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Graphical User Interface

Chapter 6: Event-Driven Programming

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Chapter Description

- **Aims**

- ✓ To understand the concept of sequential Programming
- ✓ To understand the concept of event-Driven Programming
- ✓ To differentiate between the sequential Programming and event-Driven Programming.

- **Expected Outcomes**

- ✓ Able to understand the concept of sequential Programming and event-Driven Programming.
- ✓ Able to understand the practical aspect in design process to create a better and effective used of product or service.

- **References**

- ✓ Wilbert O. Galitz, The Essential Guide to User Interface Design: An Introduction to GUI Design Principles and Techniques, John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2007.
- ✓ Jenifer Tidwell, Designing Interfaces, O'Reilly, 2011
- ✓ Jeff Johnson, Designing with the Mind in Mind: Simple Guide to Understanding User Interface Design Rules , Morgan Kaufman Publisher, 2010

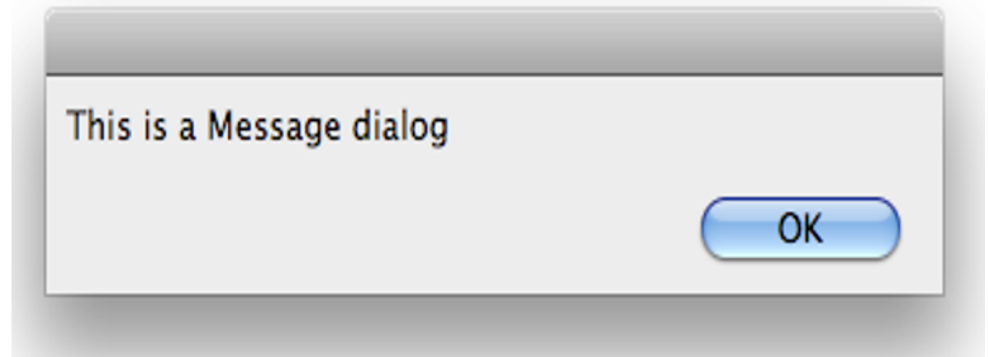
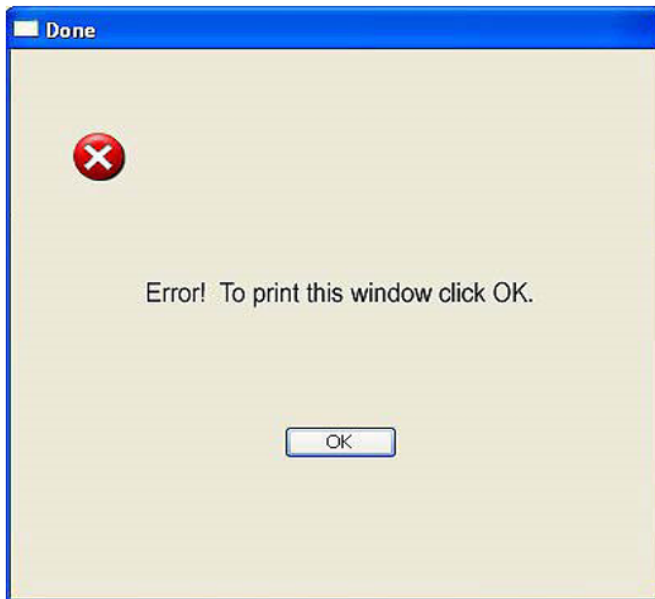


Chapter Content

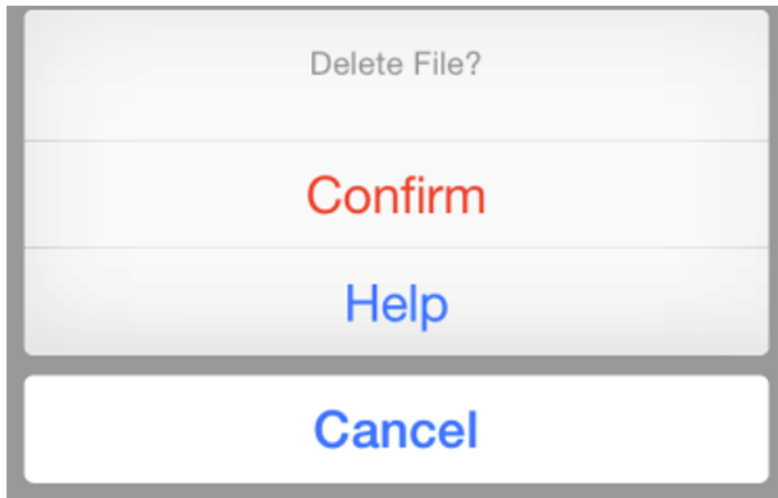
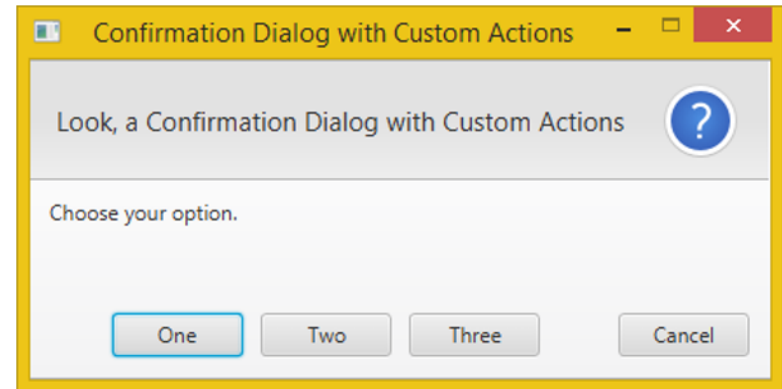
- Dialog box
- Sequential Programming
- Events
- Event-Driven Programming

