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FIFTH EDITION
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Paul Deitel
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We are grateful for your guidance and expertise.

Paul and Harvey Deitel

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Contents

Preface **xxiii**

Before You Begin **xxxi**

I Introduction **I**

1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	Object Technology	2
1.3	C#	5
1.3.1	Object-Oriented Programming	5
1.3.2	Event-Driven Programming	5
1.3.3	Visual Programming	6
1.3.4	An International Standard; Other C# Implementations	6
1.3.5	Internet and Web Programming	6
1.3.6	Introducing <code>async/await</code>	6
1.4	Microsoft's .NET	6
1.4.1	.NET Framework	6
1.4.2	Common Language Runtime	7
1.4.3	Platform Independence	7
1.4.4	Language Interoperability	7
1.5	Microsoft's Windows® Operating System	8
1.6	Windows Phone 8 for Smartphones	9
1.6.1	Selling Your Apps in the Windows Phone Marketplace	10
1.6.2	Free vs. Paid Apps	10
1.6.3	Testing Your Windows Phone Apps	10
1.7	Windows Azure™ and Cloud Computing	11
1.8	Visual Studio Express 2012 Integrated Development Environment	11
1.9	Painter Test-Drive in Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Desktop	11
1.10	Painter Test-Drive in Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows 8	15

2 Dive Into® Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Desktop **20**

2.1	Introduction	21
2.2	Overview of the Visual Studio Express 2012 IDE	21
2.3	Menu Bar and Toolbar	26

2.4	Navigating the Visual Studio IDE	28
2.4.1	Solution Explorer	30
2.4.2	Toolbox	31
2.4.3	Properties Window	31
2.5	Using Help	33
2.6	Using Visual App Development to Create a Simple App that Displays Text and an Image	34
2.7	Wrap-Up	44
2.8	Web Resources	45

3 Introduction to C# Apps 46

3.1	Introduction	47
3.2	A Simple C# App: Displaying a Line of Text	47
3.3	Creating a Simple App in Visual Studio	52
3.4	Modifying Your Simple C# App	58
3.5	Formatting Text with <code>Console.Write</code> and <code>Console.WriteLine</code>	60
3.6	Another C# App: Adding Integers	61
3.7	Arithmetic	65
3.8	Decision Making: Equality and Relational Operators	67
3.9	Wrap-Up	71

4 Introduction to Classes, Objects, Methods and strings 72

4.1	Introduction	73
4.2	Classes, Objects, Methods, Properties and Instance Variables	73
4.3	Declaring a Class with a Method and Instantiating an Object of a Class	74
4.4	Declaring a Method with a Parameter	78
4.5	Instance Variables and Properties	82
4.6	UML Class Diagram with a Property	86
4.7	Software Engineering with Properties and <code>set</code> and <code>get</code> Accessors	87
4.8	Auto-Implemented Properties	88
4.9	Value Types vs. Reference Types	89
4.10	Initializing Objects with Constructors	90
4.11	Floating-Point Numbers and Type <code>decimal</code>	93
4.12	Wrap-Up	99

5 Control Statements: Part I 101

5.1	Introduction	102
5.2	Control Structures	102
5.3	if Single-Selection Statement	104
5.4	if...else Double-Selection Statement	105
5.5	while Repetition Statement	109

5.6	Counter-Controlled Repetition	110
5.7	Sentinel-Controlled Repetition	113
5.8	Nested Control Statements	118
5.9	Compound Assignment Operators	121
5.10	Increment and Decrement Operators	122
5.11	Simple Types	125
5.12	Wrap-Up	125
6	Control Statements: Part 2	126
6.1	Introduction	127
6.2	Essentials of Counter-Controlled Repetition	127
6.3	for Repetition Statement	128
6.4	Examples Using the for Statement	132
6.5	do...while Repetition Statement	136
6.6	switch Multiple-Selection Statement	137
6.7	break and continue Statements	145
6.8	Logical Operators	147
6.9	Wrap-Up	153
7	Methods: A Deeper Look	154
7.1	Introduction	155
7.2	Packaging Code in C#	155
7.3	static Methods, static Variables and Class Math	156
7.4	Declaring Methods with Multiple Parameters	158
7.5	Notes on Declaring and Using Methods	162
7.6	Method-Call Stack and Activation Records	163
7.7	Argument Promotion and Casting	163
7.8	The .NET Framework Class Library	165
7.9	Case Study: Random-Number Generation	167
	7.9.1 Scaling and Shifting Random Numbers	171
	7.9.2 Random-Number Repeatability for Testing and Debugging	171
7.10	Case Study: A Game of Chance; Introducing Enumerations	172
7.11	Scope of Declarations	177
7.12	Method Overloading	179
7.13	Optional Parameters	182
7.14	Named Parameters	183
7.15	Recursion	184
7.16	Passing Arguments: Pass-by-Value vs. Pass-by-Reference	187
7.17	Wrap-Up	191
8	Arrays; Introduction to Exception Handling	192
8.1	Introduction	193
8.2	Arrays	193

x Contents

8.3	Declaring and Creating Arrays	195
8.4	Examples Using Arrays	196
8.4.1	Creating and Initializing an Array	196
8.4.2	Using an Array Initializer	197
8.4.3	Calculating a Value to Store in Each Array Element	198
8.4.4	Summing the Elements of an Array	199
8.4.5	Using Bar Charts to Display Array Data Graphically	200
8.4.6	Using the Elements of an Array as Counters	202
8.4.7	Using Arrays to Analyze Survey Results; Introduction to Exception Handling	203
8.5	Case Study: Card Shuffling and Dealing Simulation	206
8.6	foreach Statement	210
8.7	Passing Arrays and Array Elements to Methods	212
8.8	Passing Arrays by Value and by Reference	214
8.9	Case Study: GradeBook Using an Array to Store Grades	218
8.10	Multidimensional Arrays	223
8.11	Case Study: GradeBook Using a Rectangular Array	228
8.12	Variable-Length Argument Lists	234
8.13	Using Command-Line Arguments	236
8.14	Wrap-Up	238

9 Introduction to LINQ and the List Collection **239**

9.1	Introduction	240
9.2	Querying an Array of <code>int</code> Values Using LINQ	241
9.3	Querying an Array of <code>Employee</code> Objects Using LINQ	245
9.4	Introduction to Collections	250
9.5	Querying a Generic Collection Using LINQ	253
9.6	Wrap-Up	255
9.7	Deitel LINQ Resource Center	255

10 Classes and Objects: A Deeper Look **256**

10.1	Introduction	257
10.2	Time Class Case Study	257
10.3	Controlling Access to Members	261
10.4	Referring to the Current Object's Members with the <code>this</code> Reference	262
10.5	Time Class Case Study: Overloaded Constructors	264
10.6	Default and Parameterless Constructors	270
10.7	Composition	271
10.8	Garbage Collection and Destructors	274
10.9	<code>static</code> Class Members	275
10.10	<code>readonly</code> Instance Variables	278
10.11	Data Abstraction and Encapsulation	279
10.12	Class View and Object Browser	281

10.13	Object Initializers	283
10.14	Wrap-Up	283

11 Object-Oriented Programming: Inheritance 285

11.1	Introduction	286
11.2	Base Classes and Derived Classes	287
11.3	protected Members	289
11.4	Relationship between Base Classes and Derived Classes	290
11.4.1	Creating and Using a <code>CommissionEmployee</code> Class	290
11.4.2	Creating a <code>BasePlusCommissionEmployee</code> Class without Using Inheritance	295
11.4.3	Creating a <code>CommissionEmployee–BasePlusCommissionEmployee</code> Inheritance Hierarchy	300
11.4.4	<code>CommissionEmployee–BasePlusCommissionEmployee</code> Inheritance Hierarchy Using protected Instance Variables	303
11.4.5	<code>CommissionEmployee–BasePlusCommissionEmployee</code> Inheritance Hierarchy Using private Instance Variables	308
11.5	Constructors in Derived Classes	313
11.6	Software Engineering with Inheritance	314
11.7	Class object	314
11.8	Wrap-Up	315

12 OOP: Polymorphism, Interfaces and Operator Overloading 317

12.1	Introduction	318
12.2	Polymorphism Examples	320
12.3	Demonstrating Polymorphic Behavior	321
12.4	Abstract Classes and Methods	324
12.5	Case Study: Payroll System Using Polymorphism	326
12.5.1	Creating Abstract Base Class <code>Employee</code>	327
12.5.2	Creating Concrete Derived Class <code>SalariedEmployee</code>	329
12.5.3	Creating Concrete Derived Class <code>HourlyEmployee</code>	331
12.5.4	Creating Concrete Derived Class <code>CommissionEmployee</code>	333
12.5.5	Creating Indirect Concrete Derived Class <code>BasePlusCommissionEmployee</code>	334
12.5.6	Polymorphic Processing, Operator <code>is</code> and Downcasting	336
12.5.7	Summary of the Allowed Assignments Between Base-Class and Derived-Class Variables	341
12.6	sealed Methods and Classes	342
12.7	Case Study: Creating and Using Interfaces	342
12.7.1	Developing an <code>IPayable</code> Hierarchy	344
12.7.2	Declaring Interface <code>IPayable</code>	345
12.7.3	Creating Class <code>Invoice</code>	345
12.7.4	Modifying Class <code>Employee</code> to Implement Interface <code>IPayable</code>	347

12.7.5	Modifying Class <code>SalariedEmployee</code> for Use with <code>IPayable</code>	349
12.7.6	Using Interface <code>IPayable</code> to Process Invoices and Employees Polymorphically	350
12.7.7	Common Interfaces of the .NET Framework Class Library	352
12.8	Operator Overloading	353
12.9	Wrap-Up	356

13 Exception Handling: A Deeper Look 358

13.1	Introduction	359
13.2	Example: Divide by Zero without Exception Handling	360
13.3	Example: Handling <code>DivideByZeroExceptions</code> and <code>FormatExceptions</code>	363
13.3.1	Enclosing Code in a try Block	365
13.3.2	Catching Exceptions	365
13.3.3	Uncaught Exceptions	366
13.3.4	Termination Model of Exception Handling	367
13.3.5	Flow of Control When Exceptions Occur	367
13.4	.NET Exception Hierarchy	368
13.4.1	Class <code>SystemException</code>	368
13.4.2	Determining Which Exceptions a Method Throws	369
13.5	<code>finally</code> Block	369
13.6	The <code>using</code> Statement	376
13.7	Exception Properties	377
13.8	User-Defined Exception Classes	381
13.9	Wrap-Up	385

14 Graphical User Interfaces with Windows Forms: Part I 386

14.1	Introduction	387
14.2	Windows Forms	388
14.3	Event Handling	390
14.3.1	A Simple Event-Driven GUI	390
14.3.2	Auto-Generated GUI Code	392
14.3.3	Delegates and the Event-Handling Mechanism	394
14.3.4	Another Way to Create Event Handlers	395
14.3.5	Locating Event Information	396
14.4	Control Properties and Layout	397
14.5	Labels, TextBoxes and Buttons	401
14.6	GroupBoxes and Panels	404
14.7	CheckBoxes and RadioButtons	407
14.8	PictureBoxes	415
14.9	ToolTips	417
14.10	<code>NumericUpDown</code> Control	419
14.11	Mouse-Event Handling	421

14.12	Keyboard-Event Handling	424
14.13	Wrap-Up	427

15 Graphical User Interfaces with Windows Forms: Part 2 **428**

15.1	Introduction	429
15.2	Menus	429
15.3	MonthCalendar Control	438
15.4	DateTimePicker Control	439
15.5	LinkLabel Control	442
15.6	ListBox Control	446
15.7	CheckedListBox Control	450
15.8	ComboBox Control	453
15.9	TreeView Control	457
15.10	ListView Control	462
15.11	TabControl Control	468
15.12	Multiple Document Interface (MDI) Windows	473
15.13	Visual Inheritance	480
15.14	User-Defined Controls	485
15.15	Wrap-Up	489

16 Strings and Characters: A Deeper Look **490**

16.1	Introduction	491
16.2	Fundamentals of Characters and Strings	492
16.3	string Constructors	493
16.4	string Indexer, Length Property and CopyTo Method	494
16.5	Comparing strings	495
16.6	Locating Characters and Substrings in strings	498
16.7	Extracting Substrings from strings	501
16.8	Concatenating strings	502
16.9	Miscellaneous string Methods	503
16.10	Class StringBuilder	504
16.11	Length and Capacity Properties, EnsureCapacity Method and Indexer of Class StringBuilder	505
16.12	Append and AppendFormat Methods of Class StringBuilder	507
16.13	Insert, Remove and Replace Methods of Class StringBuilder	509
16.14	Char Methods	512
16.15	(Online) Introduction to Regular Expressions	514
16.16	Wrap-Up	515

17 Files and Streams **516**

17.1	Introduction	517
17.2	Data Hierarchy	517

17.3	Files and Streams	519
17.4	Classes File and Directory	520
17.5	Creating a Sequential-Access Text File	529
17.6	Reading Data from a Sequential-Access Text File	538
17.7	Case Study: Credit Inquiry Program	542
17.8	Serialization	548
17.9	Creating a Sequential-Access File Using Object Serialization	549
17.10	Reading and Deserializing Data from a Binary File	553
17.11	Wrap-Up	555

18 Generics 557

18.1	Introduction	558
18.2	Motivation for Generic Methods	559
18.3	Generic-Method Implementation	561
18.4	Type Constraints	564
18.5	Overloading Generic Methods	566
18.6	Generic Classes	567
18.7	Wrap-Up	576

19 Collections 577

19.1	Introduction	578
19.2	Collections Overview	578
19.3	Class Array and Enumerators	581
19.4	Nongeneric Collections	584
19.4.1	Class ArrayList	584
19.4.2	Class Stack	589
19.4.3	Class Hashtable	591
19.5	Generic Collections	596
19.5.1	Generic Class SortedDictionary	597
19.5.2	Generic Class LinkedList	599
19.6	Covariance and Contravariance for Generic Types	603
19.7	Wrap-Up	606

20 Databases and LINQ 607

20.1	Introduction	608
20.2	Relational Databases	609
20.3	A Books Database	610
20.4	LINQ to Entities and the ADO.NET Entity Framework	614
20.5	Querying a Database with LINQ	615
20.5.1	Creating the ADO.NET Entity Data Model Class Library	616
20.5.2	Creating a Windows Forms Project and Configuring It to Use the Entity Data Model	620
20.5.3	Data Bindings Between Controls and the Entity Data Model	622

20.6	Dynamically Binding Query Results	627
20.6.1	Creating the Display Query Results GUI	628
20.6.2	Coding the Display Query Results App	629
20.7	Retrieving Data from Multiple Tables with LINQ	632
20.8	Creating a Master/Detail View App	637
20.8.1	Creating the Master/Detail GUI	638
20.8.2	Coding the Master/Detail App	639
20.9	Address Book Case Study	641
20.9.1	Creating the Address Book App's GUI	642
20.9.2	Coding the Address Book App	643
20.10	Tools and Web Resources	647
20.11	Wrap-Up	647

21 Web App Development with ASP.NET 649

21.1	Introduction	650
21.2	Web Basics	651
21.3	Multitier App Architecture	652
21.4	Your First Web App	654
21.4.1	Building the WebTime App	656
21.4.2	Examining WebTime.aspx 's Code-Behind File	665
21.5	Standard Web Controls: Designing a Form	666
21.6	Validation Controls	670
21.7	Session Tracking	677
21.7.1	Cookies	678
21.7.2	Session Tracking with <code>HttpSessionState</code>	679
21.7.3	<code>Options.aspx</code> : Selecting a Programming Language	680
21.7.4	<code>Recommendations.aspx</code> : Displaying Recommendations Based on Session Values	684
21.8	Case Study: Database-Driven ASP.NET Guestbook	685
21.8.1	Building a Web Form that Displays Data from a Database	687
21.8.2	Modifying the Code-Behind File for the Guestbook App	692
21.9	Case Study: ASP.NET AJAX	693
21.10	Case Study: Password-Protected Books Database App	694
21.11	Wrap-Up	694

22 XML and LINQ to XML 695

22.1	Introduction	696
22.2	XML Basics	696
22.3	Structuring Data	699
22.4	XML Namespaces	705
22.5	Document Type Definitions (DTDs)	708
22.6	W3C XML Schema Documents	711
22.7	Extensible Stylesheet Language and XSL Transformations	719
22.8	LINQ to XML: Document Object Model (DOM)	728

22.9	LINQ to XML Class Hierarchy	731
22.10	LINQ to XML: Namespaces and Creating Documents	740
22.11	XSLT with Class <code>XsltCompiledTransform</code>	744
22.12	Wrap-Up	746

23 Windows 8 UI and XAML 747

23.1	Introduction	748
23.2	Welcome App: Introduction to XAML Declarative GUI Programming	749
23.2.1	Running the Welcome App	750
23.2.2	<code>MainPage.xaml</code> for the Welcome App	751
23.2.3	Creating the Welcome App's Project	753
23.2.4	Building the App's GUI	755
23.2.5	Overview of Important Project Files and Folders	756
23.2.6	Splash Screen and Logos	757
23.2.7	<code>Package.appmanifest</code>	758
23.3	Painter App: Layouts; Event Handling	758
23.3.1	General Layout Principles	759
23.3.2	<code>MainPage.xaml</code> : Layouts and Controls in the Painter App	760
23.3.3	Event Handling	765
23.4	CoverViewer App: Data Binding, Data Templates and Styles	771
23.4.1	<code>MainPage.xaml</code> for the CoverViewer App	772
23.4.2	Defining Styles and Data Templates	776
23.4.3	<code>MainPage.xaml.cs</code> : Binding Data to the <code>ListView</code> 's <code>ItemSource</code>	777
23.5	App Lifecycle	778
23.6	Wrap-Up	779

24 Windows 8 Graphics and Multimedia 780

24.1	Introduction	781
24.2	Basic Shapes	782
24.2.1	<code>Rectangles</code>	784
24.2.2	<code>Line</code>	784
24.2.3	<code>Ellipses</code>	784
24.3	<code>Polylines</code> and <code>Polygons</code>	784
24.4	<code>SolidColorBrushes</code> and <code>ImageBrushes</code>	786
24.5	<code>GradientBrushes</code>	788
24.5.1	Setting the <code>Rectangle</code> 's <code>Fill</code> to a <code>Gradient</code>	791
24.5.2	<code>GradientStops</code>	792
24.5.3	Defining the <code>Gradient</code> in the IDE	793
24.5.4	Code-Behind File	793
24.6	<code>Transforms</code>	794
24.6.1	<code>MainPage</code> Instance Variables and Constructor	797
24.6.2	<code>MainPage</code> Method <code>RotateAndDrawStars</code>	797
24.6.3	Applying a <code>RotateTransform</code>	797

24.7	Windows 8 Customization: A Television GUI	797
24.7.1	XAML for the TV GUI	798
24.7.2	XAML for the Power CheckBox's ControlTemplate	798
24.7.3	Creating a Basic ControlTemplate	800
24.7.4	Default ControlTemplate Markup	800
24.7.5	Defining the CheckBox's New Look-And-Feel	800
24.7.6	Using Animation to Change a Control's Look-and-Feel in Response to State Changes	801
24.7.7	XAML for the Play, Pause and Stop RadioButtons' ControlTemplate	802
24.7.8	XAML for the GUI	803
24.7.9	TV GUI Code-Behind File	805
24.8	Wrap-Up	807

25 Building a Windows Phone 8 App 808

25.1	Introduction	809
25.2	Downloading the Windows Phone 8 SDK	810
25.3	Tip Calculator App Introduction	811
25.4	Test-Driving the Tip Calculator App	812
25.5	Tip Calculator Technologies Overview	812
25.5.1	Classes App and PhoneApplicationPage	812
25.5.2	Arranging Controls with Grid	813
25.5.3	Controls	813
25.5.4	IDE Features	813
25.6	Building the App's GUI	813
25.6.1	Grid Introduction	813
25.6.2	Creating the TipCalculator Project	815
25.6.3	Changing the Default GUI	816
25.6.4	Adding the TextBlocks, Borders, a TextBox and a Slider	817
25.7	Adding Functionality to the App with C#	820
25.8	WMAppManifest.xml	825
25.9	Windows Phone Dev Center	825
25.9.1	Microsoft Account	826
25.9.2	Windows Phone Dev Center Account	826
25.9.3	Registering a Windows Phone Device for Development	826
25.10	Selling Your Apps in the Windows Phone Marketplace	827
25.10.1	Free vs. Paid Apps	827
25.10.2	Submitting Your Apps and In-App Products	827
25.10.3	Monetizing Apps with Microsoft Advertising pubCenter	828
25.11	Other Popular Mobile App Platforms	828
25.12	Developer Documentation	829
25.13	Additional Windows Phone 8 Resources	829
25.14	Wrap-Up	831

26	Asynchronous Programming with async and await	832
26.1	Introduction	833
26.2	Basics of async and await	834
26.3	Executing an Asynchronous Task from a GUI App	835
26.3.1	Performing a Task Asynchronously	835
26.3.2	Method <code>calculateButton_Click</code>	838
26.3.3	Task Method <code>Run</code> : Executing Asynchronously in a Separate Thread	838
26.3.4	<code>await</code> ing the Result	838
26.3.5	Calculating the Next Fibonacci Value Synchronously	839
26.4	Sequential Execution of Two Compute-Intensive Tasks	839
26.5	Asynchronous Execution of Two Compute-Intensive Tasks	841
26.5.1	Method <code>startButton_Click</code> : <code>await</code> ing Multiple Tasks with Task Method <code>WhenAll</code>	844
26.5.2	Method <code>StartFibonacci</code>	845
26.5.3	Method <code>AppendText</code> : Modifying a GUI from a Separate Thread	845
26.5.4	<code>await</code> ing One of Several Tasks with Task Method <code>WhenAny</code>	845
26.6	Invoking a Flickr Web Service Asynchronously with <code>WebClient</code>	846
26.7	Wrap-Up	852
27	Web App Development with ASP.NET: A Deeper Look	854
27.1	Introduction	855
27.2	Case Study: Password-Protected Books Database App	855
27.2.1	Examining the ASP.NET Web Forms Application Template	856
27.2.2	Test-Driving the Completed App	859
27.2.3	Configuring the Website	861
27.2.4	Modifying the Home and About Pages	864
27.2.5	Creating a Content Page That Only Authenticated Users Can Access	866
27.2.6	Linking from the <code>Default.aspx</code> Page to the <code>Books.aspx</code> Page	866
27.2.7	Modifying the Master Page (<code>Site.master</code>)	866
27.2.8	Customizing the <code>Password-Protected Books.aspx</code> Page	867
27.3	ASP.NET Ajax	871
27.3.1	Traditional Web Apps	871
27.3.2	Ajax Web Apps	872
27.3.3	Testing an ASP.NET Ajax App	873
27.3.4	The ASP.NET Ajax Control Toolkit	874
27.3.5	Using Controls from the Ajax Control Toolkit	875
27.3.6	<code>ToolkitScriptManager</code>	875
27.3.7	Grouping Information in Tabs Using the <code>TabContainer</code> Control	875
27.3.8	Partial-Page Updates Using the <code>UpdatePanel</code> Control	876
27.3.9	Adding Ajax Functionality to ASP.NET Validation Controls Using Ajax Extenders	876

27.3.10	Changing the Display Property of the Validation Controls	877
27.3.11	Running the App	877
27.4	Wrap-Up	877

28 Web Services 879

28.1	Introduction	880
28.2	WCF Services Basics	881
28.3	HTTP get and post Requests	881
28.4	Representational State Transfer (REST)	882
28.5	JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)	882
28.6	Publishing and Consuming REST-Based XML Web Services	883
28.6.1	WCF Web Service Project	883
28.6.2	Implementing a REST-Based XML WCF Web Service	883
28.6.3	Building a REST WCF Web Service	884
28.6.4	Deploying the WelcomeRESTXMLService	886
28.6.5	Consuming a REST-Based XML WCF Web Service	888
28.7	Publishing and Consuming REST-Based JSON Web Services	889
28.7.1	Creating a REST-Based JSON WCF Web Service	889
28.7.2	Consuming a REST-Based JSON WCF Web Service	891
28.8	Equation Generator: Returning User-Defined Types	893
28.8.1	Creating the REST-Based XML EquationGenerator Web Service	895
28.8.2	Consuming the REST-Based XML EquationGenerator Web Service	897
28.8.3	Creating the REST-Based JSON WCF EquationGenerator Web Service	900
28.8.4	Consuming the REST-Based JSON WCF EquationGenerator Web Service	901
28.9	Wrap-Up	905

29 Building a Windows Azure™ Cloud Computing App 906

29.1	Introduction	907
29.2	Installing the Windows Azure SDK for Visual Studio 2012	909
29.3	Windows Azure Cloud Services Accounts	909
29.3.1	Signing Up for a Windows Azure Cloud Services Account	910
29.3.2	Windows Azure Educator Grant	910
29.3.3	Windows Azure for MSDN Subscribers	910
29.4	Favorite Twitter Searches: Introduction	910
29.5	Favorite Twitter Searches: Test-Drive	911
29.6	Favorite Twitter Searches: Technologies Overview	914
29.7	Favorite Twitter Searches: Code	915
29.7.1	TableEntity for Storing Data in Windows Azure Table Storage	915
29.7.2	Storing and Retrieving TableEntity Objects	916
29.8	Security, Privacy and Reliability	921

29.9	Microsoft Windows Azure Resources	921
29.10	Microsoft Windows Azure Code Samples	923
29.11	Additional Web Resources	924
29.12	Wrap-Up	926

30 GUI with Windows Presentation Foundation 927

30.1	Introduction	928
30.2	Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF)	928
30.3	Declarative GUI Programming Using XAML	929
30.4	Creating a WPF App	931
30.5	Laying Out Controls	932
30.5.1	General Layout Principles	933
30.5.2	Layout in Action	934
30.6	Event Handling	938
30.7	Commands and Common Application Tasks	946
30.8	WPF GUI Customization	951
30.9	Using Styles to Change the Appearance of Controls	951
30.10	Customizing Windows	957
30.11	Defining a Control's Appearance with Control Templates	960
30.12	Data-Driven GUIs with Data Binding	965
30.13	Wrap-Up	971

31 WPF Graphics and Multimedia 972

31.1	Introduction	973
31.2	Controlling Fonts	973
31.3	Basic Shapes	975
31.4	Polygons and Polylines	977
31.5	Brushes	980
31.6	Transforms	987
31.7	WPF Customization: A Television GUI	989
31.8	Animations	999
31.9	Speech Synthesis and Speech Recognition	1001
31.10	Wrap-Up	1008

32 ATM Case Study, Part I: Object-Oriented Design with the UML 1009

32.1	Introduction	1010
32.2	Examining the ATM Requirements Document	1010
32.3	Identifying the Classes in the ATM Requirements Document	1018
32.4	Identifying Class Attributes	1025
32.5	Identifying Objects' States and Activities	1029
32.6	Identifying Class Operations	1033

32.7	Identifying Collaboration Among Objects	1040
32.8	Wrap-Up	1047

33 ATM Case Study, Part 2: Implementing an Object-Oriented Design **I 052**

33.1	Introduction	1053
33.2	Starting to Program the Classes of the ATM System	1053
33.3	Incorporating Inheritance and Polymorphism into the ATM System	1058
33.4	ATM Case Study Implementation	1065
33.4.1	Class ATM	1066
33.4.2	Class Screen	1071
33.4.3	Class Keypad	1072
33.4.4	Class CashDispenser	1073
33.4.5	Class DepositSlot	1074
33.4.6	Class Account	1075
33.4.7	Class BankDatabase	1077
33.4.8	Class Transaction	1080
33.4.9	Class BalanceInquiry	1081
33.4.10	Class Withdrawal	1082
33.4.11	Class Deposit	1086
33.4.12	Class ATMCASEStudy	1089
33.5	Wrap-Up	1089

A Operator Precedence Chart **I 092**

B Simple Types **I 094**

C ASCII Character Set **I 096**

D Number Systems **I 097**

D.1	Introduction	1098
D.2	Abbreviating Binary Numbers as Octal and Hexadecimal Numbers	1101
D.3	Converting Octal and Hexadecimal Numbers to Binary Numbers	1102
D.4	Converting from Binary, Octal or Hexadecimal to Decimal	1102
D.5	Converting from Decimal to Binary, Octal or Hexadecimal	1103
D.6	Negative Binary Numbers: Two's Complement Notation	1105

E UML 2: Additional Diagram Types **I 107**

E.1	Introduction	1107
E.2	Additional Diagram Types	1107

F	Unicode®	1109
F.1	Introduction	1110
F.2	Unicode Transformation Formats	1111
F.3	Characters and Glyphs	1112
F.4	Advantages/Disadvantages of Unicode	1112
F.5	Using Unicode	1113
F.6	Character Ranges	1115
	Index	1117

Preface

“Live in fragments no longer, only connect.”

—Edgar Morgan Forster

Welcome to Visual C#[®] 2012 and the world of Microsoft[®] Windows[®] and Internet and web programming with Microsoft’s .NET platform. Please read the book’s back cover and inside back cover—these concisely capture the book’s essence. In this Preface we provide more details.

We focus on software engineering best practices. At the heart of the book is the Deitel signature “live-code approach”—concepts are presented in the context of complete working programs, rather than in code snippets. Each complete code example is accompanied by live sample executions. All the source code is available at

www.deitel.com/books/cs2012fp/

If you have questions as you read the book, we’re easy to reach at deitel@deitel.com—we’ll respond promptly. For book updates, visit www.deitel.com/books/cs2012fp, join our social media communities on Facebook (www.deitel.com/DeitelFan), Twitter (@deitel), Google+ (plus.to/deitel) and LinkedIn (bit.ly/DeitelLinkedIn), and subscribe to the *Deitel[®] Buzz Online* newsletter (www.deitel.com/newsletter/subscribe.html).

Visual C#[®] 2012, the Visual Studio[®] 2012 IDE, .NET 4.5, Windows[®] 7 and Windows[®] 8

The new Visual C# 2012 and its associated technologies motivated us to write *C# 2012 for Programmers, 5/e*. These are some of the key features of this new edition:

- *Use with Windows 7, Windows 8 or both.* The book is designed so that you can continue to use Windows 7 now and begin to evolve to Windows 8, if you like, or you can move right to Windows 8. All of the code examples in Chapters 1–22 and 26–33 were tested on *both* Windows 7 and Windows 8. The code examples for the Windows-8-specific chapters—Chapter 23 (Windows 8 UI and XAML), Chapter 24 (Windows 8 Graphics and Multimedia) and Chapter 25 (Building a Windows Phone 8 App)—were tested *only* on Windows 8, because Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows 8 and Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Phone run only on Windows 8.
- *C# and Visual C#.* The C# language has been standardized internationally by ECMA and ISO (the standards document is available free of charge at bit.ly/ECMA334). This enables other implementations of the language besides Microsoft’s Visual C#, such as Mono (www.mono-project.com), which runs on Linux systems, iOS (for Apple’s iPhone, iPad and iPod Touch), Google’s Android and Windows.

- ***Modular multi-GUI treatment with Windows Forms, Windows 8 UI and WPF.*** The book features three different GUI treatments, starting with Windows Forms GUI; later chapters contain treatments of the new Windows 8 UI (user interface) and WPF GUI. Windows 8 UI apps are called *Windows Store apps*. In Chapter 23, you'll learn how to create and test Windows Store apps.
- ***Modular treatment of graphics and multimedia with Windows 8 and WPF.*** The book features chapters on both the new Windows 8 Graphics and Multimedia (Chapter 24) and WPF Graphics and Multimedia (Chapter 31).
- ***Database with LINQ to Entities.*** In the previous edition of this book, we discussed LINQ (Language Integrated Query) to SQL (Microsoft's SQL Server database system). Microsoft stopped further development on LINQ to SQL in 2008 in favor of the newer and more robust LINQ to Entities and the ADO.NET Entity Framework, which we've switched to in this edition.
- ***SQL Server database.*** We use Microsoft's free SQL Server Express 2012 (which installs with the free Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Desktop) to present the fundamentals of database programming. Chapters 20–21 and 27 use database and LINQ capabilities to build an address-book desktop app, a web-based guestbook app, a bookstore app and an airline reservation system app.
- ***ASP.NET 4.5.*** Microsoft's .NET server-side technology, ASP.NET, enables you to create robust, scalable web-based apps. In Chapter 21, you'll build several apps, including a web-based guestbook that uses ASP.NET and the ADO.NET Entity Framework to store data in a database and display data in a web page. The chapter also discusses the IIS Express web server for testing your web apps on your local computer.
- ***Building a Windows Phone 8 App.*** Windows Phone 8 is Microsoft's latest smart-phone operating system. It features multi-touch support for touchpads and touchscreen devices, enhanced security features and more. In Chapter 25, you'll build a complete working Windows Phone 8 app and test it on the Windows Phone emulator; we discuss how to upload apps to the Windows Phone Store.
- ***Building a Windows Azure™ Cloud Computing App.*** Windows Azure is a cloud computing platform that allows you to develop, manage and distribute your apps in the cloud. Chapter 29 shows you how to build a Windows Azure app that can store data in the cloud. You'll test your app on the Windows Azure Storage Emulator.
- ***Asynchronous programming with `async` and `await`.*** Asynchronous programming is simplified in C# 2012 with the new `async` and `await` capabilities. We introduce asynchronous programming with `async` and `await` in Chapter 26. To take advantage of multicore architecture you need to write applications that can process tasks asynchronously. Asynchronous programming is a technique for writing apps containing tasks that can execute asynchronously, which can improve app performance and GUI responsiveness in apps with long-running or compute-intensive tasks.

