

# GUI+užduotys

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# Kitos GUI alternatyvos

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<http://www.eclipse.org/swt/>

<http://buoy.sourceforge.net/>

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/overview/index.html>

# Išdėstymo valdymas

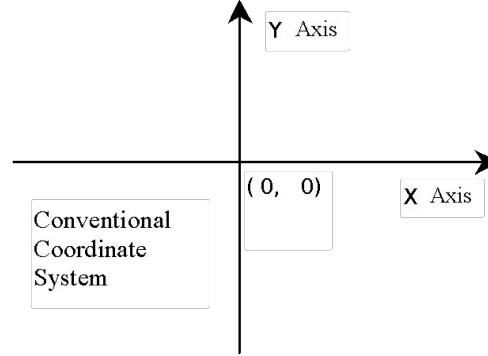
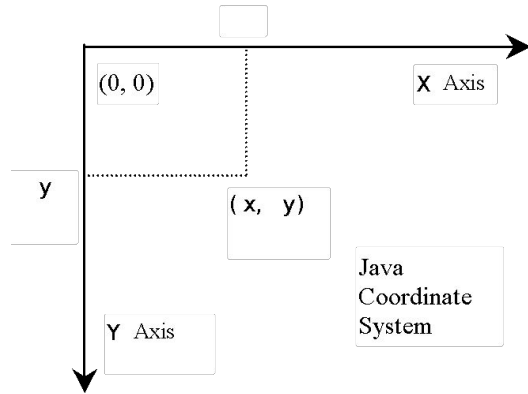
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- Java kalboje komponentų išdėstymą valdo programos kodas, o ne resursai (kaip kitose sistemose)
- Komponentai išdėstomi ne absoliučiose koordinatėse, tai nusako išdėstymo *menedžeris*
- Skirtinguose išdėstymo menedžeriuose išdėstoma skirtingai
- Keičiant lango dydį išdėstymas, forma, dydis kinta

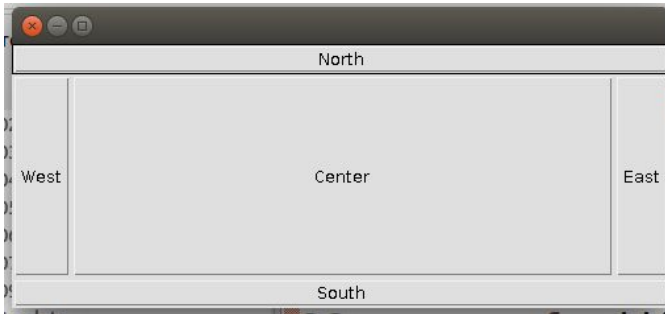


# Display a Shape

This example displays a circle in the center of the pane.



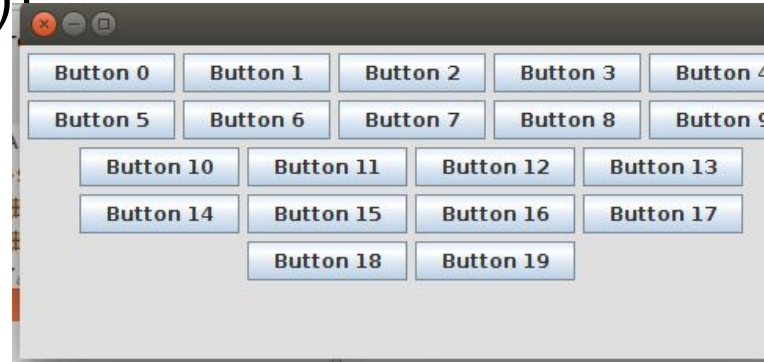
```
public class Isdestymas {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Frame f = new Frame();  
        f.setBounds(100, 100, 500, 200);  
        f.add(BorderLayout.NORTH, new Button("North"));  
        f.add(BorderLayout.SOUTH, new Button("South"));  
        f.add(BorderLayout.EAST, new Button("East"));  
        f.add(BorderLayout.WEST, new Button("West"));  
        f.add(BorderLayout.CENTER, new Button("Center"));  
        f.setVisible(true);  
    }  
}
```



