CSSE 220

Event Based Programming

Check out *EventBasedProgramming* from SVN

Interfaces - Review

- Interfaces are contracts
 - Any class that *implements* an interface <u>MUST</u> provide an implementation for all methods defined in the interface.
- Interfaces represent the abstract idea (and what it can do):
 - Measurable objects (return a measure)
 - NumberSequences (get the next number, reset)
 - Pet (Can be fed, can tell if eating, can tell name)
- Classes represent the concrete idea:
 - Country, Bank Account
 - AddOne, PowersOfTwo.
 - Dog, Cat, Fish

Polymorphism! (A quick intro)

- Etymology:
 - Poly \rightarrow many
 - Morphism \rightarrow shape

- Polymorphism means: An Interface can take many shapes.
 - A Pet variable could actually contain a Cat, Dog, or Fish

Polymorphic method calls

- pet.feed() could call:
 - Dog's feed()
 - Cat's feed()
 - Fish's feed()
- Your code is well designed if:
 - You don't need to know which implementation is used.
 - The end result is the same. ("pet is fed")

Interfaces – Review (continued)

• The specific method to use at runtime is decided by late-binding

Sequence sequence = new PowersOfTwo(); System.*out.println(sequence.next());* The *declared type* of operation is **Sequence** The *instantiation type* is **PowersOfTwo** At runtime, Java will use the method implementation of next() from the **PowersOfTwo** class, thanks to late-binding.

Finish the sentence

Using interfaces can help reduce _ between classes.

- 1. Coupling
- 2. Cohesion
- 3. Encapsulation
- 4. Polymorphism

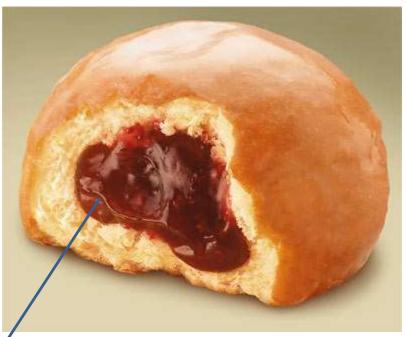
We need interfaces for event-based programming in Java.

Graphical User Interfaces in Java

• We say what to draw

- Java windowing library:
 - Draws it
 - Gets user input
 - Calls back to us with events

• We handle events



Hmm, donuts

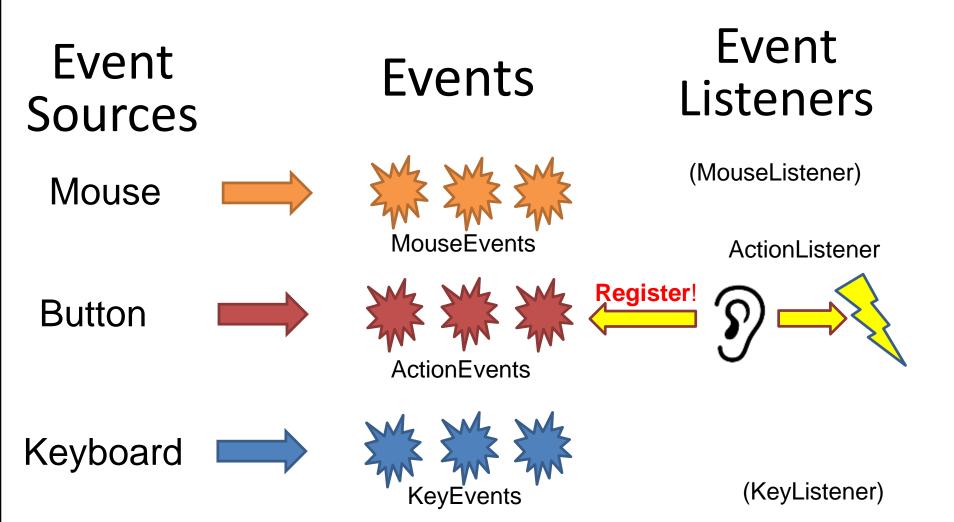
Gooey

Next Assignment Preview

- Two stages
 - Part 1: Ball Strike Counter (individual)
 - Part 2: Optionally work with 1 partner
 - Each list the other's name in javadoc at top of file
 - Both responsible for submitting own code

Handling Events

- Many kinds of events:
 - Mouse pressed, mouse released, mouse moved, mouse clicked, button clicked, key pressed, menu item selected, ...
- We create event listener objects
 - that implement the right interface
 - that handle the event as we wish
- We register our listener with an event source — Sources: buttons, menu items, graphics area, ...



