

1 The Event-driven Programming Paradigm

In *event-driven programming*, the flow of the program is determined by *events*, such as the user moving the mouse, an alarm going off, a message arriving from another program, or an exception being thrown, and is very common for programs with extensive interaction with a user, such as a graphical user interface. The events are monitored by *listeners*, and the programmer can set *handlers* which are *call-back functions* to be executed when an event occurs. In event-driven programs, there is almost always a main loop to which the program relinquishes control to when all handlers have been set up. Event-driven programs can be difficult to test, since they often rely on difficult-to-automate mechanisms for triggering events, e.g., testing a graphical user interface often requires users to point-and-click, which is very slow compared to automatic unit testing.

- event-driven programming
- events
- listeners
- handlers
- call-back function