GUI Layout Manager

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Quản lý bố cục



- Cung cấp để sắp xếp các thành phần GUI
- Cung cấp những khả năng cách trình bày cơ bản
- Xử lý các chi tiết bố cục
- Lập trình viên có thể tập trung vào "vẻ ngoài" cơ bản
- Giao tiếp LayoutManager

BorderLayout

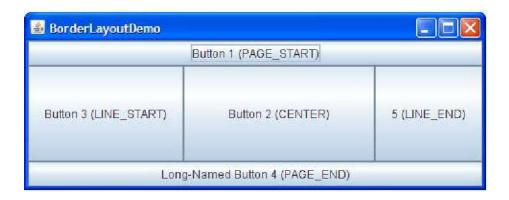


BorderLayout:

- Mặc định cho khung nội dung của JFrames (và các Window khác) và JApplets.
- Sắp xếp các thành phần vào 5 vùng:
 - NORTH (đỉnh container)
 - SOUTH (đáy container)
 - EAST (bên trái container)
 - WEST (bên phải container)
 - CENTER (ở giữa container)









```
public class BorderLayoutDemo {
    public static boolean RIGHT TO LEFT = false;
    public static void addComponentsToPane(Container pane) {
        if (!(pane.getLayout() instanceof BorderLayout)) {
            pane.add(new JLabel("Container doesn't use BorderLayout!"));
            return;
        if (RIGHT TO LEFT) {
            pane.setComponentOrientation(java.awt.ComponentOrientation.RIGHT TO LEFT);
        JButton button = new JButton("Button 1 (PAGE START)");
        pane.add(button, BorderLayout.PAGE START);
        button = new JButton("Button 2 (CENTER)");
        button.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(200, 100));
        pane.add(button, BorderLayout.CENTER);
        button = new JButton ("Button 3 (LINE START)");
        pane.add(button, BorderLayout.LINE START);
        button = new JButton ("Long-Named Button 4 (PAGE END)");
        pane.add(button, BorderLayout.PAGE END);
        button = new JButton("5 (LINE END)");
        pane.add(button, BorderLayout.LINE END);
    }
```



```
private static void createAndShowGUI() {
    JFrame frame = new JFrame("BorderLayoutDemo");
    frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
    addComponentsToPane(frame.getContentPane());
    frame.pack();
    frame.setVisible(true);
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        UIManager.setLookAndFeel("javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalLookAndFeel");
    } catch (UnsupportedLookAndFeelException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IllegalAccessException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (InstantiationException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    UIManager.put("swing.boldMetal", Boolean.FALSE);
    javax.swing.SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
        public void run() {
            createAndShowGUI();
    });
}
```

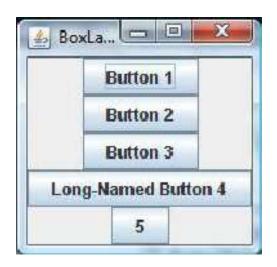
BoxLayout



- BoxLayout:
 - Sắp xếp các thành phần theo chiều dọc và chiều ngang



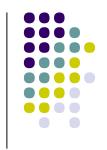




Ví dụ sử dụng BoxLayout

```
public class BoxLayoutDemo {
   public static void addComponentsToPane(Container pane) {
        pane.setLayout(new BoxLayout(pane, BoxLayout.Y AXIS));
        addAButton("Button 1", pane);
        addAButton("Button 2", pane);
        addAButton("Button 3", pane);
        addAButton("Long-Named Button 4", pane);
        addAButton("5", pane);
   private static void addAButton(String text, Container container) {
        JButton button = new JButton(text);
        button.setAlignmentX(Component.CENTER ALIGNMENT);
        container.add(button);
   private static void createAndShowGUI() {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame("BoxLayoutDemo");
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
        addComponentsToPane(frame.getContentPane());
        frame.pack();
       frame.setVisible(true);
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        javax.swing.SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
            public void run() {
                createAndShowGUI();
        1); }}
```

CardLayout



 Dùng để hiển thị các Component xếp chồng lên nhau

Ví dụ sử dụng CardLayout







Ví dụ sử dụng CardLayout

```
public class CardLayoutDemo implements ItemListener {
    JPanel cards; //a panel that uses CardLayout
    final static String BUTTONPANEL = "Card with JButtons";
    final static String TEXTPANEL = "Card with JTextField";
    public void addComponentToPane(Container pane) {
        JPanel comboBoxPane = new JPanel(); //use FlowLayout
        String comboBoxItems[] = { BUTTONPANEL, TEXTPANEL };
        JComboBox cb = new JComboBox(comboBoxItems);
        cb.setEditable(false);
        cb.addItemListener(this);
        comboBoxPane.add(cb);
        JPanel card1 = new JPanel();
        card1.add(new JButton("Button 1"));
        card1.add(new JButton("Button 2"));
        card1.add(new JButton("Button 3"));
        JPanel card2 = new JPanel();
        card2.add(new JTextField("TextField", 20));
        cards = new JPanel(new CardLayout());
        cards.add(card1, BUTTONPANEL);
        cards.add(card2, TEXTPANEL);
        pane.add(comboBoxPane, BorderLayout.PAGE START);
        pane.add(cards, BorderLayout.CENTER);
    public void itemStateChanged(ItemEvent evt) {
        CardLayout cl = (CardLayout) (cards.getLayout());
        cl.show(cards, (String)evt.getItem());
```





```
private static void createAndShowGUI() {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame("CardLayoutDemo");
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
        CardLayoutDemo demo = new CardLayoutDemo();
        demo.addComponentToPane(frame.getContentPane());
        frame.pack();
        frame.setVisible(true);
   public static void main(String[] args) {
            UIManager.setLookAndFeel("javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalLookAndFeel");
        } catch (UnsupportedLookAndFeelException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (IllegalAccessException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (InstantiationException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
       UIManager.put("swing.boldMetal", Boolean.FALSE);
        javax.swing.SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
            public void run() {
                createAndShowGUI();
       });
   }
}
```

