

# Advanced JavaFX

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# CHAPTER

# 31

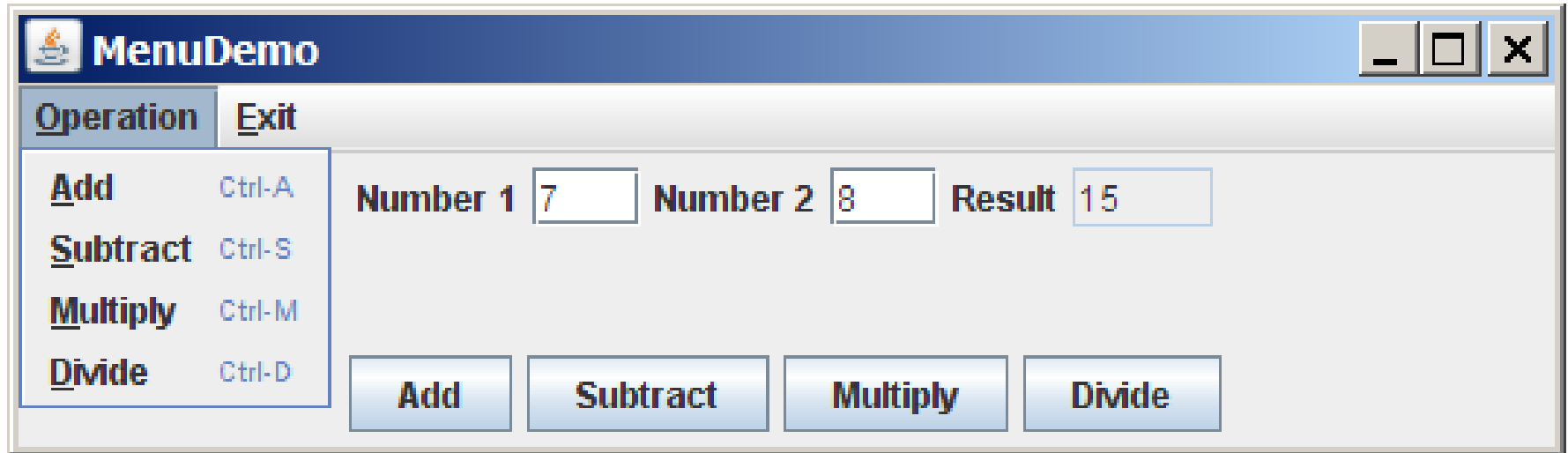
## Advanced JavaFX

# Menu

Menus make selection easier and are widely used in window applications. JavaFX provides **five classes** that implement menus: **MenuBar, Menu, MenuItem, CheckMenuItem, and RadioMenuItem.**

**MenuBar** is a top-level menu component used to hold the menus. A menu consists of menu items that the user can **select** (or toggle on or off). A menu item can be an instance of **MenuItem, CheckMenuItem, or RadioButtonMenuItem.** Menu items can be associated with nodes and keyboard accelerators.

# Creating Menus



# Context Menu

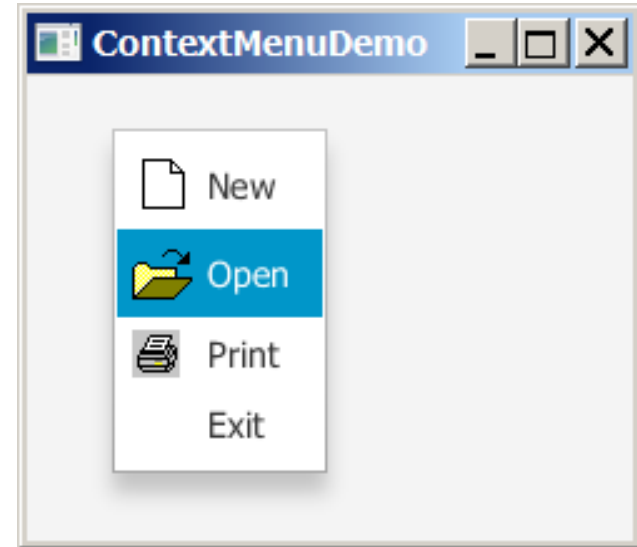
A **context menu**, also known as a **popup menu**, is like a regular menu, but does not have a menu bar and can float anywhere on the screen. Creating a context menu is similar to creating a regular menu.

