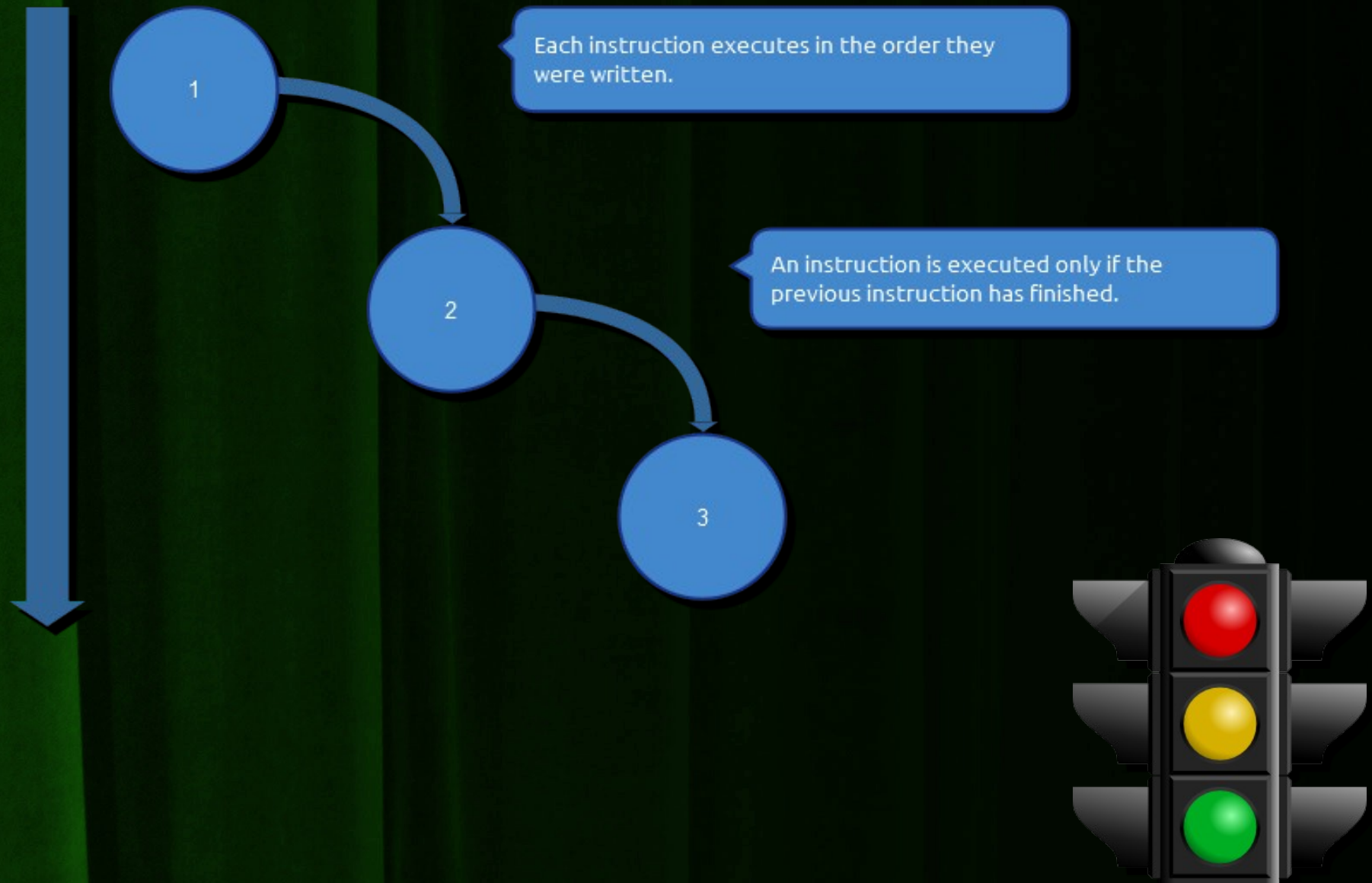


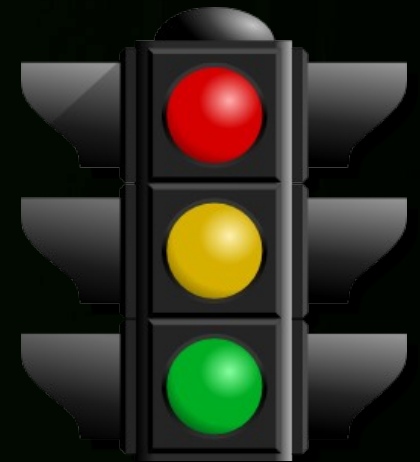
