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| A lot of controls allow you to put content between the start and end tags, which is then the content of the control. For instance, the Button control allows you to specify the text shown on it between the start and end tags.I did some application.  1. <Window x:Class="WpfApp1.MainWindow"   xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml/presentation"  xmlns:x="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml"  xmlns:d="http://schemas.microsoft.com/expression/blend/2008"  xmlns:mc="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/markup-compatibility/2006"  xmlns:local="clr-namespace:WpfApp1"  mc:Ignorable="d"          Title="MainWindow" Height="450" Width="800">  <Grid>  <Button>  <Button.FontWeight>Bold</Button.FontWeight>  <Button.Content>  <WrapPanel>  <TextBlock Foreground="Blue">Multi</TextBlock>  <TextBlock Foreground="Red">Color</TextBlock>  <TextBlock>Button</TextBlock>  </WrapPanel>  </Button.Content>  </Button>  </Grid>  </Window> Events in XAML Most modern UI frameworks are event driven and so is WPF. All of the controls, including the Window (which also inherits the Control class) exposes a range of events that you may subscribe to. You can subscribe to these events, which means that your application will be notified when they occur and you may react to that.  There are many types of events, but some of the most commonly used are there to respond to the user's interaction with your application using the mouse or the keyboard. On most controls you will find events like KeyDown, KeyUp, MouseDown, MouseEnter, MouseLeave, MouseUp and several others.  We will look more closely at how events work in WPF, since this is a complex topic, but for now, you need to know how to link a control event in XAML to a piece of code in your Code-behind file. | | | |
| **Sayfa No** | **Çalışmanın** | | **KONTROL** |
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