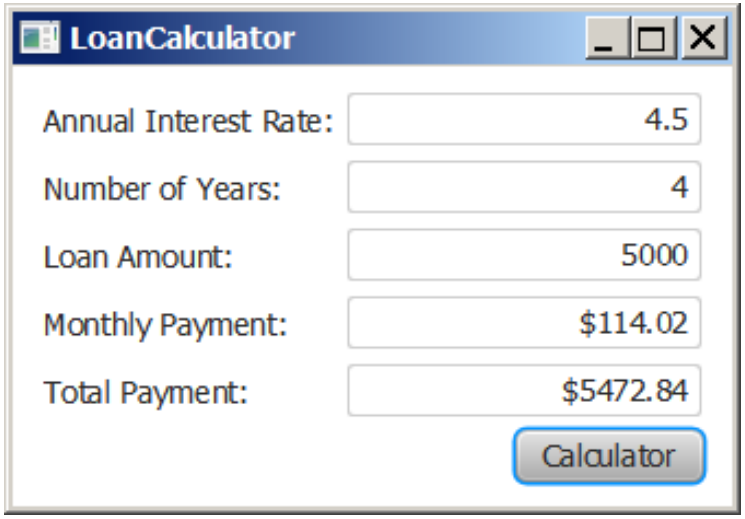
Chapter 4 Event-Driven Programming

Objectives

- To get a taste of event-driven programming.
- To describe events, event sources, and event classes.
- To define handler classes, register handler objects with the source object, and write the code to handle events.
- To define handler classes using inner classes.
- To define handler classes using anonymous inner classes.
- To simplify event handling using lambda expressions.
- To develop a GUI application for a loan calculator.
- To write programs to deal with **MouseEvent**s.
- To write programs to deal with **KeyEvent**s.
- To create listeners for processing a value change in an observable object.

Motivations

Suppose you want to write a GUI program that lets the user enter a loan amount, annual interest rate, and number of years and click the *Compute Payment* button to obtain the monthly payment and total payment. How do you accomplish the task? You have to use *event-driven programming* to write the code to respond to the button-clicking event.



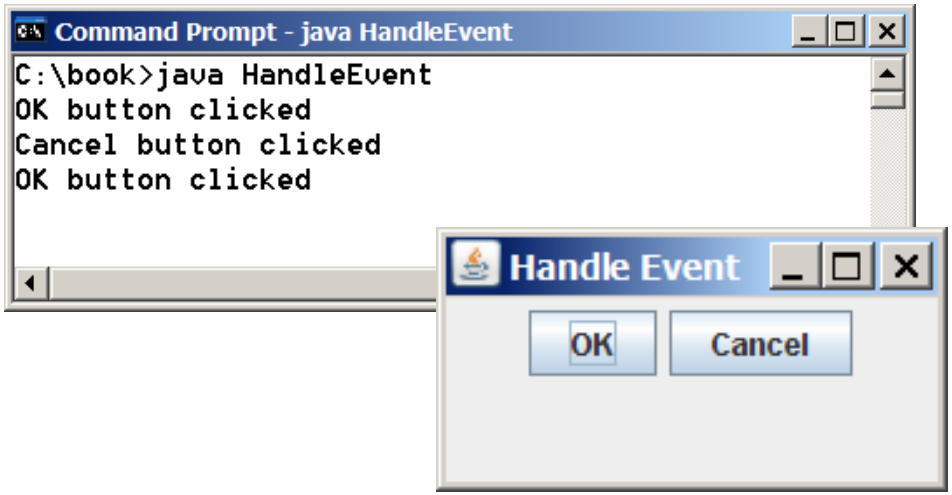
Procedural vs. Event-Driven Programming

- *Procedural programming* is executed in procedural order.

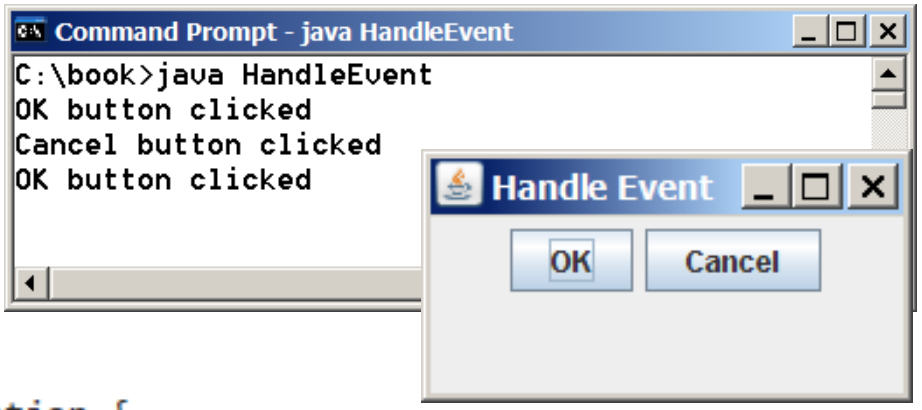
- In event-driven programming, code is executed upon activation of events.

Taste of Event-Driven Programming

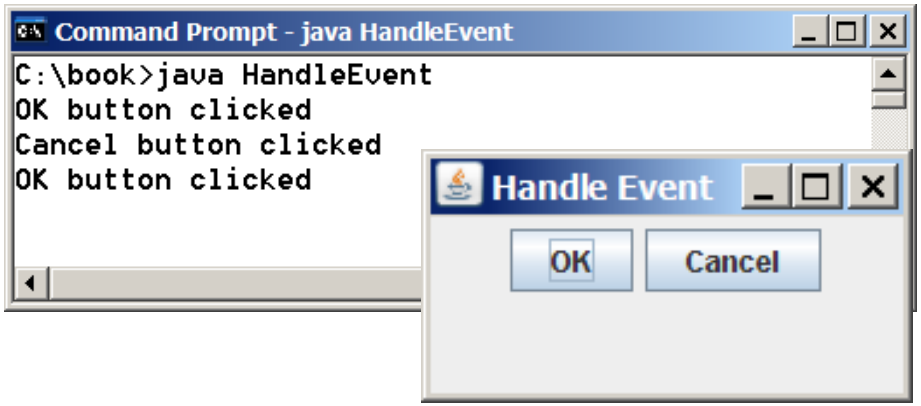
The example displays a button in the frame. A message is displayed on the console when a button is clicked.



```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.event.EventHandler;

public class HandleEvent extends Application {
  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Create a pane and set its properties
    HBox pane = new HBox(10);
    pane.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    Button btOK = new Button("OK");
    Button btCancel = new Button("Cancel");
    OKHandlerClass handler1 = new OKHandlerClass();
    btOK.setOnAction(handler1);
    CancelHandlerClass handler2 = new CancelHandlerClass();
    btCancel.setOnAction(handler2);
    pane.getChildren().addAll(btOK, btCancel);

    // Create a scene and place it in the stage
    Scene scene = new Scene(pane);
    primaryStage.setTitle("HandleEvent"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }
}
```



Taste of Event-Driven Programming

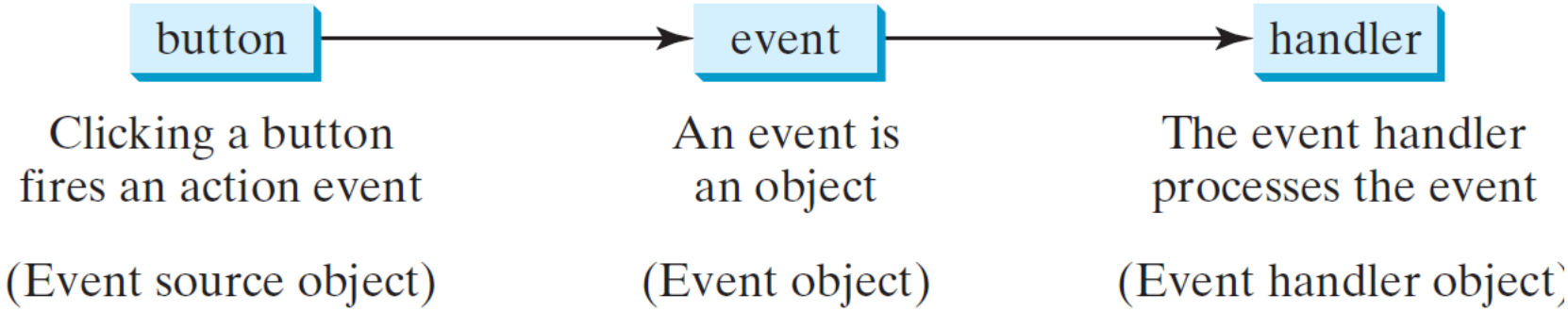



```java

class OKHandlerClass implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
  @Override
  public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
    System.out.println("OK button clicked");
  }
}

class CancelHandlerClass implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
  @Override
  public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
    System.out.println("Cancel button clicked");
  }
}
```

Handling GUI Events

Source object (e.g., button)

Listener object contains a method for processing the event.

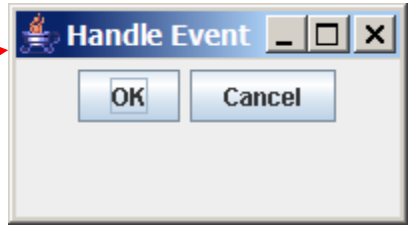


animation

Trace Execution

```
public class HandleEvent extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    …
    OKHandlerClass handler1 = new OKHandlerClass();
    btOK.setOnAction(handler1);
    CancelHandlerClass handler2 = new CancelHandlerClass();
    btCancel.setOnAction(handler2);
    …
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }
}

class OKHandlerClass implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
  @Override
  public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
    System.out.println("OK button clicked");
  }
}
```

1. Start from the main method to create a window and display it



animation

Trace Execution

```
public class HandleEvent extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    …
    OKHandlerClass handler1 = new OKHandlerClass();
    btOK.setOnAction(handler1);
    CancelHandlerClass handler2 = new CancelHandlerClass();
    btCancel.setOnAction(handler2);
    …
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }
}

class OKHandlerClass implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
  @Override
  public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
    System.out.println("OK button clicked");
  }
}
```

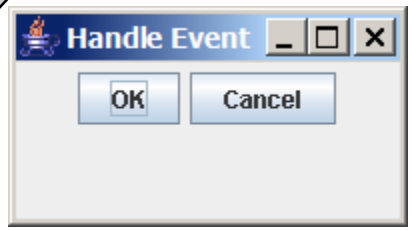
2. Click OK

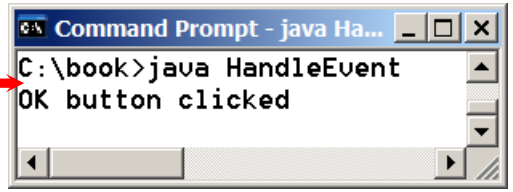
animation

Trace Execution

```
public class HandleEvent extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    …
    OKHandlerClass handler1 = new OKHandlerClass();
    btOK.setOnAction(handler1);
    CancelHandlerClass handler2 = new CancelHandlerClass();
    btCancel.setOnAction(handler2);
    …
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }
}

class OKHandlerClass implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
  @Override
  public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
    System.out.println("OK button clicked");
  }
}
```

3. Click OK. The JVM invokes the listener's handle method



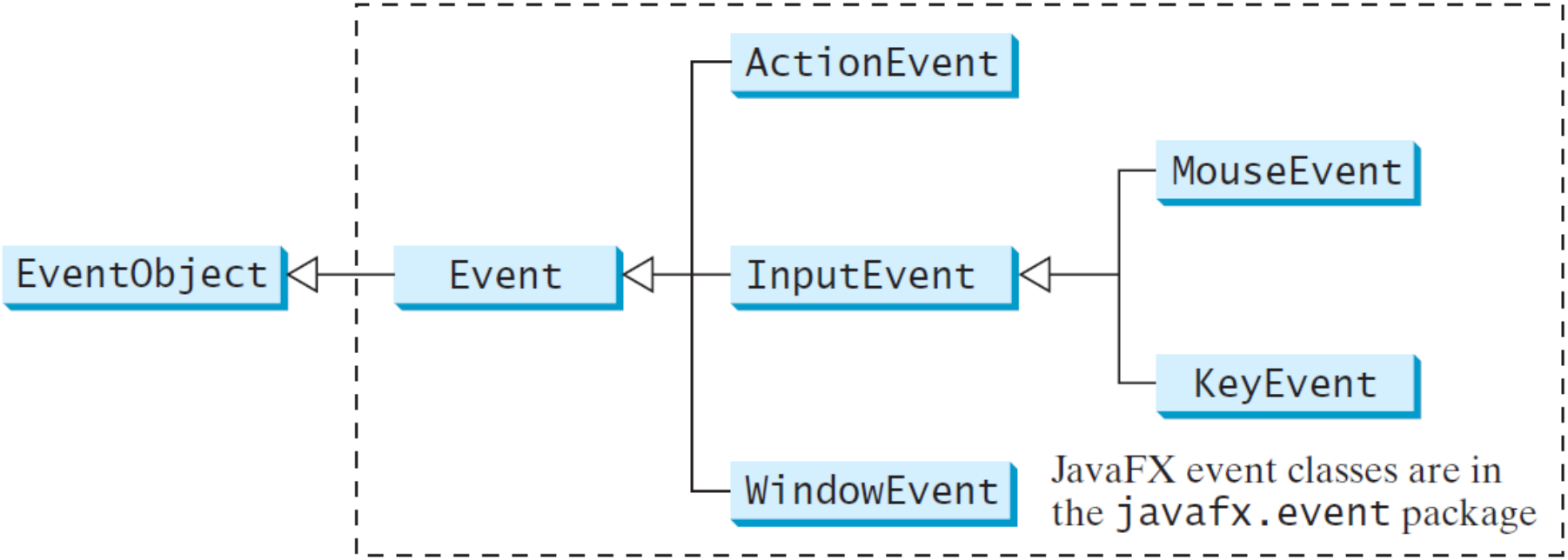


Events

- An *event* can be defined as a type of signal to the program that something has happened.

- The event is generated by external user actions such as mouse movements, mouse clicks, or keystrokes.

Event Classes



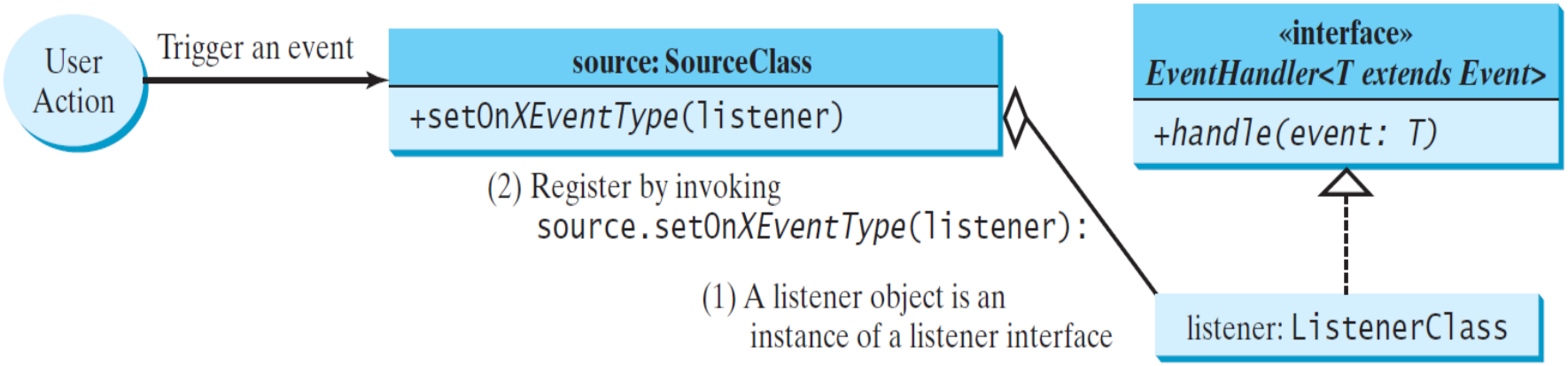
Event Information

An event object contains whatever properties are pertinent to the event. You can identify the source object of the event using the getSource() instance method in the EventObject class. The subclasses of EventObject deal with special types of events, such as button actions, window events, component events, mouse movements, and keystrokes. Table 16.1 lists external user actions, source objects, and event types generated.

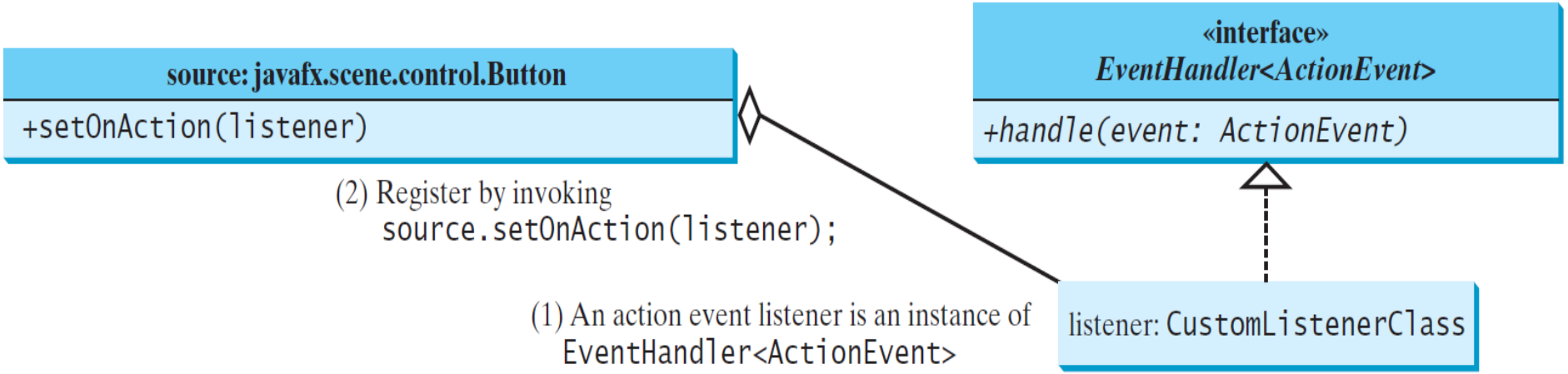
Selected User Actions and Handlers

User Action	*Source Object*	*Event Type Fired*	*Event Registration Method*
Click a button	`Button`	`ActionEvent`	`setOnAction(EventHandler<ActionEvent>)`
Press Enter in a text field	`TextField`	`ActionEvent`	`setOnAction(EventHandler<ActionEvent>)`
Check or uncheck	`RadioButton`	`ActionEvent`	`setOnAction(EventHandler<ActionEvent>)`
Check or uncheck	`CheckBox`	`ActionEvent`	`setOnAction(EventHandler<ActionEvent>)`
Select a new item	`ComboBox`	`ActionEvent`	`setOnAction(EventHandler<ActionEvent>)`
Mouse pressed	`Node, Scene`	`MouseEvent`	`setOnMousePressed(EventHandler<MouseEvent>)`
Mouse released			`setOnMouseReleased(EventHandler<MouseEvent>)`
Mouse clicked			`setOnMouseClicked(EventHandler<MouseEvent>)`
Mouse entered			`setOnMouseEntered(EventHandler<MouseEvent>)`
Mouse exited			`setOnMouseExited(EventHandler<MouseEvent>)`
Mouse moved			`setOnMouseMoved(EventHandler<MouseEvent>)`
Mouse dragged			`setOnMouseDragged(EventHandler<MouseEvent>)`
Key pressed	`Node, Scene`	`KeyEvent`	`setOnKeyPressed(EventHandler<KeyEvent>)`
Key released			`setOnKeyReleased(EventHandler<KeyEvent>)`
Key typed			`setOnKeyTyped(EventHandler<KeyEvent>)`

The Delegation Model



(a) A generic source object with a generic event T



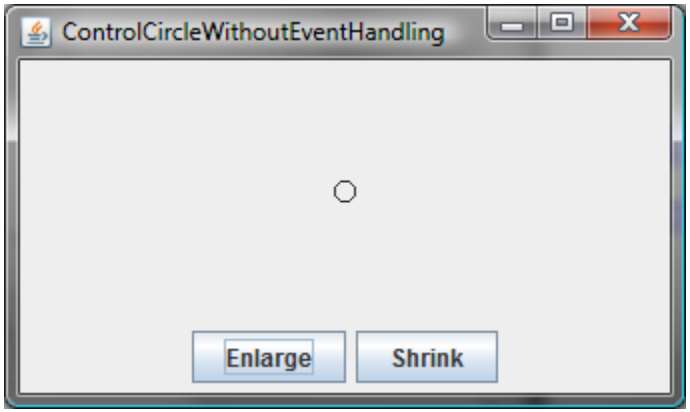
(b) A `Button` source object with an `ActionEvent`

The Delegation Model: Example

```
Button btOK = new Button("OK");
OKHandlerClass handler = new OKHandlerClass();
btOK.setOnAction(handler);
```

Example: First Version for ControlCircle (no listeners)

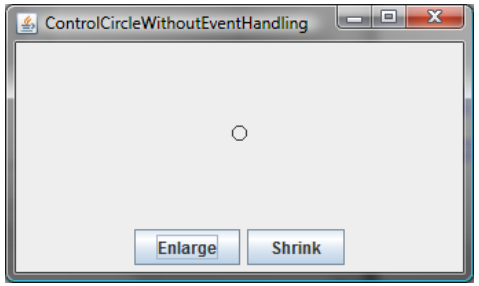
Now let us consider to write a program that uses two buttons to control the size of a circle.



Example: First Version for ControlCircle (no listeners)

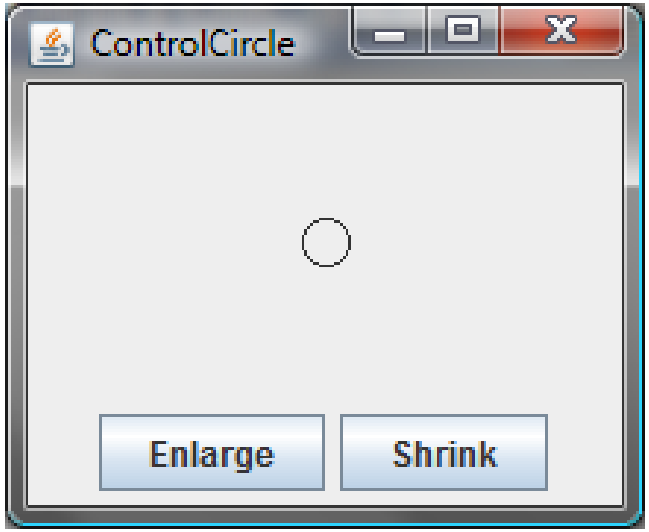
```java
public class ControlCircleWithoutEventHandling extends Application {
  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    StackPane pane = new StackPane();
    Circle circle = new Circle(50);
    circle.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
    circle.setFill(Color.WHITE);
    pane.getChildren().add(circle);

    HBox hBox = new HBox();
    hBox.setSpacing(10);
    hBox.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    Button btEnlarge = new Button("Enlarge");
    Button btShrink = new Button("Shrink");
    hBox.getChildren().add(btEnlarge);
    hBox.getChildren().add(btShrink);

    BorderPane borderPane = new BorderPane();
    borderPane.setCenter(pane);
    borderPane.setBottom(hBox);
    BorderPane.setAlignment(hBox, Pos.CENTER);

    // Create a scene and place it in the stage
    Scene scene = new Scene(borderPane, 200, 150);
    primaryStage.setTitle("ControlCircle"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }
}
```