- First, you create an instance of **ContextMenu**,
- then you can **add MenuItem, CheckMenuItem, and RadioMenuItem** to the context menu.

# Creating Context Menus

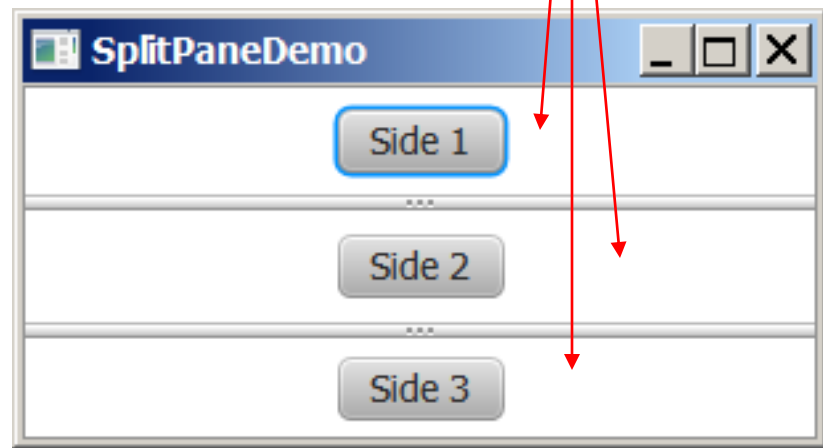
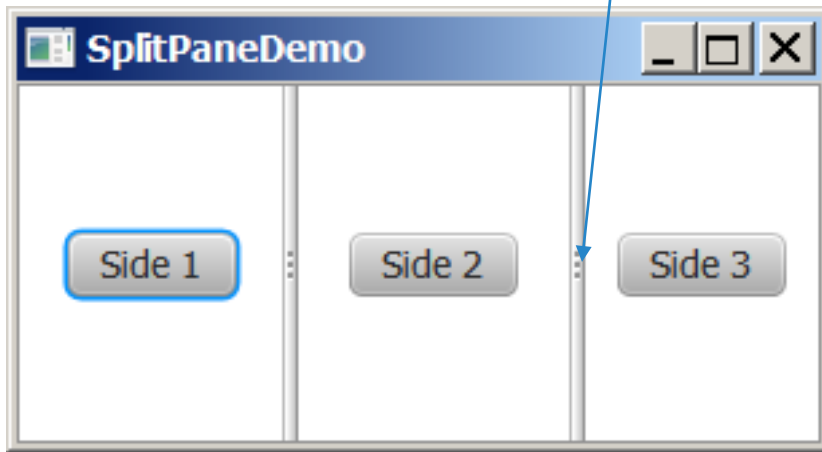
```
ContextMenu contextMenu = new ContextMenu();  
MenuItem menuItemNew = new MenuItem("New",  
    new ImageView("image/new.gif"));  
MenuItem menuItemOpen = new MenuItem("Open",  
    new ImageView("image/open.gif"));  
MenuItem menuItemPrint = new MenuItem("Print",  
    new ImageView("image/print.gif"));  
MenuItem menuItemExit = new MenuItem("Exit");  
contextMenu.getItems().addAll(menuItemNew, menuItemOpen,  
    menuItemPrint, menuItemExit);
```

```
Pane pane = new Pane();  
Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 300, 250);  
primaryStage.setTitle("ContextMenuDemo"); // Set the window title  
primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the window  
primaryStage.show(); // Display the window
```



# SplitPane

The SplitPane class can be used to display **multiple panes** and allow the user to **adjust** the size of the panes.



```
SplitPane content = new SplitPane();  
content.setOrientation(Orientation.VERTICAL);
```

```
SplitPane content = new SplitPane();  
content.setOrientation(Orientation.HORIZONTAL);
```