# FlowLayout

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```
class Isdestymas2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        JFrame f = new JFrame();  
        f.setBounds(100, 100, 500, 200);  
        f.setLayout(new FlowLayout());  
        for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {  
            f.add(new Button("Button " + i)).  
        }  
        f.setVisible(true);  
    }  
}
```



# U9 Išdestymas GridLayout

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```
.setLayout(new GridLayout(10,2));
```

```
JFrame f = new JFrame();
```

```
f.setBounds(100, 100, 500, 200);
```

```
f.add()*****
```

```
f.setVisible(true);
```



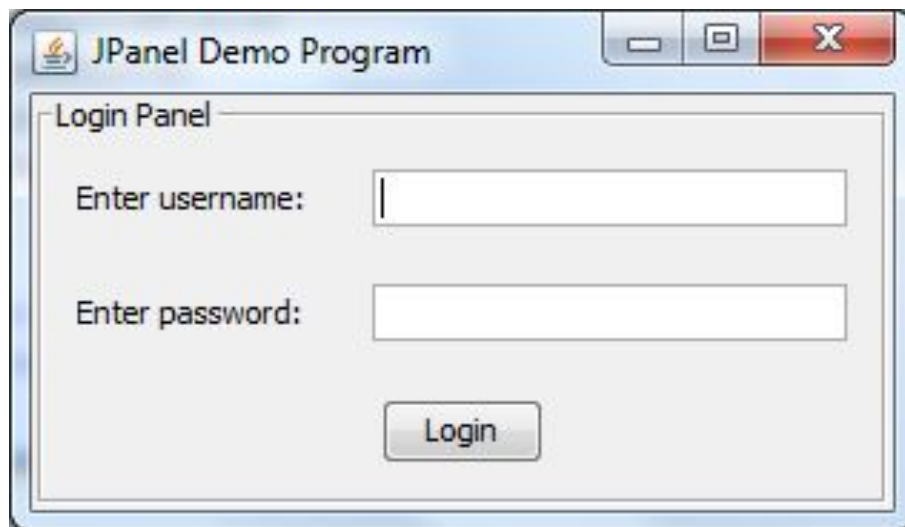
# JPanel

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`JPanel` is a Swing's lightweight container which is used to group a set of components together. `JPanel` is a pretty simple component which, normally, does not have a GUI (except when it is being set an opaque background or has a visual border).

In this article, we summarize the common practices when working with `JPanel` in Swing. At the end, we will create a sample program looks like this:

<http://www.codejava.net/java-se/swing/jpanel-basic-tutorial-and-examples>

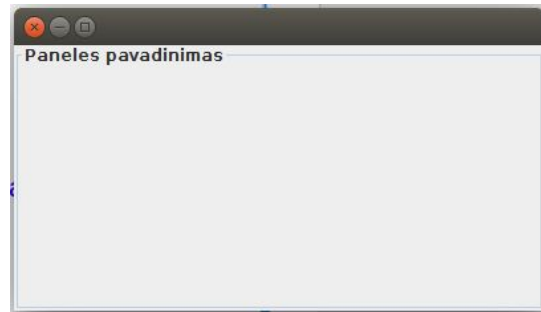


# createTitledBorder

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```
panele.setBorder(BorderFactory  
    .createTitledBorder("Paneles pavadinimas"));
```

