

Learning to program with F#

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Chapter 13

Graphical User Interfaces

A *command-line interface (CLI)* is a method for communicating with the user through text. In contrast, a *graphical user interface (GUI)* extends the ways of communicating with the user to also include organising the screen space in windows, icons, and other visual elements, and a typical way to activate these elements are through a pointing device such as the mouse or by touch. Some of these elements may themselves be textual, and thus most operating systems offers access to a command-line interface in a window alongside other interface types.

- command-line interface
- CLI
- graphical user interface
- GUI

Fsharp includes a number of implementations of graphical user interfaces, but at time of writing only *WinForms* is supported on both the Microsoft .Net and the Mono platform, and hence, WinForms will be the subject of the following chapter.

- WinForms

WinForms is designed for *event driven programs*, which spends most time waiting for the user to perform an action, called an event, and for each event has a set of predefined responses to be performed by the program. For example, Figure 13.1 shows the program Safari, which is a graphical user interface for accessing web-servers. The program present information to the user in terms of text and images, and has areas that when activated by clicking with a mouse or similar allows the user to, e.g., go to other web-pages by type URL, to follow hyperlinks, and to generate new pages by entering search queries.

- event driven programs

13.1 Drawing primitives in Windows

WinForms is based on two namespaces: `System.Windows.Forms` and `System.Drawing`. To start making a graphical display on the screen, the first thing to do is open a window, which acts as a reserved screen space for our output. With WinForms, this may be done as shown in Listing 13.1, and the result is shown in Figure 13.3.

Listing 13.1, winforms/openWindow.fsx:

Create the window and turn over control to the operating system. Use `win.Show()` on Microsoft Windows instead.

```
1 // Create a window
2 let win = new System.Windows.Forms.Form ()
3 // Start the event-loop.
4 System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run win
```

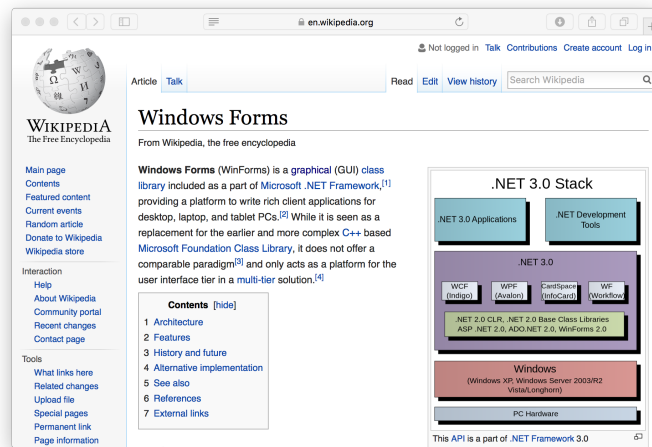


Figure 13.1: A web-browser is a graphical user interface for accessing a web-server and interacting with its services. Here the browser is showing the page https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Forms at time of writing.

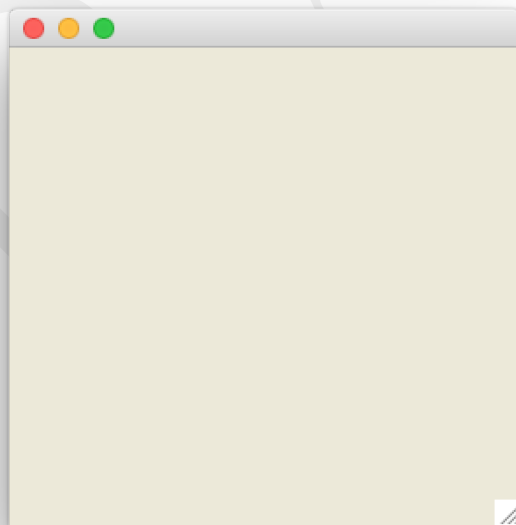


Figure 13.2: Result of running listing Listing 13.1.