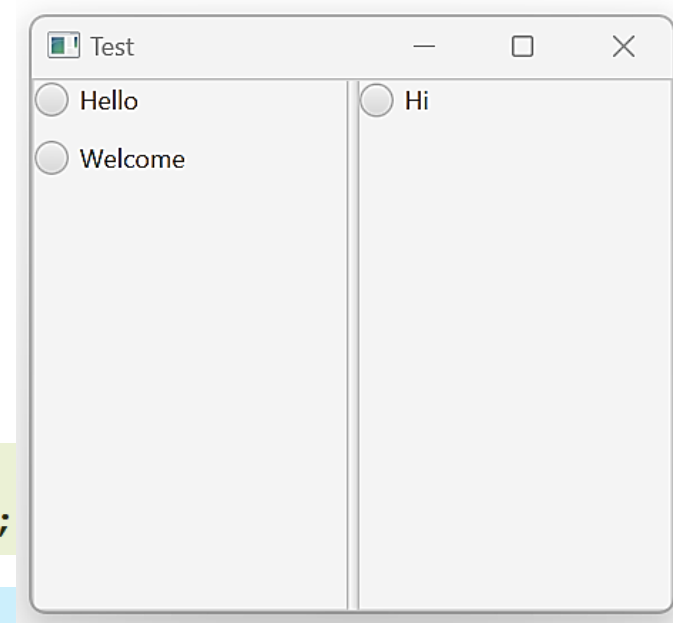
# SplitPane

```
SplitPane content = new SplitPane();  
content.setOrientation(Orientation.HORIZONTAL);
```

```
VBox vbox = new VBox(10);  
VBox vbox1 = new VBox(10);  
RadioButton rbHello = new RadioButton("Hello");  
RadioButton rbWelcome = new RadioButton("Welcome");  
RadioButton rbHi = new RadioButton("Hi");
```

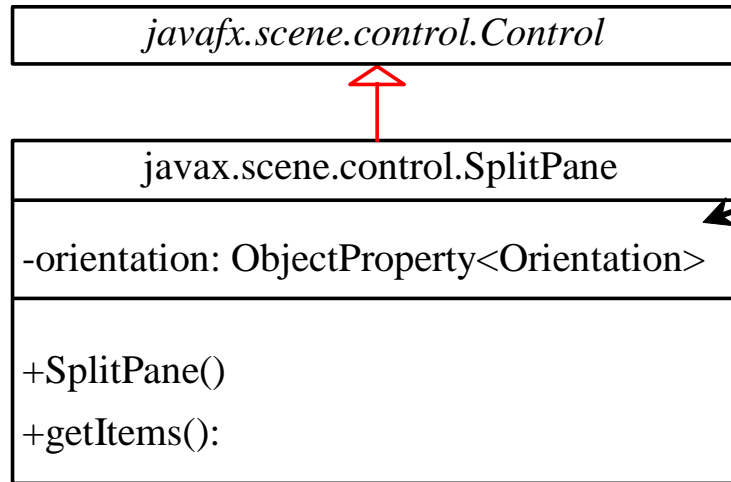
```
vbox.getChildren().addAll(rbHello, rbWelcome);  
vbox1.getChildren().addAll(rbHi);  
content.getItems().addAll(vbox, vbox1);
```

```
primarystage.setScene(new Scene (content, 300, 250));  
primarystage.setTitle("Test");  
primarystage.show();
```





# Using SplitPane



The `getter` and `setter` methods for property values and a `getter` for property itself are provided in the class, but omitted in the UML diagram for brevity.

