

# Unit 3: Event Handling

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# What is an Event?

Change in the state of an object is known as Event, i.e., event describes the change in the state of the source.

Events are generated as a result of user interaction with the graphical user interface components.

For example, click on button, dragging mouse etc.

In the event model, there are three participants:

1. Event Source
2. Event Object
3. Event Listener

# Event Handling

Event Handling is the mechanism that controls the event and decides what should happen if an event occurs. This mechanism has a code which is known as an event handler, that is executed when an event occurs.

Java uses the Delegation Event Model to handle the events. This model defines the standard mechanism to generate and handle the events.

The **Delegation Event Model** has the following key participants.

1. **Source** – The source is an object on which the event occurs. Source is responsible for providing information of the occurred event to it's handler. Java provide us with classes for the source object.
2. **Listener** – It is also known as event handler. The listener is responsible for generating a response to an event. From the point of view of Java implementation, the listener is also an object. The listener waits till it receives an event. Once the event is received, the listener processes the event and then returns.

Advantage of this Delegate Event Model are:

1. This approach is that the user interface logic is completely separated from the logic that generates the event.
2. The user interface element is able to delegate the processing of an event to a separate piece of code.

# Listener Interfaces

**Event listeners** represent the interfaces responsible to handle events.

**EventListener** interface is a marker interface which every listener interface has to extend. This class is defined in **java.util** package.

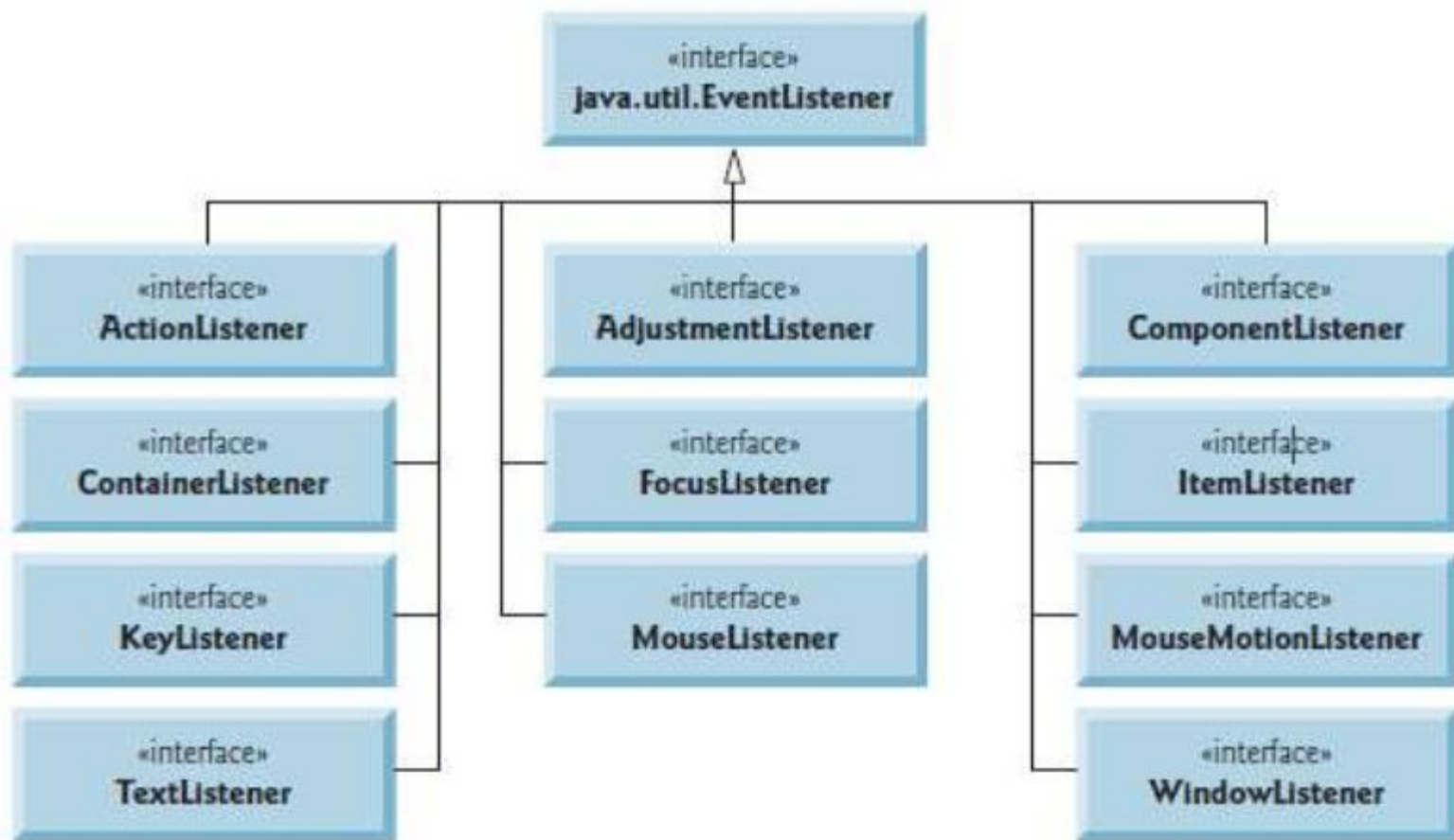
Each event-listener interface specifies one or more event-handling methods that must be declared in the class that implements the interface.

