Apps and XAML, UWP and Xamarin.Forms

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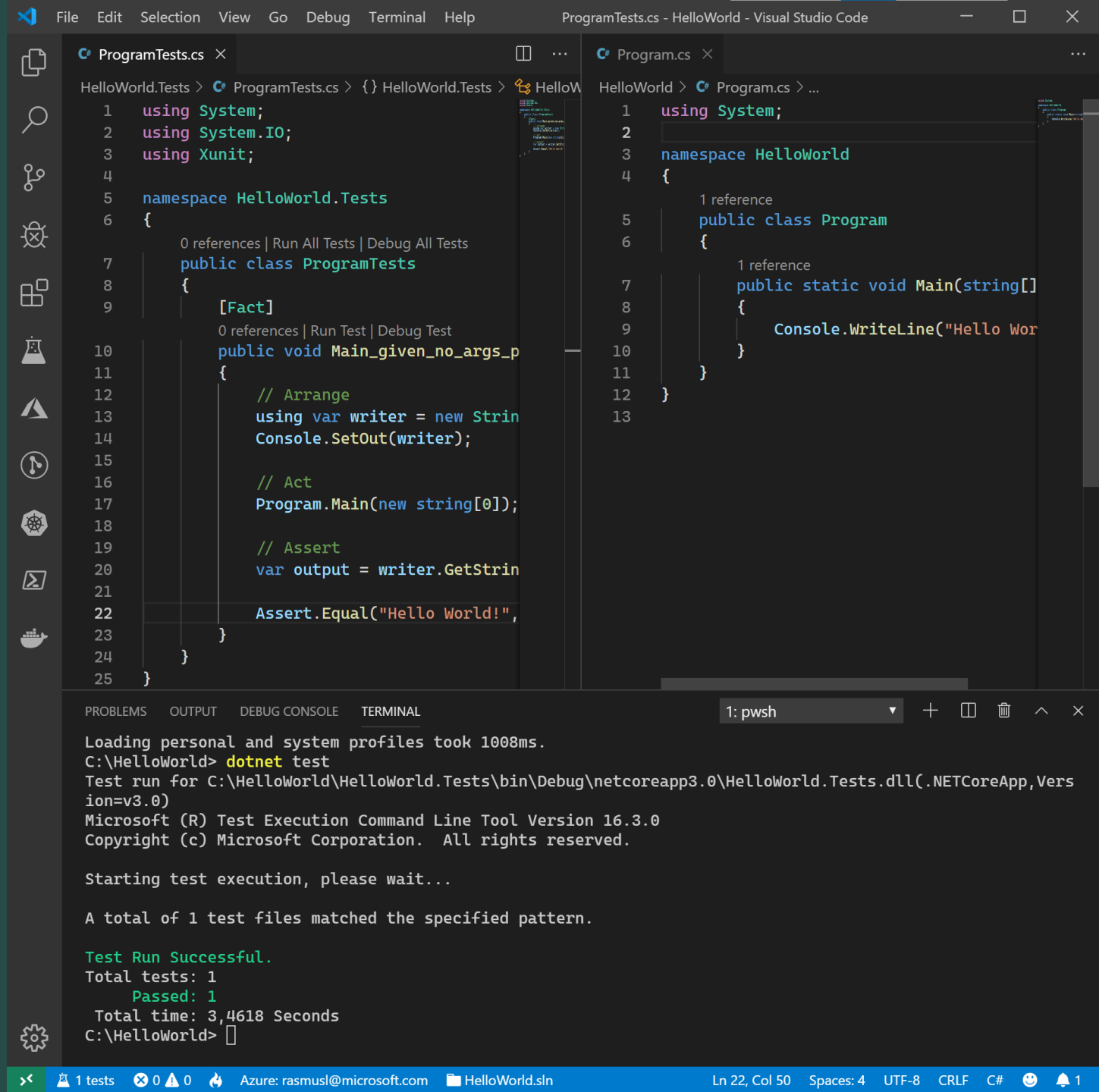


Agenda

UI Frameworks for

XAML

Universal Windows Platform (UWP)

