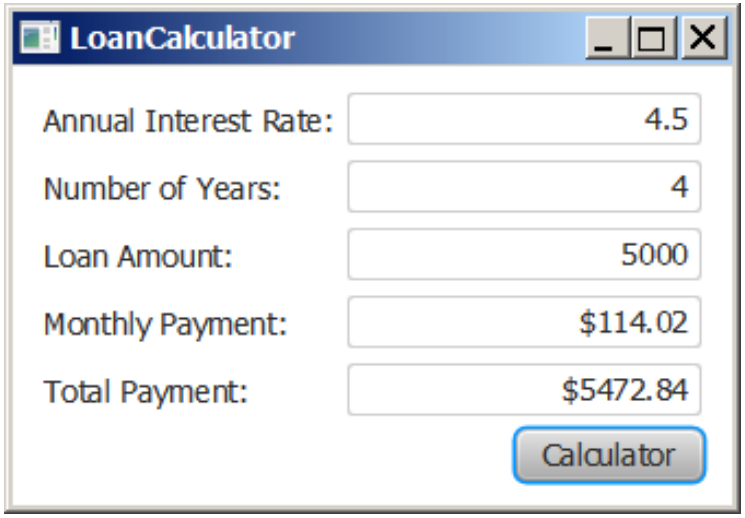
CCS3104
ADVANCED PROGRAMMING
Chapter 2 Event-Driven Programming

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.



Objectives

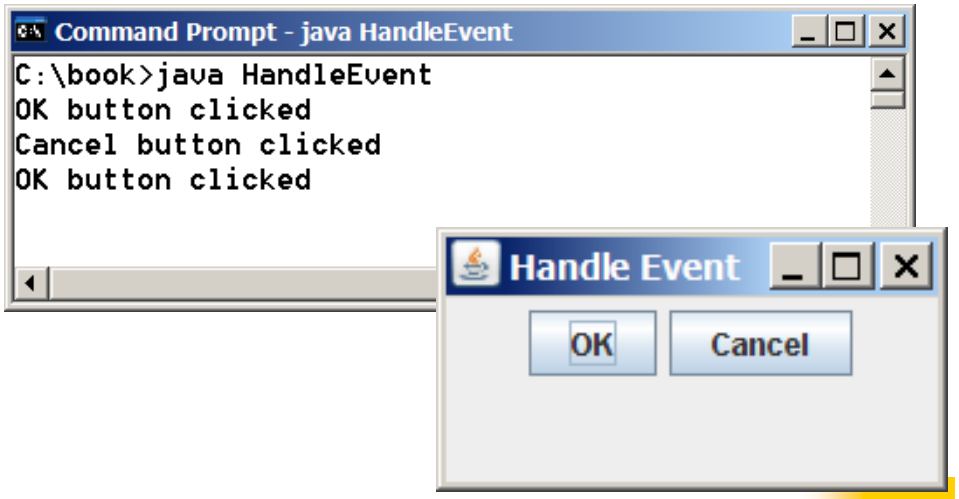
- To get a taste of event-driven programming (§15.1).
- To describe events, event sources, and event classes (§15.2).
- To define handler classes, register handler objects with the source object, and write the code to handle events (§15.3).
- To define handler classes using inner classes (§15.4).
- To define handler classes using anonymous inner classes (§15.5).
- To simplify event handling using lambda expressions (§15.6).
- To develop a GUI application for a loan calculator (§15.7).
- To write programs to deal with **MouseEvent**s (§15.8).
- To write programs to deal with **KeyEvent**s (§15.9).

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.