FlowLayout



FlowLayout:

- Bộ quản lý bố cục cơ bản nhất
- Mặc định cho Java.awt.Applet, Java.awt.Panel và javax.swing.JPanel.
- Đặt các thành phần theo tuần tự (trái qua phải) theo thứ tự khi chúng được thêm.
- Cũng có thể chỉ rõ thứ tự của các thành phần bởi việc sử dụng phương thức add() Container, với các đối số là một thành phần và một số nguyên chỉ số.









```
public class FlowLayoutDemo extends JFrame{
    JRadioButton RtoLbutton;
    JRadioButton LtoRbutton;
    FlowLayout experimentLayout = new FlowLayout();
    final String RtoL = "Right to left";
    final String LtoR = "Left to right";
    JButton applyButton = new JButton ("Apply component orientation");
    public FlowLayoutDemo(String name) {
        super (name);
    public void addComponentsToPane(final Container pane) {
        final JPanel compsToExperiment = new JPanel();
        compsToExperiment.setLayout(experimentLayout);
        experimentLayout.setAlignment(FlowLayout.TRAILING);
        JPanel controls = new JPanel();
        controls.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
        LtoRbutton = new JRadioButton(LtoR);
        LtoRbutton.setActionCommand(LtoR);
        LtoRbutton.setSelected(true);
        RtoLbutton = new JRadioButton(RtoL);
        RtoLbutton.setActionCommand(RtoL);
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Button 1"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Button 2"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Button 3"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Long-Named Button 4"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("5"));
```

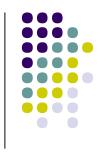


```
compsToExperiment.setComponentOrientation(
            ComponentOrientation.LEFT TO RIGHT);
    final ButtonGroup group = new ButtonGroup();
   group.add(LtoRbutton);
   group.add(RtoLbutton);
    controls.add(LtoRbutton);
    controls.add(RtoLbutton);
    controls.add(applyButton);
    applyButton.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
            String command = group.getSelection().getActionCommand();
            if (command.equals("Left to right")) {
                compsToExperiment.setComponentOrientation(
                        ComponentOrientation.LEFT TO RIGHT);
            } else {
                compsToExperiment.setComponentOrientation(
                        ComponentOrientation.RIGHT TO LEFT);
            compsToExperiment.validate();
            compsToExperiment.repaint();
    1);
   pane.add(compsToExperiment, BorderLayout.CENTER);
   pane.add(controls, BorderLayout.SOUTH);;
1
```

Ví dụ FlowLayout

```
private static void createAndShowGUI() {
    FlowLayoutDemo frame = new FlowLayoutDemo("FlowLayoutDemo");
    frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
    frame.addComponentsToPane(frame.qetContentPane());
    frame.pack();
    frame.setVisible(true);
public static void main(String[] args) {
        UIManager.setLookAndFeel("javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalLookAndFeel"),
    } catch (UnsupportedLookAndFeelException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IllegalAccessException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (InstantiationException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    UIManager.put("swing.boldMetal", Boolean.FALSE);
    javax.swing.SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
        public void run() {
            createAndShowGUI();
    });
}
```

GridLayout

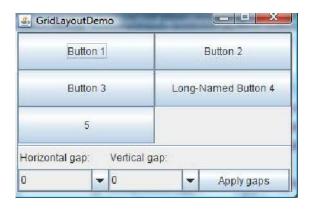


GridLayout:

- Sắp xếp các thành phần vào một lưới gồm các hàng và các cột.
- Các thành phần được bổ sung bắt đầu tại ô trêntrái
 - Tiến hành trái-qua-phải cho đến khi hàng đầy
- Các ô trong khung lưới có cùng kích thước









```
public class GridLayoutDemo extends JFrame {
    static final String gapList[] = {"0", "10", "15", "20"};
    final static int maxGap = 20;
    JComboBox horGapComboBox;
    JComboBox verGapComboBox;
    JButton applyButton = new JButton("Apply gaps");
    GridLayout experimentLayout = new GridLayout(0,2);
   public GridLayoutDemo(String name) {
        super (name);
        setResizable (false);
   public void initGaps() {
        horGapComboBox = new JComboBox(gapList);
        verGapComboBox = new JComboBox(qapList);
   public void addComponentsToPane(final Container pane) {
        initGaps();
        final JPanel compsToExperiment = new JPanel();
        compsToExperiment.setLayout(experimentLayout);
        JPanel controls = new JPanel();
        controls.setLayout(new GridLayout(2,3));
        JButton b = new JButton("Just fake button");
        Dimension buttonSize = b.qetPreferredSize();
        compsToExperiment.setPreferredSize(new Dimension((int)(buttonSize.getWidth() * 2.5)+maxGap
                (int) (buttonSize.getHeight() * 3.5) + maxGap * 2));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Button 1"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Button 2"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Button 3"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("Long-Named Button 4"));
        compsToExperiment.add(new JButton("5"));
```



```
controls.add(new Label("Horizontal gap:"));
    controls.add(new Label("Vertical gap:"));
    controls.add(new Label(" "));
    controls.add(horGapComboBox);
    controls.add(verGapComboBox);
    controls.add(applyButton);
    applyButton.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
            String horGap = (String)horGapComboBox.getSelectedItem();
            String verGap = (String)verGapComboBox.getSelectedItem();
            experimentLayout.setHgap(Integer.parseInt(horGap));
            experimentLayout.setVgap(Integer.parseInt(verGap));
            experimentLayout.layoutContainer(compsToExperiment);
    });
    pane.add(compsToExperiment, BorderLayout.NORTH);
    pane.add(new JSeparator(), BorderLayout.CENTER);
    pane.add(controls, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
private static void createAndShowGUI() {
    //Create and set up the window.
    GridLayoutDemo frame = new GridLayoutDemo("GridLayoutDemo");
    frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
    //Set up the content pane.
    frame.addComponentsToPane(frame.getContentPane());
    //Display the window.
    frame.pack();
    frame.setVisible(true);
```

Ví dụ sử dụng GridLayout

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    /* Use an appropriate Look and Feel */
    try {
        //UIManager.setLookAndFeel("com.sun.java.swing.plaf.windows.WindowsLookAndFeel");
        UIManager.setLookAndFeel("javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalLookAndFeel");
    } catch (UnsupportedLookAndFeelException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IllegalAccessException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (InstantiationException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    /* Turn off metal's use of bold fonts */
    UIManager.put("swing.boldMetal", Boolean.FALSE);
    //Schedule a job for the event dispatch thread:
    //creating and showing this application's GUI.
    javax.swing.SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
        public void run() {
            createAndShowGUI();
    });
```

GridBag Layout



 Chia component thành lưới các ô nhưng cho phép tùy chỉnh độ lớn hiển thị của các component trên layout







Ví dụ sử dụng GridBagLayout

```
public class GridBagLayoutDemo {|
    final static boolean shouldFill = true;
    final static boolean shouldWeightX = true;
    final static boolean RIGHT TO LEFT = false;
    public static void addComponentsToPane(Container pane) {
        if (RIGHT TO LEFT)
            pane.setComponentOrientation(ComponentOrientation.RIGHT TO LEFT);
        JButton button;
   pane.setLayout(new GridBagLayout());
    GridBagConstraints c = new GridBagConstraints();
    if (shouldFill)
    c.fill = GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
    button = new JButton ("Button 1");
    if (shouldWeightX)
    c.weightx = 0.5;
    c.fill = GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
    c.gridx = 0;
    c.gridy = 0;
   pane.add(button, c);
    button = new JButton ("Button 2");
    c.fill = GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
    c.weightx = 0.5;
    c.gridx = 1;
    c.gridy = 0;
   pane.add(button, c);
```

Ví dụ sử dụng GridBagLayout

```
button = new JButton ("Button 3");
c.fill = GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
c.weightx = 0.5;
c.qridx = 2;
c.gridy = 0;
pane.add(button, c);
button = new JButton ("Long-Named Button 4");
c.fill = GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
c.ipady = 40;
                   //make this component tall
c.weightx = 0.0;
c.gridwidth = 3;
c.gridx = 0;
c.gridy = 1;
pane.add(button, c);
button = new JButton ("5");
c.fill = GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
c.ipady = 0;
                   //reset to default
                   //request any extra vertical space
c.weighty = 1.0;
c.anchor = GridBagConstraints.PAGE END; //bottom of space
c.insets = new Insets(10,0,0,0); //top padding
c.gridx = 1;
                 //aligned with button 2
c.gridwidth = 2; //2 columns wide
                   //third row
c.gridy = 2;
pane.add(button, c);
```



```
private static void createAndShowGUI() {
    //Create and set up the window.
    JFrame frame = new JFrame("GridBagLayoutDemo");
    frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
    //Set up the content pane.
    addComponentsToPane(frame.getContentPane());
    //Display the window.
    frame.pack();
    frame.setVisible(true);
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
    //Schedule a job for the event-dispatching thread:
    //creating and showing this application's GUI.
    javax.swing.SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
        public void run() {
            createAndShowGUI();
   1);
}
```

Các Layout manager khác

- GroupLayout
- SpringLayout

Summary

