

Design of DataGUI3

An approach to increase the code quality of MATLAB GUIs

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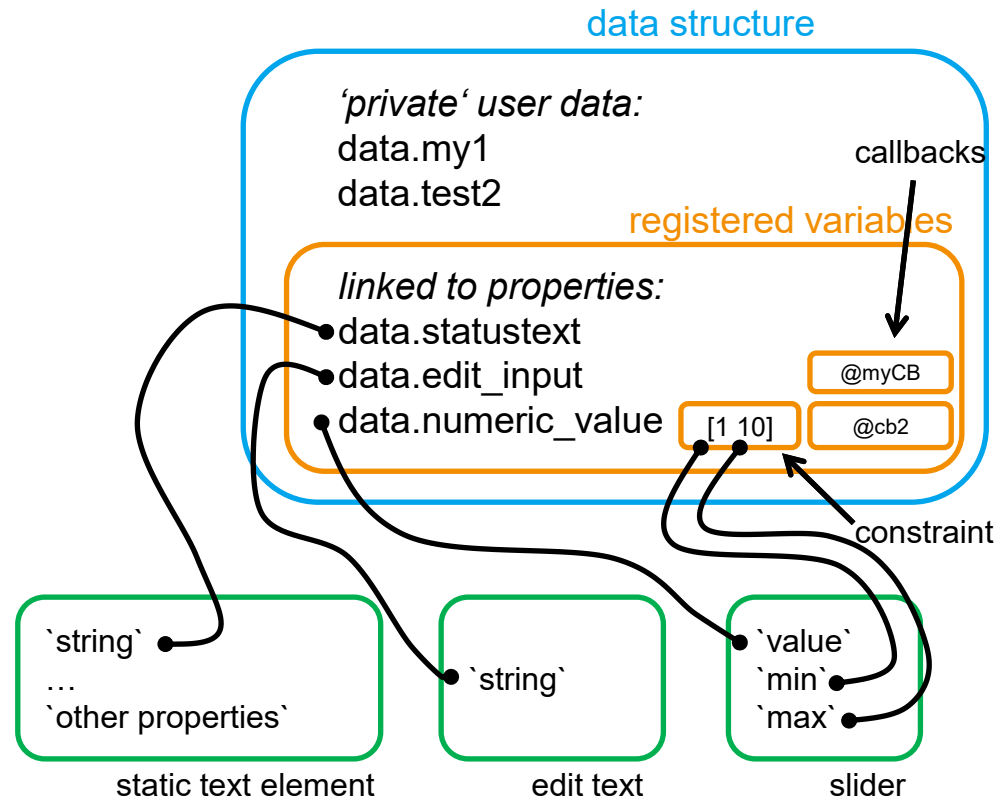
Motivation

- GUI development with Matlab is inconsistent
- Creating GUIs programmatically or with GUIDE
- GUIDE GUIs need much coding work
- Get / set values with handles
- Search Matlab help for relevant properties
- Parameter check / conversion by hand
- How to store 'private' data ? Globals ? Gui data call ? Userdata property ?
- Callbacks are not uniform (search help)
- No copy and paste
- Difficult to read and modify foreign code



Design of DataGUI3

- The GUI is completely callback driven
- Callbacks are serialized
- Common callback interface
- A central data structure stores your variables
- GUI properties will be updated from registered variables
- Updated GUI properties will be mirrored to registered variables
- Callbacks are linked to registered variables (not to GUI objects)!
- Automatic type conversion of data and check of constraints
- A layout engine handles resize of GUI elements



Code example 1

```
function data_gui3_demo_quick_1
    data_gui3(@demoinit);
```

```
function [data,redraw]= demoinit( data, redraw )
```

```
    data.myValue = rand();
```

```
    i = cell( {
```

```
        {
```

variable names
'data.editvalue'

default values
1

constraints
[0 10]

callbacks
@editcallback }

```
        {
```

'data.figName'

