

Using APL+Win with Events from VisualAPL

Summary

This topic illustrates how to use APL+Win from VisualAPL when the APL+Win ActiveX server “Notify” or “SysNotify” events will be involved in the solution. These APL+Win events are useful when it is necessary to provide the calling environment, in this case VisualAPL, with real-time information about an APL+Win processing request made by the calling environment.

For example, real-time information transmitted by APL+Win using the Notify event to VisualAPL might be;

- ❖ Error messages due to APL+Win validation of input argument information provided by the calling environment
- ❖ Error messages due to unanticipated errors which occur when APL+Win is satisfying the processing request made by the calling environment
- ❖ Processing progress information made available to the calling environment while APL+Win is satisfying the processing request made by the calling environment.

APL+Win Notify and SysNotify Event Handler Method Signatures

The APL+Win event handler syntax for the “Notify” and “SysNotify” events was developed before .Net existed. The APL+Win event handler syntax for these events is of the form:

Event_handler_name(ref object Code, ref object Data, out object Result)

The .Net “standard” event handler syntax is:

Event_handler_Name(object sender, ...EventArgs e)

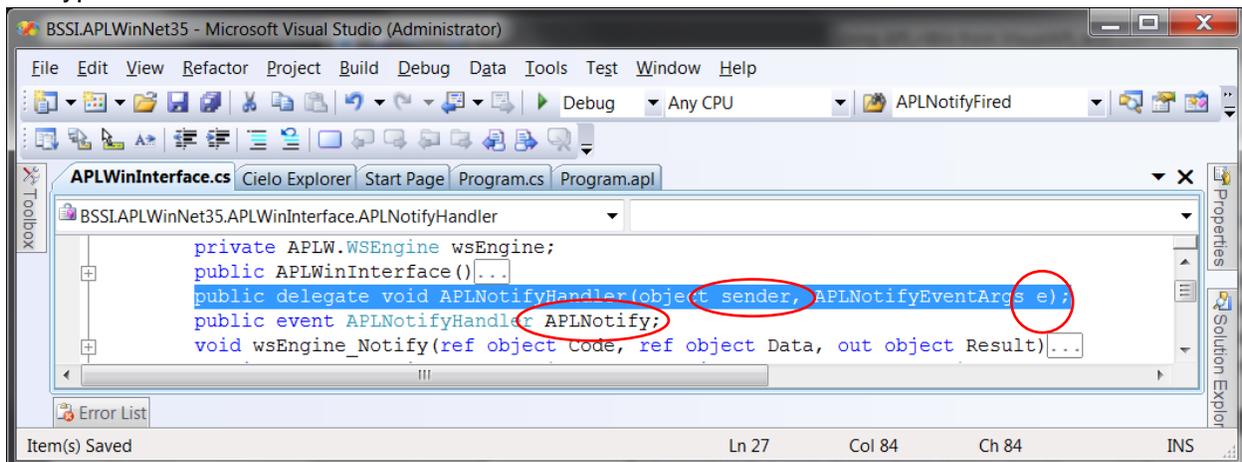
Generally C# can properly identify and utilize the ‘native’ APL+Win event handler syntax, but VisualAPL for Visual Studio 2008 cannot because Microsoft documentation of the mechanism to support the ref and out prefixes in the arguments of an event handler method were not available to non-Microsoft programming language developers such as the VisualAPL team.

C# Helper .Net Assembly

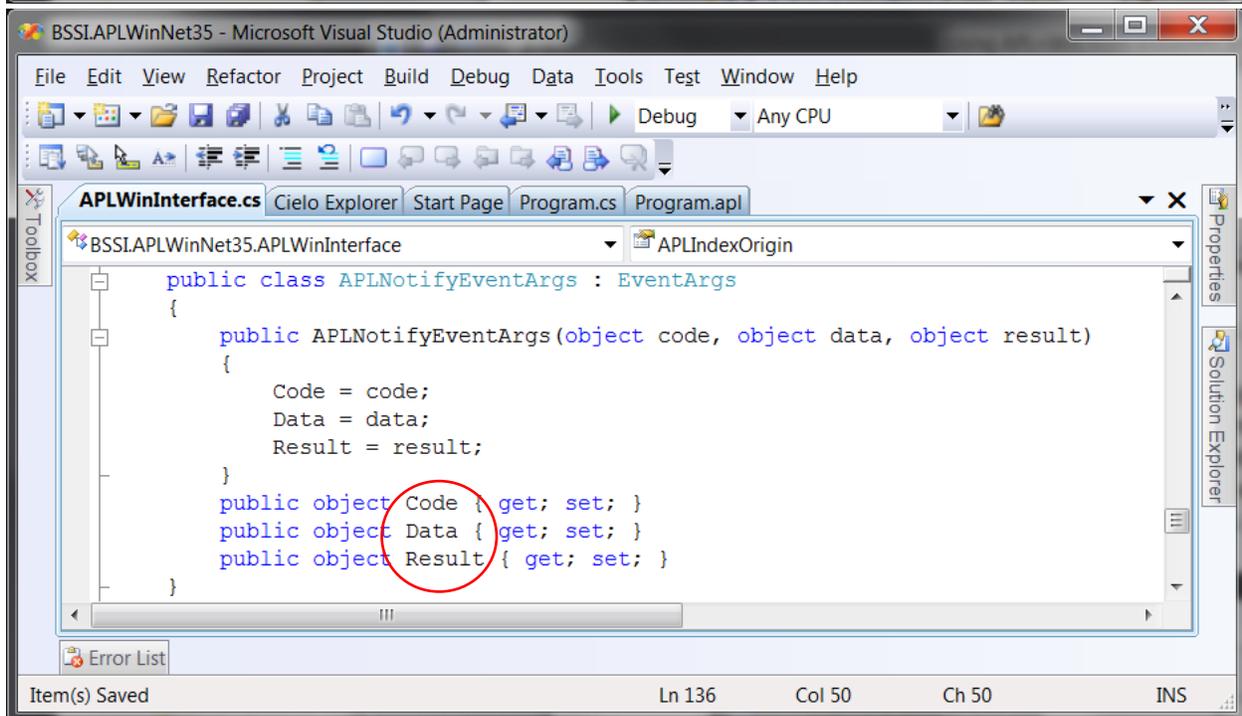
Rather than modify APL+Win which would have to potential to 'break' existing Win32 application systems developed using APL+Win, .Net provides a convenient and powerful alternative.