Xamarin.Forms

MVVM

UI Frameworks for C♯

UI Frameworks for C♯

Windows Forms

Windows Presentation Foundation

Universal Windows Platform

Xamarin.Forms

Blazor

Universal Windows Platform vs. Xamarin.Forms

UWP

Native Windows 10

HoloLens

Surface Hub

Surface Pro X

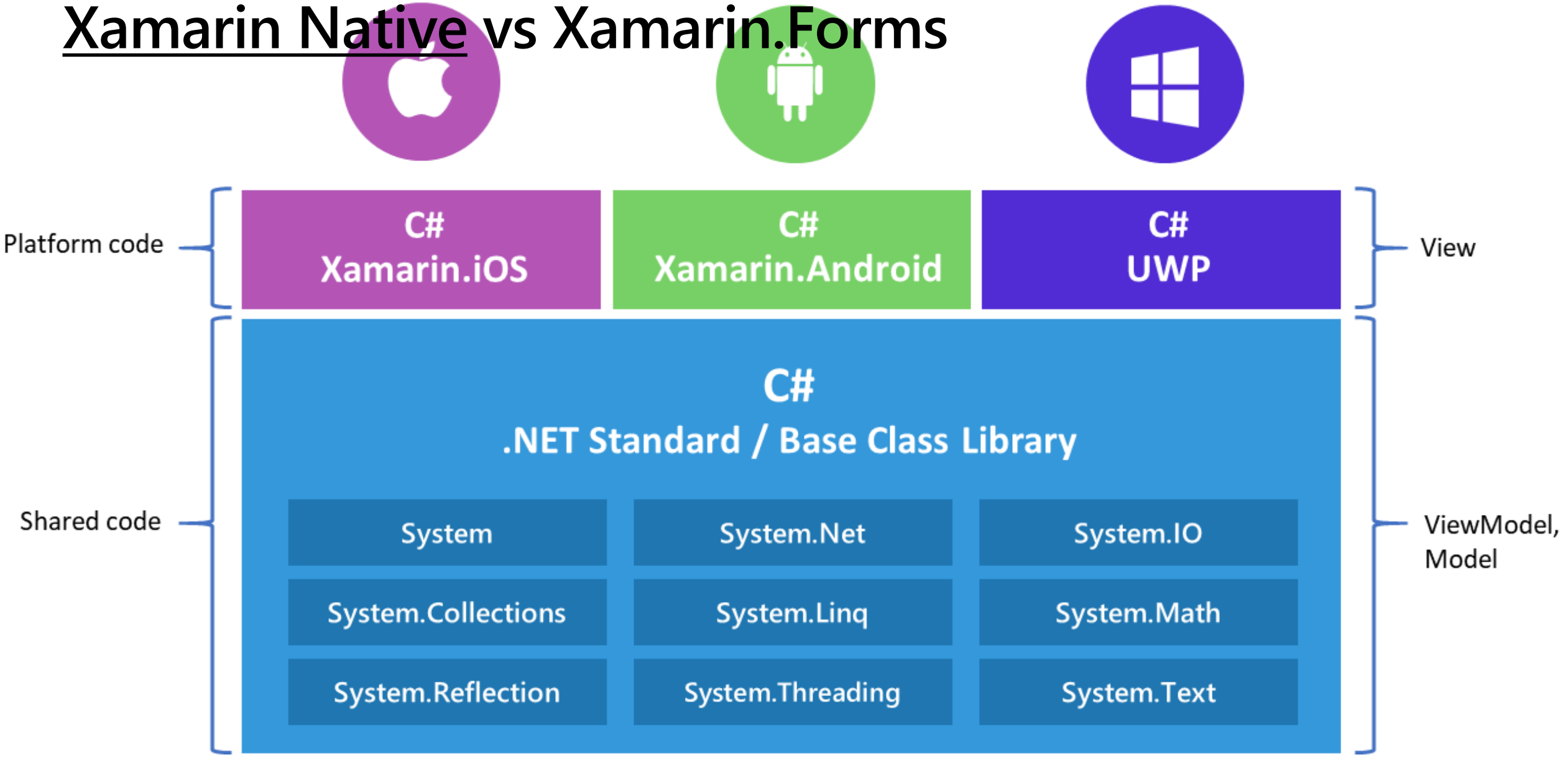
Xamarin.Forms

iOS

Android

Windows

Xamarin Native vs Xamarin.Forms



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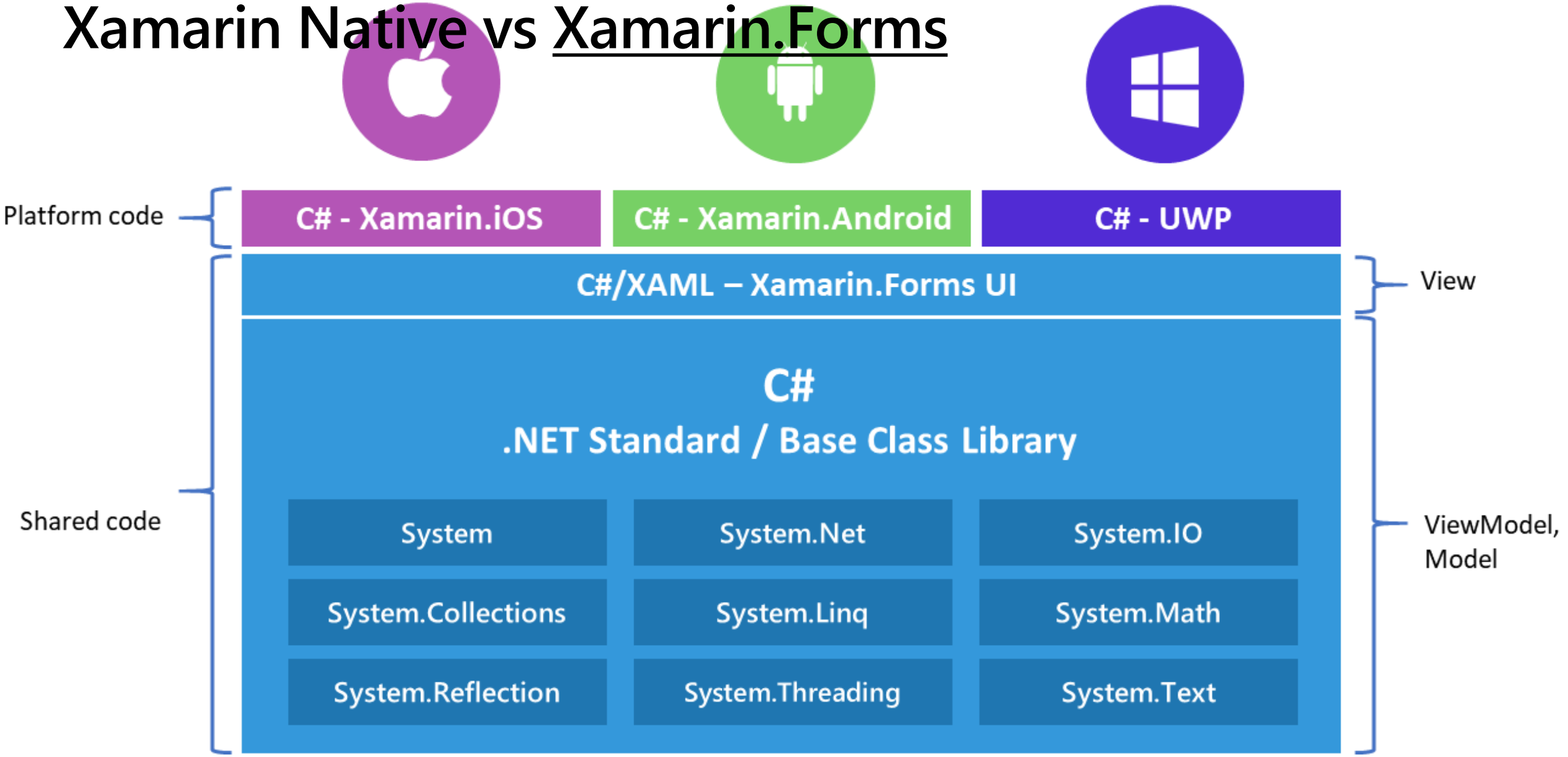
Xamarin Native vs Xamarin.Forms



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XAML

XAML = eXtensible Application Markup Language

Windows Desktop (WPF)

Windows Universal (anything)

Xamarin.Forms (iOS, Android, Windows)

Silverlight (web)

XAML

Markup language for declaratively designing and creating application UIs

XAML maps XML markup to objects in the .NET Framework

Every tag maps to a class and every attribute to a property

Markup and procedural code are peers in functionality and performance

Code and markup are both first class citizens

Consistent model between UI, documents, and media

Compiled to code

XAML Markup vs. Code

```
<Button Width="100">OK
    <Button.Background>
        Purple
    </Button.Background>
</Button>
```


```
var button = new Button();
button.Content = "OK";
button.Background = new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Purple);
button.Width = 100;
```

MainPage.xaml

```
<Page>
    <Grid>
        <StackPanel>
            <Ellipse Name="Light" Fill="Red"
                     Height="200" Width="200" Margin="50" />
            <Button Width="150"
                    Content="Change Lights"
                    HorizontalAlignment="Center"
                    Click="Button_Click" />
        </StackPanel>
    </Grid>
</Page>
```

MainPage.xaml.cs

```
namespace App
{
    public sealed partial class MainPage : Page
    {
        public MainPage()
        {
            this.InitializeComponent();
        }

        private void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
        {
            var current = Light.Fill as SolidColorBrush;

            if (current.Color == Colors.Red)
                Light.Fill = new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Green);
            else
                Light.Fill = new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Red);
        }
    }
}
```

Xamarin.Forms

Demo

Image source: http://lazergaze.tumblr.com/post/26333564955

MVVM

The Model-View-ViewModel Pattern

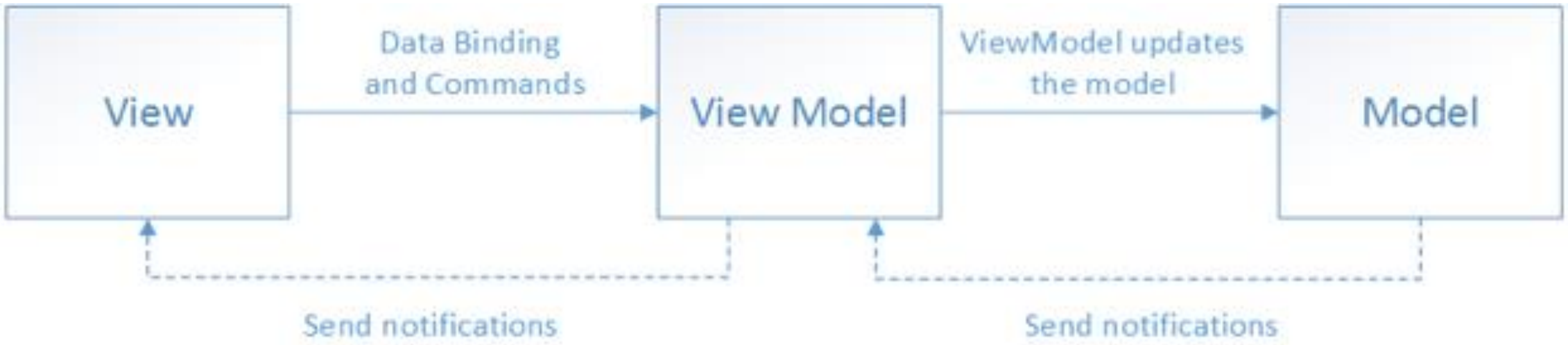
Separation of logic and presentation

Having event handlers in the code-behind is bad for testing, since you cannot mock away the view

Changing the design of the view often also requires changes in the code, since every element has its different event handlers

The logic is tightly bound to the view. It's not possible to reuse the logic in an other view

MVVM


View
Data Binding
and Commands
View Model
ViewModel updates
the model
Model
Send notifications
Send notifications

MVVM

Demo

MVVM concepts

There is conceptually only ever one MODEL

Code in code-behind should be ABSOLUTELY MINIMAL

A ViewModel should ALWAYS implement `INotifyPropertyChanged`

A ViewModel may be used for more than one view

MVVM Design Patterns

Observer Pattern:

- `INotifyPropertyChanged`
- `ObservableCollection<T>`
- `MessagingCenter`

Command Pattern:

- `ICommand`

Xamarin.Forms / UWP gotchas

- Mobile app must be set to *Build* and *Deploy* in *solution configuration*
- If API and mobile app in same project: Use multiple startup projects
- Source in C:\git or similar
- HTTPS not possible for *localhost*:
  - Manifest: `<application android:usesCleartextTraffic="true"></application>`
- Move `app.UseHttpsRedirection();` to *prod*.
- Run Web API with *kestrel*.
- Don't `try/catch` until you know what errors you want to handle!
- Enable XAML Hot Reload

MVV

Don’t

MVVM
Templ

Image source: https://dirtyhands.wordpress.com