



Faculty Of Computing and Artificial Intelligence

Cairo University

Object Oriented Programming

Assignment 2 – HearMEOut Audio Player

Submitted to: *Dr. Mohammed Elramly*

The project link on GitHub: <https://github.com/birdbox219/HearMEout.git>

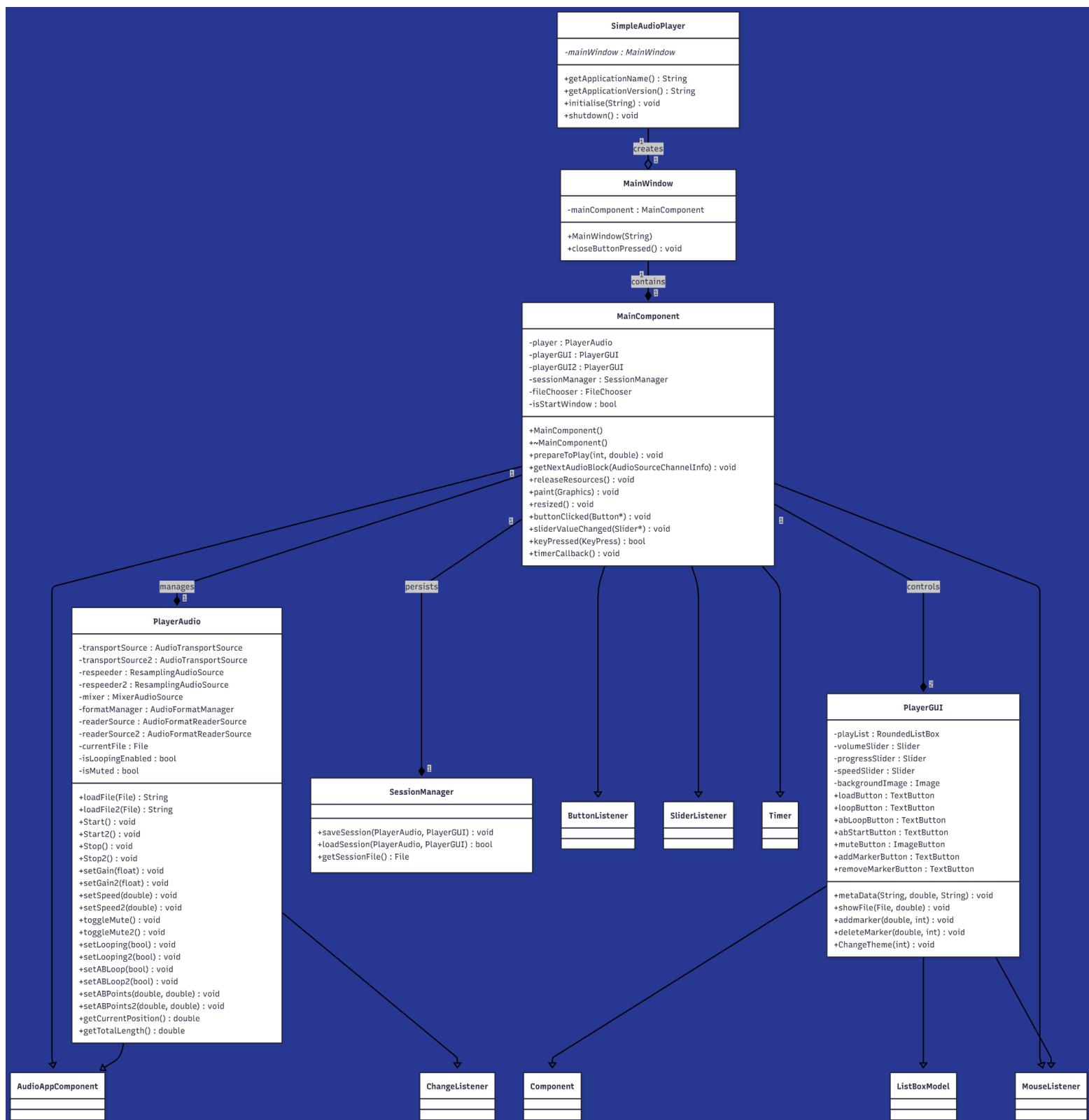
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Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
Class Diagram.....	3
1. SimpleAudioPlayer (Main Application Class).....	4
2. MainWindow.....	4
3. MainComponent.....	4
4. PlayerAudio.....	5
5. PlayerGUI.....	5
6. SessionManager.....	5
7. ButtonListener / SliderListener / ChangeListener / MouseListener.....	6
A PIE (OOP 4 principles).....	7
1. Abstraction.....	7
2. Polymorphism.....	8
3. Inheritance.....	8
4. Encapsulation.....	9
ScreenShots.....	10
Our Program.....	10
GitHub.....	12
Explanation of Some Implemented Features.....	14
Add pause play ► buttons and “go to start” ◀ / “end” ► buttons.....	14
Display metadata (title, author, duration, etc.).....	16
Add playlist support to load multiple files and select which one to play.....	18
TagLib library.....	22
Multiple players and Mixer.....	23
Demo.....	26



Class Diagram

1. SimpleAudioPlayer (Main Application Class)

- This is the main application entry point.
 - Creates the main window of the program.
-

2. MainWindow

- Represents the main window shown to the user.
 - Contains an instance of `MainComponent`.
 - Handles closing the window and making sure the app exits safely.
-

3. MainComponent

- This is the brain of the application.
- Connects and controls the two main parts:
`PlayerAudio` → sound engine
`PlayerGUI` → user interface
- Handles:
 - ✓ buttons
 - ✓ keyboard shortcuts
 - ✓ file selection
 - ✓ timer for updating GUI (like progress bar)
- Sends data to `PlayerAudio` and updates GUI based on playback state.

4. PlayerAudio

- The audio engine of the project.
- Responsible for:
 - ✓ Loading audio files
 - ✓ Playing / Pausing / Stopping
 - ✓ Volume control
 - ✓ Speed and Resampling
 - ✓ Getting track length and current position
- Uses JUCE audio classes like `AudioTransportSource`, `Resampling AudioSource`, etc.
In short: This is where sound is processed.

5. PlayerGUI

- Handles every visible thing the user interacts with:
 - ✓ Buttons → Play, Pause, Stop
 - ✓ Sliders → volume, speed
 - ✓ Playlist display
 - ✓ Progress bar
- Listens for button clicks and slider movements, and then tells `PlayerAudio` what to do.

