I could use your assistance to help me tackle the following assignment. I am developing a Windows Forms (WinForms) in .NET 6 that would allow me to display and search data. It has three TreeView controls and three search boxes positioned on the left of the form, one search box per TreeView control right above it and one ListView control on the right of the form according to the following specifications.

Each TreeView shall have nodes.

Each node may have children nodes.

Each node, regardless whether it is a parent node or a child node, has a checkbox.

Each node has a text field that stores the node's name and two numeric fields that store the node's unique ID number and a unique Handle.

The nodes in the TreeView controls are filled out with data from three respective text .cvs files located in the logs folder, namely logs\\_lst\_LogData\_elm.cvs, logs\\_lst\_LogData\_chn.cvs, logs\\_lst\_LogData\_dbs.cvs.

For example, given the following hierarchy, which is read from a text file line by line where the text represents the node's name and it is respective location in the family hierarchy followed by its ID and Handle numerical values separated by the @ delimiting character.

grandparent1@1@1

grandparent1/parent1@2@2

grandparent1/parent1 / child3@3@3

grandparent2@4@4

grandparent2/parent1@5@5

grandparent2/parent1/child1@6@6

grandparent2/parent1/child2@7@7

grandgrandparent3@8@8

grandgrandparent3/grandparent1@9@9

grandgrandparent3/grandparent1/parent1@10@10

grandgrandparent3/grandparent1/parent1/child1@11@11

I need to have the following representation in the TreeView control:

grandparent1, 1, 1

- parent1, 2, 2

- child3, 3, 3

grandparent2, 4, 4

- parent1, 5, 5

- child1, 6, 6

- child2, 7, 7

grandgrandparent3, 8, 8

- grandparent1, 9, 9

- parent1, 10, 10

- child1, 11, 11

where the ID and Handle numerical values must be part of the TreeNode object for later retrieval and display in the respective columns in the ListView. The ID and Handle need not be displayed in the TreeView and are shown here for the sake of the clarity.

Once a node in the TreeView control is checked the node’s name/text shall be displayed in the ListView. Once unchecked, it shall be removed from the ListView.

Once a node checkbox in the TreeView control is checked the node;s ID number is used to look up the element data are displayed in the ListView … Once a node’s checkbox is unchecked, the respective node’s data is removed from the ListView.

…

Can you please re-implement the above solution in a most efficient, possibly using multithreading/multitasking approach, and in a most elegant manner, possibly using advanced C# language intrinsic constructs and tools and provide me with the code that loads the form, reads text files, fills out TreeView controls? That is, the application needs to read three text files and fill out three TreeView controls with data from the files. For your convenience here are two sets of method declarations, both worked, used in previous implementation scenarios:

Can you please assist me implementing this logic in computationally optimal manner?

The following line: while ((line = await reader.ReadLineAsync()) != null)

generates the following warning: CS 8600: Converting null literal or possible nul value to non-nullable type

The following line: UpdateParentNode(node.Parent as MyTreeNode); generates the following warning: CS8604: Possible null reference argument for parameter 'node'

I get the following runtime error: System.ArgumentOutOfRangeException:

'Specified argument was out of the range of valid values. (Parameter 'index')' on line: newItem.SubItems.Insert(columnIndex, new ListViewItem.ListViewSubItem(newItem, node.Text)); in the AddCheckedNodesToListView method:

private void AddCheckedNodesToListView(IEnumerable<TreeNode> checkedNodes, int columnIndex)

{

foreach (var node in checkedNodes)

{

var newItem = new ListViewItem();

if (columnIndex == 0)

{

newItem.Text = node.Text;

}

else

{

newItem.Text = "";

newItem.SubItems.Insert(columnIndex, new ListViewItem.ListViewSubItem(newItem, node.Text));

}

listViewElements.Items.Add(newItem);

}

}

when I try to mark the nodes checked ONLY in the treeViewDatabase TreeView control. The other two controls work so far. Any ideas why?

