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ComponentOne

# InputPanel for WinForms

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## InputPanel for WinForms Overview

**InputPanel for WinForms** is the new paradigm to create and maintain data forms. It is a container control that can be placed on a Windows Form to help you create powerful data input applications. You can choose from any combination of the nineteen native data input controls provided or any third party .NET control simply by selecting the Add New Item combobox from InputPanel's SmartTag. InputPanel for WinForms provides automatic binding, layout, and styling. When you bind the [C1InputPanel](#) to a data source object at design time, the control is automatically populated with components used to view and edit the data in the data source, including keyboard accelerators.

**InputPanel for WinForms** provides a keyboard accelerator designer used automatically to add or fix duplicate key accelerators. Make changes to your form without worrying about restructuring the entire form with **InputPanel for WinForms** automatic alignment and tab order. All of the nineteen native input components share a common set of styles, properties, methods, and events which makes programming the **C1InputPanel** easy and consistent. This simple setup paired with low maintenance yields increased productivity. Stop spending hours building data forms when you can generate polished, interactive data forms in minutes with **InputPanel for WinForms**.

## Help with WinForms Edition

### Getting Started

For information on installing **ComponentOne Studio WinForms Edition**, licensing, technical support, namespaces and creating a project with the control, please visit [Getting Started with WinForms Edition](#).

## Key Features

**InputPanel for WinForms** offers many rich features such as the following:

- **Easy Setup**

Drop the [C1InputPanel](#) component on your form, connect to a data source, select the record set and an input component for each field is automatically created for you. All fields and corresponding labels are consistently aligned for you. A navigation bar is also added to the form for end-users to navigate the record set at run time.

- **Universal .NET Data Binding**

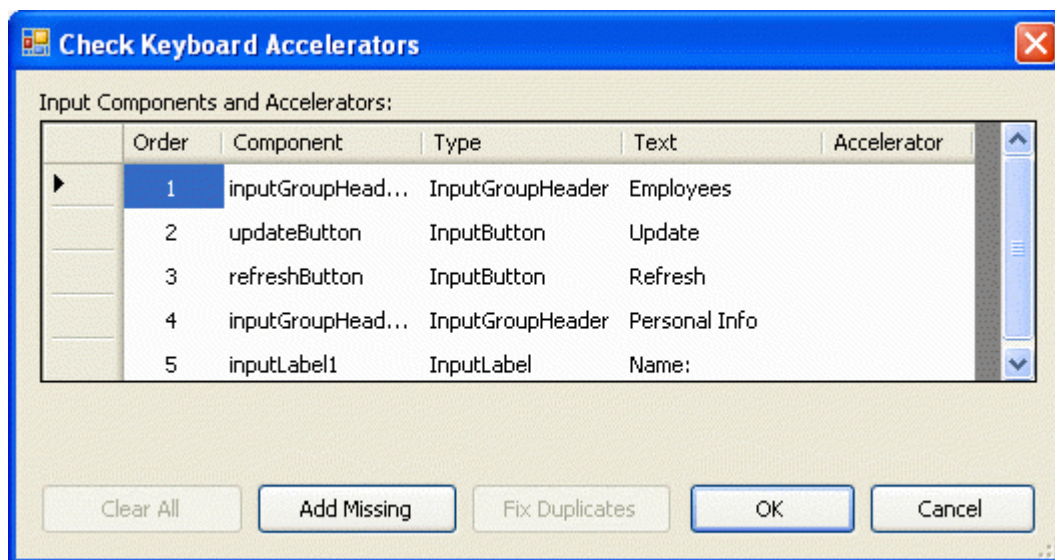
InputPanel for WinForms can universally bind to any .NET data source and with little or no code at all, allowing you to create a fully-navigational database browser in seconds.

- **Automatic Tab order**

Make a change to your data form without worrying about restructuring the entire form – add components and move them around on the form without throwing off the form's structure. InputPanel for WinForms' automatic tab order makes this possible. At design time, InputPanel for WinForms automatically establishes the tab order. So at run time, end-users can tab from entry to entry for fast and friendly editing experience.

- **Accelerator Keys**

When the form is populated with fields from a data source, accelerator keys are automatically generated. InputPanel provides a key accelerator editor to manage any newly added accelerators to fix any duplicates.



- **Adjust the Layout with One Property**

You can effortlessly adjust the layout. By default, the data automatically flows from row to row. You can break the flow by setting just one property. For example, you can break the row to a two-column layout. By just modifying one property, the new layout shows two columns and the components remain aligned. Without the flow management functionality provided in InputPanel for WinForms, you would have to move each component one at a time, and then realign the components.

- **Enhance your UI with Microsoft Office 2007 Styling**

InputPanel for WinForms supports Visual Styles that mimic the styles available in Office 2007 including Blue,

Silver, and Black.

- **Interactive Components with Graphical Effects**

The appearance of each field at run time is customized when you move the mouse over the component, press it, or disable it. No extra steps are required for these graphical effects.

- **Scrollbars Automatically Added if Needed**

InputPanel for WinForms automatically adds horizontal and vertical scroll bars when the form is resized, if needed. This feature is available at both design time and run time.

- **Validation and Error Handling**

When the end-user enters invalid input, a customizable visual alert is automatically provided. A red frame appears around the input component. You can also add custom alerts such as ToolTips. For example, you can allow your end-users to only enter alpha characters, and show an error indicator when any other character is entered.

- **Manage your Tasks in One Editor**

InputPanel for WinForms enables you to re-arrange the items in the panel, add new items, and format the items. To efficiently manage these tasks, there is an [InputPanel Collection Editor](#). The collection editor is easily accessible from the context menu or smart tag.

Designer enables you to select the data source for the panel, create all the input components, and edit individual components (add/remove/set properties).

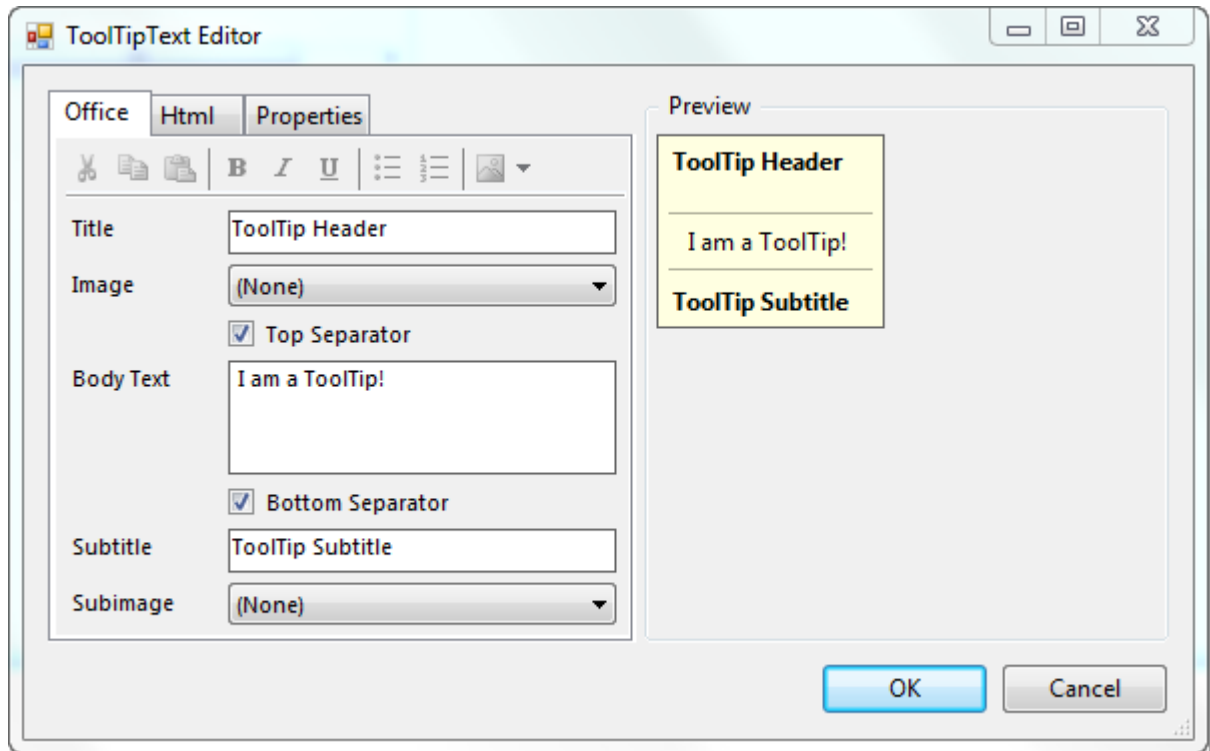
For more information about the designer see, [C1InputPanel Designer](#).

- **Spatially Arrange Components on the Form**

To spatially arrange your components on the form, simply adjust the component's padding. You have the freedom to increase and decrease the spacing between components while the components remain neatly aligned. You can also use the [HorizontalAlign](#) or [VerticalAlign](#) properties for this purpose.

- **Add ToolTips for an Elevated User Experience**

You can easily add graphical elements such as ToolTips at design time. The [ToolTipText](#) property has an editor where you can enter your ToolTip text and add images as well as HTML formatting.



- **Simple data binding at design-time**

C1InputPanel control has a [DataSource property](#) that can be set at design-time to automatically generate the built-in components used for data-entry.

- **Simple, fast, and flexible layout logic to flow individual input components within the panel**

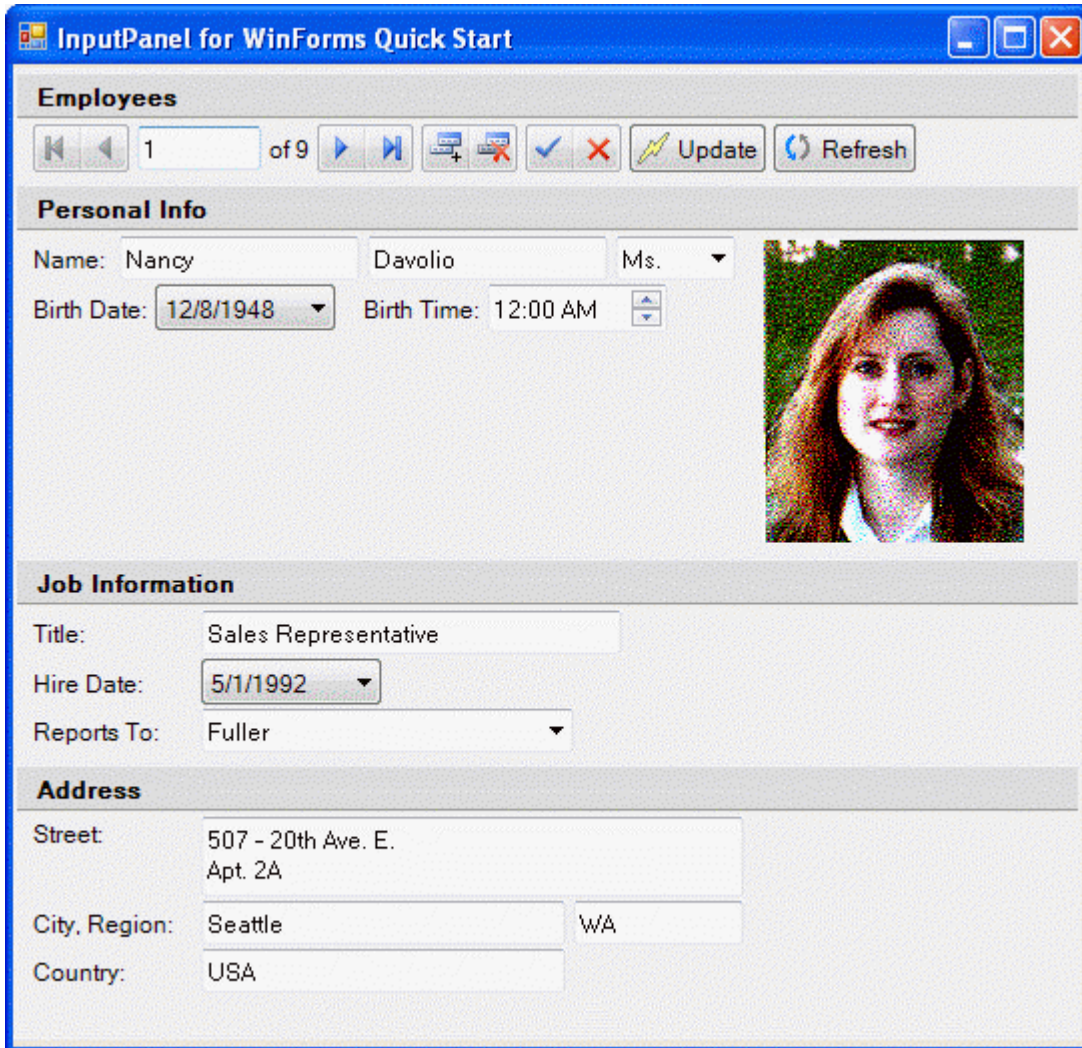
C1InputPanel provides layout logic to flow the individual input components within the panel. The basic mechanism is a flow layout with optional dividers. Within the layout, the panel will control the focus/tab order, etc.



## InputPanel for WinForms Quick Start

This section provides step-by-step instructions for building an application that provides input fields for each employee's first and last name, title, title of courtesy, birth data, hire date, address, city, region, postal code, country, home phone, extension, photo, notes and a reports to field. The application uses group headers to divide the employees' information into three categories: Name and birth date of employee, title and job responsibility employee, and address of employee.

Completing this quick start will produce an input application that resembles the following illustration:



## Step 1 of 6: Create a Data Source for C1InputPanel

In this step you will create a data source that you can later bind the InputPanel's elements using the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** designer. Create a .NET project and complete the following steps:

Add a new data source

1. In the project toolbar, from the **Data** menu select **Add New Data Source**. The **Data Source Configuration Wizard** dialog box appears.
2. Select **Database** and then click **Next**.

3. Click **New Connection**.
4. In the **Add Connection** dialog box, click **Browse**.
5. In the **Select Microsoft Access Database File** dialog box, locate the **C1NWind.mdb** (**Documents\ComponentOne Samples\Common**) , click **Open**, and then click **OK**.
6. Click the **Next** button to continue. A dialog box will appear asking if you would like to add the data file to your project and modify the connection string. Since it is not necessary to copy the database to your project, click **No**.
7. Verify the **Yes, save the connection as** check box is checked and click **Next** to continue.
8. Expand the **Tables** node and select the **Employees** object.
9. Click **Finish**.

A DataSet and connection string are added to your project.

10. Expand the **Data** group in the Visual Studio Toolbox and double-click on the BindingSource to add it to your component tray.
11. Select **bindingSource1** from the Properties window, set its **DataSource** property to **C1NWindDataSet** and its **DataMember** property to **Employees**.

An **employeesTableAdapter** is added to the component tray as well as the following code to the **Form\_Load** event:

#### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
Me.EmployeesTableAdapter.Fill(Me.C1NWindDataSet.Employees)
```

#### To write code in C#

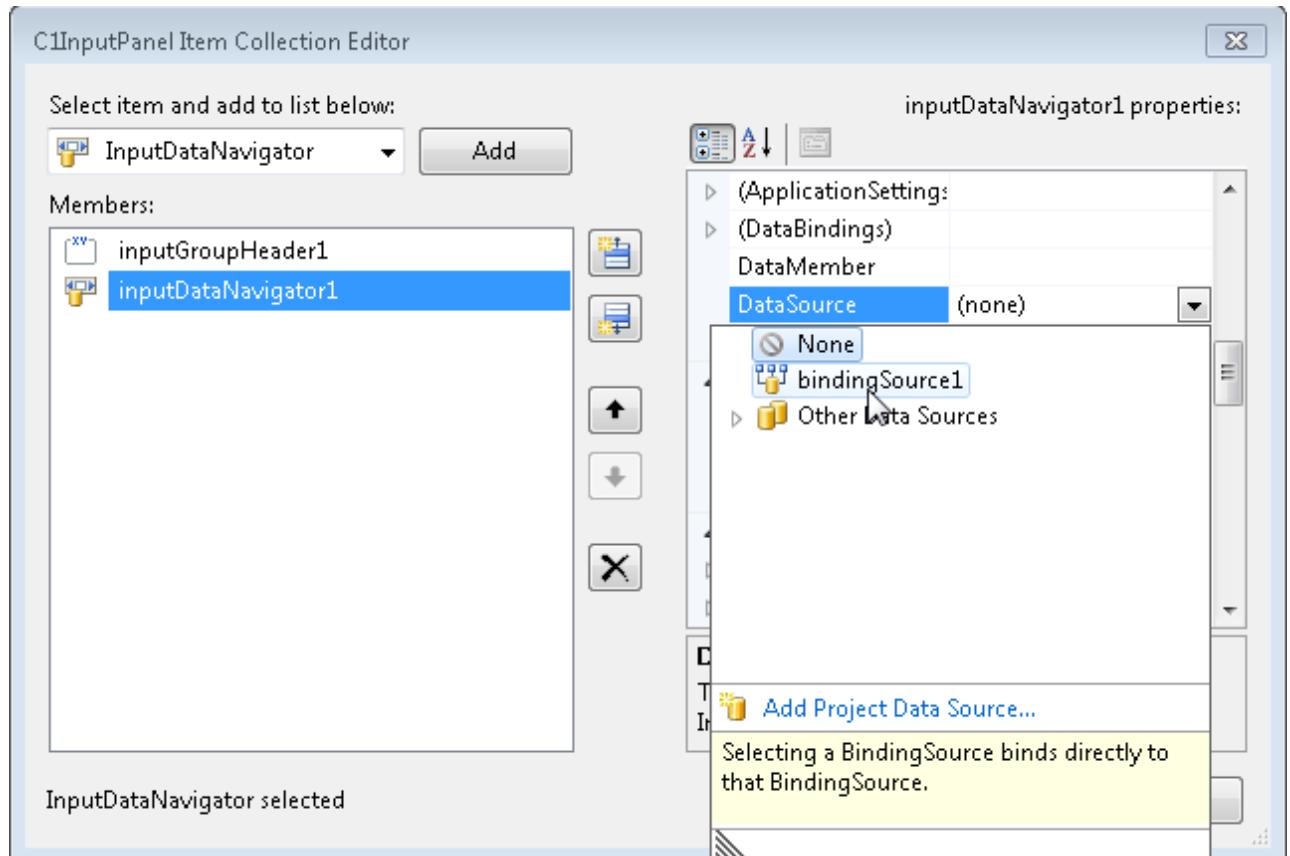
C#

