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Title: Application development with E

Subtitle: From the very basics

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Version: 1.

Date: 2 / / 3

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. . . [utilizing a framework](#). - A brief instruction to the concept of the framework -
 a sample of the main file and a general explanation

. . . [Getting the interface up](#). - A meeting of the environment with the user with
 the examples - A code sample + explanation of the way with creating
 functions

. . . [Settings are important](#). - A brief instruction to the `Ec re__` which refers to the
 code block). - A code sample + explanation of functions that deal with multiple theme
 files.

. . . [Simpler interface makes a difference](#). - A code sample + explanation of the functions
 that etc. the theme objects

. . . [Instructions with sets](#). interfaces are two problems, presentation of in-
 formation to users and taking orders from them. The past chapters present the user
 information to solve the first. the all with chapters we will review the second.

. . . [Working with E-e](#). Since this is a book about E-e it must be a detailed
 the way E-e simplifies custom widget creation by reviewing the list of tasks presented
 in the previous chapter and how E-e helps with each task.

Chapter

Out Group in User Interface

So ... you want to create a GUI application? I assume so since you chose this book as instructive, or at least a starting point, material. You could call the “GUI” a “library” that feels overwhelmed by the large number of development libraries available. As you look through the source files (your personal source) I guarantee you will realize that all of them, and the applications that use them, share a common structure. In this chapter we will review that structure.

At this point it is convenient to state that the concepts seen in this book are the applications

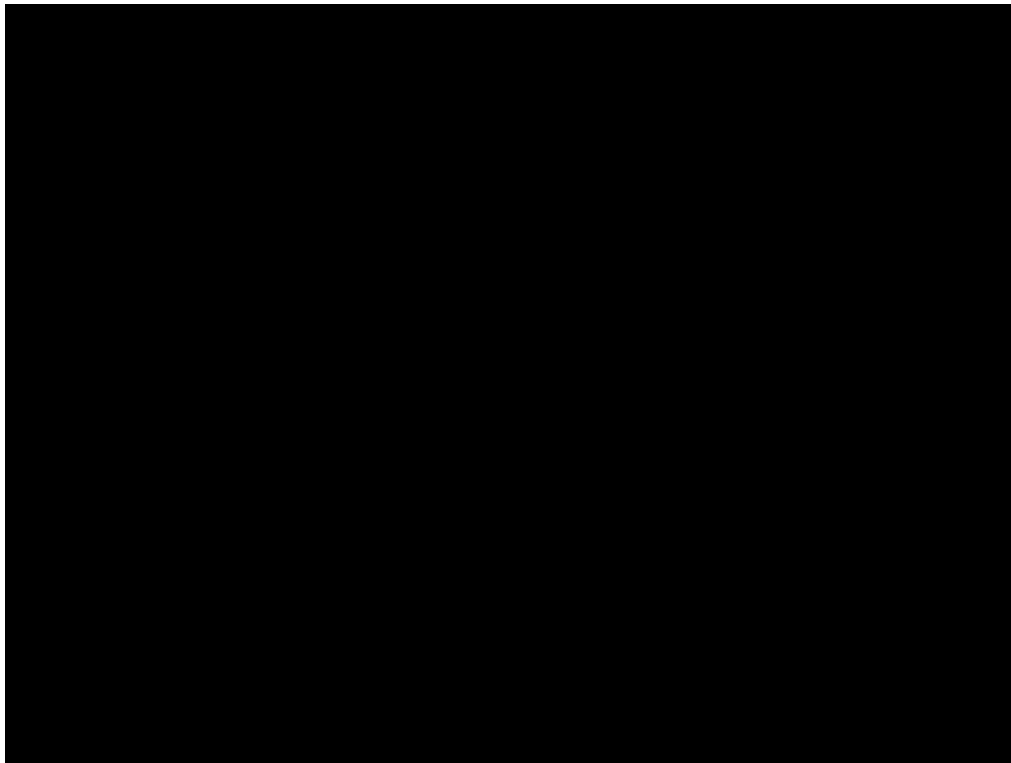
. . IN R UC I N J

pre e i terface eleme ts, the latter k w as "t lkit" r wi et library. As pp se
t the rst, i a t lkit the canvas is ust a tier wi et.

e ar less the met i c i ce, the resulti GU has t pr vi e the same res urces
t the rest i the applicati . A mec i a ism t prese t i i rmati t the user, a

an action that may affect other parts. This way a part collection can be "programmed" via its file as the file itself while the mouse passes over them or show the parts when a button is clicked somewhere etc. The actions performed in a given state that other are also all we need to transmit over a period of time, all with animation.

[..] This separation is a simplistic exercise style programming can produce almost anything that we need to calculate their basic visual elements. A system more complex is likely the main application will set that may use E as a convenient way of being able to construct the display.



Except for the use of these blocks, the standard file ED file is similar to SS. What

an excellent instruction that Evas has already been written in the API reference.

Evas is a clean display canvas API for several target display systems that can draw a wide range of text, simple and complex sub-sample scale images, alpha-blendable objects much more.

It abstracts away the low-level details of what the characteristics of your display system are so that graphics calls are used to draw them as well. It deals with objects at a level where all you need to do is create and manipulate objects in a canvas, set their properties, and the rest is done for you.

Evas optimises the rendering pipeline to minimise the runtime raw data access and the canvas access takes this work out of the programmer's hands, saving a lot of time and energy.

It's small and lean, designed to work on embedded systems all the way to large and powerful multi-cpu workstations. It can be compiled to have the features you need for your target platform if you wish, thus keeping it small

. Conv ni nt librari s

The rmal pr cess t et a ca vas up a ru i ca be b tiers me. Exas supp rts multiple re eri e i es, like the s itware, xre er a pe l lav rs i 11 a framebu er exices. ut be re a y re eri ca be e the evel per fast c mplete a Exas_E i e_ i structure wit the require i i rmati ab ut the tar et a)2 . This rmati ces the evel per t researc the i ere t flu cti s t et t i i rmati r r eac tar et. Alter atively ie ca use a s i rtcut available i r m st i them.

As y u mi it ave reali e by at this p i t, i te t qu te the fficial AP re ere ce at every cla ce et. This e c mes strai it i r m the "The Ec re Mai i p" pa e:

Ec re is a clea a ti y eve t l p library wit ma y m ules t l ts i c ve ie t t i s i r a pr rammer, t save time a e rt.

t's smal -3 l r3.)-26 t i esi e-3 l as)-2smas it)33 e 3 l 2 r2smaembe e-3 l systemT [

apter

The foundation in practice

By putting out that the Elm-like metacurators are easier to abstract
the meta-level with that raise the writing for purists but to simplify the meta-
image of the structure of the EFAP in the reader's imagination.

With that pitchforks are back in the bar all we need to put it in more clear terms with
a simple example:

```
Eva _ button = LL  
button = ed _obj _t_add(eva _anwa )  
ed _obj _t_file _et(button, "the _ed ", "button")
```

This is a simple snippet that could be translated into a more tactical speaking
object-level language like Python as:

```
button = Eva _ button()  
button._file _et("the _ed ", "button")
```

The differences between the two approaches could be seen

itservtest _met _p2T 32 p2TF)-33p2T _bar s. u 33 _file _ua _met 21)- 33 _bul)]TJlas

By default, Ec re aware ess is limited to system signals like HUP or KILL. Additional libraries or modules like Ec re_Ev are register new signal types for the event loop to be aware of. In the specific case of Ev as the new signal types deal with the interaction between the user and the Ev as objects displayed in the canvas.

The event loop can manipulate the list of file descriptors as well as creating new signal types. The latter among other subjects like timers and pollers exceed the scope of this book and are properly covered by the AP reference and the EF book.

We will begin by setting up a simple signal handler that will be called any time the application is closed :

```

E core_Event_Handler* lo_e = NULL
...
int
goodbye(void *data, int type, void *event)
{
    //Removing handler for no reason other than PI howoff
    if (ecore_event_handler_del(lo_e))
        printf("Handler deleted\n")

    printf("Good bye! \n")
    ecore_main_loop_quit()
    ecore_evas_shutdown()
    ecore_shutdown()
    ed_e_shutdown()
}
...
int main() {
    ...
    lo_e = ecore_event_handler_add(ECORE_EVENT_SIGNAL_EXIT,
                                    goodbye, "data")
    ...
    ecore_main_loop_begin()
    ...
}

```

This example mixes the library stuff with procedure from the main function to the

that a framework does not necessarily mean a complex, abstract software libraries. A framework can be seen as the starting point, complex tasks in a library are built up in applications. With a framework's first level, sometimes means a

Chapter 4

Introduction to Design

Graphical User Interfaces not only display information, they convey information. Interface elements have a meaning of their own and this meaning alters the user's perception of the information displayed, for better or for worse. A flexible interface design system means the designer can add more meaning to the information. Features like multiple states and transitions extend this capacity to the point where the designer's creativity is the limit.

As the application matures the number of elements in the interface will grow. These elements will be grouped by some common property or purpose. Functions that deal with these groups as a unit are also important to be created. This is not a unique process and are also a very creative task that is commonly written. (6.7 Widgets)- (6.8 Widgets)- (6.9 Widgets)- (6.10 Widgets) are also applicable.



equitative to the amount of work each employee does in the tail, the divisions are created with the shortest cuts. Employees are provided. For