



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

Εισαγωγή στον Προγραμματισμό Introduction to Programming

Διάλεξη 14: GUI

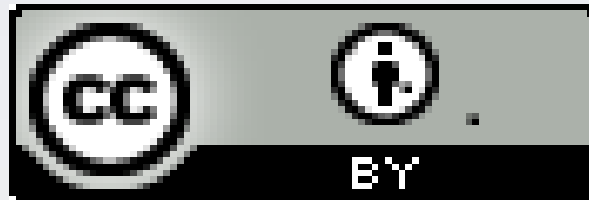
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HY-150 Προγραμματισμός CS-150 Programming

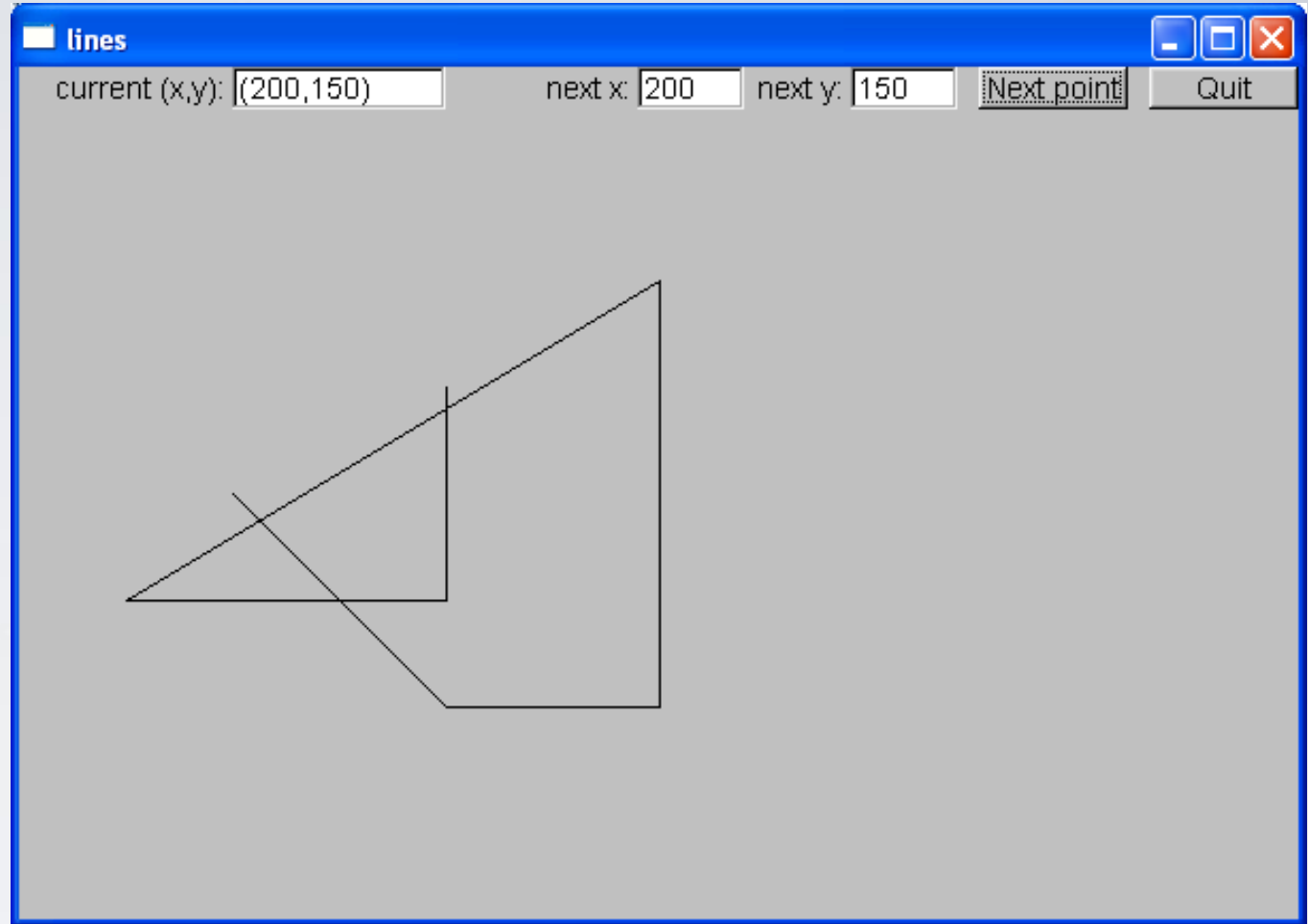
Lecture 14: Graphical User Interface

G. Papagiannakis



Overview

- Perspective
 - I/O alternatives
 - GUI
 - Layers of software
- GUI example
- GUI code
 - callbacks



GUI examples I



<http://qt.nokia.com/>

GUI examples II



Google ProjectGlass

GUI examples III



Microsoft future interfaces Project

I/O alternatives

- Use console input and output
 - A strong contender for technical/professional work
 - Command line interface
 - Menu driven interface
- Graphic User Interface
 - Use a GUI Library
 - To match the “feel” of windows/Mac applications
 - When you need drag and drop, WYSIWYG
 - Event driven program design
 - A web browser – this is a GUI library application
 - HTML / a scripting language
 - For remote access (and more)

Common GUI tasks

- Titles / Text
 - Names
 - Prompts
 - User instructions
- Fields / Dialog boxes
 - Input
 - Output
- Buttons
 - Let the user initiate actions
 - Let the user select among a set of alternatives
 - e.g. yes/no, blue/green/red, etc.