Simple Interactive GUI Workflow

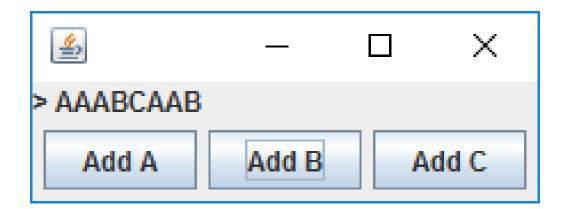
1. Create JFrame (Needs additional configuration)	📓 Breakfast for Goldilocks ─ □ ×
JFrame frame = new JFrame("Breakfast for Goldilock	(s");
2. Create JButton	🛓 Breakfast for Goldilocks − □ ×
(JButton initially untethered and invisible)	
(Journally ancemered and musible)	
<pre>JButton button = new JButton("Eat Porridge");</pre>	Eat P dge
	I)
3. Add JButton to JFrame (Can also be added to a JPar	1CI)
<pre>frame.add(button);</pre>	Eat Porridge
4. Create ActionListener (must code what it does)	
(Not connected to JButton, does nothing!)	ast for Goldilocks – \Box ×
<pre>ActionListener ear = new MyListener();</pre>	Eat Porridge

5. Attach ActionListener to JButton button.addActionListener(ear);

Live Coding

In Class Activity 1

- In pairs or individually
- Look at the code in the capitalization example
- Then solve the addLettersProblem
- Get buttons and text to show up FIRST!



Key Layout Ideas

- JFrame's add(Component c) method
 - Adds a new component to be drawn
 - Throws out the old one!
- JFrame also has method add(Component c, Object constraint)
 - Typical constraints:
 - BorderLayout.NORTH, BorderLayout.CENTER
 - Can add one thing to each "direction", plus center
- JPanel is a container (a thing!) that can display multiple components



JFrame BorderLayout

<u>الم</u>		
North		
West	Center	East
South		

Advice

Look at the code in the capitalization example Then solve the addLettersProblem

- Stage 1:
 - Make sure buttons show up
 - Make sure you can get message (JLabel) to appear
- Stage 2: Make sure buttons do ANYTHING
 Just have them System.out.println("pressed")
- Stage 3:
 - Have the buttons perform desired behavior

General GUI Development Workflow

- 1. Create JFrame (configure!)
- 2. Create JPanel
- 3. Put JButtons (or JComponents) into JPanel
- 4. Add JPanel to JFrame
- 5. Create ActionListener

(Might need to create class!)

- 6. Attach ActionListener to JButton
- 7. Does ActionListener have what it needs?

(If not, pass it in the constructor!)

Mouse Listeners

public interface MouseListener {
 public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e);
 public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e);
 public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e);
 public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e);
 public void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e);
}

Repaint (and thin no more)

- To update graphics:
 - We tell Java library that we need to be redrawn:
 - drawComponent.repaint()
 - Library calls paintComponent() when it's ready
- Don't call paintComponent() yourself! It's just there for Java's call back.

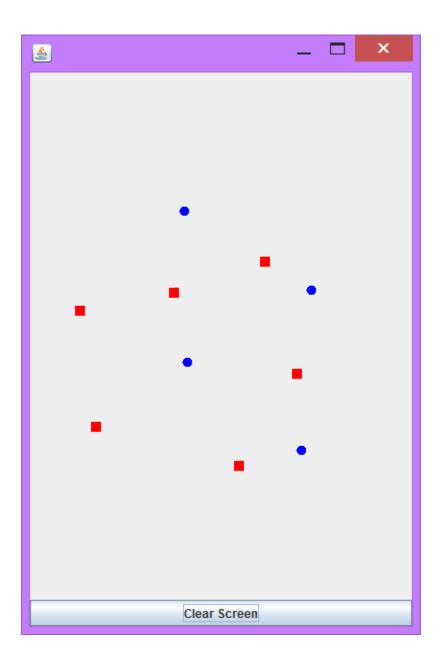
Activity 2

Read the code in the rectangleExample, then individually or in pairs solve the clicksProblem.

Draw a 20x20 blue circle upon left-click, centered on click

Clear screen button does what it says.

If you have time, make a right click make a red square



Using Inner Classes

- Classes can be defined **inside** other classes or methods
- Used for "smallish" helper classes
- Example: Ellipse2D.Double

Outer class

Inner class

- Often used for ActionListeners...
- Add to Breakfast program?

Anonymous Classes

Sometimes very small helper classes are only used once

– This is a job for an anonymous class!

- Anonymous \rightarrow no name
- A special case of inner classes

• Used for the simplest **ActionListener**s...

Inner Classes and Scope

- Inner classes can access any variables in surrounding scope
- Caveats:
 - Can only use instance fields of surrounding scope if we're inside an instance method
- Example:
 - Prompt user for what porridge tastes like

Work Time

• LinearLightsOut