

Sofia University  
Department of Mathematics and Informatics

Course : OO Programming Java

Date: December 12, 2009

Student Name:

**Lab No. 10 (GUI)**

Submit the all Java files developed to solve the problems listed below. Use comments and Modified-Hungarian notation.

**Exercises on Swing GUI**

**Problem 1**

Creating custom GUI components

A) Consider class `StillClock` (provided as `StillClock.rar`). It draws a still clock in a `JPanel`. Inherit class `AnimatedClock` from class `StillClock` to develop an animated clock making use of a `Timer` object to set the time of the `StillClock` every 1000 ms (i.e. every 1 sec) by means if the method `setCurrentTime()` of the given class `StillClock`. The constructor of class `Timer` takes two arguments. The first argument defines the number of milliseconds the timer have to pass before it fires an `ActionEvent` object, the second argument is the `ActionListener` object (event handler) that processes this object in its `actionPerformed()` method. Define the event handler in an inner class of class `AnimatedClock`. **Note**, that after the `Timer` object is created , it has to be started using the `start()` method of class `Timer` in order to make it fire every time the predefined number of milliseconds elapse.

**Test** class `AnimatedClock` in a `JFrame` application.

B) Inherit a new type of button from `JButton`. It should have a circle drawn in the middle. Initially, the circle has to be filled with green color. Each time you click this button, it should toggle its color to red. (use method `getGraphics()` as shown in the sample file `Lab-11RoundButton.rar`)

C) Inherit a new type of button from `JButton`. The new `JButton` should display as a `Rectangle` with rounded corners (`RoundRectangle2D`) and have custom color to display , which changes to another predefined color on click The two Colors, the width, height and the custom `Button` label must properties (set, get), as well as, the `Button` label text. (see the sample file `Lab- 11RoundButton.rar`)

## Problem 2

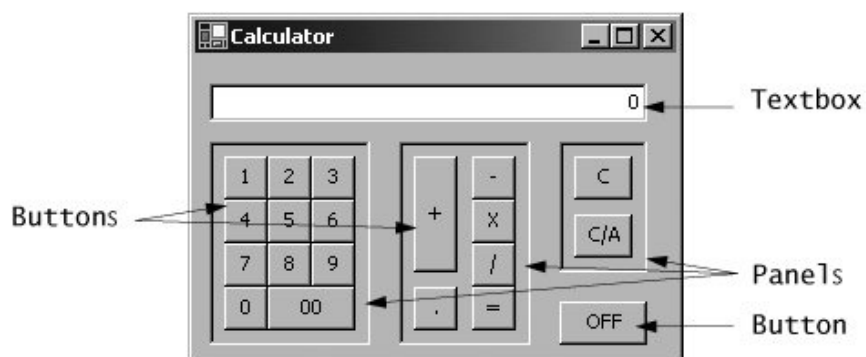
Create a calculator as a **JPanel component** that allows it to be reused in **JFrame** and **Applet** applications. The **Calculator** should allow the user to input numbers in a **textbox** and choose an operation to perform on them (addition, multiplication, division, subtraction) with **JButtons** as it is done with a usual calculator (see the design of the **Calculator application in the Accessories Program group in the MS Windows environment**). Design the **Layout** of the buttons and the **textbox** to execute these operations, as well as, support for handling the following events:

- a) to remember the currently displayed number (**M** operation)
- b) to add the currently displayed number with the number stored in memory and display the result (**M+** operation)
- c) to subtract the currently displayed number with the number stored in memory and display the result (**M-** operation)
- d) to clear the memory (**MC-** operation)

The methods performing the Calculator operations must be **public**. There should be also **two public set properties** for the user numeric input, necessary to complete the calculator operations. There should be a **public get property** for the Calculator result.

**Catch division by zero** exceptions, by canceling the division operation and displaying an error message in the **textbox**. **Allow only legal numeric user input** in the **textbox**.

**Write a JFrame** to test this **JPanel calculator class**.



## Problem 3

Extend the program of Fig. 11.34– 35 from **lecture 10a** to :

- a) connect each point with the next point through a line while dragging the mouse (read Lecture 10c, Fig 12.27).
- b) include options for changing the size and color of the lines drawn as shown below.
- Create a GUI similar to the one below given (read Lecture 10c, Fig 12.29) using the Visual Modeler of NetBeans.

The user should be able to **draw on the application's Panel**. To retrieve a **Graphics** object for drawing, call method `panelName.getGraphics()`, substituting in the name of your `Panel`.