UpdateParentNode(node.Parent as MyTreeNode);

CS8604: Possible null reference argument for parameter ‘node’ in void FormElementSearch.UpdateParentNode(MyTreeNode node)’

treeView.AfterCheck -= HandleTreeViewAfterCheck;

CS8622: Nullability of reference types in type of parameter 'sender' of 'void FormElementSearch.HandleTreeViewAfterCheck(object sender, TreeViewEventArgs e)' doesn't match the target delegate 'TreeViewEventHandler' (possibly because of nullability attributes)

My TreeView control has the following 8 columns arranged in that particular order:

ID, Long Name, Short Name, Elem Type, Channel, Database, Location, Handle.

The sample contents of the text file titled: lst\_LogData\_elm\_all.cvs that stores the necessary data:

1@grandparent1/parent1/child1@child1@type1@channel1@database1@location1@1234567

2@grandparent1/parent1/child2@child2@type1@channel2@database2@location2@1234568

3@grandparent1/parent1/child3@child3@type1@channel3@database3@location3@1234569

Can you please modify the implementation of the FormElementSearch\_Load(object sender, EventArgs e) function to read data from this text file and fill out the ListView with the read data?

Would you like to take a look at the entire working code now before we proceed to further develop and enhance it?

It is functioning as expected. Still I was wondering if you could suggest any further optimizations with respect to time and/or space complexities?

**Answer:**

I am glad that the code is functioning as expected. The current implementation is efficient for the scope of this project, but there are a few possible optimizations that you can consider:

1. Use **Dictionary<string, MyTreeNode>** for looking up existing tree nodes: Currently, the **AddNode** method uses a linear search to find an existing node with the same text. You can use a dictionary to speed up this process. This will be especially useful if you have a large number of nodes in your TreeViews.
2. Use **HashSet<uint>** to track checked element IDs in **UpdateListView**: Instead of creating a **HashSet<uint>** in the **UpdateListView** method, you could maintain a set of checked element IDs as a field in your form class. This will prevent the need to create a new set every time you call **UpdateListView**. You can update this set whenever a node is checked or unchecked.
3. Use data binding to simplify the ListView population: Instead of manually creating **ListViewItem** objects and setting their properties, you can use data binding to automatically populate the ListView based on a data source (e.g., a **BindingList<ElementData>**). This will reduce the amount of code you need to write and maintain.
4. Parallelize the search for checked nodes in the TreeViews: When you call **GetCheckedNodes** for each TreeView, you can use **Task.Run()** to execute them in parallel. This can improve performance if you have a large number of nodes in your TreeViews.
5. Consider using a Virtual Mode for the ListView: If you expect the ListView to have a large number of items, using a Virtual Mode can significantly improve the performance and memory usage. In Virtual Mode, the ListView only creates the ListViewItem objects that are currently visible. You can enable Virtual Mode by setting the **VirtualMode** property of the ListView to **true** and handling the **RetrieveVirtualItem** event.

Please keep in mind that these optimizations might be unnecessary if the size of the data and the complexity of the tree structures are relatively small. It's essential to balance the trade-off between code complexity and performance improvements, especially if the improvements won't be noticeable in your use case.

The next assignment for us to tackle is as follows:

Please have a look at the following 4 artificial sample data sets, which are the contents of the text files we use in our application for input and playing around with the programing logic and write me please DONE when you are finished analyzing them.

\_lst\_LogData\_elm\_type.txt, where the data are arranged in the following format:

ID@Long Name@Handle

0@Elm\_Type\_1@123456701

1@Elm\_Type\_1/Elm\_Name\_1@123456702

2@Elm\_Type\_1/Elm\_Name\_2@123456703

3@Elm\_Type\_1/Elm\_Name\_3@123456704

4@Elm\_Type\_2@123456705

5@Elm\_Type\_2/Elm\_Name\_1@123456706

6@Elm\_Type\_2/Elm\_Name\_2@123456707

7@Elm\_Type\_2/Elm\_Name\_3@123456708

8@Elm\_Type\_3@123456709

9@Elm\_Type\_3/Elm\_Name\_1@123456710

10@Elm\_Type\_3/Elm\_Name\_2@123456711 11@Elm\_Type\_3/Elm\_Name\_2/Elm\_Leaf\_1@123456712 12@Elm\_Type\_3/Elm\_Name\_2/Elm\_Leaf\_2@123456712