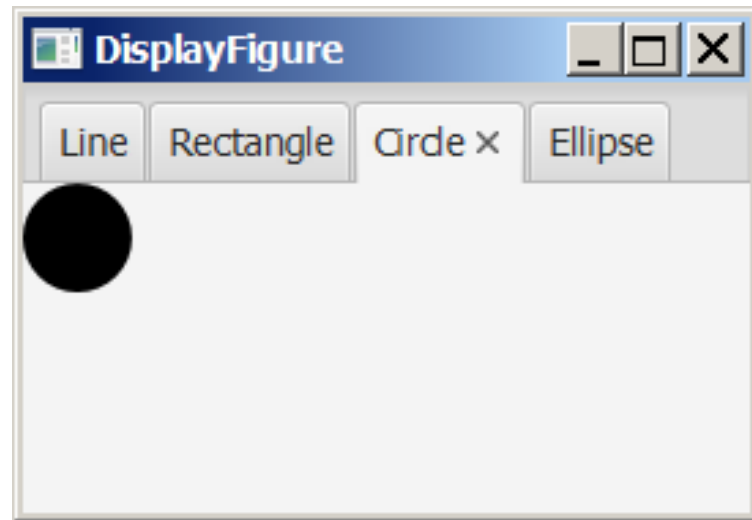
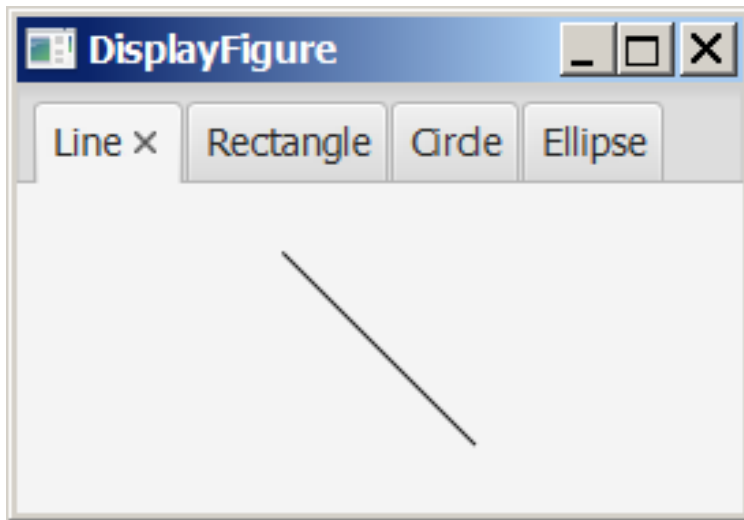
Specifies the orientation of the pane.

Constructs a default split pane with horizontal orientation.

Returns a list of items in the pane.

# TabPane

The `TabPane` class can be used to display **multiple panes with tabs**.

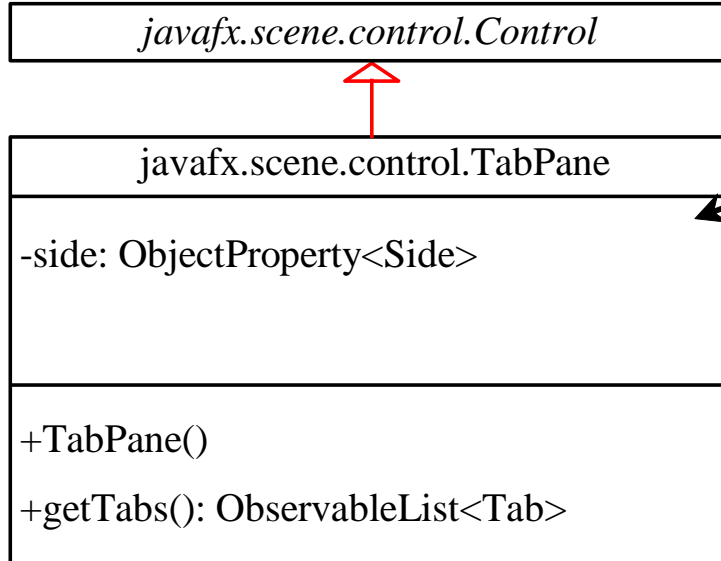


# TabPane

```
TabPane tabPane = new TabPane();  
Tab tab1 = new Tab("Line");  
StackPane panel = new StackPane();  
panel.getChildren().add(new Line(10, 10, 80, 80));  
tab1.setContent(panel);  
Tab tab2 = new Tab("Rectangle");  
tab2.setContent(new Rectangle(10, 10, 200, 200));  
Tab tab3 = new Tab("Circle");  
tab3.setContent(new Circle(50, 50, 20));  
Tab tab4 = new Tab("Ellipse");  
tab4.setContent(new Ellipse(10, 10, 100, 80));  
tabPane.getTabs().addAll(tab1, tab2, tab3, tab4);
```

```
Scene scene = new Scene(tabPane, 300, 250);  
primaryStage.setTitle("DisplayFigure"); // Set the window title  
primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the window  
primaryStage.show(); // Display the window
```

