

Solution to Section #7

Portions of this handout by Eric Roberts and Nick Troccoli

1. Word Cloud

```
/**
 * File: WordCloud.java
 * -----
 * This program allows the user to create a set of labels and then drag
 * them around in the window.
 */

import acm.graphics.*;
import acm.program.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;

public class WordCloud extends GraphicsProgram {

    public void init() {
        contents = new HashMap<String, GLabel>();
        createController();
        addActionListeners();
        addMouseListeners();
    }

    /* Creates the control strip at the bottom of the window */
    private void createController() {
        nameField = new JTextField(MAX_NAME);
        nameField.addActionListener(this); // Detects ENTER key pressed
        addButton = new JButton("Add");
        removeButton = new JButton("Remove");
        clearButton = new JButton("Clear");
        add(new JLabel("Name"), SOUTH);
        add(nameField, SOUTH);
        add(addButton, SOUTH);
        add(removeButton, SOUTH);
        add(clearButton, SOUTH);
    }

    /* Adds a label with the given name at the center of the window */
    private void addLabel(String name) {
        GLabel label = new GLabel(name);
        double labelX = getWidth() / 2.0 - label.getWidth() / 2.0;
        double labelY = getHeight() / 2 + label.getAscent() / 2.0;
        add(label, labelX, labelY);
        contents.put(name, label);
    }

    /* Removes all labels in the contents table */
    private void removeContents() {
        for (String labelName : contents.keySet()) {
            remove(contents.get(labelName));
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }
    contents.clear();        // Clear all entries in the hashmap
}

/* Called in response to button actions */
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
    Object source = e.getSource();
    // Detect both clicks and ENTER for adding a new label
    if (source == addButton || source == nameField) {
        addLabel(nameField.getText());
    } else if (source == removeButton) {
        String text = nameField.getText();
        if (contents.containsKey(text)) {
            remove(contents.get(text));
            contents.remove(text);
        }
    } else if (source == clearButton) {
        removeContents();
    }
}

/* Called on mouse press to record the coordinates of the click */
public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {
    last = new GPoint(e.getPoint());
    currentLabel = (GLabel)getElementAt(last);
}

/* Called on mouse drag to reposition the object */
public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent e) {
    if (currentLabel != null) {
        currentLabel.move(e.getX() - last.getX(),
            e.getY() - last.getY());
        last = new GPoint(e.getPoint());
    }
}

/* Private constants */
private static final int MAX_NAME = 25;

/* Private instance variables */
private HashMap<String,GLabel> contents;
private JTextField nameField;
private JButton addButton;
private JButton removeButton;
private JButton clearButton;
private GLabel currentLabel;
private GPoint last;
}
```

2. Interactive Karel

```

/*
 * File: InteractiveKarel.java
 * -----
 * This program lets the user control Karel as it moves and turns
 * within the canvas window.
 */

import acm.program.*;
import acm.graphics.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;

/* Simulates a simplified Karel the Robot through use of GUI interactors. */
public class InteractiveKarel extends GraphicsProgram {

    /* The number of pixels wide/tall for the Karel images */
    private static final int KAREL_SIZE = 64;

    /* The image of Karel currently displayed on the canvas. */
    private GImage karel;

    /* The direction (NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST) Karel is facing. */
    private String direction;

    /* Sets up GUI components and Karel's initial image. */
    public void init() {
        add(new JButton("move"), SOUTH);
        add(new JButton("turnLeft"), SOUTH);
        addActionListeners();
    }

    /* Add our graphics once the canvas is onscreen. */
    public void run() {
        karel = new GImage("KarelEast.jpg");
        direction = EAST;
        add(karel, 0, 0);
    }

    /* When we get an interaction, update Karel accordingly. */
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {
        String command = event.getActionCommand();
        if (command.equals("move")) {
            moveKarel();
        } else if (command.equals("turnLeft")) {
            turnLeftKarel();
        }
    }

    /* Moves Karel one step in the current direction. */
    private void moveKarel() {
        double newX = karel.getX();
        double newY = karel.getY();
        if (direction.equals(NORTH)) {
            newY -= KAREL_SIZE;
        } else if (direction.equals(SOUTH)) {

```

```

        newY += KAREL_SIZE;
    } else if (direction.equals(EAST)) {
        newX += KAREL_SIZE;
    } else if (direction.equals(WEST)) {
        newX -= KAREL_SIZE;
    }

    if (isKarelOnScreen(newX, newY)) {
        karel.setLocation(newX, newY);
    }
}

/* Causes Karel to turn 90 degrees to the left (counter-clockwise). */
private void turnLeftKarel() {
    if (direction.equals(NORTH)) {
        direction = EAST;
    } else if (direction.equals(EAST)) {
        direction = SOUTH;
    } else if (direction.equals(SOUTH)) {
        direction = WEST;
    } else if (direction.equals(WEST)) {
        direction = NORTH;
    }

    karel.setImage("Karel" + direction + ".jpg");
}

/* Returns whether Karel would be on-screen at the given x/y position. */
private boolean isKarelOnScreen(double x, double y) {
    return x >= 0 && y >= 0 && x + KAREL_SIZE <= getWidth()
        && y + KAREL_SIZE <= getHeight();
}
}

```

3. The Employee Class

```

/*
 * File: Employee.java
 * -----
 * Class which describes the Employee variable type.
 * An Employee has the following information:
 *     - name
 *     - title
 *     - annual salary
 *
 * They may be given a promotion, which adds the word "Senior"
 * to their job title and doubles their salary.
 */
public class Employee {

    public Employee(String newName, String newTitle) {
        name = newName;
        title = newTitle;
    }

    public String getTitle() {
        return title;
    }
}

```

```
    }

    public void setTitle(String title) {
        this.title = title;
    }

    public int getSalary() {
        return salary;
    }

    public void setSalary(int salary) {
        this.salary = salary;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    // Adds "Senior" to the front of our job title, and doubles our salary
    public void promote() {
        title = "Senior " + title;
        salary *= 2;
    }

    /* Employee instance variables */
    private String name;
    private String title;
    private int salary;
}
```

4. Subclassing GCanvas

```
/*
 * File: RandomCirclesCanvas.java
 * -----
 * This GCanvas subclass adds the ability to also draw random circles.
 * Each circle has a randomly chosen color, a randomly chosen
 * radius between 5 and 50 pixels, and a randomly chosen
 * position on the canvas, subject to the condition that
 * the entire circle must fit inside the canvas without
 * extending past the edge.
 */

import acm.graphics.*;
import acm.util.*;

public class RandomCirclesCanvas extends GCanvas {

    /** Minimum radius */
    private static final double MIN_RADIUS = 5;

    /** Maximum radius */
    private static final double MAX_RADIUS = 50;

    public void drawRandomCircle() {
        double r = rgen.nextDouble(MIN_RADIUS, MAX_RADIUS);
```

```
double x = rgen.nextDouble(0, getWidth() - 2 * r);
double y = rgen.nextDouble(0, getHeight() - 2 * r);
GOval circle = new GOval(x, y, 2 * r, 2 * r);
circle.setFilled(true);
circle.setColor(rgen.nextColor());
add(circle); // adds it to ourself!
}

/* Private instance variable */
private RandomGenerator rgen = RandomGenerator.getInstance();
}
```