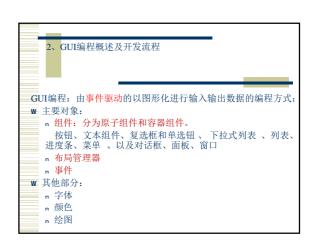


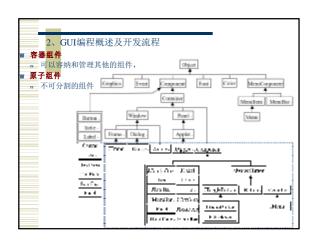
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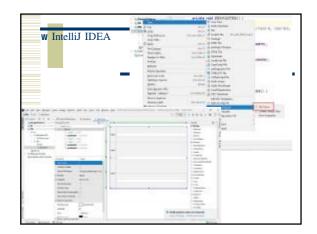
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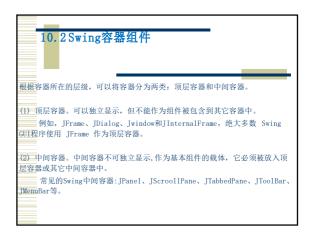
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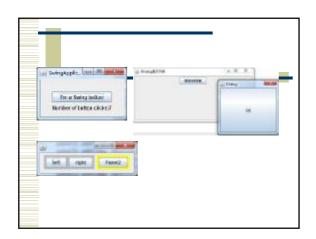












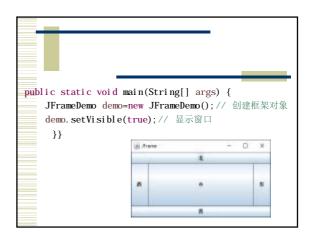


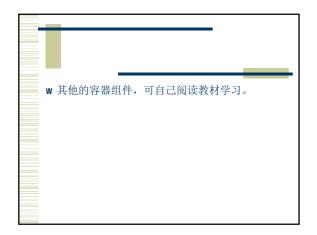
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使用JFrame时,需要注意以下几点:

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(2) 创建JFrame对象后,默认情况下布局管理器是BorderLayout,
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```
class JFrameDemo extends JFrame {
private JButton jButton1, jButton2, jButton3, jButton4 , jButton5 ;
 public JFrameDemo() {
      this.setSize(400, 200); // 设置框架尺寸, 但系统在默认屏幕位置上显示框架
      jButton1 = new JButton("北");
                                 // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"北"
                                  // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"南"
      jButton2 = new JButton("南");
                                  // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"西"
// 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"东"
      iButton3 = new JButton("西");
      jButton4 = new JButton("东");
      jButton5 = new JButton("中");
                                  // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"中"
      add(jButton1, BorderLayout.NORTH); // 将按钮放到窗口的的上部区域
      add(jButton2, BorderLayout.SOUTH); // 将按钮放到窗口的的下部区域
      add(jButton3, BorderLayout.WEST); // 将按钮放到窗口的的左侧区域
      add(jButton4, BorderLayout.EAST); // 将按钮放到窗口的的右侧区域
      add(jButton5, BorderLayout.CENTER); // 将按钮放到窗口的的中部区域
      this.setTitle("JFrame"); // 设置窗口标题
      this.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE); //设置关闭行为
```







Java预定义了不同的布局管理器类中,主要有:
w FlowLayout (流式布局/顺序布局)
w GridLayout (网格布局)
w GridBagLayout (网格包布局)
w BoxLayout (箱式布局)
w GroupLayout (分组布局)
w CardLayout (卡片布局)
w BorderLayout (边界布局)
w SpringLayout (弹性布局)等。

FlowLayout布局管理器

FlowLayout布局管理器

FlowLayout布局管理器

FlowLayout布局管理器

FlowLayout创建时alignment参数的指定要求放在
屏幕的中心位置缺省)、左侧或右侧。
FlowLayout类有三个构造方法:

Øpublic FlowLayout(int alignment)

Øpublic FlowLayout(int alignment, norizontalGap, int verticalGap)

alignment用于指定放置格式,必须是下面三值之一:

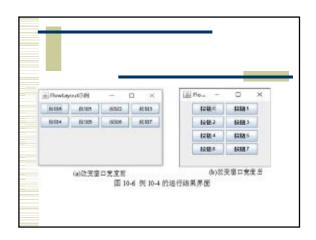
FlowLayout、LEFT 放左侧

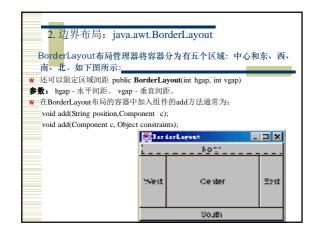
FlowLayout、CENTER 放中心(缺省)

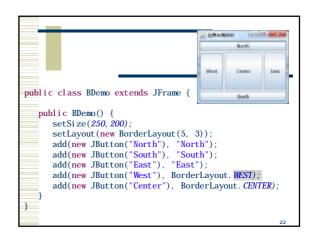
FlowLayout、RIGHT 放右侧

horizontalGap、verticalGap指定组件间隔距离(以像素为单位)。如果用户
没有指定间隔值,FlowLayout将自动指定其值为5。

