

JAVA PROGRAMMING BASICS

Module 3: Java Standard Edition

Training program

1. Java I/O Streams
2. Java Serialization
3. Java Database Connectivity
4. **Java GUI Programming**
5. The basics of Java class loaders
6. Reflections
7. Annotations
8. The proxy classes
9. Java Software Development
10. Garbage Collection

Module contents

Java GUI Programming

- An Introduction to Swing
- Swing - Controls Basics
- Event Handling
- Layout Managers
- Components

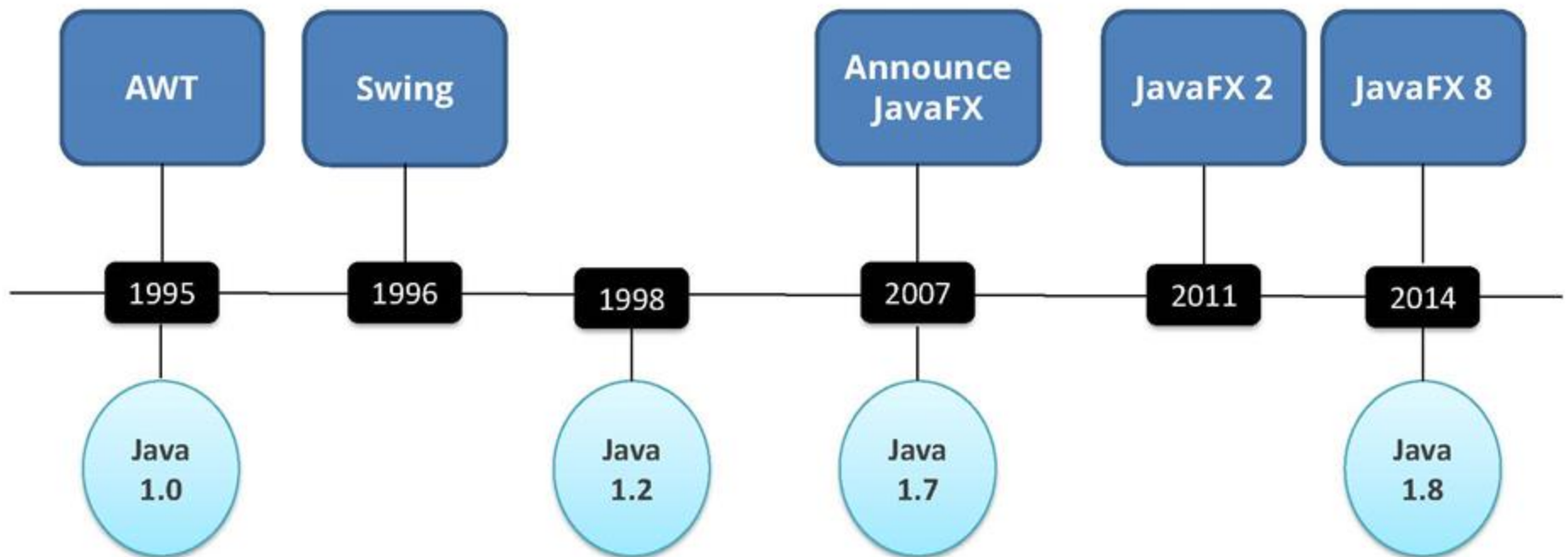
Module contents

Java GUI Programming

- An Introduction to Swing
- Swing - Controls Basics
- Event Handling
- Layout Managers
- Components

An Introduction to Swing

since Java 11 -> <https://openjfx.io/>



until Java 11

An Introduction to Swing

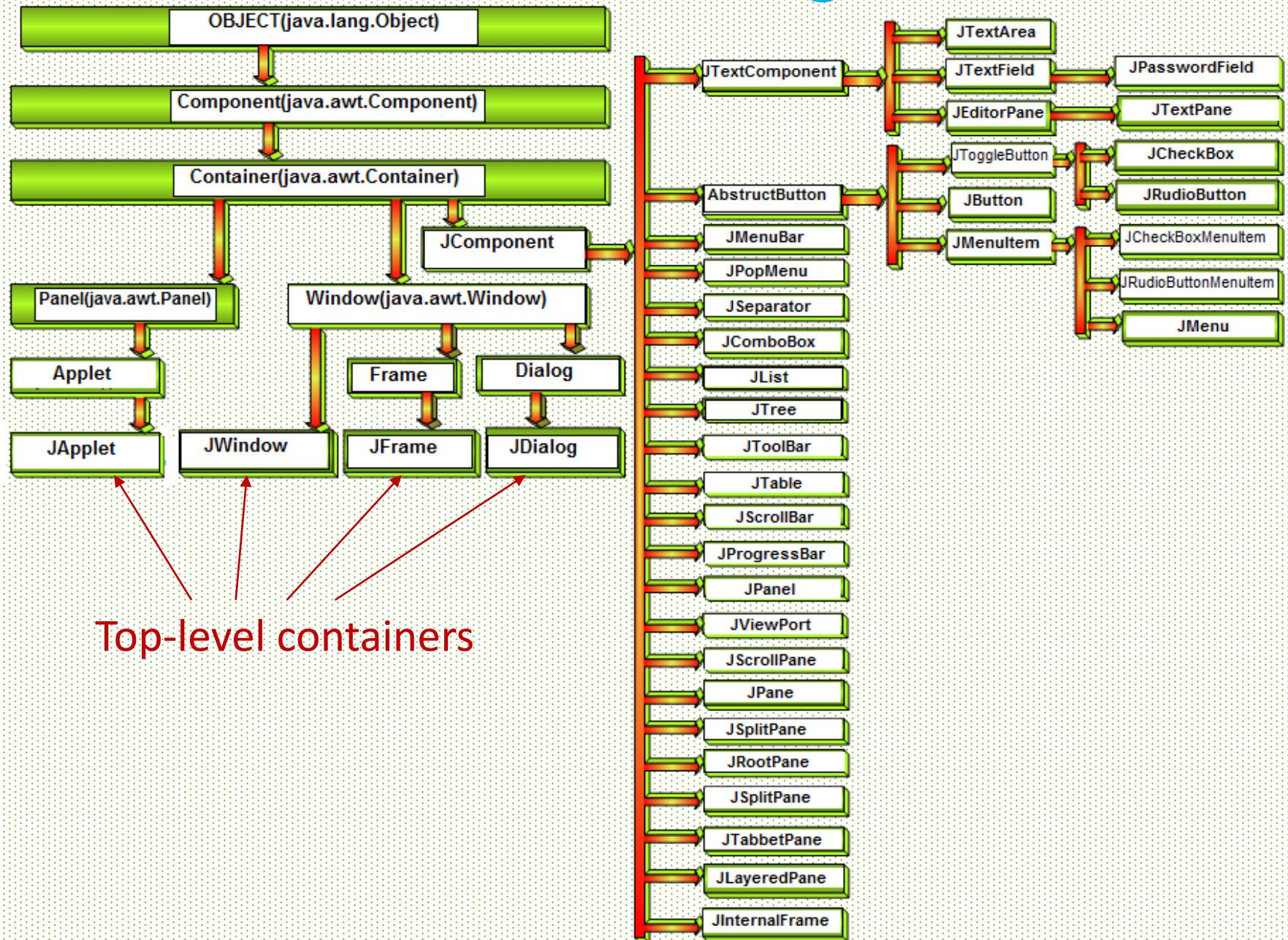
- Swing API is set of extensible GUI Components to ease developer's life to create JAVA GUI Applications.
- It is build upon top of AWT API and acts as replacement of AWT API as it has almost every control corresponding to AWT controls.



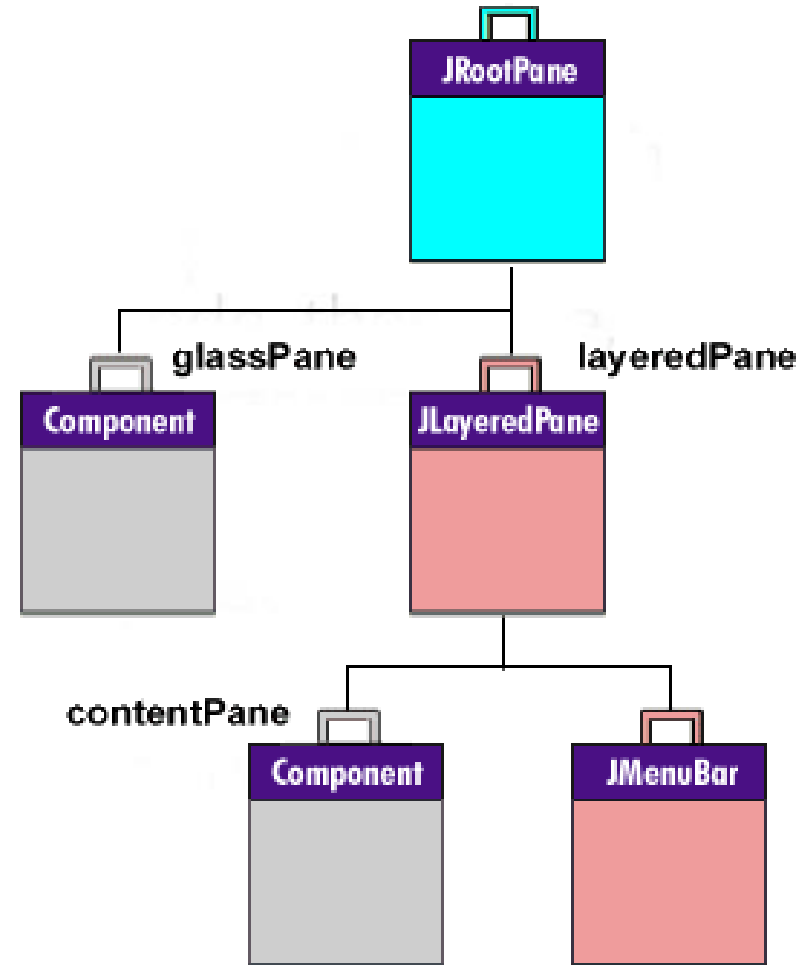
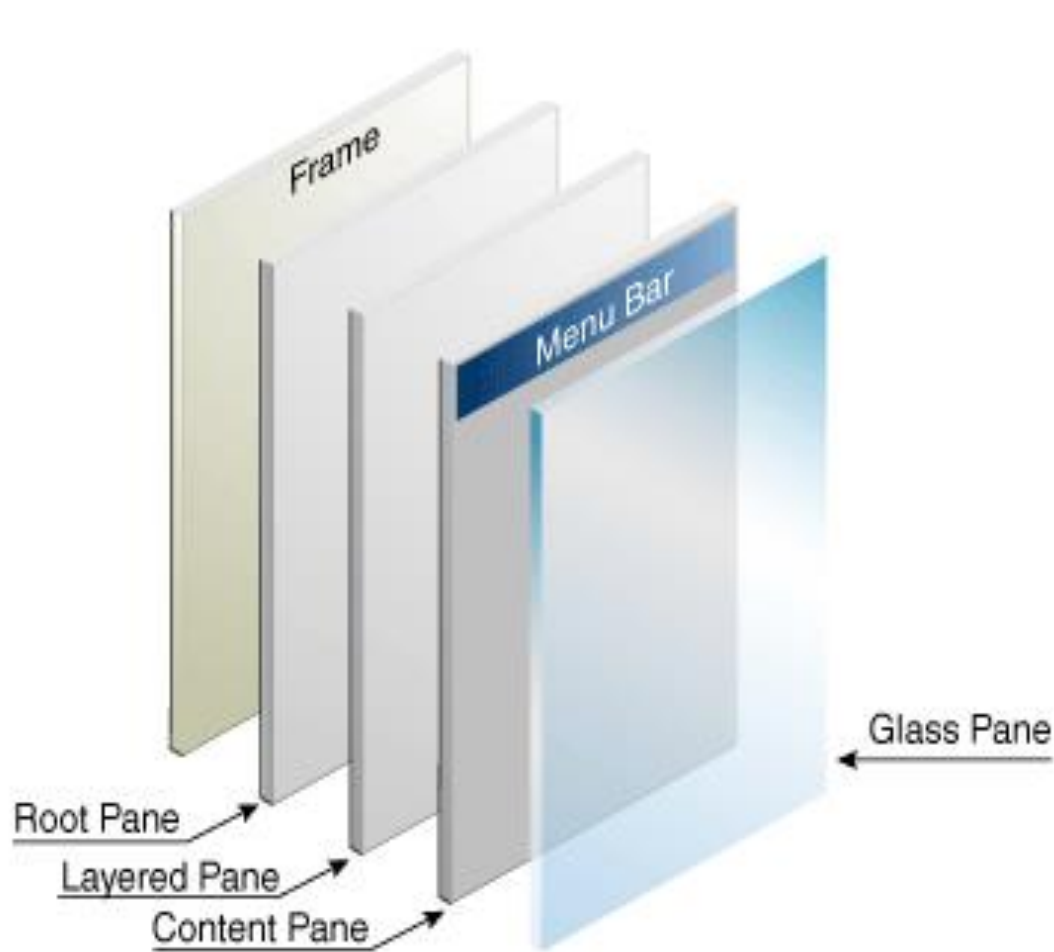
Vs