Any class which implements an interface must declare all the abstract methods of that interface; otherwise, the class is an abstract class and cannot be used to create objects.

## Listener interface contd..

When an event occurs, the GUI component with which the user interacted **notifies its registered listeners by calling each listener's appropriate event-handling method**. For example, when the user presses the Enter key in a JTextField, the registered listener's actionPerformed method is called.

The inherited listener interface resides in **java.awt.event.\*** package.



Interface	Description
ActionListener	This interface is used for receiving the action events.
ComponentListener	This interface is used for receiving the component events.
ItemListener	This interface is used for receiving the item events.
KeyListener	This interface is used for receiving the key events.
MouseListener	This interface is used for receiving the mouse events.



TextListener	This interface is used for receiving the text events.
WindowListener	This interface is used for receiving the window events.
AdjustmentListener	This interface is used for receiving the adjustment events.
ContainerListener	This interface is used for receiving the container events.
MouseMotionListener	This interface is used for receiving the mouse motion events.
FocusListener	This interface is used for receiving the focus events.

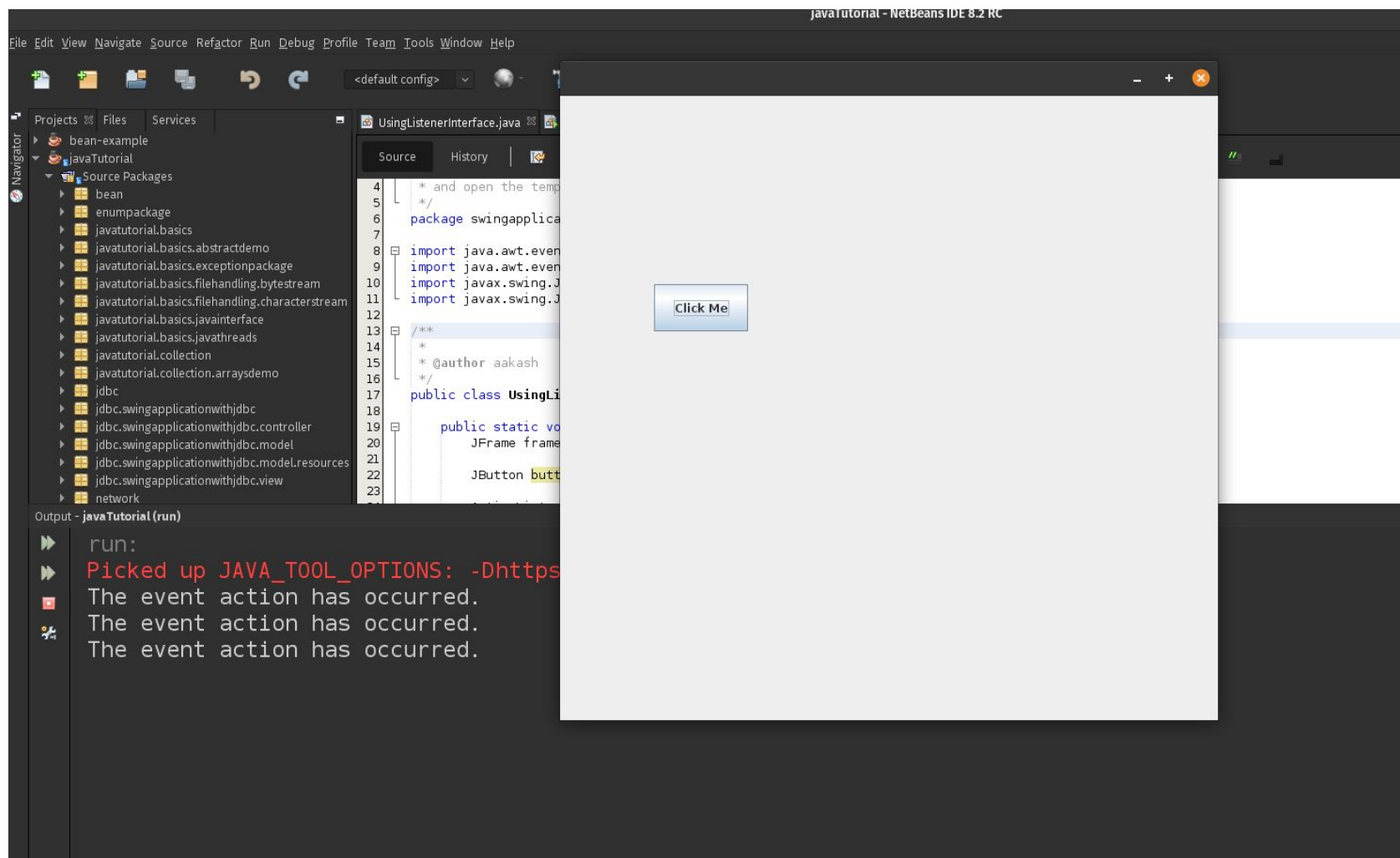
```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class ListenerDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame();
        JButton button = new JButton("Click Me");

        ActionListenerImpl action = new ActionListenerImpl();
        button.addActionListener(action);
        button.setBounds(100, 200, 100, 50);

        frame.add(button);
        frame.setSize(700, 700);