```
lass FlowLayoutDemo {
     // 初始化框架
 public void initJFrame() {
     frame.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
                                           // 设置流式布局
     JButton[] btn = new JButton[8];
      for(int \ i=0; \ i < btn.length; \ i++) \ \{
             btn[i] = new JButton("按钮" + i);
             frame.add(btn[i]);
      frame.setSize(300,200);
      frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT\_ON\_CLOSE);
      frame.setVisible(true);
public static void main(String[] args) {
     FlowLayoutDemo demo = new FlowLayoutDemo();
      demo.initJFrame();
      }}
```







```
GridLayout布局管理器

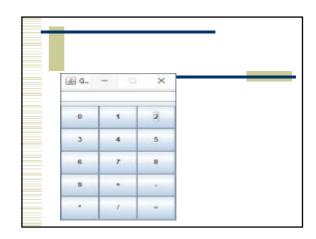
GridLayout布局是将容器空间划分为m行n列的大小相等的网格区域,每个格子允许放置一个组件,组件将自动占满格子。非常适合数量庞大的组件

比顺序布局多了行和列的设置
public GridLayout()
public GridLayout(int rows, int cols)
public GridLayout(int rows, int cols, int hgap, int vgap)

组件间的水平间隔
```

```
public class GridLayoutDemo extends JFrame{
  public GridLayoutDemo(String title) {
    super(title);
    setLayout(new GridLayout(3, 2));
    for (int i = 1; i <= 6; i++) {
       add(new JButton(i + ""));
    }
    pack();
}</pre>
```