Common GUI tasks (cont.)

- Display results
 - Shapes
 - Text and numbers
- Make a window “look right”
 - Style and color
 - Note: our windows look different (and appropriate) on different systems
- More advanced
 - Tracking the mouse
 - Dragging and dropping
 - Free-hand drawing

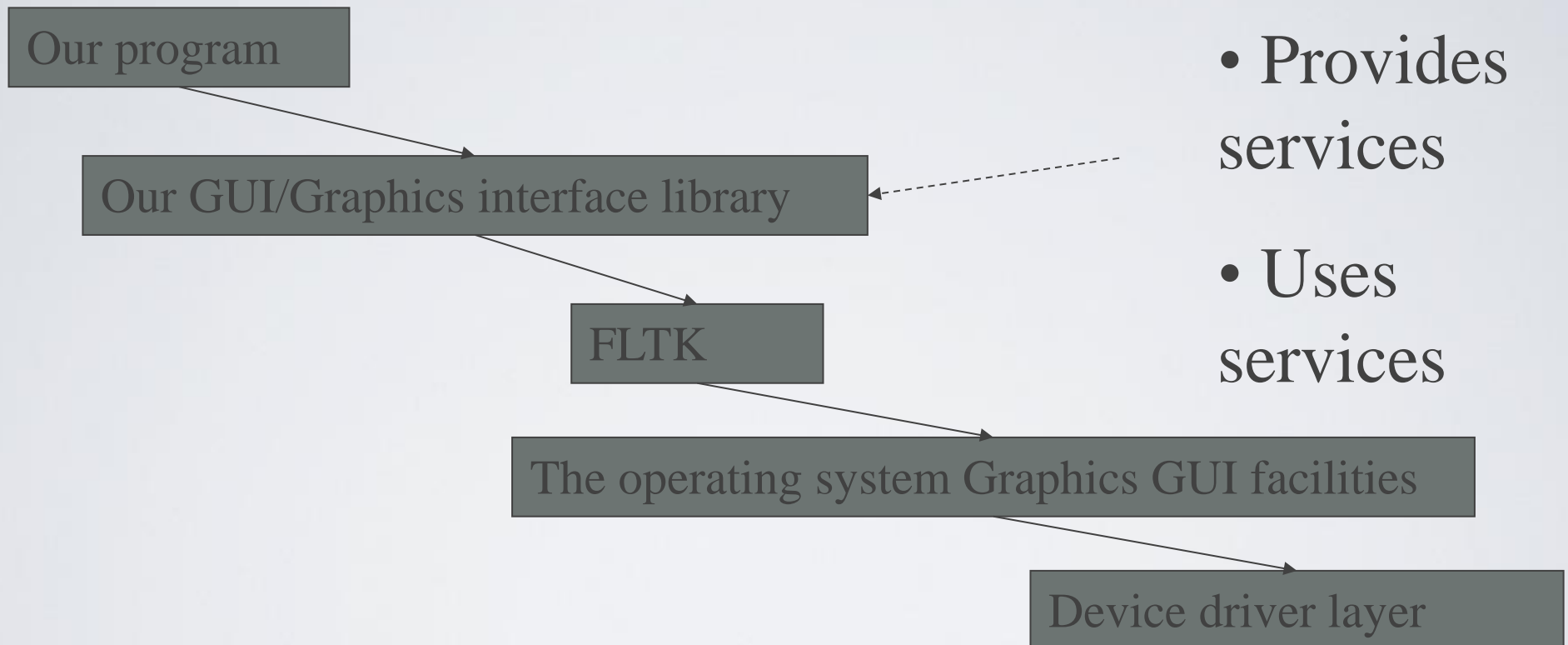
GUI

- From a programming point of view GUI is based on two techniques
 - Object-oriented programming
 - For organizing program parts with common interfaces and common actions
 - Events
 - For connecting an event (like a mouse click) with a program action