6. SessionManager

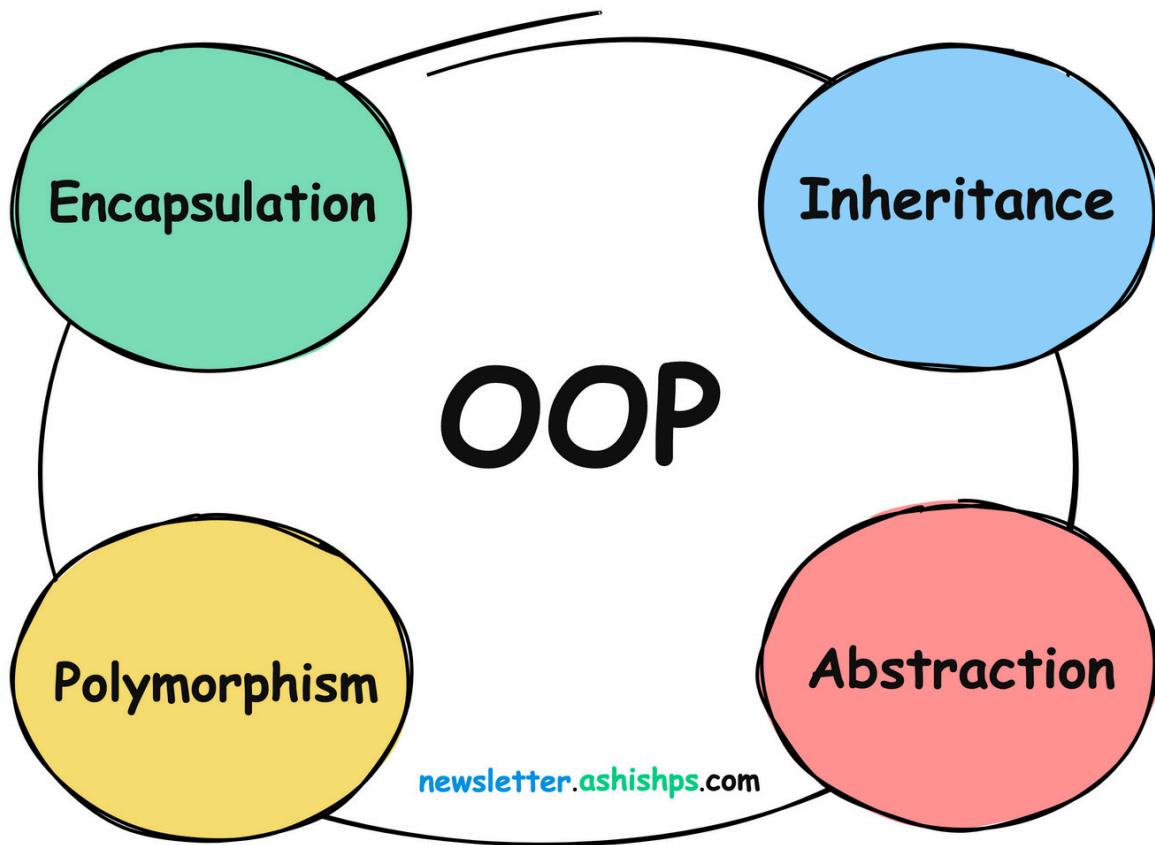
- Handles saving and loading session data.
- Example: last played song, volume, speed... etc.

- Saves session to a file and can restore it when program opens again.
-

7. **ButtonListener / SliderListener / ChangeListener / MouseListener**

- Interfaces used to detect and respond to:
 - ✓ button clicks
 - ✓ slider value changes
 - ✓ mouse events
 - ✓ audio transport changes
- Allow communication between GUI and audio components.

A PIE (OOP 4 principles)



1. Abstraction

Meaning:

Abstraction hides complex code and shows only what the user or programmer needs.

How it was used in the project:

- The user interface (PlayerGUI) does not deal with low-level audio processing.
- When the user presses Play, GUI just calls a simple function like:`player.start();`

2. Polymorphism

We used polymorphism in the `PlayerGUI` class.

`PlayerGUI` inherits from `juce::ListBoxModel` and overrides its virtual functions like `getNumRows()` and `paintListBoxItem()`.

In the constructor, we set `playList.setModel(this);`

So the `ListBox` only sees a `ListBoxModel`, but at runtime it actually calls our own implementations inside `PlayerGUI`.

This is polymorphism — the base class pointer calls the derived class functions.

3. Inheritance

Meaning:

A class can take (inherit) functions and variables from another class.

How it was used:

- `PlayerGUI` inherits from

`juce::Component` , `juce::ListBoxModel` and `juce::MouseListener`

- `MainComponent` inherits from

`juce::AudioAppComponent` , `juce::Button::Listener` , `juce::Slider::Listener` , `juce::Timer` and `juce::MouseListener`

- `PlayerAudio` inherits from

`juce::AudioAppComponent` and `juce::ChangeListener`

This allowed our components to gain existing functionality without rewriting it from scratch.

4. Encapsulation

Meaning:

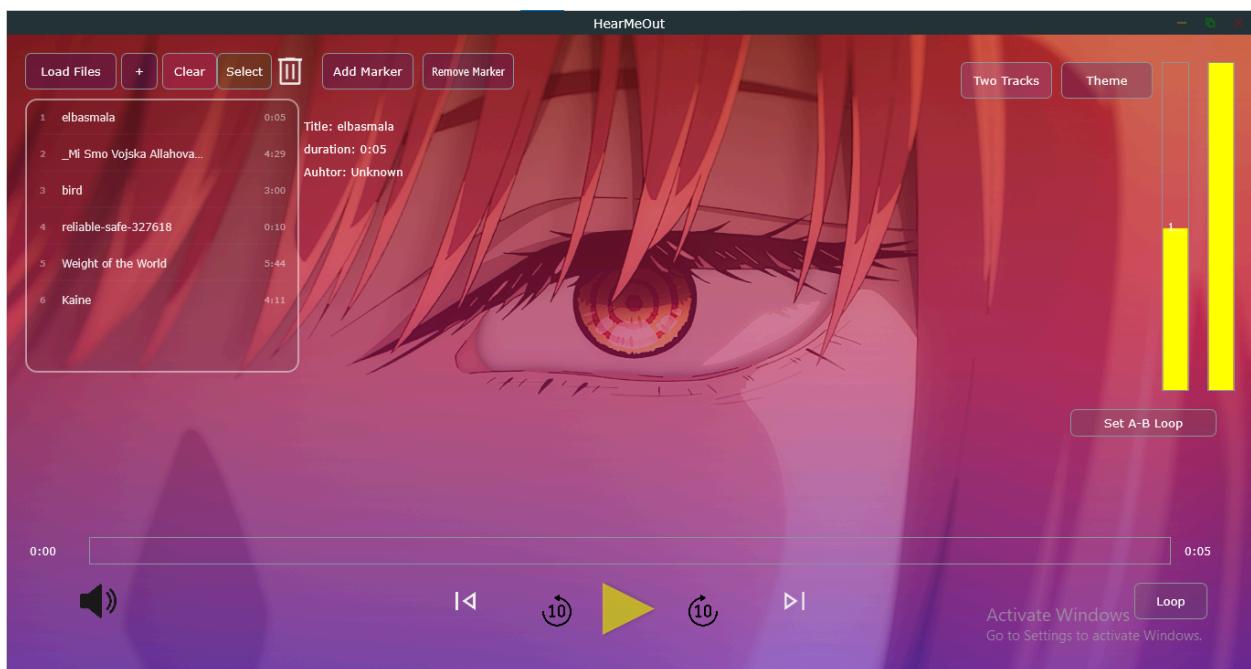
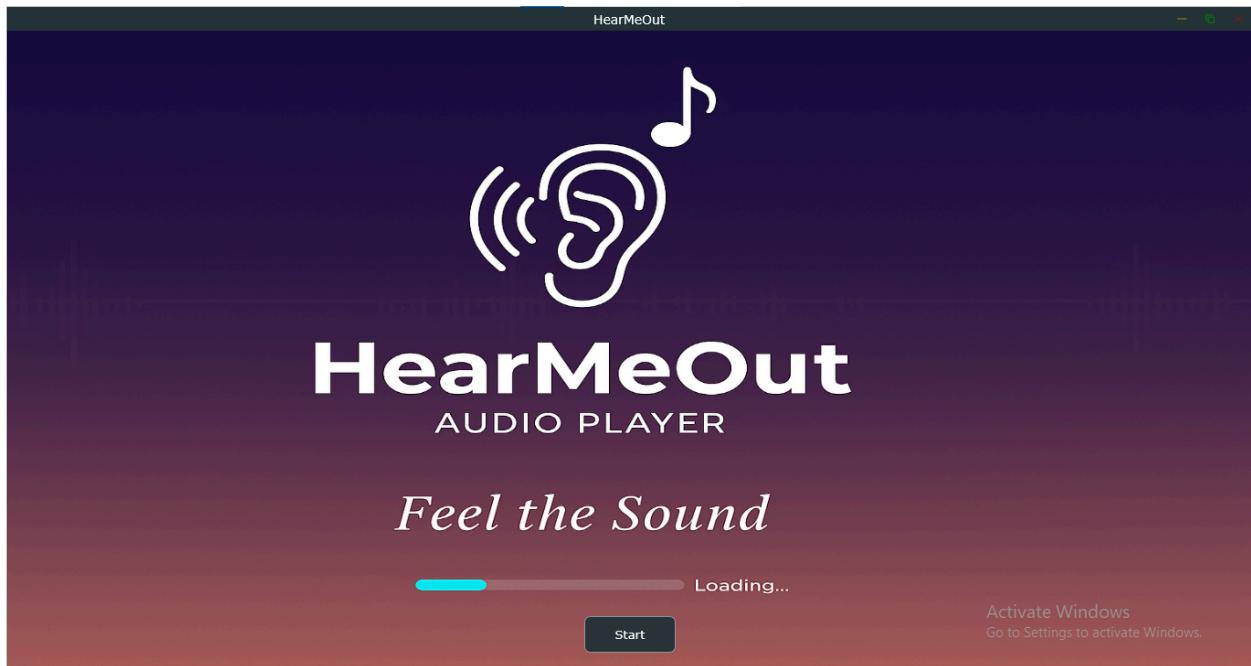
Each class contains its own data and protects it from being changed directly.

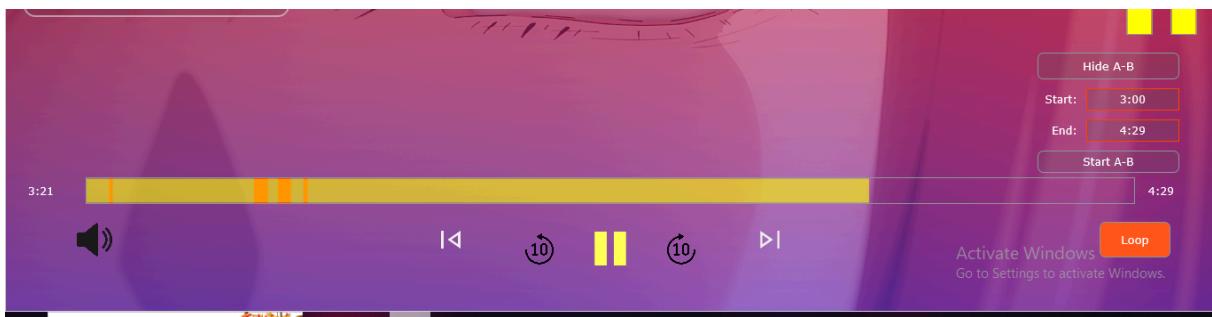
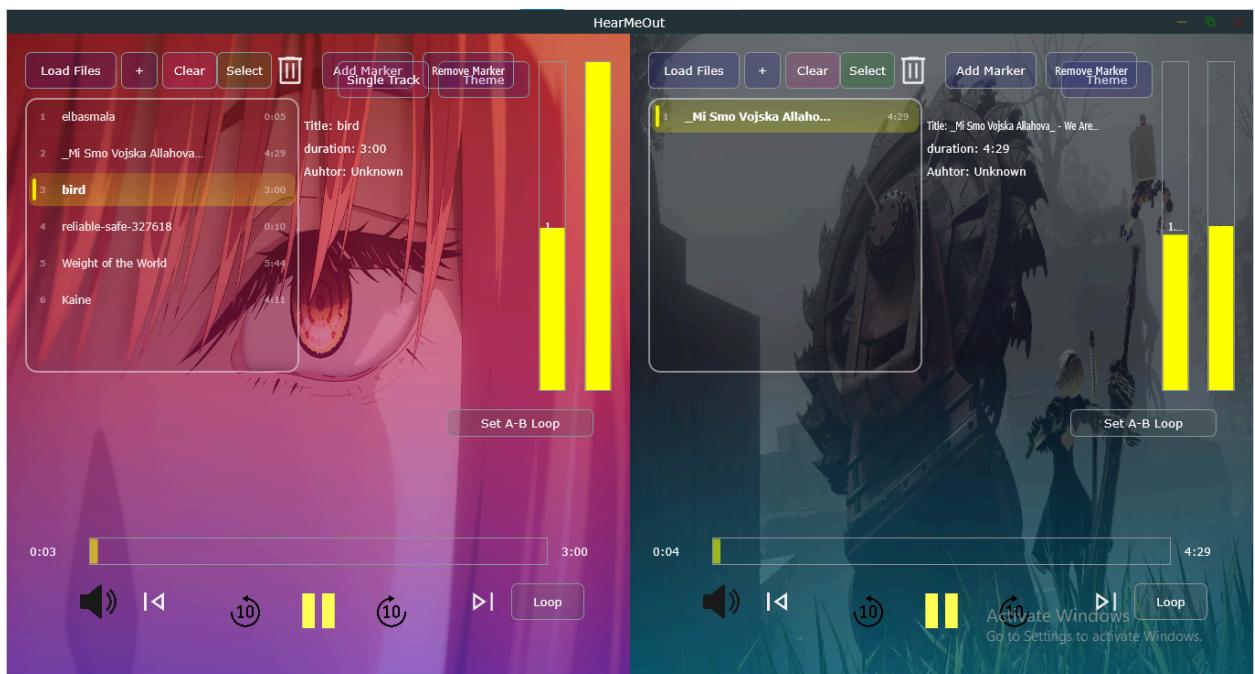
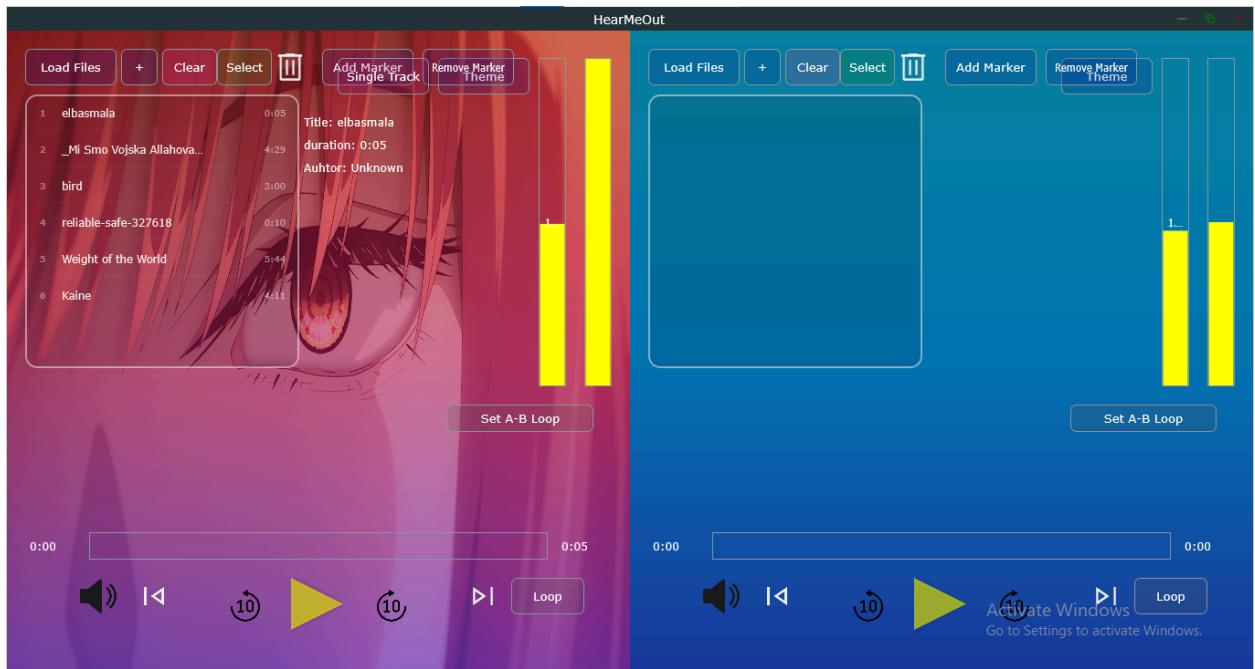
How it was used:

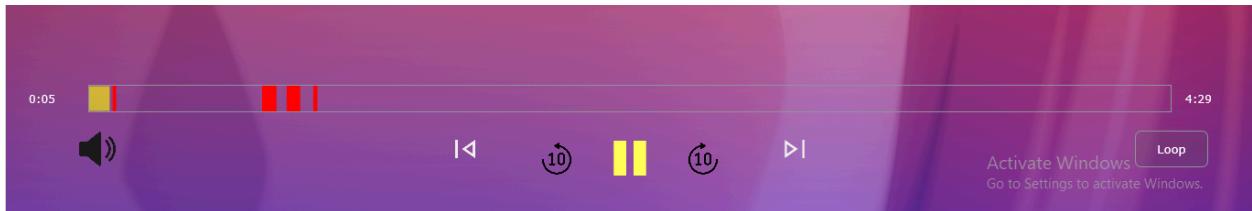
- Volume, speed, file path, and playback position are **private** inside `PlayerAudio`.
- `PlayerGUI` cannot change them directly.
- It only calls safe functions like: `player.setVolume(0.5);`

ScreenShots

Our Program







GitHub

HearMEout Public

master 2 Branches 0 Tags Go to file Add file Code

birdbox219	Merge pull request #22 from Amr-Atif67/amr_code_new	4dbc256 · 2 days ago	87 Commits
Assets	Amr-Icons-changed and fixed some bugs	5 days ago	
Music	mixer	4 days ago	
Source	final-work-only-need-to-find-bugs	2 days ago	
.gitattributes	Add .gitattributes, .gitignore, and README.md.	3 weeks ago	
.gitignore	test3	3 weeks ago	
CppProperties.json	Added "Go to Start" and "Go to End" buttons and displayed ...	3 weeks ago	
HearMEout.jucer	Fixing bugs	2 days ago	
README.md	Add .gitattributes, .gitignore, and README.md.	3 weeks ago	
paused.png	added logo	3 weeks ago	
README			

About CS213: Object Oriented Programming - Assignment 2 - Audio processing application

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Releases No releases published

Packages Activate Windows No packages published Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Commits on Nov 3, 2025

Merge pull request #22 from Amr-Atif67/amr_code_new	Verified 4dbc256
birdbox219 authored 2 days ago	
final-work-only-need-to-find-bugs	73d7e1c
Amr-Atif67 committed 2 days ago	
Merge pull request #21 from lolomamdo2006-lab/master	Verified e2c20cc
birdbox219 authored 2 days ago	
reworked playlist	0f1d014
birdbox219 committed 2 days ago	
Add space + arrow key controls for play and skip	e5d9842
lolomamdo2006-lab committed 2 days ago	
Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/birdbox219/HearMEout	ae6ae94
birdbox219 committed 2 days ago	
Fixing bugs	3e2bbaf
birdbox219 committed 2 days ago	

Commits on Nov 2, 2025

Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.

easy

 birdbox219 committed 3 days ago

8d6f8a0  

- Commits on Nov 1, 2025

Merge pull request #19 from lolomamdo2006-lab/master thanks for all the effort :)

 birdbox219 authored 3 days ago

 b65addf  

Merge branch 'master' into master

 birdbox219 authored 3 days ago

 3b3ff2  

 lolomamdo2006-lab committed 4 days ago

094c807  

mixer

 lolomamdo2006-lab committed 4 days ago

f2a3fc7  

some bug fixes and refactored the session save

 birdbox219 committed 4 days ago

469a166  

failed attempt to make the image buttons transparent

 birdbox219 committed 4 days ago

3ded290  

custom colour for each theme

 birdbox219 committed 4 days ago

38c1fb3  

added gradient colour support for themes

 birdbox210 committed 4 days ago

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

93180d8  

Explanation of Some Implemented Features

Add pause || play ► buttons and “go to start” |◀ / “end” ►| buttons.

