

# Object Oriented Programming

## Week 11 Part 3 Applets GUI

# Lecture

- Input
- AWT
- Swing

# GUI Basics

- A graphical user interface responds to events.
- *Events* are caused by user actions.
- *Event handlers* are programs that are written that handle events
- Event handlers are *associated with* objects that may cause events (e.g. buttons)
- When an object experiences an event, it calls the event handlers associated with it.

# Input

# Applet Shell

Two input fields and button

Set up fields and button

What to do when things change

ActionListener for Button

```
public class AppletInput extends Applet {  
  
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;  
  
    TextField text1;  
    TextField text2;  
    Button button;  
  
    public void init() {  
    }  
  
    public void paint(Graphics g) {  
    }  
  
    // ActionListener associated with button  
    private class ButtonClickListener  
    implements ActionListener {  
  
        @Override  
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
            repaint();  
        }  
    }  
}  
}
```

# Applet init()

Create input fields and button

```
public void init() {  
    //Create two text fields and a button  
    text1 = new TextField(8);  
    text2 = new TextField(8);  
    button = new Button("add");
```

Associate ActionListener with button

```
    // Associate an ActionListener with the button  
    button.addActionListener(new ButtonClickListener());
```

Put fields and button on applet

```
    // Put the two input fields and button on the applet  
    add(text1);  
    add(text2);  
    add(button);
```

Set initial values to "0"

```
    //Set the values of the text fields  
    text1.setText("0");  
    text2.setText("0");
```

```
}
```

# Applet paint()

Get two values, convert to in and add

Catch exception if bad input

Write the sum on the applet

```
public void paint(Graphics g) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    try {  
        // get the two values and add them  
        sum = Integer.parseInt(text1.getText()) +  
            Integer.parseInt(text2.getText());  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        g.drawString(e.getMessage(), 10, 100);  
    }  
    // Display the sum on the applet  
    g.drawString("The sum is: " + sum, 10, 75);  
}
```

# ActionListener

Private local class

```
// ActionListener associated with button  
private class ButtonClickListener implements ActionListener {
```

Required by interface

```
@Override  
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
```

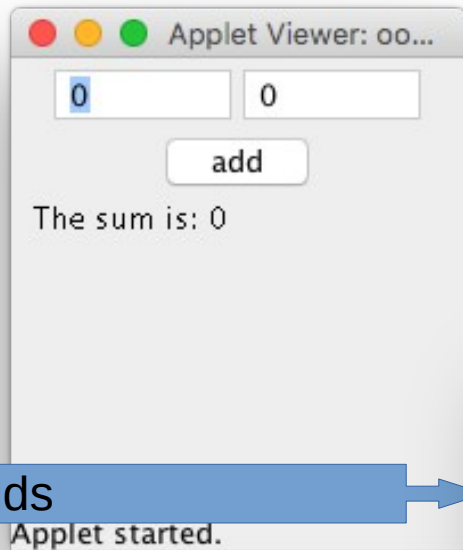
Calls repaint (i.e. calls paint())

```
    repaint();  
}
```

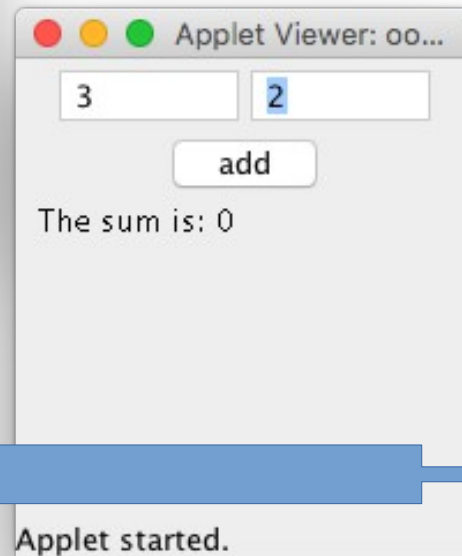


# Applet Output

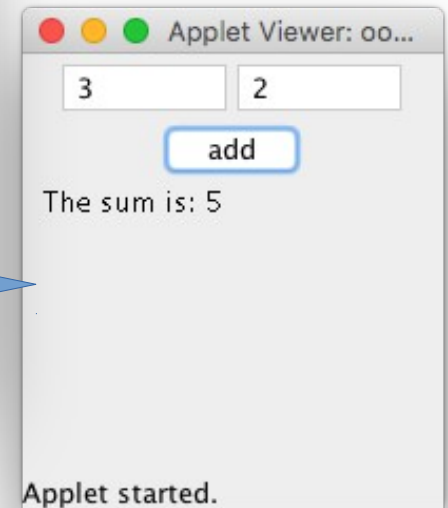
After init()



Added input to text fields



Pressed "add" button



# Applet review

- Applets are an outdated way to deliver GUIs through a web page
- The underlying GUI may be written in AWT or Swing