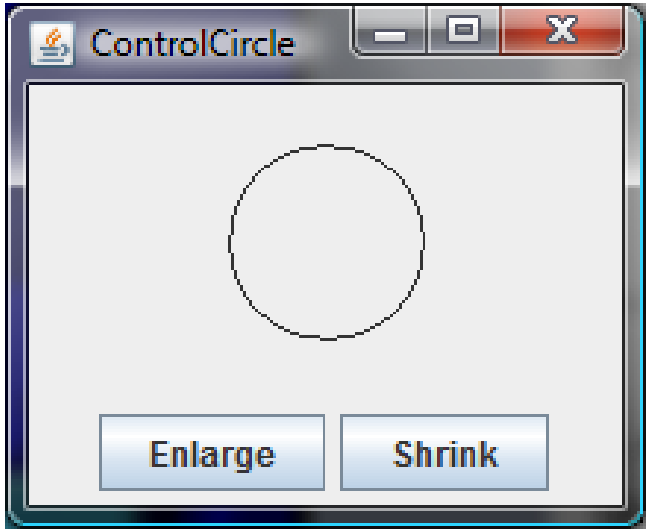
```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.scene.layout.BorderPane;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.scene.shape.Circle;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
```



Example: Second Version for ControlCircle (with listener for Enlarge)

Now let us consider to write a program that uses two buttons to control the size of a circle.





Example: Second Version for ControlCircle (with listener for Enlarge)

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.event.EventHandler;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.scene.layout.BorderPane;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.scene.shape.Circle;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class ControlCircle extends Application {
  private CirclePane circlePane = new CirclePane();

  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Hold two buttons in an HBox
    HBox hBox = new HBox();
    hBox.setSpacing(10);
    hBox.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    Button btEnlarge = new Button("Enlarge");
    Button btShrink = new Button("Shrink");
    hBox.getChildren().add(btEnlarge);
    hBox.getChildren().add(btShrink);

    // Create and register the handler
    btEnlarge.setOnAction(new EnlargeHandler());
```

```java
31      BorderPane borderPane = new BorderPane();
32      borderPane.setCenter(circlePane);
33      borderPane.setBottom(hBox);
34      BorderPane.setAlignment(hBox, Pos.CENTER);
35
36      // Create a scene and place it in the stage
37      Scene scene = new Scene(borderPane, 200, 150);
38      primaryStage.setTitle("ControlCircle"); // Set the stage title
39      primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
40      primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
41    }
42
43    class EnlargeHandler implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
44      @Override // Override the handle method
45      public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
46        circlePane.enlarge();
47      }
48    }
49  }
50
51  class CirclePane extends StackPane {
52    private Circle circle = new Circle(50);
53
54    public CirclePane() {
55      getChildren().add(circle);
56      circle.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
57      circle.setFill(Color.WHITE);
58    }
59
60    public void enlarge() {
61      circle.setRadius(circle.getRadius() + 2);
62    }
63
64    public void shrink() {
65      circle.setRadius(circle.getRadius() > 2 ?
66        circle.getRadius() - 2 : circle.getRadius());
67    }
68  }
```

Inner Class Listeners

A listener class is designed specifically to create a listener object for a GUI component (e.g., a button). It will not be shared by other applications. So, it is appropriate to define the listener class inside the frame class as an inner class.

Inner Classes

Inner class: A class is a member of another class.

Advantages: In some applications, you can use an inner class to make programs simple.

An inner class can reference the data and methods defined in the outer class in which it nests, so you do not need to pass the reference of the outer class to the constructor of the inner class.

Inner Classes, cont.

```java
public class Test {
  ...
}

public class A {
  ...
}
```

(a)

```java
public class Test {
  ...

  // Inner class
  public class A {
    ...
  }
}
```

(b)

```java
// OuterClass.java: inner class demo
public class OuterClass {
  private int data;

  /** A method in the outer class */
  public void m() {
    // Do something
  }

  // An inner class
  class InnerClass {
    /** A method in the inner class */
    public void mi() {
      // Directly reference data and method
      // defined in its outer class
      data++;
      m();
    }
  }
}
```

(c)

Inner Classes (cont.)

Inner classes can make programs simple and concise.

An inner class supports the work of its containing outer class and is compiled into a class named *OuterClassName$InnerClassName*.class. For example, the inner class InnerClass in OuterClass is compiled into *OuterClass$InnerClass*.class .

Inner Classes (cont.)

- An inner class can be declared public, protected, or private subject to the same visibility rules applied to a member of the class.
- An inner class can be declared static. A static inner class can be accessed using the outer class name. A static inner class cannot access nonstatic members of the outer class

Anonymous Inner Classes

- An anonymous inner class must always extend a superclass or implement an interface, but it cannot have an explicit extends or implements clause.
- An anonymous inner class must implement all the abstract methods in the superclass or in the interface.
- An anonymous inner class always uses the no-arg constructor from its superclass to create an instance. If an anonymous inner class implements an interface, the constructor is Object().
- An anonymous inner class is compiled into a class named OuterClassName$*n*.class. For example, if the outer class Test has two anonymous inner classes, these two classes are compiled into Test$1.class and Test$2.class.

Anonymous Inner Classes (cont.)

Inner class listeners can be shortened using anonymous inner classes. An *anonymous inner class* is an inner class without a name. It combines declaring an inner class and creating an instance of the class in one step. An anonymous inner class is declared as follows:

```
new SuperClassName/InterfaceName() {
  // Implement or override methods in superclass or interface
  // Other methods if necessary
}
```

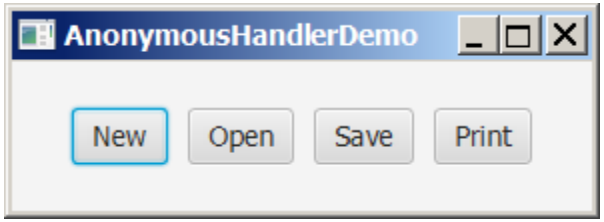
Anonymous Inner Classes (cont.)

```java
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
  // Omitted

  btEnlarge.setOnAction(
    new EnlargeHandler());
}

class EnlargeHandler
    implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
  public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
    circlePane.enlarge();
  }
}
```

(a) Inner class `EnlargeListener`

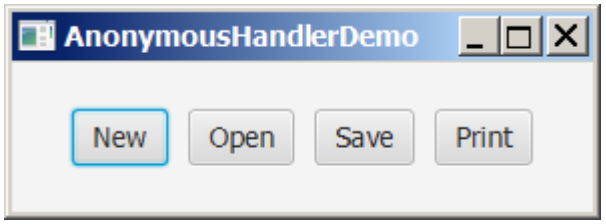
```java
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
  // Omitted

  btEnlarge.setOnAction(
    new class EnlargeHandlner
      implements EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
      public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
        circlePane.enlarge();
      }
    });
}
```

(b) Anonymous inner class



Anonymous Inner Classes (cont.)

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.event.EventHandler;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class AnonymousHandlerDemo extends Application {
  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Hold two buttons in an HBox
    HBox hBox = new HBox();
    hBox.setSpacing(10);
    hBox.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    Button btNew = new Button("New");
    Button btOpen = new Button("Open");
    Button btSave = new Button("Save");
    Button btPrint = new Button("Print");
    hBox.getChildren().addAll(btNew, btOpen, btSave, btPrint);

    // Create and register the handler
    btNew.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
      @Override // Override the handle method
      public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
        System.out.println("Process New");
      }
    });
```



Anonymous Inner Classes (cont.)

```
31      btOpen.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
32        @Override // Override the handle method
33        public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
34          System.out.println("Process Open");
35        }
36      });
37
38      btSave.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
39        @Override // Override the handle method
40        public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
41          System.out.println("Process Save");
42        }
43      });
44
45      btPrint.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
46        @Override // Override the handle method
47        public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
48          System.out.println("Process Print");
49        }
50      });
51
52      // Create a scene and place it in the stage
53      Scene scene = new Scene(hBox, 300, 50);
54      primaryStage.setTitle("AnonymousHandlerDemo"); // Set title
55      primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
56      primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
57    }
58  }
```

Simplifying Event Handing Using Lambda Expressions

Lambda expression is a new feature in Java 8. Lambda expressions can be viewed as an anonymous method with a concise syntax. For example, the following code in (a) can be greatly simplified using a lambda expression in (b) in three lines.

```
btEnlarge.setOnAction(
  new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
    @Override
    public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
      // Code for processing event e
    }
  }
});
```

(a) Anonymous inner class event handler

```
btEnlarge.setOnAction(e -> {
  // Code for processing event e
});
```

(b) Lambda expression event handler

Basic Syntax for a Lambda Expression

The basic syntax for a lambda expression is either

```
(type1 param1, type2 param2, ...) -> expression
```

or

```
(type1 param1, type2 param2, ...) -> { statements; }
```

The data type for a parameter may be explicitly declared or implicitly inferred by the compiler. The parentheses can be omitted if there is only one parameter without an explicit data type.

Single Abstract Method Interface (SAM)

The statements in the lambda expression is all for that method. If it contains multiple methods, the compiler will not be able to compile the lambda expression. So, for the compiler to understand lambda expressions, the interface must contain exactly one abstract method. Such an interface is known as a *functional interface*, or a *Single Abstract Method* (SAM) interface.

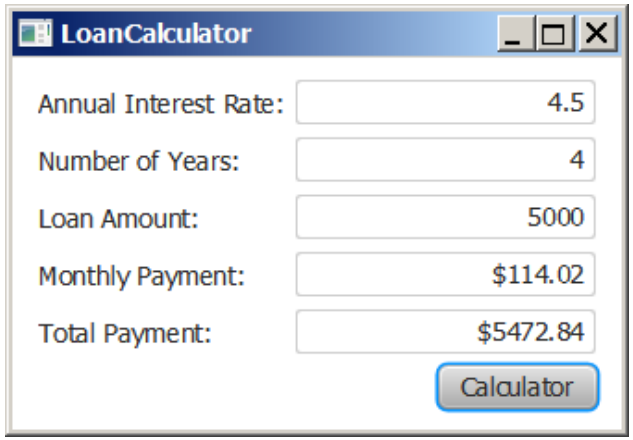
Single Abstract Method Interface (SAM)

```java
public class LambdaHandlerDemo extends Application {
  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Hold two buttons in an HBox
    HBox hBox = new HBox();
    hBox.setSpacing(10);
    hBox.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    Button btNew = new Button("New");
    Button btOpen = new Button("Open");
    Button btSave = new Button("Save");
    Button btPrint = new Button("Print");
    hBox.getChildren().addAll(btNew, btOpen, btSave, btPrint);

    // Create and register the handler
    btNew.setOnAction((ActionEvent e) -> {
      System.out.println("Process New");
    });

    btOpen.setOnAction((e) -> {
      System.out.println("Process Open");
    });

    btSave.setOnAction(e -> {
      System.out.println("Process Save");
    });

    btPrint.setOnAction(e -> System.out.println("Process Print"));

    // Create a scene and place it in the stage
    Scene scene = new Scene(hBox, 300, 50);
    primaryStage.setTitle("LambdaHandlerDemo"); // Set title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }
}
```