Layers of software

- When we build software, we usually build upon existing code

Example of a layer

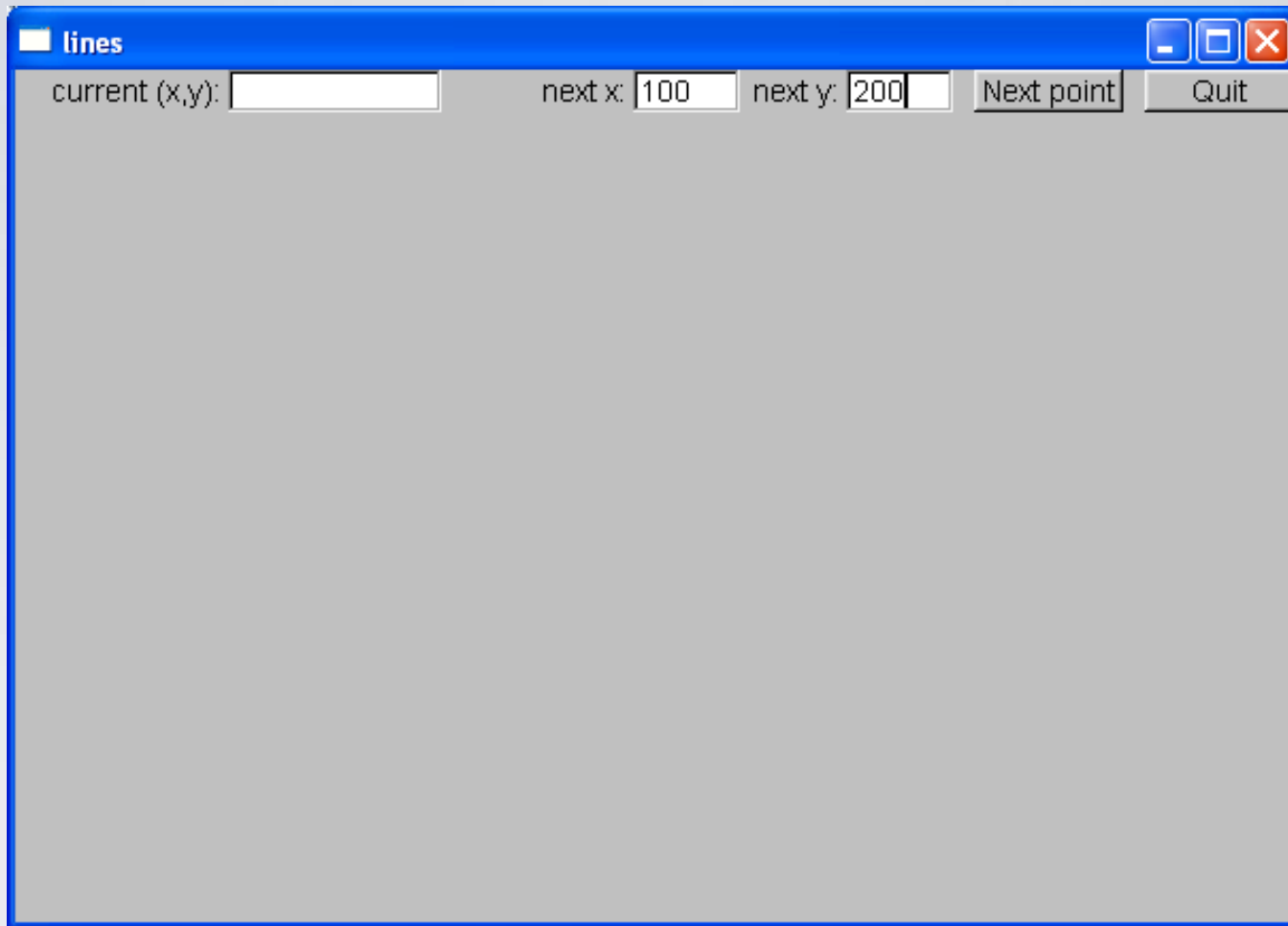


