Events

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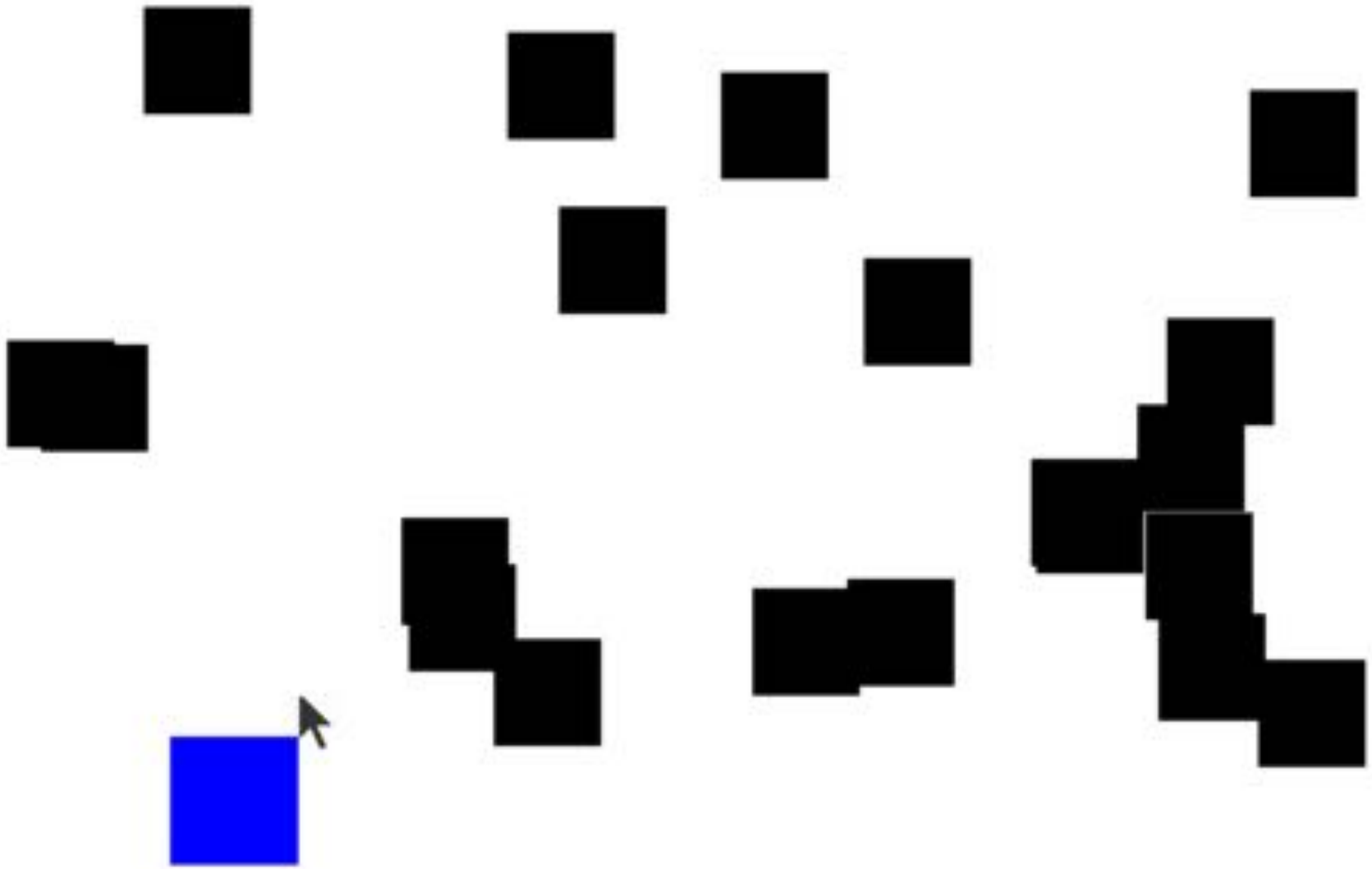
Catch Me If You Can