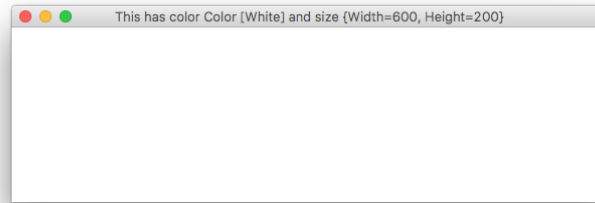


Figure 13.3: Result of running listing Listing 13.2.

The `new System.Windows.Forms.Form ()` creates an object (See Chapter 20), but does not display the window on the screen. When the function `System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run` is applied to the object, then the control is handed over to the WinForm's *event-loop*, which continues until the window is closed by, e.g., pressing the icon designated by the operating system. On the mac OSX that is the red button in the top left corner of the window frame, and on Window it is the cross on the top right corner of the window frame.

The window, which WinForms calls a form, has a long list of *methods* and *properties*. E.g., the background color may be set by `BackColor`, the title of the window may be set by `Text`, and you may get and set the size of the window with the `Size`. This is demonstrated in Listing

Listing 13.2, winforms/windowAttributes.fsx:
Create the window and changing its properties.

```
1 // Create a window
2 let win = new System.Windows.Forms.Form ()
3 // Set some properties
4 win.BackColor <- System.Drawing.Color.White
5 win.Size <- System.Drawing.Size (600, 200)
6 win.Text <- sprintf "This has color %A and size %A" win.BackColor win.Size
7 // Start the event-loop.
8 System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run win
```

These properties have been programmed as *accessors* implying that they may be used as mutable variables. The `System.Drawing.Color` is a general structure for specifying colors as 4 channels: alpha, red, green, blue, where each channel is an 8 bit unsigned integer, where the alpha channel specifies the transparency of a color, where values 0–255 denotes the range of fully transparent to fully opaque, and the remaining channels denote the amount of red, green, and blue where 0 is none and 255 is full intensity. Any color may be created using the `FromArgb` method, e.g., an opaque red is given by `System.Drawing.Color.FromArgb (255, 255, 0, 0)`. There are also many build-in colors, e.g., the same red color is also a known color and may be obtained as `System.Drawing.Color.Red`. For a given color, then the 4 alpha, red, green, and blue channel's values may be obtained as the A, R, G, B, see Listing 13.3

Listing 13.3, drawingColors.fsx:
Defining colors and accessing their values.

```
1 // open namespace for brevity
2 open System.Drawing
3 // Define a color from ARGB
4 let c = Color.FromArgb (0xFF, 0x7F, 0xFF, 0xD4) //Aquamarine
5 printfn "The color %A is (%x, %x, %x, %x)" c c.A c.R c.G c.B
6 // Define a list of named colors
7 let colors = [Color.Red; Color.Green; Color.Blue; Color.Black; Color.Gray;
               Color.White]
8 for col in colors do
9     printfn "The color %A is (%x, %x, %x, %x)" col col.A col.R col.G col.B
```

```
1 The color Color [A=255, R=127, G=255, B=212] is (ff, 7f, ff, d4)
2 The color Color [Red] is (ff, ff, 0, 0)
3 The color Color [Green] is (ff, 0, 80, 0)
4 The color Color [Blue] is (ff, 0, 0, ff)
5 The color Color [Black] is (ff, 0, 0, 0)
6 The color Color [Gray] is (ff, 80, 80, 80)
7 The color Color [White] is (ff, ff, ff, ff)
```

The `System.Drawing.Size` is a general structure for specifying sizes as height and width pair of integers.

WinForms supports drawing of simple graphics primitives. Simple examples are `System.Drawing.Pen` to specify the color to be drawn, `System.Drawing.Point` to specify a pair of coordinates, and `System.Drawing.Graphics.DrawLine`. `DrawLine` is different than the previous examples since it must be related to a specific device, and it is typically accessed as an event. Displaying graphics in WinForms is performed as the reaction to an event. E.g., windows are created by the program, moved, minimized, occluded by other windows, resized, etc., by the user or the program, and each action may require that the content of the window is refreshed. Thus, we must create a function that WinForms can call, when it determines that the content needs to be redrawn. This is known as a *call-back function*, and it is added to an existing form using the `Paint.Add` function. As an example, consider the problem of draw a triangle in a window. For this we need to make a function that can draw a triangle not once, but any time WinForms determines it necessary to draw and redraw the triangle. Drawing is done with reference to a coordinate system. WinForms operates with several coordinate systems, the most important is the *screen coordinates*. Screen coordinate (x, y) have their origin in the top-left corner, and x increases to the right, while y increases down.¹ Thus, we may draw a triangle as demonstrated in Listing 13.4.

