

# Software Design & Build Fundamentals

LEARN TO DESIGN & BUILD A WINDOWS C#  
APPLICATION

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## Exercise files github

### Task A

#### Question 1

What is SDLC?

What role does design have?

#### Question 2

Using Appendix A.

Draw diagram to describe program features using paper or P.C

#### Question 3

- How to use Visual Studio 2013?
- What are the C# basics?

Developing Software is Fun!

Don't be intimidated ... take a little at a time

## Lessons

1 – 3: Workflow, Visual Studio Interface

4 – 7: C# Programming Language

8 – 11: Working with Data

12 – 16: Concert Booking Application

## The Set-up

- Download and install Visual Studio Community 2013
- Create GitHub account and create a new repository called Csharp-Basics
- Download and install the latest version of GitHub for windows version 7, 8, 8.1
- On your PC in users\username\documents create new vsprojects folder
- Open PowerShell type following text

```
C:\Windows\system32> cd c:\
C:\>
```

Change directory (cd) to vsprojects folder and git clone into folder

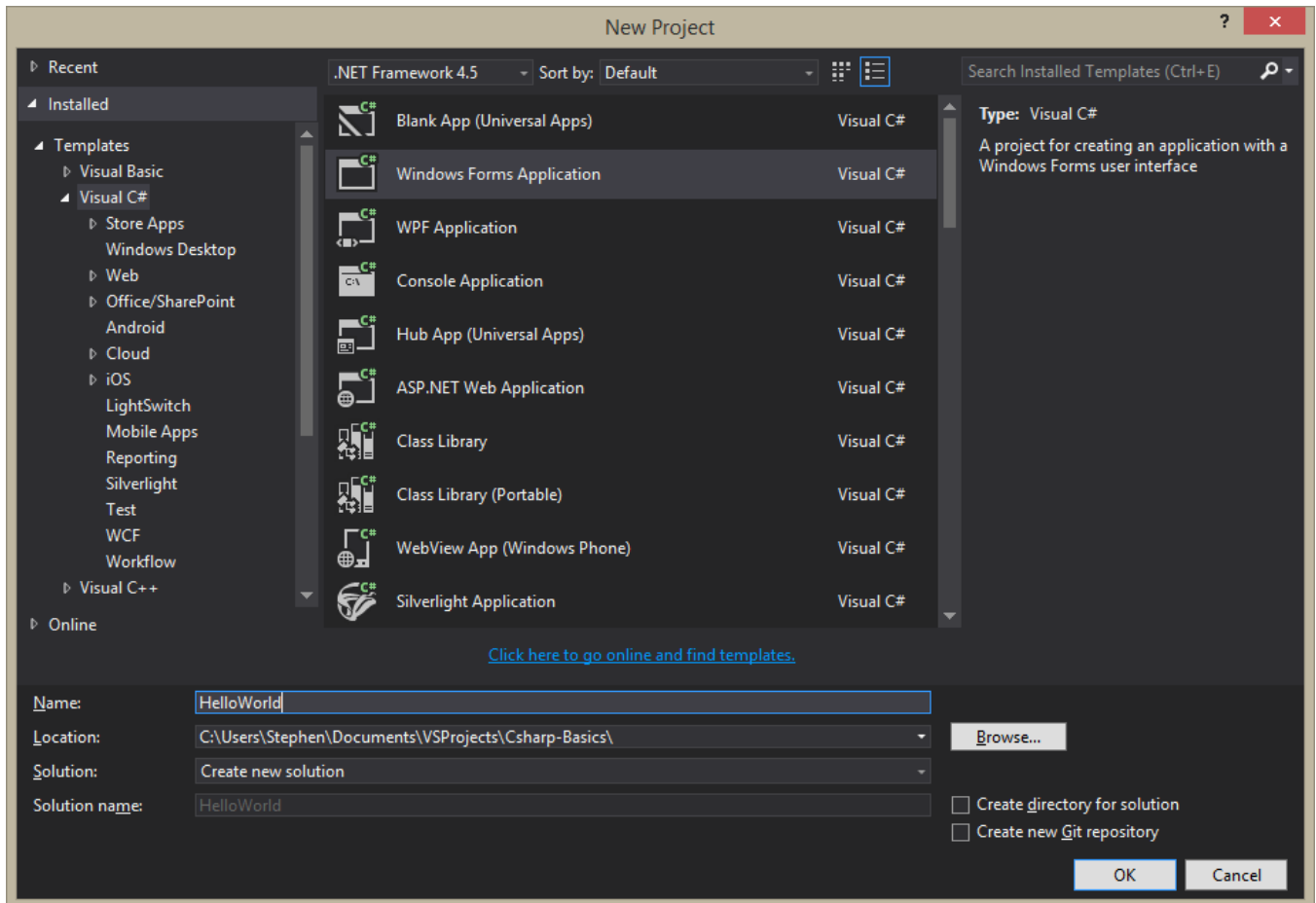
```
C:\> cd c:\users\username\documents\vsprojects
C:\users\username\documents\vsprojects> git clone "HTTPS clone URL"
```

```
C:\users\username\documents\vsprojects> dir
C:\users\username\documents\vsprojects> cd csharp-fundamentals
C:\users\stephen\documents\vsprojects\csharp-basics [master]> git version
git version 1.9.5.msysgit.0
```

