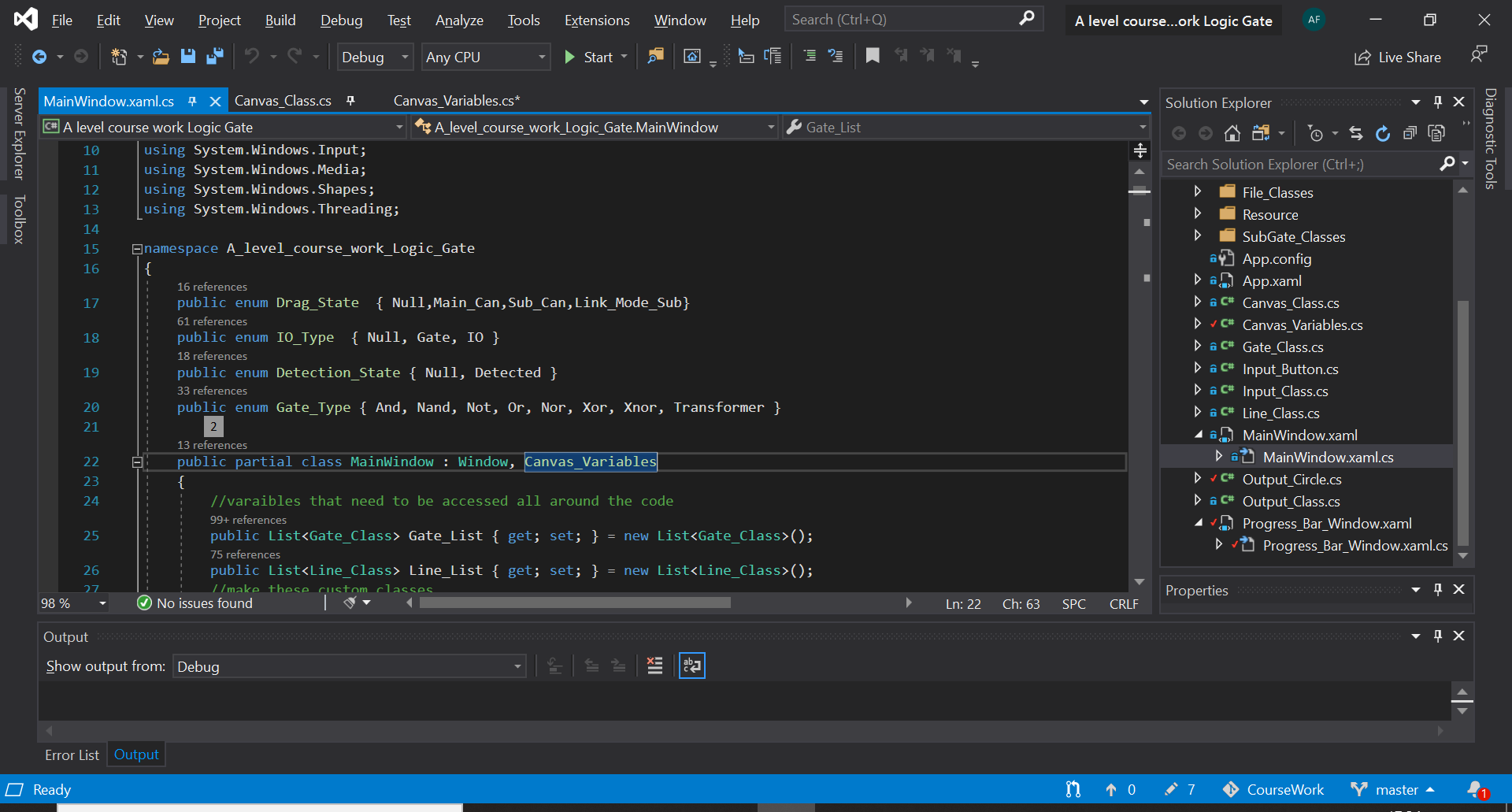
Code analysis

# Things to Address

In the File MainWindow.Xaml.CS which is the main block of code there is 2 things to clear up. Above the declaration of the class there are public Enums. These are examples of Global “Variables”. 

I put it in quotation marks because they are a declaration of a dictionary of named integer constants that are the blueprint for the Enum. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/builtin-types/enum>. So because they’re constant and don’t hold a value them being Namespace variables (basically global) I don’t think is breaking any rules and shouldn’t be something that’s changed as the Enums are used across every class in the namespace.

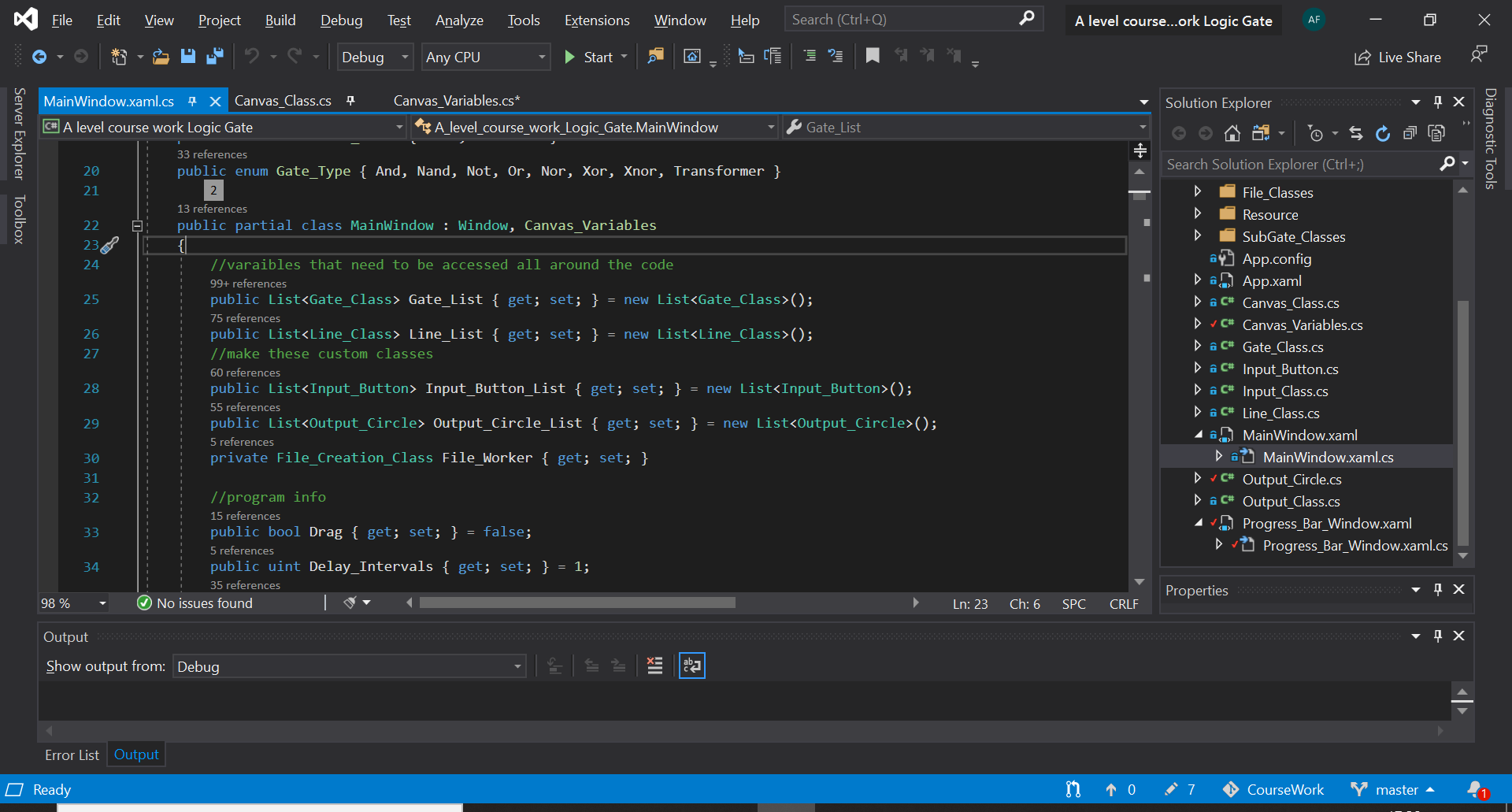
The Second thing is the public variables of a class and its getter and setter. The public, private and protected values for a variable is to determine the access level that the variable has in other classes and has zero change inside the class the variable is in. As inheritance isn’t used as much as it should be due to multi inheritance not available in C# there is very little change in what type you set the variable. While it doesn’t mean it should be scrapped completely and it has its purposes, changing the whole structure of the code to make them private when it will change absolutely nothing is pointless.

The other things with variables in classes is the getter and setter. Making the variable private and the getter and setter method public makes zero difference in whether the variable is more secure. If a hacker wanted to change the value they would just call the setter method instead of calling the pointer directly. When you create a method that just sets the variable to the value of the parameter that is just the same as Variable {set;} in C#. When you create a method that returns the variable that is just the same as Variable {get;} in C#. So you can either have 2 methods for every one of your variables taking up 7 lines of code and looking really messy while also being a lot slower than the built in functions or you could just add { get; set;} to each variables where they apply. This isn’t about breaking the way getters and setters are used but it’s the fact that there is already a built in function and there is no point in creating a worse solution when a better one is already there.

If you want to create a custom getter or setter you can with these functions. If you want to change the access level of these getter and setter you can. If you want to only have a setter and no getter you can. With these you can open up branches you can’t with normal methods because you can use the variable as a pointer that takes a variable type and then it does some work (This is great if a chunk of code should run whenever the value changes but this isn’t possible with normal methods as you would have to add a watch event to monitor a variable and look to check if it changes then fire the event). If the reason you want to create a method for a getter and setter is to be secure there is special variable types that do that all for you. There are libraries and extensions that are for keeping data secure but this is not the way. It’s such a low level way to stop an attack from happening but you just need to call the method instead of the variable itself.

How to use getter and setter: <https://javasolutionsguide.blogspot.com/2016/04/encapsulation.html>

C# Getter and setter: <https://www.dotnetperls.com/property>

The other thing about variables is the variables that are at the top of the class outside of the constructor are not global variables. 

They are instance variables (I call them Class Variables). Instance variables are variables that can be accessed in the object they are in, so the class. A good way of thinking about it is that global variables can be declared in one locations and accessed in another without any links, instance variables can’t do this, and they required to be passed by attributes or interfaces.

Java but still covers the topic: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-global-variables-and-instance-variables-in-Java>

# MainWindow

Structure of class and variables:

The MainWindow is the default class that the code will start with. It inherits window but also an interface called canvas variables. This is because C# doesn’t support multiple inheritance canvas class which should inherit MainWindow but can’t due to it already inheriting Canvas needs some variables. So I send them as an interface as those are the overlapping variables needed between those 2 classes.

The Variables are all laid out on the top with the constructor underneath. With the variables they should all be private as MainWindow never inherits (So really making them public, protect or private makes zero difference in this class.) however due to the state of Visual Studio 2019 a problem means I can’t change them off public. So the problem is in an interface to change the declaration type to private instead of the default public you need C# 8.0 or greater. I’m using .net framework and the default C# is 7.4. You would think you could just change the C# version to 8.0 or greater as the framework does support it but VS19 doesn’t. Microsoft says to change it manually in the program file but reports says it doesn’t work and gets override (I didn’t try as I don’t even know where to start with messing that file type).

With the variables in this class they are the main data type and data storage for everything in the program. This is the backbone that every class works between and due to C# not support multiple inheritance I’m using composition classes (This causes a problem with the file system). I also have the custom getter and setter for Objects that need them.

Constructor:

There are 2 stages to the constructor. The first is the Mainwindow constructor which just allocates the methods for the background workers. It also sets up the file class.

The second constructor is for when the canvas has loaded in the WPF. This is because canvas class requires other variables from both XAML and Mainwindow needed to be loaded to be passed through to the canvas class. Canvas Class couldn’t be added to the XAML directly as it’s a custom override class of a UI object they needed to be added in the CS code that’s the reasoning for adding it separate from the other UI objects. I also added the rectangle to the canvas just to make the UI look better and fix the area that the user has to use.

Methods:

Rect\_Button\_MouseLeftButtonDown:

This is the method for which you click the rectangles and a new one spawns in. The first IF statement just checks to see that you aren’t already dragging or doing something right now and that you are in the correct mode for adding a new rectangle.

It then switches the drag mode from Null to Main\_Can this just tells the program that the object being dragged is on the Main Canvas which covers the whole window. For my system I had 2 options. The gates could spawn on the canvas when the button is pushed and then the user can move to where they wanted or the gate could spawn on their click and they drag it to where they wanted. I liked the second option more because it saves the user from dragging the mouse to the middle of the screen and then going to where they want to place it. With the second option they just need to drag it to where they want. This might save someone half a second but it will save them from getting frustrated if they have to place lots of gates at once.

It then enters a switch case with a string condition. The string is based on the sender tag, as all the rectangular buttons are connected to the same method the switch case decipherers which new gate type should be. As the tags for the rectangles are hard coded the string inputs are enclosed and there should be any worry for an undetected gate type.

At the end it just updates the drag number so that the new gate is known to the system to be moved when the mouse moves.

Main\_Canvas\_MouseLeftButtonUp:

While all this method does is call method Add\_Rect\_Sub\_FIX\_BUG this is due to Canvas class also needs to access the same code. Because XAML eventhandlers are private and have 2 parameters sender and eventarg this meant the canvas class couldn’t access the method. So to fix this I just moved the code to a new method which both classes could access and then called the method in the event arg. While this is a botched solution it’s required as you either have to write out the same code twice or create a new method.

Link\_Button\_Click:

Just checks to make sure the user isn’t dragging anything or trying to break the system then reverses the mode type. This always reverses it just not’s the current value.

Input\_Output\_Button\_Click:

This method is split into to two parts. When the button is active it needs and then pressed it needs to remove the inputs, When the button is disabled it needs to add any existing inputs and fill the rest that are missing some. This is seen in the first if statement.

The first IF statement it goes through the input and output lists and checks the gates that they’re connected to are using the inputs. This is because the input and output buttons can be added then removed then replaced with a line but when added again the line gets priority so they are never added but remain in the list. Why I choose this is because I want the code to run as seeming less as possible and not freeze while it updates the whole data structure of the program just to remove 1 output from the list. If the gate is taking inputs it change the variable in the gate and remove it from canvas. The same happens for the output list.

The second part of the IF statement is a bit more complicated but it’s just to make sure that the existing input and output buttons are added before new ones are added. I wanted this because I think it will be better for the user to be able to keep a certain set up and without it being reset when they didn’t ask it to. It was also needed for saving files. If a user saves a file with input and output it allows it to be opened exactly as they left it.

So a method called Add\_Existing\_IO just goes through the list of inputs and outputs and finds out if the port that they are allocated to is free and that the gate is still alive. If that is true then the existing input/output is added to the canvas and the variables are updated on the gate.

For the new input and outputs, it goes through the list of gates and will first check if it’s on the canvas or not. After that it will do 2 checks for the inputs, these checks are to see if the input port is free and depending on what type of gate it they might only have 1 input port instead of the standard 2.

It’s the same for the outputs but the normal is 1 port but if it’s the transformer gate it will have 3 so there is a check for each of those.

For adding the new input and outputs the code could be slightly neater and rebuses if you sacrifice memory. Each gate class could hold the information for which gates ports they have. This would result in 1 for loop and 1 generic if statement. This would make it more rebuses system as if you wanted to add any new gate class it would work without changing this method. But I don’t plan on adding any more gate types as I cover all the ones needed. Also the additional memory that would be needed for every single even though they would just be constants wouldn’t be worth it.

After all the inputs and outputs are added the gate will just calculate their output just in case it’s a Nand gate where 2 zeros will result in a 1.

Link\_Input\_Aline:

This is used to tell the lines and input buttons the position they need to go to be in line with their port number.

It’s the same for the output Method

Delay\_Lable\_TextChanged:

This is the event handler for the amount of time that the simulator has to wait before it can carry on working. There were 2 ways of doing this code. I could use try and catch statements or use Uint.TryPhase. I didn’t use TryPhase as even if you inputted a value that isn’t accepted it wouldn’t crash but it would reset the value to the previous accepted value. This is because with tryphase it takes to parameters. The second one is a new unsigned bit variable. If the string is rejected then the new value of the variable is null. This cause lots of problems and then you’re left with another if statement to check that the variable isn’t null. So I choose the try and catch statements as then it only required 1 if statement and no additional variable to store the value.

In the try statement if the value isn’t accepted the value of Delay\_Intervals doesn’t change then then when you change the text of the label it will go back to the last accepted value. This is perfect for what I want as it tells the user straight away that the value isn’t acceptable.

Run\_Button\_Click:

This is where the calculations for what the simulator is doing. This is what the user cares about so it needs to not freeze the UI and I didn’t want the simulator to just be just an animation. This button is to start and stop the simulator at any time. Just like every other button it’s based on a Boolean variable that is either active or not. If it’s active it will just change the Simulator running variable to false. Because of how background workers work this also updates the variable in the thread. This will be clearer in the method for the simulator. The button content also changes to fit the new state.

If the simulator is not running and is not busy then the background worker can start up again. The reason behind needing 2 variables to be able to tell what is happening is due to the simulator wait time. Because there is a wait between each cycle of the simulator the user could press the button to stop it and changing the variable to false, then pressing it again to activate the simulator again while the other one is still active. Also due to the variable now being true again the original simulator wouldn’t close down. While this wouldn’t cause a bug or break anything this isn’t an acquirable solution. So there is 2 variables, one to tell the simulator to end the loop and close down, and another to let the program know that the background worker has closed. This is important that both ends have their own Boolean variable so that each can confirm with each other on the state of the program.

Simulator\_Work:

This is the actually code that the background worker will do. It first finds all the active starting points for the code. This is important as you can have multiple branches of circuits that aren’t connected but you want them all to run. It’s also important to remove any duplicating Start points. This is because it will be possible to have 2 starting gates together and if the ordering was to be first, second and first again you could override one of the steps in the simulation. It’s also better for efficiency.

It then enters a while loop with 2 conditions. It will either run out of nodes and then then it will exit it or the user can stop the simulator and it will exit.

It then cycles through the active gates by calculating the new output and changing the colour to red to help the user see what is happening. It will also go through all the outputs of the gate and see if it’s linked to another gate. If it is then will add the gate ID to the next gate list and update its input. The code also includes await dispatcher to change the window UI. This is because the worker thread is not the parent thread so an invoke has to happen.

When it’s gone through all the gates it will remove all the duplicated next gate ID. Waits the designated time set by the user. If this is zero then the UI objects will still update even without a task delay and it will cause a horrible effect if the circuit is in a loop but otherwise it will give you an output instantly. After the delay the UI will all be set back to black. The active gate list will equal the next gate list and a check will be done to see if there is still gates left to be calculated.

When it exits the while loop the content of the button will be changed to Run and sim busy will be false as the worker will close when it reaches the end of the block of code.

Clean\_Up\_Method:

This is the method that is used to start the clean-up of the unused data and variables in the program.

The method is in the IF statement because if it’s running and you do a clean-up between the wait and start of a new loop then there is a potential for the gates to become out of line with the list of active nodes. So I thought it would just be easier to remove that option when it’s running. When you are removing data from the list everything becomes out of order with the links If you were to add a new gate and a new link during this process of everything being reorganized you have a possibility to get an out of range error. This is why I have the progress window and it’s running a showdialog. The ShowDialog command just means that the new window halts the mainwindow thread until it is closed. This is why the background worker is there. It creates a new thread and does the work of the reorganizing. Its thread doesn’t get halted by the showdialog so when it’s finished its work it will remove the progress window and then unfreezing the MainWindow thread.

Remove\_Unsed\_X:

The X just means that it’s for the different type of methods all with roughly the same name. Each of the methods goes through the list of their type and removes any unused variables. It will also readjust the variables that they linked to.

MenuItem\_New\_X:

For each of the menu methods they are linked to the methods that are found in the File\_Creation class. This is because mainwindow class was doing too much and it didn’t link directly to what MainWindow is trying to achieve.

Reset\_Program:

For resetting the program I had 3 options. I could reload the whole window and just remove all data, I could make MainWindow equal a new MainWindow or change the variables of MainWindow. I didn’t want to reload the MainWindow as that would take a couple of seconds for the window to be rendered again. Just making the MainWindow equal a new mainwindow would reset everything without the lag but it would also reset variables like the time delay which the user would think wouldn’t change. So I choose just to reset the variables that need to be reset in this function. This gives the quickest solution and also most desirable for the user.

# Canvas Class

Structure of Class and variables:

Canvas Class is the custom UI class that the user places all their objects on. It can do this because it inherits the class from the WPF Canvas. This gives the class access to custom event handlers and features that can directly change the way it is presented. The variables that don’t overlap with mainwindow are declared in the class and the ones that do are sent over as an attribute under the interface Canvas\_Variables. I’m also sending the mainwindow over as canvas class needs to access methods held in there. This isn’t a huge problem as it’s only got a getter and no setter so there is no chance for accidental changes in the code.

In the constructor the attributes are linked to the variables of the class. Then the canvas is set up. The first part just makes the background grey. This servers 2 purposes, the first is to let the user know when they are out of bounds from the canvas, the second is due with how the detection works with WPF. When there is a colour change in the UI on the mouse cursor the UI will fire MouseMove events. It’s really weird why this happens but a simple fix is just to change the colour of 2 objects by 1 bit colour or just do a completely different colour.

The second part is the rendering of the canvas. It has the scaler and translation. The scaler is used when the user zooms in and out and that works from a point. The translation is for when the user drags the canvas across the screen. These are both added to a transformation group so that they work together and don’t over right each other.

OnMouseMove:

In mouse move event 2 things need to happen, if it’s over a gate that gate border should highlight to let the user know that they can interact with it and if they are moving the canvas then the new position for the canvas should be used.

With the rectangle lighting up it need to change the old one to black this is why there is the IF statement.

For the moving of canvas it’s based on the last known position of the mouse. It works out the difference and just translate it by that much.

OnMouseWheel:

For the zooming of the canvas I had to use a number which could be done fully with a floating point number. That’s why I’m using 2^-4 as my scaling number. This is because any multiple of this number can be used as floating point and a rounding error won’t occur.

There is a Boolean variable just to make sure there was a change, this is because although it won’t change the scale of the canvas the middle with be repositioned as for the scale factor method I’m doing the where it’s from the middle of the cursor.

OnMouseLeftButtonDown:

3 things can happen when you click down, activate canvas moving, start to move a gate or a line will be added and start to be dragged.

For moving the canvas you just need to be clicking on nothing and can’t be dragging anything. If this is true then it will change the variable for dragging canvas and the old position will be recorded so that it is the most up-to-date position of the canvas.

If it’s moving a gate then you need to click a gate, not be in link mode and not currently dragging anything. This will update the drag number, change the drag mode and store the old position of the rectangle. This is because if you fail to move it to a new location then it will be sent back to the old position.

For adding a new line all the same conditions apply but it should be in link mode. It will then add a new line and check that the gate that is selected has a free output.

OnMouseLeftButtonUp:

This does the opposite of mouse down. It will deactivate all current processes that are taken place.

The first IF statement is used to just fix a weird bug that would occur due to the ordering of the event handlers. Normally the event handler should be based on when they were added. As mainwindow left mouse click is added before the sub canvas left mouse click the mainwindow event handlers should get priority. But due to how mainwindow area overlaps with subcanvas this doesn’t always happens. So I’ve just got an IF condition so that it will redirect it to the MainWindow function in this circumstance.

The second IF statement if you are dragging a rectangle. If the mouse is over a rectangle and there is overlap then the rectangle will move back to the old position otherwise it will be dropped where it is.

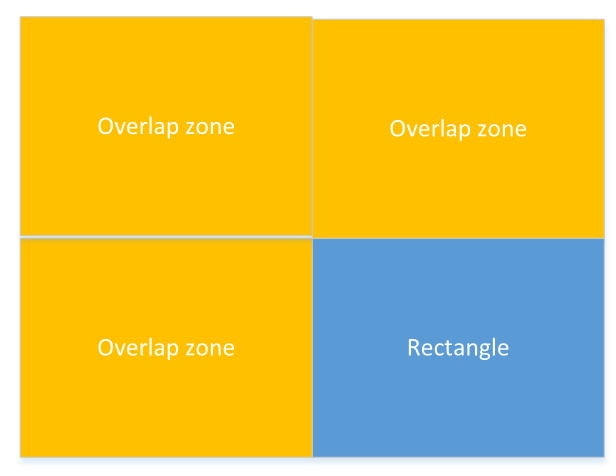
The third IF statement is for new lines. It will work out what input port it should go to base on the user. If it is full then it will try and find the next available port. If there is no available ports then the line will be removed. Otherwise it will change all the variables needed to know what the new links are between gates and lines.

Rect\_detection:

This method just goes through the whole gate list in a linear search and tests the ranges of the boundaries and finds out if there is an overlap. It’s adjustable for different types of gates and different areas that need to be scanned. This is desirable because it means the function can be used for if you want to find if the cursor is over a gate or if the gate that is being added to the canvas is overlapping with another gate.

The method returns a tuple of an Enum and int. The Enum could be a Boolean expression just saying if it detected an overlap or not but it was easier to understand if it was an Enum. The int is the ID of the rectangle that was detected. This is -1 by default.

The search to detect if there is an overlap is based on the 2 top left corners of the different points. If the cursor is in the orange/blue area then there is an overlap.



The orange zone will only be there if you are testing an object overlapping. There will be no orange for testing the cursor. It does this by testing the top left corner for both the object and gate.

OnMouseRightButtonUp:

For the right button it only needs 1 activation and then the event happens. This is on the button being released as it means if you accidently push it down you can move it off the object that you don’t want to remove.

It only has to 2 purposes, to remove a gate or to remove a line.

To remove an object the program shouldn’t be dragging anything and it needs to be on a gate.

If it’s removing a gate it will change the alive state of the gate to false and if it was the last rectangle that was touched by the cursor (Which it should be but not guaranteed) then the variable will change to -1. The rectangle will be removed from the canvas but not from the list, this is because I don’t want the UI to freeze while it resorts all the data.

It will then enter 2 for loops, the first is for the outputs of the gate. This will check if the output type was an output or a connection. If it’s an output then it will just remove the output circle from the canvas. If it’s a connection then it will remove the line from the canvas and reset the values of the input that it was connected too to null. For the second for loop it will do the same but for the inputs.

If it’s removing a line from the gate it will always be the output line. If it’s the transformer gate type then it needs to work out which to remove based on the position of the cursor. Once that is determined then it will reset the output port and the corresponding input port to null.

# Canvas Interface

While I cover above that you need C# 8.0 to get private variables in the interface you also need C#8.0 to store methods. This is the Add\_Rect\_Sub\_FIX\_BUG method due to it being required in canvas class. This is why canvas class requires both the interface and the whole MainWindow Class to be sent as attributes. To minimize the use of the MainWindow variable it only has a setter and is used just to call that method.

The main reason for using the interface to link between the 2 big classes is due to the overlapping variables and functions. Have a connection like this means that the canvas class can be more independent in the sense that if you took the class to another program you would only need to have the interface integrated in to have a working solution.

The variables that it holds is just program states and the list of the UI objects types.

# File Creation Class and File Classes

File Creation Class:

This class has all the methods for the menu item option. It has Save as, Save, Load and new file. The only variable it needs is the MainWindow. While the mainwindow and file creation class are linked closely together neither can inherit the other as they both depend on each other. This is why there is an association of MainWindow in the class. No additional variables are required for the class other than the parameters for each method.

MenuItem\_Load\_Click\_Method:

Depending on if the current work has been saved or not will determine what happens in the method. If the work has been saved then it will tell you that it’s saved then resets the program and then open the load menu. The load menu is just the openfiledialog that windows supply.

If the work hasn’t already been saved then it will tell you that your work will be deleted if you carry on. If they don’t want it deleted then it will cancel the open file method by changing a Boolean variable. If they do want to delete their work then it will reset the program without saving it.

When that all happens then it will open the openfiledialog window where the user can pick the file they want to test. Once they have picked the file they want to open it will try and read it. The whole opening part of the program is in a try and catch state. This is so that if they open the wrong file they will get an error message.

If the file is accepted then it will be sent to another method that will unload the file. This is basically just decompiling the file class which can be serialized back into the class that the program uses. The order in which the decompile works is important. Because of classes depend on others only certain variables can be set at a time. It’s really long lists of variables being set and isn’t pleasant to look at but it’s the only way. The compiler of the class can’t be changed just to fit the unload needs and creating a new function doesn’t server much purpose as this set of code is only used here (only reason would be to make it easier to look at and break down each part into smaller chunks but I don’t mind myself because nothing of value is to be looked at here other than setting variables).

MenuItem\_SaveAs\_Click\_Method:

SaveAs and Save methods are similar that the amount of overlapping code might as well be one method which they both call. There is only one difference and that is that save should check to see if the file has already been saved and just save it whereas SaveAs should no matter what open the file explorer and let you save it.

Save as method opens the SaveFileDialog and creates the file path and changes saved to true. It will then call save file method for which the overlap of SaveAs and Save code (Covered below).

Save\_File:

In Save file this has the IF statement due to needing a file path to be able to save the file. If saved is true then the system will be cleaned up to reduce the file size as much as possible. The file will be decompressed into a file type that can be serialized. A new FileStream will be created with the designated file location. A formatter is also created with the binary file type used. It then saves the file as binary under the settings of the FileStream, after its finishes it will then close.

If the file hasn’t been saved before then it will call the SaveAs method for which it will then be given a file path and then calls the method again and follows the process above.

File\_Creation:

Because WPF objects can’t be serialized custom classes that just store variables are created. These are used to reduce file space as well. They each have custom constructors so that the variables are assigned as soon at the class is created.

MenuItem\_New\_Click\_Method:

Gives a yes no message box asking if you want to delete everything. If they click yes then it will reset the program without saving anything.

# Gate Classes

The Base class which each of the sub classes inherit off holds all methods and templates that the children classes should hold.

For the variables it holds the some characteristics about the properties of the gate state. It also hold the classes for inputs, output and output bit. The input and output classes are arrays because there is a fix amount of inputs and outputs that the gates can have.

For Gate\_bit it has its own custom setter which means that as soon as the gate bit is set it will either change the output circle to the correct setting or update the variable of the gate it is linked to.

The base class has an abstract method called Gate\_Output\_Calc this is because each child class should override this method for each of their individual gate outputs.

Move\_IO:

This is such a useful function as it means that the links that the gate has to each of its UI objects can be updated on a gate bases. All it does is go through each of the gate input and output and moves the UI object to be aligned with the new position of the gate.

Children Classes

Each Children class has 3 things different about them. In their constructor they will have a unique setting for the rectangle UI. The height, width and fill will changed based on the type of gate. The type will be different for each and the method that they need to override for the calculation of the output needs to be the truth table for their gate.

# Input and Output Class

This is just an extension of gate class but it needed to be its own class because it’s a group of data and repeating data due to it being in an array. The purpose is just to hold the value of each ports in the input and output of the gate.

For the Input/Output\_Type variable it has a custom setter so that the other values changes with the appropriate state that it’s in.

# Progress window

While there isn’t much to say on a nearly empty window, this bit of the code is what the user will see when they aren’t meant to interact with the MainWindow.

The only thing of use is to understand that the size of the work will change and so the progress bar is adjustable to however much is needed to be done.

# Input Button Class

This is separate from input class as that is just a group of data that is linked to the input ports of the gate. This is about the UI objects that get added when you what to add your starting points. The Class inherits the button class so that it can have custom event handlers and all the variables needed for the input button class are in one place.

There is only 3 variables to this class because that’s all it needs, the main one to look at is Bit. It is important because it has its own custom setter which will in real time update the gate output. This allows the user to test single gates truth tables without needing to run the simulator. However it won’t then calculate the next gate after. This is the design I want because if it was to all change at once then the user wouldn’t understand what happened and how they got that output.

So in the setter it will change the attributes of the button class that it inherits to fit the desired effect and change the gate class variable to fit the new change. It will also tell the gate to calculate the new input. This process doesn’t repeat as when the gate sends the new output to another gate the class Input doesn’t have the custom setter that will tell the gate to calculate a new value.

Input ID and Input Port is just the ID for the gate and the port slot that it is connected to.

Because the class inherits the Button class it allows for a custom click event for the input. It nots the current value, as this is Boolean it just turns into the other value. While all that changed is the variable it’s due to the bit setter that also changes the visuals of the button and updates the gate.

# Output Circle Class

Unlike the input class the circle class couldn’t inherit the ellipsis class so it’s just a variable of the class. The Class also contains a label for easy reading and understanding of what all the different colour system uses. As there is 2 UI Elements and they are both variables a few more methods were required. It also needs less variables as storing the bit of the value is pointless as it isn’t separate from the gate bit it’s connected to.

For the custom setter of Bit it updates the visual of the circle and label to relate to the new value. Because this will most like happen during the simulation part of the program which is working in a different thread from the main thread which has all the access to the WPF objects it needs to send a dispatch invoke. It calls a method as everything in that method just sets a different UI part. Before it was 3 lines of dispatching to change the values one at a time but now it does them all at ones.

Add and Remove UI are methods because I had lots of repeated code where they were being removed or added.

# Line Class

Line Class couldn’t inherit the WPF Line Class so it’s just a variable of the class. Like the same with Output Circle Class I have a label to let the user know what the output of the gate is.

All the rest of the variables are just to sort out the location and position of the line. The class doesn’t need to store any values because when the gate class updates the input of another class it will just go straight to it.

In the constructor it has an IF statement, this is because when you load a file and it creates a new line class it will try and alien the output port with a gate. But as the gates have to be added last when the file is created the method can’t find the gate that it’s connected to. So the ordering is different if it’s a new or loaded class.