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
```

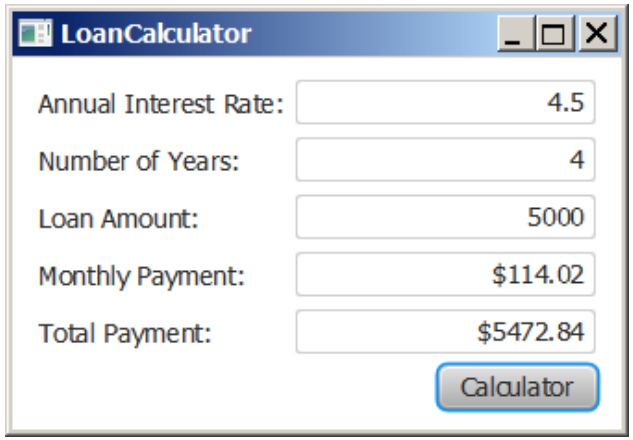
Problem: Loan Calculator

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.geometry.HPos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.control.Label;
import javafx.scene.control.TextField;
import javafx.scene.layout.GridPane;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class LoanCalculator extends Application {
  private TextField tfAnnualInterestRate = new TextField();
  private TextField tfNumberOfYears = new TextField();
  private TextField tfLoanAmount = new TextField();
  private TextField tfMonthlyPayment = new TextField();
  private TextField tfTotalPayment = new TextField();
  private Button btCalculate = new Button("Calculate");

  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Create UI
    GridPane gridPane = new GridPane();
    gridPane.setHgap(5);
    gridPane.setVgap(5);
    gridPane.add(new Label("Annual Interest Rate:"), 0, 0);
    gridPane.add(tfAnnualInterestRate, 1, 0);
    gridPane.add(new Label("Number of Years:"), 0, 1);
    gridPane.add(tfNumberOfYears, 1, 1);
    gridPane.add(new Label("Loan Amount:"), 0, 2);
    gridPane.add(tfLoanAmount, 1, 2);
    gridPane.add(new Label("Monthly Payment:"), 0, 3);
    gridPane.add(tfMonthlyPayment, 1, 3);
    gridPane.add(new Label("Total Payment:"), 0, 4);
    gridPane.add(tfTotalPayment, 1, 4);
    gridPane.add(btCalculate, 1, 5);
```



Problem: Loan Calculator

```java
    // Set properties for UI
    gridPane.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    tfAnnualInterestRate.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    tfNumberOfYears.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    tfLoanAmount.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    tfMonthlyPayment.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    tfTotalPayment.setAlignment(Pos.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
    tfMonthlyPayment.setEditable(false);
    tfTotalPayment.setEditable(false);
    GridPane.setHalignment(btCalculate, HPos.RIGHT);

    // Process events
    btCalculate.setOnAction(e -> calculateLoanPayment());

    // Create a scene and place it in the stage
    Scene scene = new Scene(gridPane, 400, 250);
    primaryStage.setTitle("LoanCalculator"); // Set title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }

  private void calculateLoanPayment() {
    // Get values from text fields
    double interest =
      Double.parseDouble(tfAnnualInterestRate.getText());
    int year = Integer.parseInt(tfNumberOfYears.getText());
    double loanAmount =
      Double.parseDouble(tfLoanAmount.getText());

    // Create a loan object. Loan defined in Listing 10.2
    Loan loan = new Loan(interest, year, loanAmount);

    // Display monthly payment and total payment
    tfMonthlyPayment.setText(String.format("$%.2f",
      loan.getMonthlyPayment()));
    tfTotalPayment.setText(String.format("$%.2f",
      loan.getTotalPayment()));
  }
}
```



MouseEvent

javafx.scene.input.MouseEvent	
`+getButton(): MouseButton`	Indicates which mouse button has been clicked.
`+getClickCount(): int`	Returns the number of mouse clicks associated with this event.
`+getX(): double`	Returns the *x*-coordinate of the mouse point in the event source node.
`+getY(): double`	Returns the *y*-coordinate of the mouse point in the event source node.
`+getSceneX(): double`	Returns the *x*-coordinate of the mouse point in the scene.
`+getSceneY(): double`	Returns the *y*-coordinate of the mouse point in the scene.
`+getScreenX(): double`	Returns the *x*-coordinate of the mouse point in the screen.
`+getScreenY(): double`	Returns the *y*-coordinate of the mouse point in the screen.
`+isAltDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the `Alt` key is pressed on this event.
`+isControlDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the `Control` key is pressed on this event.
`+isMetaDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the mouse `Meta` button is pressed on this event.
`+isShiftDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the `Shift` key is pressed on this event.

MouseEvent

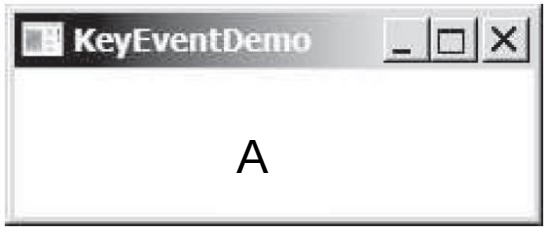

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.layout.Pane;
import javafx.scene.text.Text;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class MouseEventDemo extends Application {
  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Create a pane and set its properties
    Pane pane = new Pane();
    Text text = new Text(20, 20, "Programming is fun");
    pane.getChildren().addAll(text);
    text.setOnMouseDragged(e -> {
      text.setX(e.getX());
      text.setY(e.getY());
    });

