

Leow Wee Kheng  
CS3249 User Interface Development

# Windowing Systems

Modern computers come with  
graphical user interfaces...

# Windows XP

The screenshot shows a Windows XP desktop environment. The desktop background is a scenic landscape with mountains and a lake. On the left side, there is a taskbar with the Start button and several application icons: Windows Explorer, Internet, multimedia, Google Earth, Adobe Reader 9, Dropbox, DileepThe..., Cygwin, IDLE26 (Python...), and IDLE27 (Python...). The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, the active window title 'CS3249 User Inte...', a search box, and the system tray with the date 'EN |' and time '11:50 AM'.

The Mozilla Firefox browser window is open to the 'CS3249 User Interface Development' website. The browser's address bar shows 'www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~cs3249/'. The website has a dark red header with the text 'CS3249 User Interface Development'. Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, Showcase, Schedule, Tutorials, Labs, Assignments, Resources, and CS3249R.

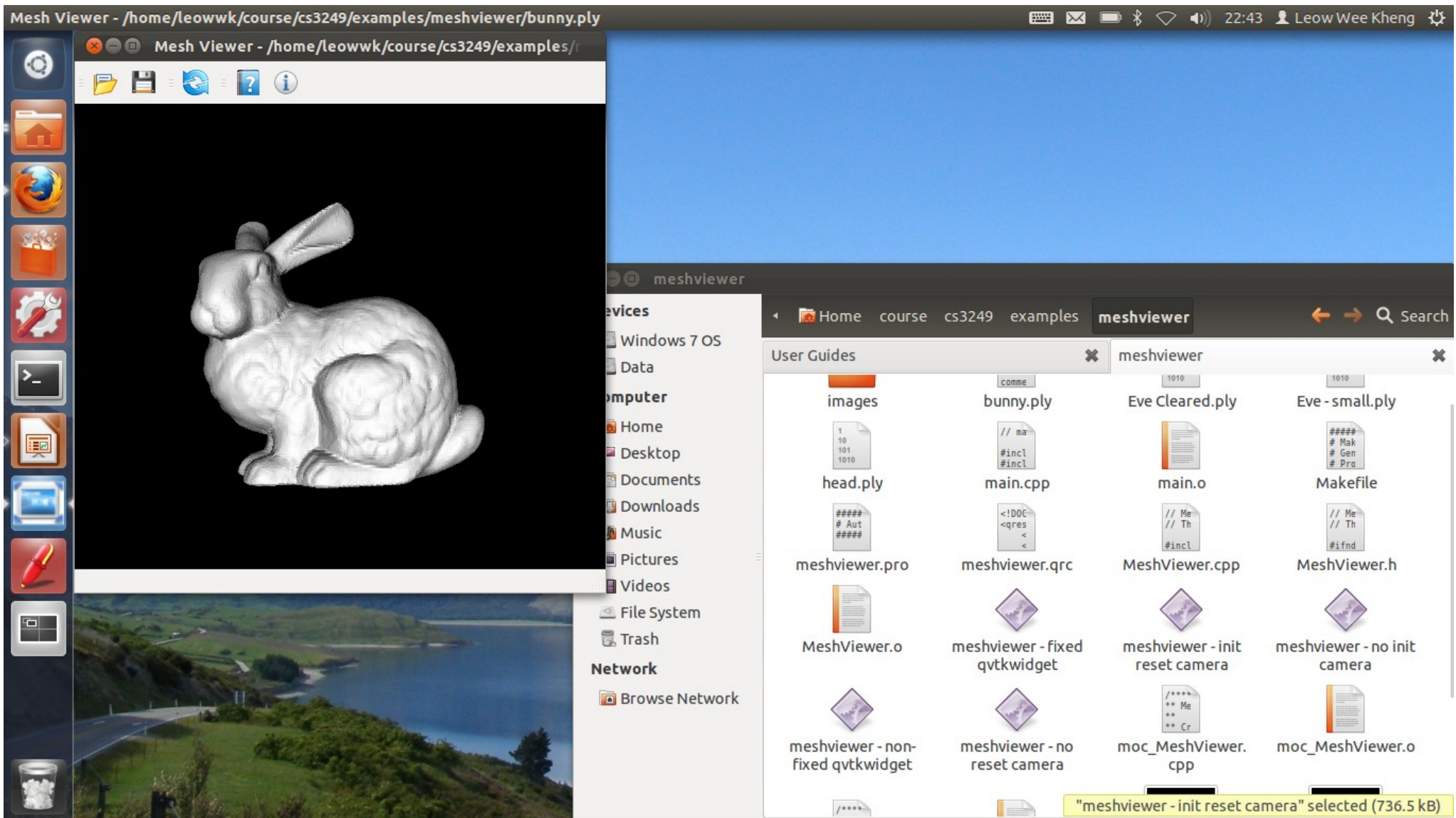
The main content area of the website is divided into sections:

- Aims**: This module aims at providing students with technical skills and hands-on experience of user interface development. It focuses on the design and implementation of user interfaces in general, including graphical user interface. It covers essential topics including user interface models, psychology of humans and computers, user interface style, layout guidelines, GUI programming with widget toolkits, interaction models, event handling, multithreading, interacting with multimedia hardware, usability testing. Selected advanced topics such as geometric transformation, and 3D user interfaces, multiple-user interaction and real-time interaction are also covered.
- Objectives**:
  - Understand the design principles of user interface.
  - Design good user interface.
  - Implement user interface with Qt in Ubuntu Linux.
  - Understand implementation issues in other platforms.
- Prerequisites**: CS1020 or its equivalent. The first mounting of this module is reserved for Year 3 and Year 4 SoC students who have sufficiently strong technical background. Please obtain instructor's consent before registering for this module.
  - Confirmed list of students.
- Assessments**:

Assessment	Percentage
Critiques and participations	15%
Lab exercises	10%
Assignments	10%
Mini-project	25%
Final exam (open book)	40%
Total	100%

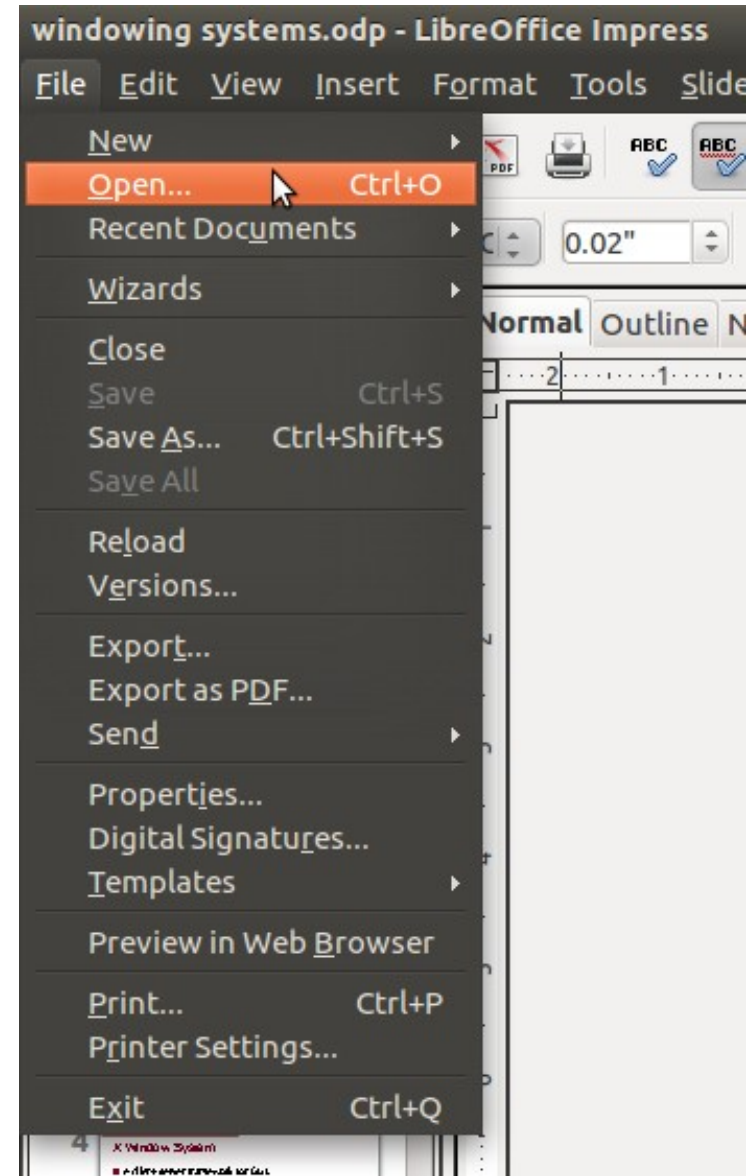
On the right side of the website, there are two screenshots of 3D models. The top one is titled 'Mesh Viewer - stamford-with mesh' and shows a 3D model of the Stanford University building. The bottom one is titled 'Mesh Viewer - head' and shows a 3D model of a human head. There are also logos for Qt and Ubuntu Linux.

# Ubuntu



# What is needed for GUI to work?

- ⦿ What is needed for drop-down menu to work?
  - How to paint the menu?
  - Where is the mouse?
  - How to move the cursor?
  - Which part of the menu is the mouse pointing at?
  - Which mouse button is clicked?

