Windows Presentation Foundation

Jim Fawcett

Software Modeling

References

- *Pro C# 5 and the .Net 4.5 Platform*, Andrew Troelsen, Apress, 2012
- *Programming WPF*, 2nd edition, Sells & Griffiths, O'Reilly, 2007
- *Windows Presentation Foundation Unleashed*, Adam Nathan, SAMS, 2007
- *Essential Windows Presentation Foundation*, Chris Anderson, Addison-Wesley, 2007
- http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa970268.aspx
- http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms754130.aspx

WPF Blogs

Josh Smith Blog

WPFpedia

Mike Taulty's Blog

Introduction

- What is WPF?
  - A graphical user interface technology
    - Desktop
    - Little brother Silverlight is used for web applications
  - Uses markup and code
    - Together or separately, much like ASP.Net
  - Easy to produce different styles
    - Web browser like navigation and placement
    - Traditional forms
    - Animated graphics

Markup

- XAML
  - eXtensible Application Markup Language
  - Tags are names of .Net 3.5 classes
  - Attributes are class properties and events

```
<Grid>
 <Ellipse Fill="blue" />
 <TextBlock>
    Name: <TextBlock Text="{Binding Name}" />
 </TextBlock>
</Grid>
```

Code Behind

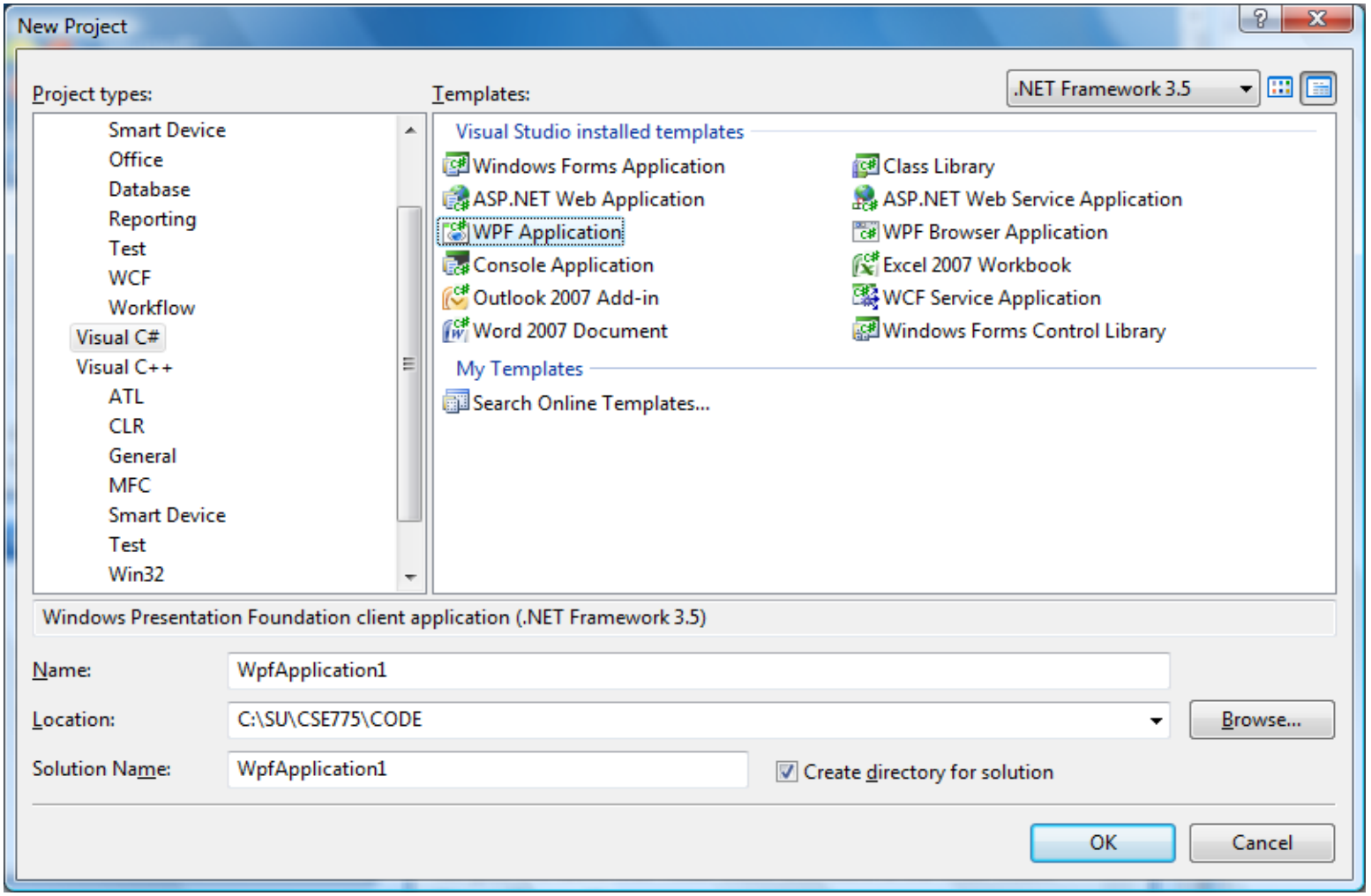
- Often, code provides processing for control events, bound in XAML, like this:
  - XAML in Window.Xaml

```
<Button
  x:Name="button"
  Width="200"
  Height="25"
  Click="button_Click">Submit</Button>
```

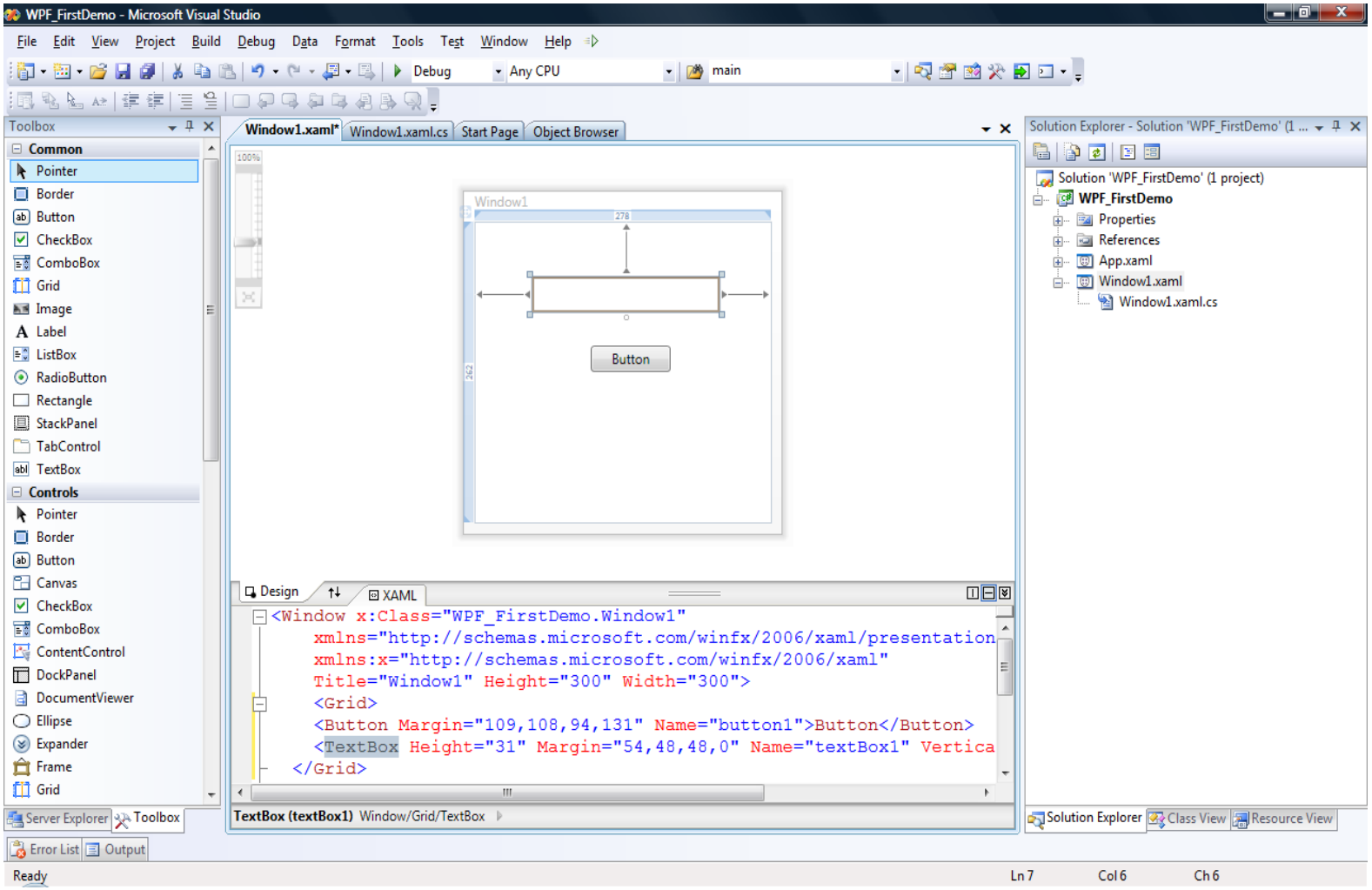
  - C# code in Window.Xaml.cs

```
Void button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventsArgs e) {
    MessageBox.Show(…) }
```

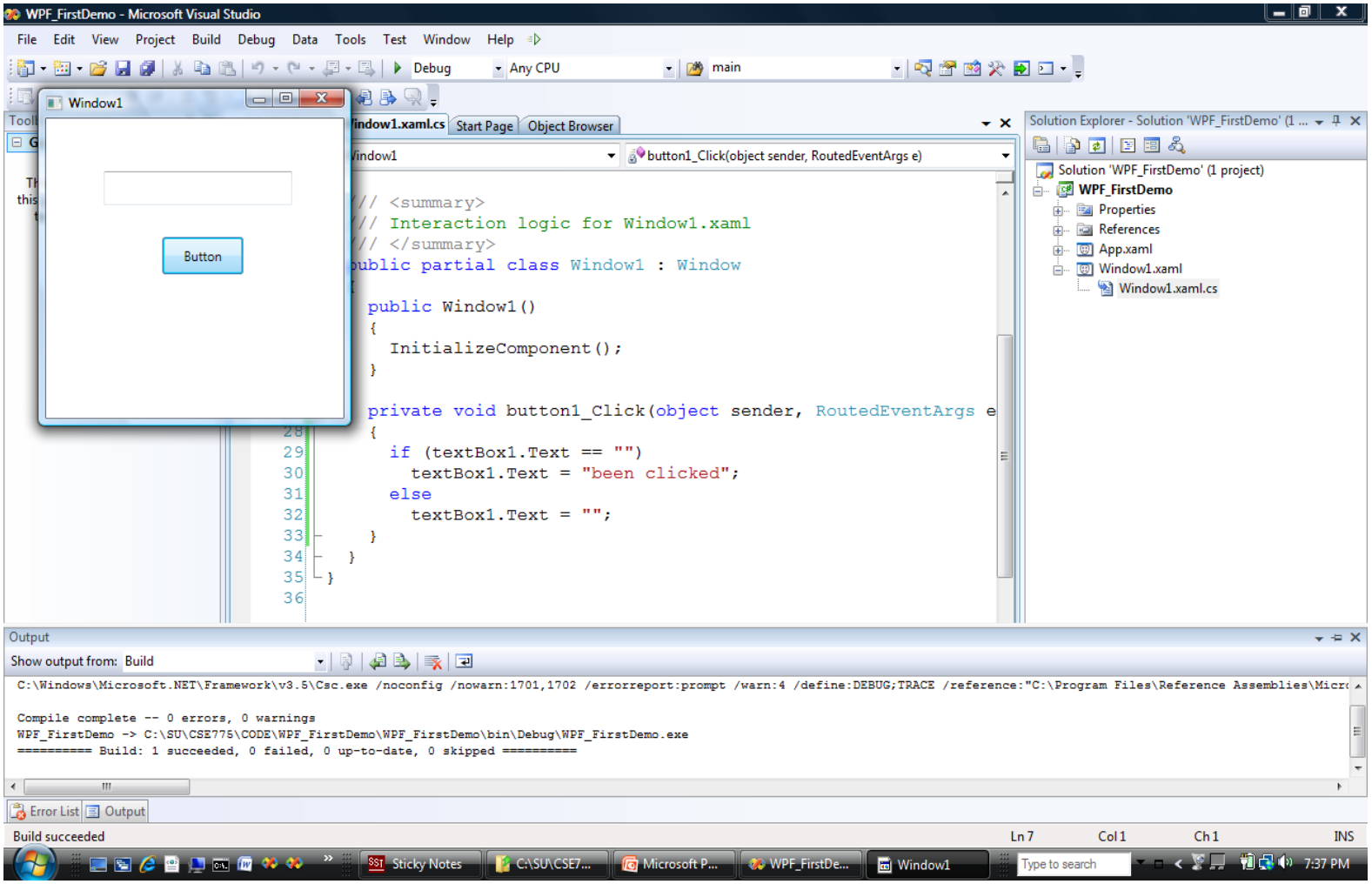
C# Wizard


New Project
Project types:
Smart Device
Office
Database
Reporting
Test
WCF
Workflow
Visual C#
Visual C++
ATL
CLR
General
MFC
Smart Device
Test
Win32
Templates:
.NET Framework 3.5
Visual Studio installed templates
Windows Forms Application
ASP.NET Web Application
WPF Application
Console Application
Outlook 2007 Add-in
Word 2007 Document
Class Library
ASP.NET Web Service Application
WPF Browser Application
Excel 2007 Workbook
WCF Service Application
Windows Forms Control Library
My Templates
Search Online Templates...
Windows Presentation Foundation client application (.NET Framework 3.5)
Name:
WpfApplication1
Location:
C:\SU\CSE775\CODE
Browse...
Solution Name:
WpfApplication1
Create directory for solution
OK
Cancel

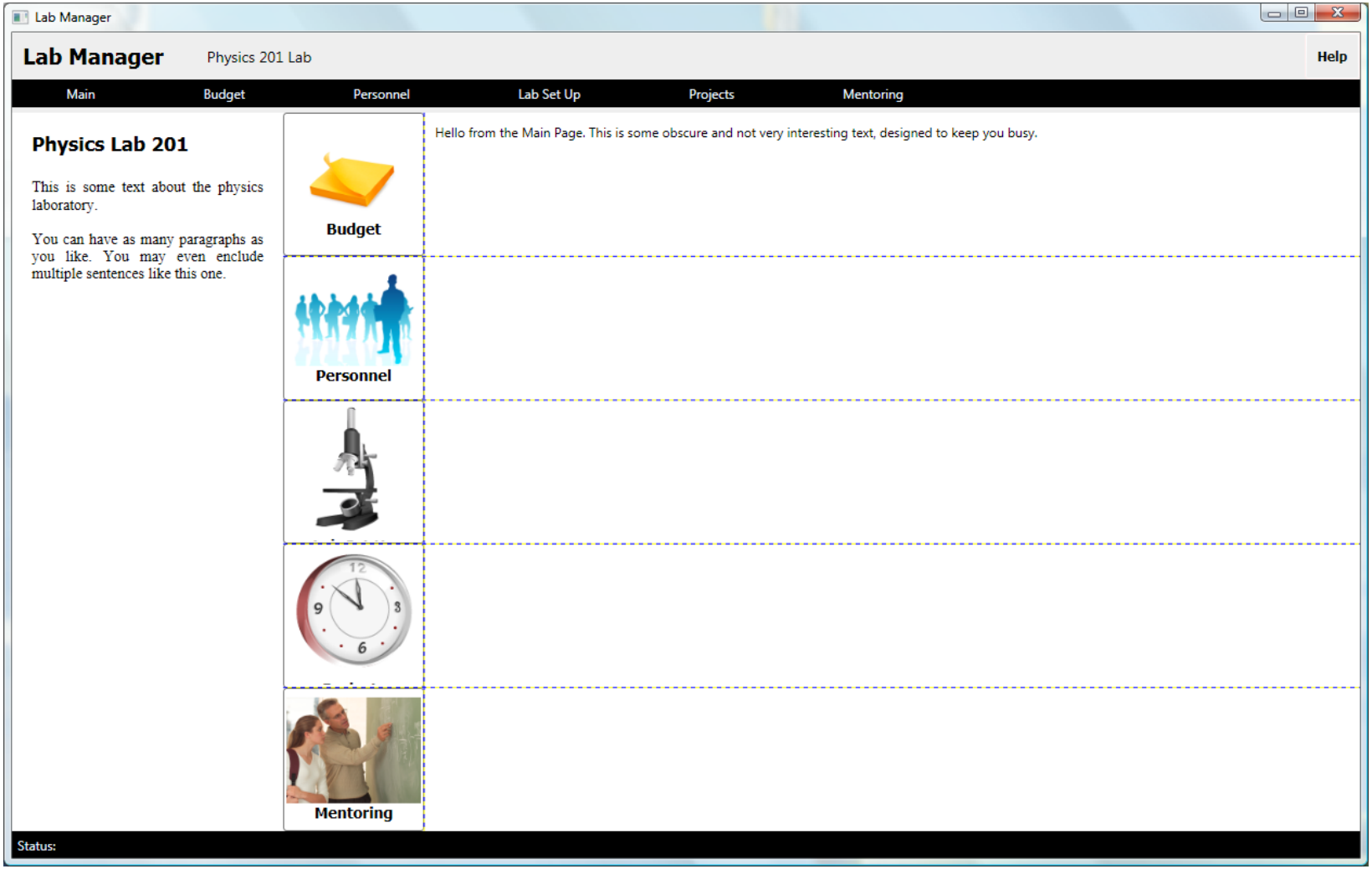
Default Grid Panel



Like WinForms, But …



It's Easy to Do More Interesting Things



Panels

- Layouts, like the previous page can use:
  - Canvas
    - Simplest, placement relative to two edges
  - StackPanel
    - Horizontal or vertical stacking
  - Grid
    - Uses rows and columns
  - DockPanel
    - Dock to top, right, bottom, left, and all else fills remaining space
  - WrapPanel
    - Horizontal stacking with wrap on overflow
  - All of these can be nested, any one in another

Vector Graphics

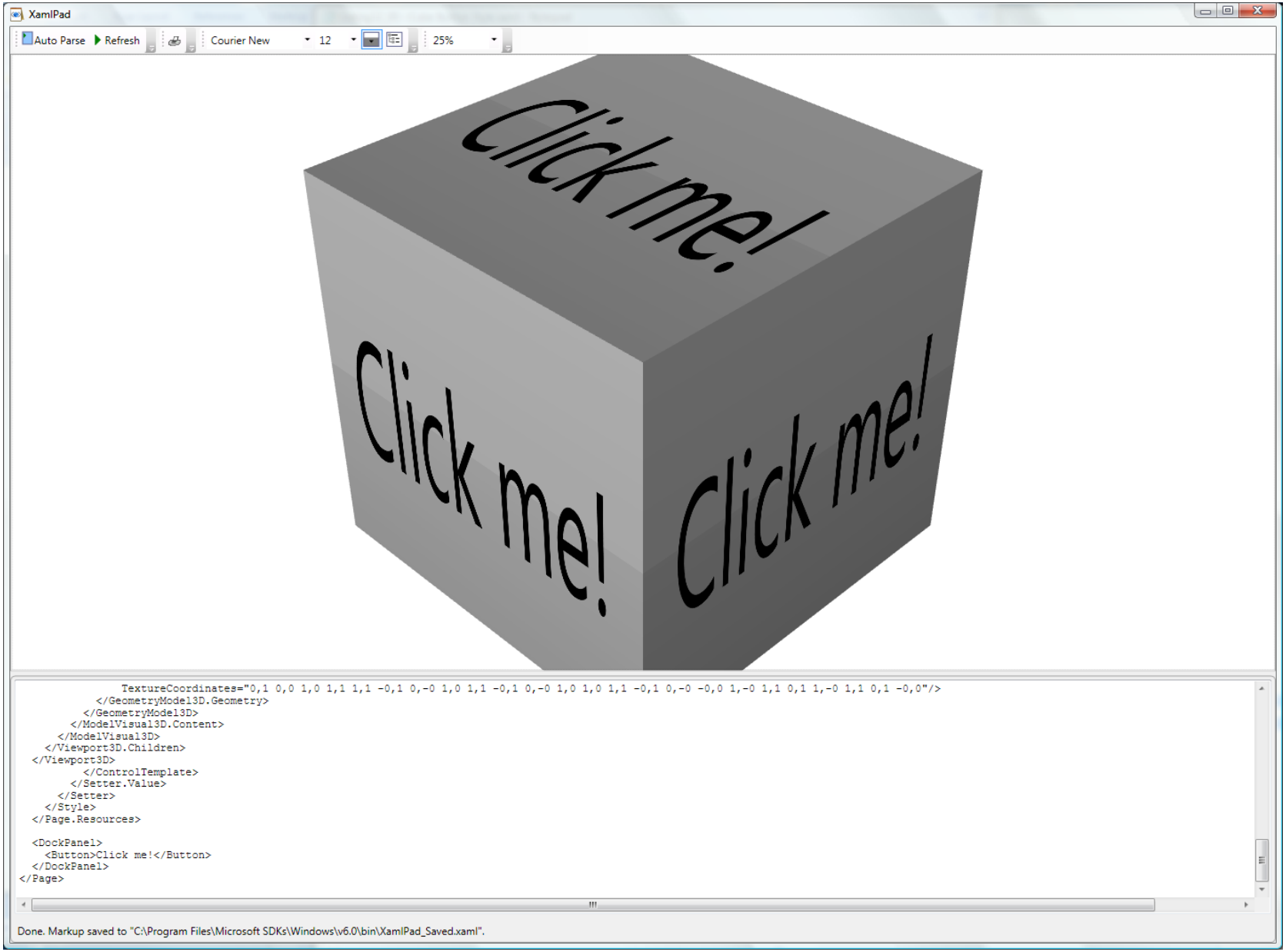
- In WPF there is only (usually) one window
  - Controls are not windows!
  - No handles—really, no handles
  - A button is a shape with border, fill, text, animation, and events, like click.
  - There is a Button class, but it is not a .Net control in the traditional sense nor an ActiveX control.
    - Just markup, lines, fills, and events.

Parse Tree

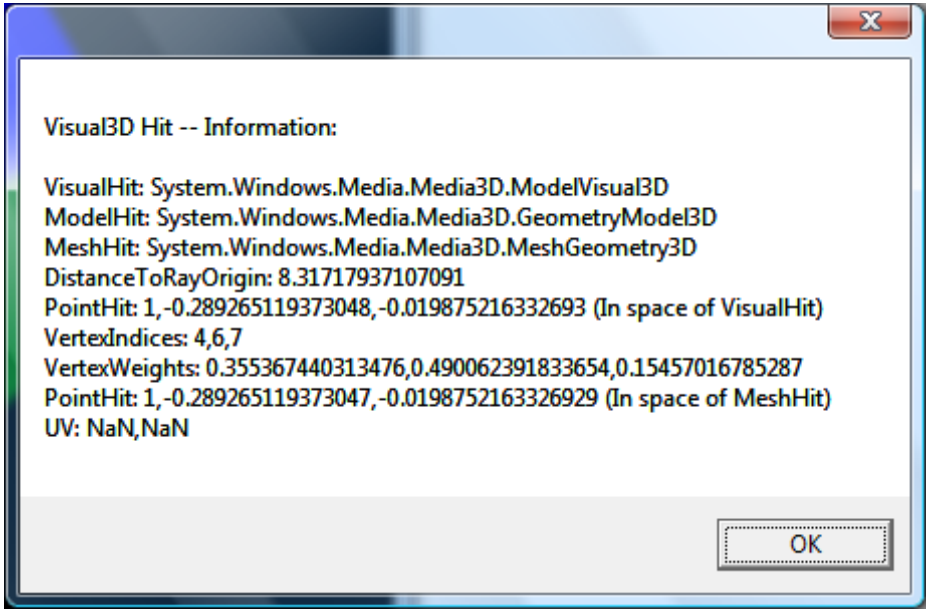
- XAML gets rendered into a parse tree, just like XML—it is XML
  - Inherited properties are based on parent-child relationships in the markup tree
  - Events bubble based on those relationships as well
  - You have direct and simple control over that structure
    - The world is yours!

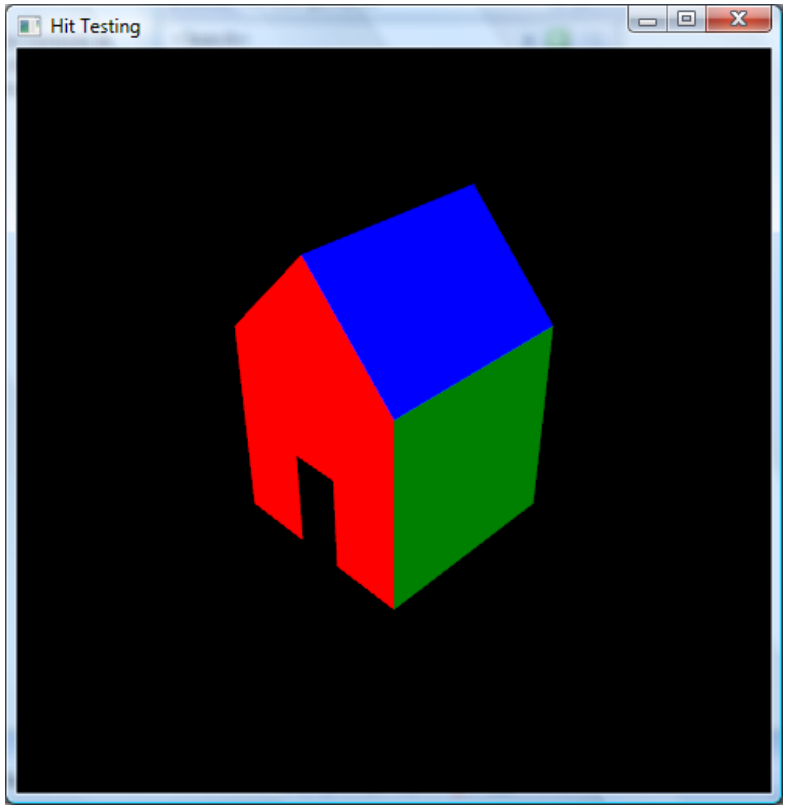
What Makes WPF Unique?

- Vector graphics with parse-tree structure derived from markup
- Routed events bubble up the parse tree
- Pervasive publish-and-subscribe model
  - Data binding
  - Dependency properties
- Layered on top of DirectX
  - Strong 2D and 3D graphics
  - Animation
- Layout and styles model similar to the best of the web

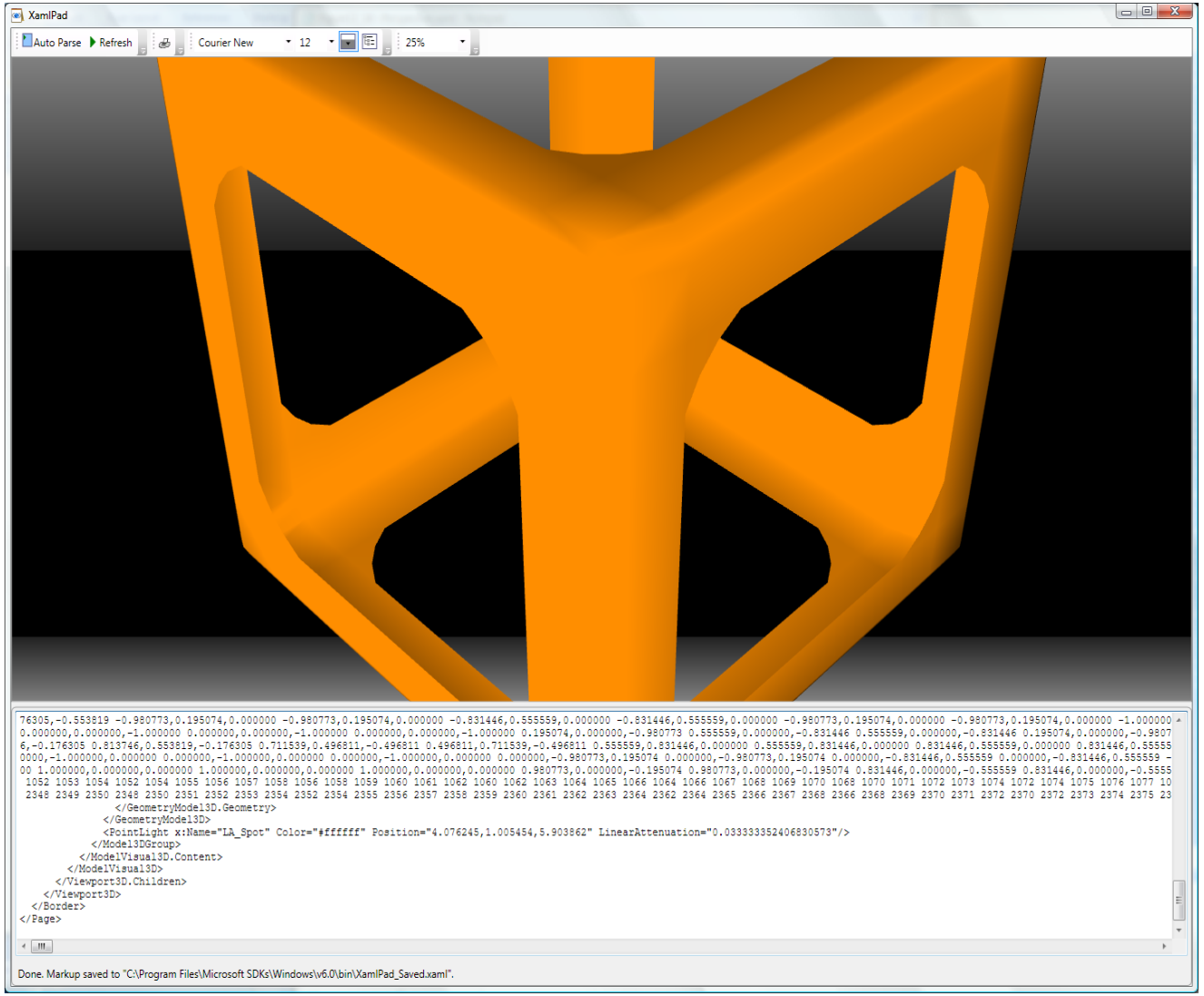

XamlPad
Auto Parse
Refresh
Courier New
12
25%
Click me!
Click me!
Click me!
TextureCoordinates="0,1 0,0 1,0 1,1 1,1 -0,1 0,-0 1,0 1,1 -0,1 0,-0 1,0 1,0 1,1 -0,1 0,-0 -0,0 1,-0 1,1 0,1 1,-0 1,1 0,1 -0,0"/>
</GeometryModel3D.Geometry>
</GeometryModel3D>
</ModelVisual3D.Content>
</ModelVisual3D>
</Viewport3D.Children>
</Viewport3D>
</ControlTemplate>
</Setter.Value>
</Setter>
</Style>
</Page.Resources>
<DockPanel>
<Button>Click me!</Button>
</DockPanel>
</Page>
Done. Markup saved to "C:\Program Files\Microsoft SDKs\Windows\v6.0\bin\XamlPad_Saved.xaml".

3D Hit Testing





3D Perspective Camera



Famous Teapot

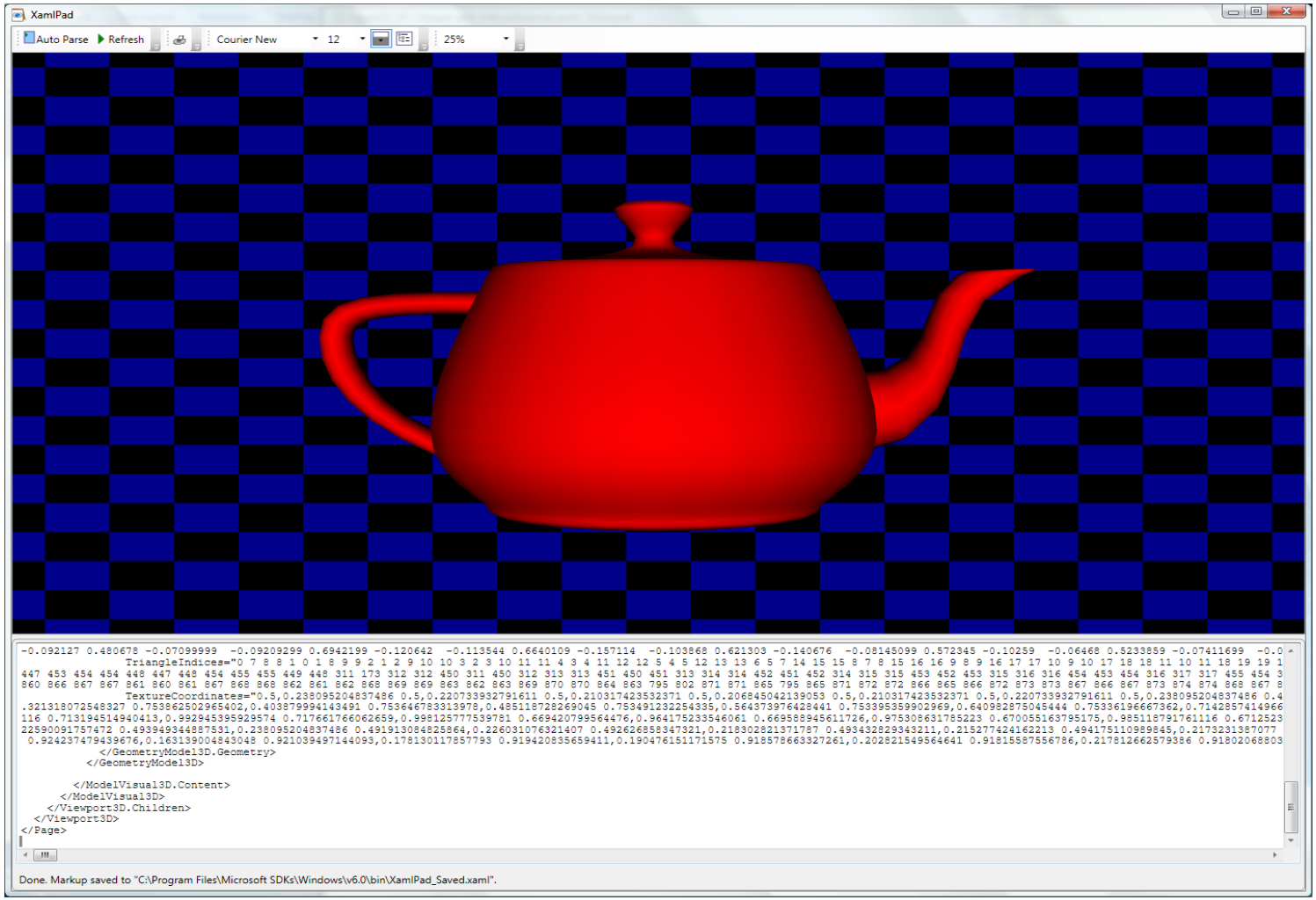


Figure12_37 - Teapot with DiffuseMaterial.xaml - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
<Page
  xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml/presentation"
  xmlns:x="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml">
  <Page.Background>
    <DrawingBrush Viewport="0,0,0.05,0.05" TileMode="FlipXY">
      <DrawingBrush.Drawing>
        <DrawingGroup>
          <GeometryDrawing Brush="Black" Geometry="M0,0 L1,0 L1,1 L0,1" />
          <GeometryDrawing Brush="DarkBlue" Geometry="M0,0.5 L0.5,0.5 L0.5,1 L0,1" />
          <GeometryDrawing Brush="DarkBlue" Geometry="M0.5,0 L1,0 L1,0.5 L0.5,0.5" />
        </DrawingGroup>
      </DrawingBrush.Drawing>
    </DrawingBrush>
  </Page.Background>
  <Viewport3D>
    <Viewport3D.Camera>
      <PerspectiveCamera Position="0,0,7" LookDirection="0,0,-1"/>
    </Viewport3D.Camera>
    <Viewport3D.Children>
      <ModelVisual3D x:Name="Light">
        <ModelVisual3D.Content>
          <DirectionalLight/>
        </ModelVisual3D.Content>
      </ModelVisual3D>
      <ModelVisual3D>
        <ModelVisual3D.Transform>
          <x:Static Member="Transform3D.Identity"/>
        </ModelVisual3D.Transform>
        <ModelVisual3D.Content>

          <GeometryModel3D x:Name="Teapot">
            <GeometryModel3D.Material>
              <DiffuseMaterial Brush="Red" />
            </GeometryModel3D.Material>
            <GeometryModel3D.BackMaterial>
              <DiffuseMaterial Brush="Red" />
            </GeometryModel3D.BackMaterial>
            <GeometryModel3D.Geometry>
              <MeshGeometry3D
                Positions="0.6788729 0.330678 0  0.669556 0.358022 0  0.6710029 0.374428 0  0.6804349 0.379897 0  0.6950
809  0.164722 0.374428 0.6677769  0.167255 0.379897 0.6768779  0.171187 0.374428 0.6910039  0.175771 0.358022 0.7074749
022 0.350969  -0.62291 0.374428 0.351704  -0.6293589 0.379897 0.356498  -0.6411459 0.374428 0.363938  -0.6555929 0.35802
0.374428 -0.491412  -0.5192369 0.379897 -0.498109  -0.5296319 0.374428 -0.5085049  -0.5417529 0.358022 -0.5206259  -0.55
99  0.329842 0.358022 -0.5975689  0.330577 0.374428 -0.5988199  0.33537 0.379897 -0.6069819  0.34281 0.374428 -0.6196489
39 -0.183211 0.258573  0.9341959 -0.30387 0.265877  0.9436879 -0.419322 0.268519  0.6813349 0.199602 0.412576  0.7319039
0.8397459  -0.268668 -0.058384 0.8894389  -0.279701 -0.183211 0.929081  -0.287004 -0.30387 0.9553229  -0.289646 -0.41932
```

Routed Events

- WPF maps markup elements to UIElements, which derive from ContentControl
  - That means that almost everything can hold content—only one thing unless it's a panel.
  - How does a mouse click ***event*** on any one of a control's content elements get ***routed*** to the control?
    - By walking the XAML parse tree until it finds a parent that handles that event.

Adding Event Handlers

- You will find that property sheets show events as well as properties
  - Click on the lightning bolt to see the event sheet.
  - You subscribe by clicking on an event entry.
- You can also add event handlers quickly in XAML:
  - Go to the XAML, type a space after the tag for the element you want to handle the event
    - That gets you a context menu (via IntelliSense) and you just double-click on the desired event, which adds an event attribute

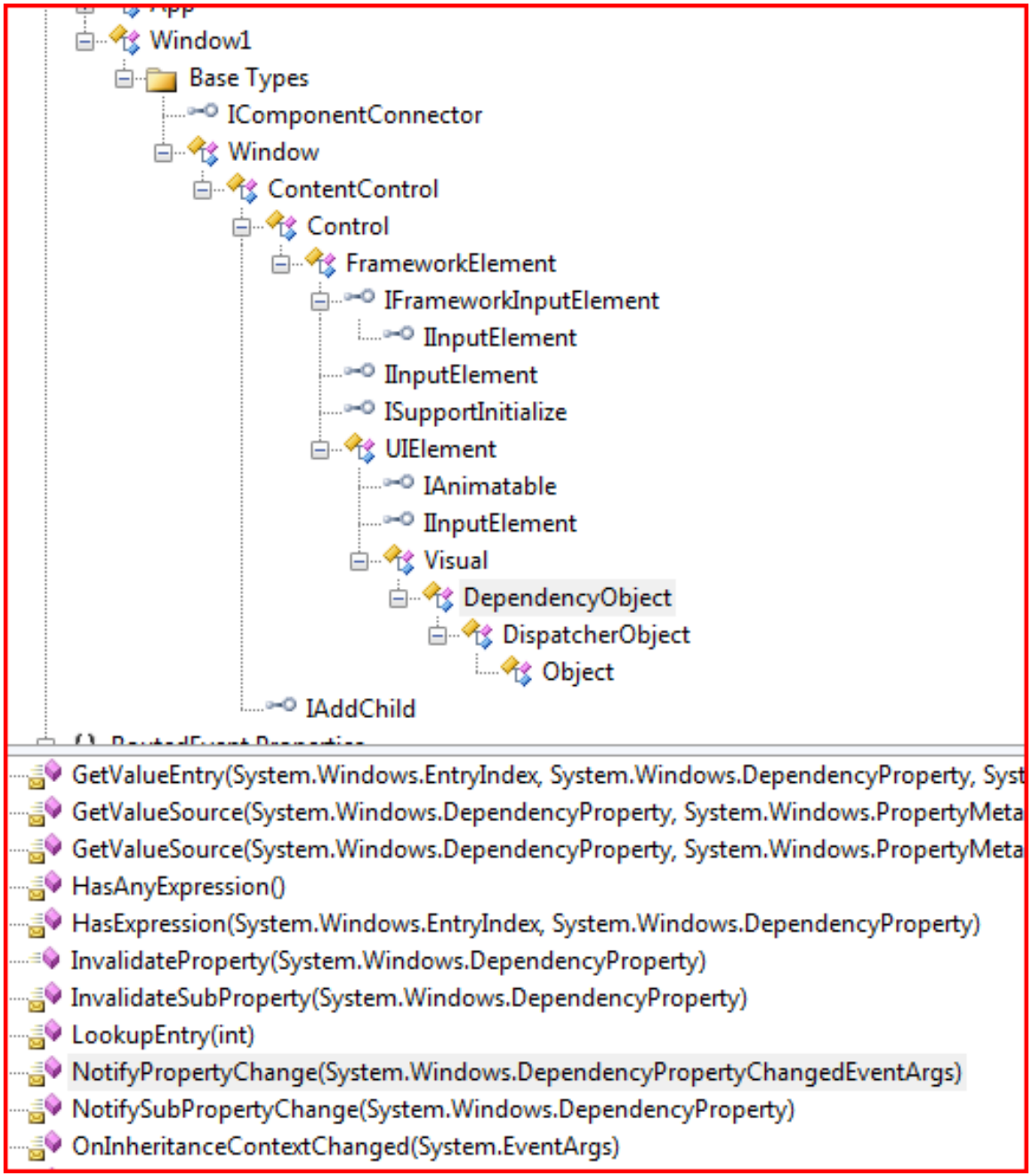
Attached Properties

- Buttons, ListBoxes, Images, etc., do not have Dock properties.
- However, when you place one of these in a DockPanel, you find that it has had Dock ***properties attached***.

```
<Image Source="./help.png"
   DockPanel.Dock="Top" Height="213"
   ImageFailed="Image_ImageFailed" />
```

DependencyObject Class

- Attached properties work because all WPF controls derive from the DependencyObject class.
  - DependencyObject class supports adding an arbitrary number of dependency properties.


Window1
Base Types
IComponentConnector
Window
ContentControl
Control
FrameworkElement
IFrameworkInputElement
IInputElement
IInputElement
ISupportInitialize
UIElement
IAnimatable
IInputElement
Visual
DependencyObject
DispatcherObject
Object
IAddChild
GetValueEntry(System.Windows.EntryIndex, System.Windows.DependencyProperty, Syst
GetValueSource(System.Windows.DependencyProperty, System.Windows.PropertyMeta
GetValueSource(System.Windows.DependencyProperty, System.Windows.PropertyMeta
HasAnyExpression()
HasExpression(System.Windows.EntryIndex, System.Windows.DependencyProperty)
InvalidateProperty(System.Windows.DependencyProperty)
InvalidateSubProperty(System.Windows.DependencyProperty)
LookupEntry(int)
NotifyPropertyChange(System.Windows.DependencyPropertyChangedEventArgs)
NotifySubPropertyChange(System.Windows.DependencyProperty)
OnInheritanceContextChanged(System.EventArgs)

Dependency Properties

- A dependency property is a property that is registered with the WPF dependency property system. Two uses:
  - Backing an object property with a dependency property, provides support for data binding, styling, and animation. Examples include Background and FontSize properties.
  - Creating attached properties. Attached properties are properties that can be set on ANY DependencyObject types. An example is the Dock property.
- You can find an example of the definition and use of a custom dependency property here.
- Dependency properties are a publish-and-subscribe system.

Dependency Property Links

Josh Smith's Blog

Switch on the Code Blog

Learn WPF site

Property Syntax

- Two syntax forms:
  - XAML attribute:

```
<button ToolTip="Button Tip />
```

  - Property element syntax:

```
<Button>
  <Button.Background>
    <SolidColorBrush Color="#FF4444FF" />
  </Button.Background>
  Some Button Text
</Button>
```

Markup Extensions

- Sometimes you need to assign a property from some source at run-time. For that you use markup extensions:

```
<Button Foreground="{x:static
        SystemColors.ActiveCaptionBrush}" >
    Some text
</Button>
```

Inline Styles

- Collections of property values:
  - <Button.Style>
    <Style>
    <Setter Property="Button.FontSize"
Value="32pt" />
    <Setter Property="Button.FontWeight"
Value="Bold" />
    </Style>
</Button.Style>

Named Styles

- Collections of property values:
  - <Window.Resources>
    <Style x:Key="myStyle" TargetType="{x:Type Control}">
    <Setter Property="FontSize" Value="32pt" />
    <Setter Property="FontWeight" Value="Bold" />
    </Style>
    </Window>

Binding

- Binding infrastructure allows you to set up a one-way or two-way updating of property values that happens when the source changes.
- This requires two things:
  - A dependency object
    - Has its own dispatcher thread
  - Support for INotifyPropertyChanged interface

Binding

- Objects that implement INotifyPropertyChanged interface raise events when the property has changed.
- Data binding is the process of registering two properties with the data-binding engine and letting the engine keep them synchronized.
- You will find an example in the Wpf_AttachedProperties demo code.

Binding Links

MSDN Article by John Papa

CodeProject article by Josh Smith (part of a tutorial series)

Bea (Costa) Stollnitz

Control Templates

- With control templates you can change the look and feel of existing controls and support making your own controls:
  - <Button.Template>
    <ControlTemplate>
    <Grid><Rectangle /></Grid>
    </ControlTemplate>
    </Button.Template>

Navigation

- You can use instances of the Page and Frame classes to set up a navigation structure resembling web applications.
  - Pages go in NavigationWindow instances and Frames go in Windows and Pages.
  - This is a good alternative to tabbed displays.

Special Classes

- ContentControl
  - All UIElements derive from this.
  - Content can be text, a tree of elements, or a .Net object which can be displayed using a data template
- Dependency object
  - Derives from DispatcherObject
  - Supports data binding, styling, animation, property inheritance, and property change notifications
- WindowsFormsHost
  - Supports hosting controls based on HWNDs

Special UI Elements

- ViewBox
  - Resizes content to fit available space
- UserControl
  - Way to build custom controls as collections of elements on a panel
- Animatable
  - Provides hooks for DirectX to change elements properties over time, e.g., position, size, color, …
- FlowDocument
  - FlowDocumentScrollViewer
  - FlowDocumentPageViewer
- MediaElement
  - Play media on load or on request, e.g., wma, wmv, mp3, …

ENGINEERING@SYRACUSE