

# Tutorial – Drawing and Mouse events

## (Windows Store App)

Chih-Yu Kang

Ver. 1.0, 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2012

Bo Jun Chen

Ver. 3.0 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2016

Jyun Wei Chen

Ver. 4.0 21<sup>th</sup> November, 2022

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## About This Document

在本次的練習中，將會練習到如何在 Windows Store App 中使用 Canvas 繪出矩形和圓形，以及如何在 Canvas 中註冊點擊及移動的事件。

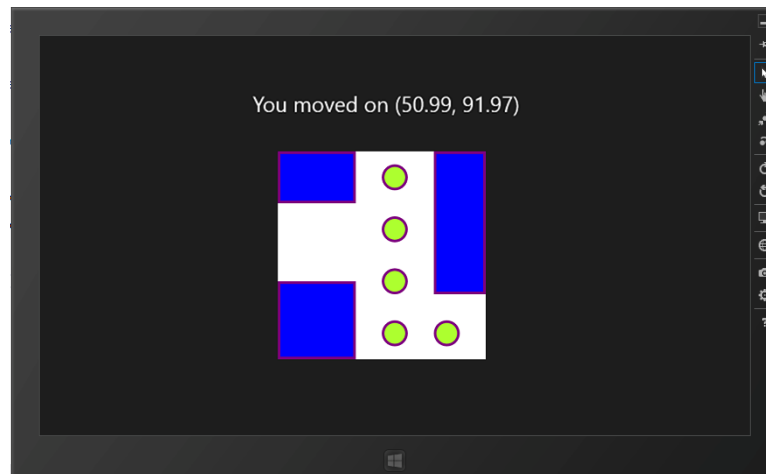


Figure 1 程式執行結果

## Tutorial – Drawing and Mouse Events

### Step 1 Setup Environment

打開 Visual Studio 2019 Community 後，建立新專案 > 選擇空白應用程式(通

用 Windows)，如 Figure 2，然後輸入專案名稱，如 Figure 3，在 [新增通用 Windows 平台專案] 對話方塊中，接受預設的目標版本和最低版本設定，如 Figure 4。即可成功建立一個空白的 Windows Store App 專案。



Figure 2 開啟新專案

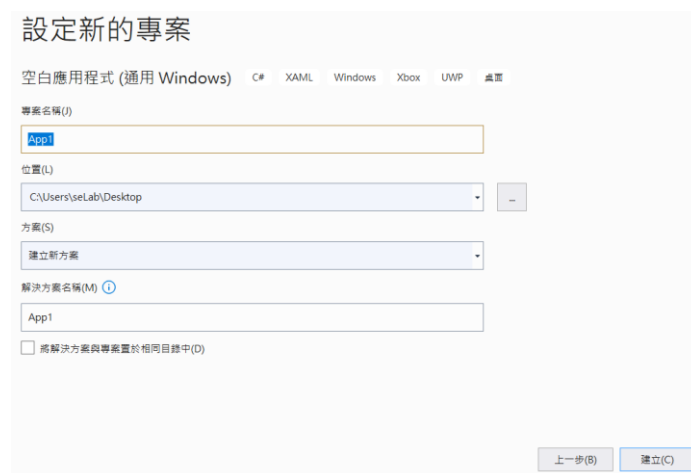


Figure 3 輸入專案名稱

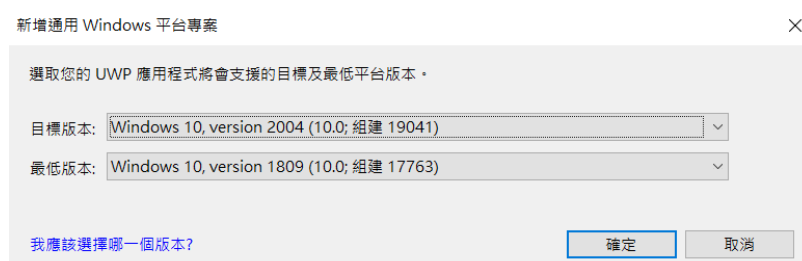


Figure 4 選擇預設的 UWP 版本

## Step 2 Create a Canvas

從方案總管中，點選 MainPage.xaml，從 Toolbox 中點選 Canvas 並拖拉至 MainPage.xaml 中，並將 canvas 命名為 \_canvas (Figure 5)。

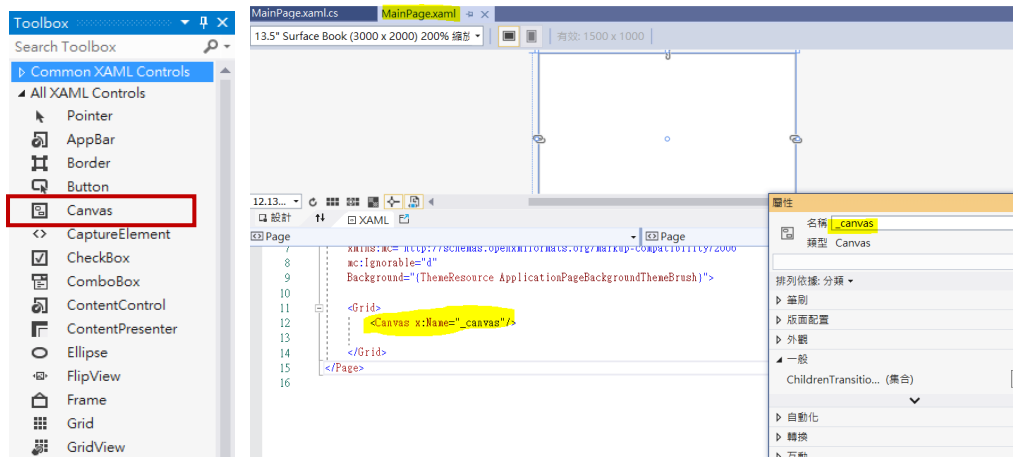


Figure 5 Toolbox 拖拉 canvas 及命名

然後開啟 MainPage.xaml.cs 檔案，並且加入以下程式碼

```
public sealed partial class MainPage : Page
{
    private const int CANVAS_SIZE = 400;
    private const int BALL_SIZE = 50;
    private const double STROKE_THICKNESS = 5;
    private SolidColorBrush _whiteColor =
        new SolidColorBrush (Colors.White);
    private SolidColorBrush _blueColor =
        new SolidColorBrush (Colors.Blue);
    private SolidColorBrush _blackColor =
        new SolidColorBrush (Colors.Black);
    private SolidColorBrush _yellowColor =
        new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Yellow);
    private SolidColorBrush _greenYellowColor =
        new SolidColorBrush(Colors.GreenYellow);
    private SolidColorBrush _purpleColor =
        new SolidColorBrush(Colors.Purple);
}
```

```

public MainPage()
{
    this.InitializeComponent();

    _canvas.Width = CANVAS_SIZE;
    _canvas.Height = CANVAS_SIZE;
    _canvas.Background = _whiteColor;
}
}

```

之後按下執行鍵 (Figure 6)，可以看到執行結果如 Figure 7 所示。

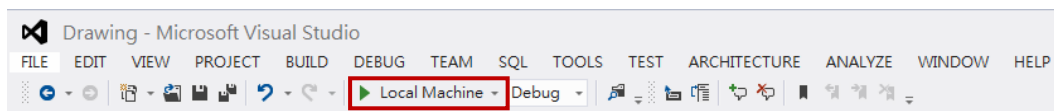


Figure 6 按下執行

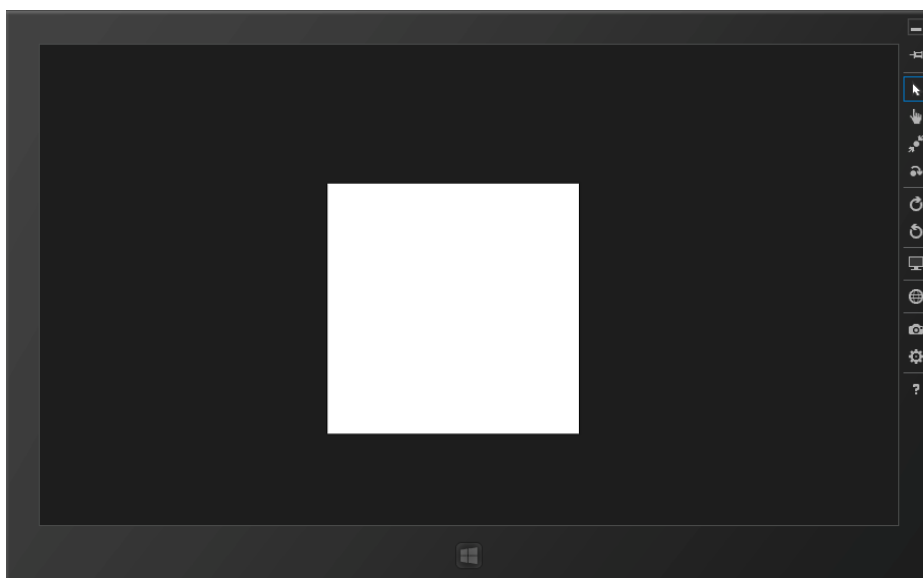


Figure 7 執行結果

### Step 3 Draw some Rectangle and Ellipse

接著要在 Canvas 中加入一些圖形，先在 MainPage.xaml.cs 中加入 InitializeShape 的函式

```

private Shape InitializeShape(Shape shape, int left, int top, int right,
int bottom, SolidColorBrush fillColorBrush)
{

```

```
    shape.Margin = new Thickness(left, top, right, bottom);  
    shape.Width = right;  
    shape.Height = bottom;  
    shape.Fill = fillColorBrush;  
    return shape;  
}
```

接著在 **MainPage()** 中加入：

```
// Three blue blocks  
Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle();  
InitializeShape(rectangle, 0, 0, 150, 100, _blueColor);  
_canvas.Children.Add(rectangle);  
  
rectangle = new Rectangle();  
InitializeShape(rectangle, 0, 250, 150, 150, _blueColor);  
_canvas.Children.Add(rectangle);  
  
rectangle = new Rectangle();  
InitializeShape(rectangle, 300, 0, 100, 275, _blueColor);  
_canvas.Children.Add(rectangle);  
  
// Five balls  
Ellipse ellipse = new Ellipse();  
InitializeShape(ellipse, 200, 25, BALL_SIZE, BALL_SIZE,  
_greenYellowColor);  
_canvas.Children.Add(ellipse);  
  
ellipse = new Ellipse();  
InitializeShape(ellipse, 200, 125, BALL_SIZE, BALL_SIZE,  
_greenYellowColor);  
_canvas.Children.Add(ellipse);  
  
ellipse = new Ellipse();  
InitializeShape(ellipse, 200, 225, BALL_SIZE, BALL_SIZE,  
_greenYellowColor);  
_canvas.Children.Add(ellipse);
```

```

ellipse = new Ellipse();
InitializeShape(ellipse, 200, 325, BALL_SIZE, BALL_SIZE,
_greenYellowColor);
_canvas.Children.Add(ellipse);

ellipse = new Ellipse();
InitializeShape(ellipse, 300, 325, BALL_SIZE, BALL_SIZE,
_greenYellowColor); _canvas.Children.Add(ellipse);

```

按下執行鍵，可以看到結果如 Figure 8

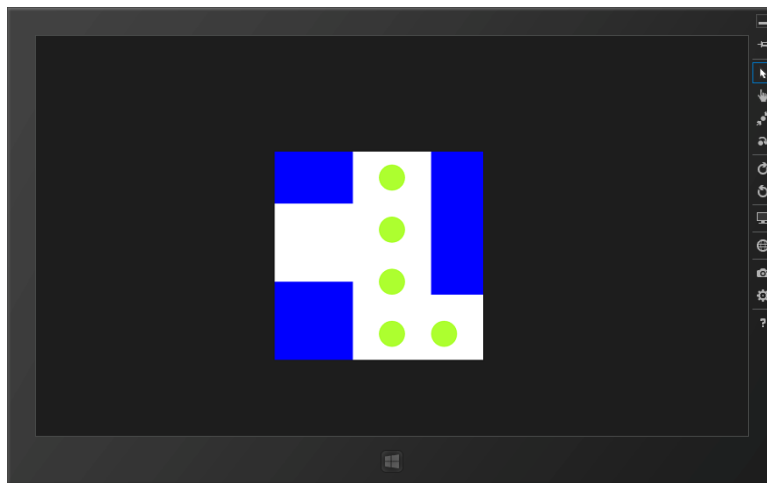


Figure 8 繪圖執行結果

#### Step 4 The shape StrokeThickness

做完剛剛的練習後，已經可以看到有三個矩形和五個圓形，接著我們要為他們加上外框，修改 InitializeShape 的副函式為以下，執行結果如 Figure 9：

```

private Shape InitializeShape(Shape shape, int left, int top, int right,
    int bottom, SolidColorBrush fillColorBrush)
{
    shape.Margin = new Thickness(left, top, right, bottom);
    shape.Width = right;
    shape.Height = bottom;
    shape.Fill = fillColorBrush;
    shape.Stroke = _purpleColor;
    shape.StrokeThickness = STROKE_THICKNESS;
    return shape;
}