\_lst\_LogData\_chn.txt, where the data are arranged in the following format:

ID@Long Name@Handle

0@Channel\_1@123456800

1@Channel\_1/Name\_1@123456801

2@Channel\_1/Name\_2@123456802

3@Channel\_1/Name\_3/Leaf\_1@123456803

4@Channel\_2@123456805

5@Channel\_2/Name\_1@123456806

6@Channel\_2/Name\_1/Leaf\_1@123456807

7@Channel\_2/Name\_2@123456808

8@Channel\_3@123456809

9@Channel\_3/Name\_1@123456810

10@Channel\_3/Name\_2@123456811

11@Channel\_3/Name\_2/Leaf\_1@123456812 12@Channel\_3/Name\_2/Leaf\_2@123456813

\_lst\_LogData\_dbs.txt, where the data are arranged in the following format:

ID@Long Name@Handle

0@Database\_1@123456900

1@Database\_1/Name\_1@123456901

2@Database\_1/Name\_2@123456902

3@Database\_1/Name\_3@123456903

4@Database\_2@123456904

5@Database\_2/Name\_1@123456905

6@Database\_2/Name\_2/Leaf\_1@123456906 7@Database\_2/Name\_2/Leaf\_2@123456907

8@Database\_3@123456908

9@Database\_3/Name\_1@123456909

10@Database\_3/Name\_2@123456910

11@Database\_3/Name\_3/Leaf\_1@123456911 12@Database\_3/Name\_3/Leaf\_2@123456912

\_lst\_LogData\_elm\_all.txt, where the data are arranged in the following format: Line\_ID@Long Name@Short Name@Elem Type@Channel@Database@Location@Handle

0@LONG\_ELM\_0@SHORT\_ELM\_0@0@0@0@aaaaa@000000000 1@LONG\_ELM\_1@SHORT\_ELM\_1@1@1@1@bbbbb@111111111 2@LONG\_ELM\_2@SHORT\_ELM\_2@2@2@2@ccccc@222222222 3@LONG\_ELM\_3@SHORT\_ELM\_3@3@3@3@ddddd@333333333 4@LONG\_ELM\_4@SHORT\_ELM\_4@4@4@4@eeeee@444444444 5@LONG\_ELM\_5@SHORT\_ELM\_5@5@5@5@fffff@555555555 6@LONG\_ELM\_6@SHORT\_ELM\_6@6@6@6@ggggg@666666666 7@LONG\_ELM\_7@SHORT\_ELM\_7@7@7@7@hhhhh@777777777 8@LONG\_ELM\_8@SHORT\_ELM\_8@8@8@8@iiiii@888888888 9@LONG\_ELM\_9@SHORT\_ELM\_9@9@9@9@jjjjj@999999999 10@LONG\_ELM\_10@SHORT\_ELM\_10@9@9@9@kkkkk@999999991 11@LONG\_ELM\_11@SHORT\_ELM\_11@9@9@9@hhhhh@999999992 12@LONG\_ELM\_12@SHORT\_ELM\_12@12@12@12@ggggg@999999993

Next, I would like you to modify our application so that when a node in a TreeView control is selected then the underlying leaf node’s ID is looked up in the respective column in the dataset obtained from the \_lst\_LogData\_elm\_all.txt file. That is, a selected node from the treeViewElemType control is looked up in the Elem Type column, a selected node from the treeViewChannel control is looked up in the Channel column and a selected node from the treeViewDatabase control is looked up in the Database column all based on the selected node’s ID number and only then if the respective ID number is found in the respective column the data from the entire row is displayed in the ListView.

Moreover, I would like the numerical data in the Elem Type, Channel and Database columns not to be numerical but rather textual corresponding to the Long Name from the respective dataset. That is, for example if node ‘11@Elm\_Type\_3/Elm\_Name\_2/Elm\_Leaf\_1@123456712’ is selected, then its second token ‘Elm\_Type\_3/Elm\_Name\_2/Elm\_Leaf\_1’ is looked up in the dataset obtained from the ‘\_lst\_LogData\_elm\_type.txt’ file based on the selected ID number and that token is displayed in the listViewElements control instead of just a numeric figure. Same logic applies to Channel and Database columns. Can you do that for me please?