AWT - Swing



Top-level containers structure



See basic\SwingDemo

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Swing – Controls

- Swing provides a rich set of advanced controls



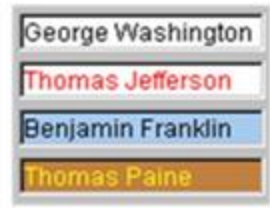
Buttons



Combo Box



List



TextField



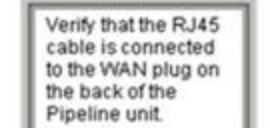
Slider



Menu



Label



Text Area



Tool Tip



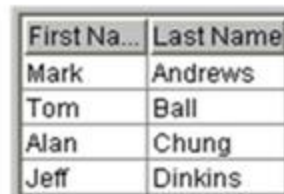
Progress Bar



File Chooser



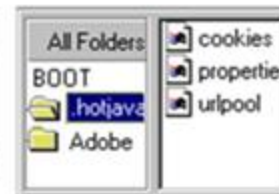
Color Chooser



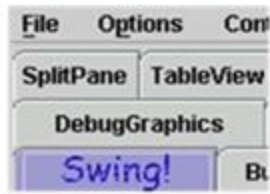
Table



Tree



Split Pane



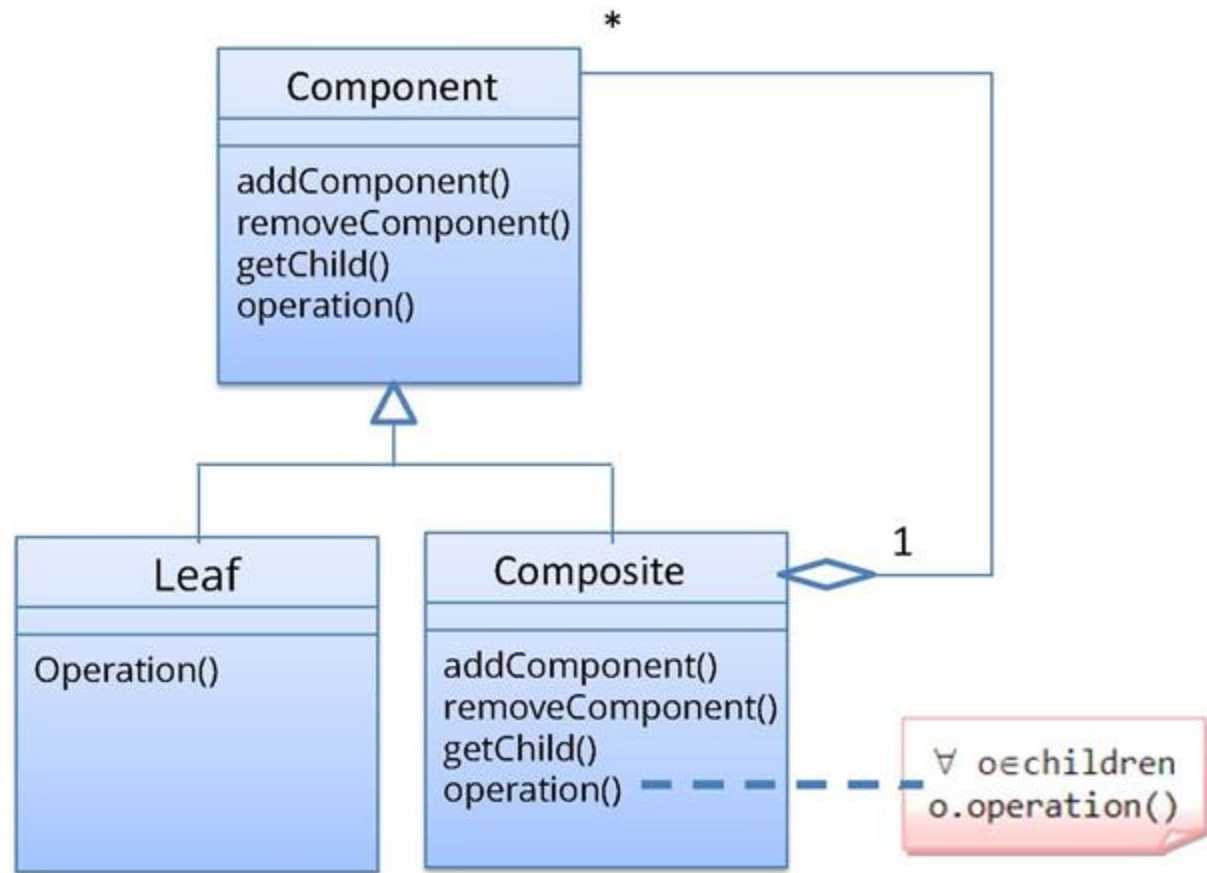
Tabbed Pane

Swing - Composite pattern

- **Composite** is a structural design pattern that lets you compose objects into tree structures and then work with these structures as if they were individual objects.
- Swing uses this pattern to group Component objects with Container and represent both Container and Component instances as leaves of the same tree.

Swing – Controls

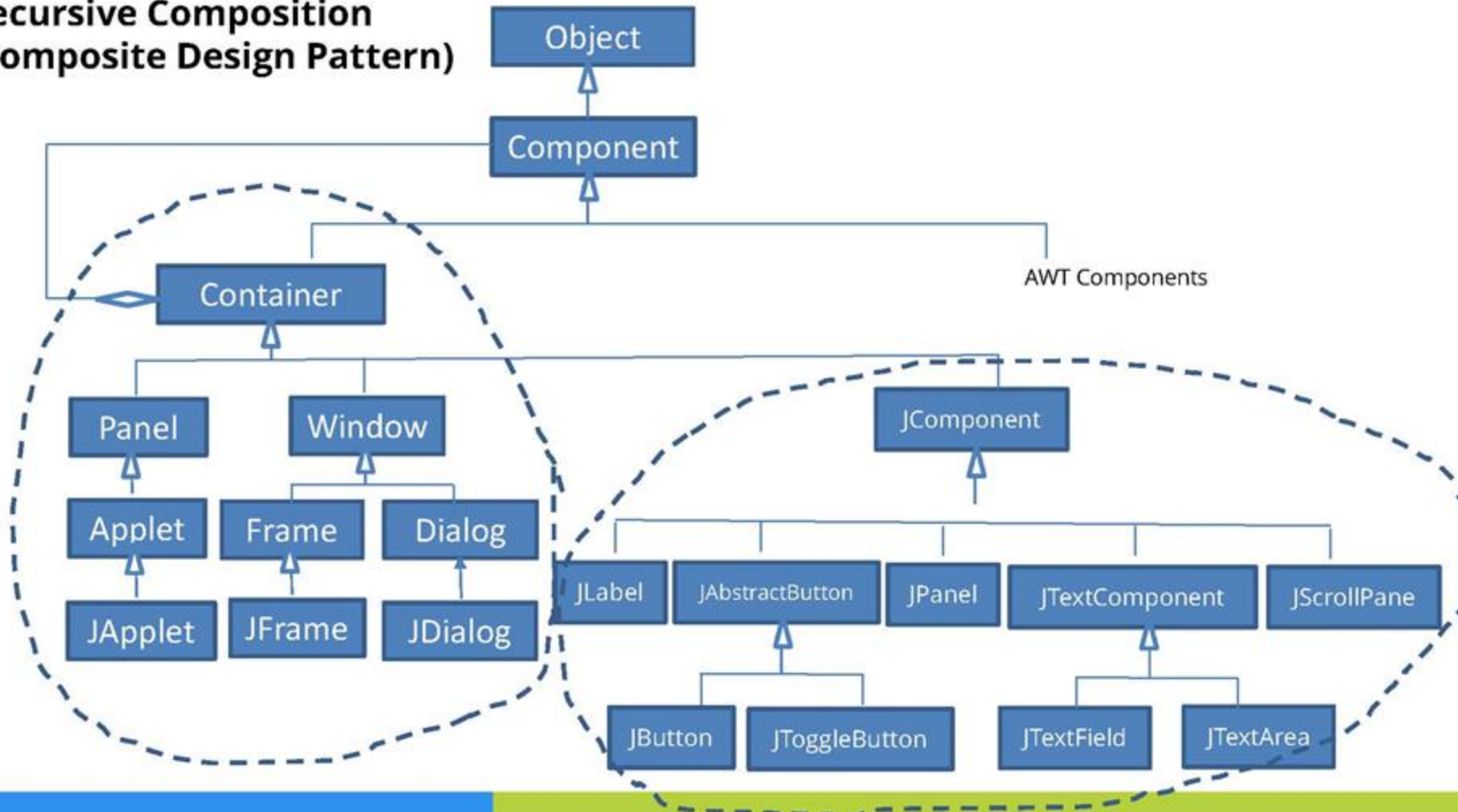
- Composite pattern*



See [compositemapattern](#)

Swing – Controls

Recursive Composition (Composite Design Pattern)



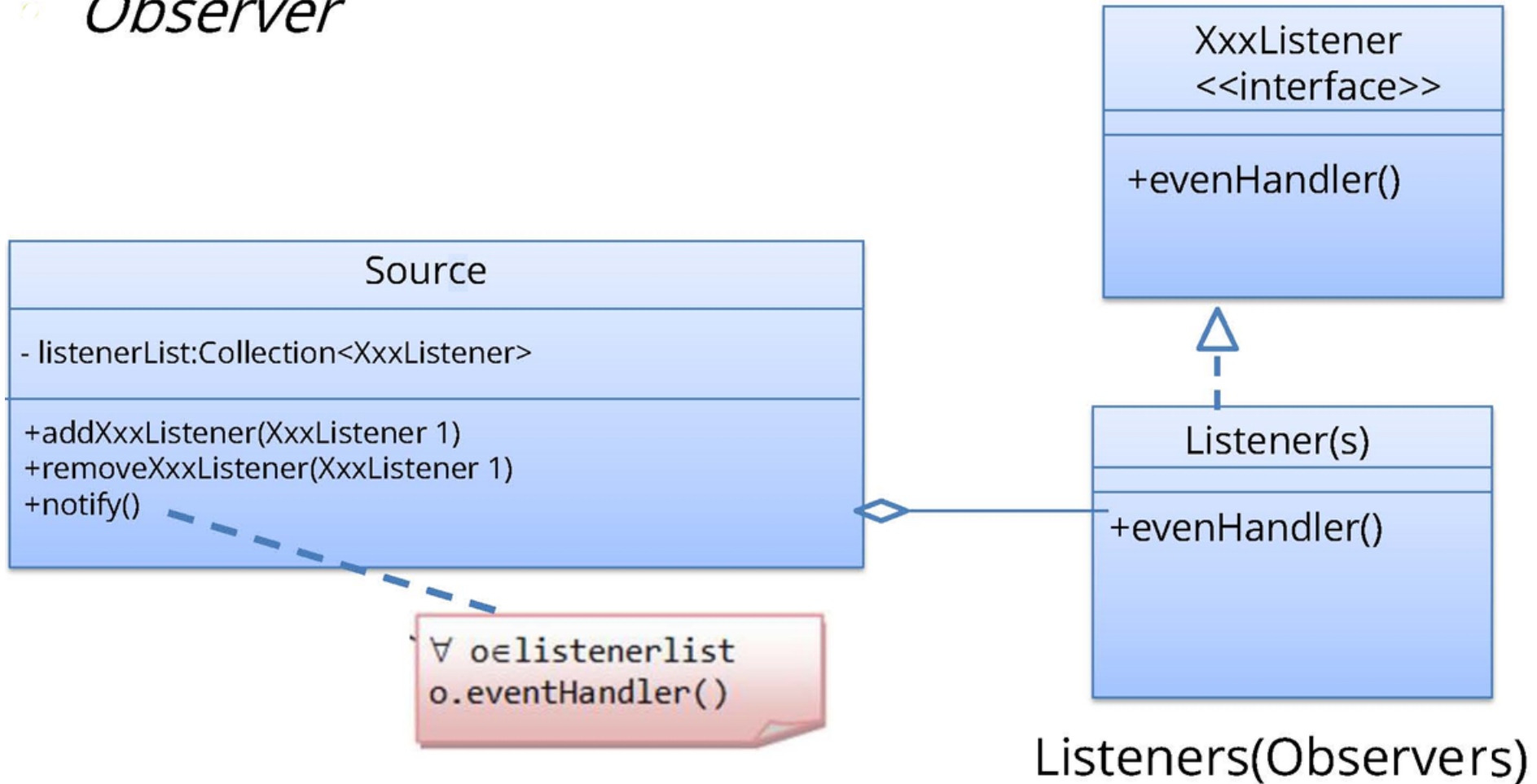
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Listener (observer) pattern

