

ECE 462

Object-Oriented Programming

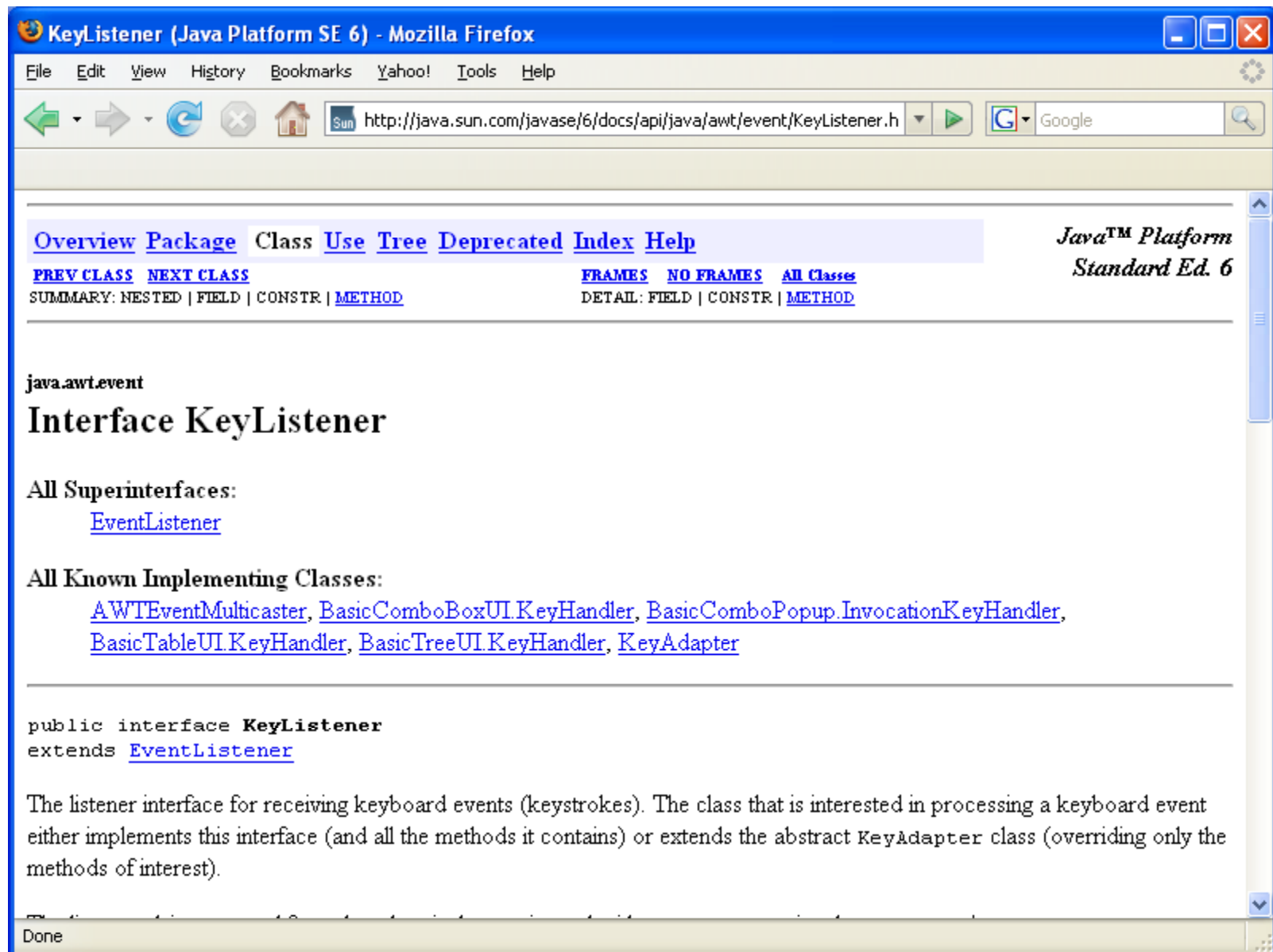
using C++ and Java

Key Inputs in Java Games

Yung-Hsiang Lu
yunглу@purdue.edu

Handle Key Events

- have the focus of the keyboard inputs by calling **setFocusable(true)**
- two types of events:
 - pressing and releasing
 - what key (Unicode) is pressed (such as 'A' or '<')
- implement three functions
 - **keyPressed(KeyEvent e)**
 - **keyReleased(KeyEvent e)**
 - **keyTyped(KeyEvent e)**



KeyListener (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

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http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/event/KeyListener.h Google

Since:
1.1

See Also:
[KeyAdapter](#), [KeyEvent](#), [Tutorial: Writing a Key Listener](#)

Method Summary

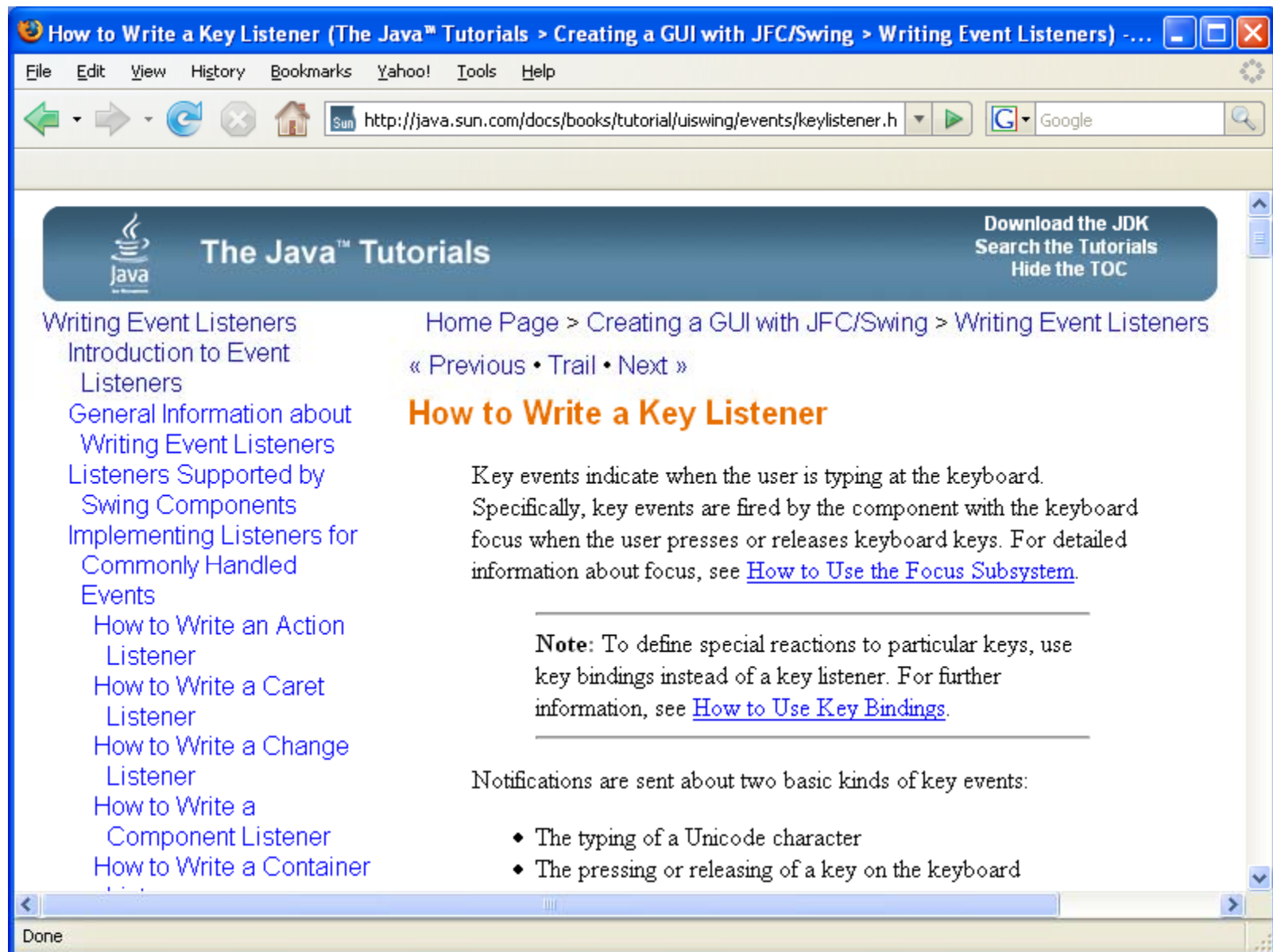
void	keyPressed (KeyEvent e)	Invoked when a key has been pressed.
void	keyReleased (KeyEvent e)	Invoked when a key has been released.
void	keyTyped (KeyEvent e)	Invoked when a key has been typed.

Method Detail

keyTyped

void **keyTyped** ([KeyEvent](#) e)

Done

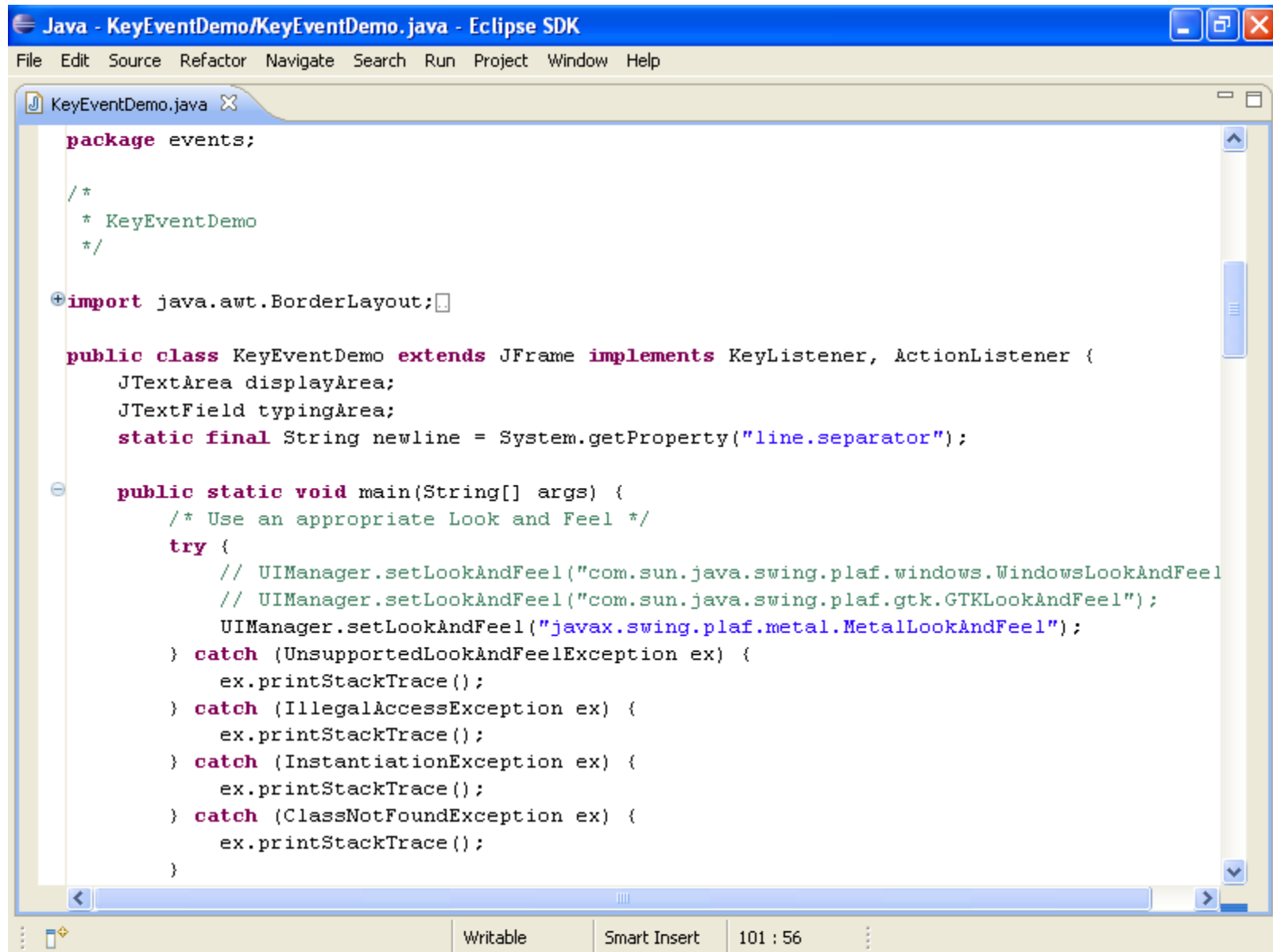


```
Java - KeyEventDemo/KeyEventDemo.java - Eclipse SDK
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KeyEventDemo.java

/*
 * Copyright (c) 1995 - 2008 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
 *
 * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
 * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
 * are met:
 *
 * - Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
 *   notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
 *
 * - Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
 *   notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
 *   documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
 *
 * - Neither the name of Sun Microsystems nor the names of its
 *   contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived
 *   from this software without specific prior written permission.
 *
 * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS
 * IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
 * THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
 * PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR
 * CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL,
 * EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
 * PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR
 * PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF
 * LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING
 * NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
 */
```

Writable Smart Insert 101 : 56



```
Java - KeyEventDemo/KeyEventDemo.java - Eclipse SDK
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KeyEventDemo.java
package events;

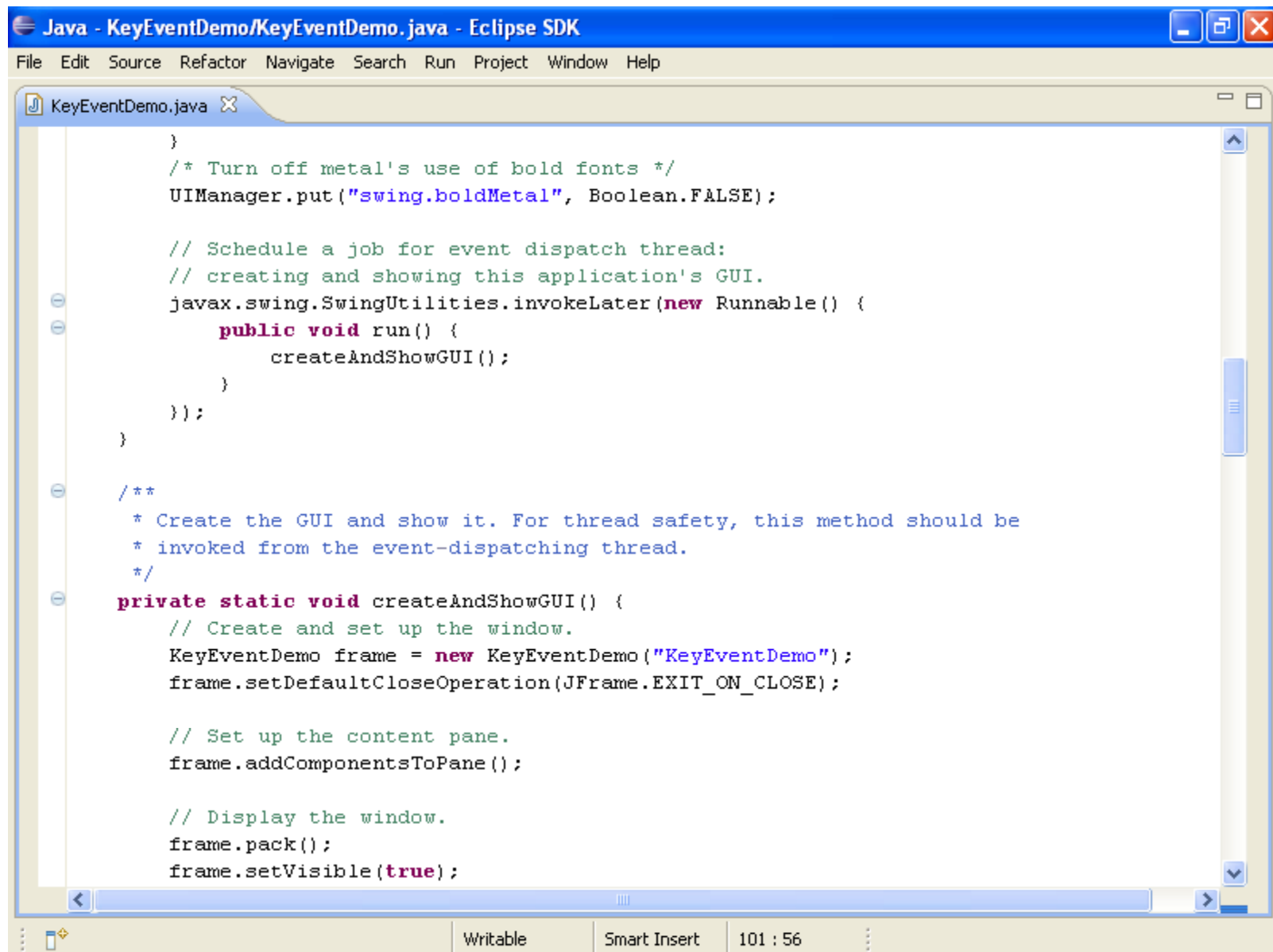
/*
 * KeyEventDemo
 */

import java.awt.BorderLayout;

public class KeyEventDemo extends JFrame implements KeyListener, ActionListener {
    JTextArea displayArea;
    JTextField typingArea;
    static final String newline = System.getProperty("line.separator");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /* Use an appropriate Look and Feel */
        try {
            // UIManager.setLookAndFeel("com.sun.java.swing.plaf.windows.WindowsLookAndFeel");
            // UIManager.setLookAndFeel("com.sun.java.swing.plaf.gtk.GTKLookAndFeel");
            UIManager.setLookAndFeel("javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalLookAndFeel");
        } catch (UnsupportedLookAndFeelException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (IllegalAccessException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (InstantiationException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Writable Smart Insert 101 : 56



```
Java - KeyEventDemo/KeyEventDemo.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyEventDemo.java
}
/* Turn off metal's use of bold fonts */
UIManager.put("swing.boldMetal", Boolean.FALSE);

// Schedule a job for event dispatch thread:
// creating and showing this application's GUI.
javax.swing.SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        createAndShowGUI();
    }
});
}

/**
 * Create the GUI and show it. For thread safety, this method should be
 * invoked from the event-dispatching thread.
 */
private static void createAndShowGUI() {
    // Create and set up the window.
    KeyEventDemo frame = new KeyEventDemo("KeyEventDemo");
    frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

    // Set up the content pane.
    frame.addComponentsToPane();

    // Display the window.
    frame.pack();
    frame.setVisible(true);
}
```

Writable Smart Insert 101 : 56


```
Java - KeyEventDemo/KeyEventDemo.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyEventDemo.java
    frame.setVisible(true);
}

private void addComponentsToPane() {

    JButton button = new JButton("Clear");
    button.addActionListener(this);

    typingArea = new JTextField(20);
    typingArea.addKeyListener(this);

    // Uncomment this if you wish to turn off focus
    // traversal. The focus subsystem consumes
    // focus traversal keys, such as Tab and Shift Tab.
    // If you uncomment the following line of code, this
    // disables focus traversal and the Tab events will
    // become available to the key event listener.
    // typingArea.setFocusTraversalKeysEnabled(false);

    displayArea = new JTextArea();
    displayArea.setEditable(false);
    JScrollPane scrollPane = new JScrollPane(displayArea);
    scrollPane.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(375, 125));

    getContentPane().add(typingArea, BorderLayout.PAGE_START);
    getContentPane().add(scrollPane, BorderLayout.CENTER);
    getContentPane().add(button, BorderLayout.PAGE_END);
}
```

```
Java - KeyEventDemo/KeyEventDemo.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyEventDemo.java

public KeyEventDemo(String name) {
    super(name);
}

/** Handle the key typed event from the text field. */
public void keyTyped(KeyEvent e) {
    displayInfo(e, "KEY TYPED: ");
}

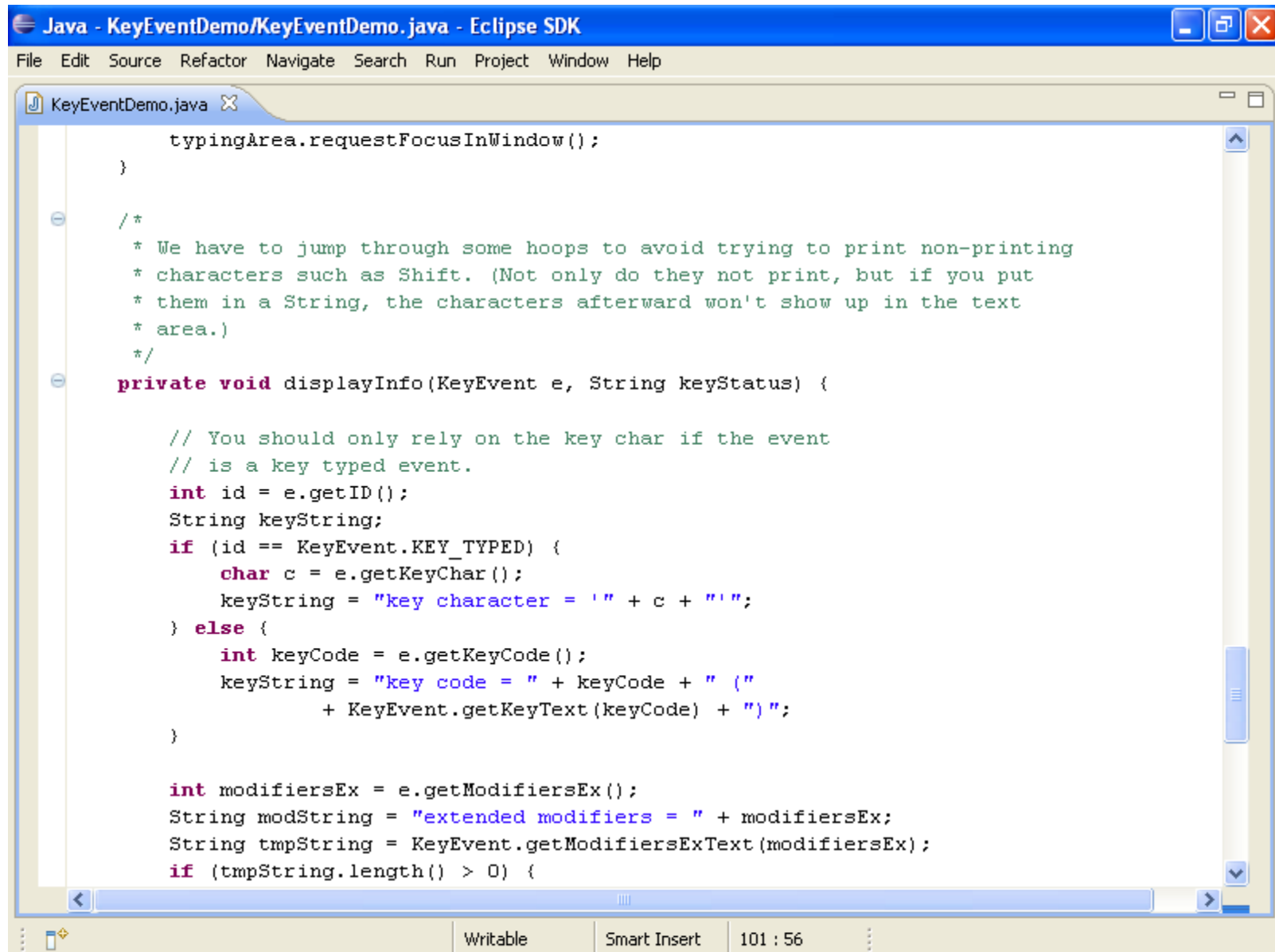
/** Handle the key pressed event from the text field. */
public void keyPressed(KeyEvent e) {
    displayInfo(e, "KEY PRESSED: ");
}

/** Handle the key released event from the text field. */
public void keyReleased(KeyEvent e) {
    displayInfo(e, "KEY RELEASED: ");
}

/** Handle the button click. */
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
    // Clear the text components.
    displayArea.setText("");
    typingArea.setText("");