## Lesson 1 Hello World

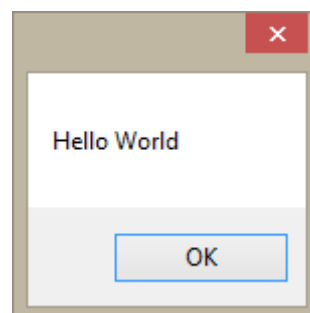
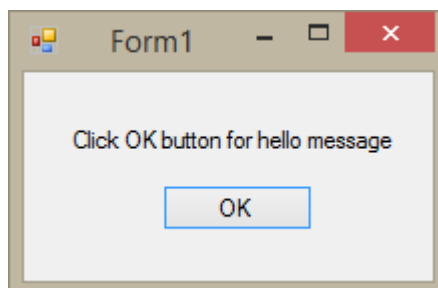
Let's create a HelloWorld windows application. Open Visual Studio select new project. Select Visual C# and Windows form application. In the Windows dialog change name and location to:

- Name: HelloWorld
- Location: click Browse button navigate to vsprojects\Csharp-Basics folder – GitHub clone
- Create new folder Lesson1
- Click OK button



Run debug click start button, this is a basic windows form click x and close. This is a complete windows app, however it does not do anything. Go to C:\Users\username\Documents\VSProjects\ Csharp-Basics\Lesson1\HelloWorld\bin\Debug and click HelloWorld.exe

Create a button that once clicked displays a message box that displays Hello World. Go to toolbox select button. Double click button and into Form1.cs type `MessageBox.Show("Hello World");` Two tabs code design view and debug app using the start button.



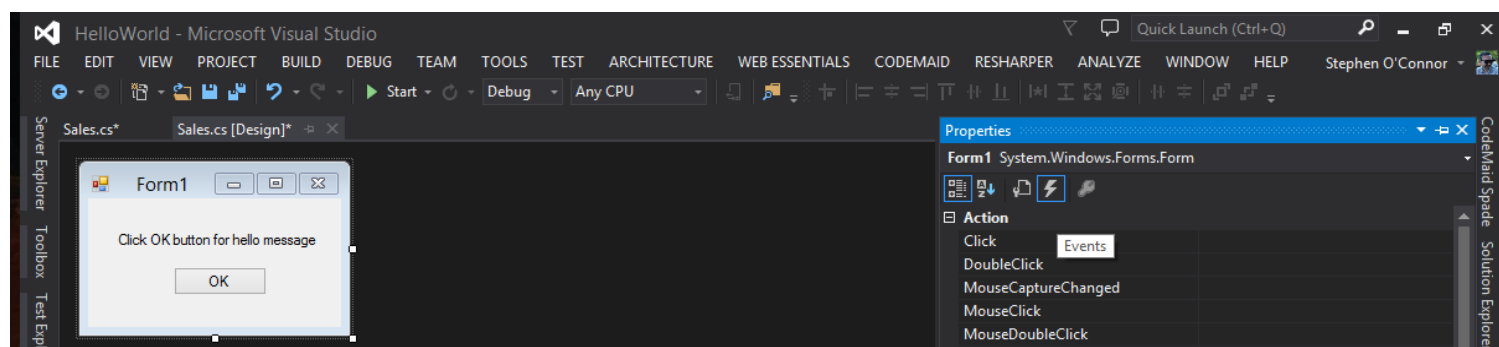
Solution explorer file description. Shut down reopen visual studio. Looking at Debugging. Set break points to step through each line of code.

## What are Events? "Event Driven Programs"

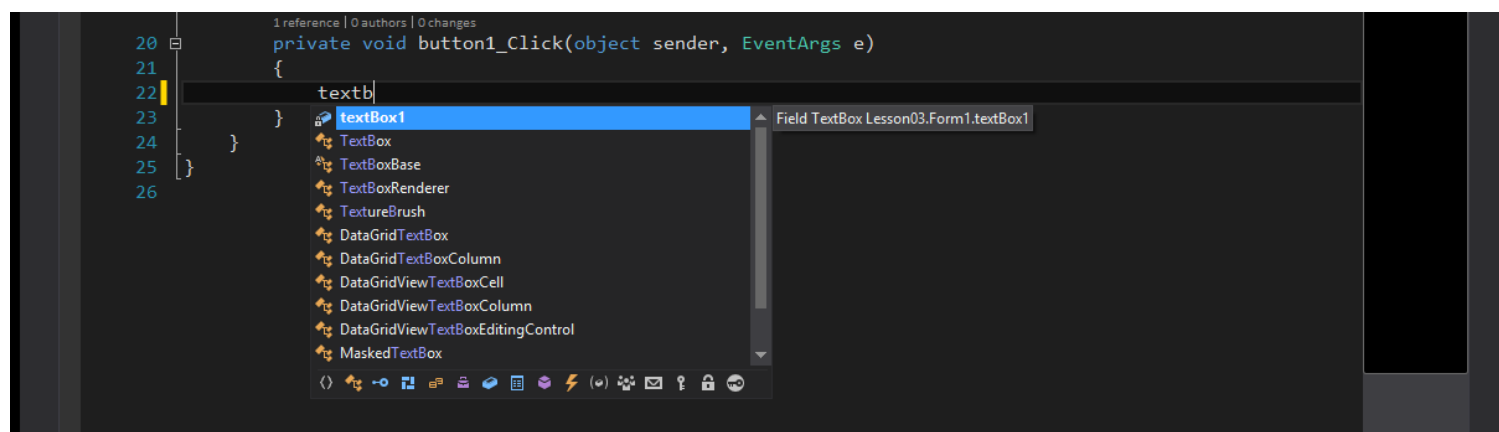
Response to events like open file, exit, new file, print file. Hundreds of events that an app can react to. Double click on the OK button an event handler is created and given a default name. When the event is triggered the end user clicks the button. Event handler event default name button1\_Click Curly braces ... { } ... define a block of code. Events are triggered in an app. App can respond or ignore those events. Write code in Event Handlers to handle events. Code must be written inside of code block defined by curly braces. Methods are the basic building blocks of writing code. An event Handler is a more specific type of a method.

```
private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) // event handler
{
    MessageBox.Show("Hello World"); // event
}
```