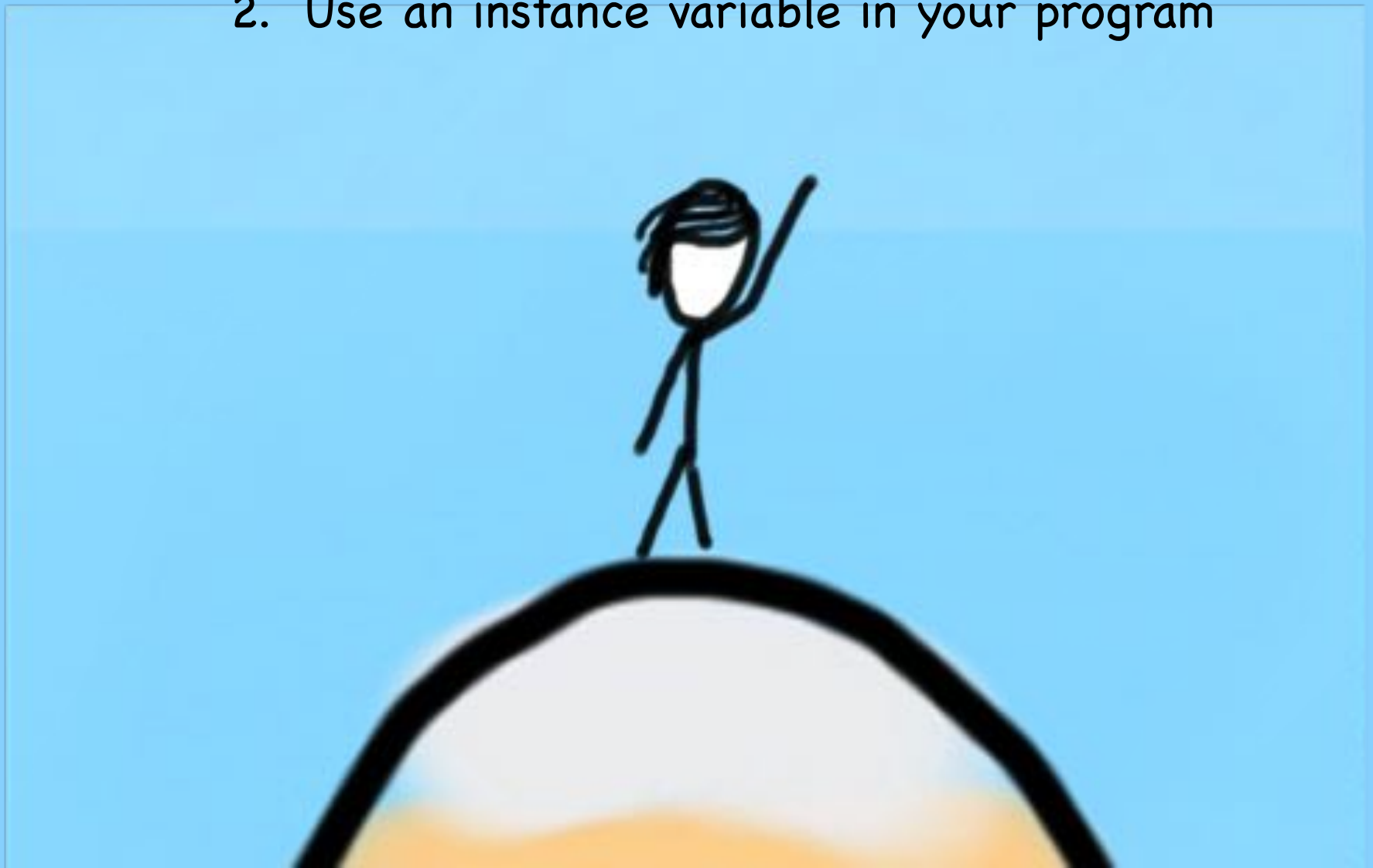
We've Gotten Ahead of Ourselves

Source: The Hobbit

Start at the Beginning

Learning Goals

1. Write a program that can respond to mouse events
2. Use an instance variable in your program



Novelty

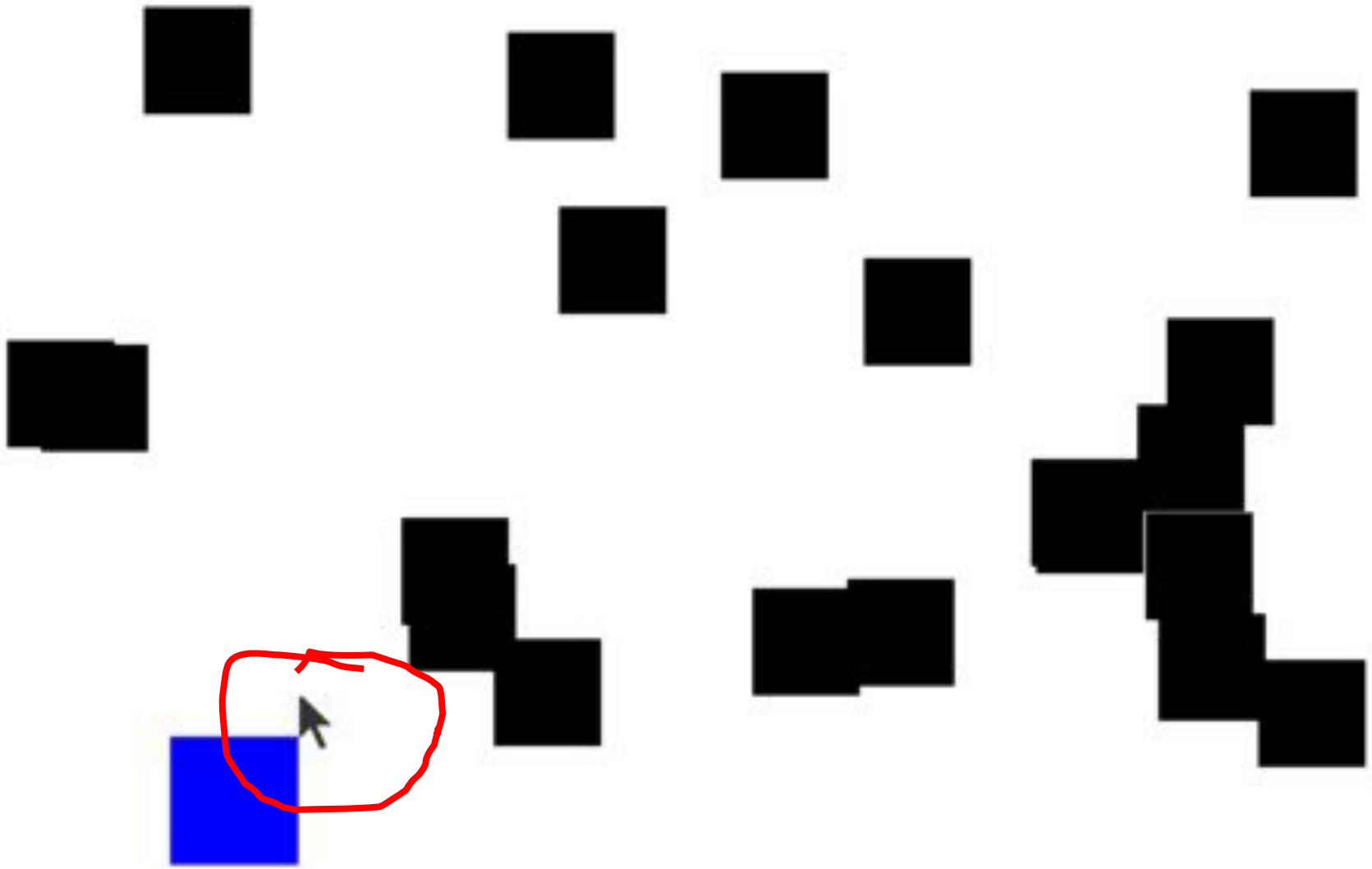
New Commands

- `addMouseListeners();`
- `getElementAt(x, y);`
- `remove(obj);`

New Ideas

- The Listener Model
- Instance Variables
- **`null`**

Catch Me If You Can



Mouse Events

```
public void run() {
    // Java runs this when program launches
}

public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is clicked
}

public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is moved
}
```

The Listener Model

```
public void run() {
    // 1. add mouse listeners
    addMouseListeners();
}

public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is clicked
}

public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is moved
}
```


The Listener Model

```
public void run() {
    // 1. add mouse listeners (now optional)
    addMouseListeners();
}

public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is clicked
}

public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is moved
}
```


