



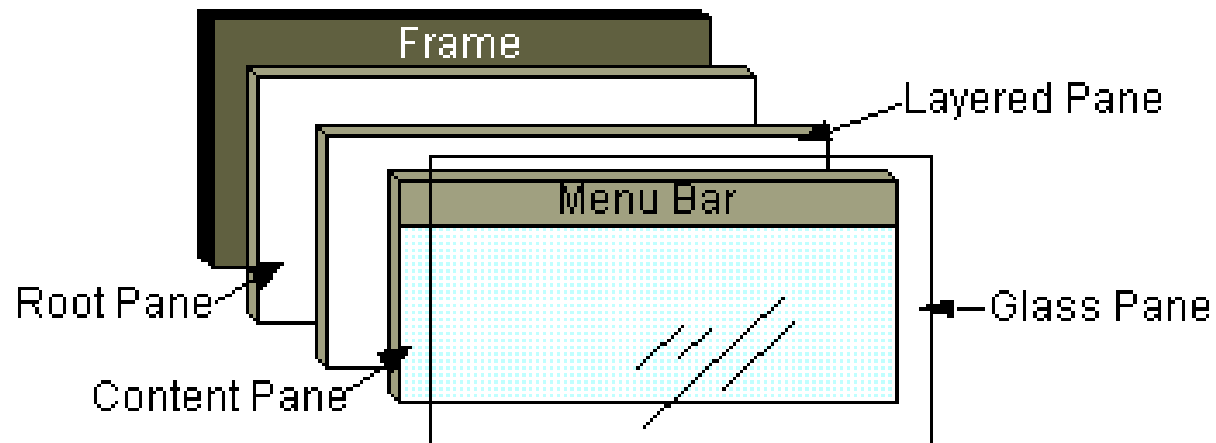
Swing Components

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GUI

Content Pane





- With the exception of top-level containers, all Swing components whose names begin with "J" descend from the JComponent class.
 - JPanel, JScrollPane, JButton, and JTable all inherit from JComponent.
 - JFrame doesn't because it implements a top-level container.



Using Top-Level Containers

- *top-level container* exists mainly to provide a place for other Swing components to paint themselves.
- Swing provides three generally useful top-level container classes: JFrame, JDialog, and JApplet.
- a fourth top-level container, JWindow, isn't generally useful. JWindow is the Swing version of the AWT Window class, which provides a window with no controls or title that is always on top of every other window.
- Each program that uses Swing components has at least one top-level container. (To appear onscreen, every GUI component must be part of a containment hierarchy.)



- As a rule, a standalone application with a Swing-based GUI has at least one containment hierarchy with a **JFrame** as its root.
 - if an application has one main window and two dialogs, then the application has three containment hierarchies, and thus three top-level containers. One containment hierarchy has a **JFrame** as its root, and each of the other two has a **JDialog** object as its root.
- Each top-level container has a content pane that, generally speaking, contains the visible components in that top-level container's GUI.
- You can optionally add a menu bar to a top-level container. The menu bar is positioned within the top-level container, but outside the content pane.



Adding Components to the Content Pane

- `frame.getContentPane().add(yellowLabel, BorderLayout.CENTER);`
- The default content pane is a simple intermediate container that inherits from `JComponent`, and that uses a `BorderLayout` as its layout manager.
- The `getContentPane` method returns a `Container` object, not a `JComponent` object.
- if you want to take advantage of the content pane's `JComponent` features, you need to either typecast the return value or create your own component to be the content pane.
- If you create your own content pane, make sure it's opaque. A `JPanel` object makes a good content pane because it's simple and it's opaque, by default.