'Figure name'

```
        }
```

```
    });
```

```
    data = data.CALL.addData(data, i); % add to data structure
```

```
    g = cell( {
```

types

tag names

parent
tags

required
parameters

Optional Parameters –
linked to gui element properties

```
        { 'figure'
```

```
        { 'demo1fig'
```

```
        { 'demo1fig'
```

```
        { 'data.editvalue'
```

```
        { 'Name' 'data.figName'
```

```
        }
```

```
        { 'edittext'
```

```
        { 'editfield'
```

```
        { 'demo1fig'
```

```
        { 'data.editvalue'
```

```
        { 'FontSize' 10 'Enable' 'on'
```

```
        }
```

```
    } );
```

```
    data = data.CALL.addGui( data, g );
```

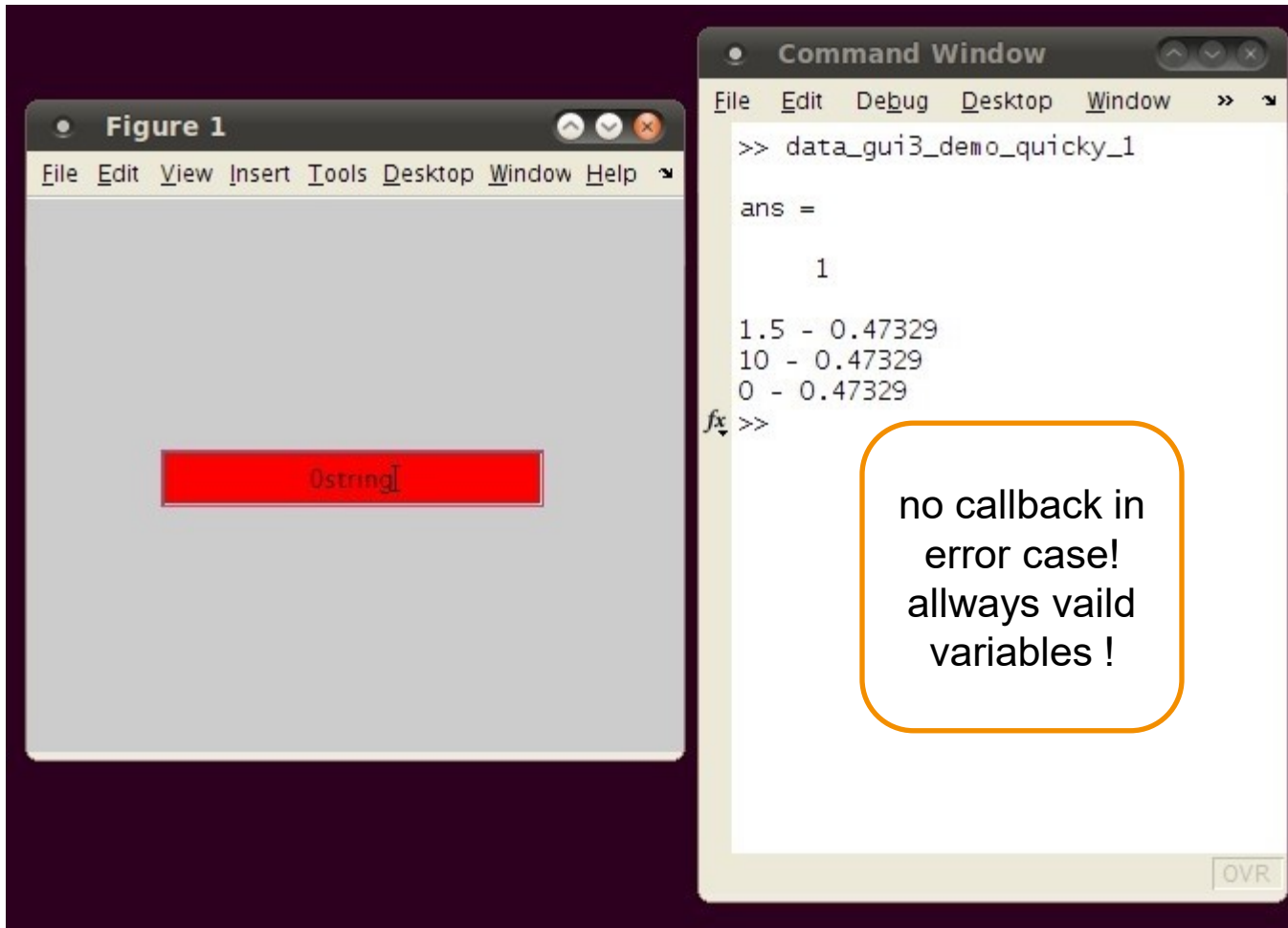
```
function [data,redraw] = editcallback( data, redraw, event )
```

```
    display([ num2str(data.editvalue) ' - ' num2str(data.myValue) ] )
```

call DataGUI3 API



Code example 1 – screen shots



The image shows two windows from a software application. The left window, titled "Figure 1", has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Tools", "Desktop", "Window", and "Help". The main area is a light gray rectangle with a red rectangular button in the center containing the text "Ostring".

The right window, titled "Command Window", has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Debug", "Desktop", and "Window". The main area contains the following text:

```
>> data_gui3_demo_quicky_1  
ans =  
    1  
1.5 - 0.47329  
10 - 0.47329  
0 - 0.47329  
fx >>
```

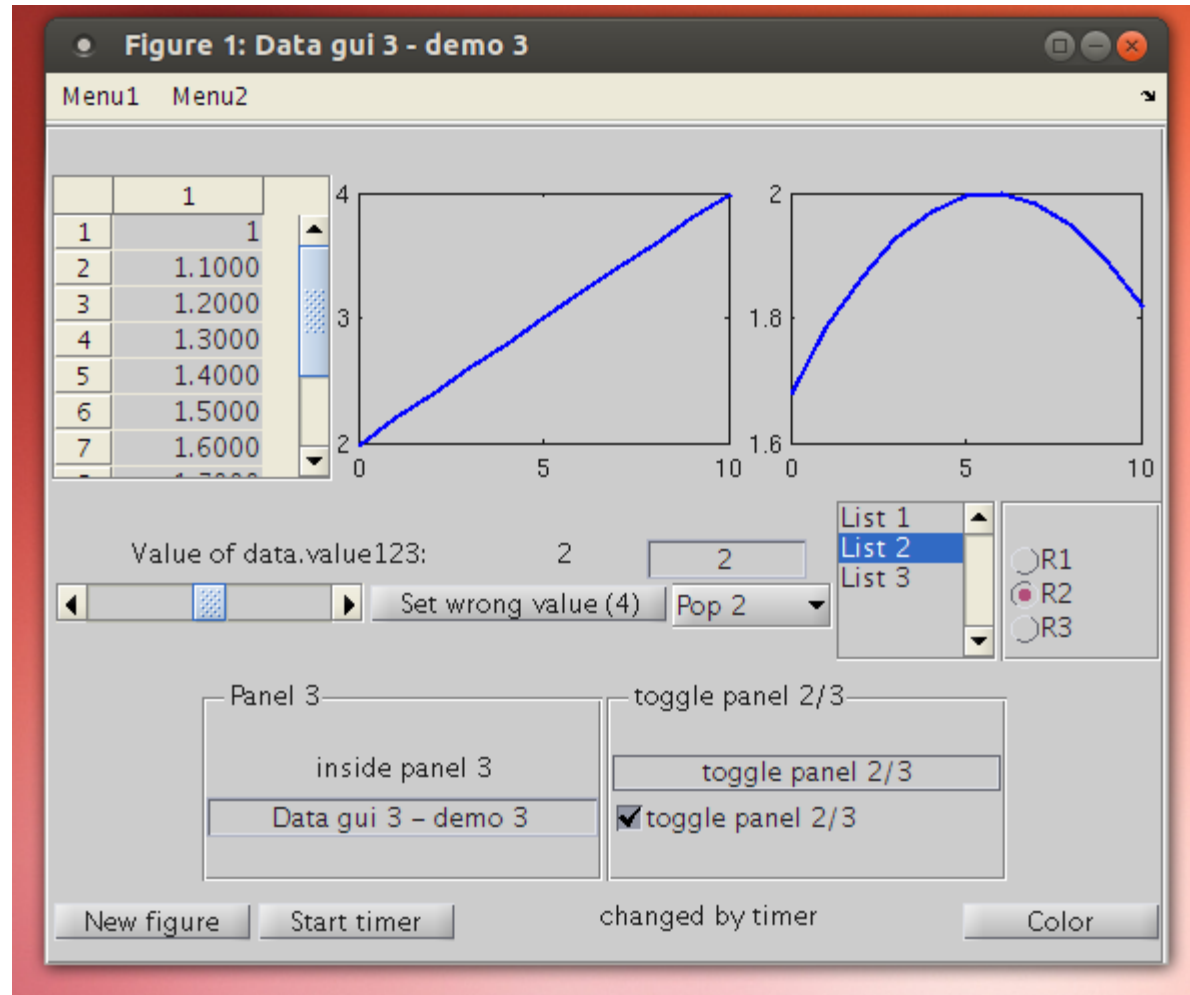
An orange rounded rectangle is overlaid on the Command Window, containing the text:

no callback in
error case!
always valid
variables !

An "OVR" button is visible in the bottom right corner of the Command Window.

Supported Matlab GUI standard elements

- axes
- checkbox
- edittext
- figure
- listbox
- menuitem
- panel
- popupbox
- pushbutton
- radiogroup
- slider
- statictext
- table
- togglebutton

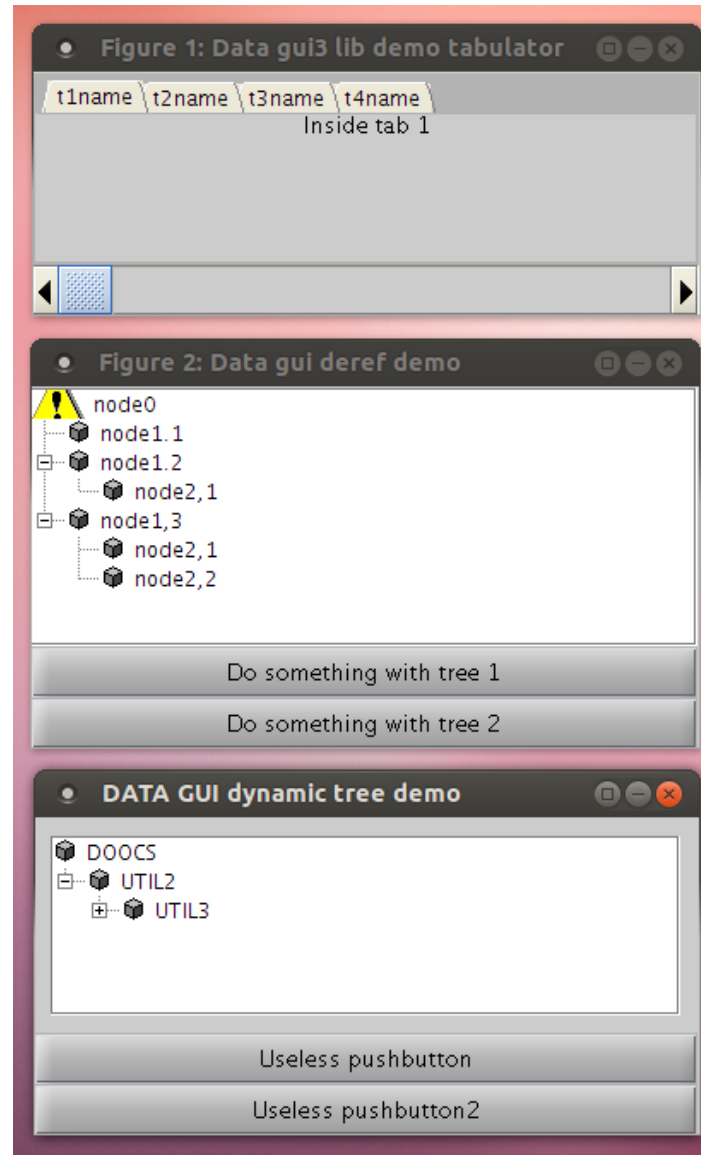


Supported special elements

- > deref
- > timer
- > tabgroup
- > tree
- > treedyn

Special GUI support:

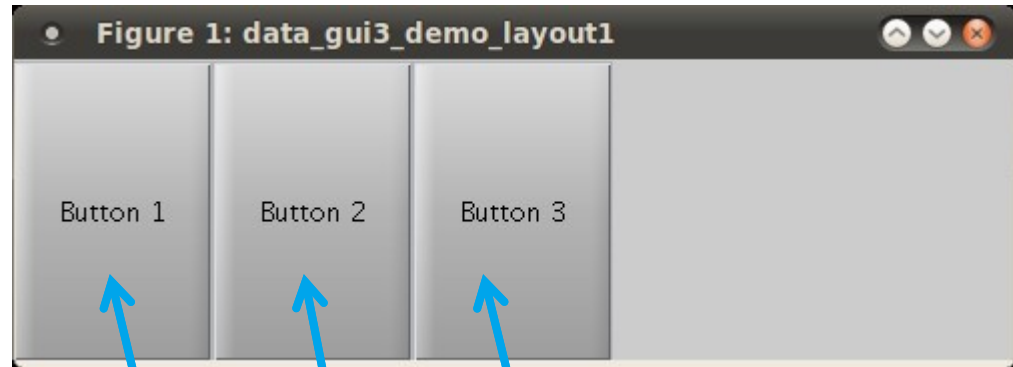
- Continuouse slider
 - Mouse wheel /
 - Mouse button up/down
 - Enter/Leave focus events
- etc.



Horizontal layout

```
function data_gui3_demo  
data_gui3(@demo1fig)
```

```
function [data,redraw] =  
g = cell( {  
    { 'figure'  
    { 'pushbutton'  
    { 'pushbutton'  
    { 'pushbutton'  
    } );
```

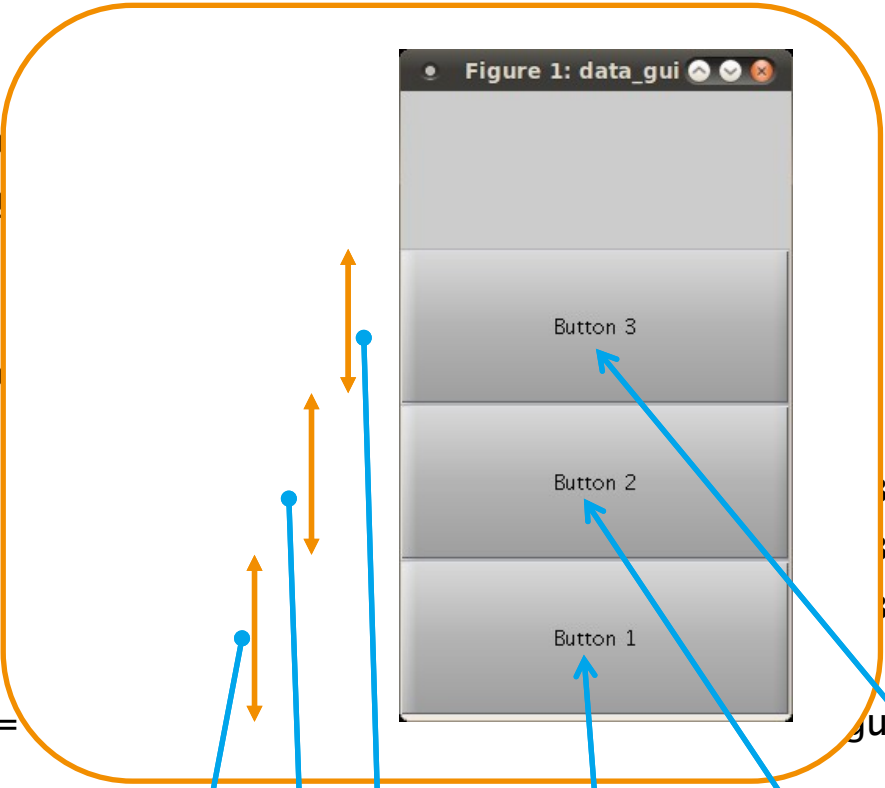


```
data = data.CALL.addGui(data, g); % create gui elements
```

```
layout = { { 100 100 100} { 'push1' 'push2' 'push3'} }; % hor layout  
data = data.CALL.addLayout( data, 'demo1fig', layout ); % use layout
```


Vertical layout

```
function  
data_  
  
function  
g = C  
{  
{  
{  
{  
}  
}  
}  
}  
data =  
  
layout = { { 100 100 100} ; { 'push1' 'push2' 'push3'} }; % vert layout  
data = data.CALL.addLayout( data, 'demo1fig', layout ); % use layout
```



The diagram illustrates a vertical layout of three buttons in a window titled "Figure 1: data_gui". The buttons are labeled "Button 1", "Button 2", and "Button 3" from bottom to top. Blue arrows point from the code to the buttons, and orange arrows indicate the vertical spacing between them.

```
% init callback  
'MenuBar' 'none'}  
button 1' }  
button 2' }  
button 3' }  
gui elements
```

Layout with place holder

```
function data_gui3_demo_7  
data_gui3(@demo_in)
```

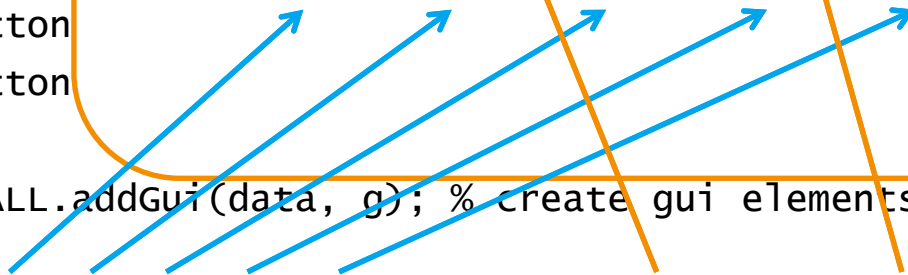
```
function [data,redraw
```

```
g = cell( {  
    { 'figure'  
    { 'pushbutton'  
    { 'pushbutton'  
    { 'pushbutton'  
    } );
```

```
data = data.CALL.addGui(data, g); % create gui elements
```

```
layout = { { 100 50 100 50 100} { 'push1' [] 'push2' [] 'push3'} };
```

```
data = data.CALL.addLayout( data, 'demo1fig', layout ); % use layout
```



Layout with equal width

```
function data_gui3_demo_layout  
    data_gui3(@demoinit);
```

```
function [data,redraw]= demo
```

```
g = cell( {  
    { 'figure'      'de  
    { 'pushbutton' 'pu  
    { 'pushbutton' 'pu  
    { 'pushbutton' 'pu  
    } );
```

```
data = data.CALL.addGui(data, g);
```

```
layout = { { 0 0 0} { 'push1' 'push2' 'push3'} };
```

```
data = data.CALL.addLayout( data, 'demo1fig', layout );
```



Layout with equal width

```
function data_gui3(@  
data_gui3(@
```

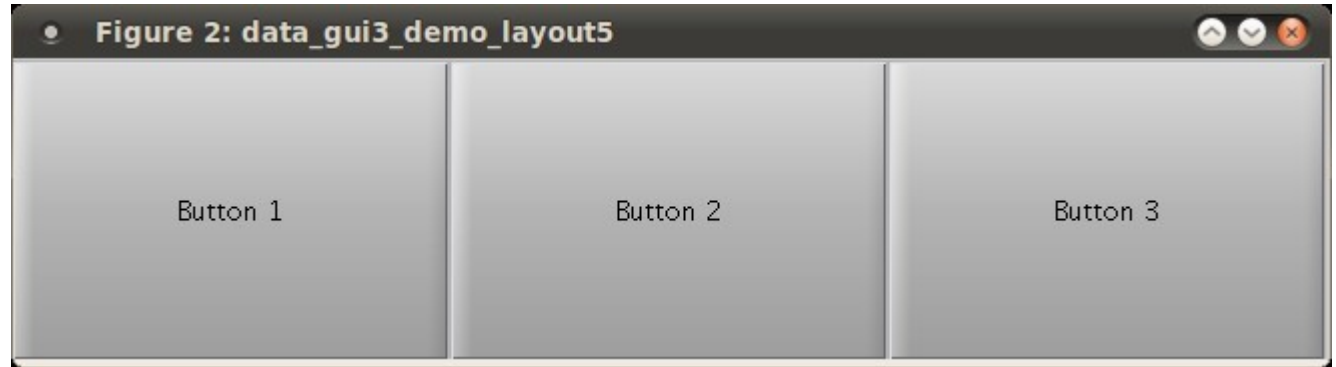
```
function [data,
```

```
g = cell( {  
  { 'figu  
  { 'push  
  { 'push  
  { 'push  
  } );
```

```
data = data.CALL.addGui(data, g);
```

```
layout = { { 0 0 0} { 'push1' 'push2' 'push3'} };
```

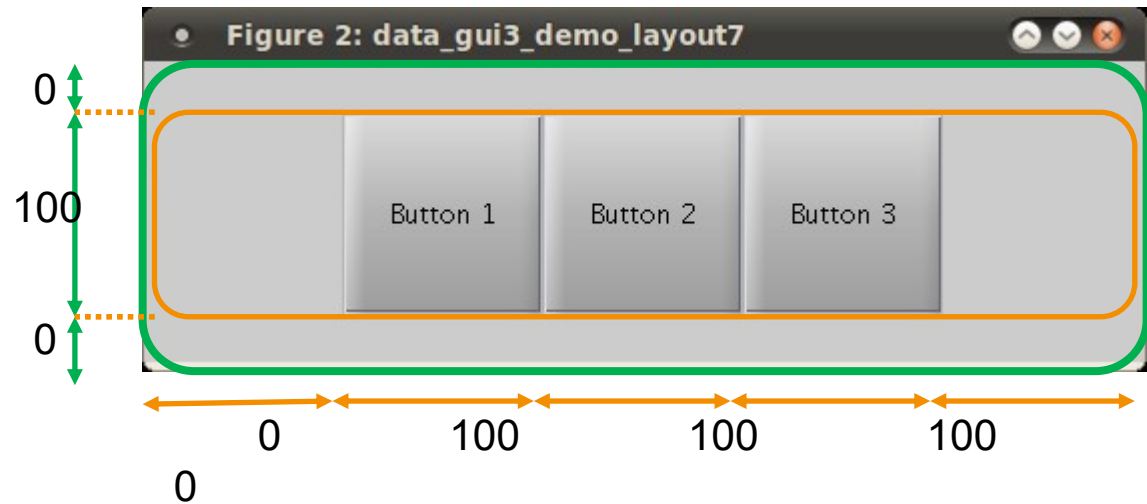
```
data = data.CALL.addLayout( data, 'demo1fig', layout );
```



Layout hierarchy (1)

```
function data_gui3_d
    data_gui3(@demo

function [data, redr
    g = cell( {
        { 'figure'
        { 'pushbutt
        { 'pushbutt
        { 'pushbutt
        } );
    data = data.CAL
```



```
layout_h = { {0 100 100 100 0} { [] 'push1' 'push2' 'push3' [] } };
```

```
layout_v = { {0 100 0} ; { [] layout_h [] } };
```

```
data = data.CALL.addLayout( data, 'demo1fig', layout_v );
```

Layout hierarchy (2)

```
function data_gui3_demo_layout8
    data_gui3(@demoinit);
```

```
function [data,redraw]
    g = cell( {
        { 'figure'
        { 'pushbutton'
        { 'pushbutton'
        { 'pushbutton'
        { 'pushbutton'
        { 'pushbutton'
        { 'pushbutton'
        } );
```

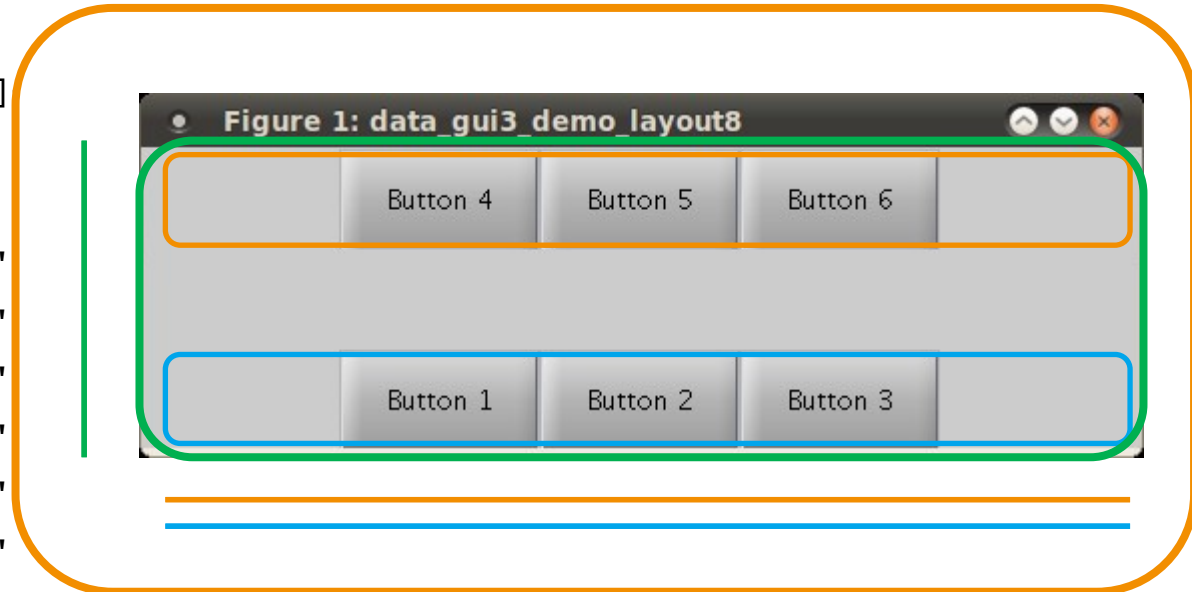
```
data = data.CALL.addGui(data, g);
```

```
layout_h1 = { {0 100 100 100 0}  {[] 'push1' 'push2' 'push3' []} };
```

```
layout_h2 = { {0 100 100 100 0}  {[] 'push4' 'push5' 'push6' []} };
```

```
layout_v = { {50 0 50} ; { layout_h1 [] layout_h2 } };
```

```
data = data.CALL.addLayout( data, 'demo1fig', layout_v ); % use layout
```



Layout summary

Layout size meanings:

- Size > 1 : pixel
- Size $== 0$: remaining space
- $0 < \text{Size} < 1$: fraction

Layout modes:

- horizontal / vertical layout
- layout hierarchy
- panel layout
- stacked layout (panels and axes)
- dynamic layout



Summary

- Using DataGUI3 speeds up development
- Uniform API
- Copy and paste possible
- Robust GUIs with parameter check and conversion
- GUIs with small code size
- Uncommon Matlab GUI features (tabs / trees / wheel ...)
- Fully resizable layout
- Ideas are welcome

Code under <http://www.desy.de/xfel-beam/>

Thank you for you attention

