### Module 4

### "Events and Commands"





# Agenda

- Events
- Commands



#### WPF Trees

- Logical Tree
  - View in Visual Studio with
    - View → Other Windows → Document Outline
    - Bottom-left corner icon ②
  - Essential for eventing
- Visual Tree
  - Elements deriving from Visual and Visual3D
  - View in Visual Studio with "WPF Tree Visualizer"
    - Access from Locals, Autos, or Watch window
  - Essential for styling and templating

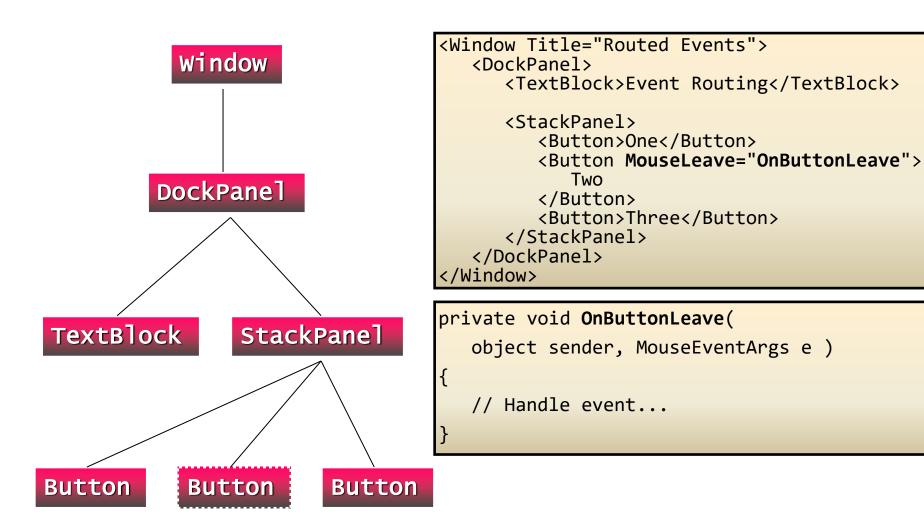


## Introducing Routed Events

- RoutedEventArgs and RoutedEventHandler
- Attached events
- Three types of routed events
  - Direct
  - Bubbling
  - Tunneling

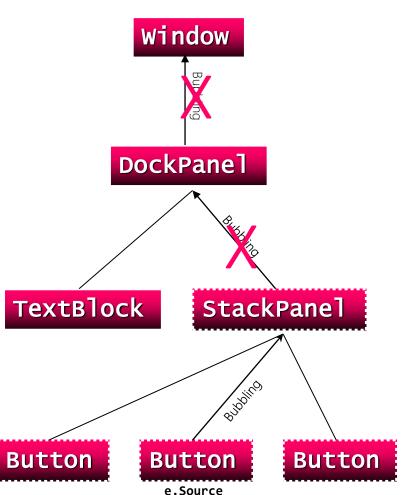


#### **Direct Events**





# **Bubbling Events**

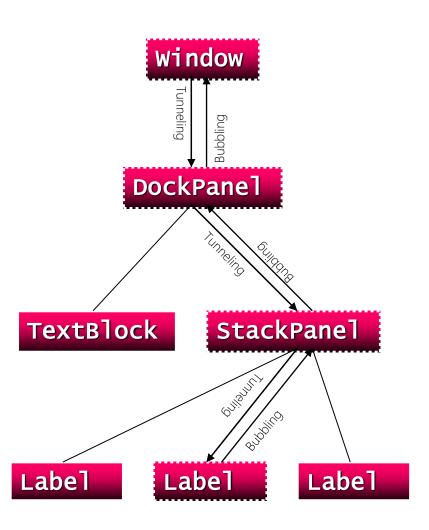


```
private void OnButtonClicked(
   object sender, RoutedEventArgs e )
{
   // Handle event
   ... e.Source ...

   e.Handled = true;
}
```



## Tunneling Events



- Events are paired
  - Tunneling ("PreviewEvent")
  - Bubbling ("Event")
- Example:
  - PreviewMouseDown
  - MouseDown

PreviewMouseDown @ Window

PreviewMouseDown @ DockPanel

PreviewMouseDown @ StackPanel

PreviewMouseDown @ Label

MouseDown @ Label

MouseDown @ StackPanel

MouseDown @ DockPanel

MouseDown @ Window



#### A Few Words of Caution

- RoutedEventArgs properties
  - Handled
  - Source Control object raising event
  - OriginalSource Visual Tree object entailing event
- Some events interfere with each other
  - Click event interferes with (Preview)MouseDown
- ▶ Argh! Already handled events can still be handled...! ◎
  - But only programmatically
  - Bubbling and tunnelling continue
  - UIElement.AddHandler()
    - handledEventsToo == true in code!



### EventManager Class

- EventManager class
  - RegisterRoutedEvent()
    - Creates new routed events
  - RegisterClassHandler()
    - Adds class-level event handlers
- UIElement.RaiseEvent()
  - Raises routed events
- Class-level event handling occurs <u>before</u> instancelevel event handling



## Application-Level Events

- ▶ **Application** events
  - Startup
  - Exit
  - SessionEnding
  - Activated
  - Deactivated
  - DispatcherUnhandledException
    - Not WPF-specific, but important in practice:
       AppDomain.CurrentDomain.UnhandledException event
- Added in App.xaml



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# Introducing Commands

 Commands are abstract, high-level event-style classes implementing ICommand

• Execute() method

• CanExecute() boolean method

CanExecuteChanged event

- Some controls implement ICommandSource to interact with commands
  - Button, CheckBox, MenuItem, ...
- Built-in commands in five classes
  - ApplicationCommands, ComponentCommands, MediaCommands, NavigationCommands, EditingCommands
- Commanding is an essential ingredient in the MVVM pattern



# Commands and Command Bindings

#### Command

- Can be invoked declaratively
- Can be invoked programmatically
- Can be invoked through input gestures
  - MouseGesture
  - KeyGesture
- But nothing happens until command is bound

#### CommandBinding

- Binds commands to command handler
  - Command
  - CanExecute
  - Executed
- Commands bubble up the logical tree!
- Note: Parameters can be supplied to commands, if needed



## Built-in Command Bindings

- Some controls have built-in command bindings
  - TextBox, ...
- Bind via
  - Command
  - ICommandSource.CommandTarget
    - E.g. **Button**
- Note that command targets must be set with bindingsyntax, i.e.

```
CommandTarget = "{Binding ElementName = textbox1}"
```



#### **Custom Commands**

- ICommand
  - RoutedCommand
    - RoutedUICommand (adds localized Text property)
- Do custom commands in a static class by either
  - Implementing ICommand by hand, or
  - Using a Routed(UI)Command



# Summary

- Events
- Commands



