

Event Driven Programming

Fundamentals of Event Driven Programming



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Objectives

- At the end of the lesson students should be able to:
 - ✓ Understand the process of software development
 - ✓ Understand the concept of event driven programming
 - ✓ Understand the .NET framework and its structure
 - ✓ Identify the components of Visual Studio IDE
 - ✓ Build C# project using Visual Studio IDE
 - ✓ Debug C# Project

Contents

- Software development process
- Fundamentals of Event Driven Programming
 - ✓ What's an event driven program?
 - ✓ Introduction to .NET framework
 - ✓ Working in the Integrated Development Environment
 - ✓ Building Your First Application in Visual studio 2013
 - ✓ Debugging Your Applications

Event Driven Programming

- Event
 - ✓ things that happen
 - ✓ For example,
 - > you click a button, and the program does something interesting.
- Event driven programming
 - ✓ is a programming paradigm in which the flow of program execution is determined by *events*
 - ✓ For example a user action such as a mouse click, key press, or a message from the operating system or another program
- An event-driven application is designed to
 - ✓ detect events as they occur, and then
 - ✓ deal with them using an appropriate *event-handling procedure*

Event ...

- Event driven, code-behind programming...
 - ✓ Event source
 - ✓ Event
 - > individual user actions are translated into “events”
 - ✓ Event listener
 - ✓ Event handler
 - > events are passed, 1 by 1, to application for processing
- A visual programming IDE such as MS Visual Studio
 - ✓ provides much of the code for detecting events and
 - ✓ Wires event listener to event handler automatically when a new application created
- The programmer concentrates on
 - ✓ User Interface design
 - ✓ Writing the event handler/the code

Event ...

- Structural Development >
 - ✓ Procedural Programming
 - > Event handlers implemented as subroutines
 - > The flow of program execution was
 - determined by the programmer, and
 - controlled from within the application's main routine.
- Modern event-driven program,
 - ✓ there is no visible flow of control
 - ✓ The main routine is an event-loop that
 - > waits for an event to occur, and then
 - > invokes the appropriate event-handling routine
 - ✓ Since the code for this event loop is
 - > usually provided by the event-driven development environment or framework
 - > largely invisible to the programmer, application is a collection of event handler routines
 - ✓ Accelerated by the introduction of GUI

Event ...

➤ OO Development >

✓ OO Programming

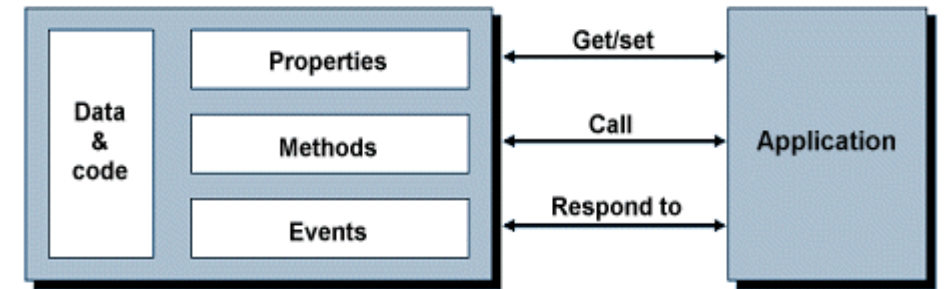
> Object

- Real world entity

> Class

- is an object template
- defines the
 - attributes,
 - methods and
 - events that will be implemented in any object created with it.

> An *object* is an *instance* of a class



The relationship between an object and an application

Credit: www.technologyuk.net

How event-driven programming works?

- The central element of an event-driven application is
 - ✓ a scheduler/listener
 - > that receives a stream of events and
 - > passes each event to the relevant event-handler
 - ✓ continue to remain active until it encounters an event
 - > e.g. "End_Program" - that causes it to terminate the application
- Event includes
 - ✓ actions performed by the user during the execution of a program
 - > Click event, Key press event, Speak event, Touch event, ...
 - ✓ messages generated by the operating system or another application
 - ✓ an interrupt generated by a peripheral device or system hardware
 - ✓ Timely generated message
 - ✓ Message sent via network from other system
- The events are dealt with by a central event-handler (usually called a *dispatcher* or *scheduler* or *listener*)
 - ✓ that runs continuously in the background and waits for an even to occur.
- When an event *does* occur,
 - ✓ the scheduler/ listener must determine the type of event and call the appropriate event-handler to deal with it.
- The information passed to the event handler by the scheduler will vary, but will include sufficient information to allow the event-handler to take any action necessarily.

How event ...

```
do forever: // the main scheduler loop
```

```
    get event from input stream
```

```
    if event type == EndProgram:  
        quit // break out of event loop
```

```
    else if event type == event_01:  
        call event-handler for event_01 with event parameters
```

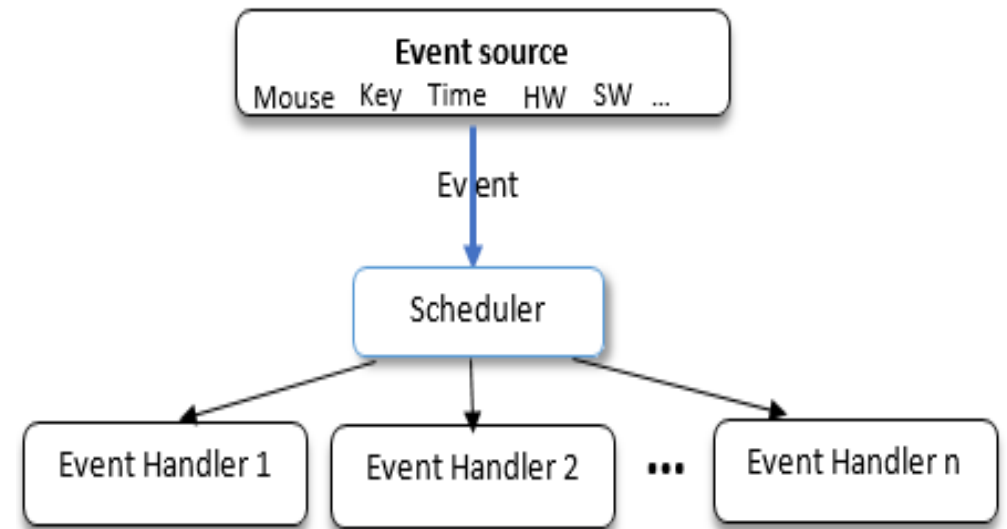
```
    else if event type == event_02:  
        call event-handler for event_02 with event parameters
```

```
    .  
    .  
    .
```

```
    else if event type == event_nn:  
        call event-handler for event_nn with event parameters
```

```
    else handle unrecognized event // ignore or raise exception
```

```
end loop
```



A simple event-driven programming paradigm

Credit: www.technologyuk.net

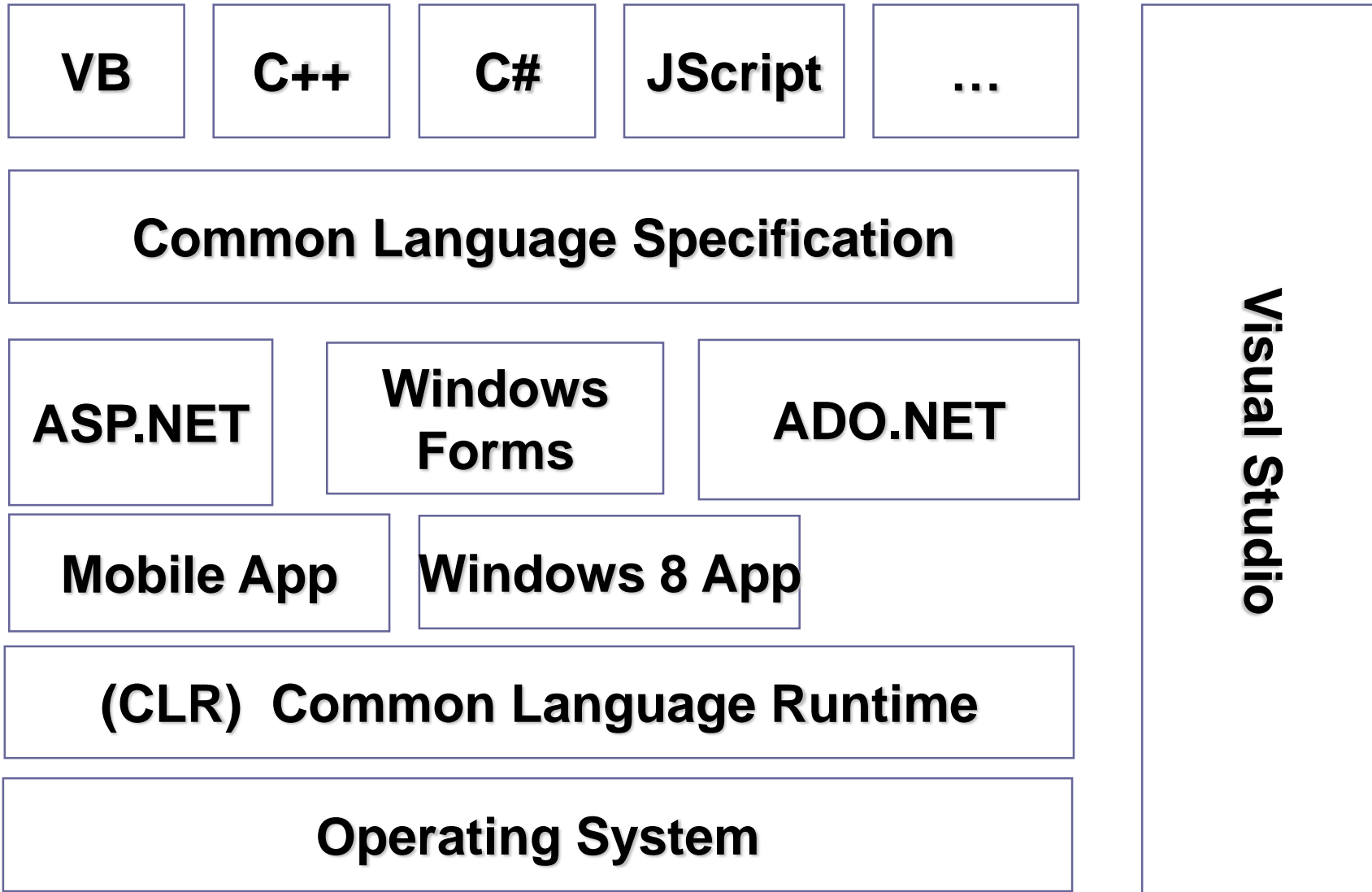
Event-driven programming Language

- Almost all object-oriented and visual languages support event-driven programming
 - ✓ C#, Visual Basic, Visual C++ and Java are examples of such languages.
- A visual programming IDE such as Visual Studio
 - ✓ provides much of the code for detecting events automatically when a new application is created
- In this course we use C#, to develop event driven program
- C#
 - ✓ pronounced as [see sharp](#)
 - ✓ is a multi-paradigm programming language
 - ✓ enables developers to build a variety of secure and robust applications that run on the .NET Framework
 - ✓ Can used to create
 - > Windows client applications,
 - > Windows Store apps
 - > XML Web services,
 - > distributed components,
 - > client-server applications,
 - > database applications, and much, much more.

Introduction to .NET framework

- .NET is
 - ✓ pronounced as “dot net”
 - ✓ a software framework that runs primarily on Microsoft Windows.
 - ✓ provides a common platform to Execute or, Run the applications developed in various programming languages.
 - ✓ Microsoft announced the .NET initiative in July 2000.
 - ✓ The main intention was to bridge the gap in **interoperability** between services of various programming languages
- The .NET Framework is designed to fulfill the following objectives:
 - ✓ Provide object-oriented programming environment
 - ✓ Provide environment for developing various types of applications, such as Windows-based applications, Web-based applications, Windows 8 app, Mobile app
 - ✓ To ensure that code based on the .NET Framework can integrate with any other code

.NET Framework ...



.NET Framework ...

- The .NET Framework consists of:
 - ✓ The Common Language Specification (CLS)
 - > contains guidelines, that language should follow so that they can communicate with other .NET languages
 - > responsible for Type matching.
 - ✓ The Framework Base Class Libraries (BCL)
 - > a consistent, object-oriented library of prepackaged functionality and Applications.
 - ✓ The Common Language Runtime (CLR)
 - > A language-neutral development & execution environment that provides common runtime for application execution .

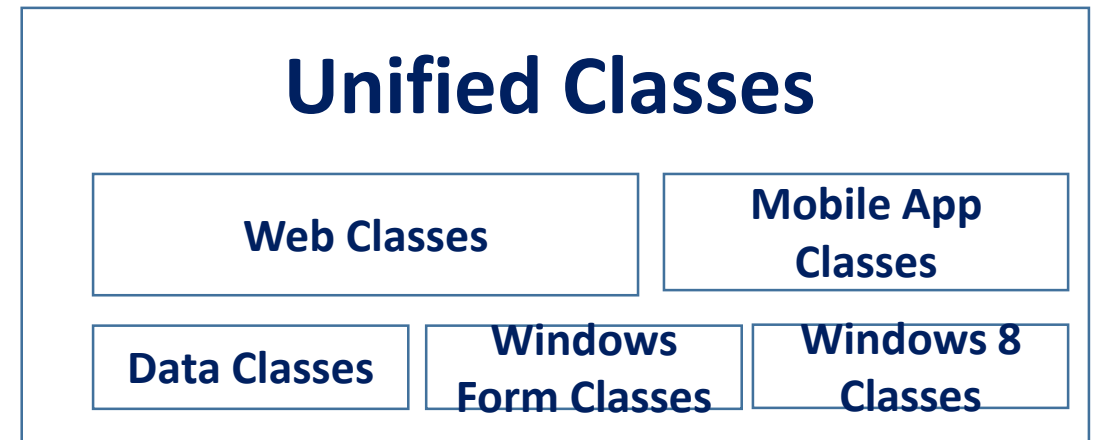
.NET Framework ...

- **Common Language Specification (CLS)** performs the following functions:
 - ✓ Establishes a framework that helps enable
 - > cross-language integration,
 - > type safety, and
 - > high performance code execution
 - ✓ Provides an object-oriented model
 - > that supports the complete implementation of many programming languages
 - ✓ Defines rules that languages must follow,
 - > which helps ensure that objects written in different languages can interact with each other

.NET Framework ...

➤ .NET Framework Base Class Library (FBC)

- ✓ The Class Library is a comprehensive, object-oriented collection of reusable types
- ✓ These class library can be used to develop applications that include:
 - > Traditional command-line applications
 - > Graphical user interface (GUI) applications
 - > Applications based on the latest innovations provided by ASP.NET
 - Web Forms
 - XML Web services
 - > Windows 8 Apps
 - > Mobile Apps

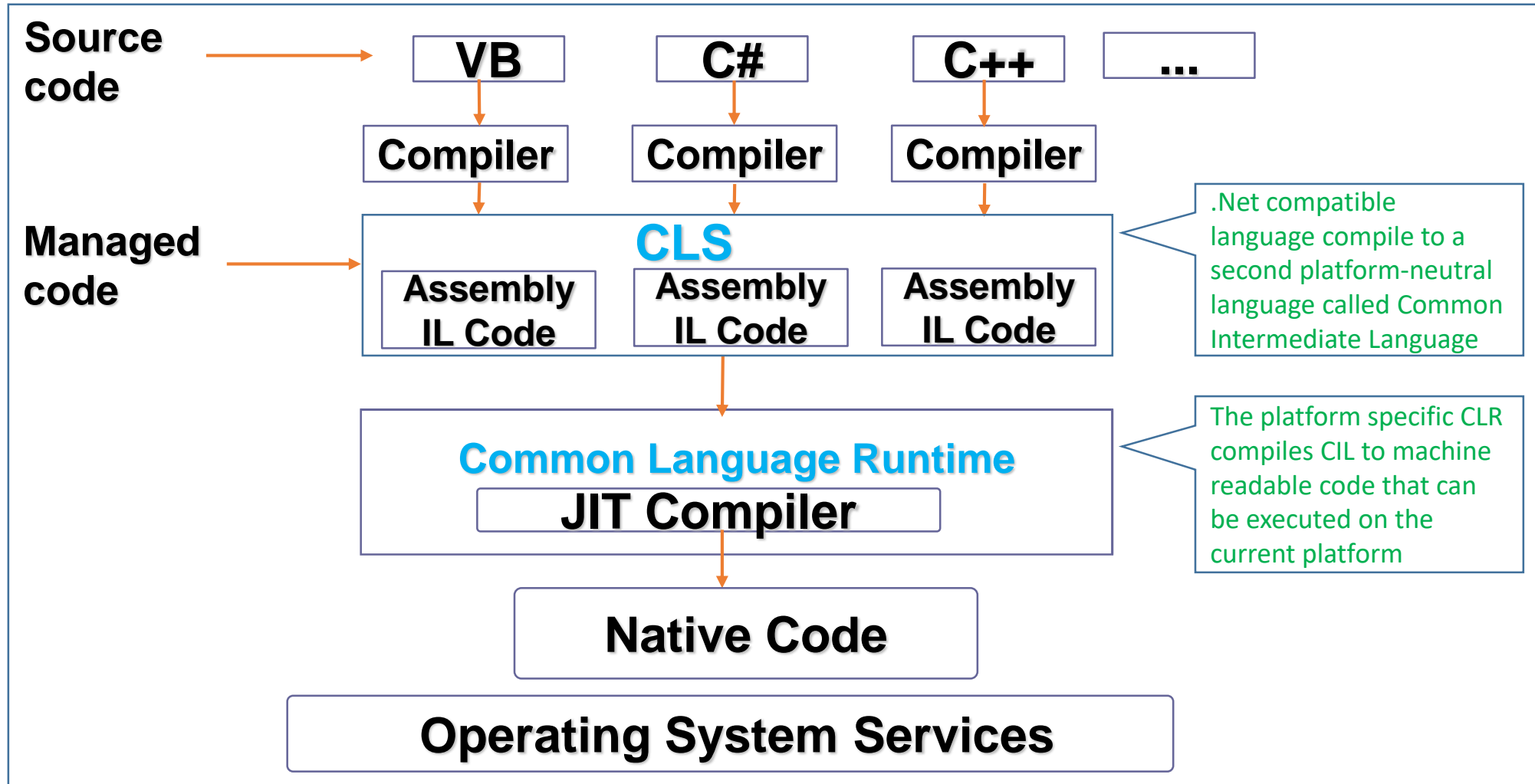


.NET Framework ...

- Common Language Runtime (CLR) ensures:
 - > A common runtime environment for all .NET languages
 - > Uses Common Type System (strict-type & code-verification)
 - > Memory allocation and garbage collection
 - > Intermediate Language (IL) to native code compiler. Which Compiles MSIL code into native executable code
 - > Security and interoperability of the code with other languages
- Over 36 languages supported today
 - > C#, VB, Jscript, Visual C++ from Microsoft
 - > Perl, Python, Smalltalk, Cobol, Haskell, Mercury, Eiffel, Oberon, Oz, Pascal, APL, CAML, Scheme, etc.

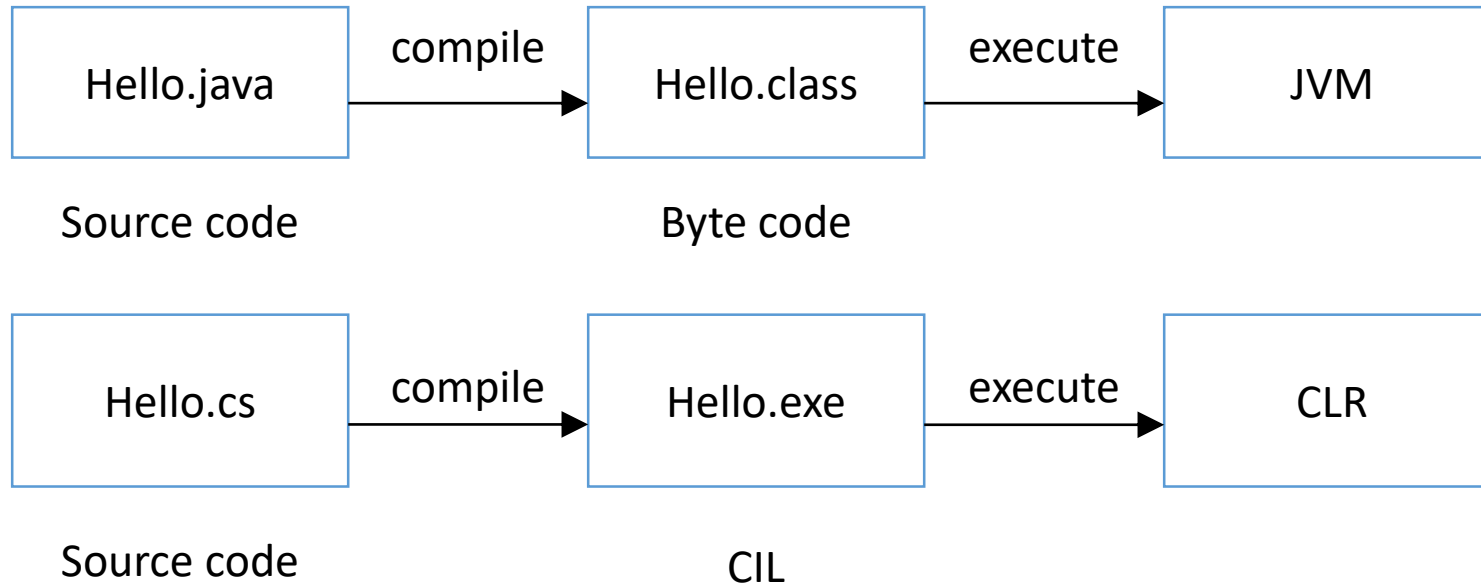
.NET Framework ...

Execution in CLR



.NET Framework ...

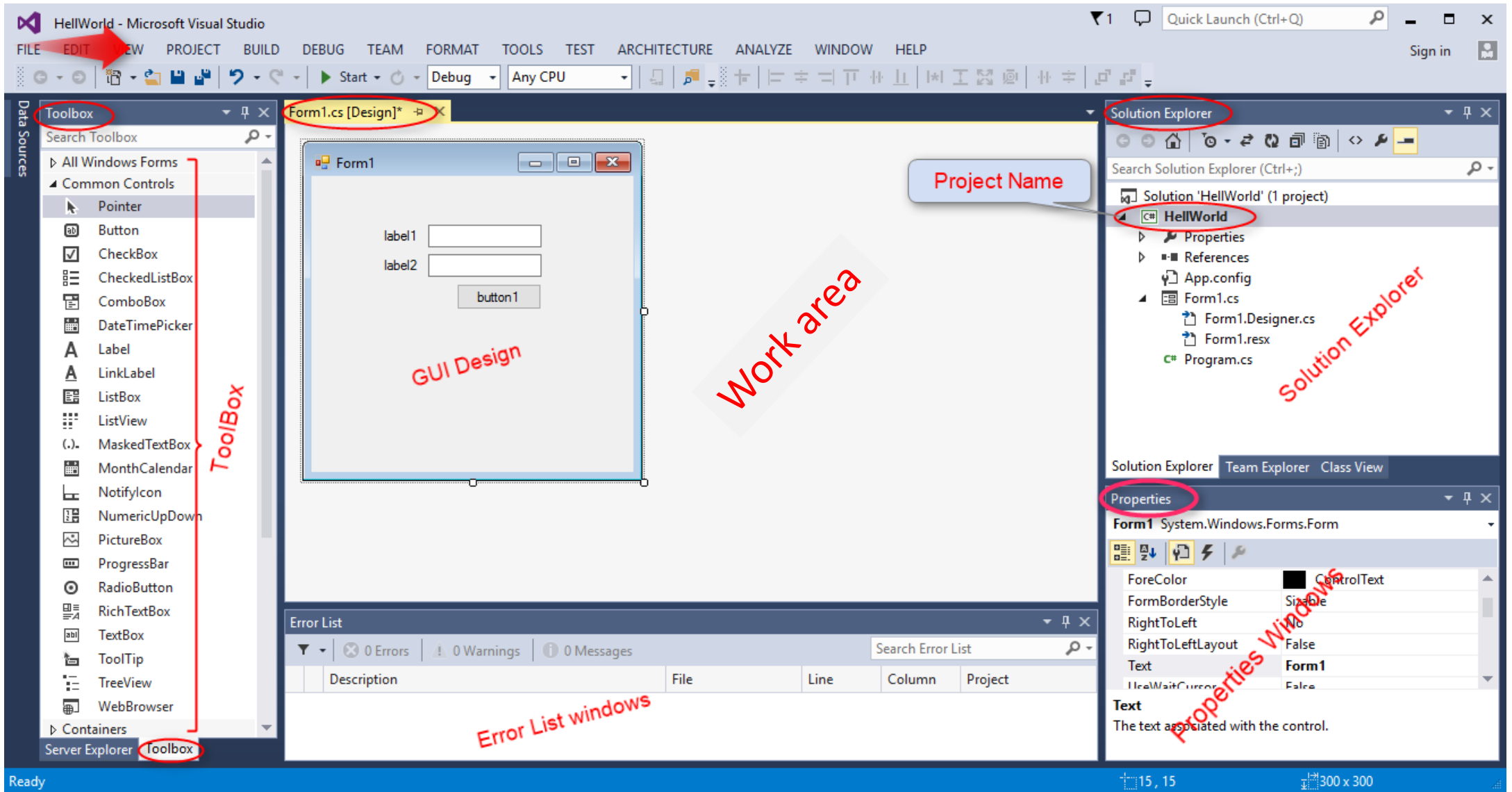
Comparison to Java



Visual Studio IDE

- Microsoft has introduced **Visual Studio IDE**
 - ✓ which is a set of tool in a single application for developing .NET applications by using
 - > programming languages such as **VB, C#, VC++ and VJ#**, etc.
 - ✓ used to create applications such as Windows Store apps, Windows desktop apps, console apps, Web apps, and Windows Phone apps
- Visual Studio provides
 - ✓ Automatic skeleton code generation
 - ✓ Rapid coding experience
 - ✓ Everything at your fingertips
 - > Different tools, easily navigability
 - ✓ Customizability and
 - ✓ Extensibility

Visual Studio ...

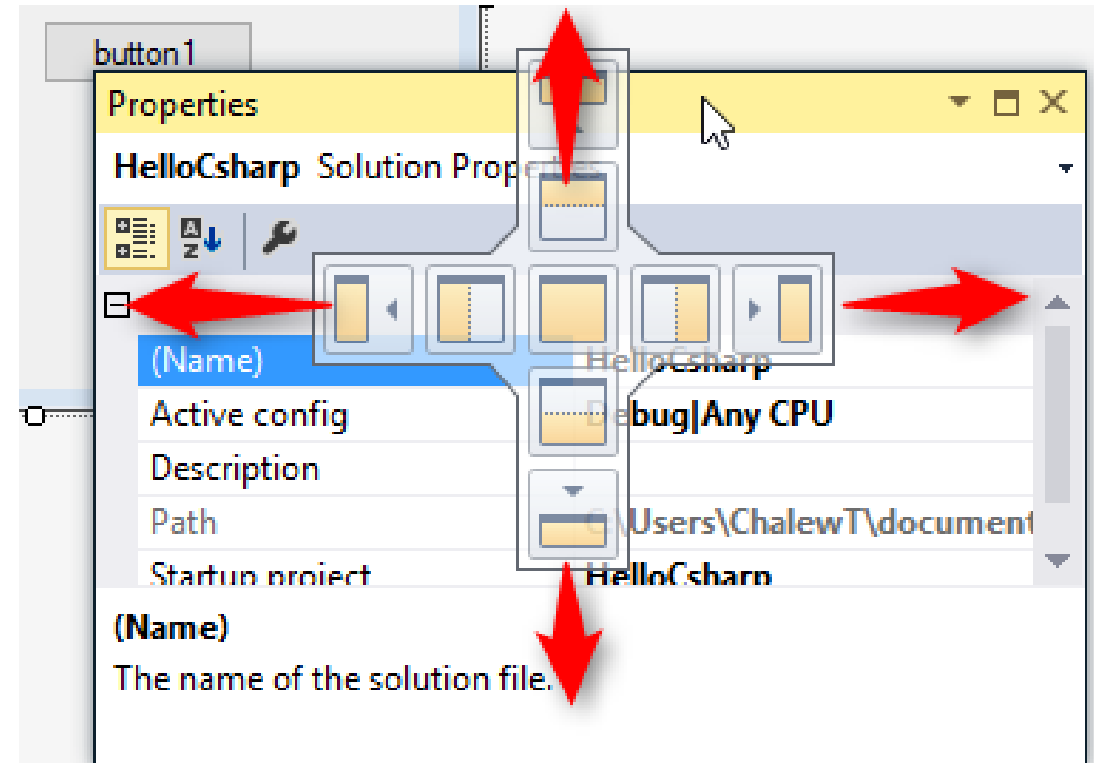


Navigating the Visual Studio Environment

- The Menu
 - ✓ The menu bar is a standard part of most windows applications.
 - ✓ “File,” “Edit,” “View,” “Tools,” and so on.
- Toolbar
 - ✓ contains frequently accessed functionality that is a subset of what is available via menus
- Work area
 - ✓ use to write code and work with visual designers
- Toolbox
 - ✓ contains a context sensitive list of controls that can be dragged and dropped onto the current designer surface
- Solution Explorer
 - ✓ is where your solutions, projects, and project items will appear
- Status Bar
 - ✓ communicates what is happening with VS at the current time
- Much more

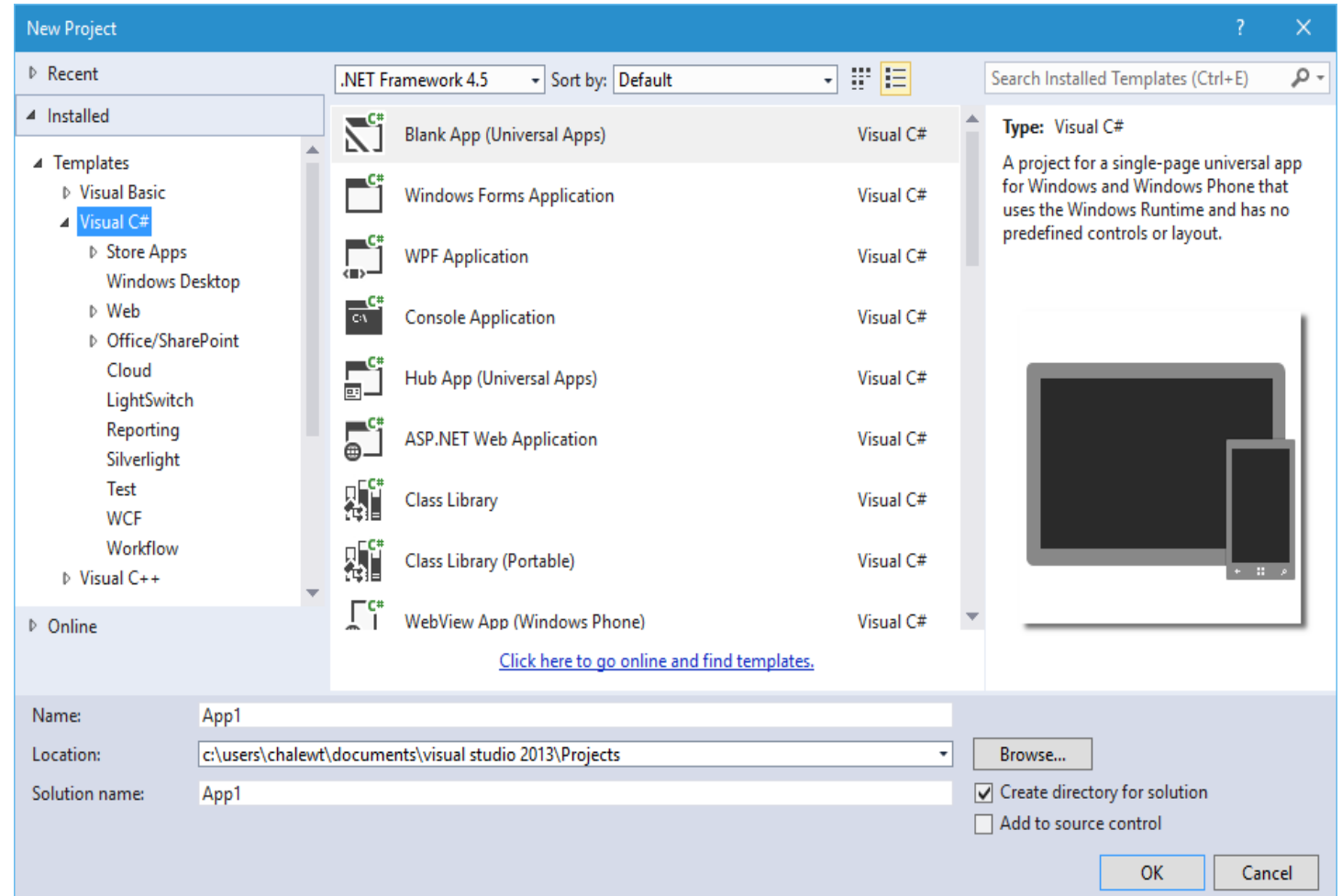
Managing Visual Studio Windows

- Expanding and Collapsing Windows
- Docking Windows
- Floating Windows
- Tabbed Windows
- Closing and Opening Windows
- Resetting All Settings



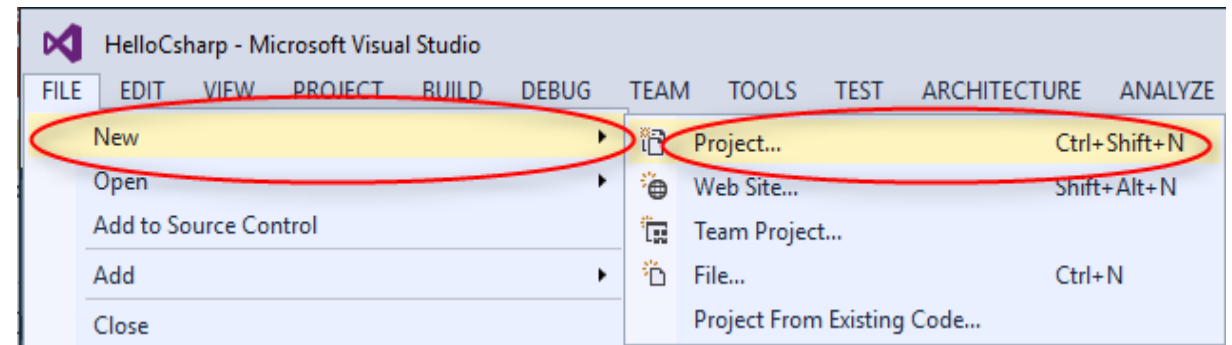
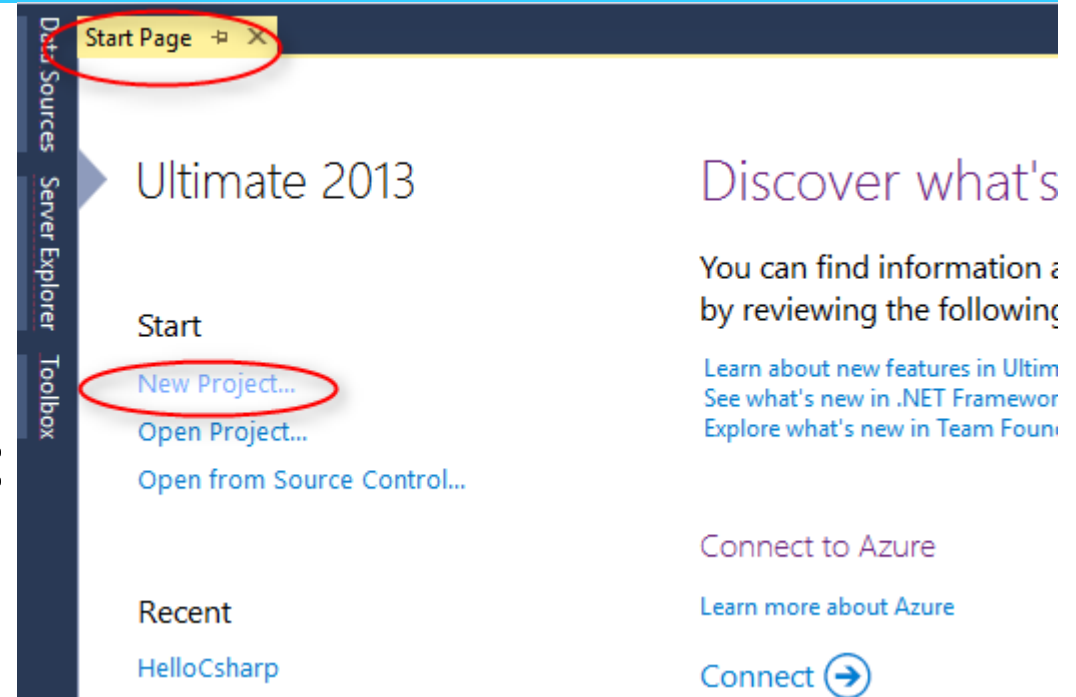
Familiarization with Visual Studio Project Types

- Windows Projects
- Store Apps
- Web Projects
- Office Projects
- SharePoint Projects
- Database Projects

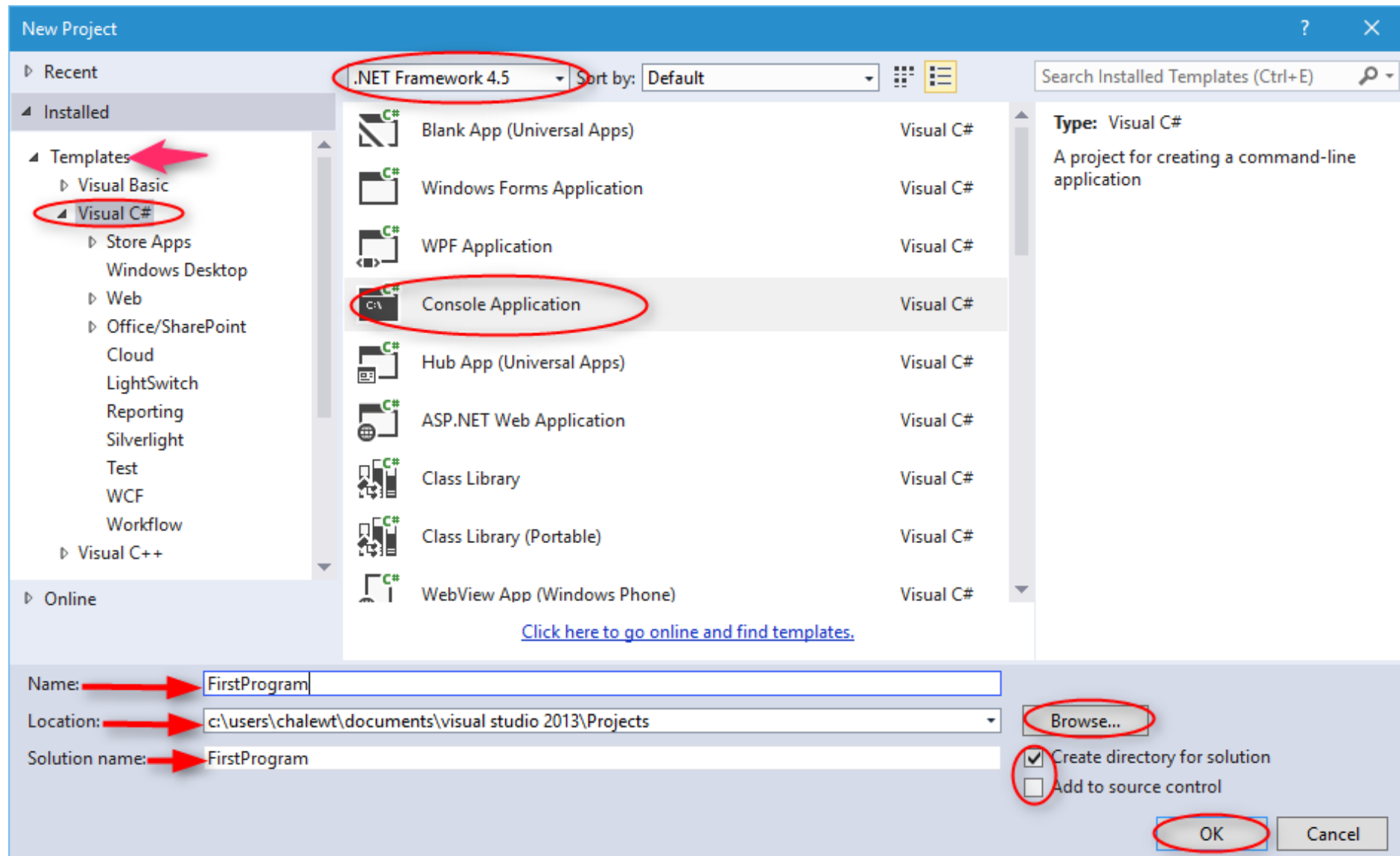


Building Your First Application in VS 2013

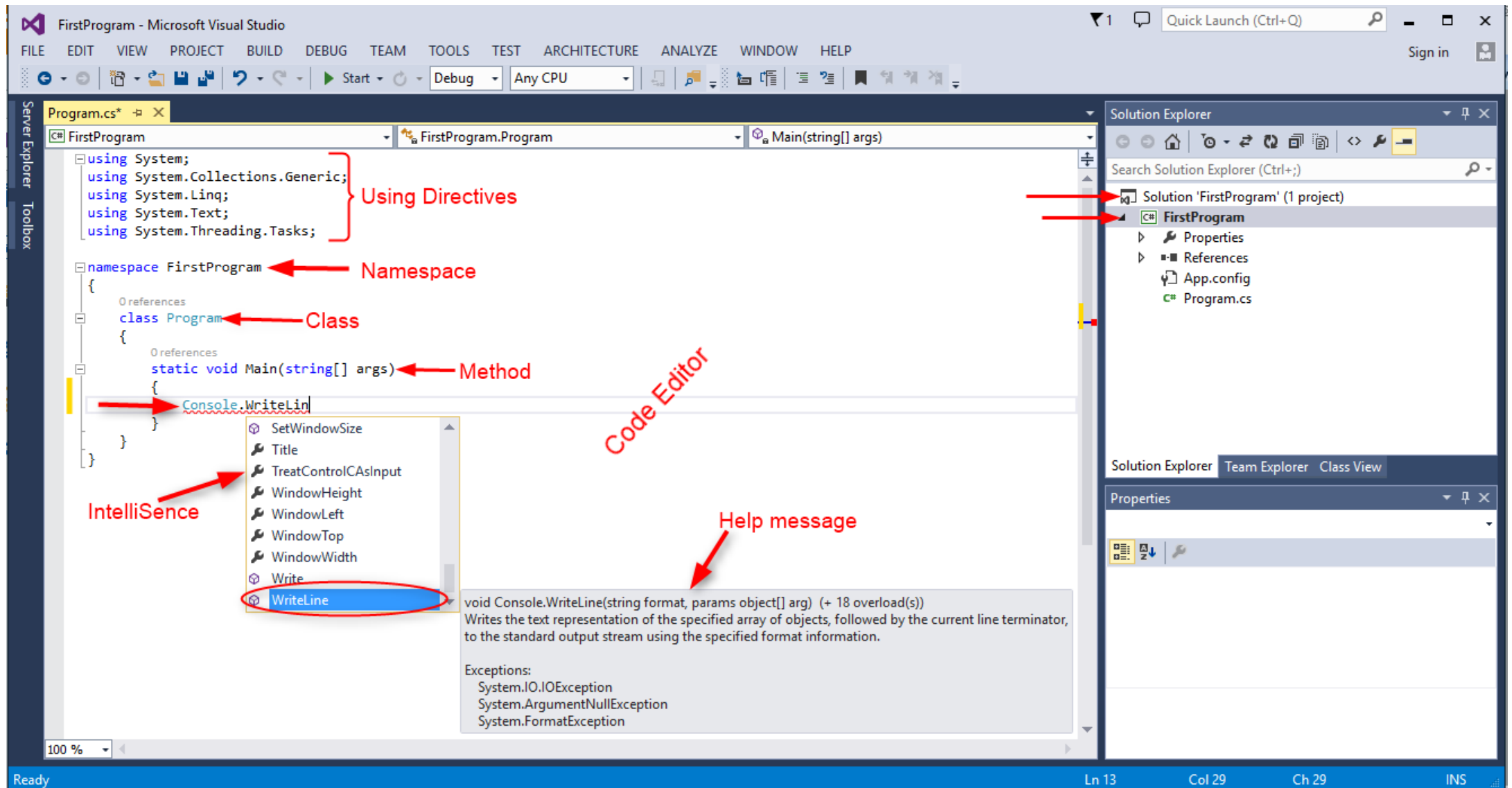
- Start Visual Studio 2013
- New Project
 - ✓ Select project template
 - ✓ Select project
- The most common applications are:
 - ✓ Windows Form Application
 - ✓ Console Application
 - ✓ WPF Application
 - ✓ Windows Store App
 - ✓ ASP.NET WebApplication
 - ✓ Silverlight Application
- Provide project name, location



Building Your First Application ...

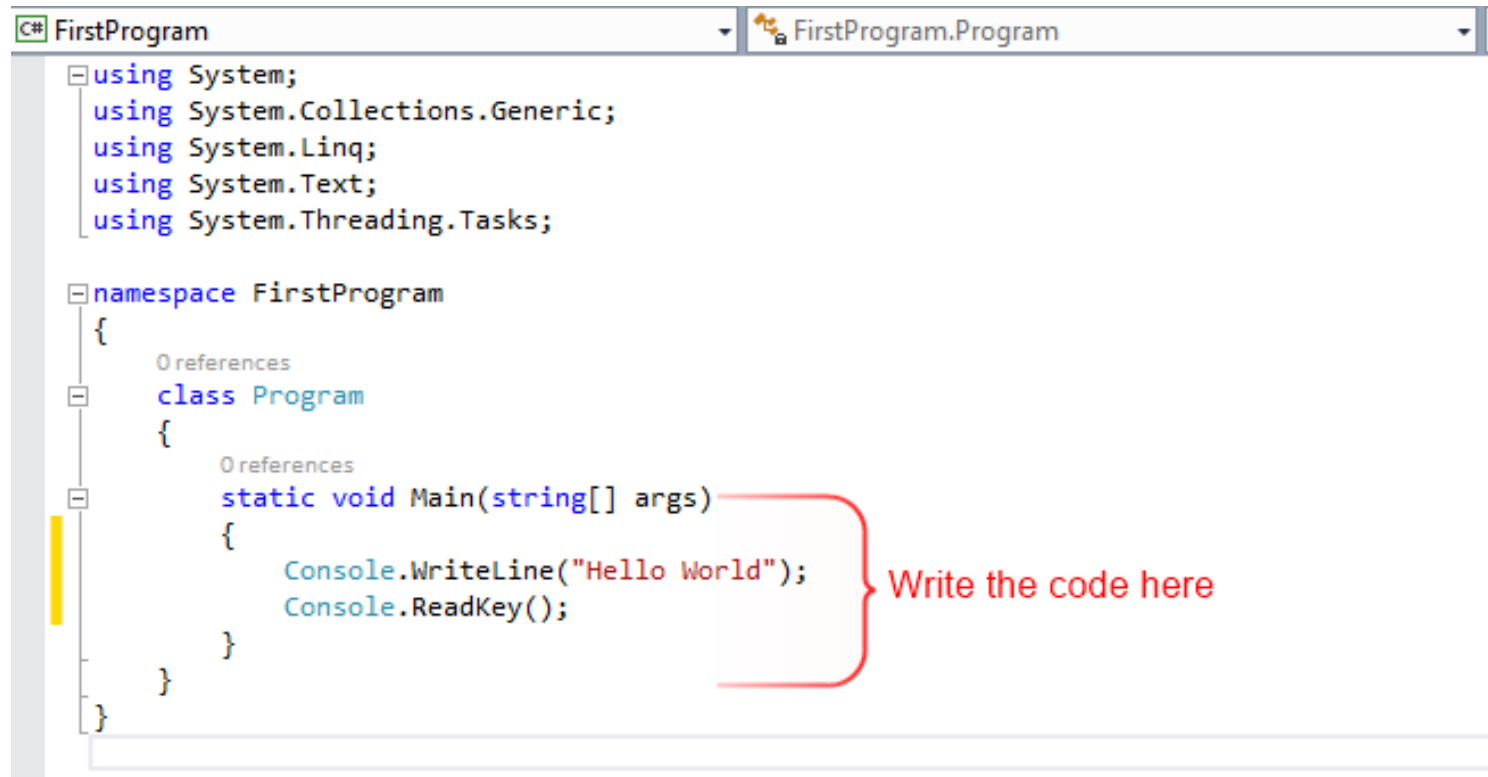


Building Your First Application ...



Building Your First Application ...

- Console Application
 - ✓ Code Editor



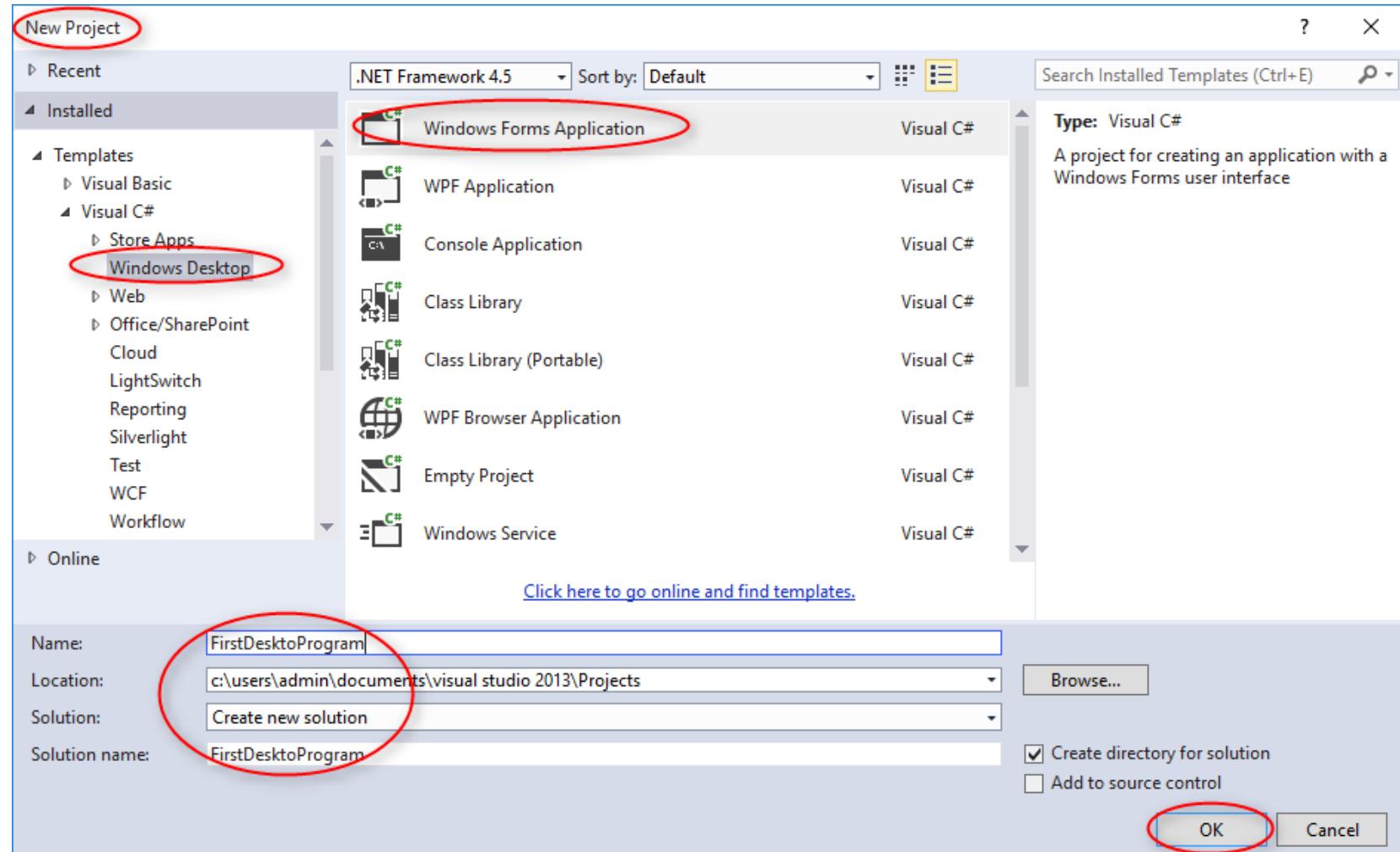
```
C# FirstProgram FirstProgram.Program
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace FirstProgram
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Hello World");
            Console.ReadKey();
        }
    }
}
```

Write the code here

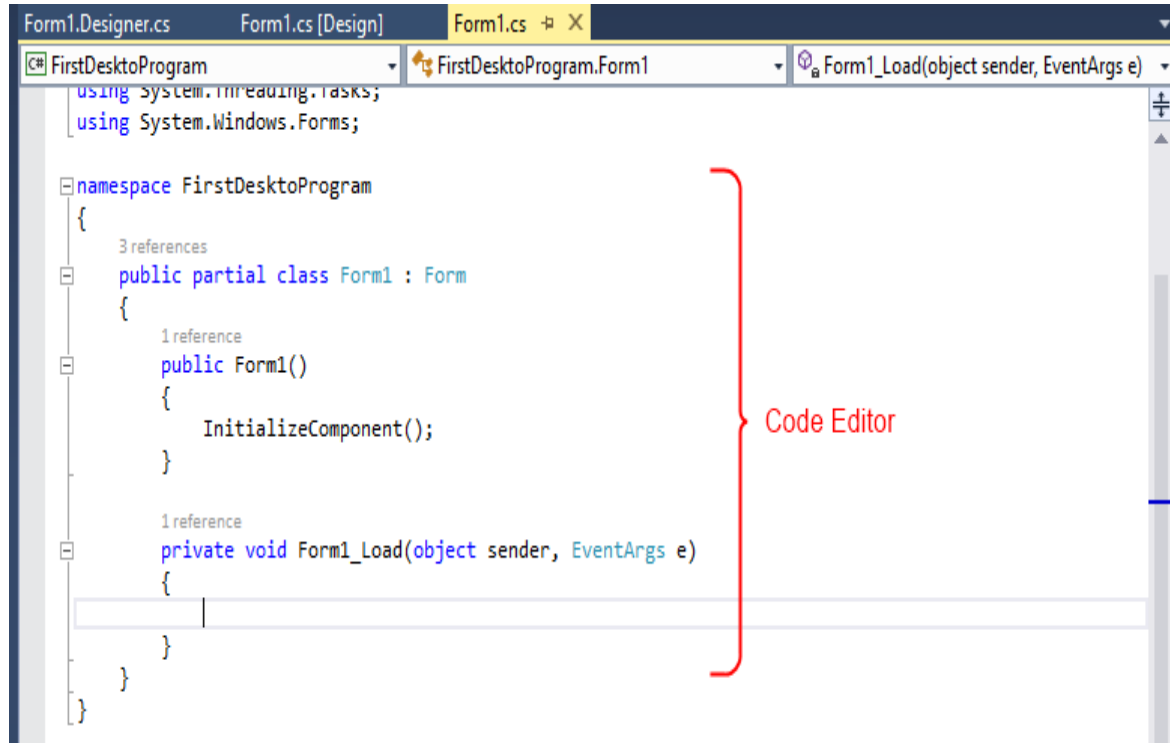
Building Your First Application ...

➤ Desktop Application



Building Your First Application ...

Program Code



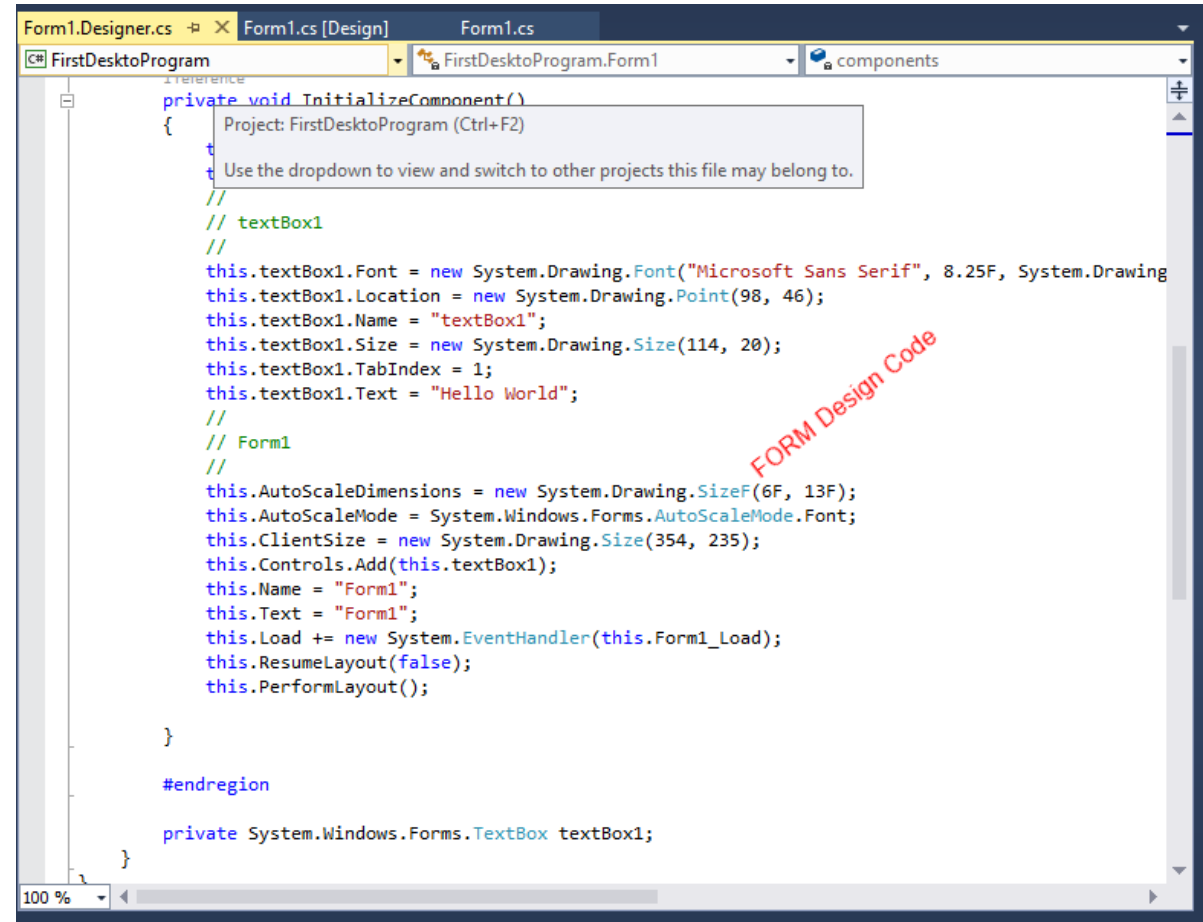
```
Form1.Designer.cs  Form1.cs [Design]  Form1.cs X
[C#] FirstDesktoProgram  FirstDesktoProgram.Form1  Form1_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace FirstDesktoProgram
{
    3 references
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        1 reference
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }

        1 reference
        private void Form1_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
        }
    }
}
```

Code Editor

Form Design Code



```
Form1.Designer.cs  Form1.cs [Design]  Form1.cs
[C#] FirstDesktoProgram  FirstDesktoProgram.Form1  components
private void InitializeComponent()
{
    Project: FirstDesktoProgram (Ctrl+F2)
    Use the dropdown to view and switch to other projects this file may belong to.
    //
    // textBox1
    //
    this.textBox1.Font = new System.Drawing.Font("Microsoft Sans Serif", 8.25F, System.Drawing
    this.textBox1.Location = new System.Drawing.Point(98, 46);
    this.textBox1.Name = "textBox1";
    this.textBox1.Size = new System.Drawing.Size(114, 20);
    this.textBox1.TabIndex = 1;
    this.textBox1.Text = "Hello World";
    //
    // Form1
    //
    this.AutoScaleDimensions = new System.Drawing.SizeF(6F, 13F);
    this.AutoScaleMode = System.Windows.Forms.AutoScaleMode.Font;
    this.ClientSize = new System.Drawing.Size(354, 235);
    this.Controls.Add(this.textBox1);
    this.Name = "Form1";
    this.Text = "Form1";
    this.Load += new System.EventHandler(this.Form1_Load);
    this.ResumeLayout(false);
    this.PerformLayout();
}

#endregion

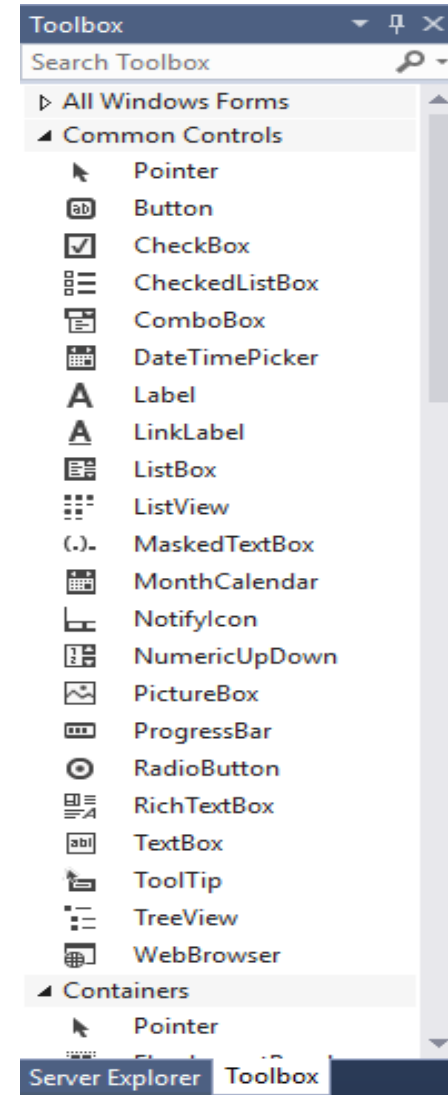
private System.Windows.Forms.TextBox textBox1;
```

FORM Design Code

Using the intrinsic controls

➤ Controls

- ✓ Used to create user interface
- ✓ TextBox
- ✓ Label
- ✓ Button
- ✓ CheckBox
- ✓ ListBox
- ✓ ComboBox
- ✓ ListView
- ✓ ...



Methods, Properties, and Events

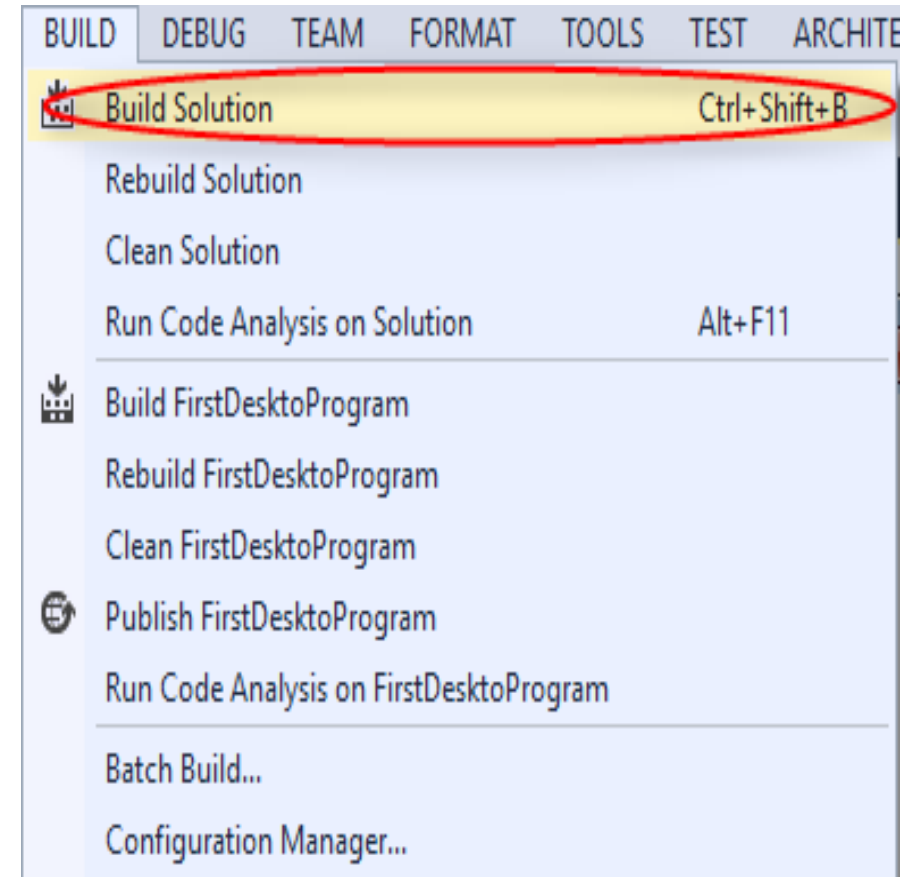
- **Methods**
 - ✓ Are extremely useful because they allow you to separate your logic into different units
 - ✓ Are similar to functions, procedure or subroutine used in other programming languages
 - ✓ The difference is that a method is always a part of a class
- **Properties**
 - ✓ Attribute of an object
 - ✓ Example
 - > TextBox – Color, Font Family, Font Size
- **Events**
 - ✓ An action the object responds
 - ✓ Example
 - > TextBox – TextChanged Event
 - > Button – Click event, ...

Debugging the Program

- When our program contains errors, also known as bugs, we must find and remove them,
 - ✓ i.e. we need to debug the program.
- The debugging process includes:
 - ✓ Noticing the problems (bugs);
 - ✓ Finding the code causing the problems;
 - ✓ Fixing the code so that the program works correctly;
 - ✓ Testing to make sure the program works as expected after the changes are made
- The process can be repeated several times until the program starts working correctly
- Visual Studio can help by allowing us to check **step by step** whether everything is working as planned.
- To stop the execution of the program at designated positions we can place **breakpoints**.

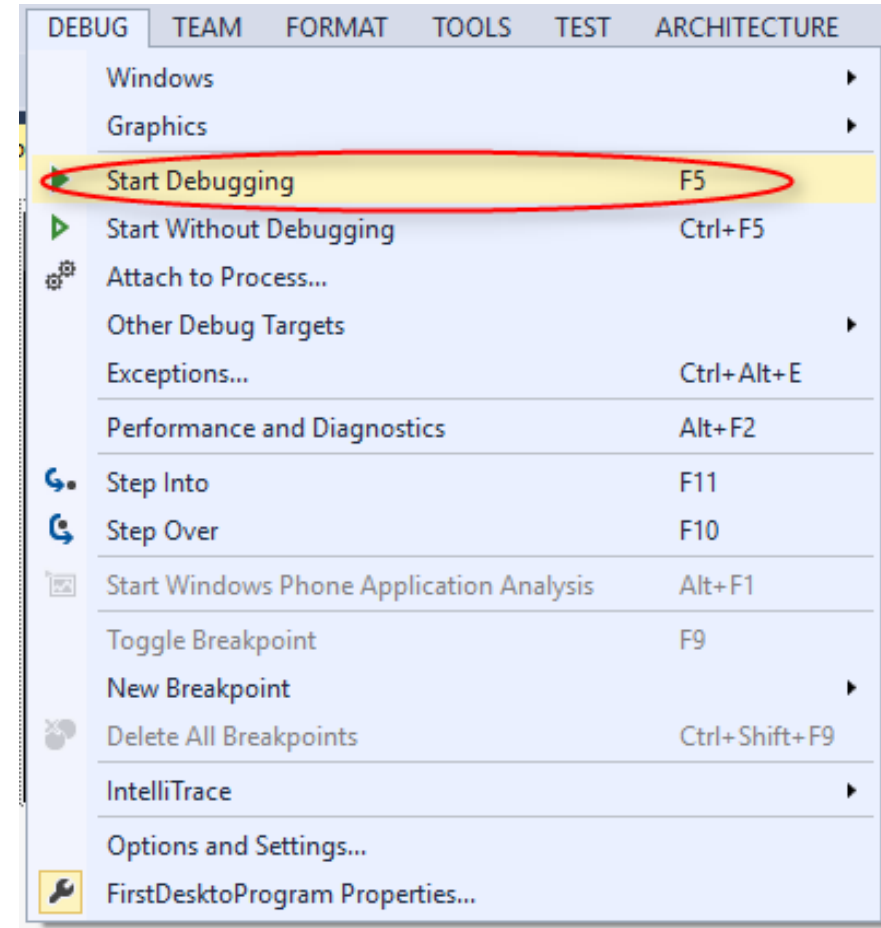
Debugging ...

- In Visual Studio we have lots of Build and Debugging Tools
- Build menu
 - ✓ The most used tool is “Build Solution”



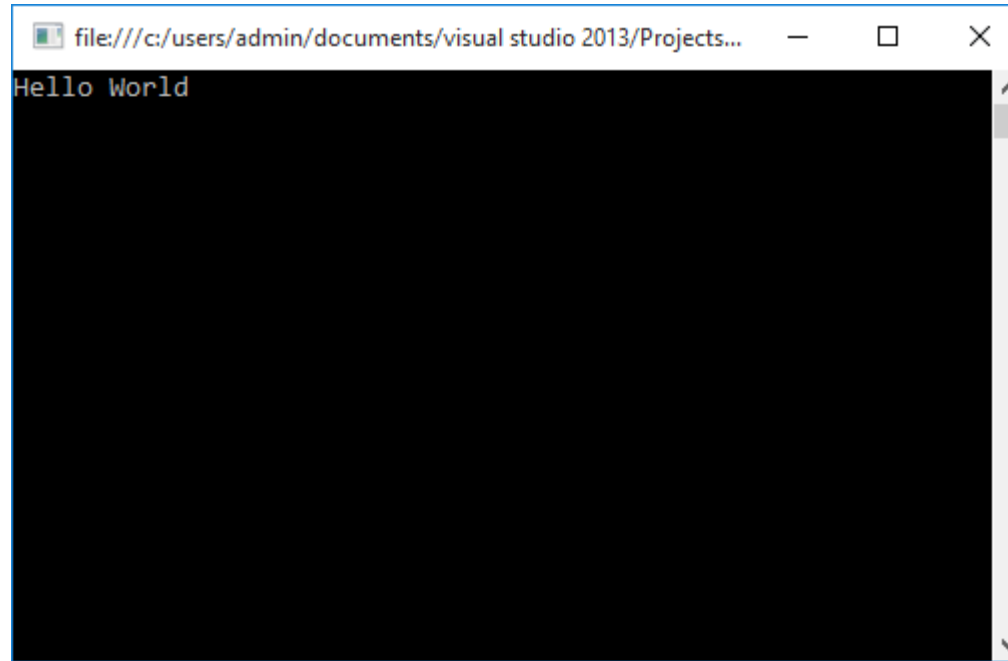
Debugging ...

- Debug menu:
 - ✓ The most used tool is “Start Debugging” (Shortcut Key: F5)



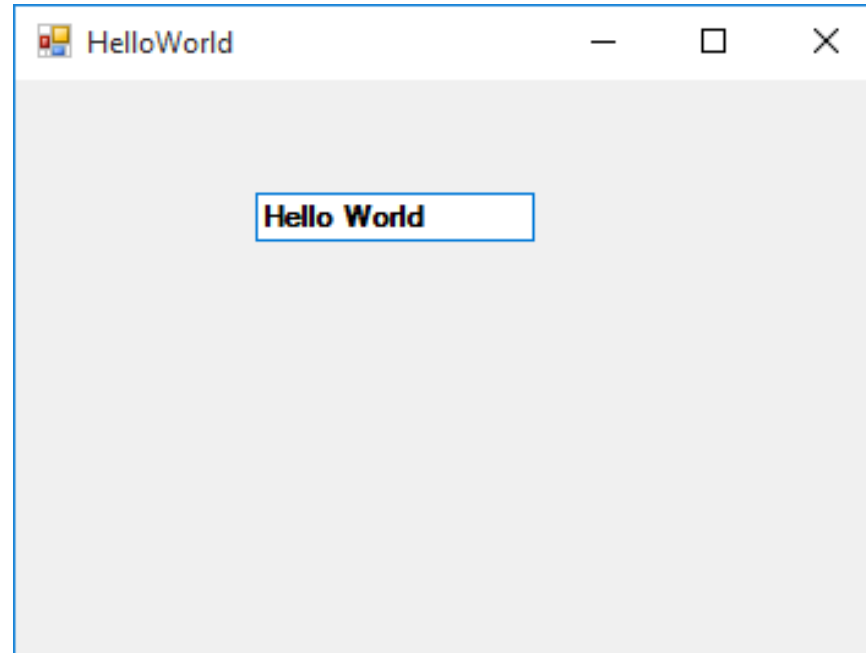
Debugging ...

➤ Console Program

A screenshot of a console window from Visual Studio 2013. The window title bar shows the file path: file:///c:/users/admin/documents/visual studio 2013/Projects... The console output displays the text "Hello World" in a monospaced font. The background of the console is black, and the text is white. There are standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the title bar.

Debugging ...

➤ Desktop program



More information on

- John Sharp. Microsoft Visual C# 2013 Step by Step, 2015 Microsoft Press USA
- Joel Murach, Anne Boehm. Murach C# 2012, Mike Murach & Associates Inc USA, 2013
- Lalit Arora. .Net framework with C# programming, 2007 India (**HC available in your library**)
- http://www.technologyuk.net/computing/software_development/event_driven_programming.shtml, accessed on date 2/18/2016
- Microsoft Corporation. Microsoft Visual Studio 2012 Product Guide, 2012

QUESTIONS