The Listener Model

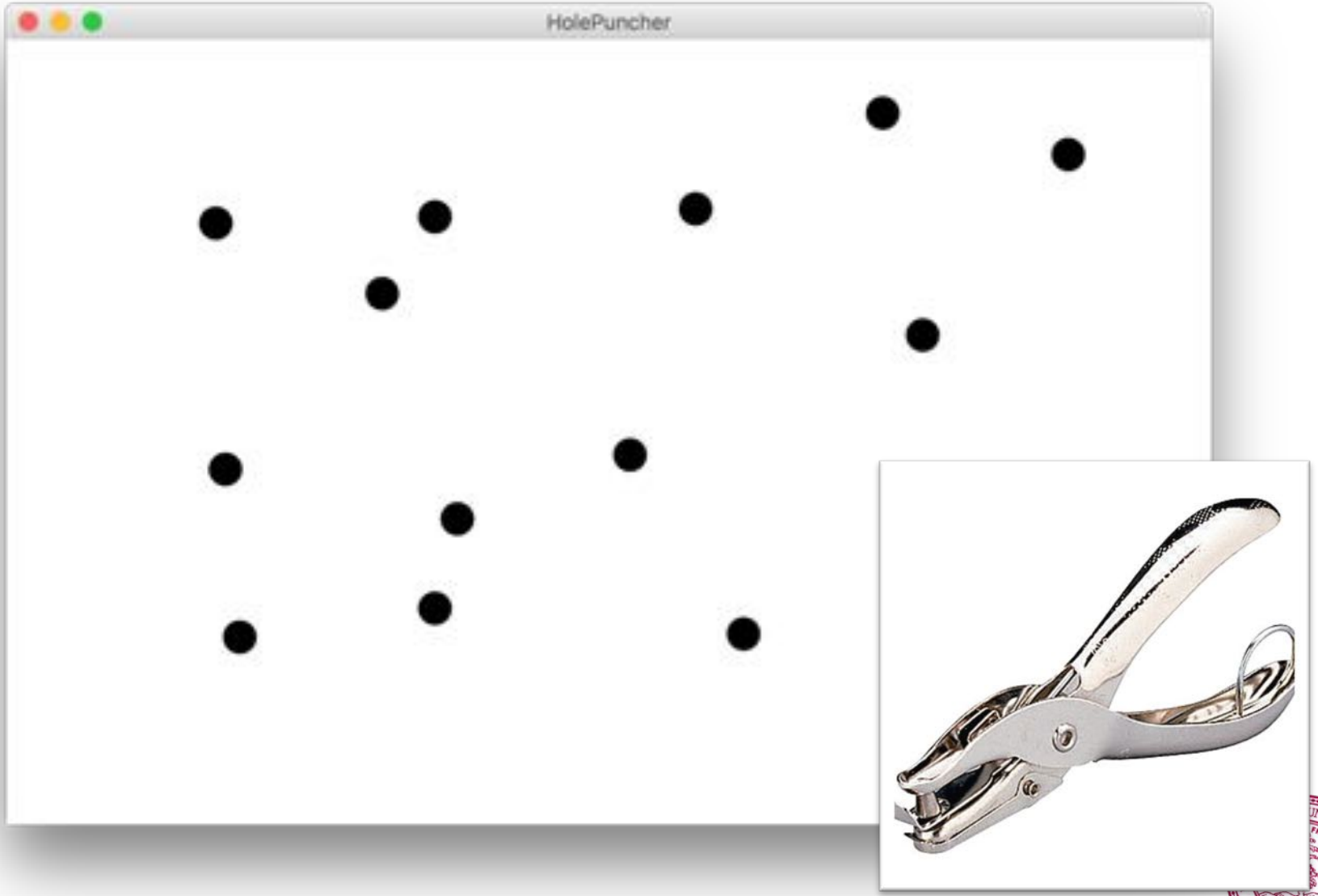
```
public void run() {
    // 1. add mouse listeners (now optional)
    addMouseListeners();
}

public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is clicked
}

public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent event) {
    // Java runs this when mouse is moved
}
```

Examples

Hole Puncher



Now With Dancing Children

Normal Program

Run Method

Normal Program

Run Method

```
public void run() {
    while(true) {
        update();
        pause(DELAY);
    }
}
```

Normal Program

Run Method

```
public void run() {
   while(true) {
      update();
      pause(DELAY);
   }
}
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Normal Program

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Normal Program

Run Method

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public void run() {
   while(true) {
      update();
      pause(DELAY);
   }
}
```

Normal Program

Run Method

New Listener Characters

Mouse Listener

Mouse Moved Method

Program with a Mouse Method

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Program Starts Running

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Add Mouse Listener

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

```
addMouseListeners();
```

Program Runs as Usual

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

Mouse Moved!

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

Calls Mouse Moved Method

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

When done, Run continues.

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

Keeps Doing Its Thing…

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

Mouse Moved!

