

Object Oriented Programming Graphical User Interface



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- **Event Driven Programming**
- **Java Event Types and Listeners**
Interfaces
 - Action Listener
 - Mouse Listeners
 - Key Events
 -
- **Adapter Classes**
- **Anonymous Inner Classes**

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- **The Delegation Event Model**

- Defines standard and consistent mechanisms to generate and process events
- Describes how your program can respond to user interaction
- Model used by Java to handle user interaction with GUI components

- A source generates an event and sends it to one or more listeners.
- In this scheme, the listener simply waits until it receives an event. Once received, the listener processes the event and then returns.

Three important players

1. Event Source
2. Event Listener/Handler
3. Event Object

- **Event Source**

- GUI component that generates the event
- Example: button

- **Event Listener/Handler**

- Receives and handles events
- Contains business logic
- Example: displaying information useful to the user, computing a value

- **Event Object**

- Created when an event occurs (i.e., user interacts with a GUI component)
- Contains all necessary information
- Represented by an Event class

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- All Events are objects of Event Classes.
 - All Event Classes are derived from EventObject.
 - When an Event occurs, Java sends a message to all registered Event Listeners from the Event source
-
- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/javax/swing/event/package-tree.html>

- **The *EventObject class***
 - Found in the *java.util package*
- **The *AWTEvent class***
 - An immediate subclass of *EventObject*
 - Defined in *java.awt package*
 - Root of all AWT-based events

1. Either **implements** a listener interface or
extends **a** class that implements a listener
interface

2. Register your listener
`someComponent.addActionListener(instanceOfMyClass);`

3. Implement user action
`public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
...//code
that reacts to the action... }`

```
public class MyHelloGUI extends JFrame
{
    private JButton btn=new JButton("Click me");
    private JTextField jtf=new JTextField("value");
    private JLabel lab= new JLabel("Enter Value:");

    public MyHelloGUI()
    {
        Container con = this.getContentPane();
        this .setTitle("Title");
        con.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
        con.add(lab);
        con.add(jtf);
        con.add(btn);
        con.setSize(300,200);
        btn.addActionListener(new MyActionListener());
        con.show();
        this.pack();
        this.setVisible(true);
    }
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    MyHelloGUI myHelloGUI = new MyHelloGUI();
}
class MyActionListener implements ActionListener
{
    public void actionPerformed (ActionEvent e)
    {
        if(e.getSource() == btn)
        {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,jtf.getText());
        }
    }
}
```

addActionListener(*reference to the object of Handler class*)

```
btn.addActionListener(new MyActionListener());
```

```
class MyActionListener implements ActionListener
{
    public void actionPerformed (ActionEvent e)
    {
        if(e.getSource() == btn)
        {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,jtf.getText());
        }
    }
}
```

```
btn.addActionListener(new ActionListener()
{
    public void actionPerformed (ActionEvent e)
    {
        if(e.getSource() == btn)
        {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,jtf.getText());
        }
    }
});
```



```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class AL extends Frame implements ActionListener {
    TextField text = new TextField(20);
    Button b;
    private int numClicks = 0;

    public AL(String title) {
        super(title);
        setLayout(new FlowLayout());
        b = new Button("Click me");
        add(b);
        add(text);
        b.addActionListener(this);
    }
}
```

addActionListener(*reference to the object of Handler class*)

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    numClicks++;  
    text.setText("Button Clicked " + numClicks + " times");  
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    AL myWindow = new AL("My first window");  
    myWindow.setSize(350,100);  
    myWindow.setVisible(true);  
}  
}
```

addActionListener(*reference to the object of Handler class*)

```
import java.awt.Container;
import java.awt.Rectangle;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
import javax.swing.JButton;
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JOptionPane;

public class EventActionPerfomredExample extends JFrame
{
    public EventActionPerfomredExample()
    {
        JButton btn = new JButton("Click");
        Container cont= this.getContentPane();
        btn.addActionListener(new ActionListener()
        {
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
            {
                JButton b= (JButton) e.getSource();
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Heloo :
"+b.getText());
            }
        });
    }
}
```