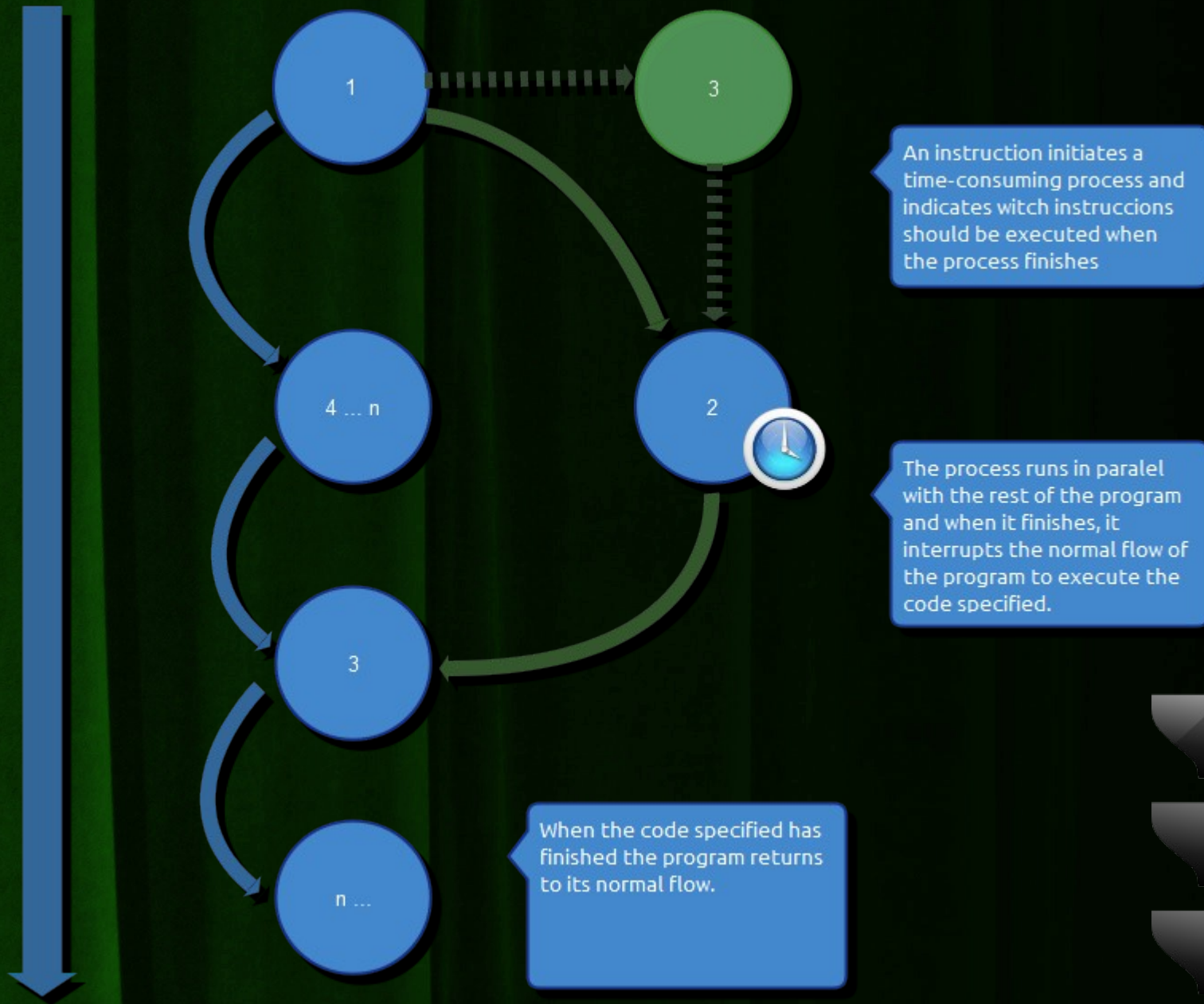
Actionscript 3.0 Basics

