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**Title:** Application development with Eze  
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# Content

1 Bibliographie





Each of them serve as a instructive for the practical examples to come in the next chapters.

- [Building a framework](#). Hopefully the reader's mind won't be filled already with pre-conceptions about this subject. In any case, by the illustrations of what could be used to form a complex framework are going to be reviewed in this chapter.

\* [Simpler library initialization](#). We have seen why a few things

In this chapter we will analyze the surface code as a quantum error correction code based on stabilizer codes, the minimum distance.

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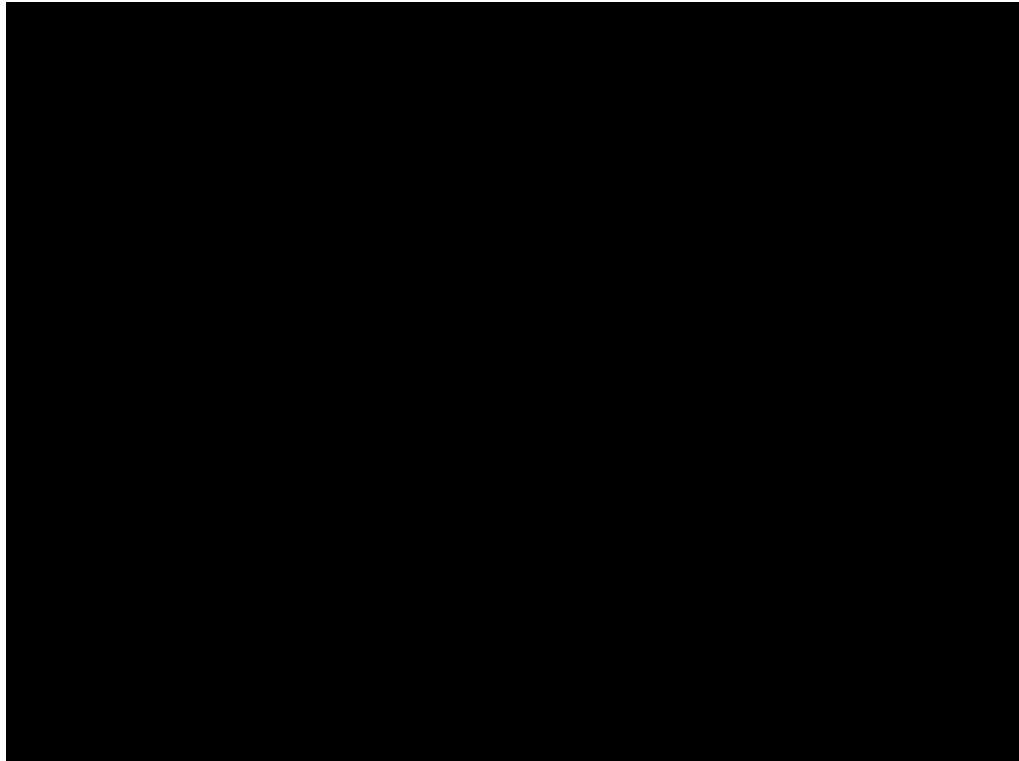


# Chapter

## 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



The functions that form a executive application (with a GUI) can be split among two groups. The first group is known as the back end, these functions deal with the actual purpose of the application, crucial numbers, economic media files and so on. The second group is known as the front end, the purpose of these functions is to present the results from the back end to their human viewers so that they receive orders from them.

Between the back end and the front end is where the Executive lives, its mission is to connect between the application and the user. Not only between them but also with their environment. The Executive maintains a list of signals that it puts out for a function to relate to them. When a signal is received, the Executive picks it up in a list and executes the corresponding function or functions.

For the application to work, the Executive must be aware of events in the interface, thus it is usually provided by the same library that provides the GUI elements. It also must be aware of events in the system where the application is running. Even when the concept is simple, as in the 7th edition of the book [1], the 7th edition of the book [1] is a 333 page book [1] - bstr- 1e 7

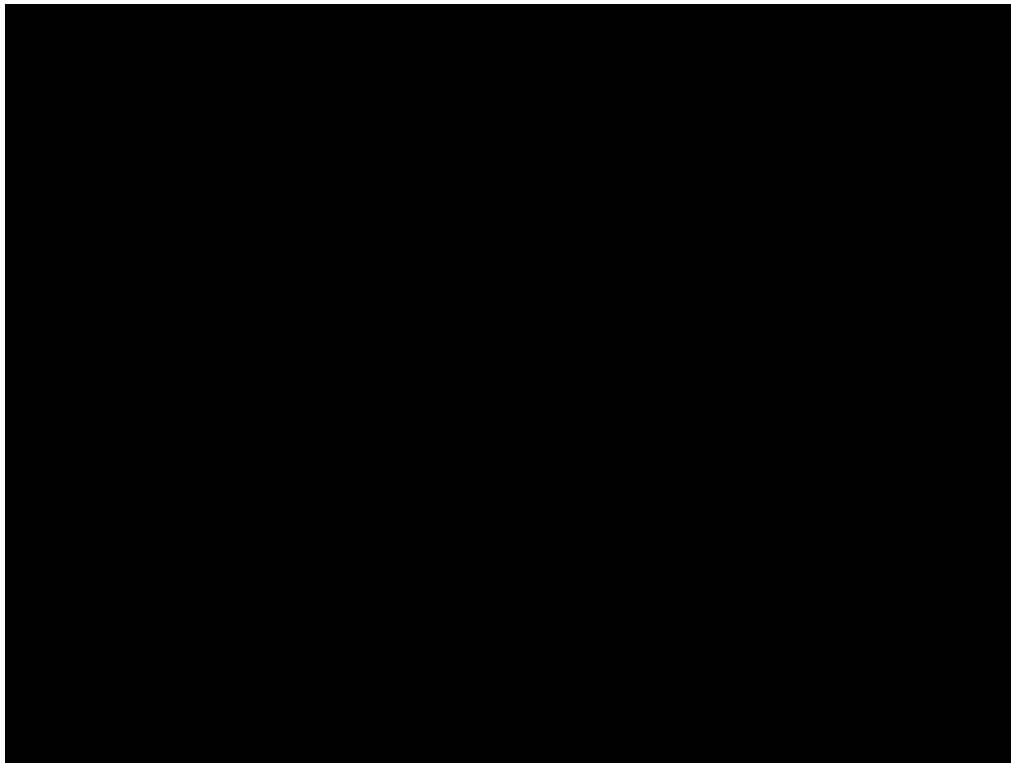
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ear less the meti i ci ice, the resulti GU has t pr vi e the same res urces  
t the rest i the applicati . A media ism t prese t i i rmati t the user, a  
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retreive i i rmati t at resulte i r m sai i teracti .

the case i the plai ca was the applicati evel per must assemble the i terface  
elements, w as wi ets, usi primitive b ects. A very simple text e try wi et

an action that may affect other parts. This way a part collection can be “programmed” via its file as to which buttons will be used to pass over them or show the parts when a button is clicked or moved etc. The actions performed in a given state that other are also all we need to transfer over a period of time, all with animation.

[..] This separation is a simplistic exercise style in programming can produce almost any look and feel we could want for basic visual elements. A system more complex is likely the main application or widget set that may use E as a convenient way of being able to combine parts in the display.



Except for the use of these blocks, the syntax for a ED file is similar to SS. What really sets them apart is that with ED the designer is free to create a layout using elements as he sees fit. With SS the designer is limited to applying style a

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

Evas is a clean display canvas API for several target display systems that can draw a wide range of text, simple 2D graphics, 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 they would be on a real object 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 making the canvas as fast as possible without the programmer's fault, saving a lot of time and energy.

It's small and lean, designed to work on embedded systems all the way to large 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

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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 fir m the "The Ec re Mai i p" pa e:

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that a framework is not necessarily made of software libraries. A framework can be seen as a library of functions determined by the similarity in the profile of the applications that use it. A framework, at runtime, provides a time measurement either more specific profiles or more complex library code.

In this section, in the following subsections we will develop an application framework for applications with a specific profile: "All desktop applications that do not require a complex manipulation of its theme resources". A list of the tasks the framework must perform will be:

#### • Configuration (Using `Engine_Config`).

- Initialization of the system with the necessary services.
- Saving configuration data on exit.
- Recall the previously saved values on initialization.
- Control that the necessary configuration data theme files exist.

#### • Interface element

- Create windows with their properties like formative Element.
-

```

appl at non_na e_ et("Plain Ed e Viewer")
if (! is plen_init())
    return EXIT_FAILURE

if(!arguent _pare(path, group, arg , argv))
    return EXIT_FAILURE

ainWindow = is plen_window_new("window/ ain",  LL)

```



```

    # ap = # ap_add( # anva )
    # ap_the e_ et( # ap, # plen_ob e t_add( # anva , "widget. # ap"))
    ed e_ob e t_part_ wallow( #La out," wallow. # ap", # ap)
    # ap_viewport_ et( # ap,viewport)

    e ore_ #n_loop_beg#n()
}

```

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```

    fprintf(stderr, "Error: Eval failed to initialize.\n");
    return F LSE
}
...

```

The rest of the initialization functions can be found in the VS repository, specifically







```

Eva _ b e t *o
o = ed e_ob e t_add( anwa )
if( ! pler_ob e t_file_ et(o, e ore_ onfig_the e_wth_path_get("the e/
{
    return o
}
el e
{
    if( ! pler_ob e t_file_ et(o, e ore_ onfig_the e_wth_path_get("the
    {
        return o
    }
}
return LL
}

```

```

if(path != LL)
{
    if(!eore_file_exist(path))
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Warning: Failed to find the file ' '.\n", path);
        return FAILURE;
    }
    else
    {
        if(!ed_e_file_group_exist(path, group))
        {
            fprintf(stderr, "Warning: Failed to find group ' ' in the file");
            return FAILURE;
        }
        else
        {
            ed_e_object_file_set(o, path, group);
            eval_object_how(o);
            return TRUE;
        }
    }
}
else
    return FAILURE;
}

```

This function is also quite simple. It basically calls `ed_e_object_file_set` after running some checks to see if the parameters are valid. After `ed_e_object_file_set` is called, it calls `eval_object_how` to evaluate the object. Finally, it returns `TRUE` if the object is evaluated successfully, and `FAILURE` otherwise.





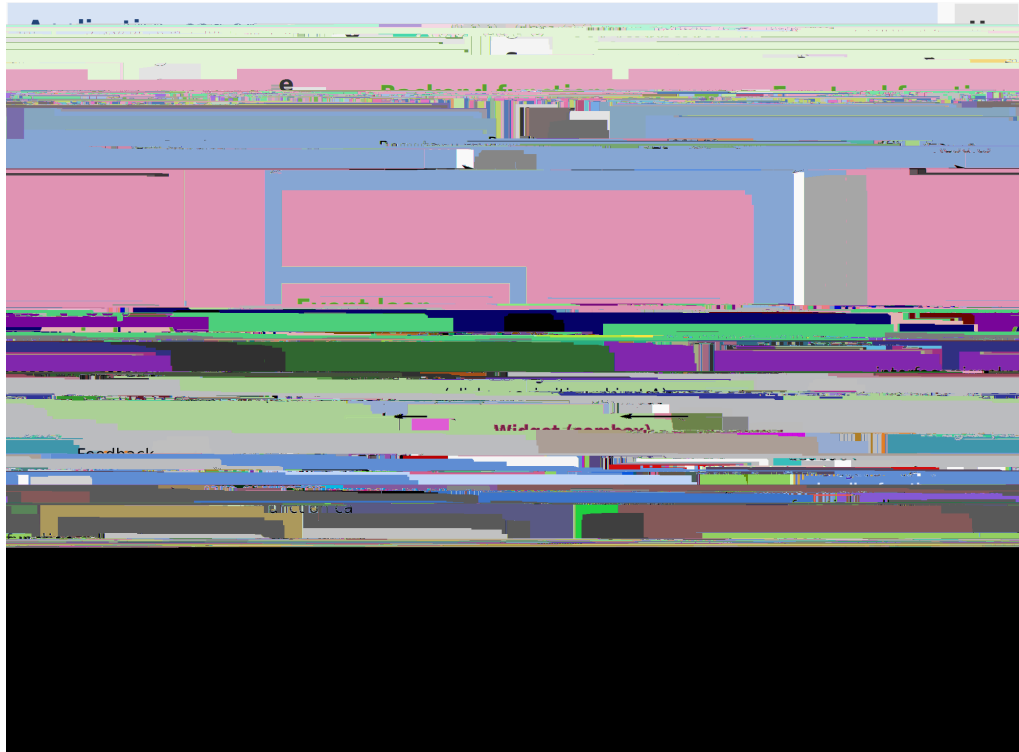
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# Introduction to Inget

Graphical User Interfaces not only display information, they convey information. Interface elements have a meaning and their visual presentation 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 properties. Functions that deal with these groups as a unit are also important to be created. This is not a unique process and there are already many examples that deal with this task in commonly written code.

(67 Wwets)- 76 w)2 )2 ky)- 76aisare also applicable



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