```
        cont.add(btn);
        this.setBounds(new Rectangle(200,200,200,200));
        this.setVisible(true);
    }
    public static void main(String atr [ ] )
    {
        new EventActionPerfomredExample();
    }
}
```



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- **Adapter Classes**
- **Inner Classes and Anonymous Inner Classes**



MouseListener

mouseClicked()

mouseEntered()

mouseExited()

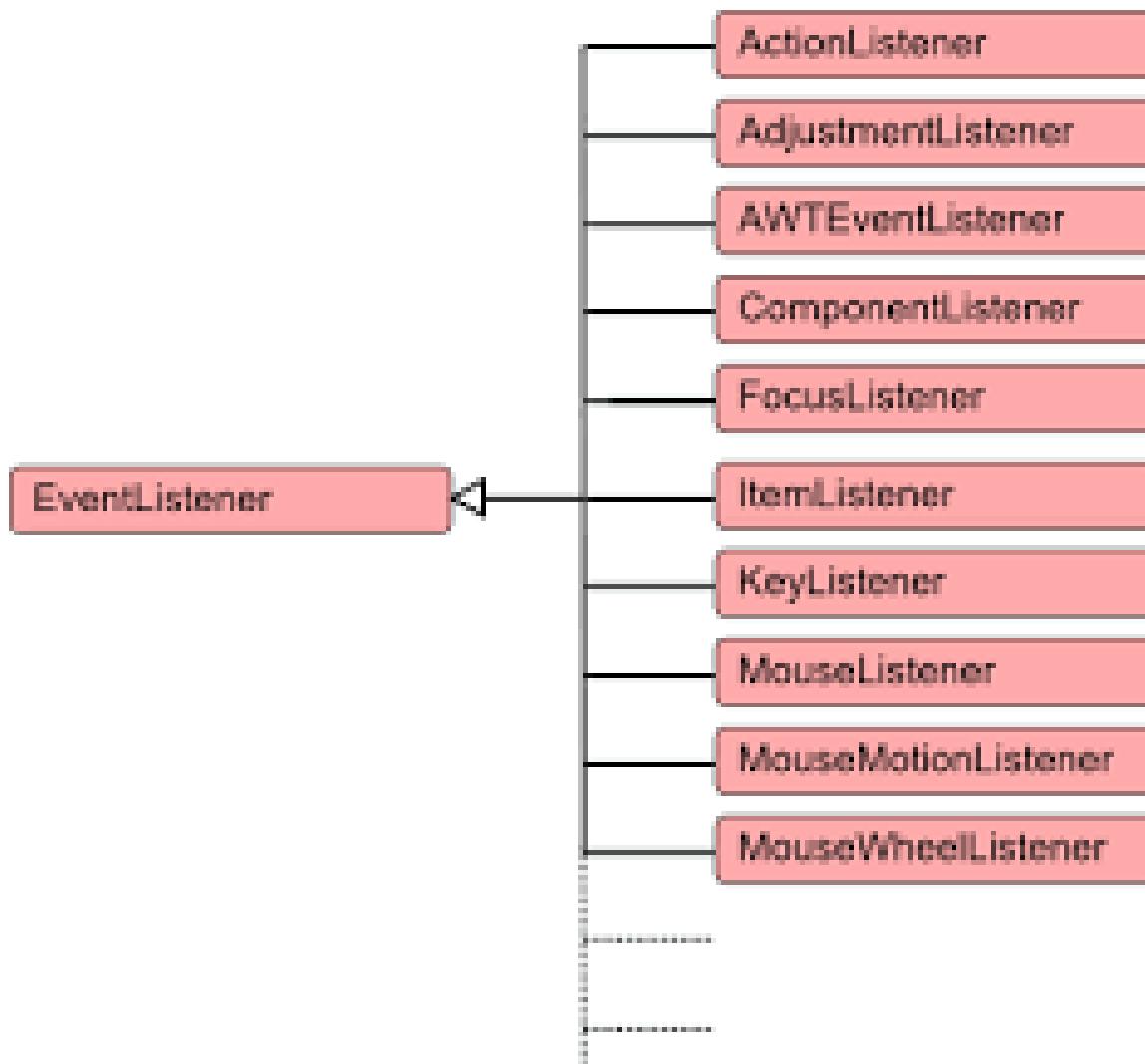
mousePressed()

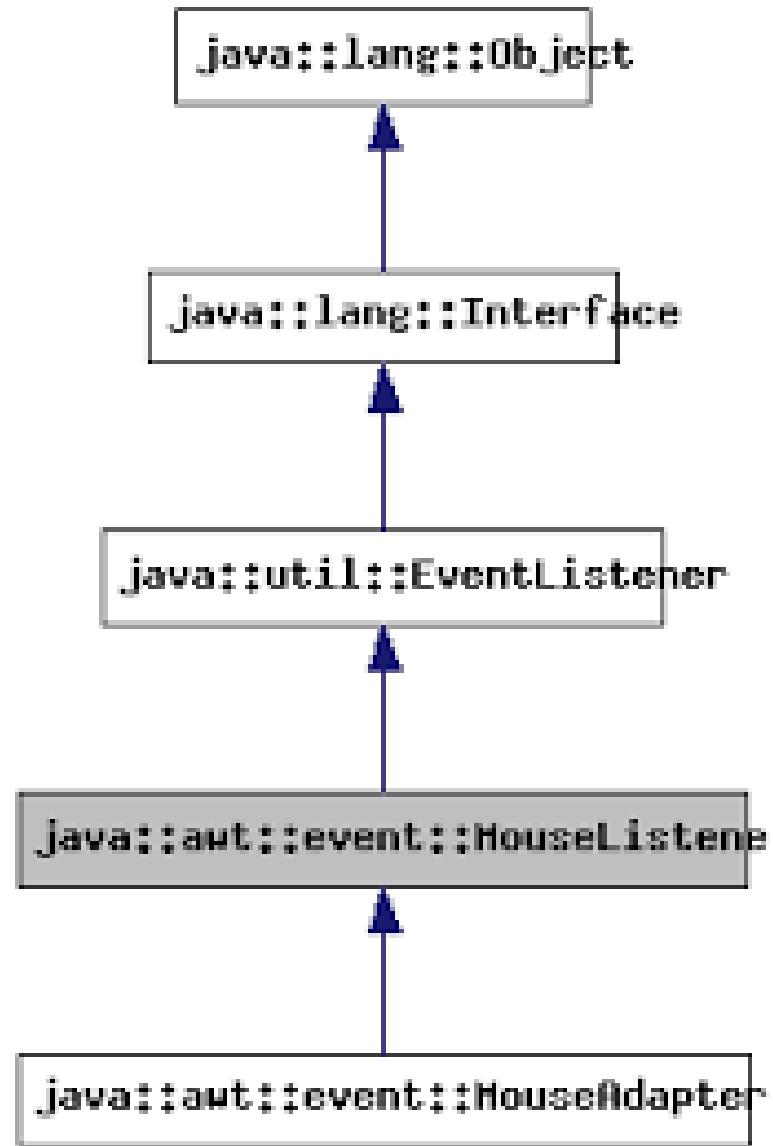
mouseReleased()

MouseMotionListener

mouseDragged()

mouseMoved()





Listeners

- ❑ Process events
 - ActionListener (JButton, Timer, JComboBox)
 - ChangeListener (JSlider)
 - MouseListener, MouseMotionListener
- ❑ Listeners are interfaces; must implement *ALL* specified methods
 - ActionListener: void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
 - ChangeListener: void stateChanged(ChangeEvent e)
 - MouseListener: void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e)
 void mousePressed(MouseEvent e)
 void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e)
 void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e)
 void mouseExited(MouseEvent e)
 - MouseMotionListener: void mouseMoved(MouseEvent e)
 void mouseDragged(MouseEvent e)

Adapter class	Listener interface
WindowAdapter	WindowListener
KeyAdapter	KeyListener
MouseAdapter	MouseListener
MouseMotionAdapter	MouseMotionListener
FocusAdapter	FocusListener
ComponentAdapter	ComponentListener
ContainerAdapter	ContainerListener
HierarchyBoundsAdapter	HierarchyBoundsListener

Adapter classes

- Convenience classes
 - server as intermediaries between available interfaces (e.g. listeners) and the user defined classes (e.g. listeners)
 - make it possible to implement only the “important” methods

Adapter classes

□ Convenience classes

- serve as intermediaries between available interfaces (e.g. listeners) and the user defined classes (e.g. listeners)
- make it possible to implement only the “important” methods