HandleEvent Run

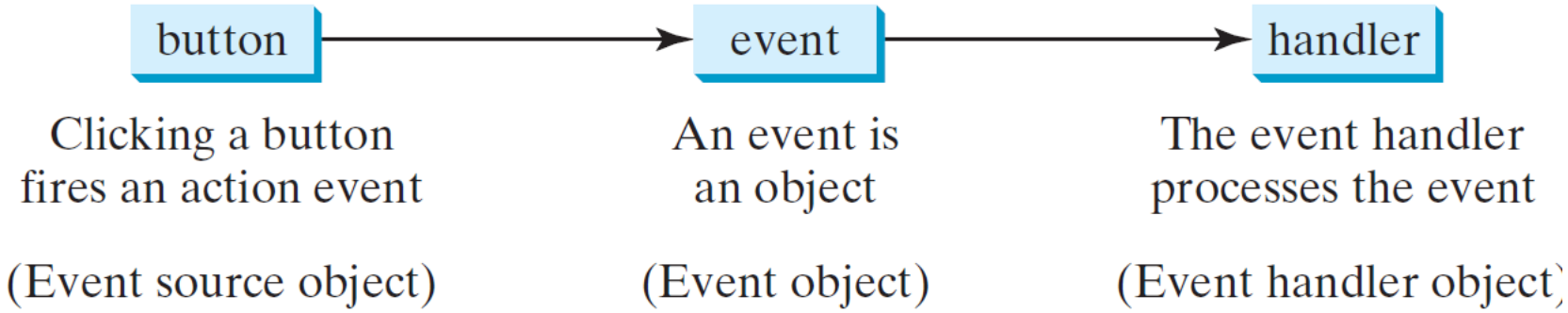
```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Pos;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.layout.HBox;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.event.EventHandler;

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
  }
```

```
  /**
   * The main method is only needed for the IDE with limited
   * JavaFX support. Not needed for running from the command line.
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}

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)

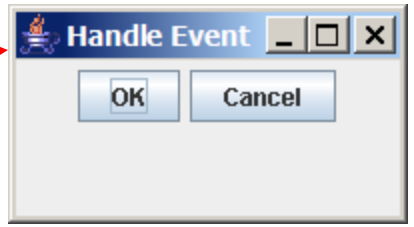
Listener object contains a method for processing the event.



Trace Execution

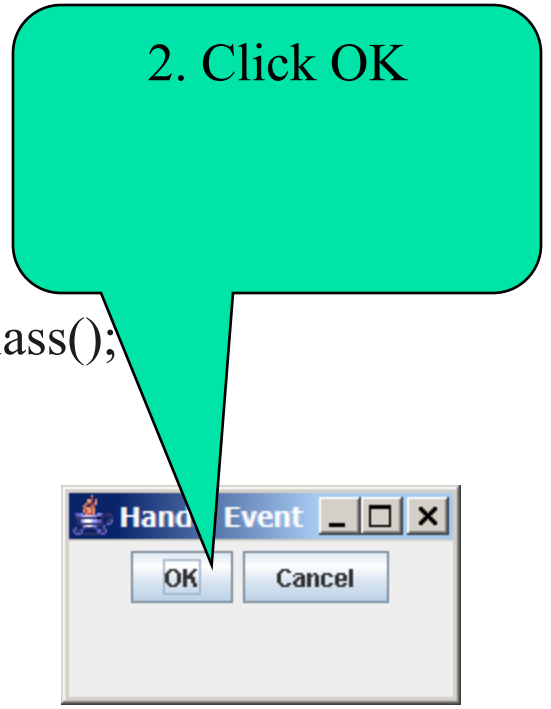
```
public class HandleEvent extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    …
    OKHandlerClass handler1 = new OKHandlerClass();
    btOK.setOnAction(handler1);
    CancelHandlerClass handler2 = new CancelHandlerClass();
    btCancel.setOnAction(handler2);
    …
    primaryStage.show();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



Trace Execution

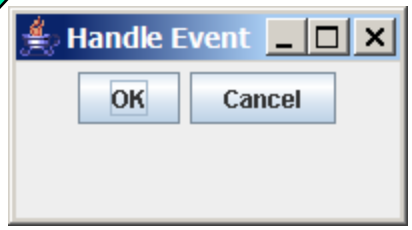
```
public class HandleEvent extends Application {
  public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    …
    OKHandlerClass handler1 = new OKHandlerClass();
    btOK.setOnAction(handler1);
    CancelHandlerClass handler2 = new CancelHandlerClass();
    btCancel.setOnAction(handler2);
    …
    primaryStage.show();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

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

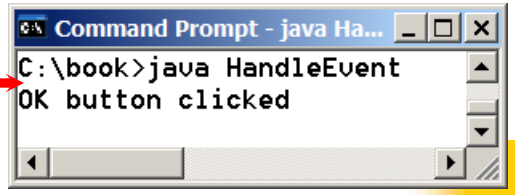


Trace Execution