        frame.setLayout(null);
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        frame.setVisible(true);
    }
}

class ActionListenerImpl implements ActionListener {
    @Override
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        System.out.println("The event action has occurred.");
    }
}
```



# Adapter Classes

Java adapter classes provide the default implementation of listener interfaces.

If you inherit the adapter class, you will not be forced to provide the implementation of all the methods of listener interfaces. So it prevents us from writing unwanted code.

Adapters are abstract classes for receiving various events. The methods in these classes are empty. These classes exist as convenience for creating listener objects.

<b>Adapter</b>	<b>Description</b>
FocusAdapter	An abstract adapter class for receiving focus events.
KeyAdapter	An abstract adapter class for receiving key events.
MouseAdapter	An abstract adapter class for receiving mouse events.
MouseMotionAdapter	An abstract adapter class for receiving mouse motion events.
WindowAdapter	An abstract adapter class for receiving window events.

```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.event.*;









public class AdapterDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame();

        MouseAdapterImpl mouseAdapter = new MouseAdapterImpl();
        frame.addMouseListener(mouseAdapter);

        frame.setSize(700, 700);
        frame.setLayout(null);
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        frame.setVisible(true);
    }
}

class MouseAdapterImpl extends MouseAdapter {
    @Override
    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
        System.out.println("The mouse was clicked.");
    }
}
```

File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Run Debug Profile Team Tools Window Help

