

Java Swing Events

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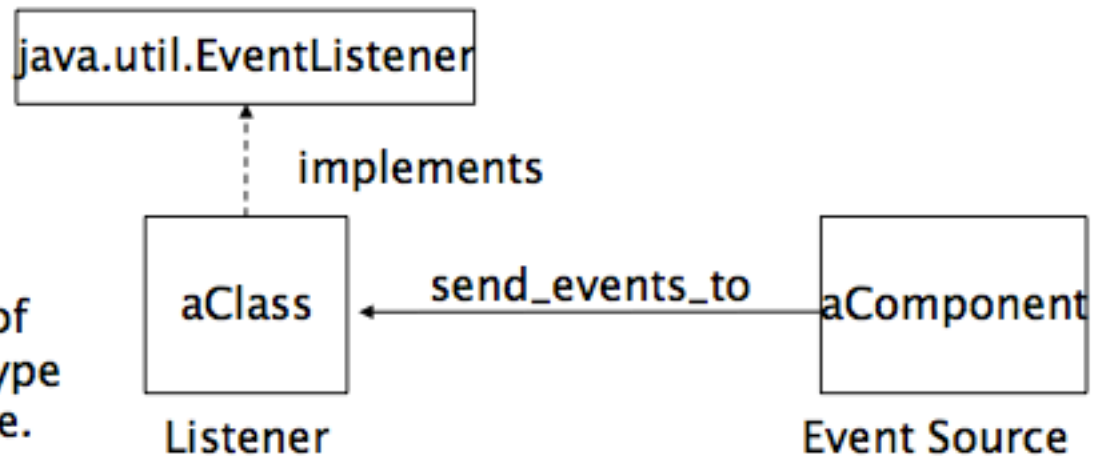
Event Delegation Model

- From Java 1.1
 - Events are classified by type (MouseEvent, KeyEvent, ActionEvent, ...)
 - Events are generated in components (source)
 - Objects can be registered to components as listeners (target)
- Whenever an event occurs, the event thread send a message to all the registered listener objects (the event is passed as a parameter)
- A listener object must implement appropriate interface (to make possible the call-back)

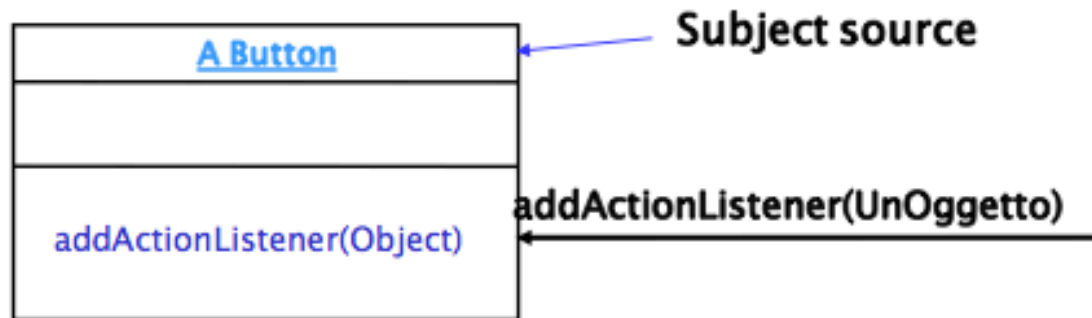


Event Delegation Model

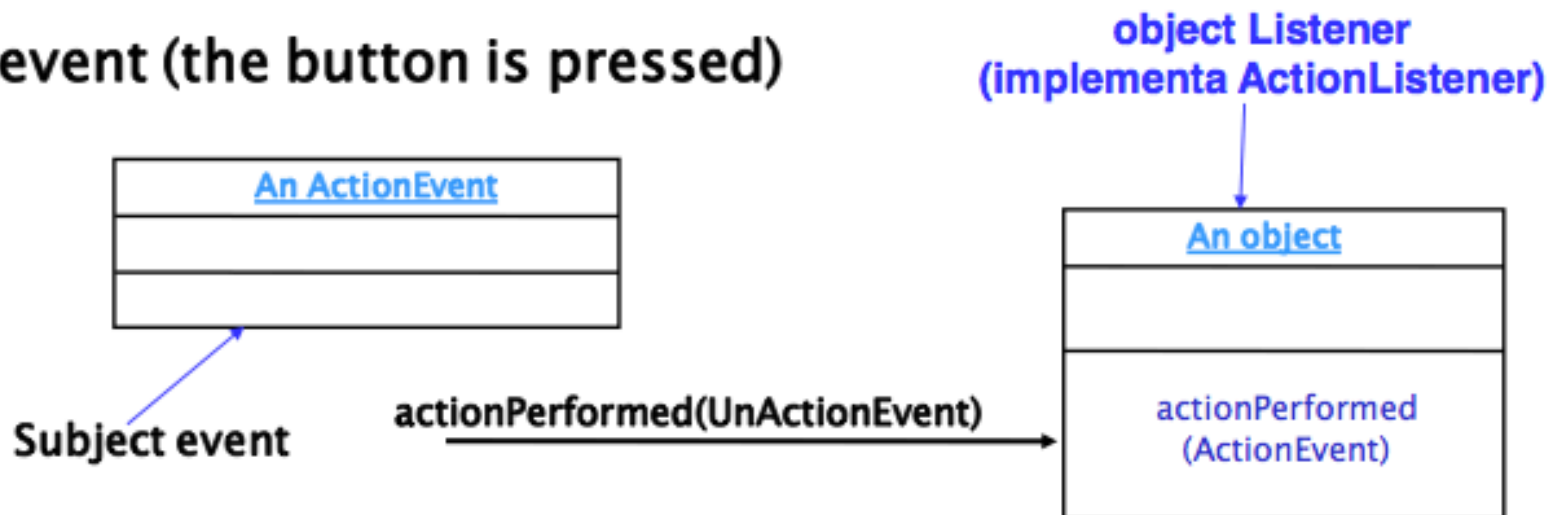
Multiple listeners can register to be notified of events of a particular type from a particular source. Also, the same listener can listen to notifications from different objects.



Example



An event (the button is pressed)



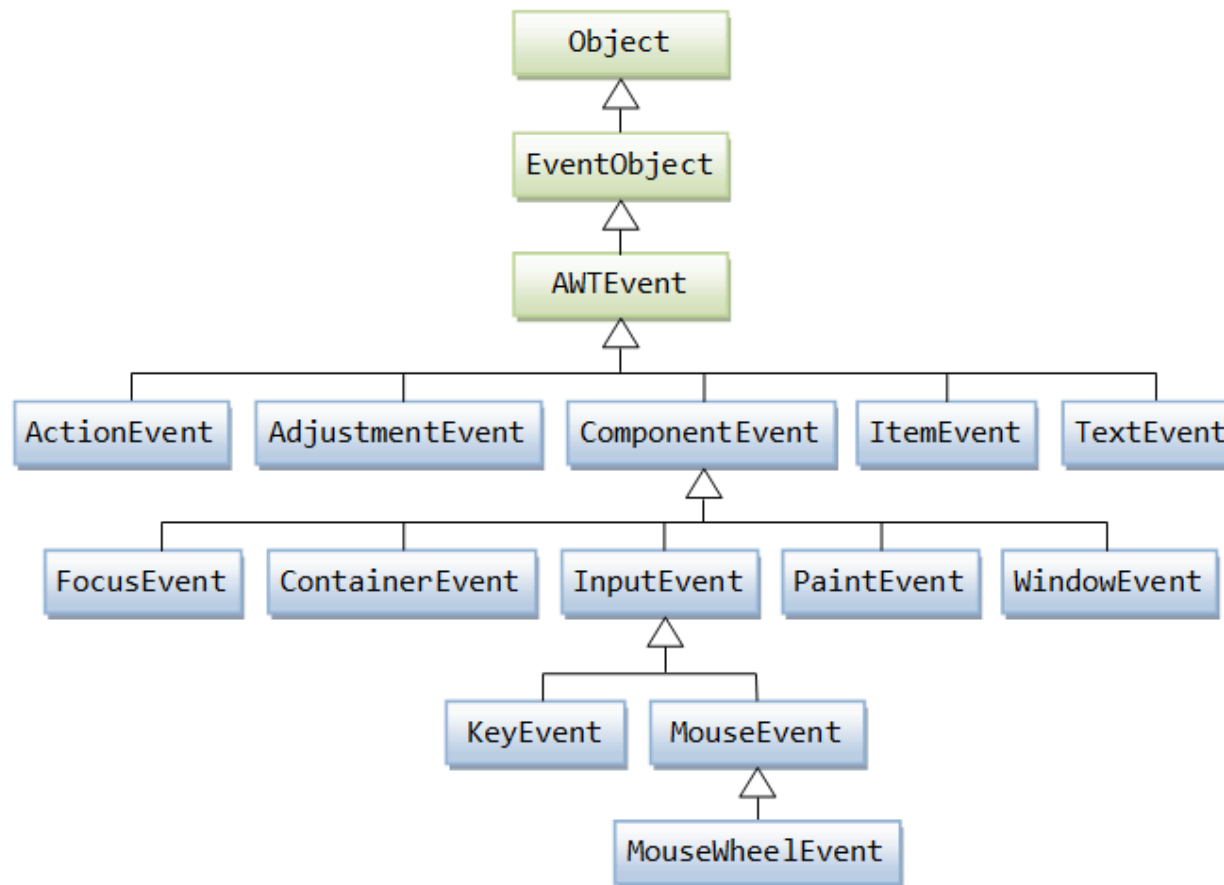
Event Delegation Model

- Events are organized by type and need specific listeners

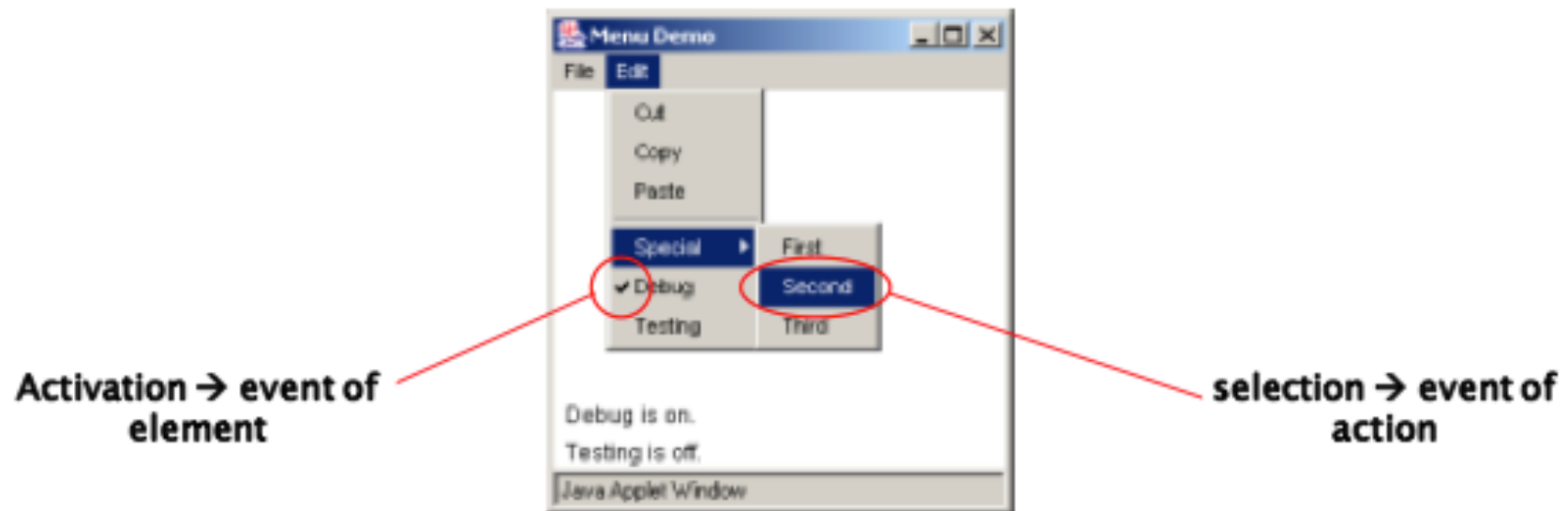
User Action	Event Triggered	Event Listener interface
Click a Button, JButton	ActionEvent	ActionListener
Open, iconify, close Frame, JFrame	WindowEvent	WindowListener
Click a Component, JComponent	MouseEvent	MouseListener
Change texts in a TextField, JTextField	TextEvent	TextListener
Type a key	KeyEvent	KeyListener
Click/Select an item in a Choice, JCheckbox, JRadioButton, JComboBox	ItemEvent, ActionEvent	ItemListener, ActionListener



EventObject



“selection” and “activation”



A complete example

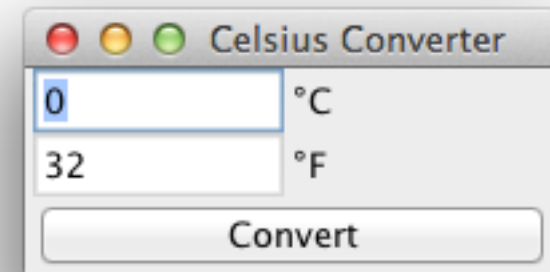
```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

import javax.swing.*;

public class CelsiusConverter extends JFrame implements ActionListener {
    private JButton convertButton;
    private JTextField fahrenheitLabel;
    private JTextField tempTextField;

    public CelsiusConverter() {
        super("Celsius Converter");
        tempTextField = new JTextField("0");
        fahrenheitLabel = new JTextField("32");
        fahrenheitLabel.setEditable(false);
        convertButton = new JButton("Convert");
        convertButton.addActionListener(this);

        JPanel p = new JPanel();
        p.setLayout(new GridLayout(2, 2));
        p.add(tempTextField); p.add(new JLabel("°C"));
        p.add(fahrenheitLabel); p.add(new JLabel("°F"));
    }
}
```



A complete example

```
        setLayout(new BorderLayout());
        add(p, BorderLayout.CENTER);
        add(convertButton, BorderLayout.SOUTH);

        setDefaultCloseOperation(WindowConstants.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        setSize(200, 100);
        setVisible(true);
    }

    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        int tempFahr = (int)
            ((Double.parseDouble(tempTextField.getText())) * 1.8 + 32);
        fahrenheitLabel.setText(Integer.toString(tempFahr));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new CelsiusConverter();
    }
}
```



How to manage events in Java

- The principle underlying the events is quite similar to the exceptions :
 - the class declares which event is able to deal with (one or more) by implementing one or more interfaces
 - joins a component that are source of events (JButton, JTextField, etc..)
 - `JButton.addActionListener(this)`
- Pay attention! You're implementing interfaces, so you must overwrite all methods of those interfaces!



How to manage events in Java

- Components can:
 1. Handle events on their own
 2. Delegate events to their parent class
 3. Delegate events to external classes



Handle events on their own

```
class ButtonWithEvents extends JButton implements InterfaceWithEvents {  
    addListener(this);  
  
    void methodOfTheInterfaceWithEvents() {...}  
    void anotehrMethodOfTheInterfaceWithEvents() {...}  
} //end class
```



Delegate events to their parent class

```
class FrameWithEvents extends JFrame implements InterfaceWithEvents {  
    JComponent componentSourceofEvents = new JComponent();  
    componentSourceOfEvents.addListener(this);  
  
    void methodOfTheInterfaceWithEvents() {...}  
    void anotehrMethodOfTheInterfaceWithEvents() {...}  
} //end class
```



Delegate events to external classes

```
class MyListener implements InterfaceWithEvents {  
    void methodOfTheInterfaceWithEvents() {...}  
    void anotehrMethodOfTheInterfaceWithEvents() {...}  
} //end class
```

```
class Frame extends JFrame {  
    MyListener listener = new MyListener();  
    JComponent componentSourceofEvents = new JComponent();  
    componentSourceOfEvents.addListener(listener);  
} //end class
```



Dealing with multiple sources

- getSource() and object references
 - if (evt.getSource() == ButtonSelfDestruction) {}
- getActionCommand() and custom strings
 - If (evt.getActionCommand() == “destroy”) {}
- Event classes
 - If (evt instanceof(KeyEvent)) {}



Extracting information from events

- Every function that appears at the interfaces presents a common argument (KeyEvent, MouseEvent, etc.)
- Each argument is an object and it provides methods to get information about the event
- ActionListener
 - String getActionCommand(): returns a string identifying the component which generated the command
 - String paramString(): returns a string describing the event type (common to all event objects)



Event Interfaces

- ActionListener
 - void actionPerformed (ActionEvent evt)
- FocusListener
 - void focusGained (FocusEvent evt)
 - void focusLost (FocusEvent evt)
- ItemListener
 - void itemStateChanged (ItemEvent evt)



Event Interfaces

- **MouseListener**
 - void mouseClicked (MouseEvent evt)
 - void mouseEntered (MouseEvent evt)
 - void mouseExited (MouseEvent evt)
 - void mousePressed (MouseEvent evt)
 - void mouseReleased (MouseEvent evt)
- **MouseMotionListener**
 - void mouseDragged (MouseEvent evt)
 - void mouseMoved (MouseEvent evt)



Event Interfaces

- **KeyListener**
 - void keyPressed (KeyEvent evt)
 - void keyReleased(KeyEvent evt)
 - void keyTyped(KeyEvent evt)
- **WindowListener**
 - void windowActivated(WindowEvent evt)
 - void windowClosed (WindowEvent evt)
 - void windowClosing (WindowEvent evt)
 - void windowDeactivated (WindowEvent evt)
 - void windowDeiconified (WindowEvent evt)
 - void windowIconified (WindowEvent evt)
 - void windowOpened (WindowEvent evt)