This topic introduces a C# 'helper' .Net assembly, "BSSI.APLWinNet35" which will:

- ❖ Provide new events, APLNotify and APLSysNotify, with .Net 'standard' event handler method signatures and with the same functionality as the native APL+Win ActiveX server events, Notify and SysNotify. The 'helper' .Net assembly defines the "APLNotifyEventArgs" and "APLSysNotifyEventArgs" classes which encapsulate the APL+Win ActiveX server 'native' Notify and SysNotify event arguments into a .Net 'standard' event arguments data type.

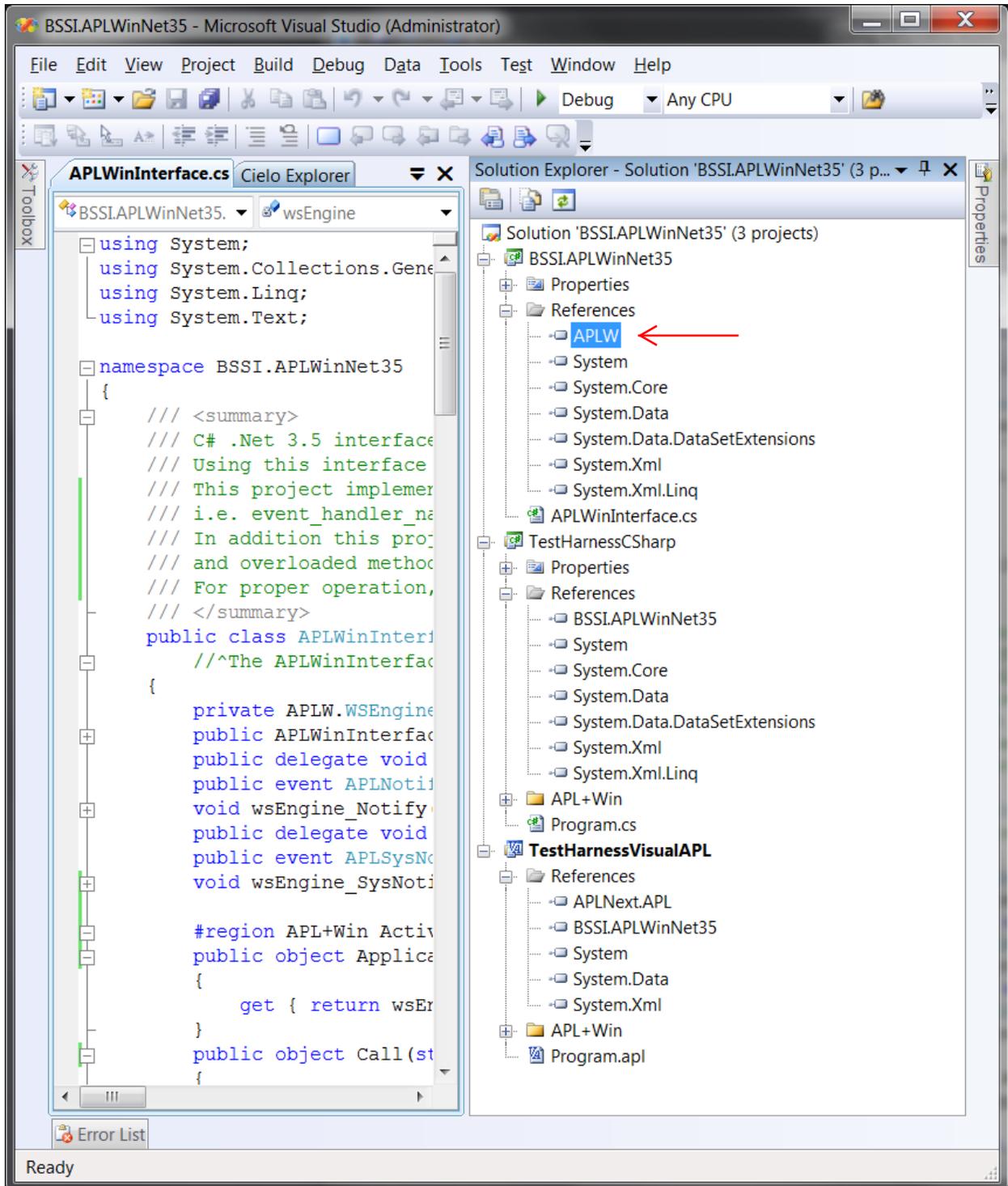


```
BSSI.APLWinNet35 - Microsoft Visual Studio (Administrator)
File Edit View Refactor Project Build Debug Data Tools Test Window Help
Debug Any CPU APLNotifyFired
APLWinInterface.cs Cielo Explorer Start Page Program.cs Program.apl
BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface.APLNotifyHandler
private APLW.WSEngine wsEngine;
public APLWinInterface()...
public delegate void APLNotifyHandler(object sender, APLNotifyEventArgs e);
public event APLNotifyHandler APLNotify;
void wsEngine_Notify(ref object Code, ref object Data, out object Result)...
```



```
BSSI.APLWinNet35 - Microsoft Visual Studio (Administrator)
File Edit View Refactor Project Build Debug Data Tools Test Window Help
Debug Any CPU
APLWinInterface.cs Cielo Explorer Start Page Program.cs Program.apl
BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface
public class APLNotifyEventArgs : EventArgs
{
    public APLNotifyEventArgs(object code, object data, object result)
    {
        Code = code;
        Data = data;
        Result = result;
    }
    public object Code { get; set; }
    public object Data { get; set; }
    public object Result { get; set; }
}
```