Object-Oriented Programming

- *Early-objects approach.* The basic concepts and terminology of object technology are introduced in Chapter 1. In Chapter 2, Dive Into[®] Visual Studio 2012 Express for Windows Desktop, you'll *visually* manipulate objects, such as labels and images. In Chapter 3, Introduction to C# Apps, you'll write C# *program code* that manipulates *existing* objects. You'll develop your first *customized* classes and objects in Chapter 4.
- *A clear, example-driven presentation of classes, objects, inheritance, polymorphism and interfaces.*
- *Case study: Using the UML to develop an object-oriented design and C# implementation of an Automated Teller Machine (ATM).* The UML[™] (Unified Modeling Language[™]) is the industry-standard graphical language for modeling object-oriented systems. We introduce the UML in the early chapters. Chapters 32 and 33 include a case study on object-oriented design using the UML. We design and implement the software for a simple automated teller machine. We analyze a typical *requirements document* that specifies the system to be built. We determine the *classes* needed to implement that system, the *attributes* the classes need to have, the *behaviors* the classes need to exhibit and we specify how the classes must *interact* with one another to meet the system requirements. From the design we produce a complete working C# implementation. Readers often report a “light bulb moment”—the case study helps them “tie it all together” and understand object orientation more deeply.
- *Multiple programming paradigms.* We discuss *structured programming, object-oriented programming, generic programming* and some *functional programming*.

Other Features

- *We use LINQ to query files, databases, XML and collections.* The introductory LINQ to Objects chapter (Chapter 9) will get you started using LINQ technology early. Later in the book, we take a deeper look, using LINQ to Entities (Chapters 20–21 and 27) and LINQ to XML (Chapters 22 and 26).
- *Local type inference.* When you initialize a local variable in its declaration, you can omit the variable's type—the compiler *infers* it from the initializer value.
- *Object initializers.* For new objects, you can use object initializer syntax (similar to array initializer syntax) to assign values to the new object's `public` properties and `public` instance variables.
- *We emphasize the IDE's IntelliSense feature* that helps you write code faster and with fewer errors.
- *Files and strings.*
- *Generics and collections.*
- *Integrated exception handling.* We introduce exception handling early (Chapter 8, Arrays) to watch for attempts to access array elements outside the array's bounds. Chapter 10, Classes and Objects: A Deeper Look, shows how to in-

dicating an exception when a member function receives an invalid argument. We cover the complete details of exception handling in Chapter 13, *Exception Handling: A Deeper Look*.

- *C# XML capabilities.* Extensible Markup Language (XML) is pervasive in the software-development industry and throughout the .NET platform. In Chapter 22, we introduce XML syntax and programmatically manipulate the elements of an XML document using LINQ to XML. XAML is an XML vocabulary that's used to describe graphical user interfaces, graphics and multimedia. We discuss XAML in Chapters 23–24 and 30–31.
- *Web app development with ASP.NET 4.5 and ASP.NET Ajax.* Chapter 27 extends Chapter 21's ASP.NET discussion with a case study on building a password-protected, web-based bookstore app. Also, we introduce in Chapter 27 ASP.NET Ajax controls and use them to add Ajax functionality to web apps to give them a look and feel similar to that of desktop apps.
- *Windows Communication Foundation (WCF) web services.* Web services enable you to package app functionality in a manner that turns the web into a library of *reusable* services. Chapter 28 includes a case study on building a math question generator web service that's called by a math tutor app.
- *WPF (Windows Presentation Foundation) GUI, graphics and multimedia.* Chapters 30–31 provide an introduction to Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF)—a XAML-based Microsoft framework that preceded Windows 8 UI and integrates GUI, graphics and multimedia capabilities. WPF was designed as a replacement for Windows Forms GUI technologies. We implement a painting app, a text editor, a color chooser, a book-cover viewer, a television video player, various animations, and speech synthesis and recognition apps.

Training Approach

C# 2012 for Programmers, 5/e stresses program clarity and concentrates on building well-engineered software.

Live-Code Approach. The book includes hundreds of “live-code” examples—each new concept is presented in the context of a complete working C# app that is immediately followed by one or more actual executions showing the program's inputs and outputs. We include a broad range of example programs selected from computer science, business, simulation, game playing, graphics, multimedia and many other areas.

Syntax Shading. For readability, we syntax shade the code, similar to the way most integrated-development environments and code editors syntax color the code. Our syntax-shading conventions are:

```

comments appear like this
keywords appear like this in bold black
constants and literal values appear like this
all other code appears in non-bold black

```

Code Highlighting. We place gray rectangles around each program's key code segments.

Using Fonts for Emphasis. We place the key terms and the index's page reference for each defining occurrence in *bold italic* text for easier reference. We emphasize on-screen components in the **bold Helvetica** font (e.g., the **File** menu) and emphasize C# program text in the Lucida font (e.g., `int x = 5`).

Web Access. All of the source-code examples can be downloaded from:

www.deitel.com/books/cs2012fp

Objectives. Each chapter begins with a list of chapter objectives.

Programming Tips. The book includes hundreds of programming tips and practices that represent the best we've gleaned from a combined eight decades of programming and teaching experience.



Good Programming Practice

The Good Programming Practices call attention to techniques that will help you produce programs that are clearer, more understandable and more maintainable.



Common Programming Error

Pointing out these Common Programming Errors reduces the likelihood that you'll make them.



Error-Prevention Tip

These tips contain suggestions for exposing and removing bugs from your programs; many of the tips describe aspects of C# that prevent bugs from getting into programs in the first place.



Performance Tip

These tips highlight opportunities for making your programs run faster or minimizing the amount of memory that they occupy.



Portability Tip

The Portability Tips help you write code that will run on a variety of platforms.



Software Engineering Observation

The Software Engineering Observations highlight architectural and design issues that affect the construction of software systems, especially large-scale systems.



Look-and-Feel Observation

These observations help you design attractive, user-friendly graphical user interfaces that conform to industry norms.

Obtaining the Software Used in This Book

We wrote the code examples in *C# 2012 for Programmers, 5/e* using Microsoft's free Visual Studio Express 2012 products, including:

- Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Desktop (Chapters 1–20, 22, 26, 29 and 30–33), which includes Visual C# and other Microsoft development tools. This runs on Windows 7 and 8.
- Visual Studio Express 2012 for Web (Chapters 21 and 27–28)
- Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows 8 (Chapters 23–24)
- Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Phone (Chapter 25)

Each of these is available for download at

[www.microsoft.com/visualstudio/eng/products/
visual-studio-express-products](http://www.microsoft.com/visualstudio/eng/products/visual-studio-express-products)

C# 2012 Fundamentals: Parts I, II, III and IV, Second Edition LiveLessons Video Training

Our *C# 2012 Fundamentals: Parts I, II, III and IV LiveLessons* video training shows you what you need to know to start building robust, powerful software with C# 2012. It includes approximately 40 hours of expert training synchronized with *C# 2012 for Programmers, 5/e*. For additional information about Deitel LiveLessons video products available on Safari Books Online and other electronic channels, visit

www.deitel.com/livelessons

or contact us at deitel@deitel.com.

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We're fortunate to have worked on this project with the dedicated publishing professionals at Prentice Hall/Pearson. We appreciate the extraordinary efforts and mentorship of our friend and professional colleague Mark L. Taub, Editor-in-Chief of Pearson Technology Group. Carole Snyder did a great job recruiting distinguished members of the C# community to review the manuscript and managing the review process. Chuti Prasertsith designed the cover with creativity and precision. John Fuller does a superb job managing the production of all of our Deitel Developer Series books and LiveLessons video products.

Reviewers

We wish to acknowledge the efforts of the reviewers whose constructive criticisms helped us shape the recent editions of this content. They scrutinized the text and the programs and provided countless suggestions for improving the presentation: Shay Friedman (Microsoft Visual C# MVP), Octavio Hernandez (Microsoft Certified Solutions Developer), Stephen Hustedde (South Mountain College), José Antonio González Seco (Parliament of Andalusia, Spain), Shawn Weisfeld (Microsoft MVP and President and Founder of UserGroup.tv), Huanhui Hu (Microsoft Corporation), Narges Kasiri (Oklahoma State University), Charles Liu (University of Texas at San Antonio), Dr. Hamid R. Nemati

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As you read the book, we'd sincerely appreciate your comments, criticisms and suggestions for improving the text. Please address all correspondence to:

`deitel@deitel.com`

We'll respond promptly. We really enjoyed writing this book—we hope you enjoy reading it!

Paul Deitel
Harvey Deitel

About the Authors

Paul Deitel, CEO and Chief Technical Officer of Deitel & Associates, Inc., is a graduate of MIT, where he studied Information Technology. Through Deitel & Associates, Inc., he has delivered hundreds of programming courses to industry clients, including Cisco, IBM, Siemens, Sun Microsystems, Dell, Fidelity, NASA at the Kennedy Space Center, the National Severe Storm Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, Rogue Wave Software, Boeing, SunGard Higher Education, Nortel Networks, Puma, iRobot, Invensys and many more. He and his co-author, Dr. Harvey M. Deitel, are the world's best-selling programming-language textbook/professional book/video authors.

Paul was named as a Microsoft® Most Valuable Professional (MVP) for C# in 2012. According to Microsoft, “the Microsoft MVP Award is an annual award that recognizes exceptional technology community leaders worldwide who actively share their high quality, real world expertise with users and Microsoft.”



2012/2013 C# MVP

Dr. Harvey Deitel, Chairman and Chief Strategy Officer of Deitel & Associates, Inc., has 52 years of experience in the computer field. Dr. Deitel earned B.S. and M.S. degrees in Electrical Engineering from MIT and a Ph.D. in Mathematics from Boston University, all with an emphasis in Computer Science. In the 1960s, through Advanced Computer Techniques and Computer Usage Corporation, he worked on the teams building various IBM operating systems. In the 1970s, he built commercial software systems and more recently committed to a career in Computer Science education. He has extensive college

teaching experience, including earning tenure and serving as the Chairman of the Computer Science Department at Boston College before founding Deitel & Associates, Inc., in 1991 with his son, Paul Deitel. The Deitels' publications have earned international recognition, with translations published in Chinese, Korean, Japanese, German, Russian, Spanish, French, Polish, Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Urdu and Turkish. Dr. Deitel has delivered hundreds of programming courses to corporate, academic, government and military clients.

Deitel® Dive-Into® Series Corporate Training

Deitel & Associates, Inc., founded by Paul Deitel and Harvey Deitel, is an internationally recognized authoring and corporate training organization, specializing in computer programming languages, object technology, mobile app development and Internet and web software technology. The company's clients include many of the world's largest companies, government agencies, branches of the military, and academic institutions. The company offers instructor-led training courses delivered at client sites worldwide on major programming languages and platforms, including Visual C#®, Visual Basic®, C++, Visual C++®, C, Java™, XML®, Python®, object technology, Internet and web programming, Android app development, Objective-C and iOS app development and a growing list of additional programming and software development courses.

Through its 37-year publishing partnership with Prentice Hall/Pearson, Deitel & Associates, Inc., publishes leading-edge programming professional books, college textbooks and LiveLessons video courses. Deitel & Associates, Inc. and the authors can be reached at:

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To learn more about Deitel's *Dive-Into® Series* Corporate Training curriculum, visit:

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www.informit.com/store/sales.aspx

Before You Begin

This section contains information you should review before using this book and instructions to ensure that your computer is set up properly for use with this book.

Font and Naming Conventions

We use fonts to distinguish between features, such as menu names, menu items, and other elements that appear in the program-development environment. Our convention is to emphasize IDE features in a sans-serif bold **Helvetica** font (for example, **Properties** window) and to emphasize program text in a sans-serif *Lucida* font (for example, `bool x = true`).

Software

This book uses the following software:

- Microsoft Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Desktop
- Microsoft Visual Studio Express 2012 for Web (Chapters 21 and 27–28)
- Microsoft Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows 8 (Chapters 23–24)
- Microsoft Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows Phone (Chapter 25)

Each is available free for download at www.microsoft.com/express. The Express Editions are fully functional, and there's no time limit for using the software.

Hardware and Software Requirements for the Visual Studio 2012 Express Editions

To install and run the Visual Studio 2012 Express Editions, ensure that your system meets the minimum requirements specified at:

www.microsoft.com/visualstudio/eng/products/compatibility

Microsoft Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows 8 works *only* on Windows 8.

Viewing File Extensions

Several screenshots in *C# 2012 for Programmers, 5/e* display file names with file-name extensions (e.g., `.txt`, `.cs` or `.png`). Your system's settings may need to be adjusted to display file-name extensions. Follow these steps to configure your Windows 7 computer:

1. In the **Start** menu, select **All Programs**, then **Accessories**, then **Windows Explorer**.
2. Press *Alt* to display the menu bar, then select **Folder Options...** from **Windows Explorer's Tools** menu.
3. In the dialog that appears, select the **View** tab.
4. In the **Advanced settings:** pane, uncheck the box to the left of the text **Hide extensions for known file types**. [*Note:* If this item is already unchecked, no action needs to be taken.]
5. Click **OK** to apply the setting and close the dialog.

Follow these steps to configure your Windows 8 computer:

1. On the **Start** screen, click the **Desktop** tile to switch to the desktop.
2. On the task bar, click the **File Explorer** icon to open the **File Explorer**.
3. Click the **View** tab, then ensure that the **File name extensions** checkbox is checked.

Obtaining the Code Examples

The examples for *C# 2012 for Programmers, 5/e* are available for download at

www.deitel.com/books/cs2012fp/

If you're not already registered at our website, go to www.deitel.com and click the **Register** link below our logo in the upper-left corner of the page. Fill in your information. There's no charge to register, and we do not share your information with anyone. We send you only account-management e-mails unless you register separately for our free e-mail newsletter at www.deitel.com/newsletter/subscribe.html. *You must enter a valid e-mail address.* After registering, you'll receive a confirmation e-mail with your verification code. Click the link in the confirmation email to go to www.deitel.com and sign in.

Next, go to www.deitel.com/books/cs2012fp/. Click the **Examples** link to download the ZIP archive file to your computer. Write down the location where you save the file—most browsers will save the file into your **Downloads** folder.

Throughout the book, steps that require you to access our example code on your computer assume that you've extracted the examples from the ZIP file and placed them at `C:\Examples`. You can extract them anywhere you like, but if you choose a different location, you'll need to update our steps accordingly. You can extract the ZIP archive file's contents using tools such as WinZip (www.winzip.com), 7-zip (www.7-zip.org) or the built-in capabilities of **Windows Explorer** on Window 7 or **File Explorer** on Windows 8.

Visual Studio Theme

Visual Studio 2012 has a **Dark** theme (the default) and a **Light** theme. The screen captures shown in this book use the **Light** theme, which is more readable in print. If you'd like to switch to the **Light** theme, in the **TOOLS** menu, select **Options...** to display the **Options** dialog. In the left column, select **Environment**, then select **Light** under **Color theme**. Keep the **Options** dialog open for the next step.

Displaying Line Numbers and Configuring Tabs

Next, you'll change the settings so that your code matches that of this book. To have the IDE display line numbers, expand the **Text Editor** node in the left pane then select **All Languages**. On the right, check the **Line numbers** checkbox. Next, expand the **C#** node in the left pane and select **Tabs**. Make sure that the option **Insert spaces** is selected. Enter **3** for both the **Tab size** and **Indent size** fields. Any new code you add will now use three spaces for each level of indentation. Click **OK** to save your settings.

Miscellaneous Notes

- Some people like to change the workspace layout in the development tools. You can return the tools to their default layouts by selecting **Window > Reset Window Layout**.

- Many of the menu items we use in the book have corresponding icons shown with each menu item in the menus. Many of the icons also appear on one of the toolbars at the top of the development environment. As you become familiar with these icons, you can use the toolbars to help speed up your development time. Similarly, many of the menu items have keyboard shortcuts (also shown with each menu item in the menus) for accessing commands quickly.

You are now ready to begin your Visual C# studies with *C# 2012 for Programmers, 5/e*. We hope you enjoy the book!

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3

Introduction to C# Apps

Objectives

In this chapter you'll:

- Input data from the keyboard and output data to the screen.
- Declare and use data of various types.
- Use arithmetic operators.
- Write decision-making statements.
- Use relational and equality operators.

3.1 Introduction	3.6 Another C# App: Adding Integers
3.2 A Simple C# App: Displaying a Line of Text	3.7 Arithmetic
3.3 Creating a Simple App in Visual Studio	3.8 Decision Making: Equality and Relational Operators
3.4 Modifying Your Simple C# App	3.9 Wrap-Up
3.5 Formatting Text with <code>Console.WriteLine</code> and <code>Console.WriteLine</code>	

3.1 Introduction

We now introduce C# app programming. Most of the C# apps you'll study in this book process information and display results. In this chapter, we introduce **console apps**—these input and output text in a *console window*, which in Windows is known as the **Command Prompt**.

We begin with several examples that simply display messages on the screen. We then demonstrate an app that obtains two numbers from a user, calculates their sum and displays the result. You'll perform various arithmetic calculations and save the results for later use. Many apps contain logic that makes *decisions*—the last example in this chapter demonstrates decision-making fundamentals by comparing numbers and then displaying messages based on the comparison results. For example, the app displays a message indicating that two numbers are equal only if they have the same value.

3.2 A Simple C# App: Displaying a Line of Text

Let's consider a simple app that displays a line of text. The app and its output are shown in Fig. 3.1, which illustrates several important C# language features. Each program we present in this book includes line numbers, which are *not* part of actual C# code. In the Before You Begin section that follows the Preface, we show how to display line numbers for your C# code. We'll soon see that line 10 does the real work of the app—namely, displaying the phrase `Welcome to C# Programming!` on the screen. Let's now do a code walkthrough of the app.

Comments

Line 1

```
// Fig. 3.1: Welcome1.cs
```

begins with `//`, indicating that the remainder of the line is a **comment**. You'll insert comments to document your apps and improve their readability. The C# compiler ignores comments, so they do *not* cause the computer to perform any action when the app is run. We begin every app with a comment indicating the figure number and the name of the file in which the app is stored.

A comment that begins with `//` is called a **single-line comment**, because it terminates at the end of the line on which it appears. A `//` comment also can begin in the middle of a line and continue until the end of that line (as in lines 7, 11 and 12).

```

1 // Fig. 3.1: Welcome1.cs
2 // Text-displaying app.
3 using System;
4
5 public class Welcome1
6 {
7     // Main method begins execution of C# app
8     public static void Main( string[] args )
9     {
10         Console.WriteLine( "Welcome to C# Programming!" );
11     } // end Main
12 } // end class Welcome1

```

```
Welcome to C# Programming!
```

Fig. 3.1 | Text-displaying app.

Delimited comments such as

```

/* This is a delimited comment.
   It can be split over many lines */

```

can be split over several lines. This type of comment begins with the delimiter `/*` and ends with the delimiter `*/`. All text between the delimiters is ignored by the compiler.



Common Programming Error 3.1

Forgetting one of the delimiters of a delimited comment is a syntax error.

Line 2

```
// Text-displaying app.
```

is a single-line comment that describes the purpose of the app.

using Directive

Line 3

```
using System;
```

is a **using directive** that tells the compiler where to look for a class that's used in this app. A great strength of Visual C# is its rich set of predefined classes that you can *reuse* rather than “reinventing the wheel.” These classes are organized under **namespaces**—named collections of related classes. Collectively, .NET's namespaces are referred to as the **.NET Framework Class Library**. Each `using` directive identifies a namespace containing predefined classes that a C# app should be able to use. The `using` directive in line 3 indicates that this example intends to use classes from the `System` namespace, which contains the predefined `Console` class (discussed shortly) used in line 10, and many other useful classes.



Error-Prevention Tip 3.1

Forgetting to include a using directive for a namespace that contains a class used in your app typically results in a compilation error, containing a message such as “The name 'Console' does not exist in the current context.”

For each new .NET class we use, we indicate the namespace in which it's located. This information is important, because it helps you locate descriptions of each class in the **.NET documentation**. A web-based version of this documentation can be found at

```
msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms229335.aspx
```

This can also be accessed via the **Help** menu. You can click the name of any .NET class or method, then press the *F1* key to get more information. Finally, you can learn about the contents of a given namespace by going to

```
msdn.microsoft.com/namespace
```

So, `msdn.microsoft.com/System` takes you to namespace `System`'s documentation.

Blank Lines and Whitespace

Line 4 is simply a *blank line*. Blank lines and space characters make code easier to read, and together with tab characters are known as **whitespace**. Space characters and tabs are known specifically as **whitespace characters**. Whitespace is ignored by the compiler.

Class Declaration

Line 5

```
public class Welcome1
```

begins a **class declaration** for the class `Welcome1`. Every app consists of at least one class declaration that's defined by you. These are known as **user-defined classes**. The **class keyword** introduces a class declaration and is immediately followed by the **class name** (`Welcome1`). Keywords (sometimes called **reserved words**) are reserved for use by C# and are always spelled with all lowercase letters. The complete list of C# keywords is shown in Fig. 3.2.

C# Keywords and contextual keywords					
abstract	as	base	bool	break	
byte	case	catch	char	checked	
class	const	continue	decimal	default	
delegate	do	double	else	enum	
event	explicit	extern	false	finally	
fixed	float	for	foreach	goto	
if	implicit	in	int	interface	
internal	is	lock	long	namespace	
new	null	object	operator	out	
override	params	private	protected	public	
readonly	ref	return	sbyte	sealed	
short	sizeof	stackalloc	static	string	
struct	switch	this	throw	true	
try	typeof	uint	ulong	unchecked	
unsafe	ushort	using	virtual	void	
volatile	while				

Fig. 3.2 | C# keywords and contextual keywords. (Part 1 of 2.)

C# Keywords and contextual keywords				
<i>Contextual Keywords</i>				
add	alias	ascending	async	await
by	descending	dynamic	equals	from
get	global	group	into	join
let	on	orderby	partial	remove
select	set	value	var	where
yield				

Fig. 3.2 | C# keywords and contextual keywords. (Part 2 of 2.)

Class Name Convention

By convention, all class names begin with a capital letter and capitalize the first letter of each word they include (e.g., `SampleClassName`). This convention is known as **upper camel casing**. A class name is an **identifier**—a series of characters consisting of letters, digits and underscores (`_`) that does not begin with a digit and does not contain spaces. Some valid identifiers are `Welcome1`, `identifier`, `_value` and `m_inputField1`. The name `7button` is *not* a valid identifier because it begins with a digit, and the name `input field` is *not* a valid identifier because it contains a space. Normally, an identifier that does not begin with a capital letter is not the name of a class. C# is **case sensitive**—that is, uppercase and lowercase letters are distinct, so `a1` and `A1` are different (but both valid) identifiers.¹



Good Programming Practice 3.1

By convention, always begin a class name's identifier with a capital letter and start each subsequent word in the identifier with a capital letter.



Common Programming Error 3.2

C# is case sensitive. Not using the proper uppercase and lowercase letters for an identifier normally causes a compilation error.

public Class

In Chapters 3–9, every class we define begins with the keyword **public**. For now, we'll simply require this keyword. You'll learn more about classes in Chapter 10. When you save your `public` class declaration in a file, the file name is usually the class name followed by the `.cs` file-name extension. For our app, the file name is `Welcome1.cs`.



Good Programming Practice 3.2

By convention, a file that contains a single `public` class should have a name that's identical to the class name (plus the `.cs` extension) in both spelling and capitalization.

1. Identifiers may also be preceded by the `@` character. This indicates that a word should be interpreted as an identifier, even if it's a keyword (e.g., `@int`). This allows C# code to use code written in other .NET languages where an identifier might have the same name as a C# keyword. The **contextual keywords** in Fig. 3.2 can be used as identifiers outside the contexts in which they're keywords, but for clarity this is not recommended.

Body of a Class Declaration

A **left brace** (in line 6 in Fig. 3.1), {, begins the **body** of every class declaration. A corresponding **right brace** (in line 12), }, must end each class declaration. Lines 7–11 are indented. This indentation is a *spacing convention*. We define each spacing convention as a *Good Programming Practice*.



Good Programming Practice 3.3

*Indent the entire body of each class declaration one “level” of indentation between the left and right braces that delimit the body of the class. This format emphasizes the class declaration’s structure and makes it easier to read. You can let the IDE format your code by selecting **Edit > Advanced > Format Document**.*



Common Programming Error 3.3

It’s a syntax error if braces do not occur in matching pairs.

Main Method

Line 7

```
// Main method begins execution of C# app
```

is a comment indicating the purpose of lines 8–11 of the app. Line 8

```
public static void Main( string[] args )
```

is the starting point of every app. The **parentheses** after the identifier `Main` indicate that it’s an app building block called a **method**. Class declarations normally contain one or more methods. Method names usually follow the same capitalization conventions used for class names. For each app, one of the methods in a class *must* be called `Main` (which is typically defined as shown in line 8); otherwise, the app will not execute. Methods are able to perform tasks and return information when they complete their tasks. Keyword **void** (line 8) indicates that this method will *not* return any information after it completes its task. Later, we’ll see that many methods do return information. You’ll learn more about methods in Chapters 4 and 7. We discuss the contents of `Main`’s parentheses in Chapter 8. For now, simply mimic `Main`’s first line in your apps.

Body of a Method Declaration

The left brace in line 9 begins the **body of the method declaration**. A corresponding right brace must end the method’s body (line 11). Line 10 in the body of the method is indented between the braces.

Displaying a Line of Text

Line 10

```
Console.WriteLine( "Welcome to C# Programming!" );
```

instructs the computer to **perform an action**—namely, to display the **string** of characters between the double quotation marks, which *delimit* the string. A string is sometimes called a **character string**, a **message** or a **string literal**. We refer to them simply as strings. Whitespace characters in strings are *not* ignored by the compiler.

Class **Console** provides **standard input/output** capabilities that enable apps to read and display text in the console window from which the app executes. The **Console.WriteLine** method displays a line of text in the console window. The string in the parentheses in line 10 is the **argument** to the method. Method `Console.WriteLine` performs its task by displaying its argument in the console window. When `Console.WriteLine` completes its task, it positions the **screen cursor** (the blinking symbol indicating where the next character will be displayed) at the beginning of the next line in the console window. This movement of the cursor is similar to what happens when a user presses the *Enter* key while typing in a text editor—the cursor moves to the beginning of the next line in the file.

Statements

The entire line 10, including `Console.WriteLine`, the parentheses, the argument "Welcome to C# Programming!" in the parentheses and the **semicolon** (`;`), is called a **statement**. Most statements end with a semicolon. When the statement in line 10 executes, it displays the message `Welcome to C# Programming!` in the console window. A method is typically composed of one or more statements that perform the method's task.

Matching Left (`{`) and Right (`}`) Braces

You may find it difficult when reading or writing an app to match the left and right braces (`{` and `}`) that delimit the body of a class declaration or a method declaration. To help, you can include a comment after each closing right brace (`}`) that ends a method declaration and after each closing right brace that ends a class declaration. For example, line 11

```
} // end Main
```

specifies the closing right brace of method `Main`, and line 12

```
} // end class Welcome1
```

specifies the closing right brace of class `Welcome1`. Each of these comments indicates the method or class that the right brace terminates. Visual Studio can help you locate matching braces in your code. Simply place the cursor immediately in front of the left brace or immediately after the right brace, and Visual Studio will highlight both.

3.3 Creating a Simple App in Visual Studio

Now that we've presented our first console app (Fig. 3.1), we provide a step-by-step explanation of how to create, compile and execute it using Visual Studio 2012 Express for Windows Desktop, which we'll refer to simply as Visual Studio from this point forward.

Creating the Console App

After opening Visual Studio, select **FILE > New Project...** to display the **New Project** dialog (Fig. 3.3). At the left side of the dialog, under **Installed > Templates > Visual C#** select the **Windows** category, then in the middle of the dialog select the **Console Application** template. In the dialog's **Name** field, type `Welcome1`, then click **OK** to create the project. By default, the project's folder will be placed in your account's **Documents** folder under `Visual Studio 2012\Projects`. The IDE now contains the open console app, as shown in Fig. 3.4. The editor window already contains some code provided by the IDE. Some of

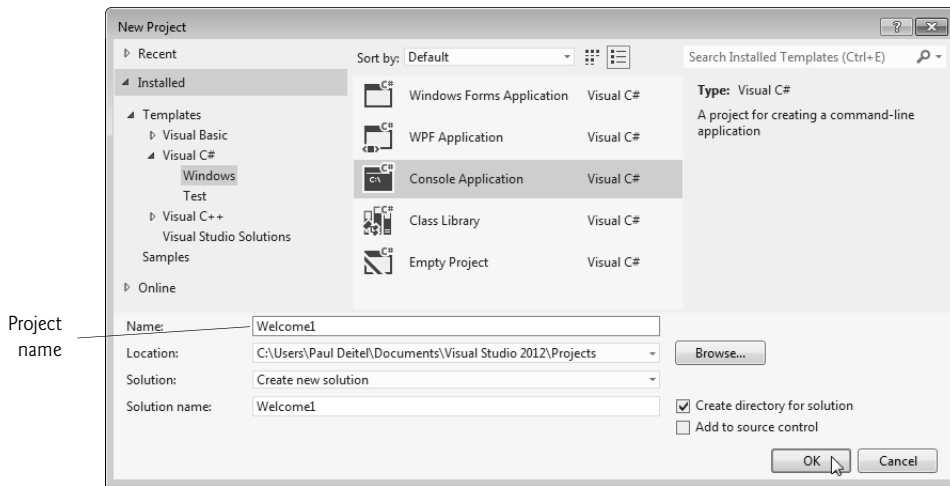


Fig. 3.3 | Creating a **Console Application** with the **New Project** dialog.

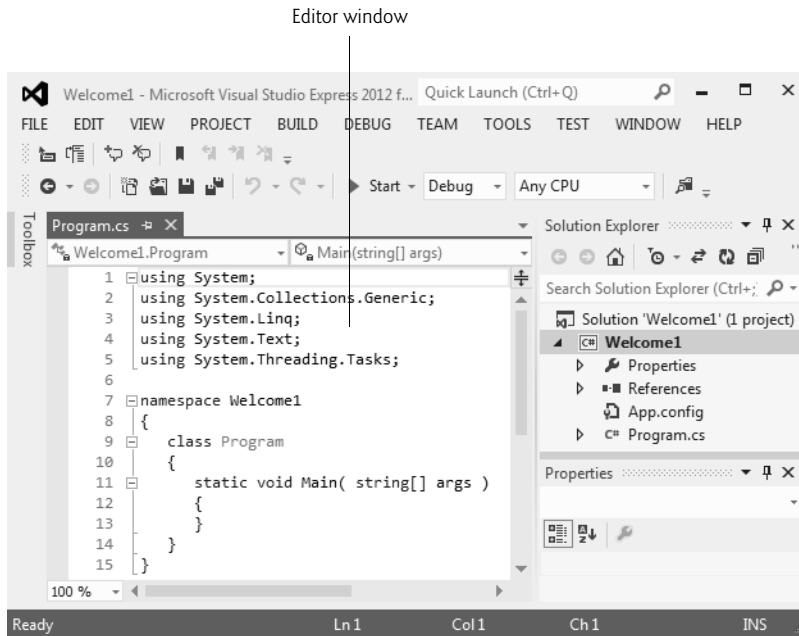


Fig. 3.4 | IDE with an open console app.

this code is similar to that of Fig. 3.1. Some is not, and uses features that we have not yet discussed. The IDE inserts this extra code to help organize the app and to provide access to some common classes in the .NET Framework Class Library—at this point in the book, this code is neither required nor relevant to the discussion of this app; delete all of it.

The code coloring scheme used by the IDE is called **syntax-color highlighting** and helps you visually differentiate app elements. For example, keywords appear in blue and comments appear in green. We syntax-shade our code similarly—bold for keywords, gray for comments, bold gray for literals and constants, and black for other text. One example of a literal is the string passed to `Console.WriteLine` in line 10 of Fig. 3.1. You can customize the colors shown in the code editor by selecting **Tools > Options....** This displays the **Options** dialog. Then expand the **Environment** node and select **Fonts and Colors**. Here you can change the colors for various code elements.

Configuring the Editor Window

Visual Studio provides many ways to personalize your coding experience. In the **Before You Begin** section that follows the Preface, we show how to configure the IDE to display line numbers at the left side of the editor window and how to specify indent sizes that match our code examples.

Changing the Name of the App File

For the apps we create in this book, we change the default name of the source-code file (i.e., `Program.cs`) to a more descriptive name. To rename the file, click `Program.cs` in the **Solution Explorer** window. This displays the app file's properties in the **Properties** window (Fig. 3.5). Change the **File Name** property to `Welcome1.cs` and press *Enter*.