```
class Pa extends JFrame {  
    Pa() {  
        JPanel panele = new JPanel();  
        panele.setBorder(BorderFactory.createTitledBorder("Paneles pavadinimas"));  
        getContentPane().add(panele); //add(panele);  
        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);  
        setBounds(200, 200, 400, 200);  
        setVisible(true);  
    }  
}
```



## Panel awt

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Panel is the simplest container class. A panel provides space in which an application can attach any other component, including other panels.

The default layout manager for a panel is the FlowLayout layout manager.

# U10 Panel

## 1. Reikalinga awt

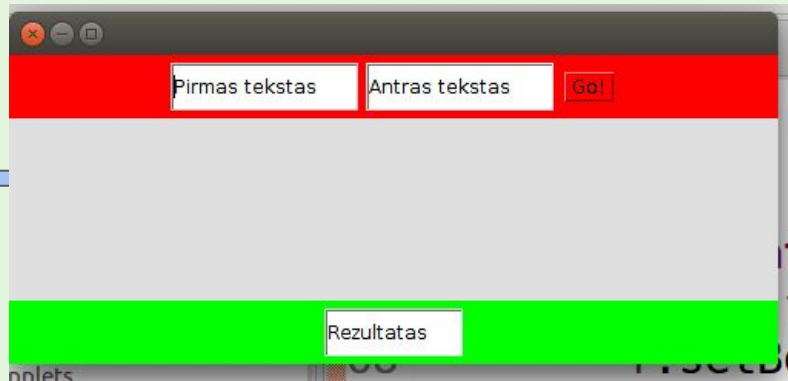
- a. Forma “Frame”
- b. Du *paneliai* “Panel”
- c. Pirmame
  - i. Du teksto įvedimo laukai “TextField”
  - ii. Mygtukas Button
  - iii. *Panele* orientuotas į šiaurę `frame.add(BorderLayout.NORTH, panel1);`
  - iv. Rudonos spalvos
- d. Antrama panele
  - i. Teksto laukas “TextField”
  - ii. *Panele* orientuotas į pietus `frame.add(BorderLayout.SOUTH, panel2);`
  - iii. Žalios spalvos



# U11 JPanel swing

## 1. Reikalinga awt

- a. Forma "JFrame"
- b. Du paneliai "JPanel"
- c. Pirmame
  - i. Du teksto įvedimo laukai "JTextField"
  - ii. Mygtukas JButton