Dialog box

- **A message dialog** displays a message that alerts the user and waits for the user to click the OK button to close the dialog.



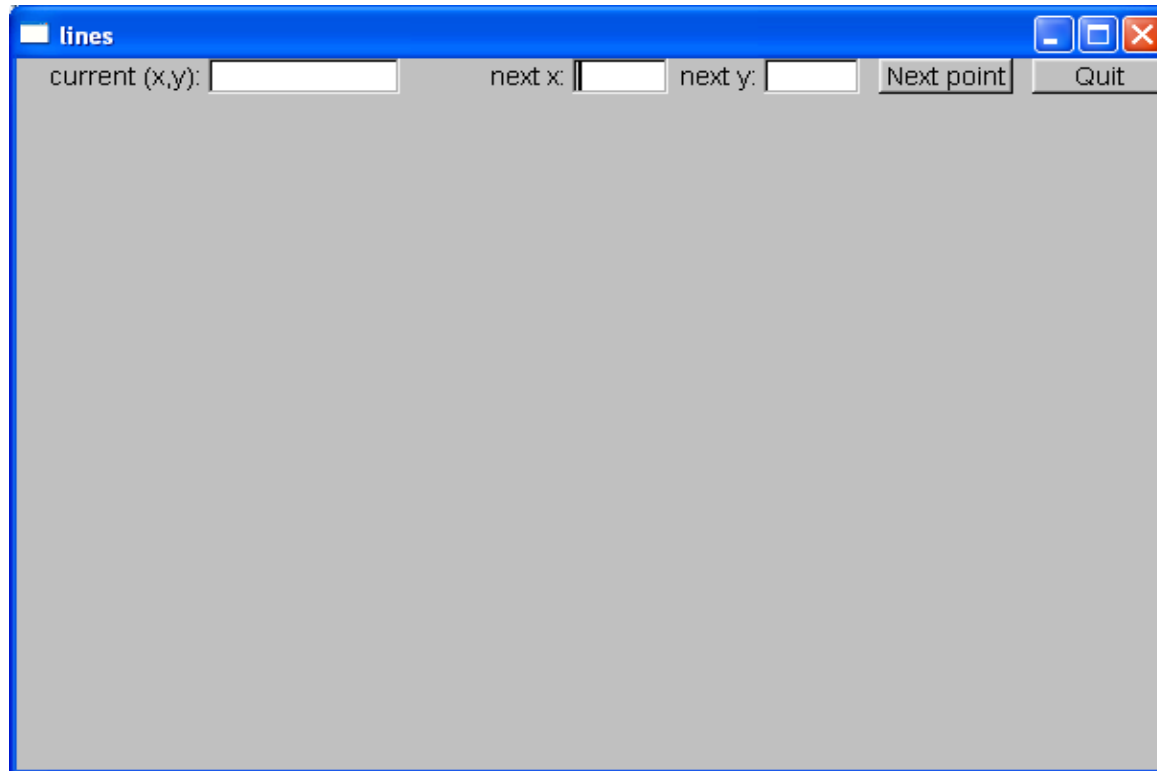
- **An option dialog** asks a question and requires the user to respond with an appropriate button.