Button Declaration(PlayerGUI.h):

The `startIcon`, `stopButtonIcon`, `goStartButton` and `goEndButton` was first declared inside the GUI header file.

```
juce::ArrowButton startIcon{ "Play" , 0.0f , juce::Colours::yellow.withAlpha(0.6f)};  
//juce::TextButton stopButton{ "Stop" };
```



```
juce::ImageButton goStartButton;  
juce::ImageButton goEndButton;  
juce::ImageButton stopButtonIcon;
```

Also, we defined the images that will be used for the buttons.

```
//Icon Buttons  
juce::Image stopImageIcon;  
juce::Image stopImageOverIcon;  
juce::Image stopImageDownIcon;  
juce::Image goEnd;  
juce::Image goStart;  
juce::Image remove;  
juce::Image forward_10;  
juce::Image backward_10;  
juce::Image muteimage;  
juce::Image unmuteimage;
```

Button Design & UI (PlayerGUI.cpp):

we made the button visible by `addAndMakeVisible(goStartButton)` and loaded the image that will be used as the icon

```
// Icon Manager
stopImageIcon = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::pauseyellow_png, BinaryData::pauseyellow_pngSize);
goEnd = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::goEnd_png, BinaryData::goEnd_pngSize);
goStart = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::goStart_png, BinaryData::goStart_pngSize);
remove = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::delete_png, BinaryData::delete_pngSize);
forward_10 = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::ten_for_png, BinaryData::ten_for_pngSize);
backward_10 = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::ten_back_png, BinaryData::ten_back_pngSize);
muteimage = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::volume_png, BinaryData::volume_pngSize);
unmuteimage = juce::ImageFileFormat::loadFrom(BinaryData::no_volume_png, BinaryData::no_volume_pngSize);
```

Audio Logic (PlayerAudio.h),(PlayerAudio.cpp):

We first declared the functions in the `.h` file, and then we implemented their code in the `.cpp` file.

```
void PlayerAudio::Start()
{
    transportSource.start();
}

void PlayerAudio::Start2() { ... }

void PlayerAudio::Stop()
{
    transportSource.stop();
}

void PlayerAudio::Stop2() { ... }

void PlayerAudio::goStart()
{
    transportSource.setPosition(0.0);
}

void PlayerAudio::goStart2() { ... }

void PlayerAudio::goEnd()
{
    transportSource.setPosition(transportSource.getLengthInSeconds());
}

void PlayerAudio::goEnd2() { ... }
```

```
void goStart();
void goStart2();

void goEnd();
void goEnd2();
```

Connecting UI to Audio (MainComponent.cpp):

We also added listeners to our buttons by

`playerGUI.startIcon.addListener(this);` so that the system can detect clicks.

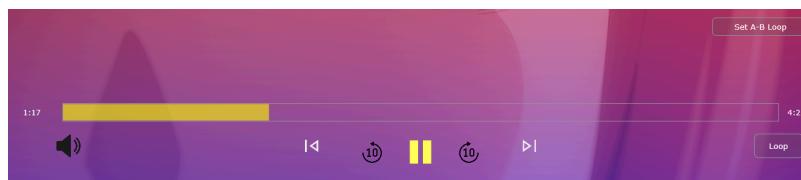
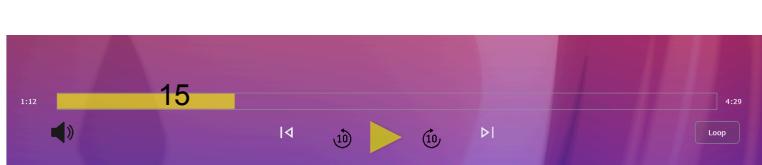
We used an `if` statement inside the `buttonClicked()` function to check which button was pressed.

Each condition handles a different button and performs its specific action (Play, Stop, Load, etc.).

For example:

- If the user clicked the **Start** button, we started audio playback and changed the button icons.
- If the user clicked the **Stop** button, we stopped the audio and switched the icons back.
- If the user clicked **Go to Start** or **Go to End**, we moved the audio position and reset the slider.

After implementing the button logic and connecting all components together, this is the final UI and how the audio player looks while running.



Display metadata (title, author, duration, etc.).

We also applied the same structure to the metadata labels (Title, Author, and Duration).

First, we created the labels in the `PlayerGUI.h` file:

Then, in the `PlayerGUI.cpp` file, we made them visible and styled them:

```
addAndMakeVisible(title);
addAndMakeVisible(time);
addAndMakeVisible(author);

// Labels
juce::Slider speedSlider;
juce::Label title;
juce::Label time;
juce::Label author;

juce::Label currentTimeLabel;
juce::Label TotalTimeLabel;
```

We created a function called `metaData()` that updates the labels with the file name, author name, and total audio duration:

```
void PlayerGUI::resized()
{
    void PlayerGUI::metaData(juce::String& fileName, double& totalTime, juce::String& authorName)
    {
        title.setText("Title: " + fileName, juce::dontSendNotification);
        author.setText("Author: " + authorName, juce::dontSendNotification);

        int h = 0;
        int m = 0;
        int s = 0;
        m = totalTime / 60;
        s = int(totalTime) % 60;
        if (m >= 60) {
            h = m / 60; m = m % 60;
            time.setText("duration: " + juce::String(h) + ":" + juce::String(m) + ":" + juce::String(s), juce::dontSendNotification);
        }
        //added if file less than 60min to will dispaly only mins
        else
        {
            time.setText("duration: " + juce::String(m) + ":" + juce::String(s).paddedLeft('0', 2), juce::dontSendNotification);
        }
    }
}
```

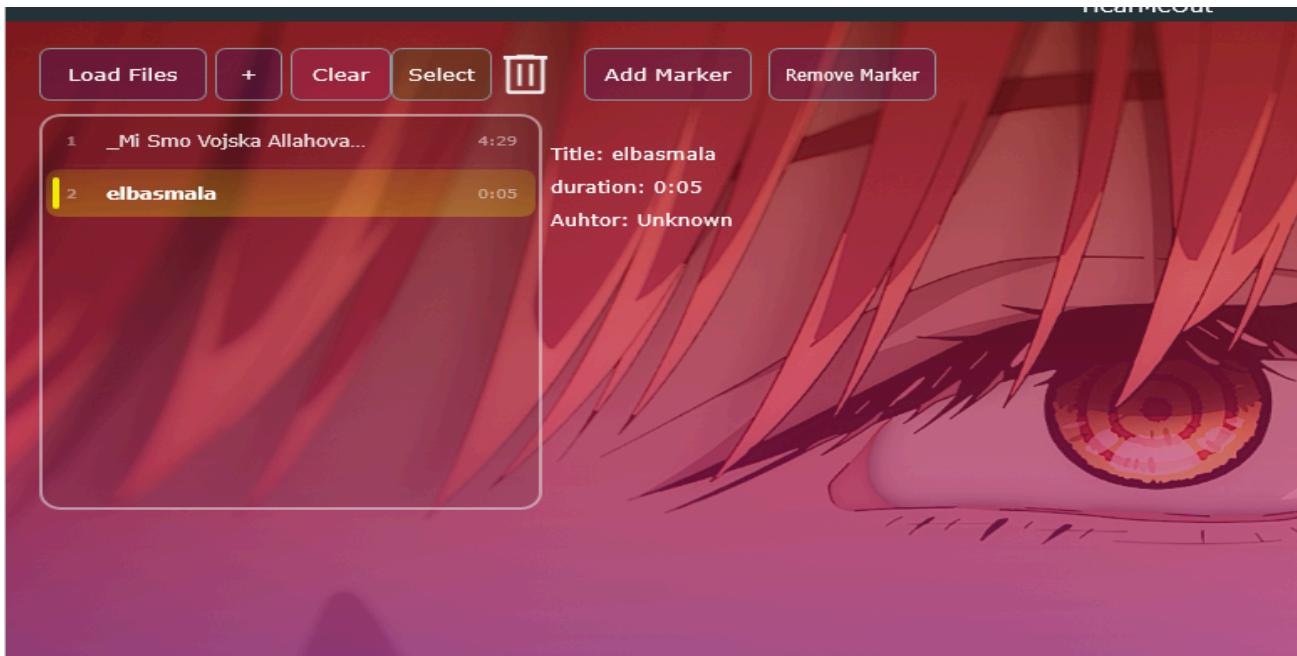
After loading the audio file, we call the `metaData()` function to update the UI.

```
(button == &playerGUI.loadButton)

fileChooser = std::make_unique<juce::FileChooser>(
    "Select an audio file...", juce::File{}, "*.wav;*.mp3");

fileChooser->launchAsync(
    juce::FileBrowserComponent::openMode | juce::FileBrowserComponent::canSelectFiles,
    [this](const juce::FileChooser& fc)
{
    auto file = fc.getResult();

    authorName = player.loadFile(file);
    double totalTime = player.getTotalLength();
    playerGUI.TotalTimeLabel.setText(formatTime(totalTime), juce::dontSendNotification);
    juce::String fileName = file.getFileNameWithoutExtension();
    playerGUI.metaData(fileName, totalTime, authorName);
    player.addToList(file);           //fixing some issues and bugs-amr
    player.showFile(file, totalTime); //same i added those lines.
});
```



Add playlist support to load multiple files and select which one to play.

We also created a playlist feature that allows the user to add, select, and remove audio files.

1. Declaring the Playlist Components (in PlayerGUI.h)

We defined the buttons and the playlist structure:

`addToListButton` → adds a new audio file

`resetButton` → clears the playlist

`selectButton` → loads a selected track

`removeButton` → removes a track

`RoundedListBox playList` → displays all added tracks

`std::vector<fileInfo> files` → stores the audio files and their duration

We also declared required functions:

`getNumRows()` → returns number of tracks in the playlist

`paintListBoxItem()` → custom UI for each row in the playlist

`showFile()` → store file name and duration in our vector

`selectedRowsChanged()` → triggered when user selects a row

`listBoxItemDoubleClicked()` → double-click to auto-load and play a track

```
// Playlist-related components
juce::TextButton addToListButton{ "+" };
juce::TextButton resetButton{ "Clear" };
juce::TextButton selectButton{ "Select" };
juce::ImageButton removeButton;
RoundedListBox playList;
struct fileInfo {
    juce::File file;
    double time = 0.0; // changes to float to get exact point for my markers MUST STAY AS IT'S.
    std::vector<double> markersTime;
};
std::vector<fileInfo> files;
int getNumRows() override;
void paintListBoxItem(int rowIndex, juce::Graphics& g, int width, int height, bool rowIsSelected);
void showFile(juce::File& file, double time);
void selectedRowsChanged(int lastRowSelected);
void listBoxItemDoubleClicked(int row, const juce::MouseEvent&) override;

void mouseMove(const juce::MouseEvent& e) override;
void mouseExit(const juce::MouseEvent& e) override;
```

2. Implementing the Functions (in PlayerGUI.cpp)

✓ showFile()

This function checks if the file already exists in the playlist.

If not, it adds the file name and duration to the vector, then refreshes the list:

```
void PlayerGUI::showFile(juce::File& file, double time) {
    juce::File f;
    bool exist{};
    if (!files.empty()) {
        for (auto f : files) {
            if (file.getFileNameWithoutExtension() == f.file.getFileNameWithoutExtension())
                exist = 1;
        }
    }
    if (!exist) {
        fileInfo info;
        info.file = file;
        info.time = time;
        files.push_back(info);
    }
    playList.updateContent();
    playList.repaint();
}
```

✓ getNumRows()

Returns the number of items in the playlist:

```
int PlayerGUI::getNumRows()
{
    return files.size();
}
```

✓ paintListBoxItem()

This function draws each playlist row with custom UI:

- Rounded design
- Highlight on hover
- Yellow highlight on selection
- Track number and duration

```
void PlayerGUI::paintListBoxItem(int rowIndex, juce::Graphics& g,
    int width, int height, bool rowIsSelected)
{
    if (rowIndex < files.size())
    {
        bool isHovered = (rowIndex == hoveredRow);
        if (rowIsSelected)
        {
            // Gradient for selected item
            juce::ColourGradient selectedGradient(
                juce::Colours::yellow.withAlpha(0.15f), 4, 2,
                juce::Colours::yellow.withAlpha(0.25f), 4, height - 2,
                false);
            g.setGradientFill(selectedGradient);
            g.fillRoundedRectangle(4, 2, width - 8, height - 4, 8.0f);
        }
        // Add a glowing accent line on the left
        g.setColour(juce::Colours::yellow.withAlpha(0.9f));
        g.fillRect(8, 8, 4, height - 16, 2.0f);
    }
}
```

```
if (rowNumber < files.size())
{
    bool isHovered = (rowNumber == hoveredRow);
    if (rowIsSelected) { ... }
    // Hover effect
    else if (isHovered)
    {
        g.setColour(juce::Colours::white.withAlpha(0.08f));
        g.fillRect(4, 2, width - 8, height - 4, 8.0f);
        // Subtle left accent on hover
        g.setColour(juce::Colours::yellow.withAlpha(0.3f));
        g.fillRect(8, 10, 2, height - 20, 1.0f);
    }
    // Draw track number
    g.setColour(juce::Colours::white.withAlpha(0.4f));
    g.setFont(juce::Font(11.0f, juce::Font::bold));
    g.drawText(juce::String(rowIndex + 1),
               16, 8, 28, height,
               juce::Justification::centredLeft, true);
    // Song name with better spacing
    g.setColour(rowIsSelected ? juce::Colours::white : juce::Colours::white.withAlpha(0.9f));
    g.setFont(juce::Font(14.0f, rowIsSelected ? juce::Font::bold : juce::Font::plain));
    juce::String songName = files[rowNumber].file.getFileNameWithoutExtension();
    // Truncate long names
    if (songName.length() > 30)
        songName = songName.substring(0, 27) + "...";
}
```

✓ selectedRowsChanged()

Stores the file selected by the user:

```
void PlayerGUI::selectedRowsChanged(int lastRowSelected)
{
    if (lastRowSelected >= 0)
    {
        auto file = files[lastRowSelected];
        sendFile = file.file;
        sendRow = lastRowSelected;
    }
}
```

✓ listBoxItemDoubleClicked()

When user double-clicks, it auto-selects and triggers the Select button

```
void PlayerGUI::listBoxItemDoubleClicked(int row, const juce::MouseEvent& e)
{
    if (row >= 0 && row < files.size())
    {
        sendFile = files[row].file;
        sendRow = row;
        selectButton.triggerClick();
    }
}
```

✓ mouseMove(const juce::MouseEvent& e)

- This function detects when the mouse moves inside the playlist.
- It calculates which row the mouse is currently hovering on.
- If the hovered row changes, it repaints the old row and the new row.
- This is used to create the “hover effect” when the cursor is over a song in the list.