  - iii. Panele orientuotas į šiaurę **add(BorderLayout.NORTH,panel1);**
  - iv. Rudonos spalvos
- d. Antrama panele
  - i. Teksto laukas "JTextField"
  - ii. Panele orientuotas į pietus **add(BorderLayout.SOUTH,panel2);**
  - iii. Žalios spalvos



# U12 JPanel swing

## 1. Reikalinga awt

- a. Forma "JFrame"
- b. Du paneliai "JPanel"
- c. Pirmame
  - i. Du teksto įvedimo laukai "JTextField"
  - ii. Mygtukas Button
  - iii. Panele orientuotas į šiaurę `frame.add(BorderLayout.NORTH,panel1);`
  - iv. Rudonos spalvos
- d. Antrama panele
  - i. Teksto laukas "JTextField"
  - ii. Panele orientuotas į pietus `frame.add(BorderLayout.SOUTH,panel2);`
  - iii. Žalios spalvos

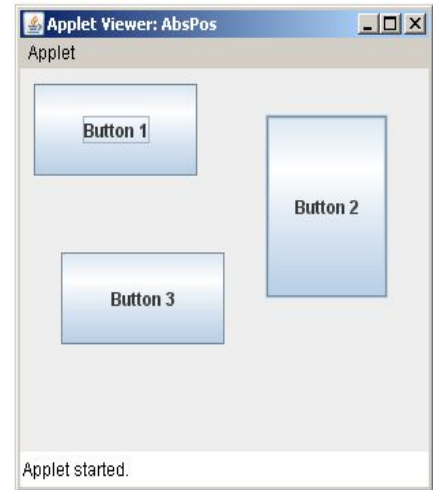
## 2. Action -> ??



# Talpinimas absoliučiose koordinatėse

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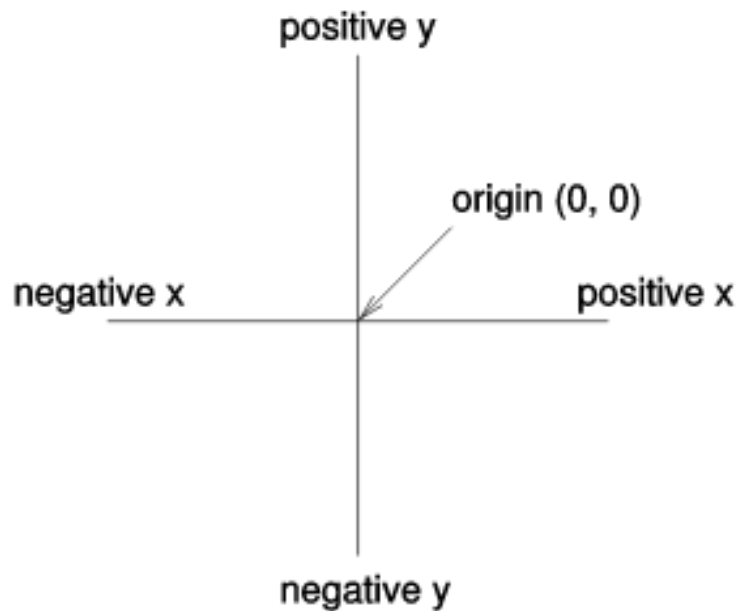
`java.awt.Component.setBounds(int x, int y, int width, int height)`



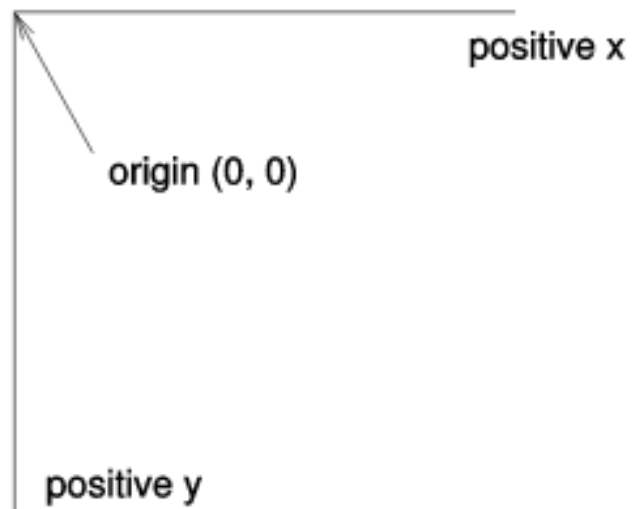


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Cartesian coordinates



Java graphical coordinates



# U13

# sveikų skaičių skaičiuotuvas<sup>ND</sup>

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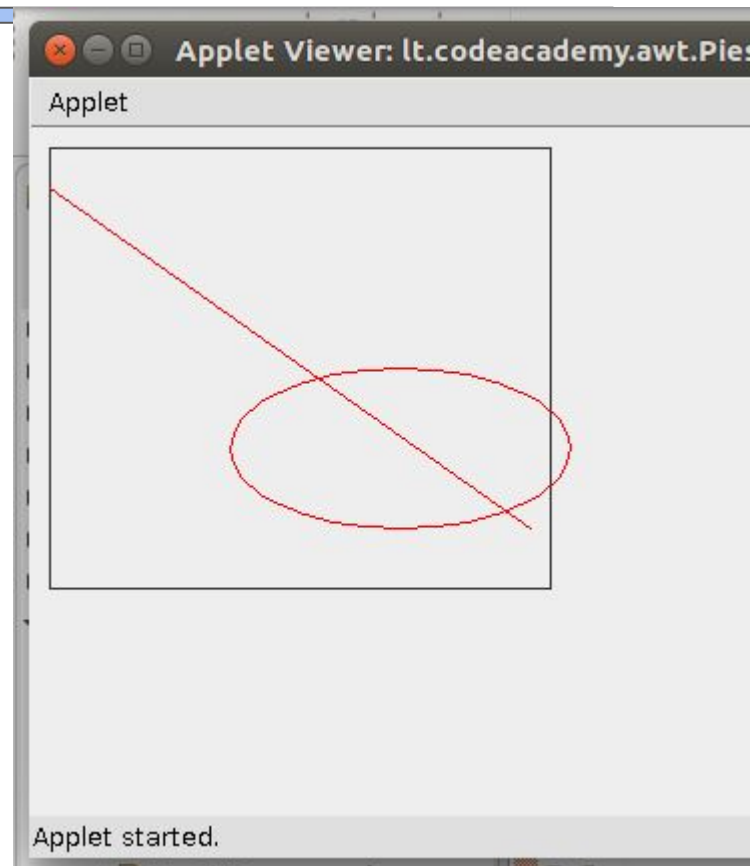
ND

# Grafika: naujo komponento kūrimas