# The TabPane Class



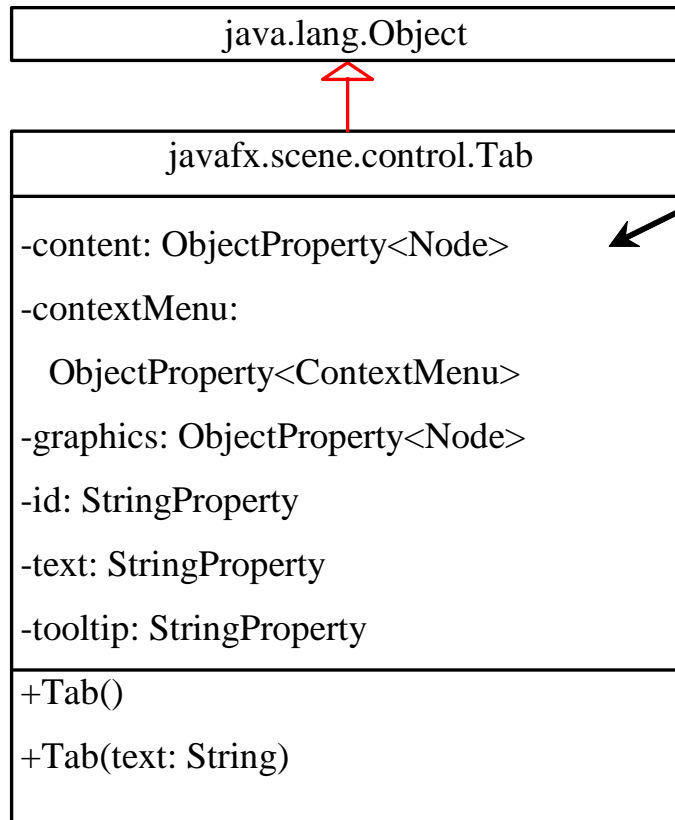
The `getter` and `setter` methods for property values and a `getter` for property itself are provided in the class, but omitted in the UML diagram for brevity.

The position of the tab in the tab pane. Possible values are: `Side.TOP`, `Side.BOTTOM`, `Side.LEFT`, and `Side.RIGHT` (default: `Side.TOP`).

Creates a default tab pane.

Returns a list of tabs in this tab pane.

# The Tab Class



The `getter` and `setter` methods for property values and a `getter` for property itself are provided in the class, but omitted in the UML diagram for brevity.

The content associated with the tab.

The context menu associated with the tab.

The graphics in the tab.

The id for the tab.

The text shown in the tab.

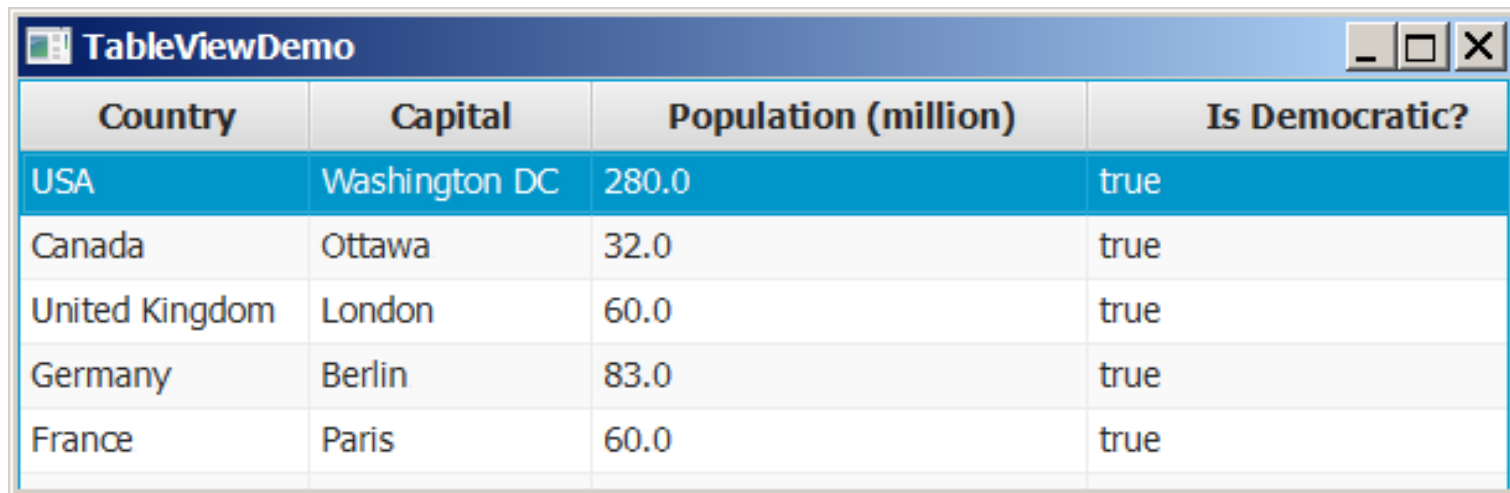
The tooltip associated with the tab.