```
abstract class MouseAdapter implements MouseListener, MouseMotionListener
{
    void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) { // empty body }
    void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e) { // empty body }
    void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e) { // empty body }
    void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) { // empty body }
    void mouseMoved(MouseEvent e) { // empty body }
    void mouseDragged(MouseEvent e) { // empty body }
}
```

The code snippet shows six empty method implementations for the `MouseListener` and `MouseMotionListener` interfaces. To the right of the code, curly braces group the methods into two categories: `MouseListener methods` (covering `mousePressed`, `mouseReleased`, `mouseEntered`, and `mouseExited`) and `MouseMotionListener methods` (covering `mouseMoved` and `mouseDragged`).

```
public class EventMouseListnerExample extends JFrame
{
    public EventMouseListnerExample()
    {
        JButton btn = new JButton("Click");
        Container cont= this.getContentPane();
        btn.addMouseListener(new MouseListnerImp());
        cont.add(btn);
        this.setBounds(new Rectangle(200,200,200,200));
        this.setVisible(true);
    }
    class MouseListnerImp implements MouseListener
    {
        public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
            System.out.println("Click Count: "+e.getClickCount());
        }
        public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e) {
            System.out.println("Mouse Entered in Button Area !");
        }
        public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) {
            System.out.println("Mouse Exited from Button Area !");
        }
    }
}
```

```
public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {  
    System.out.println("Mouse Pressed !");  
}  
public void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e) {  
    System.out.println("Mouse Released !");  
}  
}  
  
public static void main(String atr [])  
{  
    new EventMouseListenerExample();  
}  
}
```



KeyListener

keyPressed()

keyReleased()

keyTyped()

```
btn.addKeyListener(new KeyListenerImp());  
  
class KeyListenerImp implements KeyListener  
{  
    public void keyPressed(KeyEvent e) {  
        System.out.println("Key Presses :" +e.getKeyChar());  
    }  
    public void keyReleased(KeyEvent e) {  
        System.out.println("Key Released :" +e.getKeyChar());  
    }  
    public void keyTyped(KeyEvent e) {  
        System.out.println("Key Types :" +e.getKeyCode());  
    }  
}
```



Java Event Types, Listeners & Listener Methods

Event Class	Listener Interface	Listener Methods
ActionEvent	ActionListener	actionPerformed()
AdjustmentEvent	AdjustmentListener	adjustmentValueChanged()
ComponentEvent	ComponentListener	componentHidden()
		componentMoved()
		componentResized()
		componentShown()
ContainerEvent	ContainerListener	componentAdded()
		componentRemoved()
FocusEvent	FocusListener	focusGained()
		focusLost()

Java Event Types, Listeners & Listener Methods

Event Class	Listener Interface	Listener Methods
WindowEvent	WindowListener	windowActivated()
		windowClosed()
		windowClosing()
		windowDeactivated()
		windowDeiconified()
		windowIconified()
		windowOpened()

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- Often we only really want to implement one or two of the event handlers
- But interface implementation requires us to implement all of them
- Java adapter classes allow us to solve this problem
- **Adapter classes**
 - Implement the event-handling interfaces in a trivial way, just to satisfy the interface
 - We extend the class and override the methods that we need

- **Some adapter classes:**

- KeyAdapter
- WindowAdapter
- MouseAdapter
- MouseMotionAdapter

```
btn.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {  
    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {  
        if(e.getButton() == 1)  
        {  
            System.out.println("Mouse Left Button Clicket !");  
        }  
        else if (e.getButton() ==2)  
        {  
            System.out.println("Mouse Center Button Clicket !");  
        }  
        else if(e.getButton() ==3 )  
        {  
            System.out.println("Mouse Right Button Clicket !");  
        }  
    }  
});
```

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- **Unnamed inner classes**
- **Why use anonymous inner classes?**
 - Further simplify your codes
 - Especially in event handling
- This is a variation of the previous option.
- An anonymous inner class is an inner class without a name.
- You define the class “on the fly” when you need an instance of it (an object) to be created.



- **Class declared within another class**
- **Why use inner classes?**
 - Help simplify your programs
 - Especially in event handling
- you can implement your listeners inside the class that extends your JFrame, making it an inner class.
- This enables you to put everything in one class (and hence file).
- Inner classes have access to the private data of the outer class

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- Reading Material:
 - Chapter 14