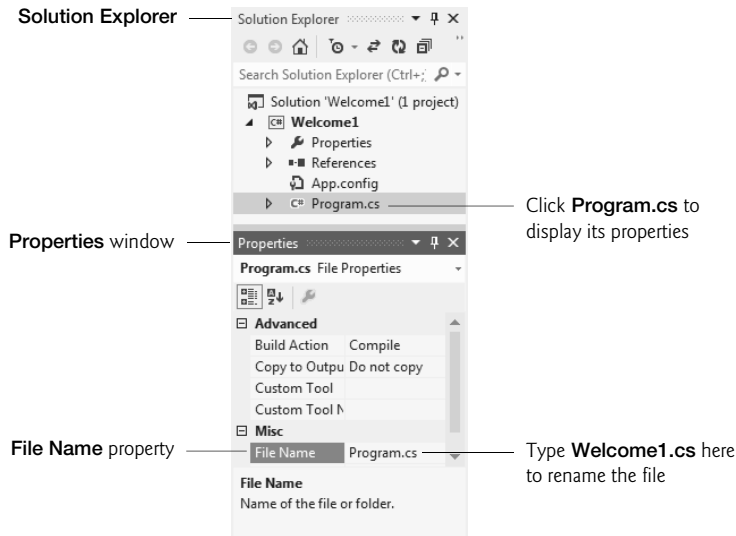
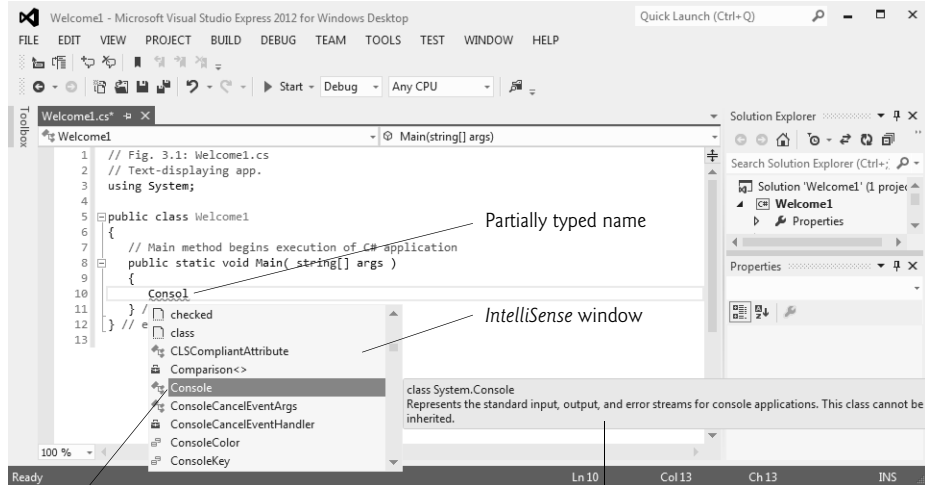


Fig. 3.5 | Renaming the program file in the **Properties** window.

Writing Code and Using IntelliSense

In the editor (Fig. 3.4), replace the IDE-generated code with the code in Fig. 3.1. As you begin typing `Console` (line 10), an *IntelliSense* window is displayed (Fig. 3.6(a)). As you type, *IntelliSense* lists various items that start with or contain the letters you've typed so far. *IntelliSense* also displays a tool tip containing a description of the first matching item. You can

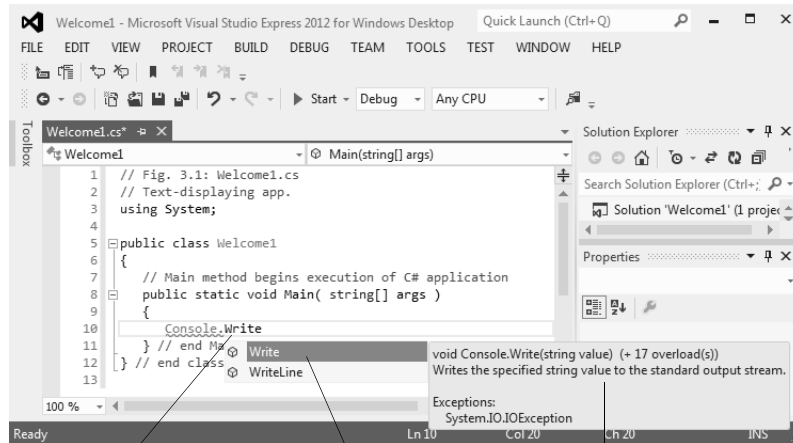
a) *IntelliSense* window displayed as you type



Closest match is highlighted

Tool tip describes highlighted item

b) *IntelliSense* window showing method names that start with `Write`



Partially typed member

Highlighted member

Tool tip describes highlighted member

Fig. 3.6 | *IntelliSense*.

either type the complete item name (e.g., `Console`), double click the item name in the member list or press the `Tab` key to complete the name. Once the complete name is provided, the *IntelliSense* window closes. While the *IntelliSense* window is displayed, pressing the `Ctrl` key makes the window transparent so you can see the code behind the window.

When you type the dot (`.`) after `Console`, the *IntelliSense* window reappears and shows only the members of class `Console` that can be used on the right of the dot (Fig. 3.6(b)). When you type the open parenthesis character, `(`, after `Console.WriteLine`, the *Parameter*

Info window is displayed (Fig. 3.7). This window contains information about the method's parameters. A class can define several methods that have the *same* name, as long as they have *different* numbers and/or types of parameters—a concept known as *overloaded methods*. These methods normally all perform similar tasks. The *Parameter Info* window indicates how many versions of the selected method are available and provides up and down arrows for scrolling through the different versions. For example, there are 19 versions of the `WriteLine` method—we use one of these in our app. The *Parameter Info* window is one of many features provided by the IDE to facilitate app development. In the next several chapters, you'll learn more about the information displayed in these windows. The *Parameter Info* window is especially helpful when you want to see the different ways in which a method can be used. From the code in Fig. 3.1, we already know that we intend to display one string with `WriteLine`, so, because you know exactly which version of `WriteLine` you want to use, you can simply close the *Parameter Info* window by pressing the `Esc` key.

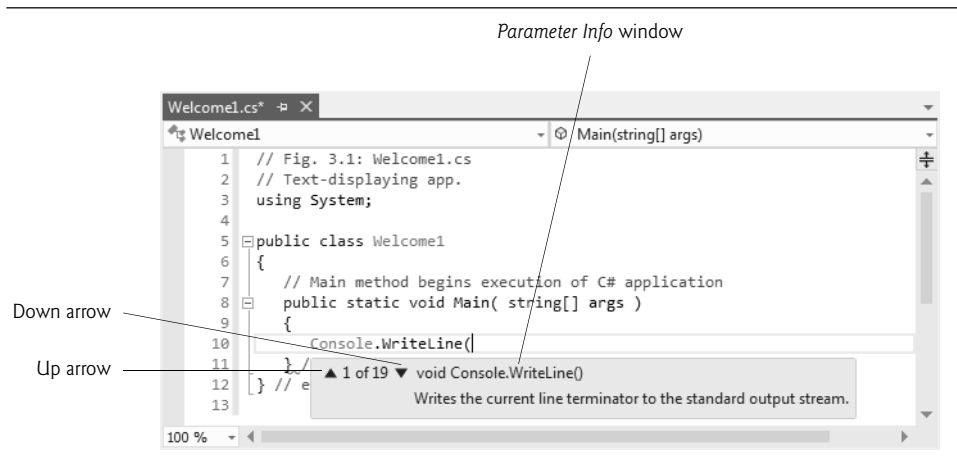


Fig. 3.7 | *Parameter Info* window.

Saving the App

After you type the app's code, select **FILE > Save All** to save the project.


Compiling and Running the App

You're now ready to compile and execute your app. Depending on the project's type, the compiler may compile the code into files with the **.exe (executable) extension**, the **.dll (dynamically linked library) extension** or one of several other extensions. Such files are called **assemblies** and are the packaging units for compiled C# code. These assemblies contain the Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL) code for the app.

To compile the app, select **BUILD > Build Solution**. If the app contains no syntax errors, this will create an executable file (named `Welcome1.exe`, in one of the project's subdirectories). To execute it, type `Ctrl + F5`, which invokes the `Main` method (Fig. 3.1). If you attempt to run the app before building it, the IDE will build the app first, then run it only if there are no compilation errors. The statement in line 10 of `Main` displays `Welcome to C# Programming!`. Figure 3.8 shows the results of executing this app, displayed in a console (**Command Prompt**) window. Leave the app's project open in Visual Studio; we'll go back to it later in



Fig. 3.8 | Executing the app shown in Fig. 3.1.

this section. [Note: The console window normally has a black background and white text. We reconfigured it to have a white background and black text for readability. If you'd like to do this, click the  icon in the upper-left corner of the console window, then select **Properties**. You can change the colors in the **Colors** tab of the dialog that appears.]

Syntax Errors, Error Messages and the Error List Window

Go back to the app in Visual Studio. As you type code, the IDE responds either by applying syntax-color highlighting or by generating a **syntax error**, which indicates a violation of Visual C#'s rules for creating correct apps. Syntax errors occur for various reasons, such as missing parentheses and misspelled keywords.

When a syntax error occurs, the IDE underlines the location of the error with a red squiggly line and provides a description of it in the **Error List window** (Fig. 3.9). If the

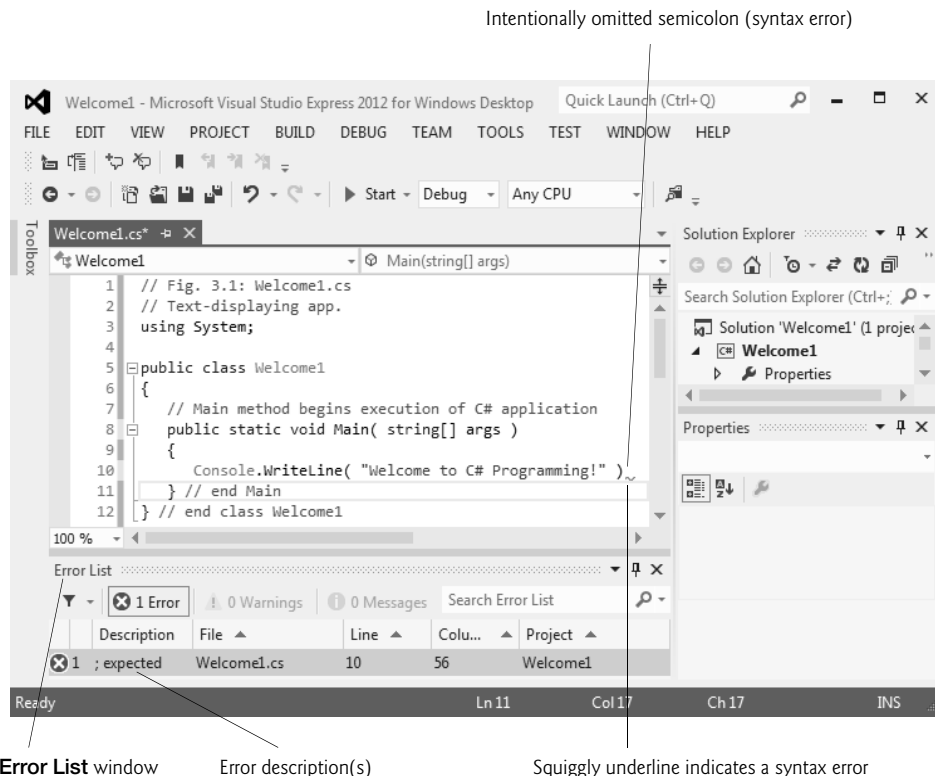


Fig. 3.9 | Syntax error indicated by the IDE.

Error List window is not visible in the IDE, select **VIEW > Error List** to display it. In Figure 3.9, we intentionally omitted the semicolon at the end of the statement in line 10. The error message indicates that the semicolon is missing. You can double click an error message in the **Error List** to jump to the error's location in the code.



Error-Prevention Tip 3.2

*One syntax error can lead to multiple entries in the **Error List** window. Each error that you address could eliminate several subsequent error messages when you recompile your app. So when you see an error you know how to fix, correct it and recompile—this may make several other errors disappear.*

3.4 Modifying Your Simple C# App

This section continues our introduction to C# programming with two examples that modify the example of Fig. 3.1.

Displaying a Single Line of Text with Multiple Statements

Class `Welcome2`, shown in Fig. 3.10, uses two statements to produce the same output as that shown in Fig. 3.1. From this point forward, we highlight the new and key features in each code listing, as shown in lines 10–11 of Fig. 3.10.

```

1 // Fig. 3.10: Welcome2.cs
2 // Displaying one line of text with multiple statements.
3 using System;
4
5 public class Welcome2
6 {
7     // Main method begins execution of C# app
8     public static void Main( string[] args )
9     {
10         Console.Write( "Welcome to " );
11         Console.WriteLine( "C# Programming!" );
12     } // end Main
13 } // end class Welcome2

```

```
Welcome to C# Programming!
```

Fig. 3.10 | Displaying one line of text with multiple statements.

The app is almost identical to Fig. 3.1. We discuss the changes here. Line 2

```
// Displaying one line of text with multiple statements.
```

states the purpose of this app. Line 5 begins the `Welcome2` class declaration.

Lines 10–11 of method `Main`

```
Console.Write( "Welcome to " );
Console.WriteLine( "C# Programming!" );
```

display one line of text in the console window. The first statement uses `Console`'s method `Write` to display a string. Unlike `WriteLine`, after displaying its argument, `Write` does *not*

position the screen cursor at the beginning of the next line in the console window—the next character the app displays will appear immediately after the last character that `Write` displays. Thus, line 11 positions the first character in its argument (the letter “C”) immediately *after* the last character that line 10 displays (the space character before the string’s closing double-quote character). Each `Write` statement resumes displaying characters from where the last `Write` statement displayed its last character.

Displaying Multiple Lines of Text with a Single Statement

A single statement can display multiple lines by using newline characters, which indicate to `Console` methods `Write` and `WriteLine` when they should position the screen cursor to the beginning of the next line in the console window. Like space characters and tab characters, newline characters are whitespace characters. The app of Fig. 3.11 outputs four lines of text, using newline characters to indicate when to begin each new line.

```

1 // Fig. 3.11: Welcome3.cs
2 // Displaying multiple lines with a single statement.
3 using System;
4
5 public class Welcome3
6 {
7     // Main method begins execution of C# app
8     public static void Main( string[] args )
9     {
10        Console.WriteLine( "Welcome\nto\nC#\nProgramming!" );
11    } // end Main
12 } // end class Welcome3

```

```

Welcome
to
C#
Programming!

```

Fig. 3.11 | Displaying multiple lines with a single statement.

Most of the app is identical to the apps of Fig. 3.1 and Fig. 3.10, so we discuss only the changes here. Line 2

```
// Displaying multiple lines with a single statement.
```

states the purpose of this app. Line 5 begins the `Welcome3` class declaration.

Line 10

```
Console.WriteLine( "Welcome\nto\nC#\nProgramming!" );
```

displays four separate lines of text in the console window. Normally, the characters in a string are displayed exactly as they appear in the double quotes. Note, however, that the two characters `\` and `n` (repeated three times in the statement) do *not* appear on the screen. The **backslash** (`\`) is called an **escape character**. It indicates to `C#` that a “special character” is in the string. When a backslash appears in a string of characters, `C#` combines the next character with the backslash to form an **escape sequence**. The escape sequence `\n` represents the **newline character**. When a newline character appears in a string being output

with `Console` methods, the newline character causes the screen cursor to move to the beginning of the next line in the console window. Figure 3.12 lists several common escape sequences and describes how they affect the display of characters in the console window.

Escape sequence	Description
<code>\n</code>	Newline. Positions the screen cursor at the beginning of the next line.
<code>\t</code>	Horizontal tab. Moves the screen cursor to the next tab stop.
<code>\"</code>	Double quote. Used to place a double-quote character (") in a string—e.g., <code>Console.WriteLine("\"in quotes\"");</code> displays "in quotes".
<code>\r</code>	Carriage return. Positions the screen cursor at the beginning of the current line—does not advance the cursor to the next line. Any characters output after the carriage return overwrite the characters previously output on that line.
<code>\\</code>	Backslash. Used to place a backslash character in a string.

Fig. 3.12 | Some common escape sequences.

3.5 Formatting Text with `Console.WriteLine` and `Console.WriteLine`

`Console` methods `Write` and `WriteLine` also have the capability to display formatted data. Figure 3.13 outputs the strings "Welcome to" and "C# Programming!" with `WriteLine`.

```

1 // Fig. 3.13: Welcome4.cs
2 // Displaying multiple lines of text with string formatting.
3 using System;
4
5 public class Welcome4
6 {
7     // Main method begins execution of C# app
8     public static void Main( string[] args )
9     {
10         Console.WriteLine( "{0}\n{1}", "Welcome to", "C# Programming!" );
11     } // end Main
12 } // end class Welcome4

```

```

Welcome to
C# Programming!

```

Fig. 3.13 | Displaying multiple lines of text with string formatting.

Line 10

```
Console.WriteLine( "{0}\n{1}", "Welcome to", "C# Programming!" );
```

calls method `Console.WriteLine` to display the app's output. The method call specifies three arguments. When a method requires multiple arguments, the arguments are separated with commas (,)—this is known as a **comma-separated list**.



Good Programming Practice 3.4

Place a space after each comma (,) in an argument list to make apps more readable.

Most statements end with a semicolon (;). Therefore, line 10 represents only one statement. Large statements can be split over many lines, but there are some restrictions.



Common Programming Error 3.4

Splitting a statement in the middle of an identifier or a string is a syntax error.

Format Strings and Format Items

Method `WriteLine`'s first argument is a **format string** that may consist of **fixed text** and **format items**. Fixed text is output by `WriteLine`, as in Fig. 3.1. Each format item is a placeholder for a value. Format items also may include optional formatting information.

Format items are enclosed in curly braces and contain characters that tell the method which argument to use and how to format it. For example, the format item `{0}` is a *placeholder* for the first additional argument (because C# starts counting from 0), `{1}` is a *placeholder* for the second, and so on. The format string in line 10 specifies that `WriteLine` should output two arguments and that the first one should be followed by a newline character. So this example substitutes "Welcome to" for the `{0}` and "C# Programming!" for the `{1}`. The output shows that two lines of text are displayed. Because braces in a formatted string normally indicate a placeholder for text substitution, you must type two left braces (`{{}`) or two right braces (`}}`) to insert a single left or right brace into a formatted string, respectively. We introduce additional formatting features as they're needed in our examples.

3.6 Another C# App: Adding Integers

Our next app reads (or inputs) two **integers** (whole numbers, like `-22`, `7`, `0` and `1024`) typed by a user at the keyboard, computes the sum of the values and displays the result. This app must keep track of the numbers supplied by the user for the calculation later in the app. Apps remember numbers and other data in the computer's memory and access that data through app elements called **variables**. The app of Fig. 3.14 demonstrates these concepts. In the sample output, we highlight data the user enters at the keyboard in bold.

```

1 // Fig. 3.14: Addition.cs
2 // Displaying the sum of two numbers input from the keyboard.
3 using System;
4
5 public class Addition
6 {
7     // Main method begins execution of C# app
8     public static void Main( string[] args )
9     {
10         int number1; // declare first number to add
11         int number2; // declare second number to add
12         int sum; // declare sum of number1 and number2

```

Fig. 3.14 | Displaying the sum of two numbers input from the keyboard. (Part 1 of 2.)

```

13
14     Console.Write( "Enter first integer: " ); // prompt user
15     // read first number from user
16     number1 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
17
18     Console.Write( "Enter second integer: " ); // prompt user
19     // read second number from user
20     number2 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
21
22     sum = number1 + number2; // add numbers
23
24     Console.WriteLine( "Sum is {0}", sum ); // display sum
25 } // end Main
26 } // end class Addition

```

```

Enter first integer: 45
Enter second integer: 72
Sum is 117

```

Fig. 3.14 | Displaying the sum of two numbers input from the keyboard. (Part 2 of 2.)

Comments

Lines 1–2

```

// Fig. 3.14: Addition.cs
// Displaying the sum of two numbers input from the keyboard.

```

state the figure number, file name and purpose of the app.

Class Addition

Line 5

```
public class Addition
```

begins the declaration of class `Addition`. Remember that the body of each class declaration starts with an opening left brace (line 6) and ends with a closing right brace (line 26).

Function Main

The app begins execution with `Main` (lines 8–25). The left brace (line 9) marks the beginning of `Main`'s body, and the corresponding right brace (line 25) marks the end of `Main`'s body. Method `Main` is indented one level within the body of class `Addition` and the code in the body of `Main` is indented another level for readability.

Declaring Variable number1

Line 10

```
int number1; // declare first number to add
```

is a **variable declaration statement** that specifies the name (`number1`) and type of a variable (`int`) used in this app. Variables are typically declared with a **name** and a **type** before they're used. A variable's name can be any valid identifier. A variable's type specifies what kind of information is stored at that location in memory and how much space should be set aside to store that value. Like other statements, declaration statements end with a semicolon (;).

Type int

The declaration in line 10 specifies that the variable named `number1` is of type `int`—it will hold **integer** values (whole numbers such as 7, -11, 0 and 31914). The range of values for an `int` is -2,147,483,648 (`int.MinValue`) to +2,147,483,647 (`int.MaxValue`). We'll soon discuss types `float`, `double` and `decimal`, for specifying real numbers, and type `char`, for specifying characters. Real numbers contain decimal points, as in 3.4, 0.0 and -11.19. Variables of type `float` and `double` store approximations of real numbers in memory. Variables of type `decimal` store real numbers precisely (to 28–29 significant digits), so `decimal` variables are often used with *monetary calculations*. Variables of type `char` represent individual characters, such as an uppercase letter (e.g., A), a digit (e.g., 7), a special character (e.g., * or %) or an escape sequence (e.g., the newline character, `\n`). Types such as `int`, `float`, `double`, `decimal` and `char` are often called **simple types**. Simple-type names are keywords and must appear in all lowercase letters. Appendix B summarizes the characteristics of the simple types (`bool`, `byte`, `sbyte`, `char`, `short`, `ushort`, `int`, `uint`, `long`, `ulong`, `float`, `double` and `decimal`).

Declaring Variables number2 and sum

The variable declaration statements at lines 11–12

```
int number2; // declare second number to add
int sum; // declare sum of number1 and number2
```

similarly declare variables `number2` and `sum` to be of type `int`.

Variable declaration statements can be split over several lines, with the variable names separated by commas (i.e., a comma-separated list of variable names). Several variables of the same type may be declared in one declaration or in multiple declarations. For example, lines 10–12 can also be written as follows:

```
int number1, // declare first number to add
   number2, // declare second number to add
   sum; // declare sum of number1 and number2
```



Good Programming Practice 3.5

Declare each variable on a separate line. This format allows a comment to be easily inserted next to each declaration.



Good Programming Practice 3.6

*By convention, variable-name identifiers begin with a lowercase letter, and every word in the name after the first word begins with a capital letter. This naming convention is known as **lower camel casing**.*

Prompting the User for Input

Line 14

```
Console.Write( "Enter first integer: " ); // prompt user
```

uses `Console.Write` to display the message "Enter first integer: ". This message is called a **prompt** because it directs the user to take a specific action.

Reading a Value into Variable number1

Line 16

```
number1 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
```

works in two steps. First, it calls the `Console`'s **ReadLine** method, which waits for the user to type a string of characters at the keyboard and press the *Enter* key. As we mentioned, some methods perform a task then return the result of that task. In this case, `ReadLine` returns the text the user entered. Then, the `string` is used as an argument to class **Convert**'s **ToInt32** method, which converts this sequence of characters into data of type `int`. In this case, method `ToInt32` returns the `int` representation of the user's input.

Possible Erroneous User Input

Technically, the user can type anything as the input value. `ReadLine` will accept it and pass it off to the `ToInt32` method. This method assumes that the string contains a valid integer value. In this app, if the user types a noninteger value, a runtime logic error called an exception will occur and the app will terminate. *C#* offers a technology called *exception handling* that will help you make your apps more robust by enabling them to handle exceptions and continue executing. We introduce exception handling in Section 8.4, then use it again in Chapter 10. We take a deeper look at exception handling in Chapter 13.

Assigning a Value to a Variable

In line 16, the result of the call to method `ToInt32` (an `int` value) is placed in variable `number1` by using the **assignment operator**, `=`. The statement is read as “`number1` gets the value returned by `Convert.ToInt32`.” Operator `=` is a **binary operator**, because it works on two pieces of information. These are known as its **operands**—in this case, the operands are `number1` and the result of the method call `Convert.ToInt32`. Everything to the right of the assignment operator, `=`, is always evaluated *before* the assignment is performed.

**Good Programming Practice 3.7**

Place spaces on either side of a binary operator to make the code more readable.

Prompting the User for Input and Reading a Value into Variable number2

Line 18

```
Console.Write( "Enter second integer: " ); // prompt user
```

prompts the user to enter the second integer. Line 20

```
number2 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
```

reads a second integer and assigns it to the variable `number2`.

Summing the number1 and number2

Line 22

```
sum = number1 + number2; // add numbers
```

calculates the sum of `number1` and `number2` and assigns the result to variable `sum` by using the assignment operator, `=`. The statement is read as “`sum` gets the value of `number1 + number2`.” Most calculations are performed in assignment statements. When `number1 + number2` is encountered, the values stored in the variables are used in the calculation. The

addition operator is a binary operator—its two **operands** are `number1` and `number2`. Portions of statements that contain calculations are called **expressions**. In fact, an expression is any portion of a statement that has a value associated with it. For example, the value of the expression `number1 + number2` is the sum of the numbers. Similarly, the value of the expression `Console.ReadLine()` is the string of characters typed by the user.

Displaying the sum

After the calculation has been performed, line 24

```
Console.WriteLine( "Sum is {0}", sum ); // display sum
```

uses method `Console.WriteLine` to display the sum. The format item `{0}` is a placeholder for the first argument after the format string. Other than the `{0}` format item, the remaining characters in the format string are all *fixed* text. So method `WriteLine` displays "Sum is ", followed by the value of `sum` (in the position of the `{0}` format item) and a newline.

Performing Calculations in Output Statements

Calculations can also be performed inside output statements. We could have combined the statements in lines 22 and 24 into the statement

```
Console.WriteLine( "Sum is {0}", ( number1 + number2 ) );
```

The parentheses around the expression `number1 + number2` are not required—they're included for clarity to emphasize that the value of the expression `number1 + number2` is output in the position of the `{0}` format item.

3.7 Arithmetic

Most apps perform arithmetic calculations. The **arithmetic operators** are summarized in Fig. 3.15. Note the various special symbols not used in algebra. The **asterisk** (`*`) indicates multiplication, and the **percent sign** (`%`) is the **remainder operator** (called *modulus* in some languages), which we'll discuss shortly. The arithmetic operators in Fig. 3.15 are binary operators—for example, the expression `f + 7` contains the binary operator `+` and the two operands `f` and `7`.

C# operation	Arithmetic operator	Algebraic expression	C# expression
Addition	<code>+</code>	$f + 7$	<code>f + 7</code>
Subtraction	<code>-</code>	$p - c$	<code>p - c</code>
Multiplication	<code>*</code>	$b \cdot m$	<code>b * m</code>
Division	<code>/</code>	x / y or $\frac{x}{y}$ or $x \div y$	<code>x / y</code>
Remainder	<code>%</code>	$r \text{ mod } s$	<code>r % s</code>

Fig. 3.15 | Arithmetic operators.

If both operands of the division operator (`/`) are integers, **integer division** is performed and the result is an integer—for example, the expression `7 / 4` evaluates to 1, and

the expression $17 / 5$ evaluates to 3. Any fractional part in integer division is simply *truncated* (i.e., discarded)—*no rounding* occurs. C# provides the remainder operator, %, which yields the remainder after division. The expression $x \% y$ yields the remainder after x is divided by y . Thus, $7 \% 4$ yields 3, and $17 \% 5$ yields 2. This operator is most commonly used with integer operands but can also be used with floats, doubles, and decimals.

Arithmetic Expressions in Straight-Line Form

Arithmetic expressions must be written in **straight-line form** to facilitate entering apps into the computer. Thus, expressions such as “a divided by b” must be written as a / b , so that all constants, variables and operators appear in a straight line. The following algebraic notation is not acceptable to compilers:

$$\frac{a}{b}$$

Parentheses for Grouping Subexpressions

Parentheses are used to group terms in C# expressions in the same manner as in algebraic expressions. For example, to multiply a times the quantity $b + c$, we write

$$a * (b + c)$$

If an expression contains **nested parentheses**, such as

$$((a + b) * c)$$

the expression in the *innermost* set of parentheses ($a + b$ in this case) is evaluated first.

Rules of Operator Precedence

C# applies the operators in arithmetic expressions in a precise sequence determined by the following **rules of operator precedence**, which are generally the same as those followed in algebra (Fig. 3.16). These rules enable C# to apply operators in the correct order.²

Operators	Operations	Order of evaluation (associativity)
<i>Evaluated first</i>		
*	Multiplication	If there are several operators of this type, they're evaluated from left to right.
/	Division	
%	Remainder	
<i>Evaluated next</i>		
+	Addition	If there are several operators of this type, they're evaluated from left to right.
-	Subtraction	

Fig. 3.16 | Precedence of arithmetic operators.

2. We discuss simple examples here to explain the order of evaluation of expressions. More subtle order of evaluation issues occur in complex expressions. For more information, see the following blog posts from Eric Lippert: blogs.msdn.com/ericlippert/archive/2008/05/23/precedence-vs-associativity-vs-order.aspx and blogs.msdn.com/oldnewthing/archive/2007/08/14/4374222.aspx.

When we say that operators are applied from left to right, we're referring to their **associativity**. You'll see that some operators associate from right to left. Figure 3.16 summarizes these rules of operator precedence. The table will be expanded as additional operators are introduced. Appendix A provides the complete operator precedence chart.

3.8 Decision Making: Equality and Relational Operators

A **condition** is an expression that can be either **true** or **false**. This section introduces a simple version of C#'s **if statement** that allows an app to make a **decision** based on the value of a condition. For example, the condition "grade is greater than or equal to 60" determines whether a student passed a test. If the condition in an **if** statement is true, the body of the **if** statement executes. If the condition is false, the body does *not* execute. We'll see an example shortly.

Conditions in **if** statements can be formed by using the **equality operators** (**==** and **!=**) and **relational operators** (**>**, **<**, **>=** and **<=**) summarized in Fig. 3.17. The two equality operators (**==** and **!=**) each have the same level of precedence, the relational operators (**>**, **<**, **>=** and **<=**) each have the same level of precedence, and the equality operators have lower precedence than the relational operators. They all associate from left to right.



Common Programming Error 3.5

*Confusing the equality operator, **==**, with the assignment operator, **=**, can cause a logic error or a syntax error. The equality operator should be read as "is equal to," and the assignment operator should be read as "gets" or "gets the value of." To avoid confusion, some programmers read the equality operator as "double equals" or "equals equals."*

Standard algebraic equality and relational operators	C# equality or relational operator	Sample C# condition	Meaning of C# condition
<i>Relational operators</i>			
>	>	x > y	x is greater than y
<	<	x < y	x is less than y
≥	>=	x >= y	x is greater than or equal to y
≤	<=	x <= y	x is less than or equal to y
<i>Equality operators</i>			
=	==	x == y	x is equal to y
≠	!=	x != y	x is not equal to y

Fig. 3.17 | Relational and equality operators.

Using the **if** Statement

Figure 3.18 uses six **if** statements to compare two integers entered by the user. If the condition in any of these **if** statements is true, the assignment statement associated with that **if** statement executes. The app uses class `Console` to prompt for and read two lines of text from the user, extracts the integers from that text with the `ToInt32` method of class `Con-`

vert, and stores them in variables `number1` and `number2`. Then the app compares the numbers and displays the results of the comparisons that are true.

```

1 // Fig. 3.18: Comparison.cs
2 // Comparing integers using if statements, equality operators
3 // and relational operators.
4 using System;
5
6 public class Comparison
7 {
8     // Main method begins execution of C# app
9     public static void Main( string[] args )
10    {
11        int number1; // declare first number to compare
12        int number2; // declare second number to compare
13
14        // prompt user and read first number
15        Console.Write( "Enter first integer: " );
16        number1 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
17
18        // prompt user and read second number
19        Console.Write( "Enter second integer: " );
20        number2 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
21
22        if ( number1 == number2 )
23            Console.WriteLine( "{0} == {1}", number1, number2 );
24
25        if ( number1 != number2 )
26            Console.WriteLine( "{0} != {1}", number1, number2 );
27
28        if ( number1 < number2 )
29            Console.WriteLine( "{0} < {1}", number1, number2 );
30
31        if ( number1 > number2 )
32            Console.WriteLine( "{0} > {1}", number1, number2 );
33
34        if ( number1 <= number2 )
35            Console.WriteLine( "{0} <= {1}", number1, number2 );
36
37        if ( number1 >= number2 )
38            Console.WriteLine( "{0} >= {1}", number1, number2 );
39    } // end Main
40 } // end class Comparison

```

```

Enter first integer: 42
Enter second integer: 42
42 == 42
42 <= 42
42 >= 42

```

Fig. 3.18 | Comparing integers using `if` statements, equality operators and relational operators. (Part I of 2.)

```

Enter first integer: 1000
Enter second integer: 2000
1000 != 2000
1000 < 2000
1000 <= 2000

```

```

Enter first integer: 2000
Enter second integer: 1000
2000 != 1000
2000 > 1000
2000 >= 1000

```

Fig. 3.18 | Comparing integers using if statements, equality operators and relational operators. (Part 2 of 2.)