· call-back
function

· screen
coordinates

¹Todo: Possibly something about client coordinates and world coordinates.

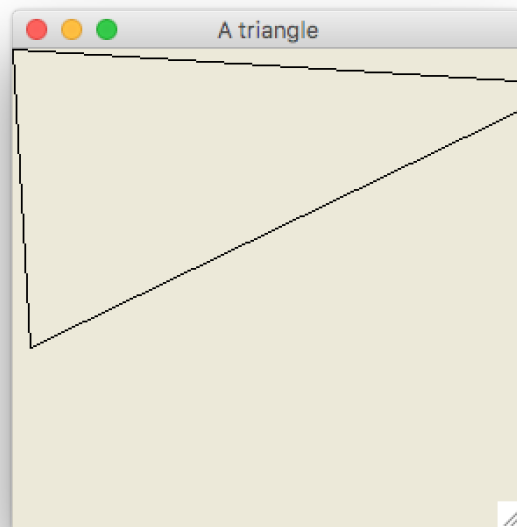


Figure 13.4: Result of running listing Listing 13.4.

Listing 13.4, winforms/triangle.fsx:
Create the window and changing its properties.

```
1 // Choose some points and a color
2 let Points =
3     [|System.Drawing.Point (0,0);
4      System.Drawing.Point (10,170);
5      System.Drawing.Point (320,20);
6      System.Drawing.Point (0,0)|]
7 let penColor = System.Drawing.Color.Black
8 // Create window and setup drawing function
9 let pen = new System.Drawing.Pen (penColor)
10 let win = new System.Windows.Forms.Form ()
11 win.Text <- "A triangle"
12 win.Paint.Add (fun e -> e.Graphics.DrawLines (pen, Points))
13 // Start the event-loop.
14 System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run win
```

A walk-through of the code is as follows: First we create an array of points and a pen color, then we create a pen and a window. The method for drawing the triangle is added as an anonymous function using the created window's `Paint.Add` method. This function is to be called as a response to a paint event, and takes a `PaintEventArgs` object, which includes the `System.Drawing.Graphics` object. Since this object will be related to a specific device, when `Paint` is called then we may call the `DrawLine` function to sequentially draw lines between our array of points. Finally, we hand the form to the event-loop, which as one of the earliest events will open the window and call the `Paint` function we have associated with the form.

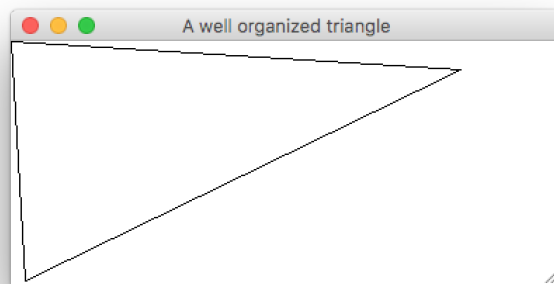


Figure 13.5: Result of running listing Listing 13.5.

Listing 13.5, winforms/triangleOrganized.fsx:
Create the window and changing its properties.

```

1 open System.Windows.Forms
2 open System.Drawing
3
4 type coordinates = (float * float) list
5 type pen = Color * float
6
7 /// Create a form and add a paint function
8 let createForm backgroundColor (width, height) title draw =
9     let win = new Form ()
10    win.Text <- title
11    win.BackColor <- backgroundColor
12    win.Size <- Size (width, height)
13    win.Paint.Add draw
14    win
15
16 /// Draw a polygon with a specific color
17 let drawPoints (coords : coordinates) (pen : pen) (e : PaintEventArgs) =
18     let pairToPoint (x : float, y : float) =
19         Point (int (round x), int (round y))
20     let color, width = pen
21     let Pen = new Pen (color, single width)
22     let Points = Array.map pairToPoint (List.toArray coords)
23     e.Graphics.DrawLine (Pen, Points)
24
25 // Setup drawing details
26 let title = "A well organized triangle"
27 let backgroundColor = Color.White
28 let size = (400, 200)
29 let coords = [(0.0, 0.0); (10.0, 170.0); (320.0, 20.0); (0.0, 0.0)]
30 let pen = (Color.Black, 1.0)
31
32 // Create form and start the event-loop.
33 let win = createForm backgroundColor size title (drawPoints coords pen)
34 Application.Run win

```

Listing 13.6, winforms/transformWindows.fsx:
Create the window and changing its properties: top part.

```

1 open System.Windows.Forms
2 open System.Drawing
3
4 type coordinates = (float * float) list
5 type pen = Color * float
6 type polygon = coordinates * pen
7
8 /// Create a form and add a paint function
9 let createForm backgroundColor (width, height) title draw =
10     let win = new Form ()
11     win.Text <- title
12     win.BackColor <- backgroundColor
13     win.Size <- Size (width, height)
14     win.Paint.Add draw
15     win
16
17 /// Draw a polygon with a specific color
18 let drawPoints (polygLst : polygon list) (e : PaintEventArgs) =
19     let pairToPoint (x : float, y : float) =
20         Point (int (round x), int (round y))
21
22     for polyg in polygLst do
23         let coords, (color, width) = polyg
24         let pen = new Pen (color, single width)
25         let Points = Array.map pairToPoint (List.toArray coords)
26         e.Graphics.DrawLines (pen, Points)
27
28 /// Translate a point
29 let translatePoint (dx, dy) (x, y) =
30     (x + dx, y + dy)
31
32 /// Translate point array
33 let translatePoints (dx, dy) arr =
34     List.map (translatePoint (dx, dy)) arr
35
36 /// Rotate a point
37 let rotatePoint theta (x, y) =
38     (x * cos theta - y * sin theta, x * sin theta + y * cos theta)
39
40 /// Rotate point array
41 let rotatePoints theta arr =
42     List.map (rotatePoint theta) arr

```

²Todo: requires the introduction of type declarations.

³Todo: Remember to talk about pen width.

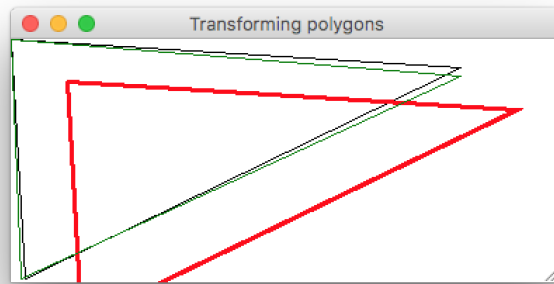


Figure 13.6: Result of running listing Listing 13.7.

Listing 13.7, winforms/transformWindows.fsx:
Create the window and changing its properties: bottom part.

```

44 // Setup drawing details
45 let title = "Transforming polygons"
46 let backgroundColor = Color.White
47 let size = (400, 200)
48 let points = [(0.0, 0.0); (10.0, 170.0); (320.0, 20.0); (0.0, 0.0)]
49 let polygLst =
50     [(points, (Color.Black, 1.0));
51      (translatePoints (40.0, 30.0) points, (Color.Red, 2.0));
52      (rotatePoints (1.0 * System.Math.PI / 180.0) points, (Color.Green, 1.0))
53     ]
54 // Create form and start the event-loop.
55 let win = createForm backgroundColor size title (drawPoints polygLst)
56 System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run win

```

Problem 13.1:

Given a triangle produce a Mandela drawing, where n rotated versions of the triangle is drawn around its center of mass.

Listing 13.8, winforms/rotationalSymmetry.fsx:
Create the window and changing its properties.

```
44 /// Calculate the mass center of a list of points
45 let centerOfPoints (points : (float * float) list) =
46     let addToAccumulator acc elm = (fst acc + fst elm, snd acc + snd elm)
47     let sum = List.fold addToAccumulator (0.0, 0.0) points
48     (fst sum / (float points.Length), snd sum / (float points.Length))
49
50 /// Generate repeated rotated point-color pairs
51 let rec rotatedLst points color width src dest nth n =
52     if n > 0 then
53         let newPoints =
54             points
55             |> translatePoints (- fst src, - snd src)
56             |> rotatePoints ((float n) * nth)
57             |> translatePoints dest
58         (newPoints, (color, width))
59         :: (rotatedLst points color width src dest nth (n - 1))
60     else
61         []
62
63 // Setup drawing details
64 let title = "Rotational Symmetry"
65 let backgroundColor = Color.White
66 let size = (600, 600)
67 let points = [(0.0, 0.0); (10.0, 170.0); (320.0, 20.0); (0.0, 0.0)]
68 let src = centerOfPoints points
69 let dest = ((float (fst size)) / 2.0, (float (snd size)) / 2.0)
70 let n = 36;
71 let nth = (360.0 / (float n)) * (System.Math.PI / 180.0)
72 let orgPoints =
73     points
74     |> translatePoints (fst dest - fst src, snd dest - snd src)
75 let polygLst =
76     rotatedLst points Color.Blue 1.0 src dest nth n
77     @ [(orgPoints, (Color.Red, 3.0))]
78
79 // Create form and start the event-loop.
80 let win = createForm backgroundColor size title (drawPoints polygLst)
81 Application.Run win
```

4

⁴Todo: Add other things to draw: filled stuff, clearing, circles, text

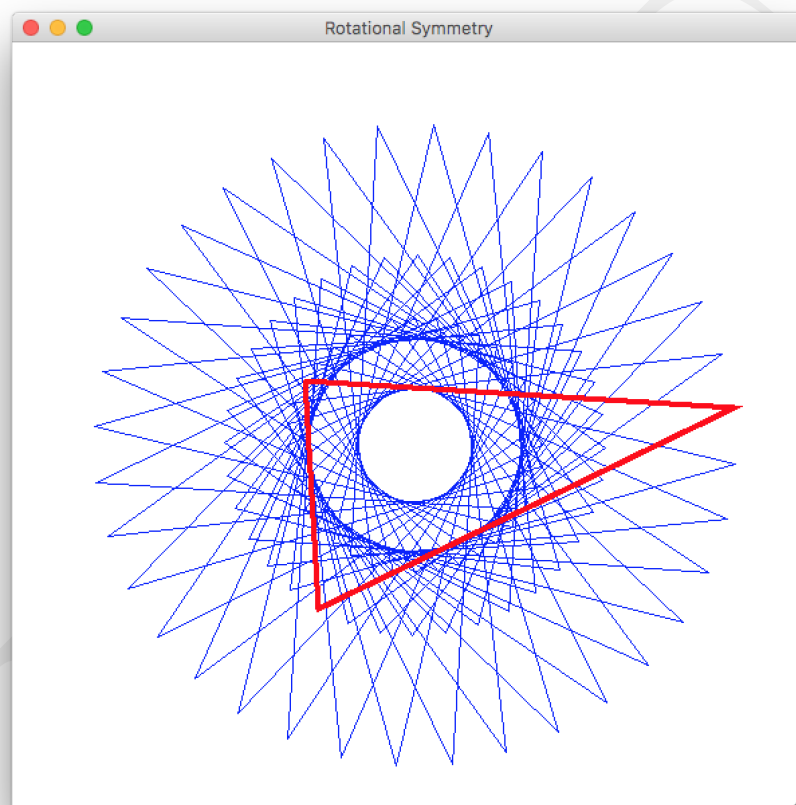


Figure 13.7: Result of running listing Listing 13.8.