```
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

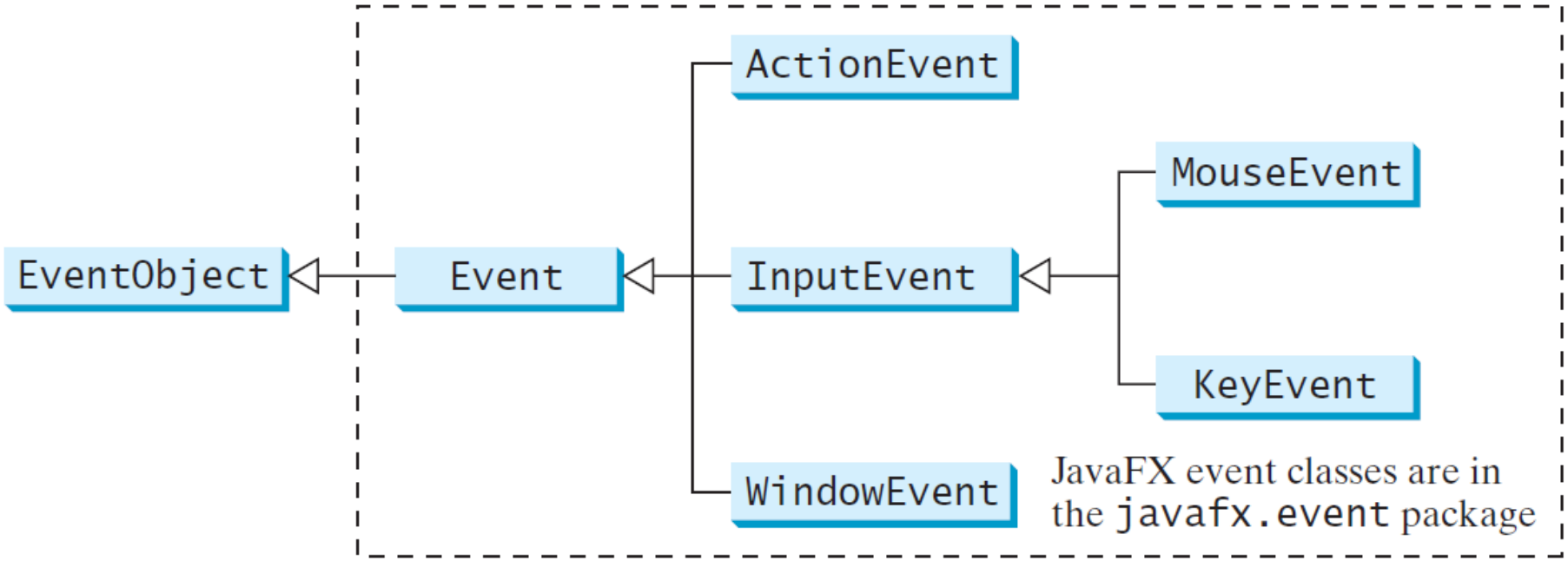




Events

- 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



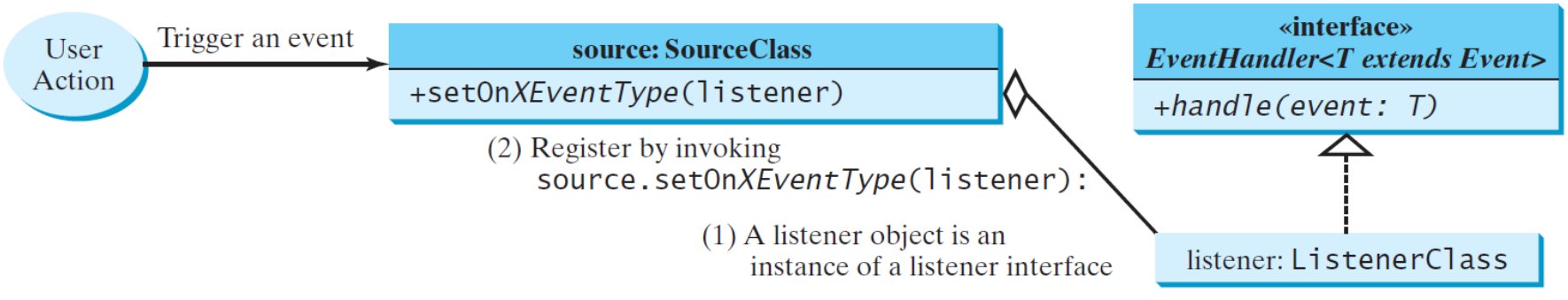
Event Information

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.