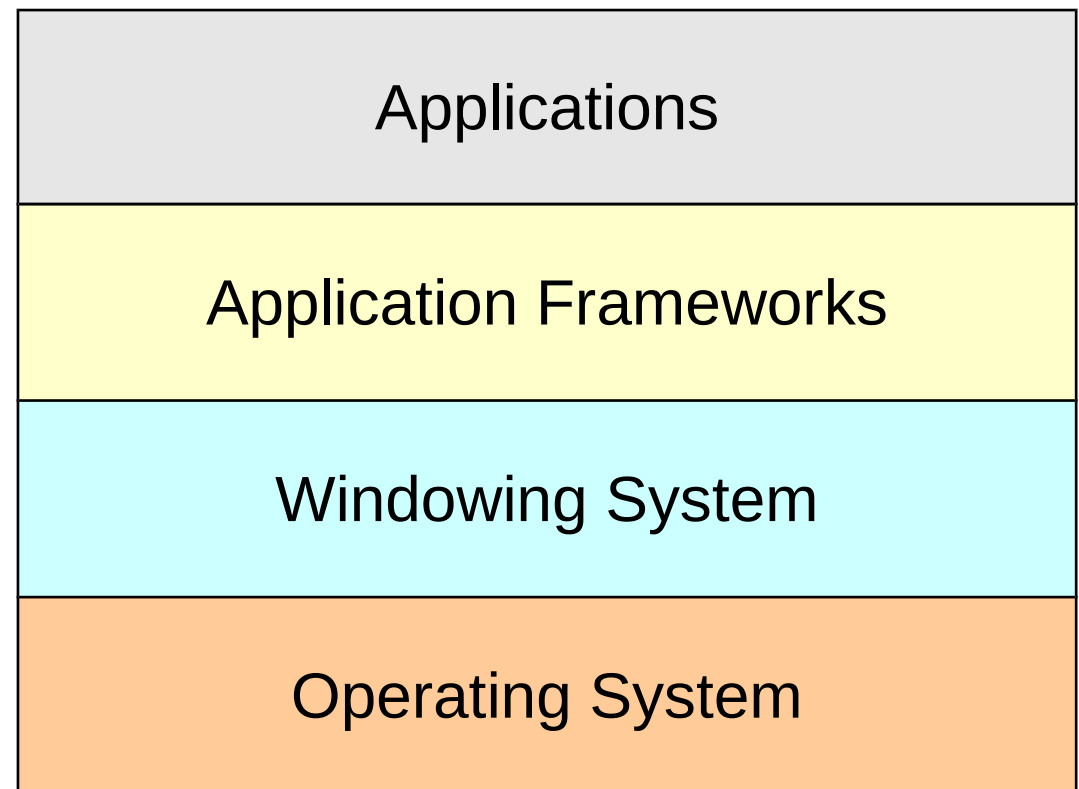


## Supports needed:

- ⦿ Capture user actions.
  - Low-level actions are captured by operating system.
  - Translated to higher-level actions by **windowing system**.
- ⦿ Pass user actions to application codes.
  - **Connect** UI elements to application codes.

# Windowing System

- ⦿ Modern GUI works on top of a **windowing system**.
- ⦿ Windowing system provides supports for
  - input & output devices thru operating system
  - high-level abstractions of graphical primitives
  - window management

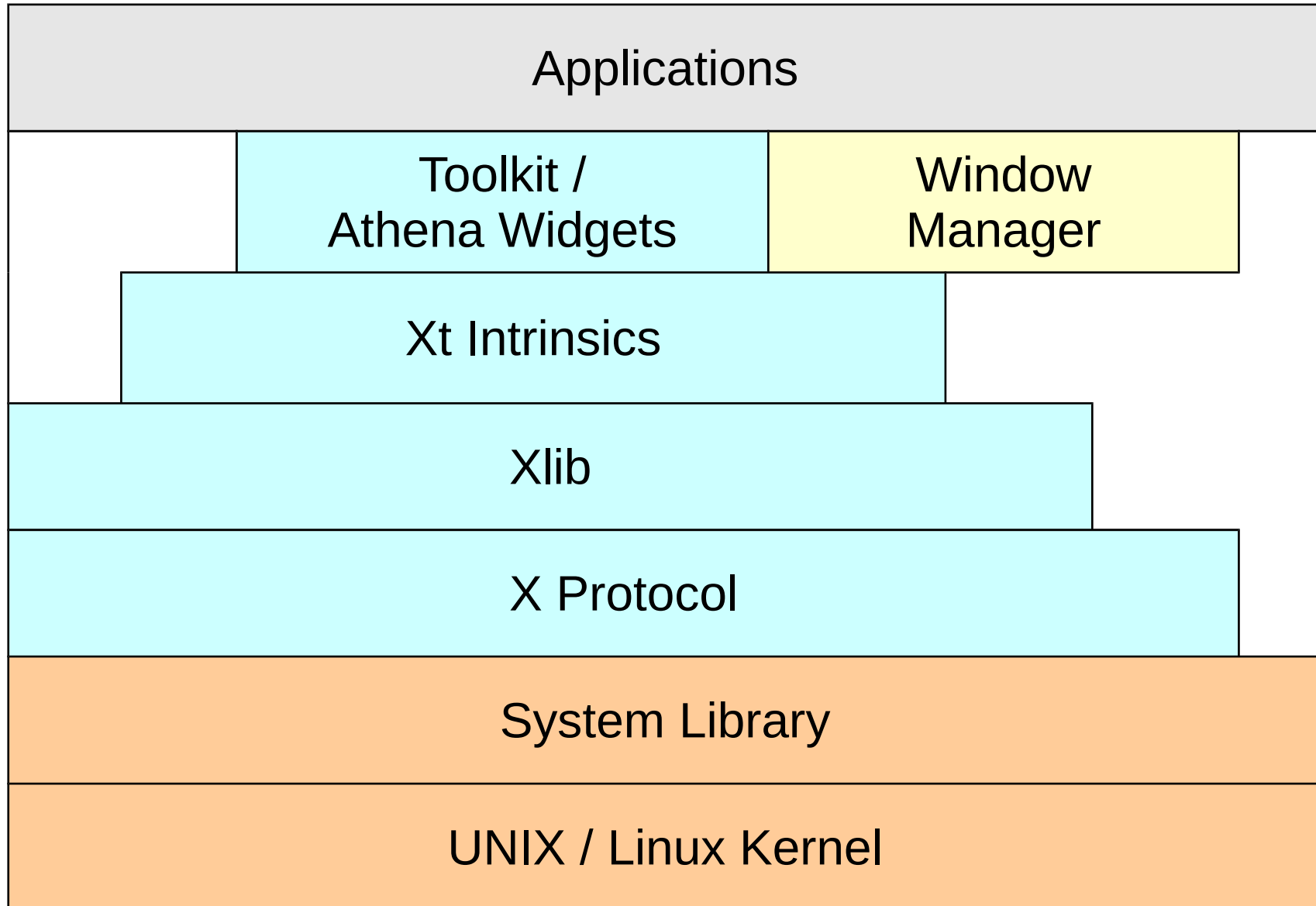


# X Window System

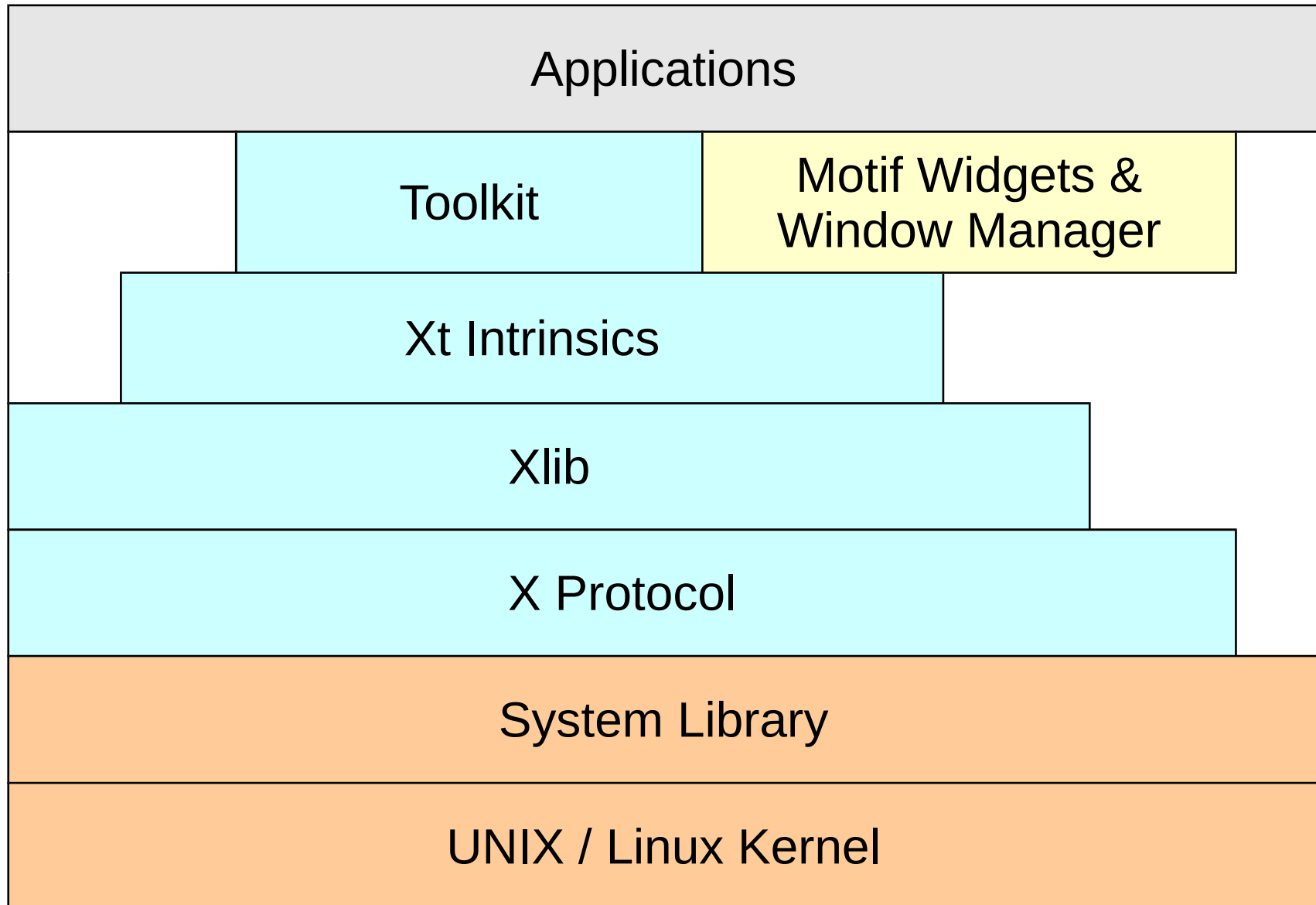
- ⊙ A client-server framework for GUI.
- ⊙ X server
  - provide multi-client access over network
  - receive and understand client messages
  - send user responses to clients
  - perform all drawing
  - maintain data structures for resources
- ⊙ Client applications can run on other hosts in network.