- `JPanel contentPane = new JPanel();`
`contentPane.setLayout(new BorderLayout());`
`contentPane.setBorder(someBorder);`
`contentPane.add(someComponent,`
`BorderLayout.CENTER);`
`contentPane.add(anotherComponent,`
`BorderLayout.SOUTH);`
`topLevelContainer.setContentPane(contentPane);`
- the default layout manager for JPanel is FlowLayout;

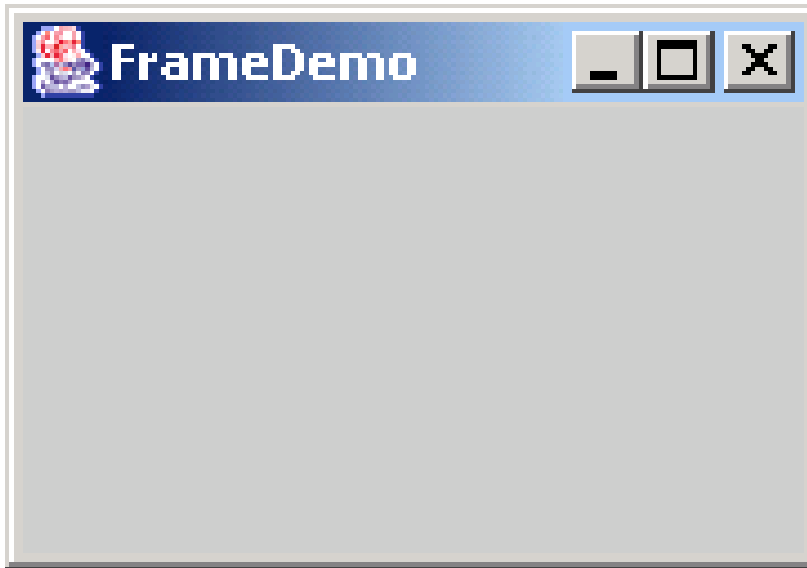


Frames

- To make a window that's dependent on another window -- disappearing when the other window is iconified, for example -- use a dialog instead of a frame.
- To make a window that appears within another window, use an internal frame.
- **setDefaultCloseOperation** (see interface `WindowConstants`)
 - `DO_NOTHING_ON_CLOSE` -- Don't do anything when the user's requests that the frame close. (use `WindowListener`)
 - `HIDE_ON_CLOSE` (the default) -- Hide the frame when the user closes it. This removes the frame from the screen.
 - `DISPOSE_ON_CLOSE` -- Hide and dispose of the frame when the user closes it. This removes the frame from the screen and frees up any resources used by it.
 - `EXIT_ON_CLOSE` -- Exit the application, using `System.exit(0)`. This is recommended for applications only. If used within an applet, a `SecurityException` may be thrown.



FrameDemoSimple.java
FrameDemoEmpty.java
FrameDemoBetter.java



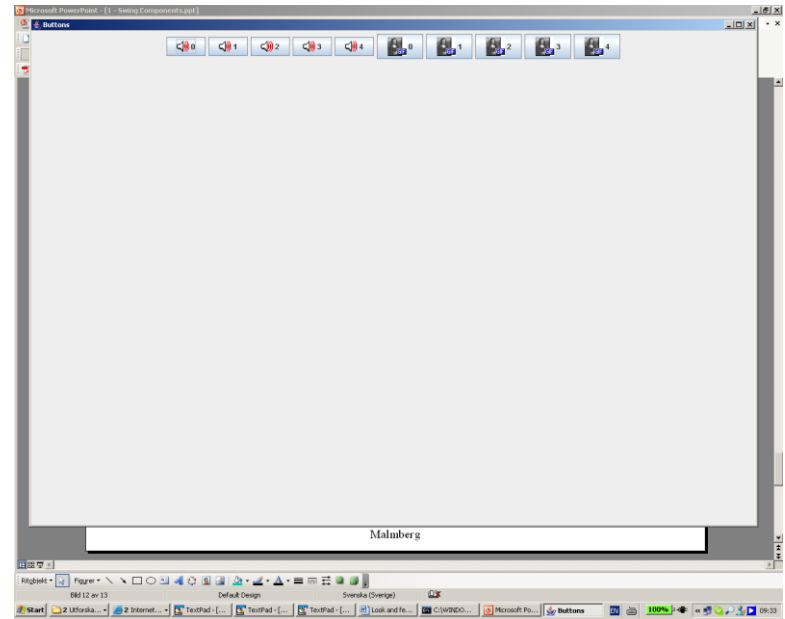


TabbedPaneDemo.java





Buttons.java



ButtonDemo.java