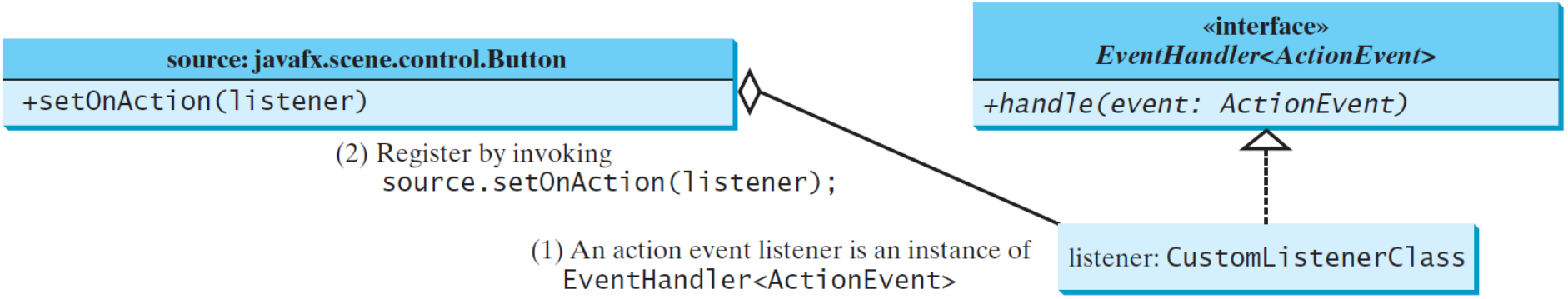
Selected User Actions and Handlers

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



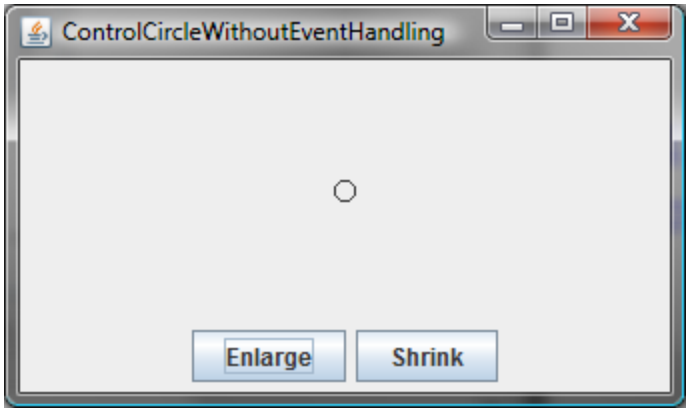
(b) A `Button` source object with an `ActionEvent`

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.

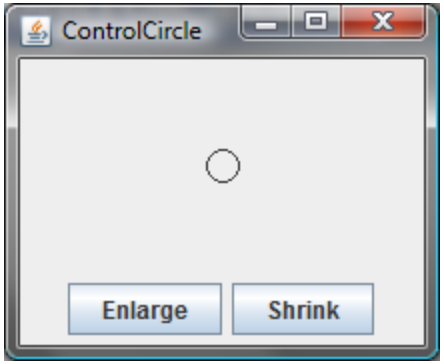


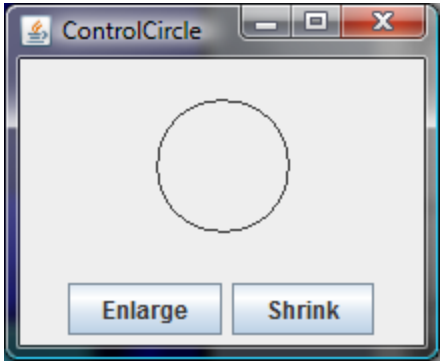
ControlCircleWithoutEventHandling Run

```
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;

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
  }

  /**
   * The main method is only needed for the IDE with limited
   * JavaFX support. Not needed for running from the command line.
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}
```

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.