✓ mouseExit(const juce::MouseEvent&)

- This function runs when the mouse leaves the playlist area.
- It removes the hover effect from the last hovered row.
- Then it resets `hoveredRow` to `-1` meaning “nothing is hovered”.

```

        auto posInList = playList.getLocalPoint(e.eventComponent, e.getPosition());
        int row = playList.getRowContainingPosition(posInList.x, posInList.y);

        if (row != hoveredRow)
        {
            DBG("Hover changed to row " << row);

            // repaint old and new rows
            if (hoveredRow >= 0) playList.repaintRow(hoveredRow);
            hoveredRow = row;
            if (hoveredRow >= 0) playList.repaintRow(hoveredRow);
        }
    }

    void PlayerGUI::mouseExit(const juce::MouseEvent&)
    {
        if (hoveredRow >= 0)
        {
            playList.repaintRow(hoveredRow);
            hoveredRow = -1;
        }
    }
}

```

3. Connecting Playlist Logic in MainComponent.cpp

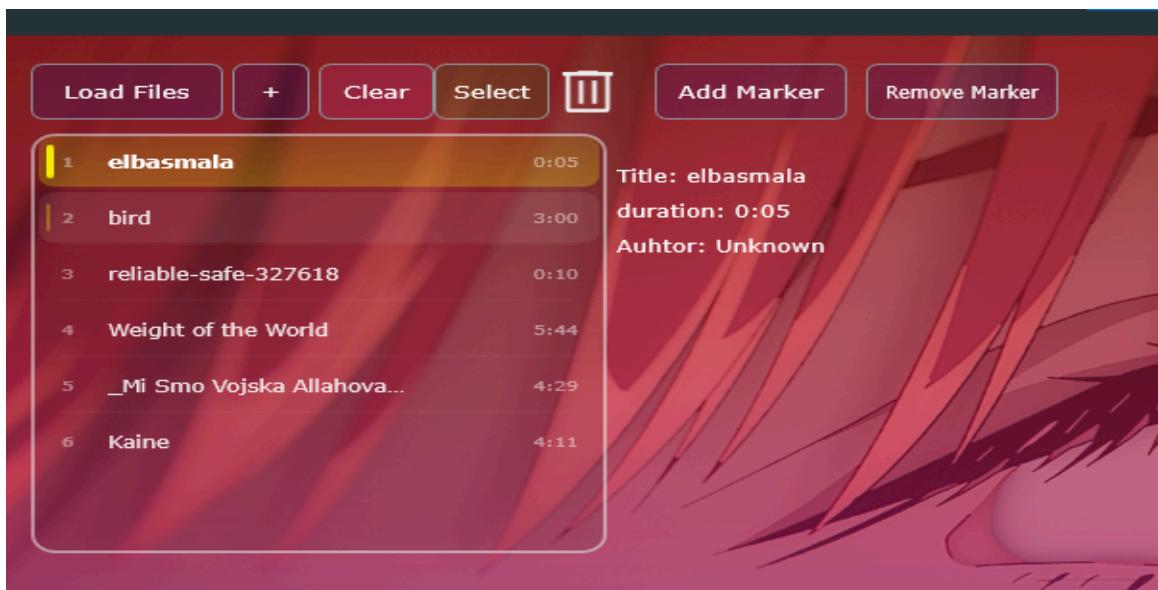
Inside `buttonClicked()`, we connected the playlist buttons:

- Add button → opens file chooser and adds the file to the playlist
- Reset button → clears playlist
- Select button → loads the selected file
- Remove button → deletes the selected row

```

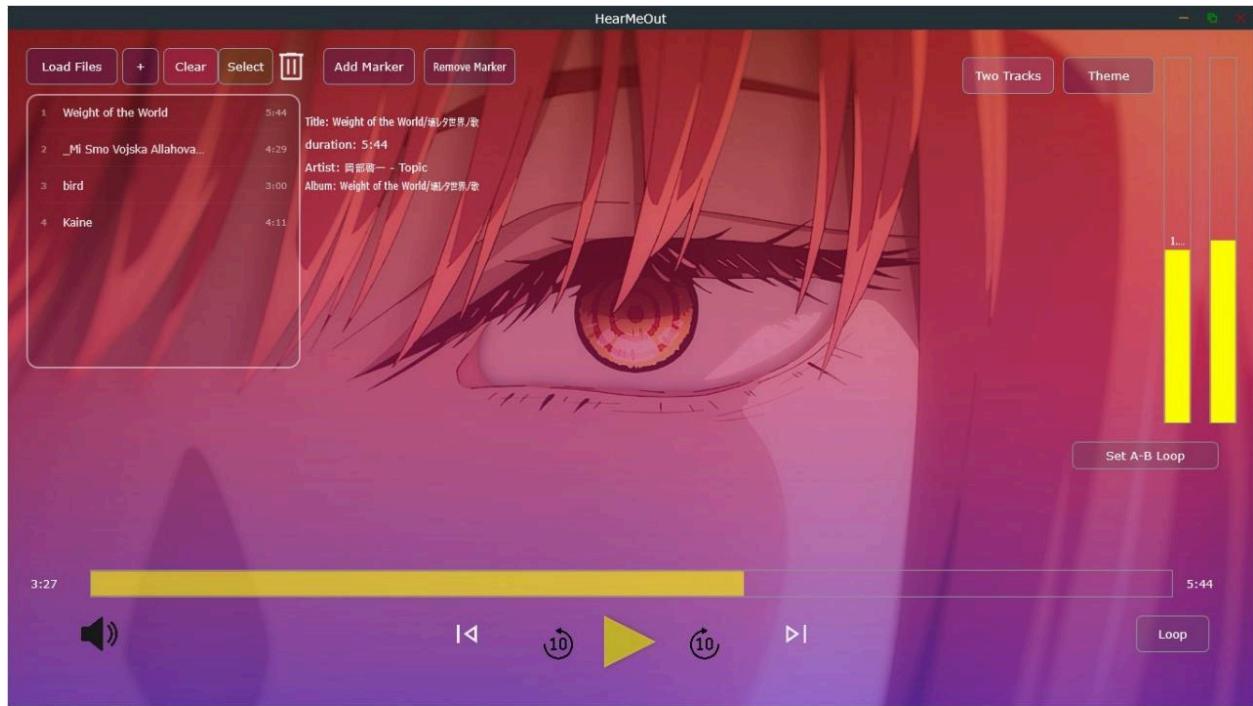
        else if (button == &playerGUI.addToListButton) { ... }
        else if (button == &playerGUI.resetButton) { ... }
        else if (button == &playerGUI.selectButton) { ... }
        else if (button == &playerGUI.removeButton) { ... }
        //=====
        else if (button == &playerGUI.loadButton) { ... }
    }
}

```



TagLib library

We used the **TagLib** library to read and display the metadata of each audio file, such as the title, artist name, album, and duration.