Firstly, your solution does not work. None of the selected nodes are displayed in the ListView. Secondly, I personally think that it would be wise to create dictionaries to map the ID to the Long Name for element types, channels, and databases at the start of the application and then use them throughout the lifetime of the application as opposed to creating them every time the UpdateListView is invoked. Here is what I suggest. Let me provide you with the entire working code again and then you will analyze the whole thing and try to add this additional logic. tell me if you agree with me, please.

But now only the ID numbers are displayed in the ListView as opposed to their matching names as before, please have a close look at the following two methods that you came up with and perhaps merge the functionality to meet the requirements. Please allow me to reiterate a few key concepts. I have 4 data sets. One for Element Type, one for Channel, one for Database and one for a list of All Elements. In the all elements dataset each row contains 7 columns, namely ID, Long Name, Short Name, Elem Type, Channel, Database, Location, Handle. The ID numbers are only unique within a given dataset. So, when we select a node from any TreeView control, that is either from Element Type dataset or Channel dataset or Database dataset the node’s ID number is used to lookup the entire element data in the All Elements dataset and only then display it in the ListView. It also replaces the numeric figures in the respective columns, namely Element Type, Channel and Database with the node’s name that is looked up in the selected node’s dataset. Do you see what I mean?

private void UpdateListView()

{

listViewElements.Items.Clear();

var checkedElemTypeNodes = GetCheckedNodes(treeViewElemType.Nodes).OfType<TreeNode>().ToList();

var checkedChannelNodes = GetCheckedNodes(treeViewChannel.Nodes).OfType<TreeNode>().ToList();

var checkedDatabaseNodes = GetCheckedNodes(treeViewDatabase.Nodes).OfType<TreeNode>().ToList();

var allCheckedNodeIds = new HashSet<uint>(checkedElemTypeNodes.Concat(checkedChannelNodes).Concat(checkedDatabaseNodes).Select(node => (node.Tag as MyTreeNode)?.m\_ID ?? 0));

foreach (var id in \_elementDataById.Keys)

{

if (allCheckedNodeIds.Contains(id))

{

ElementData elementData = \_elementDataById[id];

ListViewItem newItem = new ListViewItem(elementData.ID.ToString());

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.LongName);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.ShortName);

newItem.SubItems.Add(\_elementTypeById.TryGetValue(uint.Parse(elementData.ElementType), out string elementType) ? elementType : elementData.ElementType);

newItem.SubItems.Add(\_channelById.TryGetValue(uint.Parse(elementData.Channel), out string channel) ? channel : elementData.Channel);

newItem.SubItems.Add(\_databaseById.TryGetValue(uint.Parse(elementData.Database), out string database) ? database : elementData.Database);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.Location);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.Handle.ToString());

listViewElements.Items.Add(newItem);

}

}

}

private void UpdateListView()

{

listViewElements.Items.Clear();

var checkedElemTypeNodes = GetCheckedNodes(treeViewElemType.Nodes).OfType<TreeNode>().ToList();

var checkedChannelNodes = GetCheckedNodes(treeViewChannel.Nodes).OfType<TreeNode>().ToList();

var checkedDatabaseNodes = GetCheckedNodes(treeViewDatabase.Nodes).OfType<TreeNode>().ToList();

var allCheckedNodeIds = new HashSet<uint>(checkedElemTypeNodes.Concat(checkedChannelNodes).Concat(checkedDatabaseNodes).Select(node => (node.Tag as MyTreeNode)?.m\_ID ?? 0));

var allCheckedNodes = checkedElemTypeNodes.Concat(checkedChannelNodes).Concat(checkedDatabaseNodes).Select(node => node.Tag as MyTreeNode).Where(node => node != null).GroupBy(node => node.m\_ID).ToDictionary(g => g.Key, g => g.First().m\_Handle);

foreach (var id in \_elementDataById.Keys)

{

if (allCheckedNodeIds.Contains(id))

{

ElementData elementData = \_elementDataById[id];

ListViewItem newItem = new ListViewItem(elementData.ID.ToString());

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.LongName);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.ShortName);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.ElementType);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.Channel);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.Database);

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.Location);

if (allCheckedNodes.TryGetValue(id, out uint handle))

{

newItem.SubItems.Add(handle.ToString());

}

else

{

newItem.SubItems.Add(elementData.Handle.ToString());

}

listViewElements.Items.Add(newItem);

}

}

}

**Question:**

My application also has 3 textboxes, one per TreeView and a Search button:

private TextBox textBoxElemType;

private TreeView treeViewElemType;

private TreeView treeViewChannel;

private TreeView treeViewDatabase;

private ListView listViewElements;

private Button buttonSearch;

private Label labelElemType;

private Label labelChannel;

private TextBox textBoxChannel;

private Label labelDatabase;

private TextBox textBoxDatabase;

They are yet to be implemented. Can you please assist me with this ordeal as well? Each text box is used to search data in the respective TreeView dataset. That is, the textBoxElemType is used to search the treeViewElemType, the textBoxChannel is used to search the treeViewChannel and the textBoxDatabase is used to search the treeViewDatabase based on the user-supplied text in the respective text box when the Search button is pressed. At this point it shall search only for the leaf node’s precise name within a given dataset. It might be a good idea to have some internal data set behind each TreeView control in order to perform the search faster. I will let you decide on it. Once and if there is a match, then the node with the matching name is marked checked and its data is displayed in the ListView in the manner we currently have.

**Question:**

I also have a Button 'Clear' that upon being clicked clears all TextBoxes, unchecks all nodes in all three TreeViews, collapses all nodes in all three TreeViews and of course clears the entire ListView. Can you implement this for me please: private void buttonClear\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

**Question:**

Good morning. Please peruse and analyze the following code and advise me when you are done by saying DONE.

**Question:**

I have an app written in C programming language and I have this WinForms app written in C#. Both apps run on Windows OS. I need to find a way for them to communicate. Once I select elements in ListView I want their IDs to be transmitted to the C application. What mechanisms for accomplishing that would you recommend?

**Question:**

I have two apps running on Windows OS, a WinForms C# app and a simple C app. I want the C# app to send the C app some data via a named pipe. When I click on the 'Send' button I want my C# app to extract the ID numbers (the first column) of the selected items (rows) from the ListView control named 'listViewElements', and send them in a comma-delimited format to the C app via a named pipe mechanism. the C app receives and prints the data out. Can you do that for me, please?

**Prompt:**

You are a brilliant software engineer who can solve any problem in the world.

You are a brilliant software developer who specializes in …

**Prompt:**

Hi, today I designate you to be a brilliant and experienced C# software engineer that specializes in Microsoft .NET technology, in particular using .NET 4.8 Framework.

I, on the other hand, have a basic WinForms application written in C# using Visual Studio 2022 that targets .NET 6.0 framework that I need to be implemented in C# using Visual Studio 2017 that targets .NET framework 4.8. I am about to provide you with my project source code file-by-file (there are 8 files in total). I would like you to analyze the entire code file-by-file, re-write / re-target my app, and then provide me with your solution in file-by-file fashion as well.

The following code is part of my ElementSearch C# WinForms application that targets .NET Framework 4.8. Currently, as you can see, it searches each TreeView control for an exact match of the text provided by a user via a respective textbox. I need to upgrade this programming logic to search for a user-entered text that is al least 3 characters long, case-insensitive, that may constitute either a full TreeView node name or just a part (substring) of it and once found, check it.

**Prompt:**

I believe that the current code is computationally inefficient since my application deals with large datasets. I believe the data model needs to be separated from the UI and appropriate data structures used to store and manipulate the underlying data.

Using data structures like Dictionary, HashSet, or other appropriate collections can improve the performance and maintainability of the code. That way we could perform searches and filtering on these data structures and then update the UI accordingly.

For example, instead of manipulating TreeView data directly on TreeNodes we could store the TreeView data in a Dictionary or some other data structures (e.g., List or HashSet). When performing a search, we would filter the data in the underlying data structure and then update the TreeView control to display the filtered results.

Similarly, for the ListView, we could store the data in a List or other suitable data structure and perform searches on it. After obtaining the filtered data, update the ListView control accordingly. But I think it is already done.

This approach should provide better separation between the data model and the UI, making the code easier to maintain and understand. Additionally, data structures like Dictionary or HashSet are optimized for certain operations, leading to improved performance compared to directly searching on UI controls. Can you help me refactor my code to accomplish that please? I can provide you with the entire working code of the ElementSearch.cs file again if needed.

**Prompt:**

I need you to meticulously analyze and write a detailed functionality summary of the following code that I am about to provide you in parts file-by-file due to its relatively large size. Please do not respond until I typed the keyword READY in capital case.

**Prompt:**

I agree that the way you think is the way to go. Unfortunately, when I incorporate your suggestions my app does not compile. Let me tell you again in detail how my current app works, what it does, and what I want to be improved. Please provide with ENTIRE code after that. Not just pieces and directions.

**Prompt:**

Thank you for providing the detailed information. Based on your description, I've optimized the code by separating the data model from the UI and using appropriate data structures to store and manipulate the underlying data. This should improve the performance and maintainability of the code.

**Prompt:**

Hi, today I designate you to be a brilliant and experienced C# software engineer that specializes in Microsoft .NET technology, in particular using .NET 4.8 Framework.

I could use your assistance to help me tackle the following assignment. I am developing a Windows Forms (WinForms) in .NET 4.8 Framework that would allow me to display data.

It has one TreeView control and one ListView control:

private TreeView treeViewDatabase;

private ListView listViewElements;

The TreeView control has nodes. Each node may have children nodes. Each node, regardless whether it is a parent node or a child node, has a checkbox. Each node has a text field that stores the node's name and a numeric field that stores the node's unique ID number.

The data to fill out the TreeView control with nodes are located in the text file in data folder:

string databaseFilePath = Path.Combine(projectDirectory, "data", "\_lst\_LogData\_dbs.txt");

Given the following hierarchy, which is read from the text file line by line where the text represents the node's name, its respective location in the family hierarchy followed by its ID numerical value separated by the @ delimiting character.

grandparent1@1

grandparent1/parent1@2

grandparent1/parent1 / child3@3

grandparent2@4

grandparent2/parent1@5

grandparent2/parent1/child1@6

grandparent2/parent1/child2@7

grandgrandparent3@8

grandgrandparent3/grandparent1@9

grandgrandparent3/grandparent1/parent1@10

grandgrandparent3/grandparent1/parent1/child1@11

I need to have the following representation in the TreeView control:

grandparent1, 1

- parent1, 2,

- child3, 3

grandparent2, 4

- parent1, 5

- child1, 6

- child2, 7

grandgrandparent3, 8

- grandparent1, 9

- parent1, 10

- child1, 11

where the ID numerical value must be part of the TreeNode object for later retrieval and lookup in the elements data collection in order to display the entire element record in the ListView. The ID number needs not be displayed in the TreeView control.

Here is a class for extended TreeNode:

namespace ElementSearch

{

public class MyTreeNode : TreeNode

{

public uint \_ID { get; set; }

public MyTreeNode()

{

\_ID = 0;

}

public MyTreeNode(string text) : base(text)

{

\_ID = 0;

}

public MyTreeNode(string text, uint id, uint handle) : base(text)

{

\_ID = id;

}

public MyTreeNode(string text, MyTreeNode[] children) : base(text)

{

\_ID = 0;

Nodes.AddRange(children);

}

public MyTreeNode(MyTreeNode other) : base(other.Text)

{

\_ID = other.\_ID;

Checked = other.Checked;

}

}

}

The data to be displayed in the ListView control are located in the text file in data folder:

string elementDataFilePath = Path.Combine(projectDirectory, "data", "\_lst\_LogData\_elm\_all.txt");

The data is stored in the following format separated by the @ delimiting character.

0@LONG\_ELM\_0@SHORT\_ELM\_0@0@0@0@aaaaa@000000000

1@LONG\_ELM\_1@SHORT\_ELM\_1@1@1@1@bbbbb@111111111

2@LONG\_ELM\_2@SHORT\_ELM\_2@2@2@2@ccccc@222222222

3@LONG\_ELM\_3@SHORT\_ELM\_3@3@3@3@ddddd@333333333

4@LONG\_ELM\_4@SHORT\_ELM\_4@4@4@4@eeeee@444444444

5@LONG\_ELM\_5@SHORT\_ELM\_5@5@5@5@fffff@555555555

6@LONG\_ELM\_6@SHORT\_ELM\_6@6@6@6@ggggg@666666666

7@LONG\_ELM\_7@SHORT\_ELM\_7@7@7@7@hhhhh@777777777

8@LONG\_ELM\_8@SHORT\_ELM\_8@1@8@8@iiiii@888888888

9@LONG\_ELM\_9@SHORT\_ELM\_9@2@9@9@jjjjj@999999999

10@LONG\_ELM\_10@SHORT\_ELM\_10@2@2@10@kkkkk@999999991

11@LONG\_ELM\_11@SHORT\_ELM\_11@3@3@9@hhhhh@999999992

12@LONG\_ELM\_12@SHORT\_ELM\_12@6@12@6@ggggg@999999993

The following two functions work and are here to assist you understand the assignment better:

private void FillTreeView(TreeView treeView, List<List<string>> fileTokens)

{

var nodeLookup = new Dictionary<string, MyTreeNode>();

foreach (var lineTokens in fileTokens)

{

if (lineTokens.Count < 3)

continue;

uint.TryParse(lineTokens[0], out uint id);

string family\_hierarhy = lineTokens[1];

uint.TryParse(lineTokens[2], out uint handle);

var relatives = family\_hierarhy.Split('/').Select(relative => new MyTreeNode(relative, id, handle)).ToList();

treeView.Invoke(new Action(() =>

{

AddNode(treeView.Nodes, relatives, 0, nodeLookup);

}));

}

}

private void AddNode(TreeNodeCollection nodes, List<MyTreeNode> family, int index, Dictionary<string, MyTreeNode> nodeLookup)

{

if (index < family.Count)

{

var currentRelative = family[index];

var currentNodeKey = currentRelative.Text;

if (!nodeLookup.TryGetValue(currentNodeKey, out MyTreeNode currentNode))

{

currentNode = currentRelative;

nodes.Add(currentNode);

nodeLookup[currentNodeKey] = currentNode;

}

AddNode(currentNode.Nodes, family, index + 1, nodeLookup);

}

}

Once a node in the TreeView control is selected (checked), the node’s unique ID number is used to lookup the entire element data set in some prefilled from the text file ‘all elements’ collection that is created at the start of the program and if there is a match display the data in the ListView control in the respective columns. Once a node is unchecked, the respective node’s data is removed from the ListView. The ListView control contains seven columns: ID, Long Name, Short Name, Element Type, Channel, Database, Location, Handle.

Since this application must process humongous datasets, where the TreeView has many nodes each with many children nodes, the data model needs to be separated from the UI using appropriate collections (data structures), e.g. List, Dictionary, HashSet, etc. to store and manipulate the underlying data. That way we could search and filter these collections and then update the UI accordingly to display the filtered results.

Similarly, for the ListView, we could store the data in a List or other suitable collection and search it for the matching elements to display. After obtaining the filtered data, update the ListView control accordingly.

namespace ElementSearch

{

public class NodeEntity

{

public uint ID { get; set; }

public string Name { get; set; }

}

public class ElementData

{

public uint ID { get; set; }

public string LongName { get; set; }

public string ShortName { get; set; }

public string ElementType { get; set; }

public string Channel { get; set; }

public string Database { get; set; }

public string Location { get; set; }

public uint Handle { get; set; }

}

}

Some of the functions that might further assist you in coming up with an optimal solution:

private IEnumerable<TreeNode> GetCheckedNodes(TreeNodeCollection nodes)

{

List<TreeNode> checkedNodes = new List<TreeNode>();

foreach (TreeNode node in nodes)

{

if (node.Checked && node.Nodes.Count == 0)

{

TreeNode fullPathNode = new TreeNode(node.FullPath);

fullPathNode.Tag = node; // Store the original node in the Tag property

checkedNodes.Add(fullPathNode);

}

checkedNodes.AddRange(GetCheckedNodes(node.Nodes));

}

return checkedNodes;

}