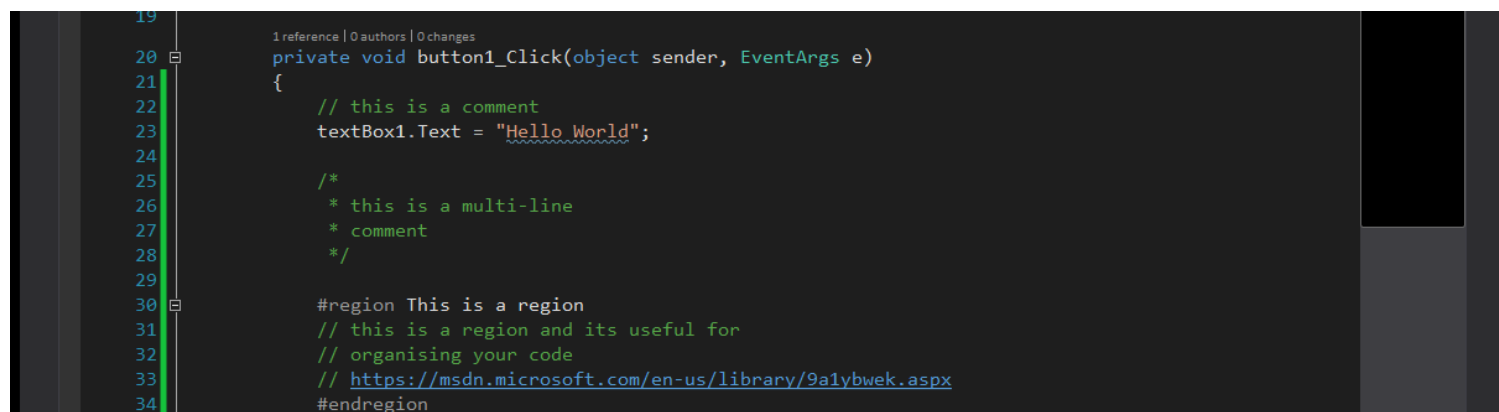
## Events



## IntelliSense

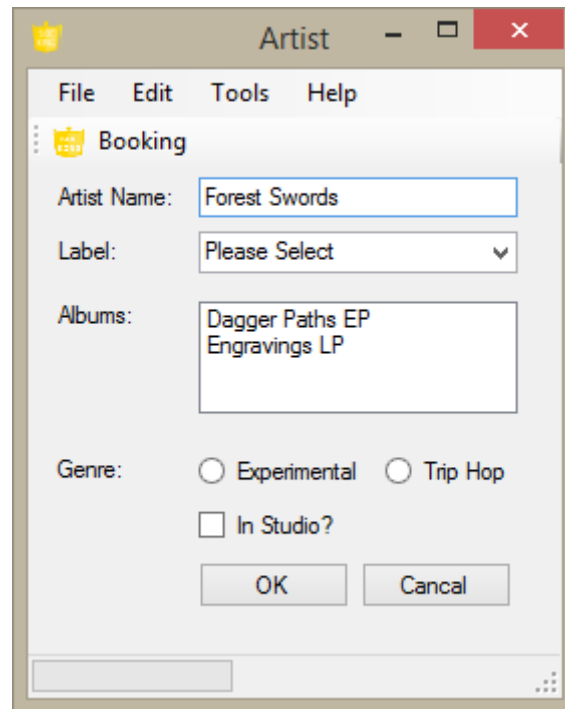


## Comments and regions



## Lesson 2 Design Best Practices

Arrange controls in columns and rows. Labels left input boxes, data entered on the right. Ok Cancel buttons on the right. Use standard fonts and colors. Keep it simple. Use standard, succinct descriptions (names) for controls. Don't make the user "think", easy for the user to use.



### Buttons

Allow user to communicate a decision or to trigger some action.

### Labels

Non-interactive descriptions or text usually displayed on the left-hand side of other controls.

### Text Boxes

Allow for unstructured user input.

### Check Boxes

Allow for yes /no or on /off type user input. Used together to allow off "Check all that apply"

### Combo box

Text and list box combination. User can select item in the list, or type in a selection that is not in the list.

### Menu strip

Add menu to app, select Insert Standard Items.

### Tool strip

Add toolbar to app. Includes progress bars, textboxes, combo boxes & more

### Status strip

Add status bar to app to provide feedback to the user

### Tool Strip Container

Hosts other controls like the menu strip, Toll Strip and the Status Strip to provide user app customization. Arrange toolbars top left bottom right

### Tips

Make sure the right control is selected before making any changes in the Properties window.