```
class Piesinys extends Component {  
    public void paint(Graphics g) {  
        g.drawRect(10, 10, 250, 220);  
        g.setColor(new Color(255, 0, 0));  
        g.drawLine(10, 30, 250, 200);  
        g.drawOval(100, 120, 170, 80);  
    }  
}
```

# Piesinys testuojame

```
public class Piesimas extends JApplet {  
1   public void init() {  
       getContentPane().add(new Piesinys());  
   }  
}  
class PTest {  
2   public static void main(String[] args) {  
       Frame f = new Frame();  
       f.add(new Piesinys());  
       f.setVisible(true);  
   }  
}  
class PTestJ {  
3   public static void main(String[] args) {  
       JFrame f = new JFrame();  
       f.add(new Piesinys());  
       f.setVisible(true);  
   }  
}
```



# U14 piešimas **swing** (nupiešti 3 kvadratus)

```
class Kvadratai extends JFrame {
    Kvadratai() {
        JPanel panele = new JPanel() {
            @Override
            protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
                super.paintComponent(g);
                //g
            }
        };
        panele.setBorder(BorderFactory.createTitledBorder("Paneles pavadinimas"));
        add(panele);
        setLayout(new BorderLayout(getContentPane(), BorderLayout.Y_AXIS));
        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        setBounds(200, 200, 400, 200);
        setVisible(true);
    }
}
```