Class Comparison

The declaration of class Comparison begins at line 6

```
public class Comparison
```

The class's Main method (lines 9–39) begins the execution of the app.

Variable Declarations

Lines 11–12

```
int number1; // declare first number to compare
int number2; // declare second number to compare
```

declare the int variables used to store the values entered by the user.

Reading the Inputs from the User

Lines 14–16

```
// prompt user and read first number
Console.Write( "Enter first integer: " );
number1 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
```

prompt the user to enter the first integer and input the value. The input value is stored in variable number1. Lines 18–20

```
// prompt user and read second number
Console.Write( "Enter second integer: " );
number2 = Convert.ToInt32( Console.ReadLine() );
```

perform the same task, except that the input value is stored in variable number2.

Comparing Numbers

Lines 22–23

```
if ( number1 == number2 )
    Console.WriteLine( "{0} == {1}", number1, number2 );
```

compare the values of the variables number1 and number2 to determine whether they're equal. An if statement always begins with keyword if, followed by a condition in paren-

theses. An `if` statement expects *one* statement in its body. Line 23 executes only if the numbers stored in variables `number1` and `number2` are equal (i.e., the condition is true). The `if` statements in lines 25–26, 28–29, 31–32, 34–35 and 37–38 compare `number1` and `number2` with the operators `!=`, `<`, `>`, `<=` and `>=`, respectively. If the condition in any of the `if` statements is true, the corresponding body statement executes.

No Semicolon at the End of the First Line of an `if` Statement

There's no semicolon (`;`) at the end of the first line of each `if` statement. Such a semicolon would result in a logic error at execution time. For example,

```
if ( number1 == number2 ); // logic error
    Console.WriteLine( "{0} == {1}", number1, number2 );
```

would actually be interpreted by C# as

```
if ( number1 == number2 )
    ; // empty statement
    Console.WriteLine( "{0} == {1}", number1, number2 );
```

where the semicolon in the line by itself—called the **empty statement**—is the statement to execute if the condition in the `if` statement is true. When the empty statement executes, no task is performed in the app. The app then continues with the output statement, which always executes, regardless of whether the condition is true or false, because the output statement is not part of the `if` statement.

Whitespace

Note the use of whitespace in Fig. 3.18. Recall that whitespace characters, such as tabs, newlines and spaces, are normally ignored by the compiler. So statements may be split over several lines and may be spaced according to your preferences without affecting the meaning of an app. It's incorrect to split identifiers, strings, and multicharacter operators (like `>=`). Ideally, statements should be kept small, but this is not always possible.



Good Programming Practice 3.8

Place no more than one statement per line in an app. This format enhances readability.



Good Programming Practice 3.9

A lengthy statement can be spread over several lines. If a single statement must be split across lines, choose breaking points that make sense, such as after a comma in a comma-separated list, or after an operator in a lengthy expression. If a statement is split across two or more lines, indent all subsequent lines until the end of the statement.

Precedence and Associativity of the Operators We've Discussed So Far

Figure 3.19 shows the precedence of the operators introduced in this chapter. The operators are shown from top to bottom in decreasing order of precedence. All these operators, with the exception of the assignment operator, `=`, associate from left to right. Addition is left associative, so an expression like `x + y + z` is evaluated as if it had been written as `(x + y) + z`. The assignment operator, `=`, associates from right to left, so an expression like `x = y = 0` is

evaluated as if it had been written as `x = (y = 0)`, which, as you'll soon see, first assigns the value 0 to variable `y` then assigns the result of that assignment, 0, to `x`.

Operators	Associativity	Type
* / %	left to right	multiplicative
+ -	left to right	additive
< <= > >=	left to right	relational
== !=	left to right	equality
=	right to left	assignment

Fig. 3.19 | Precedence and associativity of operations discussed so far.

3.9 Wrap-Up

You learned many important features of C# in this chapter. First you learned how to display data on the screen in a **Command Prompt** using the `Console` class's `Write` and `WriteLine` methods. Next, we showed how to use format strings and format items to create formatted output strings. You learned how to input data from the keyboard using the `Console` class's `ReadLine` method. We discussed how to perform calculations using C#'s arithmetic operators. Finally, you made decisions using the `if` statement and the relational and equality operators. As you'll see in Chapter 4, C# apps typically contain just a few lines of code in method `Main`—these statements normally create the objects that perform the work of the app. You'll implement your own classes and use objects of those classes in apps.

Index

Symbols

^, boolean logical exclusive OR 147, 149
truth table 149
--, predecrement/postdecrement 122
--, prefix/postfix decrement 122
~, private visibility symbol 87
-, subtraction 65, 66
!, logical negation 147, 150
truth table 150
!=, not equals 67
? :, ternary conditional operator 106, 124
.NET 4.5 8
.NET Framework 579
"", empty string 90
{, left brace 51
, right brace 51
@ verbatim string character 492
@XPath attribute symbol 723
* asterisk occurrence indicator 726
*, multiplication 65, 66
*=: multiplication compound assignment
operator 122
/ forward slash in end tags 697
/XPath root selector 722
/, division 65, 66
/* */ delimited comment 48
//, single-line comment 47
\, escape character 60
\", double-quote escape sequence 60

--, subtraction compound assignment
operator 122
==, comparison operator 495
=, is equal to 67
=>, lambda operator 626
>, greater than 67
>=, greater than or equal to 67
|, boolean logical inclusive OR 147, 149
||, conditional OR 147, 148
truth table 148

A

abbreviating assignment expressions 121
ABCs of a WCF service 881
Abs method of Math 156
absolute addressing (XPath) 722
absolute positioning 660
absolute value 156
abstract base class 1063
abstract class 319, 324, 325, 326, 343,
1063
abstract data type (ADT) 280
abstract keyword 303, 325
abstract method 325, 326, 328
abstract operation in the UML 1060
AcceptButton property of class Form
390
AcceptsReturn property of class
TextBox 402
access management 908
access modifier 75, 84, 1053
private 261, 289
protected 261, 289
public 75, 261, 289
access rule in ASP.NET 863
access shortcut 429
accessor 84
Account class
ATM case study 1017, 1020, 1024,
1026, 1034, 1042, 1043, 1044,
1045, 1047, 1058, 1090
Account class with a constructor to
initialize instance variable balance
95
accounts-receivable file 519
action 105, 109, 280
action expression in the UML 103, 106,
1031
action of an object 1030
action state in the UML 103, 1030
action state symbol 103
action/decision model of programming
105
activation in a UML sequence diagram
1045
Activation property of class ListView
462, 463
activation record 163
active control 398
active tab 25
active window 389
ActiveLinkColor property of class
LinkLabel 443
ActiveMdiChild property of class Form
474
activity 103
activity (UML) 1017, 1029, 1033
activity diagram 103, 105
do...while statement 137
for statement 131
if statement 105
if...else statement 106
in the UML 109
sequence statement 103
switch statement 144
while statement 109
activity diagram (UML) 1017, 1030,
1032, 1050
actor in use case (UML) 1016
add a database to a project 617
add a reference to a class library 621
add a row to an entity collection 693
Add method of class ArrayList 585,
586
Add method of class Dictionary 528
Add method of class Hashtable 595
Add method of class
HttpSessionState 683
Add method of class List<T> 251
Add method of class
ObjectCollection 448
Add method of class PointCollection
978
Add method of class XContainer 743
Add method of UIElementCollection
class 769, 942
Add Tab menu item 469
Add User Control... option in Visual
Studio .NET 487
Add Windows Form... option in Visual
Studio 473
AddDay method of structure DateTime
442
addition 65
AddLast method of class LinkedList
602
address of a WCF service 881
AddYear's method of structure
DateTime 442
ADO.NET Entity Data Model 614
data source for data binding 622
entities 619

- ADO.NET Entity Framework 609
 - add a row to a table 693
 - DbContext class 626
 - DBExtensions class 627
 - entity data model 614
- ADT (abstract data type) 280
- advertisement 677
- advertising revenue 828
- AfterSelected event of class
 - TreeView 458
- aggregation 1023
- AJAX (Asynchronous Javascript and XML) 693
- Ajax (Asynchronous Javascript and XML) 871
- AJAX web app 693
- Ajax web application 871
- algebraic notation 66
- algorithm 106
- all XML Schema element 718
- AllowsTransparency property of
 - Window control 957
- alpha (transparency) values 788
- Alphabetic icon 32
- alphabetizing 495
- Alt key 424
- Alt key shortcut 429
- Alt property of class KeyEventArgs 425, 427
- analysis stage of the software life cycle 1015
- ancestor node of a DOM tree 728
- anchor a control 398, 398
- Anchor property of class Control 400
- Anchoring demonstration 399
- Android
 - operating system 8
- angle bracket (<=>) for XML elements 696
- anonymous method 626
- anonymous object-creation expression 635
- anonymous type 249, 635
 - Equals method 635
 - ToString method 635
- Any extension method of interface
 - IEnumerable<T> 249, 739
- Apache HTTP Server 651
- app 50
- app bar 9
- app platforms
 - Amazon Kindle 829
 - Android 828
 - BlackBerry 829
 - iPhone 829
 - Windows Mobile 829
- App.xaml 756, 932
- App.xaml.cs 757
- App.xaml.vb 932
- AppBar control (Windows 8 UI) 762
 - IsOpen property 762
- app-development process 280
- Appearance property of class CheckBox 407
- Append method of class
 - StringBuilder 507
- AppendFormat method of class
 - StringBuilder 508, 509
- AppendText method of class File 521
- Apple Computer, Inc. 1110
- application 21
- Application class 437
- Application counts the number of occurrences of each word in a string and stores them in a generic sorted dictionary 597
- Application counts the number of occurrences of each word in a string and stores them in a hash table 593
- Application.Current.Shutdown method 950
- Application.Exit method 450
- Application.xaml
 - StartupUri property 932
- Applicaton class
 - Exit method 437
- Applying an XSLT style sheet to an XML document 744
- Applying transforms to a Polygon 795, 988
- arbitrary number of arguments 234
- ARGB values 788, 788
- args parameter of Main method 236
- argument promotion 163
- argument to a method 52, 79
- ArgumentException class 595
- ArgumentOutOfRangeException class 258, 267, 268, 493, 502, 509, 588
- arithmetic calculation 65
- arithmetic operators 65
- arithmetic overflow 280
- ArrangeIcons value of enumeration
 - MdiLayout 475
- array 193
 - bounds checking 203
 - ignoring element zero 205
 - Length property 194
 - pass an array element to a method 212
 - pass an array to a method 212
- array-access expression 193
- Array class 580, 581, 583
- Array class static methods for common array manipulations 581
- array-creation expression 195
- array initializer 197
 - for jagged array 225
 - for rectangular array 224
 - nested 224
- array-access expression
 - for jagged arrays 225
 - for rectangular arrays 224
- ArrayList class 580, 585, 586
 - property Capacity 585
 - property Count 585
- arrays as references 214
- arrow 103
- arrowhead in a UML sequence diagram 1045, 1046
- article.xml displayed by Internet Explorer 702
- artifact in the UML 1107
- as operator 739
- as operator (downcasting) 340
- ascending modifier of a LINQ
 - orderby clause 244
- ascending order 726
- ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) 1111
- ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) character set 145, 1096
- ASCII character, test for 426
- ASP.NET 6, 6, 650
 - AJAX 693
 - ASP.NET Web Forms Application
 - template 855, 856, 857, 860, 861, 877
 - login 694
 - membership capabilities 857
 - registration 694
 - server control 650
 - start page 663, 666, 671, 680, 687
 - validation control 670
- ASP.NET Ajax 871
- ASP.NET Ajax Control Toolkit 874
- ASP.NET Web Forms Application
 - template 855, 856, 857, 860, 861, 877
- aspect ratio 788, 983, 1001
- ASPX file 650
- .aspx filename extension 650
- assembly 621
- assembly (compiled code) 56
- Assets folder (Windows 8 UI) 757
- Assigning base class and derived class references to base class and derived class variables 322
- assignment operator, = 64, 67
- assignment operators 121
- associate
 - left to right 124
 - right to left 117, 124
- association (in the UML) 1021, 1022, 1023, 1055, 1056
 - name 1021
- associativity of operators 67, 71, 124
 - right to left 67
- asterisk (*) occurrence indicator 709
- async modifier xxiv, 6, 834, 838, 889
- asynchronous call 1044
- asynchronous programming 6, 833
- asynchronous request 872
- asynchronous task 833, 834
- ATM (automated teller machine) case study 1010, 1015, 1042
- ATM class (ATM case study) 1020, 1021, 1022, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1029, 1034, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1054
- ATM system 1015, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1025, 1029, 1034, 1053
- attached properties 774
- attached property 784
- attached property (Windows 8 UI) 769
- attached property (WPF) 937
- ATTLIST attribute-list declaration (DTD) 709
- attribute 1055, 1056
 - compartment in a class diagram 1027
 - declaration in the UML 1027, 1029
 - in the UML 4, 78, 1020, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1029, 1033
 - name in the UML 1027
 - of an object 4
- attribute (XAML) 929
- attribute (XML) 704
- attribute element 718
- attribute-list declaration 709

- Attribute method of class XElement 738
 - attribute node 723
 - attribute value in XML 704
 - authenticating a user 860
 - authentication 859
 - AuthorISBN table of Books database 610, 612
 - Authors table of Books database 610, 611
 - auto-implemented property 88
 - auto-hide 29
 - auto-implemented properties 532
 - autoincremented database column 611
 - automated teller machine (ATM) 1010, 1015
 - user interface 1011
 - automatic garbage collection 369
 - automatically implemented property 88
 - AutoPopDelay property of class ToolTip 418
 - AutoPostBack property of a DropDownList ASP.NET control 868
 - AutoScroll property of class Form 390
 - AutoScroll property of class Panel 404
 - AutoSize property of class TextBox 38
 - average 110, 112
 - await xxiv, 6, 889
 - await expression 834, 838
 - await multiple Tasks 844
 - await operator 834
 - awaitable entity 834
- ## B
- BackColor property of a form 36
 - BackColor property of class Control 398
 - background color 36
 - Background property of a Canvas 765
 - Background property of a control (Windows 8 UI) 752
 - Background property of TextBox control 983
 - Background property of WPF controls 951
 - BackgroundImage property of class Control 398
 - backslash, (\) 59
 - backup 908
 - BalanceInquiry class (ATM case study) 1020, 1023, 1026, 1027, 1030, 1031, 1034, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1054, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061
 - BankDatabase class (ATM case study) 1020, 1024, 1026, 1034, 1035, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1047, 1054, 1056
 - bar chart 200, 201
 - Bar chart printing application 200
 - bar of asterisks 200, 201
 - base
 - for constructor initializers 302
 - for invoking overridden methods 311
 - keyword 289, 302, 311, 313
 - base attribute of element extension 717
 - base case 184
 - base class 286, 1059
 - constructor 293
 - default constructor 293
 - direct 286, 288
 - indirect 286, 288
 - method overridden in a derived class 311
 - base type (XML Schema) 717
 - BasicShapes example 782, 975
 - behavior 1033
 - behavior of a system 1029, 1030, 1033
 - behavior of the system 1043
 - bidirectional navigability in the UML 1054
 - big data 907
 - BigInteger struct 187
 - binary (base 2) number system 1098
 - binary arithmetic operators 117
 - binary digit 517
 - binary operator 64, 65, 150
 - BinaryFormatter class 548
 - Deserialize method 548
 - Serialize method 550
 - BinarySearch method of class Array 583
 - BinarySearch method of class ArrayList 588
 - Binding class (Windows 8 UI) 775
 - ElementName property 775
 - Path property 775
 - Source property 775
 - Binding class (WPF) 965
 - ElementName property 965
 - IsAsync property 971
 - Path property 965
 - Source property 965
 - Binding markup extension 956
 - binding of a WCF service 881
 - BindingNavigator class 616, 623
 - BindingSource class 623
 - DataSource property 627
 - EndEdit method 627
 - MoveFirst method 631
 - bit 517
 - bit (size of unit) 1111
 - bit manipulation 517
 - BitArray class 580
 - bitwise operators 409
 - bitwise Xor operator 438
 - BlackBerry OS 8
 - blank line 49
 - Blend for Visual Studio 929
 - BLOB service (Windows Azure) 914
 - block 160
 - block of statements 108, 116
 - Bluetooth 810
 - BlurEffect 995
 - BMP (Windows bitmap) 41
 - body
 - of a class declaration 51
 - of a loop 109
 - of a method 51
 - of an if statement 67
 - Books database 610
 - table relationships 613
 - bool attribute 1025
 - bool simple type 106, 1094
 - boolean expression 106
 - boolean logical AND, & 147, 149
 - boolean logical exclusive OR, ^ 147, 149
 - truth table 149
 - boolean logical inclusive OR, | 149
 - Border control 934, 995
 - Border control (Windows 8 UI) 775
 - Border control (Windows Phone 8) 813
 - BorderStyle property of class Panel 404
 - bottom tier 653
 - BottomAppBar property of a Page 762
 - boundary of control 486
 - bounds checking 203
 - boxing 591, 595
 - braces ({ and }) 108, 116, 129
 - braces not required 142
 - braces, { } 197
 - break keyword 141
 - break statement 141, 145
 - exiting a for statement 145
 - bricks-and-mortar store 677
 - brittle software 307
 - brush 980
 - Brush class (WPF) 951
 - ImageBrush class 958
 - bubbling events (WPF) 946
 - buffer 520
 - BufferedStream class 520
 - buffering 520
 - BUILD menu 26
 - Build Web Site command 665
 - built-in array capabilities 580
 - built-in data types 715
 - Business letter marked up as XML 703
 - business logic 653
 - business rule 653
 - button 387
 - Button ASP.NET web control 670
 - Button class 12, 16, 388, 402
 - Click event 402
 - FlatStyle property 402
 - Text property 402
 - Button control 934
 - Click event 942, 944
 - WPF 934, 942, 951
 - Button control (Windows 8 UI) 764, 769
 - Click event 764, 769
 - Name property 764
 - Style property 764
 - Button properties and events 402
 - Button property of class MouseEventArgs 422
 - ButtonBase class 402
 - byte 518
 - byte simple type 1094
- ## C
- C format specifier 98
 - .cs file name extension 50
 - C# keywords 49
 - C# Language Specification 563
 - C# programming language 5
 - Calculating values to be placed into the elements of an array 198
 - calculations 71, 103
 - CalendarForeColor property of class DateTimePicker 440

- CalendarMonthBackground property of class DatePicker 440
- call stack 377
- callback function 872
- callback method 834
- calling method (caller) 75
- CancelAsync method of class WebClient 850
- CancelButton property of class Form 390
- CanExecute event of CommandBinding class 950
- CanExecute method of ICommand interface 947
- Canvas class 16
- Canvas control (Windows 8 UI) 760, 765, 783
 - Background property 765
 - Left attached property 769
 - Margin property 765
 - Name property 765
 - SetLeft method 769
 - SetTop method 769
 - Top attached property 769
- Canvas control (WPF) 937, 977
 - Left attached property 937, 942
 - SetLeft method 942
 - SetTop method 942
 - Top attached property 937, 942
 - ZIndex attached property 938
- capacity of a collection 585
- Capacity property of class ArrayList 585, 588
- Capacity property of class List<T> 250, 253
- Capacity property of class StringBuilder 505
- Card class represents a playing card 206
- card games 206
- card shuffling
 - Fisher-Yates 209
- Card shuffling and dealing application 209
- carriage return 60
- carry bit 1105
- Cascade value of enumeration
 - MdiLayout 475
- cascaed window 475
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) 662
- case 141, 142
 - keyword 141
- case sensitive 50
- CashDispenser class (ATM case study) 1020, 1022, 1026, 1027, 1034, 1047
- casino 167, 172
- cast
 - downcast 321
- cast operator 117, 165, 176
- catch
 - general catch clause 365
 - catch all exception types 365
 - catch an exception 363
 - Catch block 205
 - catch block (or handler) 365
 - catch block with no exception type 365
 - catch block with no identifier 365
 - catch-related errors 368
- Categorized icon 32
- CDATA keyword (DTD) 710
- Ceiling method of Math 157
- CenterX property of ScaleTransform control 996
- CenterY property of ScaleTransform control 996
- char
 - simple type 63
- char array 493
- char simple type 1094
- Char struct 491
 - CompareTo method 514
 - IsDigit method 514
 - IsLetter method 514
 - IsLetterOrDigit method 514
 - IsLower method 514
 - IsPunctuation method 514
 - IsSymbol method 514
 - IsUpper method 514
 - IsWhiteSpace method 514
 - static character-testing methods and case-conversion methods 512
 - ToLower method 514
 - ToUpper method 514
- character 166, 517
 - constant 145
 - string 51
- character constant 492
- character data in XML 710
- character entity reference 710
- character set 518, 1111
- check box 402
- CheckBox class 388, 407
 - Appearance property 407
 - Checked property 407
 - CheckedChanged event 407
 - CheckState property 407
 - CheckStateChanged event 407
 - Text property 407
 - ThreeState property 407
- CheckBox control 995
 - WPF 951
- CheckBox properties and events 407
- CheckBoxes property of class ListView 462, 463
- CheckBoxes property of class TreeView 458
- Checked event handler 980
- Checked event of a RadioButton control 763, 769
- Checked event of RadioButton control 942, 944
- Checked property of class CheckBox 407
- Checked property of class RadioButton 410
- Checked property of class
 - ToolStripMenuItem 433, 437
- Checked property of class TreeNode 458
- CheckedChanged event of class
 - CheckBox 407
- CheckedChanged event of class
 - RadioButton 410
- CheckedIndices property of class
 - CheckedListBox 451
- CheckedItems property of class
 - CheckedListBox 451
- CheckedListBox class 429, 446, 450
 - CheckedIndices property 451
 - CheckedItems property 451
 - GetItemChecked method 451
- CheckedListBox class (cont.)
 - ItemCheck event 450, 451
 - SelectionMode property 451
- CheckedListBox properties and events 451
- CheckOnClick property of class
 - ToolStripMenuItem 433
- CheckState property of class CheckBox 407
- CheckStateChanged event of class
 - CheckBox 407
- child element (XML) 701, 704
- child node 457
- child node (XML)
 - of a DOM tree 728
- child window 473
- child window maximized 475
- child window minimized 475
- children (in DOM tree) 728
- Children property of Panel control 769, 942
- Choices 1007
- Choose Items... option in Visual Studio 488
- chromeless window 9
- class 3, 155, 1028, 1034, 1038, 1053
 - class keyword 75
 - declaration 49, 50
 - declare a method 74
 - instance variable 74, 82, 157
 - instantiating an object 74
 - name 49, 50, 390, 482, 1055
 - partial 665
 - partial class 665
 - user defined 49
- class average 110
- class cannot extend a sealed class 342
- class constraint 565
- class diagram
 - for the ATM system model 1023, 1049
 - in the UML 1017, 1020, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1053, 1056
- class diagram (in the UML) 1034, 1061, 1062, 1063
- class hierarchy 286, 325
- class keyword 75
- Class Library 6
- class library 287, 314, 481
 - add a reference 621
 - assembly 621
- Class View (Visual Studio .NET) 281
- "class-wide" information 275
- Classes
 - AppBar 762
 - Application 437
 - ArgumentException 595
 - ArgumentOutOfRangeException 267, 268, 588
 - Array 580, 581, 583, 584
 - ArrayList 580, 585, 586, 588
 - BinaryFormatter 548
 - Binding 775, 965
 - BindingNavigator 623
 - BindingSource 623, 627
 - BitArray 580
 - Border 775
 - Brush 951
 - BufferedStream 520

Classes (cont.)

Button 402, 764
 ButtonBase 402
 Canvas 760, 765, 937, 977
 CheckBox 407, 995
 CheckedListBox 429, 446, 450
 CloudStorageAccount 914, 917
 CloudTableClient 917
 CollectionView 971
 ColorAnimation 1001
 ComboBox 429, 453
 CommandBinding 947, 950
 Console 51, 52, 58, 60, 519, 520
 ContentControl 763, 934
 ContentPresenter 931, 934, 960, 963
 Control 397, 398, 400, 486
 ControlTemplate 963
 Convert 64, 237
 DataContext 620
 DataContractJsonSerializer 891, 891
 DataGridView 616
 DataTemplate 777, 968
 DateTimePicker 439
 DbContext 615, 620
 Delegate 395
 Dictionary 528, 529, 580
 Directory 521, 525
 DirectoryInfo 467, 521
 DispatchTimer 959
 DivideByZeroException 362, 364, 368
 DockPanel 934
 DoubleAnimation 1001
 DropDownList 669
 Ellipse 784, 976
 Ellipse (Windows 8 UI) 769
 Enumerable 615
 EventArgs 392, 769, 942
 Exception 368
 ExecutionEngineException 368
 File 520, 521, 524, 529
 FileInfo 467
 FileStream 520
 Font 409
 Form 389, 390, 474
 FormatException 362, 364
 GradientStop 792, 986
 Graphics 424, 456
 Grid 752, 760, 774, 936, 937
 GridViewColumn 968
 GroupBox 404, 936
 Hashtable 592, 593, 595
 HttpClient 888
 HttpSessionState 679, 683, 683, 684, 685
 Image 667
 ImageBrush 787, 788, 958, 983
 ImageList 458, 462
 IndexOutOfRangeException 205
 InvalidCastException 340, 579, 596
 InvalidOperationException 584, 591, 602
 ItemCheckEventArgs 451
 KeyEventArgs 424, 425, 427
 KeyNotFoundException 599

Classes (cont.)

Label 752, 931
 LinearGradientBrush 788, 984
 LinkedList 580, 599, 602
 LinkedListNode 599
 LinkLabel 429, 442, 443
 List 580
 List<T> 250, 251, 253, 580
 ListBox 429, 446
 ListBox.ObjectCollection 447
 ListView 462
 ListViewItem 463
 Match 491, 514
 Math 156
 MediaElement 805, 983
 MemoryStream 520
 MenuStrip 430
 MonthCalendar 438
 MouseButtonEventArgs 943
 MouseEventArgs 422
 MouseWheelEventArgs 943
 MulticastDelegate 395
 NullReferenceException 368
 NumericUpDown 388, 419
 object 290, 314
 ObjectCollection 447, 448, 450
 ObservableCollection<T> 627, 631
 OpenFileDialog 542, 547
 OutOfMemoryException 368
 Page 665, 676, 681
 PaintEventArgs 485
 Panel 404, 760, 769, 942
 Path 462, 528
 PictureBox 415, 476
 Point 978
 PointAnimation 1001
 PointCollection 786, 978, 980
 PointerRoutedEventArgs 769
 Polygon 784, 977
 PolyLine 784, 977
 Process 445
 Queryable 615
 Queue 580, 580
 RadioButton 407, 410, 769, 942
 Random 167, 797, 989
 ResourceManager 417
 Resources 417
 RoutedEventArgs 769, 942, 944
 SaveFileDialog 536
 ScaleTransform 996
 Setter 963
 SolidBrush 424
 SortedDictionary 580, 597, 598
 SortedList 580
 SortedSet<T> 605
 Stack 567, 580, 589
 StackOverflowException 368
 StackPanel 760
 Stream 520, 520
 StreamReader 520
 StreamWriter 520
 string 491
 StringBuilder 491, 504, 507, 508, 509
 SystemException 368
 TabControl 468
 TableEntity 914
 TableQuery 918

Classes (cont.)

TabPage 468
 Task 838
 TextBlock 749, 983
 TextBox 388
 TextReader 520
 TextWriter 520
 Timer 487, 960
 ToolStripMenuItem 430, 432
 Tooltip 417, 418
 TreeNode 457, 458
 TreeNodeCollection 457
 TreeView 429, 457, 458, 731
 TreeViewEventArgs 458
 Type 315, 340
 UIElementCollection 769, 942
 UnauthorizedAccessException 462
 Uri 889
 UserControl 486
 ValueType 512
 WebClient 850
 XAttribute 738
 XComment 740
 XContainer 737
 XDocument 729
 XDocumentType 739
 XElement 729
 XName 731
 XNamespace 739, 740
 XNode 739
 XObject 740
 XProcessingInstruction 740
 XslCompiledTransform 745
 XText 740
 Clear method of class Array 584
 Clear method of class ArrayList 585
 Clear method of class Dictionary 529
 Clear method of class Graphics 456
 Clear method of class List<T> 250
 Clear method of class ObjectCollection 450
 Clear method of class PointCollection 980
 Clear method of UIElementCollection class 769, 942
 ClearSelected method of class ListBox 447
 click a Button 390, 402
 Click event handler 980
 Click event of a Button control 764, 769
 Click event of Button control 942, 944
 Click event of class Button 402
 Click event of class PictureBox 415
 Click event of class ToolStripMenuItem 432, 433
 Clicks property of class MouseEventArgs 422
 client code 321
 client of a class 280, 1033, 1043
 Client that consumes the WelcomeRESTXMLService 888
 client tier 653
 ClipRectangle property of class PaintEventArgs 485, 486
 clock 487
 cloning objects
 shallow copy 315

- close a project 26
- close a window 390
- close box 43, 44
- Close method of class `Form` 390
- cloud computing 11, 907
 - Amazon Cloud Computing services 908
 - Audiobox 909
 - Box 908
 - Cloudbees 909
 - Dropbox 908
 - Evernote 909
 - Google Cloud Platform 908
 - Heroku 909
 - iCloud 909
 - Microsoft SkyDrive 908
 - NaviSite 908
 - PrimaDesk 909
 - Rackspace 908
 - Salesforce 909
 - SOS Online Backup 909
 - Spotify 909
 - Waze 909
- Cloud Security Alliance 921
- CloudStorageAccount class (Windows Azure) 914, 917
 - CreateCloudTableClient method 917
- CloudTable class (Windows Azure)
 - CreateIfNotExists method 917
 - Execute method 919
 - ExecuteQuery method 918
- CloudTableClient class (Windows Azure) 917, 917
 - GetTableReference method 917
- CLR (Common Language Runtime) 7, 369, 383
- CML (Chemical Markup Language) 697
- code-behind file 650
- code reuse 286, 578
- code snippets 89
- code snippets (IDE)
 - switch 177
- code value (Unicode) 1112
- code-behind class (Windows 8 UI) 757
- code-behind class (WPF) 930, 932
- coin tossing 167
- collaboration diagram in the UML 1017, 1043
- collaboration in the UML 1040, 1041, 1044
- collapse a tree 30
- Collapse method of class `TreeNode` 458
- collapse node 457
- collection 250, 558, 578
- collection class 578
- collection initializers 254
- collection view (WPF) 971
- CollectionView class (WPF) 971
- CollectionViewSource
 - GetDefaultView method 971
- collision 592
- Color property of `GradientStop` control 792, 986
- color resources 819
- Color structure 424
- ColorAnimation (WPF) 1001
- column 223
- Column attached property of `Grid` control 774, 937
- column index 228
- column of a database table 609, 610
- ColumnDefinition class
 - associated with `Grid` control 774, 817, 936
 - Width property 817
- ColumnDefinitions property of `Grid` control 774, 817, 936
- columns of a two-dimensional array 223
- ColumnSpan attached property of `Grid` control 775, 937
- ComboBox class 388, 429, 453
 - DropDownStyle property 453, 454
 - Items property 453, 454
 - MaxDropDownItems property 453
 - SelectedIndex property 454
 - SelectedIndexChanged event 454
 - SelectedItem property 454
 - Sorted property 454
- ComboBox control
 - SelectedIndexChanged event handler 631
- ComboBox control (WPF) 951
- ComboBox demonstration 453
- ComboBox properties and an event 453
- ComboBox used to draw a selected shape 454
- ComboBoxStyle enumeration 454
 - DropDown value 454
 - DropDownList value 454
 - Simple value 454
- comma (,) 133
- comma in an argument list 61
- comma-separated list 133
 - of arguments 60, 63
- command binding (WPF) 947
- command library (WPF) 947
- command-line argument 158, 236, 237
- Command Prompt 47, 236
- CommandBinding class (WPF) 947
 - CanExecute event 950
 - Executed event 948
 - PreviewCanExecute event 950
 - PreviewExecuted event 948
- CommandBindings property of `Window` control 950
- commands (WPF) 946
- comment 47
- CommissionEmployee class represents a commission employee 291, 308
- CommissionEmployee class that extends `Employee` 333
- Common folder (Windows 8 UI) 757
- Common Language Runtime (CLR) 7, 369, 383
- Common Programming Errors overview xxvii
- communication diagram in the UML 1017, 1043, 1044
- CompareTo method
 - of `IComparable` 564
 - of interface `IComparable` 352
- CompareTo method of `struct Char` 514
- comparison operator 352
- comparison operators 67
- compile 52
- compile-time type safety 558
- complex content in XML Schema 716
- ComplexNumber class 353
- complexType XML Schema element 715
- component 388
- component diagram in the UML 1107
- component in the UML 1107
- component selection drop-down list 32
- component tray 418, 623
- composite key 609
- composite primary key 612
- composite structure diagram in the UML 1108
- composition 271, 287, 289, 1022, 1048
- compound assignment operators 121, 123
 - *= 122
 - \= 122
 - %= 122
 - += 122
 - = 122
- compound interest 133
- compound-interest
 - calculating with `for` 133
- Concat method of class `string` 502
- concatenate strings 277
- concrete class 324
- concrete derived class 329
- concurrency 833
- concurrent operations 833
- condition 67, 136
- conditional AND (&&) operator 147, 149, 248
 - truth table 148
- conditional expression 106
- conditional operator, ?: 106, 124
- conditional OR, || 147, 148
 - truth table 148
- confusing the equality operator == with the assignment operator = 67
- connect to a database 615, 617
- connection string 618, 622
- console app 47, 52
- Console class 519, 520
 - ReadLine method 80
- console window 47, 58, 60
- Console.WriteLine method 60
- Console.WriteLine method 52, 58
- const
 - keyword 145, 157, 198
- const keyword 278
- constant 145, 157, 198
 - declare 198
 - must be initialized 198
- constant integral expression 137, 145
- constant string expression 137, 145
- constant variable 199
- Constants
 - Nan of structure `Double` 362, 383
 - NegativeInfinity of structure `Double` 362
 - PositiveInfinity of structure `Double` 362
- constituent controls 486
- constructor 91
 - naming 92
 - parameter list 92