Set tab order. Click VIEW and Tab Order click item to make first.

Tab Order starts with the control from the left-hand corner logically to the lower right-hand corner.

## Lesson 3 Variables and Datatypes

$x = 4$

$y = x + 6$

What does  $y$  equal?

Variables represents a space in a computer's memory that is assigned to store a value. The name of the variable is then used in code to reference the value that is stored in that memory space. Declaring a variable is the act of allocating space in the computer's memory for value of a specific data type and giving the variable name.

There are many available data types in C#, including ones that can store strings, dates, numbers, and more..

Three Basic Numeric data Types ..

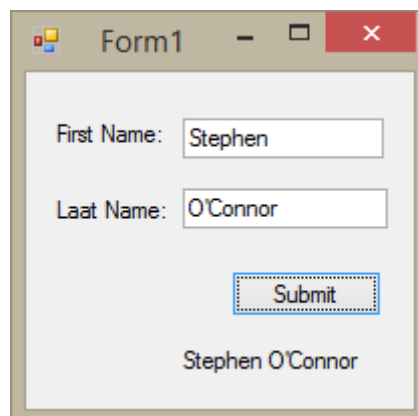
- Integer (int): -2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647
- Double (double):  $\pm 5.0 \times 10^{-324}$  to  $\pm 1.7 \times 10^{308}$  up to 15 decimal places
- Boolean (bool): true or false

When writing C#, C# is case sensitive. Consider a variable a bucket and the string literal can go into the bucket.

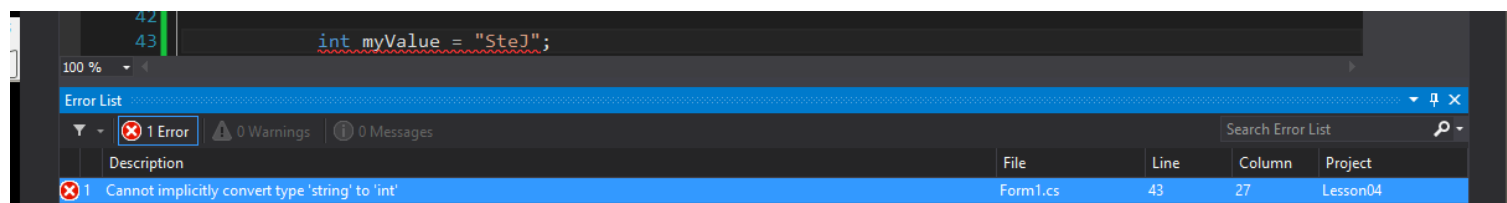
```
string hello; // hello is the bucket
hello = "hello world"; // string literal goes into the hello bucket
MessageBox.Show(hello); // hello var
MessageBox.Show("hello"); // string literal

// declare two vars
string firstTextBox = textBox1.Text;
string secondTextBox = textBox2.Text;

label1.Text = firstTextBox + " " + secondTextBox;
```



Declare a Variable with the wrong a data type error with discription.

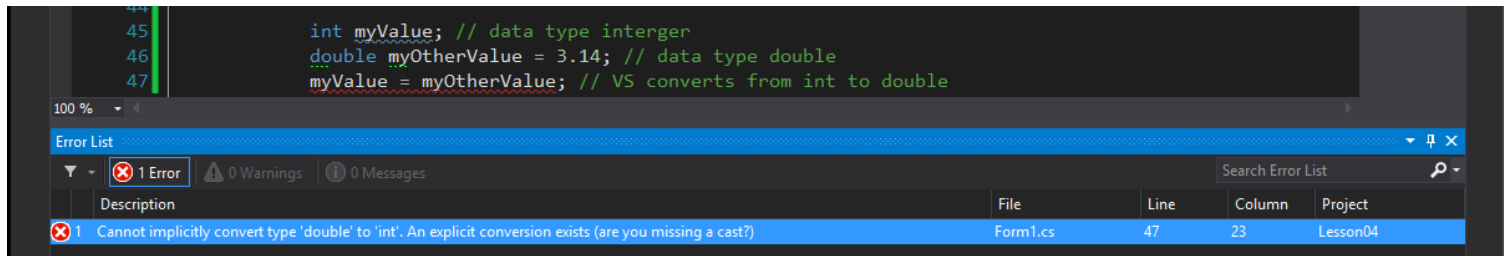


VS implicitly converts integer to double no loss of data

```
int myValue = 3; // data type integer
double myOtherValue; // data type double
myOtherValue = myValue; // VS converts from int to double
```

VS cannot convert double to integer loss of data

```
int myValue; // data type integer
double myOtherValue = 3.14; // data type double
myValue = myOtherValue; // VS cannot convert
```



## Create a Basic Calculator

To explicitly convert data types, let's look at the following example. With an explicit cast, either you are telling the compiler that **you know more than it does** - "please believe me, but check anyway": `textBox.Text` cannot add two numbers and display the result in `label1.Text`

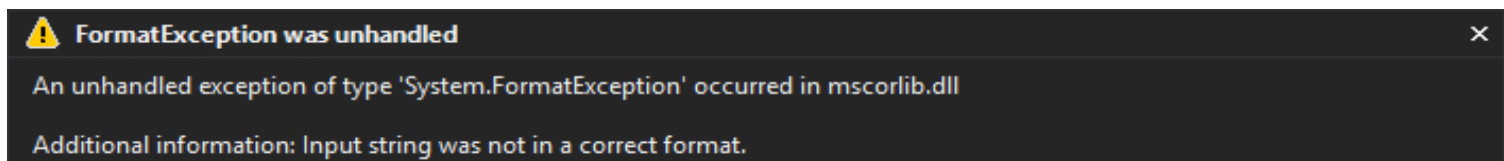
```
int firstTextBox = 0;
int secondTextBox = 0;
int result = 0;

firstTextBox = int.Parse(textBox1.Text);
secondTextBox = int.Parse(textBox2.Text);

result = firstTextBox + secondTextBox;
label3.Text = result.ToString();
```

Basic testing of the calculator.