ControlCircle Run

```
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());

    BorderPane borderPane = new BorderPane();
    borderPane.setCenter(circlePane);
    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
  }

  class EnlargeHandler implements EventHandler<ActionEvent> {
    @Override // Override the handle method
    public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
      circlePane.enlarge();
    }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}

class CirclePane extends StackPane {
  private Circle circle = new Circle(50);

  public CirclePane() {
    getChildren().add(circle);
    circle.setStroke(Color.BLACK);
    circle.setFill(Color.WHITE);
  }

  public void enlarge() {
    circle.setRadius(circle.getRadius() + 2);
  }

  public void shrink() {
    circle.setRadius(circle.getRadius() > 2 ?
      circle.getRadius() - 2 : circle.getRadius());
  }
}
```

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.

ShowInnerClass

```
// ShowInnerClass.java: Demonstrate using inner classes
public class ShowInnerClass {
        private int data;

        /** A method in the outer class */
        public void m() {
                // Do something
                InnerClass instance = new InnerClass();
        }

        // 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();
                }
        }
}
```

Inner Classes, cont.

```
public class Test {
  ...
}

public class A {
  ...
}
```

(a)

```
public class Test {
  ...

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

(b)

```
// 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
}
```

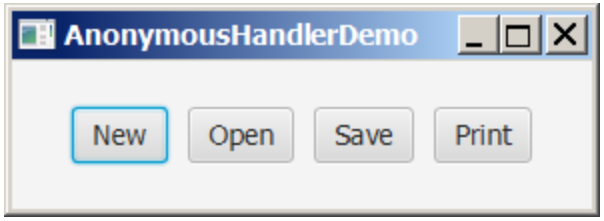
Anonymous Inner Classes (cont.)

```
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

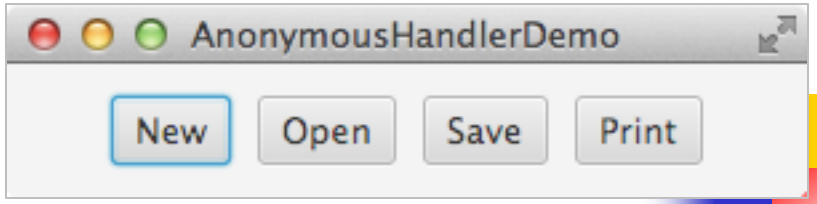
```
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
  // Omitted

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

(b) Anonymous inner class



AnonymousHandlerDemo Run

```
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");
      }
    });

    btOpen.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
      @Override // Override the handle method
      public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
        System.out.println("Process Open");
      }
    });

    btSave.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
      @Override // Override the handle method
      public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
        System.out.println("Process Save");
      }
    });

    btPrint.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {
      @Override // Override the handle method
      public void handle(ActionEvent e) {
        System.out.println("Process Print");
      }
    });

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

  /**
   * The main method is only needed for the IDE with limited
   * JavaFX support. Not needed for running from the command line.
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}
```



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; }

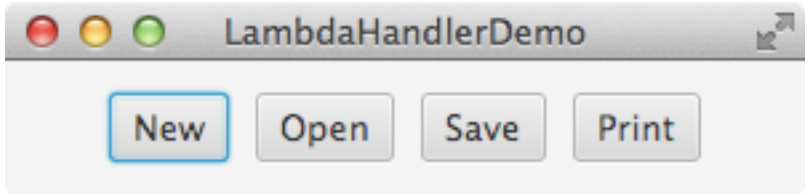
The data type for a parameter may be explicitly declared or implicitly inferred by the compiler. The parentheses can be omitted if there is only one parameter without an explicit data type.

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.

LambdaHandlerDemo Run

```
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;