- constructor constraint (`new()`) 566
- constructor initializer 267, 302
 - with keyword `base` 302
- consuming a web service 883
- container 388, 389
- container element (XML) 701
- Contains method of class `ArrayList` 585, 588
- Contains method of class `List<T>` 250, 253
- Contains method of class `Stack` 591
- ContainsKey method of class `Dictionary` 528
- ContainsKey method of `Hashtable` 595
- content control (Windows 8 UI) 752
- content control (WPF) 931
- content page in ASP.NET 857
- Content property of a `RadioButton` control 763
- Content property of
 - `ContentPresenter` class 963
- ContentControl class (Windows 8 UI) 763
- ContentControl class (WPF) 931, 934
- ContentPresenter class (WPF) 960
 - Content property 963
- ContentPresenter element in a `ControlTemplate` 801
- context node (XPath) 726
- context-sensitive help 33
- contextual keywords 49, 50, 85
- continue keyword 145
- continue statement 145, 146
 - terminating an iteration of a for statement 146
- contract of a WCF service 881
- contravariance 605
- control 25, 31, 388, 812
- control (Windows 8 UI) 751
- control (WPF) 930, 960
- control boundary 486
- Control class 397, 486
 - Anchor property 400
 - BackColor property 398
 - BackgroundImage property 398
 - Dock property 400
 - Enabled property 398
 - Focused property 398
 - Font property 398
 - ForeColor property 398
 - Hide method 398
 - KeyDown event 424, 425
 - KeyPress event 424, 425
 - KeyUp event 424, 425
 - Location property 400
 - MaximumSize property 400
 - MinimumSize property 400
 - MouseDown event 422
 - MouseEnter event 422
 - MouseHover event 422
 - MouseLeave event 422
 - MouseMove event 422
 - MouseUp event 422
 - MouseWheel event 422
 - OnPaint method 485
 - Padding property 400
 - Select method 398
 - Show method 398
- Control class (cont.)
 - Size property 400
 - TabIndex property 398
 - TabStop property 398
 - Text property 398
 - Visible property 398
- control layout and properties 397
- Control property of class
 - EventArgs 425, 427
- control statement 104, 105, 127
 - nesting 104
 - stacking 104
- control structure 102
- control template (WPF) 960, 961
- control variable 110, 127, 128, 130
- controller logic 653
- Controls 12, 16
 - 987
 - BindingNavigator 623
 - Border 775, 934, 995
 - Border (Windows Phone 8) 813
 - Button 12, 16, 670, 764, 769, 934, 942, 951
 - Canvas 16, 765, 937, 938, 977
 - CheckBox 951, 995
 - ComboBox 951
 - ContentControl 763, 931, 934
 - DataGridView 616
 - DockPanel 934
 - DoubleAnimation 1001
 - DropDownList 669, 868
 - Ellipse 784, 976
 - EntityDataSource 689
 - Expander 934
 - Form 930
 - GradientStop 792, 986
 - Grid 752, 774, 931, 936, 937
 - Grid (Windows Phone 8) 813
 - GridView 968
 - GroupBox 12, 16, 936
 - HyperLink 670
 - Image 667, 771, 775
 - ImageBrush 788, 958, 983
 - Label 25, 34, 37, 752, 931
 - Line 784, 976
 - LinearGradientBrush 788, 984
 - ListView 771, 965
 - MediaElement 805, 983
 - Menu 950
 - MenuItem 950
 - naming convention 814
 - Page 751
 - Panel 12, 931
 - PhoneApplicationPage (Windows Phone 8) 812
 - PictureBox 25, 34, 40
 - Polygon 784, 977
 - Polyline 784, 977
 - RadialGradientBrush 984
 - RadioButton 12, 16, 17, 763, 769, 934, 942, 951, 980, 995
 - RadioButtonList 670
 - Rectangle 784, 976
 - RegularExpressionValidator 674
 - RequiredFieldValidator 673, 674
 - RichTextBox 947
 - RotateTransform 794, 987
- Controls (cont.)
 - ScaleTransform 794, 987
 - ScriptManager 875
 - Separator 951
 - SkewTransform 794, 987
 - Slider 955
 - Slider (Windows Phone 8) 811, 813
 - SolidColorBrush 787
 - StackPanel 762, 936
 - Storyboard 1000
 - TabContainer 875
 - TextBlock 16, 970, 973
 - TextBlock (Windows Phone 8) 813
 - TextBox 793, 944, 986
 - TextBox (Windows Phone 8) 813
 - TextDecoration 975
 - ToolBar 950
 - ToolBarTray 951
 - ToolkitScriptManager 875
 - TranslateTransform 794, 987
 - ValidatorCalloutExtender 876
 - VisualBrush 983
 - Window 930, 939, 958
 - WrapPanel 934
- Controls property of class `GroupBox` 404, 405
- Controls property of class `Panel` 404
- ControlTemplate (Windows 8 UI) 797, 798, 800
- ControlTemplate (WPF) 995
- ControlTemplate class (WPF) 963
 - TargetType property 963
 - Triggers property 963
- ControlToValidate property of an ASP.NET validation control 674
- converge on a base case 185
- convert
 - a binary number to decimal 1103
 - a hexadecimal number to decimal 1103
 - an integral value to a floating-point value 165
 - an octal number to decimal 1103
- Convert class 64, 67, 237
 - ToDecimal method 98
 - ToInt32 method 237
- cookie 678
 - deletion 678
 - expiration 678
 - expiration date 678
 - header 678
- Copy method of class `Array` 583
- Copy method of class `File` 521
- copying objects
 - shallow copy 315
- CopyTo method of class `string` 494
- Cos method of `Math` 157
- cosine 157
- Count extension method of interface `IEnumerable<T>` 249
- Count method (LINQ) 528
- Count property
 - of `Hashtable` 596
- Count property of class `ArrayList` 585, 588
- Count property of class
 - `HttpSessionState` 683, 685
- Count property of class `List<T>` 252

- counter 110
 - counter-controlled repetition 110, 116, 119, 127, 128
 - with the `for` repetition statement 129
 - with the `while` repetition statement 127
 - covariance 604
 - covariant
 - interface 604
 - craps (casino game) 167, 172
 - `Craps` class simulates the dice game craps 172
 - create a reusable class 481
 - create an object of a class 77
 - Create and write to a sequential-access file 532
 - `Create` method of class `File` 521
 - `CreateCloudTableClient` method of class `CloudStorageAccount` 917
 - `CreateDirectory` method of class `Directory` 521
 - `CreateIfNotExists` method of class `CloudTable` 917
 - `CreateInstance` method of class `Array` 584
 - `CreateText` method of class `File` 521
 - creating a child Form to be added to an MDI Form 473
 - creating a generic method 574
 - Creating a WCF Service in Visual Studio Express 2012 for Web 885
 - creating and initializing an array 196
 - creating `GradeBook` object 113, 118
 - credit inquiry 543
 - cropping 1001
 - `.cs` file name extension 30
 - `.csproj` file extension 41
 - CSS attribute 662
 - CSS class 662
 - `Ctrl` key 141, 424
 - `Ctrl + z` 141
 - `Current` property of `IEnumerator` 583
 - current time 488
 - `CurrentValue` property of class `ItemCheckEventArgs` 451
 - cursor 52, 59
 - custom control 485, 486
 - creation 486, 488
 - Custom** palette 37
 - Custom** tab 37
 - Custom** value of enumeration
 - `DateTimePickerFormat` 439
 - `CustomFormat` property of class `DateTimePicker` 440
 - customize a Form 31
 - customize Visual Studio IDE 27
 - Customizing gradients 793, 986
- D**
- D** format specifier 98, 201
 - dangling-else problem 107
 - data abstraction 280
 - data binding 615, 1001
 - data binding (Windows 8 UI) 771, 775
 - to LINQ 775
 - data binding (WPF) 965
 - to LINQ 965
 - data hierarchy 518
 - data in support of actions 280
 - data provider (WPF) 971
 - data representation 280
 - data source 243
 - data source (entity data model) 622
 - Data Source Configuration Wizard** 622
 - Data Sources** window 622
 - data structure 193
 - data template 776
 - data template (WPF) 968
 - data validation 88
 - database 519, 608
 - add to a project 617
 - saving changes in LINQ to Entities 627
 - schema 610
 - database connection 617
 - database management system (DBMS) 519, 608
 - database schema 610, 614
 - database table 609
 - `DataBind` method of a `GridView` 693
 - `DataContext` class 620
 - `SaveChanges` method 615
 - `DataContext` of WPF controls 968
 - `DataContract` attribute 890
 - `DataContractJsonSerializer` class 891
 - `DataGridView` class 616
 - `DataGridView` control 616, 622
 - `DataMember` attribute 890, 895
 - `DataSource` property
 - `BindingSource` class 627
 - `DataTemplate` class (Windows 8 UI) 771, 777
 - `DataTemplate` class (WPF) 968
 - `data-type` attribute (XPath) 726
 - `Date` property of a `DateTime` 439
 - `DateChanged` event of class `MonthCalendar` 438, 439
 - `DateTime` structure 488
 - `AddDay` method 442
 - `AddYears` method 442
 - `DayOfWeek` property 442
 - `Now` property 488, 665
 - `ToLongDateString` method 442
 - `ToLongTimeString` method 488
 - `DateTimePicker` class 439
 - `CalendarForeColor` property 440
 - `CalendarMonthBackground` property 440
 - `CustomFormat` property 440
 - `Format` property 439, 440
 - `MaxDate` property 440, 442
 - `MinDate` property 440, 442
 - `ShowCheckBox` property 440
 - `ShowUpDown` property 440
 - `Value` property 439, 440, 442
 - `ValueChanged` event 440
 - `DateTimePickerFormat` enumeration 439
 - `Custom` value 439
 - `Long` value 439
 - `Short` value 439
 - `Time` value 439
 - `DayOfWeek` enumeration 442
 - `DayOfWeek` property of structure `DateTime` 442
 - DB2 608
 - `DbContext` class 615, 626
 - `SaveChanges` method 627
 - DBCS (double byte character set) 1113
 - `DBExtensions` class 627
 - `Load` extension method 627, 629
 - DBMS (database management system) 519, 608
 - dealing 206
 - debug a web application 664
 - DEBUG** menu 27
 - Debugging 27
 - decimal 94
 - decimal (base 10) number system 1098
 - decimal digit 517
 - decimal point 118
 - `decimal` simple type 63, 93, 1095
 - `DecimalPlaces` property of class `NumericUpDown` 419
 - decision 67, 105
 - decision in the UML 1031
 - decision symbol 105
 - declaration
 - class 49, 51
 - method 51
 - declarative programming 241, 749, 929, 929
 - declare a constant 198
 - declare a method of a class 74
 - decrement 127
 - decrement operator, `--` 122
 - default**
 - case in a `switch` 141
 - keyword 141
 - `default` case 171
 - default constructor 270, 293
 - default event of a control 395
 - default initial value of a field 85
 - default namespace 707
 - demonstration 707
 - default namespace (XAML) 752, 930
 - default settings 13, 17
 - default type constraint (object) of a type parameter 570
 - default value 125
 - default value for optional parameter 182, 183
 - deferred execution 254
 - definite repetition 110
 - definitely assigned 112, 175
 - Delegate** 845
 - delegate 394
 - `Delegate` class 395
 - `MulticastDelegate` class 395
 - registering an event handler 394
 - `Delegate` class 395
 - `delegate` keyword 394
 - `Delete` method of class `Directory` 521
 - `Delete` method of class `File` 521, 529
 - delimited comments 48
 - denial-of-service (DoS) attack 921
 - dependency property (Windows 8 UI)
 - attached property 769
 - dependency property (WPF) 957, 963
 - attached property 937
 - dependent condition 149
 - deployment diagram in the UML 1107

- Deposit class (ATM case study) 1020, 1023, 1026, 1034, 1042, 1043, 1051, 1054, 1058, 1059, 1060
 - DepositSlot class (ATM case study) 1020, 1022, 1026, 1034, 1043, 1055
 - derived class 286, 1059, 1060
 - descendant node of a DOM tree 728
 - Descendants method of class
 - XContainer 738
 - descending modifier of a LINQ
 - orderby clause 244
 - descriptive words and phrases (OOD/UML case study) 1025, 1027
 - deselected state 410
 - Deserialize method of class
 - BinaryFormatter 548
 - deserialized object 548
 - design mode 43
 - design process 4, 1010, 1016, 1035, 1040
 - design specification 1016
 - Design view 23, 35, 931
 - destructor 275
 - Development 749
 - development storage account 914
 - diacritic 1112
 - dialog 23
 - DialogResult enumeration 415, 537
 - diamond 103, 105
 - dice game 172
 - Dictionary 1006
 - dictionary 597, 683
 - Dictionary(Of K, V) generic class 528, 580
 - Add method 528
 - Clear method 529
 - ContainsKey method 528
 - Keys property 529
 - Remove method 529
 - DictionaryEntry structure 596
 - digit 63, 1098
 - direct base class 286, 288
 - direct events, (WPF) 946
 - Directory class 521, 525
 - CreateDirectory method 521
 - GetFiles method 528
 - Directory class methods (partial list) 521
 - DirectoryInfo class 467, 521
 - Exists method 468
 - FullName property 467
 - GetDirectories method 467
 - GetFiles method 467
 - Name property 467
 - Parent property 468
 - Dispatcher 1007
 - DispatcherTimer class 959
 - Interval property 960
 - IsEnabled property 960
 - Tick event 960
 - display output 71
 - Display property of an ASP.NET
 - validation control 674
 - displaying line numbers in the IDE xxxii
 - DisplayMemberBinding property of
 - GridViewColumn class 968
 - Dispose method of interface
 - IDisposable 353, 376
 - distance between values (random numbers) 171
 - Distinct extension method of interface
 - IEnumerable<T> 249
 - Distinct query operator (LINQ) 528
 - distributed computing 881
 - divide by zero 362, 364
 - DivideByZeroException class 362, 364, 365, 368
 - division 65
 - division by zero is undefined 280
 - .dll file 56, 482
 - DNS (Domain Name System) server 651
 - do keyword 136
 - do...while repetition statement 104, 136, 137
 - dock a control 399
 - Dock property of class Control 400, 624
 - docking demonstration 400
 - DockPanel control (WPF) 934
 - LastChildFill property 934
 - DOCUMENT (representing a Web Form Properties window) 660
 - Document navigation using XNode 732
 - Document Object Model (DOM) tree 728
 - Document Outline window 783, 784, 812, 813, 818
 - Document property of class XObject 740
 - document root 722
 - Document Type Definition (DTD) 698, 704, 708
 - for a business letter 708
 - DOM (Document Object Model) tree 728
 - ancestor node 728
 - child node 728
 - descendant node 728
 - parent node 728
 - root node 728
 - sibling node 728
 - DOM parser 728
 - domain name system (DNS) server 651
 - dotted line in the UML 103
 - Double 564
 - double-byte character set (DBCS) 1113
 - (double) cast 117
 - double equals, == 67
 - double-precision floating-point number 94
 - double quote, " 51, 59, 60
 - double quotes ("") to delineate a string 704
 - double-selection statement 104
 - double simple type 63, 114, 1095
 - Double.NaN 362, 383
 - Double.NegativeInfinity 362
 - Double.PositiveInfinity 362
 - DoubleAnimation control 1001
 - Duration property 1001
 - From property 1001
 - To property 1001
 - down-arrow button 37
 - downcast 339, 596
 - downcasting 321
 - DownloadDataTaskAsync method of class WebClient 852
 - DownloadStringTaskAsync method of class WebClient 850
 - drag the mouse 32
 - DragMove method of Window control 959
 - Draw event of class ToolTip 418
 - draw on control 486
 - DrawEllipse method of class
 - Graphics 456
 - Drawing PolyLines and Polygons 979
 - DrawPie method of class Graphics 457
 - DrawPolygons example 977
 - DrawRectangle method of class
 - Graphics 457
 - drop-down list 388, 453
 - DropDown value of enumeration
 - ComboBoxStyle 454
 - DropDownList ASP.NET web control 669
 - DropDownList value of enumeration
 - ComboBoxStyle 454
 - DropDownStyle property of class
 - ComboBox 453, 454
 - DropShadowEffect 995
 - DTD (Document Type Definition) 698, 704
 - .dtd filename extension 704
 - DTD repository 708
 - dummy value 114
 - Duration property of
 - DoubleAnimation control 1001
 - dynamic binding 339
 - dynamic resizing 240
 - dynamic resizing of a List collection 251
 - dynamic resource (Windows 8 UI) 764
 - dynamic resource (WPF) 956
 - dynamically linked library 56, 482
- ## E
- E formatting code 98
 - EDIT menu 26
 - editable list 454
 - EF (ADO.NET Entity Framework) 609
 - efficient (Unicode design basis) 1110
 - element (XAML) 751, 929
 - element (XML) 696
 - ELEMENT element type declaration (DTD) 709
 - Element method of class XContainer 738
 - element of an array 193
 - element of chance 167
 - element type declaration 709
 - element XML Schema element 714
 - ElementName property of Binding class 775, 965
 - Elements method of class XContainer 731
 - Elements method of class XElement 731
 - element-to-element binding 956
 - elided UML diagram 1021
 - eligible for destruction 274, 278
 - eligible for garbage collection 275, 278
 - eliminate resource leak 370
 - Ellipse class (Windows 8 UI) 769
 - Ellipse control 976
 - Ellipse control (Windows 8 UI) 784
 - ellipsis button 38
 - Employee abstract base class 329, 348

- Employee class with `FirstName`, `LastName` and `MonthlySalary` properties 245
 - Employee class with references to other objects 273
 - Employee hierarchy test application 336
 - empty element 704
 - EMPTY keyword (DTD) 710
 - empty statement (semicolon by itself) 70, 137
 - empty string
 - "" 90
 - `string.Empty` 90
 - EmptyStackException indicates a stack is empty 569
 - Enabled property of class `Control` 398
 - encapsulation 4, 84, 88, 342
 - encoding 1110
 - encoding attribute in xml declaration 700
 - "end of data entry" 114
 - end-of-file (EOF)
 - indicator 141
 - end-of-file marker 519
 - end tag 696
 - end tag (XAML) 751, 929
 - EndEdit method of class
 - `BindingSource` 627
 - endpoint (of a WCF service) 881
 - EndPoint property of
 - `LinearGradientBrush` control 791, 984
 - endpointBehaviors element in `web.config` 886
 - EndsWith method of class `string` 497, 498
 - EnsureCapacity method of class `StringBuilder` 505
 - Enter (or Return) key 35, 52
 - enter data from the keyboard 388
 - entities in an entity data model 619
 - entity
 - & 710
 - ' 710
 - > 710
 - < 710
 - " 710
 - entity connection string 618
 - Entity Data Model 609, 614, 626
 - ADO.NET Entity Framework 614
 - create from database 616
 - data source for data binding 622
 - entities 619
 - EntityDataSource ASP.NET data control 689
 - entity-relationship diagram 613
 - entry point of an application 158
 - enum 175
 - keyword 175
 - Enumerable class 615
 - enumeration 175
 - `ComboBoxStyle` 454
 - `DateTimePickerFormat` 439
 - `DayOfWeek` 442
 - `MdiLayout` 475
 - `SelectionMode` 446
 - `XmlNodeType` 740
 - enumeration constant 175
 - enumerator 578, 583
 - fail fast 584
 - of a `LinkedList` 602
 - equal likelihood 169
 - Equals method of an anonymous type 635
 - Equals method of class `object` 315
 - Equals method of class `string` 495
 - Error List window 57
 - Error property of class `Console` 519
 - ErrorMessage property of an ASP.NET validation control 674
 - escape character 59
 - escape sequence 59, 63
 - carriage return, `\r` 60
 - escape character, `\` 60
 - horizontal tab, `\t` 60
 - newline, `\n` 60, 63
 - event 390, 1029
 - event driven 5, 390
 - event handler 390, 394
 - event handling 390
 - Windows 8 UI 765
 - WPF 938
 - event handling model 390
 - event multicasting 395
 - event routing (WPF) 943
 - event sender 394
 - EventArgs class 392, 769, 942
 - events 5
 - events at an interval 487
 - EventArgs class (Windows 8 UI) 777
 - EventArgs class (WPF) 955
 - exception 64, 203, 205, 359
 - `ArgumentException` 595
 - `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` 588
 - handler 205
 - handling 203
 - `IndexOutOfRangeException` 205
 - `InvalidCastException` 340, 579, 596
 - `InvalidOperationException` 584, 591, 602
 - `KeyNotFoundException` 599
 - `Message` property 206
 - parameter 205
 - Exception Assistant 366
 - Exception class 368, 368
 - exception handler 359, 368
 - exception handling 64
 - .exe file name extension 56
 - executable file 56
 - executable file 7
 - execute an application 52
 - Execute method of class `CloudTable` 919
 - Execute method of `ICommand` interface 947
 - Executed event of `CommandBinding` class 948
 - ExecuteQuery method of class `CloudTable` 918
 - ExecutionEngineException class 368
 - exhausting memory 187
 - Exists method of class `Directory` 521
 - Exists method of class
 - `DirectoryInfo` 468
 - Exit method of class `Application` 437, 450
 - exit point
 - of a control statement 104
 - Exp method of `Math` 157
 - expand a tree 30
 - Expand method of class `TreeNode` 459
 - expand node 457
 - ExpandAll method of class `TreeNode` 459
 - Expander control (WPF) 934
 - expiration date of a cookie 678
 - explicit conversion 117
 - explicit type argument 563
 - explicitly shut down a Windows 8 UI app 19
 - exponential complexity 838
 - exponential method 157
 - exponentiation operator 135
 - expression 65
 - extend a class 286
 - extend an XML Schema data type 717
 - extender 876
 - extensibility 321
 - Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML) 748, 928
 - Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML) 719
 - extensible language 77
 - Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) 699, 708, 719
 - extension element
 - base attribute 717
 - extension method 249, 615
 - extension methods (Linq to Entities) 626
 - extension XML Schema element 717
 - external DTD 704
- ## F
- F formatting code 98
 - factorial 185
 - Factorial method 185, 186
 - false keyword 67, 105, 106
 - fault-tolerant program 205, 359
 - Fibonacci series 838
 - field 82, 518
 - in a database table 609
 - field width 134
 - fields 157, 177
 - FIFO (first-in, first-out) 281
 - file 519
 - as a collection of bytes 519
 - File class 520, 524
 - Delete method 529
 - File class methods (partial list) 521
 - FILE menu 26
 - File name extensions
 - .aspx 650
 - .cs 30
 - .csproj 41
 - File Name property of a file in the `Solution Explorer` 54
 - FileAccess enumeration 537
 - FileInfo class 467
 - FullName property 467
 - Name property 467
 - file-position pointer 542
 - files 517

- FileStream class 520, 537, 542, 553
 - Seek method 548
 - Fill property of a shape control 784, 976
 - Fill value of Stretch property 1001
 - FillEllipse method of class Graphics 424, 457
 - FillPie method of class Graphics 457
 - FillRectangle method of class Graphics 457
 - filter a collection using LINQ 240
 - final state in the UML 103, 1031
 - final value 128
 - Finalize method
 - of class object 315
 - finally block 365, 370
 - finally blocks always execute, even when no exception occurs 371
 - Find method of class LinkedList 603
 - Finished design of MasterDetail app 640
 - First extension method of interface IEnumerable<T> 249
 - first-in, first-out (FIFO) data structure 281
 - FirstDayOfWeek property of class MonthCalendar 439
 - FirstNode property of class TreeNode 458
 - Fisher-Yates shuffling algorithm 309
 - #FIXED keyword (DTD) 709
 - fixed text 65
 - in a format string 61
 - flag 114
 - FlatStyle property of class Button 402
 - Flickr 846
 - Flickr API key 846
 - float simple type 63, 93, 1094
 - floating-point literal 94
 - floating-point number 113, 114, 116
 - division 117
 - double precision 94
 - double simple type 93
 - float simple type 93
 - single precision 94
 - floating-point 93
 - floating-point literal
 - double by default 94
 - Floor method of Math 157
 - flow of control 109, 116
 - in the if statement 105
 - in the if...else statement 106
 - in the while statement 109
 - flow-based layout 759, 932
 - focus 389
 - Focus method of a control (Windows Phone 8) 822
 - Focused property of class Control 398
 - Font class 409
 - Style property 409
 - Font dialog 38
 - Font property of a Label 38
 - Font property of class Control 398
 - Font property of class Form 390
 - font size 38
 - font style 38, 408
 - Font window 39
 - FontFamily property of a TextBlock 753
 - FontFamily property of TextBlock control 974
 - Fonts
 - Arial 975
 - Courier New 975
 - Segoe UI 975
 - Times New Roman 975
 - FontSize property of a TextBlock 753
 - FontSize property of TextBlock control 975
 - FontStyle enumeration 409
 - FontStyle property of TextBlock control 975
 - FontWeight property of TextBlock control 975
 - for keyword 128
 - for repetition statement 104, 128, 131, 133, 134
 - activity diagram 131
 - header 129
 - foreach statement 210, 584, 586, 591
 - on rectangular arrays 232
 - ForeColor property of class Control 398
 - Foreground property of TextBlock control 787, 983
 - foreign key 612, 614
 - form 25
 - form background color 36
 - Form class 389
 - AcceptButton property 390
 - ActiveMdiChild property 474
 - AutoScroll property 390
 - CancelButton property 390
 - Close method 390
 - Font property 390
 - FormBorderStyle property 390
 - Hide method 390
 - IsMdiChild property 474
 - IsMdiContainer property 473, 474
 - LayoutMdi method 474, 475
 - Load event 390
 - MaximumSize property 400
 - MdiChildActivate event 474
 - MdiChildren property 474
 - MdiParent property 473
 - MinimumSize property 400
 - Padding property 400
 - Show method 390
 - Text property 390
 - Form control (Windows Forms) 930
 - Form properties, methods and events 390
 - Form1.cs 43
 - format item 61
 - FORMAT menu 27
 - Format method of String 259
 - Format property of class
 - DateTimePicker 439, 440
 - format specifier 98
 - F for floating-point numbers 118
 - format specifier D 201
 - format specifier table 98
 - format string 61
 - FormatException class 362, 364, 365
 - FormatString 509
 - formatted output
 - field width 134
 - left justify 134
 - right justify 134
 - formatting
 - display formatted data 60
 - FormBorderStyle property of class Form 390
 - forward slash character (/) in end tags 697, 722
 - fragile software 307
 - frame (in the UML) 1047
 - Framework Class Library 564
 - from clause of a LINQ query 243
 - From property of DoubleAnimation control 1001
 - FromArgb method of class Color 793, 955
 - FromStream method of class Image 852
 - FullName property of class
 - DirectoryInfo 467
 - FullName property of class FileInfo 467
 - FullName property of class Type 315
 - FullPath property of class TreeNode 458
 - FullStackException indicates a stack is full 569
 - fully qualified class name 82, 165, 390, 391, 482
 - Func<TResult> delegate 838
 - function key 427
- ## G
- G formatting code 98
 - game playing 167
 - garbage collection 370
 - garbage collector 274, 275
 - general catch clause 365
 - general class average problem 113
 - generalization in the UML 1059
 - generic class 250, 558, 567
 - Generic classes
 - Dictionary 580
 - LinkedList 580, 599
 - LinkedListNode 599
 - List 580
 - Queue 580
 - SortedDictionary 580, 597, 598
 - SortedList 580
 - SortedSet<T> 605
 - Stack 580
 - generic interface 558
 - Generic List<T> collection
 - demonstration 251
 - generic method 558, 561
 - creating 574
 - implementation 561
 - generics 558
 - class 558
 - class constraint 565
 - compile-time type safety 558
 - constructor constraint (new()) 566
 - default type constraint (object) of a type parameter 570
 - interface 558
 - interface constraint 565
 - method 561
 - overloading 566
 - reference type constraint class 566
 - reusability 567
 - scope of a type parameter 570

- generics (cont.)
 - specifying type constraints 564
 - Stack class 567
 - type argument 563, 570
 - type checking 558
 - type constraint of a type parameter 564, 565
 - type parameter 562
 - type parameter list 562
 - value type constraint `struct` 566
 - where clause 565
- `get` accessor of a property 74, 84, 87
- `get` keyword 85
- `get` request (HTTP) 881
- `GetCreationTime` method of class `Directory` 521
- `GetCreationTime` method of class `File` 521
- `GetCurrentPoint` method of `PointerRoutedEventArgs` class 770
- `GetDefaultView` method of `CollectionViewSource` class 971
- `GetDirectories` method of class `Directory` 462, 521
- `GetDirectories` method of class `DirectoryInfo` 467
- `GetEnumerator` method of interface `IEnumerable` 583
- `GetExtension` method of class `Path` 528
- `GetFiles` method of class `Directory` 521, 528
- `GetFiles` method of class `DirectoryInfo` 467
- `GetHashCode` method of class `Object` 593
- `GetItemChecked` method of class `CheckedListBox` 451
- `GetLastAccessTime` method of class `Directory` 521
- `GetLastAccessTime` method of class `File` 521
- `GetLastWriteTime` method of class `Directory` 521
- `GetLastWriteTime` method of class `File` 521
- `GetLength` method of an array 227
- `GetNodeCount` method of class `TreeNode` 459
- `GetObject` method of class `ResourceManager` 417
- `GetPosition` method of `MouseEventArgs` class 943
- `GetSelected` method of class `ListBox` 447
- `GetStringAsync` (`HttpClient`) 889
- `GetTableReference` method of class `CloudTableClient` 917
- `GetType` method of class `object` 315, 340
- GIF (Graphic Interchange Format) 41
- global namespace 82
- glyph 1112
- Good Programming Practices overview xxvii
- `goto` elimination 102
- `goto` statement 102
- gradient 788, 984
- `GradientStop` (Windows 8 UI) 792
 - `Color` property 792
 - `Offset` property 792
- `GradientStop` control 986
 - `Color` property 986
 - `Offset` property 986
- Grammar 1006
- graph information 201
- Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) 41
- graphical user interface (GUI) 23, 165, 387
- `Graphics` class 424, 456
 - `Clear` method 456
 - `DrawEllipse` method 456
 - `DrawPie` method 457
 - `DrawRectangle` method 457
 - `FillEllipse` method 424, 457
 - `FillPie` method 457
 - `FillRectangle` method 457
- `Graphics` property of class `PaintEventArgs` 485, 486
- `Grid` control (Windows 8 UI) 752, 760
 - Column attached property 774
 - `ColumnDefinition` class 774
 - `ColumnDefinitions` property 774
 - `ColumnSpan` attached property 775
 - Row attached property 774
 - `RowDefinition` class 774
 - `RowDefinitions` property 774
 - `RowSpan` attached property 775
- `Grid` control (Windows Phone 8) 813
 - `ColumnDefinition` 817
 - `ColumnDefinitions` property 817
 - `RowDefinition` 817
 - `RowDefinitions` property 817
- `Grid` control (WPF) 931, 936
 - Column attached property 937
 - `ColumnDefinition` class 936
 - `ColumnDefinitions` property 936
 - `ColumnSpan` attached property 937
 - Row attached property 937
 - `RowDefinition` class 936
 - `RowDefinitions` property 936
 - `RowSpan` attached property 937
- `GridView` ASP.NET data control 686
- `GridView` class
 - `DataBind` method 693
- `GridView` control (WPF) 968
- `GridViewColumn` class (WPF) 968
 - `DisplayMemberBinding` property 968
- `GroupBox` class 12
- `GroupBox` control 404
 - `Controls` property 405
 - properties 404
 - `Text` property 404
- `GroupBox` control (WPF) 936
 - `Header` property 936
- guard condition 105, 106
- guard condition in the UML 1031
- guestbook on a website 685
- GUI (graphical user interface) 23, 387
- GUI control 388
- GUI control, basic examples 388
- Handled property of `RoutedEventArgs` class 944
- has-a* relationship 271, 286
- has-a* relationship (composition) 1022
- `HasElements` property of class `XElement` 731
- hash function 593
- hash table 592
- hashing 592
- `Hashtable` class 580, 592
 - `ContainsKey` method 595
 - `Count` property 596
 - `method Add` 595
 - `property Values` 596
- `Header` property of `GroupBox` control 936
- height of a table row 813
- `Height` property of a `RowDefinition` 817
- `Height` property of a shape 976
- `Height` property of a shape control 784
- `Height` property of structure `Size` 400
- HELP** menu 27, 33
- helper method 143
- `HelpLink` property of `Exception` 378
- hexadecimal (base 16) number system 1098
- “hidden” fields 177
- hide implementation details 261, 279, 281
- `Hide` method of class `Control` 398
- `Hide` method of class `Form` 390
- hiding implementation details 593
- hierarchy 701
- horizontal tab 60
- `HorizontalAlignment` property of a `TextBlock` 752
- `HorizontalAlignment` property of Windows 8 UI controls 759
- `HorizontalAlignment` property of WPF controls 933
- host 651
- hostname 651
- hor key 429
- `HourlyEmployee` class that extends `Employee` 331
- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) 651
- HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) 651, 677
- HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) request type 881
- `http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema` (XML Schema URI) 714
- `HttpClient` 888
 - `GetStringAsync` method 889
- `HttpSessionState` class 679, 683, 684, 685
 - `Add` method 684
 - `Count` property 683
 - `IsNewSession` property 683
 - `Keys` property 683, 685
 - `SessionID` property 683
 - `Timeout` property 683
- `HttpUtility` class
 - `UrlEncode` method 920
- `HyperLink` ASP.NET web control 670
- HyperText Markup Language (HTML) 651