Error: Cannot implicitly convert type 'int' to 'string'. Error is thrown cannot enter text. {"Input string was not in a correct format."}



Convert data types

For int → `int.Parse(myString);`

For double → `double.Parse(myString);`

For bool → `bool.Parse(myString);`

## Expressions Versus Statements

Expressions can be evaluated. This is a very basic expression

```
int x;  
x + 3; // this is not a statement, it's an expression
```

Statements, this is a statement

```
x = x + 3; // this is an assignment
```

Valid Statements Consist of

- Assignment → `myInteger = 3;`
- Call → `MessageBox.Show("Hello World");`
- Increment → `x++;`
- Decrement → `--x;`

**"Expressions can be evaluated.. Statements can be executed."**

```
label1.Text = firstTextBox + " " + secondTextBox; // statement  
firstTextBox + " " + secondTextBox; // expression not a statement
```

Evaluating Expressions

- `(3 < 2)` .. true or false?
- `(3 > 2)` .. true or false?
- Given: `int x = 3;`
  - `(x == 3)` .. true or false?
  - `(x != 3)` .. true or false?

= Assignment telling: x is 4

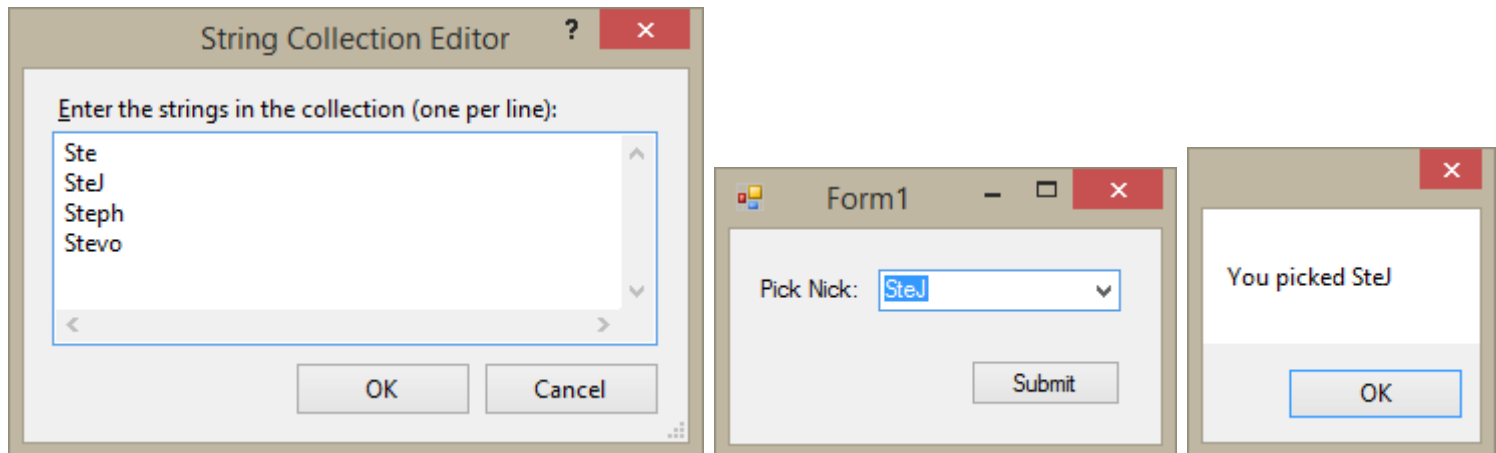
== Evaluation asking: is this equal?

!= evaluates "not equal" 3 is not equal to 4: true



## Lesson 4 Iteration and Selection Statements

Selection Statements decide whether or not to execute a block of code based on the evaluation of an expression. If condition else do this. Toolbox select and drag comboBox onto form1, select comboBox in design view click arrow select Edit Items. Type nicknames into dialog box, click OK



### If and if else

First and second examples of 'if' statements.

