

CSE 143 Java

Event-Driven Programming

Reading: Chs. 17-18, particularly Sec. 17.4

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Overview

- Topics
 - Event-driven programming (review)
 - Events in Java
 - Event listeners
 - Buttons
 - Mice

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Event-Driven Programming (Review)

- Idea: program initializes itself then accepts *events* in whatever random order they occur
- Kinds of events
 - Mouse move/drag/click, Keyboard, Touch screen, Joystick, game controller
 - Window resized or components changed
 - Activity over network or file stream
 - Sensors, lab experiments
 - Timer interrupt
- First demonstrated in the 1960s(!);
- Major developments at Xerox PARC in the 1970s (Alto workstation, Smalltalk, Xerox Star)
- Appeared outside research community in Apple Macintosh (1984)

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Events in Java

- An object that is interested in an event must be *registered* with the object (user interface component or other) that generates the event
 - An object may be registered to listen for many kinds of events generated by many other objects
 - There may be many listeners registered to listen for particular kinds of events from a single object
- When an event occurs, all registered listeners are notified by calling the appropriate method in the listener objects
 - (Just like the model/viewer architecture)

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Event Objects

- An event is represented in Java by an event object
 - AWT/Swing events are subclasses of AWTEvent. Examples:
 - ActionEvent – button pressed
 - KeyEvent – keyboard input
 - MouseEvent – mouse move/drag/click/button press or release
- Event objects contain information about the event
 - User interface object that triggered the event
 - Other information appropriate for the event. Examples:
 - ActionEvent – text string describing button (if from a button)
 - MouseEvent – mouse coordinates of the event
- All in `java.awt.event`
 - Need to import this to handle events

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Event Listeners

- An event listener must implement the appropriate *interface* for the events it wishes to receive
 - ActionListener, KeyListener, MouseListener (buttons), MouseMotionListener (move/drag), others ...
- When the event occurs, the appropriate method from the interface is called
 - actionPerformed, keyPressed, keyReleased, keyTyped, mouseClicked, mouseDragged, etc. etc. etc.
 - Reminder – because these are part of an Interface, you can't change their signatures
- An event object describing the event is supplied as a parameter to the receiving method

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A First Example – Simple Button Listener

- Idea: Create a JPanel extension with a single button in it
- Create a listener object to receive clicks on the button and print a message when events happen
- Register the listener object with the button

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Button Listener

- Simplest part of setup
- Need to implement ActionListener interface and actionPerformed method declared in that interface
- Doesn't do much – just gets the action command string from the event object e and prints it

```
public class ButtonListener implements ActionListener {
    /** Respond to events generated by the button. */
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        System.out.println(e.getActionCommand());
    }
}
```

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Button Panel

- This panel contains the button; when constructed, it
 - creates the button and a listener
 - adds the button to the panel
 - registers the listener with the button

```
public class ButtonDemo extends JPanel {
    /** Construct a new ButtonDemo object */
    public ButtonDemo() {
        JButton button = new JButton("Hit me!");
        button.setActionCommand("OUCH!"); // optional - default is button text
        button.addActionListener(new ButtonListener());
        add(button);
    }
}
```

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Identifying the Button

- Only one button in this example, but what if the listener was registered for ActionEvents from multiple buttons?
 - Answer: use method `getActionCommand()` on the event object – returns a string
 - Default value is text in the button, but can set it with `setActionCommand` on the button object
- (`setActionCommand` is a good idea so the program won't break if button text changes later – maybe by translating to another language, but is optional for CSE143)

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Second Example: Mice

- A mouse generates an event every time it twitches
 - Every move, every button press, ...
- Sometimes it makes sense to handle every mouse moved/dragged event; other times it's just noise
- Key interfaces associated with mouse events:
 - `MouseListener` – click, press, release, enter region, exit region
 - `MouseMotionListener` – mouse moved or dragged
- `MouseListener` and `MouseMotionListener` methods receive a `MouseEvent` parameter
 - Contents: location of the mouse event, which modifier keys were down when it happened, which buttons were pressed, etc.

