



PG2100 – Programmering 2

Forelesning 8

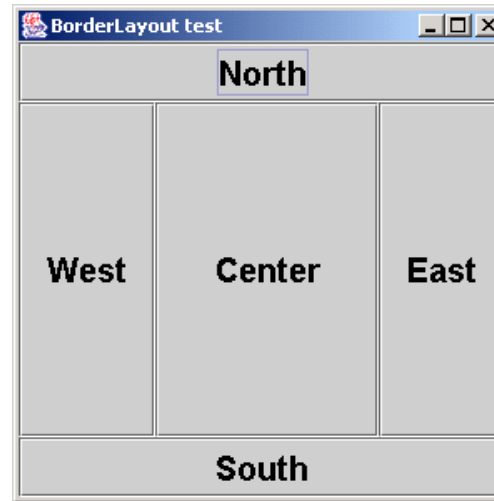
(side 860-879)

Vi skal...

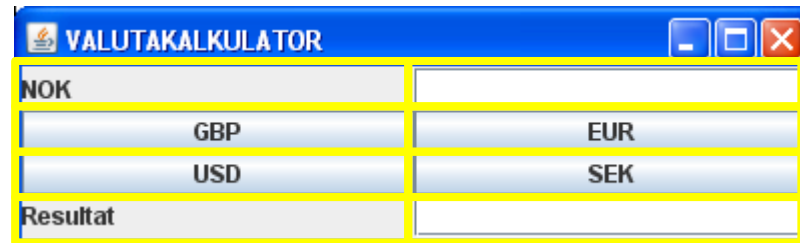
- Bruke
 - paneler (JPanel)
 - tekstområde (JTextArea)
 - rullefelt (JScrollPane)
 - komboboks (JComboBox)
 - BorderLayout
 - GridLayout
 - (FlowLayout)

Layout

- BorderLayout



- GridLayout



JPanel (1)

Ønsker ofte å kombinere flere Layouter i en og samme JFrame.

`javax.swing.JPanel` er en "beholder" som kan inneholde gui-komponenter.

- standard organisering ifølge **FlowLayout**, men kan endres gjennom `setLayout(...)` eller gjennom argument til JPanel-konstruktøren:

JPanel()

- lager et nytt panel med FlowLayout

JPanel(LayoutManager layout)

- lager et nytt panel med angitt layout.

setLayout(LayoutManager layout)

- setter angitt layout på eksisterende panel.

JPanel (2)

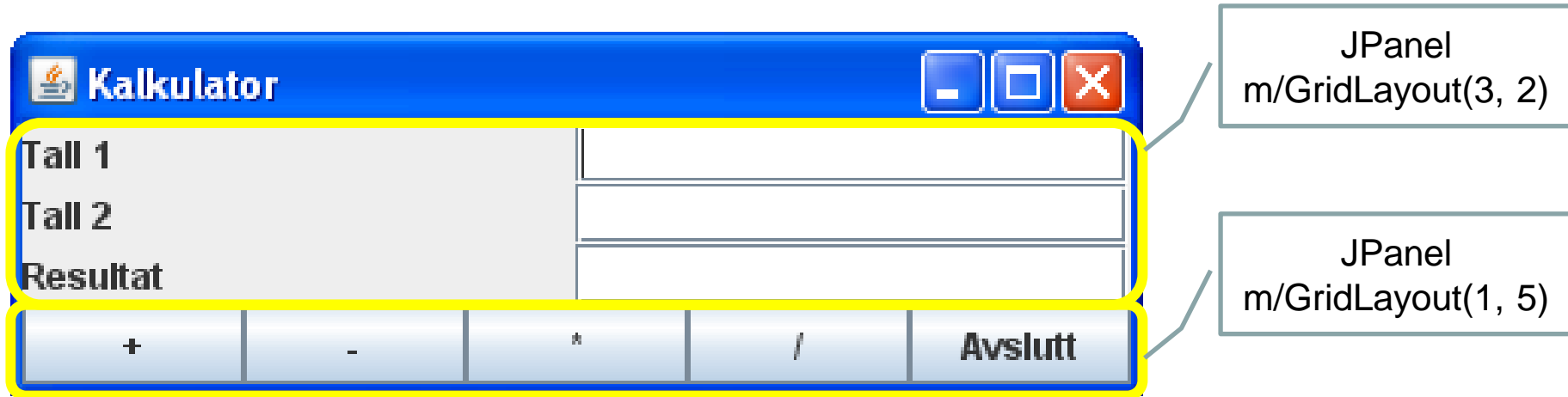
```
JPanel pnlNord = new JPanel();  
JPanel pnlSenter = new JPanel();  
JPanel pnlSyd = new JPanel();
```

```
pnlNord.setLayout(new GridLayout(1, 2));  
pnlSenter.setLayout(new GridLayout(3, 3));  
pnlSyd.setLayout(new GridLayout(1, 4));
```

```
pnlNord.add(new JLabel("Skriv her"));  
JTextField txtFelt1 = new JTextField(12);  
pnlNord.add(txtFelt1);  
...  
JButton btnVelg = new JButton("Velg");  
pnlSyd.add(btnVelg);  
JButton btnGjenta = new JButton("Gjenta");  
pnlSyd.add(btnGjenta);  
...
```



Kalkulator-eksempel (1)



```
JPanel pnlDisplay =  
    new JPanel(new GridLayout(3, 2));  
JPanel pnlButtons =  
    new JPanel(new GridLayout(1, 5));  
  
...  
add(pnlDisplay, BorderLayout.NORTH);  
add(pnlButtons, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
```

Kalkulator-eksempel (2)

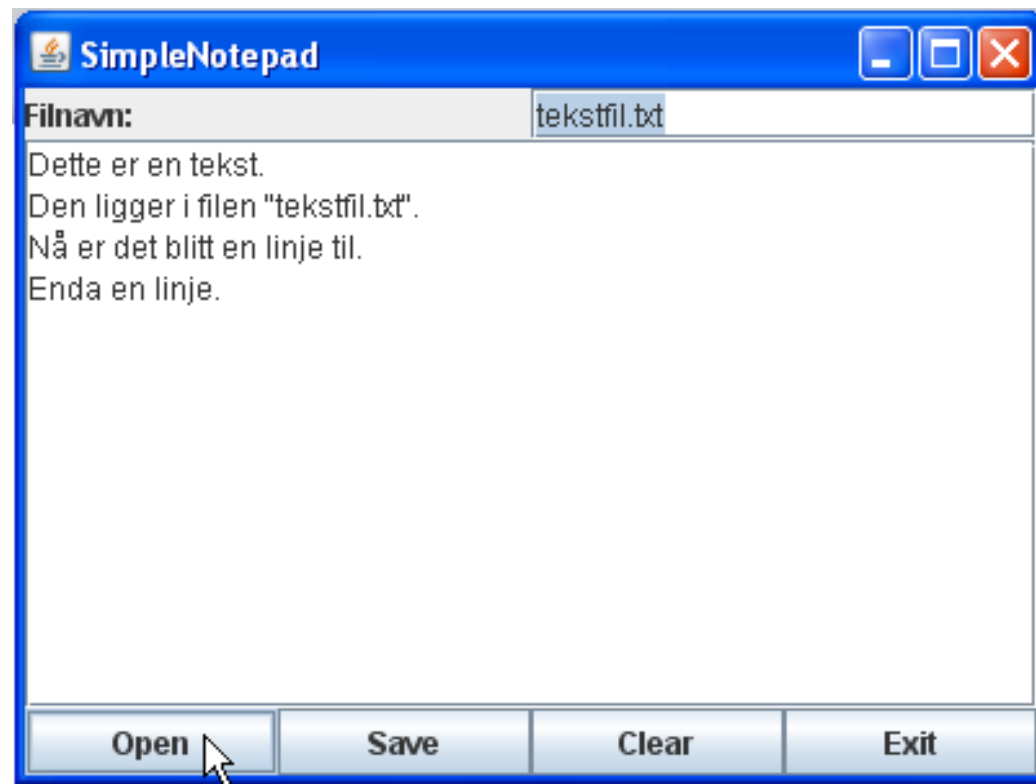
```
import java.awt.*;  
import java.awt.event.*;  
import javax.swing.*;
```

```
public class Calculator0 extends JFrame implements ActionListener {  
    // attributter  
    private JButton btnPlus, btnMinus, btnMultiply, btnDivide, btnExit;  
    private JTextField txtNumber1, txtNumber2, txtResult;  
  
    public Calculator0 () {  
  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new Calculator0();  
    }  
}
```



- Resten på forelesningen!