# TableView

You can display tables using the **TableView** class.

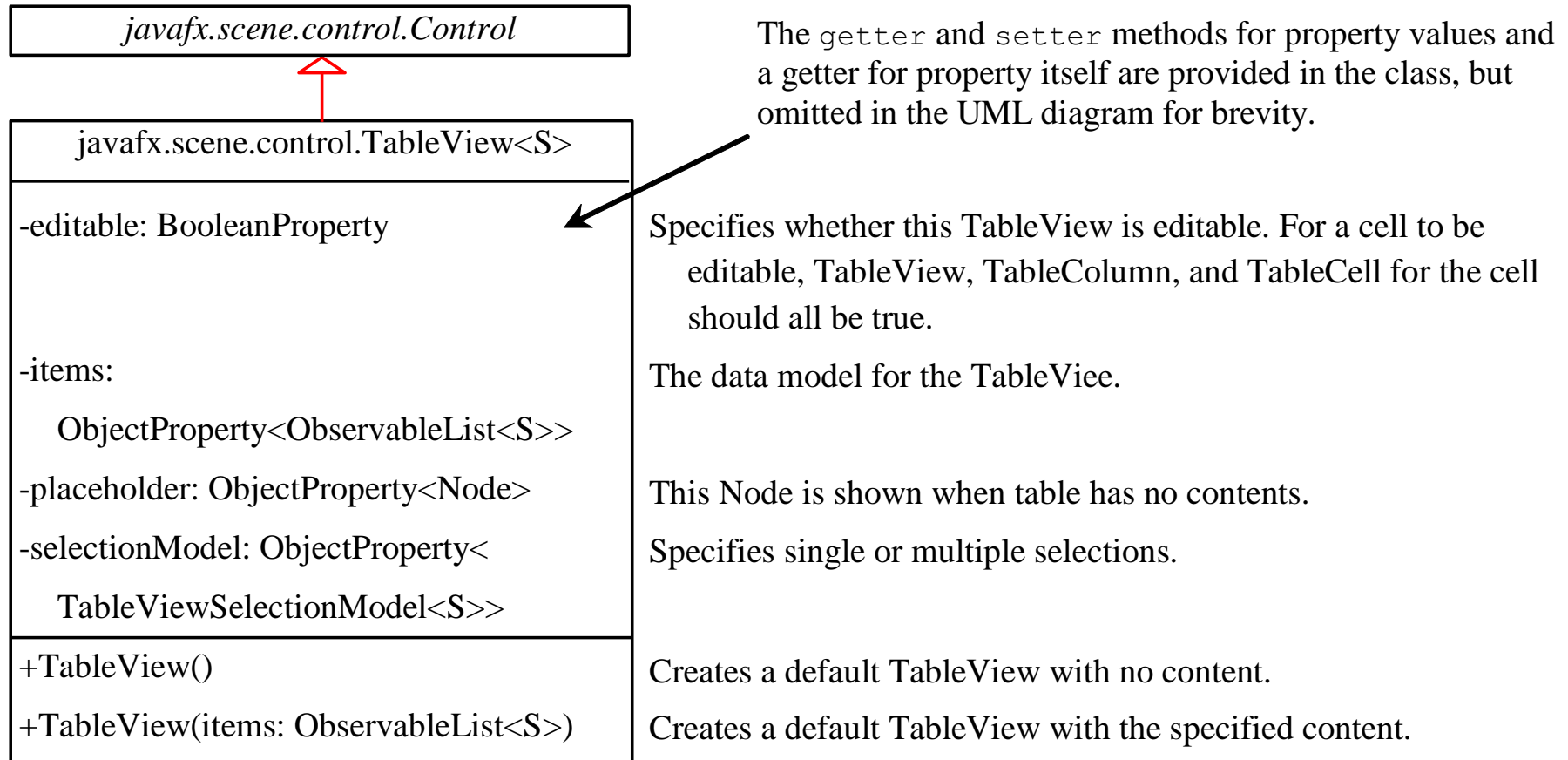
**TableView**, **TableColumn**, and **TableCell** are used to display and manipulate a table. **TableView** displays a table. **TableColumn** defines the columns in a table. **TableCell** represents a cell in the table. Creating a TableView is a multistep process.

