

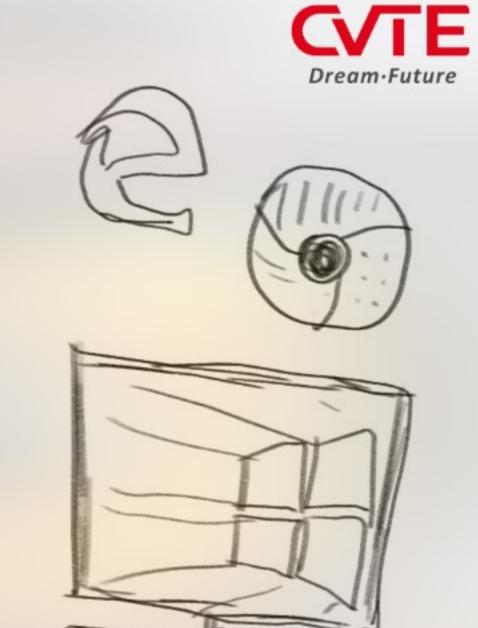
# C#

跨设备/前后端

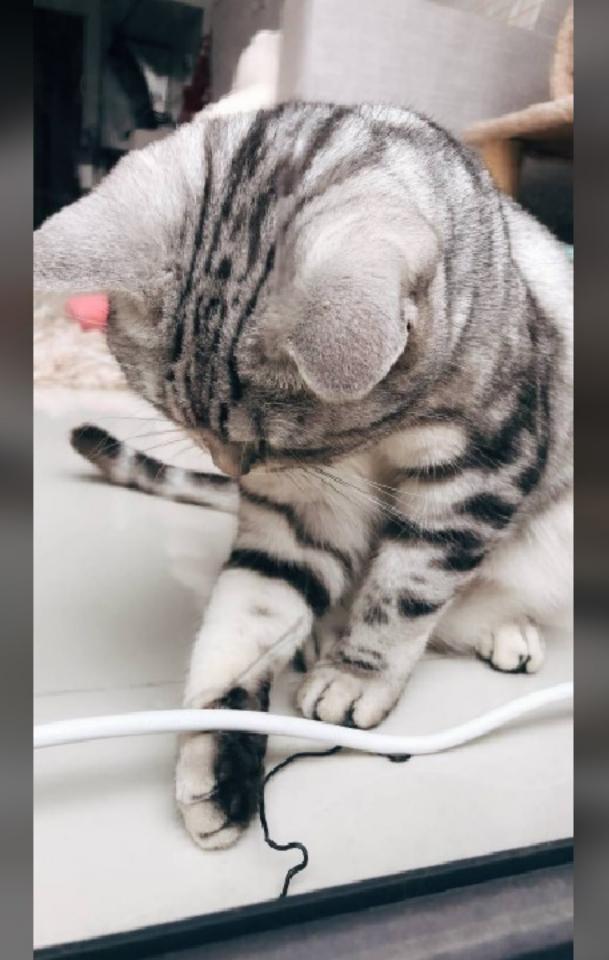
## 开发探索



吕毅



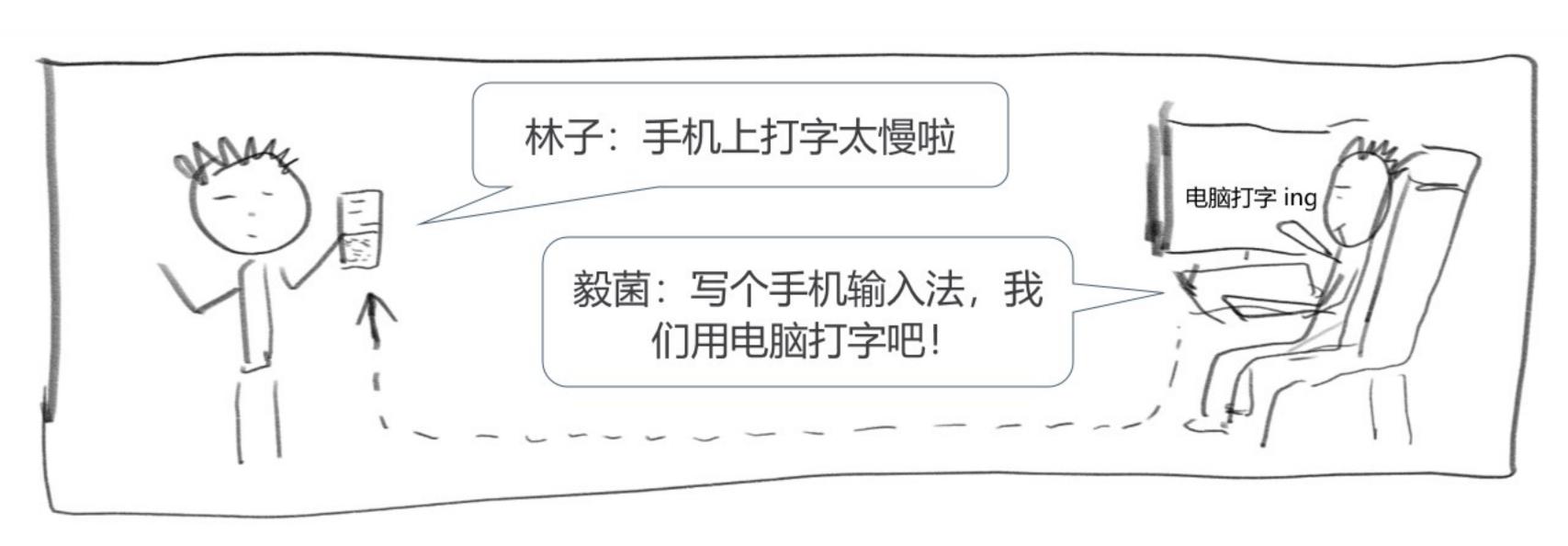






# 好奇心









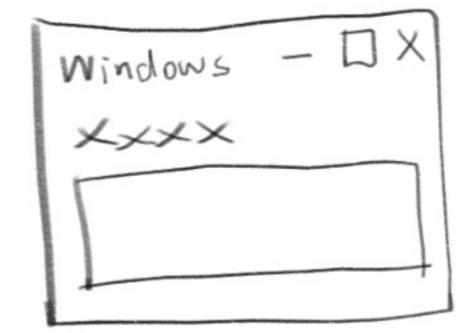
# 尝试



### 我们需要



Web 后端



桌面端



移动端





先掌握所有理论知识再实践



₩ 乏味的学习

无论什么技术, 先搞起来



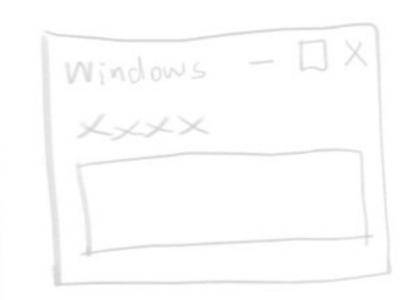
成就感鼓励

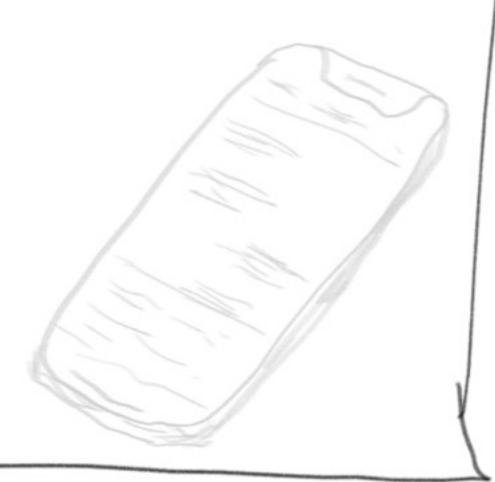


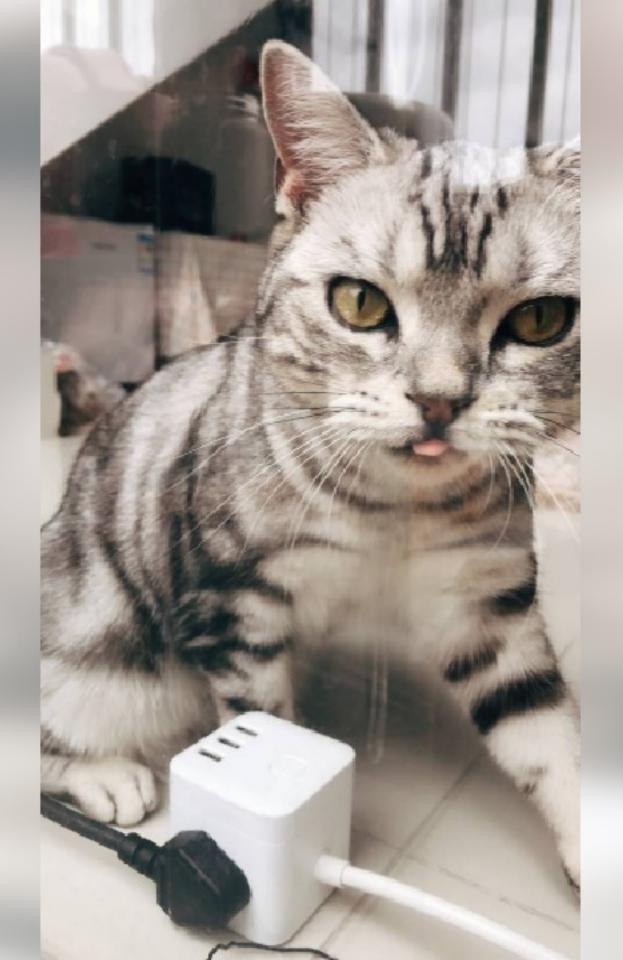




### 从<del>入门</del>到放弃





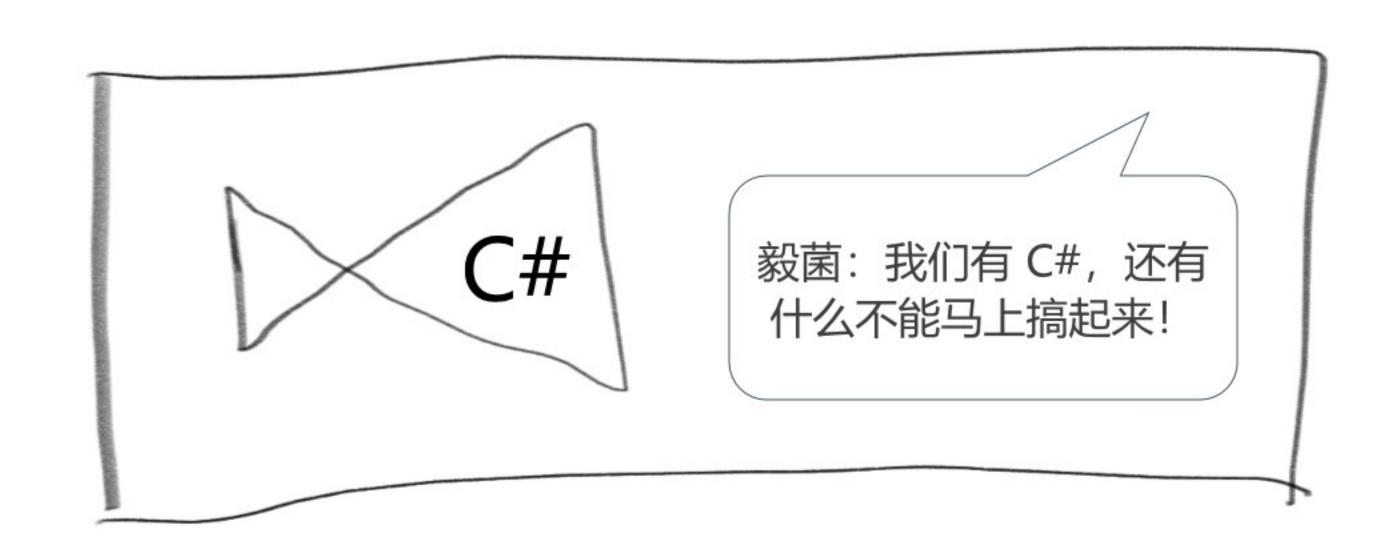


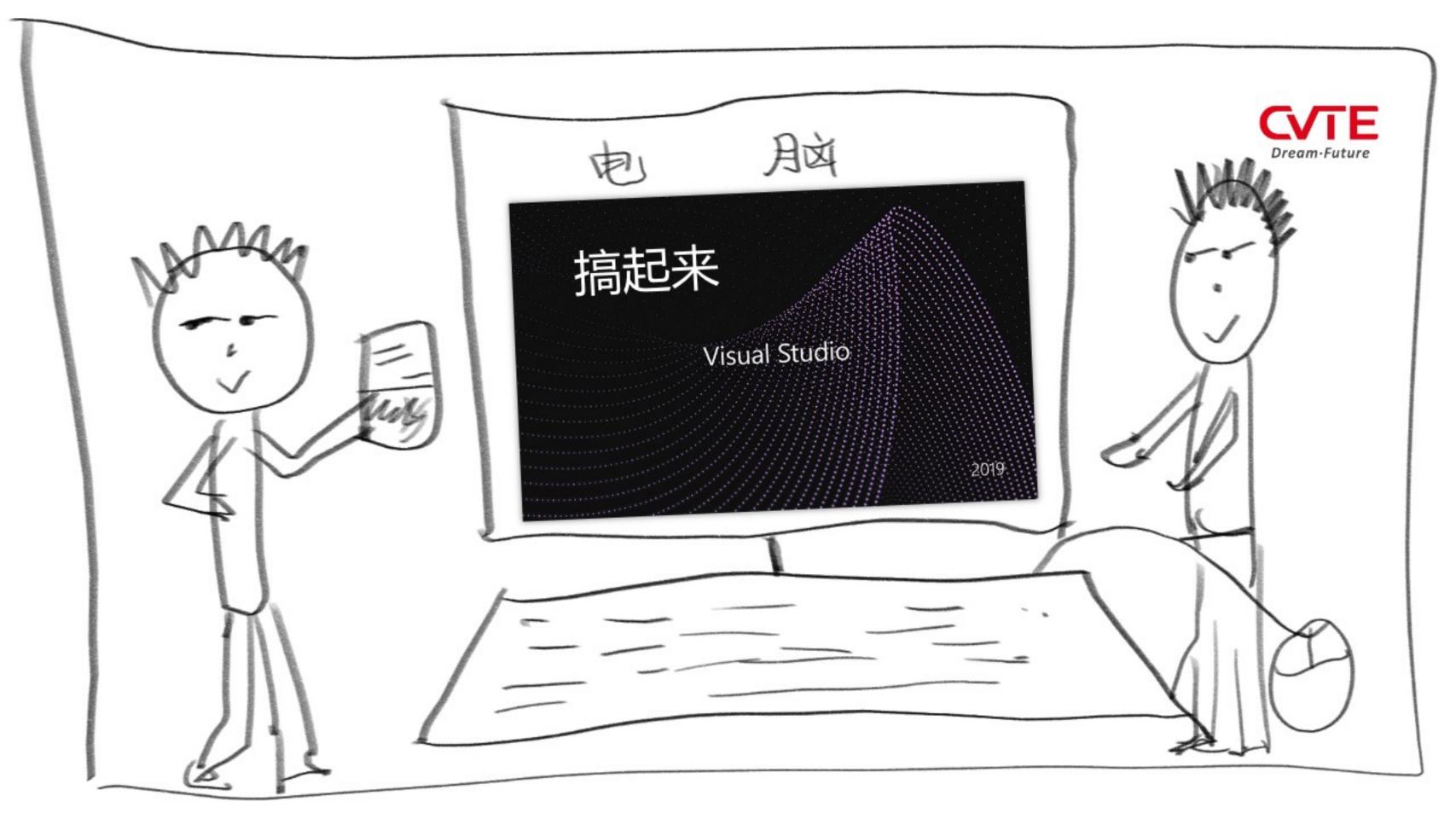


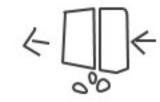
### 不是学, 而是玩

降低学习成本, 甚至入门不学习



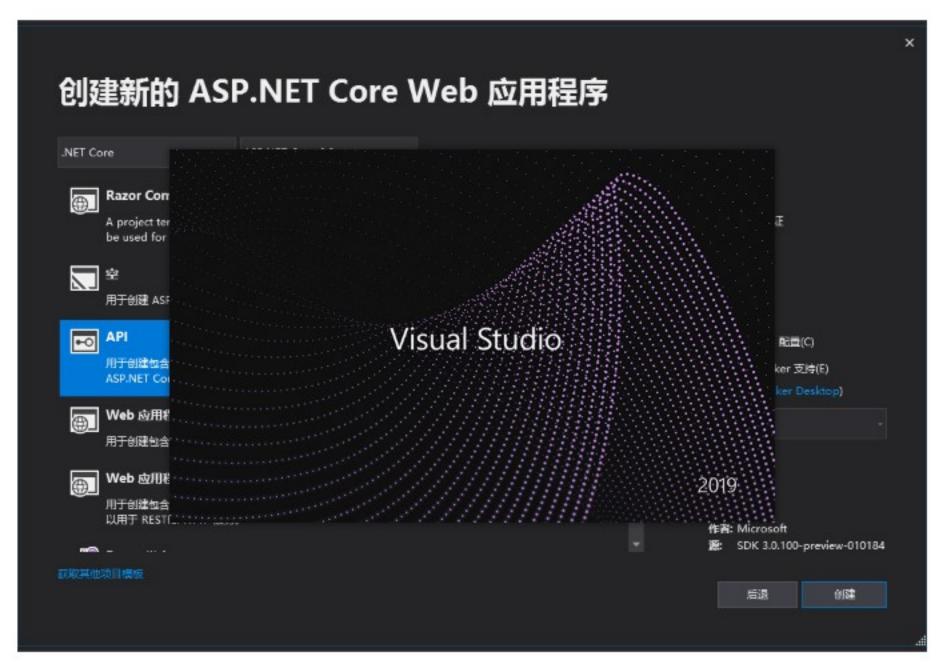
















https://localhost:5000/api/keyboard/dotnetclub

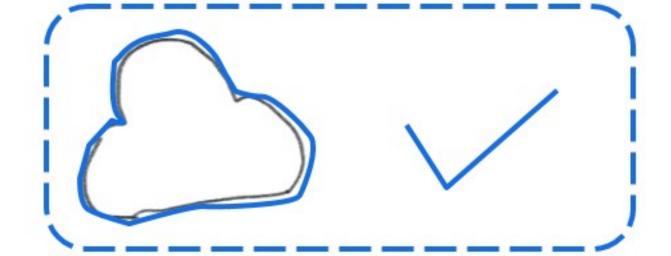
```
// GET api/keyboard/5
/// <summary>
/// 获取指定 <paramref name="token"/> 下正在输入的文本。
/// 为了保持幂等性,即使输入操作结束并开始输入下一条文本,此操作也不会得到下一条输入的文本。
/// 这样,即使不断在浏览器中访问网址,也不会导致 App 中的获取失效。
/// 在 App 中请使用 POST 方法以便在消息上屏后可以清除上屏的消息并获取到下一条新消息。
/// </summary>
[HttpGet("{token}")]
1 个引用 | walterly, 70 天前 | 1 名作者, 6 项更改 | 0 个请求 | 0 异常
public ActionResult<TypingText> Get(string token)
   var keyboard = _context.Keyboards.Find(token);
   if (keyboard == null)
       return NotFound(new TypingResponse(false, $"Token {token} not found."));
   var value = _context.Typings.FirstOrDefault(x => x.KeyboardToken == token);
   if (value == null)
       return NotFound(new TypingResponse(false, $"Token {token} has no texts."));
   return value.AsClient();
```



- Valterly.CloudKeyboard.WebApi
  - (A) Connected Services
  - ▶ a F Properties
  - ▶ 读 依赖项
  - ▲ B Controllers

#### ▶ n KeyboardController.cs

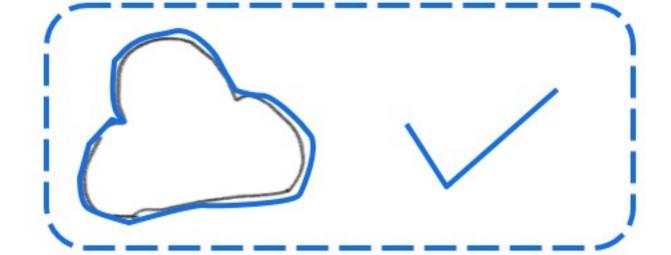
- ▶ Models
- Dam Utils\_
- □ appsettings.json
- D a C# Program.cs
- ▶ a C" Startup.cs
  - □ Walterly.CloudKeyboard.WebApi.csproj.Dot

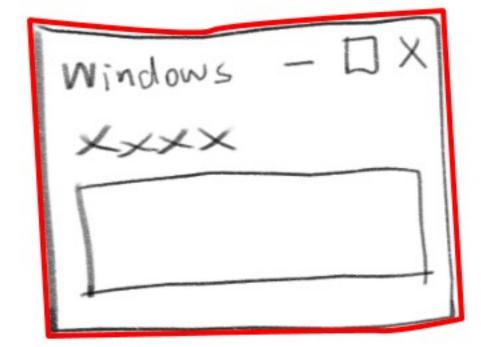




















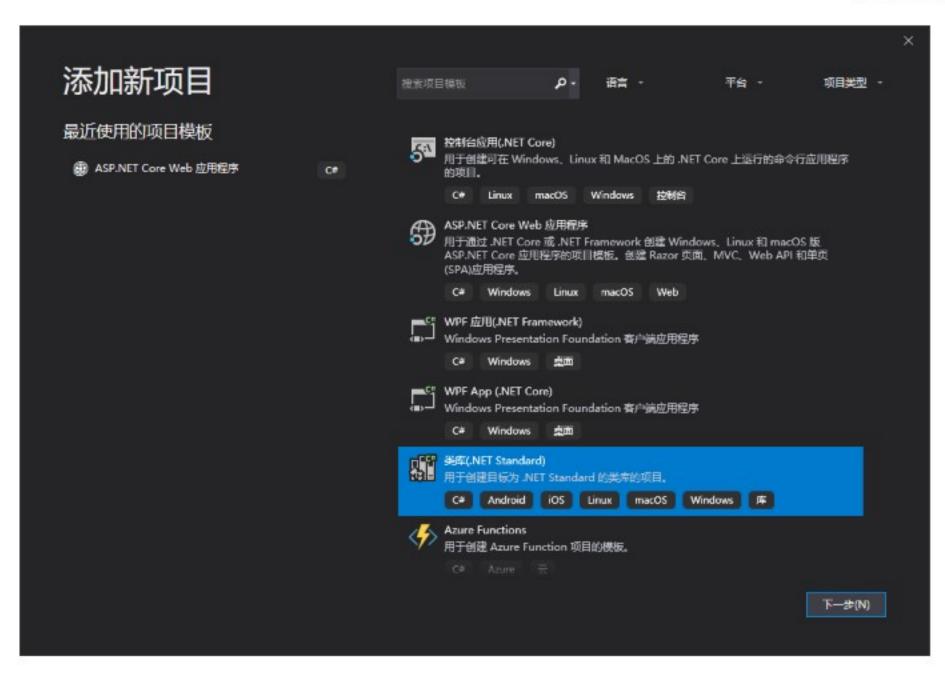
创建 WPF 桌面应用

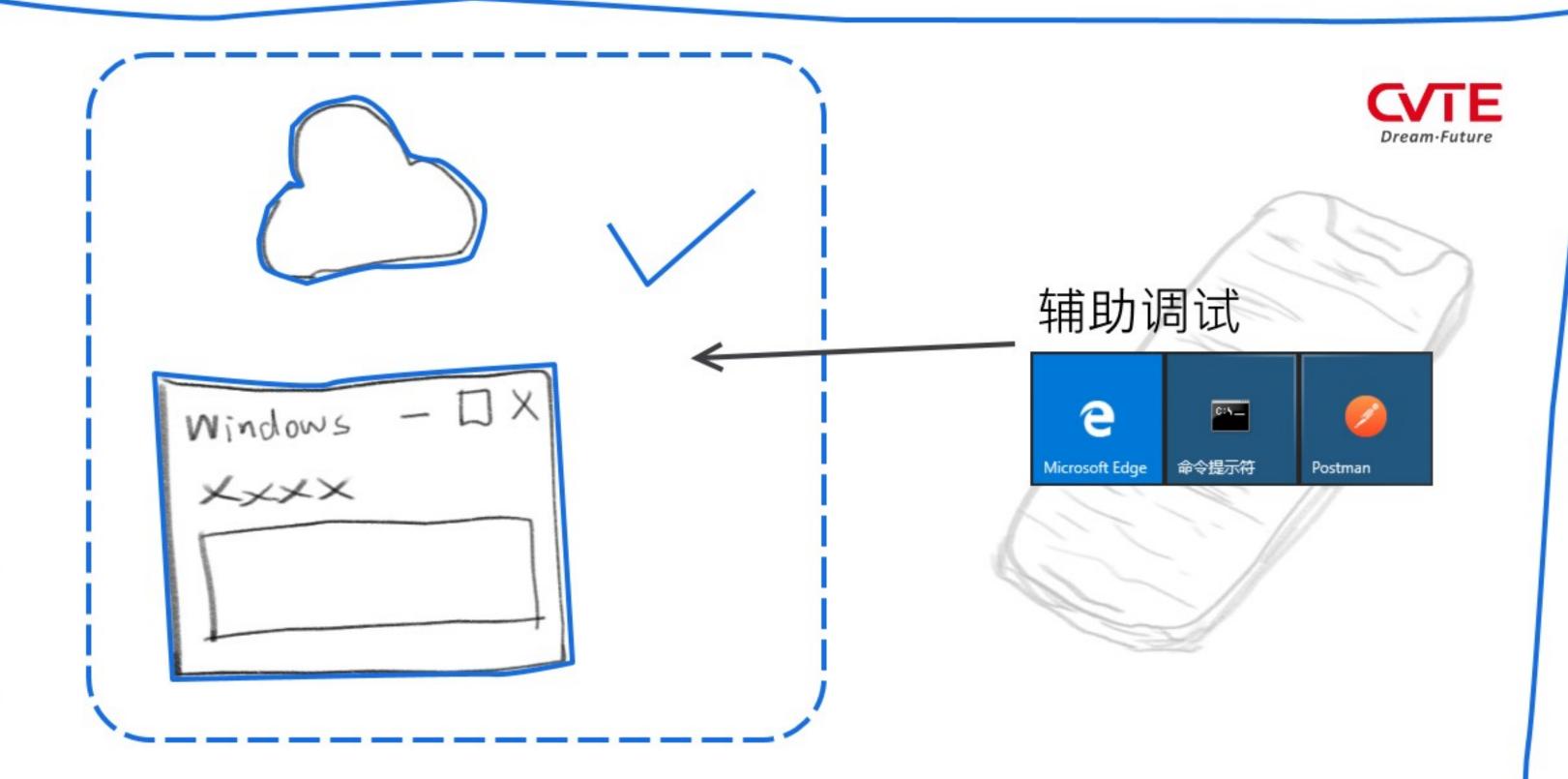


#### 公共的类型/模型定义

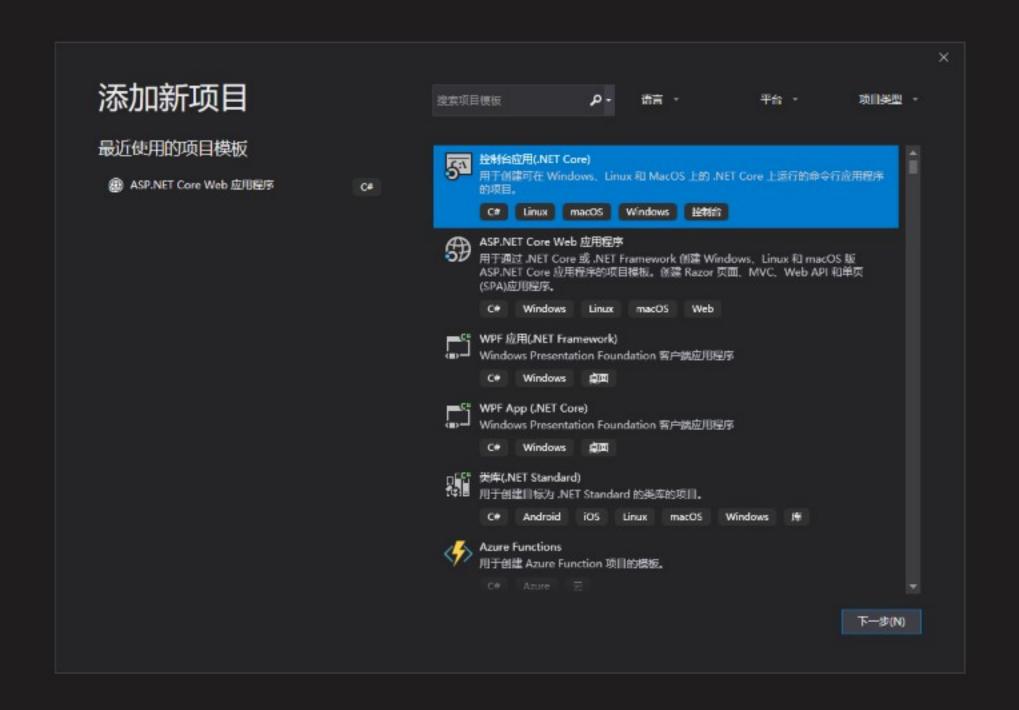
.NET Standard 类库







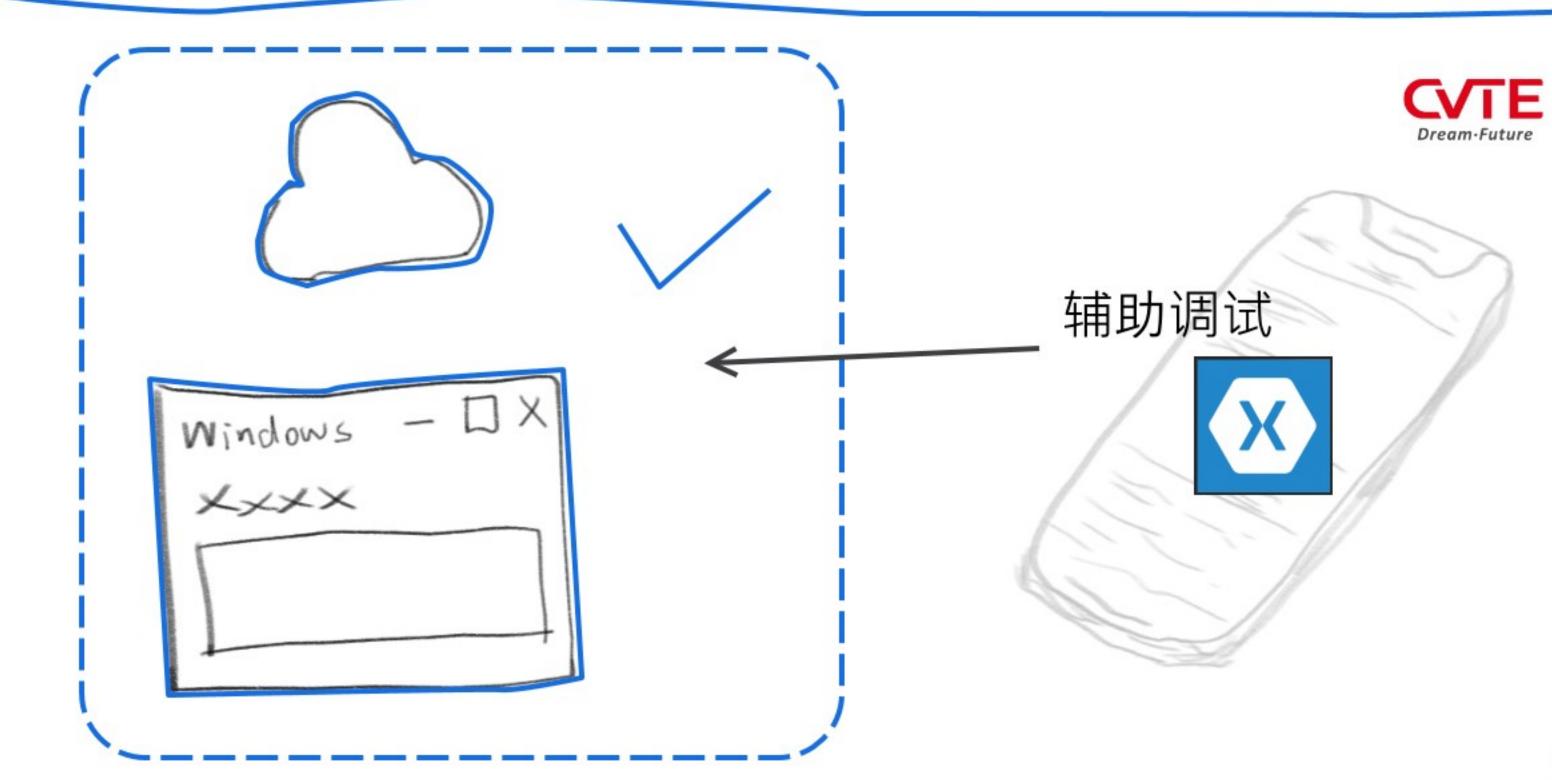


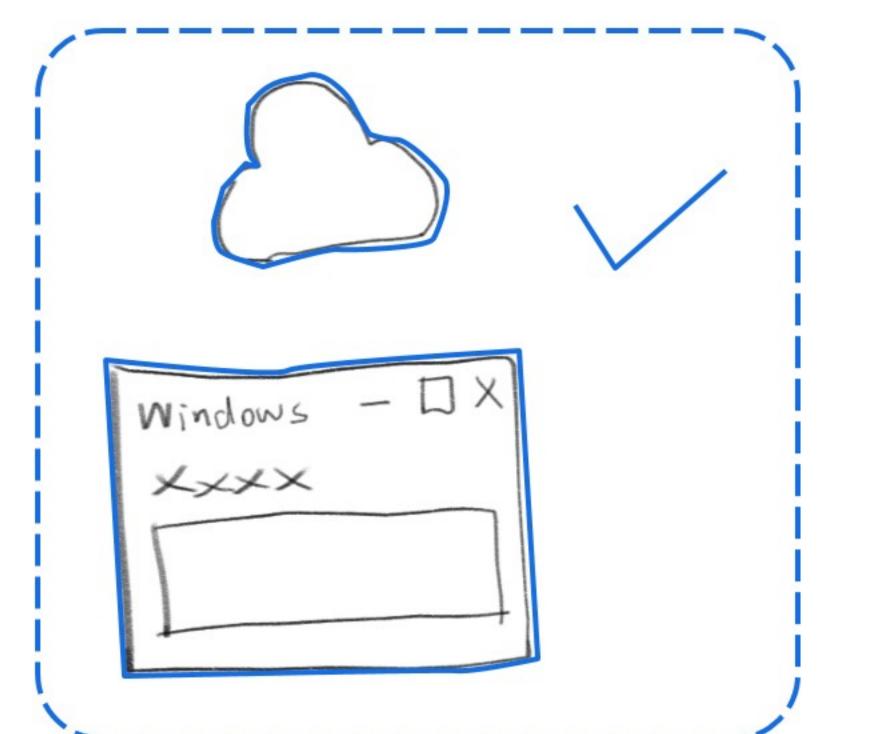






控制台







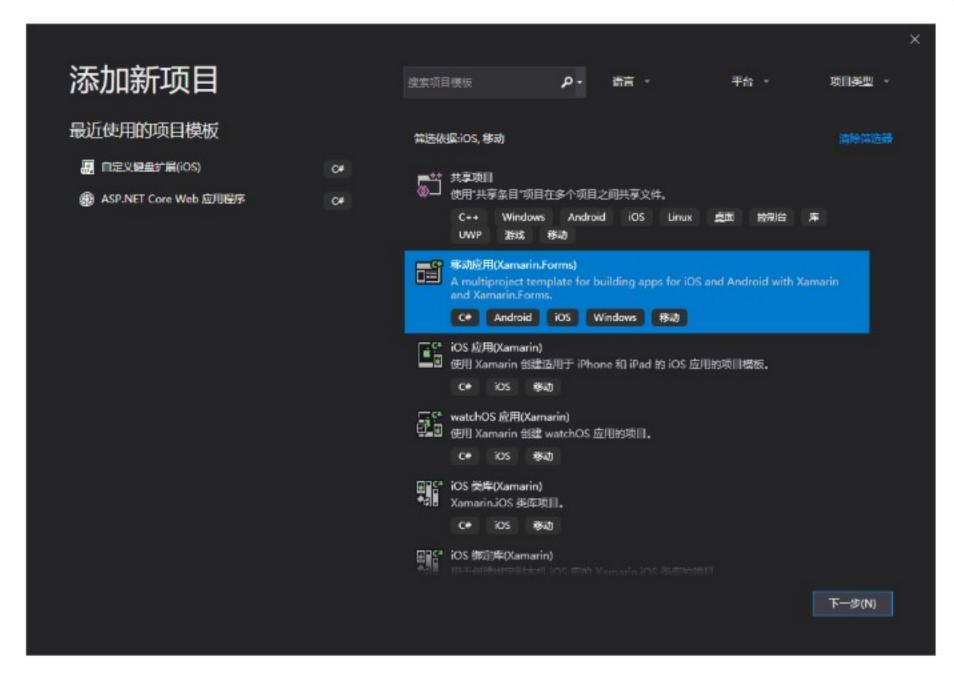




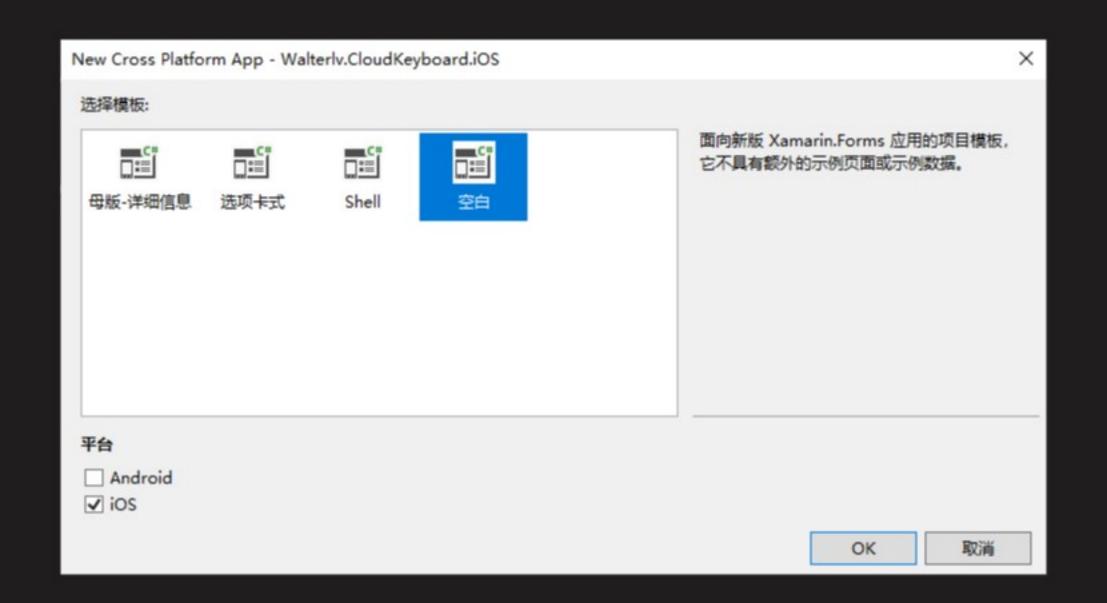






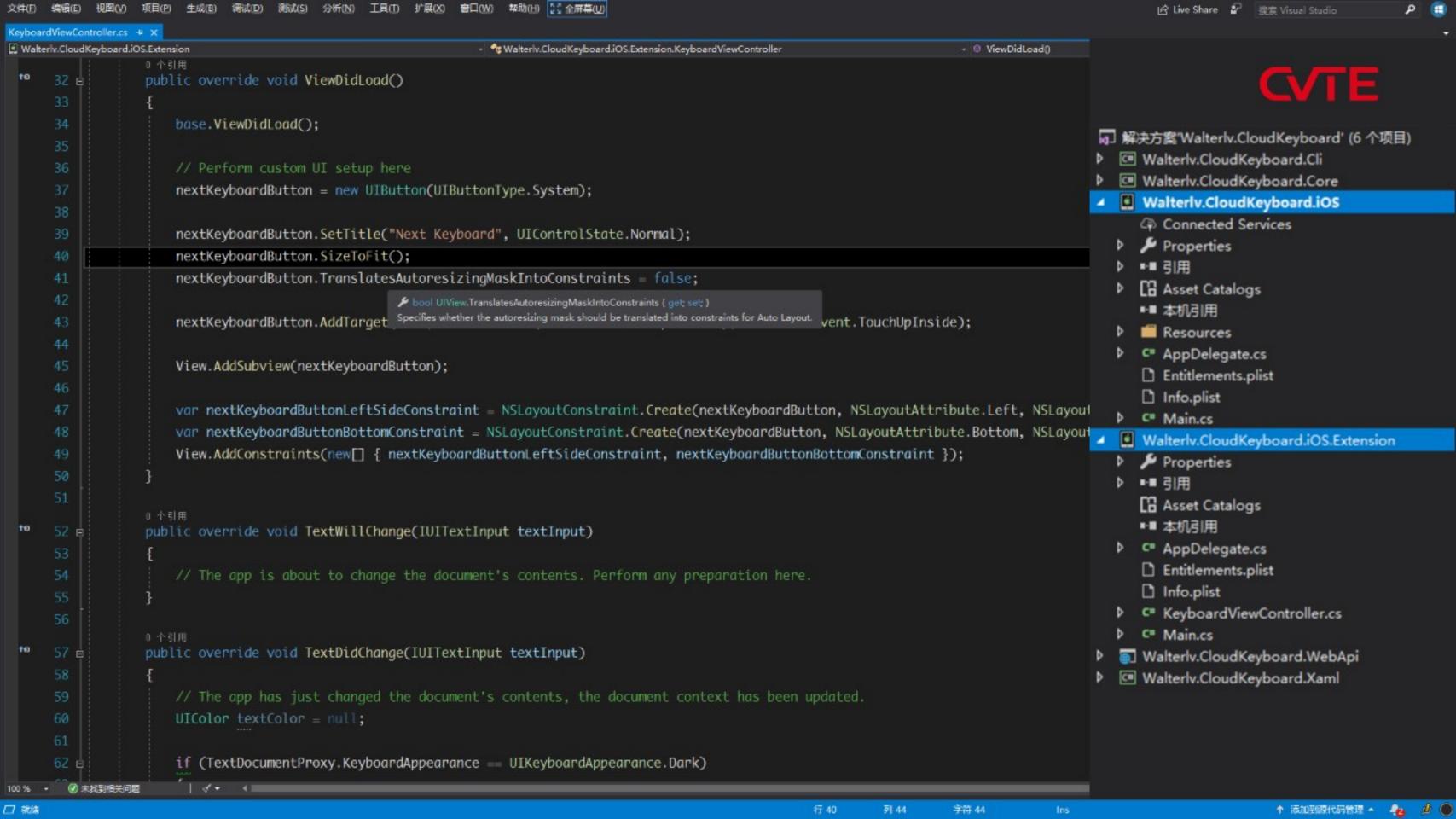








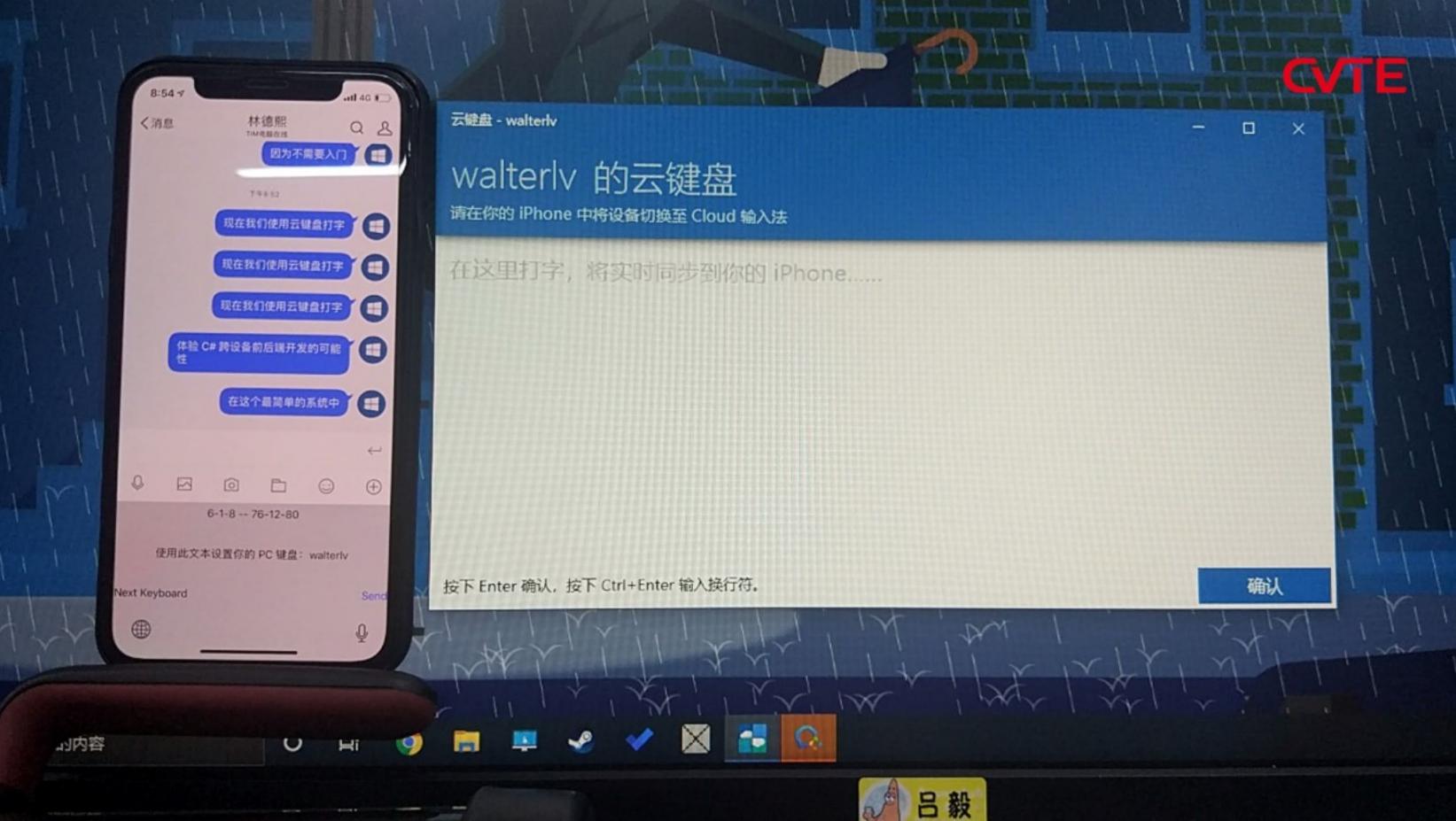


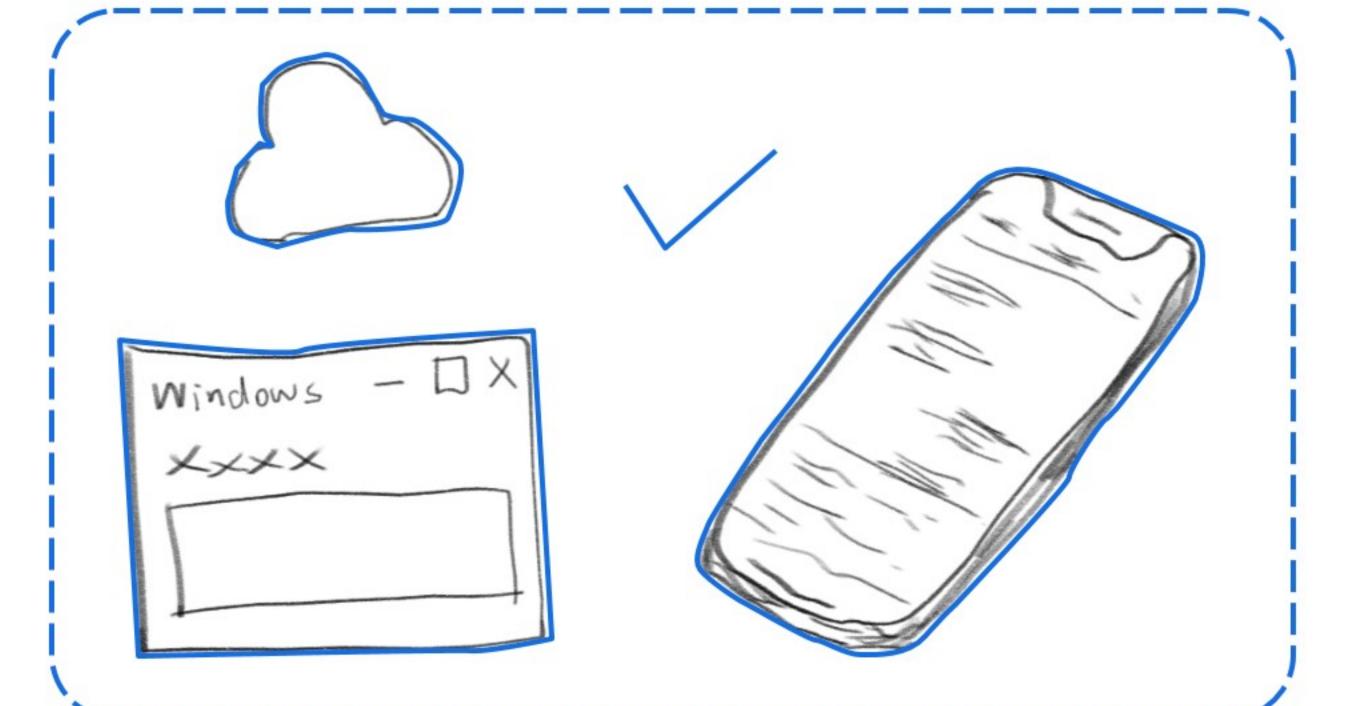






演示









毅菌: 这么多客户端,

怎么分发给大家用呀?

林子: 做个前端?





毅菌: 我前端烂, 不

会调样式

林子: 先搞起来?







@MV10: 用 CSHTML5

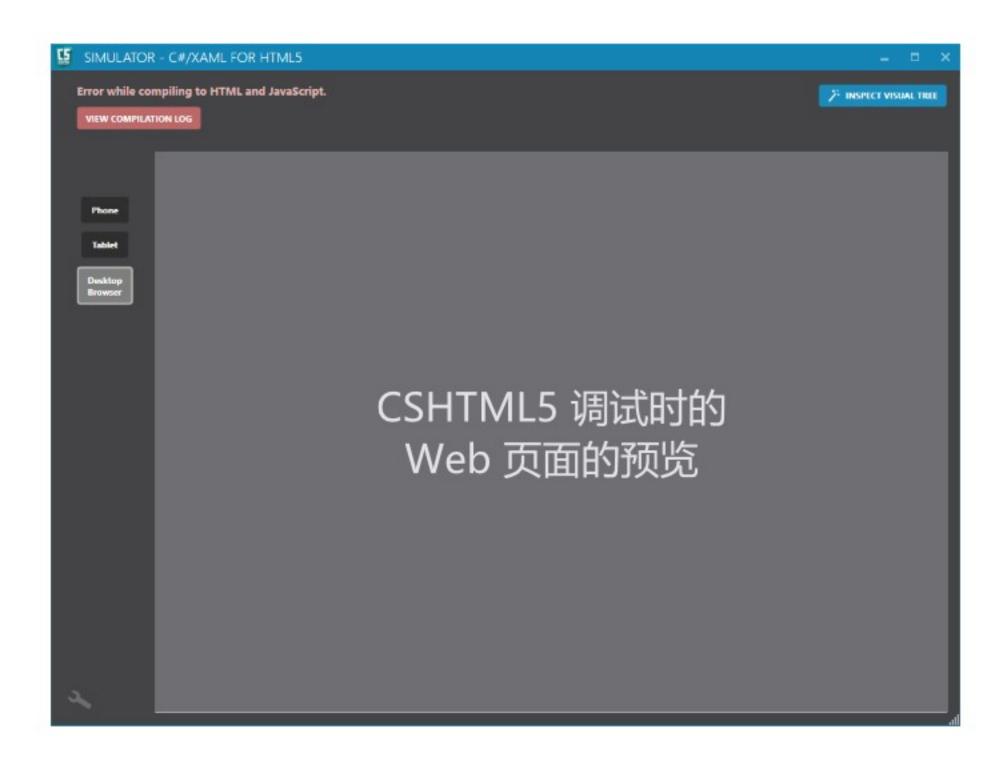


@MV10

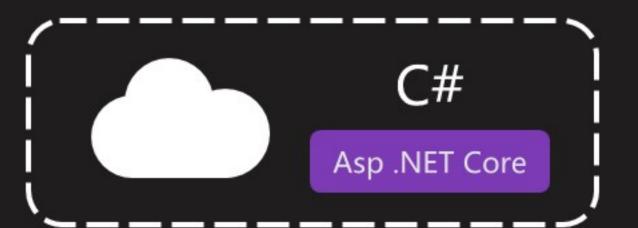
XAML + C#



$$C\# + XAML \xrightarrow{CSHTML5} HTML5 + JS$$





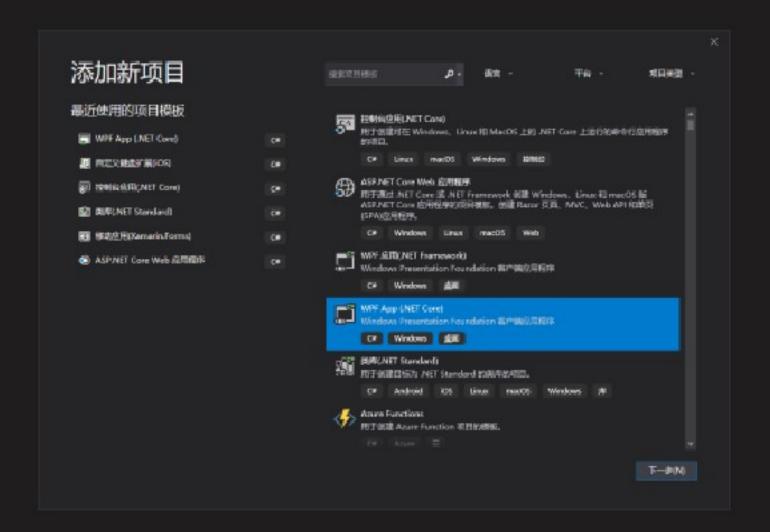








### Windows App on .NET Core







#### WPF on .NET Core

```
<Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk.WindowsDesktop">
    <PropertyGroup>
    <OutputType>Exe</OutputType>
        <TargetFramework>netcoreapp3.0</TargetFramework>
        <UseWPF>true</UseWPF>
        </PropertyGroup>
</Project>
```



#### WPF & Windows Forms on .NET Core





将旧 csproj 迁移成 SDK 风格的 csproj

迁移 博客



将 WPF 项目迁移到 .NET Core 3

## 为什么将 Windows 桌面应用程序迁移到 .NET Core?



- .NET Core 是 .NET 家族中最具创新性的一个 多种部署方式:
- Side-by-side 支持
- 计算机全局或应用本地框架
- 自包含的 exe 运行时、基础类库和新的语言特性 性能提升