# X System



# X / Motif



# X with Motif

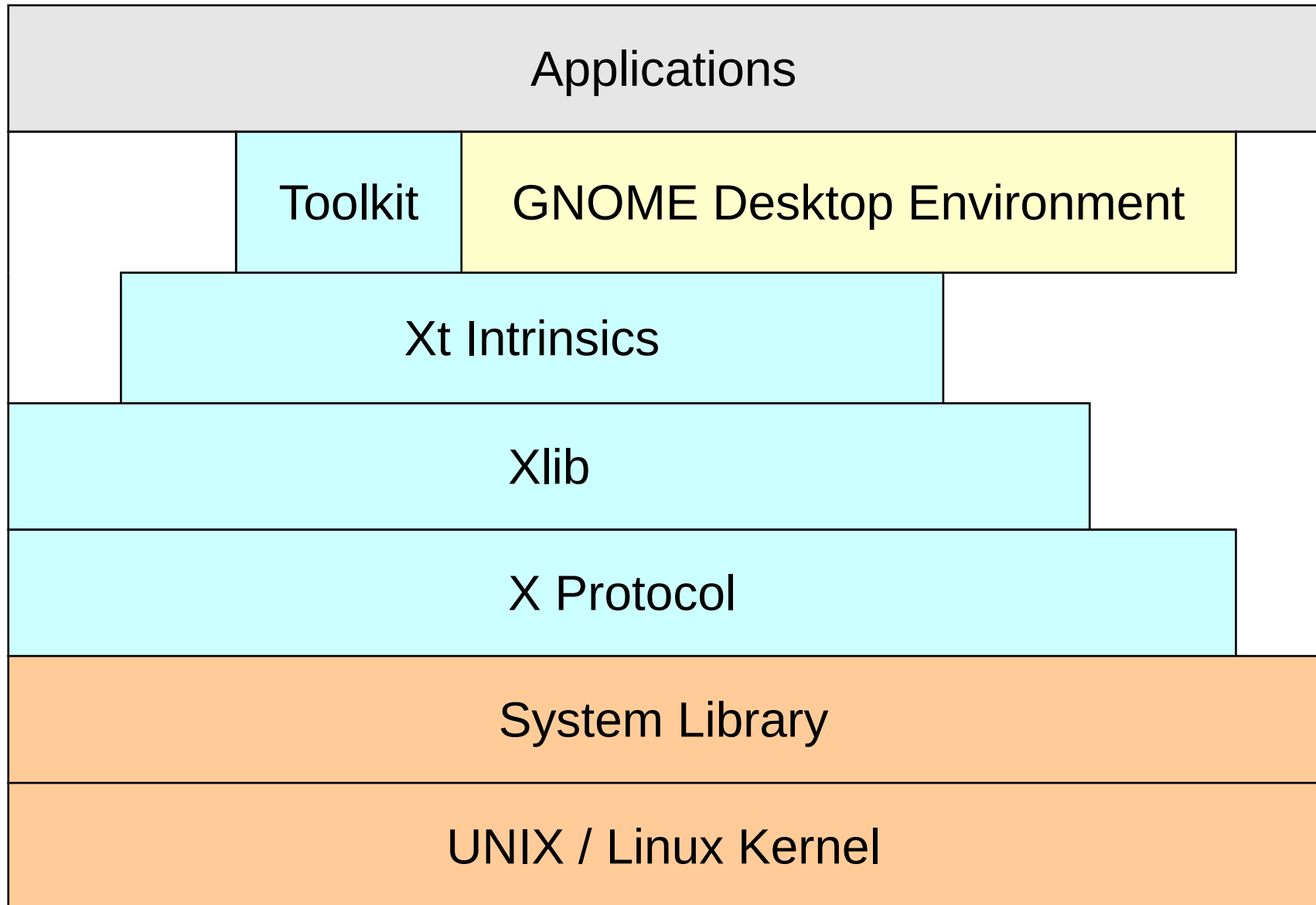
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with several Motif windows open. A large black 'X' is overlaid on the desktop. The windows include:

- xclock**: A clock window.
- xlogo**: A window with a large black 'X' logo.
- Calculator**: A standard Windows calculator.
- System Management**: A window titled "AIXTERM System Management" with a menu of options: "Software Installation and Maintenance", "Software License Management", "Devices", and "System Storage Management (Physical & Logical Storage)".
- System Management Interface Tool**: A window titled "System Management Interface Tool" with a clock icon.
- WebSphere Advanced Administrative Console**: A window showing the IBM WebSphere Systems Management interface.
- Terminal**: A window titled "aixterm" displaying a list of system users and their details.

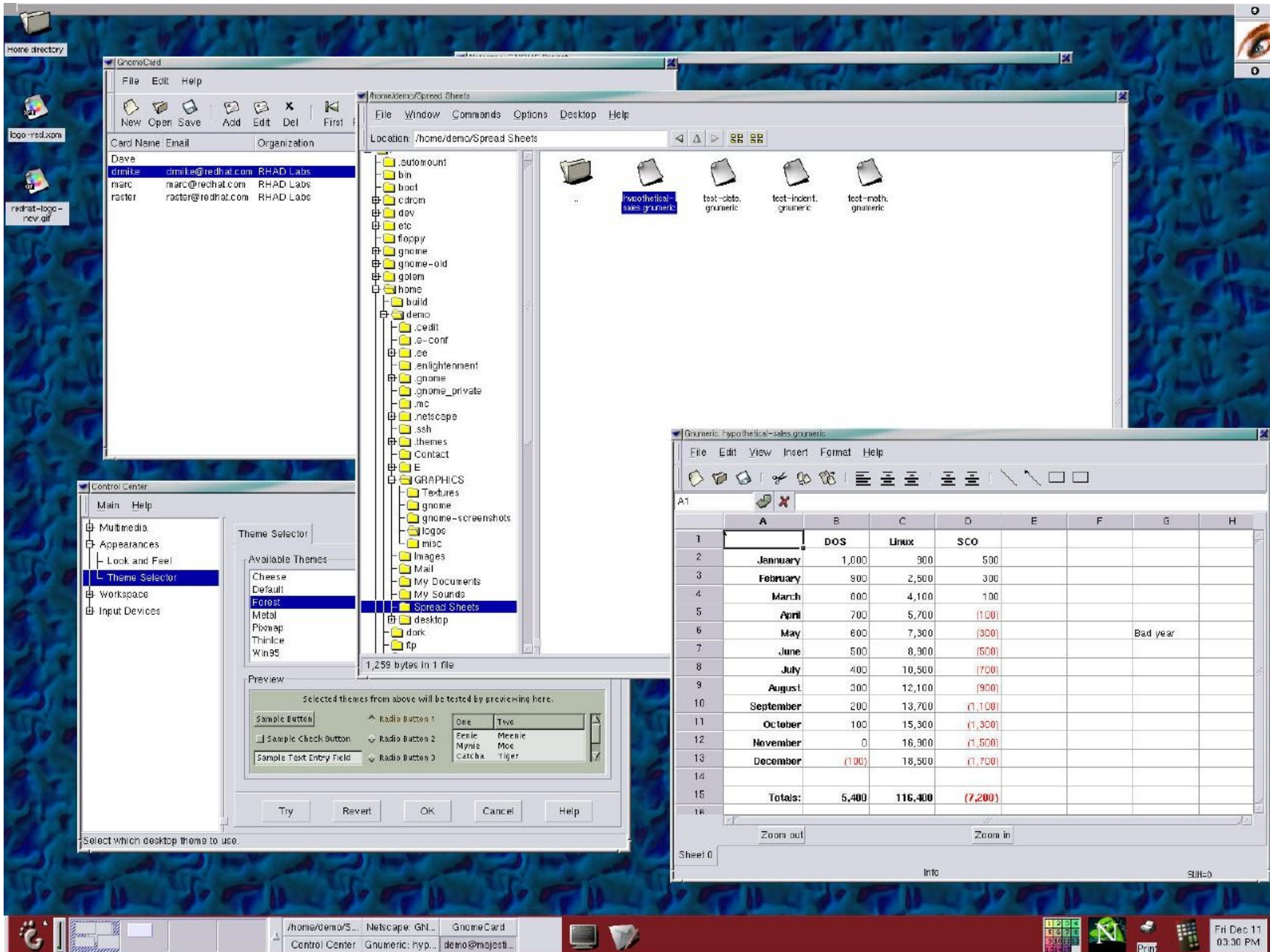
The terminal window displays the following user list:

uid	gid	name	home	shell
2	root	audit	512 Jan 19 1970	audit
1	bin	bin	8 Jan 19 1970	bin -> /usr/bin
11	sys	sys	512 Jun 25 14:02	data
5	root	system	2560 Jun 20 16:07	dev
17	root	system	2560 Jun 12 17:48	etc
9	bin	bin	512 Jun 12 19:17	home
1	bin	bin	8 Jan 19 1970	lib -> /usr/lib
2	root	system	512 Jan 19 1970	lost+found
48	bin	bin	1536 Jun 12 18:38	lpp
2	bin	bin	512 Jan 19 1970	mnt
2	root	system	512 Jun 11 14:39	nsmail
2	root	system	512 Jan 19 1970	opt
1	root	system	92676 Jun 19 12:56	pfp17.txt
3	bin	bin	512 Jan 19 1970	sbin
1	root	system	214800 Jun 27 10:04	smit.log
1	root	system	15381 Jun 20 16:07	smit.script
2	root	system	512 Jan 19 1970	tftpboot
7	bin	bin	1024 Jun 27 10:09	tmp
1	bin	bin	5 Jan 19 1970	u -> /home
1	root	system	21 Jan 19 1970	unix -> /usr/lib/boot/unix
27	bin	bin	512 Jun 12 18:38	usr
16	root	system	512 Jun 12 17:48	var
1	root	system	0 Jun 20 12:44	websm.log

