本例中有两个窗体,form1和form2,在form2里修改form1的textbox1的文字字体和颜色.这里又是用到的委托,可以看到在.net里委托是如此的重要,强大且灵活

先看窗体2代码

namespace WindowsApplication6  
{  
    public partial class Form2 : Form  
    {  
        public delegate void upfontdelegate(Font font);  
        public delegate void upcolordelegate(Color color);  
        upfontdelegate upfont;  
        upcolordelegate upcolor;  
        public Form2(upfontdelegate upfont,upcolordelegate upcolor)//在form2的构造函数里,把form1的更改textbox1字体和文字颜色的方法的委托即函数指针传到form2窗体里  
        {  
            InitializeComponent();  
            this.upfont = upfont;  
            this.upcolor = upcolor;  
        }

        private void button5\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)  
        {  
            FontDialog fd = new FontDialog();  
            fd.ShowDialog();  
            upfont(fd.Font);//调用委托来改变窗体里textbox1的字体  
        }

        private void button6\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)  
        {  
            ColorDialog cd = new ColorDialog();  
            cd.ShowDialog();  
            upcolor(cd.Color);//调用委托来改变窗体里textbox1的字体颜色  
        }  
    }  
}

窗体1代码

 namespace WindowsApplication6  
{  
    public partial class Form1 : Form  
    {  
        public Form1()  
        {  
            InitializeComponent();  
        }

        private void button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)  
        {  
                    Form2.upfontdelegate uf;//声明一个upfontdelegate类型的委托对象.还是喜欢叫做函数指针变量  
                    Form2.upcolordelegate uc;//声明一个upcolordelegate类型的委托对象.还是喜欢叫做函数指针变量

                    uf = upfont;  
                    uc = upcolor;  
                    Form2 commandfm = new Form2(uf, uc);通过form2的构造函数,把form1里的方法指针传到form2  
                    commandfm.Show();  
                    //commandfm.upfontevent+=new Form2.upfontdelegate(upfont);  
                    //commandfm.upcolorevent+=new Form2.upcolordelegate(upcolor);  
                }  
            }  
        private void upfont(Font font)  
        {  
            textBox1.Font =font ;  
        }  
        private void upcolor(Color color)  
        {  
            textBox1.ForeColor = color;  
        }  
    }  
}