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
  }

  /**
   * The main method is only needed for the IDE with limited
   * JavaFX support. Not needed for running from the command line.
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}
```

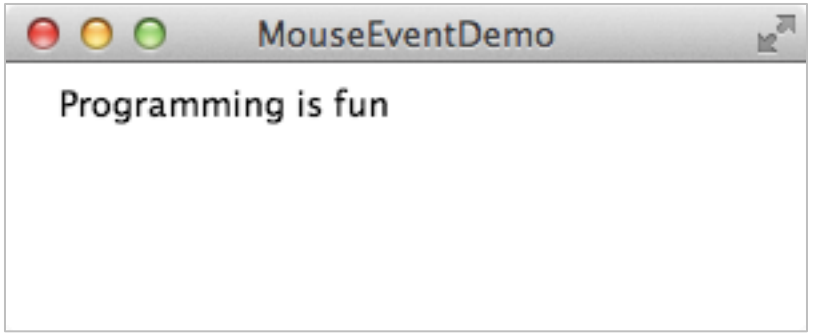


The `MouseEvent` Class

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.

MouseEventDemo Run

```
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 main method is only needed for the IDE with limited
   * JavaFX support. Not needed for running from the command line.
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}
```



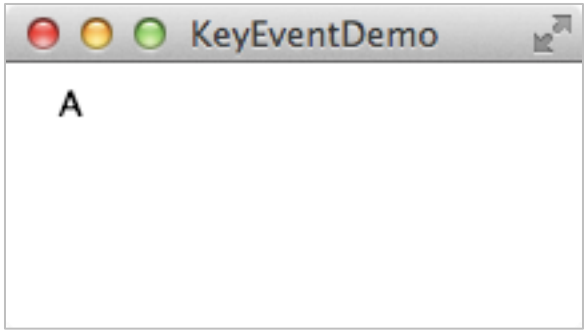
The `KeyEvent` Class

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.

KeyEventDemo Run

```
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;
        case RIGHT: text.setX(text.getX() + 10); break;
        default:
          if (Character.isLetterOrDigit(e.getText().charAt(0)))
            text.setText(e.getText());
      }
    });

    // Create a scene and place the pane 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
  }
```

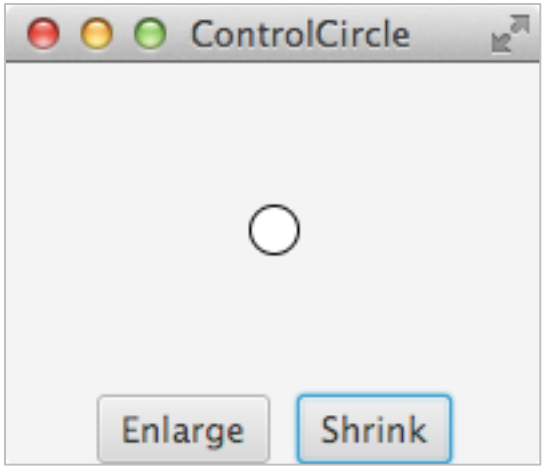
```
  /**
   * The main method is only needed for the IDE with limited
   * JavaFX support. Not needed for running from the command line.
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}
```



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

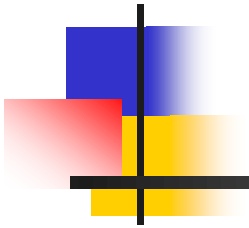


ControlCircleWithMouseAndKey Run

```
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());

    circlePane.setOnMouseClicked(e -> {
      if (e.getButton() == MouseButton.PRIMARY) {
        circlePane.enlarge();
      }
      else if (e.getButton() == MouseButton.SECONDARY) {
        circlePane.shrink();
      }
    });

    circlePane.setOnKeyPressed(e -> {
      if (e.getCode() == KeyCode.U) {
        circlePane.enlarge();
      }
      else if (e.getCode() == KeyCode.D) {
        circlePane.shrink();
      }
    });

    BorderPane borderPane = new BorderPane();
    borderPane.setCenter(circlePane);
    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

    circlePane.requestFocus();
  }

  /**
   * The main method is only needed for the IDE with limited
   * JavaFX support. Not needed for running from the command line.
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    launch(args);
  }
}
```

Summary

- Event-driven programming – ActionEvent, …
  - Esp. the LoanCalculator of slide #2.



End of Chapter 2