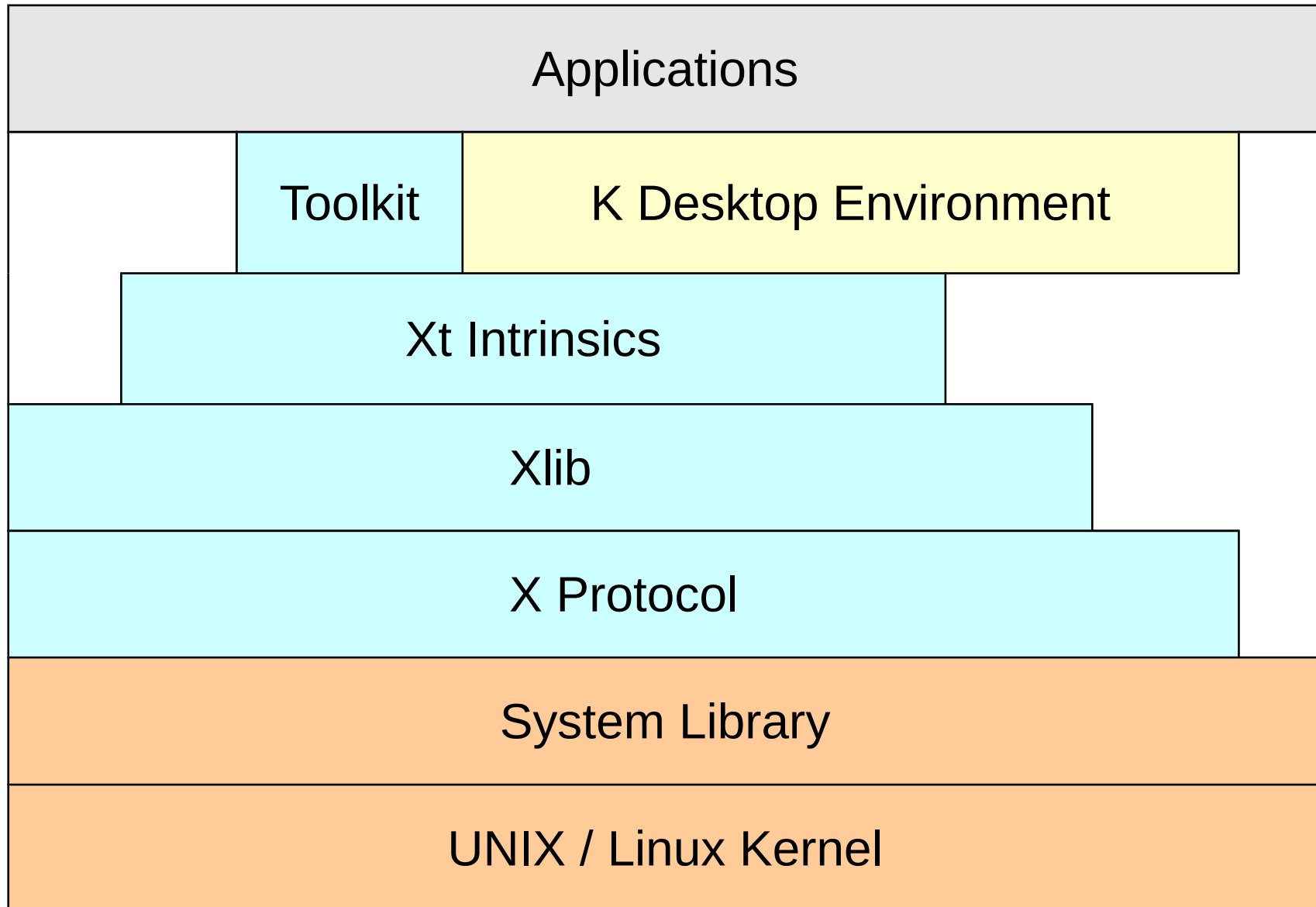
# X with GNOME



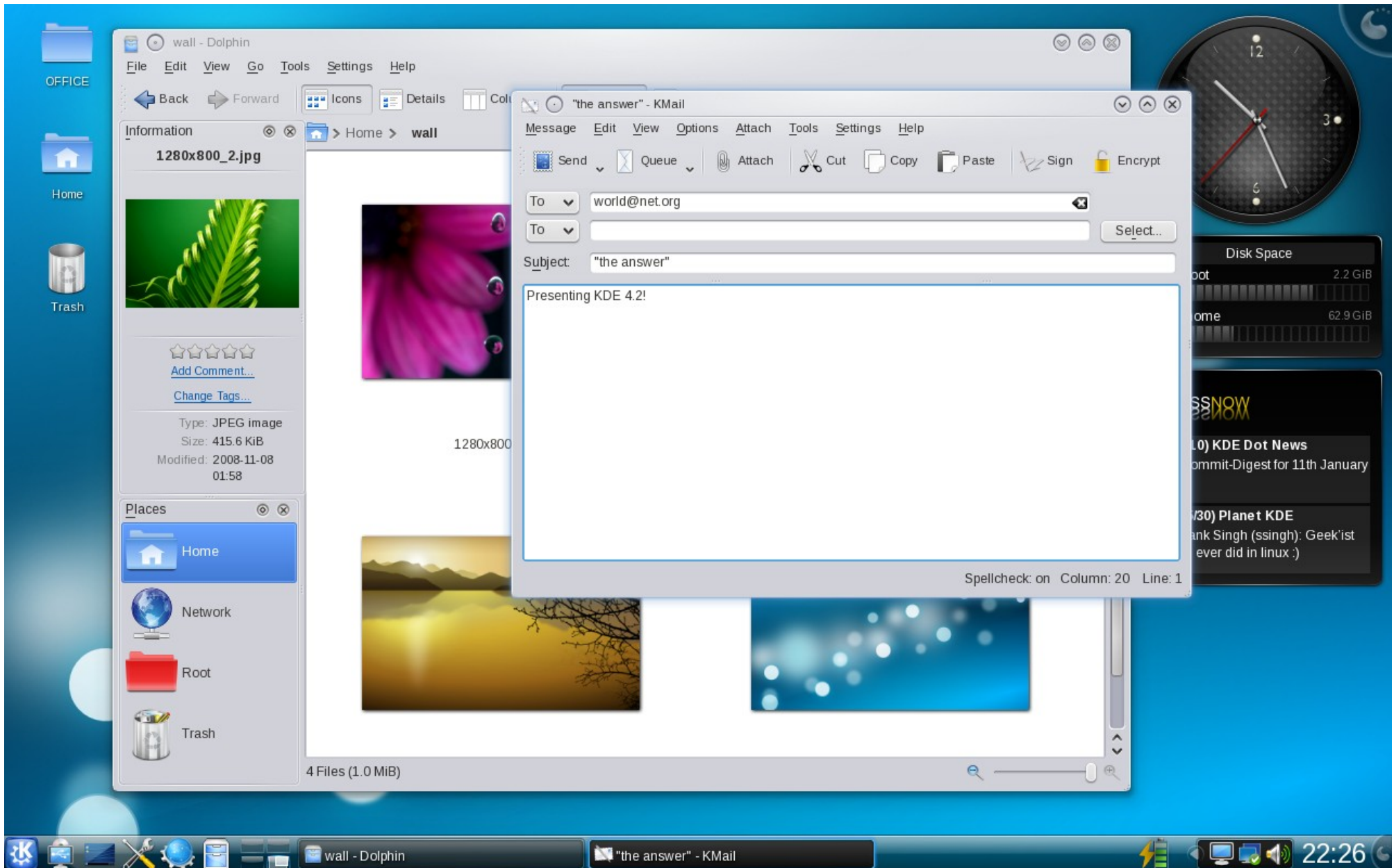
# X with GNOME



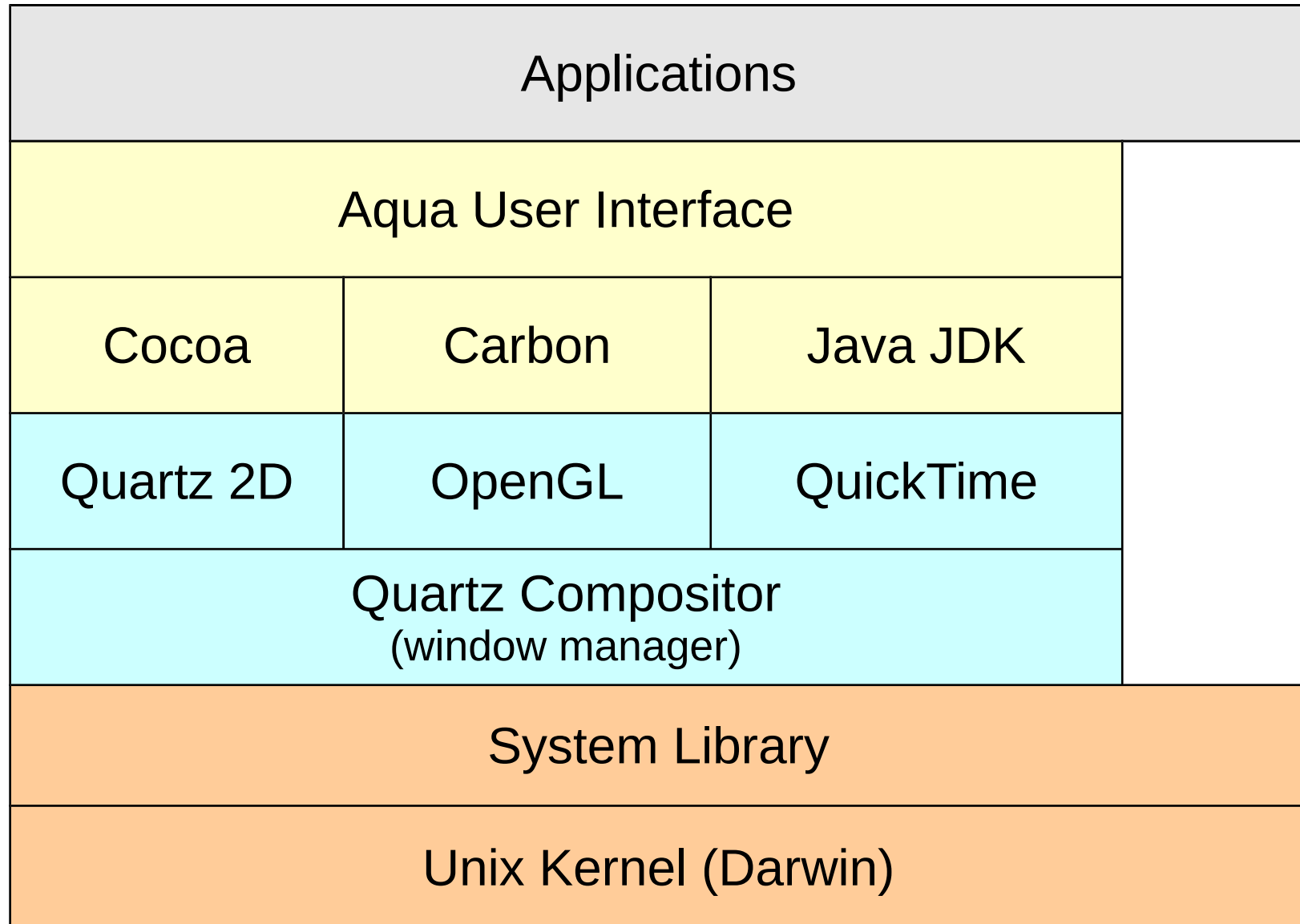
# X with KDE



# X with KDE

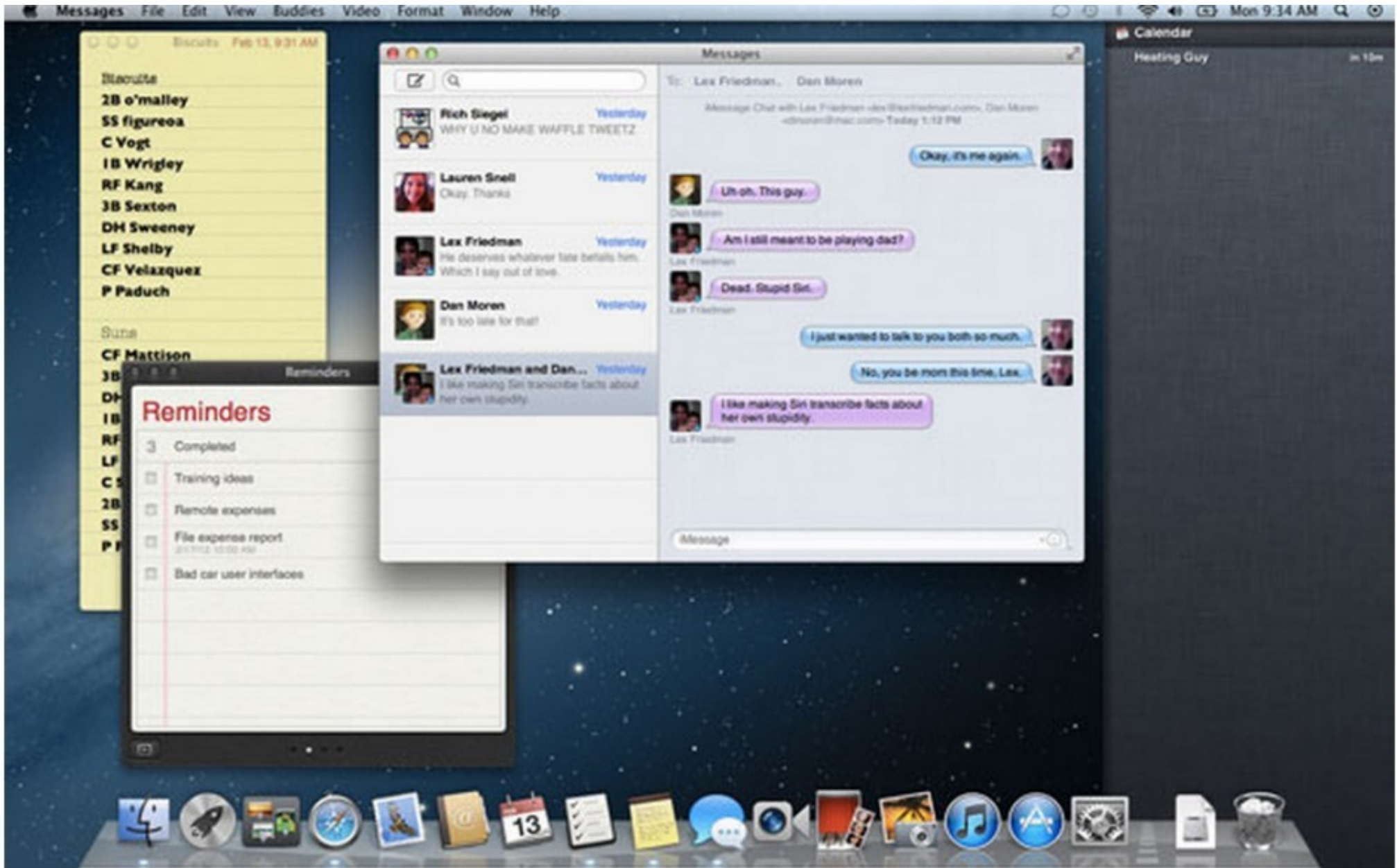


# Mac OS X

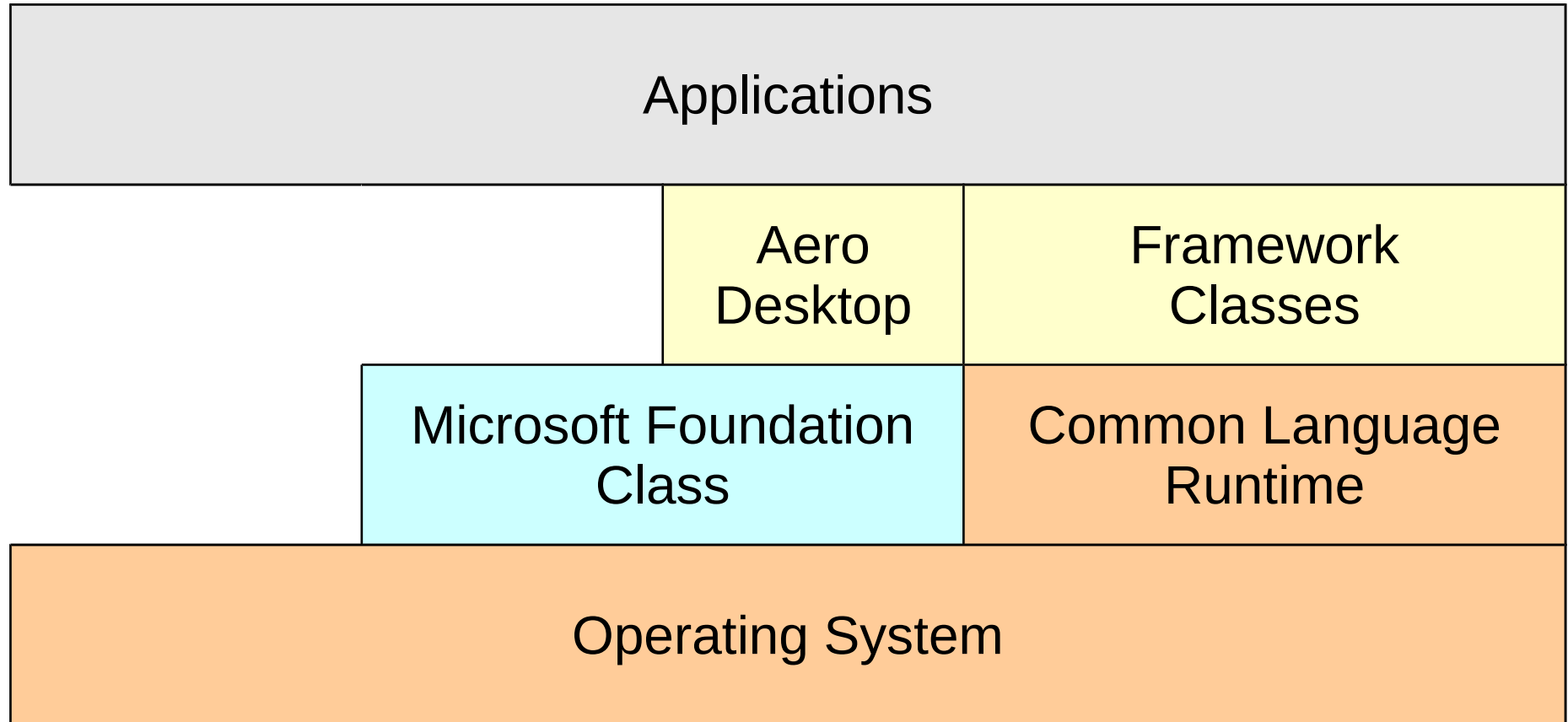




# Mac OS X Mountain Lion



# Microsoft Windows



# Windows 7

The screenshot displays the Windows 7 desktop environment. On the left, the Start menu is open, showing a list of applications including Internet Explorer, E-mail, Adobe Photoshop CS3, FlashGet, Media Player Classic, and Σημειωματάριο. The desktop background is blue with icons for 'Γιάννης Χ', 'Προγράμματα', 'Υπολογιστής', 'Firefox Downloads', 'Κάδος Ανακύκλωσης', and 'Music'. A File Explorer window is open, showing the 