

# Starting GUIs

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# Opening Discussion

- Minute essay comments:
  - Schedule changes.
  - Impact on the wealth gap.
  - Use of Scala in upper CS classes?
- Essays
  - Common theme, computers can't be creative or self-aware. Did any of you look up research on those topics?
  - Lots of use of “always” and “never”.
  - Selectively defensive.

# Case Class Recap

- Allows data grouping.
- Declaration
  - `case class TypeName(field1:Type1, field2:Type2, ...)`
- Creation
  - `TypeName(arg1, arg2, ...)`
- Usage
  - `obj.field`
  - They are immutable

# Copy Method

- There is a copy method on case classes that does what the name implies.
- It can take named arguments to change certain fields in the copy.
- Example:
  - `td=td.copy(mins=17::td.mins, points=15::td.points, rebounds=4::td.rebounds)`

# Motivation

- While text based programs still play a very big role in computing, it is mostly behind the scenes.
- You are far more used to working with Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs).
- It is time that we learn how to write GUIs in Scala.

# Libraries

- There are three libraries that will wind up being relevant to our discussion.
  - `java.awt` – The Abstract Windowing Toolkit. Original Java GUI library.
  - `javax.swing` – Swing was built on top of AWT to be more flexible.
  - `scala.swing` – Scala code wrapped around Java Swing to aid Scala GUI programming.

# Making a Window

- In order to write a GUI we need to start by popping up a window.
- For the main window of a GUI, we will make a `MainFrame`. For other windows there are `Frame` and `Dialog` types.
- We can set the title and size fields of the `MainFrame` when we create it.
- Set `visible` to `true` to bring up the window.
- Oddly, we have to prevent the script from stopping.

# Active Components

- GUIs are made from components. Use `scala.swing` package.
  - `Button(text:String)(action : => Unit)`.
  - `new CheckBox(label:String)`
    - `selected:Boolean`
  - `new ComboBox(items:Seq[A])`
    - `selection.index` to get the index of the current selection
  - `new EditorPane(contentType:String,text:String)`

# More Components

- `new FormattedTextField(format:String)`
  - `text:String` that will tell you the text
- `new Label(text:String)`
- `new ListView(items:Seq[A])`
  - Use `collection.selection.indices` to interact with the index values that are selected.
- `new PasswordField` or `new PasswordField(text:String)`
  - `text:String` will tell you the text

# More Components

- new ProgressBar
  - min:Int, max:Int, and value:Int
- new RadioButton(text:String)
  - selected:Boolean
- new ScrollBar
  - minimum, maximum, and value are all Ints
  - Generally use ScrollPane
- new Slider
  - min, max, value
  - orientation

# Still More Components

- `new Table(rowData: Array[Array[Any]], columnNames: Seq[Any])`
- `new TextArea(text:String)`
  - `text:String`
- `new TextField(text:String)`
  - `text:String`

# Panes and Panels

- We build complex GUIs by nesting panels and panes.
  - **BorderPanel**
    - Can hold up to five different components in the north, south, east, west, and center positions. Add to the layout as a tuple of (Component, Position).
  - **BoxPanel**
    - Can hold a number of components either vertically or horizontally, each takes the space it needs. Use `new BoxPanel(Orientation.Vertical)`. Use `contents+=Button("text")(action)`.

# More Panels

- FlowPanel
  - Components are laid out from left to right wrapping like text in a word processor. You can pass a variable length list of components as an argument at construction or add the components to contents.
- GridBagPanel
  - This panel is more complex.
- GridPanel
  - Holds a regular grid of components. You specify how many rows and columns the grid has at creation.

# Panes

- ScrollPane
  - Holds a single component passed in as an argument at construction. Scroll bars automatic.
- SplitPane
  - Two components separated by a moveable bar.
  - `new SplitPane(Orientation.Horizontal, leftComp, rightComp)`
- TabbedPane
  - One component shown at a time. Tabs are always shown. Add components by adding Pages to the page object.

# Menus

- Windows can set the MenuBar.
- Add Menu objects to the contents of the MenuBar.
- Add MenuItem objects to the contents of the Menu.
  - `new MenuItem(Action("Exit"){ exit(0) })`

# Example GUI

- Let's spend the rest of class laying out and coding up a GUI for our data example.

# Minute Essay

- Is there some type of GUI you would like to have as IcP #6.
- Assignment #2 is due on Wednesday.