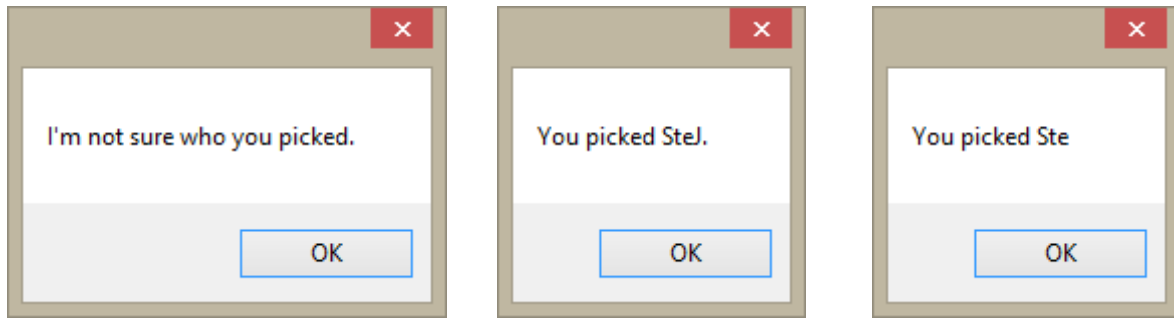
```
// 1. basic 'if' statement
if (comboBox1.Text == "SteJ")
{
    MessageBox.Show("You picked SteJ");
    comboBox1.Text = ""; // clears comboBox if selected
}

// 2. 'if' statement curly braces removed, one line of code to be executed
if (comboBox1.Text == "Steph")
    MessageBox.Show("You picked Steph"); // one line of code after 'if'
```

Third example of 'if' statement.

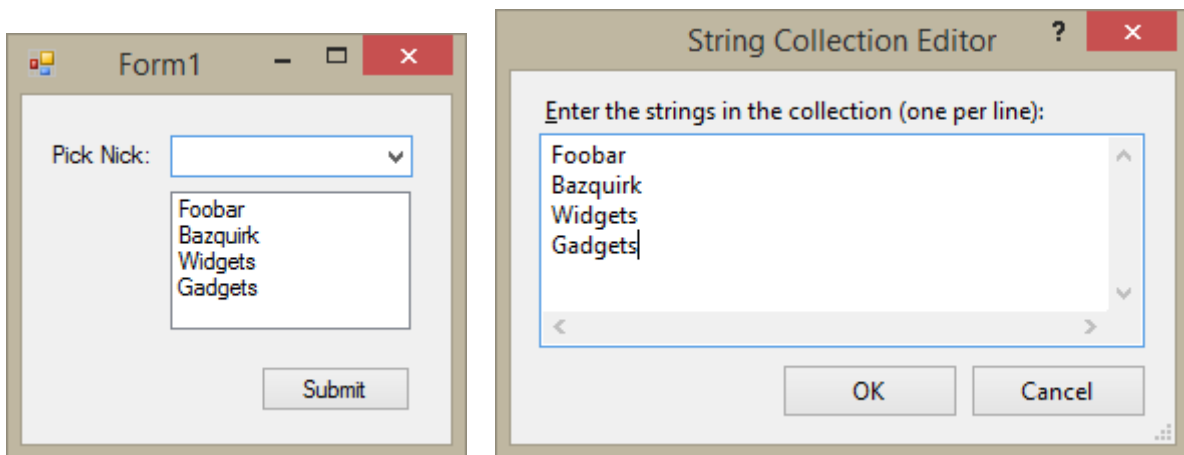
```
// 3. nested 'if' statement
if (comboBox1.Text != "Ste") // if not equal to Ste false go to else
{
    if (comboBox1.Text == "SteJ")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("You picked SteJ."); // SteJ is selected
    }
    else
    {
        MessageBox.Show("I'm not sure who you picked."); // Stevo or Steph selected
    }
} // end if
else
{
    MessageBox.Show("You picked Ste");
} // end else
```

In combox Select Stevo, SteJ and then Ste.



## Switch

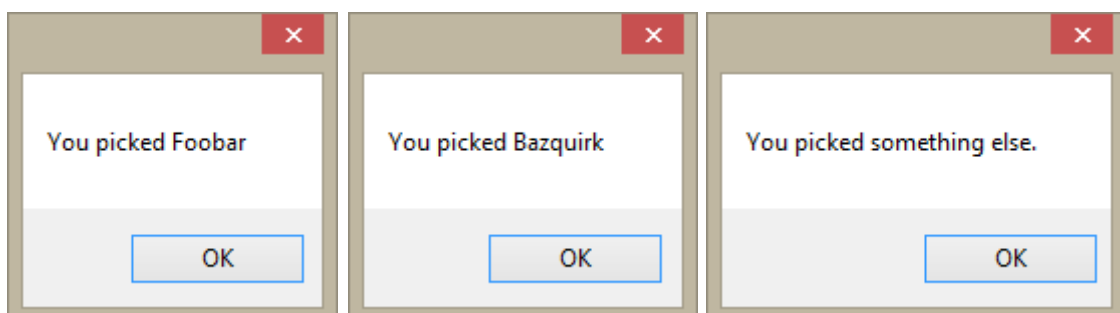
Drag and drop listBox from toolbox onto form1. Select listBox and click arrow. Type Foobar Bazquirk, Widgets & Gadgets into dialog box.



```
// 'switch' statement
switch (listBox1.SelectedItem.ToString())
{
    case "Foobar":
        MessageBox.Show("You picked Foobar");
        break;

    case "Bazquirk":
        MessageBox.Show("You picked Bazquirk");
        break;

    default:
        MessageBox.Show("You picked something else.");
        break;
}
```



## Arrays

Type of collection that allows you to group together a bunch of values that are related in some way. All items in the array must be the same data type. Step add break point, debug and step in.

```
// arrays
// 1. sized array, set the size
string[] myArray = new string[2];
myArray[0] = "SteJ";
myArray[1] = "Steph";
// myArray[2] = "Stevo"; // causes an out of bounds exception
MessageBox.Show(myArray[1]);
```