'Υπολογιστής' (Computer) view. It displays a table of drives with their names, types, total sizes, and free space. A progress dialog box is also visible, indicating a copy operation of 101 items (470 MB) is in progress, with approximately 25 seconds remaining.

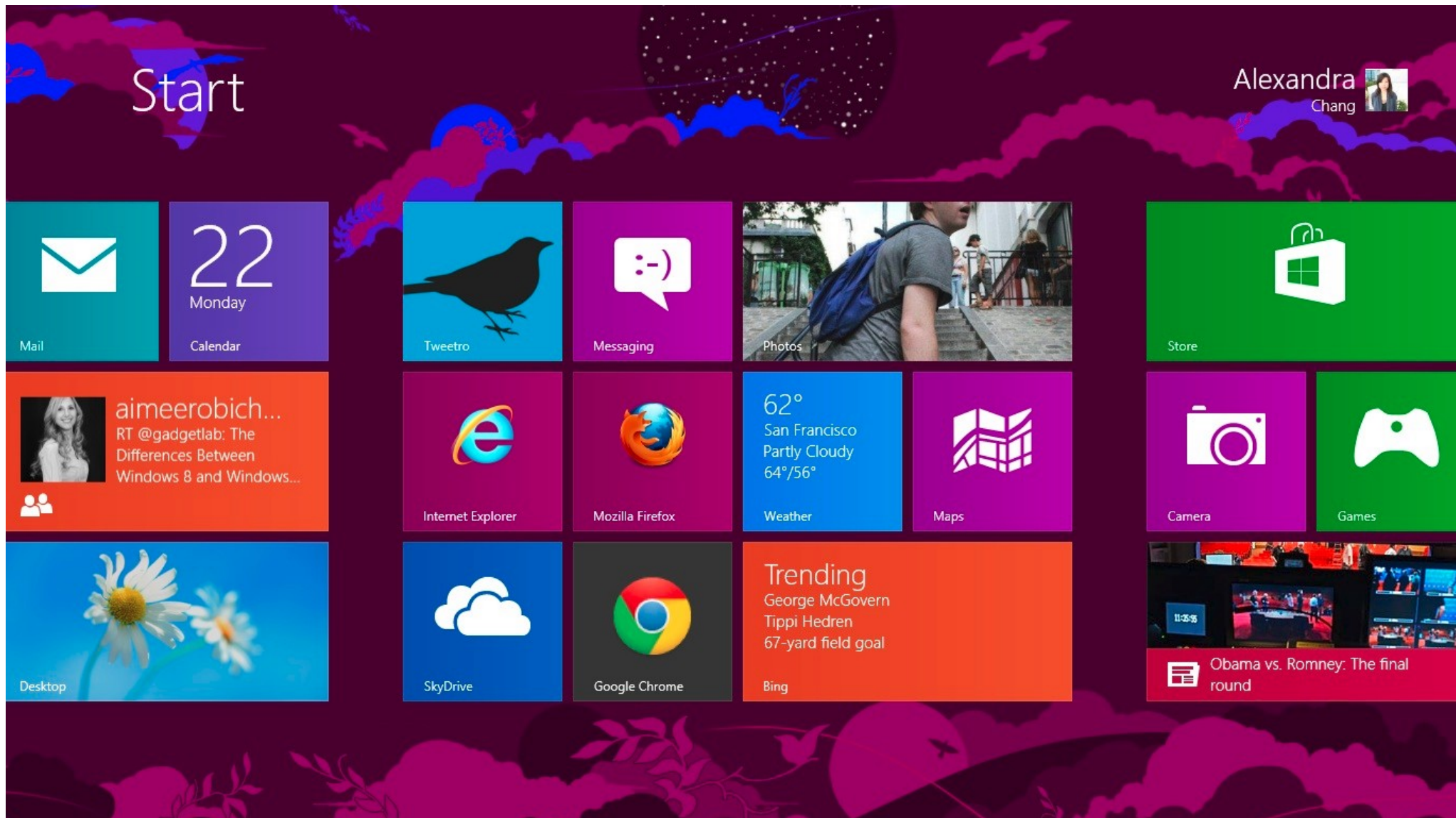
Όνομα	Τύπος	Συνολικό μέγεθος	Ελεύθερος χώρος
Μονάδες σκληρών δίσκων (5)			
Windows Vista (C:)		22,9 GB ελεύθερα από 58,0 GB	
Windows 7 (V:)		18,2 GB ελεύθερα από 28,7 GB	
Monies (D:)		2,82 GB ελεύθερα από 28,8 GB	
Giannis (X:)		15,3 GB ελεύθερα από 49,8 GB	
Συσκευές με αφαιρούμενα μέσα αποθήκευσης (2)			
Μονάδα DVD (F:)			
Μονάδα DVD RW (G:)			

ΓΙΑΝΝΗΣΧ-PC Ομάδα εργασίας: WORKGROUP Μνήμη: 2,00 GB  
Επεξεργαστής: Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 C...