Graphical User Interface

- GUI is based on two techniques
 - Object-oriented programming
 - Events

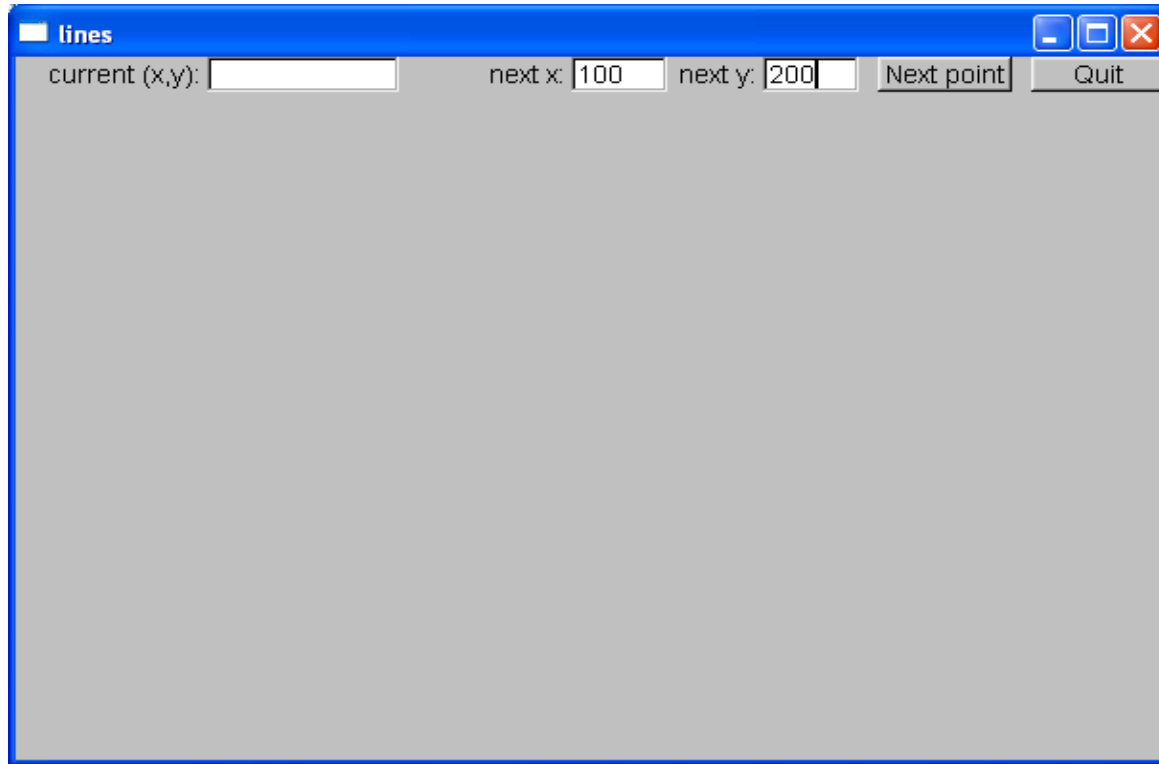
GUI example



- What inside the window ????
- 2 Buttons,
- 2 In boxes,
- an Out_box.



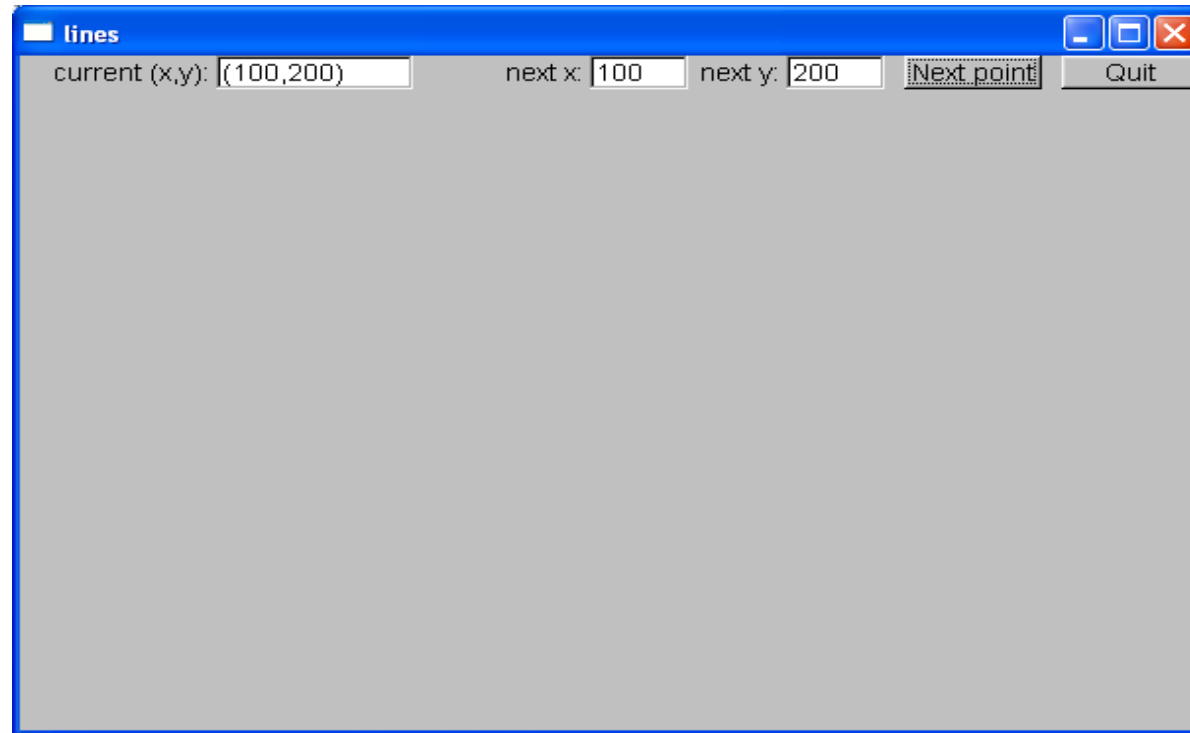
GUI example



- Enter a point in the **In_boxes**.



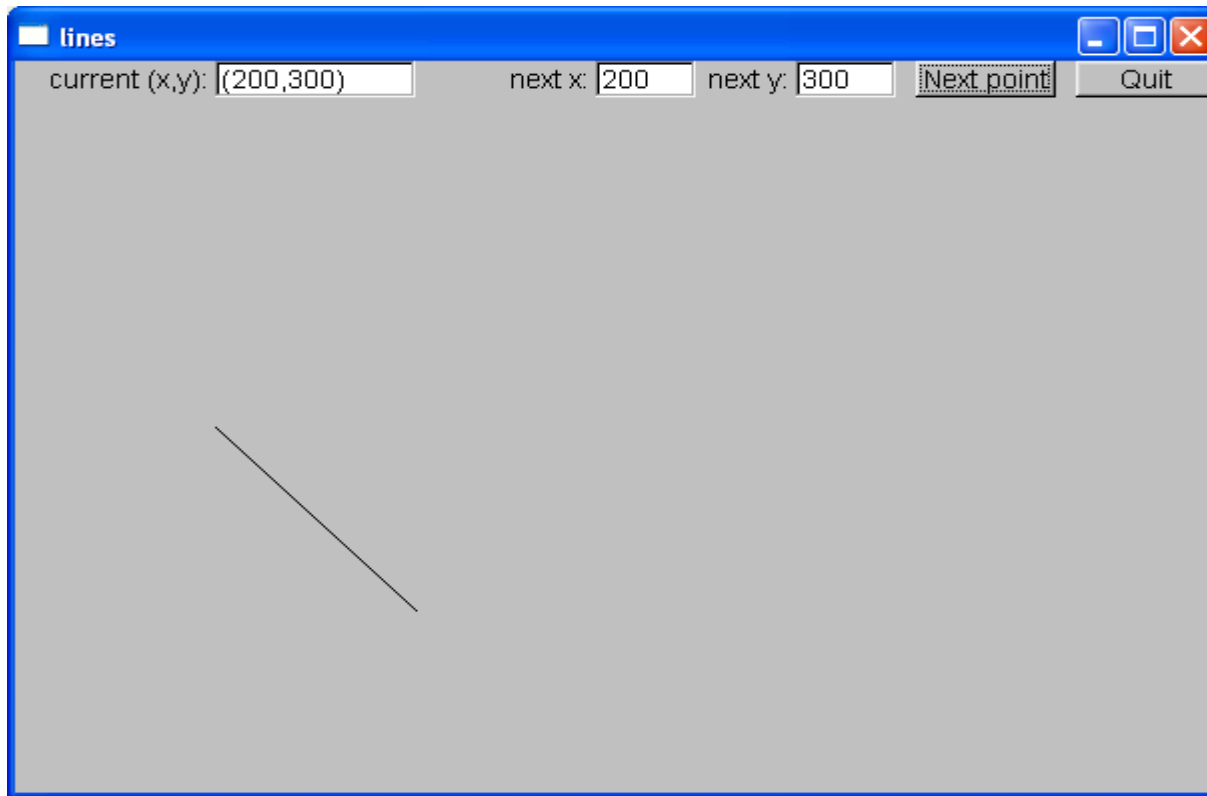
GUI example



- hit **next point** -----> the current (x,y) will be displayed in the **Out_box** .



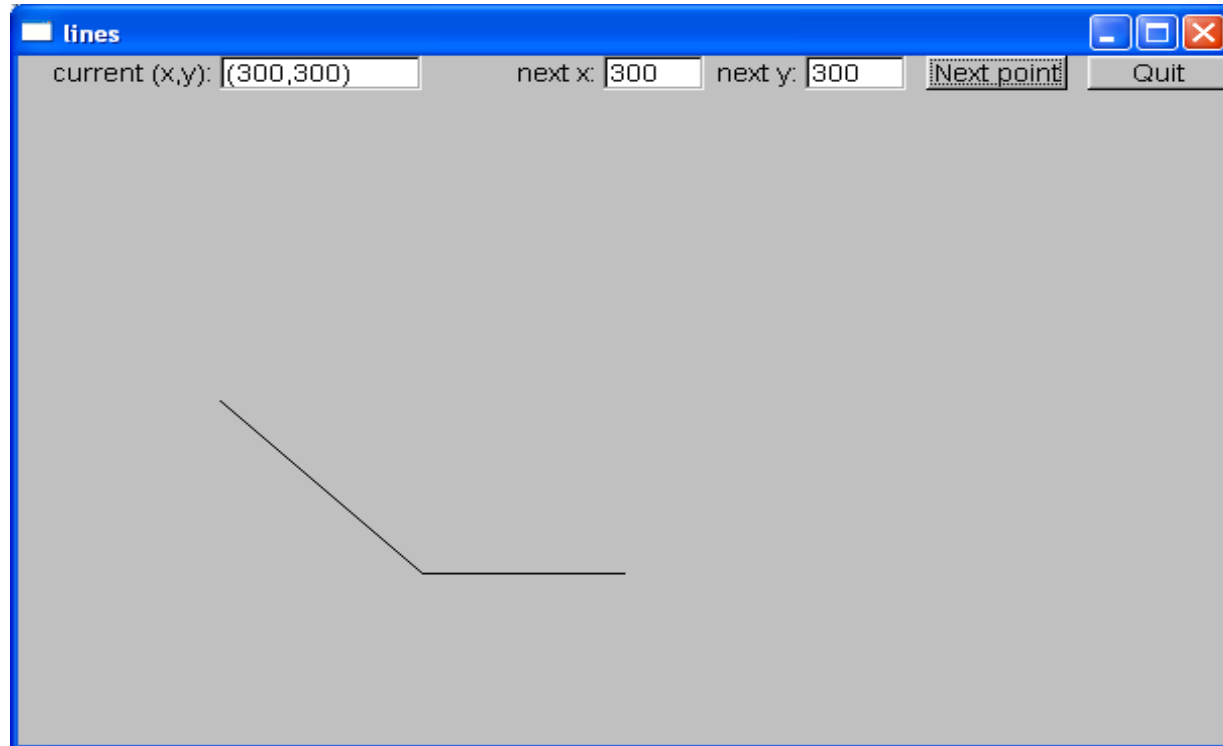
GUI example



➤ Adding another point -----> a line .



GUI example

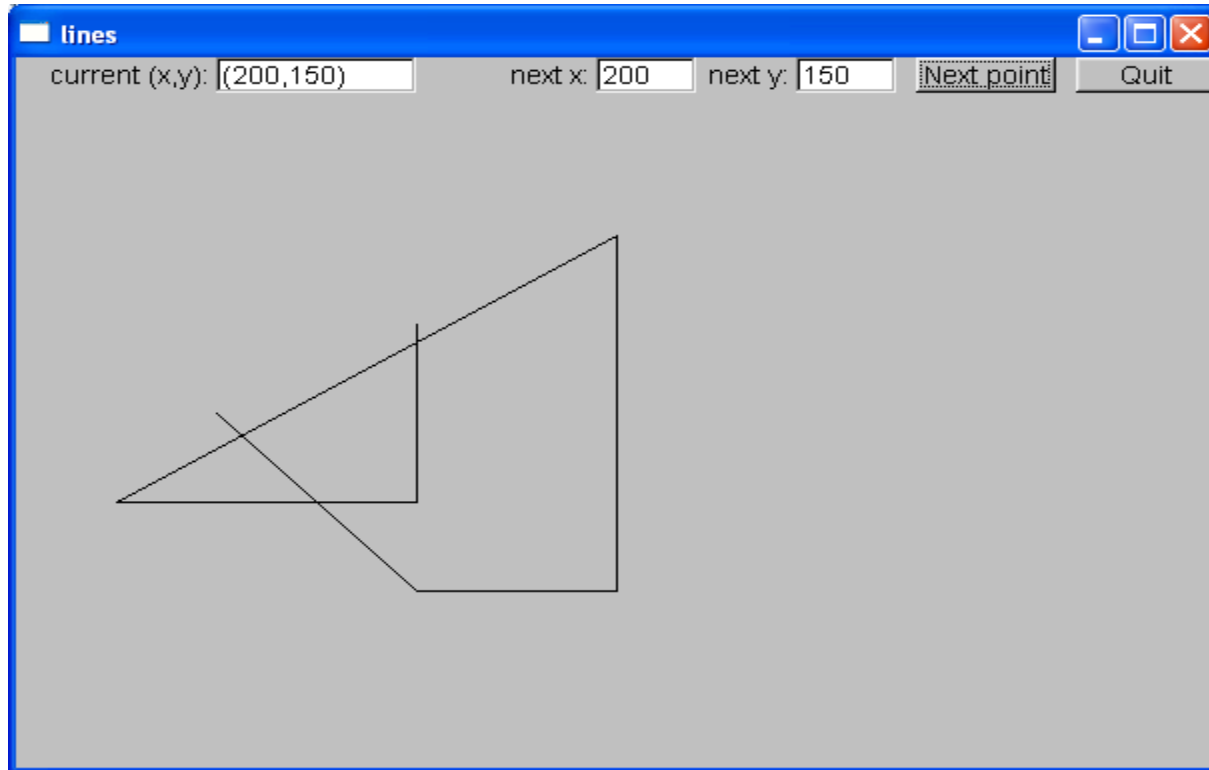


➤ Three points give two lines

➤ Obviously, we are building a polyline .



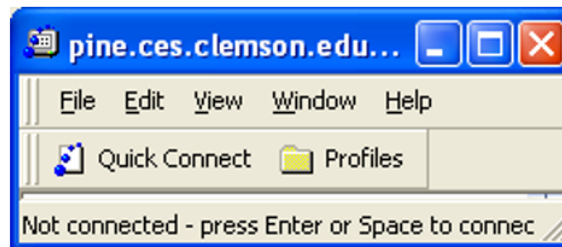
GUI example




















➤ And so on, until you hit **Quit**.

GUI Concepts

- Widget – graphic object with functionality; e.g., button, toolbar, ...
- Window – holds widgets .
- Child/parent – relationships between windows .
- Event / message – how windows communicate .