Function	Description
<code>DrawArc : Pen * Rectangle * Single * Single</code>	Draws an arc representing a portion of an ellipse specified by a <code>Rectangle</code> structure.
<code>DrawBezier : Pen * Point * Point * Point * Point</code>	Draws a Bézier spline defined by four <code>Point</code> structures.
<code>DrawClosedCurve : Pen * Point[]</code>	Draws a closed cardinal spline defined by an array of <code>Point</code> structures.
<code>DrawCurve : Pen * Point[]</code>	Draws a cardinal spline through a specified array of <code>Point</code> structures.
<code>DrawEllipse : Pen * Rectangle</code>	Draws an ellipse specified by a bounding <code>Rectangle</code> structure.
<code>DrawImage : Image * Point[]</code>	Draws the specified <code>Image</code> at the specified location and with the specified shape and size.
<code>DrawLines : Pen * Point[]</code>	Draws a series of line segments that connect an array of <code>Point</code> structures.
<code>DrawPie : Pen * Rectangle * Single * Single</code>	Draws a pie shape defined by an ellipse specified by a <code>Rectangle</code> structure and two radial lines.
<code>DrawPolygon : Pen * Point[]</code>	Draws a polygon defined by an array of <code>Point</code> structures.
<code>DrawRectangles : Pen * Rectangle[]</code>	Draws a series of rectangles specified by <code>Rectangle</code> structures.
<code>DrawString : String * Font * Brush * PointF</code>	Draws the specified text string at the specified location with the specified <code>Brush</code> and <code>Font</code> objects.
<code>FillClosedCurve : Brush * Point[]</code>	Fills the interior of a closed cardinal spline curve defined by an array of <code>Point</code> structures.
<code>FillEllipse : Brush * Rectangle</code>	Fills the interior of an ellipse defined by a bounding rectangle specified by a <code>Rectangle</code> structure.
<code>FillPie : Brush * Rectangle * Single * Single</code>	Fills the interior of a pie section defined by an ellipse specified by a <code>RectangleF</code> structure and two radial lines.
<code>FillPolygon : Brush * Point[]</code>	Fills the interior of a polygon defined by an array of points specified by <code>Point</code> structures.
<code>FillRectangle : Brush * Rectangle</code>	Fills the interior of a rectangle specified by a <code>Rectangle</code> structure.
<code>FillRegion : Brush * Region</code>	Fills the interior of a <code>Region</code> .

Table 13.1: Some methods of the `System.IO.Path` class.

13.2 Programming intermezzo

Problem 13.2:

Consider a curve consisting of piecewise straight lines all with the same length but with varying angles 0° , 90° , 180° , or 270° w.r.t. the horizontal axis. To draw this curve we need 3 basic operations: Draw (F), turn right ($+$), and turn left ($-$). The turning is w.r.t. the present direction. A Hilbert Curve is a spacefilling curve, which be expressed recursively as:

$$A \rightarrow -BF + AFA + FB- \quad (13.1)$$

$$B \rightarrow +AF - BFB - FA+ \quad (13.2)$$

starting with A . The order of the curve is the depth of the recursion, and to draw a 0'th order curve, we don't recurse at all, i.e., ignore all occurrences of the symbols A and B on the right-hand-side of (13.1), and get $-F + F + F-$. For the 1'st order curve, we recurse once, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} A &\rightarrow -BF + AFA + FB- \\ &\rightarrow -(+AF - BFB - FA+)F \\ &\quad + (-BF + AFA + FB-)F(-BF + AFA + FB-) \\ &\quad + F(+AF - BFB - FA+)- \\ &\rightarrow AF - BFB - FA + FBF + AFA + FB - F - BF + AFA + FBF + AF - BFB - FA \\ &\rightarrow F - F - F + FF + F + F - F - F + F + FF + F - F - F \end{aligned}$$

Make a program, that given an order produces an image of the Hilbert curve.

Listing 13.9, winforms/hilbert.fsx:
Create the window and changing its properties.

```

44 /// Turn 90 degrees left
45 let turnLeft (l, dir, c) = (l, dir + 3.141592/2.0, c)
46
47 /// Turn 90 degrees right
48 let turnRight (l, dir, c) = (l, dir - 3.141592/2.0, c)
49
50 /// Add a line to the curve of present direction
51 let draw (l, dir, (c : coordinates)) =
52     let nextPoint = rotatePoint dir (l, 0.0)
53     (l, dir, c @ [translatePoint c.[c.Length-1] nextPoint])
54
55 /// Find the maximum value of each coordinate element in a list
56 let maximum c =
57     let maxPoint (p1 : float*float) (p2 : float*float) =
58         (max (fst p1) (fst p2), max (snd p1) (snd p2))
59     List.fold maxPoint (-infinity, -infinity) c
60
61 /// Hilbert recursion production rules
62 let rec hilbertA n (l, dir, c) =
63     if n > 0 then
64         ((l, dir, c) |> turnLeft |> hilbertB (n-1) |> draw |> turnRight |>
65          hilbertA (n-1) |> draw |> hilbertA (n-1) |> turnRight |> draw |>
66          hilbertB (n-1) |> turnLeft)
67     else
68         (l, dir, c)
69 and hilbertB n (l, dir, c) =
70     if n > 0 then
71         ((l, dir, c) |> turnRight |> hilbertA (n-1) |> draw |> turnLeft |>
72          hilbertB (n-1) |> draw |> hilbertB (n-1) |> turnLeft |> draw |>
73          hilbertA (n-1) |> turnRight)
74     else
75         (l, dir, c)
76
77 // Calculate curve
78 let order = 3
79 let l = 20.0
80 let (_, dir, C) = hilbertA order (l, 0.0, [(0.0, 0.0)])
81
82 // Setup drawing details
83 let title = "Hilbert's curve"
84 let backgroundColor = Color.White
85 let cMax = maximum C
86 let size = (int (fst cMax)+1, int (snd cMax)+1)
87 let polygLst = [(C, (Color.Black, 3.0))]
88
89 // Create form and start the event-loop.
90 let initSize = (200, 200)
91 let win = createForm backgroundColor initSize title (drawPoints polygLst)
92 // Correct for difference between drawable area and outer size of window
93 let rect = win.DisplayRectangle
94 win.Size <- new Size ((fst size) + (fst initSize) - rect.Width, (snd size)
95                      + (snd initSize) - rect.Height)
96 System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run win

```

Listing 13.10, winforms/windowEvents.fsx:
Catching window, mouse, and keyboard events..

```
1 open System.Windows.Forms
2 open System.Drawing
3
4 type coordinates = (float * float) list
5 type pen = Color * float
6 type polygon = coordinates * pen
7
8 /// Create a form and add a paint function
9 let createForm backgroundColor (width, height) title draw =
10     let win = new Form ()
11     win.Text <- title
12     win.BackColor <- backgroundColor
13     win.Size <- Size (width, height)
14     // Paint event
15     win.Paint.Add draw
16     // Window event
17     win.Move.Add (fun e -> printfn "Move: %A" win.Location)
18     win.Resize.Add (fun _ -> printfn "Resize: %A" win.DisplayRectangle)
19     // Mouse event
20     let mutable record = false;
21     win.MouseMove.Add (fun e -> if record then printfn "MouseMove: %A" e.
22         Location)
23     win.MouseDown.Add (fun e -> printfn "MouseDown: %A" e.Location; (record
24         <- true))
25     win.MouseUp.Add (fun e -> printfn "MouseUp: %A" e.Location; (record <-
26         false))
27     win.MouseClick.Add (fun e -> printfn "MouseClick: %A" e.Location)
28     // Keyboard event
29     win.KeyPreview <- true
30     win.KeyPress.Add (fun e -> printfn "KeyPress: %A" (e.KeyChar.ToString ()
31         ))
32     win
33
34 /// Draw a polygon with a specific color
35 let drawPoints (polygLst : polygon list) (e : PaintEventArgs) =
36     let pairToPoint (x : float, y : float) =
37         Point (int (round x), int (round y))
38
39     for polyg in polygLst do
40         let coords, (color, width) = polyg
41         let pen = new Pen (color, single width)
42         let Points = Array.map pairToPoint (List.toArray coords)
43         e.Graphics.DrawLines (pen, Points)
44
45 let backgroundColor = System.Drawing.Color.White
46 let title = "Window events"
47 let size = (200, 200)
48 let polygLst = []
49
50 /// Create form and start the event-loop.
51 let win = createForm backgroundColor size title (drawPoints polygLst)
52 System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run win
```

