#### CS 325 - Class 20

- Today
  - Java's Swing library
  - Review: an example
  - Images
  - Checkboxes, radio buttons
- Announcements
  - Continue working on Project 4

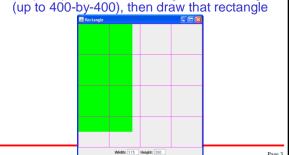
#### **Review**

- So far we've seen these Java/Swing/AWT concepts;
  - Frames
  - Handling events
  - Drawing graphics
  - Basic GUI components
  - Colors
  - Layout managers
- Now we put them together in a larger example

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# Review: a larger example

 We write a Java program that permits the user to specify the width and height of a rectangle (up to 400-by-400), then draw that rectangle



#### A larger example

public static void main(String[] args) {
 final JFrame frame = new JFrame("Rectangle");
 frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT\_ON\_CLOSE);

final MyComponent picture = new MyComponent(); picture.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(401,401));

JPanel controls = new JPanel( );
controls.setLayout(new FlowLayout( ));

// continued on subsequent slides

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## A larger example (cont.)

controls.add(new JLabel("Enter width:", JLabel.RIGHT)); final JTextField width = new JTextField("0",3); controls.add(width);

controls.add(new JLabel("Enter height:", JLabel.RIGHT)); final JTextField height = new JTextField("0",3); controls.add(height);

JPanel content = (JPanel)frame.getContentPane();
content.setLayout(new BorderLayout());
content.add(picture, BorderLayout.CENTER);
content.add(controls, BorderLayout.SOUTH);

age 5

### A larger example (cont.)

```
ActionListener action = new ActionListener() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
        int w=Integer.parseInt(width.getText());
        int h=Integer.parseInt(height.getText());
        picture.draw(w,h);
    }
};
height.addActionListener(action);
width.addActionListener(action);
frame.pack();
frame.setVisible(true);
}
```

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# A larger example (cont.)

```
class MyComponent extends JComponent {
  private int width=0, height=0;
  public void draw(int w, int h) {
     width=w; height=h;
     repaint();  // calls paintComponent(), & other things too
  }
```

# A larger example (cont.)

```
public void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
    g.setColor(Color.green);
    g.fillRect(0, 0, width, height);

    g.setColor(Color.magenta);
    for (int k=0; k<=4; k++) {
        g.drawLine(0, 100*k, 400, 100*k);
        g.drawLine(100*k, 0, 100*k, 400);
    }
}</pre>
```

#### Class Exercise

- Download from http://cs.ua.edu/325/Summer2007/examples/ Rectangle.java
- · Compile and run
- Change the color of the rectangle to cyan, and the color of the grid to red
- Increase the maximum size of the rectangle from 400-by-400 to 500-by-500
  - Remember to add extra grid lines too

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#### **Images**

- Java recognizes images found in .GIF, .JPG, and .PNG files
- We will use these images in subsequent example programs











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#### **JCheckBox**

 A check box is a kind of button that toggles between an "on" state and an "off" state



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## JCheckBox example

public class ExampleJCheckBox {

public static void main(String[] args) {

JFrame frame = new JFrame("JCheckBox example");

frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT\_ON\_CLOSE);

JPanel content = (JPanel)frame.getContentPane();

content.setLayout(new GridLayout(2,3));

Imagelcon bird = new Imagelcon("Bird.gif");

Imagelcon cat = new Imagelcon("Cat.gif");

Imagelcon dog = new Imagelcon("Dog.gif");

age 12

# JCheckBox example (cont.)

```
final JCheckBox birdcheck = new JCheckBox("Bird");
final JCheckBox catcheck = new JCheckBox("Cat");
final JCheckBox dogcheck = new JCheckBox("Dog");

content.add(birdcheck);
content.add(catcheck);
content.add(dogcheck);
```

