

# 【方法教程】Swing 自定义 JScrollPane 的滚动条设置, 重写 BasicScrollBarUI 方法

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## 1.自定义BasicScrollBarUI类

```
package com.melec.vo.view;
import java.awt.AlphaComposite;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Dimension;
import java.awt.GradientPaint;
import java.awt.Graphics;
import java.awt.Graphics2D;
import java.awt.Rectangle;
import java.awt.RenderingHints;

import javax.swing.ImageIcon;
import javax.swing.JButton;
import javax.swing.JComponent;
import javax.swing.JScrollBar;
import javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicScrollBarUI;

/**
 * 自定义滚动条UI
 *
 * @author zsg
 */
public class DemoScrollBarUI extends BasicScrollBarUI {

    @Override
    protected void configureScrollBarColors() {

        // 把手

        // thumbColor = Color.GRAY;

        // thumbHighlightColor = Color.BLUE;

        // thumbDarkShadowColor = Color.BLACK;

        // thumbLightShadowColor = Color.YELLOW;

        // 滑道

        trackColor = Color.black;

        setThumbBounds(0, 0, 3, 10);

        // trackHighlightColor = Color.GREEN;
```

```

}

/**
 * 设置滚动条的宽度
 */

@Override
public Dimension getPreferredSize(JComponent c) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    c.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(40, 0));
    return super.getPreferredSize(c);
}

// 重绘滑块的滑动区域背景
public void paintTrack(Graphics g, JComponent c, Rectangle trackBounds) {
    Graphics2D g2 = (Graphics2D) g;
    GradientPaint gp = null;
    //判断滚动条是垂直的 还是水平的
    if (this.scrollbar.getOrientation() == JScrollBar.VERTICAL) {
        //设置画笔
        gp = new GradientPaint(0, 0, new Color(80, 80, 80),
            trackBounds.width, 0, new Color(80, 80, 80));
    }
    if (this.scrollbar.getOrientation() == JScrollBar.HORIZONTAL) {
        gp = new GradientPaint(0, 0, new Color(80, 80, 80),
            trackBounds.height, 0, new Color(80, 80, 80));
    }

    g2.setPaint(gp);
    //填充Track

```

```

g2.fillRect(trackBounds.x, trackBounds.y, trackBounds.width,
            trackBounds.height);

//绘制Track的边框
/*    g2.setColor(new Color(175, 155, 95));
g2.drawRect(trackBounds.x, trackBounds.y, trackBounds.width - 1,
            trackBounds.height - 1);
*/

if (trackHighlight == BasicScrollBarUI.DECREASE_HIGHLIGHT)
    this.paintDecreaseHighlight(g);

if (trackHighlight == BasicScrollBarUI.INCREASE_HIGHLIGHT)
    this.paintIncreaseHighlight(g);
}

@Override
protected void paintThumb(Graphics g, JComponent c, Rectangle thumbBounds) {
    // 把绘制区的x, y点坐标定义为坐标系的原点
    // 这句一定一定要加上啊, 不然拖动就失效了
    g.translate(thumbBounds.x, thumbBounds.y);

    // 设置把手颜色
    g.setColor(new Color( 230,230,250));

    // 画一个圆角矩形
    // 这里面前四个参数就不多讲了, 坐标和宽高
    // 后两个参数需要注意一下, 是用来控制角落的圆角弧度
    // g.drawRoundRect(0, 0, 5, thumbBounds.height - 1, 5, 5);

    // 消除锯齿
    Graphics2D g2 = (Graphics2D) g;
    RenderingHints rh = new RenderingHints(RenderingHints.KEY_ANTIALIASING,
            RenderingHints.VALUE_ANTIALIAS_ON);

    g2.addRenderingHints(rh);

    // 半透明

```

```

g2.setComposite(AlphaComposite.getInstance(AlphaComposite.SRC_OVER,
    0.5f));
// 设置填充颜色, 这里设置了渐变, 由下往上
// g2.setPaint(new GradientPaint(c.getWidth() / 2, 1, Color.GRAY,
// c.getWidth() / 2, c.getHeight(), Color.GRAY));
// 填充圆角矩形
g2.fillRoundRect(0, 0, 40, thumbBounds.height - 1, 5, 5);
}

/**
 * 创建滚动条上方的按钮
 */
@Override
protected JButton createIncreaseButton(int orientation) {
    JButton button = new JButton();
    button.setBorderPainted(false);
    button.setContentAreaFilled(false);
    button.setBorder(null);
    return button;
}

/**
 * 创建滚动条下方的按钮
 */
@Override
protected JButton createDecreaseButton(int orientation) {
    JButton button = new JButton();
    button.setBorderPainted(false);
    button.setContentAreaFilled(false);

```

```
        button.setFocusable(false);  
        button.setBorder(null);  
        return button;  
    }  
}
```

## 2.使用自定义类,覆盖JScrollPane滚动条样式

```
JScrollPane scrollPane = new JScrollPane();  
scrollPane.getVerticalScrollBar().setUI(new DemoScrollBarUI());
```