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C Tutorial
C++
C++ Tutorial
Ruby
PHP
Python
Python Tutorial
Python Open Source
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Tutorial
Oracle PL / SQL
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ActionScript
VBA / Excel / Access
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XML
XML Tutorial
Microsoft Office
PowerPoint 2007
Tutorial
Microsoft Office
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Word 2007 Tutorial
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import java.io.FileFilter;
import java.io.File;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
 * ImageBrowser.java
 * Created on May 3, 2007, 3:11 PM

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 ^\star This demo of the AnimatedTransitions library uses a layout manager ^\star to assist in setting up the next screen that the application
 * transitions to.
 \mbox{\scriptsize \star} The slider in the window controls the picture thumbnail size. The
 * standard FlowLayout manager organizes the pictures according to * the thumbnail sizes. The transition animates the change from
 * one thumbnail size to the next.
    @author Chet
public class ImageBrowser extends JComponent
           implements TransitionTarget, ChangeListener {
      private static final int SLIDER INCREMENT = 50;
      int numPictures = 40;
      JLabel label[];
      Animator animator = new Animator(500);
      ScreenTransition transition = new ScreenTransition(this, this, animator);
      Dimension newSize = new Dimension();
      List<ImageHolder> images = new ArrayList<ImageHolder>();
      static int currentSize = 50;
     GradientPaint bgGradient = null;
int prevHeight = 0;
      static JSlider slider = new JSlider(1, 400 / SLIDER_INCREMENT,
      1 + currentSize / SLIDER_INCREMENT);
static int numImages = 0;
      /** Creates a new instance of ImageBrowser */
public ImageBrowser() {
            setOpaque(true);
            animator.setAcceleration(.1f);
            animator.setDeceleration(.4f);
            setLayout(new FlowLayout());
            loadImages();
           label = new JLabel[images.size()];
// For each image:
            // - set the icon at the current thumbnail size
// - create/set a custom effect that will move/scale the
            // - create/set a custom effect that Will move/scale the
// images. Note that the main reason for the custom effect
// is that scaling effects typically redraw the actual component
// instead of using image tricks. In this case, image tricks are
// just fine. So the custom effect is purely an optimization here.
           for (int i = 0; i < images.size(); ++i) {
    label[i] = new JLabel();</pre>
                  label[i].setIcon(new ImageIcon(images.get(i).getImage(currentSize)));
                  add(label[i]);
                 Effect move = new Move();
Effect scale = new Scale();
                 CompositeEffect comp = new CompositeEffect(move);
                 comp.addEffect(scale);
                 comp.setRenderComponent(false);
                 EffectsManager.setEffect(label[i], comp, TransitionType.CHANGING);
      }
       * Paints a gradient in the background of this component
      @Override
      protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
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if (getHeight() != prevHeight) {
            prevHeight = getHeight();
bgGradient = new GradientPaint(0, 0,
                     new Color(0xEBF4FA), 0, prevHeight, new Color(0xBBD9EE));
        ((Graphics2D)g).setPaint(bgGradient);
        g.fillRect(0, 0, getWidth(), prevHeight);
    * Loads all images found in the directory "images" (which therefore must
    * be found in the folder in which this app runs).
   private void loadImages() {
       //try {
    //File imagesDir = new File("images");
    representation = new FileTree
            //walker.walk(new FileTreeWalk() {
              // public void walk(File path) {
                      //numImages++;
                      try {
                          BufferedImage image = ImageIO.read(ImageBrowser.class.getResource("shanghai.jpg"));
                          images.add(new ImageHolder(image));
                      } catch (Exception e) {
                          System.out.println("Problem loading images: " + e);
            //});
        //} catch (Exception e)
              System.out.println("Problem loading images: " + e);
    * TransitionTarget implementation: The setup for the next screen entails * merely assigning a new icon to each JLabel with the new thumbnail
      size
   public void setupNextScreen() {
        for (int i = 0; i < images.size(); ++i) {</pre>
            label[i].setIcon(new ImageIcon(images.get(i).getImage(currentSize)));
        .
// revalidation is necessary for the LayoutManager to do its job
    * This method handles changes in slider state, which can come from either
    * mouse manipulation of the slider or right/left keyboard events. This
    * event changes the current thumbnail size and starts the transition.
* We will then receive a callback to setupNextScreen() where we set up
    * the GUI according to this new thumbnail size.
   public void stateChanged(ChangeEvent ce) {
       currentSize = slider.getValue() * 25;
if (!transition.getAnimator().isRunning()) {
    transition.start();
   }
   private static void createAndShowGUI() {
 JFrame f = new JFrame("Image Browser");
    f.setLayout(new BorderLayout());
 f.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
 f.setSize(500, 400);
ImageBrowser component = new ImageBrowser();
f.add(component, BorderLayout.CENTER);
        f.add(slider, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
slider.setBackground(new Color(0xBBD9EE));
        slider.addChangeListener(component);
 f.setVisible(true);
    * @param args the command line arguments
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
    UIManager.setLookAndFeel(UIManager.getSystemLookAndFeelClassName());
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (InstantiationException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (IllegalAccessException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (UnsupportedLookAndFeelException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
 Runnable doCreateAndShowGUI = new Runnable() {
     public void run() {
   createAndShowGUI();
 SwingUtilities.invokeLater(doCreateAndShowGUI);
* This is a utility class that holds our images at various scaled