Observer



See listenerpattern

Event Handling

```
1. JButton btn = new JButton("Click me!");  
2. btn.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {  
3.     @Override  
4.     public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
5.         System.out.println("Button Click!");  
6.     }  
7. });
```

See [basic\TwoButtonsFrameDemo](#)

See [basic\TwoButtonsFrameListenerDemo](#)

Events & Listeners

Event class	Description	Listener interface
java.awt.event		
ActionEvent	A semantic event which indicates that a component-defined action occurred.	ActionListener
AdjustmentEvent	The adjustment event emitted by Adjustable objects like Scrollbar and ScrollPane.	AdjustmentListener
FocusEvent	A low-level event which indicates that a Component has gained or lost the input focus.	FocusListener
ItemEvent	A semantic event which indicates that an item was selected or deselected.	ItemListener
KeyEvent	An event which indicates that a keystroke occurred in a component.	KeyListener
MouseEvent	An event which indicates that a mouse action occurred in a component.	MouseListener и MouseMotionListener

Events & Listeners

Event class	Description	Listener interface
java.awt.event		
MouseEvent	An event which indicates that the mouse wheel was rotated in a component.	MouseListener
WindowEvent	A low-level event that indicates that a window has changed its status.	WindowListener
javax.swing.event		
AncestorEvent	An event reported to a child component that originated from an ancestor in the component hierarchy.	AncestorListener
CaretEvent	It is used to notify interested parties that the text caret has changed in the event source.	CaretListener
ChangeEvent	It is used to notify interested parties that state has changed in the event source.	ChangeListener
HyperlinkEvent	It is used to notify interested parties that something has happened with respect to a hypertext link.	HyperlinkListener
ListDataEvent	Defines an event that encapsulates changes to a list.	ListDataListener

Events & Listeners

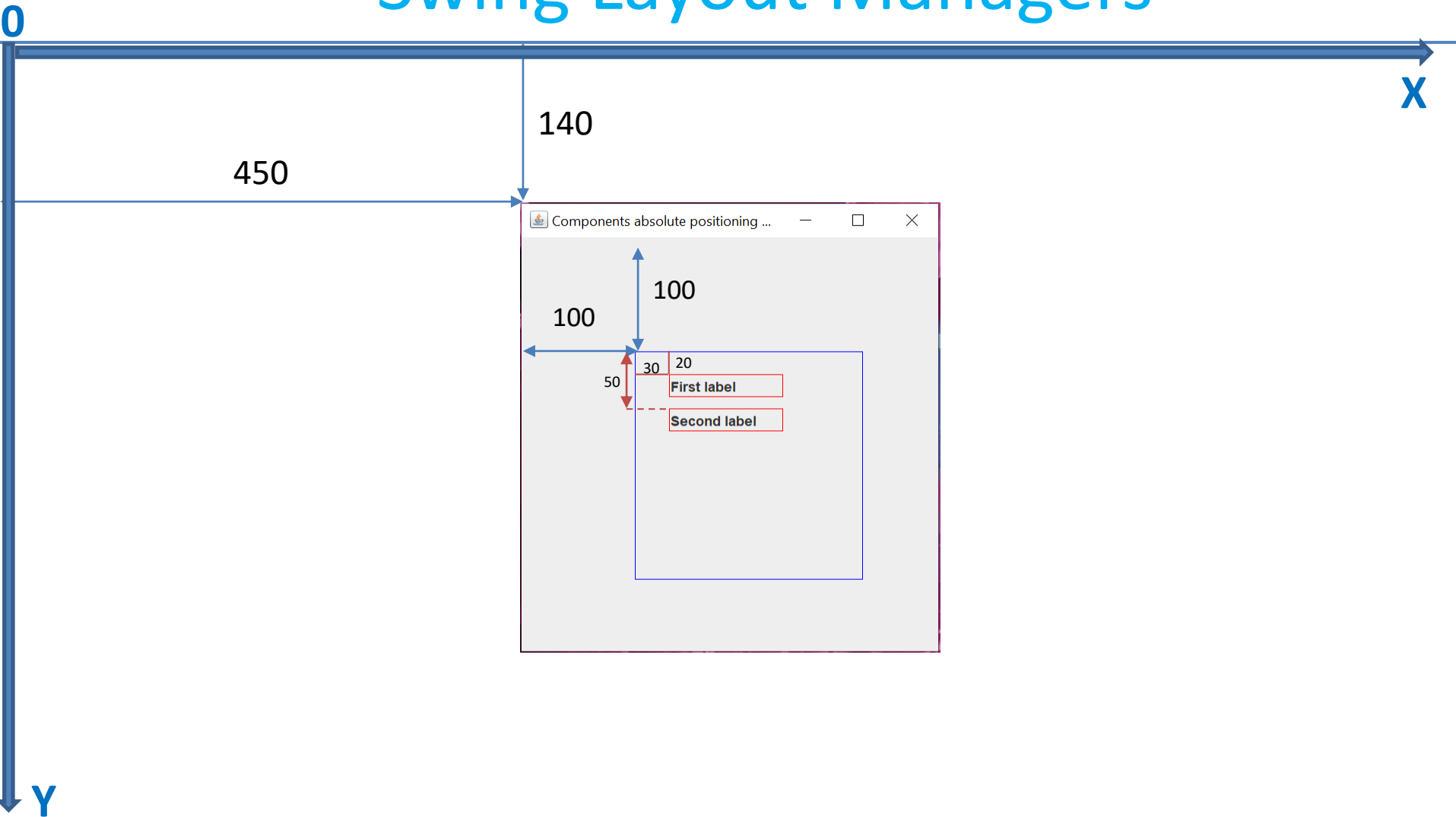
Event class	Description	Listener interface
javax.swing.event		
ListSelectionEvent	An event that characterizes a change in selection.	ListSelectionListener
MenuEvent	It is used to notify interested parties that the menu which is the event source has been posted, selected, or canceled.	MenuListener
TableModelEvent	It is used to notify listeners that a table model has changed.	TableModelListener
TreeExpansionEvent	An event used to identify a single path in a tree.	TreeExpansionListener
TreeModelEvent	Encapsulates information describing changes to a tree model, and used to notify tree model listeners of the change.	TreeModelListener
TreeSelectionEvent	An event that characterizes a change in the current selection.	TreeSelectionListener

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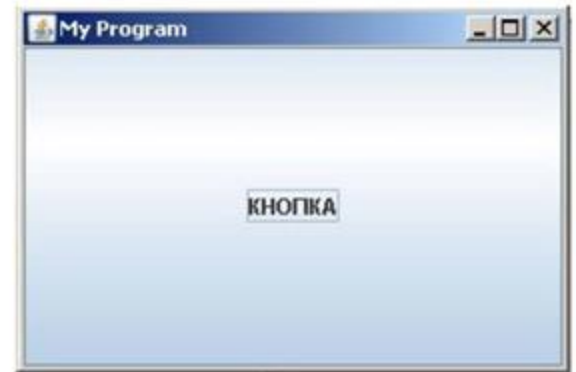
Swing Layout Managers



See `basic\ComponentsPositioningDemo`

Swing Layout Managers

```
1. public static void main(String[] args){  
2.     JFrame jfrm = new JFrame("My Program");  
3.     jfrm.setSize (300, 200);  
4.     jfrm.setLocation (100, 200);  
5.     jfrm.setVisible (true);  
6.     JButton jbtn = new JButton("КНОПКА");  
7.     jbtn.setSize(120,50);  
8.     jfrm.add(jbtn);  
9. }
```



Swing Layout Managers

- JFrame jfrm = **new** JFrame("My Program");
- JPanel jpan = **new** JPanel();
- jpan.setLayout (**new** BorderLayout());
- jpan.add(**new** JButton("North"), BorderLayout.*NORTH*);
- jpan.add(**new** JButton("South"), BorderLayout.*SOUTH*);
- jpan.add(**new** JButton("West"), BorderLayout.*WEST*);
- jpan.add(**new** JButton("East"), BorderLayout.*EAST*);
- jpan.add(**new** JButton("Center"), BorderLayout.*CENTER*);
- jfrm.add(jpan);
- jfrm.setVisible(**true**);



See layouts\BorderLayoutDemo

Swing Layout Managers

- JFrame jfrm = **new** JFrame("My Program");
- JPanel jpan = **new** JPanel();
- jpan.setLayout (**new** FlowLayout());
- **for** (**int** i=0; i<5; i++){
- jpan.add(**new** JButton("Button "+ i));
- }
- jfrm.add(jpan);
- jfrm.setVisible(**true**);



See layouts\FlowLayoutDemo

Swing Layout Managers

- JFrame jfrm = **new** JFrame("My Program");
- JPanel jpan = **new** JPanel();
- jpan.setLayout (
- **new** BoxLayout(jpan, BoxLayout.*Y_AXIS*);
- **for** (**int** i=0; i<5; i++){
- jpan.add(**new** JButton("Button "+ i));
- }
- jfrm.add(jpan);
- jfrm.setVisible(**true**);

See layouts\BoxLayoutDemo



Swing Layout Managers

- ```
JFrame jfrm = new JFrame("My Program");
JPanel jpan = new JPanel();
jpan.setLayout (new GridLayout(4, 3, 10, 10));
for (int i=0; i<12; i++) {
 jpan.add(new JButton("Button "+ i));
}
jfrm.add(jpan);
jfrm.setVisible(true);
```



See layouts\GridLayoutDemo

# Swing Layout Managers

- JFrame jfrm = **new** JFrame("My Program");
- JPanel jpan = **new** JPanel();
- JButton btn = **new** JButton("Size 180x50");
- btn.setPreferredSize(**new** Dimension(180,50));
- jpan.add(btn);
- jfrm.add(jpan);
- jfrm.setVisible(**true**);



See layouts\CompositeLayoutDemo

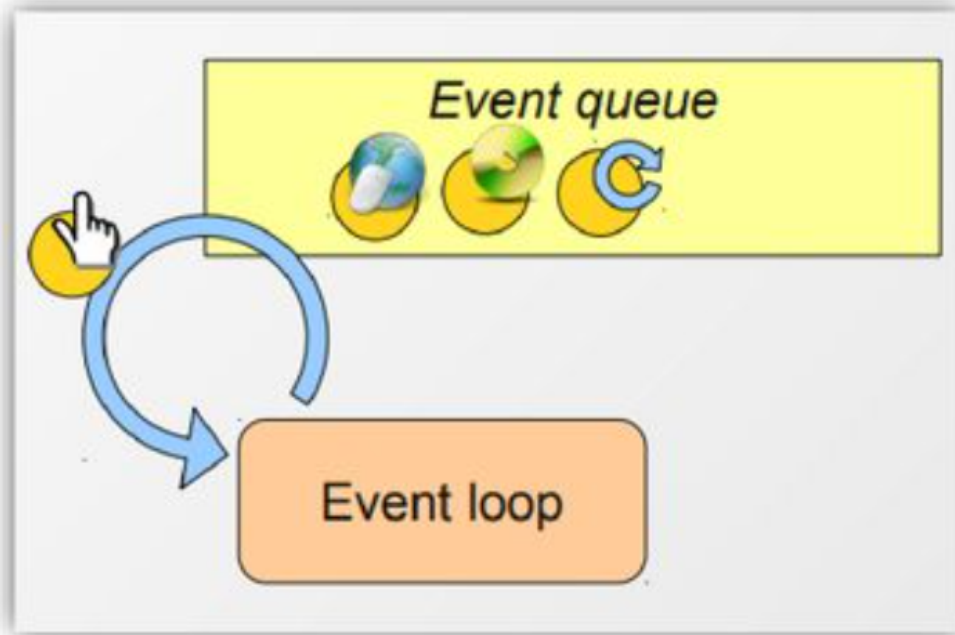
# Responsive GUI



**Event:** Something of interest has happened. For example a MouseEvent (Click, Move etc.)

**Event Queue:** Each event is added to the Event Queue to be processed. These will be processed in First In First Out order like a normal queue operates.

