

DB Programming - Cont

Database Systems

Agenda

- × Project Details
- × SWT
- × Updating UI (Why do we need Threads?)

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- × Project Details
- × SWT
- × Updating UI (Why do we need Threads?)

Other JAVA UI

- × AWT (Abstract Windowing Toolkit)
 - standard for all platforms
 - too simple..
 - “Least Common Denominator”
- × SWING
 - try to fix AWT’s problems
 - uses AWT
 - complicated to use and learn
 - looks the same on every platform

View Sales Order

Order number: 0000006973

Document date: 24-04-2002

Purchase order number: DG-19970626-300

Requested delivery date: 06-05-2002

Delivery block: ☐

Order items:

Item	Material	Description	Quantity	Net value	Curr
000010	P-100	Pumpe PRECISION 100	1.000	2607.60	EUR
000020	P-100	Pumpe PRECISION 100	2.000	5215.20	EUR

Return info from BAPI:

CHARVA Example

File Options Help

Proxy Cookies Accounts

New User

Account name: leonid

Full name: Leonid Brezhnev

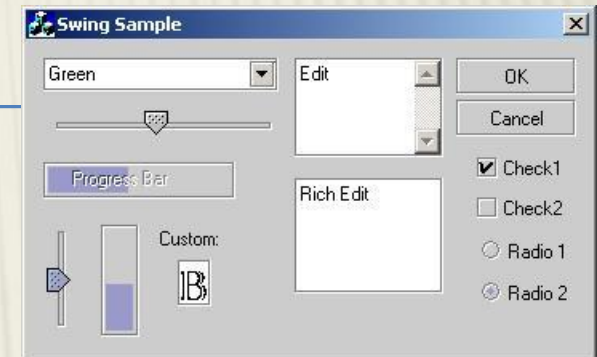
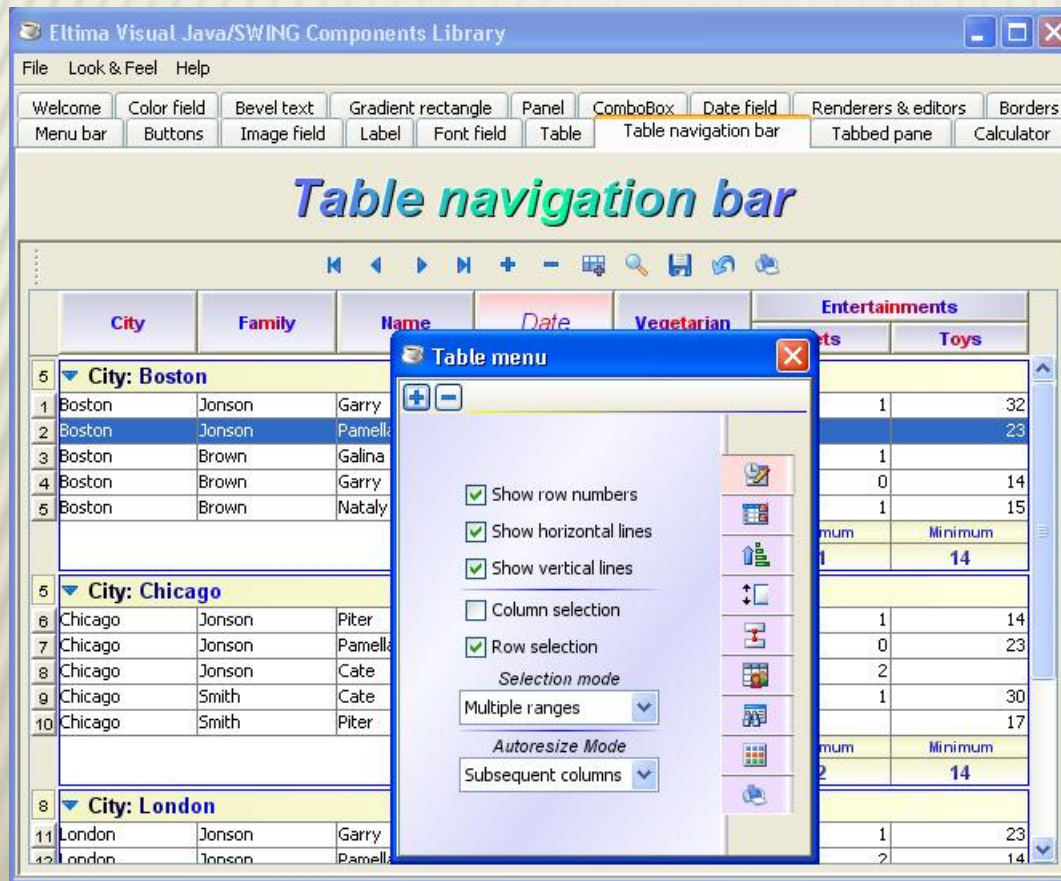
Password: *****

Repeat Password: *****

User accounts

User	Full Name
karl	Karl Marx
vlad	Vladimir Lenin

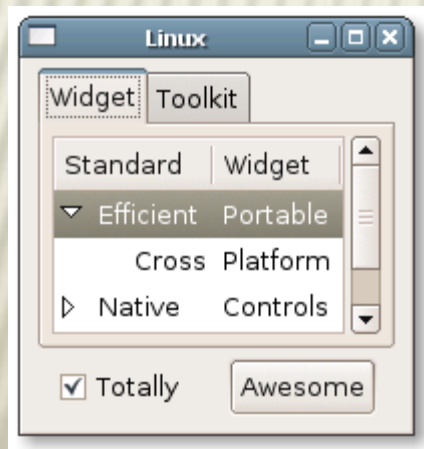
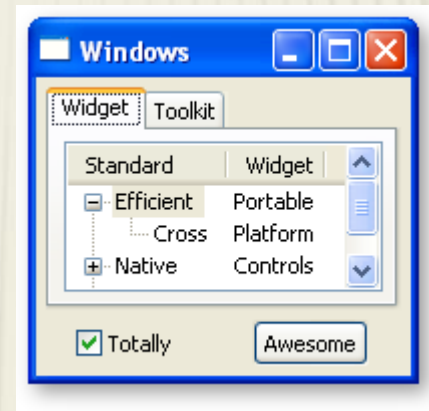
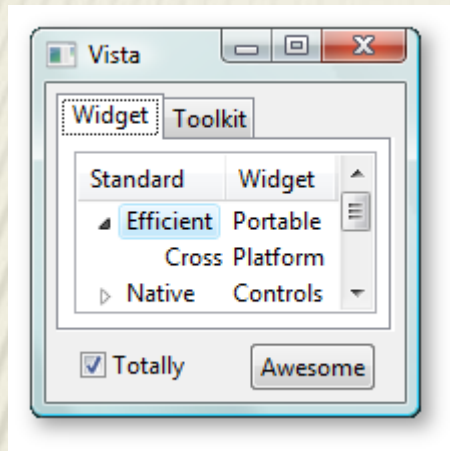
Swing



SWT (Standard Widget Toolkit)

- × Developed by IBM, maintained today by Eclipse
- × Easy implementation
- × Not portable – requires implementation for each platform. BUT, all major ones has 😊
 - “LCD” fixed 😊
- × Had performance issues, but today its fixed 😊

SWT - Takes the look of the OS



“Installing” SWT

- × Same as always:
 - Add the right swt.jar (windows/unix/osx)
(<http://www.eclipse.org/swt/>)
 - `import org.eclipse.swt.widgets.*`
- × (same as “installing” JDBC)

Widgets

- ✖ Widget is the “UI element”
(window, button, icon...)
- ✖ When creating a Widget, we need to supply its parent
- ✖ Every Widget needs to be disposed when done.
→ Luckily, disposing the parents disposes of its Childs

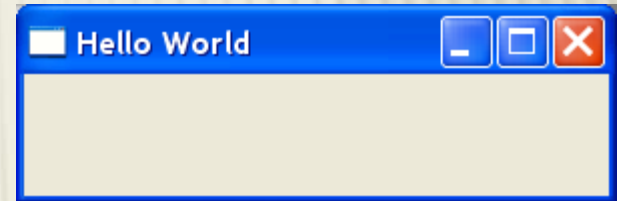
Hello World

```
import org.eclipse.swt.widgets.*;
import org.eclipse.swt.widgets.Shell;
public class HelloWorldAlone
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Display display = new Display();
        Shell shell = new Shell(display);
        shell.setText("Hello World");
        shell.setSize(300, 100);

        shell.open();

        while (!shell.isDisposed()) {
            if (!display.readAndDispatch()) {
                display.sleep();
            }
        }

        display.dispose();
    }
}
```



Hello World – A few more words

- ✖ Shell is the main window. As any widget, he must have a parent:
→ Display (windows..)
- ✖ If you wont keep the Shell open (listening to events) the program will immediately terminate
- ✖ Can we have a more “swing” environment?

SWTUtil

```
import org.eclipse.swt.widgets.*;

public class SWTUtil{
    private static Display display = new Display();

    public static Shell getShell(){
        Shell shell = new Shell(display);
        return shell;
    }

    public static void openShell(Shell shell) {
        shell.open();
        while (!shell.isDisposed()) {
            if (!display.readAndDispatch()) {
                display.sleep();
            }
        }

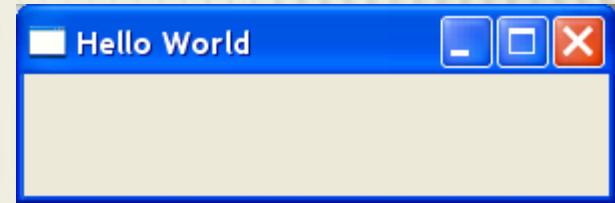
        display.dispose();
    }
}
```


Hello World (with SWTUtil)

```
import org.eclipse.swt.widgets.*;

public class HelloWorld
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Shell shell = SWTUtil.getShell();
        shell.setText("Hello World");
        shell.setSize(300, 100);

        SWTUtil.openShell(shell);
    }
}
```



More on Widget

- × Widgets are created by:
 - Specifying parent
 - Specifying style
- × A parent is the container that the widget is created inside (e.g. Shell)
- × A style is a constant from the SWT class (SWT.BORDER, SWT.LEFT, SWT.NONE ...)
- × Multiple styles can be joined with “|”
SWT.V_SCROLL|SWT.H_SCROLL| SWT.BORDER

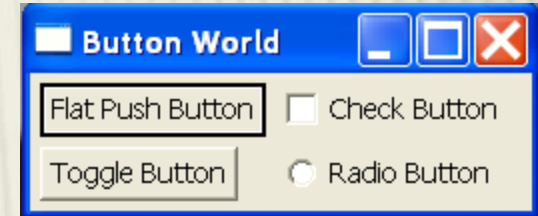
Label

```
Shell shell = SWTUtil.getShell();  
shell.setText("Label World");  
shell.setLayout(new GridLayout()); // layouts are explained later
```



```
// Create labels  
new Label(shell, SWT.NONE).setText("Regular label");  
new Label(shell, SWT.SEPARATOR);  
new Label(shell, SWT.SEPARATOR|SWT.HORIZONTAL);  
  
// pack and show  
shell.pack();  
SWTUtil.openShell(shell);
```

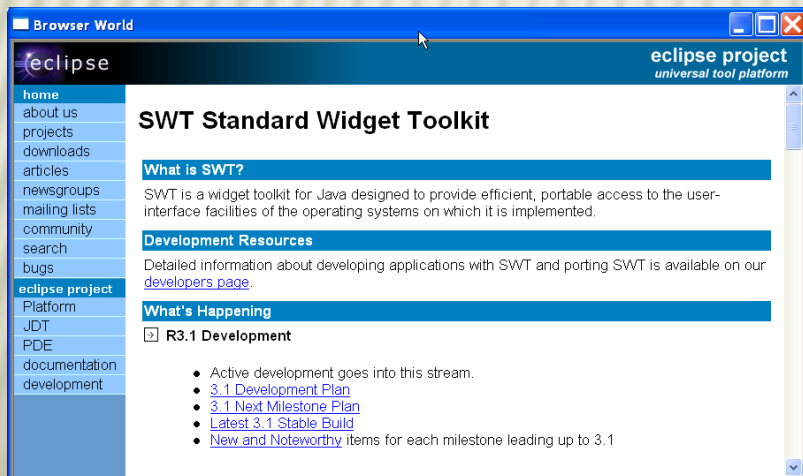
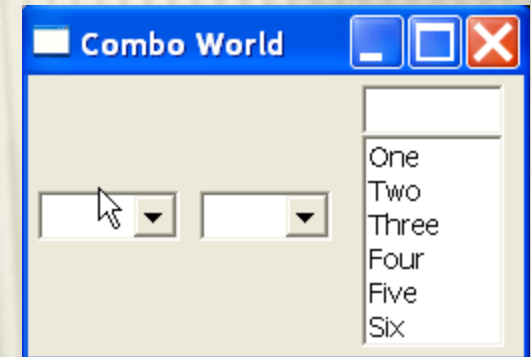
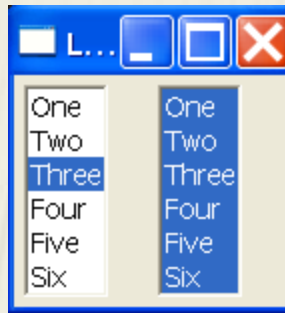
Button



```
shell.setText("Button World");  
shell.setLayout(new GridLayout(2, true)); // layouts are explained later  
  
new Button(shell, SWT.PUSH | SWT.FLAT).setText("Flat Push Button");  
new Button(shell, SWT.CHECK).setText("Check Button");  
new Button(shell, SWT.TOGGLE).setText("Toggle Button");  
new Button(shell, SWT.RADIO).setText("Radio Button");
```

Some more Widgets

- ✧ Take a look at the SWT Tutorial PPT (on the course slides page)



Who's your daddy??

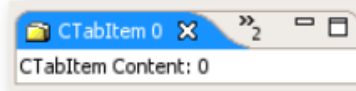
Some more Widgets (2)

- × <http://www.eclipse.org/swt/widgets/>



CoolBar

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



CTabFolder

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



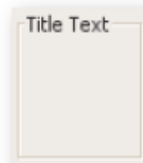
DateTime

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



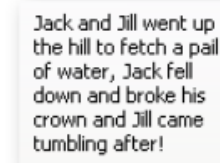
ExpandBar

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



Group

[javadoc](#)

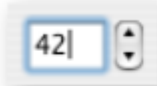


Label

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)

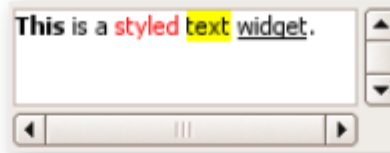
Some more Widgets (3)

- × <http://www.eclipse.org/swt/widgets/>



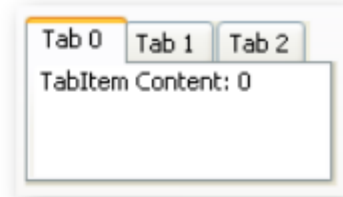
Spinner

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



StyledText

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



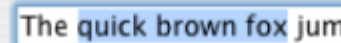
TabFolder

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)

Name	Type	Size
☐ Index:0	classes	0
☒ Index:1	databases	2556
☐ Index:2	images	9157
☒ Index:3	classes	0
☐ Index:4	databases	2556

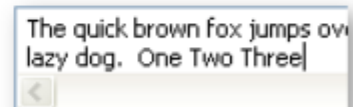
Table

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



Text (SWT.SINGLE)

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)



Text (SWT.MULTI)

[javadoc](#) - [snippets](#)

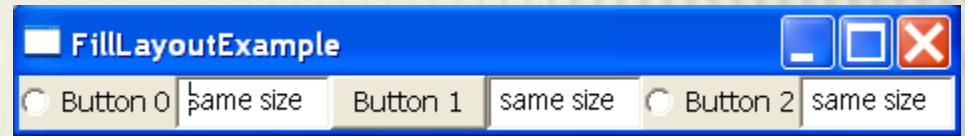
Layouts

- × First introduced in AWT
- × Ease burden of laying out components
- × SWT offers 5 layouts:
 - FillLayout
 - RowLayout
 - GridLayout
 - FormLayout
 - (*) Stack Layout
- × <http://www.eclipse.org/articles/article.php?file=Article-Understanding-Layouts/index.html>

FillLayout

- × Places all widgets in either a single column or row (SWT.VERTICAL,SWT.HORIZONTAL)
- × Makes all widgets the same size

FillLayout



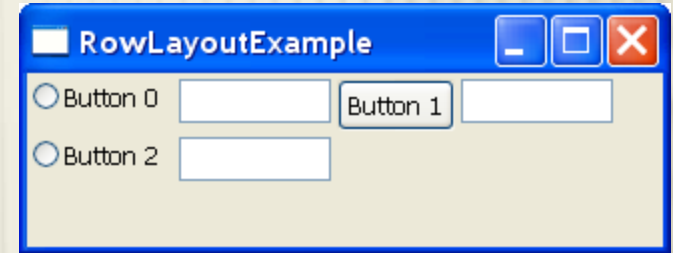
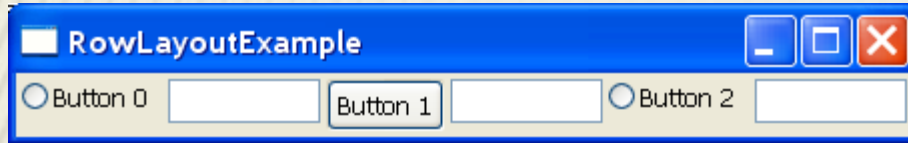
```
shell.setLayout(new FillLayout(SWT.HORIZONTAL));
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i ++)  
{  
    new Button(shell,  
        (i % 2 == 0) ? SWT.RADIO : SWT.PUSH).setText("Button " + i);  
    new Text(shell, SWT.BORDER).setText("same size");  
}
```


RowLayout

- ✖ Places all widgets in either a single column or row (SWT.VERTICAL,SWT.HORIZONTAL)
- ✖ Doesn't force all widgets to be the same size
- ✖ Can wrap to a new row or column if it runs out of space
- ✖ Can use **RowData** objects to determine initial heights/widths for controls

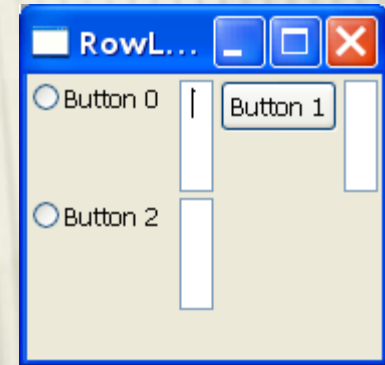
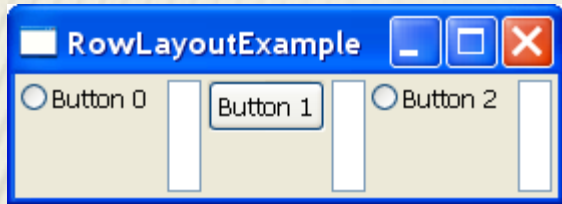
RowLayout



```
shell.setLayout(new RowLayout(SWT.HORIZONTAL));
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i ++) {  
    new Button(shell,  
        (i % 2 == 0) ? SWT.RADIO : SWT.PUSH).setText("Button " + i);  
    new Text(shell, SWT.BORDER);  
}
```

RowLayout

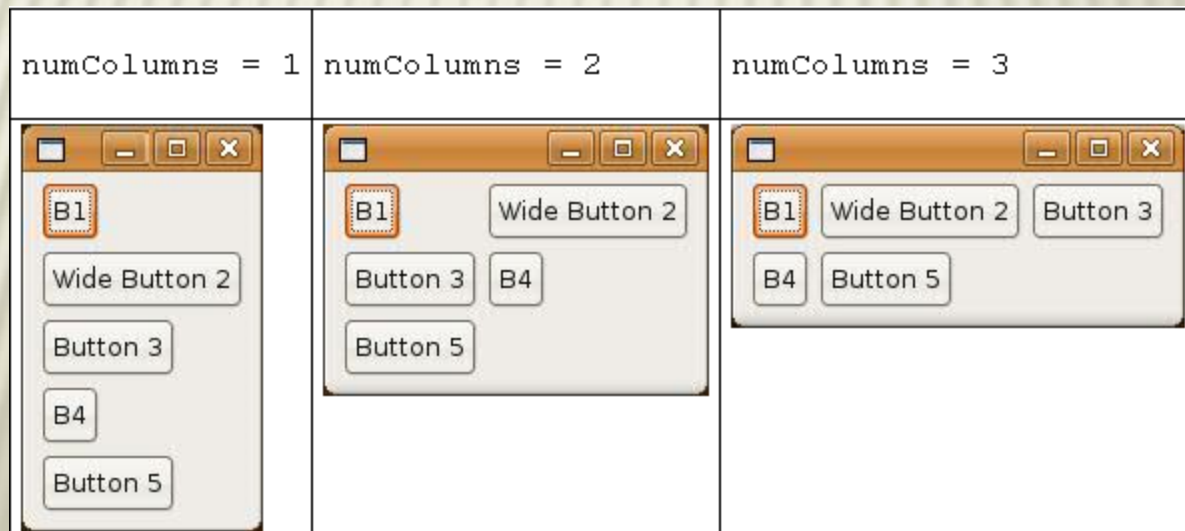


```
shell.setLayout(new RowLayout(SWT.HORIZONTAL));
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i ++) {  
    new Button(shell,  
        (i % 2 == 0) ? SWT.RADIO : SWT.PUSH).setText("Button " + i);  
    new Text(shell, SWT.BORDER).setLayoutData(new RowData(5, 50));  
}
```

GridLayout

- ✖ Lays out controls in a grid
- ✖ Added from left to right, new row is created when `numColumns + 1` Widgets are added



GridLayout – Main Properties

- ✖ `int horizontalSpacing` – horizontal space in pixels between adjacent cells
- ✖ `int verticalSpacing` – vertical space in pixels between adjacent cells
- ✖ `boolean makeColumnsEqualWidth` – forces all columns to be same width
- ✖ `int marginWidth` – margin in pixels along right and left edges
- ✖ `int marginHeight` – margin in pixels along top and bottom edges
- ✖ `int numColumns` – number of columns for the layout

GridData

- × Provide better control..
`widget.setLayoutData(GridData)`
- × Lots of options...check the API
- × **Warning** for Swing programmers – DO NOT TRY TO REUSE GridData objects (simply create new for each widget)

GridData - Example

<pre>horizontalAlignment = GridData.BEGINNING</pre> (default)	 A GUI window with a title bar and three buttons: 'Wide Button 2', 'Button 3', and 'Button 5'. The buttons are arranged in a grid. 'Wide Button 2' and 'Button 3' are in the top row, and 'Button 5' is in the bottom row. The 'Wide Button 2' button is highlighted with a red border.
<pre>horizontalAlignment = GridData.CENTER</pre>	 A GUI window with a title bar and three buttons: 'Wide Button 2', 'Button 3', and 'Button 5'. The buttons are arranged in a grid. 'Wide Button 2' and 'Button 3' are in the top row, and 'Button 5' is in the bottom row. The 'Wide Button 2' button is highlighted with a red border.
<pre>horizontalAlignment = GridData.END</pre>	 A GUI window with a title bar and three buttons: 'Wide Button 2', 'Button 3', and 'Button 5'. The buttons are arranged in a grid. 'Wide Button 2' and 'Button 3' are in the top row, and 'Button 5' is in the bottom row. The 'Wide Button 2' button is highlighted with a red border.
<pre>horizontalAlignment = GridData.FILL</pre>	 A GUI window with a title bar and three buttons: 'Wide Button 2', 'Button 3', and 'Button 5'. The buttons are arranged in a grid. 'Wide Button 2' and 'Button 3' are in the top row, and 'Button 5' is in the bottom row. The 'Wide Button 2' button is highlighted with a red border.

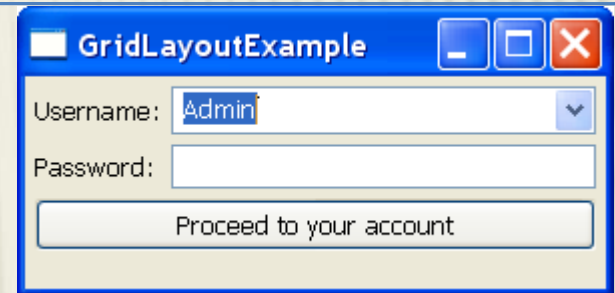
Another Example

```
shell.setLayout(new GridLayout(2, false));
```

```
new Label(shell, SWT.NONE).setText("Username:");  
Combo cmbUsername = new Combo(shell, SWT.DROP_DOWN);  
cmbUsername.setLayoutData(new GridData(GridData.FILL_HORIZONTAL));  
cmbUsername.setItems(new String[]{"Howard", "Admin", "Kalman"});  
cmbUsername.setText("Admin");
```

```
new Label(shell, SWT.NONE).setText("Password:");  
new Text(shell, SWT.BORDER | SWT.PASSWORD).setLayoutData(new  
    GridData(GridData.FILL_HORIZONTAL));
```

```
Button loginButton = new Button(shell, SWT.PUSH | SWT.FLAT);  
loginButton.setText("Proceed to your account");  
GridData data = new GridData(GridData.FILL_HORIZONTAL);  
data.horizontalSpan = 2; // span 2 columns  
loginButton.setLayoutData(data);
```



Another Example

```
GridData gridData = new GridData();  
gridData.horizontalAlignment = GridData.FILL;  
gridData.horizontalSpan = 2;  
button5.setLayoutData(gridData);
```



```
GridData gridData = new GridData();  
gridData.horizontalAlignment = GridData.FILL;  
gridData.horizontalSpan = 2;  
button2.setLayoutData(gridData);
```



```
GridData gridData = new GridData();  
gridData.verticalAlignment = GridData.FILL;  
gridData.verticalSpan = 2;  
button3.setLayoutData(gridData);
```



Google for other examples



A simple text-based form window with three sections:

- Name:** A single-line text field containing the text "Text grows horizontally".
- Address:** A multi-line text area containing the text "This text field and the List below share any excess space.".
- Sports played:** A list box containing the items "Hockey" and "Street Hockey".



A "Dog Show Entry" form window with the following elements:

- Dog's Name:** A single-line text field containing "Bifford".
- Breed:** A dropdown menu showing "Black Lab".
- Photo:** A section containing a "Browse..." button, a "Delete" button, and a photo of a black dog lying down.
- Categories:** A list box containing the following items: "Best of Breed", "Prettiest Female", "Handsome Male", "Best Dressed", "Fluffiest Ears", "Most Colors", "Best Performer", "Loudest Bark", "Best Behaved", "Prettiest Eyes", and "Most Hair".
- Owner Info:** A section containing two single-line text fields: "Name: Mary Smith" and "Phone: 123-4567".
- Enter:** A button at the bottom right of the form.

× <http://www.eclipse.org/articles/article.php?file=Article-Understanding-Layouts/index.html>

FormLayout

- ✖ Considered the most complex layout of SWT
- ✖ Based on $y = ax + b$ (not that most people who use it care)
- ✖ MAXIMUM flexibility
- ✖ People who understand it – love it 😊
- ✖ Needs a tutorial of its own and is therefore not covered here ...

Event Handling

- × Similar to Swing..
- × **Listener** is basically an interface that defines when certain behaviors happen
- × **Listeners** are attached to widgets
- × **Adapters** implements the interfaces

Popular Listeners / Adapters

- ✗ *FocusListener/FocusAdapter* – listens for focus gained and focus lost events
- ✗ *KeyListener/KeyAdapter* – listens for key releases and key presses
- ✗ *ModifyListener*(only has 1 method) – listens for text modifications
- ✗ *VerifyListener* – listens for (and potentially intercepts) text modifications
- ✗ ***MouseListener/MouseAdapter*** – listens for mouse button presses
- ✗ *SelectionListener/SelectionAdapter* – listens for selection events (similar to ActionListener in Swing)

Simple Example

```
Button loginButton = new Button(shell, SWT.PUSH | SWT.FLAT);  
loginButton.addSelectionListener(new SelectionAdapter() {  
    public void widgetSelected(SelectionEvent e) {  
        System.out.println("Clicked!");  
    }  
});
```

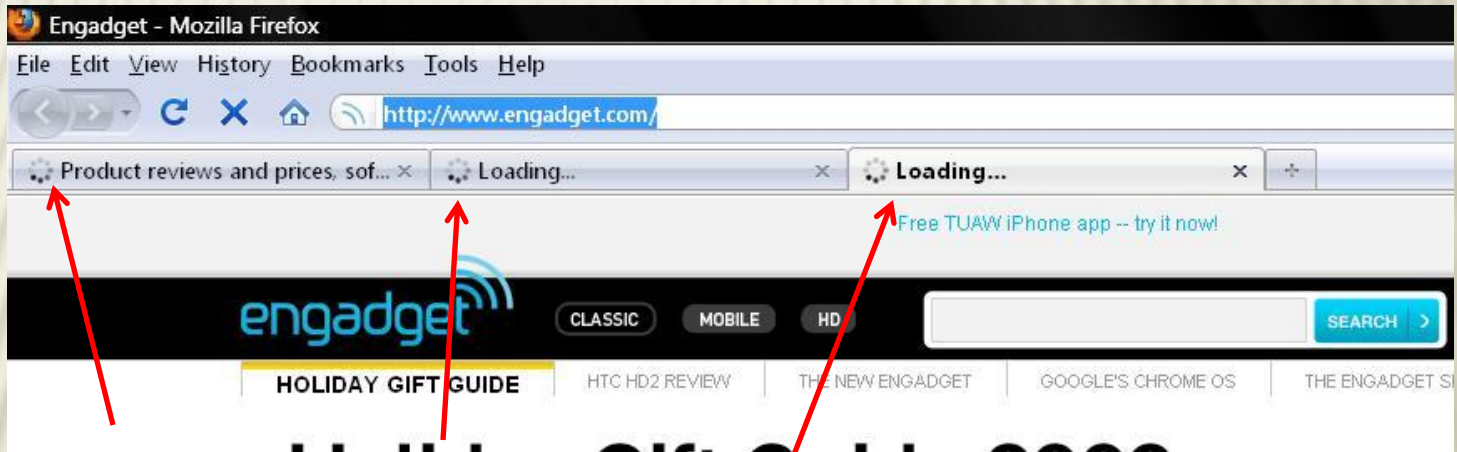
Agenda

- × Project Details
- × SWT
- × Updating UI (Why do we need Threads?)

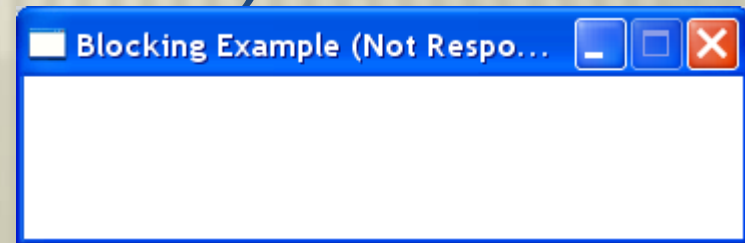
Y do we need threads??

We need threads to support:

- ✖ Multitask applications



- ✖ Long task applications (with GUI)



Threads

- × Context Switch / Interrupt
- × Threads vs Cores (CPUs)
- × Threads vs Processes
(Memory space, “Locking”, Lightweight)

Implementing Threads in Java

2 Options:

- × Implement the Runnable interface: **myImpl**
→ “create a ‘thread class’ and pass **myImpl**”
- × Extend the Thread class: **myClass**
→ “create your **myClass** and start() it

Locks??

- × Why do we need them??
- × No “Mutex”..
- × Define a function as **synchronized**
 - only one thread at a time can “enter it”

More on Java & Threads

- × Really not complicated..

Read link!!

- × <http://www.javabeginner.com/learn-java/java-threads-tutorial>

- × “ThreadPooling PDF” on the course site

Lets start from the end..

- × Update the UI from the UI thread
- × For any other thread, use:
 - `syncExec(Runnable)`
 - `asyncExec(Runnable)`

Going Back, Example for updating UI

```
final Text text = new Text(shell, SWT.BORDER);  
text.setLayoutData(new GridData(GridData.FILL_HORIZONTAL));
```

```
Button button = new Button(shell, SWT.PUSH | SWT.FLAT);  
button.setText("Click Me");
```

```
button.addSelectionListener(new SelectionAdapter() {  
    public void widgetSelected(SelectionEvent e) {  
        text.setText(getName());  
    }  
});
```

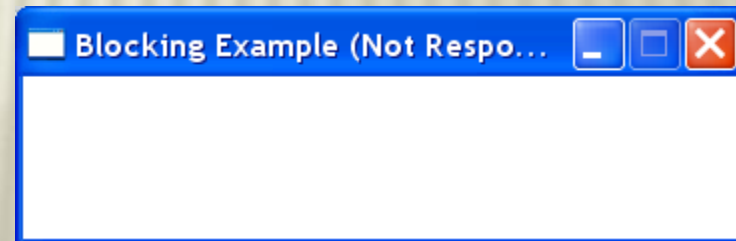
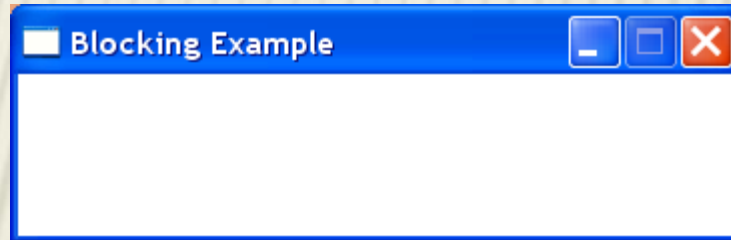
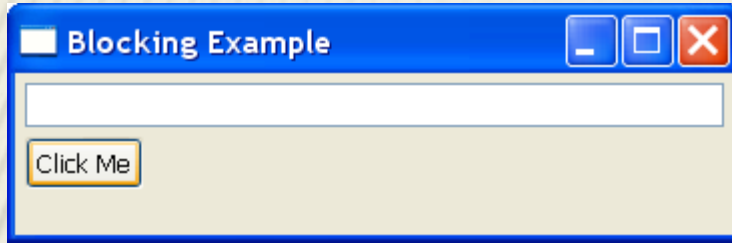
Blocking function

- × “A function that takes long time to return..”
- × Example:
 - While ($i < 1000000000$) {...}
 - Massive DB functions
 - “Slow bandwidth..”

Blocking Function + UI

- ✖ Drawing a UI never ends..
- ✖ The triggered events (e.g. button click) are executed by the drawing thread
- ✖ If the thread is **blocked** for a while, then it can't “draw” the UI and the program “stucks”

Blocking Function + UI



Solution – Threads

- × Use a different thread to calculate getName()

```
public void widgetSelected(SelectionEvent e) {  
    //text.setText(getName());  
    “create thread to calculate getName”  
}
```

- × But who will call “text.setText(“answer”)”?

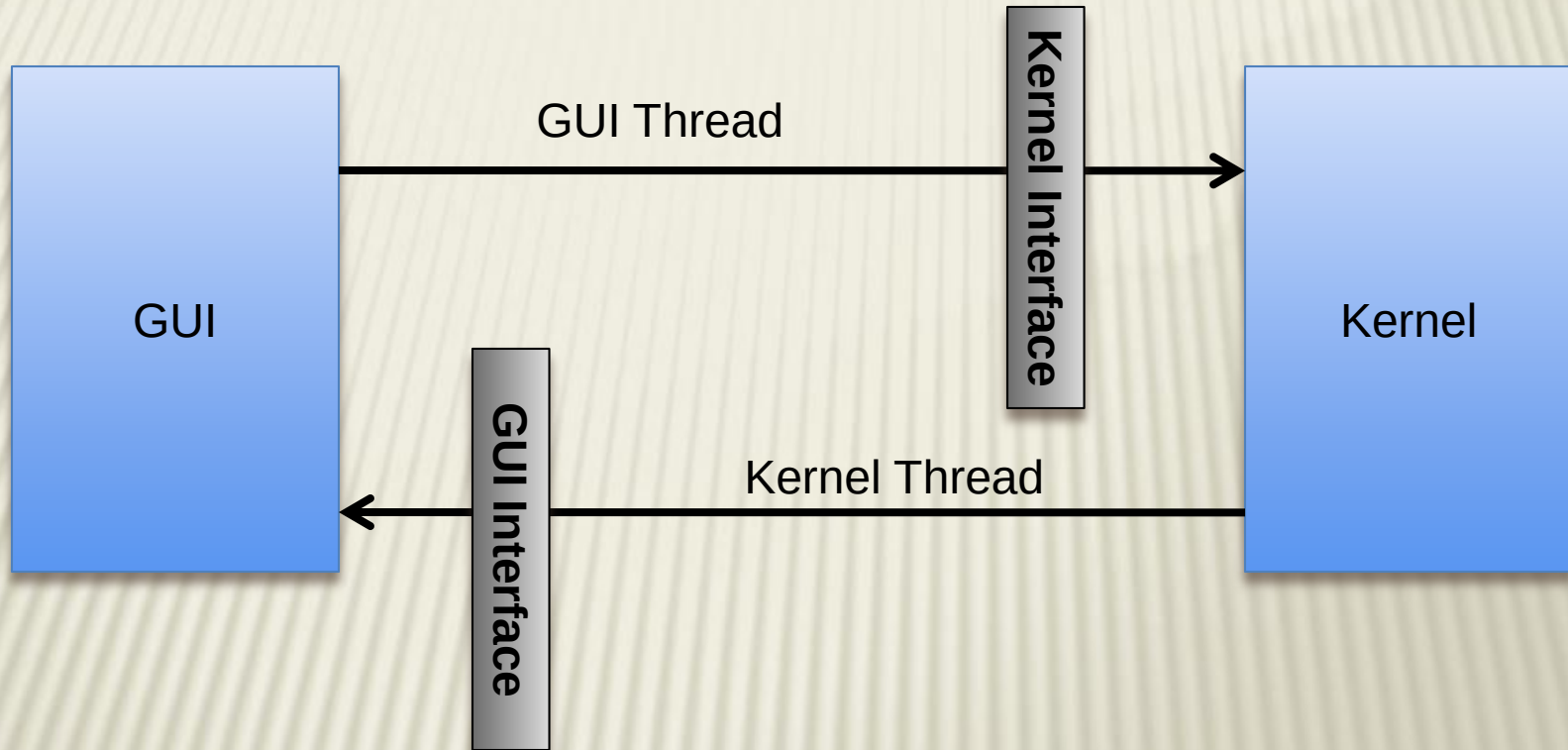
Setting UI from different Thread

- × You **CANNOT** call “text.setText(“answer”)” from the new thread (Exception..)
- × Use:
 - syncExec(Runnable)
 - asyncExec(Runnable)
- × The “sync” blocks until the UI thread updates the UI

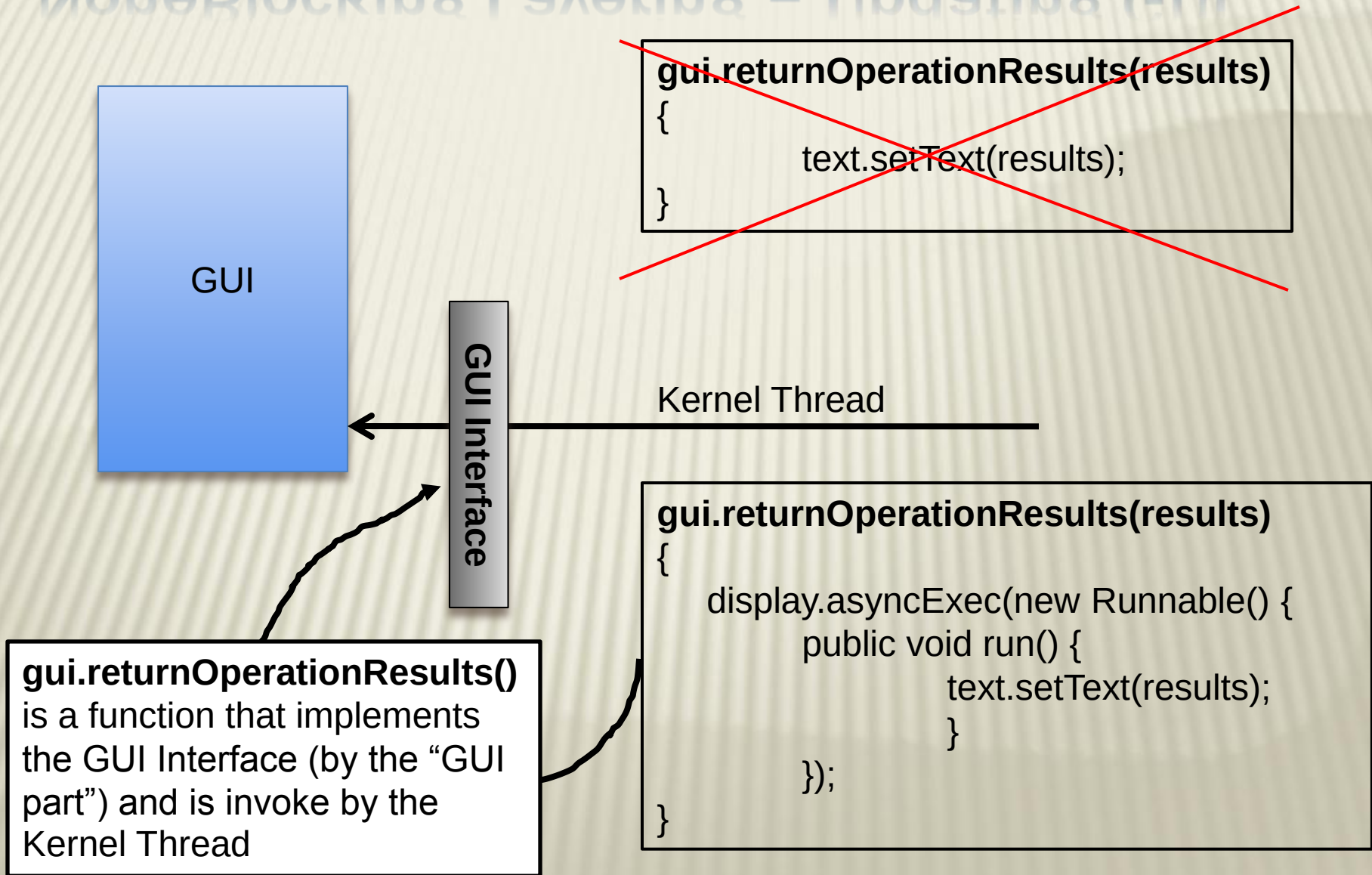
Setting UI from different Thread

```
display.asyncExec(new Runnable() {  
    public void run() {  
        text.setText("answer");  
    }  
});
```

NoneBlocking Layering



NoneBlocking Layering – Updating GUI



Example of NonBlocking Functions (1)

(there are many ways, this is just one)

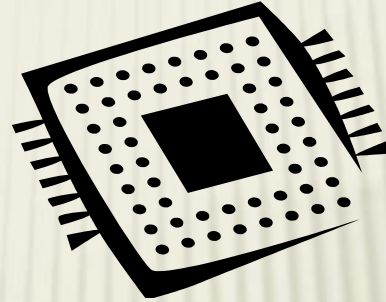
- × Use a “kernel” – i.e. thread manager
- × Implement a pool of Threads
- × Implement a queue of “requests”
- × The results of the function will be return by the pooled thread

Example of NonBlocking Functions (1)



getLongOperation1()

The function returns
immediately with a request id



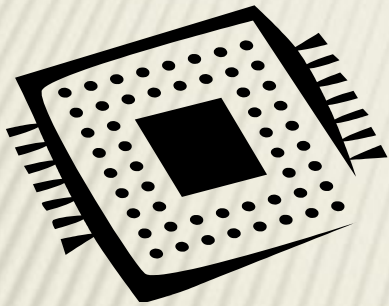
```
int getLongOperation1()
```

```
    requestID      =      "Generate unique ID"  
    addRequestToQueue("LongOperation1", requestID)  
    return requestID
```

```
addRequestToQueue(operation, requestID)
```

```
    queue.add(operation)  
    wakeUpThreads
```

Example of NonBlocking Functions (1)



`returnLongOperation1Results()`



AfterThreadIsAwake()

“Get top request from the queue”

“Process the request”

“return the results to the gui” →:

`gui.returnOperationResults(operation, requestId)`

Example of NonBlocking Functions (2)

- ✖ Instead of using a “queue”, directly assign a thread to a task (pool one if available, otherwise create one)

- ✖ You can use Java's thread pool / executor

<http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/essential/concurrency/exinter.html>

<http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/essential/concurrency/pools.html>

Use a combination of example (1) and (2)

Interesting Questions

- × How to return back the answer
(How to notify back the “right” GUI)
- × How to represents tasks (Consts / Classes)