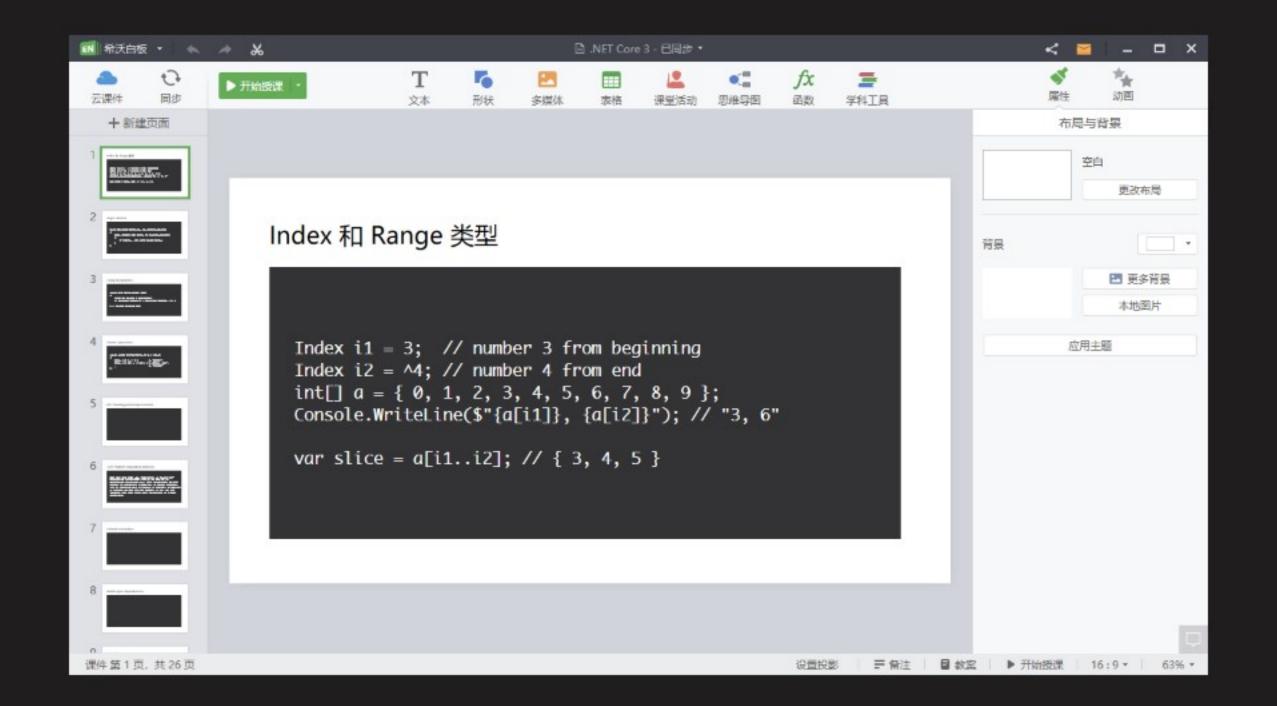
## 专门针对桌面应用的提升



UI 框架上的改进

- XAML Islands 和 XAML Controls

可以直接访问全部 Windows 10 API



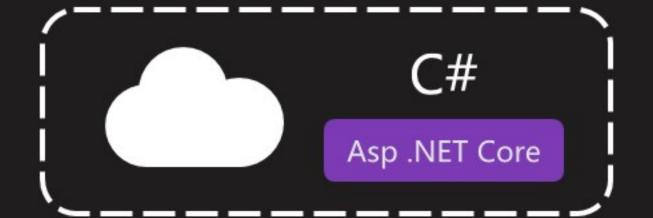
## 迁移可能需要用到的 NuGet 包



Microsoft.Windows.Compatibility

Microsoft.DotNet.Analyzers.Compatibility







桌面端

XAML + C#

.NET Core 3

移动端

XAML + C#

Xamarin

Web 前端

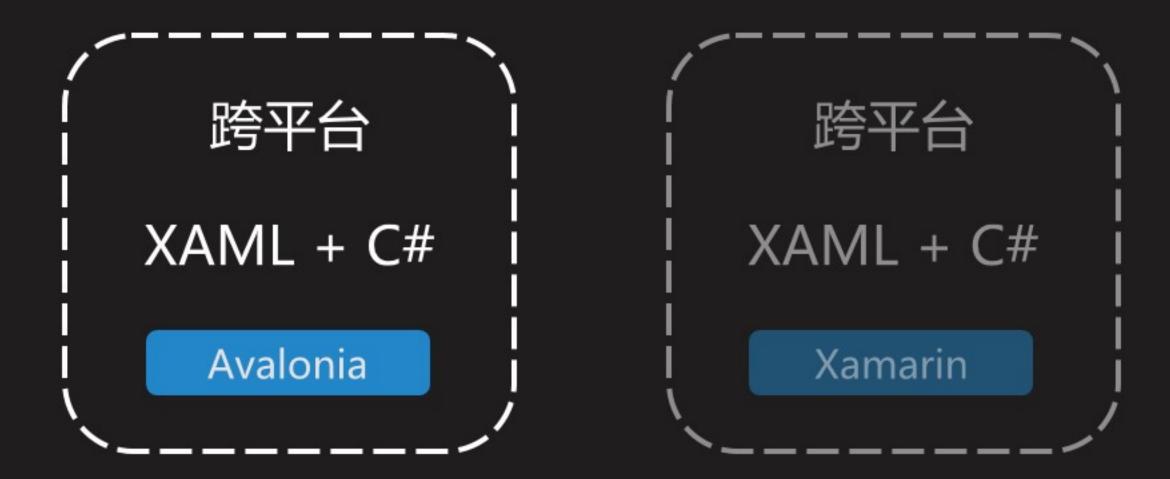
XAML + C#

CSHTML5



没有 GUI, 更容易跨平台





XAML 编译+Roslyn 分析+VS 插件 XAML + C# 跨平台



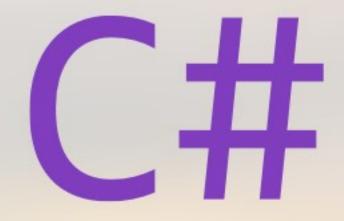
C# 还能做?



ML.NET Roslyn IoT

. . . . . .





跨设备/前后端

开发探索

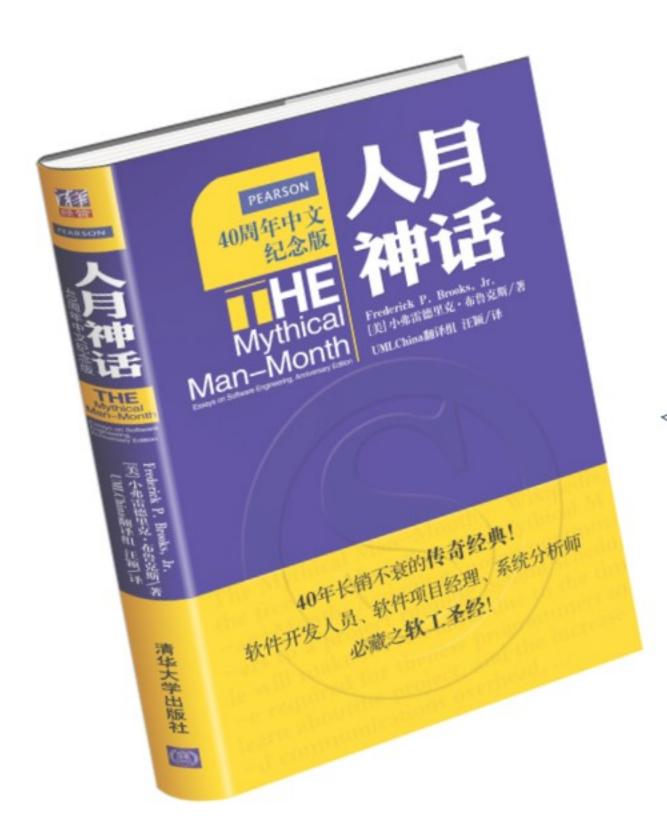


吕毅



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## 人月神话中说:

两个人的效率不会是一个人的两 倍,因为还有沟通成本。如果团队 成员更多,那么沟通成本会更高。

像这种级别的小项目,我们自己做 就好了,不用劳烦一个团队。