```

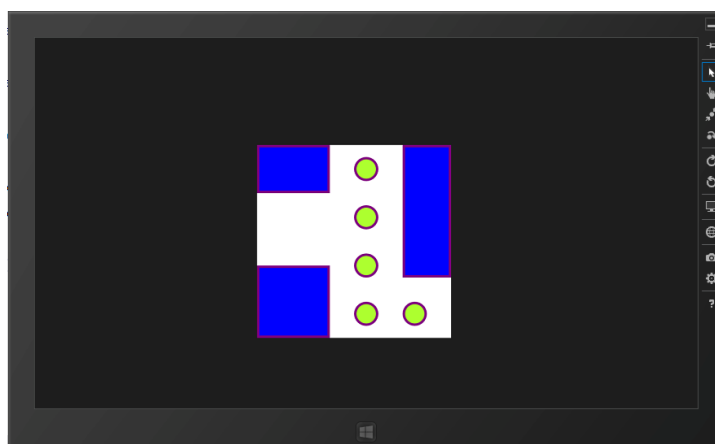
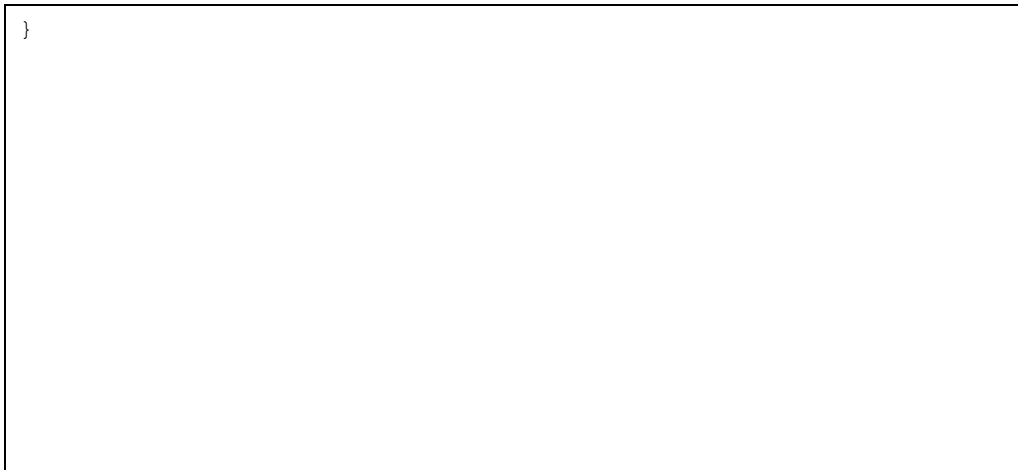


Figure 9 加上邊框執行結果

### Step 5 Create a textBlock

在 MainPage.xaml 中，從工具箱加入一個 textBlock 放在 canvas 上方，將其命名為 \_textBlock (命名方式同 Step 2)，其 textBlock 與 canvas 的相對位置如 Figure 1。

### Step 6 Add Mouse events

開啟 MainPage.xaml.cs 並在 MainPage() 中補充以下程式碼設定 textBlock 預設文字，以及註冊滑鼠點擊和移動的事件。

```
_textBlock.Text = "Where is the mouse?";  
_canvas.PointerPressed += PressOnCanvas;  
_canvas.PointerMoved += MoveOnCanvas;
```

然後我們在 MainPage.xaml.cs 中增加滑鼠點擊和滑鼠移動事件的方法。

```
//滑鼠點擊
```

```
private void PressOnCanvas(object sender, PointerRoutedEventArgs e)
{
    double pressX = Math.Round(e.GetCurrentPoint(_canvas).Position.X, 2);
    double pressY = Math.Round(e.GetCurrentPoint(_canvas).Position.Y, 2);
    _textBlock.Text = "You pressed on (" + pressX + ", " + pressY + ")";
}
```

```
//滑鼠移動
```

```
private void MoveOnCanvas(object sender, PointerRoutedEventArgs e)
{
    double moveX = Math.Round(e.GetCurrentPoint(_canvas).Position.X, 2);
    double moveY = Math.Round(e.GetCurrentPoint(_canvas).Position.Y, 2);
    _textBlock.Text = "You moved on (" + moveX + ", " + moveY + ")";
}
```

按下執行後，可以看到結果如 Figure 1

**- The End -**