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

Calls Mouse Moved Method

Run Method

Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

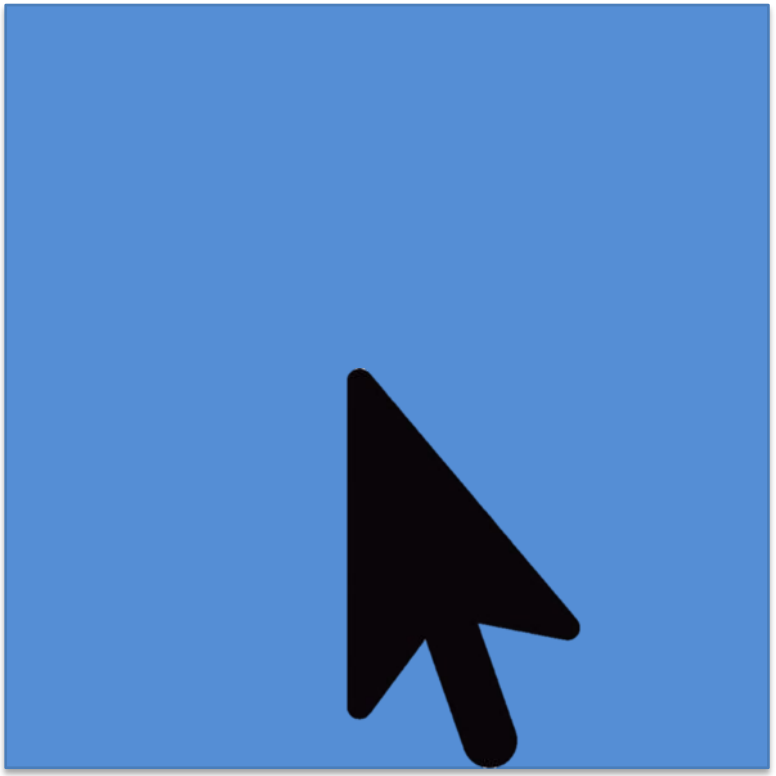
When done, Run continues.

Run Method

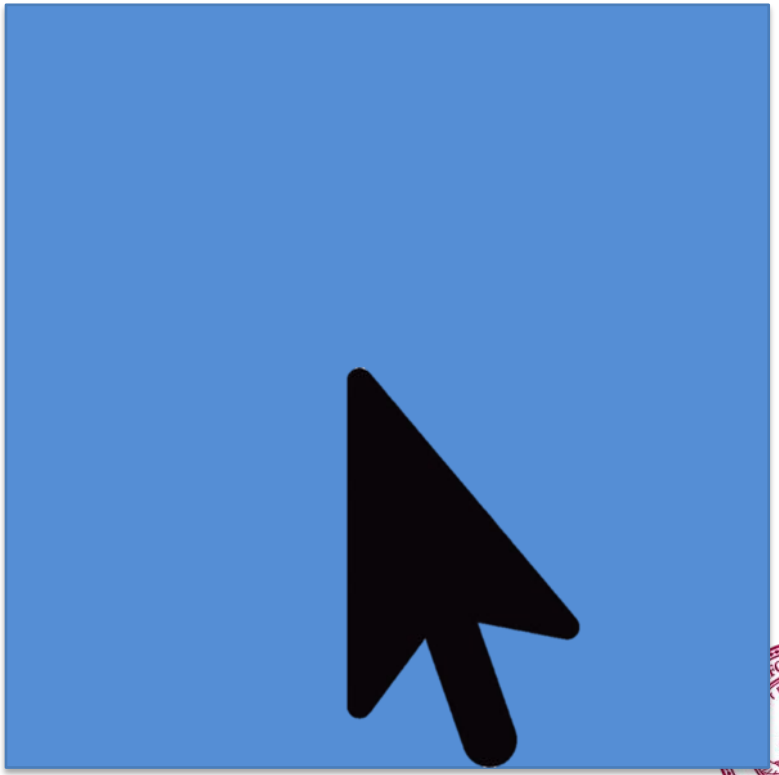
Mouse Moved Method

Mouse Listener

Mouse Tracker



Mouse Tracker

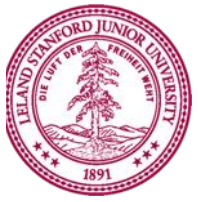


Instance Variables

1. Variables exist until their inner-most control block ends.
2. If a variable is defined outside all methods, its inner-most control block is the entire program!
3. We call these variables **instance variables**

```
/* Instance variable for the square to be tracked */
private GRect square = null;

public void run() {
    square = makeSquare();
    addSquareToCenter();
    addMouseListeners();
}
```

* Instance variables have special meanings in programs with multiple files. For now you need to know that all methods can see them and that their initialization line is executed before run.



Instance Variables + Events

Often you need instance variables to pass information between the run method and the mouse event methods!