-  Button
-  Check Box
-  Edit Control
-  Combo Box
-  List Box
-  Group Box
-  Radio Button
-  Static Text
-  Picture Control
-  Horizontal Scroll Bar
-  Vertical Scroll Bar
-  Slider Control
-  Spin Control
-  Progress Control
-  Hot Key
-  List Control
-  Tree Control
-  Tab Control

Anatomy of a Window

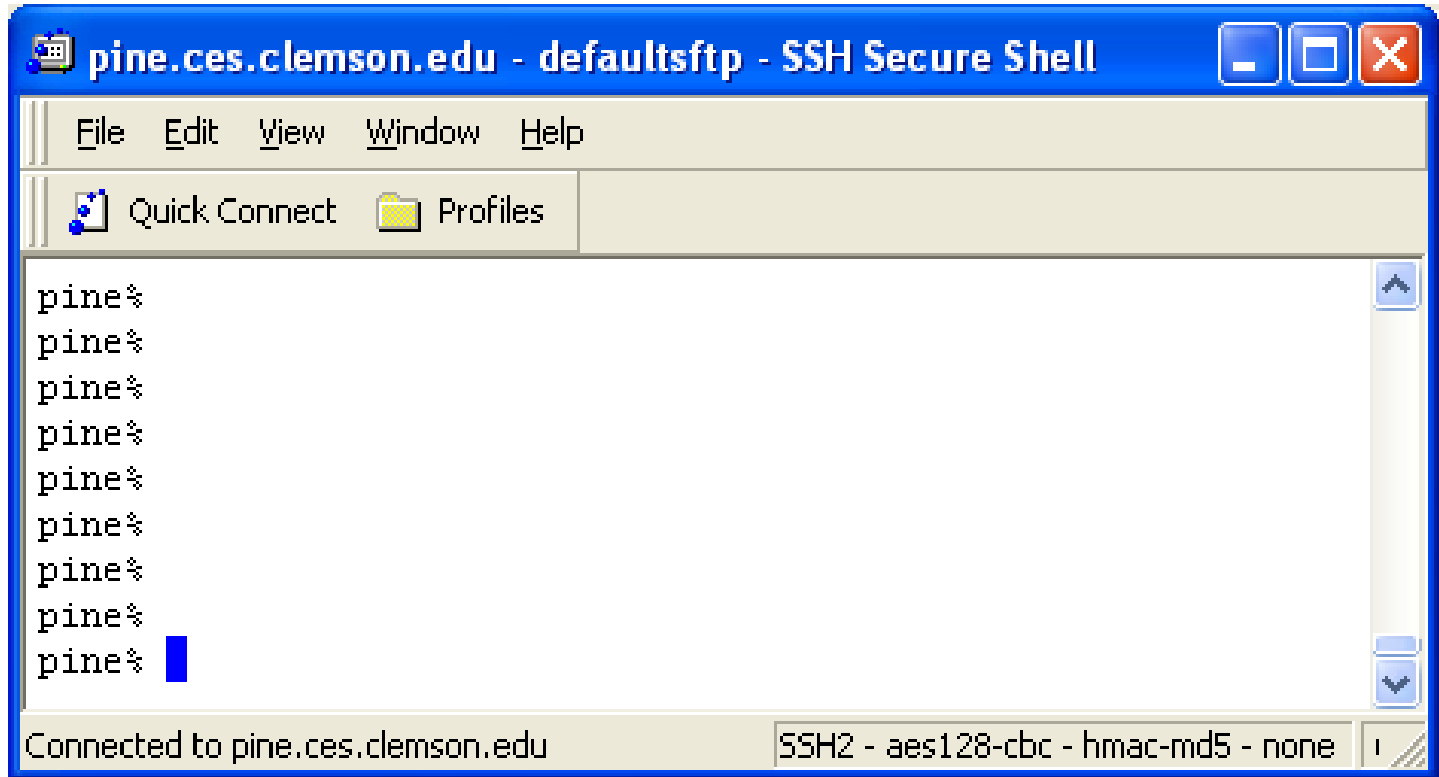
Title bar

Menu

Toolbar

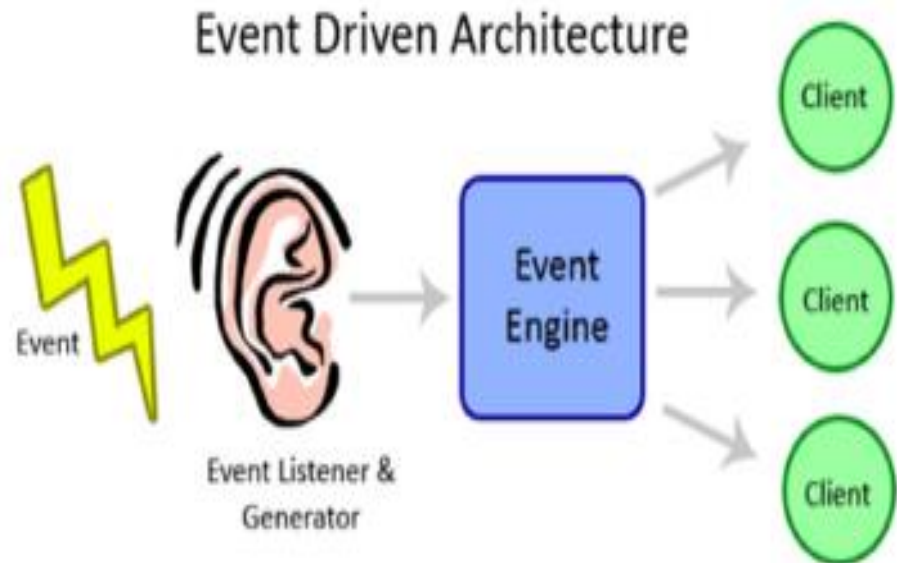
Client area

Status bar



Event driven programming