```
GridLayoutDemo extends JFrame {
     String[] \ btnLabel = \{ "0","1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9","+","-","*","/","=" \};
                                                     // 计算器按钮
     JButton[] btn;
     JPanel resultPanel, btnPanel; // 计算结果面板和计算器按钮面板
    JTextField resultText;
                                          // 计算结果显示文本域
              btn = new JButton[btnLabel.length];
              resultPanel = new JPanel(); // 构造计算结果面板
btnPanel = new JPanel(); // 构造计算器按钮面板
              resultText = new JTextField(20);
              resultPanel.add(resultText); // 结果显示文本域放入结果面板中
              btnPanel.setLayout(new GridLayout(5,3)); // 按钮面板为5行3列的GridLayout for(int i = 0; i < btnLabel.length; i++) { // 将按钮依序加入计算器按钮面板
                        btn[i] = new JButton(btnLabel[i]);
                        btnPanel.add(btn[i]);}
              add(resultPanel, BorderLayout.NORTH); // 结果面板放在上部
              add(btnPanel, BorderLayout.CENTER);
              setSize(200,300);
              setVisible(true):
              setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);}
```



4、CardLayout布局管理器

CardLayout类可使用个或用多个组件共享同是子宫恒

CardLayout所管理的组件就像放在纸盒里的纸牌,在某一时刻
只有最上面的一张可见。

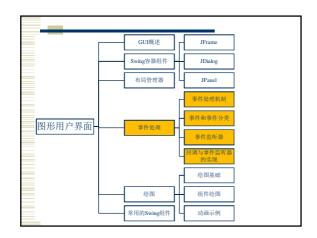
。 当向采用CardLayout布局管理的容器中加入组件时,需要使用带两个参数的add方法,其中一个参数指定一个名称。

。 名称类似于图书检索卡片中的索引号,用户可通过指定组件的名字或指定第一或最后的组件(组件的顺序就是它们被加入到容器中的顺序)
来选择要显示的组件,这需要使用带两个参数的show方法编程实现。

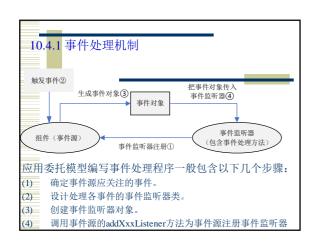


class CardLayoutDemo { public static void main(String[] args) { JFrame frame = new JFrame("卡片布局示例"); $CardLayout = new \ CardLayout();$ frame.setLayout(cardLayout); // 设置为卡片布局 Container container = frame.getContentPane();// 取内容窗格 container.add(new JLabel("星期一", JLabel.CENTER), "1"); container.add(new JLabel("星期二", JLabel.CENTER), "2"); container.add(new JLabel("星期三", JLabel.CENTER), "3"); container.add(new JLabel("星期四", JLabel.CENTER), "4"); container.add(new JLabel("星期五", JLabel.CENTER), "5"); container.add(new JLabel("星期六", JLabel.CENTER), "6"); frame.setSize(400,200); frame.setVisible(true); $frame.setDefaultCloseOperation (JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);$ cardLayout.show(container,"1"); // 首先显示第一个标签 for(int i = 0; i < 6; i++){// 间隔2秒显示下一个标签 try {Thread.sleep(2000); cardLayout.next(container);} catch(InterruptedException e){} }}











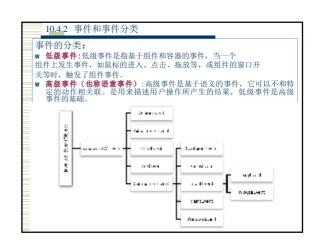








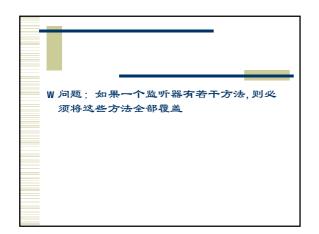


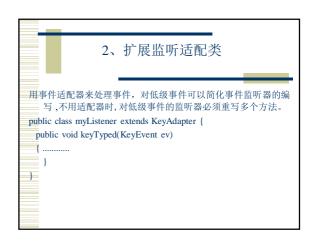


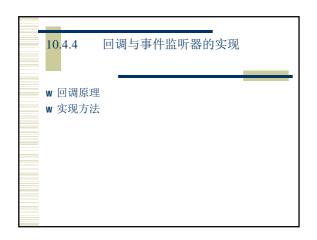


34. Pal23. BB	事件类型	监听接口	接口中的方法	适配器类
华沙虎明	ActionEvent	ActionListener	actionPerformed(ActionEvent)	无
	AdjustmentEvent	AdjustmentListener	adjustmentValueChanged(Adjustment	无
			Event)	
	ItemEvent	ItemListener	itemStateChanged(ItemEvent)	无
	TextEvent	TextListener	textValueChanged(TextEvent)	无
	MouseEvent	MouseListener	mouseClicked(MouseEvent)	MouseAdapter
			mouseEntered(MouseEvent)	
			mouseExited(MouseEvent)	
			mousePressed(MouseEvent)	
			mouseReleased(MouseEvent)	
	MouseEvent	MouseMotionListener	mouseDragged(MouseEvent)	MouseMotionAdapter
			mouseMoved(MouseEvent)	
	KeyEvent	KeyListener	keyPressed(KeyEvent)	KeyAdapter
			keyReleased(KeyEvent)	
			keyTyped(KeyEvent)	
	FocusEvent	FocusListener	focusGained(FocusEvent)	Focus Adapter
			focusLost(FocusEvent)	
	WindowEvent	WindowListener	windowActivated(WindowEvent)	WindowAdapter
			windowClosed(WindowEvent)	
			windowClosing(WindowEvent)	
			windowDeactivated(WindowEvent)	
			windowDeiconified(WindowEvent)	
			windowIconified(WindowEvent)	
			windowOpened(WindowEvent)	
	DocumentEvent	DocumentListener	changedUpdate(DocumentEvent)	无
			removeUpdate(DocumentEvent)	
			insertUpdate(DocumentEvent)	

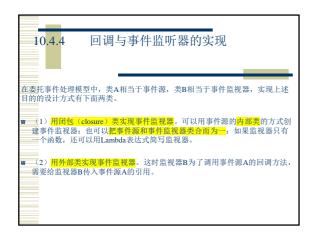


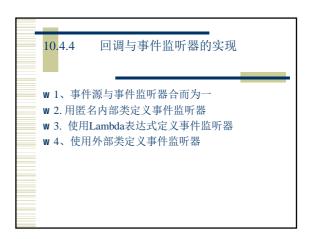








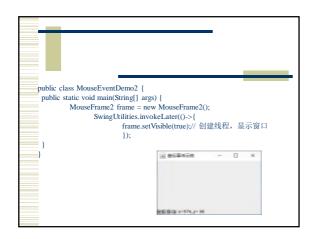




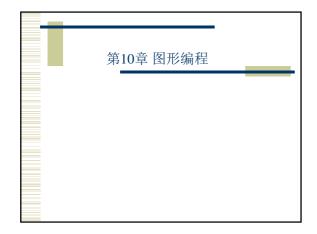
```
import java awt. event. ActionListener; import java awt. EventQueue; import java awt. FlowLayout; import java awt. FlowLayout; import java. awt. FlowLayout; import java. awt. FlowLayout; import java. awt. event. *; import javax. swing. *; public class GuiTest extends JFrame implements ActionListeners.