# Responsive GUI

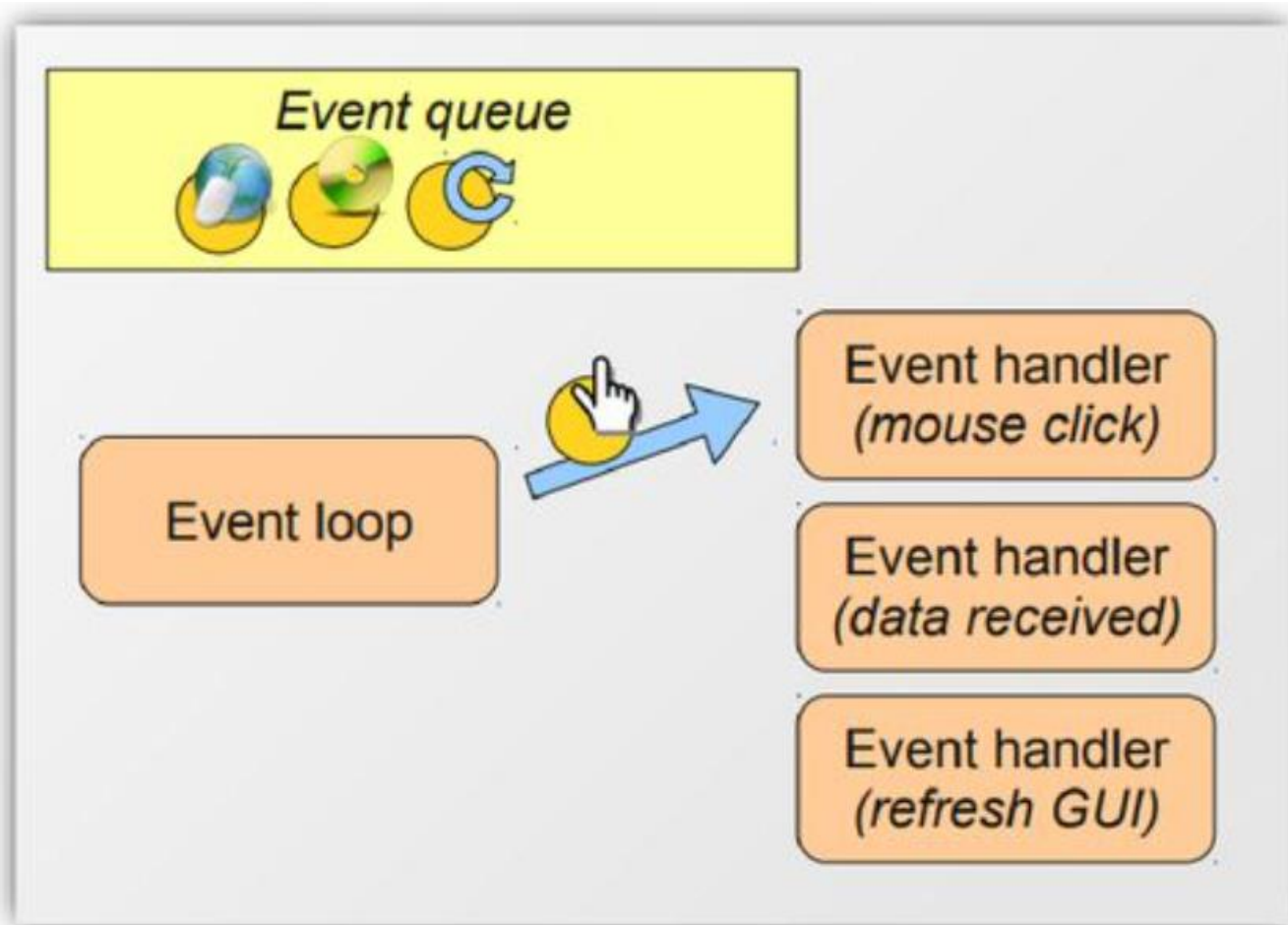


**Event Loop:** The events that are passed into the event queue are processed by a continuously running Event Loop. The event at the front of the queue will be removed and executed by the Event Loop.

This execution of logic is performed by the Event triggering its relevant Event Handler

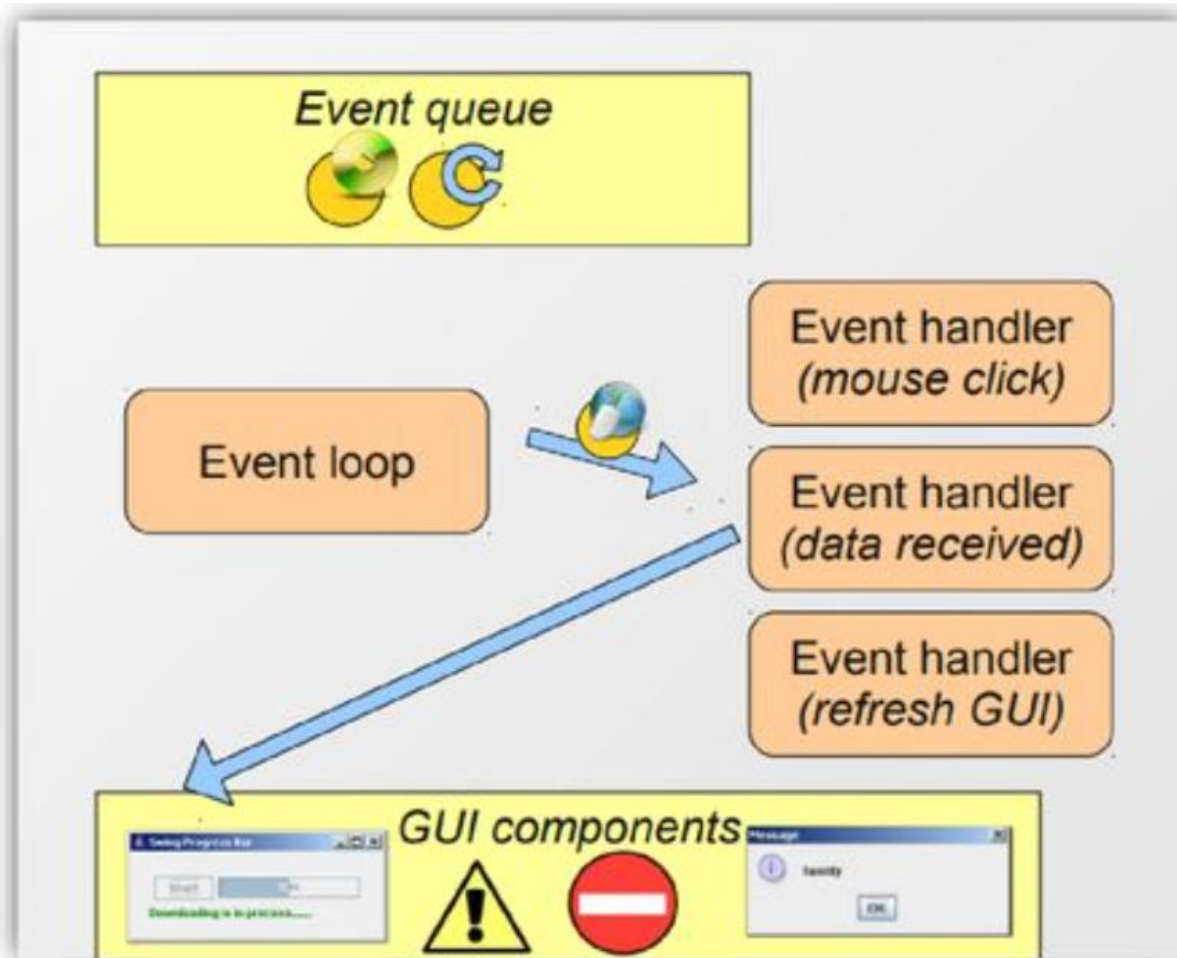


# Responsive GUI



**Event Handler:** The different Event types will execute certain tasks depending on how their Event Handler is implemented.

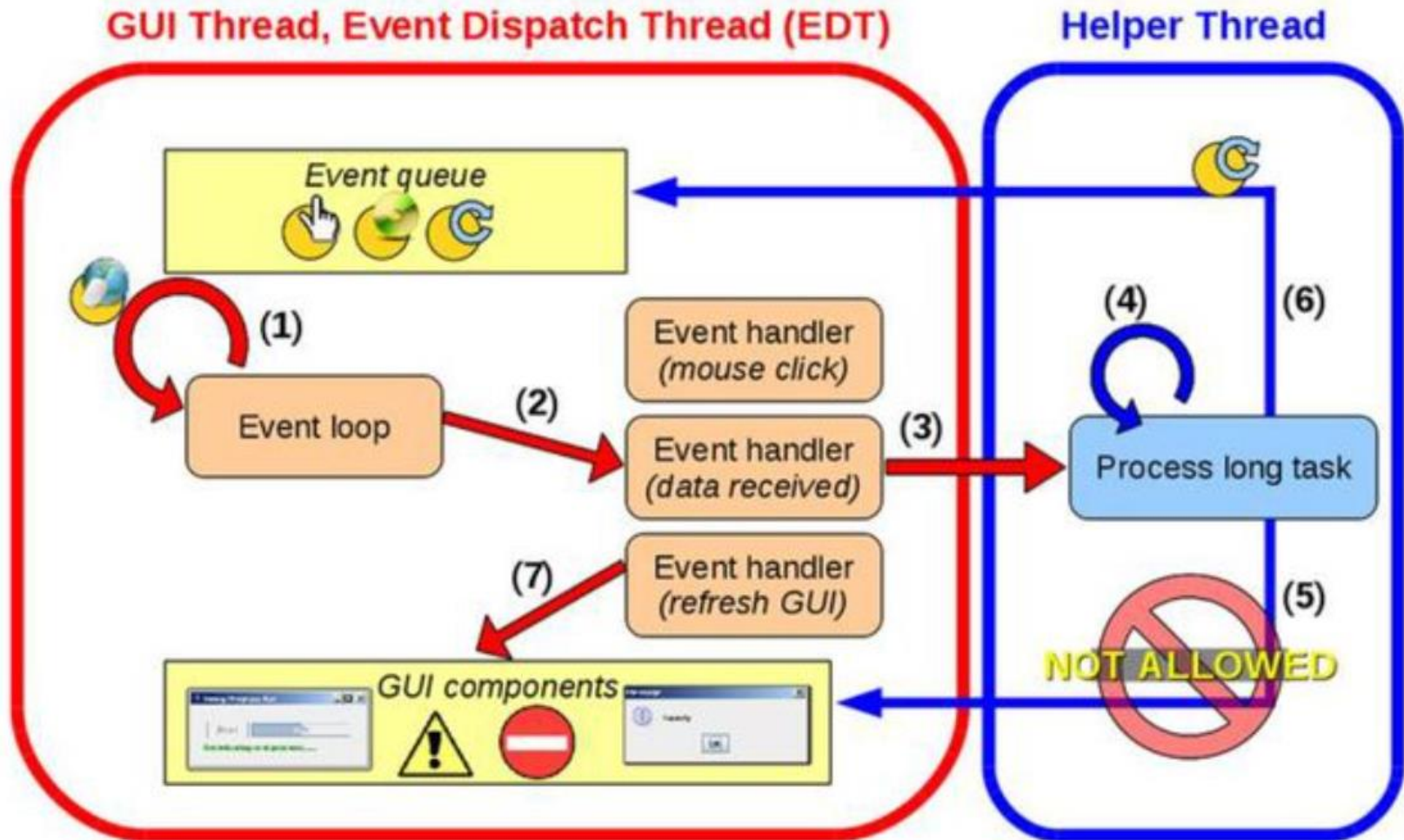
# Responsive GUI



What's wrong with this design structure in the above figure?

Using a single thread - see `multithreading\LongRunningEvent`

# Responsive GUI



Using a helper thread -  
see `multithreading\LongRunningEventThreading`



# Responsive GUI

- **SwingWorker** is an abstract class used to perform lengthy GUI interaction tasks in a background thread.
- Java language has **three threads**, namely listed below as follows:
  1. **Current Thread** (Initial Thread): this is the thread on which the initial application logic executes.
  2. **Event Dispatch Thread**: all event handling code executes on this thread.
  3. **Worker Threads**: also known as background threads where all time-consuming background tasks are executed.
- SwingWorker allows users to schedule the execution of background tasks on Worker Thread.
- It is necessary to run the Swing GUI in the Event Dispatch Thread (EDT) because the Swing components are not thread-safe and all Swing based code should be accessed/modified/interacted with from the context of the EDT.