H

- handle an event 394
- handle an exception 363

- HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) 651, 677, 881
- I**
- IBM
 - DB2 608
 - IBM Corporation 1110
- ICollection interface 579
- ICommand interface (WPF) 947
 - CanExecute method 947
 - Execute method 947
- IComparable interface 352
- IComparable<T> interface 564, 605
 - CompareTo method 564
- IComparer<T> interface 605
- IComponent interface 352, 388
- icon 27
- IDE (Integrated Development Environment) 11, 21
- identifier 50, 62
- identity column in a database table 611
- identity management 908
- IDictionary interface 579
- IDisposable interface 353, 376
 - Dispose method 353
- IE10 (Internet Explorer 10) 9
- IEC 60559 1094
- IEEE 754 1094
- IEnumerable interface 942
 - method GetEnumerator 583
- IEnumerable<T> interface 245, 579, 583, 615
 - Any extension method 249, 739
 - Count extension method 249
 - Distinct extension method 249
 - First extension method 249
- IEnumerator interface 353, 583
- if single-selection statement 67, 104, 105, 137
 - activity diagram 105
- if...else double-selection statement 104, 105, 106, 116, 137
 - activity diagram 106
- ignoring array element zero 205
- IIS Express 656, 664
- IIS Express web server 884
- ICollection interface 579
- Image ASP.NET web control 667
- ImageCollectionEditor 463
- Image control (Windows 8 UI) 771, 775
- Image property of class PictureBox 40, 415
- image resource 417
- ImageBrush
 - Stretch property 983
- ImageBrush (Windows 8 UI) 788
 - ImageSource property 788
- ImageBrush control (WPF) 958, 983
 - ImageSource property 983
- ImageIndex property of class ListViewItem 463
- ImageIndex property of class TreeNode 458
- ImageList class 458, 462
 - Images property 463
- ImageList property of class TabControl 470
- ImageList property of class TreeView 458
- Images property of class ImageList 463
- ImageSource property of ImageBrush control 788, 983
- ImageUrl property of an Image web control 667
- immutable (strings) 277
- immutable string 494
- imperative programming 241
- implement
 - an interface 319, 343, 350
 - multiple interfaces 347
- implementation-dependent code 261
- implementation of a function 329
- implementation phase 1063
- implementation process 1035, 1053
- implementing a dispose method (link to MSDN article) 353
- implicit conversion 117
- implicit conversions between simple types 164
- implicitly typed local variable 243, 244, 250
- #IMPLIED keyword (DTD) 709
- in-app advertising 828
- In property of class Console 519
- in-app products 827
- in-app purchase 810
- increment 127, 133
 - a control variable 128
 - expression 146
 - of a for statement 131
- increment and decrement operators 122
- increment operator, ++ 122
- Increment property of class NumericUpDown 419
- indefinite repetition 114
- indentation 107
- independent software vendor (ISV) 314
- index 193, 203
- Index property of class
 - ItemCheckEventArgs 451
- index zero 193
- indexer 494
 - of a Hashtable 595
 - of an ArrayList 588
- IndexOf method of class Array 584
- IndexOf method of class ArrayList 585, 588
- IndexOf method of class List<T> 250
- IndexOf method of class string 498
- IndexOfAny method of class string 498
- IndexOutOfRangeException class 203, 205, 368
- indirect base class 286, 288
- infer a local variable's type 243
- infinite loop 109, 116, 130, 187
- infinite recursion 187
- infinity symbol 614
- information hiding 4, 84, 279, 342
- information tier 653
- infrastructure 908
- inherit from class Control 486
- inherit from Windows Form control 486
- inheritance 4, 286, 290, 314, 1058, 1059, 1062, 1063
 - examples 287
 - hierarchy 287
 - hierarchy for university
 - CommunityMembers 288
 - single 286
- Inheritance hierarchy for class Shape 288
- inheritance with exceptions 368
- Init event of a Web Form 663
- Init event of an ASP.NET web page 665
- initial state 103
- initial state in the UML 1030, 1031
- initial value of an attribute 1027
- initial value of control variable 127
- InitialDelay property of class ToolTip 418
- initializer list 197
- Initializing jagged and rectangular arrays 226
- initializing readonly arrays 586
- Initializing the elements of an array with an array initializer 197
- initializing two-dimensional arrays in declarations 226
- inlining method calls 342
- InnerException property of
 - Exception 377, 381
- innermost set of brackets 204
- input data from the keyboard 71
- input-output operations 103
- InputGestures property 947
- InputScope property of a TextBox (Windows Phone 8) 818
- Insert method of class ArrayList 585
- Insert method of class List<T> 251
- Insert method of class
 - TableOperation 919
- Insert Separator option 432
- Insert Snippet window 89
- inserting separators in a menu 432
- installing Windows Azure SDK for Visual Studio 2012 909
- instance 3
- instance of a class 83
- instance variable 74, 82, 83, 94, 157
- instance variables 4
- instantiate an object of a class 74
- int simple type 63, 114, 122, 1094
- Int32 564
- integer 61
 - division 65, 113
 - mathematics 280
 - value 63
- integer array 197
- integer division without exception handling 360
- integer division yields an integer result 117
- Integrated Development Environment (IDE) 11, 21
- IntelliSense 54, 243, 609, 614, 698
- interaction diagram in the UML 1043
- interaction overview diagram in the UML 1108
- interactions among objects 280, 1040, 1044
- interest rate 133
- interface 245, 319, 344, 350
 - declaration 343

- interface constraint 565
 - interface keyword 343, 351
 - Interfaces
 - ICollection 579
 - ICommand 947
 - IComparable 352, 564
 - IComparable<T> 605
 - IComparer<T> 605
 - IComponent 352, 388
 - IDictionary 579
 - IDisposable 353, 376
 - IEnumerable 579, 583, 615, 942
 - IEnumerable<T> 245, 615
 - IEnumerator 353, 583
 - IList 579
 - IQueryable<T> 615
 - ISerializable 549
 - internal data representation 281
 - Internet Explorer 701
 - Internet Explorer 10 (IE10) 9, 809
 - Internet Information Services (IIS) 651
 - Interval property of class Timer 487
 - Interval property of
 - DispatcherTimer class 960
 - Introduction to Cloud Computing
 - Faculty Resource Kit 910
 - InvalidCastException 340
 - InvalidCastException class 579, 596
 - InvalidOperationException class 584, 591, 602
 - Invoice class implements IPayable 346
 - invoke a method 90
 - Invoke method of class Control 845
 - InvokeRequired property of class Control 845
 - iOS 8
 - IP address 651
 - IPayable interface declaration 345
 - IPayable interface hierarchy UML class diagram 345
 - IQueryable<T> interface 615
 - is-a* relationship 286, 320
 - is operator 339
 - IsAsync property of Binding class 971
 - IsAsynchronous property of
 - ObjectDataProvider class 971
 - IsAsynchronous property of
 - XmlDataProvider class 971
 - IsChecked property of a RadioButton 763
 - IsDigit method of struct Char 514
 - IsEnabled property of
 - DispatcherTimer class 960
 - ISerializable interface 549
 - IsLetter method of struct Char 514
 - IsMdiChild property of class Form 474
 - IsMdiContainer property of class Form 473, 474
 - IsMouseOver property of WPF controls 963
 - IsNewSession property of class
 - HttpSessionState 683
 - IsOpen property of the AppBar control 762
 - IsPostBack property of class Page 676
 - IsPunctuation method of struct Char 514
 - IsSymbol method of struct Char 514
 - IsUpper method of struct Char 514
 - IsValid property of class Page 676
 - IsWhiteSpace method of struct Char 514
 - Italic FontStyle 975
 - ItemActivate event of class ListView 463
 - ItemCheck event of class
 - CheckedListBox 450, 451
 - ItemCheckEventArgs class 451
 - ItemCurrentValue property 451
 - Index property 451
 - NewValue property 451
 - Items property of class ComboBox 453, 454
 - Items property of class ListBox 446, 447
 - Items property of class ListView 463
 - ItemSize property of class TabControl 470
 - ItemsSource property of ListView 776, 967
 - ItemTemplate property of ListView control 775, 777, 968
 - iterating (looping) 112
 - iteration
 - of a loop 127, 146
 - iteration (looping)
 - of a for loop 204
 - iteration statement 104
 - iteration variable 210
 - iterative 187
 - iterative model 1015
- ## J
- jagged array 223, 224, 226
 - JavaScript 670
 - JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) 882
 - JIT (just-in-time) compiler 7
 - joining database tables 613, 634
 - LINQ to Entities 633
 - Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG) 41
 - JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) 41
 - JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) 882
 - JSON serialization 891
 - just-in-time (JIT) compiler 7
- ## K
- key code 427
 - key data 427
 - key event 424, 425
 - key value 427
 - key-value pair 683
 - keyboard 61, 388
 - keyboard shortcuts 429
 - KeyChar property of class
 - KeyPressEventArgs 424
 - KeyCode property of class
 - EventArgs 425
 - KeyData property of class
 - EventArgs 425
 - KeyDown event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - KeyDown event (WPF) 943
 - KeyDown event of class Control 424, 425
 - KeyEventArgs class 424
 - Alt property 425, 427
 - Control property 425, 427
 - KeyCode property 425
 - KeyData property 425
 - KeyValue property 425
 - Modifiers property 425
 - Shift property 425, 427
 - KeyEventArgs properties 425
 - KeyNotFoundException class 599
 - Keypad class (ATM case study) 1017, 1020, 1022, 1034, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1046, 1055
 - KeyPress event of class Control 424, 425
 - KeyPressEventArgs class 424
 - KeyChar property 424, 425
 - KeyPressEventArgs properties 425
 - KeyRoutedEventArgs class (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - keys
 - function 427
 - modifier 424
 - Keys enumeration 424
 - Keys property of class Dictionary 529
 - Keys property of Hashtable 595
 - Keys property of HttpSessionState class 683, 685
 - KeyUp event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - KeyUp event (WPF) 943
 - KeyUp event of class Control 424, 425
 - KeyValue property of class
 - EventArgs 425
 - Keywords 49, 104
 - abstract 303, 325
 - as 340
 - async 834, 838
 - await 834, 838
 - base 289, 302, 311, 313
 - bool 106
 - break 141
 - case 141
 - char 63
 - class 49, 75
 - const 145, 157, 198, 278
 - continue 145
 - decimal 63, 93
 - default 141
 - delegate 394
 - do 136
 - double 93
 - else 105
 - enum 175
 - false 106
 - float 63
 - for 128
 - get 85
 - if 67, 105
 - interface 343
 - is 339
 - namespace 482
 - new 77, 91, 195, 196, 225
 - null 86, 90, 125, 195
 - operator 354
 - out 188
 - override 206, 294, 302, 303

- Keywords (cont.)
 - params 234
 - partial 392, 665
 - private 84, 261, 289, 1053
 - protected 261, 289
 - public 50, 75, 84, 158, 261, 289, 1053
 - readonly 279
 - ref 188, 212
 - return 85, 162
 - sealed 342
 - set 85
 - static 135
 - struct 512
 - switch 141
 - this 262, 278
 - true 106
 - value (contextual) 85
 - var 243
 - virtual 303
 - void 51, 75
 - while 109, 136
- Koenig, Andrew 359
- L**
- Label 38
- label 401
- Label class 25, 34, 37
- Label control 388, 401
 - Windows 8 UI 752
 - Windows Forms 752
 - WPF 931
- label in a switch 141, 142
- lambda expression 626, 631, 632, 834, 838
 - lambda operator 626
- lambda operator 626
- language independence 7
- Language Integrated Query (LINQ) 240
- language interoperability 7
- LargeImageList property of class
 - Listview 463
- last-in first-out (LIFO) order 573
- Last property of class LinkedList 603
- LastChildFill property of
 - DockPanel control 934
- LastIndexOf method of class Array 584
- LastIndexOf method of class string 498, 500
- LastIndexOfAny method of class
 - string 498
- last-in-first-out (LIFO) 163
- last-in-first-out (LIFO) data structure 280
- LastNode property of class TreeNode 458
- late binding 339
- layout container (Windows 8 UI) 752, 759, 769
- layout container (WPF) 931, 933, 942
- layout, control 397
- LayoutMdi method of class Form 474, 475
- leading 0 201
- Left attached property of Canvas
 - control 769, 937, 942
- left brace, { 51, 62
- left justify output 134
- Length property of an array 194
- Length property of class string 494, 495
- Length property of class
 - StringBuilder 505
- let clause of a LINQ query 254
- letter 517
- lifeline of an object in a UML sequence
 - diagram 1045
- LIFO (last-in-first-out) order 163, 280, 573
- Line control 976
- Line control (Windows 8 UI) 784
- line numbers xxxii
- LinearGradientBrush (Windows 8 UI) 788
 - EndPoint property 791
 - StartPoint property 791
- LinearGradientBrush control 984
 - EndPoint property 984
 - StartPoint property 984
- LinkArea property of class LinkLabel 443
- LinkBehavior property of class
 - LinkLabel 443
- LinkClicked event of class LinkLabel 442, 443
- LinkColor property of class LinkLabel 443
- LinkedList generic class 580, 599
 - AddFirst method 602
 - AddLast method 602
 - method Find 603
 - method Remove 603
 - property First 603
 - property Last 603
- LinkedListNode class
 - property Next 599
 - property Previous 599
 - property Value 599
- LinkedListNode generic class 599
- LinkLabel class 429, 442
 - ActiveLinkColor property 443
 - LinkArea property 443
 - LinkBehavior property 443
 - LinkClicked event 442, 443
 - LinkColor property 443
 - LinkVisited property 443
 - Text property 443
 - UseMnemonic property 443
 - VisitedLinkColor property 443
- LinkLabel properties and an event 443
- LinkVisited property of class
 - LinkLabel 443
- LINQ (Language Integrated Query) 240, 524
 - anonymous type 249
 - ascending modifier 244
 - Count method 528
 - deferred execution 254
 - descending modifier 244
 - Distinct query operator 528
 - from clause 243
 - let clause 254
 - LINQ to Entities 241, 609
 - LINQ to Objects 240, 609
 - LINQ to XML 241, 696, 729
 - orderby clause 244
 - provider 241
- LINQ (Language Integrated Query) (cont.)
 - query expression 240
 - range variable 243
 - Resource Center 647
 - select clause 244
 - where clause 244
- LINQ provider 241
- LINQ query syntax 615
- LINQ to Entities 241, 609, 610, 626
 - data binding 615
 - DbContext class 615, 620
 - extension methods 626
 - Object data source 622
 - primary keys 609
 - saving changes back to a database 627
- LINQ to Objects 240, 525, 609, 615, 739
 - using a List<T> 253
 - using an array of Employee objects 246
 - using an int array 241
- LINQ to SQL 609
- LINQ to XML 241, 696, 729, 850, 851
- LINQ usage throughout the book 240
- LINQ, data binding to 775, 965
- LINQPad (www.linqpad.net) 647
- Linux 8
- list, editable 454
- List<T> generic class 250, 580
 - Add method 251
 - Capacity property 250, 253
 - Clear method 250
 - Contains method 250, 253
 - Count property 252
 - IndexOf method 250
 - Insert method 251
 - Remove method 250, 252
 - RemoveAt method 251, 252
 - RemoveRange method 251
 - Sort method 251
 - TrimExcess method 251
- List<T> methods 250
- ListBox control 388, 429, 446
 - ClearSelected method 447
 - GetSelected method 447
 - Items property 447
 - MultiColumn property 446
 - SelectedIndex property 447
 - SelectedIndexChanged event 446
 - SelectedIndices property 447
 - SelectedItem property 447
 - SelectedItems property 447
 - SelectionMode property 446
 - Sorted property 447
- ListBox properties, method and event 446
- ListBox.ObjectCollection class 447
- Listview control 462
 - Activation property 462
 - Checkboxes property 462
 - ItemActivate event 463
 - Items property 463
 - LargeImageList property 463
 - MultiSelect property 462
 - SelectedItems property 463
 - SmallImageList property 463
 - View property 462

- ListView control (Windows 8 UI) 771
 - ItemsSource property 776
 - ItemTemplate property 775, 777
 - ListView control (WPF) 965
 - ItemsSource property 967
 - ItemTemplate property 968
 - SelectedItem property 965
 - ListView displaying files and folders 464
 - ListView properties and events 463
 - ListViewItem class 463
 - ImageIndex property 463
 - literal 51
 - literals
 - decimal 94
 - floating point 94
 - int 94
 - live-code approach xxvi
 - Load event 675
 - Load event of an ASP.NET web page 675
 - Load event of class Form 390
 - Load extension method of class
 - DBExtensions 627, 629
 - load factor 592
 - Load method of class XDocument 729
 - Load method of class
 - XslCompiledTransform 745
 - local variable 82, 112, 177, 179, 264
 - local variable “goes out of scope” 517
 - localization 1110
 - localize an application 1110
 - LocalName property of class XName 731
 - Location property of class Control 400
 - Location property of
 - TextDecoration control 975
 - Log method of Math 157
 - logarithm 157
 - logic error 64, 129
 - logical negation, ! 150
 - operator truth table 150
 - logical operators 147, 150
 - logical output operation 520
 - logical point 791, 984
 - logical tree (WPF) 960
 - logical XOR, ^ 149
 - login (ASP.NET) 694
 - long simple type 1094
 - long-term retention of data 517
 - Long value of enumeration
 - DateTimePickerFormat 439
 - lookless control (WPF) 960
 - loop 110, 112
 - body 136
 - continuation condition 104
 - counter 127
 - infinite 109, 116
 - loop-continuation condition 127, 128, 132, 136, 146
 - lower camel casing 63
 - lowercase letter 49
- M**
- m*-by-*n* array 224
 - Mac OS X 8
 - machine-independent pixel 781, 973
 - magic numbers 199
 - magnetic disk 517
 - magnetic tape 517
 - Main method 51, 52, 62, 77
 - MainPage.xaml 757
 - make your point (game of craps) 172
 - managed code 7
 - manifest file 825
 - many-to-many relationship 614, 619
 - many-to-one relationship 1024
 - Margin property of a Canvas 765
 - Margin property of a TextBlock 753
 - Margin property of Windows 8 UI controls 759
 - Margin property of WPF controls 933
 - markup extension (XAML) 764, 775, 956, 963, 965
 - markup in XML 929
 - mask the user input 401
 - master page in ASP.NET 857
 - master pages 694
 - master/detail view 637
 - match attribute 722
 - Match class 491, 514
 - Math class 156
 - Abs method 156
 - Ceiling method 157
 - Cos method 157
 - E constant 157
 - Exp method 157
 - Floor method 157
 - Log method 157
 - Max method 157
 - Min method 157
 - PI constant 157
 - Pow method 135, 136, 156, 157
 - Sin method 157
 - Sqrt method 156, 157, 164, 383
 - Tan method 157
 - Math tutor using
 - EquationGeneratorServiceXML to create equations 897
 - MathML 697
 - Max method of Math 157
 - MaxDate property of class
 - DateTimePicker 440, 442
 - MaxDate property of class
 - MonthCalendar 439
 - MaxDropDownItems property of class
 - ComboBox 453
 - MaxHeight property of Windows 8 UI controls 759
 - Maximum method 158
 - Maximum property of a Slider 822
 - Maximum property of class
 - NumericUpDown 419
 - MaximumSize property of class Control 400
 - MaximumSize property of class Form 400
 - maxOccurs XML Schema attribute 715
 - MaxSelectionCount property of class
 - MonthCalendar 439
 - MaxWidth property of Windows 8 UI controls 759
 - MaxWidth property of WPF controls 933
 - MBCS (multi-byte character set) 1113
 - .mdf file extension 610
 - MDI (Multiple Document Interface) 473
 - MDI (Multiple Document Interface) window 388
 - MDI child 480
 - MDI parent and MDI child properties, method and event 474
 - MDI parent window class 477
 - MDI title bar 475
 - MdiChildActivate event of class Form 474
 - MdiChildren property of class Form 474
 - MdiLayout enumeration 475
 - ArrangeIcons value 475
 - Cascade value 475
 - TileHorizontal value 475
 - TileVertical value 475
 - MdiParent property of class Form 473
 - MdiWindowListItem property of class
 - MenuStrip 475
 - MediaElement (Windows 8 UI) 805
 - Source property 805
 - MediaElement control 983
 - Source property 983
 - Stretch property 1001
 - member access (.) operator 135, 156, 276
 - member access operator 77
 - membership capabilities (ASP.NET) 857
 - MemberwiseClone method of class
 - object 315
 - memory consumption 578
 - memory leak 275, 369
 - MemoryStream class 520
 - menu 26, 387, 429
 - BUILD** 26
 - DEBUG** 27
 - EDIT** 26
 - FILE** 26
 - FORMAT** 27
 - HELP** 27, 33
 - PROJECT** 26
 - TEAM** 27
 - TEST** menu 27
 - TOOLS** 27
 - VIEW** 26, 28
 - WINDOW** 27
 - menu access shortcut 429
 - menu access shortcut, create 430
 - menu bar 26, 387
 - in Visual Studio IDE 26
 - Menu control (WPF) 950
 - menu item 26, 429
 - menu, ellipsis convention 432
 - menu, expanded and checked 430
 - MenuItem control (WPF) 950
 - MenuItem property
 - MdiWindowListItem example 476
 - MenuStrip class 430
 - MdiWindowListItem property 475
 - RightToLeft property 433
 - MenuStrip properties and events 433
 - merge in the UML 1031
 - merge symbol in the UML 109
 - message 51
 - message (sent to an object) 74
 - message in the UML 1040, 1043, 1044, 1045
 - message passing in the UML 1045
 - Message property of an exception object 206
 - Message property of Exception 374, 377

- method 3, 51, 79
 - call 74
 - header 76
 - in the UML 4
 - parameter 80
 - parameter list 80
 - return type 75
 - static 135
 - method call 4, 160
 - method call stack 163, 377
 - method declaration 160
 - method overloading 155, 179, 180
 - method parameter list 234
 - MethodInvoker** delegate 845
 - methods implicitly sealed 342
 - methods of class `List<T>` 250
 - Metro 9
 - Microsoft 1110
 - SQL Server 608
 - SQL Server Express 608
 - Microsoft account 826
 - Microsoft Advertising pubCenter 828
 - Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) 22, 910
 - Microsoft Global Foundation Services (GFS) 921
 - Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL) 7, 56
 - `Microsoft.WindowsAzure.Storage` namespace 914
 - `Microsoft.WindowsAzure.Storage.Table` namespace 914
 - Microsoft's Faculty Connection 910
 - middle tier 653
 - Min** method of `Math` 157
 - MinDate** property of class `DateTimePicker` 440, 442
 - MinDate** property of class `MonthCalendar` 439
 - MinHeight** property of Windows 8 UI controls 759
 - MinHeight** property of WPF controls 933
 - minimized and maximized child window 475
 - Minimized** constant of `WindowState` enum 964
 - Minimum** property of class `NumericUpDown` 419
 - MinimumSize** property of class `Control` 400
 - MinimumSize** property of class `Form` 400
 - minInclusive** XML Schema element 717
 - minOccurs** XML Schema attribute 715
 - minus sign (-) for container elements in Internet Explorer 702
 - minus sign (-) indicating private visibility in the UML 1053
 - MinWidth** property of Windows 8 UI controls 759
 - MinWidth** property of WPF controls 933
 - mobile advertising network 828
 - mobile app 908
 - modal dialog 537
 - model 616
 - model designer 619
 - model of a software system 1021, 1029, 1061
 - modifier key 424
 - Modifiers** property of class `EventArgs` 425
 - modulus operator (%) 65
 - monetary calculations 135
 - monetizing apps (Windows Phone 8) 828
 - MonthCalendar** class 438
 - DateChanged** event 438
 - FirstDayOfWeek** property 439
 - MaxDate** property 439
 - MaxSelectionCount** property 439
 - MinDate** property 439
 - MonthlyBoldedDates** property 439
 - SelectionEnd** property 439
 - SelectionRange** property 439
 - SelectionStart** property 439
 - MonthlyBoldedDates** property of class `MonthCalendar` 439
 - More Windows...** option in Visual Studio .NET 475
 - mouse 388
 - pointer 28
 - mouse click 421
 - mouse event 421, 422
 - mouse move 421
 - MouseButtonEventArgs** class (WPF) 943
 - MouseDown** event 943
 - MouseDown** event handler 980
 - MouseDown** event of class `Control` 422
 - MouseEnter** event of class `Control` 422
 - MouseEventArgs** class 422
 - Button** property 422
 - Clicks** property 422
 - GetPosition** method 943
 - X** property 422
 - Y** property 422
 - MouseEventArgs** class (WPF) 943
 - MouseEventArgs** properties 422
 - MouseEventHandler** delegate 422
 - MouseHover** event of class `Control` 422
 - MouseLeave** event of class `Control` 422
 - MouseLeftButtonDown** event (WPF) 943, 946
 - MouseLeftButtonUp** event (WPF) 943, 946
 - MouseMove** event (WPF) 943
 - MouseMove** event of class `Control` 422
 - MouseRightButtonDown** event (WPF) 943
 - MouseRightButtonUp** event (WPF) 943
 - MouseUp** event 943
 - MouseUp** event of class `Control` 422
 - MouseWheel** event (WPF) 943
 - MouseWheel** event of class `Control` 422
 - MouseWheelEventArgs** class (WPF) 943
 - Move** method of class `Directory` 521
 - Move** method of class `File` 521
 - MoveFirst** method of class `BindingSource` 631
 - MoveNext** method of `IEnumerator` 583
 - MSDN (Microsoft Developer Network) 49, 156, 910
 - Windows Azure credits 910
 - MSDN (Microsoft Developers Network) 22
 - MSIL (Microsoft Intermediate Language) 7
 - multibyte character set (MBCS) 1113
 - multicast delegate 395
 - multicast event 395
 - MulticastDelegate** class 395
 - MultiColumn** property of class `ListBox` 446
 - multidimensional array 223
 - MultiExtended** value of enumeration `SelectionMode` 446
 - MultiLine** property of class `TabControl` 470
 - MultiLine** property of class `TextBox` 402
 - Multilingual App Toolkit for Visual Studio 2012 810
 - multiple document interface (MDI) 388, 473
 - multiple-selection statement 104
 - multiplication, * 65
 - multiplicative operators: *, / and % 118
 - multiplicity 1021
 - MultiSelect** property of class `Listview` 462
 - MultiSimple** value of enumeration `SelectionMode` 446
 - multithreading 833
 - multitier app 652
 - mutual exclusion 410
 - mutually exclusive options 410
 - MySQL 608
- ## N
- N format specifier 98
 - n*-tier app 652
 - name** attribute (XPath) 727
 - name collision 391, 482
 - name conflict 391, 482
 - name** node-set function 726
 - Name** property 947
 - Name** property of class `DirectoryInfo` 467
 - Name** property of class `FileInfo` 467
 - Name** property of class `XElement` 731
 - name** XML Schema attribute 715
 - named constant 199
 - named parameter 184
 - namespace 48, 155, 165
 - namespace**
 - declaration 390, 481
 - keyword 482
 - Namespace** property of class `XName` 743
 - Namespaces**
 - `Microsoft.WindowsAzure.Storage` 914
 - `Microsoft.WindowsAzure.Storage.Table` 914
 - of the FCL 165
 - prefix XML 705, 717
 - `System` 167
 - `System.Collections` 166, 564, 578
 - `System.Collections.Concurrent` 578

- Namespaces (cont.)
 - System.Collections.Generic 166, 250, 528, 578, 598
 - System.Collections.Specialized 578
 - System.Data.Entity 166, 615
 - System.Data.Linq 166
 - System.Diagnostics 445
 - System.Drawing 409
 - System.IO 166, 520
 - System.Linq 166, 241, 615
 - System.Net 850
 - System.Net.Http 888
 - System.Runtime.Serialization.Formatter.Binary 548
 - System.Runtime.Serialization.Json 891
 - System.ServiceModel 883
 - System.Text 166, 491
 - System.Text.RegularExpressions 491
 - System.Threading.Tasks 838
 - System.Web 166
 - System.Web.UI 665
 - System.Web.UI.WebControls 665
 - System.Windows.Controls 165, 813
 - System.Windows.Forms 165, 389
 - System.Windows.Input 165
 - System.Windows.Media 165
 - System.Windows.Shapes 165
 - System.Xml 166, 729
 - System.Xml.Linq 166, 729
 - System.Xml.XPath 738
 - System.Xml.Xsl 745
 - Windows.UI.Xaml.Controls 752, 752
 - Windows.UI.Xaml.Shapes 782
 - XAML 930
 - XML 705
 - naming collision 705
 - naming convention
 - Controls 814
 - NaN constant of structure Double 362, 383
 - natural logarithm 157
 - navigability arrow in the UML 1053
 - Navigate method of class WebBrowser 917, 920
 - NavigateUrl property of a HyperLink control 670
 - navigation property 614, 615, 622, 623
 - Near Field Communication (NFC) 810
 - NegativeInfinity constant of structure Double 362
 - NegativeNumberException represents exceptions caused by illegal operations performed on negative numbers 382
 - nested array initializer 224
 - nested control statements 118, 170
 - nested element 701
 - nested element (XAML) 751, 929
 - nested for statement 201, 226, 227, 228
 - nested foreach statement 228
 - nested if...else selection statement 106, 107, 108
 - nested message in the UML 1044
 - nested parentheses 66
 - nested structure of a layout 818
 - nesting 106
 - .NET
 - Framework 6, 558
 - Framework Class Library 48, 155, 165, 352
 - Framework Class Library (FCL) 5, 6, 8
 - Framework documentation 49
 - initiative 6
 - .NET for Windows Store Apps 8
 - New keyword 635
 - new keyword 195, 196, 225
 - new operator 77, 91
 - New Project dialog 23, 25, 35, 931
 - new project in Visual Studio 26
 - new() (constructor constraint) 566
 - newline character 59
 - newline escape sequence, \n 60, 63
 - NewValue property of class ItemCheckEventArgs 451
 - Next method of class Random 167, 168, 170
 - Next property of class LinkedListNode 599
 - NextBytes method of class Random 797, 989
 - NextNode property of class TreeNode 458
 - NextNode property of class XNode 740
 - Nginx web server 651
 - node 457
 - child 457
 - expand and collapse 457
 - parent 457
 - root 457
 - sibling 457
 - node (in DOM tree) 728
 - node-set function 726
 - node set of an xsl
 - for-each element 722
 - Nodes method of class XContainer 739
 - Nodes property of a TreeView 457
 - Nodes property of class TreeNode 458
 - Nodes property of class TreeView 458
 - NodeType property of class XObject 740
 - non-static class member 278
 - None value for Stretch property 1001
 - None value of enumeration SelectionMode 446
 - nonvalidating XML parser 699
 - not selected state 410
 - note (in the UML) 103
 - Notepad 443
 - noun phrase in requirements document 1018, 1019, 1025
 - Now property of structure DateTime 488
 - NuGet package manager 874
 - null keyword 86, 90, 125, 195
 - NullReferenceException class 368
 - numeric input (Windows Phone 8) 813, 818
 - numeric keypad (Windows Phone 8) 811, 818
 - NumericUpDown control 388, 419
 - DecimalPlaces property 419
 - Increment property 419
 - Maximum property 419
 - NumericUpDown control (cont.)
 - Minimum property 419
 - ReadOnly property 421
 - UpDownAlign property 420
 - Value property 420
 - ValueChanged event 420
 - NumericUpDown properties and events 419
- ## O
- object 2, 2
 - send a message 90
 - object (or instance) 4, 1043
 - Object Browser (Visual Studio .NET) 281
 - object class 286, 290, 314
 - Equals method 315
 - Finalize method 315
 - GetHashCode method 315
 - GetType method 315, 340
 - MemberwiseClone method 315
 - ReferenceEquals method 315
 - Tostring method 293, 315
 - object creation expression 77, 92
 - Object data source 622
 - object diagram in the UML 1107
 - object initializer 283
 - object initializer list 283
 - object methods that are inherited
 - directly or indirectly by all classes 315
 - object of a class 74
 - object of a derived class 321
 - object of a derived class is instantiated 313
 - object-oriented analysis and design (OOAD) 5
 - object-oriented design (OOD) 1010, 1018, 1025, 1029, 1033, 1053
 - object-oriented language 5
 - object-oriented programming (OOP) 2, 5, 286
 - object serialization 548
 - ObjectAnimationUsingKeyFrames animation (Windows 8 UI) 801
 - ObjectCollection collection
 - Add method 448
 - Clear method 450
 - RemoveAt method 450
 - ObjectDataProvider class (WPF) 971
 - IsAsynchronous property 971
 - ObservableFontStyle 975
 - ObservableCollection<T> class 627, 631
 - occurrence indicator 709
 - octal number system (base 8) 1098
 - ODF (Open Document Format) 697
 - off-by-one error 129
 - Offset property of GradientStop control 792, 986
 - omit-xml-declaration attribute 722
 - one statement per line 70
 - one-to-many relationship 613, 614, 1024
 - one-to-one relationship 1024
 - One value of enumeration SelectionMode 446
 - one's complement 1105
 - ones position 1098
 - OnPaint method of class Control 485

