#### FLTK: Fast Light ToolKit

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## **Compiling with GUI toolkits**

Libraries provide GUI components as objects

- Windows (Fl\_Window), menus, tabs, etc.
- Widgets: buttons, textboxes (Fl\_Input), sliders, scrollbars, dials, etc.
- Link your program with the toolkit library
  - Static linking: libfltk.a
  - Needed objects are bundled into the executable
  - •Dynamic linking: libfltk.dll.a / libfltk.so
  - Need separate shared library
  - FLTK-1 libs: fltk, fltk\_gl, fltk\_images, fltk\_forms



## **Using Fluid**

widthdrawals[0] = w1->value();... Fluid is FLTK's interactive GUI →main() A→Double Window "BankInterest" Value Input init bal designer Value Input rate Value Input w1 Value Input w2 Value Input w3 • Drag and drop widgets Value Input w4 Value Output balance Button "Ok bye!" •Write code blocks / callbacks Saves \*.fl Fluid files; exports \*.cxx/\*.h code Compile and link this code into your program It is possible to write a whole program in Fluid But better to separate GUI from main program logic: form vs. function

•Akin to HTML/CSS vs. PHP/ASP/JS

CMPT166: GUI, FLTK

BankInterestUI.fl 🧧 🔽 📑 🥅

<u>File Edit New Layout Shell</u> #include "BankInterest.h" float widthdrawals[4]; vupdate balance() 

### FLTK example: BankInterest

#### BankInterestUI: Just the user interface •Get values from the widgets •Minimal program logic But I did choose to put main() here BankInterest: •Main program functionality Provides functions invoked by UI callbacks \*calc balance()





# **UI design principles**

Constantine+Lockwood http://www.foruse.com/ Structure: hierarchy, layout: windows, tabs, etc. Simplicity: make common tasks easy • Epicentre: design around primary purpose Visibility: need-to-know basis Feedback: current state, errors, etc. **Tolerance:** be flexible to user mistakes, save user data / user's hard work Reuse: consistent naming, behaviour