```
this.EmployeesTableAdapter.Fill(this.C1NWindDataSet.Employees);
```

## Step 2 of 6: Add the First Group of Input Components Using the Editor

To add and format input components using the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**, complete the following tasks:

1. Resize **Form1** to 534x466.
2. Add the **C1InputPanel** control to the form and set its **Size** property to 534x466 and **SmoothScaling** to True.
3. Right-click on the C1InputPanel control and select **Edit Items** from the menu. The **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** appears.
4. Click on **Add** to add the **InputGroupHeader** component to C1InputPanel and set its **Text** property to "Employees".
5. From the drop-down list box in the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** select **InputDataNavigator** and click **Add**.
6. Set its DataSource property to "bindingSource1" and its **InputComponent.Break** property to **None** so the next element that's added will appear after it.

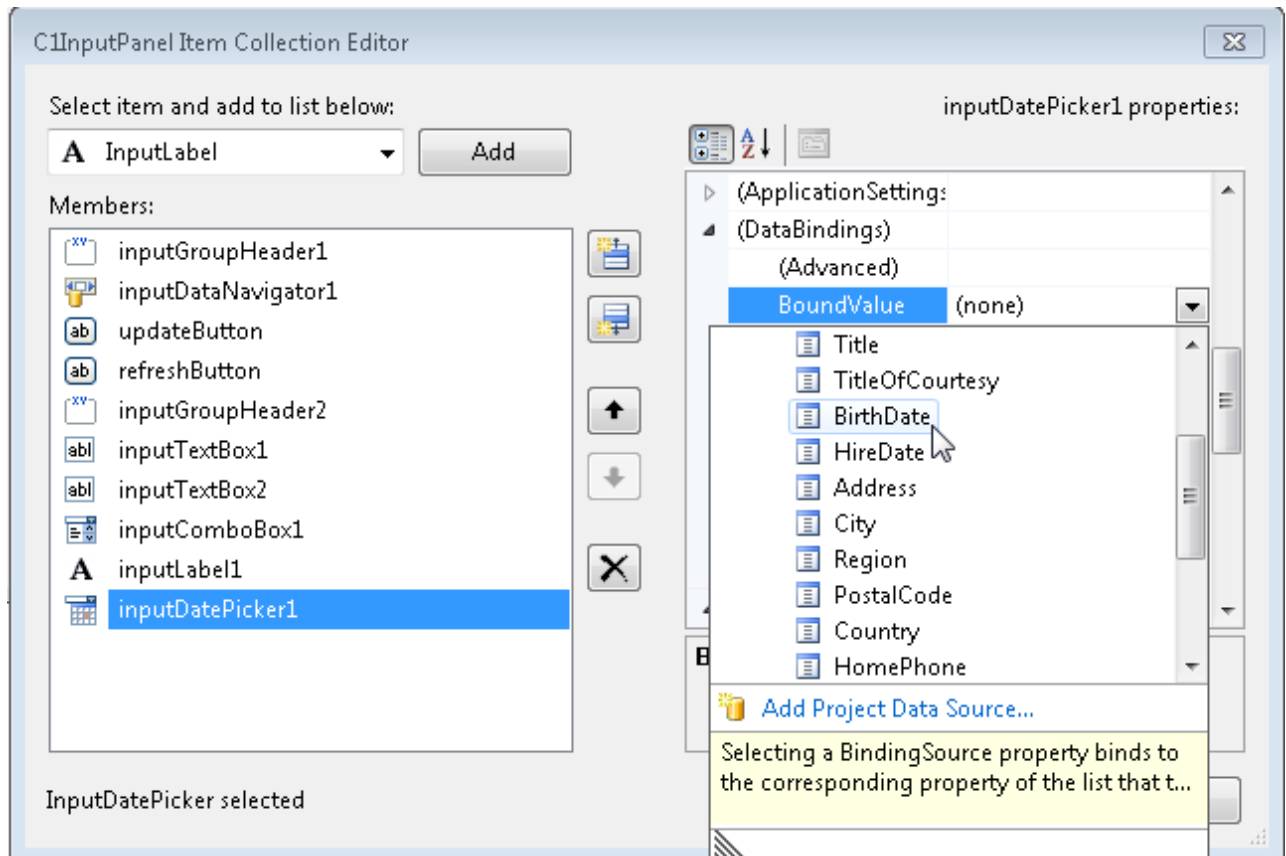


7. Select **InputButton** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**.
8. Set the InputButton's **Name** to updateButton, **Break** to None so the next input element will appear next to it, and its **Text** to "Update".
9. Click on the InputButton's **Image** property to browse for the image you wish to add to it.
10. Select **InputButton** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**.
11. Set InputButton1's **Name** to refreshButton and its **Text** to "Refresh".

## Step 3 of 6: Add the Second Group of Input Components Using the Editor

To add the second group of input components to the **InputPanel** using the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**, complete the following:

1. Select **InputGroupHeader** from the drop-down list box, click **Add**, and set the **Text** property to "Personal Info".
2. Select **InputLabel** from the drop-down list box and set the **Text** property to "Name:".
3. Select **InputTextBox** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**.
4. Set **InputTextBox1's Break** property to **None** so the next input element appears next to it. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Text** to "bindingSource1-FirstName".
5. Select **InputTextBox** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Text** property to "bindingSource1-LastName".
6. Select **InputComboBox** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** and set its **Text** property to "bindingsource-TitleOfCourtesy".
7. Select **InputLabel** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Birth Date:".
8. Select **InputDatePicker** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Break** property to **None** and expand its **DataBindings** node, and then set its **BoundValue** property to "bindingSource1-BirthDate".



9. Select **InputLabel** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Birth Time:".
10. Select **InputTimePicker** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **BoundValue** property to "bindingSource1-BirthDate" and its **Break** property to **Column**.
11. Select **InputImage** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Image** property to "bindingSource1-Photo".

## Step 4 of 6: Add the Third Group of Input Components Using the Editor

To add the third group of input components to the InputPanel using the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**, complete the following:

1. Select **InputGroupHeader** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Job Information".
2. Select **InputLabel** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Title:".
3. Select **InputTextBox** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Text** property to "bindingSource1-Title".
4. Select **InputLabel** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "HireDate:".
5. Select **InputDatePicker** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Value** property to "bindingSource1-HireDate". Set its **ValuesNull** property to **False**.
6. Select **InputLabel** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Reports To:".
7. Select **InputComboBox** from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **SelectedValue** property to **bindingSource1-ReportsTo**, **DataSource** property to **BindingSource1**,

[DisplayMember](#) property to LastName, **FormattingEnabled** to **True**, and **ValueMember** to **EmployeeID**.

## Step 5 of 6: Add the Fourth Group of Input Components Using the Editor

To add the fourth group of input components to [C1InputPanel](#) using the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**, complete the following:

1. Select [InputGroupHeader](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Address".
2. Select [InputLabel](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Street".
3. Select [InputTextBox](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Multiline** property to **True**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Text** to "bindingSource1-Address".
4. Select [InputLabel](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "City,Region".
5. Select [InputTextBox](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Text** to "bindingSource1-City". Set its **Break** property to **None**.
6. Select [InputTextBox](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Text** to "bindingSource1-Region".
7. Select [InputLabel](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Set its **Text** property to "Country:".
8. Select [InputTextBox](#) from the drop-down list box and click **Add**. Expand its **DataBindings** node and set its **Text** to "bindingSource1-Country".

You have successfully bound all of **C1InputPanel**'s elements to the data source.

## Step 6 of 6: Run your Quick Start Application

Press the F5 key to run your application.

To observe the changes, complete the following tasks:

- Click on the Move Next button in the [InputDataNavigator](#). All of the input fields update.

## Congratulations!

You have successfully created a data source that you used to bind the input components. Additionally, you learned how to use the **Break** property to control the layout for the input components.

## Design-Time Support

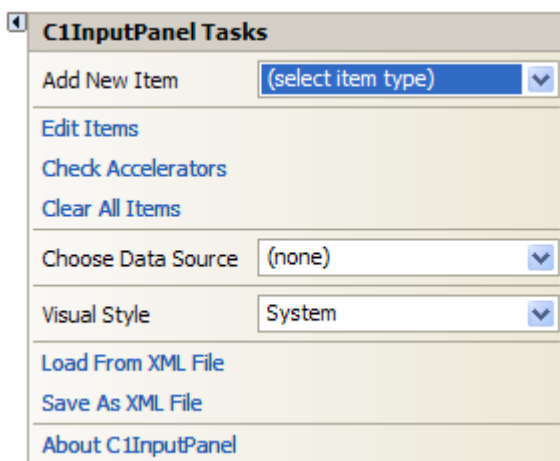
[C1InputPanel](#) provides customized context menus, smart tags, and designers that offer rich design-time support and simplify working with the object model.

The following topics describe how to use C1InputPanel's design-time environment to configure C1InputPanel's components.

## C1InputPanel Smart Tag

In Visual Studio, each control in **InputPanel for WinForms** includes a smart tag. A smart tag represents a short-cut tasks menu that provides the most commonly used properties in each control.

To access the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu, click on the smart tag (🔗) in the upper right corner of the **C1InputPanel** control. This will open the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu.



The **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu operates as follows:

### Add New Item

Selecting the **Add New Item** drop-down box provides a list of input components to choose from.

### Edit Items

Clicking on **Edit Items** opens the **C1InputPanel Items Collection Editor**.

### Check Accelerators

Clicking on **Check Accelerators** opens the **Check Keyboard Accelerators** designer.

### Clear All Items

Clicking on **Clear All Items** removes the items from [C1InputPanel](#).



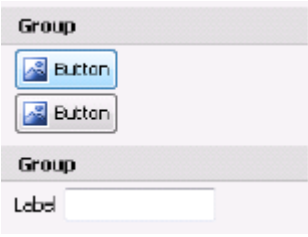

## Choose Data Source

Selecting the Choose Data Source drop-down box, opens a list of available data sources and allows you to add a new data source. To add a new data source to the project, click **Add Project Data Source** to open the **Data Source Configuration Wizard**.

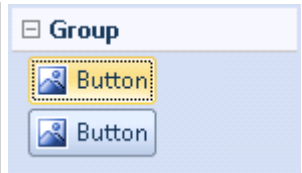
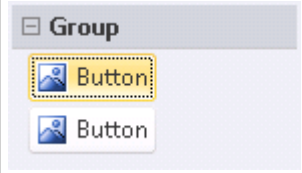
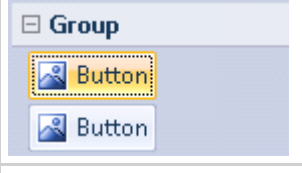

## Visual Style

Selecting the **Visual Style** drop-down box opens a list box of several built-in inputpanel schemes for you to choose from. The default visual style is System.

**C1InputPanel** provides a **Custom** visual style where you can create your own VisualStyle or you can choose from the following visual styles:

Visual Style Name	Image
<b>Office2007Black</b>	 A preview of the Office2007Black visual style. It shows a dark gray background with a light gray header bar labeled 'Group'. Below the header, there are two buttons with a blue icon and the text 'Button'. Below the buttons, there is another light gray header bar labeled 'Group' and a text box labeled 'Label'.
<b>Office2007Blue</b>	 A preview of the Office2007Blue visual style. It shows a light blue background with a light blue header bar labeled 'Group'. Below the header, there are two buttons with a blue icon and the text 'Button'. Below the buttons, there is another light blue header bar labeled 'Group' and a text box labeled 'Label'.
<b>Office2007Silver</b>	 A preview of the Office2007Silver visual style. It shows a light gray background with a light gray header bar labeled 'Group'. Below the header, there are two buttons with a blue icon and the text 'Button'. Below the buttons, there is another light gray header bar labeled 'Group' and a text box labeled 'Label'.
<b>Office2010Black</b>	 A preview of the Office2010Black visual style. It shows a dark gray background with a light gray header bar labeled 'Group'. Below the header, there are two buttons with a blue icon and the text 'Button'. The top button is highlighted with a yellow dashed border.
<b>Office2010Blue</b>	



	
Office2010Silver	
Windows7	
System (the default visual style for the C1InputPanel control)	

## Load from XML file

Selecting **Load from XML** file option opens the **Load from XML** dialog box, which you can use to navigate to and select an XML file for the InputPanel layout.

## Save as XML file

Selecting **Save as XML** file option opens the **Save as XML** dialog box, which you can use to navigate to and select an XML file for the InputPanel layout.

## About C1InputPanel

Clicking on the **About** item displays the **About C1InputPanel** dialog box, which is helpful in finding the version number of C1InputPanel and online resources.

## C1InputPanel Context Menus

**C1InputPanel** has designer verbs displayed in the shortcut menu or context menu associated with the C1InputPanel components.

C1InputPanelContext Menu

Right-click anywhere on the C1InputPanel control to display its context menu.

The following table provides a brief description of the custom commands added by C1InputPanel:

Command	Description
---------	-------------



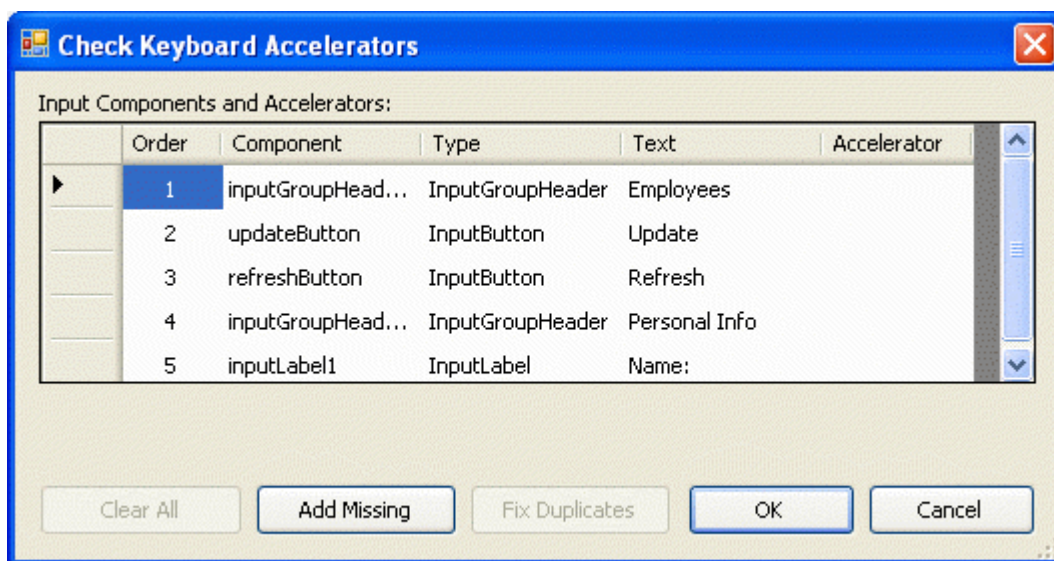
About ComponentOne C1InputPanel...	Displays the <b>About ComponentOne C1InputPanel</b> dialog box, which is helpful in finding the version number of C1InputPanel and online resources.
Edit Items	Clicking on <b>Edit Items</b> opens the <b>C1InputPanel Items Collection Editor</b> .
Check Accelerators	Clicking on <b>Check Accelerators</b> opens the <b>Check Keyboard Accelerators</b> designer.
Clear All Items	Clicking on <b>Clear All Items</b> removes the items from C1InputPanel.

## Check Keyboard Accelerators Designer

When you add an input component to [C1InputPanel](#), it is automatically added to the **Check Keyboard Accelerator** designer.

### To access the Check Keyboard Accelerator

- Right-click on C1InputPanel and select **Check Accelerators**.



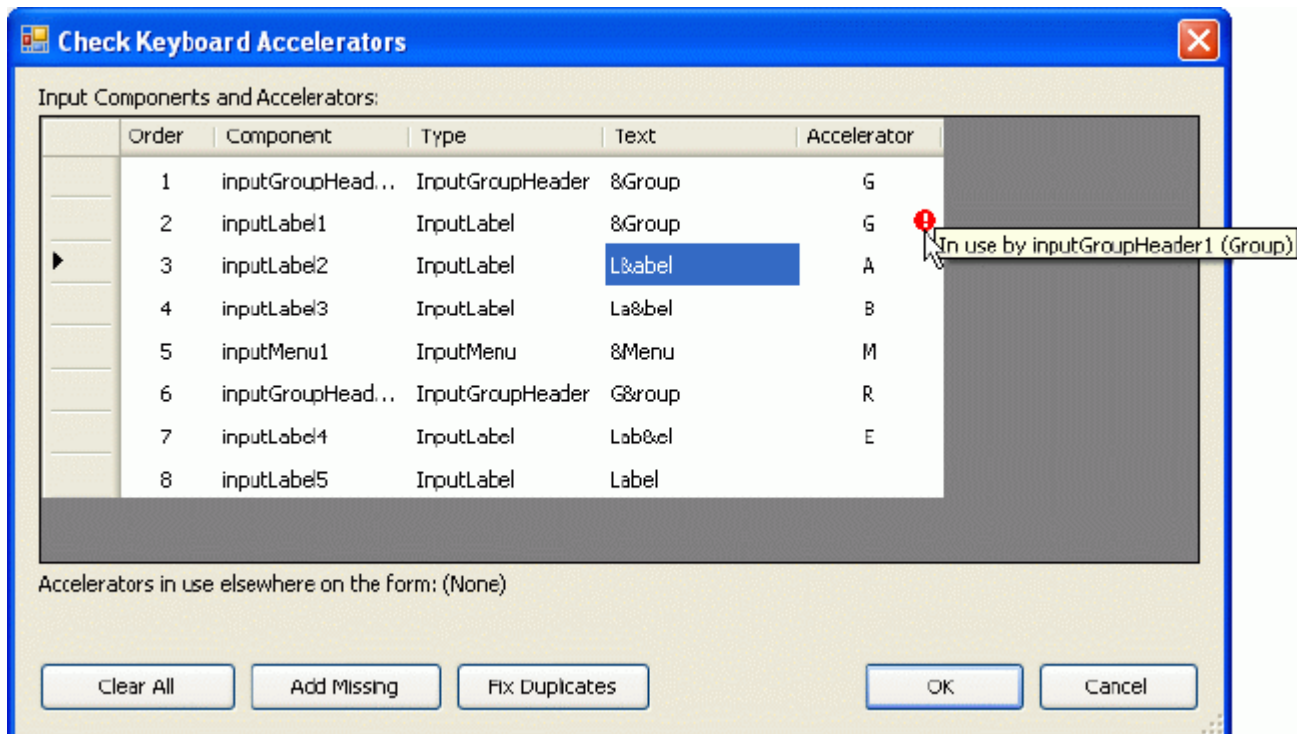
### To automatically add keyboard accelerators for all input components

- Click the **Add Missing** button in the **Check Keyboard Accelerators** designer

Typically, the first character for each input component's **Text** property is used as the default key accelerator.

**Note:** If you have several Input components with all having the same text name, for their text property, then the automatic Add Missing key accelerator method will use a different letter from the Text name for each input component. It will not assign a key accelerator if every character from the Text name has been assigned. You will need to enter a unique key accelerator for it in the accelerator field of the designer.

An error image appears along with a warning message if you entered a duplicate key accelerator.



Clicking on the **Fix Duplicates** button automatically fixes all duplicate key accelerators by assigning unique key accelerators for each one.

## C1InputPanel Designer

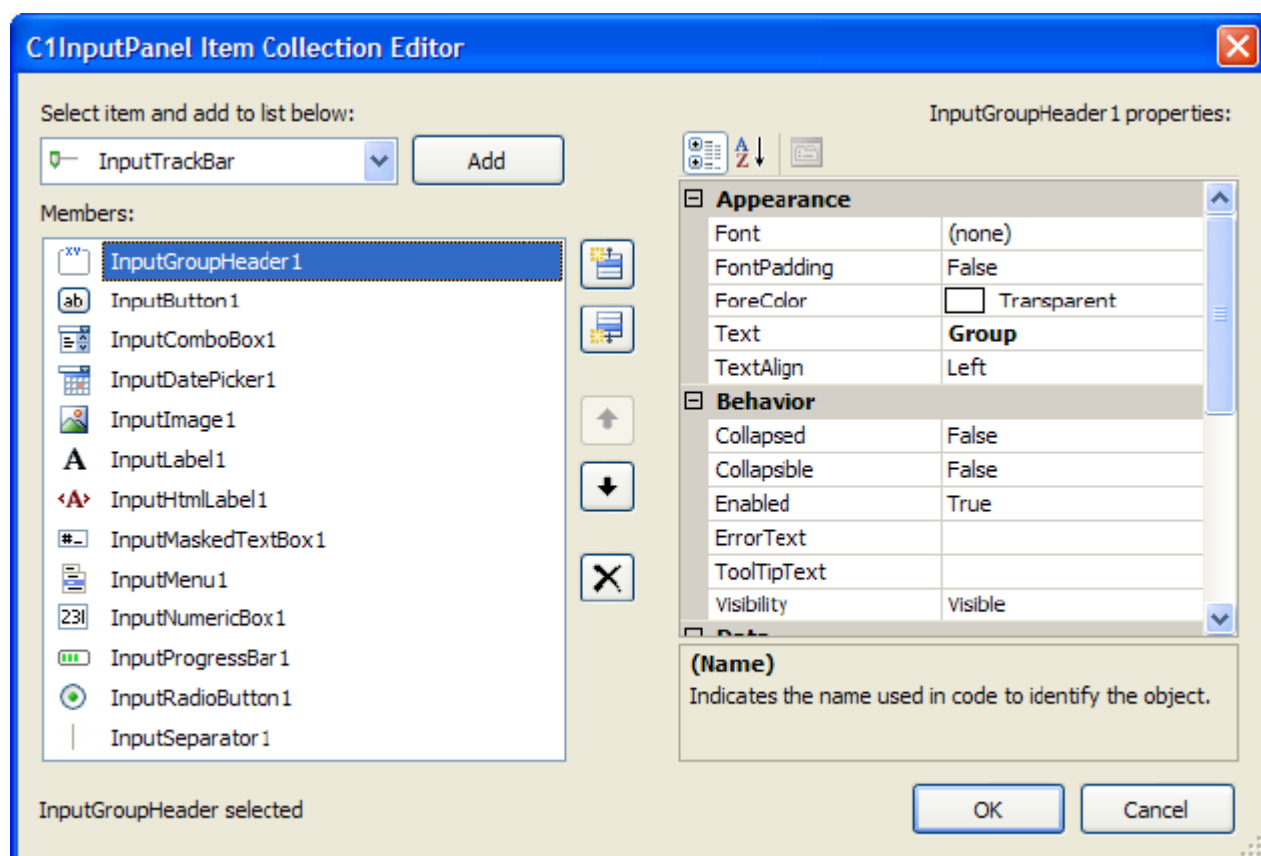
**C1InputPanel**, has a powerful yet simple designer, **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**, for adding, removing, or editing input component items on the panel. The main part of the editor's application consists of a windows form, which conveniently allows the user to modify the input components' properties. The editor's command buttons enables the user to quickly add, insert items before or after the selected item, delete, or move the position of the input components just with one click. Each time you add an input component using the designer, the input component automatically appears on the C1InputPanel control on the form. When you add an input component, its properties appear in the group pane of the editor so you can conveniently modify the input component's properties.

C1InputPanel's **WYSIWYG** ("What you see is what you get") designer interface makes it simple to see how your elements appear on the InputPanel at design time without having to run the project to see it at run time.

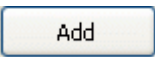





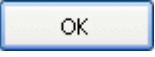
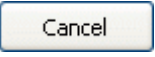
## To access the C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor

- Right-click on C1InputPanel and select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** appears.




The following table provides a description for the functions of all of the command buttons in the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**:


Command Button	Description
	Add the selected item in the combo box after the last input item in the C1InputPanel.
	Inserts the selected input item in the combo box <i>before</i> the selected item in the <b>Members</b> list box.
	Inserts the current input item in the combo box <i>after</i> the selected item in the <b>Members</b> List box.
	Moves the selected input item in the <b>Members</b> list box one position up.
	Moves the selected input item in the <b>Members</b> list box one position down.
	Deletes the selected input item in the <b>Members</b> list box from the C1InputPanel.
	Saves and updates the changes in the C1InputPanel and closes the <b>C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor</b> .
	Cancel the changes you made and closes the <b>C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor</b> .

## Adding Input Components



To add an input component, select an item from the drop-down list box and click on the **Add** button.

## Adding an Input Component Before or After the Current Input Component

Click on the insert before, , button to insert the input component before the current/selected one.

Click on the insert after, , button to insert the input component after the current/selected one.

## Changing Input Component's Position

To change an input component's position within C1InputPanel click the **MoveUp**, , and **MoveDown**, , buttons. The **MoveUp** button moves the selected item up one position in the C1InputPanel and the **MoveDown** button moves the selected item down one position in the C1InputPanel.

## Deleting a Specific Input Component

Select the input item from the **Members** list box that you wish to delete and click the **Delete** button.

## Editing Input Components

Once an input component is added to the **Members** list box in the editor, you can edit its properties in the property grid.


To edit a specific input component, select the input component from the **Members** list box and edit its properties in the property grid.

## ErrorText Editor

The **ErrorText Editor** is similar to the ToolTip editor, only it is used for creating HTML-based message boxes that will appear when users input something other than acceptable data into a [C1InputPanel](#) item.

## Accessing the ErrorText Editor

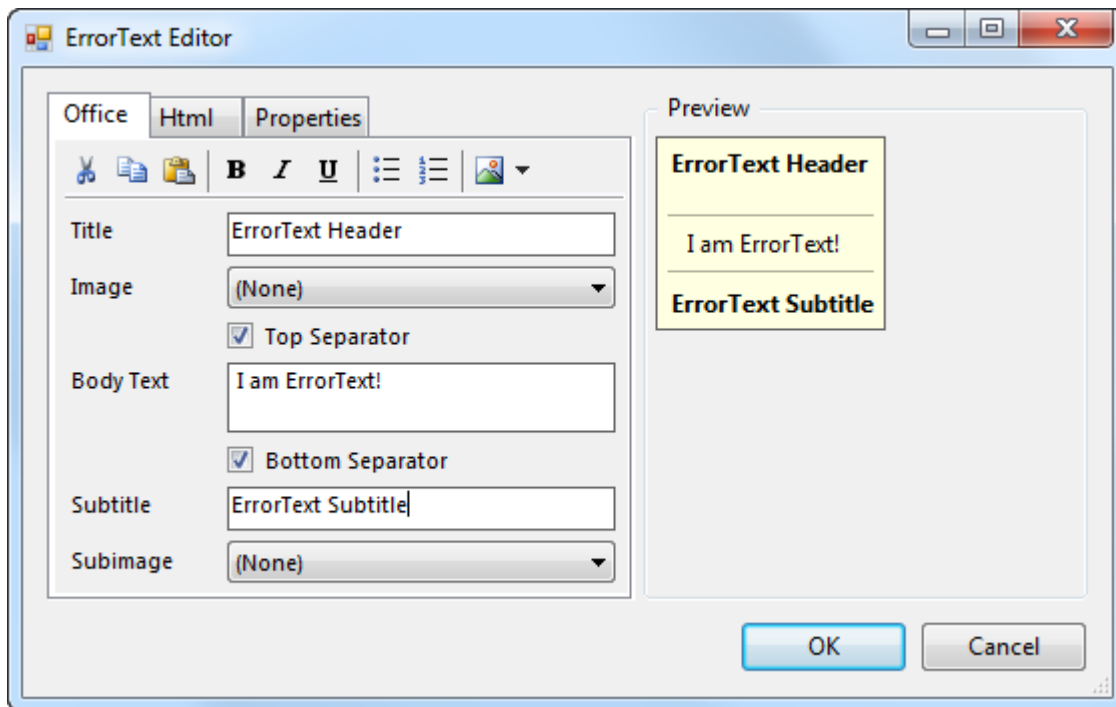
To open the **ErrorText Editor**, follow these steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.
2. In the Members pane, select a component. A list of that component's properties will appear in the Properties grid.
3. In the Properties grid, locate the **ErrorTextText** property and press its ellipsis button . The **ErrorText Editor** appears.

## Layout of the ErrorText Editor

When the **ErrorText Editor** opens, you will see three tabs - **Office**, **HTML**, and **Properties** - on the left side of the

dialog box. Each tab page features an editor where you can alter the content, source, or properties of the error message. On the right side of the editor is the **Preview** pane, which provides a real-time preview of the final error message.



The following topics will detail the **Office**, **HTML**, and **Properties** tab pages.

## Office Tab

The **Office** tab page is used to add content, graphics, and separator lines to your Error message. The editor automatically creates all of the HTML code behind the error message, saving you time and effort. Any additions or changes you make to your error message under the **Office** tab will be reflected in the Preview pane.




The **Office** tab page also has a toolbar of command buttons. You can use the command buttons to add HTML elements to your project.




The screenshot shows the 'Office' tab of the 'Properties' window for the 'InputPanel'. The 'Title' field contains 'ToolTip Header'. The 'Image' dropdown is set to '(None)'. The 'Body Text' field contains 'I am a ToolTip!'. The 'Subtitle' field contains 'ToolTip Subtitle'. The 'Subimage' dropdown is set to '(None)'. Both 'Top Separator' and 'Bottom Separator' checkboxes are checked. The toolbar at the top includes icons for Cut, Copy, Paste, Bold, Italic, Underline, and a list of HTML tags.

The following table describes the elements under the **Office** tab:

Element	Description
Title	The title element appears at the top of the error message; it is bold by default. You can alter the HTML of this title.
Image	This image will appear over the body text of the error message. By default, it will appear on the left-hand side.
Top Separator	Places a horizontal rule beneath the title and/or image. The horizontal rule is a dark grey.
Body Text	The body text holds the main content of the error message; it is where the description and/or instructions for the tool appear. This will appear beneath the title and above the subtitle.
Bottom Separator	Places a horizontal rule beneath the the body text. The horizontal rule is a dark grey.
Subtitle	The subtitle element appears at the bottom of the error message.
Subimage	This image will appear beneath the body text of the error message. By default, it will appear on the left-hand side.

The following table provides descriptions for all of the command buttons under the **Office** tab:

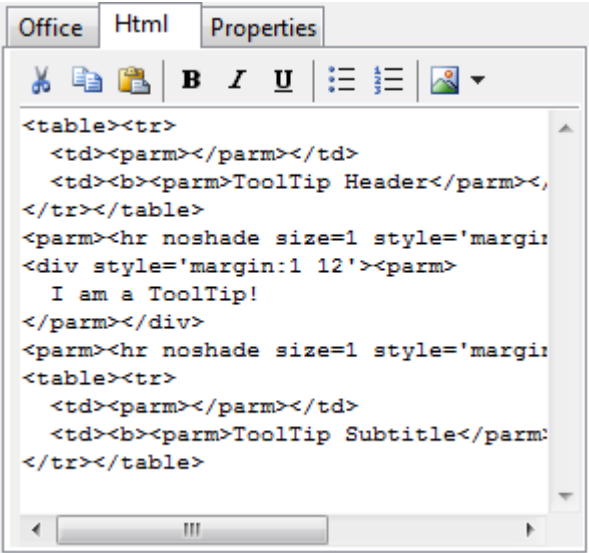
Button	Name	Description
	Cut	Removes selected content from the HTML editor window and places it on the clipboard.
	Copy	Copies selected content from the HTML editor window to the clipboard.
	Paste	Pastes clipboard content to the HTML editor window.
	Bold	Adds HTML tags for bold text (<b></b>) around selected text.

<b>B</b>		
<i>I</i>	Italics	Adds HTML tags for italicized text (<i> </i>) around selected text.
<u>U</u>	Underline	Adds HTML tags for underlined text (<u> </u>) around selected text.
	Bulleted List	Adds tags for a bulleted list (<ul> <li> </li> </ul>) to the HTML editor.
	Numbered List	Adds tags for numbered list (<ol> <li> </li> </ol>) to the HTML editor.
	Insert Image	Inserts an image into the tooltip using HTML tags (<img src = img.gif>).


## Html Tab






The **Html** tab page is used to add or modify the content of your error message. When creating an error message under the **Html** tab, you have more control over the design of the error message. Any changes you make to your error message under the **Html** tab will be reflected in the Preview pane.

The Html tab page consists of a toolbar of command buttons and an HTML editor window. You can use the command buttons to add markup tags to your project, or you can code by hand in the HTML editor window.



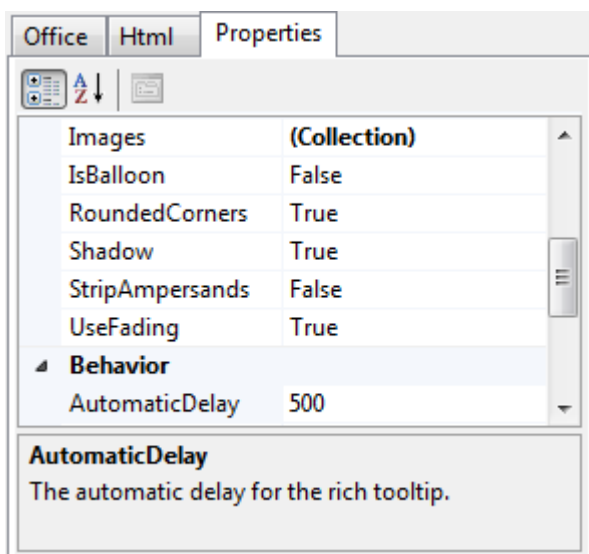
The following table provides descriptions for all of the command buttons under the **Html** tab:

Button	Name	Description
	Cut	Removes selected content from the HTML editor window and places it on the clipboard.
	Copy	Copies selected content from the HTML editor window to the

		clipboard.
	Paste	Pastes clipboard content to the HTML editor window.
<b>B</b>	Bold	Adds HTML tags for bold text (<b> </b>) around selected text.
<i>I</i>	Italics	Adds HTML tags for italicized text (<i> </i>) around selected text.
<u>U</u>	Underline	Adds HTML tags for underlined text (<u> </u>) around selected text.
	Bulleted List	Adds tags for a bulleted list (<ul> <li> </li> </ul>) to the HTML editor.
	Numbered List	Adds tags for numbered list (<ol> <li> </li> </ol>) to the HTML editor.
	Insert Image	Inserts an image into the tooltip using HTML tags (<img src = img.gif>).

## Properties Tab

Within the **Properties** tab page is the Properties grid, which is used to customize the appearance and behavior of your error messages. Many of the changes that you make to the error message properties will be displayed in the Preview pane.



The following table provides a list of properties that affect the appearance of the error message:

Property	Description
<a href="#">BackColor</a>	Sets background color of the error message window.



<a href="#">BackgroundImage</a>	Sets the background image displayed in the error message window.
<a href="#">BackgroundImageLayout</a>	Sets the background image layout to None (default), Tile, Center, Stretch, Zoom, or TileStretch.
<a href="#">Border</a>	Sets whether the error message window should display a solid border.
<a href="#">BorderColor</a>	Sets the color of the error message window border.
<a href="#">Font</a>	Sets the default font used within the error message.
<a href="#">ForeColor</a>	Sets the foreground color of the error message window.
<a href="#">Images</a>	Gets a collection of images that may be shown in the error messages.
<a href="#">IsBalloon</a>	Sets whether or not the error message is shown in a balloon shape. If this is set to True, the error message will resemble a dialogue bubble in a comic strip.
<a href="#">RoundedCorners</a>	Sets whether or not the error message window will have rounded corners.
<a href="#">Shadow</a>	Sets whether or not the error message window will display a drop shadow.
<a href="#">StripAmpersands</a>	Sets whether ampersands in the text should be displayed or hidden.
<a href="#">UseFading</a>	Sets whether a fade effect should be used when displaying a tooltip.

The following table provides a list of properties that affect the behavior of the error message:


Property	Description
<a href="#">Active</a>	Sets a value indicating whether or not the error message is currently active.
<a href="#">AutomaticDelay</a>	Sets the automatic delay for the rich error message.
<a href="#">AutoPopDelay</a>	Sets the period of time (in milliseconds) that the a error message will remain visible if the mouse pointer is stationary.