GUI example



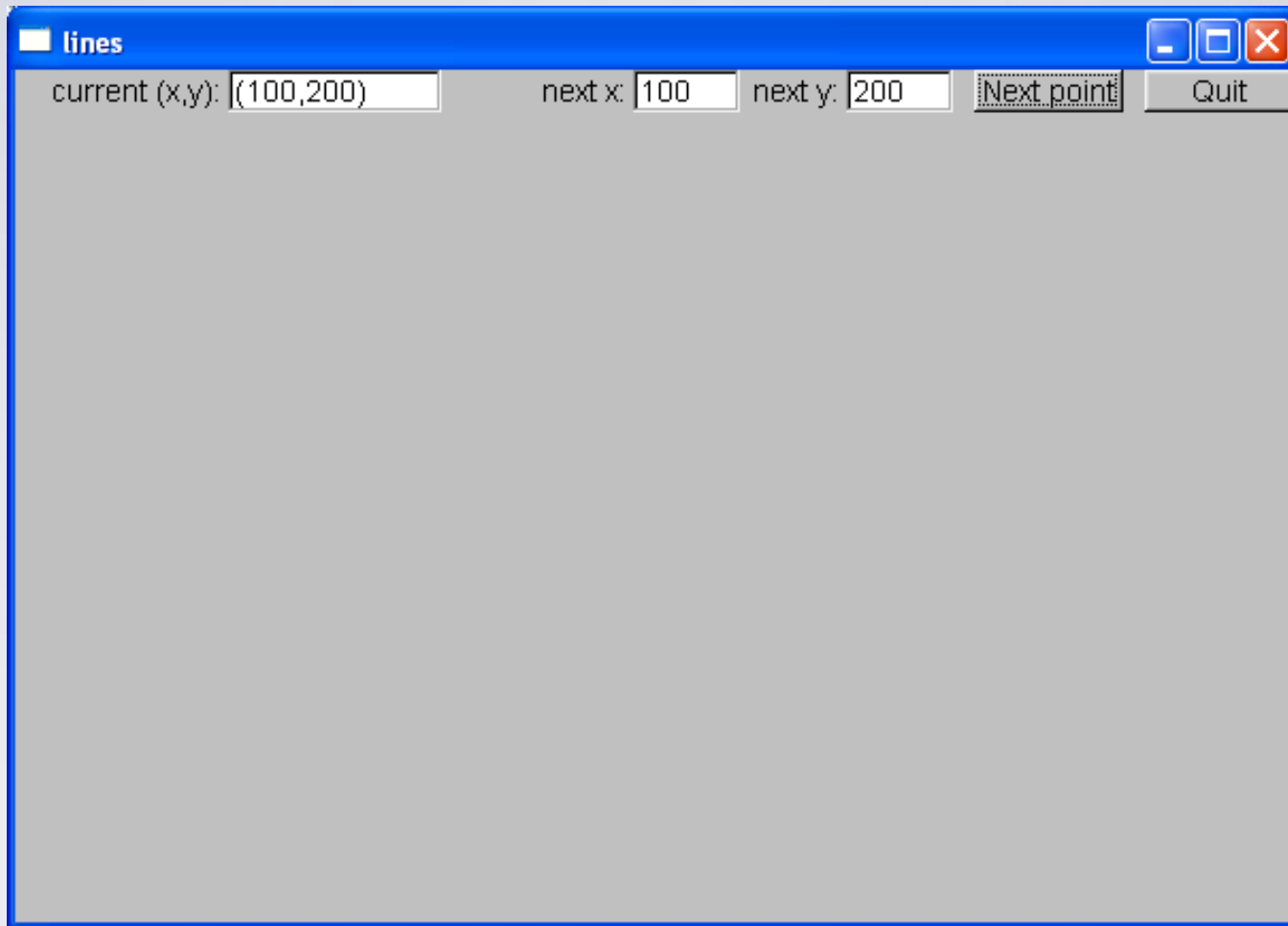
- Window with
 - two **Buttons**, Two **In_boxes**, and an **Out_box**

GUI example



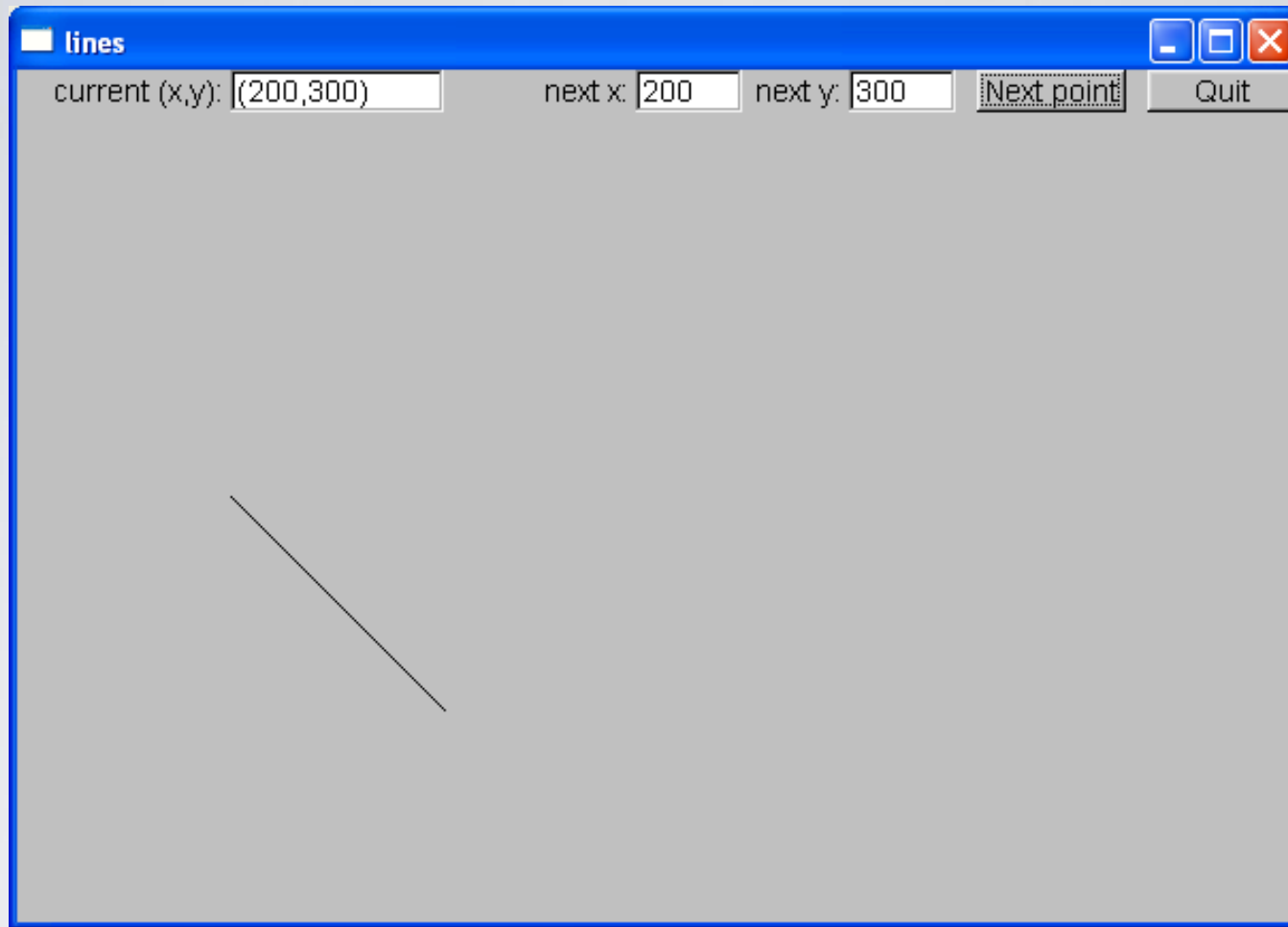
- Enter a point in the **In_boxes**

GUI example



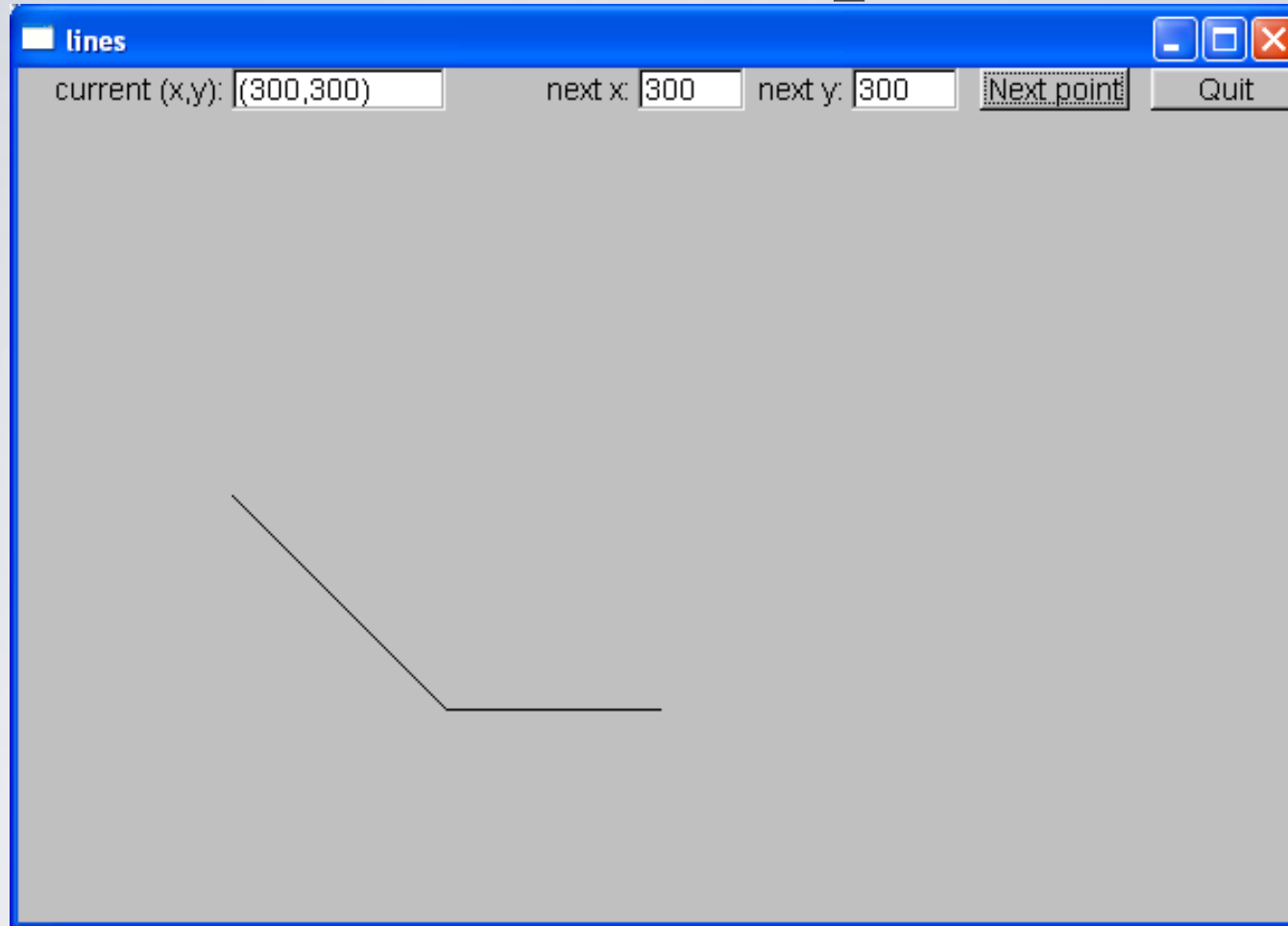
- When you hit **next point** that point becomes the current (x,y) and is displayed in the **Out_box**

GUI example



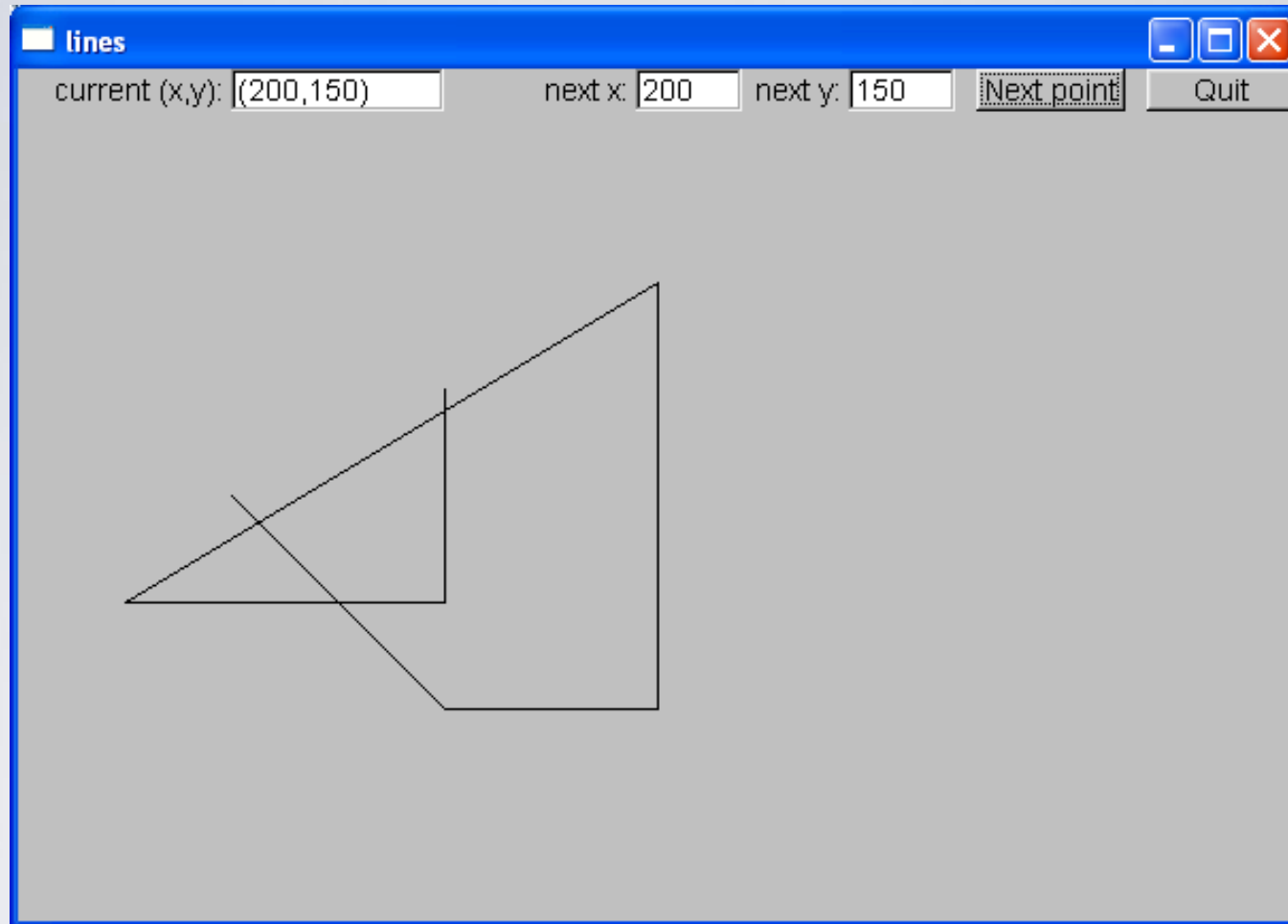
- Add another point and you have a line

GUI example



- Three points give two lines
 - Obviously, we are building a polyline

GUI example



- And so on, until you hit **Quit**.

So what? And How?

- We saw buttons, input boxes and an outbox in a window
 - How do we define a window?
 - How do we define buttons?
 - How do we define input and output boxes?
- Click on a button and something happens
 - How do we program that action?
 - How do we connect our code to the button?
- You type something into a input box
 - How do we get that value into our code?
 - How do we convert from a string to numbers?
- We saw output in the output box
 - How do we get the values there?
- Lines appeared in our window
 - How do we store the lines?
 - How do we draw them?

Mapping

- We map our ideas onto the FTLK version of the conventional Graphics/GUI ideas

Define class Lines_window

```
struct Lines_window : Window // Lines_window inherits from Window
{
    Lines_window(Point xy, int w, int h, const string& title); // declare constructor
    Open_polyline lines;

private:
    Button next_button; // declare some buttons – type Button
    Button quit_button;
    In_box next_x; // declare some i/o boxes
    In_box next_y;
    Out_box xy_out;

    void next(); // what to do when next_button is pushed
    void quit(); // what to do when quit_botton is pushed

    static void cb_next(Address, Address window); // callback for next_button
    static void cb_quit(Address, Address window); // callback for quit_button
};
```

GUI example



- Window with
 - two **Buttons**, Two **In_boxes**, and an **Out_box**

The Lines_window constructor

```
Lines_window::Lines_window(Point xy, int w, int h, const string& title)
:Window(xy,w,h,title),
  // construct/initialize the parts of the window:
  // location          size      name      action
  next_button(Point(x_max()-150,0), 70, 20, "Next point", cb_next),
  quit_button(Point(x_max()-70,0), 70, 20, "Quit", cb_quit),      // quit button
  next_x(Point(x_max()-310,0), 50, 20, "next x:"),                // io boxes
  next_y(Point(x_max()-210,0), 50, 20, "next y:"),
  xy_out(Point(100,0), 100, 20, "current (x,y):")
{
  attach(next_button);      // attach the parts to the window
  attach(quit_button);
  attach(next_x);
  attach(next_y);
  attach(xy_out);
  attach(lines);            // attach the open_polylines to the window
}
```


Widgets, Buttons, and Callbacks

- A Widget is something you see in the window which has an action associated with it
- A Button is a Widget that displays as a labeled rectangle on the screen, and when you click on the button, a Callback is triggered
- A Callback connects the button to some function or functions (the action to be performed)

Widgets, Buttons, and Callbacks

// A widget is something you see in the window

// which has an action associated with it

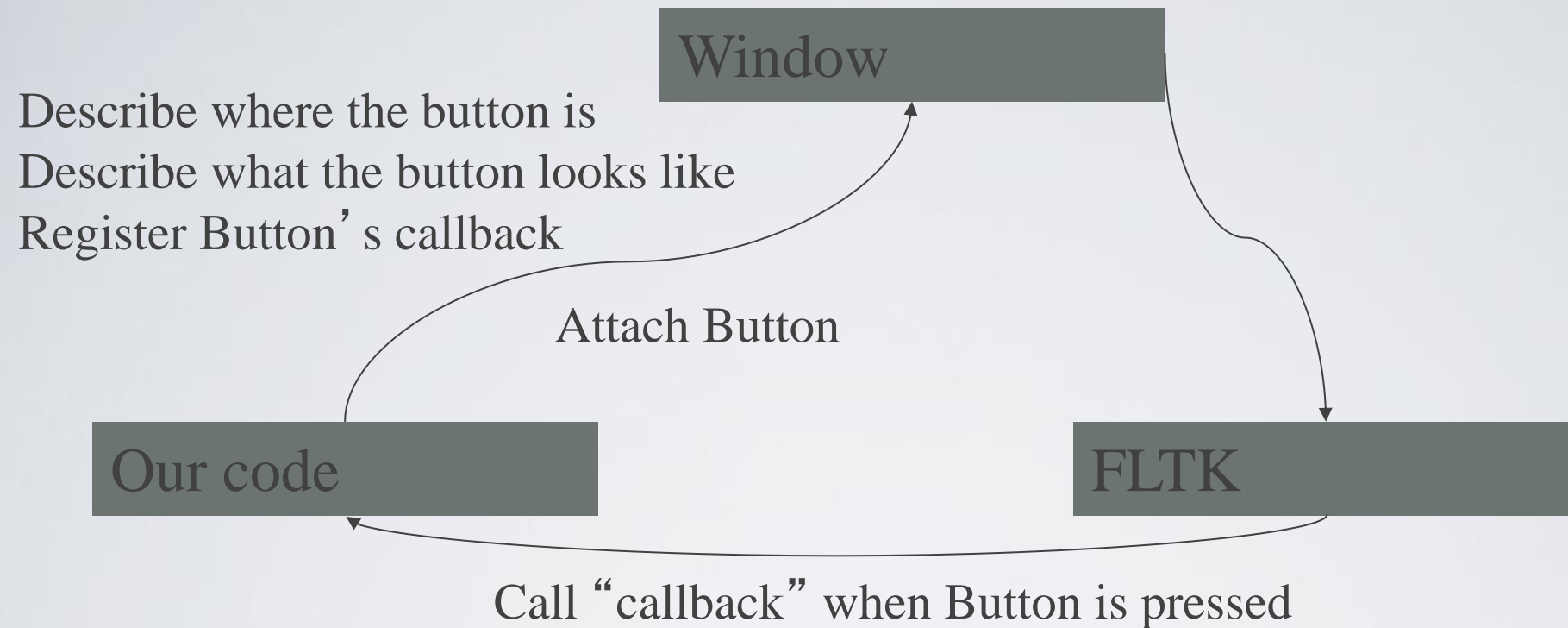
// A Button is a Widget that displays as a labeled rectangle on the screen;

// when you click on the button, a Callback is triggered

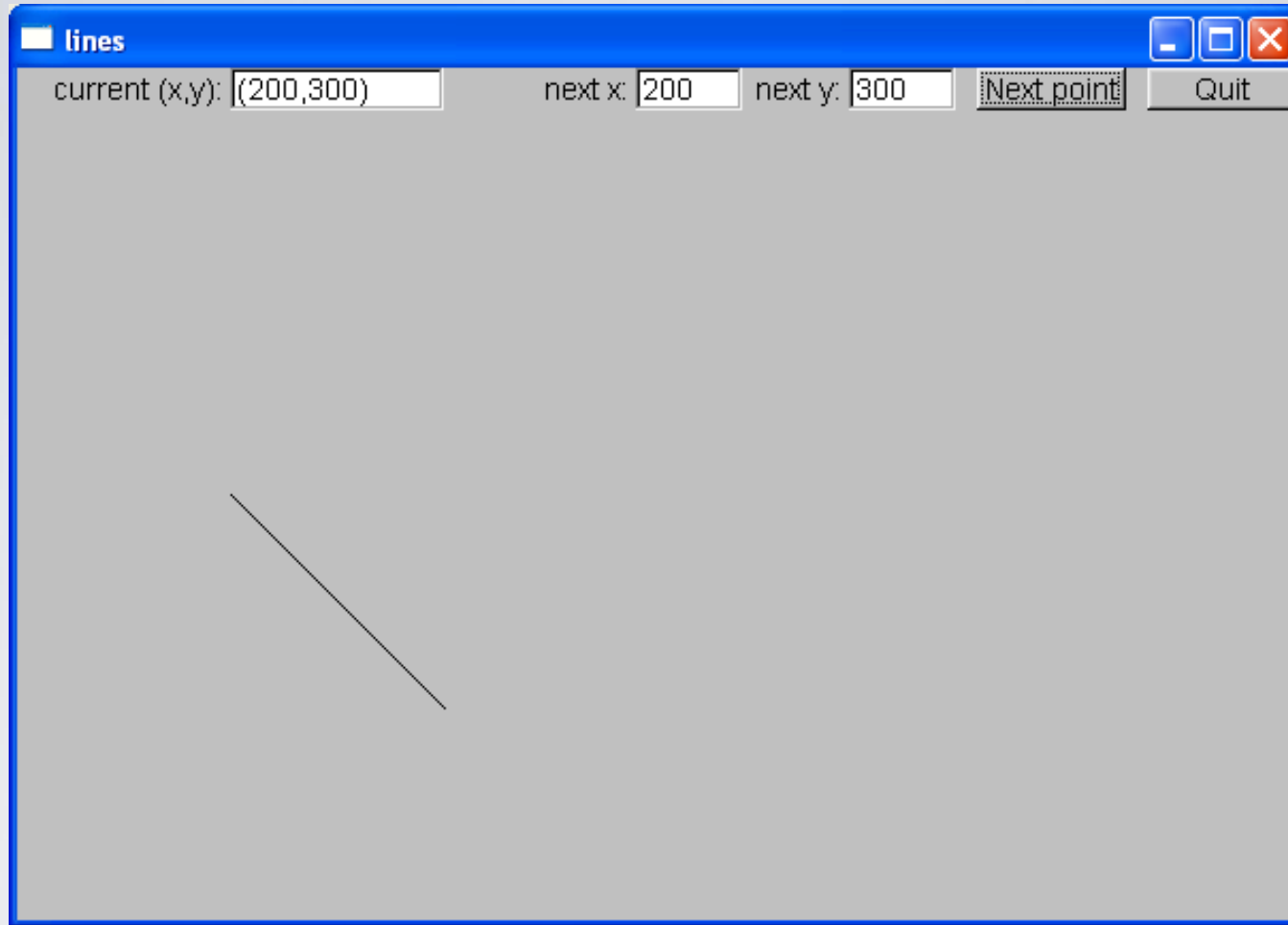
// A Callback connects the button to some function

```
struct Button : Widget {  
    Button(Point xy, int w, int h, const string& s, Callback cb)  
        :Widget(xy,w,h,s,cb) { }  
};
```

