



# Windows App SDK















# **Light Effect**

**Light Effect** shows how you can use **PointLight** with an Element to create a **Light Effect** in an Application using the **Windows App SDK**.

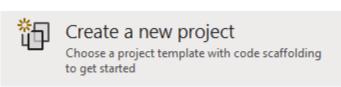
#### Step 1

Follow **Setup and Start** on how to get **Setup** and **Install** what you need for **Visual Studio 2022** and **Windows App SDK**.

In **Windows 11** choose **Start** and then find or search for **Visual Studio 2022** and then select it.



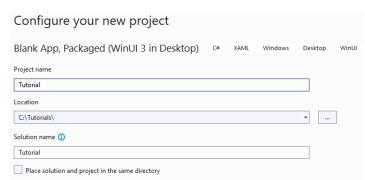
Once **Visual Studio 2022** has started select **Create a new project**.



Then choose the **Blank App, Packages (WinUI in Desktop)** and then select **Next**.



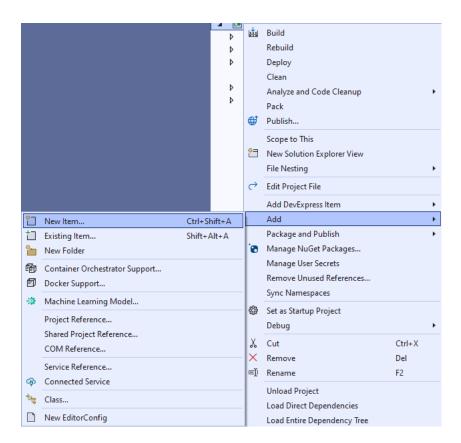
After that in **Configure your new project** type in the **Project name** as *LightEffect*, then select a Location and then select **Create** to start a new **Solution**.





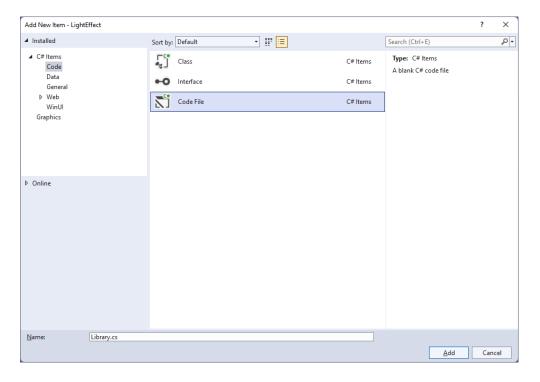


Then in Visual Studio within Solution Explorer for the Solution, right click on the Project shown below the Solution and then select Add then New Item...



## Step 3

Then in Add New Item from the C# Items list, select Code and then select Code File from the list next to this, then type in the name of Library.cs and then Click on Add.











You will now be in the **View** for the **Code** of *Library.cs*, within this type the following **Code**:

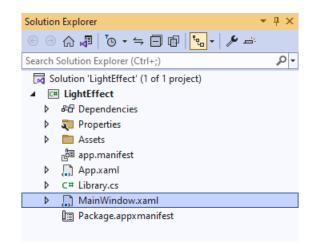
```
using Microsoft.UI;
using Microsoft.UI.Composition;
using Microsoft.UI.Xaml;
using Microsoft.UI.Xaml.Hosting;
using System;
internal class Library
{
    private PointLight _light;
    public void SetLight(FrameworkElement element)
        var visual = ElementCompositionPreview.GetElementVisual(element);
        var compositor = visual.Compositor;
        _light = compositor.CreatePointLight();
        _light.Color = Colors.White;
        _light.CoordinateSpace = visual;
        _light.Targets.Add(visual);
        _light.Offset = new System.Numerics.Vector3(
            -(float)element.ActualWidth * 2,
            (float)element.ActualHeight / 2,
            (float)element.ActualHeight);
        var animation = compositor.CreateScalarKeyFrameAnimation();
        animation.IterationBehavior = AnimationIterationBehavior.Forever;
        animation.InsertKeyFrame(1, 2 * (float)element.ActualWidth);
        animation.Duration = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(5.0f);
        _light.StartAnimation("Offset.X", animation);
    }
    public void ClearLight()
        if ( light != null)
            _light.Targets.RemoveAll();
    }
}
```

The Class that has been defined in *Library.cs* has a **Member** for a **PointLight** then there is a **Method** of **SetLight** which will create a **Light Effect** for a **FrameworkElement** by first creating an **Element Visual** with **ElementCompositionPreview** you'll also notice the use of **var**, which means the type of the value doesn't need to be explicitly specified, instead it will be **Inferred**. Then a **Compositor** is obtained from this a **PointLight** is configured where various values are set to display it as needed. There is also an **Animation** used which will make the **PointLight** move across the **FrameworkElement** with the specified **Behaviour**. The other method of **ClearLight** is used to remove the **Light Effect** of the **PointLight**.





Then from **Solution Explorer** for the **Solution** double-click on **MainWindow.xaml** to see the **XAML** for the **Main Window**.



#### Step 6

In the **XAML** for **MainWindow.xaml** there be some **XAML** for a **StackPane1**, this should be **Removed** by removing the following:

## Step 7

While still in the XAML for MainWindow.xaml above </Window>, type in the following XAML:

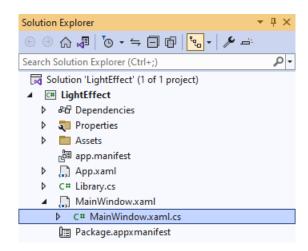
This **XAML** features a **Grid** with a **ViewBox** which is used to **Scale** elements, then within this is a **Rectangle** which is the **FrameworkElement** that will have the **Light Effect** applied to it. Then there is a **CommandBar** with an **AppBarButton** to apply the **Light Effect** of *Accept* and another to remove it of *Clear*.







Then, within **Solution Explorer** for the **Solution** select the arrow next to **MainWindow.xaml** then double-click on **MainWindow.xaml.cs** to see the **Code** for the **Main Window**.



## Step 9

In the **Code** for **MainWindow.xaml.cs** there be a **Method** of **myButton\_Click(...)** this should be **Removed** by removing the following:

```
private void myButton_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    myButton.Content = "Clicked";
}
```

## Step 10

Once myButton\_Click(...) has been removed, type in the following Code below the end of the Constructor of public MainWindow() { ... }:

```
private readonly Library _library = new();

private void Accept_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    _library.SetLight(Display);
}

private void Clear_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    _library.ClearLight();
}
```

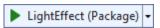
The **Method** of **Accept\_Click** will call the **Method** within *Library.cs* of **SetLight** from an **Instance** of **Library** called **\_library** created with **new()** and **Clear\_Click** will call the **Method** of **ClearLight**.







That completes the **Windows App SDK**Application. In **Visual Studio 2022** from the **Toolbar** select **LightEffect (Package)** to **Start** the Application.



## Step 12

Once running you should see a **Rectangle** and **CommandBar** with the *Accept* and *Clear* options.









You can select Apply to set the **Light Effect** and *Clear* to remove the **Light Effect** 



# Step 14

To **Exit** the **Windows App SDK** Application, select the **Close** button from the top right of the Application as that concludes this **Tutorial** for **Windows App SDK** from <u>tutorialr.com!</u>