- First, you need to create an instance of TableView and associate data with the TableView.
- Second, you need to create columns using the TableColumn class and set a column cell value factory to specify how to populate all cells within a single TableColumn

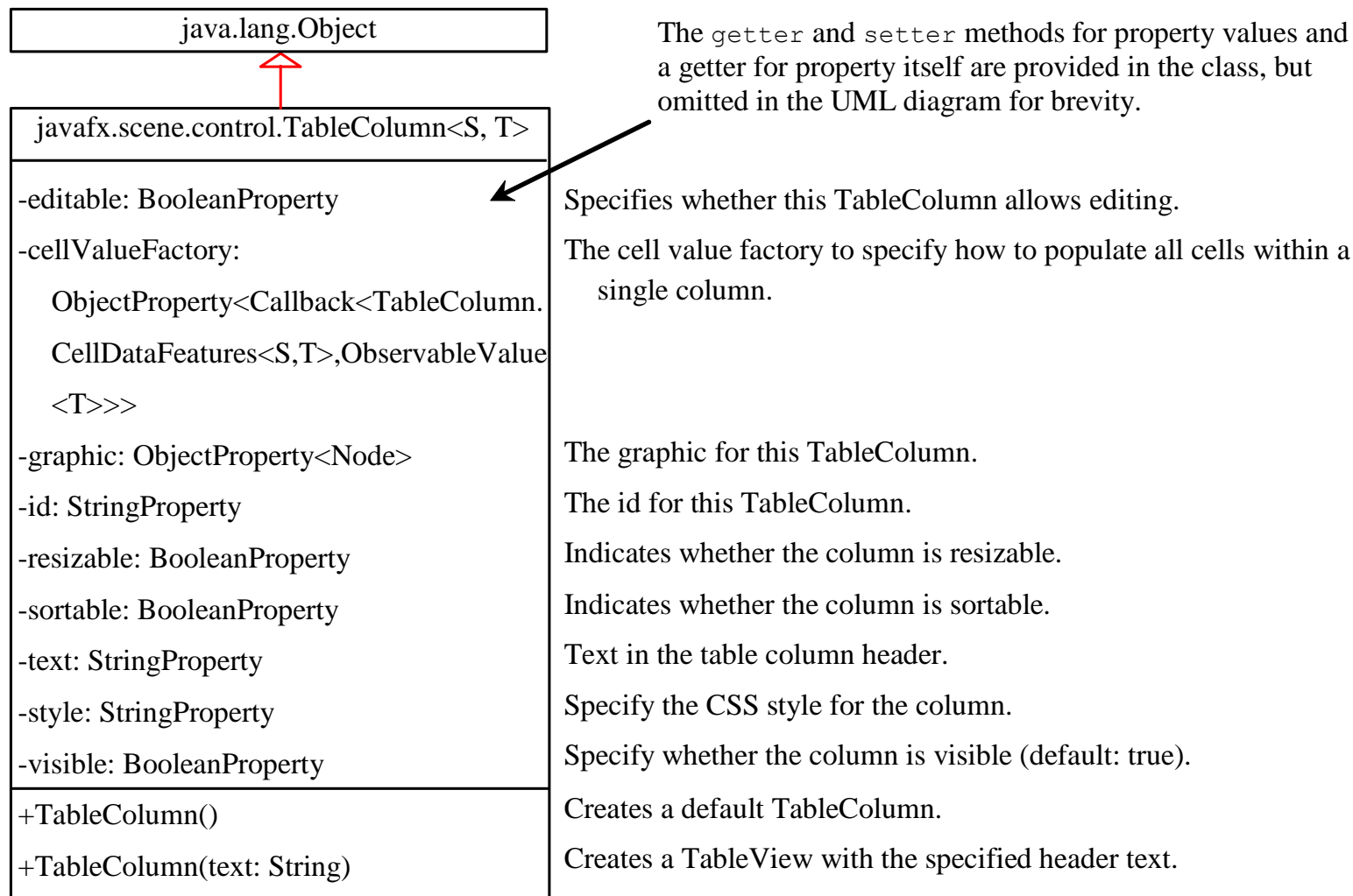


Country	Capital	Population (million)	Is Democratic?
USA	Washington DC	280.0	true
Canada	Ottawa	32.0	true
United Kingdom	London	60.0	true
Germany	Berlin	83.0	true