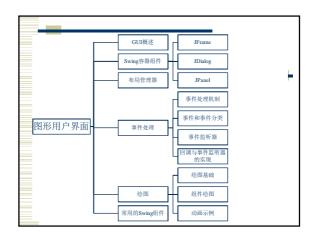
JButton bl.b2; public GuiTest() {
setLayout (new FlowLayout()); setEounds(500,500,100,100); bl=new JButton(**BL**); bl=new JButton(**
```

```
class MouseFrame2 extends JFrame {
                                              2. 用匿名内部类定义事件监听器
private JLabel statusbar;
public MouseFrame2() {
        super("鼠标事件示例");
statusbar = new JLabel("这是状态栏");
   statusbar = new JLabel("这是状态栏");
add(statusbar, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
//匿名内部类: 通过维承适配器类, 实现鼠标事件监听器
s.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {
public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {statusbar.setText("您点击了窗口!"); }
    public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) {statusbar.setText("鼠标离开了窗口!");}
          /匿名内部类:通过实现接口,实现鼠标移动事件监听器
      ddMouseMotionListener(new MouseMotionListener() {
           public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent e) {
                  String s = "鼠标拖拉: x=" + e.getX() + ", y= " + e.getY();
                  statusbar.setText(s);
           public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent e) {
                  String s = "鼠标移动: x=" + e.getY() + ", y= " + e.getY(); statusbar.setText(s); } });
setSize(300.200):
setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE); }}
```