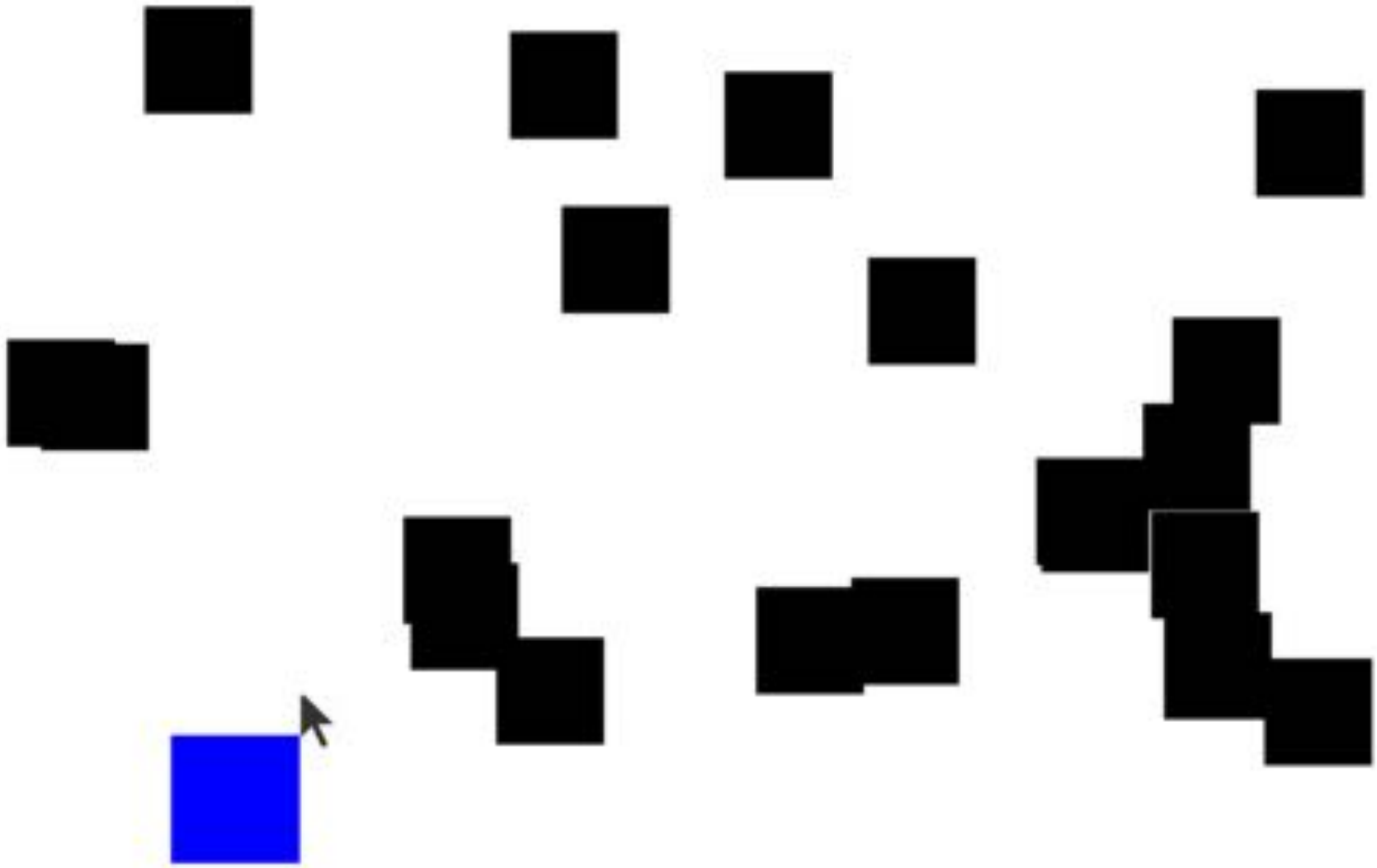
```
/* Instance variable for the square to be tracked */
private GRect square = null;

public void run() {
    square = makeSquare();
    addSquareToCenter();
    addMouseListeners();
}


public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent e) {
    int x = e.getX() - SQUARE_SIZE/2;
    int y = e.getY() - SQUARE_SIZE/2;
    square.setLocation(x, y);
}
```

Null

Objects have a special value called **`null`** which means this variable is not associated with a value yet.

```
public void run() {
    GOval example = null;
    if(example == null) {
        println("initially example is null");
    }
    example = new GOval(5, 5);
    if(example != null) {
        println("now its not null.");
    }
}
```

getElementAt



getElementAt

GObjects returned by getElementAt might be null!

```
// may be a GObject, or null if nothing at (x, y)
GObject maybeAnObject = getElementAt(x, y);
if (maybeAnObject != null) {
   // do something with maybeAnObject
} else {
   // null – nothing at that location
}
```