Multiple players and Mixer

The player can play two tracks. Player can mix the two tracks by varying each of their volumes and playing their mix.

To support multiple audio players in the application, I created another object from the [PlayerGUI](#) class.

This allowed me to manage two separate players on the same interface.

```
// GUI
PlayerGUI playerGUI;
PlayerGUI playerGUI2; //for track2
//session manager
SessionManager sessionManager;
```

I duplicated the button-handling code inside [MainComponent](#) so each player has its own controls.

```

}
else if (button == &playerGUI.removeButton) { ... }

//=====
else if (button == &playerGUI2.loadButton) { ... }

else if (button == &playerGUI2.startIcon) { ... }
else if (button == &playerGUI2.stopButtonIcon) { ... }
else if (button == &playerGUI2.goStartButton) { ... }
else if (button == &playerGUI2.goEndButton) { ... }

else if (button == &playerGUI2.loopButton) { ... }

else if (button == &playerGUI2.abLoopButton)
{
    playerGUI2.abControlsVisible = !playerGUI2.abControlsVisible;
    playerGUI2.abStartTimeLabel.setVisible(playerGUI2.abControlsVisible);
    playerGUI2.abEndTimeLabel.setVisible(playerGUI2.abControlsVisible);
}
```

To display both players properly, I divided the main window into two separate areas:

```

if (playerGUI2.isVisible())
{
    // Two tracks mode - split the area
    auto leftArea = bounds.removeFromLeft(bounds.getWidth() / 2);
    auto rightArea = bounds;

    playerGUI.setBounds(leftArea);
    playerGUI2.setBounds(rightArea);
    playerGUI2.resized();

    // Position buttons at the top of each track area
    singleTrackButton.setBounds(leftArea.getWidth() - 320, 30, 100, 40);
}
else

```

Since each player uses its own audio transport, the two audio tracks cannot play together by default.

JUCE's `AudioTransportSource` can only output one stream at a time, so to enable simultaneous playback, I added a `juce::Mixer AudioSource`.

```

void checkableLoop2();
juce::Mixer AudioSource mixer; //To mix the two sounds together
juce::AudioFormatManager formatManager;
std::unique_ptr<juce::AudioFormatReaderSource> readerSource;
std::unique_ptr<juce::AudioFormatReaderSource> readerSource2; //for track2
juce::AudioTransportSource transportSource;

juce::Resampling AudioSource respeeder { &transportSource, false, 2 }; //for speed.

```

The `formatManager` is used to load different audio formats.

`transportSource` handles playback control (start, stop, pause...)

`Resampling AudioSource` enables playback speed adjustments.

After registering the audio formats, the two audio sources are added into the mixer

To control each track independently, I implemented two versions of every main function—one for the first player and one for the second:

```

formatManager.registerBasicFormats();
transportSource.addChangeListener(this);

respeeder.setResamplingRatio(1.0);
respeeder2.setResamplingRatio(1.0);

mixer.addInputSource(&respeeder, false);
mixer.addInputSource(&respeeder2, false);

//setAudioChannels(0, 2); // no inputs, 2 outputs

```

```

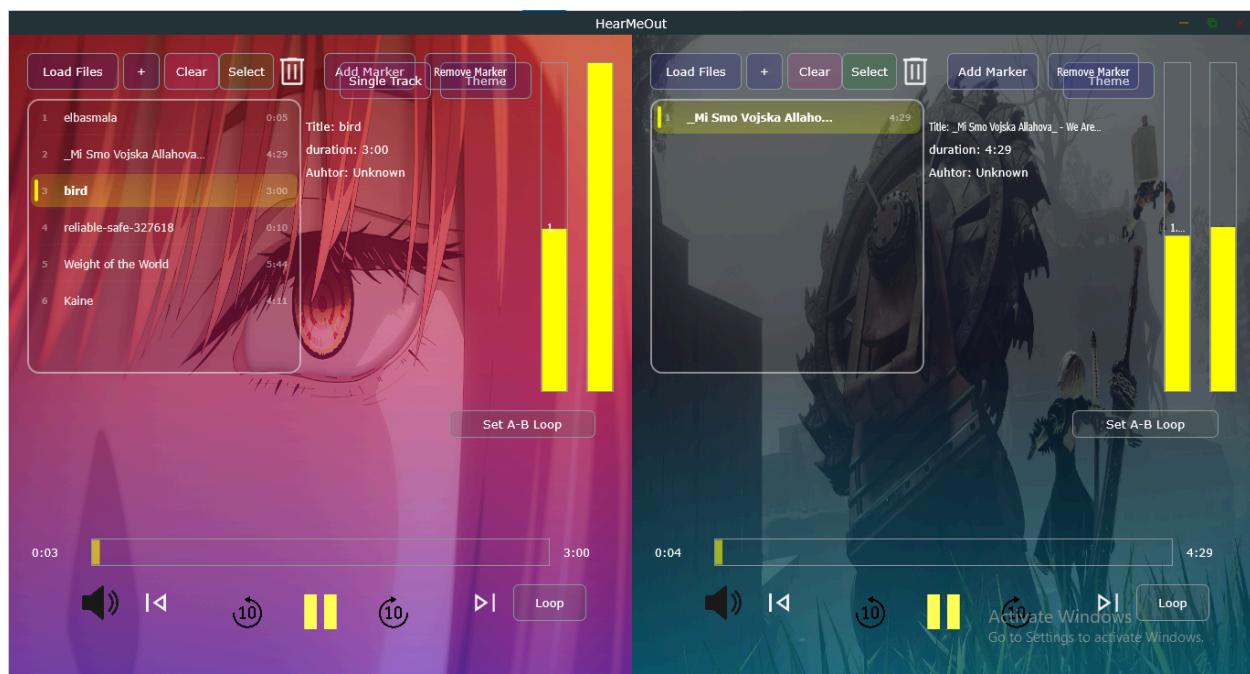
    void PlayerAudio::Start()
    {
        transportSource.start();
    }

    void PlayerAudio::Start2()
    {
        transportSource2.start();
    }

    void PlayerAudio::Stop()
    {
        transportSource.stop();
    }

    void PlayerAudio::Stop2()
    {
        transportSource2.stop();
    }

```



Demo

You can watch the full demo of the project here:

👉 [Hearmeout App Audio Player](#)



