CS 325 - Class 21

- Today
  - Java's Swing library
  - Text areas, scroll panes, sliders
  - Fonts, polygons, more about colors
- Announcements
  - Continue working on Project 4

JTextArea

- A text area is essentially just a 2-dimensional text box
  - Has both rows and columns

JTextArea example

```
public class ExampleJTextArea {

   public static void main(String[ ] args) {
   JFrame frame = new JFrame("JTextArea example");
   frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
   JPanel content = (JPanel)frame.getContentPane();
   content.setLayout(new FlowLayout( ));

   final JTextArea text1 = new JTextArea(10,20);
   JButton copy = new JButton(">>> Copy >>>");
   final JTextArea text2 = new JTextArea(10,20);
   text2.setEditable(false);
```


JTextArea example (cont.)

```
   copy.addActionListener(new ActionListener( ) {
         public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
               String str = text1.getText( );
               text2.setText(str);
               System.out.print(str);       // for demonstration purposes
         }
   });
   content.add(text1);
   content.add(copy);
   content.add(text2);
   frame.pack( );
   frame.setVisible(true);
  }
}
```


Class Exercise

- Download from **http://cs.ua.edu/325/Summer2007/examples/ExampleJTextArea.java**
- Compile and run
- Add a "Clear" button that erases the contents from either text1 or text2

JScrollPane

- A scroll pane allows you to scroll horizontally or vertically
- This example shows two scroll panes
  - One containing text, and one containing an image

JScrollPane example

```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class ExampleJScrollPane {

 public static void main(String[ ] args) {
   JFrame frame = new JFrame("JScrollPane example");
   frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

   JPanel content = (JPanel)frame.getContentPane( );
   content.setLayout(new FlowLayout( ));
```


JScrollPane example (cont.)

```
   JTextArea text = new JTextArea( );
   text.setEditable(false);
   JScrollPane scroll = new JScrollPane(text);
   scroll.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(300,300));

   try {
        Scanner infile = new Scanner( new File ("Declaration.txt") );
        while ( infile.hasNext( ) ) {
                String str = infile.nextLine( );
                text.append( str + "\n" );
        }
   }
   catch ( IOException e) { System.out.println("File error"); }
```


JScrollPane example (cont.)

```
   ImageIcon icon  = new ImageIcon("Declaration.jpg");
   JLabel label = new JLabel(icon);
   JScrollPane scroll2 = new JScrollPane(label);
   scroll2.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(300,300));

   content.add(scroll);
   content.add(scroll2);

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

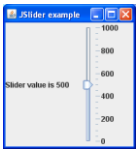

Class Exercise

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

  Declaration.txt, **Declaration.jpg**
- Compile and run
- Change the dimensions of each scroll pane from 300-by-300 to 504-by-608
  - What happens to the second scroll pane?

JSlider

- A slider lets the user graphically select a value by sliding a knob within a bounded interval
  - Can be made to slide either horizontally or vertically



JSlider example

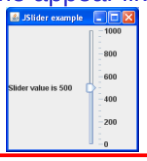
```
public class ExampleJSlider {

   public static void main(String[ ] args) {
   JFrame frame = new JFrame("JSlider example");
   frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
   final JSlider slider = new JSlider(
                              JSlider.HORIZONTAL, 0, 1000, 500);
   slider.setMajorTickSpacing(200);
   slider.setMinorTickSpacing(50);
   slider.setPaintTicks(true);
   slider.setPaintLabels(true);
   final JLabel text = new JLabel("Slider value is " +
                              slider.getValue( ), JLabel.CENTER);
```

JSlider example (cont.)

```
    slider.addChangeListener(new ChangeListener( ) {
          public void stateChanged(ChangeEvent evt) {
             text.setText("Slider value is " + slider.getValue( ));
          }
     });
    JPanel content = (JPanel)frame.getContentPane();
    content.setLayout(new GridLayout(2,1));
    content.add(text);
    content.add(slider);
    frame.pack( );
    frame.setVisible(true);
   }
}
```


Class Exercise

- Download from **http://cs.ua.edu/325/Summer2007/examples/ExampleJSlider.java**
- Compile and run
- Change the horizontal slider to a vertical slider, and make the frame appear like this:



More about graphics

- Next we see how to draw graphics that use
  - A wider variety of colors
  - Multiple fonts
  - Polygon shapes

Colors

- Every color can be specified in terms of its red, green, blue coordinates (range 0 to 255)
  - Color.red == Color(255,0,0)
  - Color.green == Color(0,255,0)
  - Color.blue == Color(0,0,255)
  - Color.yellow == Color(255,255,0)
  - Color.cyan == Color(0,255,255)
  - Color.magenta == Color(255,0,255)
  - Color.black == Color(0,0,0)
  - Color.white == Color(255,255,255)
  - Color.gray == Color(128,128,128)
  - Color(160,32,240) yields purple, not a pre-defined color
  - Etc.

Fonts

- Strings can be drawn in a variety of fonts, styles, and sizes
  - Font("TimesRoman", Font.BOLD, 16)
  - Font("SansSerif", Font.ITALIC, 24)
  - Font("Monospaced", Font.PLAIN, 32)
  - Etc.
- Which fonts are actually installed on a particular machine is system-dependent
  - If a font is not installed, Java may attempt to approximate it using an algorithm

Polygons

- A polygon can be formed by specifying its vertex coordinates
  - Polygon triangle = new Polygon( );
  - triangle.addPoint(400,500);
  - triangle.addPoint(400,100);
  - triangle.addPoint(200,500);
- The polygon may then be drawn
  - g.drawPolygon(triangle);
  - g.fillPolygon(triangle);

Graphics example

```
public class ExampleGraphics {

   public static void main(String[ ] args) {
      final JFrame frame = new JFrame("Graphics");
      frame.setDefaultCloseOperation
                        (JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
      final MyPicture picture = new MyPicture( );
      picture.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(800,600));
      frame.getContentPane( ).add(picture);
      frame.pack( );
      frame.setVisible(true);
   }
}
```


Graphics example (cont.)

```
class MyPicture extends JComponent {

   public void paintComponent(Graphics g) {

      g.setColor(new Color(160,32,240));       // purple
      Polygon triangle = new Polygon( );
      triangle.addPoint(700,400);
      triangle.addPoint(600,100);
      triangle.addPoint(400,500);
      g.fillPolygon(triangle);
```


Graphics example (cont.)

```
      g.setColor(new Color(60,179,113));   // sea green
      g.setFont(new Font("TimesRoman",Font.ITALIC,72));
      g.drawString("Hello world",100,100);

      g.setColor(new Color(165,42,42));     // brown
      g.setFont(new Font("Monospaced",Font.BOLD,64));
      g.drawString("Goodbye",100,300);

   }
}
```


Class Exercise

- Download from **http://cs.ua.edu/325/Summer2007/examples/ExampleGraphics.java**
- Compile and run
- Change all the parameters
  - RGB values of all three colors
  - Coordinates of the triangle
  - Both fonts (styles and sizes)
  - Locations of both strings