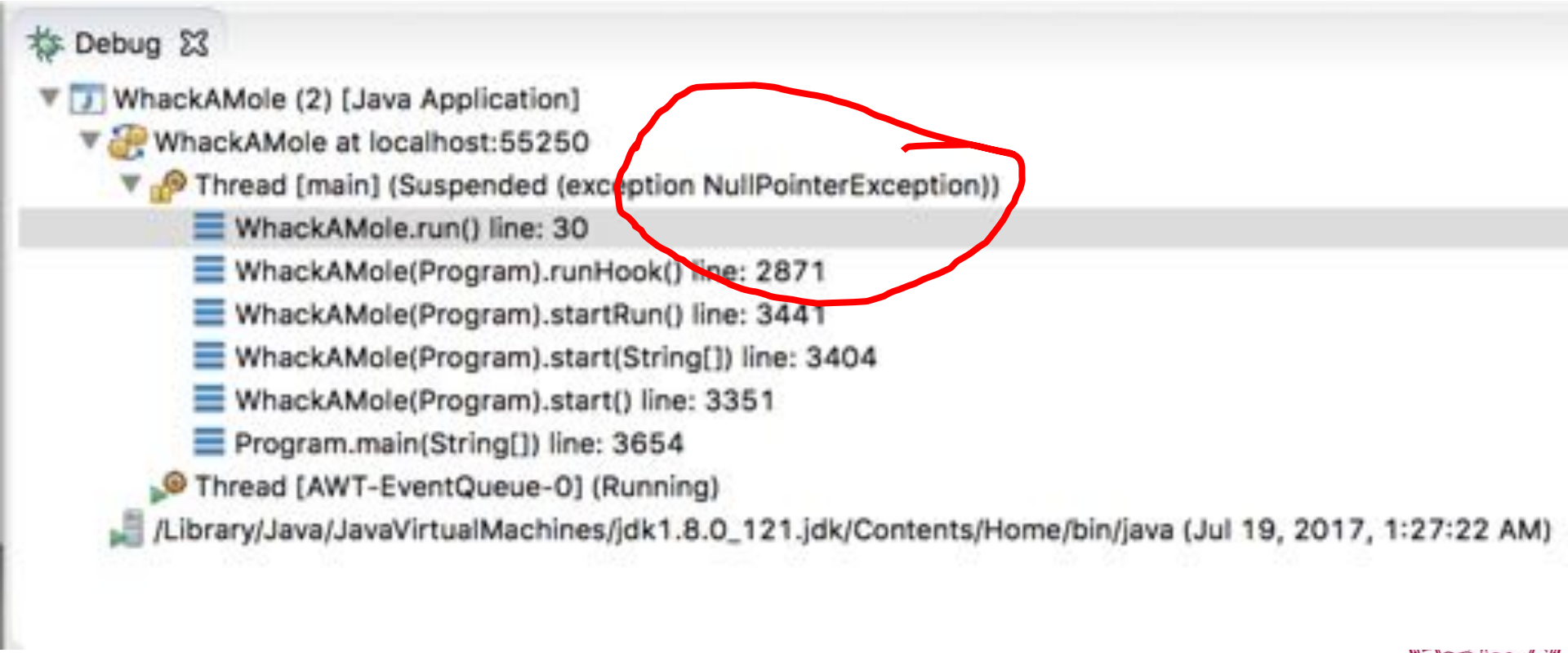

Null

Calling methods on an object that is **null** will crash your program!

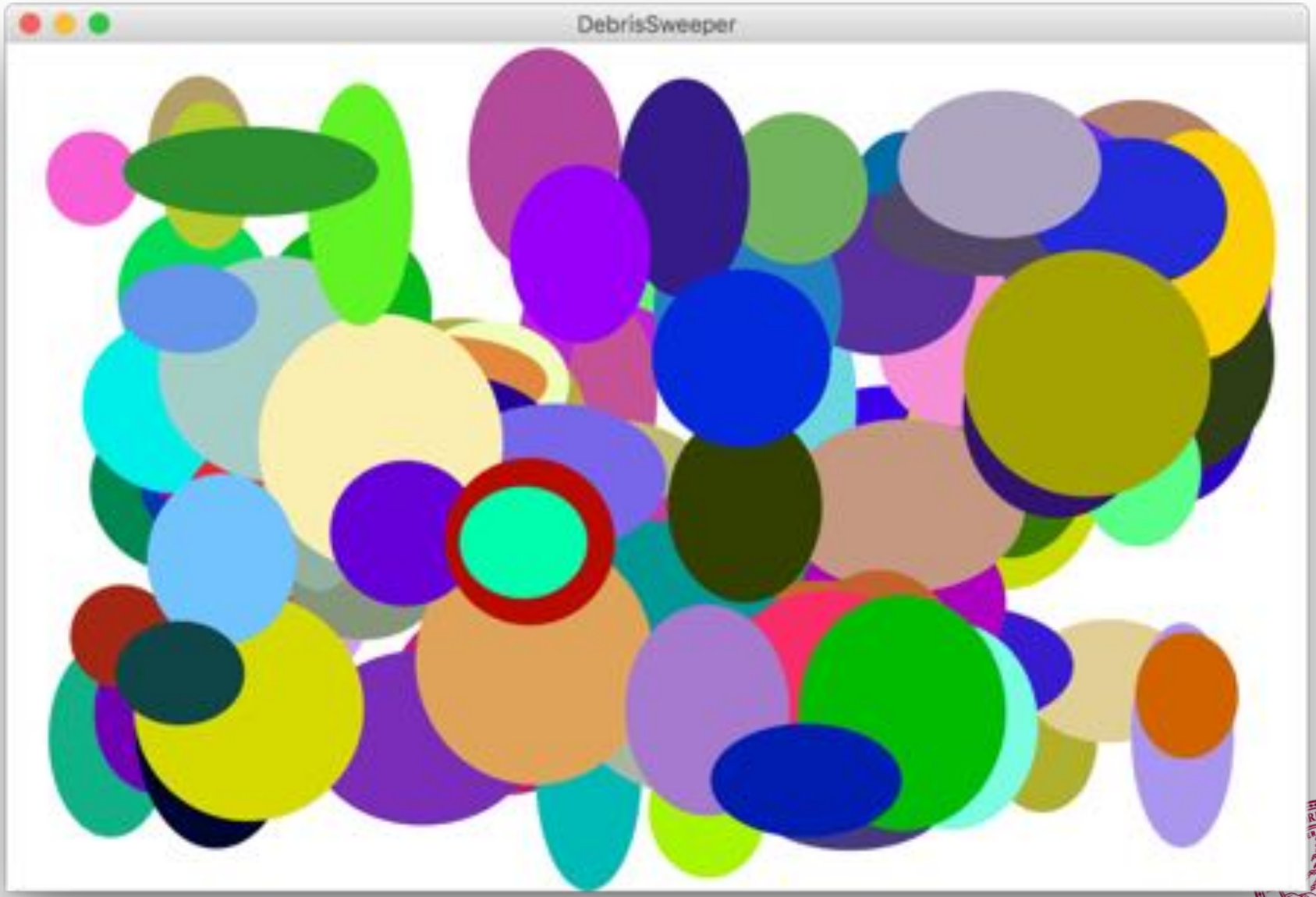
```
// may be a GObject, or null if nothing at (x, y)
GObject maybeAnObject = getElementAt(x, y);
if (maybeAnObject != null) {
   int x = maybeAnObject.getX(); // OK
} else {
   int x = maybeAnObject.getX(); // CRASH!
}
```

Null

Calling methods on an object that is **null** will crash your program! (throws a NullPointerException)



Debris Sweeper



Novelty

New Commands

- `addMouseListeners();`
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- `remove(obj);`

New Ideas

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- Instance Variables
- **`null`**

Responding to Mouse Events

1. The **run** method should call **addMouseListeners**
2. Write definitions of any listener methods needed

mouseClicked(*e*)	Called when the user clicks the mouse
mousePressed(*e*)	Called when the mouse button is pressed
mouseReleased(*e*)	Called when the mouse button is released
mouseMoved(*e*)	Called when the user moves the mouse
mouseDragged(*e*)	Called when the mouse is dragged with the button down

The parameter *e* is **MouseEvent** object, which provides more data about event, such as the location of mouse.

Responding to Keyboard Events

1. The **run** method should call **addKeyListeners**
2. Write definitions of any listener methods needed

keyPressed(*e***)**	Called when the user presses a key
keyReleased(*e***)**	Called when the key comes back up
keyTyped(*e***)**	Called when the user types (presses and releases) a key

The parameter *e* is a **KeyEvent** object, which indicates which key is involved.

And Here We Are...

Catch Me If You Can?