France	Paris	60.0	true

# The TableView Class



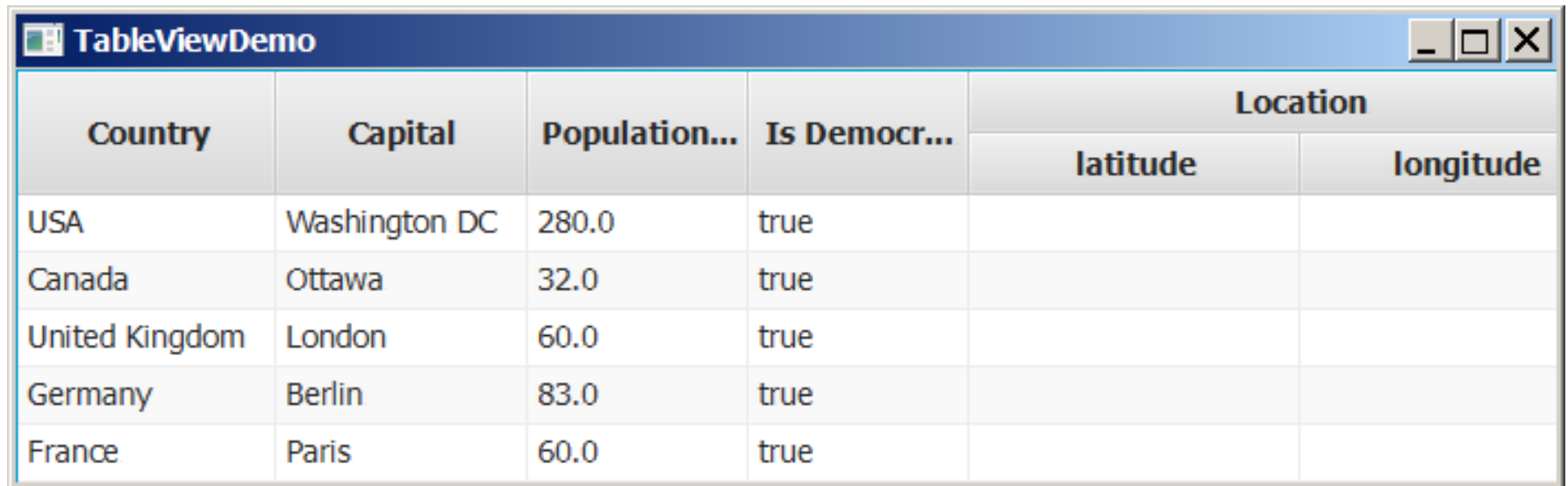
# The TableColumn Class





# Add New Row

You can display tables using the **TableView** class.



Country	Capital	Population...	Is Democr...	Location	
				latitude	longitude
USA	Washington DC	280.0	true		
Canada	Ottawa	32.0	true		
United Kingdom	London	60.0	true		
Germany	Berlin	83.0	true		
France	Paris	60.0	true		

# GUI development and JavaFX Basics