- OOAD (object-oriented analysis and design) 5
 - OOD (object-oriented design) 1010, 1016, 1018, 1025, 1029, 1033
 - OOP (object-oriented programming) 5, 286
 - OOXML (Office Open XML) 697
 - opacity mask 989
 - OpacityMask property of Rectangle control 996
 - Open method of class File 521
 - OpenFileDialog class 542, 547
 - opening a project 26
 - OpenRead method of class File 521
 - OpenText method of class File 521
 - OpenWrite method of class File 521
 - operand 117
 - operands of a binary operator 65
 - operating system 8
 - operation compartment in a UML class diagram 1034
 - operation in the UML 78, 1020, 1033, 1034, 1038, 1055, 1056
 - operation parameter in the UML 81, 1034, 1038
 - OperationContract attribute 883, 885
 - operations of an abstract data type 280
 - operator keyword 354
 - operator overloading 353
 - operator precedence 66
 - operator precedence chart 118
 - rules 66
 - Operators 65, 626
 - ^, boolean logical exclusive OR 147, 149
 - , prefix decrement/postfix decrement 122
 - , subtraction 65, 66
 - !, logical negation 147, 150
 - !=, not equals 67
 - ?:, ternary conditional operator 106, 124
 - *, multiplication 65, 66
 - *=, multiplication compound assignment 122
 - /, division 65, 66
 - \=, division compound assignment 122
 - &, boolean logical AND 147, 149
 - &&, conditional AND 147, 148
 - %, remainder 65, 66
 - %=, remainder compound assignment 122
 - +, addition 65, 66
 - ++, prefix increment/postfix increment 122
 - +=, addition assignment operator 121
 - +=, addition compound assignment 122
 - <, less than 67
 - <=, less than or equal 67
 - =, assignment operator 64
 - =, subtraction compound assignment 122
 - ==, is equal to 67
 - >, greater than 67
 - >=, greater than or equal to 67
 - Operators (cont.)
 - |, boolean logical inclusive OR 147, 149
 - ||, conditional OR 147, 148
 - arithmetic 65
 - as 340, 739
 - await 834
 - binary 64, 65
 - boolean logical AND, & 147, 149
 - boolean logical exclusive OR, ^ 147, 149
 - boolean logical inclusive OR, | 149
 - cast 117, 176
 - compound assignment operators 121, 123
 - conditional AND, && 147, 149, 248
 - conditional operator, ?: 106, 124
 - conditional OR, || 147, 148, 149
 - decrement operator, -- 122
 - increment and decrement 122
 - increment operator, ++ 122
 - is 339
 - logical negation, ! 150
 - logical operators 147, 150
 - logical XOR, ^ 149
 - member access (.) 135, 276
 - multiplicative: *, / and % 118
 - new 77, 91
 - postfix decrement 122
 - postfix increment 122
 - precedence chart 1092
 - prefix decrement 122
 - prefix increment 122
 - remainder, % 65
 - optical disk 517
 - optimizing compiler 136
 - optional parameter 182, 183
 - default value 182, 183
 - Oracle Corporation 608, 1110
 - order attribute 726
 - orderBy clause of a LINQ query 244
 - ascending modifier 244
 - descending modifier 244
 - OrderBy extension method of class Queryable 626, 631
 - Orientation of WrapPanel control 934
 - Orientation property of StackPanel control 762, 936
 - orthographic projection 996
 - out keyword 188
 - out-of-range array index 368
 - Out property of class Console 519
 - outer set of brackets 204
 - OutOfMemoryException class 368
 - output 59
 - output parameter 188
 - overloaded constructors 264
 - overloaded generic methods 566
 - overloaded methods 56, 179, 180, 559
 - with identical signatures 181
 - overloaded operators for complex numbers 355
 - override a base class method 289, 293
 - override keyword 206, 294, 302, 303
- P**
- package 1107
 - package diagram in the UML 1107
 - Package.appmanifest file (Windows 8 UI) 757
 - Padding property of class Control 400
 - Padding property of class Form 400
 - Page class 665, 676, 681
 - Session property 681
 - Page control (Windows 8 UI) 751
 - BottomAppBar 762
 - TopAppBar 762
 - page layout software 491
 - Page_Init event handler 663, 665
 - Page_Load event handler 675
 - Page.Resources element of a Page 776
 - PaintEventArgs class 485
 - ClipRectangle property 485
 - Graphics property 485
 - PaintEventArgs properties 486
 - palette 37
 - Panel class 12
 - Panel class (Windows 8 UI) 760
 - Children property 769
 - Panel control 388, 404
 - AutoScroll property 404
 - BorderStyle property 404
 - Children property 942
 - Controls property 404
 - WPF 931
 - Panel properties 404
 - Panel with scrollbars 405
 - parallel operations 833
 - parameter 78, 80
 - output 188
 - parameter in the UML 81, 1034, 1038
 - ParameterInfo window 55
 - parameter list 80, 92
 - parameterless constructor 267, 270, 566
 - params keyword 234
 - parent element 701
 - parent menu 429
 - parent node 457
 - parent node of a DOM tree 728
 - Parent property of class DirectoryInfo 468
 - Parent property of class XObject 740
 - parent window 473
 - parent/child relationships between data 701
 - parentheses 51, 66
 - nested 66
 - parsed character data 710
 - parser 698
 - partial class 665
 - partial class 389
 - partial keyword 392
 - partial modifier 665
 - partial page update 872
 - PartitionKey property of a TableEntity 914
 - pass an array element to a method 212
 - pass an array to a method 212
 - pass-by-reference 187
 - pass-by-value 187, 212
 - Passing an array reference by value and by reference 215
 - Passing arrays and individual array elements to methods 212

- passing options to a program with command-line arguments 236
 - password `TextBox` 401
 - Path class 462, 528
 - `GetExtension` method 528
 - Path property of `Binding` class 775, 965
 - pattern of 0s and 1s 518
 - payroll file 519
 - payroll system 518
 - `#PCDATA` keyword (DTD) 710
 - Peek method of class `Stack` 591
 - perform a calculation 71
 - perform a task 76
 - perform an action 51
 - performance 833
 - performing operations concurrently 833
 - permission setting 463
 - persistent data 517
 - personalization 677
 - perspective projection 803, 996
 - `PhoneAccentBrush` predefined color resource (Windows Phone 8) 819
 - `PhoneApplicationPage` control 812, 821
 - physical output operation 520
 - PI (processing instruction) 720
 - `PictureBox` class 25, 34, 40
 - `PictureBox` control 415, 476
 - Click event 415
 - Image property 415
 - `SizeMode` property 415
 - `PictureBox` properties and event 415
 - pin icon 29
 - platform 9
 - platform independence 7
 - plus sign (+) for container elements in Internet Explorer 702
 - plus sign (+) indicating public visibility in the UML 1053
 - plus sign (+) occurrence indicator 709
 - PNG (Portable Network Graphics) 41
 - `Point` class 978
 - `PointAnimation` (WPF) 1001
 - `PointCollection` class 786, 978
 - Add method 978
 - `Clear` method 980
 - pointer events (Windows 8 UI) 769
 - `PointerCanceled` event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - `PointerCaptureLost` event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - `PointerEntered` event (Windows 8 UI) 769
 - `PointerExited` event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - `PointerMoved` event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - `PointerPressed` event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - `PointerReleased` event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - `PointerRoutedEventArgs` class
 - `GetCurrentPoint` method 770
 - `PointerRoutedEventArgs` class (Windows 8 UI) 769, 770
 - `PointerWheelChanged` event (Windows 8 UI) 770
 - Points property of a `Polyline` or `Polygon` 785
 - Points property of `Polyline` control 980
 - Poll analysis application 203
 - `Polygon` control 977
 - `Polygon` control (Windows 8 UI) 784
 - Points property 785
 - `Polyline` control 977
 - Points property 980
 - `Polyline` control (Windows 8 UI) 784
 - Points property 785
 - polymorphic screen manager 320
 - polymorphically process `Invoices` and `Employees` 350
 - polymorphism 145, 316, 318, 1058
 - pop data off a stack 163
 - Pop method of class `Stack` 590, 591
 - portability 7, 1113
 - Portability Tips overview xxvii
 - Portable Network Graphics (PNG) 41
 - porting 7
 - position number 193
 - positional notation 1098
 - positional value 1099
 - positional values in the decimal number system 1099
 - `PositiveInfinity` constant of structure `Double` 362
 - post request (HTTP) 881
 - postback event of an ASP.NET page 676
 - postfix decrement operator 122
 - postfix increment operator 122
 - PostgreSQL 608
 - `Pow` method of `Math` 135, 136, 156, 157
 - power (exponent) 157
 - power of 3 larger than 100 109
 - precedence 70, 124
 - arithmetic operators 66
 - chart 67m 118
 - precedence chart appendix 1092
 - precision
 - formatting a floating-point number 118
 - of double values 1095
 - of float values 1095
 - precision of a floating-point value 94
 - predefined styles in Windows 8 UI 752
 - predicate 244
 - prefix decrement operator 122
 - prefix increment operator 122
 - prepackaged data structures 578
 - presentation logic 653
 - presentation XAML namespace (XAML) 930
 - `PreviewCanExecute` event of `CommandBinding` class 950
 - `PreviewExecuted` event of `CommandBinding` class 948
 - `PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown` event (WPF) 946
 - `PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp` event (WPF) 946
 - Previous property of class `LinkedListNode` 599
 - `PreviousNode` property of class `XNode` 740
 - `PrevNode` property of class `TreeNode` 458
 - primary key 609, 614
 - in LINQ to Entities 609
 - principal 133
 - principle of least privilege 278
 - privacy 921
 - privacy protection 677
 - private
 - access modifier 262, 1053
 - keyword 1053
 - static class member 276
 - private access modifier 84, 289
 - private visibility in the UML 1053
 - probability 167
 - `Process` class 445
 - `Start` method 445
 - processing instruction (PI) 720
 - target 720
 - value 720
 - processor 698
 - program execution stack 163
 - program in the general 318
 - program in the specific 318
 - programming languages
 - C# 5
 - project 23
 - `PROJECT` menu 26
 - projection 249
 - prolog (XML) 701
 - promotion 117, 133, 677
 - promotion rules 164
 - prompt 63
 - properties 82
 - `Properties` window 31, 32, 35, 39, 660, 931
 - property 74
 - property declaration 84
 - property for a form or control 31
 - Property property of `Trigger` class 963
 - proprietary class 314
 - protected
 - access modifier 261
 - protected access modifier 289
 - `protocolMapping` element in `web.config` 886
 - pseudorandom number 167, 171
 - public
 - access modifier 75, 84, 158, 1053
 - class 50
 - interface 257
 - keyword 50, 84, 1053, 1056
 - member of a derived class 289
 - method 258, 261
 - method encapsulated in an object 261
 - service 257
 - static class members 276
 - static method 276
 - public access modifier 289
 - public default constructor 91
 - public visibility in the UML 1053
 - publishing a web service 883
 - push data onto a stack 163
 - `Push` method of class `Stack` 590
- Q**
- query 240, 608, 610
 - query expression (LINQ) 240
 - query string 881

- Queryable class 615
 - OrderBy extension method 626, 631
 - ThenBy extension method 626
 - Where extension method 631
- querying the table storage service 918
- question mark (?) occurrence indicator 709
- queue 281
- Queue class 580
- Queue generic class 580

- R**
- RadialGradientBrush 995
- RadialGradientBrush control 984
- radians 157
- radio button 402, 410
- radio button group 410
- radio buttons, using with TabPage 472
- RadioButton control 12, 16, 17, 407, 410, 980, 995
 - Checked event 942, 944
 - Checked property 410
 - CheckedChanged event 410
 - Text property 410
- RadioButton control (Windows 8 UI) 763, 769
 - Checked event 763, 769
 - Content property 763
 - IsChecked property 763
- RadioButton control (WPF) 934, 942, 951
- RadioButton properties and events 410
- RadioButtonList ASP.NET web control 670
- Random class 167, 989
 - Next method 167, 168, 170
 - NextBytes method 989
- random number generation 206
- random numbers 171
 - in a range 171
 - scaling factor 167, 171
 - seed value 167, 171
 - shifting value 171
- range variable of a LINQ query 243
- raster-based graphics 973, 929
- Rational Software Corporation 1016
- Rational Unified Process™ 1016
- Read method of class Console 520
- readability 47
- Reading an XML document and displaying it in a TextBox 729
- Reading sequential-access files 538
- ReadLine method of class Console 64, 80, 141, 520
- readonly
 - keyword 279
- read-only property 1036
- ReadOnly property of class
 - NumericUpDown 421
- ReadOnly property of class TextBox 402
- real number 114
- realization in the UML 345
- reclaim memory 278
- recognizing clients 677
- record 518, 609
- Record for sequential-access file-processing applications 531
- record key 519
- recovery 908
- Rectangle control 976
- Rectangle control (Windows 8 UI) 784
- rectangular array 223, 225
 - with three rows and four columns 224, 225
- recursion 462
- recursion step 185
- recursive call 185
- recursive descent 727
- recursive evaluation 186
 - of 5! 186
- recursive factorial 185
- recursive method 184
- ref keyword 188, 212
- refer to an object 89
- reference 89
- reference type 89, 193
- reference type constraint class 566
- Reference, output and value parameters 189
- ReferenceEquals method of object 315
- Regex class 491
- registration (ASP.NET) 694
- regular expression 514
- RegularExpressionValidator ASP.NET validation control 674
- reinventing the wheel 48
- relational database 608, 609
- relational database management system (RDBMS) 653
- relational database table 609
- relational operators 67
- relative addressing (XPath) 723
- relative positioning 660
- release resource 370
- release unmanaged resources 353
- reliability 921
- remainder 66
- remainder operator, % 65, 66
- Remove method of class ArrayList 586, 588
- Remove method of class Dictionary 529
- Remove method of class LinkedList 603
- Remove method of class List<T> 250, 252
- Remove method of class
 - StringBuilder 509
- RemoveAt method of class ArrayList 586
- RemoveAt method of class List<T> 251, 252
- RemoveAt method of class
 - ObjectCollection 450
- RemoveAt method of
 - UIElementCollection class 769, 942
- RemoveRange method of class
 - ArrayList 586
- RemoveRange method of class List<T> 251
- RenderTransform property of a
 - Windows 8 UI element 797
- RenderTransform property of a WPF UI element 989
- repetition
 - counter controlled 116, 119
 - definite 110
 - sentinel controlled 116
- repetition statement 102, 104, 109
 - do...while 104, 136, 137, 137
 - for 104, 131
 - foreach 104
 - while 104, 109, 112, 116
- repetition terminates 109
- Replace method of class string 503, 504
- Replace method of class
 - StringBuilder 511
- Representational State Transfer (REST) 880, 882
- request method 881
- #REQUIRED keyword (DTD) 709
- RequiredFieldValidator ASP.NET validation control 673, 674
- requirements 4, 1014
- requirements document 1010, 1014, 1016
- requirements gathering 1014
- reserved word 49, 104
- Reset method of interface
 - IEnumerator 583
- ReshowDelay property of class ToolTip 418
- Resize method of class Array 240, 250
- resolution independence 759, 929, 932
- resource 417
- resource (Windows 8 UI) 776
 - dynamic resource 764
 - static resource 764
- resource (WPF) 952
 - dynamic resource 956
 - static resource 956
- resource binding (Windows 8 UI) 764
- resource binding (WPF) 956, 961
- resource leak 274, 369
- ResourceManager class 417
 - GetObject method 417
- Resources class 417
- Resources property of WPF controls 955
- ResponseFormat property of the
 - WebGet attribute 889, 900
- responses to a survey 203, 205
- REST web service 846
- RESTful web services 882
- restriction on built-in XML Schema data type 716, 717
- result of an uncaught exception 366
- Result property of class Task 839
- result tree (XSLT) 719
- resumption model of exception handling 367
- rethrow an exception 375
- return keyword 85, 162
- return message in the UML 1046
- return statement 85, 185
- return type (in the UML) 1034, 1040
- return type of a method 75
- reusability 567
- reusable component 287
- reusable software components 165
- reuse 48
- Reverse method of class Array 584

- RGBA values 984
 - RichTextBox control (WPF) 947
 - right brace, } 51, 62, 112, 116
 - right justify output 134
 - RightToLeft property of class
 - MenuStrip 433
 - robust 64
 - robust application 359
 - role name in the UML 1021
 - Roll a six-sided die 6,000,000 times 202
 - Roll a six-sided die 6000 times 169
 - rolling two dice 175
 - root element (XAML) 751, 929, 930
 - root element (XML) 697, 701, 704
 - root node 457
 - root node of a DOM tree 728
 - root node, create 459
 - Root property of class XDocument 729
 - RotateTransform (Windows 8 UI) 794
 - RotateTransform control 987
 - rotation angle 794
 - round a floating-point number for display
 - purposes 118
 - rounded rectangle (for representing a state
 - in a UML state diagram) 1029
 - rounding a number 66, 135, 157
 - rounded events (WPF) 943
 - bubbling events 946
 - direct events 946
 - tunneling events 946
 - RoutedEventArgs class 942, 944
 - RoutedEventArgs class (Windows 8 UI) 769
 - RoutedEventArgs class (WPF)
 - Handled property 944
 - Source property 944
 - Row attached property of Grid control
 - 774, 937
 - row objects 614
 - row of a database table 609
 - RowDefinition 817
 - Height property 817
 - RowDefinition class associated with
 - Grid control 774, 936
 - RowDefinitions property of Grid
 - control 774, 936
 - RowDefinitions property of Grid control
 - 817
 - RowKey property of a TableEntity 915
 - rows of a two-dimensional array 223
 - RowSpan attached property of Grid
 - control 775, 937
 - rules of operator precedence 66
 - Run command in Windows 445
 - Run method of class Task 838, 844
 - run mode 43
 - run-time logic error 64
 - running an app 445
 - runtime system 567
- S**
- SalaryedEmployee class that extends
 - Employee 330, 349
 - Sample new-format input for the
 - XMLCombine application 742
 - Sample old-format input for the
 - XMLCombine application 742
 - SaveChanges method of a LINQ to
 - Entities DbContext 615, 627
 - SaveFileDialog class 536
 - saving changes back to a database in
 - LINQ to Entities 627
 - savings account 133
 - sbyte simple type 1094
 - ScaleTransform 996
 - ScaleTransform (Windows 8 UI) 794
 - ScaleTransform control 987
 - CenterX property 996
 - CenterY property 996
 - ScaleX property 996
 - ScaleY property 996
 - ScaleX property of ScaleTransform
 - control 996
 - ScaleY property of ScaleTransform
 - control 996
 - scaling factor (random numbers) 167,
 - 171
 - schema 711
 - schema (database) 610
 - Schema (XML) 698
 - schema invalid document 712
 - schema repository 708
 - schema valid XML document 712
 - schema-valid XML document describing
 - a list of books 712
 - schema XML Schema element 714
 - scope 130, 130
 - static variable 276
 - Scope class demonstrates instance and
 - local variable scopes 177
 - scope of a declaration 177
 - scope of a type parameter 570
 - Screen class (ATM case study) 1020,
 - 1022, 1034, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044,
 - 1046, 1047, 1055
 - screen cursor 52, 59, 60
 - screen-manager program 320
 - script (Unicode) 1115
 - ScriptManager control 875
 - scrollbar 32
 - ScrollBars property of class TextBox
 - 402
 - scrollbox 32
 - SDI (Single Document Interface) 473
 - sealed
 - class 342
 - keyword 342
 - method 342
 - search operators (Twitter) 910
 - Searching for characters and substrings in
 - strings 499
 - secondary storage device 517
 - security 921
 - seed value (random numbers) 167, 171
 - Seek method of class FileStream 548
 - SeekOrigin enumeration 548
 - select attribute (XPath) 726
 - select attribute of xsl:for-each
 - element 722
 - select clause of a LINQ query 244
 - Select method of class Control 398
 - Select Resource dialog 41
 - selected state 410
 - SelectedImageIndex property of class
 - TreeNode 458
 - SelectedIndex property of class
 - ComboBox 454
 - SelectedIndex property of class
 - ListBox 447
 - SelectedIndex property of class
 - TabControl 470
 - SelectedIndexChanged event handler
 - ComboBox class 631
 - SelectedIndexChanged event of class
 - ComboBox 454
 - SelectedIndexChanged event of class
 - ListBox 446
 - SelectedIndexChanged event of class
 - TabControl 470
 - SelectedIndices property of class
 - ListBox 447
 - SelectedItem property of class
 - ComboBox 454
 - SelectedItem property of class
 - ListBox 447
 - SelectedItem property of ListView
 - control 965
 - SelectedItems property of class
 - ListBox 447
 - SelectedItems property of class
 - ListView 463
 - SelectedNode property of class
 - TreeView 458
 - SelectedTab property of class
 - TabControl 470
 - selecting an item from a menu 390
 - selecting data from a table 610
 - selection 104
 - selection statement 102, 104
 - if 104, 105, 137
 - if...else 104, 105, 106, 116, 137
 - switch 104, 137, 144
 - SelectionEnd property of class
 - MonthCalendar 439
 - SelectionMode enumeration 446
 - MultiExtended value 446
 - MultiSimple value 446
 - None value 446
 - One value 446
 - SelectionMode property of class
 - CheckedListBox 451
 - SelectionMode property of class
 - ListBox 446, 447
 - SelectionRange property of class
 - MonthCalendar 439
 - SelectionStart property of class
 - MonthCalendar 439
 - semicolon (;) 52, 62, 70
 - send a message to an object 90
 - sentinel-controlled repetition 116
 - sentinel value 114, 116
 - separator bar 432
 - Separator control (WPF) 951
 - sequence diagram in the UML 1017,
 - 1043
 - sequence of messages in the UML 1044
 - sequence statement 102
 - sequence structure 103
 - sequence-structure activity diagram 103
 - sequential-access file 532
 - sequential execution 102
 - sequential file 519
 - created using serialization 550
 - read using deserialization 554

- [Serializable] attribute 549
- Serializable attribute 891
- serialization 891
- SerializationException class 550
- Serialize method of class
 - BinaryFormatter 548, 550
- serialized object 548, 549
- server response 881
- server-side form handler 881
- service of a class 261
- Service1.svc 883
- ServiceContract attribute 883, 885
- session 678
- session item 683
- Session property of Page class 681
- session tracking 678, 679
- SessionID property of
 - HttpSessionState class 683
- set accessor of a property 74, 84, 87
- Set as Startup Project 621
- set keyword 85
- SetLeft method of Canvas control
 - 769, 942
- Setter class (Windows 8 UI) 777
- Setter class (WPF) 955, 963
 - TargetName property 963
- SetTop method of Canvas control 769, 942
- shallow copy 315
- Shape class hierarchy 288
- shift 168
- Shift key 424
- Shift property of class KeyEventArgs
 - 425, 427
- Shifted and scaled random integers 168
- shifting value (random numbers) 168, 171
- short-circuit evaluation 149
- short simple type 1094
- Short value of enumeration
 - DateTimePickerFormat 439
- shortcut key 429
- ShortcutKeyDisplayString property of class ToolStripMenuItem 430, 433
- ShortcutKeys property of class
 - ToolStripMenuItem 430, 433
- shortcuts with the & symbol 432
- Show All Files icon 30
- Show method of class Control 398
- Show method of class Form 390, 473, 479
- ShowCheckBox property of class
 - DateTimePicker 440
- ShowDialog method of class
 - OpenFileDialog 542, 548
- ShowDialog method of class
 - SaveFileDialog 537
- ShowShortcutKeys property of class
 - ToolStripMenuItem 430, 433
- ShowUpDown property of class
 - DateTimePicker 440
- shuffling 206
 - Fisher-Yates 209
- Shutdown method of
 - Application.Current 950
- sibling node 457
- sibling node of a DOM tree 728
- side effect 149, 187
- signal value 114
- signature of a method 181
- simple condition 147
- simple content in XML Schema 716
- simple name 390, 482
- Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 880
- simple type 63, 125, 164, 716
- Simple Types
 - bool 1094
 - byte 1094
 - char 63, 1094
 - decimal 63, 93, 1095
 - double 63, 93, 114, 1095
 - float 63, 93, 1094
 - int 62, 63, 114, 122, 1094
 - long 1094
 - names are keywords 63
 - sbyte 1094
 - short 1094
 - table of 1094
 - uint 1094
 - ulong 1094
 - ushort 1094
- Simple value of enumeration
 - ComboBoxStyle 454
- simpleContent XML Schema element 717
- simpleType XML Schema element 717
- Simulation Dashboard 810
- simulator
 - terminate a running app 14, 19
- Sin method of Math 157
- sine 157
- Single Document Interface (SDI) 473
- single-entry/single-exit control statements 104
- single inheritance 286
- single-precision floating-point number 94
- single-quote character (') 704
- single-selection statement 104, 105
- single-line comment 47
- single-selection statement
 - if 105
- Size property of class Control 400
- Size structure 400
 - Height property 400
 - Width property 400
- SizeMode property of class PictureBox
 - 41, 415
- sizing handle 35
- sizing handle, enabled 35
- SkewTransform 996
- SkewTransform (Windows 8 UI) 794
- SkewTransform control 987
- Slider control (Windows Phone 8) 811, 813
 - Maximum property 822
 - Value property 822
- Slider control (WPF) 955
- .sln file extension 41
- SmallImageList property of class
 - ListView 463
- smart tag menu 629, 669
- snap lines 401
- SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) 880
- software engineering
 - encapsulation 88
- Software Engineering Observations
 - overview xxvii
- software life cycle 1014
- software reuse 286, 482
- solid circle 103
- solid circle (for representing an initial state in a UML diagram) in the UML 1029, 1031
- solid circle enclosed in an open circle (for representing the end of a UML activity diagram) 1031
- solid circle surrounded by a hollow circle 103
- solid diamond (representing composition) in the UML 1022
- SolidBrush class 424
- SolidColorBrush 980
- SolidColorBrush (Windows 8 UI) 787
- solution 12, 15, 23
- Solution Explorer 931
- Solution Explorer window 30
- Some methods of class ArrayList 585
- Sort method of class Array 583
- Sort method of class ArrayList 586
- Sort method of class List<T> 251
- Sorted property of class ComboBox 454
- Sorted property of class ListBox 447
- SortedDictionary generic class 580, 597, 598
- SortedList generic class 580
- SortedSet<T> class 605
- sorting in XSL 726
- source code 314
- Source property of Binding class 775, 965
- Source property of Exception 378
- Source property of MediaElement control 805, 983
- Source property of RoutedEventArgs class 944
- source tree (XSLT) 719
- space character 49
- space/time trade-off 592
- spacing convention 51
- special character 63, 492
- special symbol 517
- specialization in the UML 1059
- Speech recognizers 1001
- Speech Synthesis Markup Language 1007
- Speech synthesizers 1001
- SpeechRecognizer 1006
- SpeechSynthesizer 1006
- speech-to-text systems 1001
- splash screen 757
- Split method of class Regex 595
- Split method of class String 542
- SQL 240, 608
- SQL Server 608
- SQL Server Express 617
- SQL Server Express 2012 LocalDB 608
- Sqrt method of class Math 383
- Sqrt method of Math 156, 157, 164
- square brackets, [] 193
- square root 157
- SSML 1007
- stack 163, 279, 567
- Stack class 580, 589
- stack frame 163

- Stack generic class 567, 580
 - Stack<double> 576
 - Stack<int> 576
- stack overflow 163
- stack trace 362
- stack unwinding 378
- Stack unwinding and Exception class
 - properties 378
- StackOverflowException class 368
- StackPanel class (Windows 8 UI) 760, 762
 - Orientation property 762
- StackPanel control (WPF) 936
 - Orientation property 936
- StackTrace property of Exception 377, 378, 381
- standard error stream object 520
- standard input stream object 519
- standard input/output object 52
- standard output stream object 520
- standard reusable component 287
- standard time format 259
- standard XAML namespace (XAML) 930
- StandardStyles.xaml 757
- Start method of class Process 445
- Start Page 21
- start page for a web application 663, 666, 671, 680, 687
- start tag 696, 704
- start tag (XAML) 751, 929
- StartPoint property of
 - LinearGradientBrush control 791, 984
- StartsWith and EndsWith methods 498
- StartsWith method of class string 254, 497
- startup project 30
- StartupUri property of
 - Application.xaml 932
- state 1017
- state button 407
- state in the UML 1017, 1031
- state machine diagram for some of the states of the ATM object 1030
- state machine diagram in the UML 1017, 1029
- state of an object 1025, 1029
- stateless protocol 677
- statement
 - empty 70
- statements 52, 76
 - break 141, 145
 - continue 145
 - control statements 104
 - control-statement nesting 104
 - control-statement stacking 104
 - do...while 104, 136, 137
 - double selection 104
 - for 104, 128, 131, 133, 134
 - if 67, 104, 105, 137
 - if...else 104, 105, 106, 116, 137
 - iteration 104
 - multiple selection 104
 - nested 118
 - nested if...else 106, 107, 108
 - repetition 102, 104, 109
 - return 162
 - selection 102, 104
- statements (cont.)
 - single selection 104
 - switch 104, 137, 144
 - switch multiple-selection statement 171
 - throw 258, 374
 - try 205, 367
 - using 376
 - while 104, 109, 112, 116
- static
 - class member 275
 - method 77, 135
 - variable 275, 276
- static binding 342
- Static member demonstration 277
- static method cannot access non-static class members 278
- static method Concat 502
- static resource (Windows 8 UI) 764
- static resource (WPF) 956
- static variable scope 276
- Static variable used to maintain a count of the number of Employee objects in memory 276
- stereotype in the UML 87
- storage 908
- storage account 914
- storage services (Windows Azure) 914
- Storyboard control 1000
 - TargetName property 1001
 - TargetProperty property 1001
- straight-line form 66
- stream
 - standard error 520
 - standard input 519
 - standard output 520
- Stream class 520
- stream of bytes 519
- StreamReader class 520
- StreamWriter class 520
- Stretch property of an ImageBrush 788
- Stretch property of ImageBrush 983
- Stretch property of MediaElement control 1001
 - Fill value 1001
 - None value 1001
 - Uniform value 1001
 - UniformToFill value 1001
- Stretch property of VisualBrush 984
- StretchImage value 41
- string 51, 166
 - literal 51
 - of characters 51
 - verbatim 492
- string
 - verbatim 445
- string array 195
- String class
 - Split method 542
- string class 491
 - Concat method 502
 - constructors 493
 - CopyTo method 494
 - EndsWith method 497, 498
 - Equals method 495
 - Format method 259
 - immutable 494
 - IndexOf method 498
- string class (cont.)
 - IndexOfAny method 498
 - LastIndexOf method 498, 500
 - LastIndexOfAny method 498, 501
 - Length property 494, 495
 - method ToLower 595
 - method ToUpper 603
 - Replace method 503, 504
 - StartsWith method 254, 497
 - Substring method 501
 - ToLower method 503, 504
 - ToUpper method 254, 503, 504
 - Trim method 503, 504
 - verbatim string literal 161
- String Collection Editor in Visual Studio .NET 448
- string concatenation 161, 277
- string constant 492
- string constructors 493
- string format specifiers 98
- string indexer 495
- string indexer, Length property and CopyTo method 494
- string literal 492
- string XML Schema data type 715
- string.Empty 90
- StringBuilder class 491, 504
 - Append method 507
 - AppendFormat method 508
 - Capacity property 505
 - constructors 505
 - EnsureCapacity method 505
 - Length property 505
 - Remove method 509
 - Replace method 511
 - ToString method 505
- StringBuilder constructors 504
- StringBuilder size manipulation 505
- StringBuilder text replacement 511
- Stroke property of a shape control 784, 976
- StrokeThickness property of a shape control 784, 976
- strongly typed languages 125
- Stroustrup, Bjarne 359
- struct
 - DateTime 488
- struct keyword 512
- structure of a system 1029
- structured programming 102
- Structured Query Language (SQL) 608
- STT systems 1001
- Style (Windows 8 UI) 771, 777
 - TargetType property 777
- style (WPF) 951
- Style class (WPF) 955
 - TargetType property 955
 - Triggers property 963
- Style property of a Button 764
- Style property of class Font 409
- style sheet 702
- stylesheet start tag 722
- submenu 429
- Substring method of class string 501
- substrings generated from strings 501
- subtraction 65
- sum function (XSL) 727
- summarizing responses to a survey 203