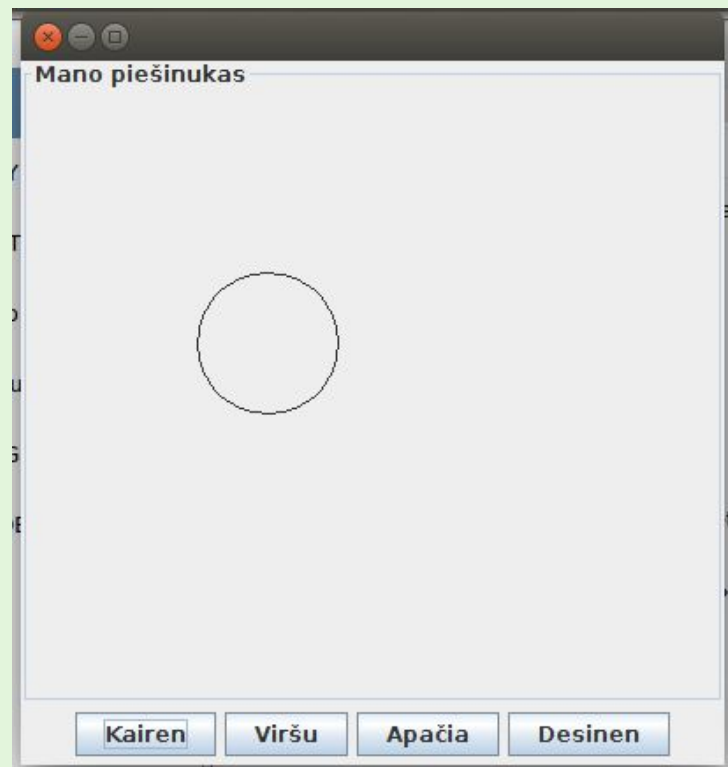
```
public class U5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Kvadratai();
    }
}
```

# U15 piešimas

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Forma turi turėti du panel'ius

1. Pirmame viršutineme nupieškime apskritimą
2. Antrame keturius mygtukus
3. Mygtuku pagalba valdome apskritimo pozisija



# U16

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Privaloma Informacija

Vardas

Pavardē

Papildoma Informacija

El. paštas

Komentaras

Išsaugoti

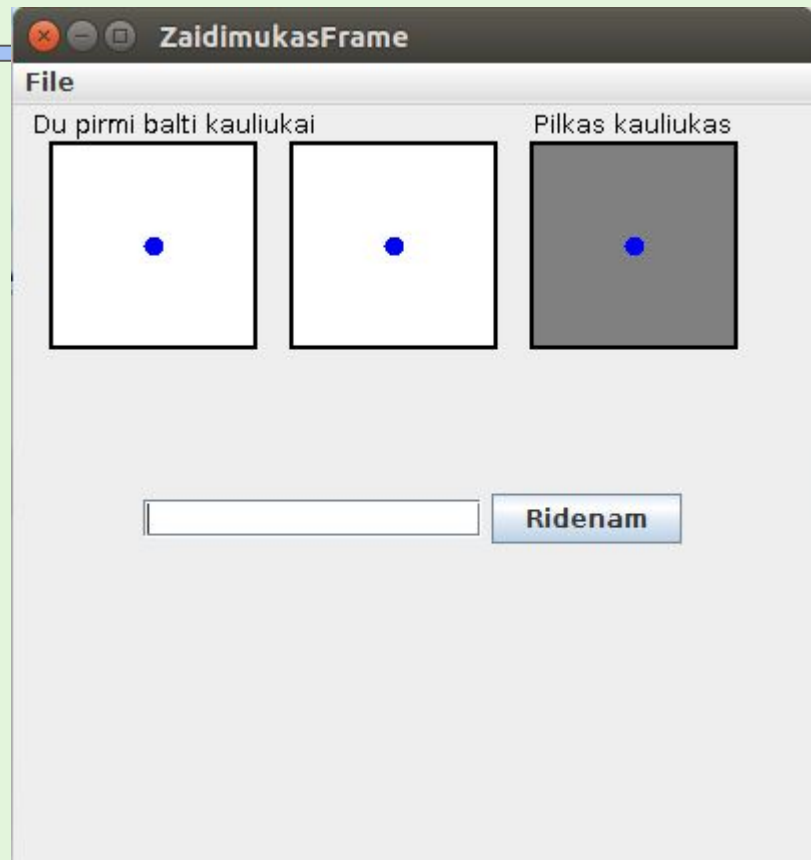
Atšaukti

# U17 Kauliukai

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Turime tris kauliukus: du balti ir pilkas

$((\text{baltas}) + (\text{baltas})) * (\text{pilkas})$





# U18

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- BorderLayout
- BoxLayout
- CardLayout
- FlowLayout
- GridBagLayout
- GridLayout
- GroupLayout
- SpringLayout

[http://www.java2s.com/Tutorial/Java/0240\\_Swing/HowtoUseGridLayout.htm](http://www.java2s.com/Tutorial/Java/0240_Swing/HowtoUseGridLayout.htm)

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<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/uiswing/components/table.html>

<http://www.java2s.com/Code/Java/Swing-Components/ButtonTableExample.htm>

[http://www.java2s.com/Code/Java/Swing-Components/TableRowHeaderExample.  
htm](http://www.java2s.com/Code/Java/Swing-Components/TableRowHeaderExample.htm)