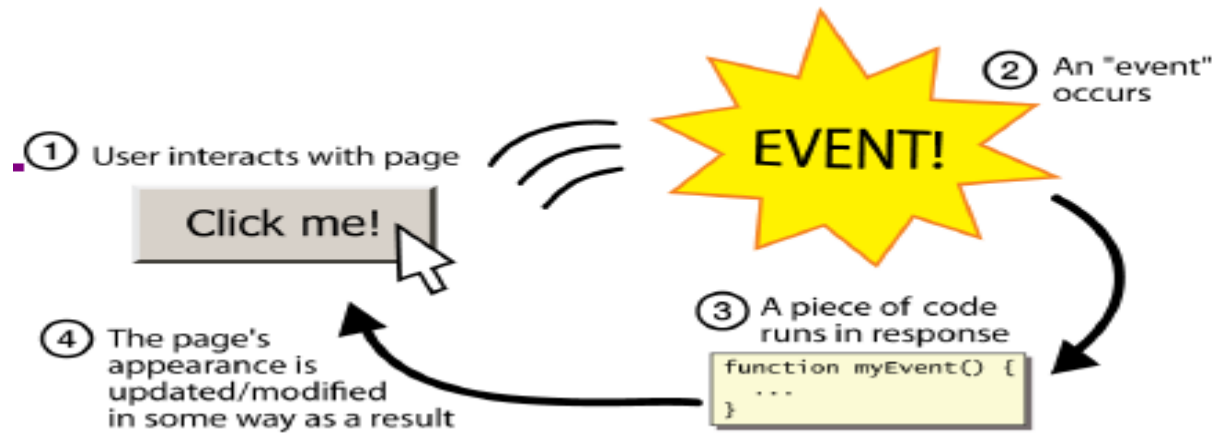
Event-driven programming

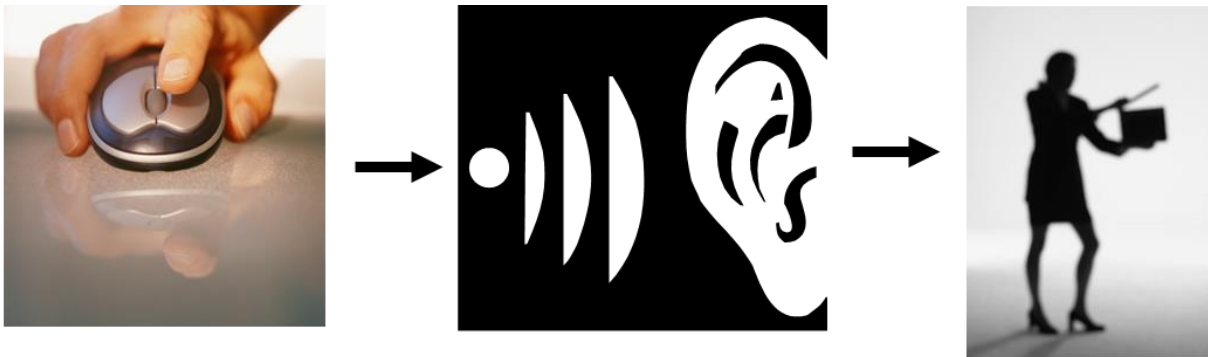


Event-driven programming:

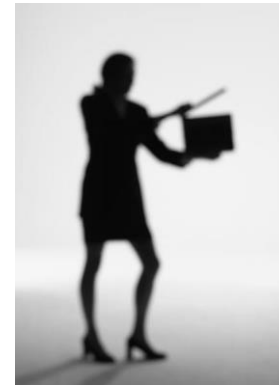
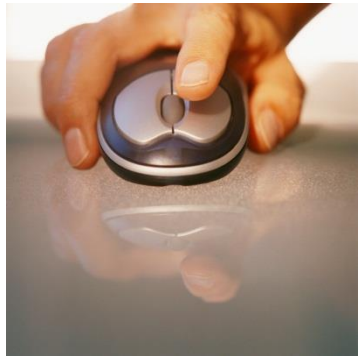
A style of coding where a program's overall flow of execution is dictated by events.

Event



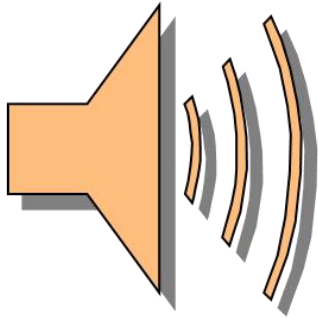


An *event* occurs whenever an *event listener* detects an *event trigger* and responds by running a method called an *event handler*.



Kinds of GUI events

- Mouse move/drag/click, mouse button press/release
- Keyboard: key press/release, sometimes with modifiers like shift/control/alt/meta/cokebottle
- Touchscreen finger tap/drag
- Joystick, drawing tablet, other device inputs
- Window resize/minimize/restore/close
- Network activity or file I/O (start, done, error)
- Timer interrupt (including animations)



An *event handler* is a method that is activated when the event trigger occurs.

- If a component can generate an event, any subclass of the component can generate the same type of event.
- All the event classes are subclasses of `EventObject`.
- A component on which an event is generated is called the source object.
- Every GUI component can generate `MouseEvent`, `KeyEvent`, `FocusEvent`, and `ComponentEvent`.

Sequential programming

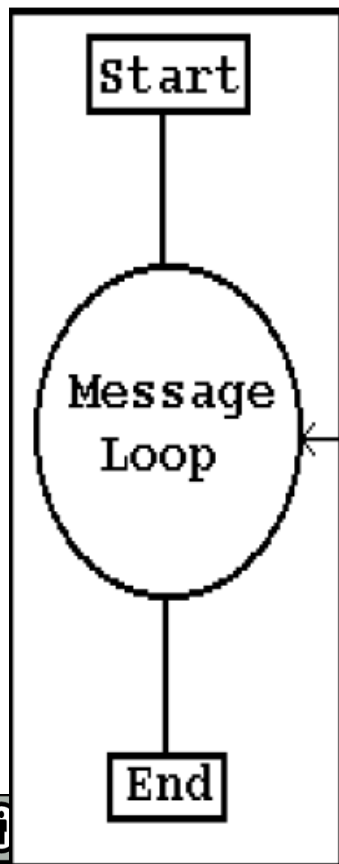
- program solicits input (polling loop)
- Approach follows a structured sequence of events
- Example: averaging grades
 - Input name .
 - Input 1st grades .
 - Input 2nd grade .
 - Input 3rd grade .
 - Calculate AVG .
 - Output AVG .

EVENT-DRIVEN PROGRAMMING

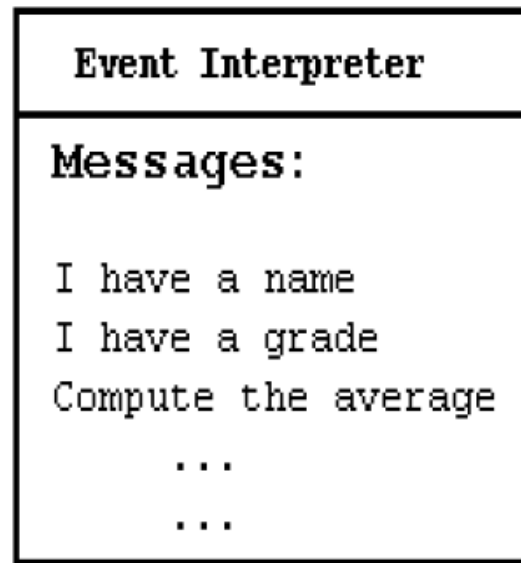
- Designed to avoid limitations of sequential, procedure-driven methodologies .
- Process user actions (events) as they happen; non-sequential .
- OS detect an event has happened (e.g: there's input) and sends a message to the program .
- Program then acts on the message .
- Message can occur in any order .

The event driven paradigm

Application

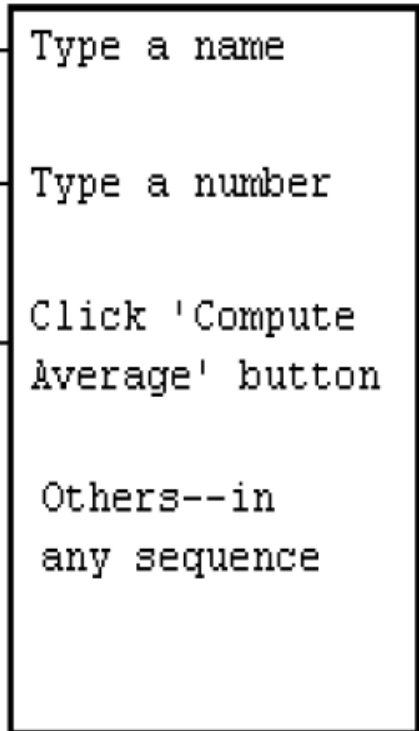


Operating System



A message

User Actions
(Events)



Further readings:

1. <http://www.hed.swin.edu.au/design/tutorials/other/design/>
2. http://www.ciplex.com/article.php?article_id=102
3. <http://webdesign.about.com/od/webdesignbasics/a/aa052807.htm>
4. <http://www.allgraphicdesign.com/whatisgraphicdesign.html>
5. http://www.digital-web.com/articles/principles_of_design/
6. http://webdesign.about.com/od/webdesignbasics/Basics_of_Web_Design.htm
7. ******<http://www.smashingmagazine.com/index.php/2008/01/31/10-principles-of-effective-web-design/>