* sizes. The images are pre-scaled down by halves, using the progressive
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* bilinear technique. Thumbnails from these images are requested
   from this class, which are created by down-scaling from the next-largest pre-scaled size available.
class ImageHolder {
      private List<BufferedImage> scaledImages = new ArrayList<BufferedImage>();
      private static final int MIN_SIZE = 50;
       \ensuremath{^{\star}} Given any image, this constructor creates and stores down-scaled
       * versions of this image down to some MIN_SIZE
      ImageHolder(BufferedImage originalImage) {
   int imageW = originalImage.getWidth();
   int imageH = originalImage.getHeight();
             scaledImages.add(originalImage);
            BufferedImage prevImage = originalImage;
while (imageW > MIN_SIZE && imageH > MIN_SIZE) {
                   imageW = imageW >> 1;
imageH = imageH >> 1;
BufferedImage scaledImage = new BufferedImage(imageW, imageH,
                               prevImage.getType());
                   Graphics2D g2d = scaledImage.createGraphics();
g2d.setRenderingHint(RenderingHints.KEY_INTERPOLATION,
                   RenderingHints.VALUE_INTERPOLATION_BILINEAR); g2d.drawImage(prevImage, 0, 0, imageW, imageH, null);
                   g2d.dispose();
                   scaledImages.add(scaledImage);
            }
       * This method returns an image with the specified width. It finds
* the pre-scaled size with the closest/larger width and scales
* down from it, to provide a fast and high-quality scaed version
       * at the requested size.
      BufferedImage getImage(int width) {
            for (BufferedImage scaledImage : scaledImages) {
                   int scaledW = scaledImage.getWidth();
                       This is the one to scale from if:
- the requested size is larger than this size
                   // - the requested size is between this size and
                         the next size down
                   if (scaledW != width) {
                                // Create new version scaled to this width
                                // Set the width at this width, scale the
                                // height proportional to the image width float scaleFactor = (float)width / scaledW;
                                int scaledH = (int) (scaledImage.getHeight()
                                scaleFactor + .5f);
BufferedImage image = new BufferedImage(width,
                                scaledH, scaledImage.getType());
Graphics2D g2d = image.createGraphics();
                                g2d.setRenderingHint(
                                             RenderingHints.KEY INTERPOLATION,
                                             RenderingHints.VALUE_INTERPOLATION_BILINEAR);
                                g2d.drawImage(scaledImage, 0, 0,
                                            width, scaledH, null);
                                g2d.dispose();
                                scaledImage = image;
                         return scaledImage;
             // shouldn't get here
            return null;
      }
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class UnixGlobFileFilter implements FileFilter {
      private Pattern pattern;
      public UnixGlobFileFilter(String filter) {
            pattern = Pattern.compile(globToRegex(filter));
      public boolean accept (File file) {
             String path = file.getName();
            Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(path);
            return matcher.matches();
      private String globToRegex(String glob) {
   char c = '\0';
            boolean escape = false;
            boolean enclosed = false;
            StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer(glob.length());
             for (int i = 0; i < glob.length(); i++) {</pre>
                   c = glob.charAt(i);
                   if (escape) {
                          buffer.append('\\');
                         buffer.append(c);
escape = false;
                          continue;
                   switch (c) {
                                buffer.append('.').append('*');
                                break;
                          case '?':
                                buffer.append('.');
                          case '\\':
                                escape = true;
                                break;
                                buffer.append('\\').append('.');
                                break;
                                buffer.append('(');
                                 enclosed = true;
                                break;
                                buffer.append(')');
                                 enclosed = false;
                                break;
                                if (enclosed)
                                      buffer.append('|');
                                      buffer.append(',');
                                break;
                                buffer.append(c);
             return buffer.toString();
     }
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class FileTreeWalker {
      private File path;
```

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private static final FileFilter directoryFilter = new FileFilter() {
          public boolean accept(File pathname) {
               return pathname.isDirectory();
     private FileFilter filter;
     public FileTreeWalker(File path) throws IOException {
          this (path, new FileFilter()
              public boolean accept(File pathname) {
                    return pathname.isFile();
     public FileTreeWalker(File path, FileFilter filter) throws IOException {
          if (path == null || !path.exists() || path.isFile()) {
   throw new IOException("Path " + path + " is not a valid directory.");
          this.path = path;
          this.filter = filter;
     public void walk(FileTreeWalk walk) {
          walkDirectory(walk, path);
     private void walkDirectory(FileTreeWalk walk, File dir) {
          File[] files = dir.listFiles(filter);
          for (File file : files) {
               walk.walk(file);
          File[] dirs = dir.listFiles(directoryFilter):
          for (File subDir : dirs) {
               walkDirectory(walk, subDir);
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interface FileTreeWalk
     public void walk(File path);
```

Filthy-Rich-Clients-ImageZooming.zip(228 k)

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8/19/2010 9:19 PM 8 of 8