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Assignment #1

Statement of the problem:

This purpose of this assignment is to build a JavaFX **BorderPane** layout that will be used to display outputs in the upcoming assignments.

Solution methods:

The **BorderPane** layout will contain two regions: a left region and a center region. The left region will be a **VBox** layout that contains a **Label** object displaying the text "MyColor Palette" and an object titled **MyColorPalette** showing a set of colors from the enum **MyColor** for color selection. The center region will be a **Canvas** layout painted in a color from **MyColor** selected from **MyColorPalette** and displays **MyColor** name.

Enum **MyColor** will be used by class **MyColorPalette** to define the red, green, blue, and opacity components of each color with a value in the range of [0-255].

Class **MyColorPalette** will use a **TilePane** layout comprised of 144 square **Pane** layouts each displaying a different color from **MyColor**, such that, when a tile is clicked the canvas in the center region is painted in the color selected.

Class **TestMyColor** will contain the code for the **VBox**, **Canvas**, as well as the code to launch the **Stage** which will resemble the JavaFX **BorderPane** layout that is demonstrated in the assignment guidelines.

All classes that imported:

- javafx.application.Application: This class is the starting point for JavaFX applications. It provides the main method for launching the JavaFX runtime and starting the application.
- javafx.geometry.Insets: This class represents an immutable set of insets that can be used to specify the spacing between nodes in a layout.
- javafx.scene.Scene: This class represents the scene graph for a JavaFX application. It provides a container for all the visual elements that make up the user interface of an application.
- javafx.scene.canvas.Canvas: This class represents an area within which you can draw graphics using a GraphicsContext.
- javafx.scene.canvas.GraphicsContext: This class provides the main rendering API for the Canvas class. It allows you to draw shapes, images, and text on a Canvas.
- javafx.scene.control.Label: This class represents a text label that can be used to display text in a JavaFX application.
- javafx.scene.layout.*: This package contains several classes for laying out nodes in a JavaFX application. In this case, the wildcard import imports all the classes in this package.
- javafx.scene.paint.Color: This class represents a color in the JavaFX scene graph. It provides methods for creating colors, manipulating colors, and converting colors to different color models.

- javafx.scene.text.Font: This class represents a font that can be used to render text in a JavaFX application.
- javafx.stage.Stage: This class represents the primary stage of a JavaFX application. It provides methods for controlling the size, position, and visibility of the stage.
- javafx.scene.Node: This class represents a node in the JavaFX scene graph. It is the base class for all the visual elements that make up the user interface of an application.
- java.util.Optional: This class represents an optional value that may or may not be present. It is often used as a return type for methods that may or may not return a value.
- javafx.geometry.Orientation: This class represents the orientation of a control or layout node. It can be either horizontal or vertical.
- java.util.Arrays: This class contains various methods for working with arrays in Java. In this case, it is being used to convert an array of MyColor objects to an array of strings.

```
import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.geometry.Insets;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.canvas.Canvas;
import javafx.scene.canvas.GraphicsContext;
import javafx.scene.control.Label;
import javafx.scene.layout.*;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import javafx.scene.text.Font;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.scene.Node;
import javafx.geometry.Orientation;
import javafx.geometry.Orientation;
import java.util.Arrays;
```

Java code:

TestMyColor.java: This java code defines a JavaFX application called *TestMyColor* that creates a color palette and a canvas that displays the selected color.

- The *MyColor* class is referenced to define color values. These values are used to create a color palette.
- The *addLeftVBox* method is used to create a VBox that contains the color palette on the left-hand side of the application window.
- The *addCenterCanvas* method creates a canvas that displays the selected color in the center of the application window.
- The *start* method initializes the application window and sets up the layout. It creates a *BorderPane* and sets the *VBox* containing the color palette on the left side of the pane, and the canvas displaying the selected color to the center of the pane.
- When the user clicks on a color tile in the color palette, the *setOnMouseClicked* method updates the canvas to display the selected color.

```
package com.example.assignment1;
import javafx.application.Application;
```

```
public class TestMyColor extends Application {
   MyColor [] myColors = MyColor.getMyColors();
       VB.setPrefWidth(widthLeftCanvas);
       Label lblMyColorPalette = new Label("MyColor Palette");
       lblMyColorPalette.setPrefWidth(widthLeftCanvas);
       lblMyColorPalette.setTextFill(MyColor.WHITE.getJavaFXColor());
        lblMyColorPalette.setBackground(new Background(new
       VB.getChildren().addAll(lblMyColorPalette, TP);
Optional.ofNullable(color).orElse(MyColor.WHITE);
        Canvas CV = new Canvas(widthCanvas, heightCanvas);
       GC.setFill(colorPicked.getJavaFXColor());
       GC.strokeText(colorPicked.toString(), xText, yText);
```

```
TilePane TP = CP.getPalette();
       BP.setLeft(leftPane);
           MyColor color = CP.getColorPicked(); String tileID =
color.toString();
centerPane.getChildren().add(addCenterCanvas(widthCenterCanvas, heightCanvas,
       stage.setScene(scene);
```

MyColorPalette.java: This java code defines a class called *MyColorPalette* which represents a color palette in the JavaFX application.