25 δευτερόλεπτα απομένουν  
Αντιγραφή 101 στοιχείων (470 MB)  
από Επιφάνεια ... (Επιφάνεια ερ προς Επιφάνεια ... (Επιφάνεια ερ  
Απομένουν περίπου 25 δευτερόλεπτα

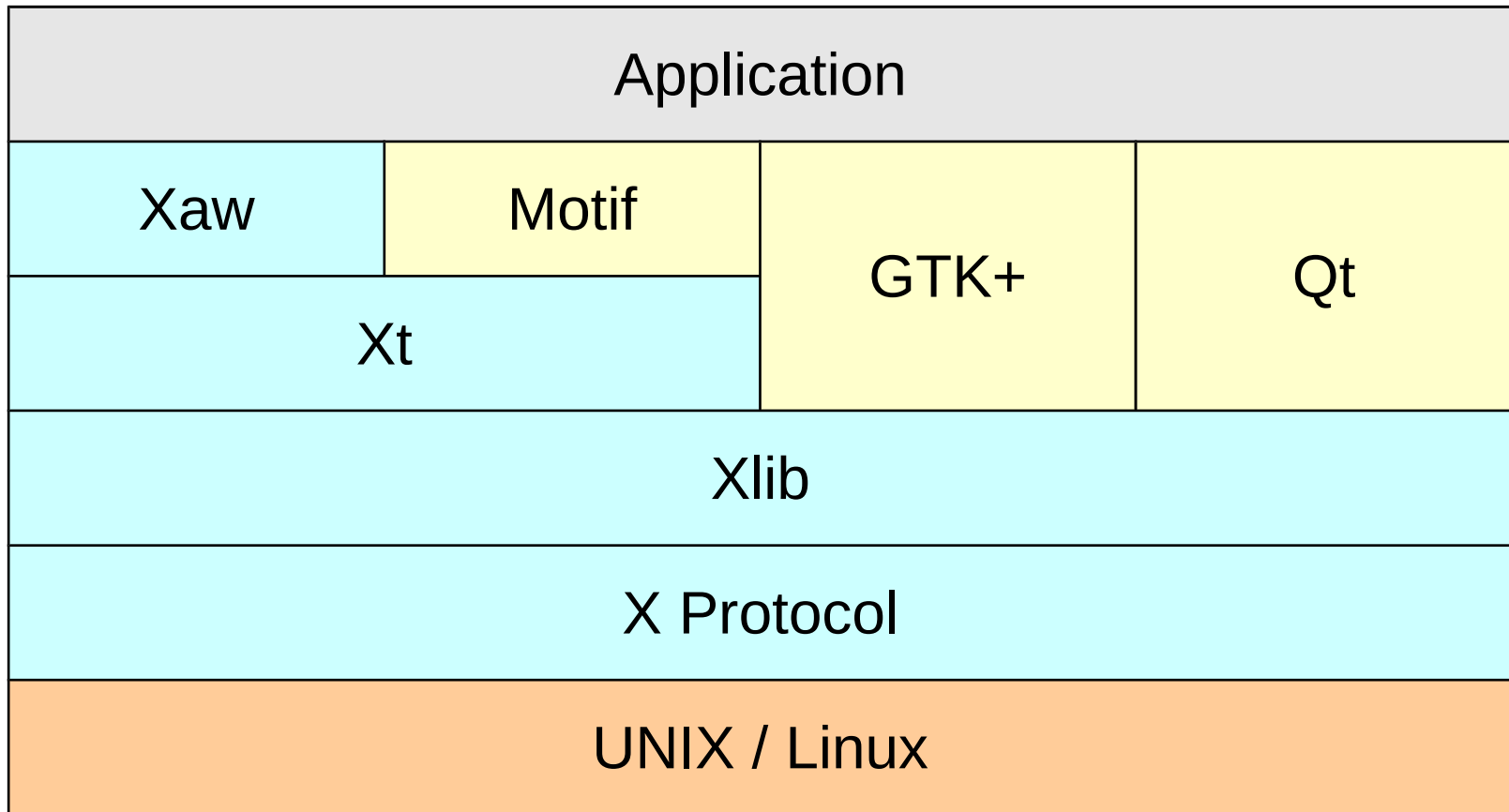
Περισσότερες πληροφορίες Άκυρο

# Windows 8



# Qt

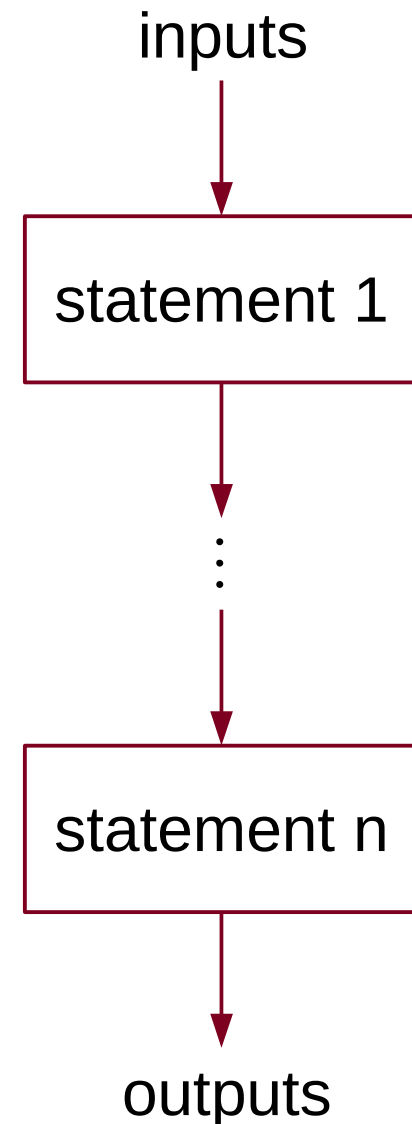
- ⦿ In UNIX and Linux system, Qt sits on top of Xlib.



Xaw: Athena widgets

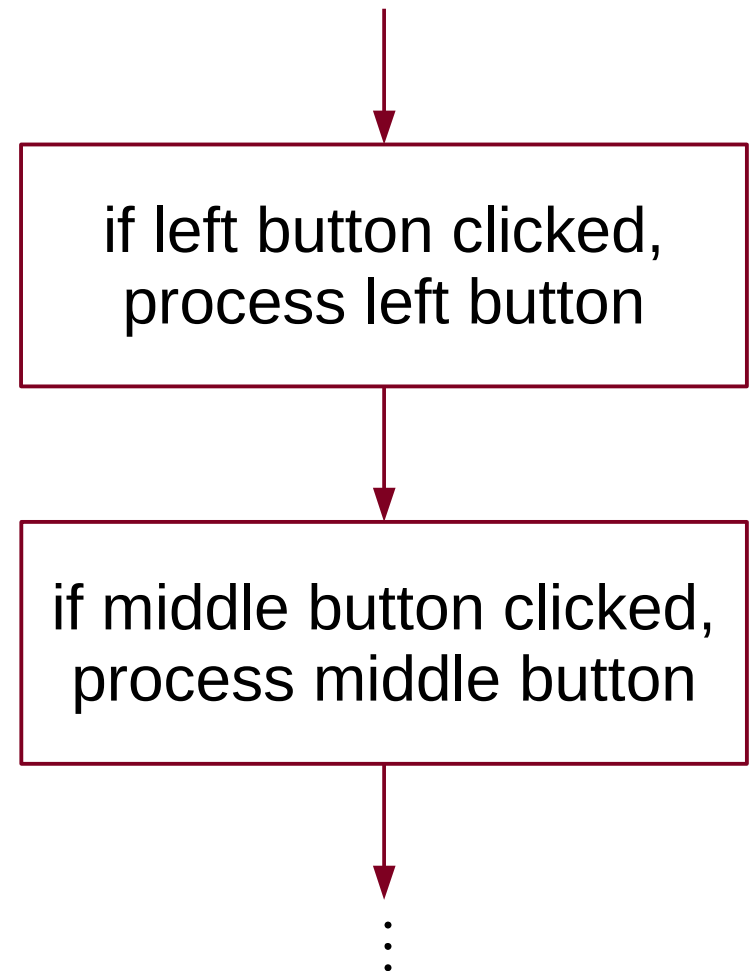
# Sequential Program

- ⦿ Sequential program runs one statement at a time.
- ⦿ A statement is run till completion before proceeding to next statement.