      <default config>    

Projects Files Services

Navigator

bean-example  
javaTutorial  
Source Packages  
bean  
enumpackage  
javatutorial.basics  
javatutorial.basics.abstractdemo  
javatutorial.basics.exceptionpackage  
javatutorial.basics.filehandling.bytestream  
javatutorial.basics.filehandling.characterstream  
javatutorial.basics.javainterface  
javatutorial.basics.javathreads  
javatutorial.collection  
javatutorial.collection.arraydemo  
jdbc  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.controller  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.model  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.model.resources  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.view  
network

ListenerDemo.java ChoiceComponents

Source History

```
5  
6 package swingapplication.events  
7  
8  
9 import javax.swing.*;  
10 import java.awt.event.MouseAdapter;  
11 import java.awt.event.MouseEvent;  
12  
13 /**  
14  * @author aakash  
15  */  
16  
17 public class AdapterDemo {  
18     public static void main(String[] args) {  
19         JFrame frame = new JFrame("AdapterDemo");  
20  
21         MouseAdapterImpl mouseAdapter = new MouseAdapterImpl();  
22         frame.addMouseListener(mouseAdapter);  
23  
24         frame.setSize(700, 700);  
25     }  
}
```

Output - javaTutorial (run)

```
run:  
Picked up JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS: -Dhttps.protocols=TLSv1,TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2  
The mouse was clicked.  
The mouse was clicked.  
The mouse was clicked.
```

What is the difference between Listeners Interfaces and Adapter classes?



# Handling Events

Event handling has three main components:

1. **Events** : An event is a change in state of an object.
2. **Events Source** : Event source is an object that generates an event.
3. **Listeners** : A listener is an object that listens to the event. A listener gets notified when an event occurs.

# How Events are handled?

A source generates an Event and send it to one or more listeners registered with the source. Once event is received by the listener, they process the event and then return. Events are supported by a number of Java packages, like **java.util**, **java.awt** and **java.awt.event**.

Events	Description
ActionEvent	The ActionEvent is generated when the button is clicked or the item of a list is double-clicked.
KeyEvent	On entering the character the Key event is generated.
MouseEvent	This event indicates a mouse action occurred in a component.
WindowEvent	The object of this class represents the change in the state of a window.
FocusEvent	Invoked when a component gains/loses the keyboard focus.
ItemEvent	Generated when checkbox or list item is clicked

```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class ActionEventDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame();
        JButton button = new JButton("Click Me");
        button.setBounds(100, 200, 100, 50);

        button.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            @Override
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
                System.out.println("Action Event Demo");
            }
        });

        frame.add(button);
        frame.setSize(700, 700);
        frame.setLayout(null);
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        frame.setVisible(true);
    }
}
```

Projects Files Services

bean-example  
javaTutorial  
Source Packages  
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javatutorial.basics  
javatutorial.basics.abstractdemo  
javatutorial.basics.exceptionpackage  
javatutorial.basics.filehandling.bytestream  
javatutorial.basics.filehandling.characterstream  
javatutorial.basics.javainterface  
javatutorial.basics.javathreads  
javatutorial.collection  
javatutorial.collection.arraydemo  
jdbc  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.controller  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.model  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.model.resources  
jdbc.swingapplicationwithjdbc.view  
network

ListenerDemo.java ChoiceComponents.java AdapterDemo.java ActionEventDemo.java

Source History

```
4  * and open the template in the editor.  
5  */  
6  package swingapplication.events;  
7  
8  import javax.swing.*;  
9  import java.awt.event.*;  
10  
11  /**  
12   *  
13   * @author aakash  
14   */  
15  
16  public class ActionEventD  
17      public static void ma  
18      JFrame frame = ne  
19      JButton button =  
20      button.setBounds(  
21  
22      button.addActionL  
23      @Override
```

Click Me

Output - javaTutorial (run)

```
run:  
Picked up JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS: -Dhttps.pr  
Action Event Demo  
Action Event Demo  
Action Event Demo
```