

# WPF CONTROLS

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Distributed  
Objects  
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# REFERENCES

- [Programming WPF, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Sells and Griffith, O'Reilly, 2007](#)
- [Silverlight 4 Unleashed, Bugnion, SAMS, 2011](#)
- [MSDN: Data Binding Overview](#)

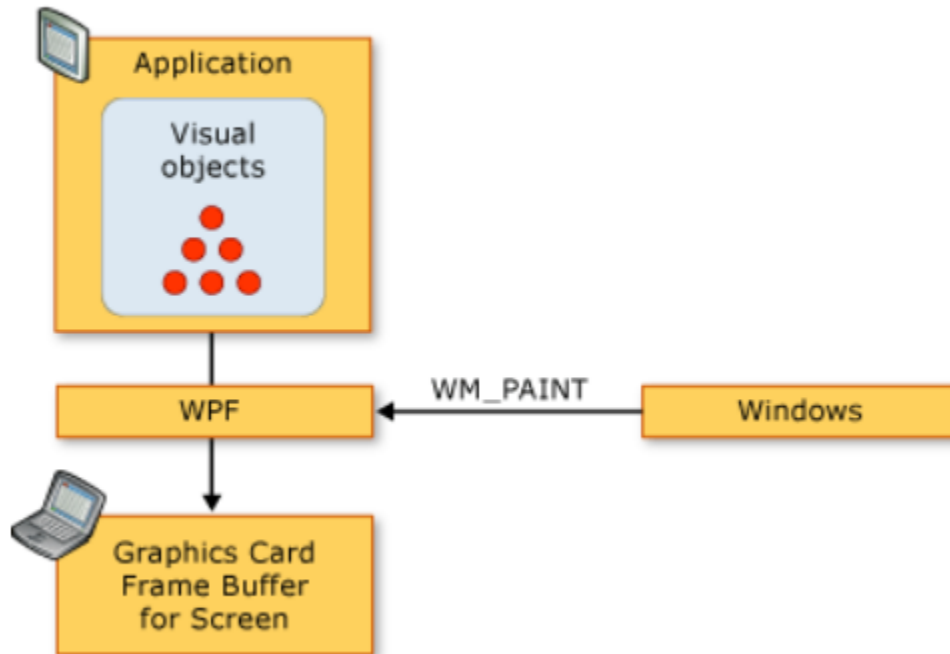
# WPF - THE PARTS

- Rendering Model
- Dispatcher
- INotifyChange
- DependencyObject
  - Change notification
  - Attached Properties
- ObservableCollection
- Data Binding
  - Markup Extensions
- Control Template
- Data Template
- Resource Dictionaries
  - Markup Extensions

# RENDERING MODEL

- WPF Graphics Rendering
- Visual class is base for all FrameworkElement classes.
  - Holds the Hwnd of the underlying Win32 Application Window.
  - Supports:
    - Rendering serialized, persisted drawing content
    - Transformations and clipping
    - Hit testing
    - Bounded Boxes
- Uses Retained Graphics Mode
  - Drawing information is persisted in a serialized state by application, but WPF is responsible for rendering – you never call invalidate().
  - Uses Painter's Algorithm

### Diagram of WPF rendering sequence



# DISPATCHER

- [WPF\\_DispatcherDemo](#)
- [MSDN: WPF Threading Model](#)
- WPF uses a message loop, similar to Win32 programs
  - Adds priority queuing
- All WPF applications have at least two threads
  - Message pump thread, managed by Dispatcher
  - Rendering thread
- Windows have thread affinity, e.g., the STA model.
- Worker threads return results to the UI thread for display
  - They use `UIElement.DispatcherObject.Dispatcher.Invoke(...)`
  - `DispatcherObject`, base for `UIElements`, holds the UI Dispatcher as a property and provides `CheckAccess()` and `VerifyAccess()` methods to see if the operation needs to be dispatched through `Dispatcher.Invoke(...)`

# CHANGE NOTIFICATION

- WPF\_ChangeNotification
- Implement Change Notification
- All WPF property binding works through change notification:
  - Every UIElement derives from DependencyObject
  - DependencyObject implements INotifyPropertyChanged
    - One element, the PropertyChanged event
  - Binding:
    - Subscriber uses UIElement.DataContext.Source as Publisher
    - Subscribes to its PropertyChanged event
    - Compiled Xaml provides a handler for the subscription that handles the property change.

# DEPENDENCY OBJECT

- All UIElements derive indirectly from DependencyObject
- DependencyObject provides:
  - Facilities for one-way and two-way property change notification, based on the INotifyPropertyChanged interface
  - A property dictionary used to hold values of properties, including values for container properties, called attached properties.
    - A UIElement registers its dependency properties using Register method.
    - UIElement registers its attached properties using RegisterAttached.
  - Values returned from the property system are evaluated in a multistep process:
    - Coercion, animation, local value, parent template properties, implicit style, style triggers, template triggers, style setters, default style, inheritance, default value defined in dependency property metadata



# OBSERVABLE COLLECTION

- Observable Collections
- A dynamic data collection that provides notifications when items are:
  - Added
  - Removed
  - List is refreshed
- Implemented by:
  - `ObservableCollection<T>`
  - `List<T>`
  - `Collection<T>`
  - `BindingList<T>`

# DATA BINDING

- [WPF\\_DemoPanels](#)
- [MSDN Data Binding Overview](#)
- The markup extension:

`targetProp = "{Binding Path=PropName}"`

attempts to subscribe to the `PropertyChanged` event of the object listed as source in the closed `DataContext`.

# CONTROL TEMPLATE

- [WPF\\_ControlTemplateDemo](#)
- [MSDN: ControlTemplate Class](#)
- Awaiting more slide content

# DATA TEMPLATE

- [WPF\\_DataTemplateDemo](#)
- [MSDN: DataTemplate Class](#)
- Awaiting more slide content

# RESOURCE DICTIONARIES

- [WPF\\_DemoPanels](#)
- [MSDN: WPF Resources](#)
- Slide awaiting more content