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Example: Mouse Clicks

```
public class Mouser extends JPanel implements MouseListener {
    /** Constructor – register this object to listen for mouse events */
    Mouser() {
        addMouseListener(this);
    }
    /** Process mouse click */
    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
        System.out.println("mouse click at x = " + e.getX() + " y = " + e.getY());
    }
}
```

- Also need to implement the other events in `MouseListener`
- Note that this `JPanel` extension registers itself to listen for the mouse events – could be done in other ways, e.g. have a separate listener object as we did with the button

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Interactive Bouncing Balls

- Idea: add some interaction to the bouncing ball simulation/animation
- First change: add buttons in a panel at the bottom to pause and resume the simulation
- Steps
 - Create a new JPanel containing the buttons
 - Create a second JPanel BallSimControl containing the original graphics view in the middle and the button JPanel beneath
 - Add this to the top-level JFrame

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Button Panel

- In BallSimControl (an extended JPanel) constructor

```
JButton pause = new JButton("pause");
JButton resume = new JButton("resume");
JButton stop = new JButton("stop");
JPanel buttons = new JPanel();
buttons.add(pause);
buttons.add(resume);
buttons.add(stop);
add(buttons, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
```

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Handling Button Clicks

- Who should handle the pause/resume button clicks?
 - Not the SimModel object – it shouldn't know about views
- New class: SimButtonListener
- Code in BallSimControl

```
// set up listener for the buttons
buttonListener = new SimButtonListener(...);
pause.addActionListener(buttonListener);
resume.addActionListener(buttonListener);
stop.addActionListener(buttonListener);
```

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Listener Object

```
class SimButtonListener implements ActionListener {
    private SimModel world; // the model
    /** Process button clicks by turning the simulation on and off */
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        if (e.getActionCommand().equals("pause")) {
            world.pause();
        } else if (e.getActionCommand().equals("resume")) {
            world.resume();
        } else if (e.getActionCommand().equals("stop")) {
            world.stop();
        }
    }
}
```

- Question: How does the listener know what SimModel object to notify?
- Answer: store a reference to the model in a listener instance variable

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Interactive Bouncing Balls (cont.)

- Second change: when the mouse is clicked in the window, add a new bouncing ball with random size, direction, and color
- Steps
 - Create a SimMouseListener class to listen for the clicks
 - Register a listener object to listen for clicks on the view pane
- Same complications as with the buttons – the listener needs to know the model it interacts with

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Initializing the Mouse Listener

- In BallSimControl

```
// set up listener for mouse clicks on the view
mouseListener = new SimMouseListener(...);
viewPane.addMouseListener(mouseListener);
```

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Mouse Listener Object

```
/** Process mouse click by adding a new ball to the simulation at the
 * location of the click with a random color, size, and velocity */
public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
    world.add(randomBall(e.getX(), e.getY()));
}

/** Create a new ball with random color, size, and velocity */
public Ball randomBall(int x, int y) {
    return new Ball(...);
}
```

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Summary So Far

- Event-driven programming
- Event objects
- Event listeners – anything that implements the relevant interface
 - Must register with object generating events as a listener
- Listener objects – handle events by passing them along to other objects

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Evaluation

- So far, we've implemented listeners as instances of separate stand-alone classes
- Issues
 - Relatively simple, fairly easy to understand, but
 - Somewhat messy to provide listener with access to necessary data (passing around all those references to the SimModel)
 - Creates unnecessary top-level classes
 - Also, had to implement all MouseListener methods even though we only wanted to process clicks

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Coming Attractions

- Solutions
 - Event adapter classes – empty implementations of all methods in an interface; extend and override (only) what you want
 - Nested (inner) classes – which can be private
 - Anonymous inner classes – create an extended adapter class without even having to give it a name

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