ComponentOne

NumericBox for WPF

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ComponentOne, a division of GrapeCity

201 South Highland Avenue, Third Floor

Pittsburgh, PA 15206 • USA

Internet: info@ComponentOne.com

Web site: http://www.componentone.com

Sales

E-mail: sales@componentone.com

Telephone: 1.800.858.2739 or 1.412.681.4343 (Pittsburgh, PA USA Office)

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ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF Overview

Display and edit numeric values in your WPF Applications!

ComponentOne NumericBox™ for WPF provides a numeric text box control, C1NumericBox, which is similar to the standard Windows Forms **NumericUpDown** control and provides functionality for numeric input and editing right out of the box.

The C1NumericBox control contains a single numeric value that can be incremented or decremented by clicking the up or down buttons of the control. The user can also enter in a value, unless the IsReadOnly property is set to **True**.

For a list of the latest features added to **ComponentOne Studio for WPF**, visit What's New in Studio for WPF.

Getting Started

Get started with the following topics:

- Key Features (page 1)

- Quick Start (page 3)

- Task-Based Help (page 21)

Help with ComponentOne Studio for WPF

Getting Started

For information on installing **ComponentOne Studio for WPF**, licensing, technical support, namespaces and creating a project with the control, please visit Getting Started with Studio for WPF.

What's New

For a list of the latest features added to **ComponentOne Studio for WPF**, visit What's New in Studio for WPF.

Key Features

ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF allows you to create customized, rich applications. Make the most of **NumericBox for WPF** by taking advantage of the following key features:

- **Flexible Formatting**

  The Format property enables you to use the familiar .NET format strings to display data in any way you wish. See the Number Formatting (page 12) topic for more information.

- **Numeric Range Support**

  Easily change the maximum and minimum values allowed for the editor. See the Input Validation (page 14) topic for more information.

- **Up/Down Buttons**

  The C1NumericBox control includes up/down buttons to increment or decrement the value. See Working with C1NumericBox (page 11) for more information.

NumericBox for WPF Quick Start

The following quick start guide is intended to get you up and running with **NumericBox for WPF**. In this quick start you'll start in Visual Studio and create a new project, add **NumericBox for WPF** controls to your application, and customize the appearance and behavior of the controls.

You will create an application that includes five C1NumericBox controls. The controls will function as a lock and when the correct code number has been entered in each, the controls will become locked and inactive and a button will appear directing users to a Web site.

Step 1 of 4: Adding NumericBox for WPF to your Project

In this step you'll begin in Visual Studio to create a WPF application using **NumericBox for WPF**. When you add a C1NumericBox control to your application, you'll have a complete, functional numeric editor. You can further customize the control to your application.

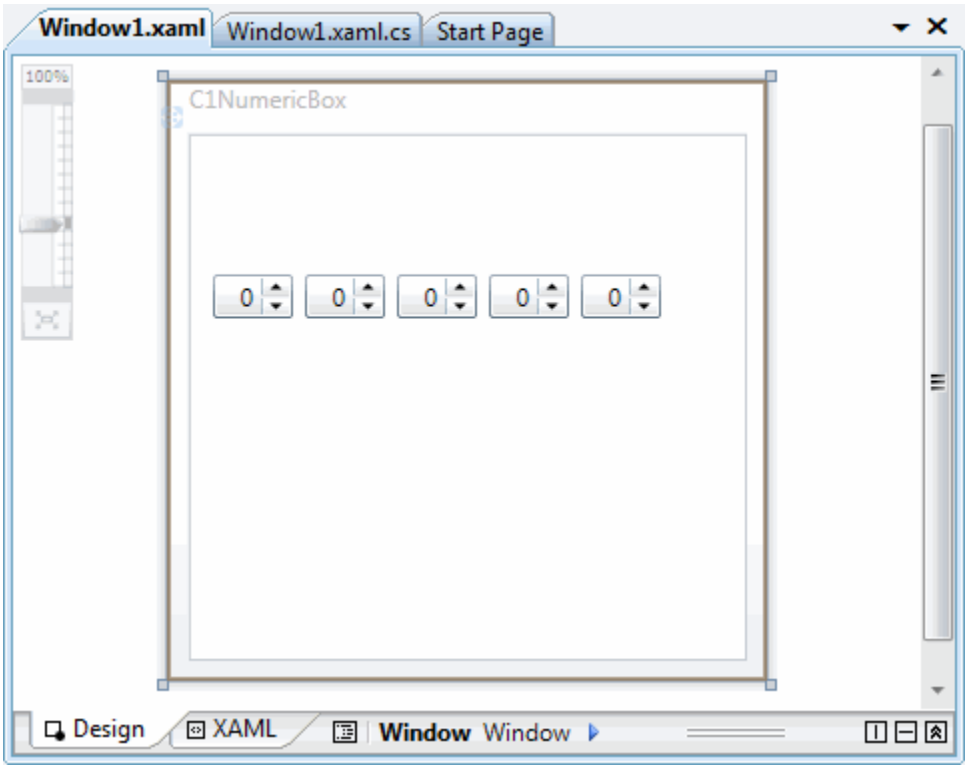
To set up your project and add a C1NumericBox control to your application, complete the following steps:

1. Create a new WPF project in Visual Studio.
2. Navigate to the Toolbox and double-click the **C1NumericBox** icon to add the control to Window1.
3. Click once on the **C1NumericBox1** control to select it, and navigate to the Properties window.
4. In the Properties window, set the following properties:

Property	Value
Width	40
Minimum	0
Maximum	9

   The **Width** property will resize the control. The Minimum and Maximum properties will set the minimum and maximum values that are allowed in the control. Users will not be able to enter values outside of that range providing built-in data validation.
5. In the Design view, right-click the **C1NumericBox1** control and select **Copy**.
6. Right-click the window and select **Paste** to create the **C1NumericBox2** control with the same settings.
7. Repeat steps 5 and 6 three more times to create a total of five **C1NumericBox** controls.
8. In Design view, re-position each of the controls so that they appear next to each other and are numbered **C1NumericBox1** to **C1NumericBox5** from left to right.

   Your application should now look similar to the following:



You've successfully created a WPF application, added **C1NumericBox** controls to the application, and customized those controls. In the next step you'll complete setting up the application.

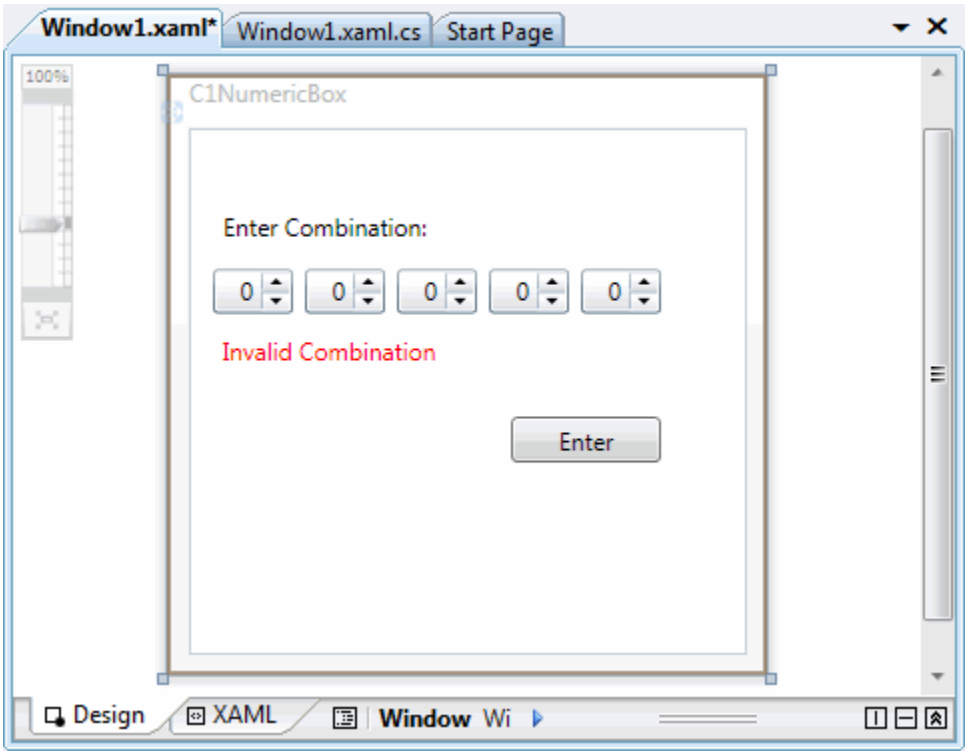
Step 2 of 4: Customizing the Application

In the previous step you created a new WPF project and added five **C1NumericBox** controls to the application. In this step you'll continue by adding additional controls to customize the application.

Complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to the Visual Studio Toolbox and double-click the standard **Label** control twice to add **Label1** and **Label2** to your project.
2. In the Visual Studio Toolbox, and double-click the standard **Button** control to add **Button1** to your project.
3. Click **Label1** once to select it, and in the Properties window set its **Content** property to "Enter Combination:".
4. Click **Label2** once to select it, and in the Properties window set its **Content** property to "Invalid Combination" and its **Foreground** property to **Red**.
5. Click **Button1** once to select it, and in the Properties window set its **Content** property to "Enter" and its **Visibility** property to **Hidden**.

   Your application will now look similar to the following:



You've successfully set up your application's user interface. In the next step you'll add code to your application.

Step 3 of 4: Adding Code to the Application

In the previous steps you set up the application's user interface and added **C1NumberBox**, **Label**, and **Button** controls to your application. In this step you'll add code to your application to finalize it.

Complete the following steps:

1. Double-click **Button1** to switch to Code view and create the **Button1_Click** event handler.
2. Add the following imports statements to the top of the page:
   - Visual Basic
     ```
     Imports C1.WPF
     Imports System.Windows.Media
     Imports System.Diagnostics
     ```
   - C#
     ```
     using C1.WPF;
     using System.Windows.Media;
     using System.Diagnostics;
     ```
3. Initialize the following global variables just inside class **Window1**:
   - Visual Basic
     ```
     Dim nb1 As Integer = 5
     Dim nb2 As Integer = 2
     Dim nb3 As Integer = 3
     Dim nb4 As Integer = 7
     Dim nb5 As Integer = 9
     ```
   - C#

```
int nb1 = 5;
int nb2 = 2;
int nb3 = 3;
int nb4 = 7;
int nb5 = 9;
```

These numbers will be used as the correct 'code' in the application. When the user enters the correct combination of numbers at run time the button will appear.

4. Add code to the **Button1_Click** event handler so that it appears like the following:

   - Visual Basic

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As
System.Windows.RoutedEventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Process.Start("http://www.componentone.com")
End Sub
```

   - C#

```
private void button1_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    Process.Start("http://www.componentone.com");
}
```

   When the button is pressed at run time it will open the ComponentOne Web site.

5. Next add the following custom **NBValidation** event to your code:

   - Visual Basic

```
Private Sub NBValidation()
    If Me.C1NumericBox1.Value = nb1 And Me.C1NumericBox2.Value = nb2
And Me.C1NumericBox3.Value = nb3 And Me.C1NumericBox4.Value = nb4 And
Me.C1NumericBox5.Value = nb5 Then
        Me.Label1.Foreground = Brushes.Green
        Me.Label1.Content = "Combination Valid"
        Me.C1NumericBox1.IsReadOnly = True
        Me.C1NumericBox2.IsReadOnly = True
        Me.C1NumericBox3.IsReadOnly = True
        Me.C1NumericBox4.IsReadOnly = True
        Me.C1NumericBox5.IsReadOnly = True
        Me.Button1.Visibility = Windows.Visibility.Visible
    End If
End Sub
```

   - C#

```
private void NBValidation()
{
    if (this.c1NumericBox1.Value == nb1 & this.c1NumericBox2.Value ==
nb2 & this.c1NumericBox3.Value == nb3 & this.c1NumericBox4.Value == nb4
& this.c1NumericBox5.Value == nb5)
    {
        this.label2.Foreground = Brushes.Green;
        this.label2.Content = "Combination Valid";
        this.c1NumericBox1.IsReadOnly = true;
        this.c1NumericBox2.IsReadOnly = true;
        this.c1NumericBox3.IsReadOnly = true;
        this.c1NumericBox4.IsReadOnly = true;
        this.c1NumericBox5.IsReadOnly = true;
        this.button1.Visibility = Visibility.Visible;
    }
}
```

When the user enters the correct numbers (as indicated in step 3 above) the C1NumericBox controls will be set to read only and will no longer be editable, the text of the label below the controls will change to indicate the correct code has been entered, and a button will appear allowing users to enter the ComponentOne Web site.

6. Choose **View | Designer** to return to Design view.
7. Click **C1NumericBox1** to select it, and navigate to the Properties window.
8. Click the **Events** (lightning bolt) button on the Properties window to view events.
9. Double-click the box next to the **ValueChanged** event. This will switch to Code view and create the **C1NumericBox1_ValueChanged** event handler.
10. Enter the code in the **C1NumericBox1_ValueChanged** event handler to initialize **NBValidation**. It will look like the following:

    - Visual Basic

```
Private Sub C1NumericBox1_ValueChanged(ByVal sender As System.Object,
ByVal e As C1.WPF.PropertyChangedEventArgs(Of System.Double)) Handles
C1NumericBox1.ValueChanged
    NBValidation()
End Sub
```

    - C#

```
private void c1NumericBox1_ValueChanged(object sender,
PropertyChangedEventArgs<double> e)
{
    NBValidation();
}
```

11. Repeat steps 6 to 9 for each additional **C1NumericBox** control so that **NBValidation** is initialized in all five.

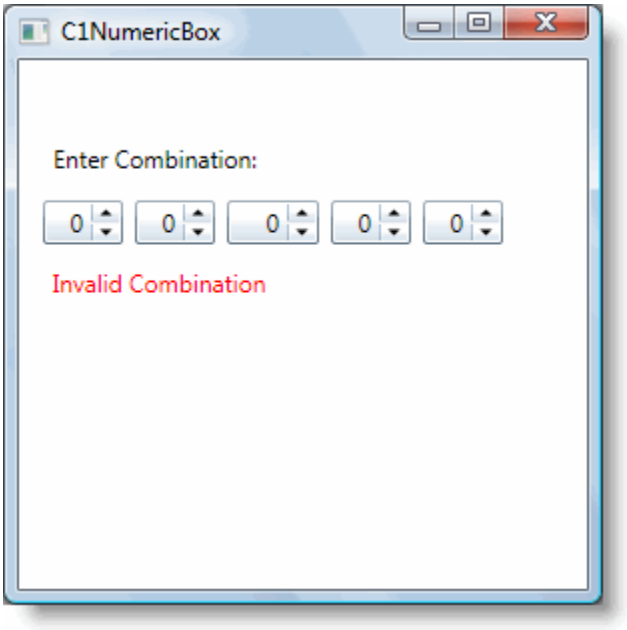
In this step you completed adding code to your application. In the next step you'll run the application and observe run-time interactions.

Step 4 of 4: Running the Application

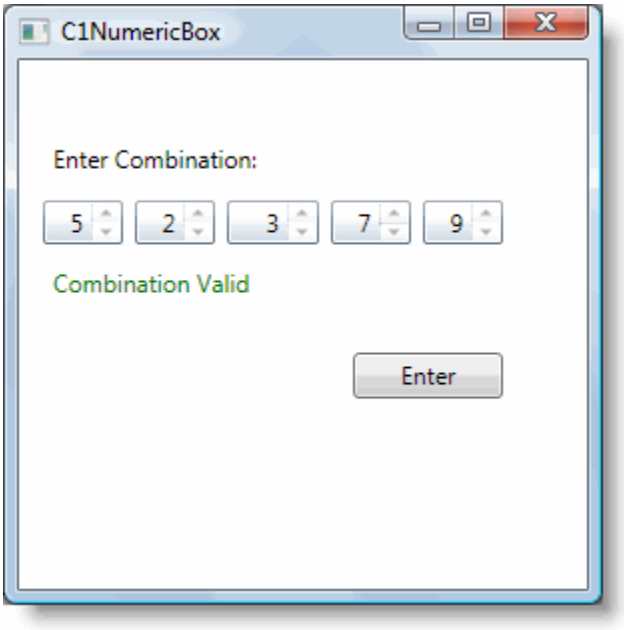
Now that you've created a WPF application and customized the application's appearance and behavior, the only thing left to do is run your application. To run your application and observe **NumericBox for WPF**'s run-time behavior, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Debug** menu, select **Start Debugging** to view how your application will appear at run time.

   The application will appear similar to the following:



2. Click the **Up** arrow in the first (left-most) **C1NumericBox** control until **5** is displayed. Note that the number increased by 1 each time you click – this is because the Increment property is set to **1** by default.
3. Click inside the second **C1NumericBox**, highlight the "0" value, and type "2" to replace it.
4. Try clicking the **Down** button in the third **C1NumericBox** control and notice that the number does not change. This is because the Minimum property was set to **0** and so the control will not accept values less than zero. Click the **Up** button until **3** is displayed.
5. In the fourth **C1NumericBox** control, place the cursor in front of the **0** and click. Enter "5" so that "50" is displayed.
6. Click inside the last **C1NumericBox** control. Notice that the **50** inside the fourth **C1NumericBox** was reset to **9**. That's because the Maximum property was set to **9** so the control will not accept values greater than nine.
7. Enter **9** in the last **C1NumericBox** control.
8. Click the **Down** button of the fourth **C1NumericBox** control twice so **7** is displayed. Note that the text of the second Label changed and the button is now visible:

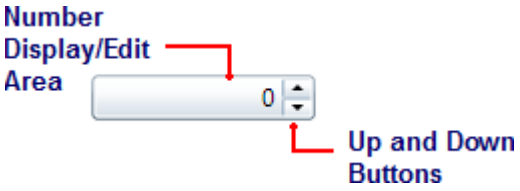


9. Try typing inside a **C1NumericBox** control or clicking its **Up** or **Down** buttons, notice that you cannot. That is because the IsReadOnly property was set to **True** when the correct number sequence was entered and the controls are now locked from editing.
10. Click the now-visible **Enter** button to navigate to the ComponentOne Web site.

Congratulations! You've completed the **NumericBox for WPF** quick start and created a **NumericBox for WPF** application customized the appearance and behavior of the controls, and viewed some of the run-time capabilities of your application.

Working with C1NumericBox

ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF includes the C1NumericBox control, a simple control which provides numeric input and editing. When you add the C1NumericBox control to a XAML window, it exists as a completely functional numeric editor. By default, the control's interface looks similar to the following image:



It consists of the following elements:

- **Up and Down Buttons**

  The **Up** and **Down** buttons allow users to change the value displayed in the control. Each time a button is clicked the Value changes by the amount indicated by the Increment property (by default 1). By default the **Up** and **Down** buttons are visible; to hide the buttons set the ShowButtons property to **False**.

- **Number Display/Edit Area**

  The current Value is displayed in the number display/editing area. Users can type in the box to change the Value property. By default users can edit this number; to lock the control from editing set IsReadOnly to **True**.

Basic Properties

ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF includes several properties that allow you to set the functionality of the control. Some of the more important properties are listed below. Note that you can see Appearance Properties (page 15) for more information about properties that control appearance.

The following properties let you customize the C1NumericBox control:

Property	Description
Value	Gets or sets the numeric value in the C1NumericBox.
Minimum	Gets or sets the minimum value allowed for the C1NumericBox control.
Maximum	Gets or sets the maximum value allowed for the C1NumericBox.
Increment	Gets or sets the increment applied when the user presses the up/down arrow keys or the **Up** or **Down** buttons.
Format	Gets or sets the format of the C1NumericBox control.

Number Formatting

You can change how the number displayed in the C1NumericBox control will appear by setting the Format property. **ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF** supports the standard number formatting strings defined by Microsoft. For more information, see MSDN.

The Format string consists of a letter or a letter and number combination defining the format. By default, the Format property is set to "F0". The letter indicates the format type, here "F" for fixed-point, and the number indicates the number of decimal places, here none.

The following formats are available:

Format Specifier	Name	Description
C or c	Currency	The number is converted to a string that represents a currency amount. The conversion is controlled by the currency format information of the current NumberFormatInfo object. The precision specifier indicates the desired number of decimal places. If the precision specifier is omitted, the default currency precision given by the current NumberFormatInfo object is used.
D or d	Decimal	This format is supported only for integral types. The number is converted to a string of decimal digits (0-9), prefixed by a minus sign if the number is negative. The precision specifier indicates the minimum number of digits desired in the resulting string. If required, the number is padded with zeros to its left to produce the number of digits given by the precision specifier. The following example formats an Int32 value with the Decimal format specifier.
E or e	Scientific (exponential)	The number is converted to a string of the form "-d.ddd…E+ddd" or "-d.ddd…e+ddd", where each 'd' indicates a digit (0-9). The string starts with a minus sign if the number is negative. One digit always precedes the decimal point. The precision specifier indicates the desired number of digits after the decimal point. If the precision specifier is omitted, a default of six digits after the decimal point is used. The case of the format specifier indicates whether to prefix the exponent with an 'E' or an 'e'. The exponent always consists of a plus or minus sign and a minimum of three digits. The exponent is padded with zeros to meet this minimum, if required.
F or f	Fixed-point	The number is converted to a string of the form "-ddd.ddd…" where each 'd' indicates a digit (0-9). The string starts with a minus sign if the number is negative. The precision specifier indicates the desired number of decimal places. If the precision specifier is omitted, the default numeric precision is given by the NumberDecimalDigits property of the current NumberFormatInfo object.
G or g	General	The number is converted to the most compact of either fixed-point or scientific notation, depending on the type of the number and whether a precision specifier is present. If

		the precision specifier is omitted or zero, the type of the number determines the default precision, as indicated by the following list. • Byte or SByte: 3 • Int16 or UInt16: 5 • Int32 or UInt32: 10 • Int64: 19 • UInt64: 20 • Single: 7 • Double: 15 • Decimal: 29 Fixed-point notation is used if the exponent that would result from expressing the number in scientific notation is greater than -5 and less than the precision specifier; otherwise, scientific notation is used. The result contains a decimal point if required and trailing zeroes are omitted. If the precision specifier is present and the number of significant digits in the result exceeds the specified precision, then the excess trailing digits are removed by rounding. The exception to the preceding rule is if the number is a Decimal and the precision specifier is omitted. In that case, fixed-point notation is always used and trailing zeroes are preserved. If scientific notation is used, the exponent in the result is prefixed with 'E' if the format specifier is 'G', or 'e' if the format specifier is 'g'. The exponent contains a minimum of two digits. This differs from the format for scientific notation produced by the 'E' or 'e' format specifier, which includes a minimum of three digits in the exponent.
N or n	Number	The number is converted to a string of the form "-d,ddd,ddd.ddd…", where '-' indicates a negative number symbol if required, 'd' indicates a digit (0-9), ',' indicates a thousand separator between number groups, and '.' indicates a decimal point symbol. The actual negative number pattern, number group size, thousand separator, and decimal separator are specified by the NumberNegativePattern, NumberGroupSizes, NumberGroupSeparator, and NumberDecimalSeparator properties, respectively, of the current NumberFormatInfo object. The precision specifier indicates the desired number of decimal places. If the precision specifier is omitted, the default numeric precision is given by the NumberDecimalDigits property of the current NumberFormatInfo object.
P or p	Percent	The number is converted to a string that represents a percent as defined by the NumberFormatInfo.PercentNegativePattern property if the number is negative, or the NumberFormatInfo.PercentPositivePattern property if the number is positive. The converted number is multiplied by 100 in order to be presented as a percentage. The precision specifier indicates the desired number of decimal places. If the precision specifier is omitted, the

		default numeric precision given by the current NumberFormatInfo object is used.
R or r	Round-trip	This format is supported only for the Single and Double types. The round-trip specifier guarantees that a numeric value converted to a string will be parsed back into the same numeric value. When a numeric value is formatted using this specifier, it is first tested using the general format, with 15 spaces of precision for a Double and 7 spaces of precision for a Single. If the value is successfully parsed back to the same numeric value, it is formatted using the general format specifier. However, if the value is not successfully parsed back to the same numeric value, then the value is formatted using 17 digits of precision for a Double and 9 digits of precision for a Single. Although a precision specifier can be present, it is ignored. Round trips are given precedence over precision when using this specifier.
X or x	Hexadecimal	This format is supported only for integral types. The number is converted to a string of hexadecimal digits. The case of the format specifier indicates whether to use uppercase or lowercase characters for the hexadecimal digits greater than 9. For example, use 'X' to produce "ABCDEF", and 'x' to produce "abcdef". The precision specifier indicates the minimum number of digits desired in the resulting string. If required, the number is padded with zeros to its left to produce the number of digits given by the precision specifier.
Any other single character	(Unknown specifier)	(An unknown specifier throws a FormatException at runtime.)

Input Validation

You can use the Minimum and Maximum properties to set a numeric range that users are limited to at run time. If the Minimum and Maximum properties are set, users will not be able to pick a number larger than the Minimum or smaller than the Maximum.

When setting the Minimum and Maximum properties, the Minimum should be smaller than the Maximum. Also be sure to set the Value property to a number within the Minimum and Maximum range.

You can also choose a mode for range validation using the RangeValidationMode property. This property controls when the entered number is validated. You can set RangeValidationMode to one of the following options:

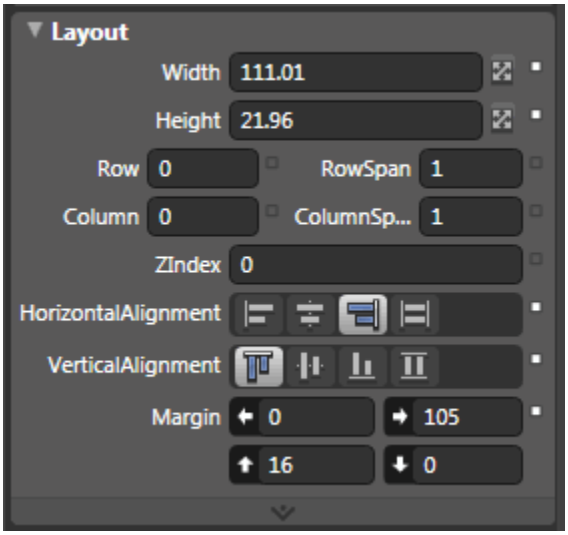
Option	Description
Always	This mode does not allow users to enter out of range values.
AlwaysTruncate	This mode does not allow users to enter out of range values. The value will be truncated if the limits are exceeded.
OnLostFocus	This mode truncates the value when the control loses focus.

Layout and Appearance

The following topics detail how to customize the C1NumericBox control's layout and appearance. You can use built-in layout options to lay your controls out in panels such as Grids or Canvases. Themes allow you to customize the appearance of the grid and take advantage of WPF's XAML-based styling. You can also use templates to format and layout the grid and to customize grid actions.

Layout in a Panel

You can easily lay out the C1NumericBox and other controls in your WPF application, using the attached layout properties. For example, you can lay out your control in a **Grid** panel with its **Row**, **ColumnSpan**, and **RowSpan** properties and in a **Canvas** panel with its **Left** and **Top** properties. For example, the C1NumericBox control includes the following **Layout** properties when located within a **Grid** panel:



You can change the sizing, alignment, and location of the C1NumericBox control within the **Grid** panel.

Appearance Properties

ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF includes several properties that allow you to customize the appearance of the control. You can change the appearance of the text displayed in the control and customize graphic elements of the control. The following topics describe some of these appearance properties.

Content Properties

The following properties let you customize the appearance of content in the **C1NumericBox** control:

Property	Description
Format	Gets or sets the value for the Format of the C1NumericBox.
Watermark	Gets or sets the watermark content displayed when the control is empty.

Text Properties

The following properties let you customize the appearance of text in the **C1NumericBox** control:

Property	Description
FontFamily	Gets or sets the font family of the control. This is a dependency property.
FontSize	Gets or sets the font size. This is a dependency property.
FontStretch	Gets or sets the degree to which a font is condensed or expanded on the screen. This is a dependency property.
FontStyle	Gets or sets the font style. This is a dependency property.
FontWeight	Gets or sets the weight or thickness of the specified font. This is a dependency property.
TextAlignment	Gets or sets how the text should be aligned in the **C1NumericBox**.

Color Properties

The following properties let you customize the colors used in the control itself:

Property	Description
Background	Gets or sets a brush that describes the background of a control. This is a dependency property.
Foreground	Gets or sets a brush that describes the foreground color. This is a dependency property.
SelectionBackground	Gets or sets the brush that fills the background of the selected text.
SelectionForeground	Gets or sets the brush used for the selected text in the C1NumericBox.

Border Properties

The following properties let you customize the control's border:

Property	Description
BorderBrush	Gets or sets a brush that describes the border background of a control. This is a dependency property.
BorderThickness	Gets or sets the border thickness of a control. This is a dependency property.

Style Properties

The following properties let you set styles:

Property	Description

FocusVisualStyle	Gets or sets a property that enables customization of appearance, effects, or other style characteristics that will apply to this element when it captures keyboard focus. This is a dependency property.
Style	Gets or sets the style used by this element when it is rendered. This is a dependency property.

Size Properties

The following properties let you customize the size of the **C1NumericBox** control:

Property	Description
ActualHeight	Gets the rendered height of this element. This is a dependency property.
ActualWidth	Gets the rendered width of this element. This is a dependency property.
Height	Gets or sets the suggested height of the element. This is a dependency property.
MaxHeight	Gets or sets the maximum height constraint of the element. This is a dependency property.
MaxWidth	Gets or sets the maximum width constraint of the element. This is a dependency property.
MinHeight	Gets or sets the minimum height constraint of the element. This is a dependency property.
MinWidth	Gets or sets the minimum width constraint of the element. This is a dependency property.
Width	Gets or sets the width of the element. This is a dependency property.

ComponentOne ClearStyle Technology

ComponentOne ClearStyle™ technology is a new, quick and easy approach to providing Silverlight and WPF control styling. ClearStyle allows you to create a custom style for a control without having to deal with the hassle of XAML templates and style resources.

Currently, to add a theme to all standard WPF controls, you must create a style resource template. In Microsoft Visual Studio this process can be difficult; this is why Microsoft introduced Expression Blend to make the task a bit easier. Having to jump between two environments can be a bit challenging to developers who are not familiar with Blend or do not have the time to learn it. You could hire a designer, but that can complicate things when your designer and your developers are sharing XAML files.

That's where ClearStyle comes in. With ClearStyle the styling capabilities are brought to you in Visual Studio in the most intuitive manner possible. In most situations you just want to make simple styling changes to the controls in your application so this process should be simple. For example, if you just want to change the row color of your data grid this should be as simple as setting one property. You shouldn't have to create a full and complicated-looking template just to simply change a few colors.

How ClearStyle Works

Each key piece of the control's style is surfaced as a simple color property. This leads to a unique set of style properties for each control. For example, a **Gauge** has **PointerFill** and **PointerStroke** properties, whereas a **DataGrid** has **SelectedBrush** and **MouseOverBrush** for rows.

Let's say you have a control on your form that does not support ClearStyle. You can take the XAML resource created by ClearStyle and use it to help mold other controls on your form to match (such as grabbing exact colors). Or let's say you'd like to override part of a style set with ClearStyle (such as your own custom scrollbar). This is also possible because ClearStyle can be extended and you can override the style where desired.

ClearStyle is intended to be a solution to quick and easy style modification but you're still free to do it the old fashioned way with ComponentOne's controls to get the exact style needed. ClearStyle does not interfere with those less common situations where a full custom design is required.

ClearStyle Properties

The following table lists all of the ClearStyle-supported properties in the C1NumericBox control as well as a description of the property:

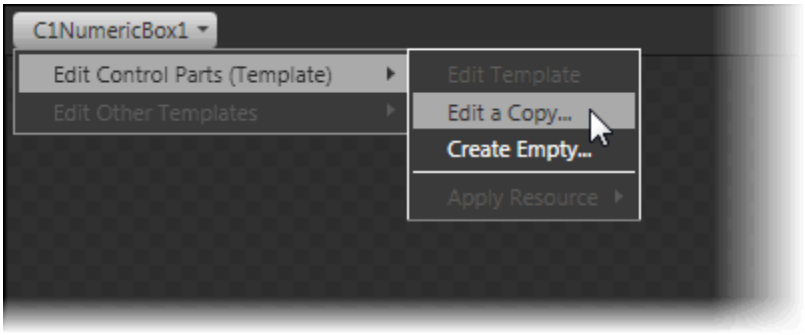
Property	Description
Background	Gets or sets a brush that describes the background of a control. The default **Background** color is White.
FocusBrush	A brush used to define the appearance of the control, when the control is in focus.
MouseOverBrush	A brush used to define the appearance of the control, when the control is in moused over.
SelectionBackground	A brush used to define the background appearance of the control, when the control is selected.
SelectionForeground	A brush used to define the background appearance of the control, when the control is selected.

Templates

One of the main advantages to using a WPF control is that controls are "lookless" with a fully customizable user interface. Just as you design your own user interface (UI), or look and feel, for WPF applications, you can provide your own UI for data managed by **ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF**. Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML; pronounced "Zammel"), an XML-based declarative language, offers a simple approach to designing your UI without having to write code.

Accessing Templates

You can access templates in Microsoft Expression Blend by selecting the C1NumericBox control and, in the menu, selecting **Edit Control Parts (Templates)**. Select **Edit a Copy** to create an editable copy of the current template or **Create Empty**, to create a new blank template.



Note: If you create a new template through the menu, the template will automatically be linked to that template's property. If you manually create a template in XAML you will have to link the appropriate template property to the template you've created.

Note that you can use the Template property to customize the template.

XAML Elements

Several auxiliary XAML elements are installed with **ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF**. These elements include templates and themes and are located in the **NumericBox for WPF** installation directory.

Included Auxiliary XAML Elements

The following auxiliary XAML element is included with **NumericBox for WPF**:

Element	Folder	Description
generic.xaml	XAML	Specifies the templates for different styles and the initial style of the control.

You can incorporate elements from this file into your project, for example, to create your own theme based on the default theme.

NumericBox for WPF Samples

Please be advised that this ComponentOne software tool is accompanied by various sample projects and/or demos, which may make use of other ComponentOne development tools included with the ComponentOne Studios. Samples can be accessed from the **ComponentOne Studio for WPF ControlExplorer**. To view samples, on your desktop, click the **Start** button and then click **All Programs | ComponentOne | Studio for WPF | Samples | WPF ControlExplorer**.

C# Samples

The following C# sample is included:

Sample	Description
ControlExplorer	The **NumericBox** page in the **ControlExplorer** sample demonstrates how to add content to and customize the C1NumericBox control.

NumericBox for WPF Task-Based Help

The task-based help assumes that you are familiar with programming in Visual Studio .NET and know how to use the C1NumericBox control in general. If you are unfamiliar with the **ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF** product, please see the NumericBox for WPF Quick Start (page 3) first.

Each topic in this section provides a solution for specific tasks using the **ComponentOne NumericBox for WPF** product.

Each task-based help topic also assumes that you have created a new WPF project. For additional information on this topic, see Creating a .NET Project in Visual Studio or Creating a Microsoft Blend Project.

Setting the Start Value

The Value property determines the currently selected number. By default the C1NumericBox control starts with its Value set to **0** but you can customize this number at design time, in XAML, and in code.

At Design Time

To set the Value property at run time, complete the following steps:

1. Click the C1NumericBox control once to select it.
2. Navigate to the Properties window, and enter a number, for example "123", in the text box next to the Value property.

   This will set the Value property to the number you chose.

In XAML

For example, to set the Value property add `Value="123"` to the `<c1:C1NumericBox>` tag so that it appears similar to the following:

```
<c1:C1NumericBox Height="21.96" HorizontalAlignment="Right"
Margin="0,16,105,0" Name="C1NumericBox1" VerticalAlignment="Top"
Width="111.01" Value="123" />
```

In Code

For example, to set the Value property add the following code to your project:

- Visual Basic
```
C1NumericBox1.Value = 123
```
- C#
```
c1NumericBox1.Value = 123;
```

Run your project and observe:

Initially **123** (or the number you chose) will appear in the control:

Setting the Increment Value

The Increment property determines by how much the Value property changes when the **Up** or **Down** button is clicked at run time. By default the C1NumericBox control starts with its Increment set to **1** but you can customize this number at design time, in XAML, and in code.

At Design Time

To set the Increment property at run time, complete the following steps:

1. Click the C1NumericBox control once to select it.
2. Navigate to the Properties window, and enter a number, for example "20", in the text box next to the Increment property.

   This will set the Increment property to the number you chose.

In XAML

For example, to set the Increment property to **20** add `Increment="20"` to the `<c1:C1NumericBox>` tag so that it appears similar to the following:

```
<c1:C1NumericBox Height="21.96" HorizontalAlignment="Right"
Margin="0,16,105,0" Name="C1NumericBox1" VerticalAlignment="Top"
Width="111.01" Increment="20" />
```

In Code

For example, to set the Increment property to **20** add the following code to your project:

- Visual Basic
```
C1NumericBox1.Increment = 20
```
- C#
```
c1NumericBox1.Increment = 20;
```

Run your project and observe:

Click the **Up** and then the **Down** button a few times or press the **Up** and **Down** arrow keys on the keyboard. Notice that the Value changes in steps of 20. You can still edit the value directly by clicking in the text box and entering a number that falls between that step.

Setting the Minimum and Maximum Values

You can use the Minimum and Maximum properties to set a numeric range that users are limited to at run time. If the Minimum and Maximum properties are set, users will not be able to pick a number larger than the Minimum or smaller than the Maximum.

Note: When setting the Minimum and Maximum properties, the Minimum should be smaller than the Maximum. Also be sure to set the Value property to a number within the Minimum and Maximum range. In the following example, the default value **0** falls within the range chosen.

At Design Time

To set the Minimum and Maximum at run time, complete the following steps:

1. Click the C1NumericBox control once to select it.
2. Navigate to the Properties window, and enter a number, for example **500**, next to the Maximum property.
3. In the Properties window, enter a number, for example **-500**, next to the Minimum property.

   This will set Minimum and Maximum values.

In XAML

To set the Minimum and Maximum in XAML add `Maximum="500" Minimum="-500"` to the `<c1:C1NumericBox>` tag so that it appears similar to the following:

```
<c1:C1NumericBox Height="21.96" HorizontalAlignment="Right"
Margin="0,16,105,0" Name="C1NumericBox1" VerticalAlignment="Top"
Width="111.01" Maximum="500" Minimum="-500" />
```

In Code

To set the Minimum and Maximum add the following code to your project:

- Visual Basic

```
C1NumericBox1.Minimum = -500
C1NumericBox1.Maximum = 500
```

- C#

```
c1NumericBox1.Minimum = -500;
c1NumericBox1.Maximum = 500;
```

Run your project and observe:

Users will be limited to the selected range at run time.

Changing Font Type and Size

You can change the appearance of the text in the grid by using the text properties in the C1NumericBox Properties window, through XAML, or through code.

At Design Time

To change the font of the grid to Arial 10pt in the Properties window at design time, complete the following:

1. Click the C1NumericBox control once to select it.
2. Navigate to the Properties window, and set **FontFamily** property to "Arial".
3. In the Properties window, set the **FontSize** property to **10**.

   This will set the control's font size and style.

In XAML

For example, to change the font of the control to Arial 10pt in XAML add `FontFamily="Arial" FontSize="10"` to the `<c1:C1NumericBox>` tag so that it appears similar to the following:

```
<c1:C1NumericBox Height="21.96" HorizontalAlignment="Right"
Margin="0,16,105,0" Name="C1NumericBox1" VerticalAlignment="Top"
Width="111.01" FontFamily="Arial" FontSize="10" />
```

In Code

For example, to change the font of the grid to Arial 10pt add the following code to your project:

- Visual Basic
```
C1NumericBox1.FontSize = 10
C1NumericBox1.FontFamily = New System.Windows.Media.FontFamily("Arial")
```
- C#
```
c1NumericBox1.FontSize = 10;
c1NumericBox1.FontFamily = new System.Windows.Media.FontFamily("Arial");
```

Run your project and observe:

The control's content will appear in Arial 10pt font:

Hiding the Up and Down Buttons

By default buttons are visible in the C1NumericBox control to allow users to increment and decrement the value in the box by one step. You can choose to hide the **Up** and **Down** buttons in the C1NumericBox control at run time. To hide the **Up** and **Down** buttons you can set the ShowButtons property to **False**.

At Design Time

To hide the **Up** and **Down** buttons at run time, complete the following steps:

1. Click the C1NumericBox control once to select it.
2. Navigate to the Properties window, and uncheck the ShowButtons check box.

   This will set the ShowButtons property to **False**.

In XAML

For example, to hide the **Up** and **Down** buttons in XAML add `ShowButtons="False"` to the `<c1:C1NumericBox>` tag so that it appears similar to the following:

```
<c1:C1NumericBox Height="21.96" HorizontalAlignment="Right"
Margin="0,16,105,0" Name="C1NumericBox1" VerticalAlignment="Top"
Width="111.01" ShowButtons="False" />
```

In Code

For example, to hide the **Up** and **Down** buttons add the following code to your project:

- Visual Basic
```
C1NumericBox1.ShowButtons = False
```
- C#
```
c1NumericBox1.ShowButtons = false;
```

Run your project and observe:

The **Up** and **Down** buttons will not be visible:

Locking the Control from Editing

By default the C1NumericBox control's Value property is editable by users at run time. If you want to lock the control from being edited, you can set the IsReadOnly property to **True**.

At Design Time

To lock the C1NumericBox control from run-time editing, complete the following steps:

1. Click the C1NumericBox control once to select it.
2. Navigate to the Properties window, and check the IsReadOnly check box.

   This will set the IsReadOnly property to **False**.

In XAML

For example, to hide the **Up** and **Down** buttons in XAML add `IsReadOnly="True"` to the `<c1:C1NumericBox>` tag so that it appears similar to the following:

```
<c1:C1NumericBox Height="21.96" HorizontalAlignment="Right"
Margin="0,16,105,0" Name="C1NumericBox1" VerticalAlignment="Top"
Width="111.01" IsReadOnly="True" />
```

In Code

For example, to hide the **Up** and **Down** buttons add the following code to your project:

- Visual Basic

```
C1NumericBox1.IsReadOnly = True
```

- C#

```
c1NumericBox1.IsReadOnly = true;
```

Run your project and observe:

The control is locked from editing; notice that the **Up** and **Down** buttons are grayed out and inactive: