Tick 6*

You will need to complete the optional parts described in Workbook 6 before attempting Tick 6*. In this exercise you will extend your graphical interface to the Game of Life you wrote in Workbook 6 to include an additional panel containing statistics about the configuration as it evolves. You should produce the same statistics as you computed in Tick 5*, and additionally you should include graphs showing the evolution of these statistics over the previous one hundred generations.

To complete this tick you should create a new package called `uk.ac.cam.crsid.tick6star` and implement a new class called `StatisticsPanel` which extends `JPanel`. The class should provide an implementation of a method called `update` with the following prototype:

```java
public void update(World w);
```

You should copy the code from your Tick 6 submission into your new package and update your `GuiLife` program to include the `StatisticsPanel` by adding it to the main window for the graphical interface and specifying `BorderLayout.EAST` as its layout position. You will also need to modify `GuiLife` to call `update` whenever the state of the world changes.

Hints:

- In order to draw arbitrary content onto a `JPanel` you need to override the `paintComponent` method (see `GamePanel.java` for an example).

- You may find it helpful to create an additional class called `Graph`, which extends `JPanel`, to hold your line graphs. In the constructor for this class set the layout manager to be an instance of `BorderLayout`. You can add a title to the graph by adding a `JLabel` with `BorderLayout.NORTH` as its layout position, and add the actual data plot (as another class extending `JPanel`) using the `BorderLayout.CENTER` layout position. This structure will ensure that your plot automatically resizes nicely if the user changes the size of the main window.

- You can find out the width of a component when drawing using the `getWidth` and `getHeight` methods.

---

Figure 1. Example screenshot of the statistics display

To complete this tick you should create a new package called `uk.ac.cam.crsid.tick6star` and implement a new class called `StatisticsPanel` which extends `JPanel`. The class should provide an implementation of a method called `update` with the following prototype:

```java
public void update(World w);
```

You should copy the code from your Tick 6 submission into your new package and update your `GuiLife` program to include the `StatisticsPanel` by adding it to the main window for the graphical interface and specifying `BorderLayout.EAST` as its layout position. You will also need to modify `GuiLife` to call `update` whenever the state of the world changes.

Hints:

- In order to draw arbitrary content onto a `JPanel` you need to override the `paintComponent` method (see `GamePanel.java` for an example).

- You may find it helpful to create an additional class called `Graph`, which extends `JPanel`, to hold your line graphs. In the constructor for this class set the layout manager to be an instance of `BorderLayout`. You can add a title to the graph by adding a `JLabel` with `BorderLayout.NORTH` as its layout position, and add the actual data plot (as another class extending `JPanel`) using the `BorderLayout.CENTER` layout position. This structure will ensure that your plot automatically resizes nicely if the user changes the size of the main window.

- You can find out the width of a component when drawing using the `getWidth` and `getHeight` methods.
• You can draw text on to a Graphics context using the drawString method.

• The alignment of text in a Graphics context must be done manually by adjusting the position you start drawing at. To do this you need to know the size of your text string. Here is an sample method which accepts 0, 1 or 2 (representing left, centre or right alignment) for halign (horizontal alignment) or valign (vertical alignment).

protected void drawString(Graphics g, String text, int x, int y,
                          int halign, int valign) {
    FontMetrics m = g.getFontMetrics();
    Rectangle2D r = m.getStringBounds(text, g);
    x -= r.getWidth() * halign / 2;
    y += r.getHeight() * valign / 2;
    g.drawString(text, x, y);
}

• The coordinate (0,0) is the top left pixel in a Graphics context.

To complete your tick you need to prepare a jar file with the contents of all the classes you have written in this workbook and email it to ticks1a-java@cl.cam.ac.uk. Your jar file should contain:

uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/HelloSwingWorld.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/HelloSwingWorld.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/CommandLineOptions.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/CommandLineOptions.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/TextLife.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/TextLife.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/GuiLife.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/GuiLife.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/GamePanel.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/GamePanel.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/Strings.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/Strings.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/ControlPanel.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/ControlPanel.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PatternPanel.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PatternPanel.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/SourcePanel.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/SourcePanel.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/WorldImpl.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/WorldImpl.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/ArrayWorld.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/ArrayWorld.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PackedWorld.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PackedWorld.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/AgingWorld.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/AgingWorld.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/Pattern.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/Pattern.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PackedLong.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PackedLong.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PatternLoader.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PatternLoader.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PatternFormatException.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/PatternFormatException.class
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/StatisticsPanel.java
uk/ac/cam/crsid/tick6star/StatisticsPanel.class