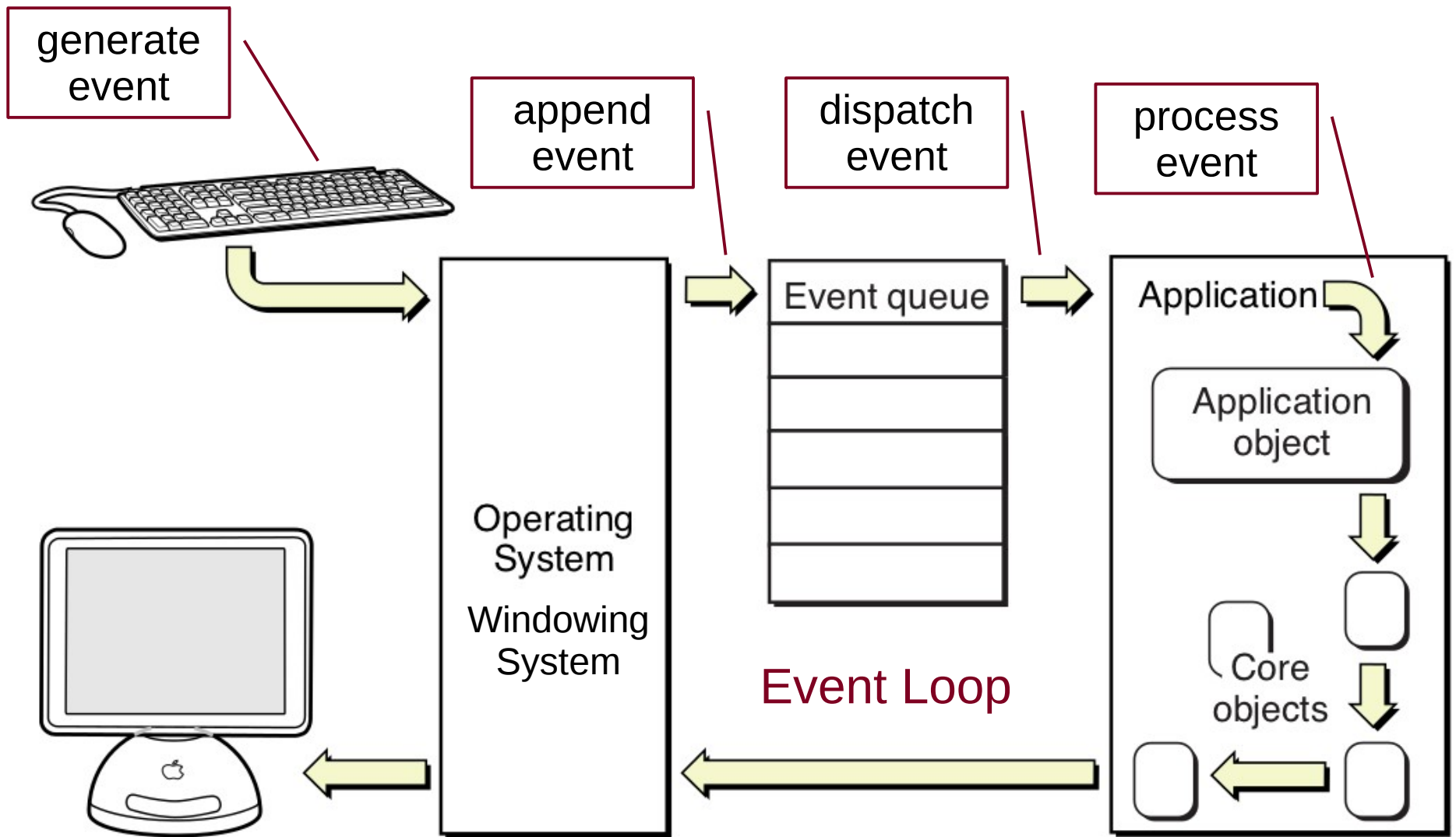


# Polling

- ⦿ Sequentially check for user actions.
- ⦿ Slow if long check list.
- ⦿ Can't respond to user actions promptly.



# Event-Driven Program





- ⊙ Events signal user actions, e.g.,
  - mouse click, mouse move
  - key press, key release
  - window activated, window deactivated
- ⊙ Events can be generated by
  - operating system
  - device drivers
  - windowing system, window manager
  - application program
- ⊙ Events tend to be too low-level
  - When left-mouse button is clicked, which item is selected?
- ⊙ Windowing systems provide higher-level mechanisms.

# X / Motif

- ⊙ Implemented in C.
  - C++ hasn't appeared yet!
- ⊙ Use C struct to emulate object class.
- ⊙ Use **callbacks**: functions that perform GUI tasks.  
`XtCallbackProc callback(widget, data, callback_data)`
- ⊙ Callbacks are attached to widgets.  
`XtAddCallback(widget, event_type, callback, data)`
- ⊙ Widgets call callbacks when activated.
  - Widgets generate `callback_data` according to `event_type`.

```
// Create widgets
slider = XmCreateScale(parent, "slider", ...);
spinBoxText = XmCreateTextField(parent, "text", ...);

// Add callbacks to widgets
XtAddCallback(slider, XmNvalueChangedCallback,
    sliderValueChanged, spinBoxText);
XtAddCallback(spinBoxText, XmNactivateCallback,
    spinBoxTextVerify, slider);

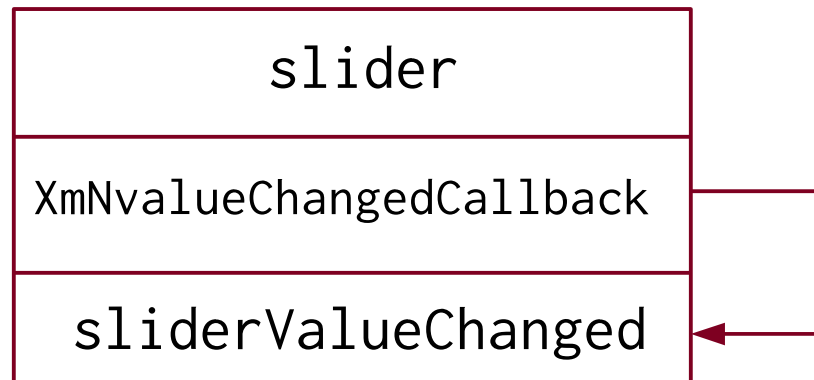
// Define callback functions
XtCallbackProc sliderValueChanged(Widget slider,
    Widget spinBoxText, XmScaleCallbackStruct *cbs)
{
    int value;
    XtVaGetValues(slider, XmNvalue, &value, 0);
    XtVaSetValues(spinBoxText, XmNposition, value, 0);
}
```

```

XtCallbackProc spinBoxTextVerify(Widget spinBoxText,
    Widget slider, XmAnyCallbackStruct *cbs)
{
    ...
    changed = 0;
    str = XmTextFieldGetString (textField);
    if (str && (ret = sscanf(str, "%d", &value)) > 0)
        if (value >= MinValue && value <= MaxValue) {
            XtVaSetValues(textField, XmNposition, value, 0);
            XtVaSetValues(slider, XmNvalue, value, 0);
            changed = 1;
        }
    ...

    if (!changed) {
        XtVaGetValues(textField, XmNposition, &value, 0);
        sprintf(string, "%d", value);
        XmTextFieldSetString(textField, string);
    }
}

```



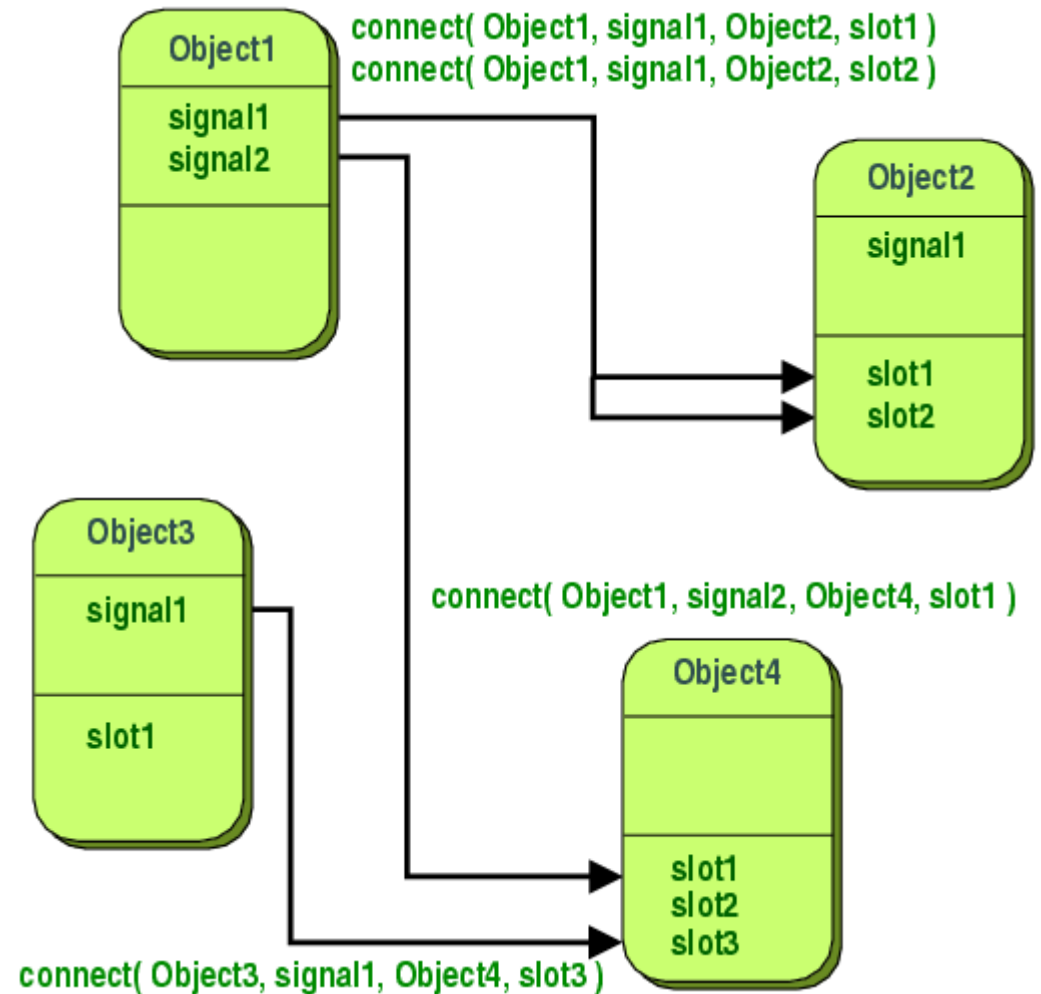
- Can think of callbacks as belonging to widget. But, programmer implements the callbacks.
- `slider`'s `XmNvalueChangedCallback` event is linked to `sliderValueChanged` callback function.
- After `slider` is dragged to new position, it inserts `XmNvalueChangedCallback` event into event queue.
- X event dispatcher processes event and calls `sliderValueChanged`.

# Callbacks have two shortcomings

- ⊙ Not type-safe:
  - All callbacks have the same generic arguments.
  - Cannot guarantee calling function passes correct arguments.
- ⊙ Tight coupling:
  - Widgets are explicitly linked to callbacks.

# Qt

- ◉ Implemented in C++.
- ◉ Adopts **signals** and **slots**.
- ◉ Object emits **signal** in response to event.
- ◉ Object has **slots** that perform tasks.
- ◉ Connect signals to slots in application.



- ⊙ Can connect one signal to multiple slots.

```
connect(slider, SIGNAL(valuedChanged(int)),
        spinBox, SLOT(setValue(int)));
connect(slider, SIGNAL(valuedChanged(int)),
        this, SLOT(updateStatusBar(int)));
```

- ⊙ Can connect multiple signals to same slot.

```
connect(lcd, SIGNAL(overflow()),
        this, SLOT(handleMathError()));
connect(calculator, SIGNAL(divisionByZero()),
        this, SLOT(handleMathError()));
```

- ⊙ Can connect signal to signal.

```
connect(lineEdit, SIGNAL(textChanged(const QString &)),
        this, SIGNAL(updateRecord(const QString &)));
```



# Advantages of signals and slots

- ⊙ Loose coupling:
  - Objects emit signals in response to events.
  - Objects are not explicitly linked to slot functions.
- ⊙ Type safe:
  - Arguments of signals and slots must **match**.
- ⊙ Flexible:
  - Not limited to widgets,  
can be used by any `QObject` subclass.

Implemented by **meta-object system**.

# Microsoft Windows

Three ways to create Windows applications in C++

- ⊙ Use Windows API
  - Calls Windows OS functions. Low-level programming.
- ⊙ Use **Microsoft Foundation Class** (MFC)
  - Encapsulates Windows API.
  - Higher-level programming.
- ⊙ Use Windows Forms
  - For forms-based application that run with Common Language Runtime.

# MFC

- ⊙ MFC provides two mechanisms
  - Message mapping
  - Data binding
- ⊙ Message Mapping
  - Messages
    - Like higher-level events.
  - Message handlers
    - Like callback functions.
  - Message map
    - Connects messages to message handlers.

- ⦿ Message map handles 4 kinds of messages:
  - WM\_COMMAND
    - menu
  - Child window messages
    - button, combo box, text edit, list box
  - WM\_Message
    - miscellaneous window messages
  - User defined messages
  
- ⦿ Why divide into 4 categories? Why not just 1?

```

class CAgeDialogApp: public CWinApp
{
    ...
    CSliderCtrl slider;
    CEdit spinBoxText;
    ...
    afx_msg void OnHScroll(UNIT code, UNIT position,
        CScrollBar *scrollBar);
    afx_msg void OnEnUpdate();
    DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP()
};

```

- ⦿ `afx_msg` declares message handlers.
- ⦿ `DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP` declares that the class contains message handlers.

```
// In .c file
BEGIN_MESSAGE_MAP(CAgeDialogApp, CWinApp)
    ON_WM_HSCROLL() // maps to OnHScroll
    ON_EN_UPDATE(IDC_SPINBOXTEXT,
        &CAgeDialogApp::OnEnUpdateTextBox)
END_MESSAGE_MAP()
...
```

```
void CAgeDialogApp::OnHScroll(UNIT code, UNIT position,
    CScrollBar *scrollBar)
{
    ... // update text box's state
}
```

```
void CAgeDialogApp::OnEnUpdateTextBox()
{
    ... // update slider's state
}
```

# Mac OS X

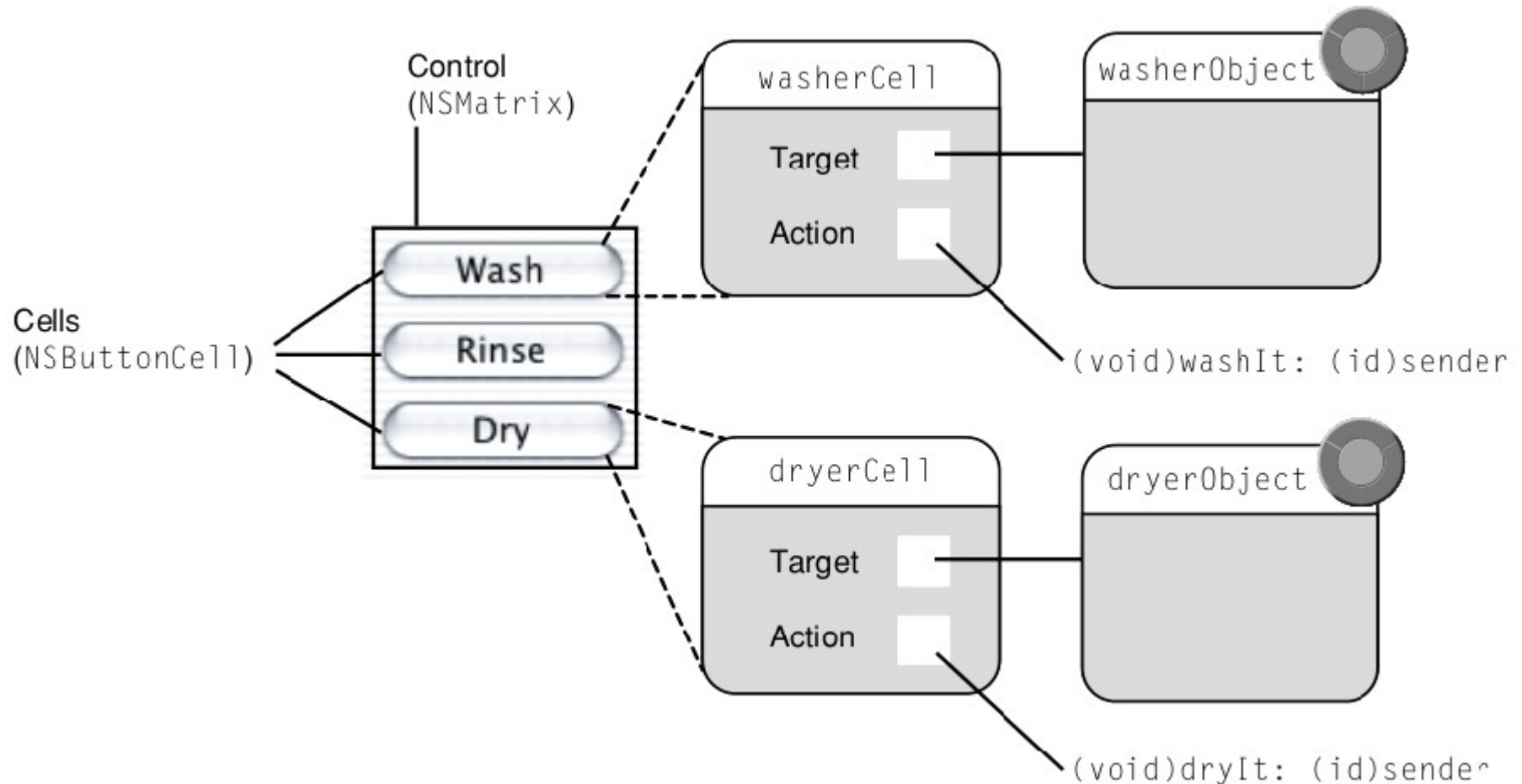
- ⊙ Provides several tools
  - Cocoa
  - Carbon
- ⊙ Cocoa is implemented in Objective-C.
- ⊙ Cocoa provides two mechanisms:
  - Outlets and Actions
  - Bindings
    - Discussed in *Model-View Patterns*.

# Outlets and Actions

- ⦿ Cocoa widgets are called **controls** and **cells**.
- ⦿ Cells have **outlets** that point to **target** objects.
- ⦿ In response to a user action, cell generates **action** message.
- ⦿ Action message is sent to target, i.e., call target's **action** method (function).



## ⊙ Cocoa target-action mechanism



## ⊙ Similar to callback mechanism

- action message  $\approx$  widget event
- action method  $\approx$  callback

```
// In .h file
```

```
@property (assign) IBOutlet NSSlider *slider;  
@property (assign) IBOutlet NSTextField *spinBoxText;
```

```
// In .m file
```

```
- (IBAction)sliderValueChanged:(NSSlider *)sender {  
    [[self spinBoxText] setIntegerValue:  
        [sender integerValue]];  
}  
  
- (IBAction)spinBoxTextValueChanged:(NSTextField *)sender {  
    [[self slider] setIntegerValue:  
        [sender integerValue]];  
}
```

⦿ Connections between outlets and actions are done in UI builder.

# Comparisons

- ⦿ X Window callbacks
  - Use C functions to connect widgets to callbacks.
  - Programmer writes callbacks.
  - Programmer writes connection codes.
  - Simple and easy to understand, but troublesome to write.
  
- ⦿ MFC message map
  - Use C++ macros to create codes for message map.
  - Programmers write message handlers, like callbacks.
  - Programmer inserts macros to make connections.
  - Easy to understand at conceptual level, but tend to be messy.

## ⊙ Cocoa outlets and actions

- Use Objective-C extensions to implement outlets and actions.
- Use UI builder to connect outlets, actions and target.
- Programmer writes action codes (like callbacks), no need to write connection codes.
- Simple but programming language mechanism is obscured.

## ⊙ Qt signals and slots

- Use C++ functions to implement meta-object system.
- Use meta-object compiler **qmake** to auto create codes.
- Widgets come with slot functions.
- Programmer writes simple connection codes.
- Easy to understand at conceptual level.

# Summary

- ⦿ GUI works on top of windowing system.
- ⦿ GUI programs are event-driven.
- ⦿ Windowing system provides event-handling and higher-level mechanisms.
- ⦿ X Window System uses callbacks.
- ⦿ Qt uses signals and slots.
- ⦿ Microsoft Windows uses message map.
- ⦿ Mac OS X uses outlets, actions and bindings.

# Further Readings

- ⦿ GUI Comparisons: attached document.
- ⦿ Signals and slots: [Blan2008] p. 20–22.
- ⦿ X Window System: [Kell90] chap. 1.
- ⦿ Motif spin box and callback: [Foun2001] chap. 15.
- ⦿ MS Windows: [Hort10] p. 1–8.
- ⦿ MFC message map: [Hort10] p. 903–910.
- ⦿ Mac OS X: [Tren10] p. 4–20.
- ⦿ Cocoa outlets, actions, bindings: [Tren10] chap. 8, [Cocoa] p. 217–227.

# References

- ⦿ *Cocoa Fundamentals Guide*, Apple Inc., 2010.
- ⦿ J. Blanchette and M. Summerfield, *C++ GUI Programming with Qt 4*, 2nd ed., Prentice Hall, 2008.
- ⦿ A. Fountain, J. Huxtable, P. Ferguson and D. Heller, *Motif Programming Manual*, O'Reilly, 2001.
- ⦿ I. Horton, *Beginning Visual C++ 2010*, Wiley, 2010.
- ⦿ B. J. Keller, *A Practical Guide to X Window Programming*, CRC, 1990.
- ⦿ M. Trent and D. McCormack, *Beginning Mac OS X Snow Leopard Programming*, Wiley, 2010.