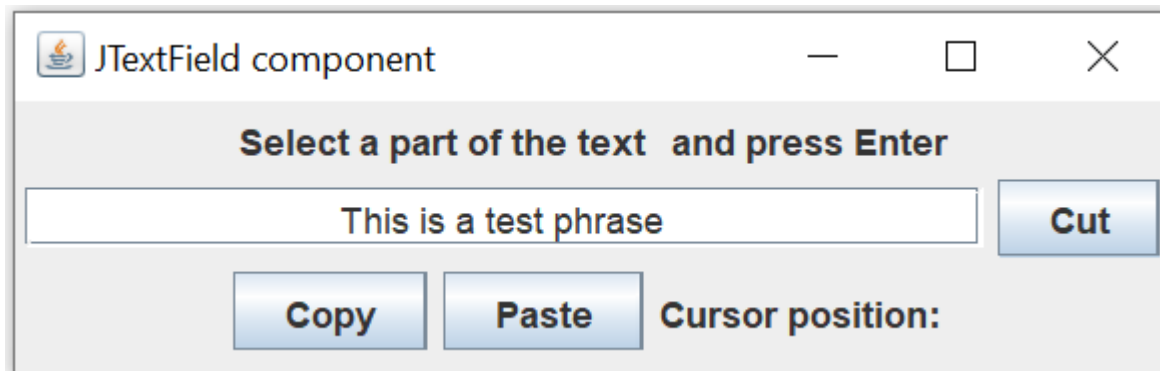
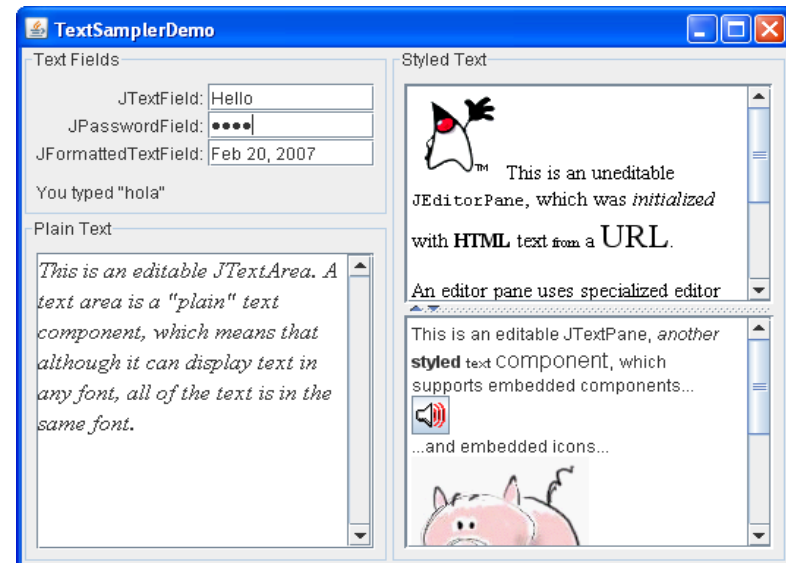
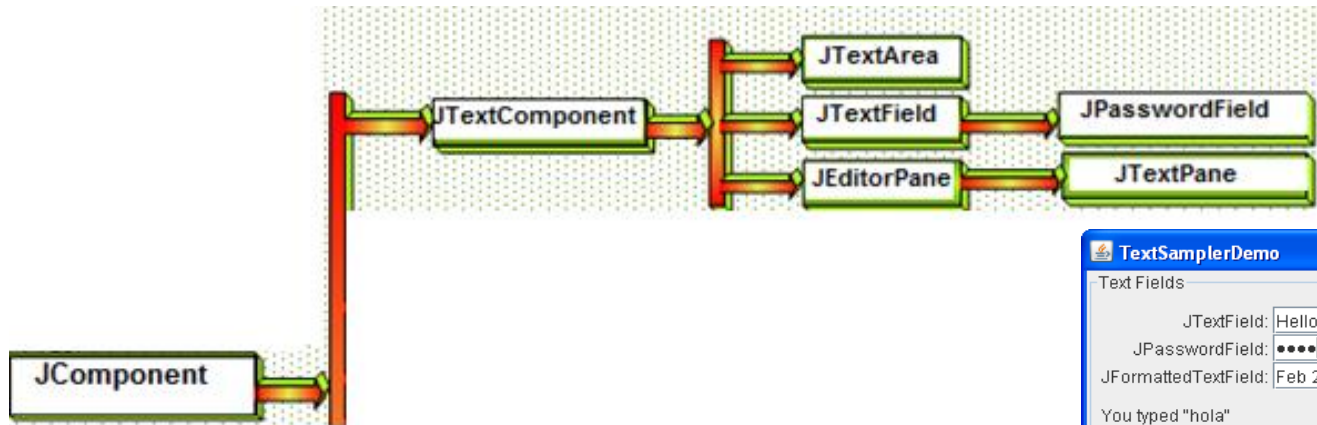
see [multithreading\LongRunningEventBySwingWorker](#)

# Module contents

## Java GUI Programming

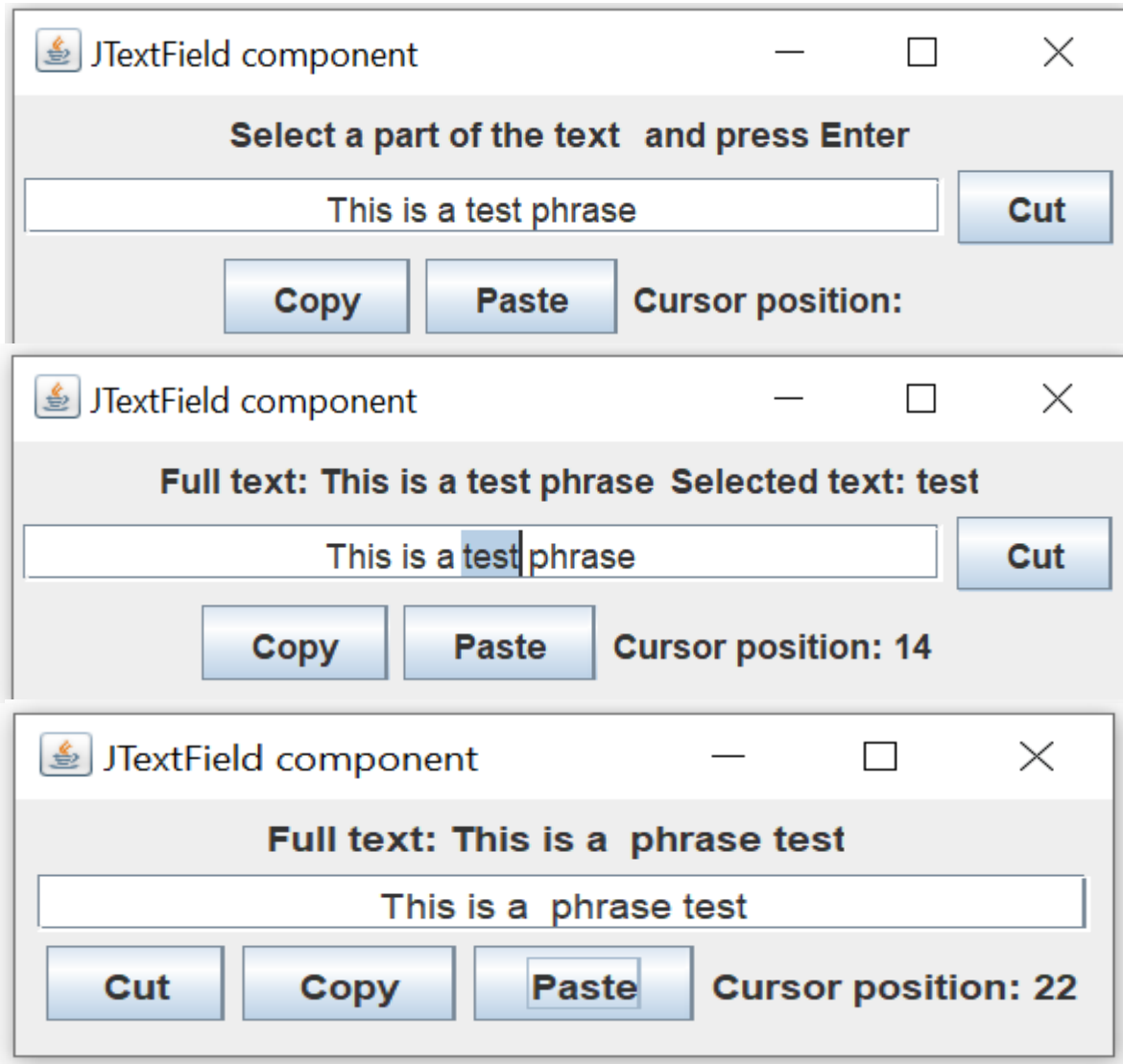
- An Introduction to Swing
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# JTextField



