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



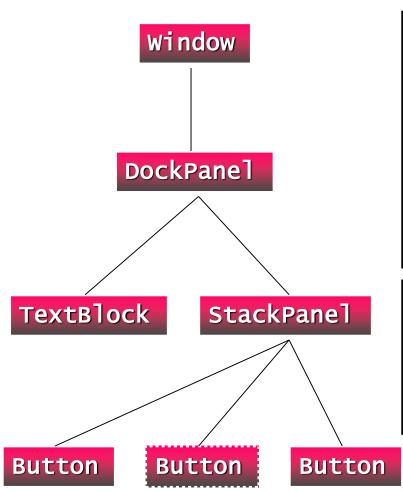


Introducing Routed Events

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



Direct Events

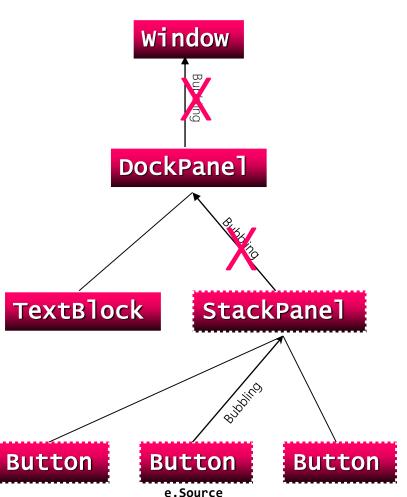


```
private void OnButtonLeave(
   object sender, MouseEventArgs e )
{
   // Handle event...
}
```





Bubbling Events

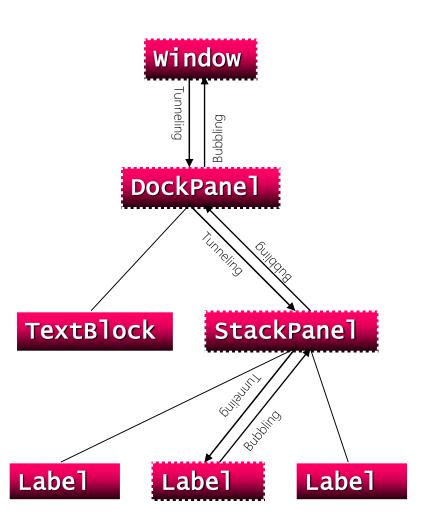


```
private void OnButtonClicked(
   object sender, RoutedEventArgs e )
{
   // Handle event
   ... e.Source ...

   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





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