```
class Framel extends JFrame {
    JButton | Buttonl = new JButton("禁用");
    public Framel() {
        add(j Buttonl, BorderLayout. CENTER);
        //注册MyActionListener的对象,并传入当前事件领框体的引用this
        j Buttonl, addActionListener(new MyActionListener(this));
        this.setBounds(200, 200, 200, 200);
    }
    //实现事件监视器将回调的方法
    public void doAction(ActionEvent e) {
        j Buttonl.setEnabled(false);
    }
}
class MyActionListener implements java.awt.event.ActionListener {
        mySubject adaptee;
        // 事件监视器初始化时,传入将回调的对象的引用,这类对象用mySubject按口标注
        public MyActionListener(mySubject adaptee) {
            this.adaptee = adaptee;
        }
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
            adaptee.doAction(e); // 回调事件源的方法
        }
}
```



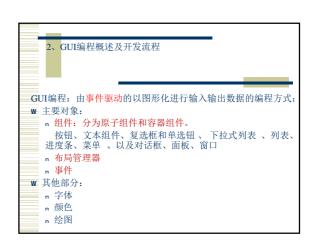


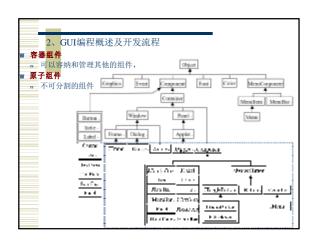
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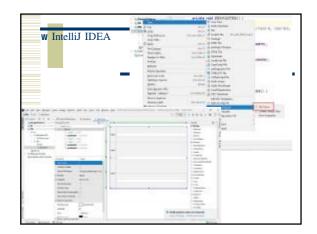
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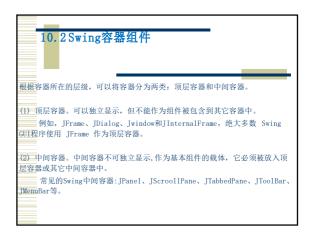
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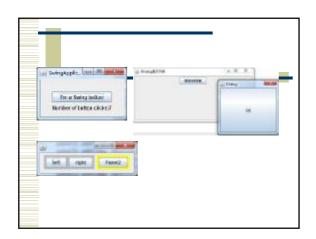












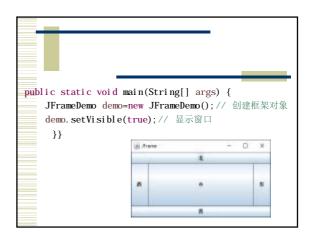


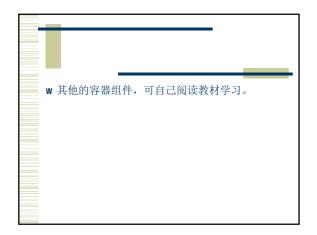
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```
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private JButton jButton1, jButton2, jButton3, jButton4 , jButton5 ;
 public JFrameDemo() {
      this.setSize(400, 200); // 设置框架尺寸, 但系统在默认屏幕位置上显示框架
      jButton1 = new JButton("北");
                                 // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"北"
                                  // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"南"
      jButton2 = new JButton("南");
                                  // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"西"
// 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"东"
      iButton3 = new JButton("西");
      jButton4 = new JButton("东");
      jButton5 = new JButton("中");
                                  // 创建按钮,按钮上的标签文字为"中"
      add(jButton1, BorderLayout.NORTH); // 将按钮放到窗口的的上部区域
      add(jButton2, BorderLayout.SOUTH); // 将按钮放到窗口的的下部区域
      add(jButton3, BorderLayout.WEST); // 将按钮放到窗口的的左侧区域
      add(jButton4, BorderLayout.EAST); // 将按钮放到窗口的的右侧区域
      add(jButton5, BorderLayout.CENTER); // 将按钮放到窗口的的中部区域
      this.setTitle("JFrame"); // 设置窗口标题
      this.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE); //设置关闭行为
```







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FlowLayout创建时alignment参数的指定要求放在
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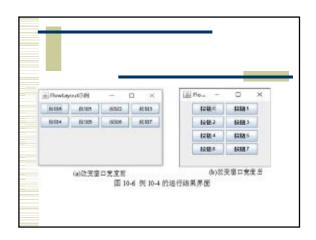
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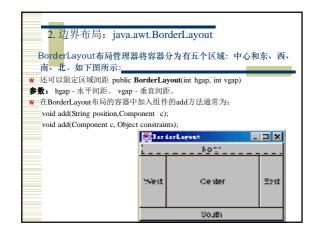
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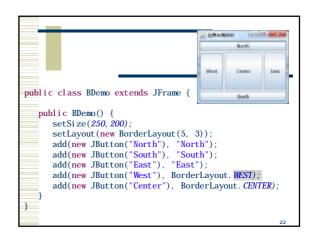
FlowLayout、RIGHT 放右侧

horizontalGap、verticalGap指定组件间隔距离(以像素为单位)。如果用户
没有指定间隔值,FlowLayout将自动指定其值为5。

```
lass FlowLayoutDemo {
     // 初始化框架
 public void initJFrame() {
     frame.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
                                           // 设置流式布局
     JButton[] btn = new JButton[8];
      for(int \ i=0; \ i < btn.length; \ i++) \ \{
             btn[i] = new JButton("按钮" + i);
             frame.add(btn[i]);
      frame.setSize(300,200);
      frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT\_ON\_CLOSE);
      frame.setVisible(true);
public static void main(String[] args) {
     FlowLayoutDemo demo = new FlowLayoutDemo();
      demo.initJFrame();
      }}
```







```
GridLayout布局管理器

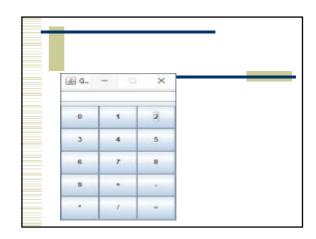
GridLayout布局是将容器空间划分为m行n列的大小相等的网格区域,每个格子允许放置一个组件,组件将自动占满格子。非常适合数量庞大的组件

比顺序布局多了行和列的设置
public GridLayout()
public GridLayout(int rows, int cols)
public GridLayout(int rows, int cols, int hgap, int vgap)

组件间的水平间隔
```

```
public class GridLayoutDemo extends JFrame{
  public GridLayoutDemo(String title) {
    super(title);
    setLayout(new GridLayout(3, 2));
    for (int i = 1; i <= 6; i++) {
       add(new JButton(i + ""));
    }
    pack();
}</pre>
```

```
GridLayoutDemo extends JFrame {
     String[] \ btnLabel = \{ "0","1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9","+","-","*","/","=" \};
                                                     // 计算器按钮
     JButton[] btn;
     JPanel resultPanel, btnPanel; // 计算结果面板和计算器按钮面板
    JTextField resultText;
                                          // 计算结果显示文本域
              btn = new JButton[btnLabel.length];
              resultPanel = new JPanel(); // 构造计算结果面板
btnPanel = new JPanel(); // 构造计算器按钮面板
              resultText = new JTextField(20);
              resultPanel.add(resultText); // 结果显示文本域放入结果面板中
              btnPanel.setLayout(new GridLayout(5,3)); // 按钮面板为5行3列的GridLayout for(int i = 0; i < btnLabel.length; i++) { // 将按钮依序加入计算器按钮面板
                        btn[i] = new JButton(btnLabel[i]);
                        btnPanel.add(btn[i]);}
              add(resultPanel, BorderLayout.NORTH); // 结果面板放在上部
              add(btnPanel, BorderLayout.CENTER);
              setSize(200,300);
              setVisible(true):
              setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);}
```



4、CardLayout布局管理器

CardLayout类可使用个或用多个组件共享同是子宫恒

CardLayout所管理的组件就像放在纸盒里的纸牌,在某一时刻
只有最上面的一张可见。

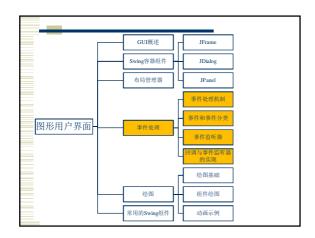
。 当向采用CardLayout布局管理的容器中加入组件时,需要使用带两个参数的add方法,其中一个参数指定一个名称。

。 名称类似于图书检索卡片中的索引号,用户可通过指定组件的名字或指定第一或最后的组件(组件的顺序就是它们被加入到容器中的顺序)
来选择要显示的组件,这需要使用带两个参数的show方法编程实现。

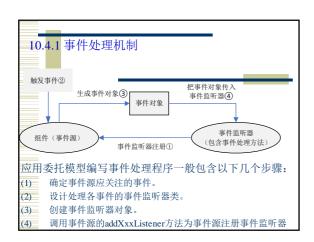


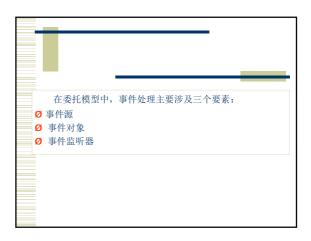
class CardLayoutDemo { public static void main(String[] args) { JFrame frame = new JFrame("卡片布局示例"); $CardLayout = new \ CardLayout();$ frame.setLayout(cardLayout); // 设置为卡片布局 Container container = frame.getContentPane();// 取内容窗格 container.add(new JLabel("星期一", JLabel.CENTER), "1"); container.add(new JLabel("星期二", JLabel.CENTER), "2"); container.add(new JLabel("星期三", JLabel.CENTER), "3"); container.add(new JLabel("星期四", JLabel.CENTER), "4"); container.add(new JLabel("星期五", JLabel.CENTER), "5"); container.add(new JLabel("星期六", JLabel.CENTER), "6"); frame.setSize(400,200); frame.setVisible(true); $frame.setDefaultCloseOperation (JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);$ cardLayout.show(container,"1"); // 首先显示第一个标签 for(int i = 0; i < 6; i++){// 间隔2秒显示下一个标签 try {Thread.sleep(2000); cardLayout.next(container);} catch(InterruptedException e){} }}