- ❖ Fully encapsulate the use of the APL+Win ActiveX server APLW.dll COM component, so that the calling environment projects will not have to reference the APLW.dll COM component. This feature can benefit any .Net calling environment based on C#, VB.Net or VisualAPL.



- ❖ Provide an option to augment the APL+Win ActiveX server with additional methods, properties and events for the convenience of the calling environment. For example the 'helper' .Net assembly can include methods or properties which have 'friendly' names, perform common operations or add validation.

- The `APLWorkspaceLoad` method performs a common operation and adds validation:

```
public void APLWorkspaceLoad(string wsPath)
{
    if (System.IO.File.Exists(wsPath))
    {
        wsEngine.SysCommand("LOAD " + wsPath.Substring(0,wsPath.Length-3));
        //^Remove the ".w3" suffix
    }
    else
    {
        throw new Exception("APL+Win workspace not accessible: "+wsPath);
    }
}
```

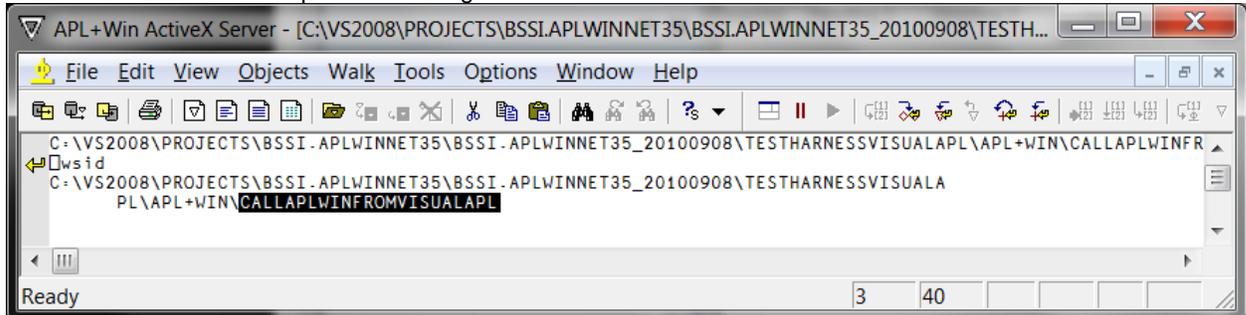
- The `APLIndexOrigin` public property simplifies the calling environment's access of this APL+Win system variable:

```
public Int32 APLIndexOrigin
{
    get { return (Int32) wsEngine.get_SysVariable("IO"); }
    set { wsEngine.set_SysVariable("IO", value); }
}
```

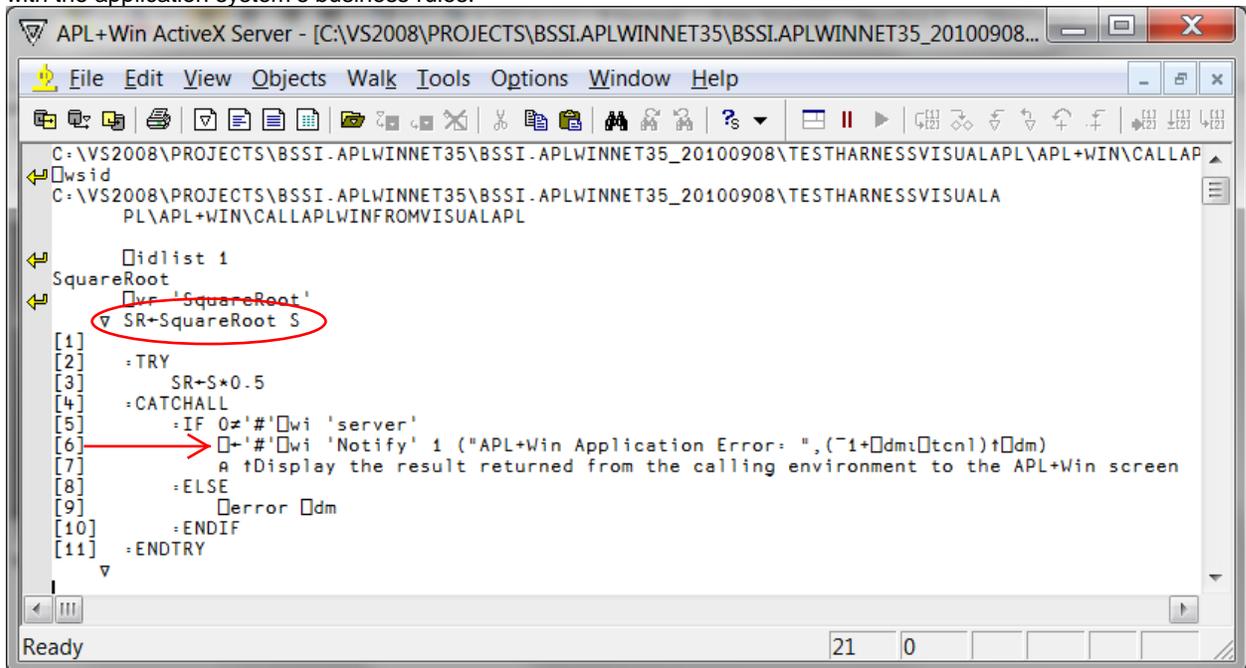
VisualAPL Environment Calling APL+Win 'Helper' .Net Assembly:

The 'business rules' of this application system are supported by APL+Win as an ActiveX server. This means that:

- ❖ APL+Win is registered as an ActiveX server (COM component) on the target machine
- ❖ There is an APL+Win workspace on the target machine

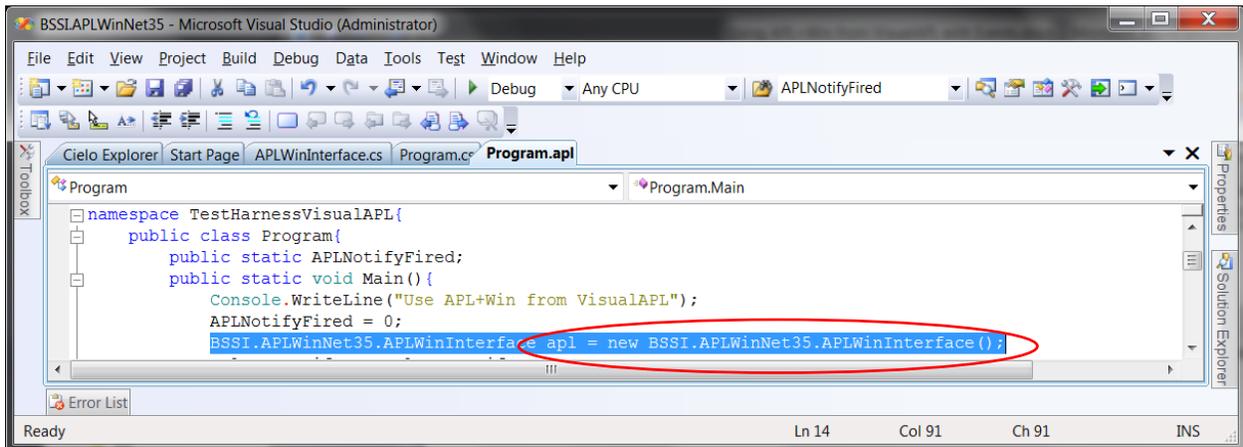


- ❖ That APL+Win workspace contains APL+Win functions which accept arguments and return results associated with the application system's business rules.



Notice how APL+Win reports errors to the calling environment by using the Notify event.

The VisualAPL calling environment creates an instance of APL+Win as an ActiveX server indirectly using the C# 'Helper' .Net assembly:

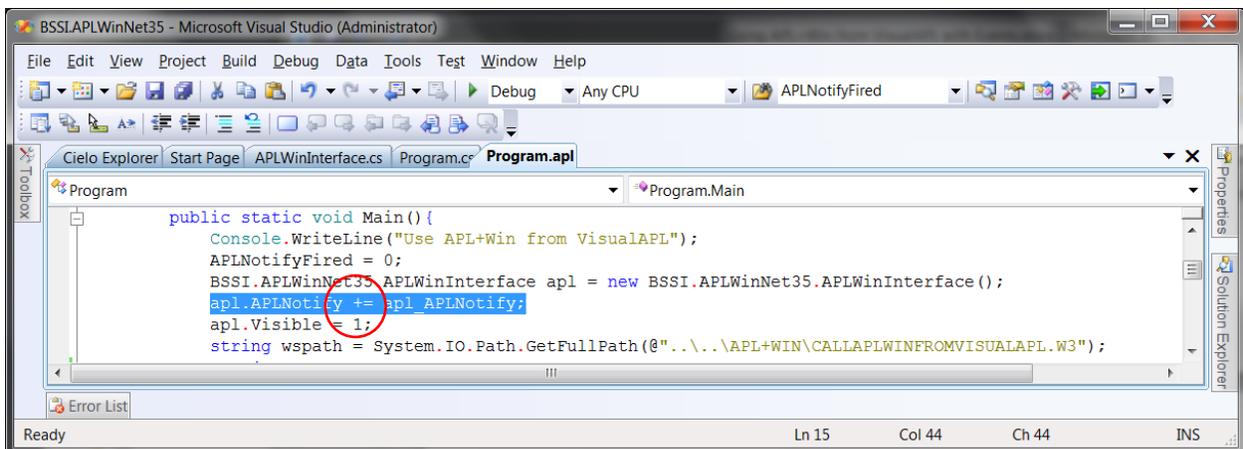


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the file 'Program.apl' open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
namespace TestHarnessVisualAPL{
    public class Program{
        public static APLNotifyFired;
        public static void Main(){
            Console.WriteLine("Use APL+Win from VisualAPL");
            APLNotifyFired = 0;
            BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface apl = new BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface();
        }
    }
}
```

The line `BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface apl = new BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface();` is circled in red. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ready', 'Ln 14', 'Col 91', 'Ch 91', and 'INS'.

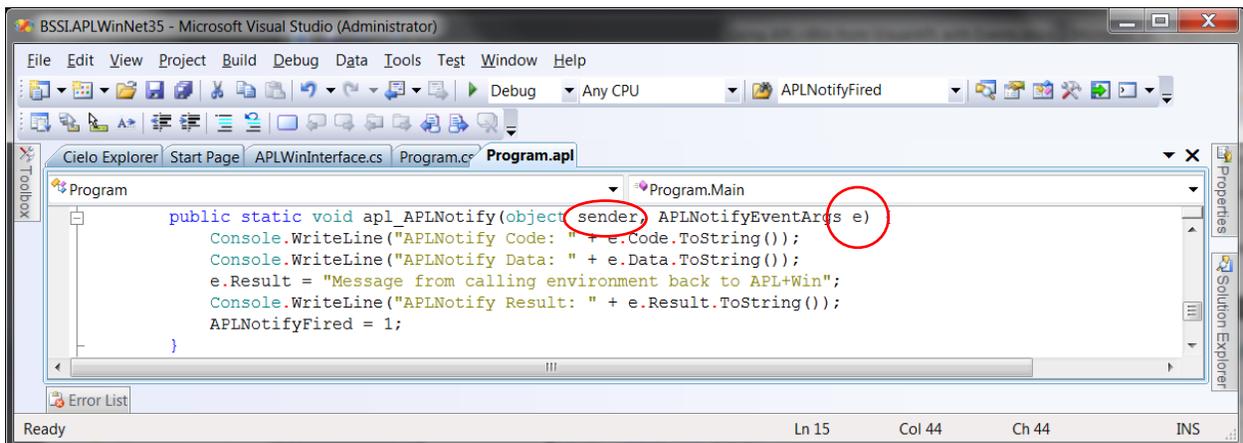
The VisualAPL calling environment subscribes to the APL+Win ActiveX server Notify event indirectly by subscribing to the C# "Helper" .Net assembly 'APLNotify' event. The 'APLNotify' event handler syntax uses .Net 'standard' syntax which can be consumed by VisualAPL:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the file 'Program.apl' open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
public static void Main(){
    Console.WriteLine("Use APL+Win from VisualAPL");
    APLNotifyFired = 0;
    BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface apl = new BSSI.APLWinNet35.APLWinInterface();
    apl.APLNotify += apl_APLNotify;
    apl.Visible = 1;
    string wspath = System.IO.Path.GetFullPath(@"..\..\APL+WIN\CALLAPLWINFROMVISUALAPL.W3");
}
```

The line `apl.APLNotify += apl_APLNotify;` is circled in red. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ready', 'Ln 15', 'Col 44', 'Ch 44', and 'INS'.

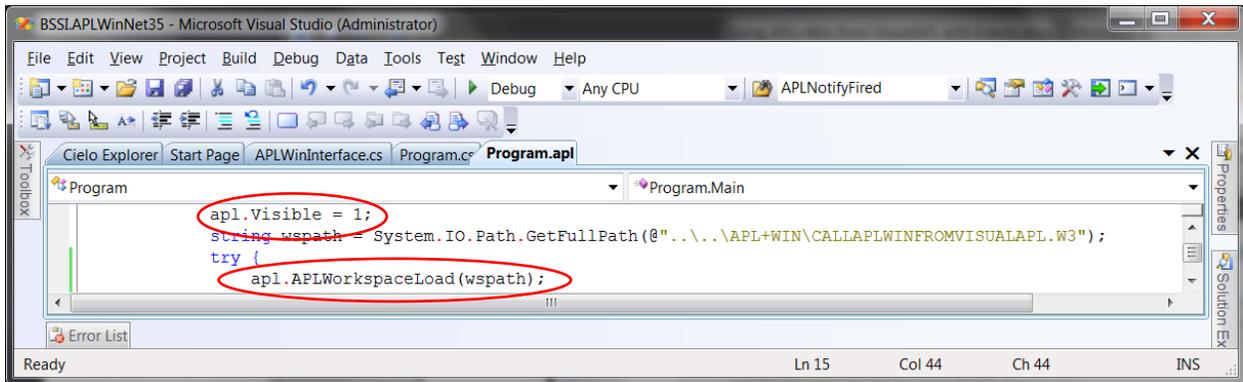


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the file 'Program.apl' open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
public static void apl_APLNotify(object sender, APLNotifyEventArgs e)
{
    Console.WriteLine("APLNotify Code: " + e.Code.ToString());
    Console.WriteLine("APLNotify Data: " + e.Data.ToString());
    e.Result = "Message from calling environment back to APL+Win";
    Console.WriteLine("APLNotify Result: " + e.Result.ToString());
    APLNotifyFired = 1;
}
```

The parameter `sender` in the method signature and the parameter `e` in the method signature are circled in red. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ready', 'Ln 15', 'Col 44', 'Ch 44', and 'INS'.

The VisualAPL calling environment makes the APL+Win ActiveX server visible by using the Visible public property of the C# "Helper" .Net assembly and uses the "APLWorkspaceLoad()" method of the C# 'Helper' .Net assembly to load the APL+Win application-specific workspace:

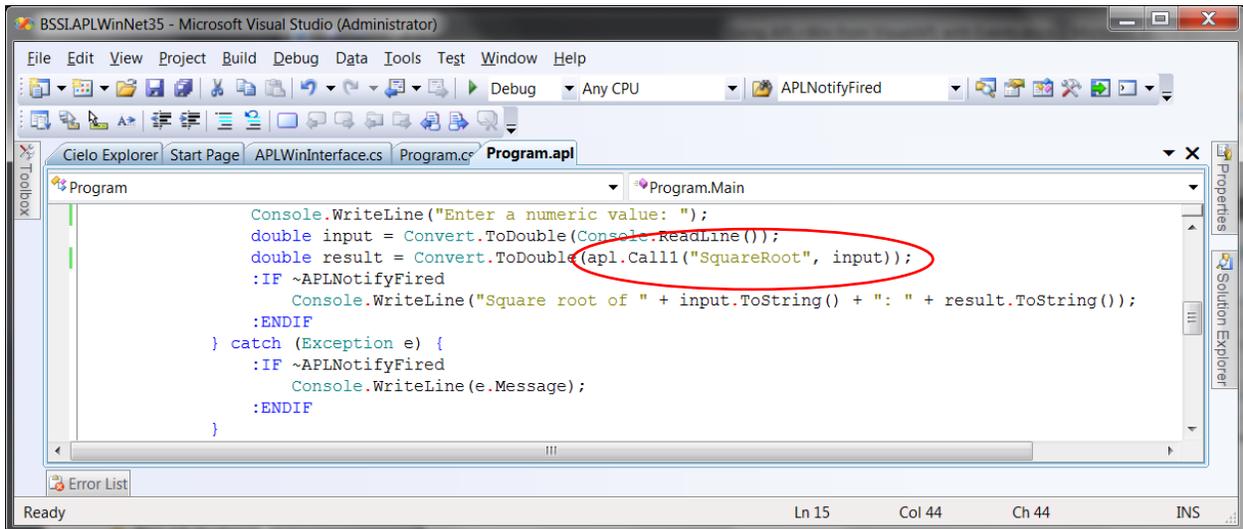


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the file 'Program.apl' open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
apl.Visible = 1;
string wspath = System.IO.Path.GetFullPath(@"..\..\APL+WIN\CALLAPLWINFROMVISUALAPL.W3");
try {
    apl.APLWorkspaceLoad(wspath);
}
```

Red circles highlight the lines `apl.Visible = 1;` and `apl.APLWorkspaceLoad(wspath);`. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 15 Col 44 Ch 44 INS'.

The VisualAPL calling environment then requests user input of an application-specific value, converts it to an appropriate numeric value and makes a request to the APL+Win ActiveX server to process the input and return an appropriate value or error message according to the 'business rules' of the application system:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the file 'Program.apl' open. The code in the editor is as follows:

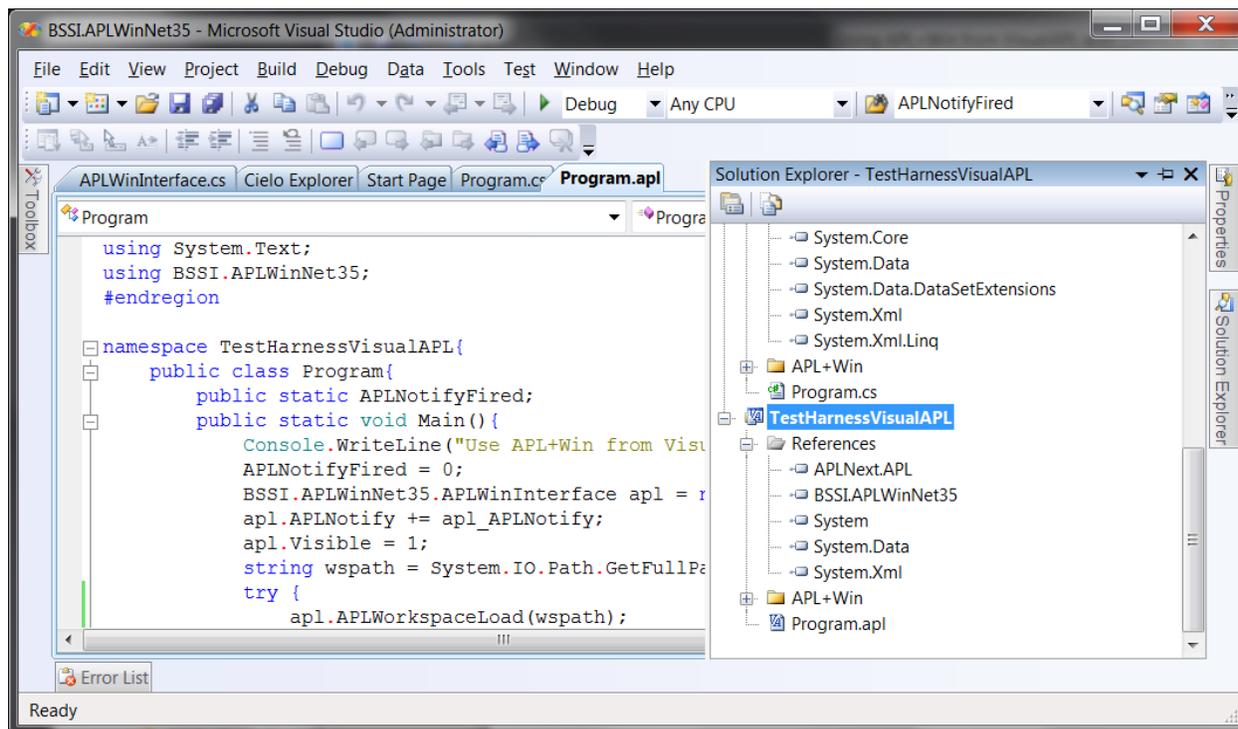
```
Console.WriteLine("Enter a numeric value: ");
double input = Convert.ToDouble(Console.ReadLine());
double result = Convert.ToDouble(apl.Call1("SquareRoot", input));
:IF ~APLNotifyFired
    Console.WriteLine("Square root of " + input.ToString() + ": " + result.ToString());
:ENDIF
} catch (Exception e) {
    :IF ~APLNotifyFired
        Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
    :ENDIF
}
```

Red circles highlight the line `double result = Convert.ToDouble(apl.Call1("SquareRoot", input));` and the `apl.Call1` method call. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 15 Col 44 Ch 44 INS'.

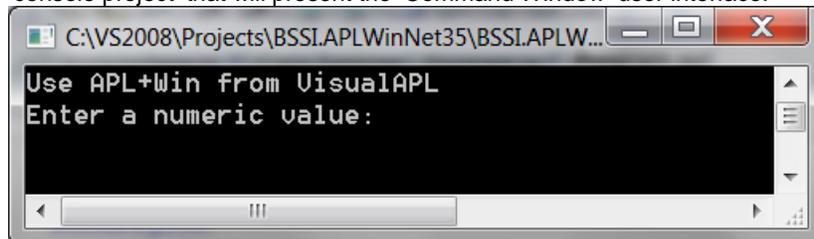
An analogous TestHarnessCSharp project is also included in the Visual Studio solution to illustrate the use of the C# "Helper" .Net assembly with C# as the calling environment. Note that for purposes of this example in order to maintain a parallel C# test harness, strong data typing was used in the VisualAPL test harness, although this is not actually necessary.

Running the VisualAPL Sample Application:

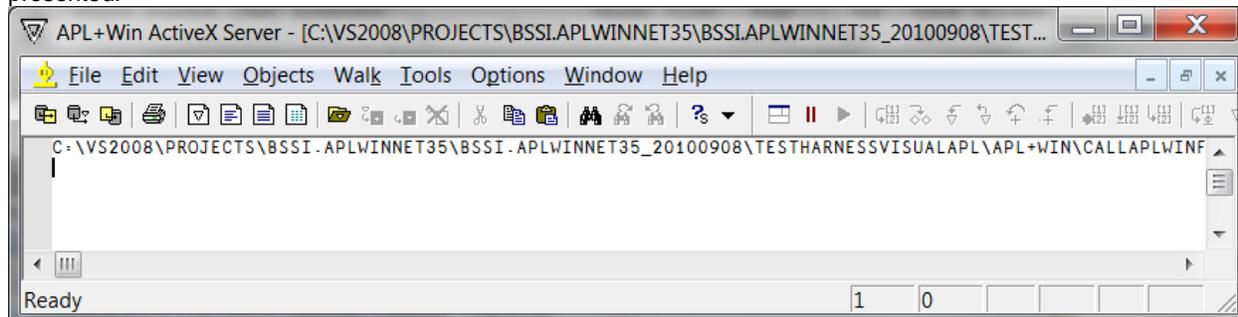
The TestHarnessVisualAPL project should be set as the 'Start Up Project' in the Visual Studio Solution Explorer:



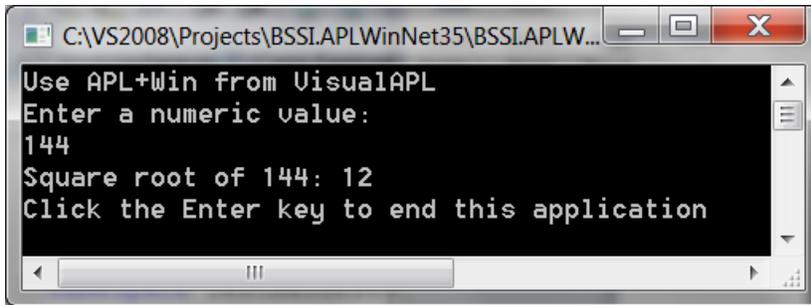
Use the Visual Studio F5 keystroke to start an instance of the “TestHarnessVisualAPL project which is a simple ‘console project’ that will present the ‘Command Window’ user interface:



Because this project set the Visible property of the APL+Win ActiveX server to 1, an instance of APL+Win will also be presented:



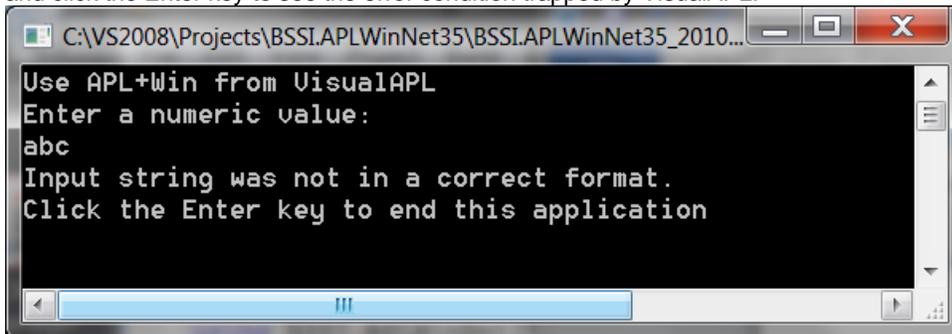
In the “Command Window” enter a valid numeric value, e.g. 144 and click the Enter key to display the result of the APL+Win ‘business rules’ for this application system:



```
C:\VS2008\Projects\BSSI.APLWinNet35\BSSI.APLW...
Use APL+Win from VisualAPL
Enter a numeric value:
144
Square root of 144: 12
Click the Enter key to end this application
```

Next click the Enter key again to close the instance of APL+Win ActiveX server and end the debugging session.

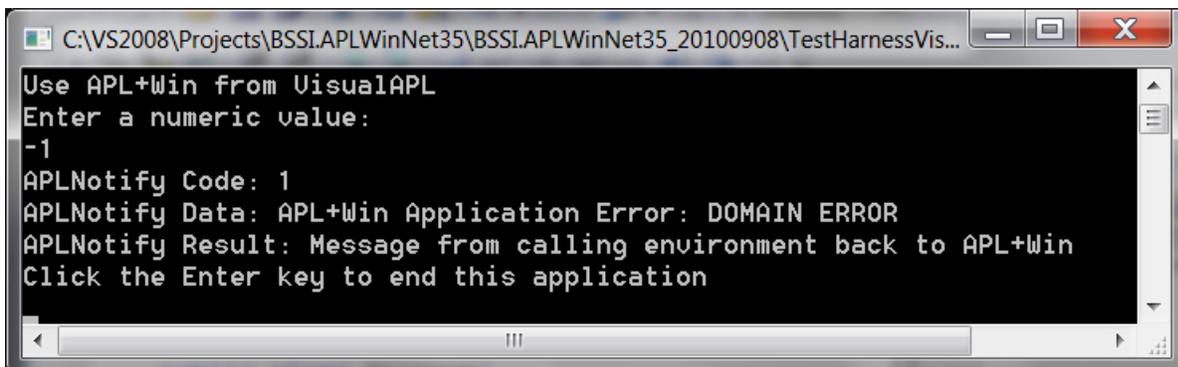
Next follow this debugging procedure again, but this time enter an invalid numeric value into the "Command Window" and click the Enter key to see the error condition trapped by VisualAPL:



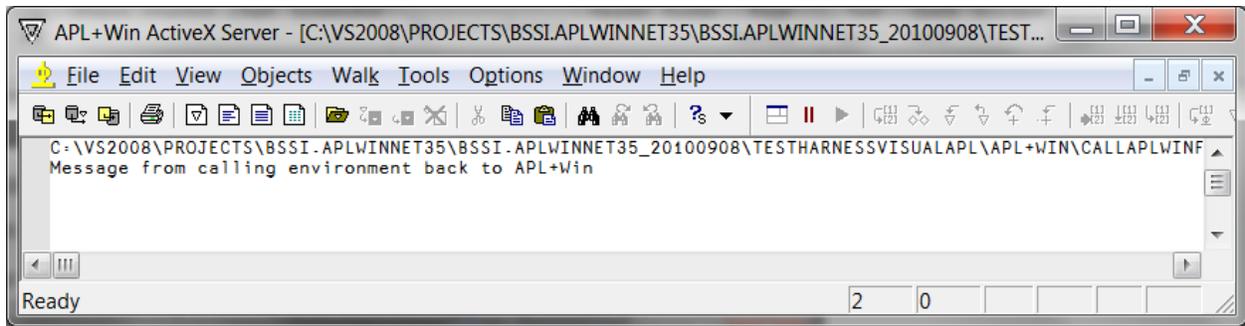
```
C:\VS2008\Projects\BSSI.APLWinNet35\BSSI.APLWinNet35_2010...
Use APL+Win from VisualAPL
Enter a numeric value:
abc
Input string was not in a correct format.
Click the Enter key to end this application
```

Next click the Enter key again to close the instance of APL+Win ActiveX server and end the debugging session.

Next follow this debugging procedure again, but this time enter a negative numeric value into the 'Command Window' and click the Enter key to see the error condition trapped by APL+Win ActiveX server and observe the response from the VisualAPL calling environment back to APL+Win. This returned information might be used in a more sophisticated application system to enable APL+Win to properly recover from an error condition and maintain application system functionality and data integrity.



```
C:\VS2008\Projects\BSSI.APLWinNet35\BSSI.APLWinNet35_20100908\TestHarnessVis...
Use APL+Win from VisualAPL
Enter a numeric value:
-1
APLNotify Code: 1
APLNotify Data: APL+Win Application Error: DOMAIN ERROR
APLNotify Result: Message from calling environment back to APL+Win
Click the Enter key to end this application
```



Finally click the Enter to close APL+Win and end this debugging session.