- The class has a private instance variable *colorPicked* of type *MyColor*, which represents the currently selected color.
- The class has a private instance variable colors of type MyColor[], which is an array of all the possible colors in the palette.
- The class has a private instance variable *sizeMyColor* of type int, which represents the size of the colors array.
- The class has two public methods *setColorPicked* and *getColorPicked* which respectively set and return the currently selected color.

- The class has a constructor that takes in two double values *widthPalette* and *heightPalette*, which are used to calculate the size of each color tile in the palette.
- The class has a public method *getPalette* which returns a *TilePane* object that represents the color palette. The *TilePane* object contains a set of Pane objects, each representing a color tile.
- The *getPalette* method loops over the colors array and creates a Pane object for each color tile. It sets the id property of the Pane object to the *toString* representation of the color and sets the background property of the Pane object to a *BackgroundFill* object that uses the JavaFX color corresponding to the *MyColor* object.
- The method also attaches an event handler to each Pane object that listens for mouse clicks. When a tile is clicked, the event handler sets the *colorPicked* property of the *MyColorPalette* object to the *MyColor* object corresponding to the clicked tile.

```
oublic class MyColorPalette {
   MyColor [] colors = MyColor.getMyColors();
    public MyColorPalette(double widthPalette, double heightPalette) {
    public void setColorPicked(MyColor color) {
    public MyColor getColorPicked() {
    public TilePane getPalette() {
        TilePane TP = new TilePane();
        TP.setPrefTileWidth(widthTile); TP.setPrefTileHeight(heightTile);
        TP.setPrefRows(12);
        TP.setPadding(new Insets( 1));
            String tileId = color.toString();
            tileMyColor.setId(tileId);
BackgroundFill(color.getJavaFXColor(), CornerRadii.EMPTY, Insets.EMPTY)));
```

MyColor.java: This java code defines an enumeration type called *MyColor* that contains a list of named constants representing colors.

- Each named constant is defined with a specific RGB (red, green, blue) color value represented as 4 integers between 0 and 255, inclusive. The first three integers represent the red, green, and blue component of the color, respectively, while the last integer represents the alpha (opacity) of the color.
- The *MyColor* class has a constructor that takes four integer arguments for the red, green, blue, and alpha components, and sets them using the *setR()*, *setB()*, *setA()* methods respectively.
- The getR(), getG(), getB(), and getA() methods return the corresponding color component.
- The *getJavaFXColor()* method returns a JavaFX *Color* object that corresponds to the color represented by *MyColor* object, with the alpha value converted from an integer in the range of 0 255 to a floating point value in the range 0.0 1.0.
- The *getMyColors()* method returns an array of *MyColor* object that includes all possible color combinations represented by the *MyColor* class.
- The *getMyColorIds()* method returns an array of strings that includes the string representation of all possible color combinations represented by the *MyColor* class.
- The *invertColor()* method returns a JavaFX Color object that represents the inverted color of the *MyColor* object, with each color component subtracted from 255 and the alpha value converted from an integer in the range 0-255 to a floating-point value in the range 0.0-1.0.

```
package com.example.assignment1;
import javafx.scene.paint.Color;
import java.util.Random;
enum MyColor{
    ALICEBLUE(240, 248, 255, 255),
    ANTIQUEWHITE(250, 235, 215, 255),
    AQUA(0, 255, 255, 255),
    AQUAMARINE(127, 255, 212, 255),
    AZURE(240, 255, 255, 255),
    BEIGE(245, 245, 220, 255),
    BISQUE(255, 228, 196, 255),
    BLACK(0, 0, 0, 255),
    BLANCHEDALMOND(255, 235, 205, 255),
    BLUE(0, 0, 255, 255),
    BLUEVIOLET(138, 43, 226, 225),
    BROWN(165, 42, 42, 255).
```

```
SALMON(250, 128, 114, 255),
```

```
MyColor(int r, int g, int b, int a) {
    setG(q);
    setB(b);
public int getR() {return r;}
public int getG() {return g;}
public int getB() {return b;}
public int getA() {return a;}
public static MyColor [] getMyColors() {
public static String [] getMyColorIds() {
        myColorsIds[i] = color.toString();
```

```
return myColorsIds;
}

public Color invertColor() {
    return Color.rgb(255 - r, 255 - g, 255 - b, (double) a / 255.0);
}
}
```

Output of the code:



