Designing Interactive Systems II

Computer Science Graduate Programme SS 2010

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Review: Conviviality (Igoe)

- rules for networking
- role of physical objects in remote collaboration
- participation vs. consumption
- objects as communication starter
- sociable objects
- pachube, asthmapolis, patientslikeme

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Windows

- WPF
- GDI
- WDDM
- DXGI
- UDDI
- DWM
- CIL
- WIC
- DCE
- MFC
- OLE
- WCF
- OLE
**Windows 7: Architecture**

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<th>Apps</th>
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<th>.NET 4.0</th>
<th>Win32: potpourri</th>
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<td>WM</td>
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<td>HW</td>
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- Microsoft Foundation Classes
- .NET 4.0
- Win32: potpourri
  - Graphics Device Interface: drawing functions
  - User Interface: user input, windowing, “look-and-feel”

**Desktop Window Manager**

- enables Windows Aero graphical user interface
- applications render in off-screen buffer
- DWM is DirectX application
DirectX

- Game programmers preferred working with DOS
  - direct access to video card, sound devices, ...
- First Release of DirectX with Windows 95
  - DirectDraw, DirectSound and DirectPlay

DirectX

- Large rewrite of DirectX for Vista
- DirectWrite
  - Support for rendering text
- Direct2D
  - rendering 2D graphics
  - based on Direct3D

Windows Presentation Foundation

- DirectX based graphics subsystem
- also: development framework
  - Goal: “help developers create attractive and effective user interfaces”
  - Combine strengths of various existing technologies to create coherent foundation
Microsoft .NET Framework

- Software platform developed by Microsoft
- Layer on top on Windows (and other systems)
- Vision: Join all existing software systems and platforms
- History
  - 2000: Bill Gates presents .NET-“Vision”
  - 2002: .NET v1.0 released with SDK and Visual Studio .NET 2002
  - 2004: .NET v2.0 + Visual Studio 2005
  - 2006: .NET v3.0
  - 2008: Source disclosed (reason: “simplified debugging”)
  - 2010: .NET 4.0 + Visual Studio 2010

Common Language Runtime

- Runtime environment for all .NET programs
- Virtual machine, just-in-time compilation
  → Platform and language independence
- Common Intermediate Language (CIL)
  Instruction set for virtual machine
- Common Type System (CTS)
  Specifies how classes, interface, elementary types look like

Common Language Runtime

- Common Language Specification (CLS)
  - smallest set of CTS which must be fulfilled by all languages
- Garbage collection
- Languages:
  C#, Visual Basic .NET, Managed C++, Fortran, Java, Pascal, Perl, Python, Smalltalk, etc.

.NET Architecture

Applications

Base Class Library

| ASP.NET | ADO.NET | Web-Services | ... |

Common Language Runtime

| Garbage Collection | Security | Just-in-time-Compilation | ... |

Operating System (Windows, Linux, FreeBSD-Unix)
Assemblies

• Assembly = smallest programming building block which can be released (.exe or .dll)
• Contains:
  • Resources (images, etc.)
  • Meta data (complete interface description of classes, fields, methods, etc.)
  • Manifest (table of contents)
  • Multistage version number
• Advantages:
  • No registration required
  • End of “DLL hell”

ASP.NET

• Programming of dynamic websites
• Complete object oriented model (C#, Visual Basic .NET)
• Rich library of GUI elements
• Easy handling of validators, authentication
• Drag-and-drop design of websites

ADO.NET

• Access to database and other data source (e.g. XML files)
• Support relational databases with transactions and lock mechanisms
• Independent of concrete database architecture

Web-Services

• New concept for distributed applications
• Remote procedure calls over HTTP or SOAP
• Desktop application retrieve information via Web-Services w/o noticing network protocol
• UDDI = Universal Description, Discovery and Integration

Base Class Library

• Class library of .NET
  • System.Collections
  • System.Collections.Generic
  • System.IO
  • System.Threading
  • System.Net
  • System.Reflection
  • System.Windows.Forms
  • System.Xml
# Win32 API

```c
// Example Win32 Hello World program
#define PROG_NAME "Win32 Hello World"
HWND hWnd = NULL;
HANDLE hThread = NULL;

unsigned __stdcall thread_main(void*) {
    MessageBox(NULL, "hello, world", PROG_NAME, MB_OK | MB_TOPMOST);
    hThread = NULL;
    PostMessage(hWnd, WM_CLOSE, 0, 0);
    return 0;
}

HANDLE start_thread() {
    unsigned int id;
    hThread = (HANDLE)_beginthreadex(NULL, 0, thread_main, NULL, 0, &id);
    if (hThread == NULL) {
        // error
    }
    return hThread;
}

static LRESULT CALLBACK win_proc(HWND hwnd, UINT msg, WPARAM wp, LPARAM lp) {
    switch (msg) {
    case WM_CREATE:
        hWnd = hwnd;
        if (start_thread() == NULL) {
            PostMessage(hwnd, WM_CLOSE, 0, 0);
        }
        return 0;
    case WM_CLOSE:
        if (hThread != NULL) {
            WaitForSingleObject(hThread, INFINITE);
            CloseHandle(hThread);
        }
        DestroyWindow(hwnd);
        return 0;
    case WM_DESTROY:
        PostQuitMessage(0);
        return 0;
    default:
        return DefWindowProc(hwnd, msg, wp, lp);
    }
}

int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hi, HINSTANCE hp, LPSTR cmdline, int cmdshow) {
    if (!hp) {
        WNDCLASS wc;
        wc.style = 0;
        wc.lpfnWndProc = win_proc;
        wc.cbClsExtra = 0;
        wc.cbWndExtra = 0;
        wc.hInstance = hi;
        wc.hIcon = LoadIcon(NULL, IDI_APPLICATION);
        wc.hCursor = LoadCursor(NULL, IDC_ARROW);
        wc.hbrBackground = (HBRUSH)GetStockObject(WHITE_BRUSH);
        wc.lpszMenuName = NULL;
        wc.lpszClassName = PROG_NAME;
        if (!RegisterClass(&wc)) {
            // error
            return 0;
        }
    }
    HWND wnd = CreateWindow(PROG_NAME, PROG_NAME,
        WS_POPUP, 0, 0, 0, 0, NULL, NULL, hi, NULL);
    if (wnd == NULL) {
        // error
        return 0;
    }
    ShowWindow(wnd, SW_SHOW);
    UpdateWindow(wnd);
    MSG msg;
    while (GetMessage(&msg, NULL, 0, 0)) {
        TranslateMessage(&msg);
        DispatchMessage(&msg);
    }
    return msg.wParam;
}
```

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Hello, World - MFC

```cpp
class HelloApplication : public CWinApp {
public:
    virtual BOOL InitInstance();
};
HelloApplication HelloApp;

class HelloWindow : public CFrameWnd {
public:
    HelloWindow();
protected:
    afx_msg void OnClicked();
DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP();
CButton *m_pHelloButton;

BOOL HelloApplication::InitInstance() {
    m_pMainWnd = new HelloWindow();
    m_pMainWnd->ShowWindow(m_nCmdShow);
    m_pMainWnd->UpdateWindow();
    return TRUE;
}

void HelloWindow::OnClicked() {
    PostMessage(WM_CLOSE);
}
```

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MFC Class Hierarchy

[Visit the Microsoft Developer Network documentation for more details.](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ws8s10w4.aspx)
**Hello World - WinForms**

```csharp
public class MyForm : Form {
    private Button button = new Button();
    MyForm() {
        Text = "Hello WinForms!";
        button.Text = "Hello World!";
        button.Anchor = AnchorStyles.Top | AnchorStyles.Left;
        EventHandler handler = new EventHandler(buttonClicked);
        button.Click += handler;
        this.Controls.Add(button);
    }
    private void buttonClicked(object sender, EventArgs e) {
        Application.Exit();
    }
    public static void Main(string[] args) {
        Application.Run(new MyForm());
    }
}
```

**Hello World - WPF**

```xaml
<Window
    xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml/presentation"
    Title="Window with Button"
    Width="250" Height="100">
    <Button Name="button" Click="button_Click">
        Click Me!
    </Button>
</Window>
```

**Windows: C#**

- Introduced together with .NET in 2000
- Version 3.0 released with Vista
- Design is based on Java and C++
  - Runs on a virtual machine (like Java)
  - Garbage collection
  - Single object hierarchy
  - Reflection
  - Explicit pointer manipulation permitted
  - Versioning

**XAML**

- XML based markup language to describe UI
- support for new development process
  - designer creates UI
    - Expression Interactive Designer
  - programmer adds functionality
    - Visual Studio
```xml
<Border Grid.Column="0" Height="35" Padding="5" Background="#4E87D4">
    <Label VerticalAlignment="Center" Foreground="White">Names</Label>
</Border>

<ListBox Name="peopleListBox" Grid.Column="0" Grid.Row="1">
    <ListBoxItem>Mike</ListBoxItem>
    <ListBoxItem>Lisa</ListBoxItem>
    <ListBoxItem>John</ListBoxItem>
    <ListBoxItem>Mary</ListBoxItem>
</ListBox>

<!-- View report button -->
<Button Grid.Column="0" Grid.Row="2" Margin="0,10,0,0" Width="125" Height="25" HorizontalAlignment="Right">View</Button>

private void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    // View Expense Report
    ....
}
```
WinForms Designer

Windows: Evaluation

- Availability: 90% of all PC's!
- but only for Windows Mobile/NT/XP/Vista/7
- Productivity: high (Microsoft Visual Studio)
- high learning curve
- Visual Basic has lower learning curve but has limited functionality
- Parallelism: yes for both external and internal
Windows: Evaluation

- Performance: good, but passing data between DLLs is a big overhead
- Graphics model: mostly vector based (since Vista)
- Appearance: fixed
  - Windows XP introduces themes ("look"), but you still can't change the "feel"

Windows: Evaluation

- Extensibility: fairly high
  - closed source but you can write your own extensions (DLLs)
- Adaptability: resource files
- Resource sharing: yes
- Distribution: no
- API structure: MFC is an extended C++; WinForms uses Managed C++, C#, Visual Basic ...

Windows: Evaluation

- API comfort: complicated, but extensible
- Independence:
  - MFC: high - document-view architecture (similar to MVC)
  - WPF: medium
- Inter-App Communication: everything from a clipboard to OLE

Further Reading

- Lots of books on Windows programming
- http://msdn.microsoft.com/
- http://www.winhistory.de/
Media computing group

Jan Borchers

Mic & Mac