add(smallButton);

JRadioButton mediumButton = new JRadioButton("Medium", true);
group.add(mediumButton);



- Button group only controls the behavior that selects only one button. For layout, add radio buttons to a panel.
- Add action listener to each button. It is called when the option is selected.
 smallButton.addActionListener(event -> label.setFont(new Font("Serif", Font.PLAIN, 8)));
- Note: There is no convenient way to get the currently selected button from the ButtonGroup.

Example: RadioButton (Listing 11.3)

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;
/**
* A frame with a sample text label and radio buttons for selecting font sizes.
*/
public class RadioButtonFrame extends JFrame
 private JPanel buttonPanel;
 private ButtonGroup group;
 private JLabel label;
 private static final int DEFAULT_SIZE = 36;
```

Example: RadioButton (Listing 11.3)

```
public RadioButtonFrame()
 // add the sample text label
 label = new JLabel("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.");
 label.setFont(new Font("Serif", Font.PLAIN, DEFAULT_SIZE));
 add(label, BorderLayout.CENTER);
 // add the radio buttons
 buttonPanel = new JPanel();
 group = new ButtonGroup();
 addRadioButton("Small", 8);
 addRadioButton("Medium", 12);
 addRadioButton("Large", 18);
 addRadioButton("Extra large", 36);
 add(buttonPanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
 pack();
```

Example: RadioButton (Listing 11.3)

```
public void addRadioButton(String name, int size)
  boolean selected = size == DEFAULT_SIZE;
  JRadioButton button = new JRadioButton(name, selected);
  group.add(button);
  buttonPanel.add(button);
  // this listener sets the label font size
  ActionListener listener = event -> label.setFont(new Font("Serif", Font.PLAIN, size));
  button.addActionListener(listener);
```

Combo Boxes

- Use combo boxes when there are more than a handful of choices.
- Call setEditable to allow editing of the options.
 - A combo box is a combination of a text field and a list of choices.
 - Editing affects only the selected item, not the list of choices.
- JComboBox is a generic class:
 - JComboBox<String>, JComboBox<Integer>, ...
- Get the selected item like this:

```
JComboBox<String> faceCombo = . . .;
Object item = faceCombo.getSelectedItem(); // return type is Object
String item = (String) faceCombo.getSelectedItem();
or
```

String item = faceCombo.getItemAt(faceCombo.getSelectedIndex()); // if not editable



Combo Boxes

■ An ActionEvent is fired when an item is selected:

```
faceCombo.addActionListener(event ->
  label.setFont(new Font(
     comboBox.getItemAt(faceCombo.getSelectedIndex()), Font.PLAIN, DEFAULT_SIZE)));
```

Example: ComboBox (Listing 11.4)

```
import java.awt.BorderLayout;
import java.awt.Font;
import javax.swing.JComboBox;
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JLabel;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
public class ComboBoxFrame extends JFrame
 private JComboBox<String> faceCombo;
 private JLabel label;
 private static final int DEFAULT_SIZE = 24;
```

Example: ComboBox (Listing 11.4)

```
public ComboBoxFrame()
 // add the sample text label
 label = new JLabel("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.");
 label.setFont(new Font("Serif", Font.PLAIN, DEFAULT_SIZE));
 add(label, BorderLayout.CENTER);
 // make a combo box and add face names
 faceCombo = new JComboBox<>();
 faceCombo.addItem("Serif");
 faceCombo.addItem("SansSerif");
 faceCombo.addItem("Monospaced");
 faceCombo.addItem("Dialog");
 faceCombo.addItem("DialogInput");
```

Example: ComboBox (Listing 11.4)

```
// the combo box listener changes the label font to the selected face name
faceCombo.addActionListener(event ->
 label.setFont(
   new Font(faceCombo.getItemAt(faceCombo.getSelectedIndex()),
     Font.PLAIN, DEFAULT_SIZE)));
// add combo box to a panel at the frame's southern border
JPanel comboPanel = new JPanel();
comboPanel.add(faceCombo);
add(comboPanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
pack();
```