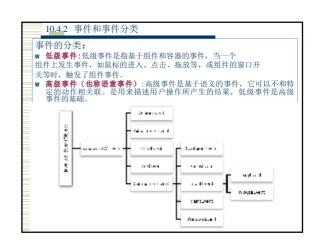








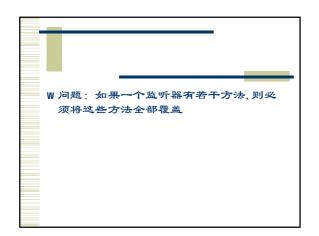


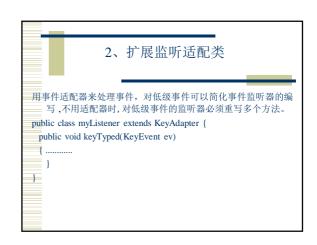


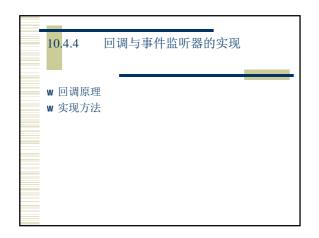


34. Pal23. BB	事件类型	监听接口	接口中的方法	适配器类
华沙虎明	ActionEvent	ActionListener	actionPerformed(ActionEvent)	无
	AdjustmentEvent	AdjustmentListener	adjustmentValueChanged(Adjustment	无
			Event)	
	ItemEvent	ItemListener	itemStateChanged(ItemEvent)	无
	TextEvent	TextListener	textValueChanged(TextEvent)	无
	MouseEvent	MouseListener	mouseClicked(MouseEvent)	MouseAdapter
			mouseEntered(MouseEvent)	
			mouseExited(MouseEvent)	
			mousePressed(MouseEvent)	
			mouseReleased(MouseEvent)	
	MouseEvent	MouseMotionListener	mouseDragged(MouseEvent)	MouseMotionAdapter
			mouseMoved(MouseEvent)	
	KeyEvent	KeyListener	keyPressed(KeyEvent)	KeyAdapter
			keyReleased(KeyEvent)	
			keyTyped(KeyEvent)	
	FocusEvent	FocusListener	focusGained(FocusEvent)	Focus Adapter
			focusLost(FocusEvent)	
	WindowEvent	WindowListener	windowActivated(WindowEvent)	WindowAdapter
			windowClosed(WindowEvent)	
			windowClosing(WindowEvent)	
			windowDeactivated(WindowEvent)	
			windowDeiconified(WindowEvent)	
			windowIconified(WindowEvent)	
			windowOpened(WindowEvent)	
	DocumentEvent	DocumentListener	changedUpdate(DocumentEvent)	无
			removeUpdate(DocumentEvent)	
			insertUpdate(DocumentEvent)	

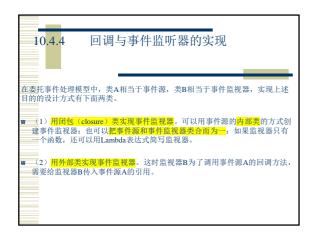


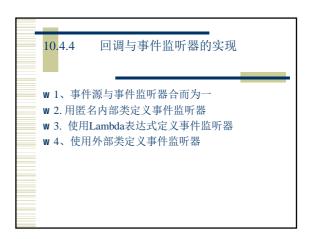












```
import java.awt. EventQueue:
import java.awt. EventQueue:
import java.awt. FlowLayout;
import java.awt. event.*:
import java.awt. event.*:
import java.awt.event.*:
import
```

```
class MouseFrame2 extends JFrame {
                                              2. 用匿名内部类定义事件监听器
private JLabel statusbar;
public MouseFrame2() {
        super("鼠标事件示例");
statusbar = new JLabel("这是状态栏");
   statusbar = new JLabel("这是状态栏");
add(statusbar, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
//匿名内部类: 通过维承适配器类, 实现鼠标事件监听器
s.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {
public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {statusbar.setText("您点击了窗口!"); }
    public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) {statusbar.setText("鼠标离开了窗口!");}
          /匿名内部类:通过实现接口,实现鼠标移动事件监听器
      ddMouseMotionListener(new MouseMotionListener() {
           public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent e) {
                  String s = "鼠标拖拉: x=" + e.getX() + ", y= " + e.getY();
                  statusbar.setText(s);
           public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent e) {
                  String s = "鼠标移动: x=" + e.getY() + ", y= " + e.getY(); statusbar.setText(s); } });
setSize(300.200):
setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE); }}
```