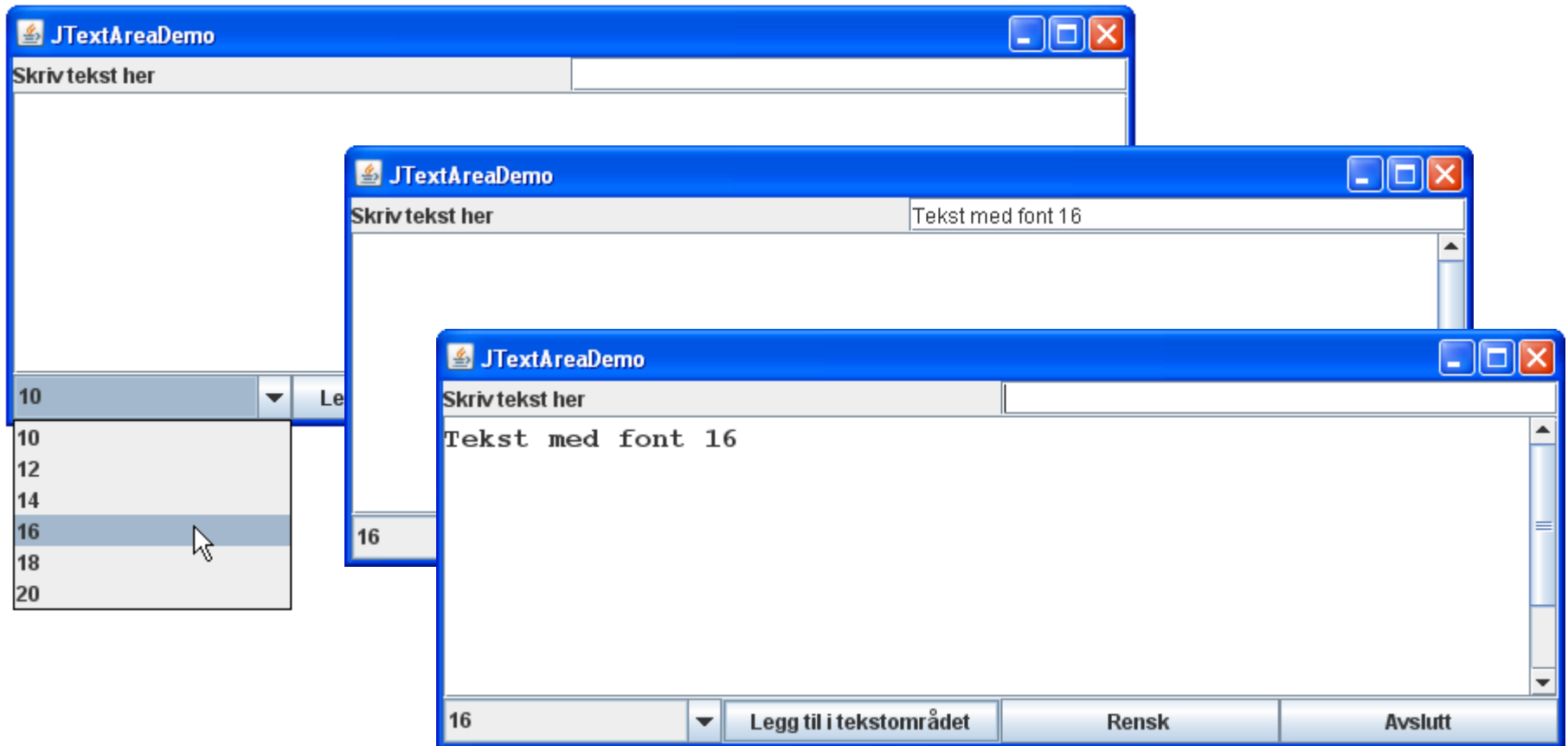
JTextArea



```
JTextArea txaTextArea;  
txaTextArea = new JTextArea(10, 20);  
txaTextArea.setLineWrap(true);  
String data = "...";  
txaTextArea.append(data + "\\n");
```

(Dette er øvingsoppgave – tilsvareer Programming Project 1, side 907)

JComboBox (1)



JComboBox (2)

```
JComboBox<Integer> cmbFonts;  
Integer [] items = {10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20};  
cmbFonts = new JComboBox<Integer>(items);  
cmbFonts.addActionListener(listener);  
...
```

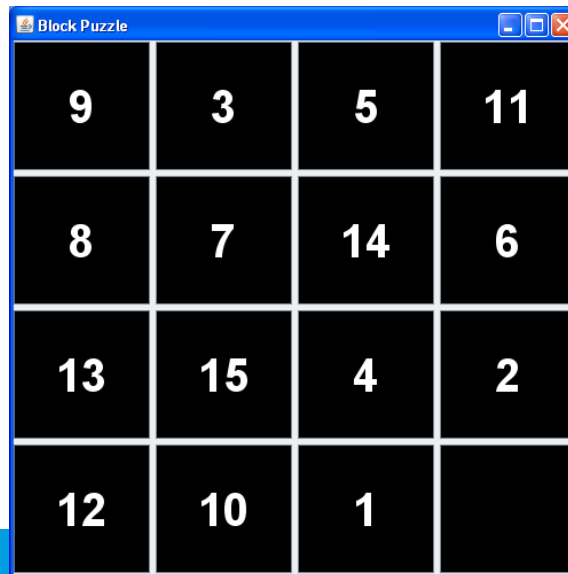
I lytteren:

```
Font f = new Font(Font.MONOSPACED, Font.BOLD,  
(int) cmbFonts.getSelectedItem())  
txaArea.setFont(f);
```

- Resten på forelesningen!

Oppgaver

1. Programming Project 1, side 907
2. BlockPuzzle (utfordring)
 - variant 1 – klikk på hvilket som helst tall og det flytter seg til den ledige plassen
 - variant 2 – bare ved klikk på tall ved siden av ledig plass flyttes tallet (slik det er i originalen!)



A screenshot of a 'Block Puzzle' game window. The window has a blue title bar with the text 'Block Puzzle' and standard window controls. The game area is a 4x4 grid of black squares with white numbers. The numbers are arranged as follows:

9	3	5	11
8	7	14	6
13	15	4	2
12	10	1	