How it works



GUI example



- Add another point and you have a line

Widget

- A basic concept in Windows and X windows systems
 - Basically anything you can see on the screen and do something with is a widget (also called a "control")

```
struct Widget {  
    Widget(Point xy, int w, int h, const string& s, Callback cb)  
        :loc(xy), width(w), height(h), label(s), do_it(cb)  
    { }  
    // ... connection to FLTK ...  
};
```

Button

- A Button is a Widget that
 - displays as a labeled rectangle on the screen;
 - when you click on it, a Callback is triggered

```
struct Button : Widget {  
    Button(Point xy, int w, int h, const string& s, Callback cb)  
        :Widget(xy,w,h,s,cb) { }  
};
```

Callback

- Callbacks are part of our interface to “The system”
 - Connecting functions to widgets is messy in most GUIs
 - It need not be, but
 - “the system” does not “know about” C++
 - the style/mess comes from systems designed in/for C/assembler
 - Major systems always use many languages, this is one example of how to cross a language barrier
 - A callback function maps from system conventions back to C++

```
void Lines_window::cb_quit(Address, Address pw)
```

```
// Call Lines_window::quit() for the window located at address pw
```

```
{
```

```
reference_to<Lines_window>(pw).quit();           // now call our function
```

```
}
```

Map an address into a reference to the type of object residing at that address – to be explained the following chapters

Our “action” code

// The action itself is simple enough to write

```
void Lines_window::quit()
```

```
{
```

```
// here we can do just about anything with the Lines_window
```

```
hide();           // peculiar FLTK idiom for “get rid of this window”
```

```
}
```


The next function

// our action for a click ("push") on the next button

```
void Lines_window::next()
{
    int x = next_x.get_int();
    int y = next_y.get_int();

    lines.add(Point(x,y));

    // update current position readout:
    stringstream ss;
    ss << '(' << x << ',' << y << ')';
    xy_out.put(ss.str());

    redraw(); // now redraw the screen
}
```

In_box

// An In_box is a widget into which you can type characters

// It's "action" is to receive characters

```
struct In_box : Widget {
```

```
    In_box(Point xy, int w, int h, const string& s)
```

```
        :Widget(xy,w,h,s,0) { }
```

```
    int get_int();
```

```
    string get_string();
```

```
};
```

```
int In_box::get_int()
```

```
{
```

```
    // get a reference to the FLTK FL_Input widget:
```

```
    Fl_Input& pi = reference_to<Fl_Input>(pw);
```

```
    // use it:
```

```
    return atoi(pi.value()); // get the value and convert
```

```
                                // it from characters (alpha) to int
```

```
}
```

Summary

- We have seen
 - Action on buttons
 - Interactive I/O
 - Text input
 - Text output
 - Graphical output
- Missing
 - Menu (See Section 16.7)
 - Window and Widget (see Appendix E)
 - Anything to do with tracking the mouse
 - Dragging
 - Hovering
 - Free-hand drawing
- What we haven't shown, you can pick up if you need it

Next lecture

- During the next lectures will show how the standard vector is implemented using basic low-level language facilities.
- This is where we really get down to the hardware and work our way back up to a more comfortable and productive level of programming.

Acknowledgements

Bjarne Stroustrup

Programming -- Principles and Practice Using C++

<http://www.stroustrup.com/Programming/>

Thank you!