    // Create a scene and place it in the stage
    Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 300, 100);
    primaryStage.setTitle("MouseEventDemo"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
  }
}
```

The `KeyEvent` Class

javafx.scene.input.KeyEvent	
`+getCharacter(): String`	Returns the character associated with the key in this event.
`+getCode(): KeyCode`	Returns the key code associated with the key in this event.
`+getText(): String`	Returns a string describing the key code.
`+isAltDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the `Alt` key is pressed on this event.
`+isControlDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the `Control` key is pressed on this event.
`+isMetaDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the mouse `Meta` button is pressed on this event.
`+isShiftDown(): boolean`	Returns true if the `Shift` key is pressed on this event.

The `KeyEvent` Class

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.layout.Pane;
import javafx.scene.text.Text;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class KeyEventDemo extends Application {
  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Create a pane and set its properties
    Pane pane = new Pane();
    Text text = new Text(20, 20, "A");

    pane.getChildren().add(text);
    text.setOnKeyPressed(e -> {
      switch (e.getCode()) {
        case DOWN: text.setY(text.getY() + 10); break;
        case UP:  text.setY(text.getY() - 10); break;
        case LEFT: text.setX(text.getX() - 10); break;
        default:
          if (Character.isLetterOrDigit(e.getText().charAt(0)))
            text.setText(e.getText());
      }
    });

    // Create a scene and place it in the stage
    Scene scene = new Scene(pane);
    primaryStage.setTitle("KeyEventDemo"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage

    text.requestFocus(); // text is focused to receive key input
  }
}
```



The `KeyCode` Constants

Constant	*Description*	*Constant*	*Description*
`HOME`	The Home key	`CONTROL`	The Control key
`END`	The End key	`SHIFT`	The Shift key
`PAGE_UP`	The Page Up key	`BACK_SPACE`	The Backspace key
`PAGE_DOWN`	The Page Down key	`CAPS`	The Caps Lock key
`UP`	The up-arrow key	`NUM_LOCK`	The Num Lock key
`DOWN`	The down-arrow key	`ENTER`	The Enter key
`LEFT`	The left-arrow key	`UNDEFINED`	The `keyCode` unknown
`RIGHT`	The right-arrow key	`F1` to `F12`	The function keys from F1 to F12
`ESCAPE`	The Esc key	`0` to `9`	The number keys from 0 to 9
`TAB`	The Tab key	`A` to `Z`	The letter keys from A to Z

Example: Control Circle with Mouse and Key

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.input.KeyCode;
import javafx.scene.input.MouseButton;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.scene.layout.BorderPane;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class ControlCircleWithMouseAndKey extends Application {
  private CirclePane circlePane = new CirclePane();

  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Hold two buttons in an HBox
    HBox hBox = new HBox();
    hBox.setSpacing(10);
    hBox.setAlignment(Pos.CENTER);
    Button btEnlarge = new Button("Enlarge");
    Button btShrink = new Button("Shrink");
    hBox.getChildren().add(btEnlarge);
    hBox.getChildren().add(btShrink);

    // Create and register the handler
    btEnlarge.setOnAction(e -> circlePane.enlarge());
    btShrink.setOnAction(e -> circlePane.shrink());
```

Example: Control Circle with Mouse and Key

```
28
29      circlePane.setOnMouseClicked(e -> {
30        if (e.getButton() == MouseButton.PRIMARY) {
31          circlePane.enlarge();
32        }
33        else if (e.getButton() == MouseButton.SECONDARY) {
34          circlePane.shrink();
35        }
36      });
37
38      circlePane.setOnKeyPressed(e -> {
39        if (e.getCode() == KeyCode.U) {
40          circlePane.enlarge();
41        }
42        else if (e.getCode() == KeyCode.D) {
43          circlePane.shrink();
44        }
45      });
46
47      BorderPane borderPane = new BorderPane();
48      borderPane.setCenter(circlePane);
49      borderPane.setBottom(hBox);
50      BorderPane.setAlignment(hBox, Pos.CENTER);
51
52      // Create a scene and place it in the stage
53      Scene scene = new Scene(borderPane, 200, 150);
54      primaryStage.setTitle("ControlCircle"); // Set the stage title
55      primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
56      primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage
57
58      circlePane.requestFocus(); // Request focus on circlePane
59    }
60  }
```

Listeners for Observable Objects

You can add a listener to process a value change in an observable object.

An instance of **Observable** is known as an *observable object*, which contains the **addListener(InvalidationListener listener)** method for adding a listener. Once the value is changed in the property, a listener is notified. The listener class should implement the **InvalidationListener** interface, which uses the **invalidated(Observable o)** method to handle the property value change. Every binding property is an instance of **Observable**.

Listeners for Observable Objects

```java
import javafx.beans.InvalidationListener;
import javafx.beans.Observable;
import javafx.beans.property.DoubleProperty;
import javafx.beans.property.SimpleDoubleProperty;

public class ObservablePropertyDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    DoubleProperty balance = new SimpleDoubleProperty();
    balance.addListener(new InvalidationListener() {
      public void invalidated(Observable ov) {
        System.out.println("The new value is " +
          balance.doubleValue());
      }
    });

    balance.set(4.5);
  }
}
```

```
The new value is 4.5
```

Listeners for Observable Objects

```java
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Label;
import javafx.scene.layout.BorderPane;

public class DisplayResizableClock extends Application {
  @Override // Override the start method in the Application class
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    // Create a clock and a label
    ClockPane clock = new ClockPane();
    String timeString = clock.getHour() + ":" + clock.getMinute()
      + ":" + clock.getSecond();
    Label lblCurrentTime = new Label(timeString);

    // Place clock and label in border pane
    BorderPane pane = new BorderPane();
    pane.setCenter(clock);
    pane.setBottom(lblCurrentTime);
    BorderPane.setAlignment(lblCurrentTime, Pos.TOP_CENTER);

    // Create a scene and place it in the stage
    Scene scene = new Scene(pane, 250, 250);
    primaryStage.setTitle("DisplayClock"); // Set the stage title
    primaryStage.setScene(scene); // Place the scene in the stage
    primaryStage.show(); // Display the stage

    pane.widthProperty().addListener(ov ->
      clock.setW(pane.getWidth())
    );

    pane.heightProperty().addListener(ov ->
      clock.setH(pane.getHeight())
    );
  }
}
```