    // Return the focus to the typing area.
    typingArea.requestFocusInWindow();
}
```

Writable Smart Insert 101 : 56



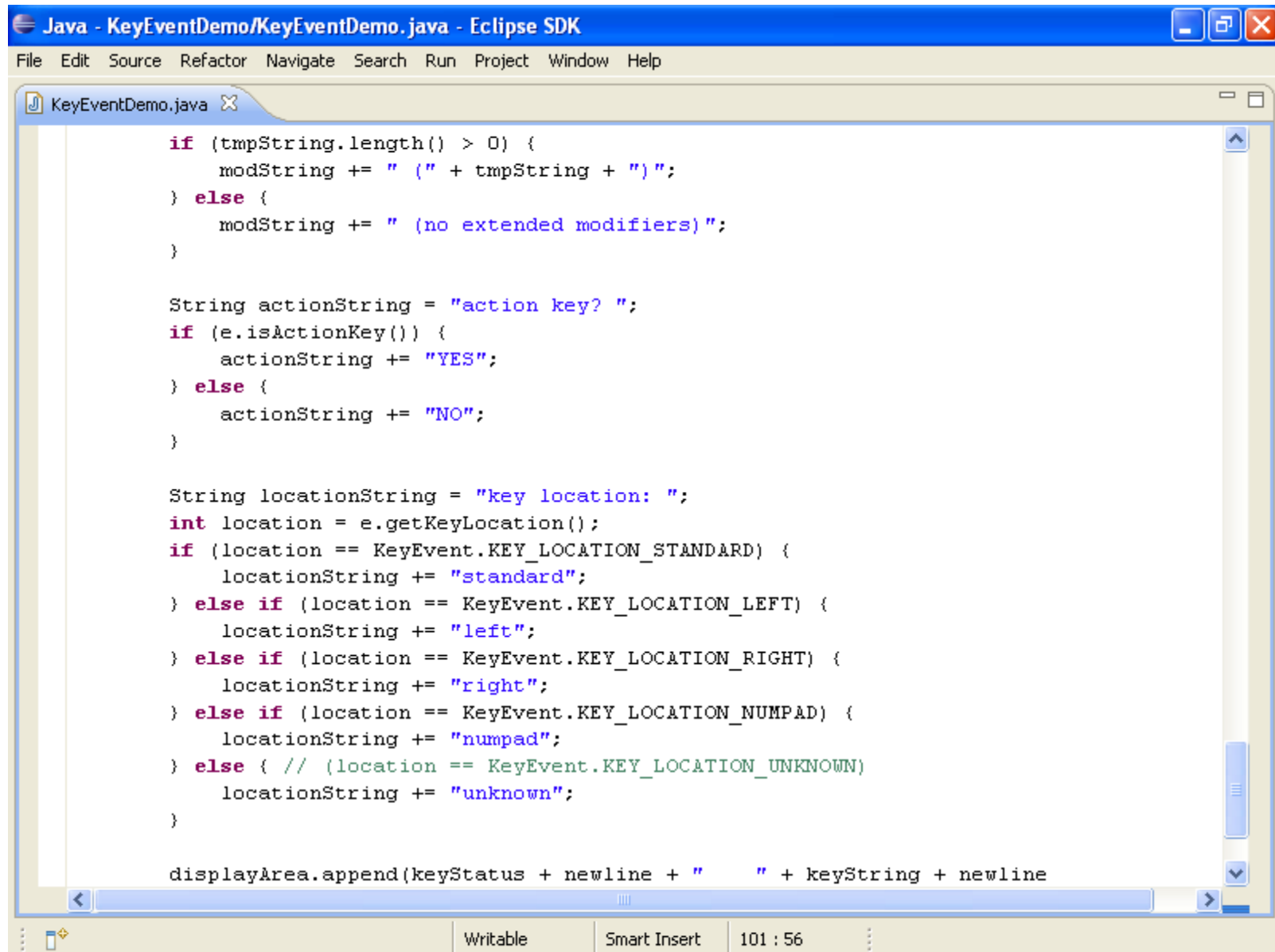
```
Java - KeyEventDemo/KeyEventDemo.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyEventDemo.java
    typingArea.requestFocusInWindow();
}

/*
 * We have to jump through some hoops to avoid trying to print non-printing
 * characters such as Shift. (Not only do they not print, but if you put
 * them in a String, the characters afterward won't show up in the text
 * area.)
 */
private void displayInfo(KeyEvent e, String keyStatus) {

    // You should only rely on the key char if the event
    // is a key typed event.
    int id = e.getID();
    String keyString;
    if (id == KeyEvent.KEY_TYPED) {
        char c = e.getKeyChar();
        keyString = "key character = '" + c + "'";
    } else {
        int keyCode = e.getKeyCode();
        keyString = "key code = " + keyCode + " ("
            + KeyEvent.getKeyText(keyCode) + ")";
    }

    int modifiersEx = e.getModifiersEx();
    String modString = "extended modifiers = " + modifiersEx;
    String tmpString = KeyEvent.getModifiersExText(modifiersEx);
    if (tmpString.length() > 0) {
```



```
Java - KeyEventDemo/KeyEventDemo.java - Eclipse SDK
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KeyEventDemo.java

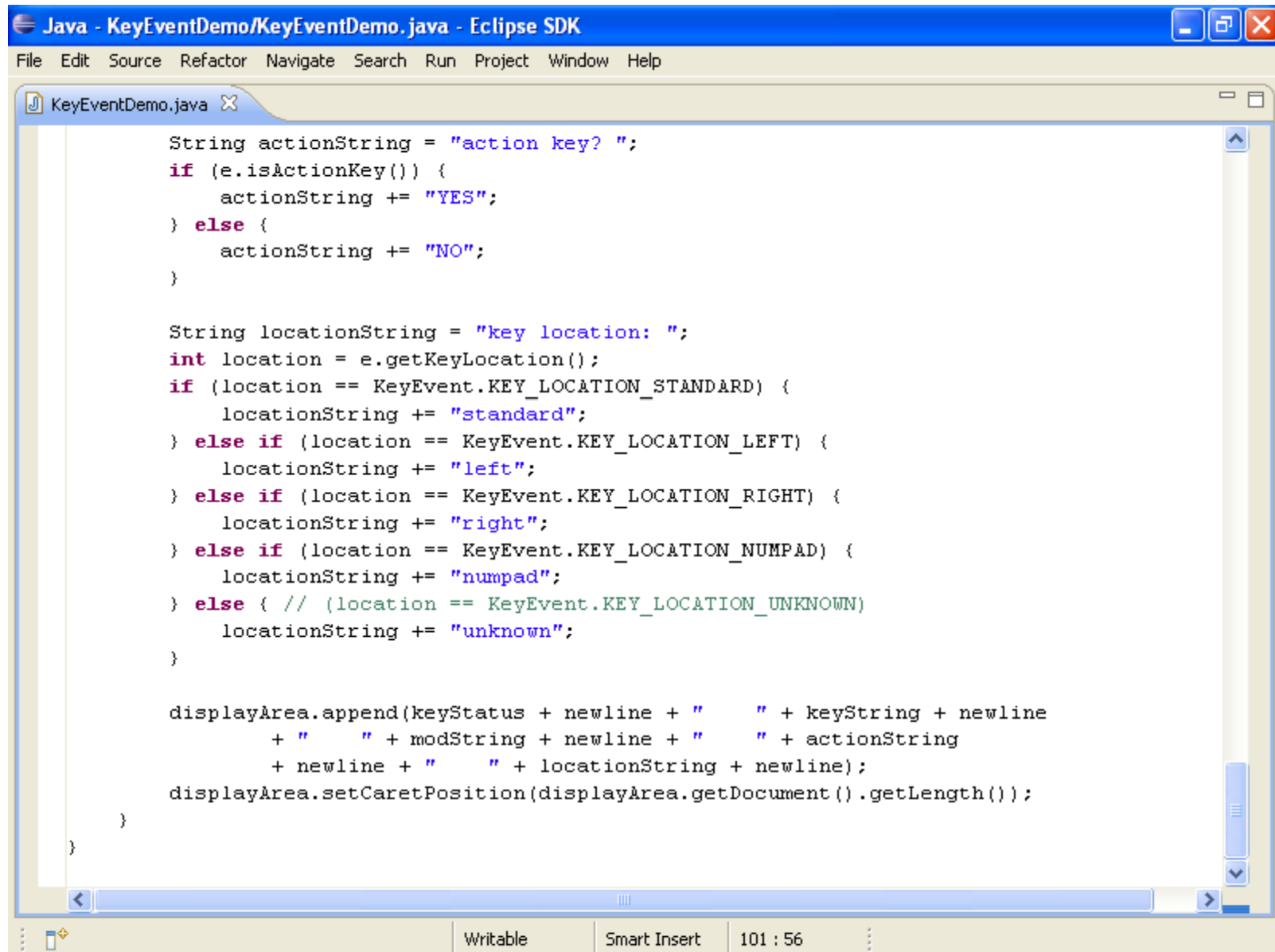
    if (tmpString.length() > 0) {
        modString += " (" + tmpString + ")";
    } else {
        modString += " (no extended modifiers)";
    }

    String actionString = "action key? ";
    if (e.isActionKey()) {
        actionString += "YES";
    } else {
        actionString += "NO";
    }

    String locationString = "key location: ";
    int location = e.getKeyLocation();
    if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_STANDARD) {
        locationString += "standard";
    } else if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_LEFT) {
        locationString += "left";
    } else if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_RIGHT) {
        locationString += "right";
    } else if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_NUMPAD) {
        locationString += "numpad";
    } else { // (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_UNKNOWN)
        locationString += "unknown";
    }

    displayArea.append(keyStatus + newline + "      " + keyString + newline
```

Writable Smart Insert 101 : 56

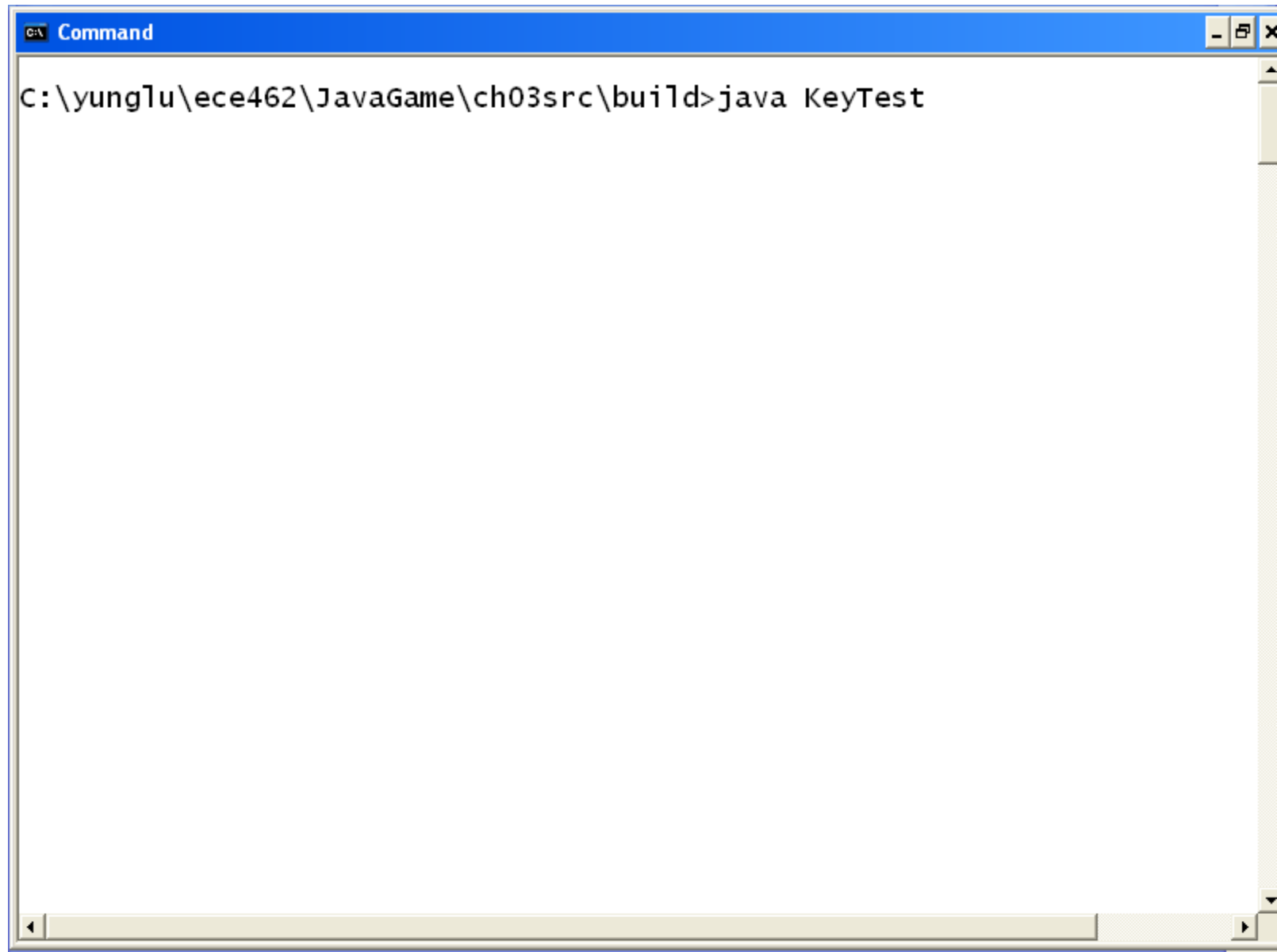


```
String actionString = "action key? ";
if (e.isActionKey()) {
    actionString += "YES";
} else {
    actionString += "NO";
}

String locationString = "key location: ";
int location = e.getKeyLocation();
if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_STANDARD) {
    locationString += "standard";
} else if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_LEFT) {
    locationString += "left";
} else if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_RIGHT) {
    locationString += "right";
} else if (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_NUMPAD) {
    locationString += "numpad";
} else { // (location == KeyEvent.KEY_LOCATION_UNKNOWN)
    locationString += "unknown";
}

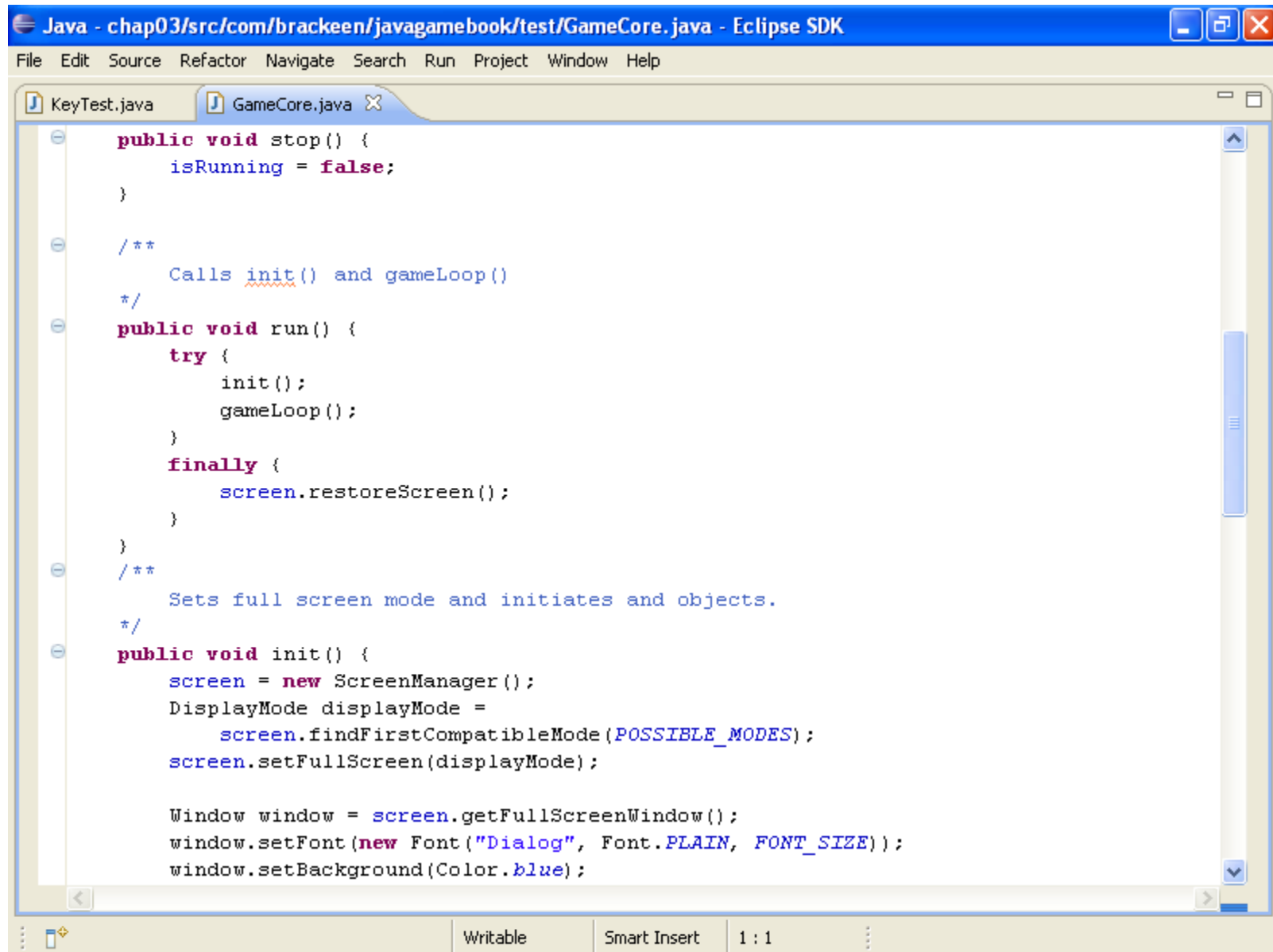
displayArea.append(keyStatus + newline + "      " + keyString + newline
    + "      " + modString + newline + "      " + actionString
    + newline + "      " + locationString + newline);
displayArea.setCaretPosition(displayArea.getDocument().getLength());
}
}
```

Handle Key Events in a Full Screen Game



```
C:\ Command
C:\yunglu\ece462\JavaGame\ch03src\build>java KeyTest
```

KeyInputTest. Pres



```
Java - chap03/src/com/brackeen/javagamebook/test/GameCore.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

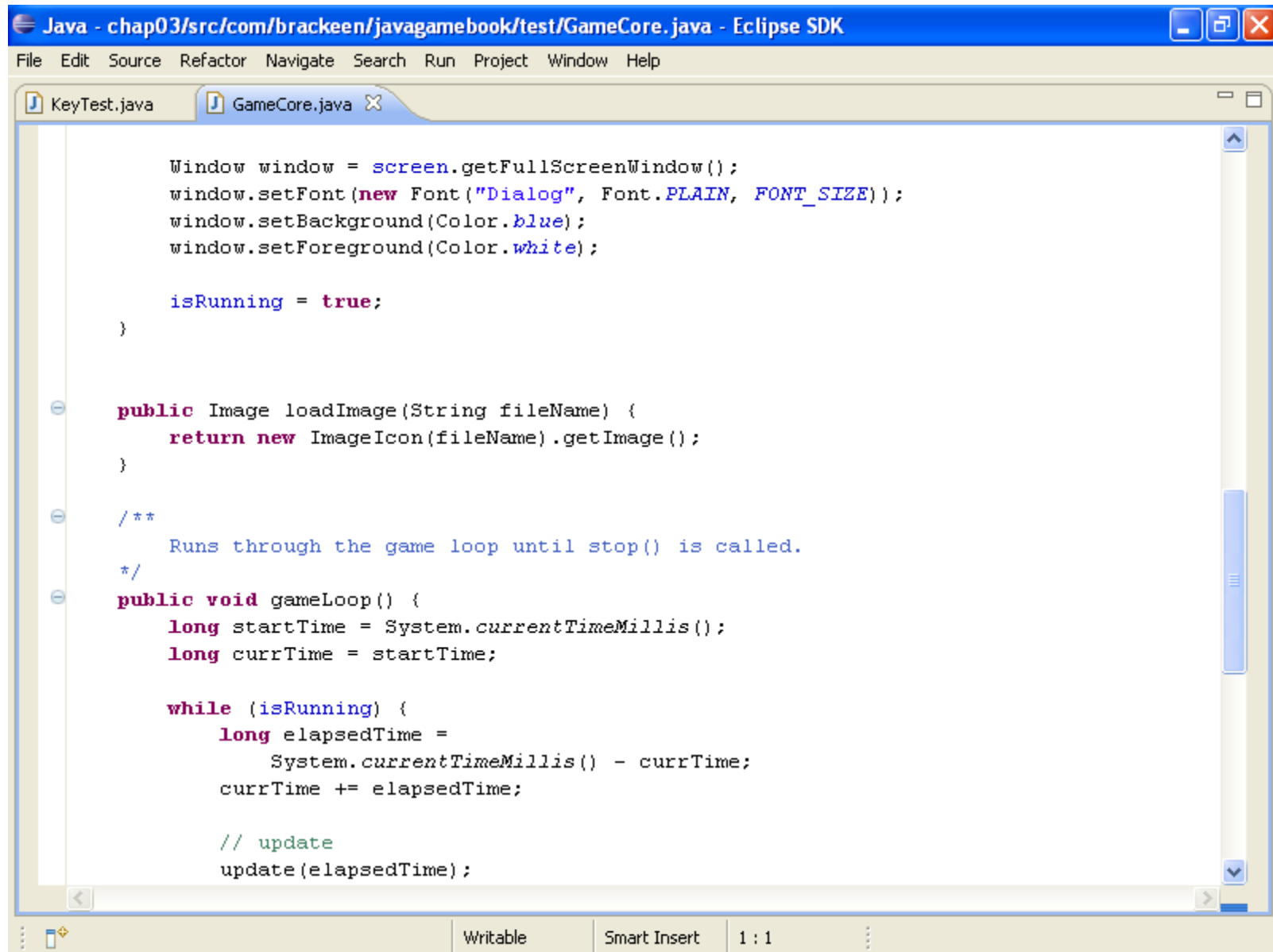
KeyTest.java GameCore.java X

public void stop() {
    isRunning = false;
}

/**
 * Calls init() and gameLoop()
 */
public void run() {
    try {
        init();
        gameLoop();
    }
    finally {
        screen.restoreScreen();
    }
}

/**
 * Sets full screen mode and initiates and objects.
 */
public void init() {
    screen = new ScreenManager();
    DisplayMode displayMode =
        screen.findFirstCompatibleMode(POSSIBLE_MODES);
    screen.setFullScreen(displayMode);

    Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();
    window.setFont(new Font("Dialog", Font.PLAIN, FONT_SIZE));
    window.setBackground(Color.blue);
}
```



```
Java - chap03/src/com/brackeen/javagamebook/test/GameCore.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyTest.java GameCore.java X

Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();
window.setFont(new Font("Dialog", Font.PLAIN, FONT_SIZE));
window.setBackground(Color.blue);
window.setForeground(Color.white);

isRunning = true;
}

public Image loadImage(String fileName) {
    return new ImageIcon(fileName).getImage();
}

/**
 * Runs through the game loop until stop() is called.
 */
public void gameLoop() {
    long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
    long currTime = startTime;

    while (isRunning) {
        long elapsedTime =
            System.currentTimeMillis() - currTime;
        currTime += elapsedTime;

        // update
        update(elapsedTime);
    }
}
```

```
Java - chap03/src/com/brackeen/javagamebook/test/GameCore.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyTest.java GameCore.java X

// draw the screen
Graphics2D g = screen.getGraphics();
draw(g);
g.dispose();
screen.update();

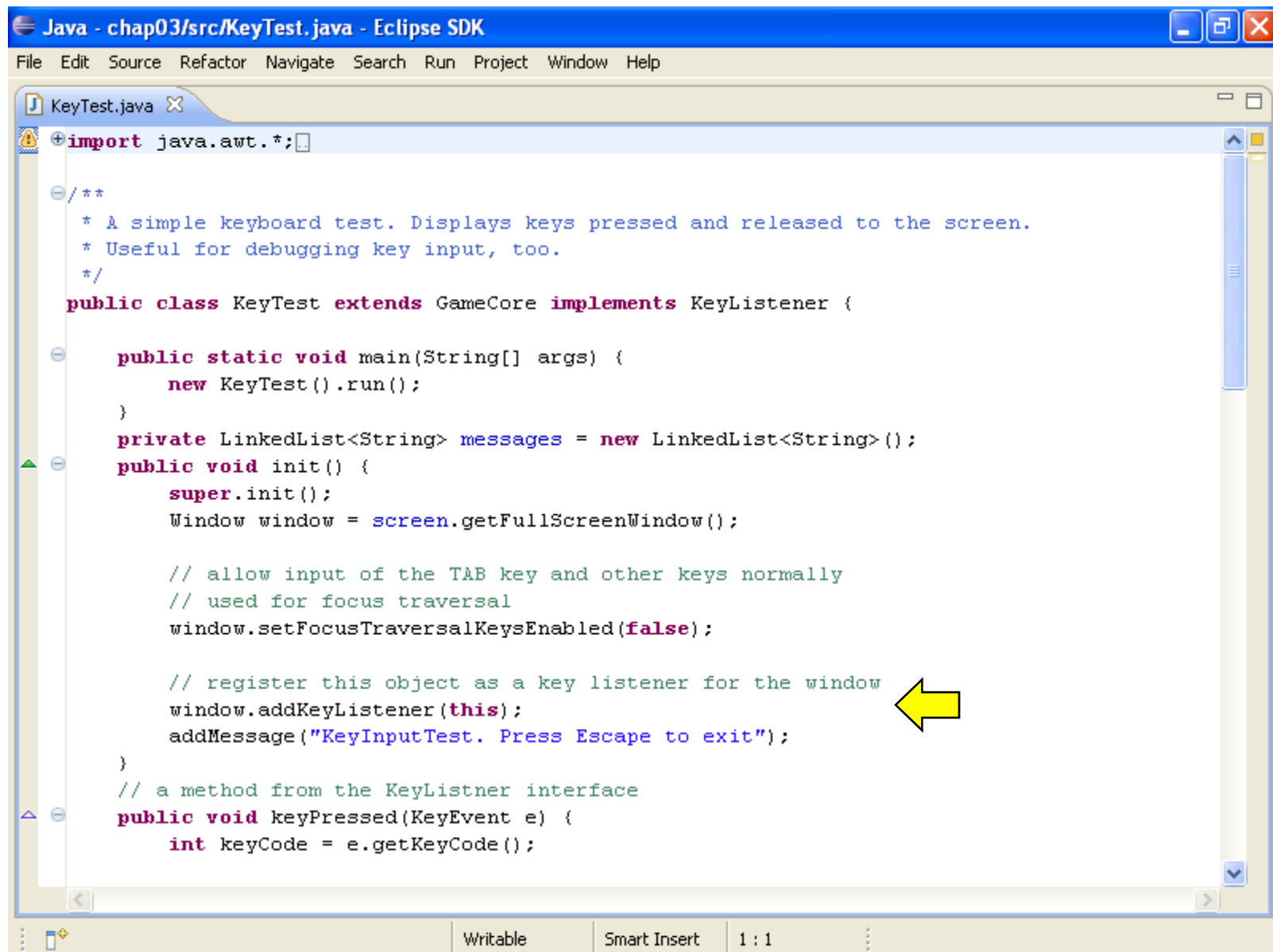
// take a nap
try {
    Thread.sleep(20);
}
catch (InterruptedException ex) { }
}

/**
 * Updates the state of the game/animation based on the
 * amount of elapsed time that has passed.
 */
public void update(long elapsedTime) {
    // do nothing
}

/**
 * Draws to the screen. Subclasses must override this
 * method.
 */
public abstract void draw(Graphics2D g);
}
```

must be overridden
by derived classes

Writable Smart Insert 1 : 1



```
Java - chap03/src/KeyTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyTest.java
import java.awt.*;

/**
 * A simple keyboard test. Displays keys pressed and released to the screen.
 * Useful for debugging key input, too.
 */
public class KeyTest extends GameCore implements KeyListener {

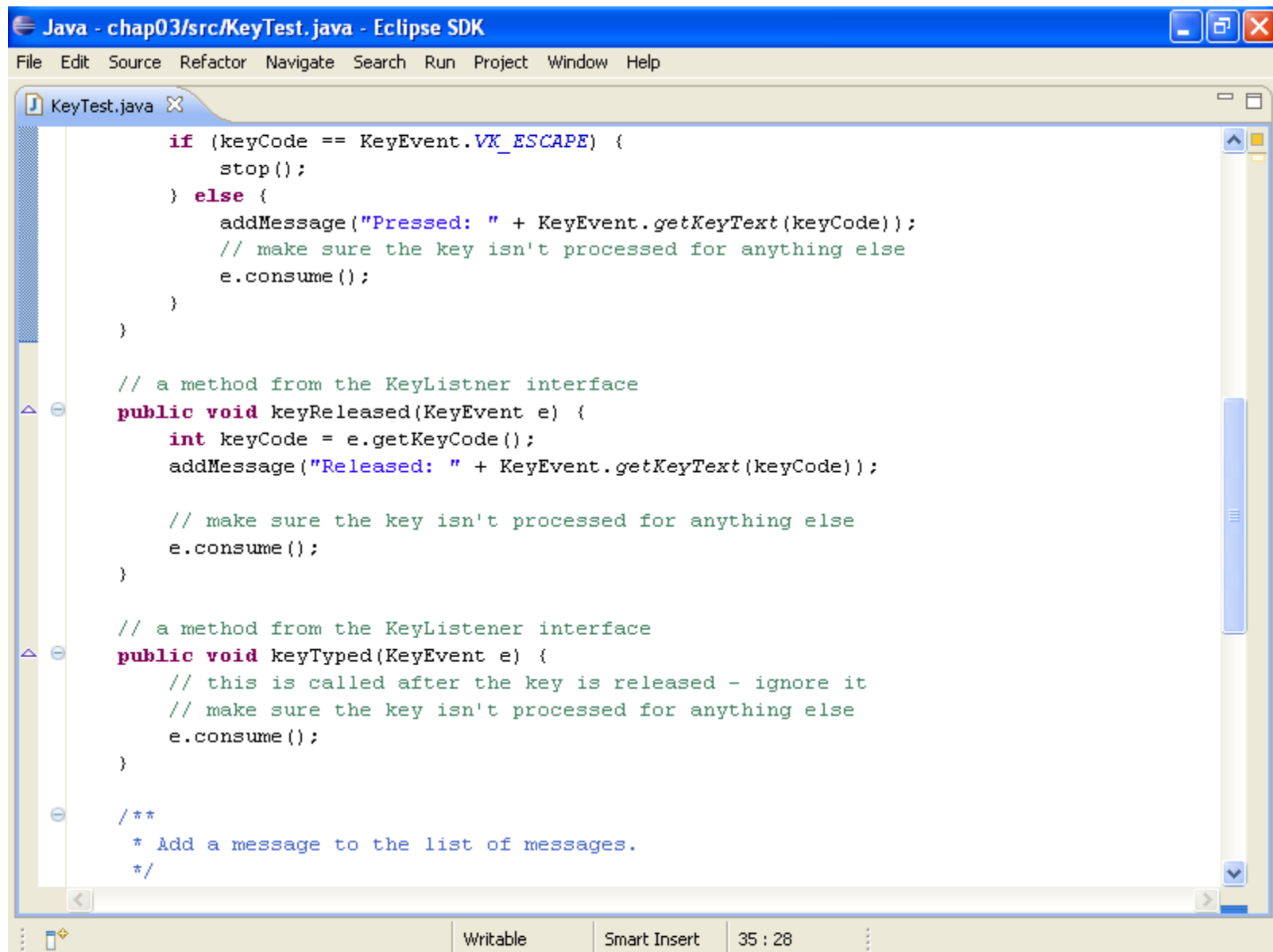
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new KeyTest().run();
    }

    private LinkedList<String> messages = new LinkedList<String>();
    public void init() {
        super.init();
        Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();

        // allow input of the TAB key and other keys normally
        // used for focus traversal
        window.setFocusTraversalKeysEnabled(false);

        // register this object as a key listener for the window
        window.addKeyListener(this);
        addMessage("KeyInputTest. Press Escape to exit");
    }

    // a method from the KeyListner interface
    public void keyPressed(KeyEvent e) {
        int keyCode = e.getKeyCode();
    }
}
```



```
Java - chap03/src/KeyTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

KeyTest.java X
    if (keyCode == KeyEvent.VK_ESCAPE) {
        stop();
    } else {
        addMessage("Pressed: " + KeyEvent.getKeyText(keyCode));
        // make sure the key isn't processed for anything else
        e.consume();
    }
}

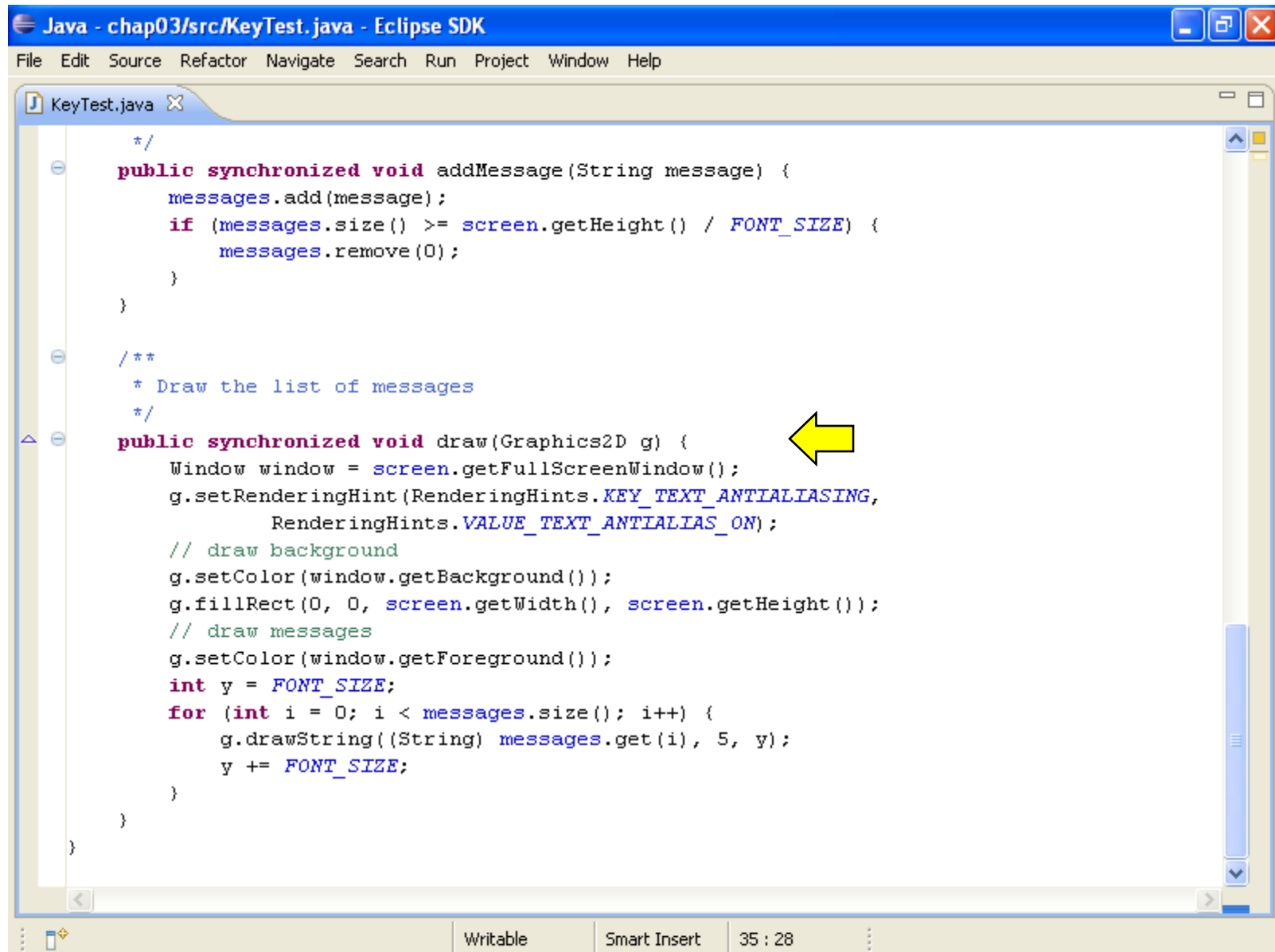
// a method from the KeyListener interface
public void keyReleased(KeyEvent e) {
    int keyCode = e.getKeyCode();
    addMessage("Released: " + KeyEvent.getKeyText(keyCode));

    // make sure the key isn't processed for anything else
    e.consume();
}

// a method from the KeyListener interface
public void keyTyped(KeyEvent e) {
    // this is called after the key is released - ignore it
    // make sure the key isn't processed for anything else
    e.consume();
}

/**
 * Add a message to the list of messages.
 */

Writable Smart Insert 35 : 28
```



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the file `KeyTest.java` open. The code is as follows:

```
*/
public synchronized void addMessage(String message) {
    messages.add(message);
    if (messages.size() >= screen.getHeight() / FONT_SIZE) {
        messages.remove(0);
    }
}

/**
 * Draw the list of messages
 */
public synchronized void draw(Graphics2D g) {
    Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();
    g.setRenderingHint(RenderingHints.KEY_TEXT_ANTIALIASING,
        RenderingHints.VALUE_TEXT_ANTIALIAS_ON);
    // draw background
    g.setColor(window.getBackground());
    g.fillRect(0, 0, screen.getWidth(), screen.getHeight());
    // draw messages
    g.setColor(window.getForeground());
    int y = FONT_SIZE;
    for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
        g.drawString((String) messages.get(i), 5, y);
        y += FONT_SIZE;
    }
}
```

A yellow arrow points to the `draw` method signature.

ECE 462

Object-Oriented Programming using C++ and Java

Mouse Inputs in Java Games

Yung-Hsiang Lu
yunглу@purdue.edu

Java Mouse Listeners

- `MouseListener`: handle clicks
 - `mouseClicked(MouseEvent e)`
 - `mouseEntered(MouseEvent e)`
 - `mouseExited(MouseEvent e)`
 - `mousePressed(MouseEvent e)`
 - `mouseReleased(MouseEvent e)`
- `MouseMotionListener`: handle motion
 - `mouseDragged(MouseEvent e)`
 - `mouseMoved(MouseEvent e)`

MouseListener (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

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http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/event/MouseListener.

Google

MouseListener (Java Platform SE 6) MouseMotionListener (Java Platform SE 6) MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6)

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS FRAMES NO FRAMES All Classes

SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

Java™ Platform
Standard Ed. 6

java.awt.event

Interface MouseListener

All Superinterfaces:
[EventListener](#)

All Known Subinterfaces:
[MouseListenerAdapter](#)

All Known Implementing Classes:
[AWTEventMulticaster](#), [BasicButtonListener](#), [BasicComboPopup.InvocationMouseHandler](#),
[BasicComboPopup.ListMouseHandler](#), [BasicDesktopIconUI.MouseInputHandler](#),
[BasicFileChooserUI.DoubleClickListener](#), [BasicInternalFrameUI.BorderListener](#),
[BasicInternalFrameUI.GlassPaneDispatcher](#), [BasicListUI.MouseInputHandler](#), [BasicMenuItemUI.MouseInputHandler](#),
[BasicMenuUI.MouseInputHandler](#), [BasicScrollBarUI.ArrowButtonListener](#), [BasicScrollBarUI.TrackListener](#),
[BasicSliderUI.TrackListener](#), [BasicSplitPaneDivider.MouseHandler](#), [BasicTabbedPaneUI.MouseHandler](#),

Done

MouseListener (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

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http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/event/MouseListener.

Google

MouseListener (Java Platform SE 6) MouseMotionListener (Java Platform SE 6) MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6)

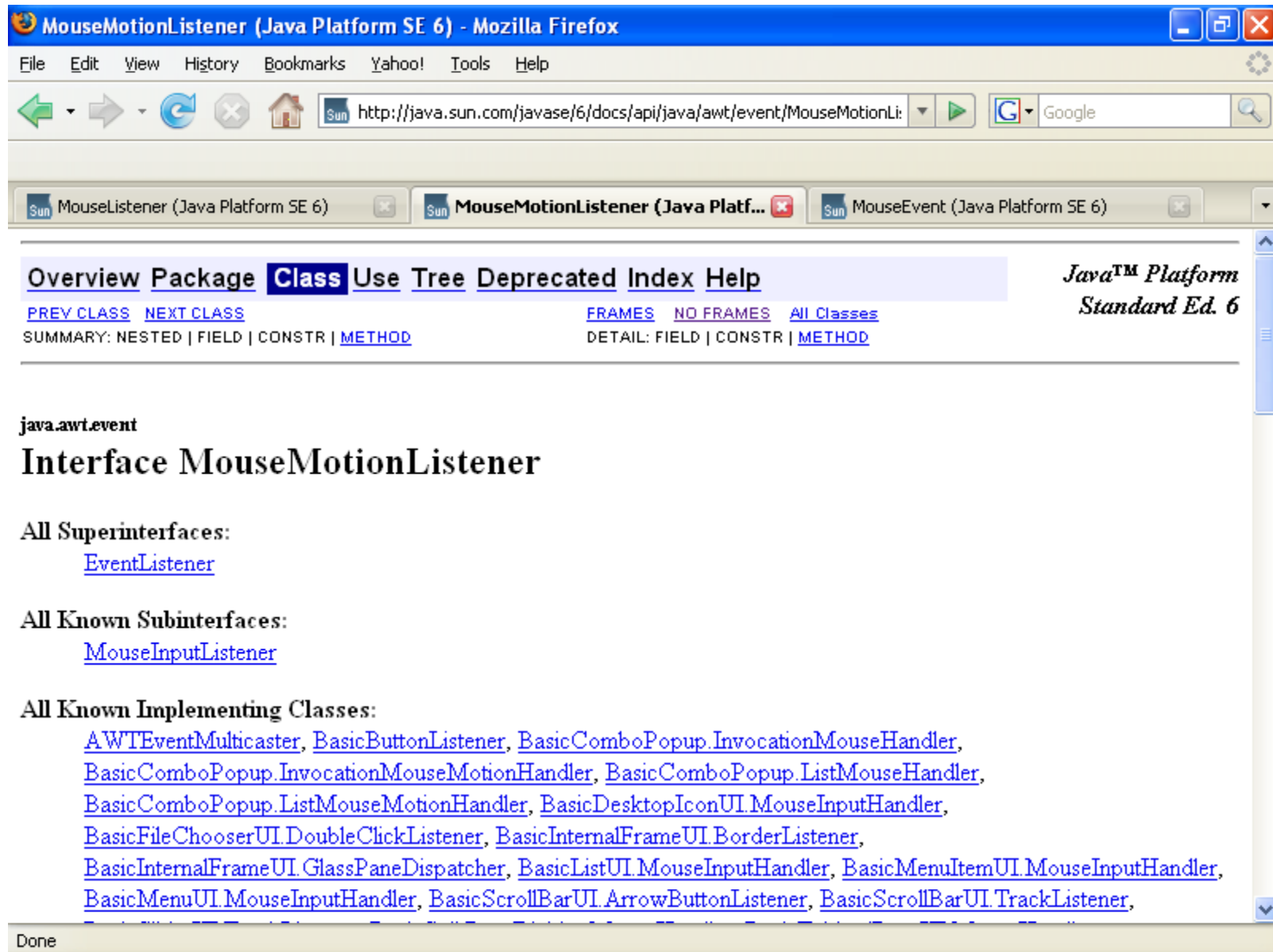
Method Summary

void	mouseClicked (MouseEvent e)	Invoked when the mouse button has been clicked (pressed and released) on a component.
void	mouseEntered (MouseEvent e)	Invoked when the mouse enters a component.
void	mouseExited (MouseEvent e)	Invoked when the mouse exits a component.
void	mousePressed (MouseEvent e)	Invoked when a mouse button has been pressed on a component.
void	mouseReleased (MouseEvent e)	Invoked when a mouse button has been released on a component.

Method Detail

mouseClicked

Done



1.1

See Also:

[MouseEventAdapter](#), [MouseEvent](#), [Tutorial: Writing a Mouse Motion Listener](#)

Method Summary

void	mouseDragged (MouseEvent e)	Invoked when a mouse button is pressed on a component and then dragged.
void	mouseMoved (MouseEvent e)	Invoked when the mouse cursor has been moved onto a component but no buttons have been pushed.

Method Detail

mouseDragged

```
void mouseDragged(MouseEvent e)
```

Invoked when a mouse button is pressed on a component and then dragged. `MOUSE_DRAGGED` events will continue to be delivered to the component where the drag originated until the mouse button is released (regardless of whether the mouse

Done

MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/event/MouseEvent.ht Google

MouseListener (Java Platform SE 6) MouseMotionListener (Java Platform S... MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6)

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS FRAMES NO FRAMES All Classes
SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD
DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

Java™ Platform
Standard Ed. 6

java.awt.event

Class MouseEvent

[java.lang.Object](#)

- [java.util.EventObject](#)
- [java.awt.AWTEvent](#)
- [java.awt.event.ComponentEvent](#)
- [java.awt.event.InputEvent](#)
- [java.awt.event.MouseEvent](#)

All Implemented Interfaces:
[Serializable](#)

Direct Known Subclasses:
[MenuDragMouseEvent](#), [MouseWheelEvent](#)

Done

MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/event/MouseEvent.ht Google

MouseListener (Java Platform SE 6) MouseMotionListener (Java Platform S... MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6)

Field Summary

static int	BUTTON1 Indicates mouse button #1; used by getButton() .
static int	BUTTON2 Indicates mouse button #2; used by getButton() .
static int	BUTTON3 Indicates mouse button #3; used by getButton() .
static int	MOUSE_CLICKED The "mouse clicked" event.
static int	MOUSE_DRAGGED The "mouse dragged" event.
static int	MOUSE_ENTERED The "mouse entered" event.
static int	MOUSE_EXITED The "mouse exited" event.
static int	MOUSE_FIRST The first number in the range of ids used for mouse events.

Done

MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/event/MouseEvent.ht Google

MouseListener (Java Platform SE 6) MouseMotionListener (Java Platform S... MouseEvent (Java Platform SE 6)

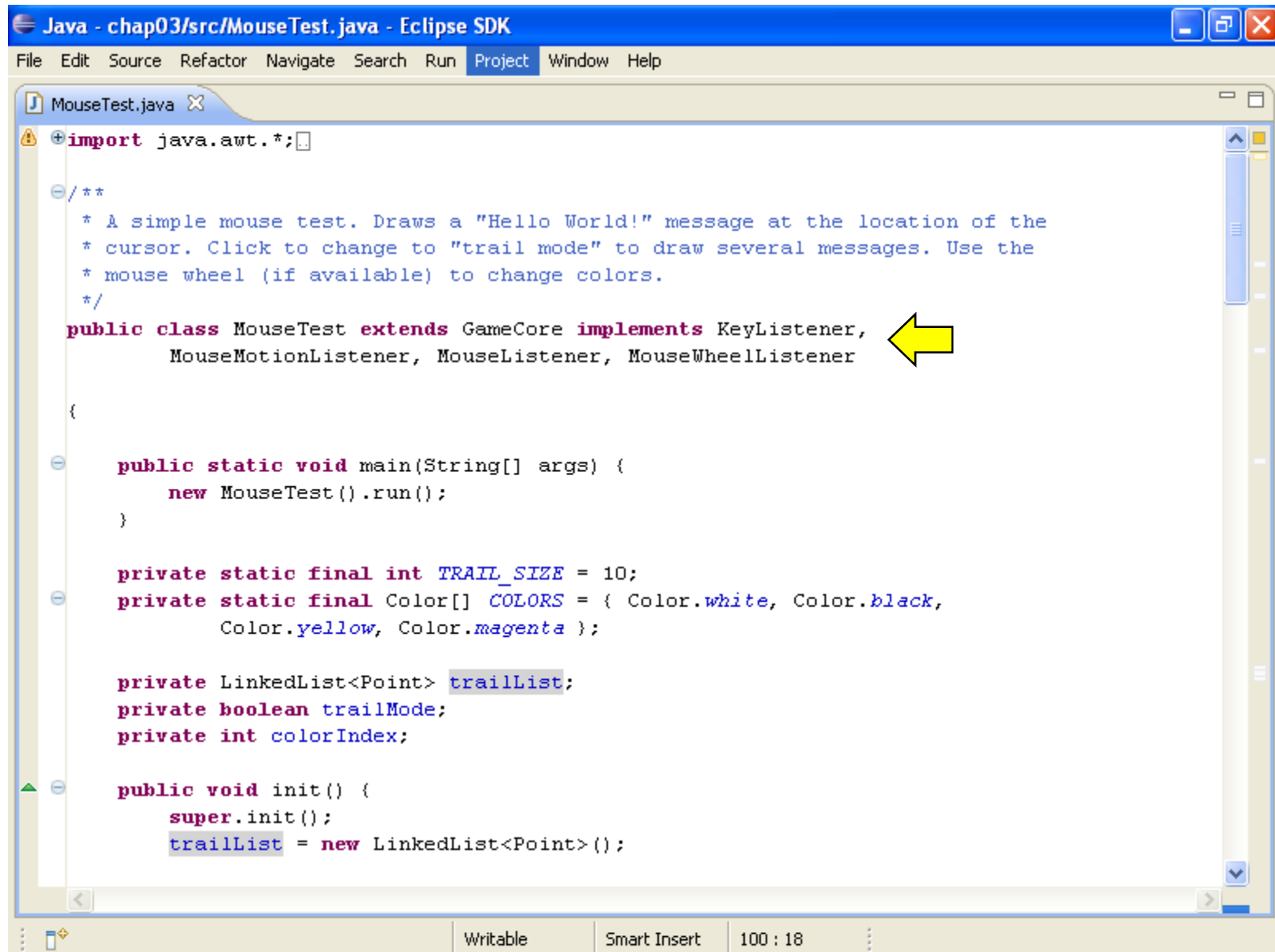
Method Summary

int	<code>getButton()</code>	Returns which, if any, of the mouse buttons has changed state.
int	<code>getClickCount()</code>	Returns the number of mouse clicks associated with this event.
<code>Point</code>	<code>getLocationOnScreen()</code>	Returns the absolute x, y position of the event.
static <code>String</code>	<code>getMouseModifiersText(int modifiers)</code>	Returns a <code>String</code> describing the modifier keys and mouse buttons that were down during the event, such as "Shift", or "Ctrl+Shift".
<code>Point</code>	<code>getPoint()</code>	Returns the x,y position of the event relative to the source component.
int	<code>getX()</code>	Returns the horizontal x position of the event relative to the source component.
int	<code>getXOnScreen()</code>	Returns the absolute horizontal x position of the event.
int	<code>getY()</code>	

Done

MouseTest. Press Escape to exit.





```
Java - chap03/src/MouseTest.java - Eclipse SDK
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MouseTest.java
import java.awt.*;

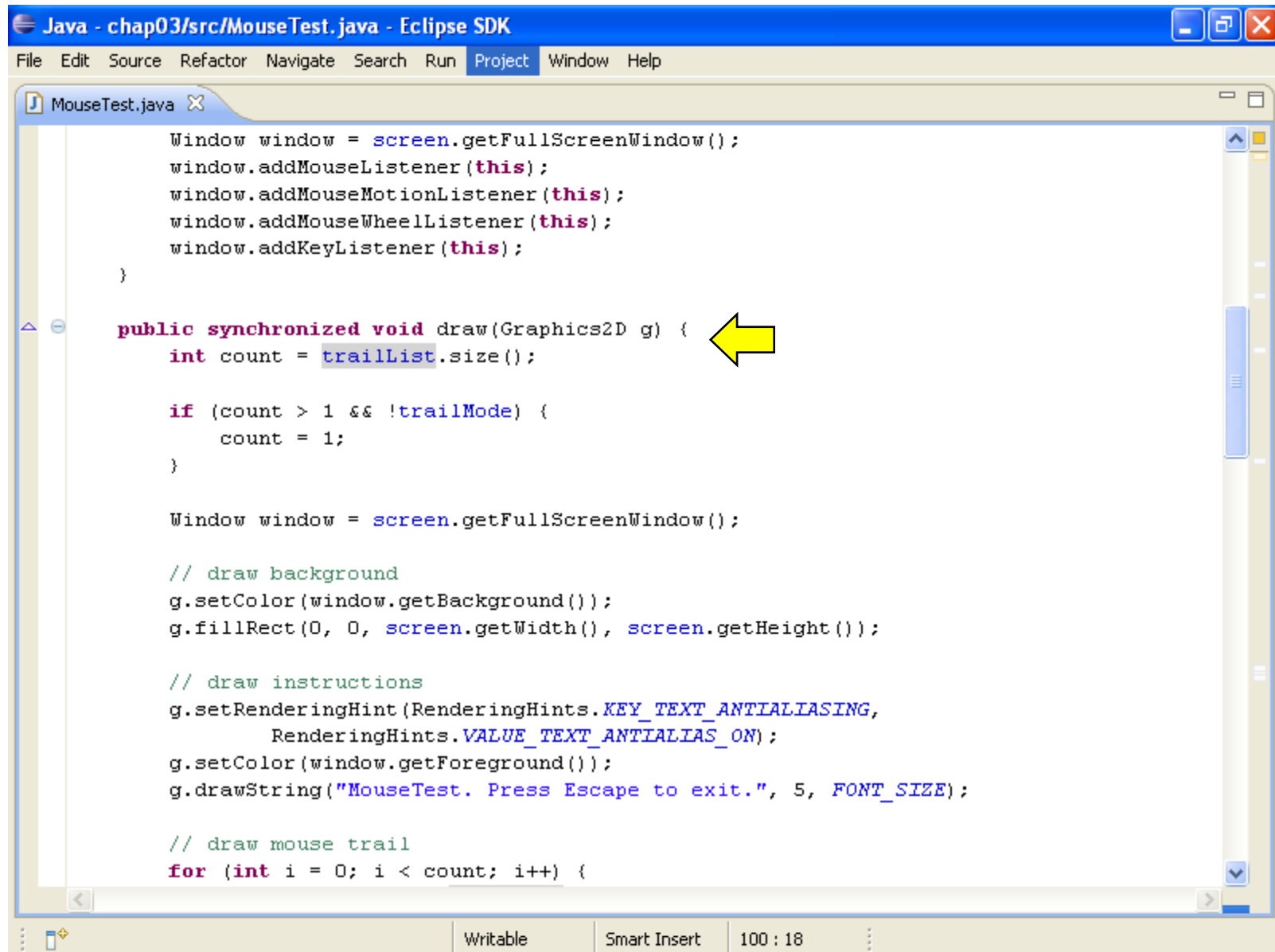
/**
 * A simple mouse test. Draws a "Hello World!" message at the location of the
 * cursor. Click to change to "trail mode" to draw several messages. Use the
 * mouse wheel (if available) to change colors.
 */
public class MouseTest extends GameCore implements KeyListener,
    MouseMotionListener, MouseListener, MouseWheelListener
{

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new MouseTest().run();
    }

    private static final int TRAIL_SIZE = 10;
    private static final Color[] COLORS = { Color.white, Color.black,
        Color.yellow, Color.magenta };

    private LinkedList<Point> trailList;
    private boolean trailMode;
    private int colorIndex;

    public void init() {
        super.init();
        trailList = new LinkedList<Point>();
    }
}
```



```
Java - chap03/src/MouseTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

MouseTest.java X
Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();
window.addMouseListener(this);
window.addMouseMotionListener(this);
window.addMouseWheelListener(this);
window.addKeyListener(this);
}

public synchronized void draw(Graphics2D g) {
    int count = trailList.size();

    if (count > 1 && !trailMode) {
        count = 1;
    }

    Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();

    // draw background
    g.setColor(window.getBackground());
    g.fillRect(0, 0, screen.getWidth(), screen.getHeight());

    // draw instructions
    g.setRenderingHint(RenderingHints.KEY_TEXT_ANTIALIASING,
        RenderingHints.VALUE_TEXT_ANTIALIAS_ON);
    g.setColor(window.getForeground());
    g.drawString("MouseTest. Press Escape to exit.", 5, FONT_SIZE);

    // draw mouse trail
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
```

```
Java - chap03/src/MouseTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

MouseTest.java
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        Point p = (Point) trailList.get(i);
        g.drawString("Hello World!", p.x, p.y);
    }

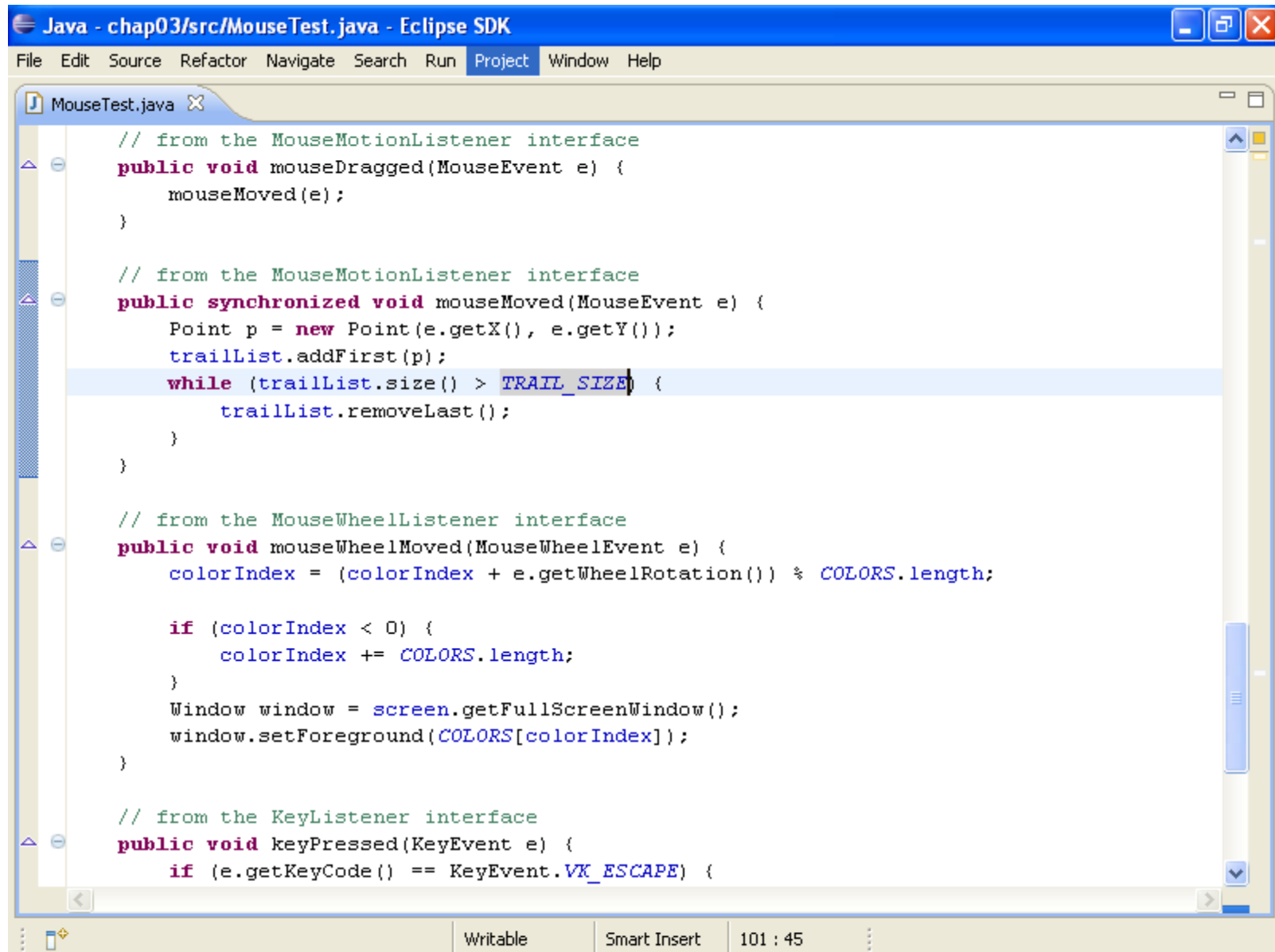
    // from the MouseListener interface
    public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {
        trailMode = !trailMode;
    }

    // from the MouseListener interface
    public void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e) {
        // do nothing
    }

    // from the MouseListener interface
    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
        // called after mouse is released - ignore it
    }

    // from the MouseListener interface
    public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e) {
        mouseMoved(e);
    }

    // from the MouseListener interface
    public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) {
```



```
Java - chap03/src/MouseTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

MouseTest.java
// from the MouseMotionListener interface
public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent e) {
    mouseMoved(e);
}

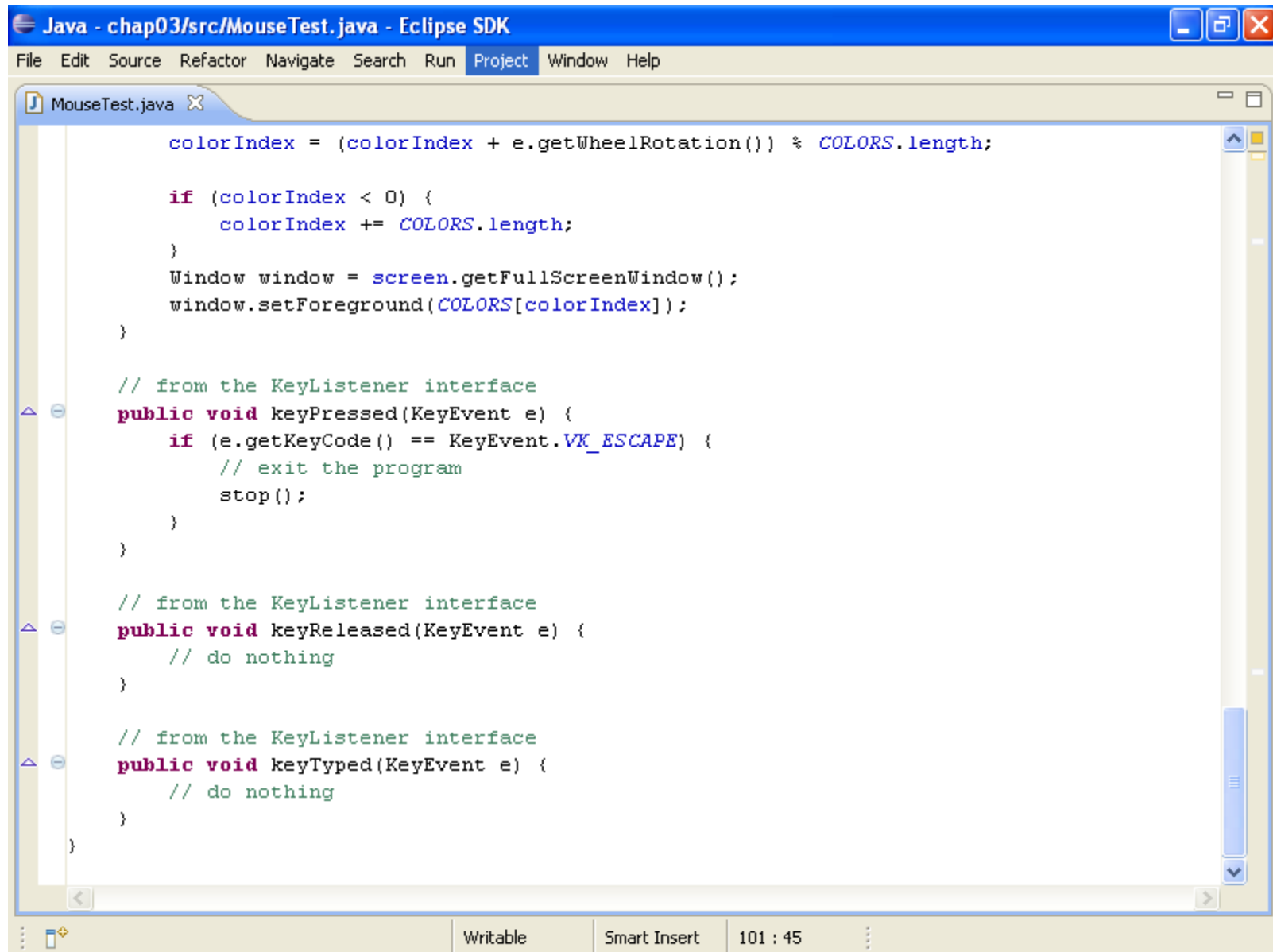
// from the MouseMotionListener interface
public synchronized void mouseMoved(MouseEvent e) {
    Point p = new Point(e.getX(), e.getY());
    trailList.addFirst(p);
    while (trailList.size() > TRAIL_SIZE) {
        trailList.removeLast();
    }
}

// from the MouseWheelListener interface
public void mouseWheelMoved(MouseWheelEvent e) {
    colorIndex = (colorIndex + e.getWheelRotation()) % COLORS.length;

    if (colorIndex < 0) {
        colorIndex += COLORS.length;
    }

    Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();
    window.setForeground(COLORS[colorIndex]);
}

// from the KeyListener interface
public void keyPressed(KeyEvent e) {
    if (e.getKeyCode() == KeyEvent.VK_ESCAPE) {
```



```
Java - chap03/src/MouseTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

MouseTest.java
    colorIndex = (colorIndex + e.getWheelRotation()) % COLORS.length;

    if (colorIndex < 0) {
        colorIndex += COLORS.length;
    }
    Window window = screen.getFullScreenWindow();
    window.setForeground(COLORS[colorIndex]);
}

// from the KeyListener interface
public void keyPressed(KeyEvent e) {
    if (e.getKeyCode() == KeyEvent.VK_ESCAPE) {
        // exit the program
        stop();
    }
}

// from the KeyListener interface
public void keyReleased(KeyEvent e) {
    // do nothing
}

// from the KeyListener interface
public void keyTyped(KeyEvent e) {
    // do nothing
}
}
```

Writable Smart Insert 101 : 45

ECE 462

Object-Oriented Programming

using C++ and Java

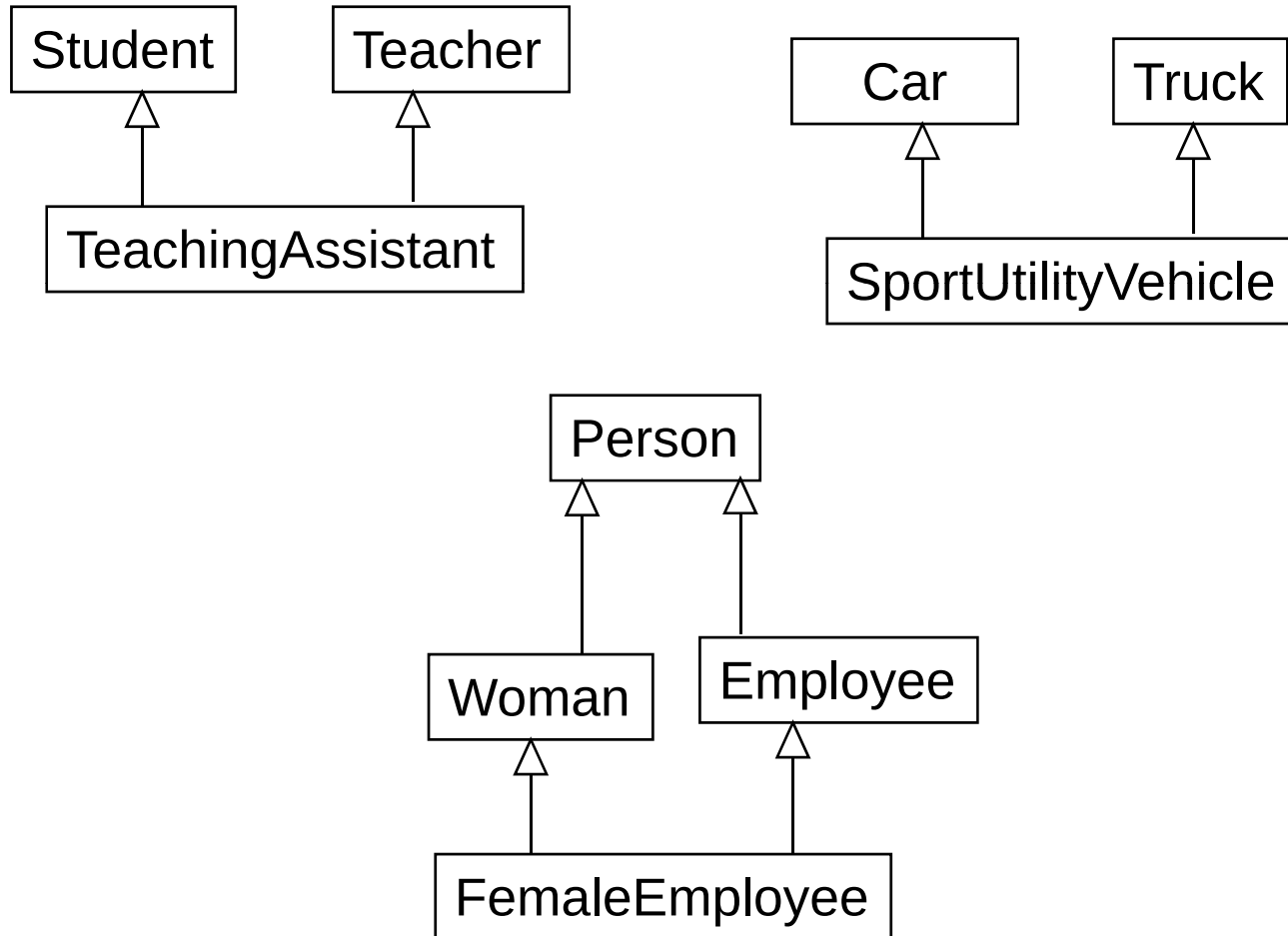
Multiple Inheritance in C++

Yung-Hsiang Lu
yunglu@purdue.edu

Multiple Inheritance

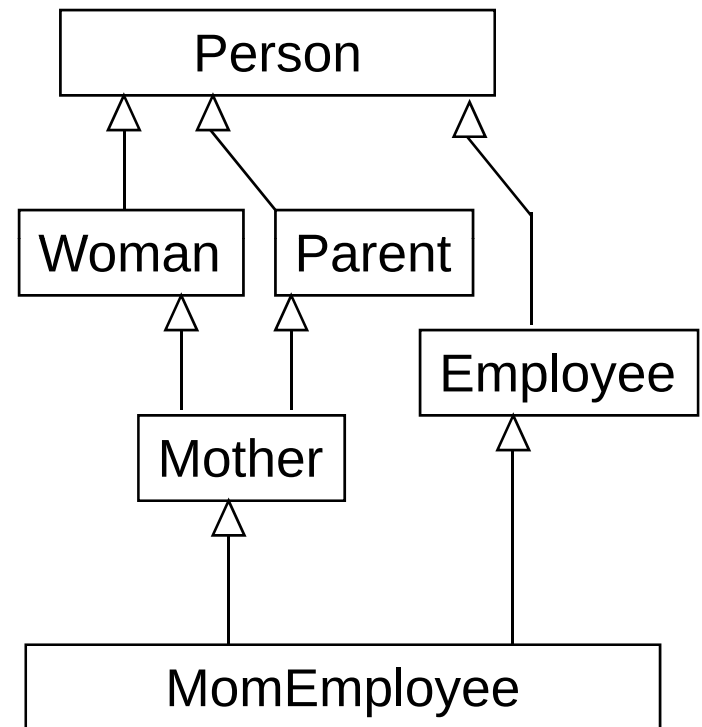
- One of the most (if not **the** most) controversial features in C++.
- Not supported in Java. Java uses interfaces.
- Most C++ books do not explain the concept and the problems.
- Understand the advantages and the problems and you can decide whether to use it.

Multiple Inheritance



Design Issues

- A class provides interface and implementation.
- Code reuse is good but a class, once declared, is hard to change because of the code depending on this class.
- **If you have any doubt, do not create a class.**
- Avoid the proliferation of classes because they make code reuse harder.



Too Many Classes

- In many payroll systems, a person's status (for example tax withholding) depends on the person's role. If a person has children, the person's tax withholding is less.
- If an employee is also a mother, a company may send a gift to the children on their birthdays.
- Should you create one class for each possible status of employee?
- Or, use attributes to distinguish their status?

What Does a Class Give You?

- interface (public inheritance) and implementation
- polymorphism
- object creation

- If you are not using polymorphism, think twice (or more) before creating a class.
- It is usually **easier to change** the behavior of an **attribute** (encapsulation) than changing the interface (code reuse).

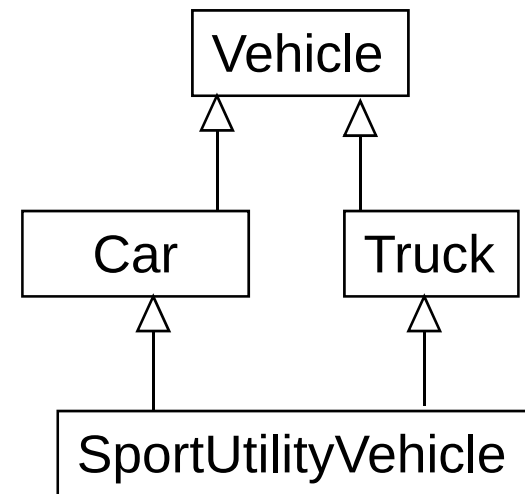
Repeated Inheritance

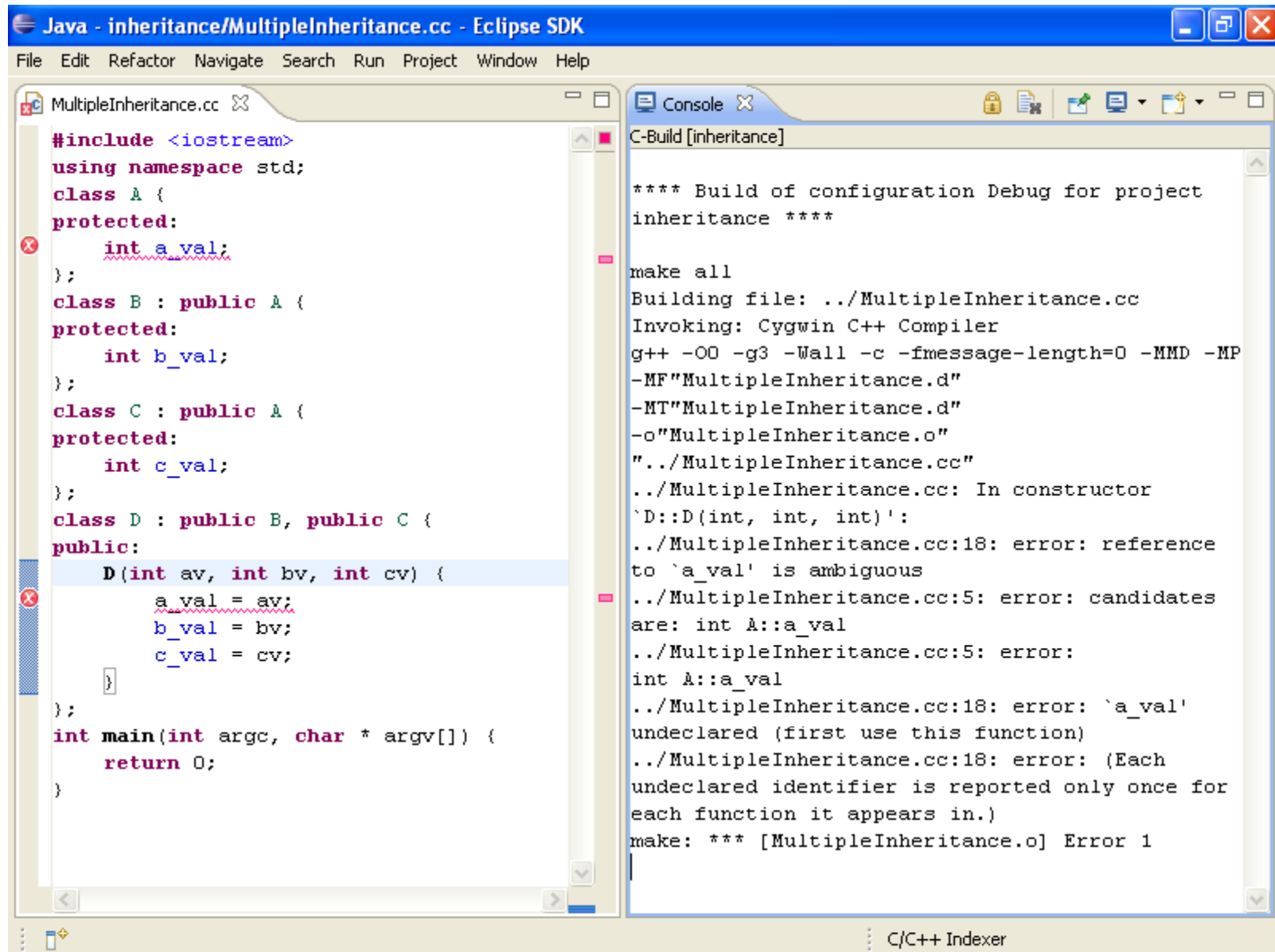
```
class Vehicle
{
    int v_engineSize;
    int v_numberWheel;
};
```

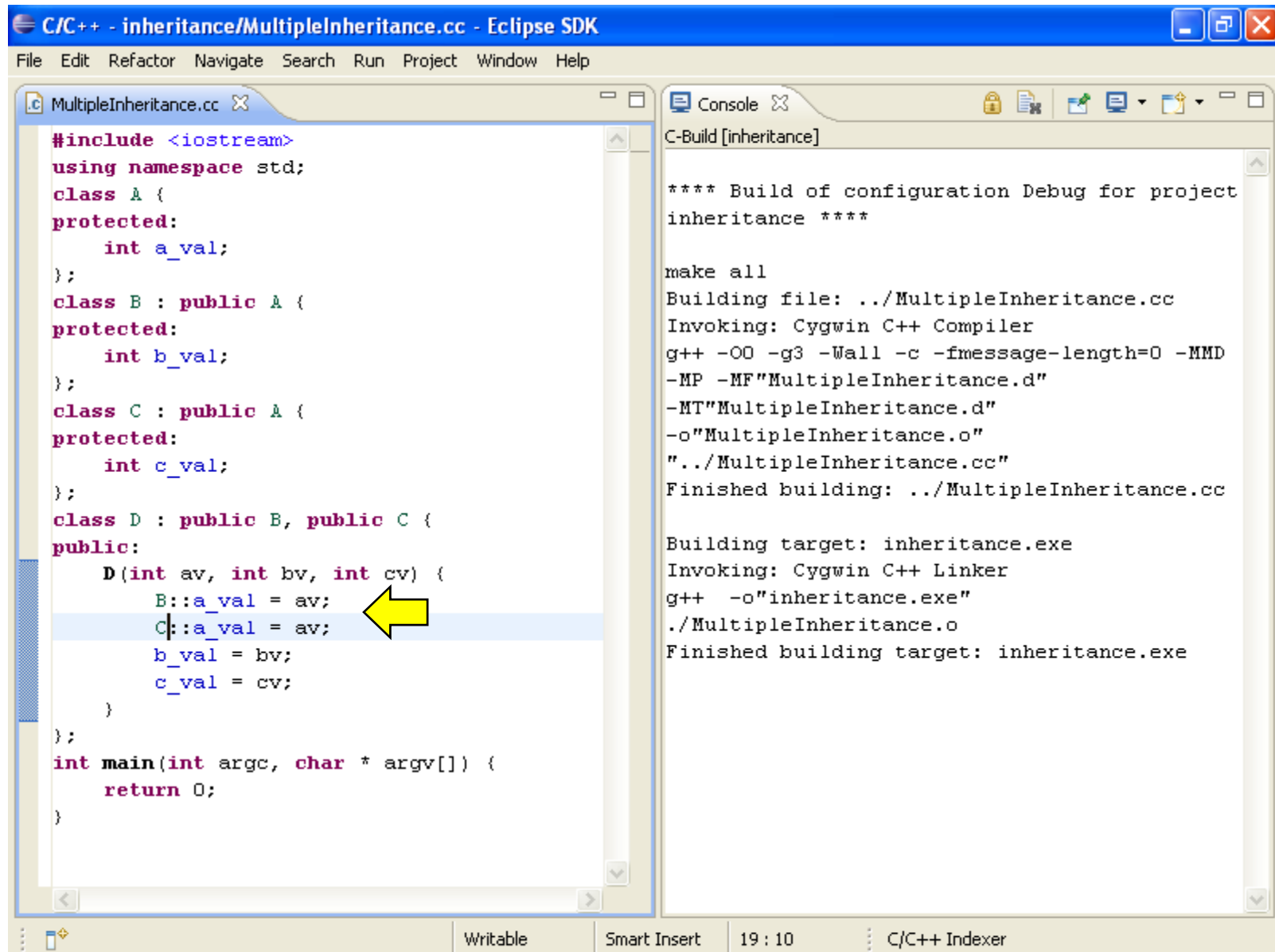
Does SportUtilityVehicle have one
v_engineSize or two?

⇒ **two**, unless you use virtual inheritance

⇒ ambiguous, compilation error







Virtual Inheritance

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'inheritance'. The main editor displays the file 'VirtualInheritance.cc'. The code defines a base class 'A' and two derived classes 'B' and 'C' using virtual public inheritance. Class 'A' has an integer member 'aval' and a constructor 'A(int aa)' that prints 'A::A'. It also has a virtual 'print()' method that prints 'A::print ' followed by 'aval'. Class 'B' inherits from 'A' and has an integer member 'bval'. Its constructor 'B(int aa, int bb)' calls 'A' constructor and prints 'B::B'. Its 'print()' method calls 'A::print()' and prints 'B::print ' followed by 'bval'. Class 'C' also inherits from 'A' and has an integer member 'cval'. Two yellow arrows point to the inheritance declarations for 'B' and 'C'. The console on the right shows the output of the program, which is terminated. The output shows the sequence of prints: 'A::A', 'B::B', 'C::C', 'D::D', 'A::print 1001', 'B::print 2', 'A::print 1001', 'C::print 3', and 'D::print 4'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Writable', 'Smart Insert', '41 : 40', and 'C/C++ Indexer'.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class A {
public:
    int aval;
    A(int aa) :
        aval(aa) {
        cout << "A::A" << endl;
    }
    virtual void print() {
        cout << "A::print " << aval << endl;
    }
};
class B : virtual public A {
public:
    int bval;
    B(int aa, int bb) :
        A(aa), bval(bb) {
        cout << "B::B" << endl;
    }
    void print() {
        A::print();
        cout << "B::print " << bval << endl;
    }
};
class C : virtual public A {
public:
    int cval;
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Lo
A::A
B::B
C::C
D::D
A::print 1001
B::print 2
A::print 1001
C::print 3
D::print 4
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'inheritance'. The main editor displays the file 'VirtualInheritance.cc'. The code defines three classes: A, B, and C, each with a 'print' method. Class D inherits from both B and C, demonstrating multiple inheritance. The 'main' function creates an object of class D and calls its 'print' method. The console on the right shows the output of the program, which is the output of the 'print' methods for classes A, B, C, and D.

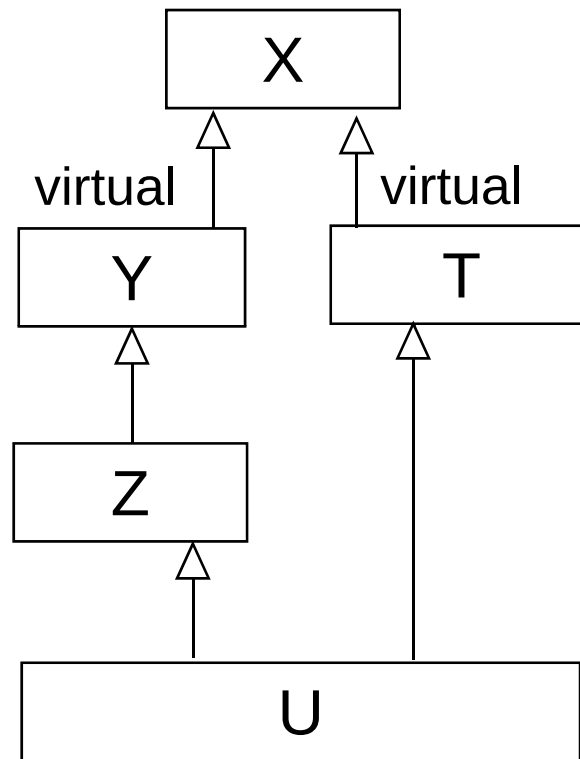
```
C/C++ - inheritance/VirtualInheritance.cc - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

VirtualInheritance.cc
int cval;
C(int aa, int cc) :
    A(aa), cval(cc) {
    cout << "C::C" << endl;
}
void print() {
    A::print();
    cout << "C::print " << cval << endl;
}
};
class D : public B, public C {
public:
    int dval;
    D(int aa, int bb, int cc, int dd) :
        C(aa, cc), B(aa + 100, bb), A(aa + 1000), dval(dd) {
        cout << "D::D" << endl;
    }
    void print() {
        B::print();
        C::print();
        cout << "D::print " << dval << endl;
    }
}
int main() {
    D u_obj_1(1, 2, 3, 4);
    u_obj_1.print();
    return 0;
}

Console
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Lo
A::A
B::B
C::C
D::D
A::print 1001
B::print 2
A::print 1001
C::print 3
D::print 4

Writable Smart Insert 41 : 40 C/C++ Indexer
```

Virtual Inheritance and Copy Constructor



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'inheritance'. The main editor displays the file 'VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc'. The code defines a class hierarchy where 'Y' is a virtual public inheritance of 'X'. Both classes have a 'print' method that outputs the addresses of their subobjects. The console window on the right shows the output of the program, demonstrating that 'Y' contains its own copy of the 'X' subobject, as evidenced by the duplicate addresses for 'X' subobjects in the output.

```
//VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class X {
    int x;
public:
    X(int xx) :
        x(xx) {
    }
    //copy constructor:
    X(const X& other) :
        x(other.x) {
    } //(A)
    virtual void print() {
        cout << "x of X subobject: " << x << endl;
    }
};

class Y : virtual public X {
    int y;
public:
    Y(int xx, int yy) :
        X(xx), y(yy) {
    }
    //copy constructor:
    Y(const Y& other) :
```

Console output:

```
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Local Applicati

Z object:
x of X subobject: 1110
y of Y subobject: 1120
z of Z subobject: 1130

Z's duplicate object:
x of X subobject: 1110
y of Y subobject: 1120
z of Z subobject: 1130

U object:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500

U's duplicate object:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'inheritance'. The editor displays the file 'VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc'. The code defines three classes: `Y`, `T`, and `Z`. `Y` is a base class with a constructor `Y(const Y& other)` that calls `X(other)` and `y(other.y)`, and a `print()` method. `T` is a class that inherits from `Y` via a virtual public inheritance (`virtual public X`). It has its own constructor `T(int xx, int tt)` and a `print()` method. `Z` is a class that inherits from `Y` via public inheritance (`public Y`). The console output shows the results of running the program, displaying the memory addresses of subobjects for `Z` and `U` objects, including duplicate objects for the base classes.

```
C/C++ - inheritance/VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc
Y(const Y& other) :
    X(other), y(other.y) {
} //(B)
void print() {
    X::print();
    cout << "y of Y subobject: " << y << endl;
}
};

class T : virtual public X {
    int t;
public:
    T(int xx, int tt) :
        X(xx), t(tt) {
    }
    //copy constructor:
    T(const T& other) :
        X(other), t(other.t) {
    } //(C)
    void print() {
        X::print();
        cout << "t of T subobject: " << t << endl;
    }
};

class Z : public Y {
    int z;
public:

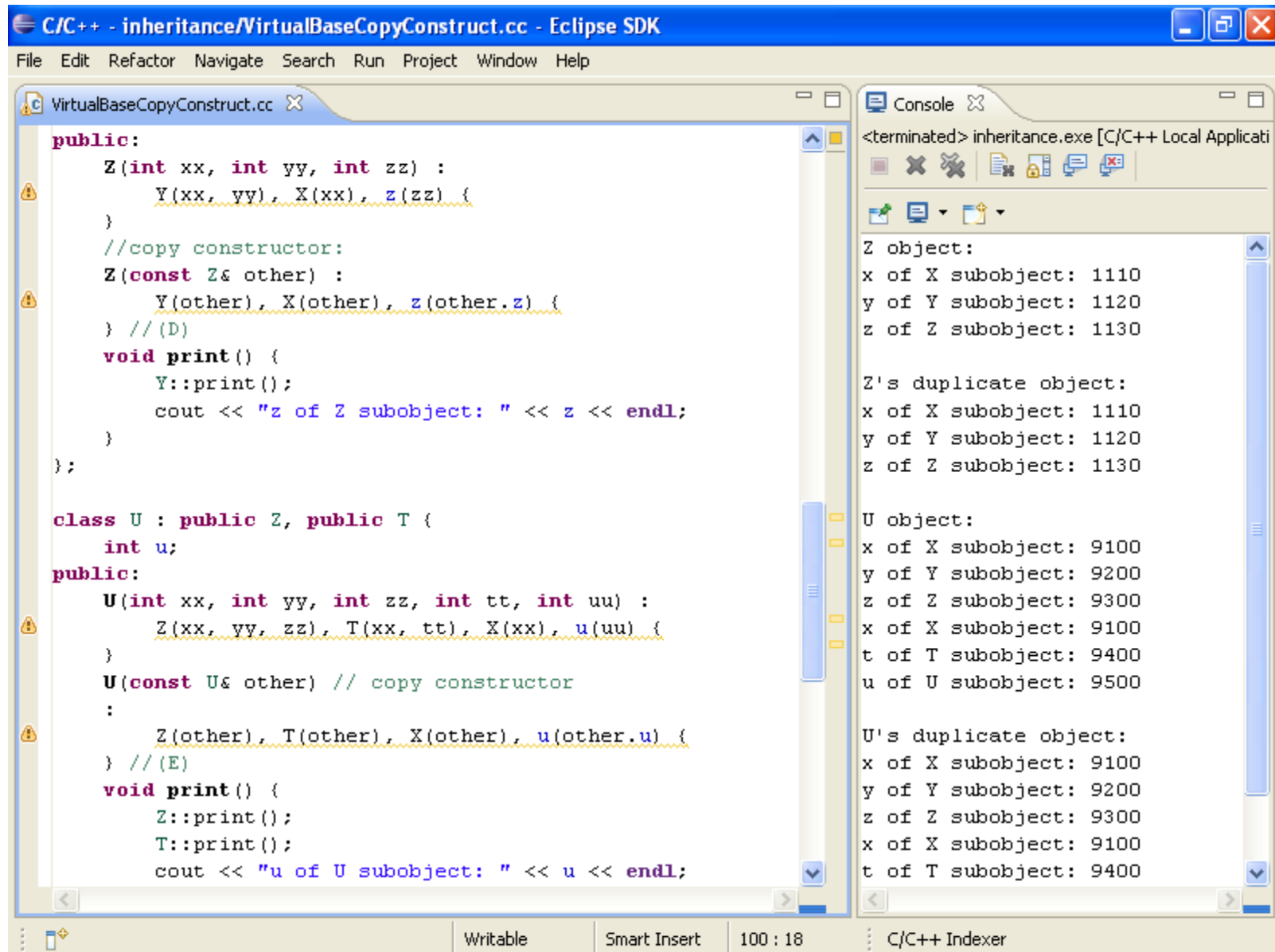
Console
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Local Applicati
Z object:
x of X subobject: 1110
y of Y subobject: 1120
z of Z subobject: 1130

Z's duplicate object:
x of X subobject: 1110
y of Y subobject: 1120
z of Z subobject: 1130

U object:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500

U's duplicate object:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400

Writable Smart Insert 100 : 18 C/C++ Indexer
```



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'inheritance'. The editor displays the file 'VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc'. The code defines a class hierarchy with multiple inheritance and demonstrates the use of copy constructors to create duplicate objects. The console window on the right shows the output of the program, which includes memory addresses for each object and its subobjects.

```
C/C++ - inheritance/VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

VirtualBaseCopyConstruct.cc
}
};

int main() {
    cout << "Z object: " << endl;
    Z z_obj_1( 1110, 1120, 1130);
    z_obj_1.print(); //(F)
    cout << endl;

    cout << "Z's duplicate object: " << endl;
    Z z_obj_2 = z_obj_1;
    z_obj_2.print(); //(G)
    cout << endl;

    cout << "U object: " << endl;
    U u_obj_1(9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500);
    u_obj_1.print(); //(H)
    cout << endl;

    //call U's copy constructor:
    cout << "U's duplicate object: " << endl;
    U u_obj_2 = u_obj_1;
    u_obj_2.print(); //(I)
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}

Console
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Local Applicati
Z object:
x of X subobject: 1110
y of Y subobject: 1120
z of Z subobject: 1130

Z's duplicate object:
x of X subobject: 1110
y of Y subobject: 1120
z of Z subobject: 1130

U object:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500

U's duplicate object:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400

Writable Smart Insert 100 : 18 C/C++ Indexer
```


Virtual Inheritance and Assignment Operator

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'inheritance'. The editor displays the file 'VirtualBaseAssign.cc'. The code defines a class 'X' with an integer member 'x', a constructor, a copy constructor, an assignment operator, and a 'print' method. A class 'Y' is defined as a virtual public inheritance of 'X' with an integer member 'y'. The console window shows the output of the program, which prints the memory addresses of subobjects for classes X, Y, Z, T, and U before and after an assignment operation.

```
//VirtualBaseAssign.cc

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class X {
    int x;
public:
    X(int xx) :
        x(xx) {
    }
    X(const X& other) :
        x(other.x) {
    }
    //assignment op:
    X& operator=(const X& other) {
        if ( this == &other)
            return *this;
        x = other.x;
        return *this;
    }
    virtual void print() {
        cout << "x of X subobject: " << x << endl;
    }
};

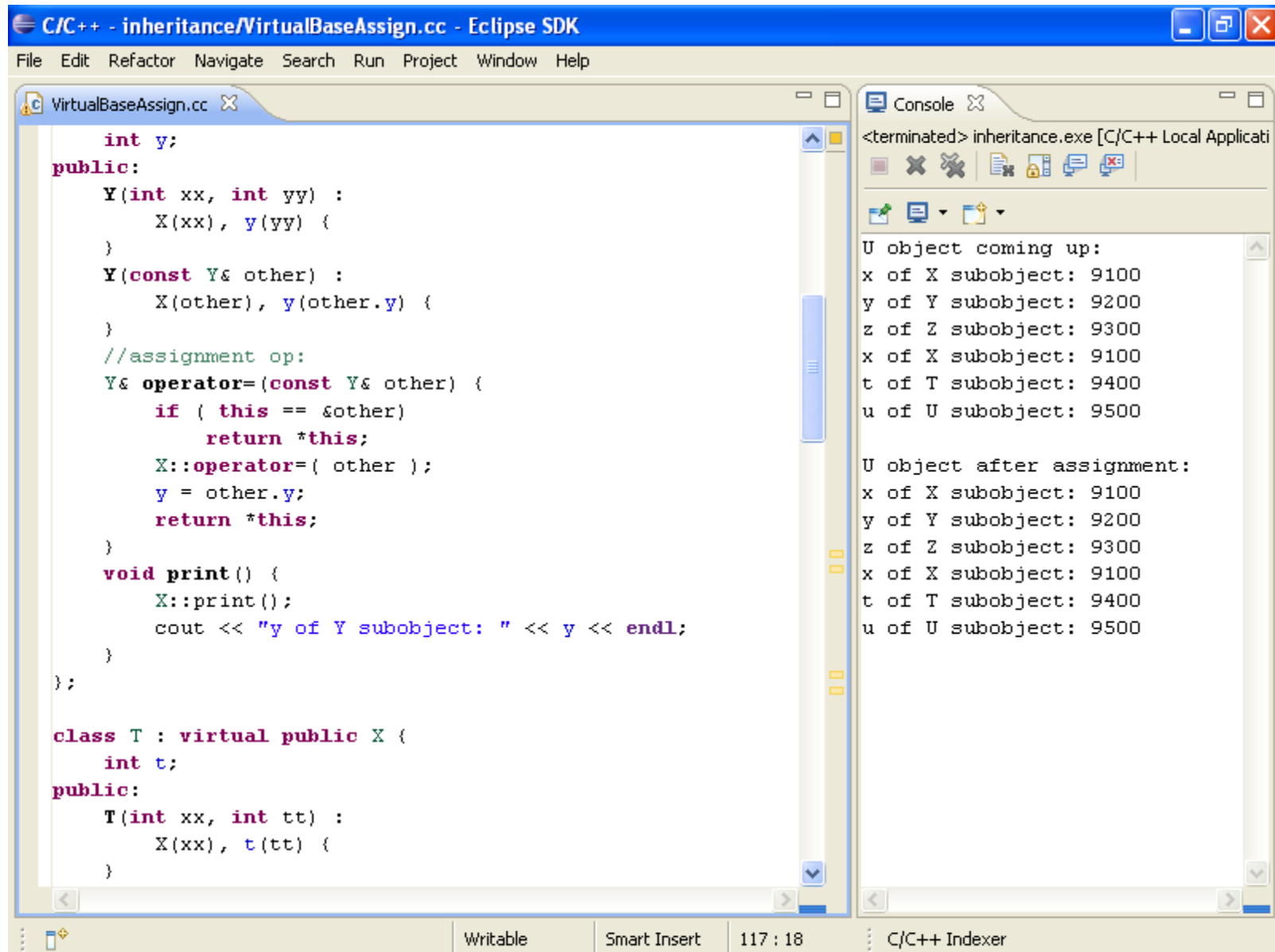
class Y : virtual public X {
    int y;
```

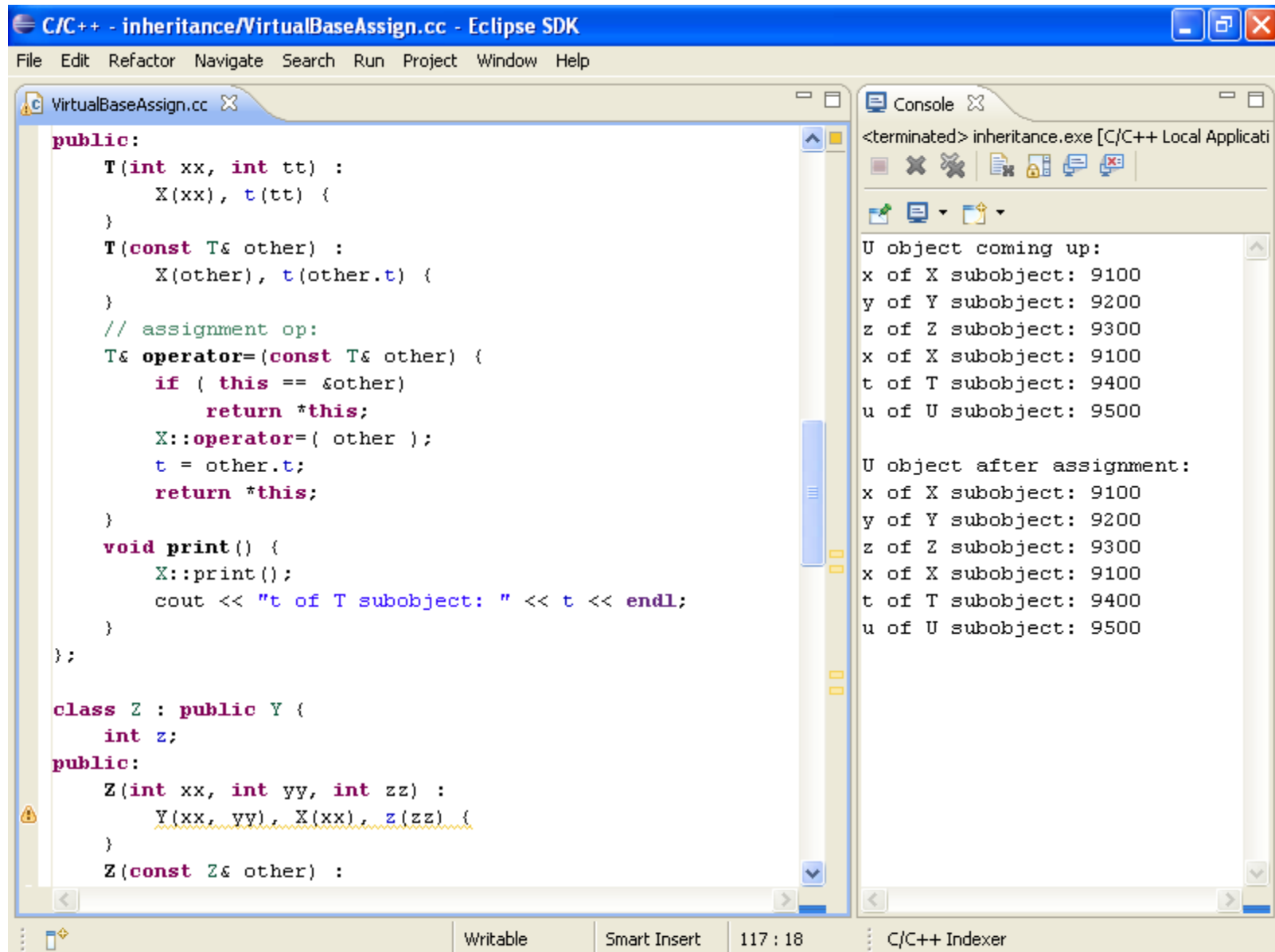
Console Output:

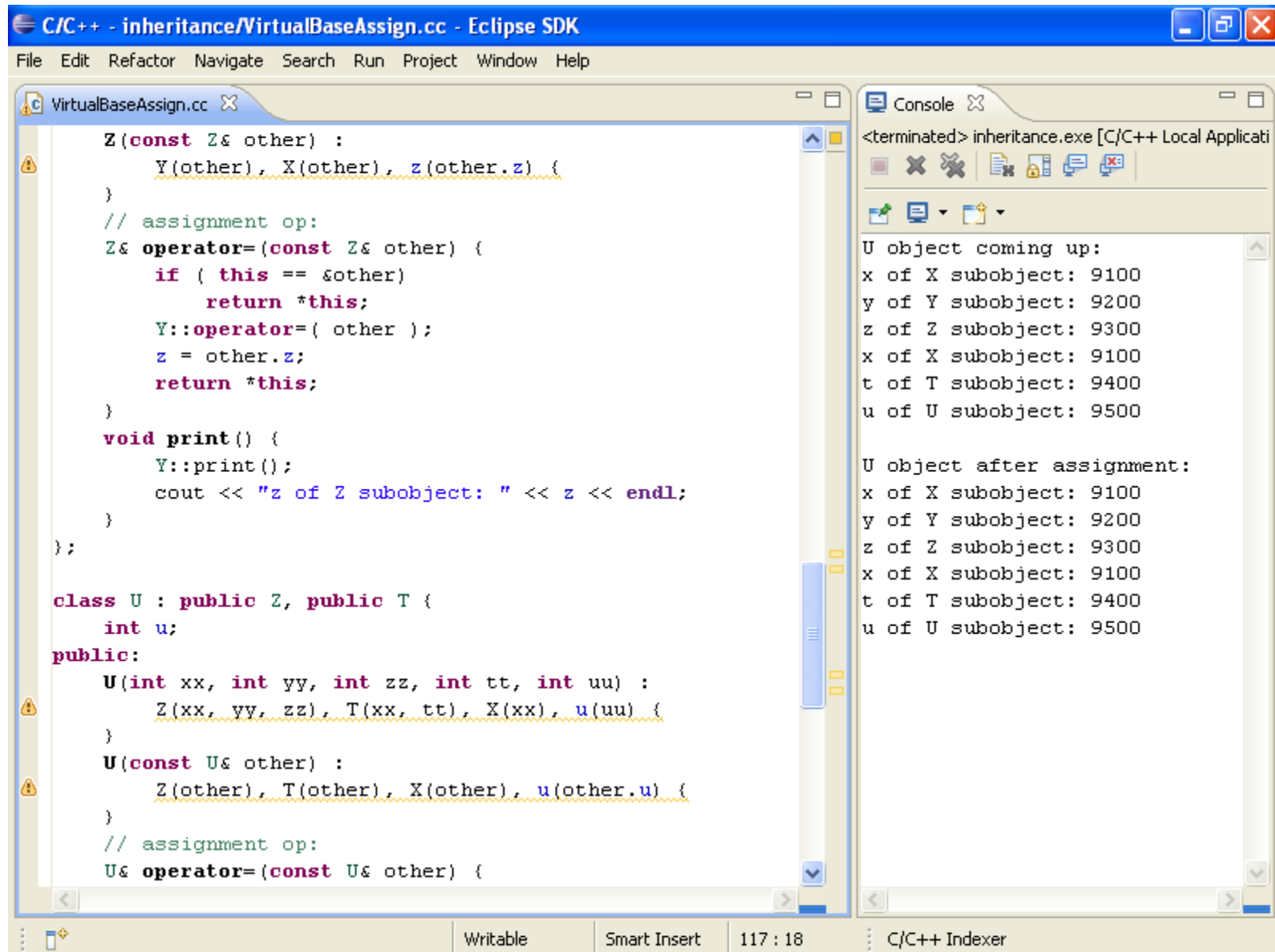
```
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Local Applicati

U object coming up:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500

U object after assignment:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500
```







The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'C/C++ - inheritance/VirtualBaseAssign.cc'. The editor displays the following code:

```
class U : public Z, public T {
    int u;
public:
    U(int xx, int yy, int zz, int tt, int uu) :
        Z(xx, yy, zz), T(xx, tt), X(xx), u(uu) {
    }
    U(const U& other) :
        Z(other), T(other), X(other), u(other.u) {
    }
    // assignment op:
    U& operator=(const U& other) {
        if ( this == &other)
            return *this;
        Z::operator=( other ); //(A)
        T::operator=( other ); //(B)
        u = other.u;
        return *this;
    }
    void print() {
        Z::print();
        T::print();
        cout << "u of U subobject: " << u << endl;
    }
};

int main() {
    cout << "U object coming up: " << endl;
    U u_obj_1(9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500);
}
```

The console window on the right shows the output of the program:

```
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Local Applicati
U object coming up:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500

U object after assignment:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Writable', 'Smart Insert', '117 : 18', and 'C/C++ Indexer'.

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a C++ project named 'inheritance'. The editor displays the file 'VirtualBaseAssign.cc'. The code defines a base class 'U' and two derived classes 'Z' and 'T'. Class 'Z' has a virtual 'operator' method, and class 'T' has a virtual 'operator' method. The 'print' method of 'U' calls 'Z::print()' and 'T::print()' and prints the address of 'u'. The 'main' function creates two 'U' objects, 'u_obj_1' and 'u_obj_2', and prints their addresses. 'u_obj_2' is then assigned to 'u_obj_1', and the addresses are printed again.

```
return *this;

Z::operator=( other ); // (A)
T::operator=( other ); // (B)
u = other.u;
return *this;
}

void print() {
    Z::print();
    T::print();
    cout << "u of U subobject: " << u << endl;
}

};

int main() {
    cout << "U object coming up: " << endl;
    U u_obj_1(9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500);
    u_obj_1.print(); // (C)
    cout << endl;

    U u_obj_2(7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500);

    u_obj_2 = u_obj_1; // (D)

    cout << "U object after assignment: " << endl;
    u_obj_2.print(); // (E)
    return 0;
}
```

The console output shows the addresses of the subobjects for 'U' objects before and after assignment. The output is as follows:

```
<terminated> inheritance.exe [C/C++ Local Applicati
U object coming up:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500

U object after assignment:
x of X subobject: 9100
y of Y subobject: 9200
z of Z subobject: 9300
x of X subobject: 9100
t of T subobject: 9400
u of U subobject: 9500
```

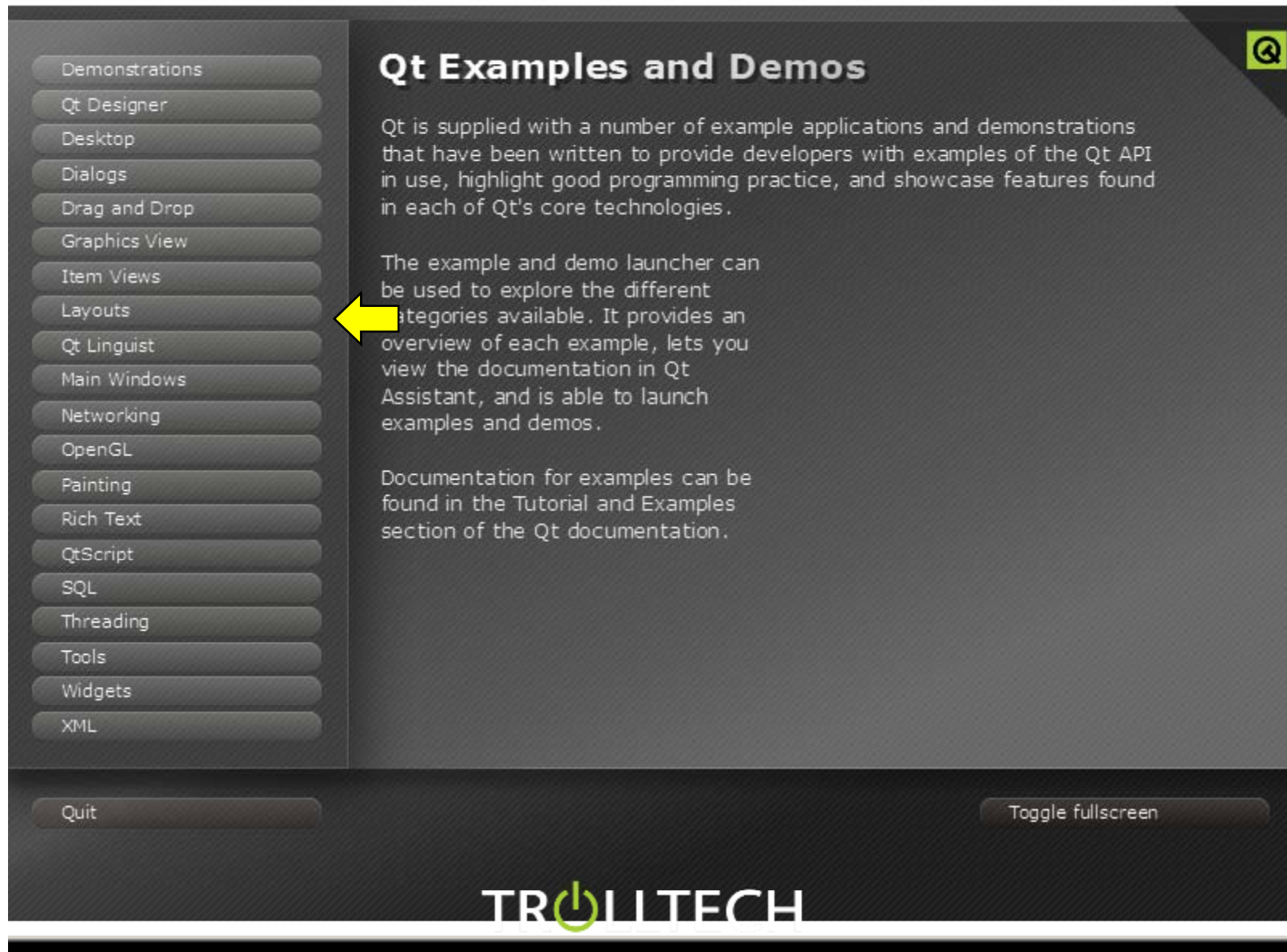
ECE 462

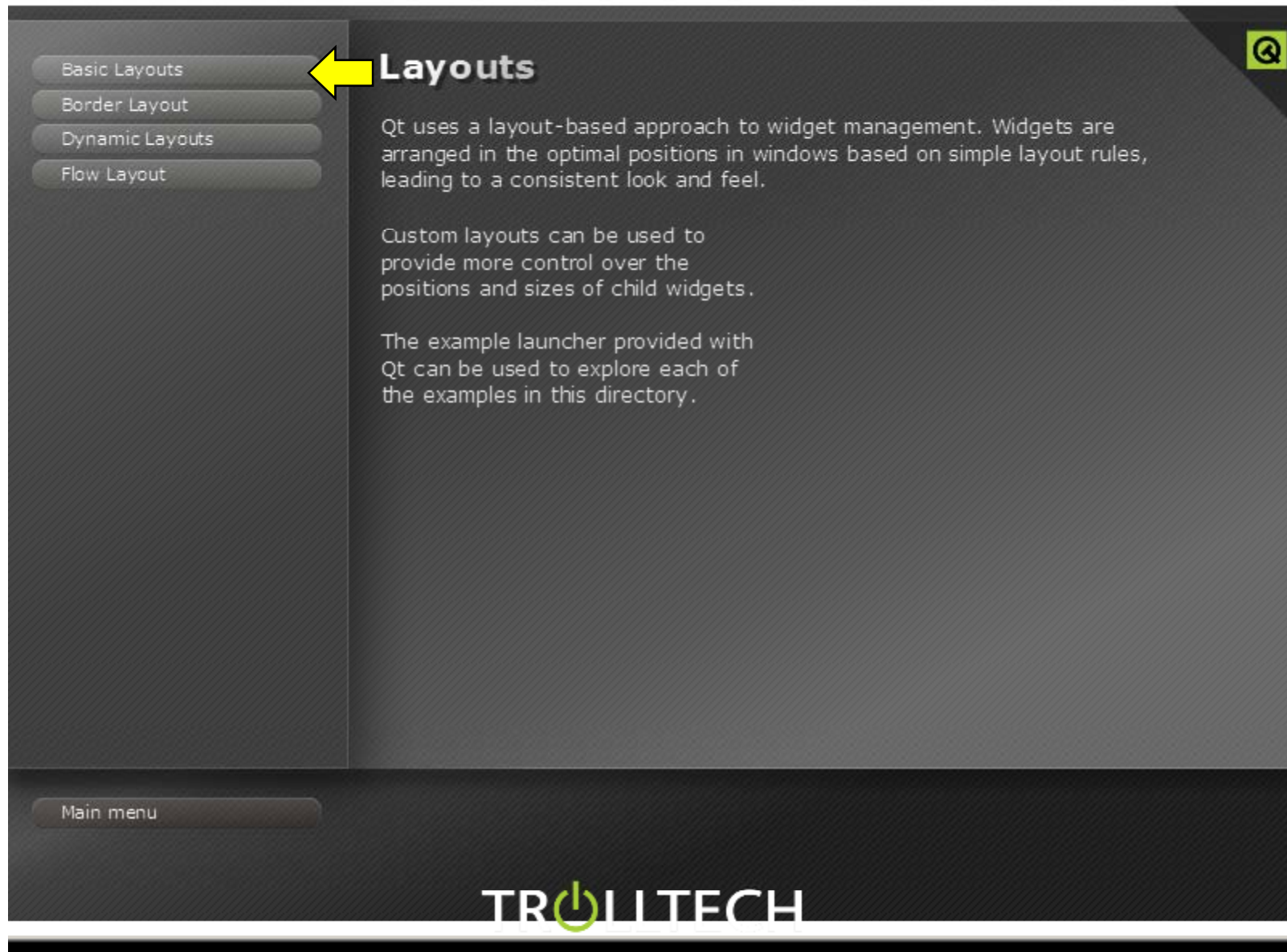
Object-Oriented Programming

using C++ and Java

Qt Layout

Yung-Hsiang Lu
yunglu@purdue.edu





Basic Layouts

Border Layout

Dynamic Layouts

Flow Layout

Basic Layouts

The Basic Layouts example shows how to use the standard layout managers that are available in Qt: QHBoxLayout and QGridLayout.

Basic Layouts

File

Horizontal layout

Button 1Button 2Button 3Button 4

Grid layout

Line 1:Line 2:Line 3:

This widget takes up about two thirds of the grid layout.

This widget takes up all the remaining space in the top-level layout.

OKCancel

Main menu

Launch

Documentation

TROLLTECH

Slide 3 of 19

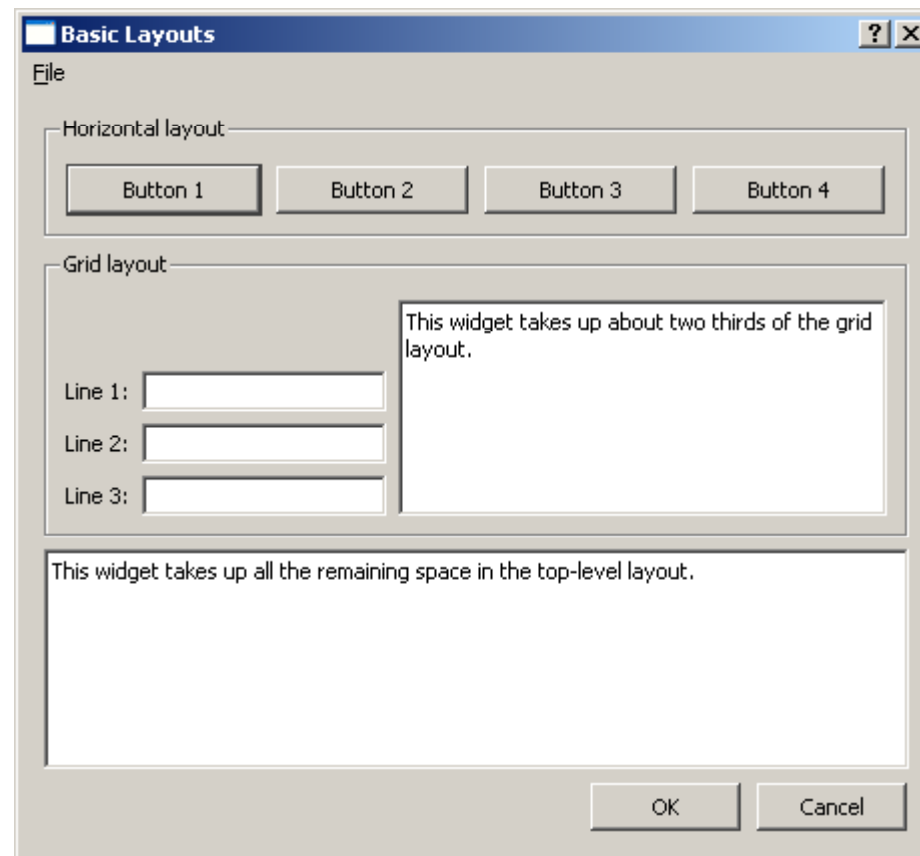
Deradic Design

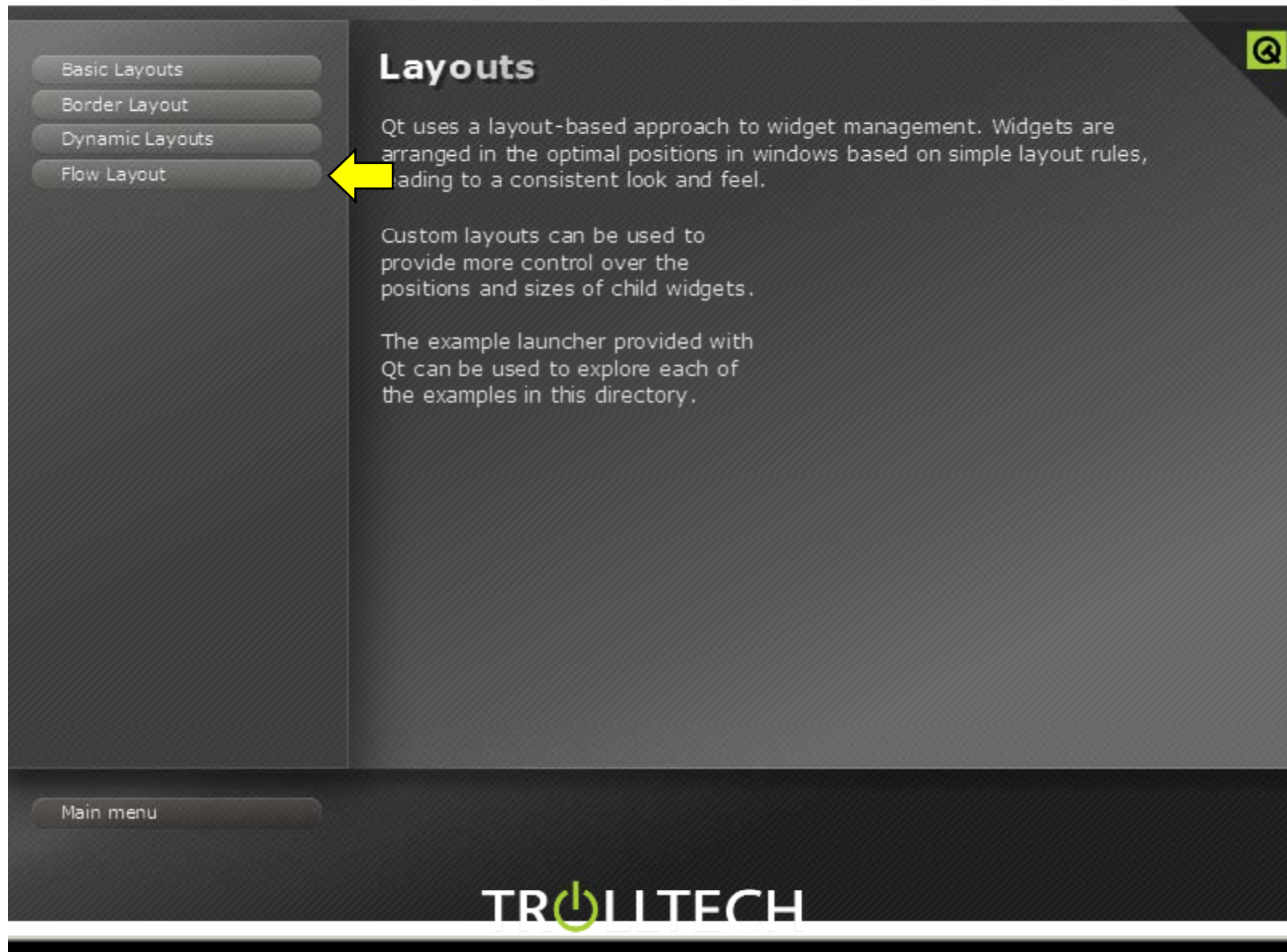
English (U.S.)

YHL

Qt Layout

4





Basic Layouts

Border Layout

Dynamic Layouts

Flow Layout

Flow Layout

The Flow Layout example demonstrates a custom layout that arranges child widgets from left to right and top to bottom in a top-level widget.

Flow Layout

Short

Longer

Different text

More text

Even longer button text

Main menu

Launch

Documentation

TROLLTECH

Slide 6 of 19

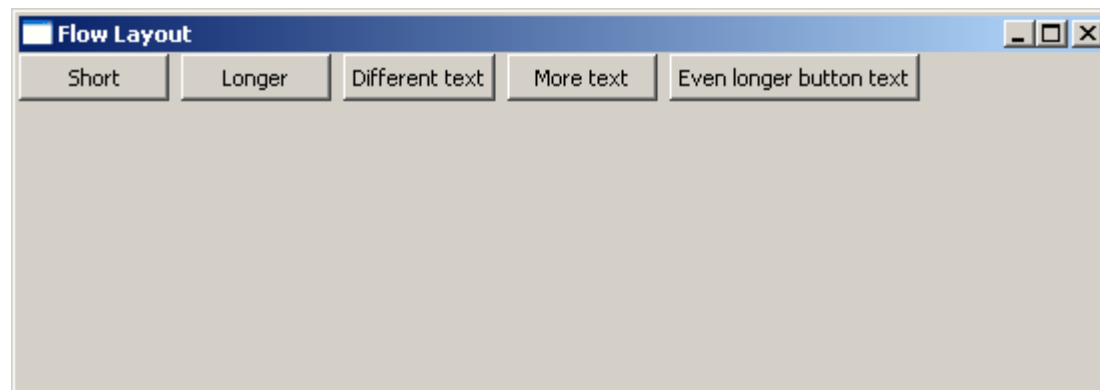
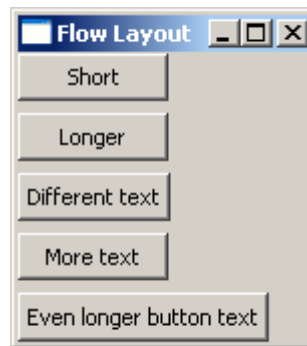
Deradic Design

English (U.S.)

YHL

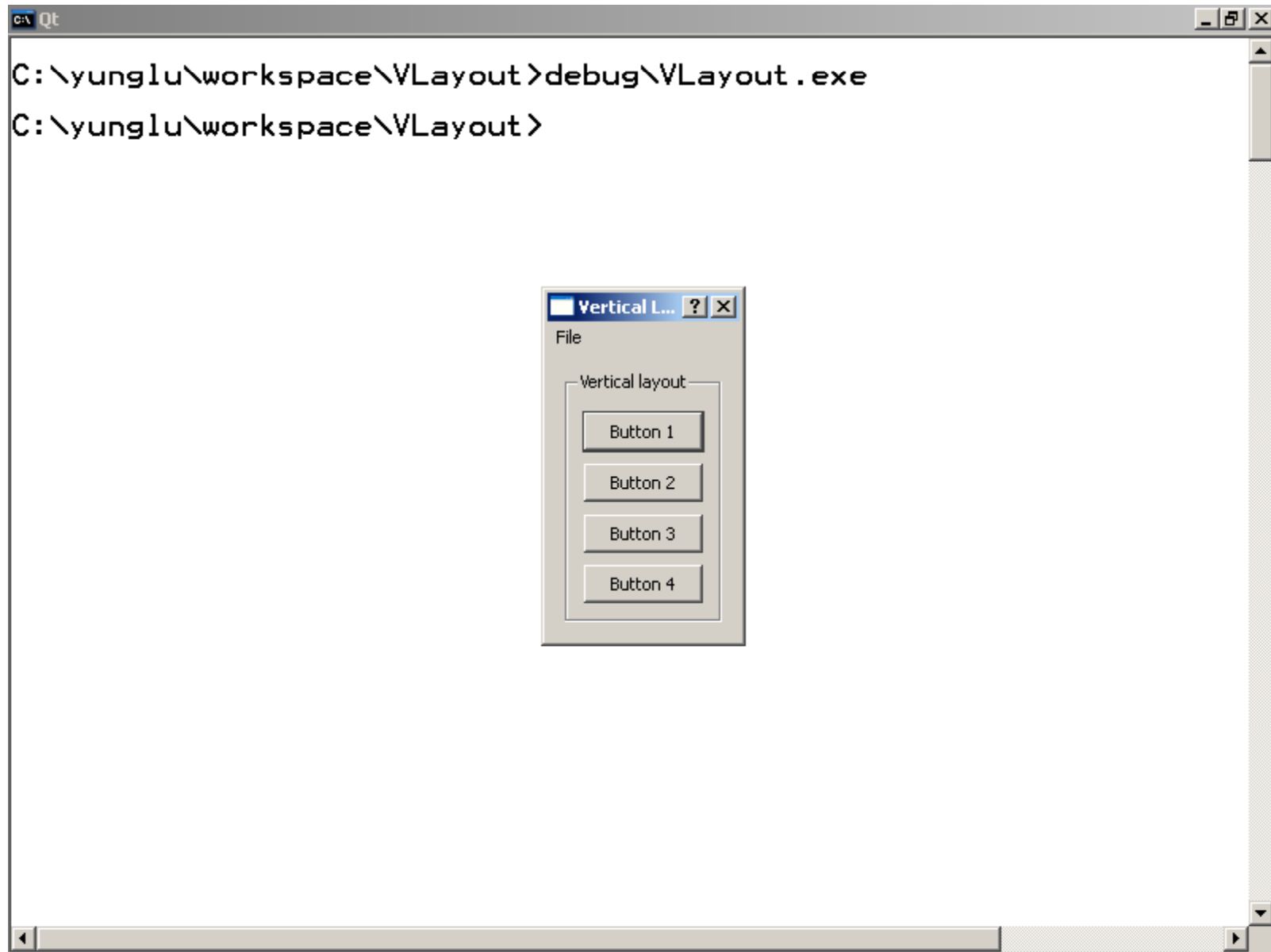
Qt Layout

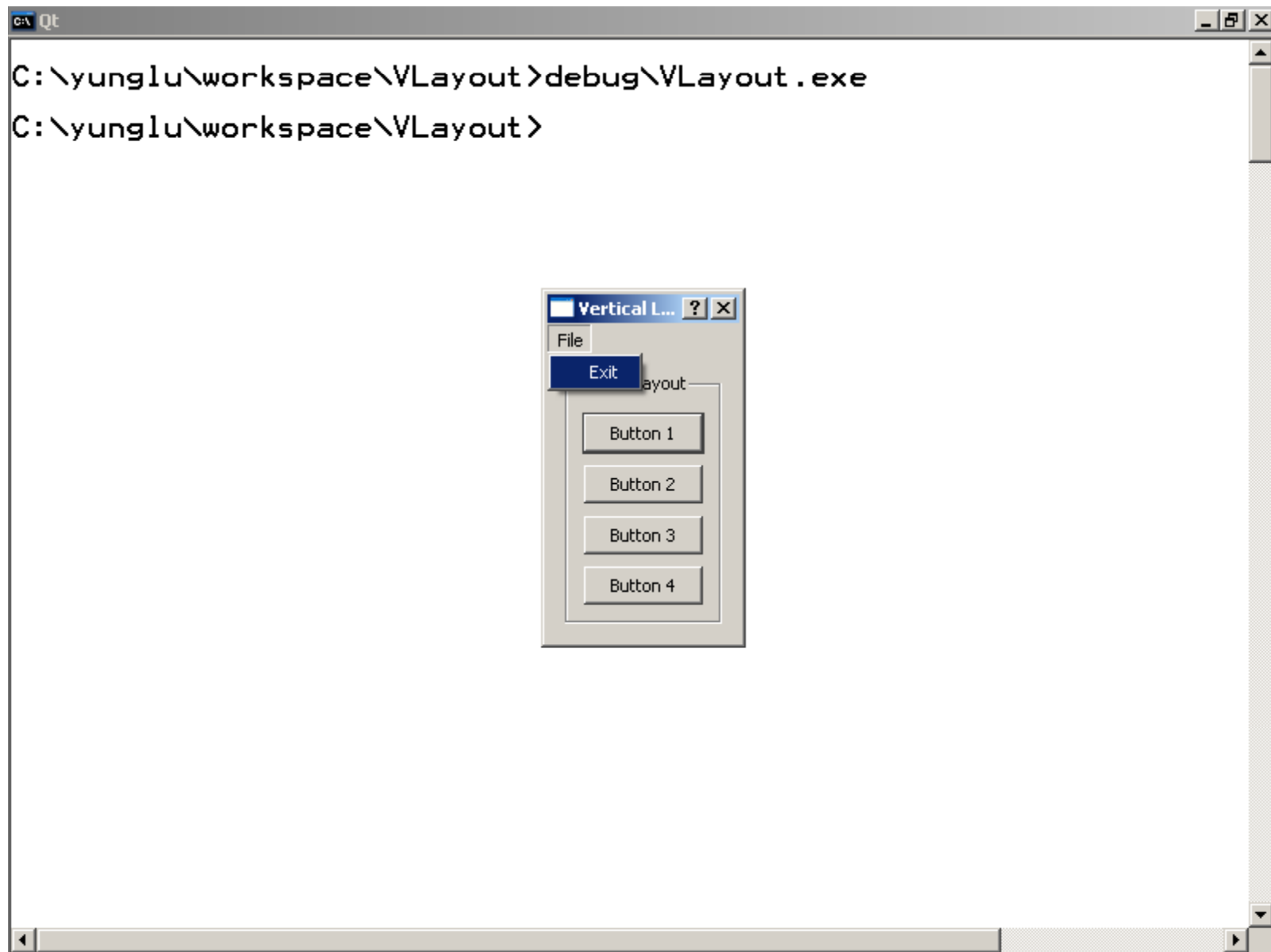
7

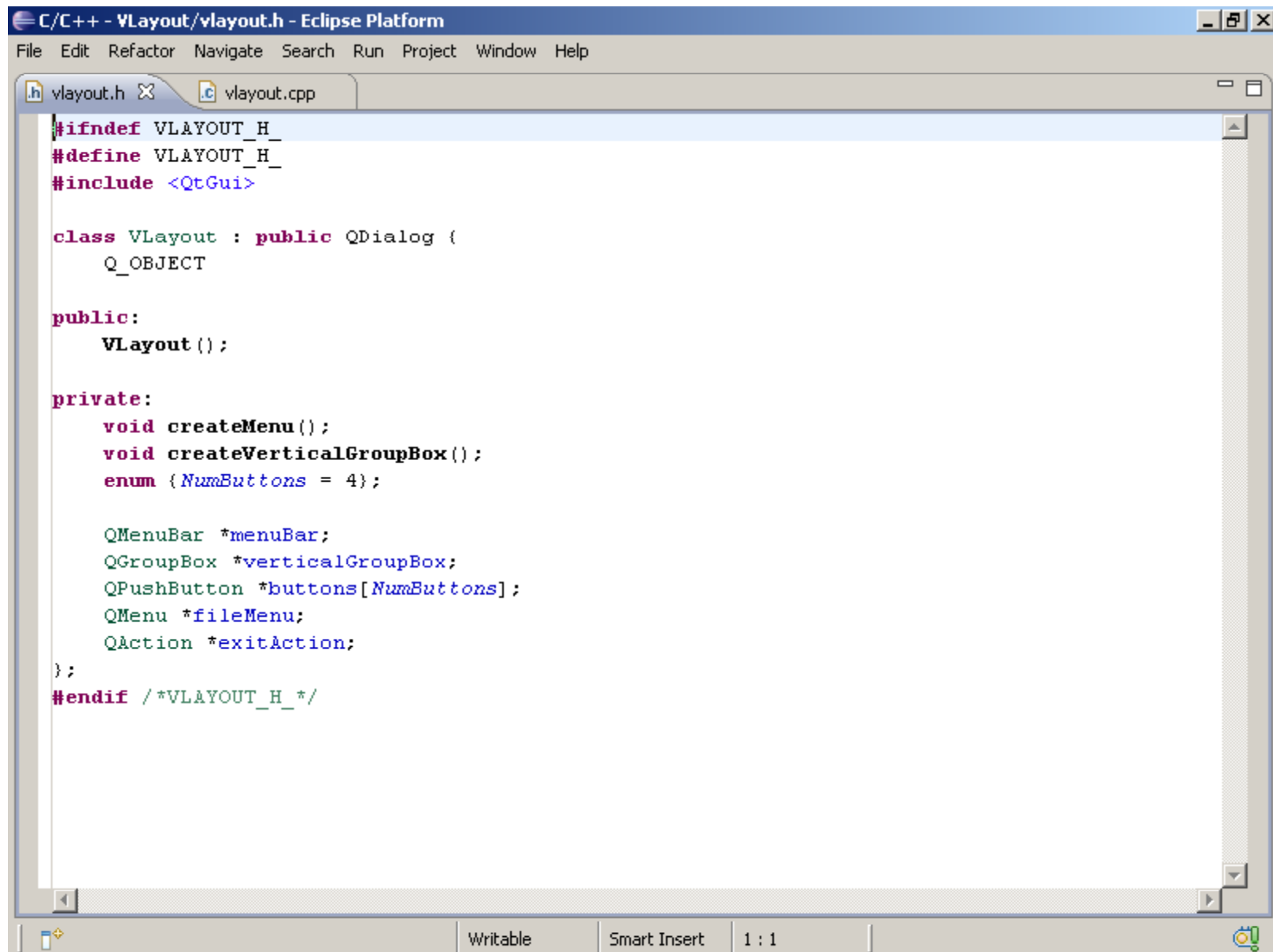


Menubar and Vertical Layout


```
C:\Qt
C:\yunglu\workspace\VLayout>qmake -project
C:\yunglu\workspace\VLayout>qmake
C:\yunglu\workspace\VLayout>make
mingw32-make -f Makefile.Debug
mingw32-make[1]: Entering directory 'C:/yunglu/workspace/VLayout'
g++ -c -g -frtti -fexceptions -mthreads -Wall -DUNICODE -DQT_LARGE
DQT_DLL -DQT_GUI_LIB -DQT_CORE_LIB -DQT_THREAD_SUPPORT -DQT_NEEDS
\programs\Qt\include\QtCore" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtCore"
ams\Qt\include\QtGui" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtGui" -I"..\.
nclude" -I"." -I"c:\yunglu\programs\Qt\include\ActiveQt" -I"debug
.\programs\Qt\mkspecs\win32-g++" -o debug\main.o main.cpp
g++ -c -g -frtti -fexceptions -mthreads -Wall -DUNICODE -DQT_LARGE
DQT_DLL -DQT_GUI_LIB -DQT_CORE_LIB -DQT_THREAD_SUPPORT -DQT_NEEDS
\programs\Qt\include\QtCore" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtCore"
ams\Qt\include\QtGui" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtGui" -I"..\.
nclude" -I"." -I"c:\yunglu\programs\Qt\include\ActiveQt" -I"debug
.\programs\Qt\mkspecs\win32-g++" -o debug\vlayout.o vlayout.cpp
C:/yunglu/programs/Qt/bin/moc.exe -DUNICODE -DQT_LARGEFILE SUPPORT
GUI_LIB -DQT_CORE_LIB -DQT_THREAD_SUPPORT -DQT_NEEDS_QMAIN -I"..
\include\QtCore" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtCore" -I".....\pr
de\QtGui" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtGui" -I".....\programs\Q
" -I"c:\yunglu\programs\Qt\include\ActiveQt" -I"debug" -I"." -I".
t\mkspecs\win32-g++" -D__GNUC__ -DWIN32 vlayout.h -o debug\moc_vl
g++ -c -g -frtti -fexceptions -mthreads -Wall -DUNICODE -DQT_LARGE
DQT_DLL -DQT_GUI_LIB -DQT_CORE_LIB -DQT_THREAD_SUPPORT -DQT_NEEDS
\programs\Qt\include\QtCore" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtCore"
ams\Qt\include\QtGui" -I".....\programs\Qt\include\QtGui" -I"..\.
nclude" -I"." -I"c:\yunglu\programs\Qt\include\ActiveQt" -I"debug
.\programs\Qt\mkspecs\win32-g++" -o debug\moc_vlayout.o debug\moc
g++ -enable-stdcall-fixup -Wl,-enable-auto-import -Wl,-enable-run
oc -mthreads -Wl -Wl,-subsystem,windows -o "debug\VLayout.exe" de
g\vlayout.o debug\moc_vlayout.o -L"c:\yunglu\programs\Qt\lib" -l
nd -lQtGui4 -lQtCore4
```







The screenshot shows an Eclipse IDE window titled "C/C++ - VLayout/vlayout.h - Eclipse Platform". The window contains a C++ header file named "vlayout.h". The code defines a class "VLayout" that inherits from "QDialog". The class has a public constructor "VLayout()", a private method "createMenu()", and another private method "createVerticalGroupBox()". It also has a private enum "NumButtons" with a value of 4. The class members include "QMenuBar *menuBar", "QGroupBox *verticalGroupBox", "QPushButton *buttons[NumButtons]", "QMenu *fileMenu", and "QAction *exitAction". The code is enclosed in a preprocessor guard "#ifndef VAYOUT_H_" and "#endif /*VAYOUT_H_*/".

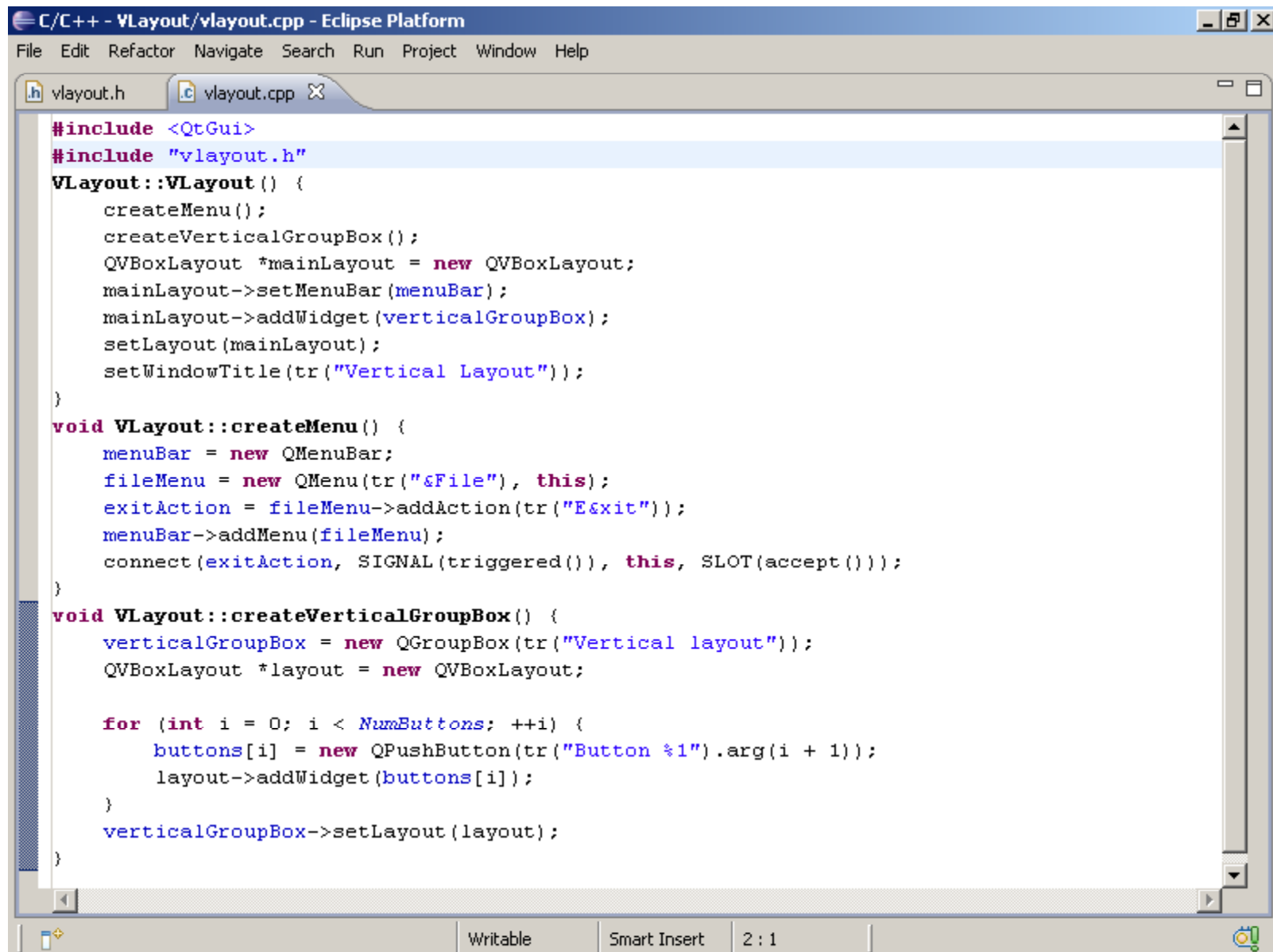
```
#ifndef VAYOUT_H_
#define VAYOUT_H_
#include <QtGui>

class VLayout : public QDialog {
    Q_OBJECT

public:
    VLayout ();

private:
    void createMenu();
    void createVerticalGroupBox();
    enum { NumButtons = 4};

    QMenuBar *menuBar;
    QGroupBox *verticalGroupBox;
    QPushButton *buttons[NumButtons];
    QMenu *fileMenu;
    QAction *exitAction;
};
#endif /*VAYOUT_H_*/
```



```
C/C++ - VLayout/vlayout.cpp - Eclipse Platform
File Edit Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

vlayout.h vlayout.cpp

#include <QtGui>
#include "vlayout.h"

VLayout::VLayout() {
    createMenu();
    createVerticalGroupBox();
    QVBoxLayout *mainLayout = new QVBoxLayout;
    mainLayout->setMenuBar(menuBar);
    mainLayout->addWidget(verticalGroupBox);
    setLayout(mainLayout);
    setWindowTitle(tr("Vertical Layout"));
}

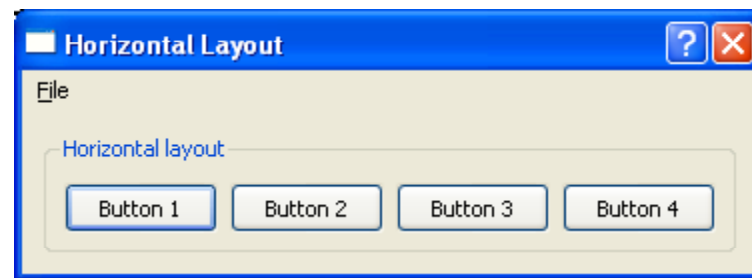
void VLayout::createMenu() {
    menuBar = new QMenuBar;
    fileMenu = new QMenu(tr("&File"), this);
    exitAction = fileMenu->addAction(tr("E&xit"));
    menuBar->addMenu(fileMenu);
    connect(exitAction, SIGNAL(triggered()), this, SLOT(accept()));
}

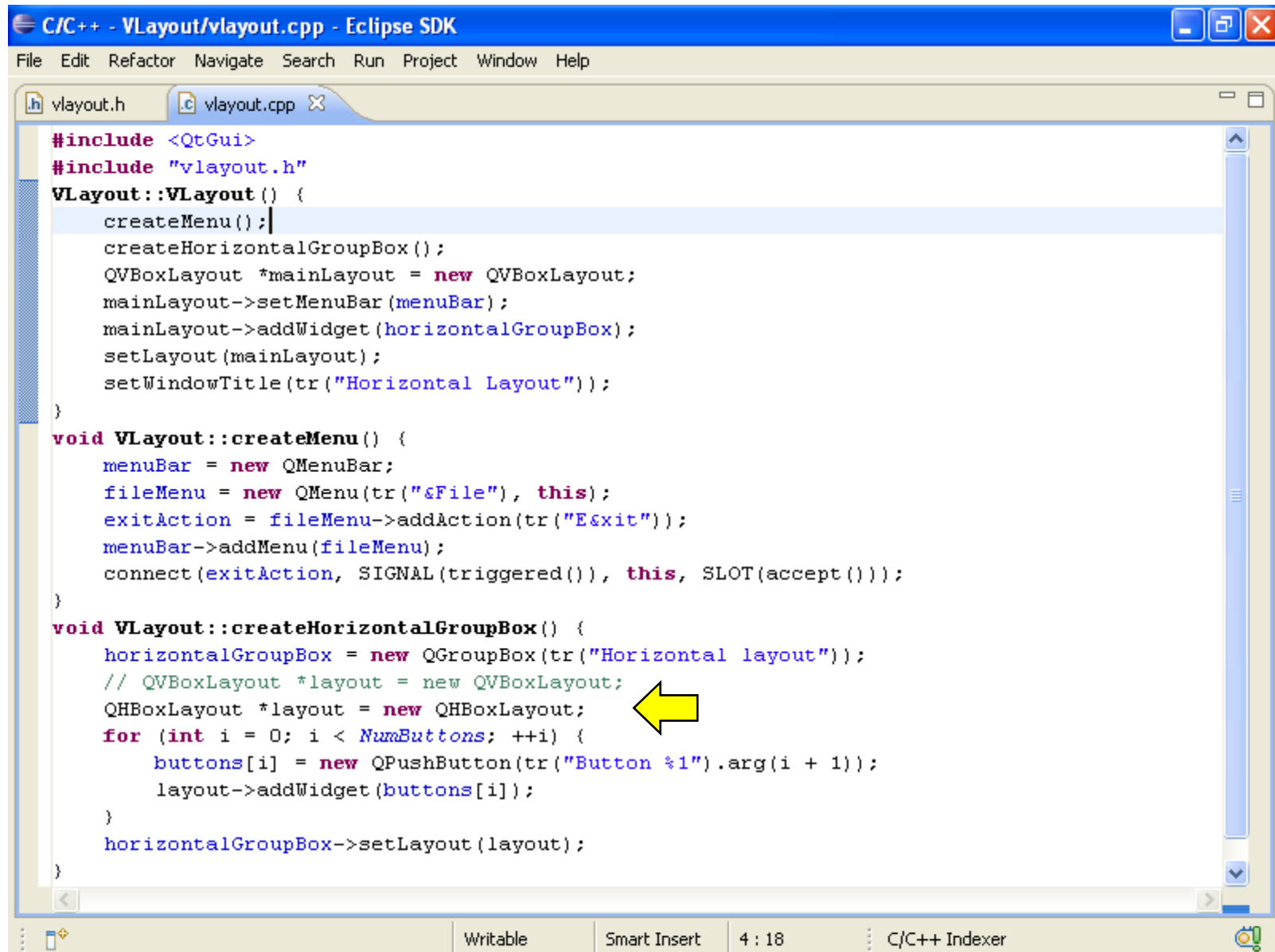
void VLayout::createVerticalGroupBox() {
    verticalGroupBox = new QGroupBox(tr("Vertical layout"));
    QVBoxLayout *layout = new QVBoxLayout;

    for (int i = 0; i < NumButtons; ++i) {
        buttons[i] = new QPushButton(tr("Button %1").arg(i + 1));
        layout->addWidget(buttons[i]);
    }
    verticalGroupBox->setLayout(layout);
}
```

Writable Smart Insert 2 : 1

Horizontal Layout





```
C/C++ - VLayout/vlayout.cpp - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

vlayout.h vlayout.cpp X

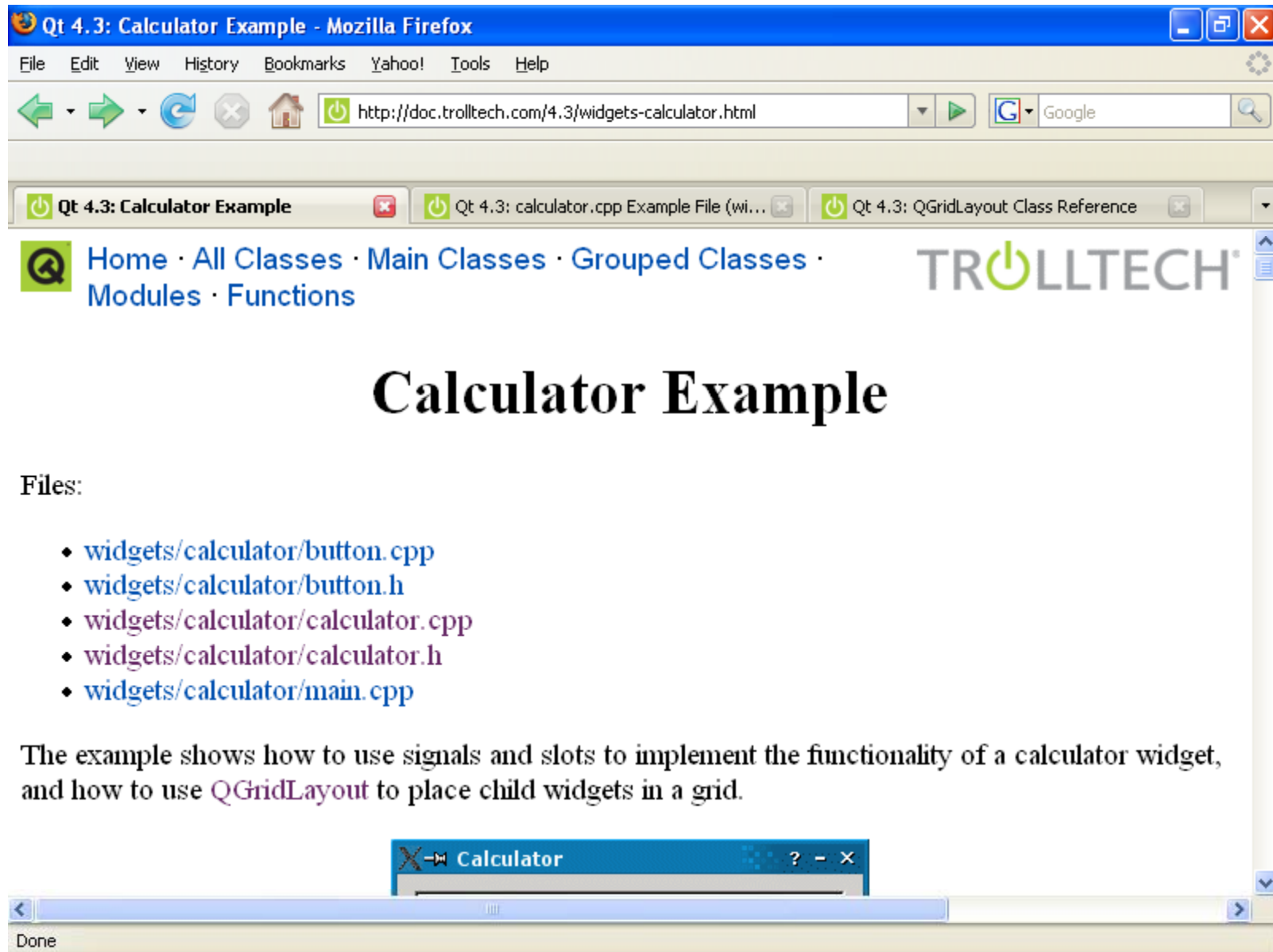
#include <QtGui>
#include "vlayout.h"
VLayout::VLayout() {
    createMenu();
    createHorizontalGroupBox();
    QVBoxLayout *mainLayout = new QVBoxLayout;
    mainLayout->setMenuBar(menuBar);
    mainLayout->addWidget(horizontalGroupBox);
    setLayout(mainLayout);
    setWindowTitle(tr("Horizontal Layout"));
}

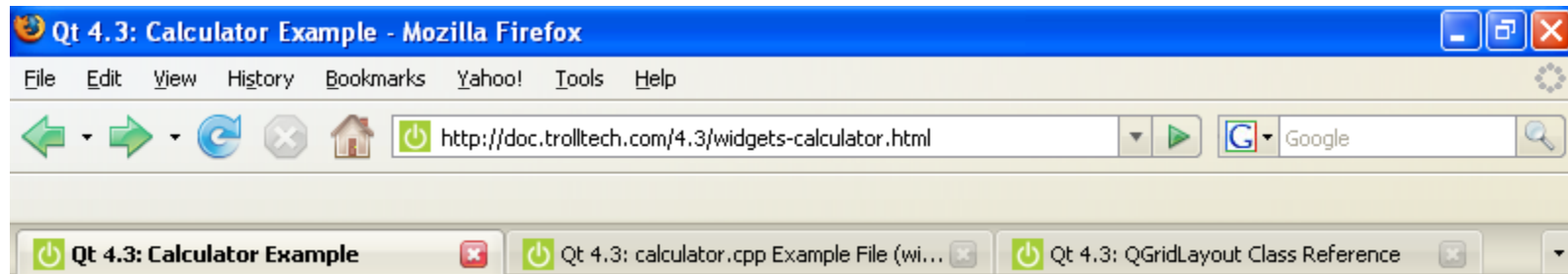
void VLayout::createMenu() {
    menuBar = new QMenuBar;
    fileMenu = new QMenu(tr("&File"), this);
    exitAction = fileMenu->addAction(tr("E&xit"));
    menuBar->addMenu(fileMenu);
    connect(exitAction, SIGNAL(triggered()), this, SLOT(accept()));
}

void VLayout::createHorizontalGroupBox() {
    horizontalGroupBox = new QGroupBox(tr("Horizontal layout"));
    // QVBoxLayout *layout = new QVBoxLayout;
    QHBoxLayout *layout = new QHBoxLayout;
    for (int i = 0; i < NumButtons; ++i) {
        buttons[i] = new QPushButton(tr("Button %1").arg(i + 1));
        layout->addWidget(buttons[i]);
    }
    horizontalGroupBox->setLayout(layout);
}
```

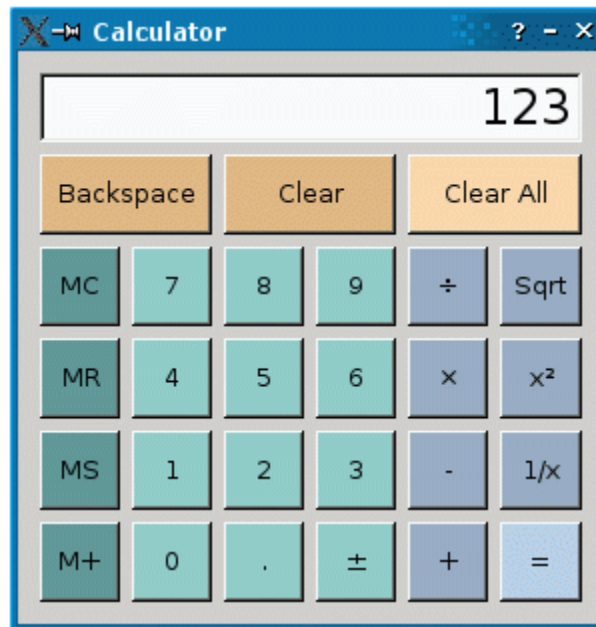
Writable Smart Insert 4 : 18 C/C++ Indexer

Grid Layout

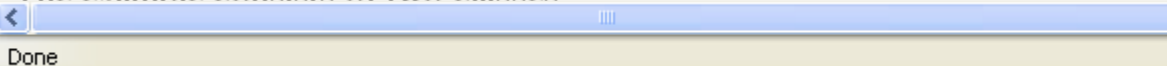




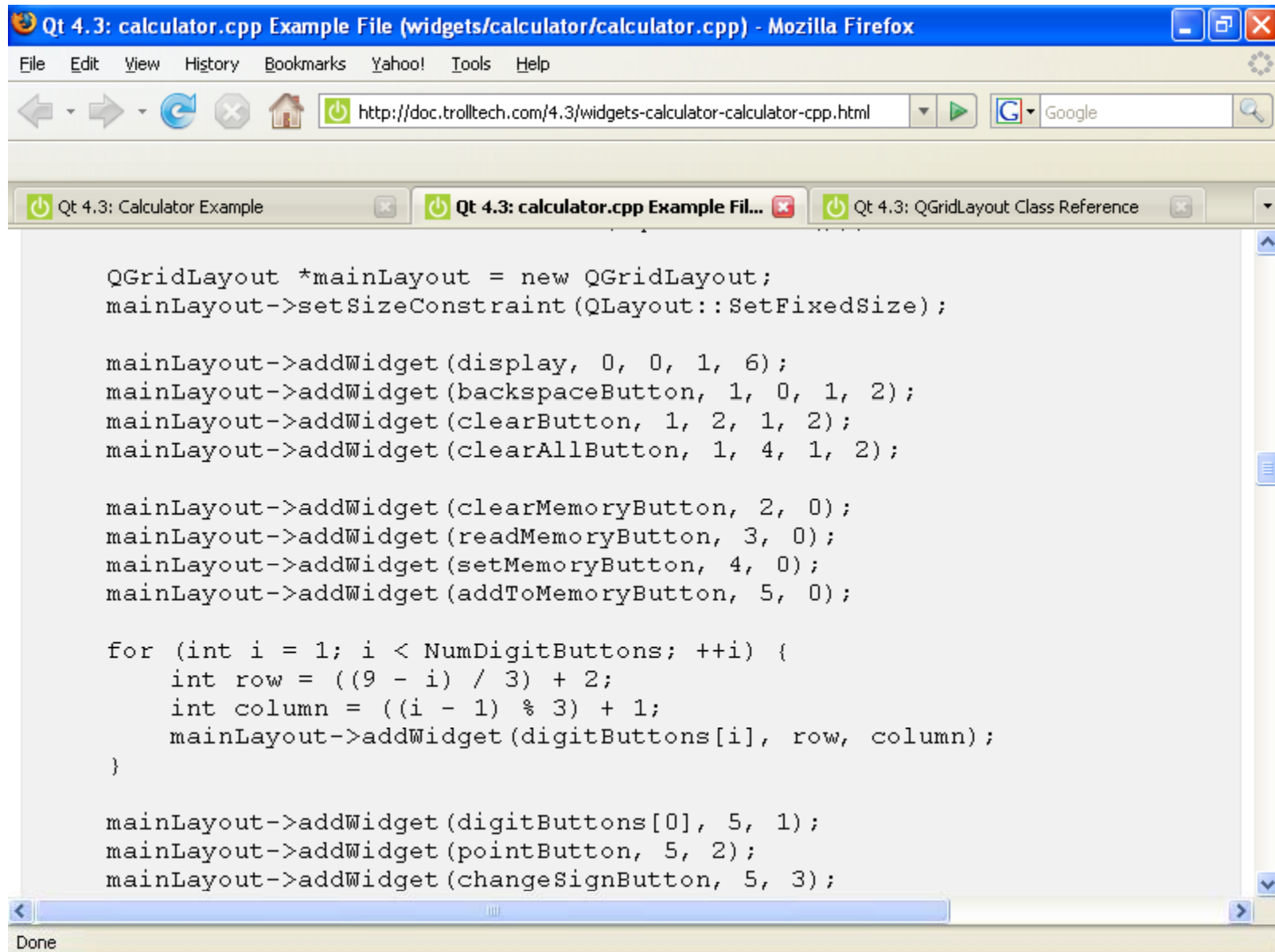
The example shows how to use signals and slots to implement the functionality of a calculator widget, and how to use `QGridLayout` to place child widgets in a grid.



The example consists of two classes:



Done



Qt 4.3: QGridLayout Class Reference - Mozilla Firefox

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http://doc.trolltech.com/4.3/qgridlayout.html

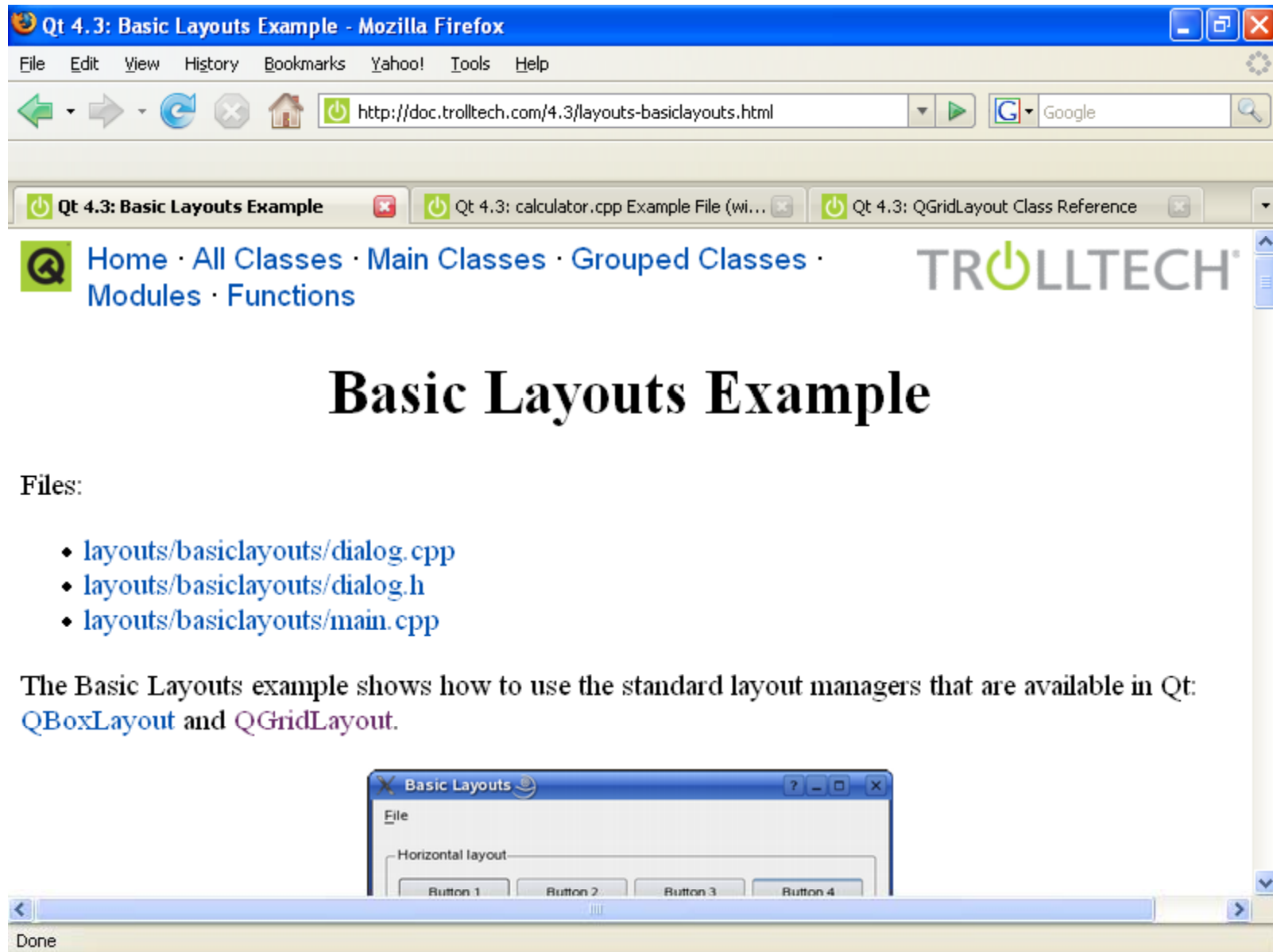
Qt 4.3: Calculator Example Qt 4.3: calculator.cpp Example File (wi... Qt 4.3: QGridLayout Class Refere...

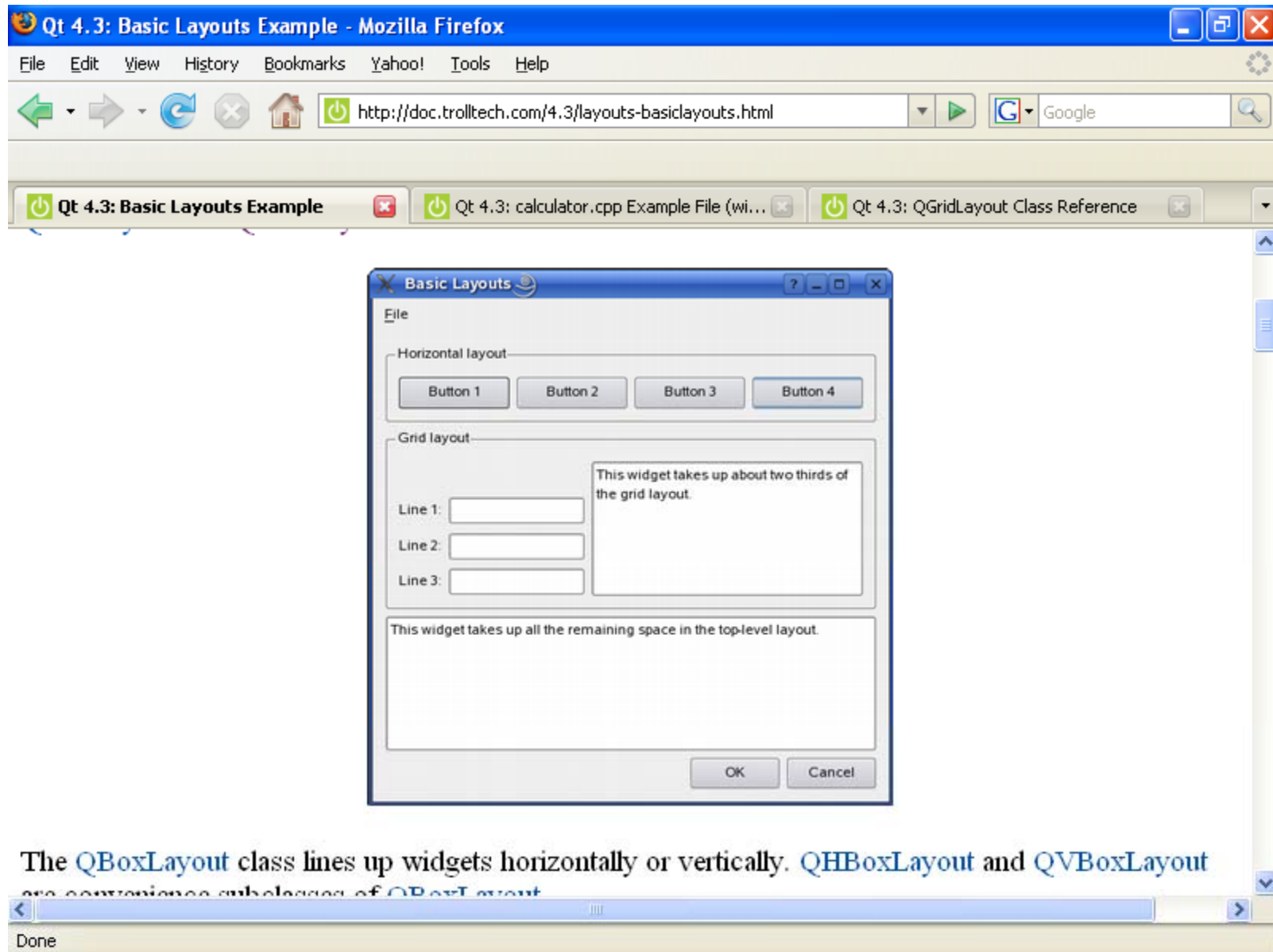
Public Functions

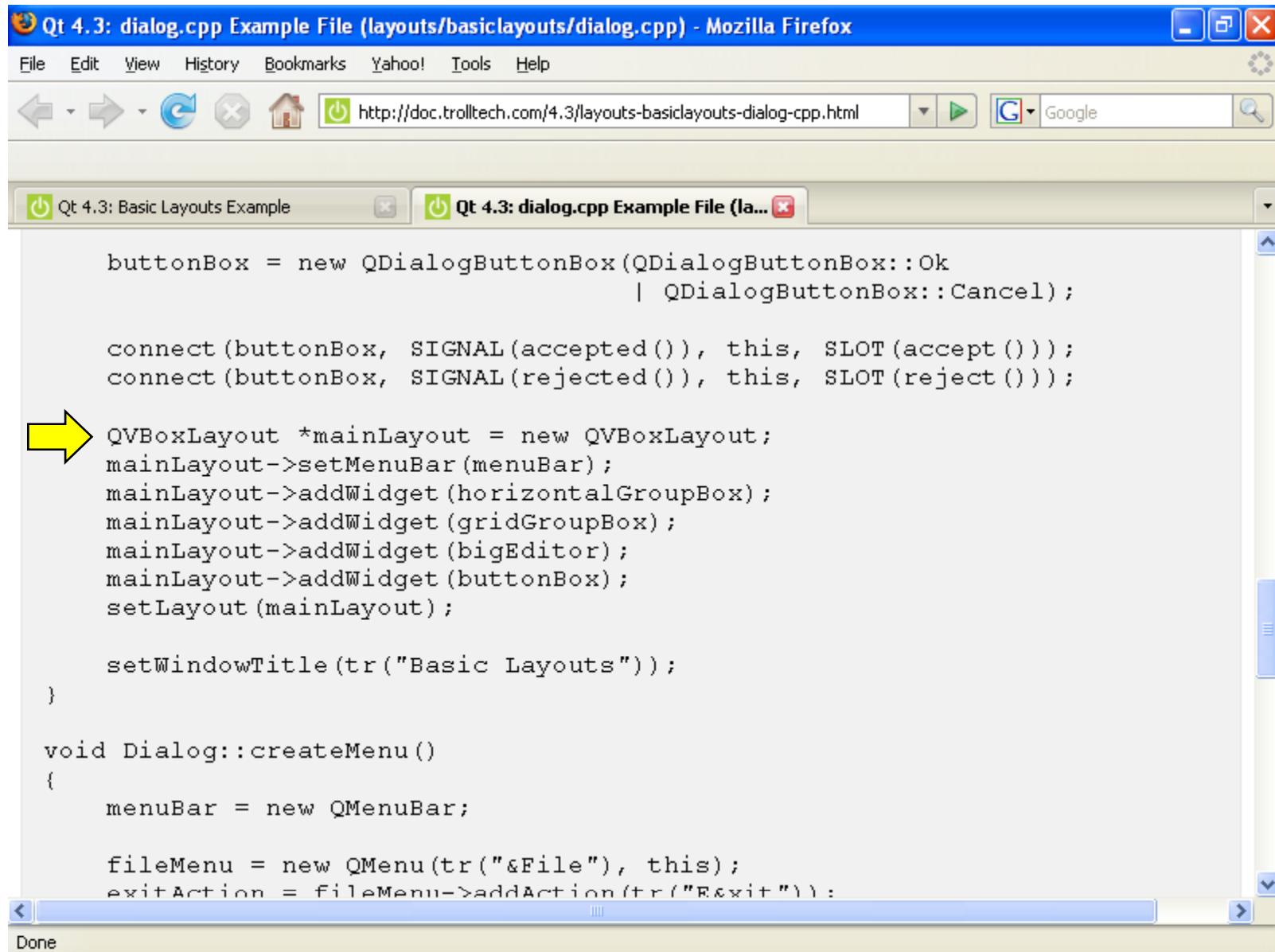
- **QGridLayout** (*QWidget * parent*)
- **QGridLayout** ()
- **~QGridLayout** ()
- void **addItem** (*QLayoutItem * item*, *int row*, *int column*, *int rowSpan* = 1, *int columnSpan* = 1, *Qt::Alignment alignment* = 0)
- void **addLayout** (*QLayout * layout*, *int row*, *int column*, *Qt::Alignment alignment* = 0)
- void **addLayout** (*QLayout * layout*, *int row*, *int column*, *int rowSpan*, *int columnSpan*, *Qt::Alignment alignment* = 0)
- ➔ • void **addWidget** (*QWidget * widget*, *int row*, *int column*, *Qt::Alignment alignment* = 0)
- void **addWidget** (*QWidget * widget*, *int fromRow*, *int fromColumn*, *int rowSpan*, *int columnSpan*, *Qt::Alignment alignment* = 0)
- **QRect cellRect** (*int row*, *int column*) const
- **int columnCount** () const
- **int columnMinimumWidth** (*int column*) const
- **int columnStretch** (*int column*) const
- void **getItemPosition** (*int index*, *int * row*, *int * column*, *int * rowSpan*, *int * columnSpan*)
- **int horizontalSpacing** () const

Done

Combination of Layouts







```
Qt 4.3: dialog.cpp Example File (layouts/basiclayouts/dialog.cpp) - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help
http://doc.trolltech.com/4.3/layouts-basiclayouts-dialog-cpp.html
Google

Qt 4.3: Basic Layouts Example
Qt 4.3: dialog.cpp Example File (la...

    buttonBox = new QDialogButtonBox(QDialogButtonBox::Ok
                                    | QDialogButtonBox::Cancel);

    connect(buttonBox, SIGNAL(accepted()), this, SLOT(accept()));
    connect(buttonBox, SIGNAL(rejected()), this, SLOT(reject()));

    QVBoxLayout *mainLayout = new QVBoxLayout;
    mainLayout->setMenuBar(menuBar);
    mainLayout->addWidget(horizontalGroupBox);
    mainLayout->addWidget(gridGroupBox);
    mainLayout->addWidget(bigEditor);
    mainLayout->addWidget(buttonBox);
    setLayout(mainLayout);

    setWindowTitle(tr("Basic Layouts"));
}

void Dialog::createMenu()
{
    menuBar = new QMenuBar;

    fileMenu = new QMenu(tr("&File"), this);
    exitAction = fileMenu->addAction(tr("E&xit"));
```

Done

```
connect(exitAction, SIGNAL(triggered()), this, SLOT(accept()));
}

void Dialog::createHorizontalGroupBox()
{
    horizontalGroupBox = new QGroupBox(tr("Horizontal layout"));
    QHBoxLayout *layout = new QHBoxLayout;

    for (int i = 0; i < NumButtons; ++i) {
        buttons[i] = new QPushButton(tr("Button %1").arg(i + 1));
        layout->addWidget(buttons[i]);
    }
    horizontalGroupBox->setLayout(layout);
}

void Dialog::createGridGroupBox()
{
    gridGroupBox = new QGroupBox(tr("Grid layout"));
    QGridLayout *layout = new QGridLayout;

    for (int i = 0; i < NumGridRows; ++i) {
        labels[i] = new QLabel(tr("Line %1:").arg(i + 1));
```