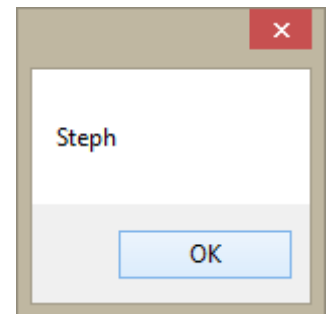
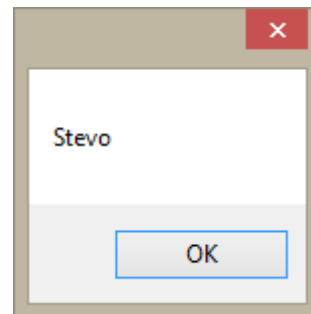
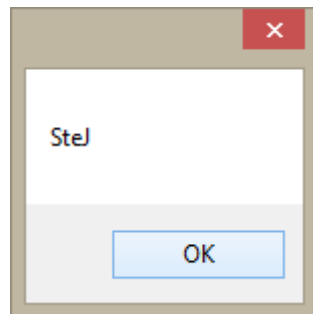
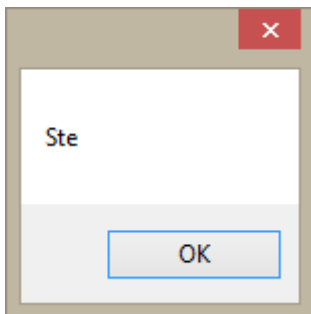
## Iteration statements

Loop through, or navigate through each item in an array one at a time.

Foreach item (nickname) in array (myArray) MessageBox item (nickname, Ste).

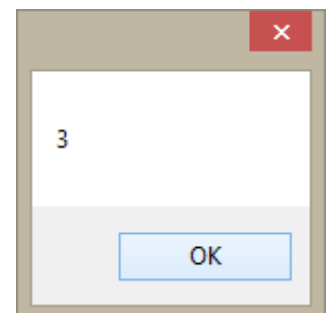
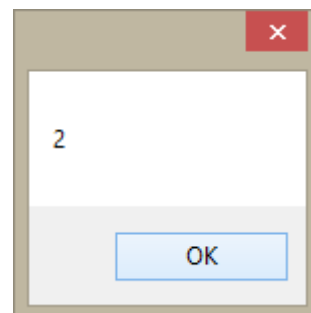
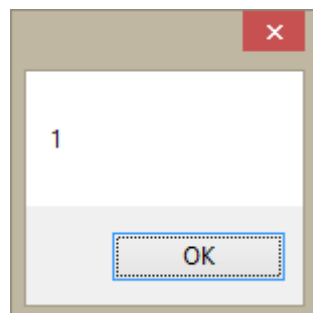
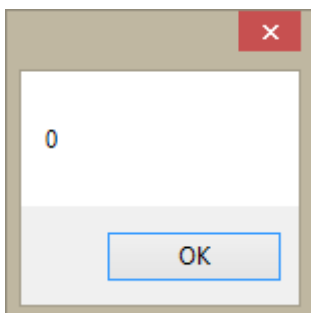
```
// 2. initialized array [0] = Ste, [1] = SteJ, [2] = Stevo, [3] = Steph
string[] myArray = {"Ste", "SteJ", "Stevo", "Steph"};
// MessageBox.Show(myArray[1]); // test array

// create temp var with value of ncikname
foreach (var nickname in myArray)
{
    MessageBox.Show(nickname);
}
```



**For Loop** is index of myArray loop and display message I to a string myArray until length of array is greater than array length.

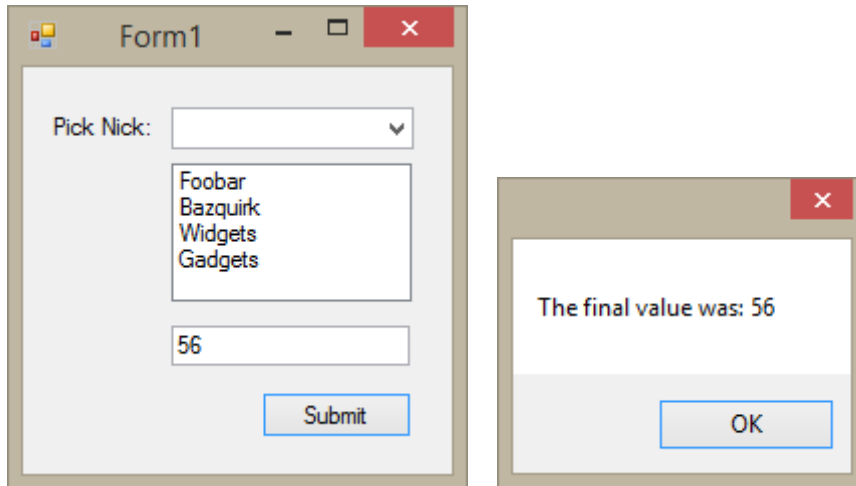
```
string[] myArray = { "Ste", "SteJ", "Stevo", "Steph" };
for (int i = 0; i < myArray.Length; i++)
{
    MessageBox.Show(i.ToString());
}
```



**While loop**, Drag and drop textBox onto Form1.

```
int i = 0;
while (i < int.Parse(textBox1.Text))
{
    i++;
}
MessageBox.Show("The final value was: " + i.ToString());
```

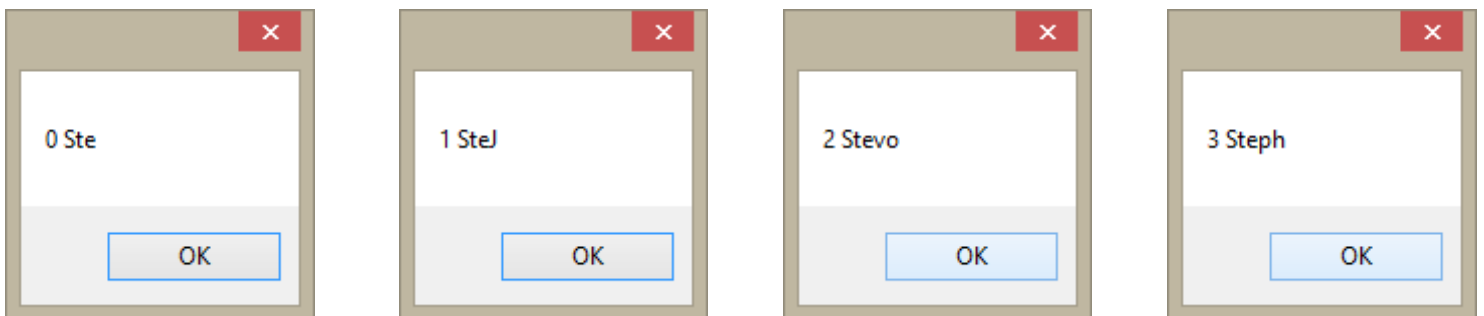
Debug and enter number into textBox



**Two nested for loops**, to get both index and name a two dimensional for loop is created. A nested for loop, the second loop is a foreach.

```
// array [0] = Ste | [1] = SteJ | [2] = Stevo | [3] = Steph
string[] myArray = { "Ste", "SteJ", "Stevo", "Steph" };

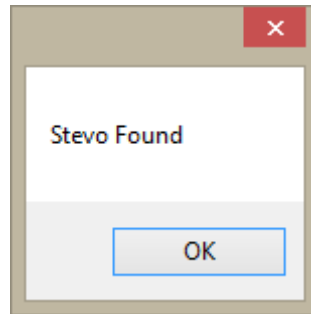
// for and foreach loop
for (int i = 0; i < myArray.Length;)
{
    // temp value nickname
    foreach (var nickname in myArray)
    {
        MessageBox.Show(i++ + " " + nickname);
    }
}
```



Loop through myArray if index = Stevo. Message "Stevo Found"

```
string[] myArray = {"Ste", "SteJ", "Stevo", "Steph"};

// combine for with if on array
for (int i = 0; i < myArray.Length; i++)
{
    if (myArray[i] == "Stevo")
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Found Stevo");
    }
}
```



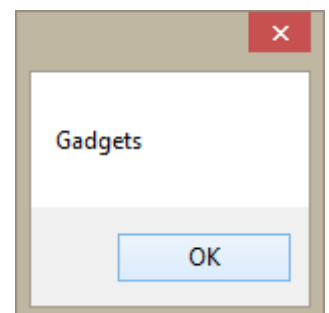
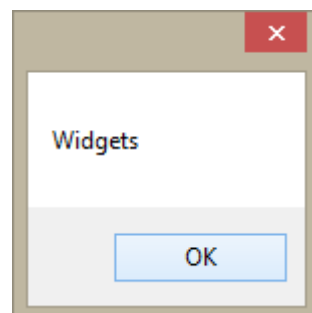
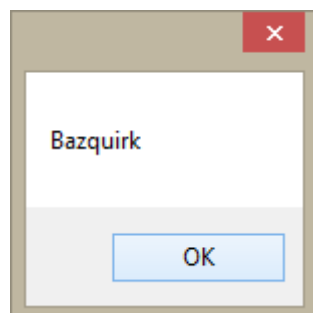
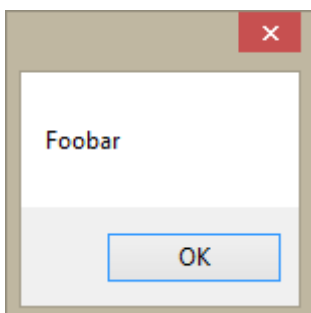
For loop with switch. Select listbox properties SelectionMode and select from the drop down MultiSimple.

```
for (int i = 0; i < listBox1.SelectedItems.Count; i++)
{
    switch (listBox1.SelectedItems[i].ToString())
    {
        case "Foobar":
            MessageBox.Show("Foobar");
            break;

        case "Bazquirk":
            MessageBox.Show("Bazquirk");
            break;

        case "Widgets":
            MessageBox.Show("Widgets");
            break;

        case "Gadgets":
            MessageBox.Show("Gadgets");
            break;
    }
}
```



Write code for "Concert Booking" program  
Operation of the booking seat plan  
Create new file  
Open existing file

Question 4  
Error handling

## Task B

### Links

GitHub  
<http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Git-Basics>  
<https://windows.github.com/>  
<https://help.github.com/articles/set-up-git/>  
<https://github.com/blog/674-introducing-organizations>

Microsoft  
<https://www.visualstudio.com/en-us/products/visual-studio-express-vs.aspx>  
[MSDN microsoft.com](http://msdn.microsoft.com)  
<http://www.learnvisualstudio.net/>  
<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hcw1s69b.aspx>

Design  
[SDLC Overview](#)