## JCheckBox example (cont.)

```
final DrawingArea birdpanel = new DrawingArea(bird);
final DrawingArea catpanel = new DrawingArea(cat);
final DrawingArea dogpanel = new DrawingArea(dog);
birdpanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(140, 140));
catpanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(140, 140));
dogpanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(140, 140));
content.add(birdpanel);
content.add(catpanel);
content.add(dogpanel);
```

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## JCheckBox example (cont.)

```
birdcheck.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
        birdpanel.draw(birdcheck.isSelected());
    }
});
catcheck.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
        catpanel.draw(catcheck.isSelected());
    }
});
dogcheck.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
        dogpanel.draw(dogcheck.isSelected());
    }
});
```

JCheckBox example (cont.)

```
frame.pack();
frame.setVisible(true);
}
}
class DrawingArea extends JComponent {
    private ImageIcon icon;
    private boolean selected;

public DrawingArea(ImageIcon i) { icon = i; }
```

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## JCheckBox example (cont.)

```
public void draw(boolean b) {
    selected = b;
    repaint();
}

public void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
    if (selected)
        icon.paintlcon(this,g,0,0);
}
```

### **Class Exercise**

- Download from http://cs.ua.edu/325/Summer2007/examples/ ExampleJCheckBox.java
- Also download these images from the same folder:

Bird.gif, Cat.gif, Dog.gif, Pig.gif, Rabbit.gif

- Compile and run
- Add an extra check box to view the pig

 $\boldsymbol{-}$  And the rabbit too if you have time

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#### **JRadioButton**

- A radio button is similar to a check box, except:
  - Radio buttons are placed into button groups
  - At most one radio button within each group can be in its "on" state at any given time
- Why are they called radio buttons?



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#### JRadioButton example

```
public class ExampleJRadioButton {

public static void main(String[] args) {

JFrame frame = new JFrame("JRadioButton example");

frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

JPanel content = (JPanel)frame.getContentPane();

content.setLayout(new BorderLayout());

final Imagelcon bird = new Imagelcon("Bird.gif");

final Imagelcon cat = new Imagelcon("Cat.gif");

final Imagelcon dog = new Imagelcon("Dog.gif");
```

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### JRadioButton example (cont.)

```
final JRadioButton birdbutton = new JRadioButton("Bird");
final JRadioButton catbutton = new JRadioButton("Cat");
final JRadioButton dogbutton = new JRadioButton("Dog");

ButtonGroup group = new ButtonGroup();
group.add(birdbutton);
group.add(catbutton);
group.add(dogbutton);

JPanel radioPanel = new JPanel(new GridLayout(1, 3));
radioPanel.add(birdbutton);
radioPanel.add(catbutton);
radioPanel.add(dogbutton);
```

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## JRadioButton example (cont.)

```
final DrawingArea picture = new DrawingArea();
picture.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(500, 500));

ActionListener action = new ActionListener() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
        if (evt.getSource() == birdbutton)
            picture.draw( bird );
        else if (evt.getSource() == catbutton)
            picture.draw( cat );
        else if (evt.getSource() == dogbutton)
            picture.draw( dog );
    }
```

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## JRadioButton example (cont.)

```
birdbutton.addActionListener(action);
catbutton.addActionListener(action);
dogbutton.addActionListener(action);

content.add(radioPanel,BorderLayout.NORTH);
content.add(picture,BorderLayout.CENTER);

frame.pack();
frame.setVisible(true);
}
```

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## JRadioButton example (cont.)

#### **Class Exercise**

- Download from http://cs.ua.edu/325/Summer2007/examples/ ExampleJRadioButton.java
- Also need the same images as before:
   Bird.gif, Cat.gif, Dog.gif, Pig.gif, Rabbit.gif
- Compile and run
- Verify that if you resize the window, the image gets automatically resized too
  - This is due to calling getWidth() and getHeight()
- Add an extra radio button to view the pig
  - And the rabbit too if you have time

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