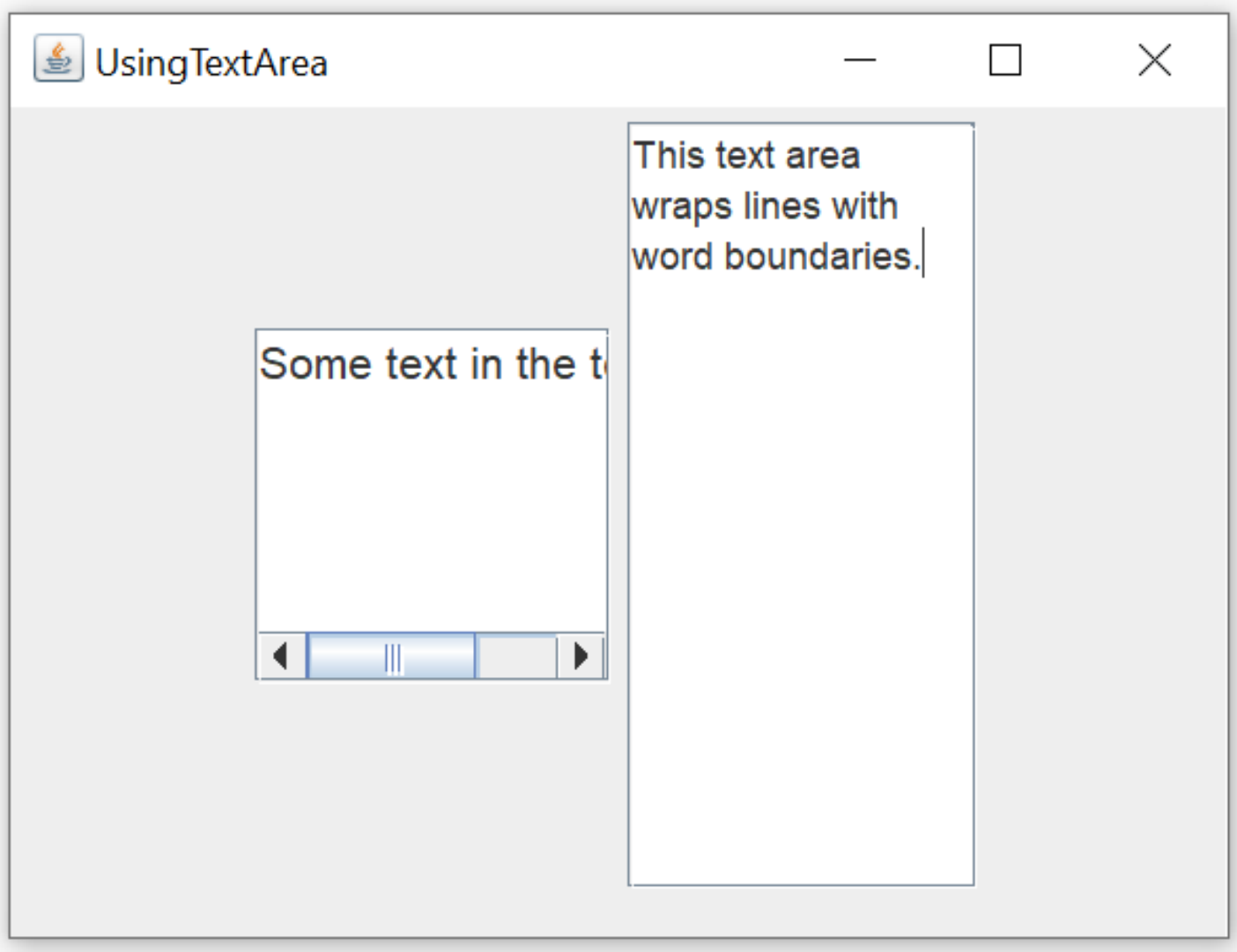
See components\TextFieldDemo

# JTextField



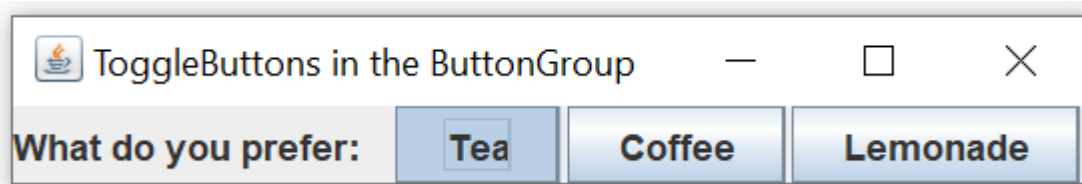
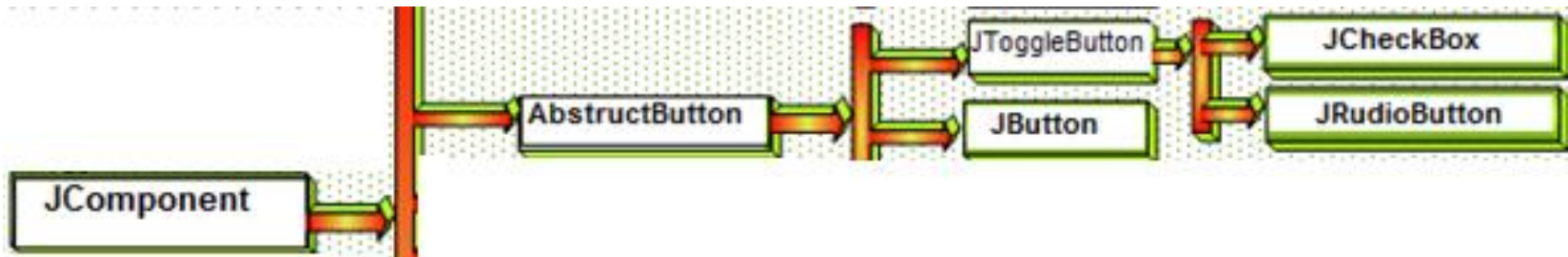
See components\TextFieldDemo

# JTextArea



See components\TextAreaDemo

# JToggleButton



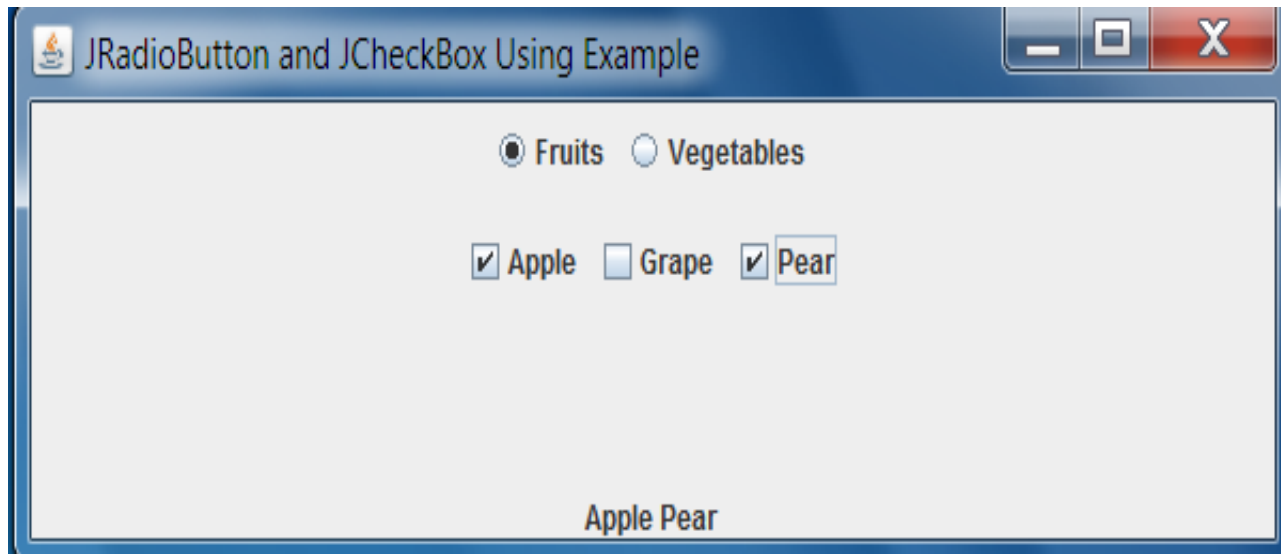
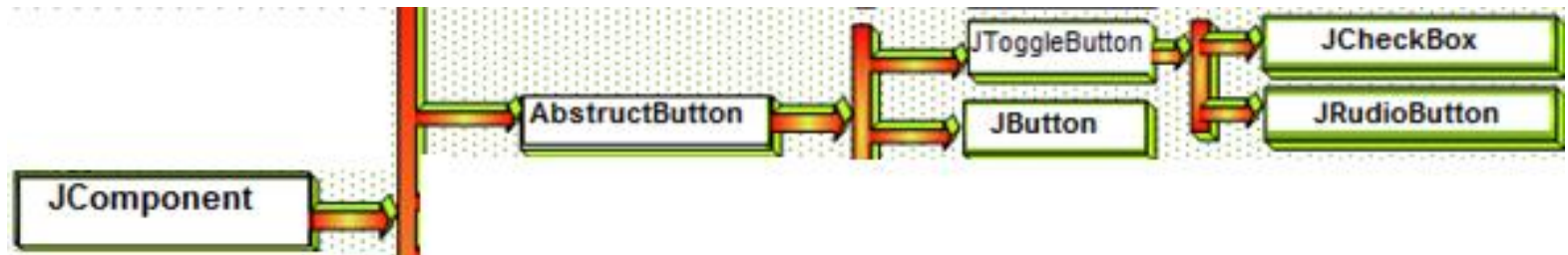
## Output:

You like Tea

- JToggleButton is the button with 2 states.
- Several JToggleButton are usually combined into a javax.swing.ButtonGroup.

See components\ToggleButtonDemo

# JCheckBox and JRadioButton

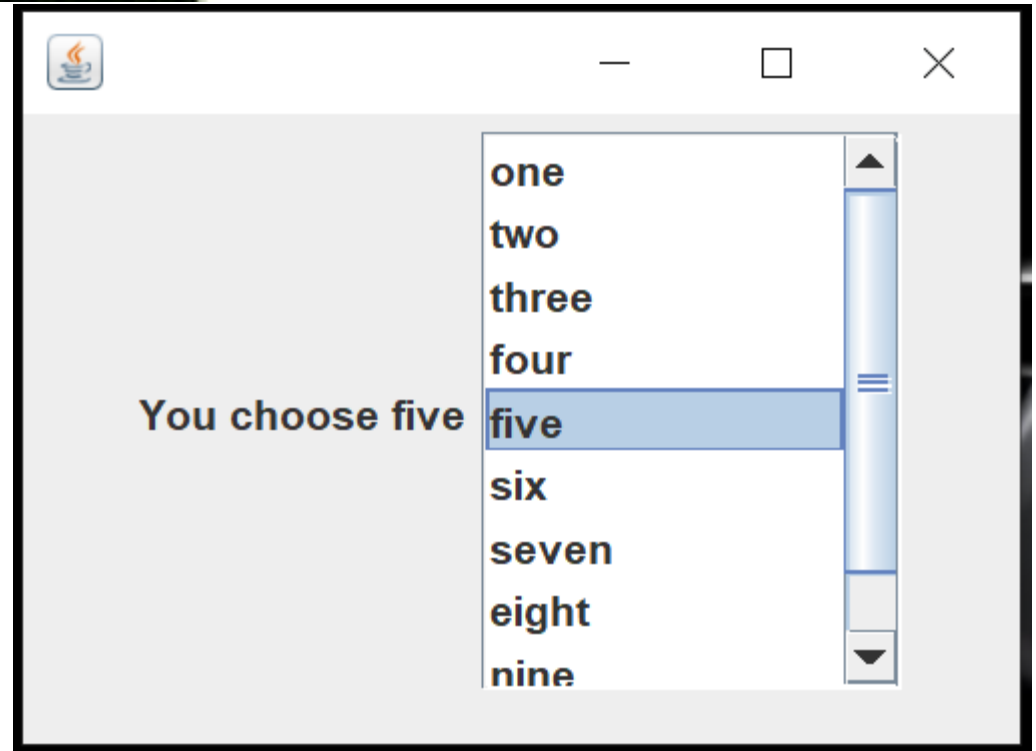
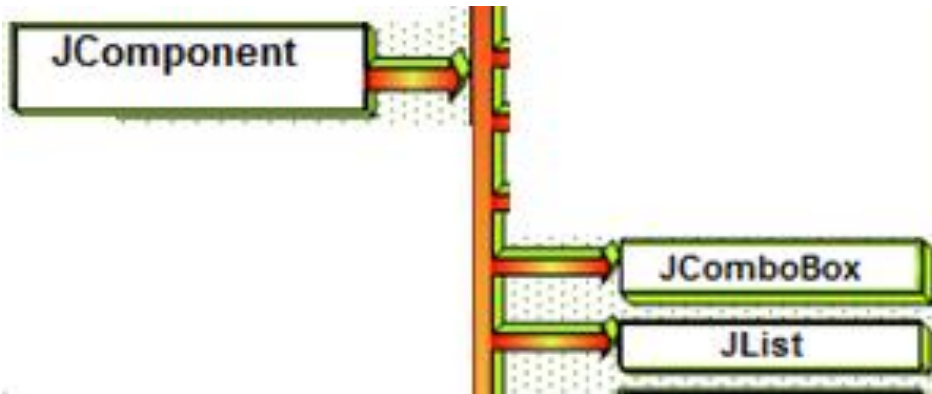


- Several `JCheckBox`s or `JRadioButton`s are usually combined into a `javax.swing.ButtonGroup`

See [components\CheckBoxRadioButtonDemo](#)



# JList



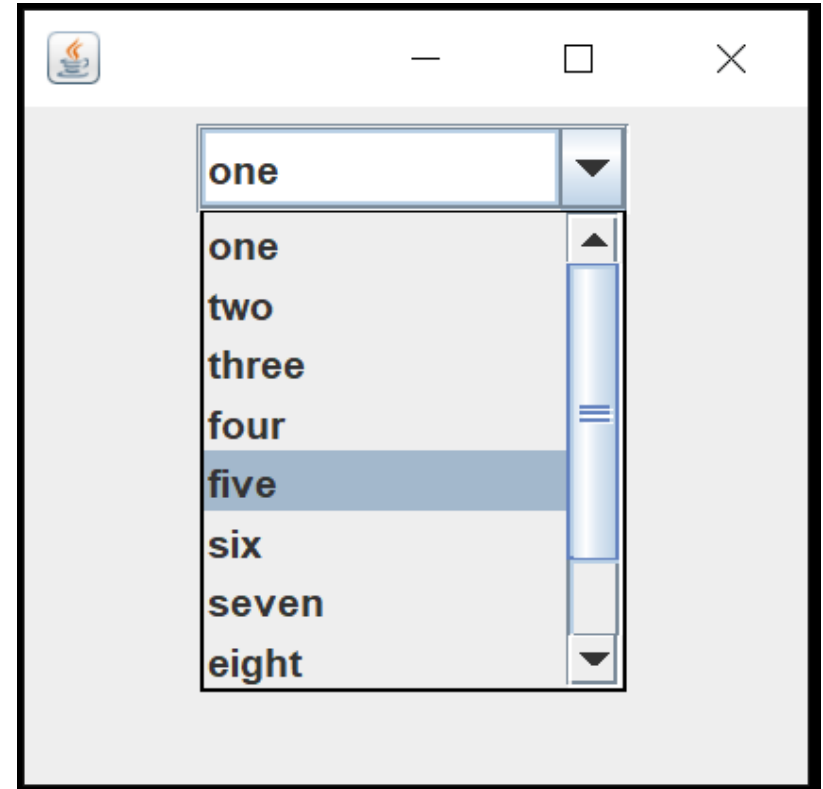
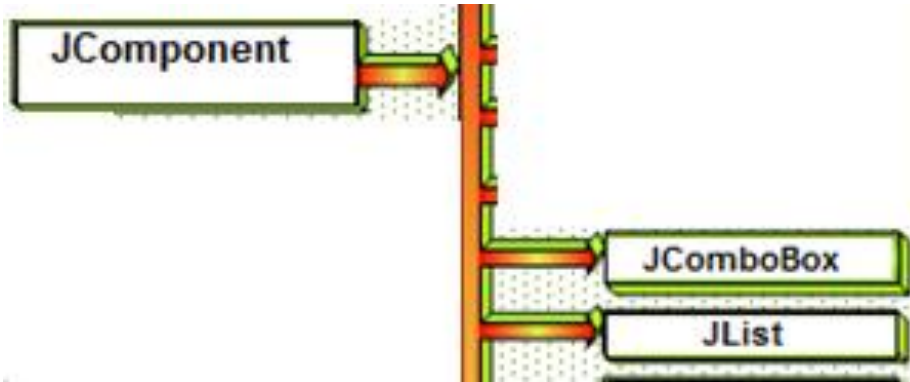
See components/ListDemo

# JList

- The **javax.swing.ListModel<E>** interface defines the methods to get the value of each list item and the length of the list.
- Logically the model is a vector, indices vary from 0 to `ListDataModel.getSize() - 1`.
- Any change to the contents or length of the data model must be reported to all of the **ListDataListeners**.
- The `DefaultListModel<E>` class implements `ListModel<E>` interface, has `private Vector<E> delegate` field and provides `Vector`'s methods for getting, adding, changing, removing and searching list items.