2 – Event-driven Programming

Synchronous Programming



Asynchronous Programming

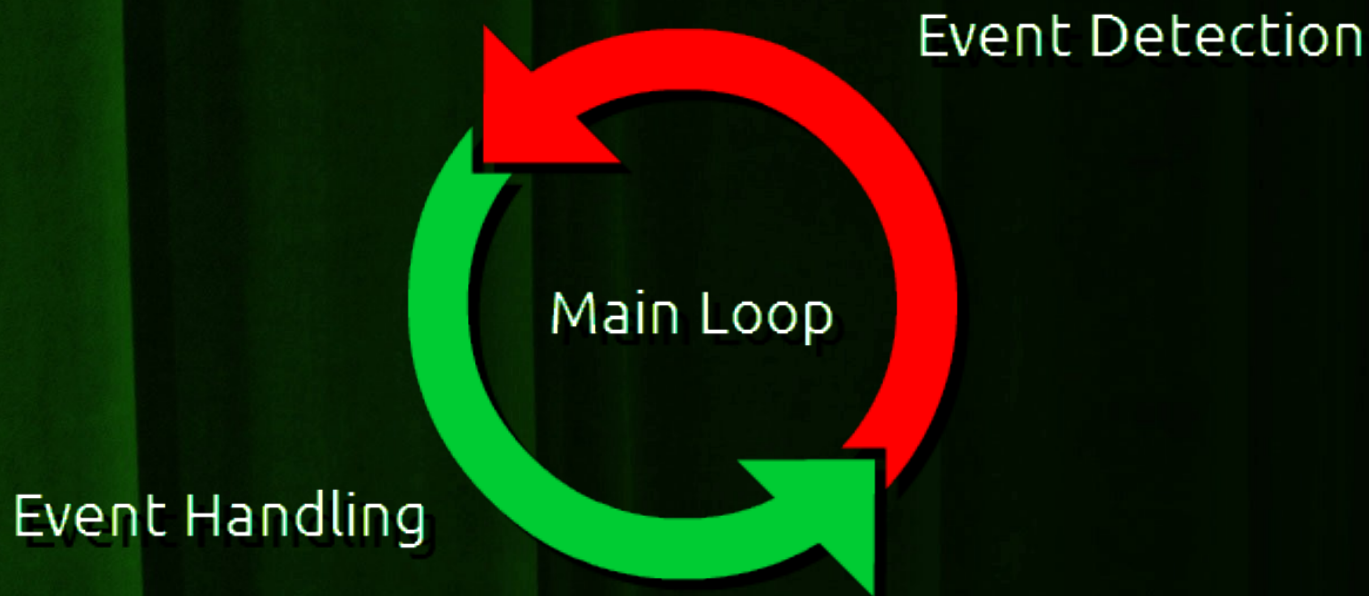


Event-Driven Programming

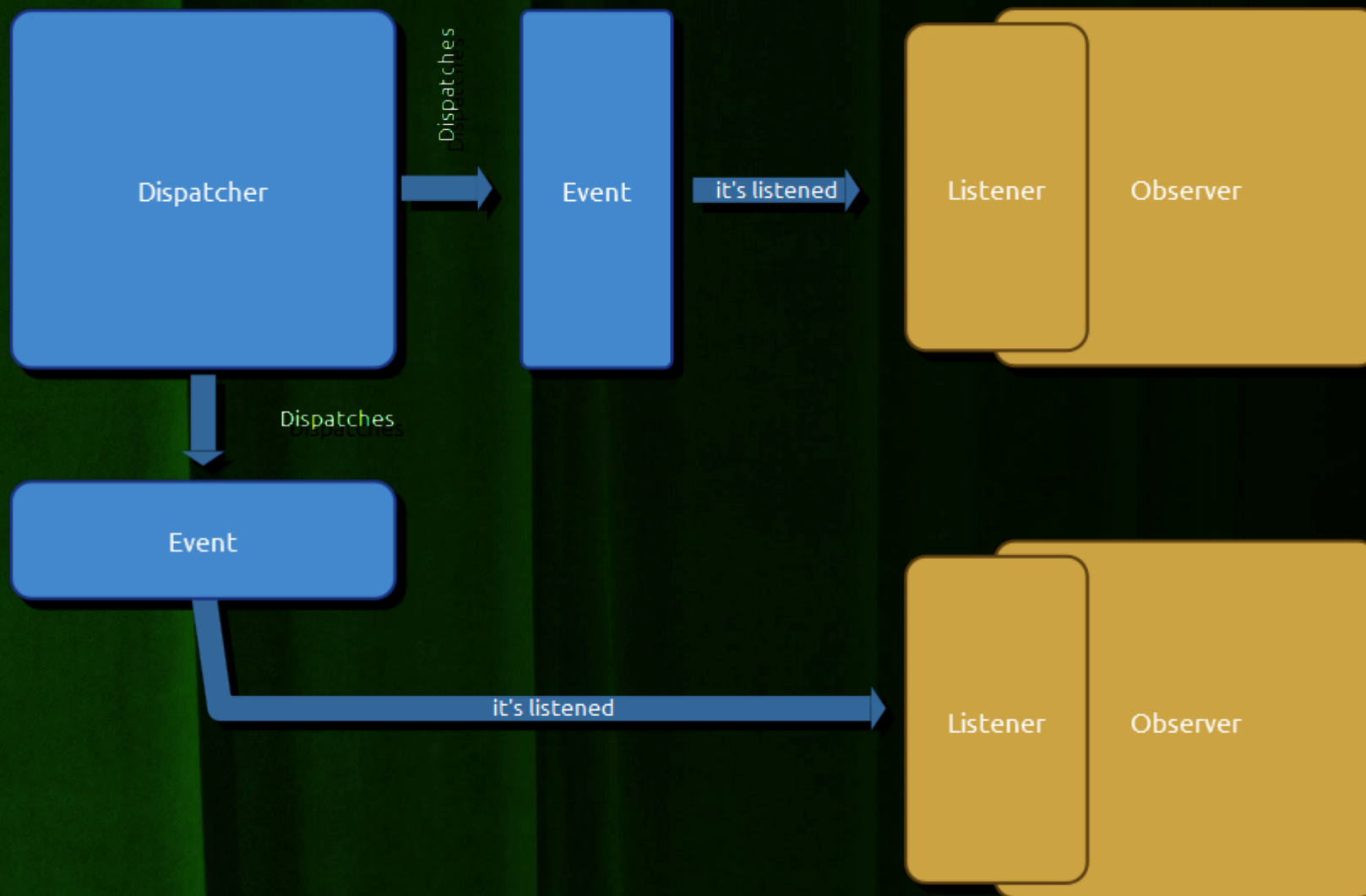
Is a programming paradigm in which the flow of the program is determined by events or messages from other programs or threads.

Event-driven programming can also be defined as an application architecture technique in which the application has a main loop which is clearly divided down to two sections: the first is event selection (or event detection), and the second is event handling.

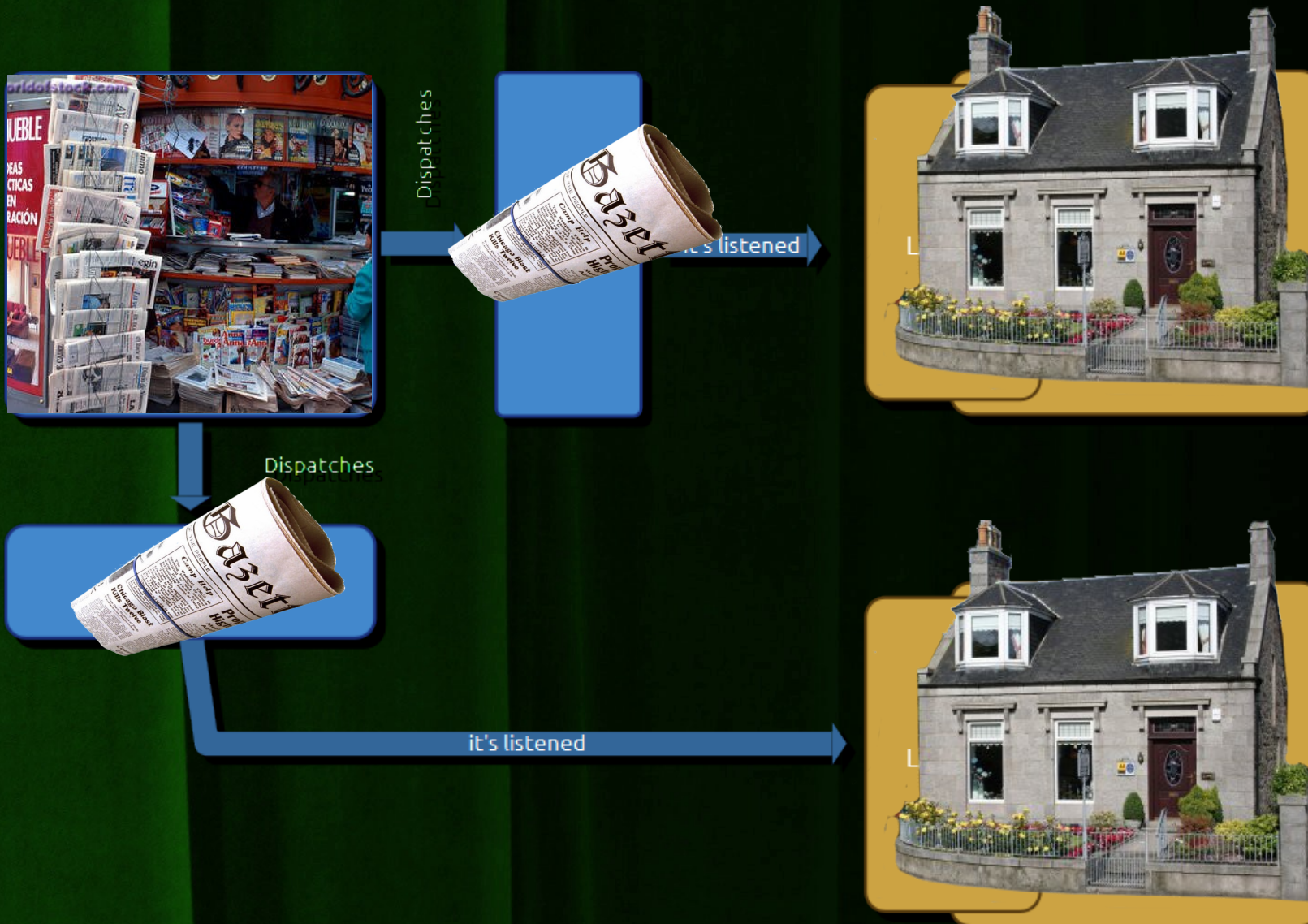
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-driven_programming]



Observer-Dispatcher Pattern



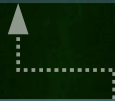
Observer-Dispatcher Pattern



Flash Event System

<<interface>>

flash.events.IEventDispatcher



flash.events.EventDispatcher

```
EventDispatcher (  
    target:IEventDispatcher = null)  
  
addEventListener (  
    type:String,  
    listener:Function,  
    useCapture:Boolean = false,  
    priority:int = 0,  
    useWeakReference:Boolean = false):void  
  
dispatchEvent (event:Event):Boolean  
  
hasEventListener (type:String):Boolean  
  
removeEventListener (  
    type:String,  
    listener:Function,  
    useCapture:Boolean = false):void  
  
willTrigger (type:String):Boolean
```

flash.events.Event

```
bubbles : Boolean  
cancelable : Boolean  
currentTarget : Object  
eventPhase : uint  
target : Object  
type : String  
  
Event (  
    type:String,  
    bubbles:Boolean = false,  
    cancelable:Boolean = false)  
  
clone () :Event  
formatToString (className:String,  
    ... arguments):String  
isDefaultPrevented () :Boolean  
preventDefault () :void  
stopImmediatePropagation () :void  
stopPropagation () :void
```

Flash Event System

Package flash.display
Class public class SimpleButton
Inheritance SimpleButton → InteractiveObject → DisplayObject → **EventDispatcher** → Object

```
1 import flash.display.SimpleButton;
2 import flash.events.MouseEvent;
3
4 var button:SimpleButton = new SimpleButton();
5
6 function onClick(event:MouseEvent):void
7 = {
8     trace("The button has been clicked!");
9 }
10
11 button.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK, onClick);
```

Dispatcher

Listener
(Event Handling)

Event Subscription



Flash Event System

```
1 import flash.display.SimpleButton;
2 import flash.events.MouseEvent;
3
4 var button:SimpButton = new SimpleButton();
5
6 function onClick(event:MouseEvent):void
7 {
8     var x:Number = event.mouseX;
9     var y:Number = event.mouseY;
10
11     trace("The button was clicked at x:",x,"y:",y);
12 }
13
14 button.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK, onClick);
15
```

Event Data



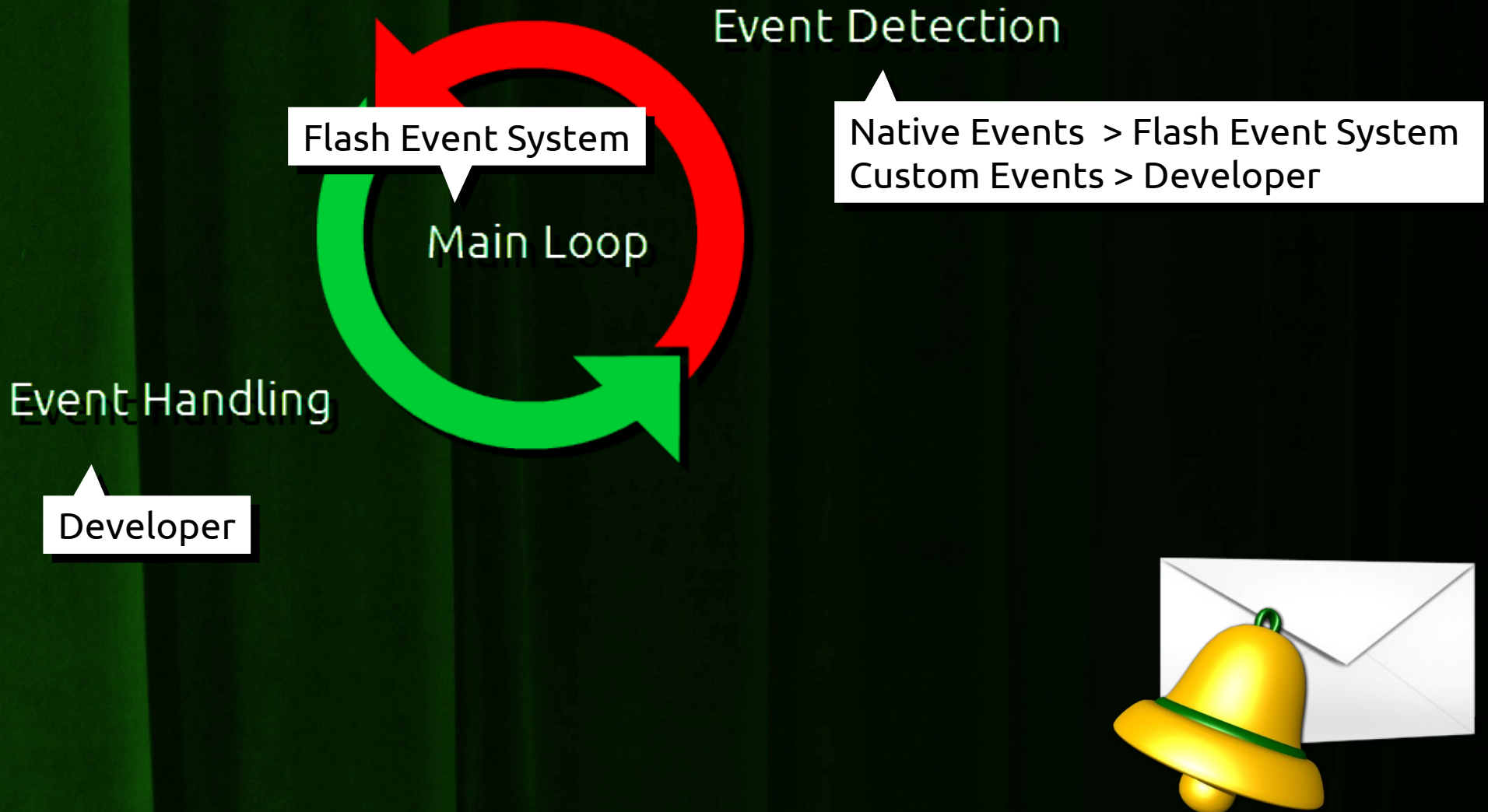
Flash Event System

```
1 //Listen when a mouse click is performed and execute onClick()
2 button.addEventListener("click", onClick);
3 button.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK, onClick);
4
5 //Is any subscriber listening this event?
6 button.hasEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK); // true
7
8 //Stop listening to the event
9 button.removeEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK, onClick);
10
11 button.hasListener(MouseEvent.CLICK); // false
```



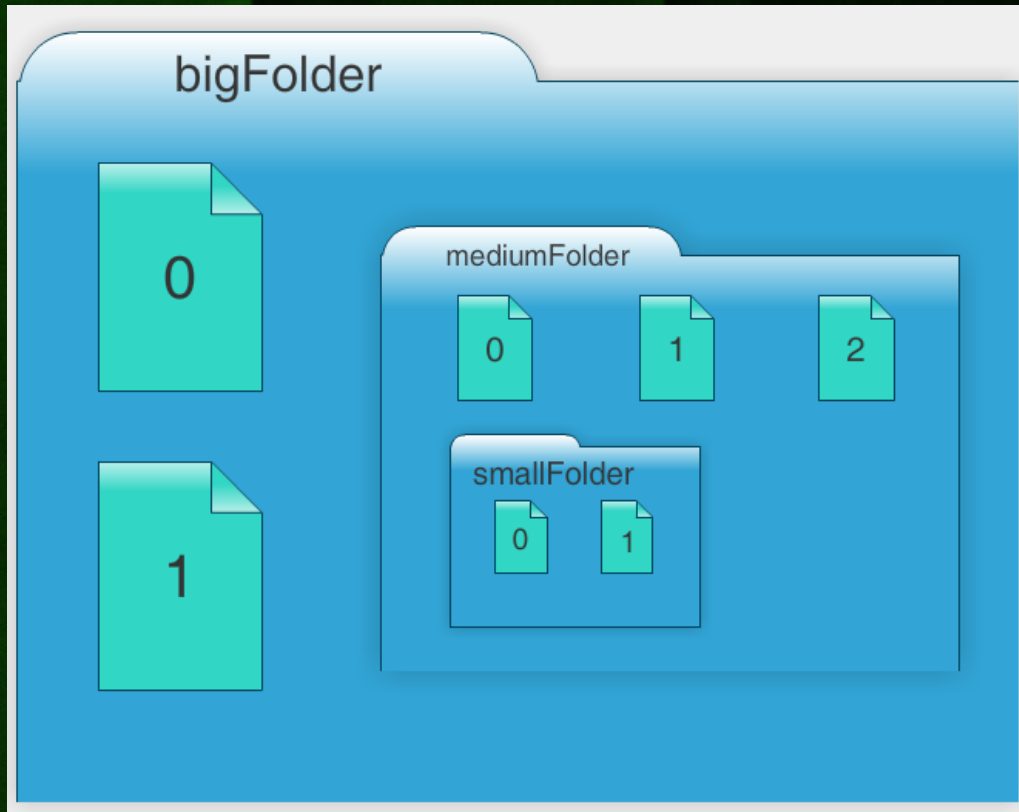
Flash Event System

Responsibility Distribution



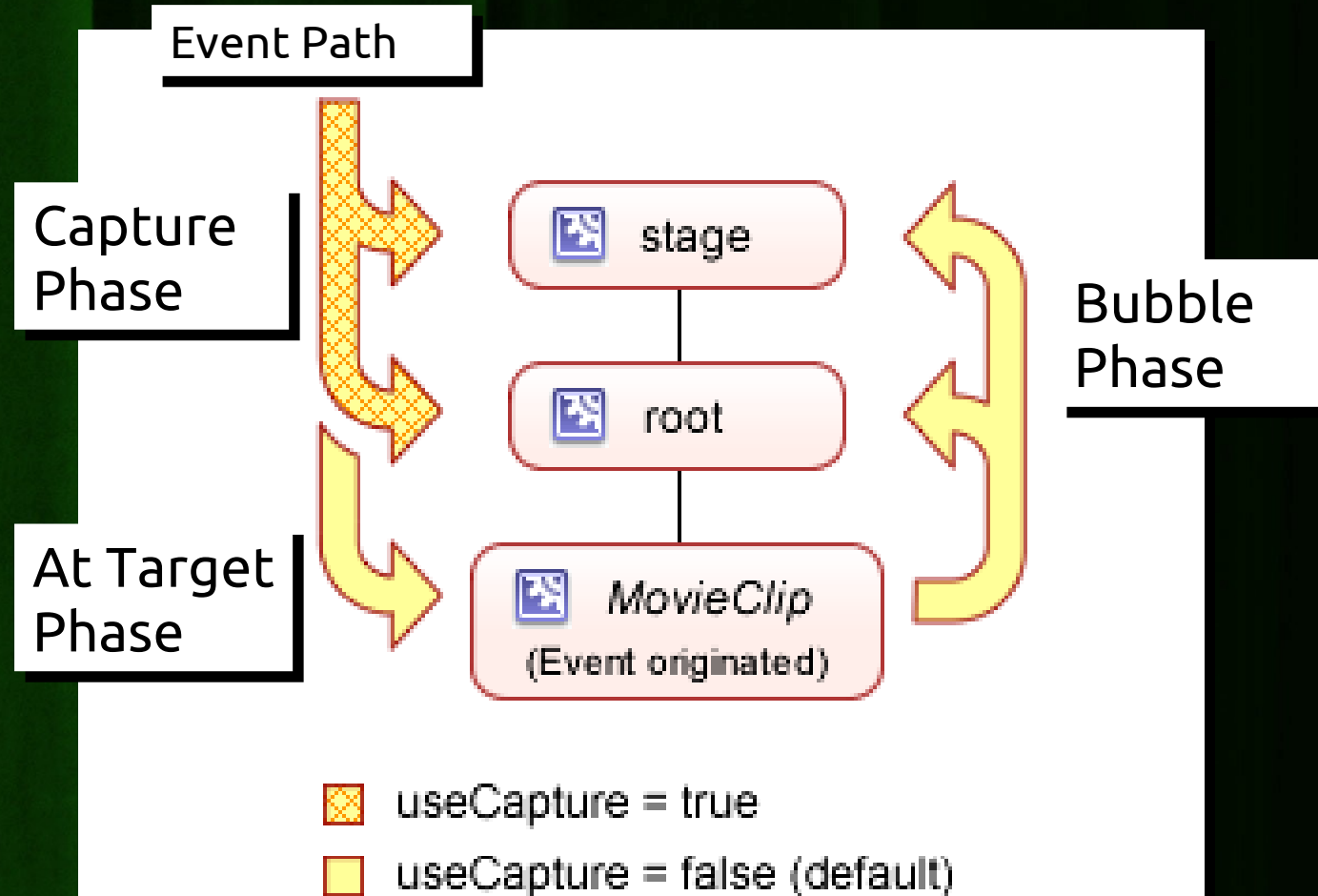
Event Propagation

Document Object Model



Event Propagation

Event Phases



Event Propagation

Event Phases



Event Propagation

Event Phases



Event Propagation

Event Phases

```
1  /*
2  addEventListener(type:String,
3      listener:Function,
4      useCapture:Boolean = false,
5      priority:int = 0,
6      useWeakReference:Boolean = false):void
7  */
8
9  //By default do not use capture phase
10 button.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK,onButtonClick);
11
12 //Use capture phase
13 button.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK,onButtonClick, true);
14
15 //Use both capture and bubbling
16 button.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK,onButtonClick);
17 button.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK,onButtonClick, true);
```



Event Propagation

Event Targets

```
1 package {
2
3     import flash.display.*;
4     import flash.events.*;
5
6     public class SimpleWindow extends Sprite {
7
8         public function SimpleWindow() {
9             addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK,
10                onWinDown);
11         }
12
13         private function onWinDown(evt:MouseEvent):void {
14             var win:Sprite = evt.currentTarget as Sprite;
15             if (win == evt.target) {
16                 win.startDrag();
17                 stage.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK,
18                    onForceStopDrag);
19             }
20         }
21
22         private function onForceStopDrag(evt:MouseEvent):void {
23             stopDrag();
24             stage.removeEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK,
25                onForceStopDrag);
26         }
27     }
28 }
```



Custom Events

```
1 public class MarioEvent extends Event {
2     public static const HURT:String = "hurt";
3     public static const DIED:String = "died";
4
5     public var lifesLeft:int = 0;
6
7     public function MarioEvent(type:String, lifesLeft:int){
8         super(type);
9         this.lifesLeft = lifesLeft;
10    }
11
12    override public function clone():Event
13    {
14        return new MyEvent(this.type, this.lifesLeft);
15    }
16 }
17
18 public class Mario extends EventDispatcher {
19     public var isSmall:Boolean = true;
20     public var lifesLeft:int = 3;
21
22     public function Mario()
23     {
24         super();
25     }
26
27     public function hurt():void {
28         if(isSmall){
29             this.lifesLeft--;
30             this.dispatchEvent(new MarioEvent(MarioEvent.DIE, this.lifesLeft));
31         }
32         else{
33             this.isSmall = true;
34             this.dispatchEvent(new MarioEvent(MarioEvent.HURT, this.lifesLeft));
35         }
36     }
37 }
```

Custom Event

Event Name Constants

Custom Dispatcher

Event Detection



Advantages

- Promotes decoupling and encapsulation of objects.
- Cleaner code, consistent with flash apis.
- Faster since it's implemented as a native language feature.
- Standard, consistent with many language implementations.

Functions

Closures:

A closure is a functional language feature that allows functions to retain the references from its lexical environment even after that environment is no longer in execution.

```
1 function adder(x:Number):Function
2 {
3     return function(y:Number):Number
4     {
5         return x+y;
6     }
7 }
8 var addTo2:Function = adder(2);
9 var addTo10:Function = adder(10);
10 trace(addTo2(3)) // 5
11 trace(addTo10(4)) // 14
```



Events + Closures

```
1 import flash.utils.Timer;
2 import flash.events.TimerEvent;
3
4 function traceLater(waitTime:uint, message:String):void
5 = {
6     var timer:Timer = new Timer(waitTime)
7     timer.addEventListener(TimerEvent.TIMER, function(event:TimerEvent){
8         trace(message);
9     });
10
11     timer.start();
12 }
13
14 traceLater(10000, "Hi, sorry i'm late :)");
15 // waits 10 seconds and then traces the message.
```

Thanks!

github.com/matix/as3basics

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