- summing integers with the `for` statement 132
 - surrogates (Unicode) 1111
 - suspended app 19
 - SVC file 883
 - switch code snippet (IDE) 177
 - switch expression 141
 - switch keyword 141
 - switch logic 145
 - switch multiple-selection statement
 - 104, 137, 144, 171
 - activity diagram with `break` statements 144
 - case label 141, 142
 - controlling expression 141
 - default label 141, 171
 - Sybase 608
 - Sybase, Inc. 1110
 - synchronous call 1044
 - synchronous programming 6
 - synchronous request 872
 - syntax error 57
 - syntax error underlining 57
 - syntax-color highlighting 54
 - system 1016
 - system behavior 1016
 - SYSTEM keyword in XML 704
 - System namespace 48, 167, 491
 - system requirements 1014
 - system structure 1016
 - System.Collections namespace 166, 564, 578
 - System.Collections.Concurrent namespace 578
 - System.Collections.Generic namespace 166, 250, 528, 578, 598
 - System.Collections.Specialized namespace 578
 - System.Data.Entity namespace 166, 615
 - System.Diagnostics namespace 445
 - System.Drawing namespace 409
 - System.IO namespace 166, 520
 - System.Linq namespace 166, 241, 615
 - System.Net namespace 850
 - System.Net.Http namespace 888
 - System.Runtime.Serialization
 - Formatters.Binary namespace 548
 - System.Runtime.Serialization.Json 891
 - System.ServiceModel namespace 883
 - System.Speech.Recognition 1003
 - System.Speech.Synthesis 1003
 - System.Text namespace 166, 491
 - System.Text.RegularExpressions namespace 491
 - System.Threading.Tasks namespace 838
 - System.Web namespace 166
 - System.Web.UI namespace 665
 - System.Web.UI.WebControls namespace 665
 - System.Windows.Controls namespace 165, 813
 - System.Windows.Forms namespace 165, 389
 - System.Windows.Input namespace 165
 - System.Windows.Media namespace 165
 - System.Windows.Shapes namespace 165
 - System.Xml namespace 166, 729
 - System.Xml.Linq namespace 166, 729
 - System.Xml.XPath namespace 738
 - System.Xml.Xsl namespace 745
 - SystemException class 368, 383
- ## T
- tab 388
 - tab character, `\t` 49, 60
 - tab stops 60
 - Tabbed pages in Visual Studio .NET 469
 - tabbed window 25
 - TabControl Ajax Control Toolkit control 875
 - TabControl class 468
 - ImageList property 470
 - ItemSize property 470
 - Multiline property 470
 - SelectedIndex property 470
 - SelectedIndexChanged event 470
 - SelectedTab property 470
 - TabCount property 470
 - TabPage property 469, 470
 - TabControl with TabPages example 469
 - TabControl, adding a TabPage 470
 - TabControl property of class TabControl 470
 - TabIndex property of class Control 398
 - table 223, 609
 - table element 223
 - table of simple types 1094
 - table of values 223
 - Table Storage service (Windows Azure) 911, 914, 915
 - TableEntity class (Windows Azure) 914
 - PartitionKey property 914
 - RowKey property 915
 - TimeStamp property 915
 - TableOperation class (Windows Azure)
 - Insert method 919
 - TableQuery class (Windows Azure) 918
 - TabPage class 468
 - Text property 469
 - TabPage, add to TabControl 469
 - TabPage, using radio buttons 472
 - TabPages added to a TabControl 470
 - TabPages property of class TabControl 469, 470
 - TabPage class 876
 - TabStop property of class Control 398
 - tabular format 197
 - tagging 846
 - Tan method of Math 157
 - tangent 157
 - Target property of a HyperLink control 670
 - TargetName property of Setter class 963
 - TargetName property of Storyboard control 1001
 - targetNamespace XML Schema attribute 714
 - TargetProperty property of Storyboard control 1001
 - TargetSite property of Exception 378
 - TargetType property of a ControlTemplate 800
 - TargetType property of ControlTemplate class 963
 - TargetType property of Style class 777, 955
 - Task class 838
 - Result property 839
 - Run method 838, 844
 - WhenAll method 844
 - WhenAny method 845
 - Task Parallel Library 838
 - TEAM menu 27
 - template 23
 - template binding (WPF) 963
 - Template property of WPF controls 961
 - temporary 117
 - temporary data storage 517
 - terminate an app running in the simulator 14, 19
 - termination housekeeping 275
 - termination model of exception handling 367
 - ternary operator 106
 - test harness 223
 - Testing class
 - BasePlusCommissionEmployee 299, 306, 312
 - Testing class CommissionEmployee 294
 - Testing generic class Stack 570, 574
 - Tests interface IPayable with disparate classes 351
 - text editor 52, 491
 - text field 813
 - text file 728
 - text node-set function 726
 - Text property 35, 39
 - Text property of a TextBlock 753
 - Text property of class Button 402
 - Text property of class CheckBox 407
 - Text property of class Control 398
 - Text property of class Form 390
 - Text property of class GroupBox 404
 - Text property of class LinkLabel 443
 - Text property of class RadioButton 410
 - Text property of class TabPage 469
 - Text property of class TextBox 402
 - Text property of class
 - ToolStripMenuItem 433
 - Text property of class TreeNode 458
 - TextAlign property of a Label 40
 - TextAlignment property of a TextBlock 753
 - TextBlock class (Windows 8 UI) 749
 - FontFamily 753
 - FontSize 753
 - HorizontalAlignment 752
 - Margin 753
 - Text 753
 - TextAlignment 753
 - TextWrapping 753
 - VerticalAlignment 753

- TextBlock control 16, 973
 - Background property 983
 - FontFamily property 974
 - FontSize property 975
 - FontStyle property 975
 - FontWeight property 975
 - Foreground property 983
 - TextDecorations property 975
- TextBlock control (Windows 8 UI)
 - Foreground property 787
- TextBlock control (Windows Phone 8) 813
- TextBlock control (WPF) 970
 - textbox 401
- TextBox ASP.NET web control 668
- TextBox control 388, 401, 944, 986
 - AcceptsReturn property 402
 - Multiline property 402
 - ReadOnly property 402
 - ScrollBars property 402
 - Text property 402
 - TextChanged event 402
 - UseSystemPasswordChar property 401
- TextBox control (Windows 8 UI) 793
- TextBox control (Windows Phone 8) 813
 - InputScope property 818
- TextChanged event of class TextBox 402
- TextDecoration control 975
 - Baseline 975
 - Location property 975
 - Overline 975
 - Strikethrough 975
 - Underline 975
- TextDecorations property of TextBlock control 975
- Text-displaying application 48
- TextReader class 520
- text-to-speech systems 1001
- TextWrapping property of a TextBlock 753
- TextWriter class 520
 - theme (Windows Phone 8) 819
 - theme of a Windows Store app 754
- ThenBy extension method of class Queryable 626
- this
 - keyword 262, 278
 - reference 262
 - to call another constructor of the same class 267
- this used implicitly and explicitly to refer to members of an object 263
- thread 1007
 - of execution 833
- ThreeState property of class CheckBox 407
- throw an exception 205, 258, 267, 360, 365
- throw point 362, 367
- throw statement 374
- Tick event of class Timer 487
- Tick event of DispatcherTimer class 960
- tier in a multitier application 652
- tile 9
- tiled window 475
- TileHorizontal value of enumeration MdILayout 475
- TileVertical value of enumeration MdILayout 475
- time and date 488
- Time value of enumeration
 - DateTimePickerFormat 439
- Time1 class declaration maintains the time in 24-hour format 257
- Time1 object used in an app 260
- Time2 class declaration with overloaded constructors 265
- TimeOfDay property of DateTime 439
- Timeout property of
 - HttpSessionState class 683
- Timer class 487, 960
 - Interval property 487
 - Tick event 487
- TimeSpan struct 960
- TimeStamp property of a TableEntity 915
- timing diagram in the UML 1108
- Tip Calculator app 809
- title bar 35
- title bar, MDI parent and child 475
- Title property of a Web Form 660
- Titles table of Books database 610, 611
- To property of DoubleAnimation control 1001
- ToDecimal method of class Convert 98
- ToInt32 method of class Convert 64, 67, 237
- tokenize a string 542
- ToLongDateString method of structure DateTime 442
- ToLongTimeString method of structure DateTime 488
- ToLower method of class string 503, 504, 595
- ToLower method of struct Char 514
- tool bar 387
- tool tip 28
- toolbar 27
- ToolBar control (WPF) 950
 - toolbar icon 27
- ToolBarTray control (WPF) 951
- Toolbox 31, 660, 931
- ToolkitScriptManager control 875
- TOOLS menu 27
- ToolStripMenuItem class 430
 - Checked property 433, 437
 - OnClick property 433
 - Click event 432, 433
 - ShortcutKeyDisplayString property 430, 433
 - ShortcutKeys property 430, 433
 - ShowShortcutKeys property 430, 433
 - Text property 433
- ToolStripMenuItem properties and an event 433
- ToolTip class 417
 - AutoPopDelay property 418
 - Draw event 418
 - InitialDelay property 418
 - ReshowDelay property 418
- ToolTip properties and events 418
- Top attached property of Canvas control 769, 937, 942
- top tier 653
- TopAppBar property of a Page 762
- ToString method
 - anonymous type 635
 - class Exception 381
 - class object 293, 315
 - class StringBuilder 505, 507
- ToUpper method of class string 254, 503, 504, 603
- ToUpper method of struct Char 514
- trace 573
- tracking customers 677
- Transaction class (ATM case study) 1059, 1060, 1061, 1063, 1064
- transfer of control 102
- transform 794, 987
- Transform method of class
 - XslCompiledTransform 745
- Transforming an XML document and splicing its contents with another 741
- transition 103
- transition arrow 103, 105, 110
- transition between states in the UML 1030
- TranslateTransform (Windows 8 UI) 794
- TranslateTransform control 987
- transparency 788
- traverse an array 226
- tree 457
- tree structure 702
- Tree structure for the document
 - article.xml 728
- TreeNode class 457, 458
 - Checked property 458
 - Collapse method 458
 - Expand method 459
 - ExpandAll method 459
 - FirstNode property 458
 - FullPath property 458
 - GetNodeCount method 459
 - ImageIndex property 458
 - LastNode property 458
 - NextNode property 458
 - Nodes property 458
 - PrevNode property 458
 - SelectedImageIndex property 458
 - Text property 458
- TreeNode Editor 459
- TreeNode properties and methods 458
- TreeNodeCollection class 457
- TreeView class 429, 457, 731
 - AfterSelected event 458
 - CheckBoxes property 458
 - ImageList property 458
 - Nodes property 458
 - SelectedNode property 458
- TreeView displaying a sample tree 457
- TreeView properties and an event 458
- TreeView used to display directories 460
- TreeViewEventArgs class 458
- trigger (WPF) 963
- trigger an event 388
- Trigger class (WPF) 963
 - Property property 963
 - Value property 963
- Triggers property of
 - ControlTemplate class 963

- Triggers property of `Style` class 963
 - trigonometric cosine 157
 - trigonometric sine 157
 - trigonometric tangent 157
 - `Trim` method of class `string` 503
 - `TrimExcess` method of class `List<T>` 251
 - `TrimToSize` method of class
 - `ArrayList` 585, 586
 - `true` 67, 105, 106
 - truncate 66, 113
 - truth table 148
 - truth tables
 - for operator `^` 149
 - for operator `!` 150
 - for operator `&&` 148
 - for operator `||` 148
 - try block 205, 365
 - try statement 205, 367
 - `TryParse` method of structure `Int32` 365
 - TTS systems 1001
 - tunneling events (WPF) 946
 - Turing Machine 102
 - TV GUI showing the versatility of WPF
 - customization (code-behind) 997
 - 24-hour clock format 257
 - Twilio 925
 - Twitter search 910
 - operators 912
 - two-dimensional array 223
 - two's complement 1105
 - twos position 1100
 - type 62, 63
 - type argument 562, 563, 570
 - type attribute in a processing instruction 720
 - type checking 558
 - Type class 315, 340
 - `FullName` property 315
 - type constraint 564
 - specifying 564
 - type inference 563
 - type parameter 562, 567, 576
 - scope 570
 - type parameter list 562, 567
 - type XML Schema attribute 715
 - typesetting system 491
 - typing in a `TextBox` 390
- U**
- `U+yyyy` (Unicode notational convention) 1112
 - `UIElementCollection` class 769, 942
 - `Add` method 769, 942
 - `Clear` method 769, 942
 - `RemoveAt` method 769, 942
 - `uint` simple type 1094
 - `ulong` simple type 1094
 - UML
 - activity diagram 103, 105, 109, 136
 - arrow 103
 - class diagram 78
 - diamond 105
 - dotted line 103
 - final state 103
 - guard condition 105
 - merge symbol 109
 - (cont.)
 - modeling properties 86
 - note 103
 - solid circle 103
 - solid circle surrounded by a hollow circle 103
 - stereotype 87
 - (Unified Modeling Language) 5, 1010, 1016, 1020, 1027, 1029, 1059
 - abstract operation 1060
 - class diagram 1061, 1062, 1063
 - diagram 1016
 - frame 1047
 - generalization 1059
 - private visibility 1053
 - public visibility 1053
 - Resource Center (www.deitel.com/UML/) 1018
 - specialization 1059
 - Activity Diagram
 - solid circle (for representing an initial state) in the UML 1031
 - solid circle enclosed in an open circle (for representing the end of an activity) in the UML 1031
 - class diagram 287
 - attribute compartment 1027
 - operation compartment 1034
 - Sequence Diagram
 - activation 1045
 - arrowhead 1045, 1046
 - lifeline 1045
 - State Diagram
 - rounded rectangle (for representing a state) in the UML 1029
 - solid circle (for representing an initial state) in the UML 1029
 - Use Case Diagram
 - actor 1016
 - use case 1016
 - unambiguous (Unicode design basis) 1110
 - unary cast operator 117
 - unary operator 117, 150
 - `UnauthorizedAccessException` class 462
 - unbounded value 715
 - uncaught exception 366
 - uneditable text or icons 388
 - unhandled exception 362, 366
 - Unicode Consortium 1110
 - Unicode Standard 1110
 - Unicode Standard design basis 1110
 - efficient 1110
 - unambiguous 1110
 - uniform 1110
 - universal 1110
 - Unicode® character set 125, 145, 492, 518
 - Unified Modeling Language (UML) 5, 1010, 1016, 1020, 1027, 1029, 1059
 - uniform (Unicode design basis) 1110
 - Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) 651, 706
 - Uniform Resource Locator (URL) 651, 706
 - Uniform Resource Name (URN) 706
 - Uniform value for `Stretch` property 1001
 - UniformToFill 788, 983
 - UniformToFill value for `Stretch` property 1001
 - unique session ID of an ASP.NET client 683
 - universal (Unicode design principle) 1110
 - universal-time format 257, 258, 259
 - unmanaged resource 353
 - unobtrusive validation 676
 - unqualified name 165, 177, 390, 482
 - unwind a method from the call stack 380
 - `UpdatePanel` ASP.NET Ajax
 - Extensions control 876
 - `UpDownAlign` property of class `NumericUpDown` 420
 - upper camel casing 50
 - uppercase letter 50, 63
 - Uri 889
 - URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) 651, 706
 - `UriTemplate` property of `WebGet` attribute 884
 - URL (Uniform Resource Locator) 651, 706
 - `UrlEncode` method of class `HttpUtility` 920
 - URN (Uniform Resource Name) 706
 - use case diagram in the UML 1015, 1017
 - use case in the UML 1015, 1016
 - use case modeling 1015
 - `UseMnemonic` property of class `LinkLabel` 443
 - user-defined classes 49
 - user interface 653
 - `UserControl` control 486
 - `UserControl` defined clock 487
 - user-defined exception class 381
 - user-defined method `Maximum` 159
 - user-defined types 715
 - `UseSystemPasswordChar` property of class `TextBox` 401
 - `ushort` simple type 1094
 - `using` directive 48, 82, 165
 - `UsingAnimations` example 999
 - `UsingBrushes` example 980
 - `UsingGradients` example 984
 - UTF-8 1111
 - UTF-16 1111
 - UTF-32 1111
 - utility method 143

V

 - valid identifier 62
 - valid XML document 698, 709
 - `Validate` property of `Page` class 676
 - validating XML parser 698
 - validation 96
 - validation control 670
 - `ValidationExpression` property of a `RegularExpressionValidator` control 674
 - validator 670
 - `ValidatorCalloutExtender` control 876
 - validity checking 96
 - Value 740
 - `value` contextual keyword 85

- Value property of a Slider (Windows Phone 8) 822
 - Value property of class
 - DateTimePicker 439, 440, 442
 - Value property of class
 - LinkedListNode 599
 - Value property of class NumericUpDown 420
 - Value property of class XElement 731
 - Value property of class XText 740
 - Value property of Trigger class 963
 - value type 89, 193
 - value type constraint struct 566
 - ValueChanged event of class
 - DateTimePicker 440
 - ValueChanged event of class
 - NumericUpDown 420
 - Values property of class Hashtable 596
 - ValueType class 512
 - var keyword 243
 - variable 61, 62
 - declaration statement 62
 - name 62
 - variable is not modifiable 279
 - variable-length argument list 234
 - variable scope 130
 - vector-based graphics 781, 973, 929
 - verb phrase in requirements document 1034
 - verbatim string 445
 - verbatim string 492
 - verbatim string literal 161
 - verbatim string syntax(@) 492
 - version attribute (XSL) 722
 - version attribute in xml declaration 700
 - VerticalAlignment property of a
 - TextBlock 753
 - VerticalAlignment property of
 - Windows 8 UI controls 759
 - VerticalAlignment property of WPF
 - controls 933
 - VIEW menu 26, 28
 - View property of class ListView 462, 463
 - virtual
 - keyword 303
 - virtual directory 652
 - virtual goods 10, 810, 827
 - virtual machine (VM) 7
 - visibility in the UML 1053
 - visibility marker in the UML 1053
 - Visibility property of a WPF UI
 - element 978
 - Collapsed state 978
 - Hidden state 978
 - Visible state 978
 - visibility symbols in the UML 78, 87
 - Visible property of an ASP.NET web
 - control 673
 - Visible property of class Control 398
 - VisitedLinkColor property of class
 - LinkLabel 443
 - visual app development 21
 - visual inheritance 857
 - visual programming 389
 - Visual property of VisualBrush
 - control 983
 - Visual Studio 11
 - component tray 418
 - IDE (integrated development environment) 11
 - Visual Studio .NET Class View 281
 - Visual Studio .NET Object Browser 281
 - Visual Studio Express 2012 for Web 650
 - Visual Studio Express 2012 for Windows
 - Phone 810
 - Visual Studio® 2012 21
 - visual tree (WPF) 960
 - VisualBrush
 - Stretch property 984
 - VisualBrush control 983
 - Visual property 983
 - VisualStateManager.VisualGroup
 - s element for defining state changes in a ControlTemplate 800, 801
 - vocabulary (XML) 697
 - VoiceXML 697
 - void keyword 51, 75
- W**
- W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) 696
 - W3C XML Schema 698
 - Waller 810
 - waterfall model 1015
 - WCF
 - ABCs of a WCF service 881
 - DataContract attribute 890
 - DataMember attribute 890
 - OperationContract attribute 883
 - ResponseFormat property of the
 - WebGet attribute 889
 - Serializable attribute 891
 - ServiceContract attribute 883
 - UriTemplate property of WebGet
 - attribute 884
 - WebGet attribute 884
 - WCF REST service to create random
 - equations based on a specified operation and difficulty level 896
 - WCF Service Application project type 883, 884
 - WCF service class 883
 - WCF service endpoint 881
 - Web app development 650
 - web control 650
 - Web Form 650, 657, 678, 684
 - Init event 663
 - Load event 675
 - web server 651
 - web service 846, 880
 - host 881
 - processing user-defined types 893
 - Web Site Administration Tool 862
 - Web.config file 664, 883
 - WebBrowser class
 - Navigate method 917, 920
 - WebClient class 850
 - CancelAsync method 850
 - DownloadDataTaskAsync method 852
 - DownloadStringTaskAsync
 - method 850, 850
 - WebGet attribute 884
 - webHttp Web.config
 - binding setting 886
 - WebMessageFormat.Json setting of
 - ResponseFormat property 889, 900
 - WebMessageFormat.Xml setting of
 - ResponseFormat property 889
 - well-formed XML document 698
 - WhenAll method of class Task 844
 - WhenAny method of class Task 845
 - where clause 565
 - where clause of a LINQ query 244
 - Where extension method of class
 - Queryable 631
 - while keyword 136
 - while repetition statement 104, 109, 112, 116
 - activity diagram in the UML 109
 - whitespace 49, 51, 70
 - characters 49
 - whitespace character (regular expressions) 504
 - whole/part relationship 1022
 - widget 388
 - width of a column 813
 - Width property of a ColumnDefinition 817
 - Width property of a shape 976
 - Width property of a shape control 784
 - Width property of structure Size 400
 - window auto hide 29
 - Window control (WPF) 930, 939, 958
 - AllowsTransparency property 957
 - CommandBindings property 950
 - DragMove method 959
 - WindowState property 964
 - WindowStyle property 957
 - window gadget 388
 - WINDOW menu 27
 - window tab 25
 - Windows
 - Font 39
 - Properties 31, 32, 35, 39
 - Solution Explorer 30
 - Windows 8 9
 - Windows 8 UI 8, 9, 15, 748, 781
 - App.xaml 756
 - App.xaml.cs 757
 - Assets folder 757
 - Background property of a control 752
 - Binding class 775
 - Border 775
 - Button control 764, 769
 - Canvas control 760, 765
 - code-behind class 757
 - Common folder 757
 - content control 752
 - ContentControl control 763
 - control 751
 - data binding 771, 775
 - DataTemplate 771
 - DataTemplate class 777
 - Ellipse control 784
 - event handling 765
 - EventSetter class 777
 - GradientStop control 792
 - Grid 760
 - Grid control 752

- Windows 8 UI (cont.)
 - HorizontalAlignment property 759
 - Image control 771, 775
 - ImageBrush control 788
 - KeyDown event 770
 - KeyRoutedEventArgs class 770
 - KeyUp event 770
 - Label control 752
 - layout container 752, 769
 - layout control 759
 - Line control 784
 - LinearGradientBrush control 788
 - ListView control 771
 - MainPage.xaml 757
 - Margin property 759
 - MaxHeight property 759
 - MaxWidth property 759
 - MediaElement control 805
 - MinHeight property 759
 - MinWidth property 759
 - ObjectAnimationUsingKeyFrames animation 801
 - Package.appmanifest file 757
 - Page control 751
 - Panel 760
 - pointer events 769
 - PointerCanceled event 770
 - PointerCaptureLost event 770
 - PointerEntered event 769
 - PointerExited event 770
 - PointerMoved event 770
 - PointerPressed event 770
 - PointerReleased event 770
 - PointerRoutedEventArgs class 769, 770
 - PointerWheelChanged event 770
 - Polygon control 784
 - Polyline control 784
 - predefined styles 752
 - RadioButton control 763, 769
 - Rectangle control 784
 - resource 776
 - resource binding 764
 - RotateTransform control 794
 - RoutedEventArgs class 769
 - ScaleTransform control 794
 - Setter class 777
 - SkewTransform control 794
 - SolidColorBrush control 787
 - StackPanel control 760, 762
 - StandardStyles.xaml 757
 - Style class 777
 - TextBlock 749
 - TextBox control 793
 - theme 754
 - TranslateTransform control 794
 - VerticalAlignment property 759
- Windows Azure 11, 907
 - academic pass 910
 - Active Directory Federation Services 921
 - blob 925
 - BLOB service 914
 - cloud services 910
 - development storage account 914
 - HDInsight 925
 - identity 925
- Windows Azure (cont.)
 - Microsoft resources 921
 - Microsoft Virtual Academy training course 924
 - SDK tools 924
 - Service Management API 925
 - storage account 914
 - Storage Emulator 909
 - storage services 914
 - Table Storage service 911, 914, 915
 - TableEntity 914
 - use cases 907
 - Windows Azure AD Access Control 921
 - Windows Azure SDK for Visual Studio 2012 909
 - Windows Azure Security Guidance 921
 - Windows Azure Shared Access Signatures 921
 - Windows Azure Storage NuGet package 914
 - Windows Azure Trust Center 921
 - Windows Identity Foundation (WIF) 921
- Windows bitmap (BMP) 41
- Windows Communication Foundation (WCF) 880
- Windows Explorer 445
- Windows Form 388
- Windows Forms app 23
- Windows operating system 8
- Windows Phone 7 8
- Windows Phone 8 809
 - Coding4Fun Toolkit 831
 - developer features 809
 - Emulator 810
 - SDK 810
 - theme 819
 - Windows Phone App template 815
 - Windows Phone Application Analysis 810
 - Windows Phone Dev Center 825, 826
 - Windows Phone Marketplace 827
 - Windows Phone Power Tools 831
 - Windows Phone Toolkit 831
- Windows Phone 8 operating system 9
- Windows Phone App template 815
- Windows Phone Dev Center 10
- Windows Phone Emulator 10
- Windows Phone Marketplace 10
- Windows Phone operating system 9
- Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) 928, 973
- Windows Store 9
- Windows Store developer 9
- Windows.UI.Xaml.Controls namespace 752
- Windows.UI.Xaml.Shapes namespace (Windows 8 UI) 782
- WindowState property of Window control 964
- WindowState.Minimized constant 964
- WindowStyle property of Window control 957
- Withdrawal class (ATM case study) 1020, 1021, 1023, 1026, 1031, 1034, 1042, 1043, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1055, 1056, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1063
- WMAppManifest.xml 825
- word processor 491, 498
- workflow 103
- workflow of an object in the UML 1030
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) 696
- WPF (Windows Presentation Foundation) 928, 943
 - App.xaml 932
 - App.xaml.vb 932
 - Background property 951
 - Binding class 965
 - Border control 934, 995
 - Brush class 951
 - Button control 934, 942, 951
 - Canvas control 937, 977
 - CheckBox control 951, 995
 - code-behind class 930, 932
 - collection view 971
 - CollectionView class 971
 - ColorAnimation 1001
 - ComboBox control 951
 - command binding 947
 - command library 947
 - CommandBinding class 947
 - commands 946
 - content control 931
 - ContentControl control 931, 934
 - ContentPresenter class 960
 - control 930, 960
 - control template 960, 961
 - ControlTemplate 995
 - ControlTemplate class 963
 - data binding 965
 - data provider 971
 - data template 968
 - DataContext property 968
 - DataTemplate class 968
 - dependency property 957, 963
 - DockPanel control 934
 - DoubleAnimation control 1001
 - Ellipse control 976
 - event handling 938
 - EventSetter class 955
 - Expander control 934
 - GradientStop control 986
 - Grid control 931, 936
 - GridView control 968
 - GridViewColumn class 968
 - GroupBox control 936
 - HorizontalAlignment property 933
 - ICommand interface 947
 - ImageBrush control 983
 - IsMouseOver property 963
 - KeyDown event 943
 - KeyUp event 943
 - Label control 931
 - layout container 931, 942
 - layout control 933
 - Line control 976
 - LinearGradientBrush control 984
 - ListView control 965
 - logical tree 960

- WPF (Windows Presentation Foundation) (cont.)
 - lookless control 960
 - Margin property 933
 - MaxWidth property 933
 - MediaElement control 983
 - Menu control 950
 - MenuItem control 950
 - MinHeight property 933
 - MinWidth property 933
 - MouseButtonEventArgs class 943
 - MouseEventArgs class 943
 - MouseLeftButtonDown event 943, 946
 - MouseLeftButtonUp event 943, 946
 - MouseMove event 943
 - MouseRightButtonDown event 943
 - MouseRightButtonUp event 943
 - MouseWheel event 943
 - MouseWheelEventArgs class 943
 - ObjectDataProvider class 971
 - Panel control 931
 - PointAnimation 1001
 - Polygon control 977
 - Polyline control 977
 - PreviewMouseLeftButtonDown event 946
 - PreviewMouseLeftButtonUp event 946
 - RadialGradientBrush 995
 - RadialGradientBrush control 984
 - RadioButton control 934, 942, 951, 980, 995
 - Rectangle control 976
 - resource 952
 - resource binding 956, 961
 - Resources property 955
 - RichTextBox control 947
 - RotateTransform control 987
 - routed events 943
 - RoutedEventArgs class 942, 944
 - ScaleTransform 996
 - ScaleTransform control 987
 - Separator control 951
 - Setter class 955, 963
 - SkewTransform 996
 - SkewTransform control 987
 - Slider control 955
 - SolidColorBrush 980
 - StackPanel control 936
 - Storyboard control 1000
 - style 951
 - Style class 955
 - template binding 963
 - Template property 961
 - TextBlock control 970, 973
 - TextBox control 944, 986
 - ToolBar control 950
 - ToolBarTray control 951
 - TranslateTransform control 987
 - trigger 963
 - Trigger class 963
 - VerticalAlignment property 933
 - visual tree 960
 - VisualBrush control 983
 - Window control 930, 939, 958
 - WrapPanel control 934
 - XmlDataProvider class 971
 - WPF bitmap effect 989
 - WrapPanel control (WPF) 934
 - Orientation property 934
 - Write method of class Console 58, 520
 - WriteLine method of class Console 51, 58, 520
 - WriteLine method of class StreamWriter 537
 - WSDL (Web Services Description Language) 697
 - www.deitel.com/LINQ/ 255
 - www.oasis-open.org 708
 - www.unicode.org 518
 - www.w3.org/XML/Schema 710, 712
 - www.w3schools.com/schema/default.asp 712
 - www.xml.org 708
- X**
- X format specifier 98
 - X property of class MouseEventArgs 422
 - x:Class attribute (XAML) 751, 930
 - x:Key property of a ControlTemplate 800
 - x>Name property of a Button 764
 - x>Name property of a Canvas 765
 - x>Name property of a RadioButton 763
 - x>Name property of a Windows 8 UI control 763, 764, 765
 - x>Name property of a WPF control 938
 - XAML (Extensible Application Markup Language) 748, 928
 - attribute 929
 - default namespace 752, 930
 - element 751, 929
 - end tag 751, 929
 - markup extension 764, 775, 956, 963, 965
 - namespace 752, 930
 - nested element 751, 929
 - presentation XAML namespace 930
 - root element 751, 929, 930
 - standard XAML namespace 930
 - start tag 751, 929
 - x:Class attribute 751, 930
 - XAML view 754, 931
 - XAttribute class 738
 - XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) 697
 - XComment class 740
 - XContainer class 737
 - Add method 743
 - Descendants method 738
 - Element method 738
 - Elements method 731
 - Nodes method 739
 - XDocument class 729, 851
 - Load method 729
 - Root property 729
 - XDocumentType class 739
 - XElement class 729
 - Attribute method 738
 - Elements method 731
 - HasElements property 731
 - Name property 731
 - Value property 731
 - XHTML (Extensible HyperText Markup Language) 719
 - XML (Extensible Markup Language)
 - attribute 704
 - attribute value 704
 - child element 701
 - container element 701
 - declaration 700, 703
 - document 775, 965
 - element 696
 - empty element 704
 - end tag 696
 - instance document 716, 718
 - node 702
 - parent element 701
 - parser 698
 - processor 698
 - prolog 701
 - root 702
 - root element 697
 - start tag 696
 - vocabulary 697
 - XML document containing book information 723
 - XML document that describes various sports 720
 - XML document using the laptop element defined in computer.xsd 718
 - .xml file extension 698
 - XML file generated by XMLCombine 743
 - xml namespace prefix 705
 - XML namespaces demonstration 706
 - XML Path Language (XPath) 719
 - XML Schema 698, 708, 712, 715
 - complex types 715
 - simple types 715
 - XML Schema document defining simple and complex types 716
 - XML Schema document for book.xml 713
 - XML Schema URI 714
 - XML used to mark up an article 699
 - XML Working Group of the W3C 696
 - XmlDataProvider class (WPF) 971
 - IsAsynchronous property 971
 - XmlNodeType enumeration 740
 - xmlns attribute in XML 706, 707
 - xmlns namespace prefix 705
 - XName class 731
 - LocalName property 731
 - Namespace property 743
 - XNamespace class 739, 740, 900
 - XNode class 739
 - NextNode property 740
 - PreviousNode property 740
 - XPathSelectElements extension method 738
 - XObject class 740
 - Document property 740
 - NodeType property 740
 - Parent property 740
 - Xor bitwise operator 438
 - XPath (XML Path Language) 719, 738
 - XPathSelectElements extension method of class XNode 738
 - XProcessingInstruction class 740
 - .xsd filename extension 712
 - XSL (Extensible Stylesheet Language) 699, 708, 719
 - variable 727

- XSL document that transforms `sorting.xml` into XHTML 724
- `.xsl` filename extension 721
- XSL-FO (XSL Formatting Objects) 719
- XSL Formatting Objects (XSL-FO) 719
- XSL style sheet 719, 727
- XSL template 722
- `xsl` template element 722
- XSL Transformations (XSLT) 719
- `xsl:for-each` element 722
- `xsl:output` element 722

- `xsl:text` element 726
- `xsl:value-of` element 723
- `XslCompiledTransform` class 745
 - `Load` method 745
 - `Transform` method 745
- XSLT processor 719
- XSLT that creates elements and attributes in an XHTML document 721
- `XText` class 740
 - `Value` property 740

Y

- `Y` property of class `MouseEventArgs` 422

Z

- `zeroth` element 193
- `ZIndex` attached property of `Canvas` control 938