See components\ListModelDemo

# JComboBox



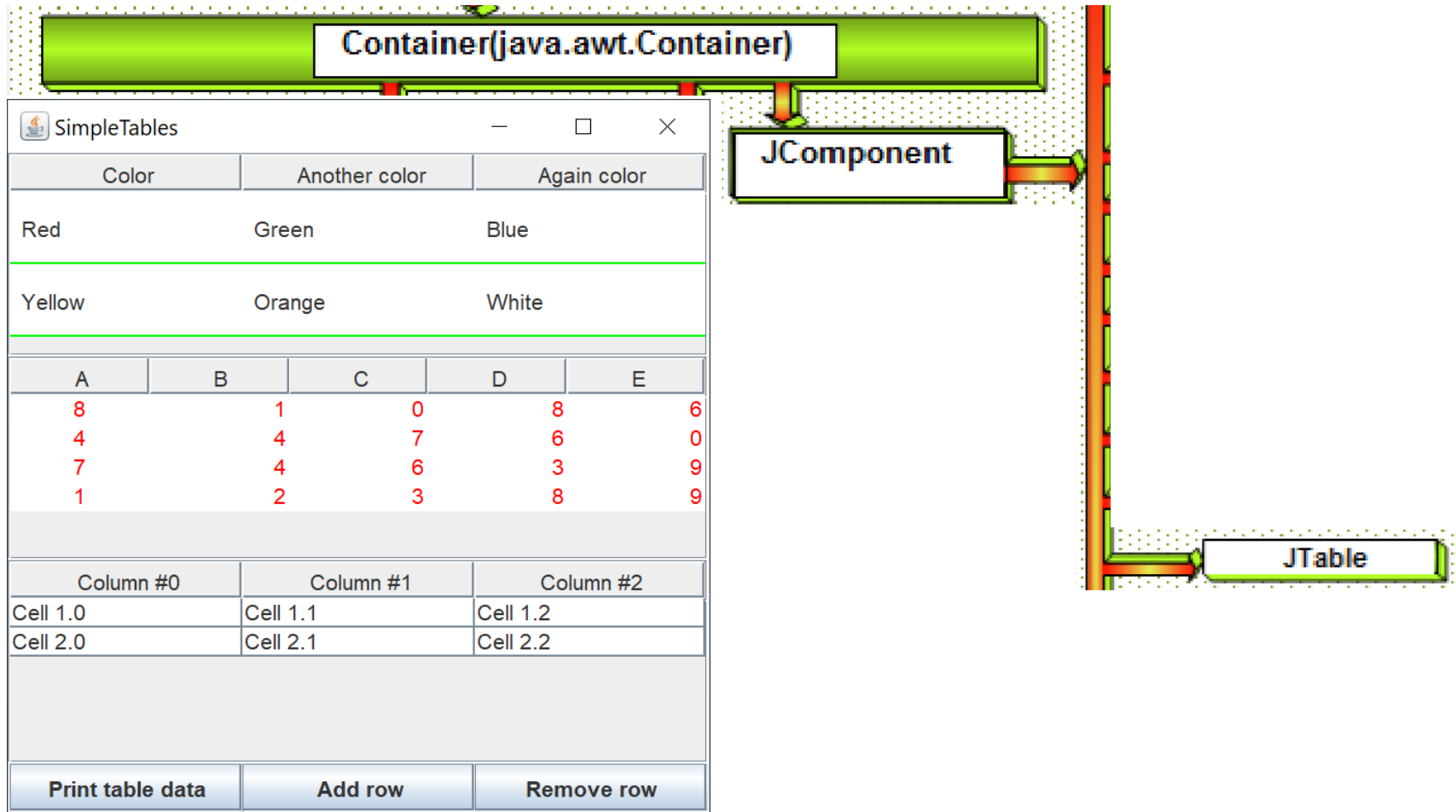
- There is Editable mode for JComboBox that allows the user to type into the field or to edit selected item.
- The DefaultComboBoxModel<E> class implements ListModel<E> interface and provides methods for getting, adding, changing, removing and searching list items.

See [components\ComboBoxDemo](#)

# Imagelcon

- Many Swing components, such as labels, buttons and tabbed panes, can be decorated with an ***icon*** — a fixed-sized picture.
- An ***icon*** is an object that implements **javax.swing.Icon** interface.
- Swing provides implementation of the **Icon** interface: **javax.swing.Imagelcon**, which paints an icon from a GIF, JPEG, or PNG image.
- **Imagelcon** has constructors that receive as parameters byte array or image file name or image URL or `java.awt.Image` instance.
- **Imagelcon** class does not extend `Component` class, so we have to wrap it with some `Component`, such as labels, buttons, and tabbed panes with sizes equal or more than image size.     [See components\ImagelconDemo](#)

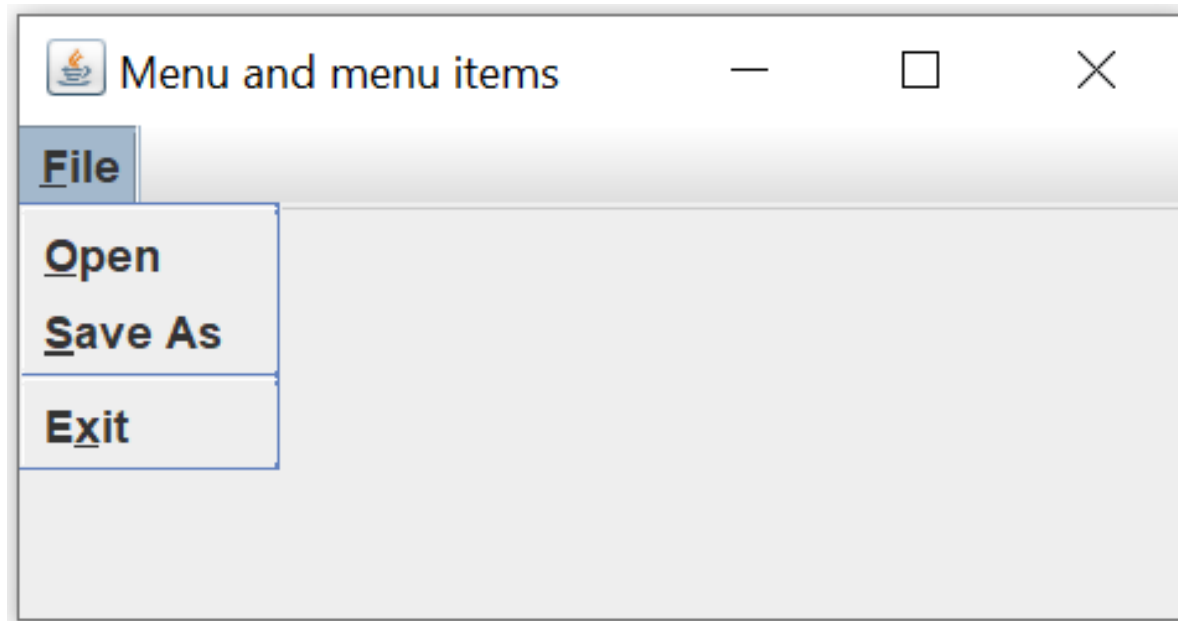
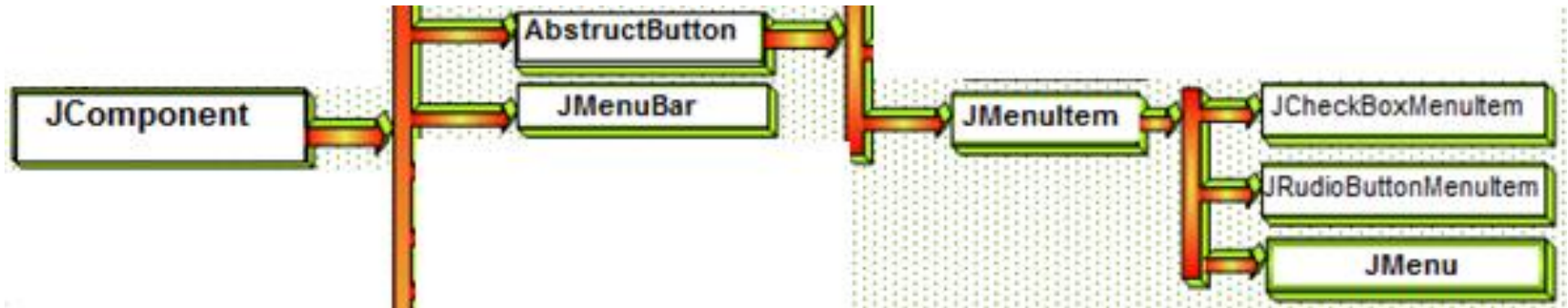
# JTable



- The DefaultTableModel<E> class implements TableModel<E> interface and provides column and row add and remove and cell values set and get methods.

See components\TableDemo

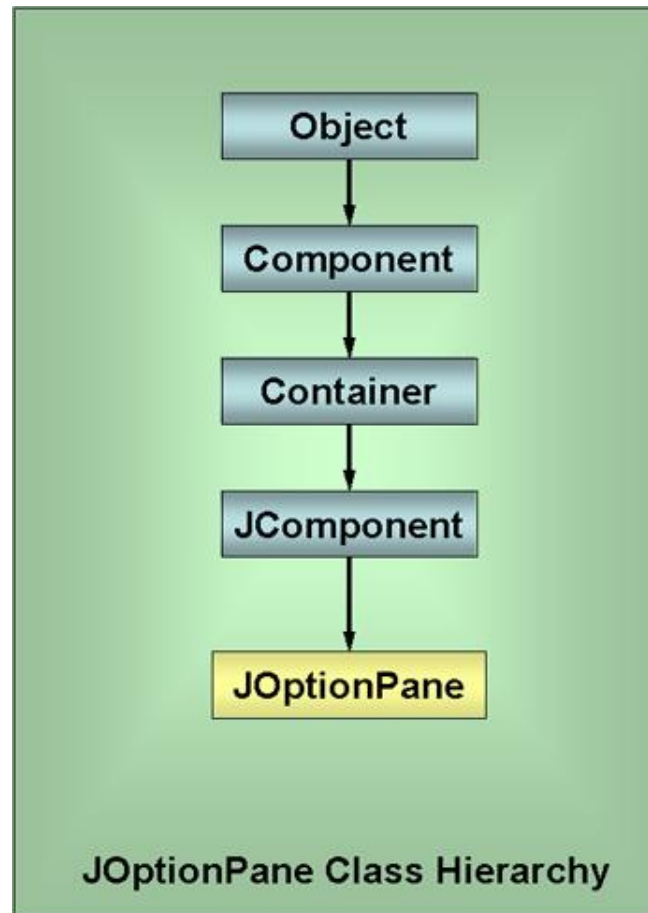
# JMenuBar, JMenu & JMenuItem



- We will use ***FileChooser*** component for this example.

See components\MenuDemo

# JOptionPane

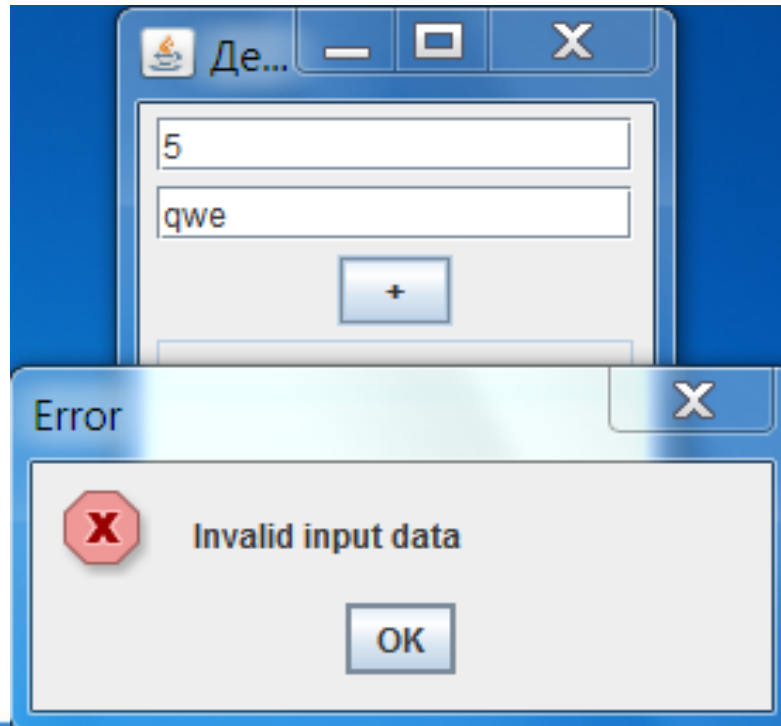


- The **JOptionPane** class is used to provide standard dialog boxes such as message dialog box, confirm dialog box and input dialog box.



# JOptionPane

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
 try {
 double num1 = Double.parseDouble(tfNum1.getText());
 double num2 = Double.parseDouble(tfNum2.getText());
 tfRes.setText(String.valueOf(num1 + num2));
 } catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
 JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Invalid input data",
 "Error", JOptionPane.ERROR_MESSAGE);
 }
}
```



# JOptionPane

- void **showMessageDialog**(Component parentComponent, Object message, String title, **int messageType**, **Icon icon**)
- int **showConfirmDialog**(Component parentComponent, Object message, String title, **int optionType**, **int messageType**, **Icon icon**)
- Object **showInputDialog**(Component parentComponent, Object message, String title, **int messageType**, Icon icon, Object[] selectionValues, Object initialValue)
- int **showOptionDialog**(Component parentComponent, Object message, String title, **int optionType**, **int messageType**, **Icon icon**, Object[] options, Object initialValue)

## optionType:

JOptionPane.DEFAULT\_OPTION

JOptionPane.YES\_NO\_OPTION

JOptionPane.YES\_NO\_CANCEL\_OPTION

JOptionPane.OK\_CANCEL\_OPTION

## messageType:

 - JOptionPane.QUESTION\_MESSAGE

 - JOptionPane.INFORMATION\_MESSAGE

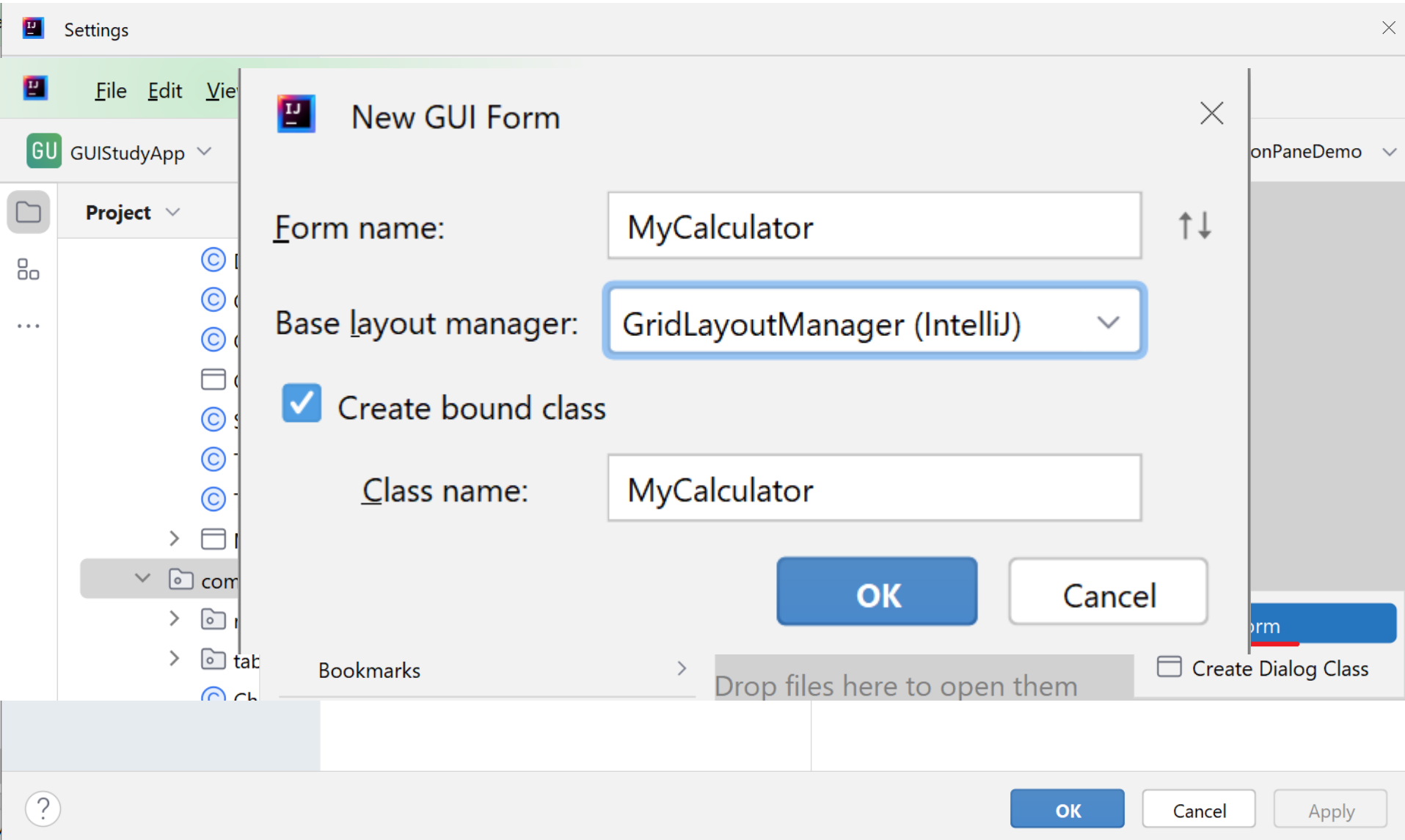
 - JOptionPane.WARNING\_MESSAGE

 - JOptionPane.ERROR\_MESSAGE

no icon - JOptionPane.PLAIN\_MESSAGE

See components\OptionPaneDemo

# UI Designer



# UI Designer

MyCalculator.java    MyCalculator.form ×

Component Tree

- Ab "Result:" : JLabel
- txtRes : JTextField
- Vertical Spacer
- Vertical Spacer**
- Horizontal Spacer
- Horizontal Spacer

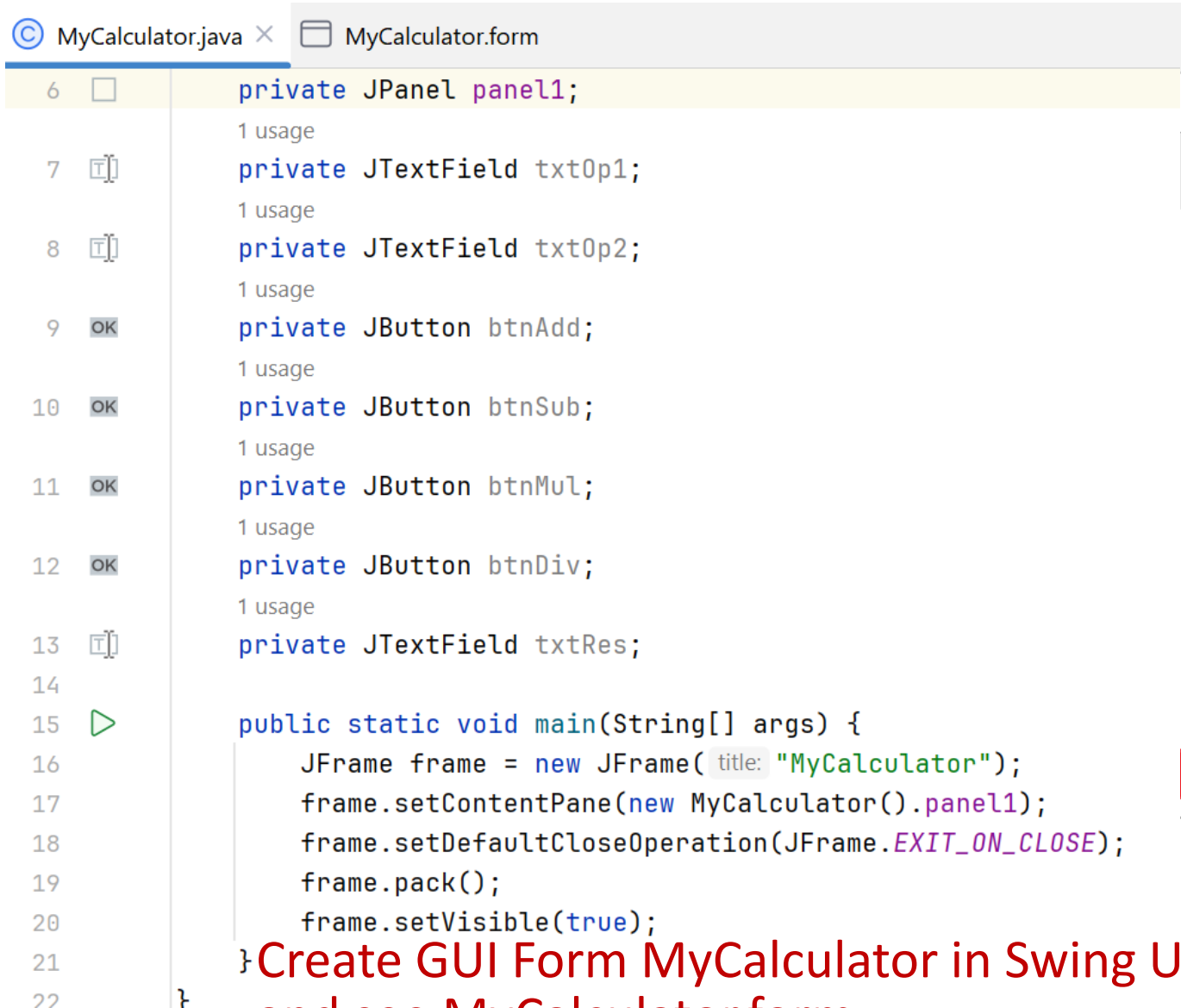
| Property              | Value               |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Vertical Size Policy  | Can Grow, Want Grow |
| Horizontal Align      | Center              |
| Vertical Align        | Fill                |
| Indent                | 0                   |
| Minimum Size          | [-1, -1]            |
| <b>Preferred Size</b> | <b>[-1, 10]</b>     |
| Maximum Size          | [-1, -1]            |
| Minimum Size          | [-1, -1]            |
| <b>Preferred Size</b> | <b>[10, -1]</b>     |

Show expert properties

Palette

- ☒ **Swing**
- HSeparator
- VSeparator
- JPanel
- JScrollPane
- ☒ JButton
- ☐ JRadioButton
- ☒ JCheckBox
- Ab JLabel
- txtRes : JTextField
- JPasswordField
- JFormattedTextField
- JTextArea
- JTextPane
- JEditorPane
- ☐ JComboBox
- JTable
- ...


# UI Designer



```
© MyCalculator.java x MyCalculator.form
6 private JPanel panel1;
 1 usage
7 private JTextField txtOp1;
 1 usage
8 private JTextField txtOp2;
 1 usage
9 private JButton btnAdd;
 1 usage
10 private JButton btnSub;
 1 usage
11 private JButton btnMul;
 1 usage
12 private JButton btnDiv;
 1 usage
13 private JTextField txtRes;
14
15 public static void main(String[] args) {
16 JFrame frame = new JFrame(title: "MyCalculator");
17 frame.setContentPane(new MyCalculator().panel1);
18 frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
19 frame.pack();
20 frame.setVisible(true);
21 }
22 }
```

Create GUI Form MyCalculator in Swing UI Designer  
and see MyCalculator.form

# UI Designer

 MyCalculator—□×

First operand:

3.5

Second Operand:

7

+

-

\*

/

Result:

24.5