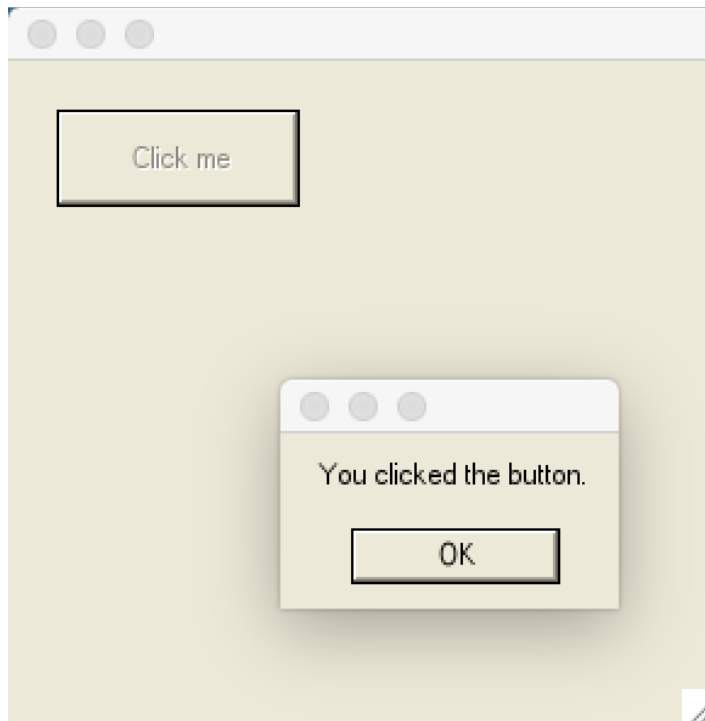


Figure 13.8: Result of running listing Listing 13.11.

13.3 Buttons and stuff

Listing 13.11, winforms/buttonControl.fsx:
Create the button and an event.

```

1  /// A button event
2  let buttonClicked (e : System.EventArgs) =
3      ignore (System.Windows.Forms.MessageBox.Show "You clicked the button.")
4
5  // Create a button
6  let button = new System.Windows.Forms.Button ()
7  button.Size <- new System.Drawing.Size (100, 40)
8  button.Location <- new System.Drawing.Point (20, 20)
9  button.Text <- "Click me"
10 button.Click.Add buttonClicked
11
12 // Create a window and add button
13 let win = new System.Windows.Forms.Form ()
14 win.Controls.Add button
15
16 // Start the event-loop.
17 System.Windows.Forms.Application.Run win

```

5

...

⁵Todo: Click.Add expects a function System.EventArgs -> unit therefore the ignore function.

Function	Description
DataGridView	Display data on a table.
TextBox	Display editable text.
Label	Display text.
LinkLabel	Display clickable text.
ProgressBar	Display the current progress as a bar.
WebBrowser	Enable navigation of the web.
CheckedListBox	Display a scrollable check box list.
ComboBox	Display a drop-down list.
ListBox	Display a list of text and icons.
PictureBox	Display a bitmap image
CheckBox	Display a checkbox and a label of text.
RadioButton	Display an on-off radio button
TrackBar	Enable the user to input value by moving a cursor on a slider bar
DateTimePicker	Enable the user to select a date from a graphical calendar
ColorDialog	Enable the user to pick a color
FontDialog	Enable the user to pick a font and its attributes
OpenFileDialog	Enable the user to navigate the file system and select a file..
PrintDialog	Enable the user to select a printer and its attributes.
SaveDialog	Enable the user to navigate the file system and specify a filename.
MenuStrip	Allow the user to choose from a custom menu
Button	Display a clickable button with text
Tooltip	Briefly display a pop-up window, when the user rests the pointer on the control
SoundPlayer	Play sounds in the .wav format.

Table 13.2: Some controls available in WinForms.

Function	Description
Panel	Groups a set of controls in a scrollable frame.
GroupBox	Group a set of controls in a non-scrollable frame.
TabControl	Group controls in tabpages, A tabpage is selected by clicking on its tab.
SplitContainer	Group controls into two resizable panels.
TableLayoutPanel	Group controls into a grid.
FlowLayoutPanel	Group controls into a set of flowable panels. The panels may flow horizontally or vertically as a response to window resizing.

Table 13.3: Some controls for grouping other controls.

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