<a href="#">HitTestVisible</a>	Specifies whether the error message is visible to the mouse.
<a href="#">InitialDelay</a>	Sets the time that passes before the error message
<a href="#">MaximumWidth</a>	Sets the maximum width of the error message.
<a href="#">Opacity</a>	Gets or sets the opacity of the error messages.
<a href="#">ReshowDelay</a>	Sets the length of time that must transpire before subsequent error messages appear as the mouse pointer moves from one component to another.
<a href="#">ShowAlways</a>	Sets a value indicating whether a error message window is displayed even when its parent component is not active.

## ToolTip Editor

The **ToolTip Editor** is used to create rich ToolTips for your [C1InputPanel](#) components.

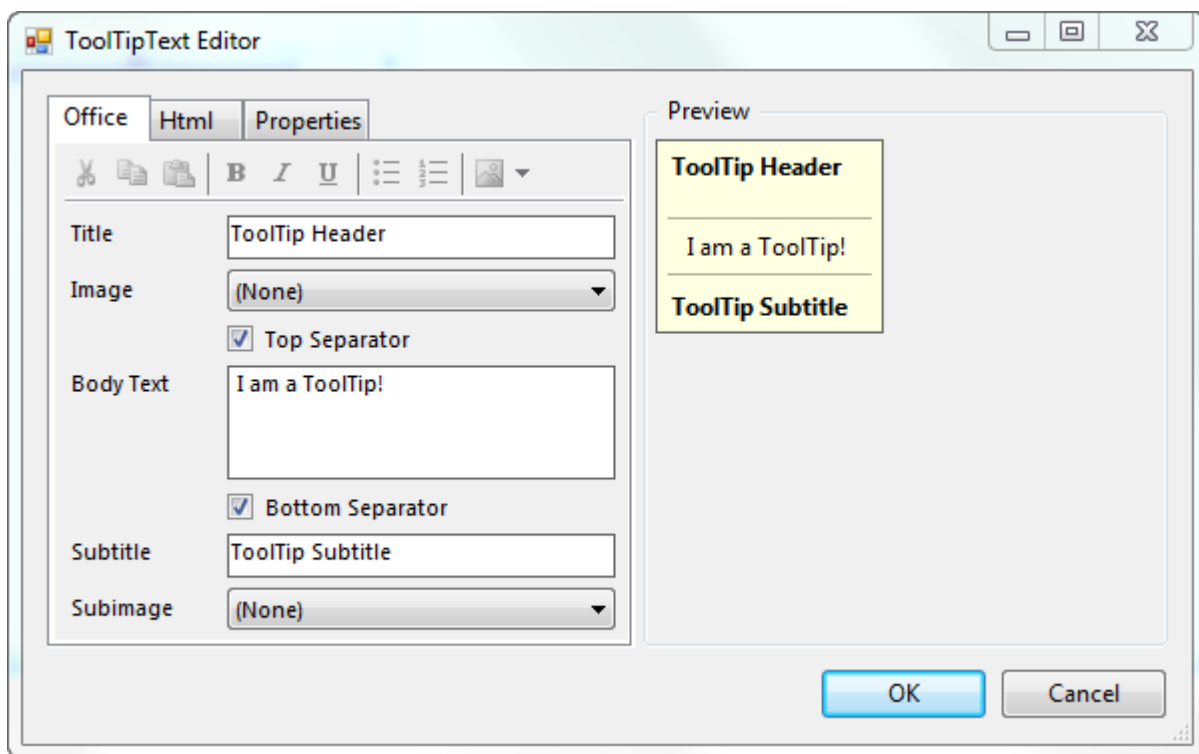
Accessing the ToolTip Editor

To open the **ToolTip Editor**, follow these steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.
2. In the Members pane, select a component. A list of that component's properties will appear in the Properties grid.
3. In the Properties grid, locate the **ToolTipText** property and press its ellipsis button . The **ToolTip Editor** appears.

## Layout of the ToolTip Editor

When the **ToolTip Editor** opens, you will see three tabs - **Office**, **HTML**, and **Properties** - on the left side of the dialog box. Each tab page features an editor where you can alter the content, source, or properties of a ToolTip. On the right side of the editor is the Preview pane, which provides a real-time preview of the final ToolTip product.



The following topics will detail the **Office**, **HTML**, and **Properties** tab pages.

## Office Tab




The **Office** tab page is used to add content, graphics, and separator lines to your ToolTip. The editor automatically creates all of the HTML code behind the ToolTip, saving you time and effort. Any additions or changes you make to your ToolTip under the **Office** tab will be reflected in the **Preview** pane.




The **Office** tab page also has a toolbar of command buttons. You can use the command buttons to add HTML elements to your project.

The following table describes the elements under the **Office** tab:

Element	Description
Title	The title element appears at the top of the ToolTip; it is bold by default. You can alter the HTML of this title.
Image	This image will appear over the body text of the ToolTip. By default, it will appear on the left-hand side.
Top Separator	Places a horizontal rule beneath the title and/or image. The horizontal rule is a dark grey.
Body Text	The body text holds the main content of the ToolTip; it is where the description and/or instructions for the tool appear. This will appear beneath the title and above the subtitle.
Bottom Separator	Places a horizontal rule beneath the the body text. The horizontal rule is a dark grey.
Subtitle	The subtitle element appears at the bottom of the ToolTip.
Subimage	This image will appear beneath the body text of the ToolTip. By default, it will appear on the left-hand side.

The following table provides descriptions for all of the command buttons under the **Office** tab:

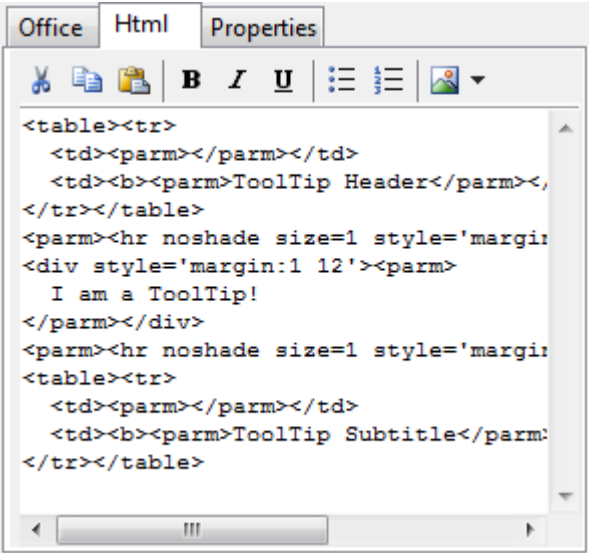
Button	Name	Description
	Cut	Removes selected content from the HTML editor window and places it on the clipboard.
	Copy	Copies selected content from the HTML editor window to the clipboard.
	Paste	Pastes clipboard content to the HTML editor window.
	Bold	Adds HTML tags for bold text (<b></b>) around selected text.

<b>B</b>		
<i>I</i>	Italics	Adds HTML tags for italicized text (<i> </i>) around selected text.
<u>U</u>	Underline	Adds HTML tags for underlined text (<u> </u>) around selected text.
	Bulleted List	Adds tags for a bulleted list (<ul> <li> </li> </ul>) to the HTML editor.
	Numbered List	Adds tags for numbered list (<ol> <li> </li> </ol>) to the HTML editor.
	Insert Image	Inserts an image into the tooltip using HTML tags (<img src = img.gif>).


## Html Tab






The **Html** tab page is used to add or modify the content of your Tooltip. When creating a Tooltip under the **Html** tab, you have more control over the design of the Tooltip. Any changes you make to your Tooltip under the **Html** tab will be reflected in the **Preview** pane.

The **Html** tab page consists of a toolbar of command buttons and an HTML editor window. You can use the command buttons to add markup tags to your project, or you can code by hand in the HTML editor window.



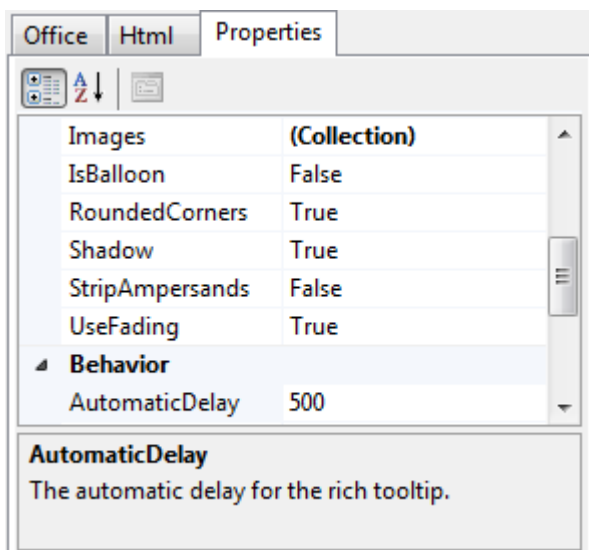
The following table provides descriptions for all of the command buttons under the **Html** tab:

Button	Name	Description
	Cut	Removes selected content from the HTML editor window and places it on the clipboard.
	Copy	Copies selected content from the HTML editor window to the

		clipboard.
	Paste	Pastes clipboard content to the HTML editor window.
<b>B</b>	Bold	Adds HTML tags for bold text (<b> </b>) around selected text.
<i>I</i>	Italics	Adds HTML tags for italicized text (<i> </i>) around selected text.
<u>U</u>	Underline	Adds HTML tags for underlined text (<u> </u>) around selected text.
	Bulleted List	Adds tags for a bulleted list (<ul> <li> </li> </ul>) to the HTML editor.
	Numbered List	Adds tags for numbered list (<ol> <li> </li> </ol>) to the HTML editor.
	Insert Image	Inserts an image into the tooltip using HTML tags (<img src = img.gif>).

## Properties Tab

Within the **Properties** tab page is the Properties grid, which is used to customize the appearance and behavior of your ToolTips. Many of the changes that you make to the Tooltip properties will be displayed in the **Preview** pane.



The following table provides a list of properties that affect the appearance of the Tooltip:

Property	Description
<a href="#">BackColor</a>	Sets background color of the Tooltip window.

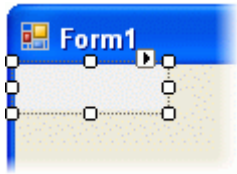
<a href="#">BackgroundImage</a>	Sets the background image displayed in the ToolTip window.
<a href="#">BackgroundImageLayout</a>	Sets the background image layout to None (default), Tile, Center, Stretch, Zoom, or TileStretch.
<a href="#">Border</a>	Sets whether the ToolTip window should display a solid border.
<a href="#">BorderColor</a>	Sets the color of the ToolTip window border.
<a href="#">Font</a>	Sets the default font used within the ToolTip.
<a href="#">ForeColor</a>	Sets the foreground color of the ToolTip window.
<a href="#">Images</a>	Gets a collection of images that may be shown in the ToolTips.
<a href="#">IsBalloon</a>	Sets whether or not the ToolTip is shown in a balloon shape. If this is set to True, the ToolTip will resemble a dialogue bubble in a comic strip.
<a href="#">RoundedCorners</a>	Sets whether or not the ToolTip window will have rounded corners.
<a href="#">Shadow</a>	Sets whether or not the ToolTip window will display a drop shadow.
<a href="#">StripAmpersands</a>	Sets whether ampersands in the text should be displayed or hidden.
<a href="#">UseFading</a>	Sets whether a fade effect should be used when displaying a tooltip.

The following table provides a list of properties that affect the behavior of the ToolTip:

Property	Description
<a href="#">Active</a>	Sets a value indicating whether or not the ToolTip is currently active.
<a href="#">AutomaticDelay</a>	Sets the automatic delay for the rich ToolTip.
<a href="#">AutoPopDelay</a>	Sets the period of time (in milliseconds) that the a ToolTip will remain visible if the mouse pointer is stationary.
<a href="#">HitTestVisible</a>	Specifies whether the ToolTip is visible to the mouse.
<a href="#">InitialDelay</a>	Sets the time that passes before the ToolTip
<a href="#">MaximumWidth</a>	Sets the maximum width of the ToolTip.
<a href="#">Opacity</a>	Gets or sets the opacity of the ToolTips.
<a href="#">ReshowDelay</a>	Sets the length of time that must transpire before subsequent ToolTips appear as the mouse pointer moves from one component to another.
<a href="#">ShowAlways</a>	Sets a value indicating whether a ToolTip window is displayed even when its parent component is not active.

## InputPanel Fundamentals

The following image shows how the default [C1InputPanel](#) appears once it is added to the Windows Form:



## InputPanel Keyboard Navigation and Validation

[C1InputPanel](#) supports arrow-key navigation and validation.

### Keyboard Navigation

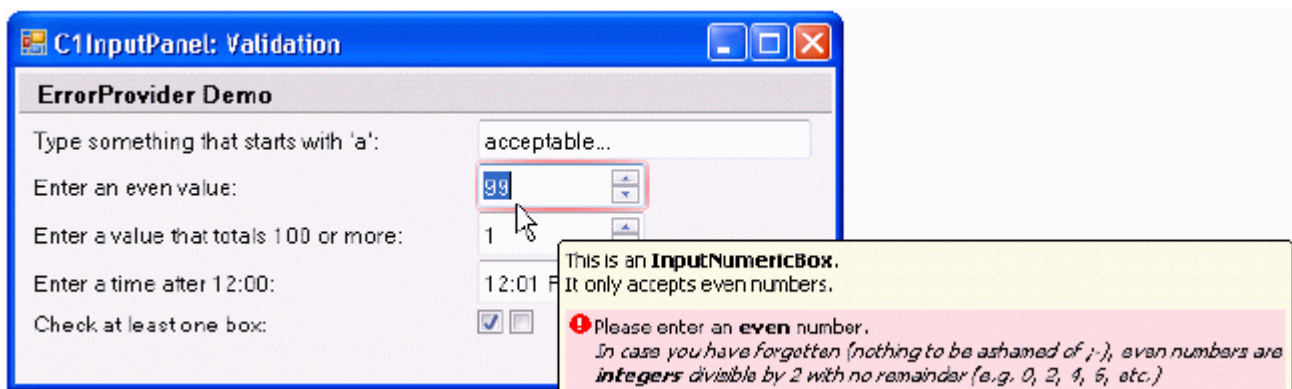
You can navigate through each input component in the [C1InputPanel](#) control by pressing the **Tab** key. If an input field contains a custom dialog box you can open the dialog box using the **F4** shortcut key. If the dialog box has several tab forms like a font dialog box does, you can use the TAB key to navigate through each tab form.

### Validation

A default red frame automatically appears around an input component to act as a visual alert to let the user know that he or she entered invalid data. The default red frame's appearance can be customized using the [C1InputPanel.ErrorFrameColor](#) and [C1InputPanel.ErrorFrameThickness](#) properties.

In addition to the visual alert, you can also provide a text alert for invalid input. [C1InputPanel](#) has an [InputComponent.ErrorText](#) property that displays the string you enter for the property as a ToolTip when you move the mouse over the input component.

The following image shows the visual, and textual validation alerts being used:



## InputPanel Components

[C1InputPanel](#) has an `Items` property to provide access to the collection of [InputComponent](#) objects. These objects can be added using the designer, **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** or programmatically

This section provides a visual and descriptive overview of the elements that comprise the `C1InputPanel` control. Each topic contains a brief overview about the element and how it is used in the `C1InputPanel` control.

Each input component has the following main properties:

- `Text`
- `Enabled`
- `AutoSize`
- `Width`
- `Height`
- `TabStop`
- `ToolTipText`

The following table lists the components and describes their functions:

Property	Description
<a href="#">InputGroupHeader</a>	Group header in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputButton</a>	Represents a button element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputCheckBox</a>	Represents a check box element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputComboBox</a>	Represents a combo box element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputDataNavigator</a>	Represents a data navigator element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputDatePicker</a>	Represents a date-picker element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control. Allows the user to select a date.
<a href="#">InputImage</a>	Image in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputLabel</a>	Label in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputHtmlLabel</a>	HTML Label in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputMaskedTextBox</a>	Represents a masked text box element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputMenu</a>	Represents a menu element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputNumericBox</a>	Represents a numeric box element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputProgressBar</a>	Represents a progress bar element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputRadioButton</a>	Represents a radio button element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputSeparator</a>	Represents a line used to separate items in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputSplitButton</a>	Represents a split button element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputTextBox</a>	Represents a text box element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputTimePicker</a>	Represents a time picker element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputTrackBar</a>	Represents a slider element in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.
<a href="#">InputControlHost</a>	Represents a control host in a <b>C1InputPanel</b> control.



## InputButton

The `InputButton` component, like the standard button type control, enables the user to click it to perform an action.



In addition to the standard **Button** properties, `InputButton` includes the following unique members:

- `InputComponent.Break` property – Gets or sets how the layout should break the flow after the component.
- `InputButton.CheckOnClick` property – Gets or sets a value that indicates whether the button should toggle its pressed state when it's clicked.
- `InputButton.Pressed` property – Gets a value that indicates whether the button is pressed.
- `InputComponent.ToolTipText` property – Gets or sets the text that appears as a ToolTip for this component.
- `InputButton.PressedChanged` event – Fires when the `Pressed` property is changed.

## InputCheckBox

You can set the alignment of the checkbox to the left, center, or right of its text.

The `InputCheckBox` can have three states:

- Unchecked
- Checked
- Indeterminate

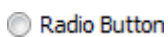
The default, **InputCheckBox** allows two check states, unchecked and checked, but you can allow all three check states by setting the `InputCheckBox.ThreeState` property to **True**.

You can specify whether the checkbox appears left, center, or right aligned using the `InputCheckBox.CheckAlign` property. The following table illustrates how the different settings for the `InputCheckBox.CheckAlign` property appear for the **InputCheckBox** component:

InputCheckBox.CheckAlign Setting	Appearance
Left	<input type="checkbox"/> CheckBox
Center	<input type="checkbox"/> CheckBox
Right	CheckBox <input type="checkbox"/>

## InputRadioButton

The `InputRadioButton` is a button that, when checked, unchecks all others in the same input group/separation.



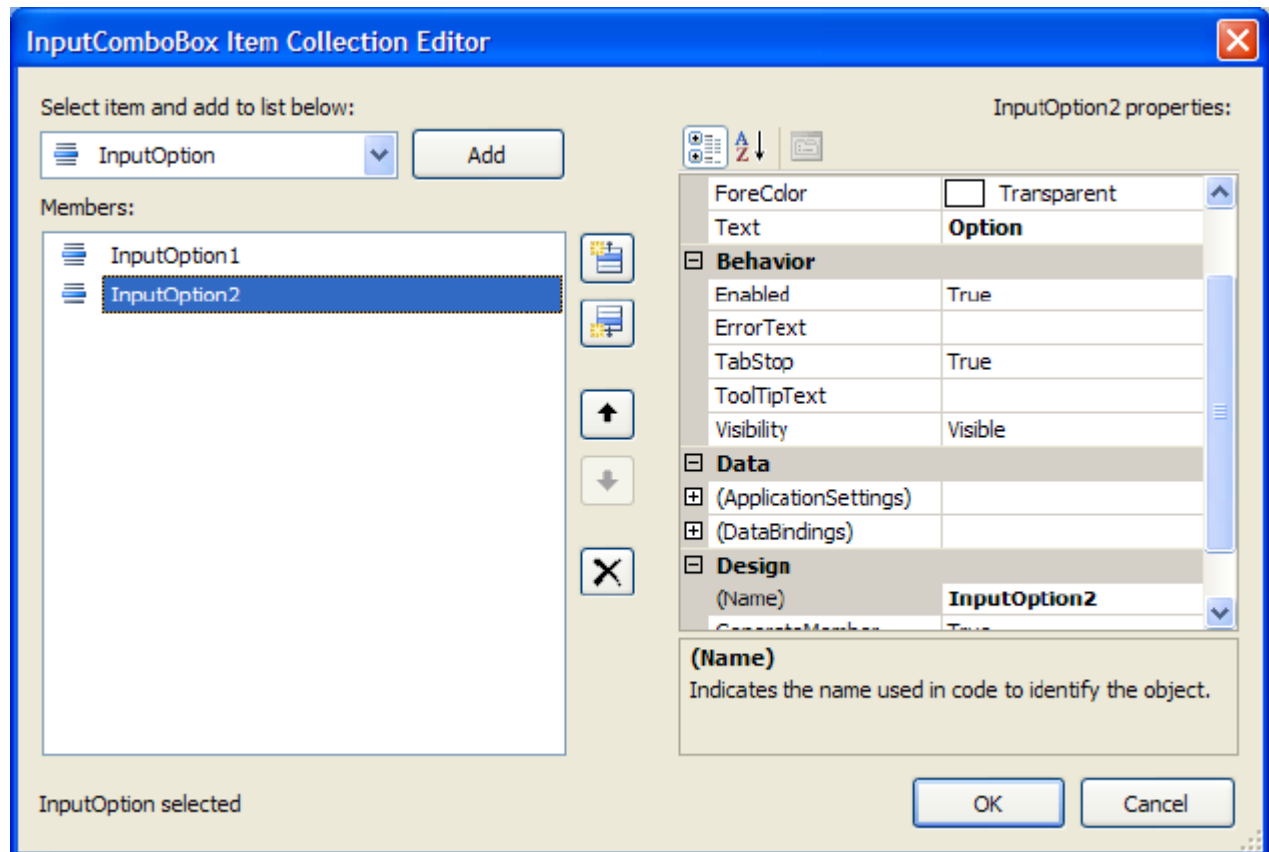
## InputComboBox

The default InputComboBox has a drop-down arrow, but you can change the appearance of the drop-down style by setting its [DropDownStyle](#) property to a different value. InputComboBox has a drop-down arrow and a drop-down list.

You can also specify the maximum number of entries to display in the drop-down list using the [InputComboBox.MaxDropDownItems](#) property. The default is eight entries.

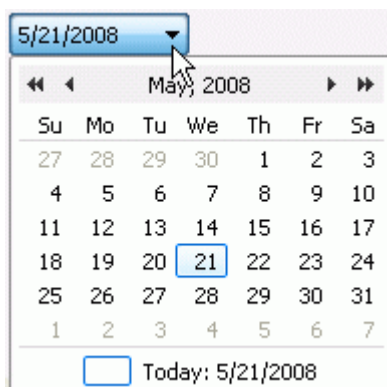
Two types of items can be added to the InputComboBox: [InputOption](#) and [InputGroupHeader](#).

[C1InputPanel](#) provides an **InputComboBox Item Collection Editor** to add items to the InputComboBox. The items are referred to as InputOption.



## InputDatePicker

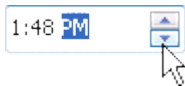
The [InputDatePicker](#) appears like the following at run time:



By clicking the down arrow key in the box a calendar appears with the current date at the bottom of the calendar. You can choose not to show the current date if you set the [InputDatePicker.ShowToday](#) to **False**.

## InputTimePicker

The [InputTimePicker](#) component appears like the following at run time:



The InputTimePicker includes three fields for entering the time. The default InputTimePicker includes the following three fields: hour, minute, and whether it's AM or PM.

## InputGroupHeader

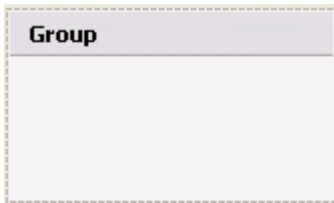

This component nests within the main control, [C1InputPanel](#), to provide additional control over the panel's layout. It displays a border around the nested components with a collapsible title bar. The text for the title bar can be set using the [InputGroupHeader.Text](#) property. The default text, Group, appears for the title of the header.

The InputGroupHeader component can be collapsible when the [InputGroupHeader.Collapsible](#) property is set to **True**. See [Creating a Collapsible Input Group](#) for more information.



If you want the InputGroupHeader to appear collapsed you can set its [InputGroupHeader.Collapsed](#) property to true.

The InputGroupHeader's text can be aligned to the left, center, or right of the group by setting its [InputGroupHeader.TextAlign](#) property.

TextAlign Property Setting	Appearance
Left	
Center	
Right	



## InputImage

The `InputImage` component is used to display images within `C1InputPanel`. You can determine how the image is sized to fit within the component by using the `InputImage.SizeMode` property.



## InputLabel

The `InputLabel` component provides descriptive text to inform users about the purpose of your form. When you specify the `InputLabel`'s width, the label wraps and its height is adjusted to fit the text.



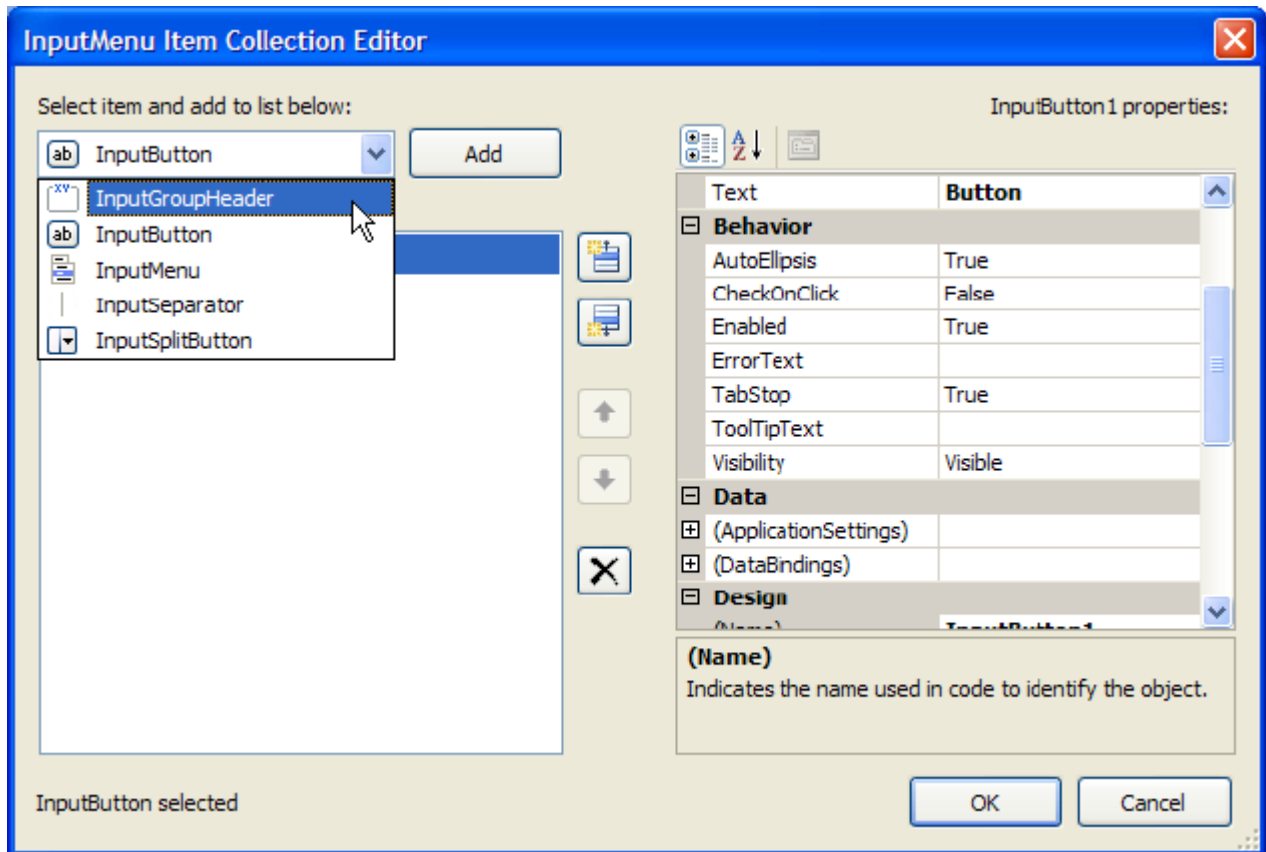
## InputHtmlLabel

The `InputHtmlLabel` is a HTML Label component used to provide descriptive text to inform users about the purpose of your form.



## InputMenu

The `InputMenu` component is a menu, which enables users to develop menus displaying other `InputPanel` components. Easily add menus and menu items in them through the **InputMenu Item Collection Editor**.

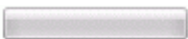


Use the [MaxDropDownItems](#) property to control the number of items to be displayed in the menu drop-down list. Moreover, you can also control whether the menu drop-down can be resized, using [GripHandleVisible](#) property.

## InputProgressBar

The [InputProgressBar](#) is a progress bar used to show how much of a task has been completed, for example when you download a file.

When you add [InputProgressBar](#) to [C1InputPanel](#), it appears similar to the following:



## InputTrackBar

The [InputTrackBar](#) represents a slider element in the [C1InputPanel](#) control.

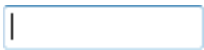
When you add the [InputTrackBar](#) component to [C1InputPanel](#), it appears similar to the following:



At run time you can move the down arrow to the left to decrease the frequency or to the right to increase the frequency of the object it is bound to. You can change the tick frequency by setting the [InputTrackBar.TickFrequency](#) property.

## InputMaskedTextBox

The [InputMaskedTextBox](#) component is used to mask the input text. Each character position in the component maps to either a special placeholder or a literal character. Literal characters, or literals, can give visual cues about the type of data being used. For example, the parenthesis surrounding the area code of a telephone number and dashes are literals: (412)-123-2222. The edit mask prevents the user from entering invalid characters into the component and provides other enhancements to the user interface.



The InputMaskedTextBox is similar to the standard **MaskedTextBox** and is almost identical to **ComponentOne's WebInput for ASP.NET C1WebMaskEdit** control except for the following unique members:

- [InputComponent.Break](#)
- [InputComponent.BoundValueChanged](#)

## InputNumericBox

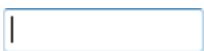
The [InputNumericBox](#) component appears similar to the following at run time:



The InputNumericBox includes one field for entering the number and two up and down arrows to the right of it. Clicking on the up arrow key or down arrow key once increases/decreases the current number by one value unless you specify a value other than 1 for the [InputNumericBox.Increment](#) property. You can customize its appearance by specifying the Font and ForeColor of the number. You can also align the number to the left, center, or right of the box by setting its [InputTextBox.TextAlign](#) property.

## Input TextBox

The [InputTextBox](#) component appears similar to the following at run time:



The InputTextBox component is used to enter text. You can modify its behavior by changing any of the following behavior properties:

- [InputTextBox.AcceptsReturn](#) – Gets or sets a value that determines whether the InputTextBox should handle the Enter key.
- [InputTextBox.AcceptsTab](#) – Gets or sets a value that determines whether the InputTextBox should handle the Tab key.
- [InputComponent.Enabled](#) – Gets or sets a value indicating whether the component can respond to user interaction.
- [InputComponent.ErrorText](#) – Gets or sets an error description string associated with this component.
- [InputTextBox.MaxLength](#) – Gets or sets the maximum number of characters allowing in the component.
- [InputTextBox.Multiline](#) – Gets or sets a value that determines whether the user can type more than one line of text into the InputTextBox.
- [InputComponent.TabStop](#) – Gets or sets a value indicating whether the user can give the focus to this component using the TAB key.

- [InputComponent.ToolTipText](#) – Gets or sets the text that appears as a ToolTip for a component.
- [InputComponent.Visibility](#) – Gets or sets the display date of the component.
- [InputTextBox.WordWrap](#) – Gets or sets whether the text should be allowed to wrap within the InputTextBox.

You can customize the InputTextBox component's appearance by changing any of the following appearance properties:

- [InputComponent.Font](#) – Gets or sets the Font used by the InputComponent.
- [InputComponent.FontPadding](#) – Gets or sets whether the InputComponent should use padding to avoid text clipping.
- [InputComponent.ForeColor](#) – Gets or sets the Color used to display text in the InputComponent.
- [InputTextBox.Text](#) – Gets or sets the text associated with this component.
- [InputTextBox.TextAlign](#) – Gets or sets how text is aligned in the InputTextBox.

When you have text that spans multiple lines you need to set the [InputTextBox.Multiline](#) property to True.

## InputDataNavigator

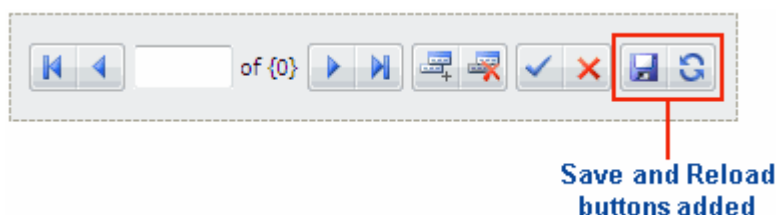
This is a data-bound component which provides buttons for convenient navigation over data source rows. It enables movement to the first, last, previous, and next record and common data actions, such as updating the data source and refreshing data.

When you add the [InputDataNavigator](#) to [C1InputPanel](#), it appears similar to the following:



You can choose which items will be visible on InputDataNavigator by setting the NavigatorItems property. For more information on how to choose InputDataNavigator buttons, see [Choosing Items for InputDataNavigator](#).

You can also add a **Save** button and a **Reload** button to the InputDataNavigator component (see [Adding the Reload, Save, and Edit Buttons](#)). The image below depicts and InputDataNavigator component with its Save and Reload buttons added:



The following table provides information about the buttons of the InputDataNavigator component:

Image	Name	Description
	Move First	Moves the the first record.
	Move Previous	Moves to the previous record.
	Move Next	Moves to the next record.

Move Last	Moves to the last record.
Add New	Adds a new record.
Delete	Deletes the current record.
Apply Changes	Applies changes to the current record. Once the <b>Apply Changes</b> button is used, changes cannot be cancelled.
Cancel Changes	Cancels changes made to the current record. Changes <i>cannot</i> be cancelled if the <b>Apply Changes</b> button was already used to apply modifications to the record.
Save Data	Saves the current data to the external data source.
Refresh Data	Retrieves updated data from the external data source.

## InputControlHost

The [InputControlHost](#) makes it possible to embed arbitrary controls into the [C1InputPanel](#). Complete the following steps to add the **MonthCalendar** control to the input panel:

1. Add the C1InputPanel control to the form.
2. We have to define the following class:

### To write code in Visual Basic

#### Visual Basic

```
Public Class MonthCalendarHost
    Inherits C1.Win.C1InputPanel.InputControlHost
    Public Sub New()
        MyBase.New(New System.Windows.Forms.MonthCalendar())
    End Sub
End Class
```

### To write code in C#

#### C#

```
public class MonthCalendarHost : C1.Win.C1InputPanel.InputControlHost
{
    public MonthCalendarHost()
        : base(new System.Windows.Forms.MonthCalendar())
    {
    }
}
```

3. Build the project.



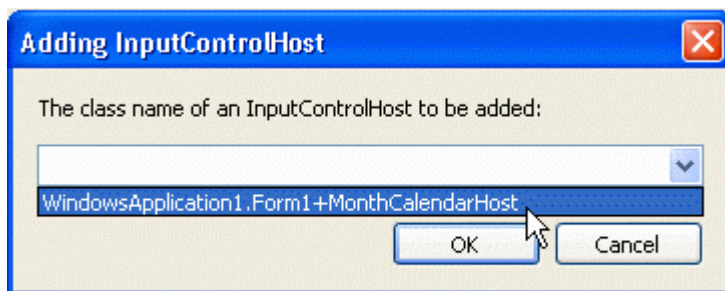
4. In the design view, select the C1InputPanel control and open its smart tag, and then select "InputControlHost" in the "Add New Item" combobox.


This will open a dialog box where you should type the class name of our control host, such as "WindowsApplication1.MonthCalendarHost".

5. Click **OK** in the **Adding InputControlHost** dialog box.

The control is added to C1InputPanel.

Next time, when you want to add the MonthCalendarHost component you don't have to type its name. The name of this class can be selected from the drop-down list in the "Adding InputControlHost" dialog box.



 **Note:** It is highly recommended that you move all of the InputControlHost-based components to a separate .dll project that will not be rebuilt together with the main application. This allows you to avoid the following well-known issue: In VS2008 IDE, no property of the form or the C1InputPanel containing an InputControlHost can be changed when the application is debugged once.

## InputPanel Appearance

You can easily customize the components appearance by using one of the predefined visual styles or themes.

Setting the **VisualStyle** property on a **C1InputPanel** control will control the gradients and borders used to paint the components included in the C1InputPanel.

To customize the appearance of a C1InputPanel control using Visual Styles, set the **VisualStyle** property to **Custom**, **Office2007Black**, **Office2007Blue**, **Office2007Silver**, **System**, **Office2010Blue**, **Office2010Black**, **Office2010Silver**, or **Windows7**. This property can be set either in the designer or in code. The following table describes each of the Visual Styles:

Visual Style	Description
Custom	No visual style (use styles and appearance properties as usual).
Office2007Black	Style matches Office2007 Black color scheme.
Office2007Blue	Style matches Office2007 Blue color scheme.
Office2007Silver	Style matches Office2007 Silver color scheme.
System	Style matches the current system settings.
Office2010Blue	Style matches Office2010 Blue color scheme.
Office2010Black	Style matches Office2010 Black color scheme.
Office2010Silver	Style matches Office2010 Silver color scheme.
Windows7	Styles matches Windows7 scheme.

## Using the Designer

Locate the **VisualStyle** property in the Properties window and set it to **Custom**, **Office2007Black**, **Office2007Blue**, **Office2007Silver**, **System**, **Office2010Blue**, **Office2010Black**, **Office2010Silver**, or **Windows7**.

### Themes

In addition to the Visual Styles you can use the **C1ThemeController** to apply other themes to the **C1InputPanel** control. You could also create your own theme using the ThemeDesigner.

To customize the appearance of a C1Input control using Themes, add the **C1ThemeController** to your component tray and set the **Themes** property to any of the predefined styles.

For more information on the **C1ThemeController** see the [Themes for WinForms](#) documentation.

## InputPanel Components Layout

Input components, by default, are stacked one per line. You can change the layout flow for the input components using the input element's `InputComponent.Break` property to determine how the layout should flow after each input element. The `InputComponent.Break` property has the following four settings to choose from:

- **None** – The layout will not break the flow after the component.
- **Row** – The default setting. Sets each component to be placed in a new row within the flow.
- **Column** – Creates a new column after the component.
- **Group** – Creates a new row starting below the current input component, at the left edge of the current group.

**C1InputPanel** provides two ways to specify the breaks for the input components:

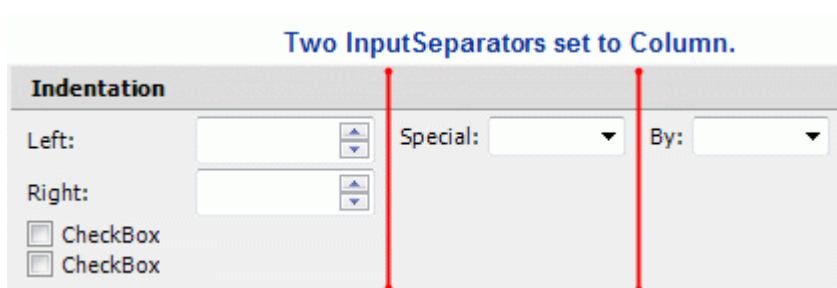
- If the **Break** property in the first component is set to **None**
- Or
- If an **InputSeparator** element exists between the input components

## Indent sub-items within the InputGroup component

**C1InputPanel** also handles the layout for inner elements within the `InputGroupHeader` component. The `InputGroupHeader` components have a content area with padding, so inner elements are automatically indented.

## Multiple Columns

Multiple columns can be created within a group using the `InputSeparator` component. By default, the **InputSeparator** is invisible when it's added to the **C1InputPanel** control, but can be made visible to create vertical or horizontal lines to break the controls into lines or columns. The following image illustrates the `InputSeparator` used to break the Label, Special, and the other Label, By, into columns:



## Align elements within a group

Additionally, the `InputLabel` component's **Width** property can be used to align elements within a group. When the label width is specified, the label wrap and its height are adjusted to fit the text.



**General**

Alignment:  ▼

Outline level:  ▼

**Indentation**

Left:  ▲ ▼

Right:  ▲ ▼

Label Width property is used to align the elements within the group.

## InputPanel for WinForms Samples

Please be advised that this ComponentOne software tool is accompanied by various sample projects and/or demos which may make use of other development tools included with ComponentOne Studio.

Please refer to the pre-installed product samples through the following path:

### **Documents\ComponentOne Samples\WinForms**

The following tables provide a short description of each sample.

#### **Visual Basic samples**

Sample	Description
CustomEditors	Demonstrates custom editors used for editing C1InputPanel's visual style.
DataBinding	Demonstrates how to bind each type of input component to the data source using special properties.
ErrorProvider	Demonstrates how to use validating events for the components to validate them. It also shows how to user the <b>ErrorText</b> property to create an error message when the user enter incorrect input on the input component.

#### **C# samples**

Sample	Description
CustomEditors	Demonstrates custom editors used for editing C1InputPanel's visual style.
DataBinding	Demonstrates how to bind each type of input component to the data source using special properties.
ErrorProvider	Demonstrates how to use validating events for the components to validate them. It also shows how to user the <b>ErrorText</b> property to create an error message when the user enter incorrect input on the input component.

## InputPanel for WinForms Task-Based Help

The task-based help section assumes that you are familiar with programming in the Visual Studio.NET environment. If you are a novice to [C1InputPanel](#), see the [InputPanel for WinForms Quick Start](#) first.


Each task-based help topic provides a solution for specific tasks referencing the **C1.Win.C1InputPanel** namespace. For additional information, please see [Adding a Reference to the C1InputPanel Assembly](#). Each topic also assumes that you have created a new .NET project.

## Adding a Background Image to C1InputPanel

You can add a background image to the [C1InputPanel](#) control using the designer or code.

### Adding the Background Image Using the Designer

To add a background image to the panel, complete these steps:

1. With [C1InputPanel](#) selected, navigate to the Properties window.
2. Click the ellipsis button  next to the [BackgroundImage](#) property. The **Select Resource** dialog box opens.
3. Select the **Local Resource** radio button and click **Import**.
4. Once the **Open** dialog box appears, select an image and click **Open** to import it into the project.
5. Click **OK** to exit the **Select Resource** dialog box.
6. Navigate to the **BackgroundImageLayout** property and select a layout from its drop-down list. You can select one of the following options:

Layout Setting	Description
None	The image will be placed in the upper left-hand corner of the control and will retain its original size.
Tile (default)	The image will repeat horizontally and vertically to fill the entire control.
Center	The image will be placed in the center of the control and will retain its original size.
Stretch	The image will stretch to fill the entire control.
Zoom	The image will stretch as large as possible while maintaining its original aspect ratio.

Your **C1InputPanel** now has a background image that is laid out to your specifications.

### Adding the Background Image Programmatically

Complete the following steps to add a background image and sets its layout to tile:

1. Import the following namespace:

#### To write code in Visual Basic

```
Visual Basic
Imports C1.Win.C1InputPanel
```

#### To write code in C#

C#

```
using Cl.Win.C1InputPanel;
```

2. Add the following code, which sets the `BackgroundImage` property to the path of your background image , to the **Form\_Load** event:

### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
c1InputPanel1.BackgroundImage =  
Image.FromFile("C:\Backgrounds\YourCustomImage.gif")
```

### To write code in C#

C#

```
c1InputPanel1.BackgroundImage =  
Image.FromFile(@"C:\Backgrounds\YourCustomImage.gif");
```

3. Add the following code, which sets the `BackgroundImageLayout` property, to the **Form\_Load** event:

### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
c1InputPanel1.BackgroundImageLayout = ImageLayout.Tile
```

### To write code in C#

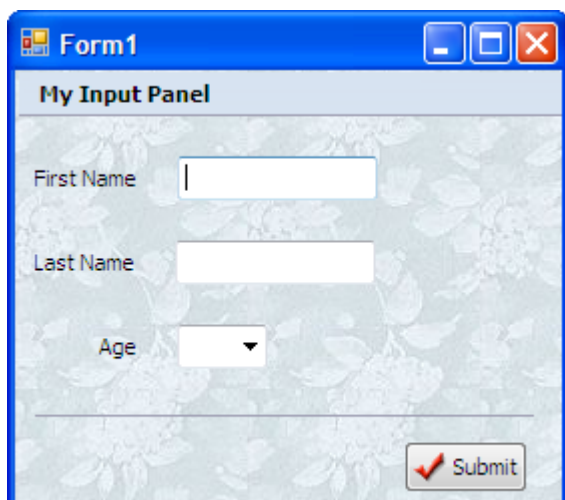
C#

```
c1InputPanel1.BackgroundImageLayout = ImageLayout.Tile;
```

4. Run the program.

### ✔ This Topic Illustrates the Following:

The image below features a `C1InputPanel` control with a tiled background image:



5. Using the Solution Explorer, add an existing item to the project. For this example, select an image of your choice.
6. To place the **InputImage** component on the **InputPanel** add the following code at the end of the **Form\_Load** event:

## To write code in Visual Basic

### Visual Basic

```
Dim NewImage As InputImage = New InputImage
NewImage.Image = Image.FromFile ("[your image location/name]")
X.Items.Add(NewImage)
```

## To write code in C#

### C#

```
InputImage NewImage = new InputImage();
NewImage.Image = Image.FromFile("[your image location/name]");
X.Items.Add(NewImage);
```

7. Run the program and observe that your image now appears in the **C1InputPanel**.

## Arranging C1InputPanel's Input Components

The following topics illustrate how to arrange input components on a [C1InputPanel](#) control.

## Arranging Input Components Using the HorizontalAlign Property

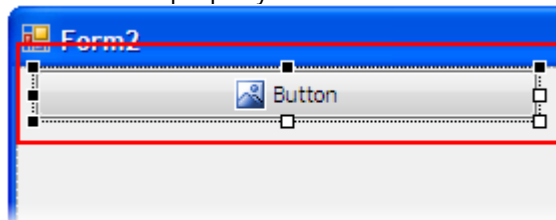
You can easily arrange components on a [C1InputPanel](#) control by setting the [HorizontalAlign](#) property of each component.

To arrange C1InputPanel components using the HorizontalAlign property, complete these steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu.
2. Click the **Add New Item** drop-down arrow and select **InputButton**.
3. Right click on the [InputButton](#) to open its context menu and select **Properties**.

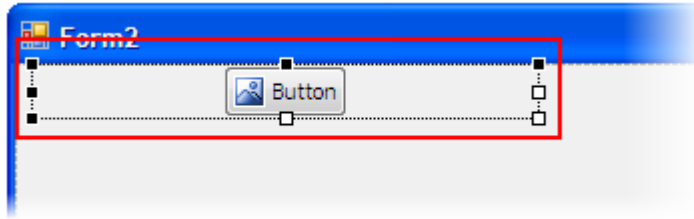
The Properties window opens with InputButton's properties in focus.

4. Set the [Width](#) property to "250". Observe that the button stretches horizontally to fill its container.



5. Click the drop-down arrow for the HorizontalAlign property and select a setting. For this example, select **Center**.
6. Press ENTER to apply the settings and observe that the InputButton is now centered in its container.





## Arranging Input Components Using the VerticalAlign Property

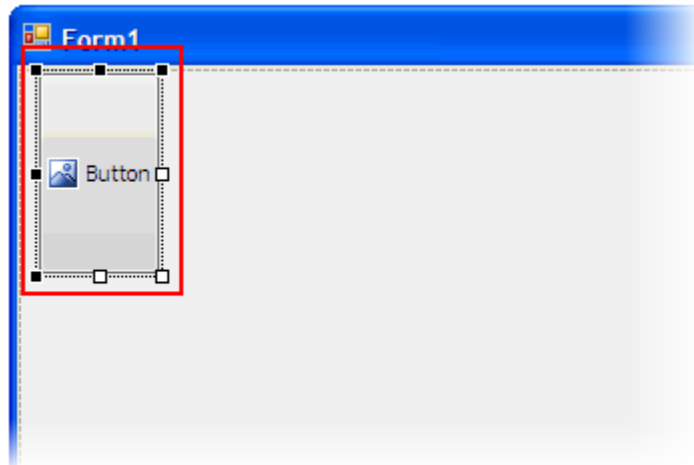
You can easily arrange components on a [C1InputPanel](#) control by setting the **VerticalAlign** property of each component.

To arrange C1InputPanel components using the VerticalAlign property, complete these steps:

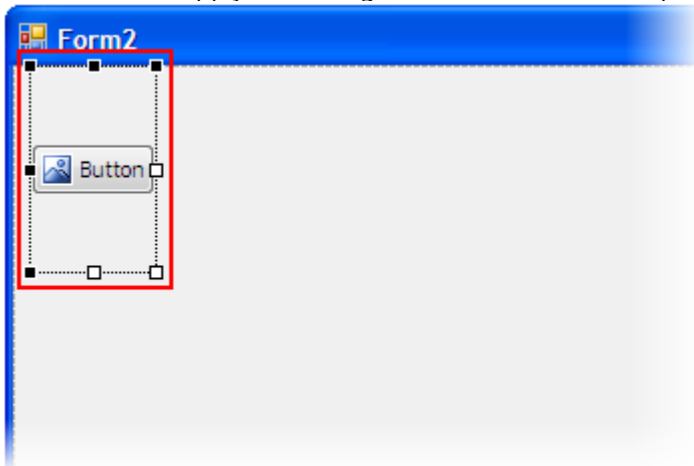
1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu.
2. Click the **Add New Item** drop-down arrow and select **InputButton**.
3. Right click on the [InputButton](#) to open its context menu and select **Properties**.

The Properties window opens with InputButton's properties in focus.

4. Set the [Height](#) property to "100". Observe that the button stretches vertically to fill its container.



5. Click the drop-down arrow for the VerticalAlign property and select a setting. For this example, select **Center**.
6. Press ENTER to apply the settings and observe that the InputButton is now vertically centered in its container.



## Arranging Input Components Using Padding

You can easily arrange components on a **C1InputPanel** control by setting the **Padding** property of each component. In this topic, you will create a form with six components and manipulate them to create an aesthetically pleasing layout.

## Arranging Components Using the Designer

To arrange **C1InputPanel** components using the designer, follow these steps:

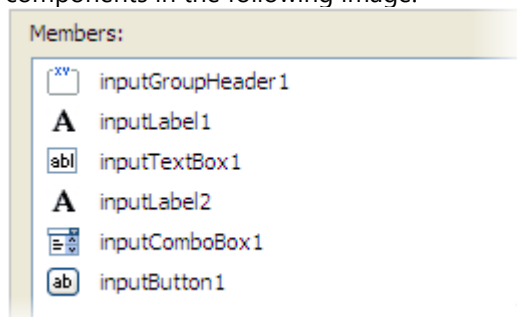
1. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (📌) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** opens.

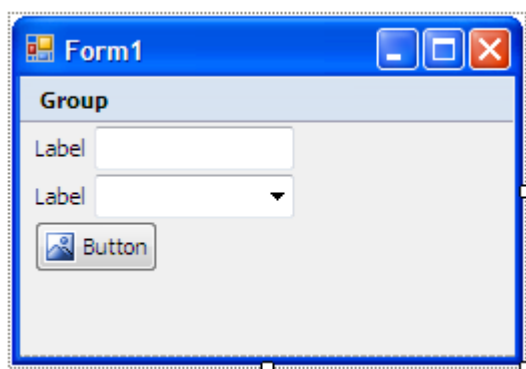
2. To add components to the panel, select them from the list box and then click **Add**. For this topic, we will add the following components to the panel:
  - Group Header
  - InputLabels (2)
  - InputTextBox
  - InputComboBox
  - InputButton

Observe that the components appear in the Members pane *and* on the **C1InputPanel** control as they are added.

3. Use the arrow buttons (⬇️ ⬆️) to rearrange the components so that they are in the same order as the components in the following image:



After reorganizing the components, your **C1InputPanel** will resemble the following image:



4. By default, the padding settings for each component are set to '0', meaning that there is little space between the components. To increase the padding of the components, complete the following steps:
  1. In the Members pane, select **inputLabel1** to reveal its list of properties in the Property grid. Expand the

node next to the **Padding** property and set it as follows:

Padding Area	Setting
Left	5
Top	20
Right	20
Bottom	10

2. Select **inputTextBox1** from the Members pane, click the node next to the **Padding** property, and set the padding of the component as follows:

Padding Area	Setting
Left	0
Top	10
Right	0
Bottom	0

3. Select **inputLabel2** from the Members pane, click the node next to the **Padding** property, and set the padding of the component as follows:

Padding Area	Setting
Left	5
Top	0
Right	20
Bottom	0

4. Select **inputButton1** from the Members pane, click the node next to the **Padding** property, and set the padding of the component as follows:

Padding Area	Setting
Left	120
Top	22
Right	0
Bottom	0

5. Click **OK** to exit the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.

## Arranging Components Programmatically



To arrange **C1InputPanel** components programmatically, complete the following steps:

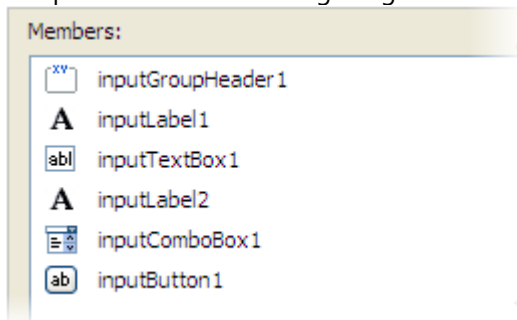
1. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu. Select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** opens.

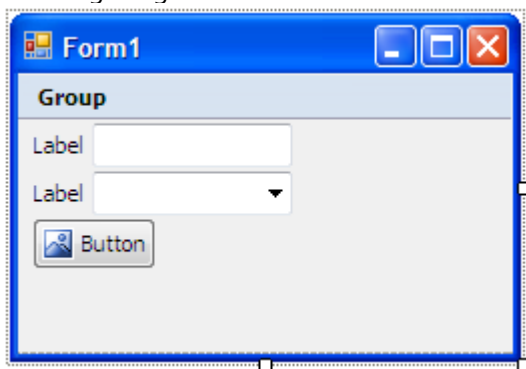
2. To add components to the panel, select them from the list box and then click **Add**. For this topic, we will add the following components to the panel:
  - Group Header
  - InputLabels (2)
  - InputTextBox
  - InputComboBox

- InputButton

- Use the arrow buttons ( ) to rearrange the components so that they are in the same order as the components in the following image:



- Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**. Observe that your **C1InputPanel** resembles the following image:



- Double-click the form. This will open the code editor and add a **Form\_Load** event to the project.
- Make sure that the following namespaces are imported into your project:

## To write code in Visual Basic

### Visual Basic

```
Imports System.Windows.Forms
Imports Cl.Win.C1InputPanel
```

## To write code in C#

### C#

```
using System.Windows.Forms;
using Cl.Win.C1InputPanel;
```

- Set the **Padding** properties for **inputLabel1**, **inputLabel2**, **inputTextBox1**, and **inputButton1** by adding the following code to the **Form\_Load** event:

## To write code in Visual Basic

### Visual Basic

```
inputLabel1.Padding = New Padding(5,20,20,10)
inputLabel2.Padding = New Padding(5, 0, 20, 0)
inputTextBox1.Padding = New Padding(0, 10, 0, 0)
inputButton1.Padding = New Padding(120, 22, 0, 0)
```

## To write code in C#

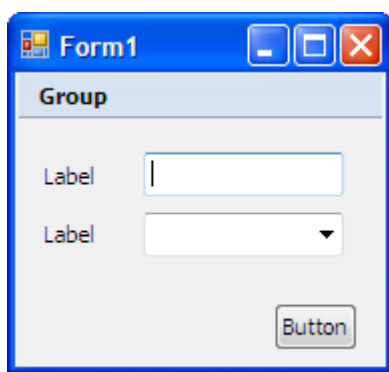
C#

```
inputLabel1.Padding = new Padding(5,20,20,10);  
inputLabel2.Padding = new Padding(5, 0, 20, 0);  
inputTextBox1.Padding = new Padding(0, 10, 0, 0);  
inputButton1.Padding = new Padding(120, 22, 0, 0);
```

8. Run the program.

## ✔ This Topic Illustrates the Following:

The result of this topic will resemble the following image:



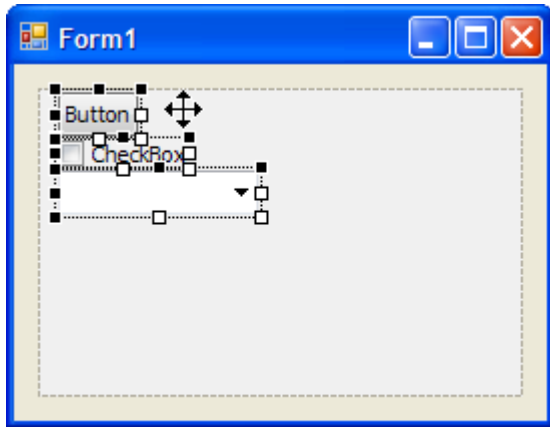
## Arranging the Input Components into Columns

By default, components added to **C1InputPanel** start in a new row. Using either the Designer or the Code Editor, you can organize the input items in many arrangements. To organize them in columns, complete one of the following:

### Arranging Input Components Using the Designer

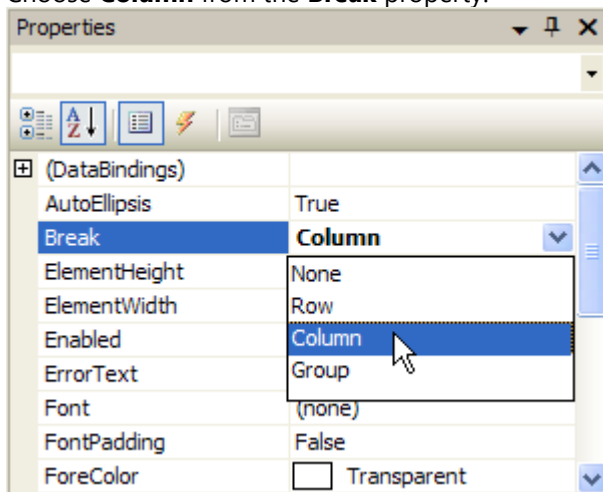
To arrange input components in the designer, complete these steps:

1. Add the following components to your form:
  - C1InputPanel
  - InputButton
  - InputCheckBox
  - InputComboBox
2. While holding CTRL, select each of the components that you want to align in a column.

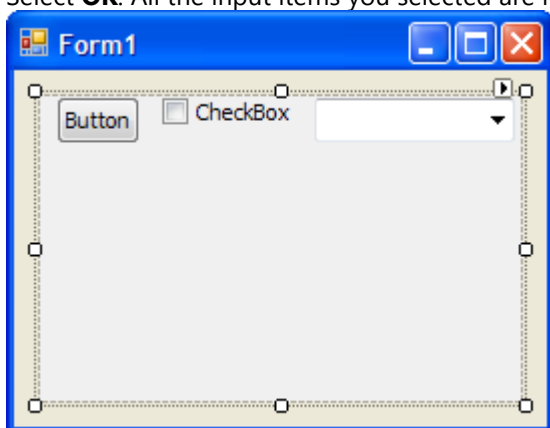


**Note:** If you have an [InputGroupHeader](#) on your form, do not select it while completing Step 1: The **Break** property will not be available if you do so.

3. Choose **Column** from the **Break** property.



4. Select **OK**. All the input items you selected are now arranged columns.



## Arranging Input Components Programmatically

To arrange input components programmatically, complete these steps:

1. Import the following namespace into the project:

## To write code in Visual Basic

### Visual Basic

```
Imports Cl.Win.C1InputPanel
```

## To write code in C#

### C#

```
using Cl.Win.C1InputPanel;
```

2. Add **C1InputPanel** to the **Form\_Load** event:

## To write code in Visual Basic

### Visual Basic

```
Dim NewPanel As New C1InputPanel
Controls.Add(NewPanel)
NewPanel.Height = 300
NewPanel.Width = 300
```

## To write code in C#

### C#

```
C1InputPanel NewPanel = new C1InputPanel();
Controls.Add(NewPanel);
NewPanel.Height = 300;
NewPanel.Width = 300;
```

3. Add the following code to the **Form\_Load** event to add an **InputComboBox**, an **InputCheckBox**, and an **InputComboBox** to the **C1InputPanel**:

## To write code in Visual Basic

### Visual Basic

```
Dim NewComboBox As New InputButton
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewButton)
NewButton.Text = "Button"
NewButton.Break = BreakType.Column
Dim New CheckBox As New InputCheckBox
NewPanel.Items.Add(New CheckBox)
New CheckBox.Break = BreakType.Column
Dim NewComboBox As New InputComboBox
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewComboBox)
NewComboBox.Width = 150
NewComboBox.Break = BreakType.Column
```

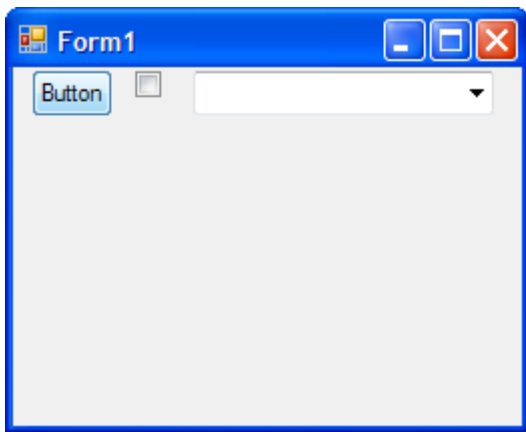
## To write code in C#

### C#

```
InputButton NewComboBox = new InputButton();
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewComboBox);
```

```
NewComboBox.Text = "Button";  
NewComboBox.Break = BreakType.Column;  
InputCheckBox New CheckBox = new InputCheckBox();  
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewCheckBox);  
New CheckBox.Break = BreakType.Column;  
InputComboBox NewComboBox = new InputComboBox();  
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewComboBox);  
NewComboBox.Width = 150;  
NewComboBox.Break = BreakType.Column;
```

Run the program and observe that the components are arranged in columns.



## Arranging the Input Components into Groups

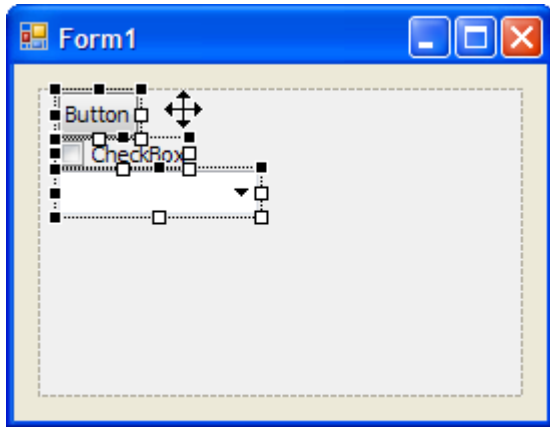
You can arrange the input components in several arrangements. To organize input components into groups, complete one of the following:

Arranging Input Components into Groups Using the Designer

To arrange input components into groups, complete these steps:

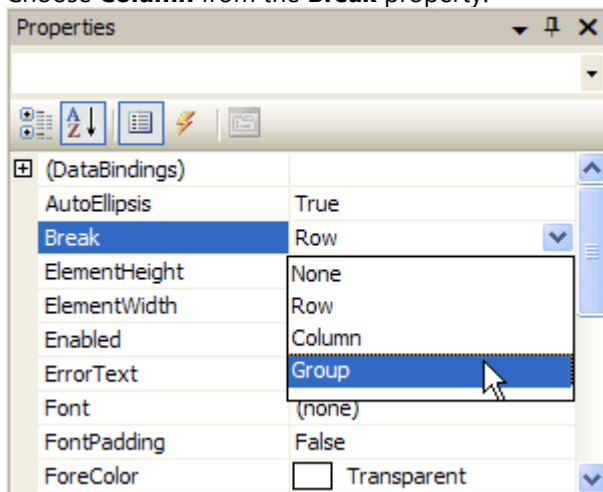
1. Add the following components to your form:
  - o C1InputPanel
  - o InputButton
  - o InputCheckBox
  - o InputComboBox
2. While holding the **CTRL** button, select each of the components that you want to align in a group.





**Note:** If you have an **InputGroupHeader** on your form, do not select it while completing Step 1; The **Break** property will not be available if you do so.

3. Choose **Column** from the **Break** property.



4. Select **OK**. The input items you selected are now arranged in a group.

## Arranging Input Components Programmatically

To arrange input components into groups, complete these steps:

1. Import the following namespace into your project:

**To write code in Visual Basic**

```
Visual Basic
Imports Cl.Win.C1InputPanel
```

**To write code in C#**

```
C#
using Cl.Win.C1InputPanel;
```

2. Add **C1InputPanel** to the **Form\_Load** event:

**To write code in Visual Basic**

## Visual Basic

```
Dim NewPanel As New C1InputPanel
Controls.Add(NewPanel)
NewPanel.Height = 300
NewPanel.Width = 300
```

### To write code in C#

## C#

```
C1InputPanel NewPanel = new C1InputPanel();
Controls.Add(NewPanel);
NewPanel.Height = 300;
NewPanel.Width = 300;
```

3. Add this code, which creates the input components and adds them to the panel, to the **Form\_Load** event:

### To write code in Visual Basic

## Visual Basic

```
Dim NewComboBox As New InputButton
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewButton)
NewButton.Text = "Button"
NewButton.Break = BreakType.Group
Dim New CheckBox As New InputCheckBox
NewPanel.Items.Add(New CheckBox )
New CheckBox.Break = BreakType.Group
Dim NewComboBox As New InputComboBox
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewComboBox)
NewComboBox.Width = 150
NewComboBox.Break = BreakType.Group
```

### To write code in C#

## C#

```
InputButton NewComboBox = new InputButton();
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewComboBox);
NewComboBox.Text = "Button";
NewComboBox.Break = BreakType.Group;
InputCheckBox New CheckBox New CheckBox = new InputCheckBox();
NewPanel.Items.Add(New CheckBox );
New CheckBox.Break = BreakType.Group;
InputComboBox NewComboBox = new InputComboBox();
NewPanel.Items.Add(NewComboBox);
NewComboBox.Width = 150;
NewComboBox.Break = BreakType.Group;
```

4. Run the program and notice that the components are arranged in groups.

## Creating a Spacing Scheme for Input Components

By default, the components added to a [C1InputPanel](#) control are in close proximity to one another. By setting the value of the **ChildSpacing** property, you can create a uniform spacing scheme for your panel.

**Note:** Once the [ChildSpacing](#) property is set, all components that you add to the page will conform to that setting. However, you can still change the spacing of individual components by manipulating their [Padding](#) property. For more information, see [Arranging Input Components Using Padding](#).

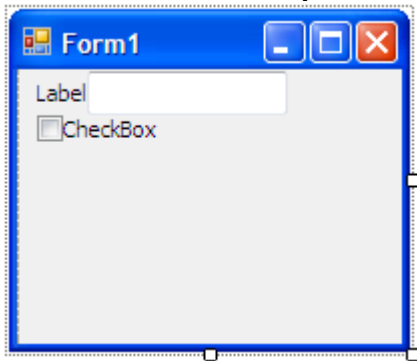
## Setting the ChildSpacing Property the Designer

To set the ChildSpacing property, complete these steps:

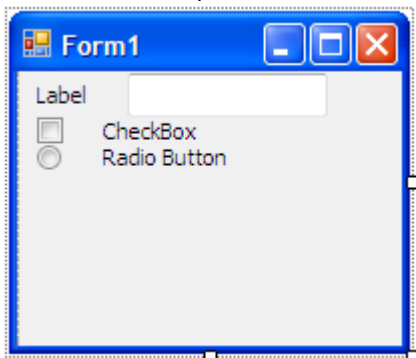
1. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu. Select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

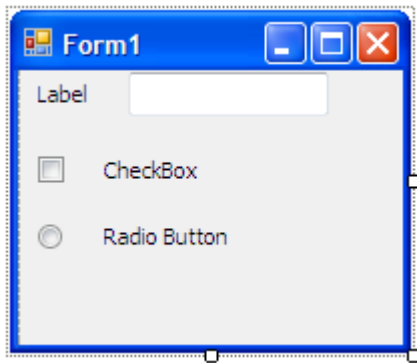
2. To add components to the panel, select them from the list box and then click **Add**. For this topic, we will add the following components to the panel:
  - InputLabel
  - InputTextBox
  - InputCheckBox
  - InputRadioButton
3. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**. Observe that your panel resembles the following image:



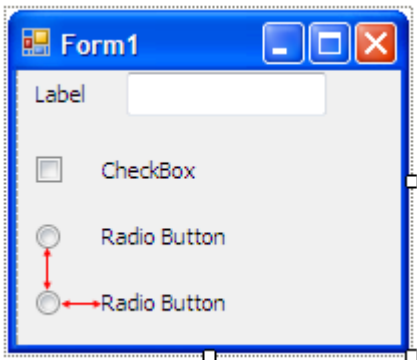
4. With **C1InputPanel** selected on the form, navigate to the Properties window and expand the node for the **ChildSpacing** Property. Observe that you can set the **Width** or **Height** of the property.
5. Set the **Width** of the **ChildSpacing** property to "20" and press ENTER. Notice that there is now a wider space between the components and their labels.



6. Set the **Height** of the **ChildSpacing** property to "20" and press ENTER. Notice that the vertical spacing between the components has increased.



- Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu. Select an **InputRadioButton** from the **Add New Item** drop-down list. Observe that the spacing of the new component adheres to the **ChildSpacing** property settings.



## Setting the ChildSpacing Property Programmatically

To set the **ChildSpacing** property, complete these steps:

- Import the following namespace into your project:

**To write code in Visual Basic**

```
Visual Basic
Imports Cl.Win.C1InputPanel
```

**To write code in C#**

```
C#
using Cl.Win.C1InputPanel;
```

- To set the **ChildSpacing** property, add following code to the **Form\_Load** event:

**To write code in Visual Basic**

```
Visual Basic
c1InputPanel1.ChildSpacing = New Size(20, 20)
```

**To write code in C#**



```
C#
```

```
c1InputPanel1.ChildSpacing = New Size(20, 20);
```

3. Run the program.

## Moving Items in a C1InputPanel

To arrange the collection of input components using the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**:

1. Select the **C1InputPanel** control and click on its smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu.
2. Click on **Edit Items** from the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu.
3. Select the item in the list box that you want to move and click on the **Move Up** button  to move the item up a position or click on the **Move Down**  button to move the item down a position.

## Removing Input Components from C1InputPanel


You can remove input components from the [C1InputPanel](#) control using the designer or code.

### Remove Input Components in the Form Window

To remove an input component using the keyboard, just select the component and press the DELETE key.

### Remove Input Components Using the Designer

To remove an input component, complete these steps:

1. Complete these steps to remove components using the collection editor:
2. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu. Select **Edit Items**.
3. The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.
4. In the Members pane, select the component you wish to remove and then click the **Remove** button .
5. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.

### Remove Input Components Programmatically

Input components can be removed from the panel with the [InputComponentCollection.Remove](#) method. The following code example will remove an **InputButton** component from the panel:

#### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
c1InputPanel1.Items.Remove(inputButton1)
```

#### To write code in C#

C#

```
c1InputPanel1.Items.Remove(inputButton1);
```

## Creating a Collapsible Input Group

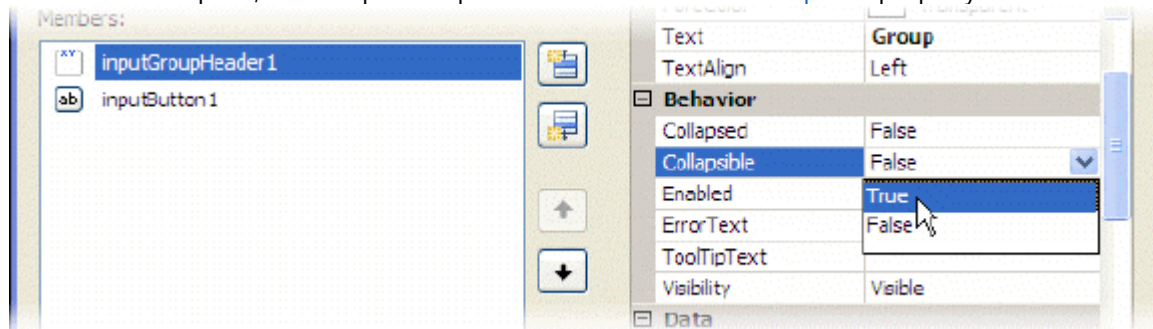
You can use the [InputGroupHeader](#) component to create a collapsible group. When the project is run, users can collapse or expand the group's input components by clicking a node.

To create a collapsible input group, follow these steps:

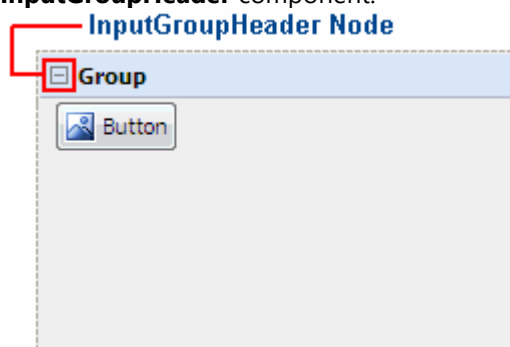
1. Click [C1InputPanel](#)'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** opens.

2. Select an [InputGroupHeader](#) component from the drop-down list and click **Add** to add it to the panel.
3. Select an [InputButton](#) component from the drop-down list and click **Add** to add it to the panel.
4. In the Members pane, select [InputGroupHeader](#) and then set its [Collapsible](#) property to **True**.



5. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor**. Observe that there is a node present on the [InputGroupHeader](#) component.



6. Press F5 to build the project.

C1InputPanel loads with the input group expanded.

7. Click the node to collapse the group, and then click the node again to expand the group.

## Creating Rich ToolTips for C1InputPanel Items

You can easily create rich ToolTips for input components using the **ToolTip Editor**. In this topic, we will add a ToolTip to an **InputButton** component.

To add a rich ToolTip to an input item, follow these steps:

1. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu. Select **Edit Items**.

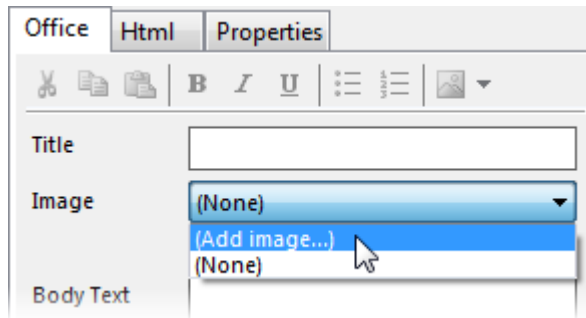
The **C1InputPanel Item Collection Editor** opens.

2. Select an [InputButton](#) component from the drop-down list and click **Add** to include it in the panel.
3. Locate the [ToolTipText](#) property and click its ellipsis button (...).

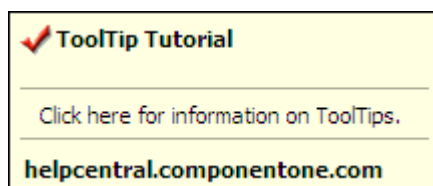
The **ToolTipText** editor opens with the **Office** tab page in focus.

4. Complete the following tasks in the **Office** tab page:

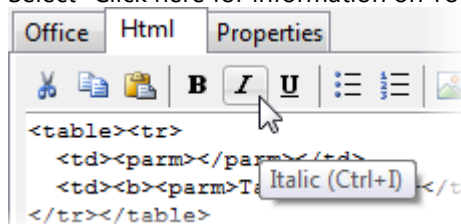
- a. Set the **Title** to "ToolTip Tutorial".
- b. Click the **Image** drop-down and select **Add Image** to access the **Open** dialog box. Select a small image (an icon of 16x16 pixels is best) and click **Open**.



- c. Check the **Top Separator** box.
- d. Type the following text into the **Body Text** text box: "Click for information on ToolTips."
- e. Check the **Bottom Separator** box.
- f. Type "helpcentral.componentone.com" into the **Subtitle** text box.
- g. The Preview pane will display an image similar to the following:

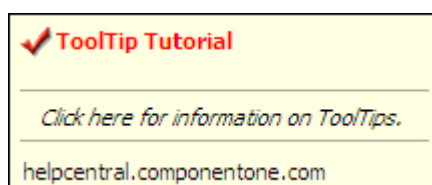


5. Click the **Html** tab to bring its tab page into focus and then complete the following steps:
  1. In the editor, delete the `<b>` and `</b>` tags that enclose "helpcentral.componentone.com".
  2. Select "Click here for information on ToolTips." and click the **Italics** button.



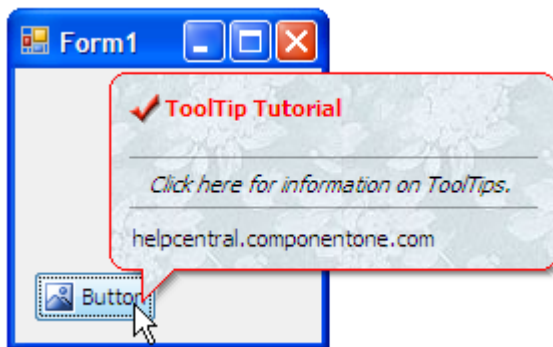
3. Place your cursor in front of the title ("ToolTip Tutorial") and type `<font color="red">` . Move your cursor to the end of the title and type `</font>` .

The Preview pane will display an image similar to the following:



6. Click the **Properties** tab to bring its tab page into focus and then complete the following steps:
  1. Click the ellipsis (...) button next to the **BackgroundImage** property to access the **Select Resource** dialog box.

2. Click the **Local resource** radio button, click **Import** to access the **Open** dialog box, and select a background image. Click **Open** to import the image.
3. Set the following properties:
  - Set the **BackgroundImageLayout** property to **Tile**.
  - Set the **Border** property to **True**.
  - Set the **BorderColor** property to **Red**.
  - Set the **IsBalloon** property to **True**.
  - Set the **InitialDelay** property to "50".
7. Click **OK** to close the **ToolTip Editor**, then click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.
8. Press F5 to build the project and then hover over the input button with your cursor. The result will resemble the following image:



## Exporting and Importing XML Layout Files

The layout of **C1InputPanel**'s input components can be saved as an XML file. In this topic, you will learn how to export and import an XML layout file for a **C1InputPanel** component.

### Step 1: Export the XML Layout

To export an XML layout, follow these instructions:

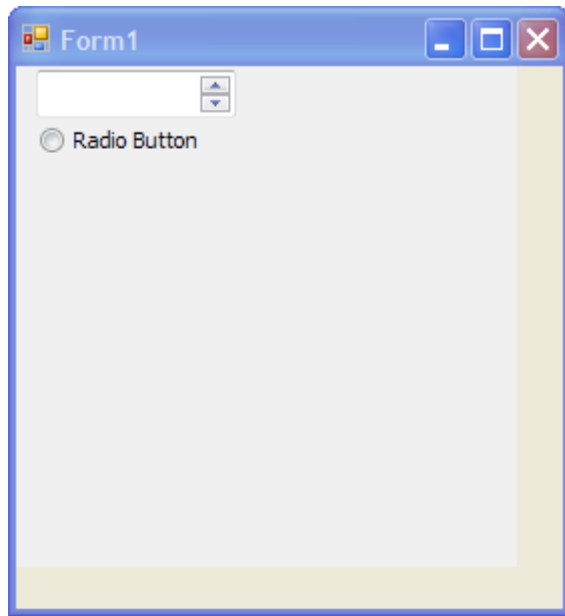
1. Add a **C1InputPanel** control to the form.
2. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu and select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

3. Select an **InputNumericBox** from the drop-down list and click **Add**.
4. Select an **InputRadioButton** from the drop-down list and click **Add**.
5. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.

The **C1InputPanel** now displays an **InputNumericBox** and an **InputRadioButton**.





- Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu and select **Save as XML file**.

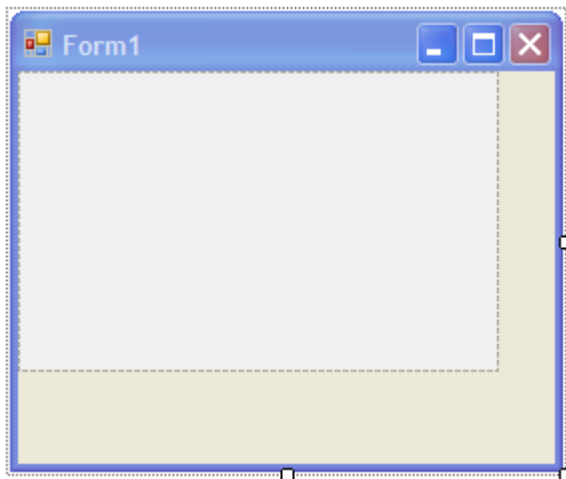
The **Save as XML file** dialog box opens.

- Save the "TutorialLayout.xml". Take note of where you save this; you'll need it later.
- Click **OK** to close the **Save as XML file** dialog box.
- Delete **c1InputPanel1** from the Form.

## Step 2: Import the XML Layout

To import the XML layout that we created in **Step 1: Export the XML Layout**, complete these instructions:

- Add a **C1InputPanel** control to your blank Form. The control will be blank.



- Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1InputPanel Tasks** menu and select **Load from XML file**.

The **Load from XML** dialog box opens.

- Navigate to the location where you saved "TutorialLayout.xml", select the file, and then click **OK** to close the **Load from XML** dialog box. Observe that the components you added in **Step 1: Export the XML Layout** now appear on the **C1InputPanel** control.

## Formatting C1InputPanel's Error Frame

The [C1InputPanel](#) component features an error frame that provides a visual alert to the user when an invalid value is entered in any of the input panel components. In this topic, you will learn how to format the error frame.

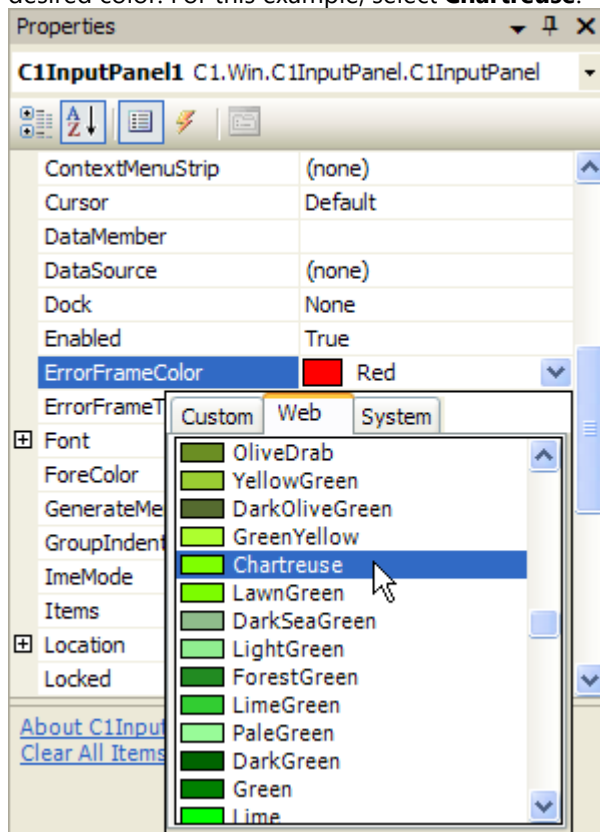
The [ErrorFrameColor](#) property is used to set the color of the error frame, and the [ErrorFrameThickness](#) property is used to set the thickness of the error frame. The default color is red, and the default width is 2.

To customize the **C1InputPanel**'s error frame:

## Formatting the Error Frame Using the Designer

To format the error frame, complete these steps:

1. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗), click the **Add New Item** dropdown arrow, and select [InputNumericBox](#), from the list of items.
2. From the Properties window, select the C1InputPanel control and edit the [ErrorFrameColor](#) property to a desired color. For this example, select **Chartreuse**.

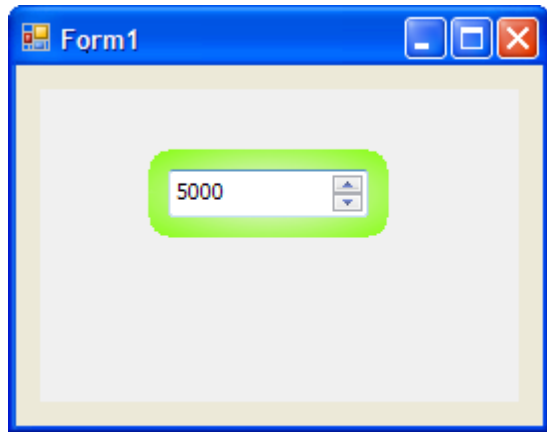


3. Edit the [ErrorFrameThickness](#) to a desired size. For this example, enter **10**.

**Note:** To see the whole **ErrorFrame** when the program runs, you might need to increase the padding of the **InputNumericBox**. For more information, see [Arranging Input Components Using Padding](#).

4. Build the project.
5. In the **InputNumericBox**, enter a number greater than 100 and press ENTER on your keyboard. The number must be greater than 100 because the default maximum value for the **InputNumericBox** component is 100. Edit the **C1InputPanel** value to change this setting.

Notice the thick, chartreuse-colored border around the **InputNumericBox**; this indicates an error by the end-user.



## Formatting the Error Frame Programmatically

To format the error frame, complete these steps:

1. Import the following namespace into your project:

### To write code in Visual Basic

```
Visual Basic
Imports Cl.Win.C1InputPanel
```

### To write code in C#

```
C#
using Cl.Win.C1InputPanel;
```

2. Place the **InputPanel** control and the **InputNumericBox** component on your form by adding the following code to the **Form\_Load** event.

### To write code in Visual Basic

```
Visual Basic
Dim NewPanel As New C1InputPanel
Controls.Add(NewPanel)
Dim NewNumericBox As InputNumericBox = New InputNumericBox
X.Items.Add(NewNumericBox)
```

### To write code in C#

```
C#
C1InputPanel NewPanel = new C1InputPanel();
Controls.Add(NewPanel);
InputNumericBox NewNumericBox = new InputNumericBox();
X.Items.Add(NewNumericBox);
```

3. To change the color of the error frame, add the following code beneath the last line of code that created to the **C1InputPanel** control. For this example, we'll change the color to **Chartreuse**.

## To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
NewPanel.ErrorFrameColor = Color.Chartreuse
```

## To write code in C#

C#

```
NewPanel.ErrorFrameColor = Color.Chartreuse;
```

4. To change the size of the error frame, add the following code beneath the last line of code that created to the **C1InputPanel** control. For this example, we'll change the size to **10**.

## To write code in Visual Basic


Visual Basic

```
NewPanel.ErrorFrameThickness = 10;
```

## To write code in C#

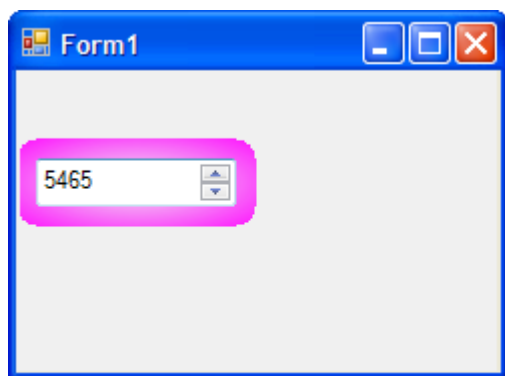
C#

```
NewPanel.ErrorFrameThickness = 10;
```

 **Note:** To see the whole **ErrorFrame** when the program runs, you might need to increase the padding around the **InputNumericBox**. For more information, see [Arranging Input Components Using Padding](#).

5. Run the program.
6. In the **InputNumericBox**, enter a number greater than **100** and press ENTER on your keyboard. The number must be greater than 100 because the default maximum value for the **InputNumericBox** component is 100. Edit the **C1InputPanel.InputNumericBox.Maximum** value to change this setting.

Notice the thick, fuchsia-colored border around the **InputNumericBox**; this indicates an error by the end-user.



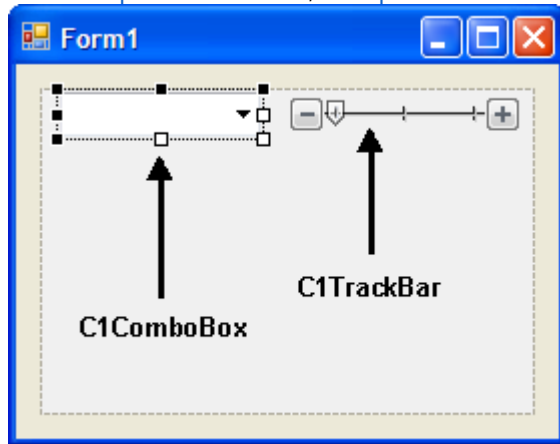
## Using C1InputPanel's InputSeparator

By adding the [InputSeparator](#) component to your [C1InputPanel](#) control, you can create a visual marker between input components.

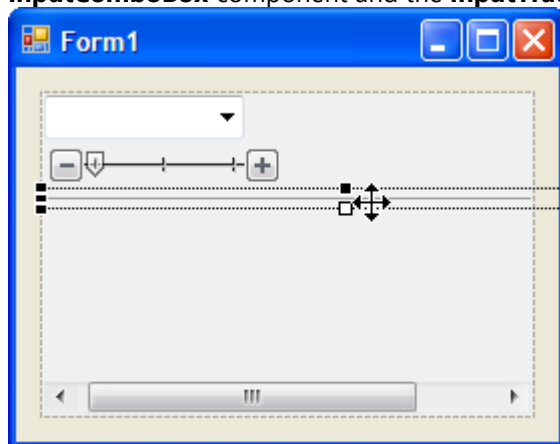
## Adding an InputSeparator in the Designer

To add an InputSeparator component to C1InputPanel, complete these steps:

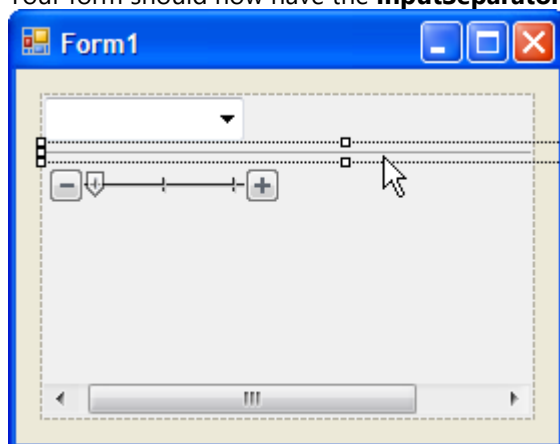
1. Add an [InputPanel](#) control, an [InputPanel.ComboBox](#) component and an [InputPanel.TrackBar](#) to your form.



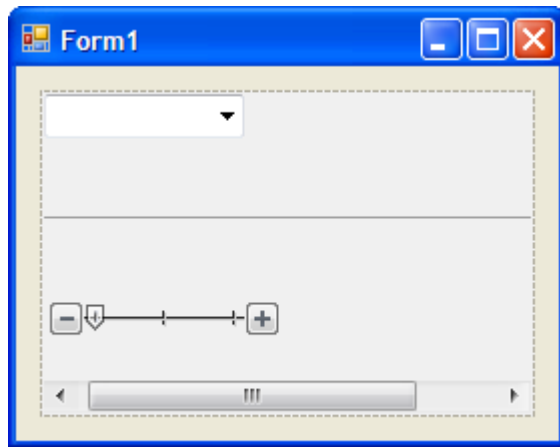
2. Click the **C1InputPanel** smart tag (🔗) and select the InputSeparator from the **Add New Item** drop-down.
3. Using the cursor, pick up the **InputSeparator** component on your form and place it in between the **InputComboBox** component and the **InputTrackBar** component.



4. Your form should now have the **InputSeparator** component placed in between your two components.



5. To add space in between your two components, increase the distance of the [InputSeparator.Height](#) property. By default, the value of this property is 7. For this example, increase the value to **75**.



## Adding a Separator Bar Programmatically

To add an InputSeparator component to C1InputPanel, complete these steps:

1. Import the following namespace into your project:

### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
Imports Cl.Win.C1InputPanel
```

### To write code in C#

C#

```
using Cl.Win.C1InputPanel;
```

2. To place the InputPanel control, the InputComboBox component and the InputTrackBar on your form, add the following code to the **Form\_Load** event.

### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
Dim X As New C1InputPanel
Controls.Add(X)
Dim T As InputTrackBar = New InputTrackBar
X.Items.Add(T)
Dim Q As InputComboBox = New InputComboBox
X.Items.Add(Q)
```

### To write code in C#

C#

```
C1InputPanel X = new C1InputPanel();
Controls.Add(X);
InputTrackBar T = new InputTrackBar();
X.Items.Add(T);
InputComboBox Q = new InputComboBox();
```

```
X.Items.Add(Q);
```

3. In between the lines of code that create the **InputTrackBar** component and the **InputComboBox** component, insert the following code to create the **InputSeparator**.

## To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
Dim A As InputSeparator = New InputSeparator
X.Items.Add(A)
```

## To write code in C#

C#

```
InputSeparator A = new InputSeparator();
X.Items.Add(A);
```

4. To increase the spacing between the two components, add the following code to the **InputSeparator** lines.

## To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
A.Height = 75
```

## To write code in C#

C#

```
A.Height = 75;
```

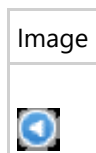
## Working with InputDataNavigator Items

The following topics illustrate how to add and remove items and buttons from the [InputDataNavigator](#).

## Adding Custom Images to InputDataNavigator Items

In this topic, you will add a custom image to an [InputDataNavigator](#) item using the designer and code.

The image used in this topic appears in the table below. To use this image, right-click the graphic to open its context menu, select **Save Picture As**, and then save the image as a .bmp file.



If you prefer, you can use your own 16 x 16 bitmap image.

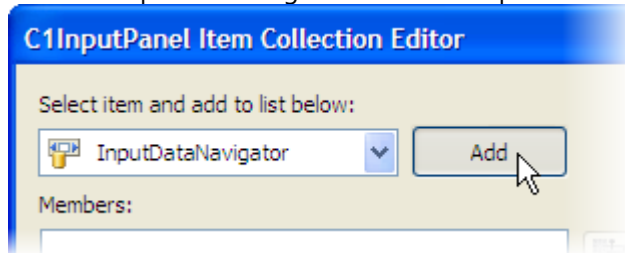
## Adding Custom Images Using the Designer

To add custom images, complete these steps:

1. Click **C1InputPanel**'s smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

2. Select an **InputDataNavigator** from the drop-down list and click **Add**.



An **InputDataNavigator** component appears in the Members pane.

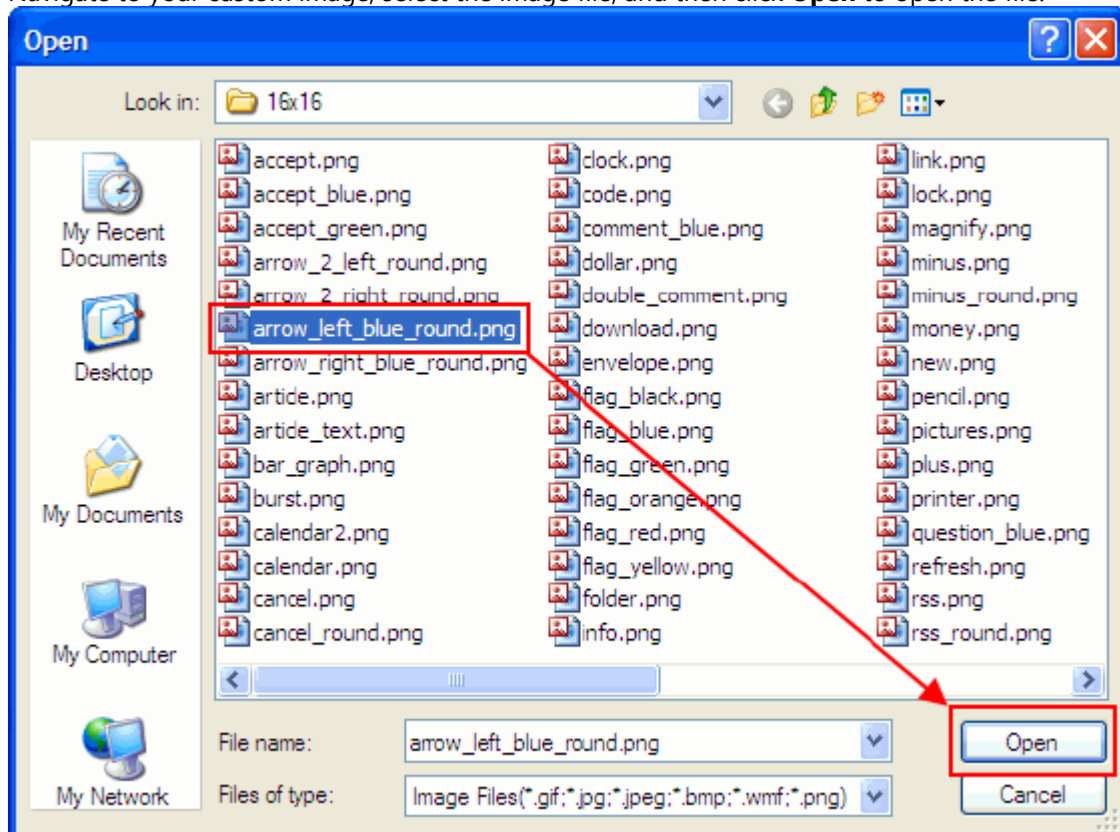
3. Select **inputDataNavigator1** from the Members pane to reveal its list of properties.
4. Locate the **MovePreviousImage** property and click its ellipsis button (...).

The **Select Resource** dialog box opens.

5. Click **Import**.

The **Open** dialog box opens.

6. Navigate to your custom image, select the image file, and then click **Open** to open the file.



7. Click **OK** to close the **Select Resource** dialog box.
8. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** and observe that the **Move Previous** button now appears with your custom image.



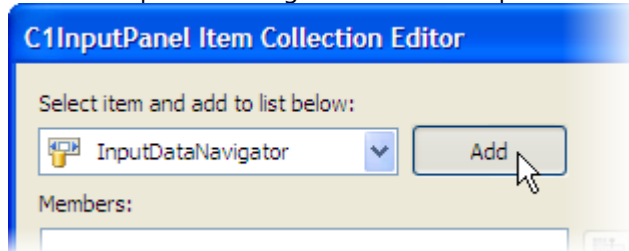
## Adding Custom Images Programmatically

To add custom images, complete these steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

2. Select an InputDataNavigator from the drop-down list and click **Add**.



An **InputDataNavigator** component appears in the Members pane.

3. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.
4. Double-click **Form1** to add a **Form\_Load** event to Code view.
5. Import the following namespace into your project:

### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
Imports Cl.Win.InputPanel
```

### To write code in C#

C#

```
using Cl.Win.InputPanel;
```

6. Add the following code to the **Form\_Load** event to set the MovePreviousImage property to the path of your image:

### To write code in Visual Basic

Visual Basic

```
inputDataNavigator1.MovePreviousImage =  
System.Drawing.Bitmap.FromFile("C:\Images\YourCustomImage.gif")
```

### To write code in C#

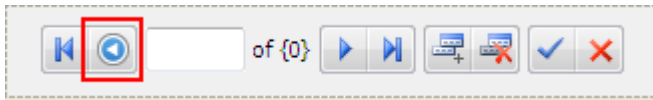
C#

```
inputDataNavigator1.MovePreviousImage =  
System.Drawing.Bitmap.FromFile(@"C:\Images\YourCustomImage.gif");
```

7. Build the project and observe that the **Move Previous** button now appears with your custom image.

### ✔ This Topic Illustrates the Following:

The following image shows InputDataNavigator's **Move Previous** button with a custom image:



## Choosing Items for InputDataNavigator

When an [InputDataNavigator](#) component is added to the [C1InputPanel](#), it appears with ten items by default. In this topic, we will explain how to remove these default buttons from the **InputDataNavigator** component.

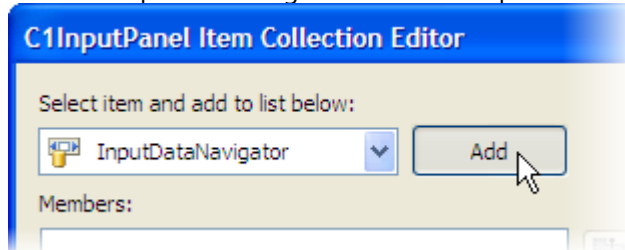
Choosing InputDataNavigator Buttons Using the Designer

To choose items for the **InputDataNavigator**, complete these steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

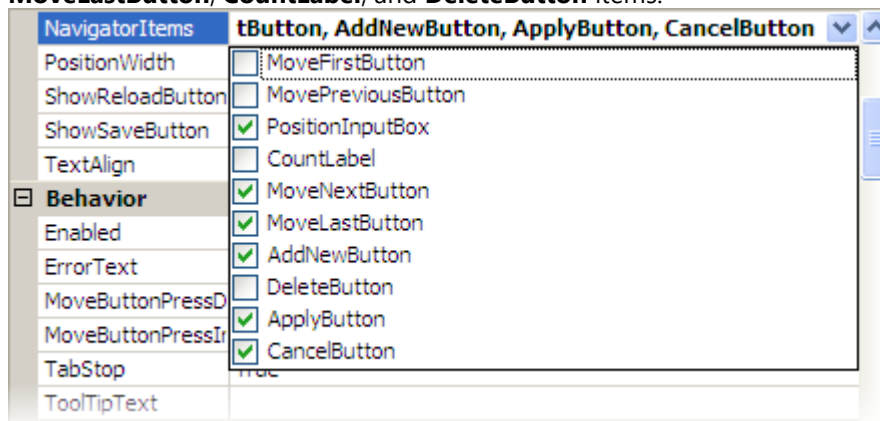
The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

2. Select an InputDataNavigator from the drop-down list and click **Add**.



An InputDataNavigator component appears in the Members pane.

3. Select **inputDataNavigator1** from the Members pane to reveal its list of properties.
4. In the Properties grid, click the drop-down for the [NavigatorItems](#) property and deselect the check boxes for the buttons you wish to have removed. For this example, we will remove the **MoveFirstButton**, **MoveLastButton**, **CountLabel**, and **DeleteButton** items.



5. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.

## Choosing InputDataNavigator Items Programmatically

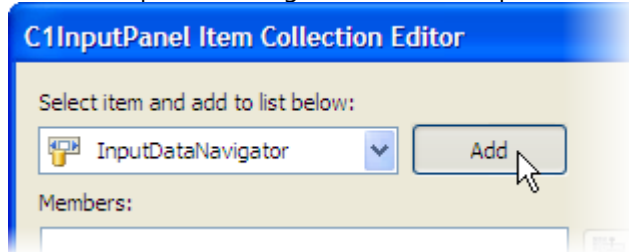
To choose **InputDataNavigator** items, add the items you need by setting the **NavigatorButtons** property. Once that property is set, the default settings will be overridden and only the buttons that you specified will appear.

In this section, you will exclude the **MoveFirstButton**, **MoveLastButton**, **CountLabel**, and **DeleteButton** from the **InputDataNavigator** by completing the following steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

2. Select an InputDataNavigator from the drop-down list and click **Add**.

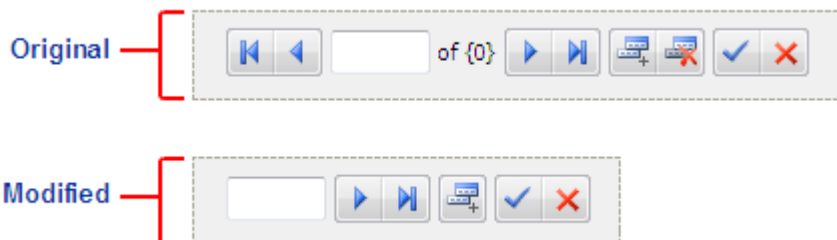


An InputDataNavigator component appears in the Members pane.

3. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.
4. Double-click **Form1** to add a **Form\_Load** event to Code view.
5. Import the following namespace into your project:
6. Add the following code to the **Form\_Load** event to add specific buttons to the InputDataNavigator component:
7. Build the project.

## ✔ This Topic Illustrates the Following:

The following graphic compares the default **InputDataNavigator** with one that has been modified using the steps in this topic:



## Adding the Reload, Save, and Edit Buttons

When an **InputDataNavigator** component is added to the **C1InputPanel** control, it appears with eight default buttons. Three additional buttons – "Save", "Edit", and "Reload" – do not appear on the form by default, but can easily be added to the control.

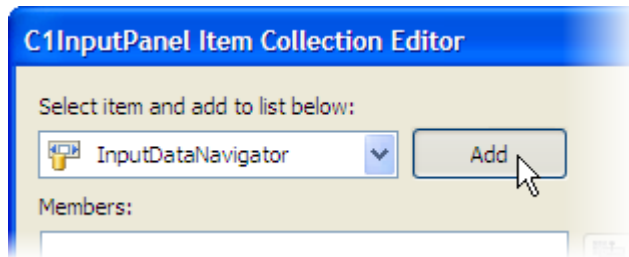
## Using the Designer

Complete the following steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

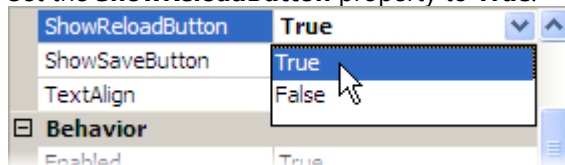
2. Select an InputDataNavigator from the drop-down list and click **Add**.



An InputDataNavigator component appears in the Members pane.

3. Select **inputDataNavigator1** from the Members pane to reveal its list of properties and then complete the following:

- Set the **ShowReloadButton** property to **True**.



- Set the **ShowSaveButton** property to **True**.
- Set the **ShowEditButton** property to **True**.

4. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.

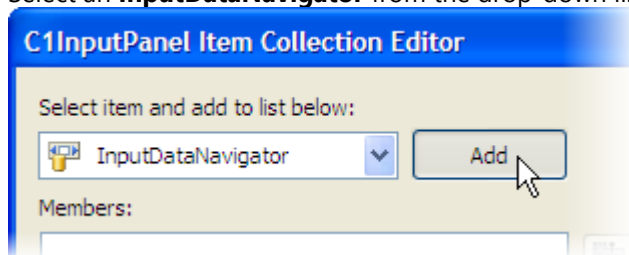
## Using Code

Complete the following steps:

1. Click C1InputPanel's smart tag (🔗) to open the **C1Input Tasks** menu and then select **Edit Items**.

The **C1InputPanel Collection Editor** opens.

2. Select an **InputDataNavigator** from the drop-down list and click **Add**.



An InputDataNavigator component appears in the Members pane.

3. Click **OK** to close the **C1InputPanel Collection Editor**.
4. Double-click **Form1** to add a **Form\_Load** event to Code view.
5. Import the following namespace to your project:

### To write code in Visual Basic

```
Visual Basic
Imports Cl.Win.C1InputPanel
```

### To write code in C#

```
C#
```

```
using Cl.Win.ClInputPanel;
```

6. Add the this code to the **Form\_Load** event:

## To write code in Visual Basic

### Visual Basic

```
inputDataNavigator1.ShowReloadButton = True  
inputDataNavigator1.ShowSaveButton = True  
inputDataNavigator1.ShowEditButton = True
```

## To write code in C#

### C#

```
inputDataNavigator1.ShowReloadButton = true;  
inputDataNavigator1.ShowSaveButton = true;  
inputDataNavigator1.ShowEditButton = true;
```

7. Run the program.

## ✔ This Topic Illustrates the Following:

The following graphic compares the default InputDataNavigator with one that has been modified using the steps in this topic:

