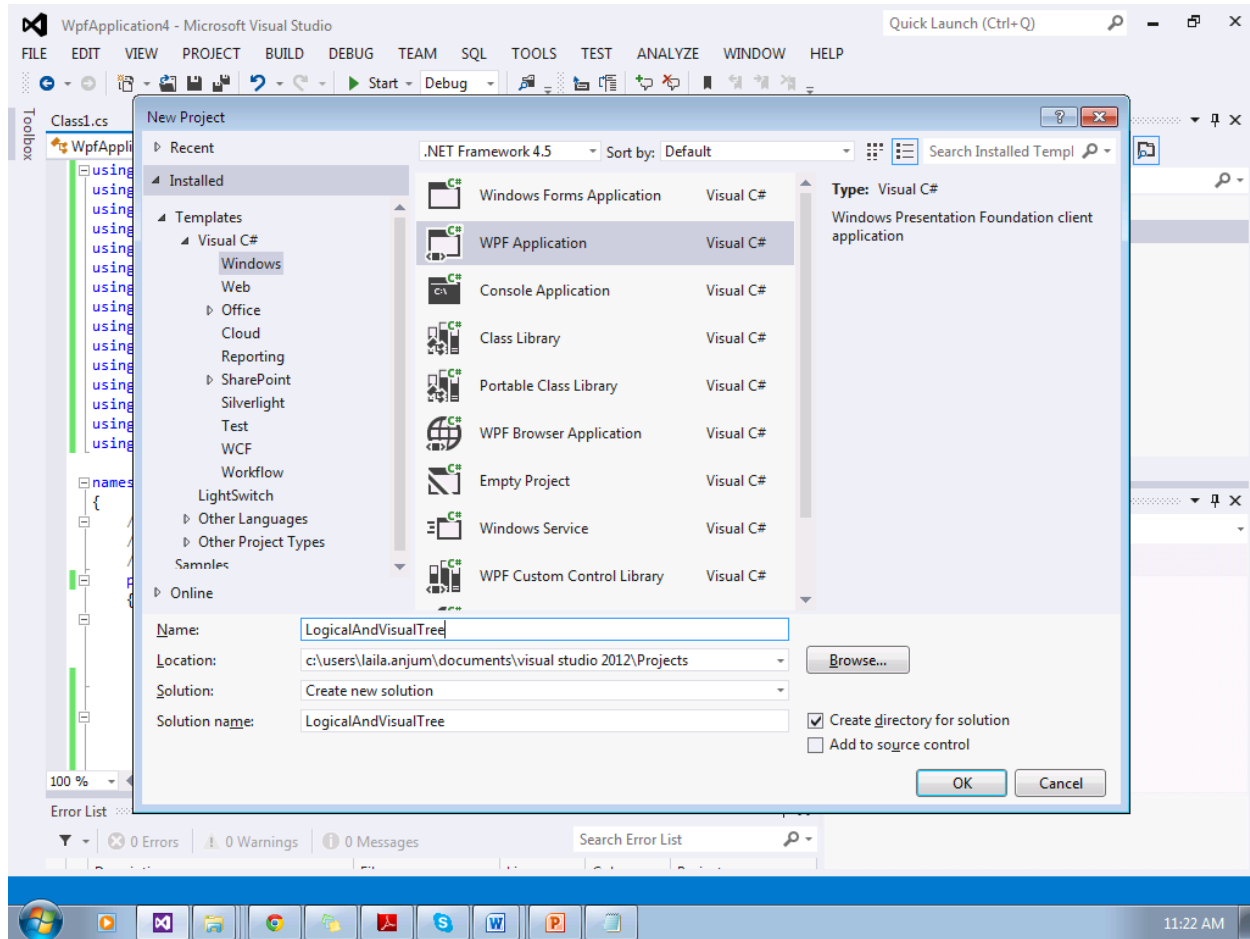
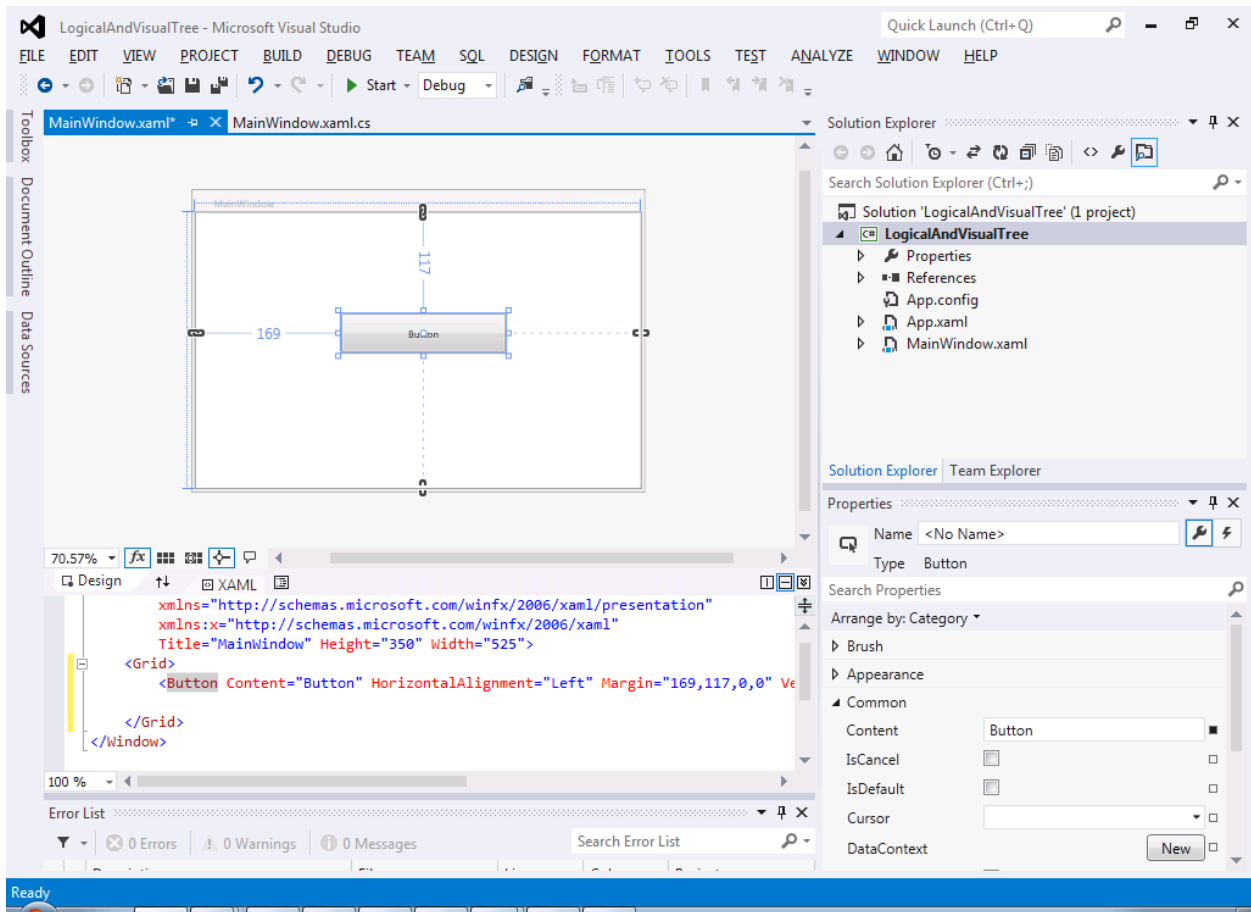


# 1. Create a new WPF Project “LogicalAndVisualTree”.



## 2. Add a button in Designer view.



### 3. Add event to a button

- Click on this
- Add event "OnClick" against "Click"
- Then press "Enter"

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the following components:

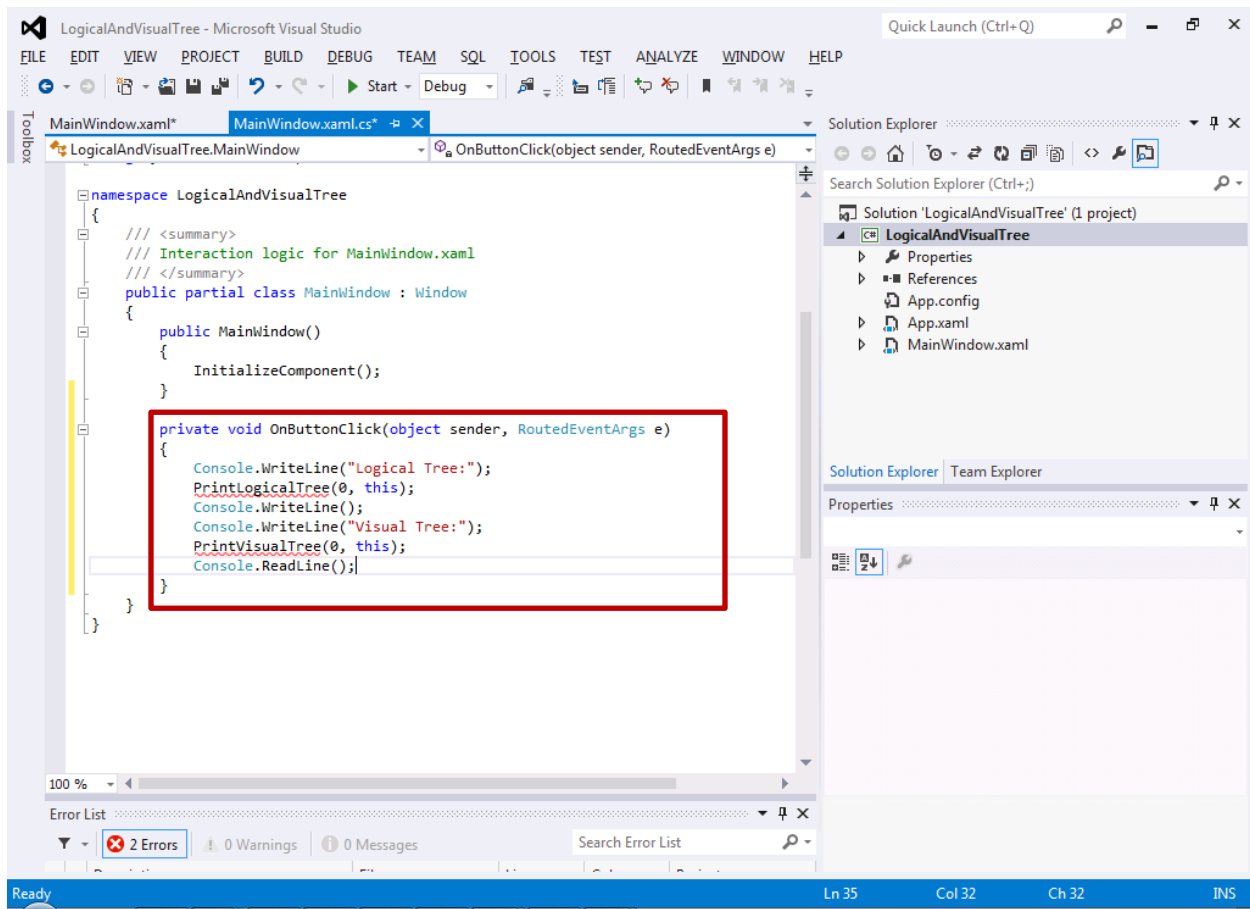
- Design View:** A visual representation of a window containing a button. The button's margin is indicated as 169, 117, 0, 0.
- Code View:** The XAML code for the window is displayed:

```
xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml/presentation"
xmlns:x="http://schemas.microsoft.com/winfx/2006/xaml"
Title="MainWindow" Height="350" Width="525">
<Grid>
<Button Content="Button" HorizontalAlignment="Left" Margin="169,117,0,0" Ve
</Grid>
</Window>
```
- Properties Window:** The 'Click' event is selected, and the 'OnClick' event handler is entered in the text box.

Red arrows from the instructions point to the button in the design view and the 'OnClick' text in the Properties window.

4. After pressing Enter, IDE will automatically take control to this page “MainWindow.xaml.cs” and a new function will be created with the name “OnClick”. This is the function where you can add functionality/events to your button. As the requirement of our tutorial is to Print Logical and Physical Tree when we click button, so for this add the following code lines in the highlighted portion:

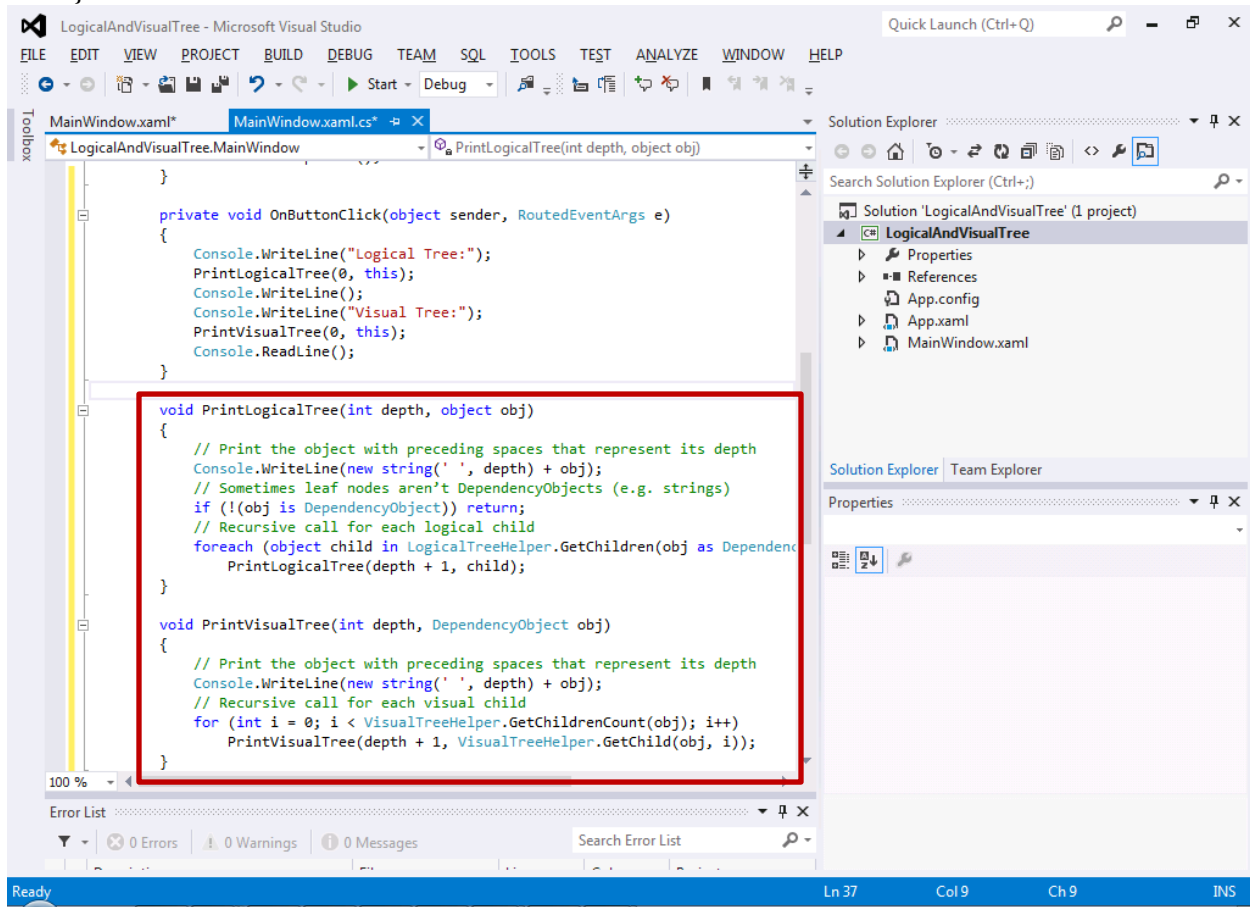
```
Console.WriteLine("Logical Tree:");  
PrintLogicalTree(0, this);  
Console.WriteLine();  
Console.WriteLine("Visual Tree:");  
PrintVisualTree(0, this);  
Console.ReadLine();
```



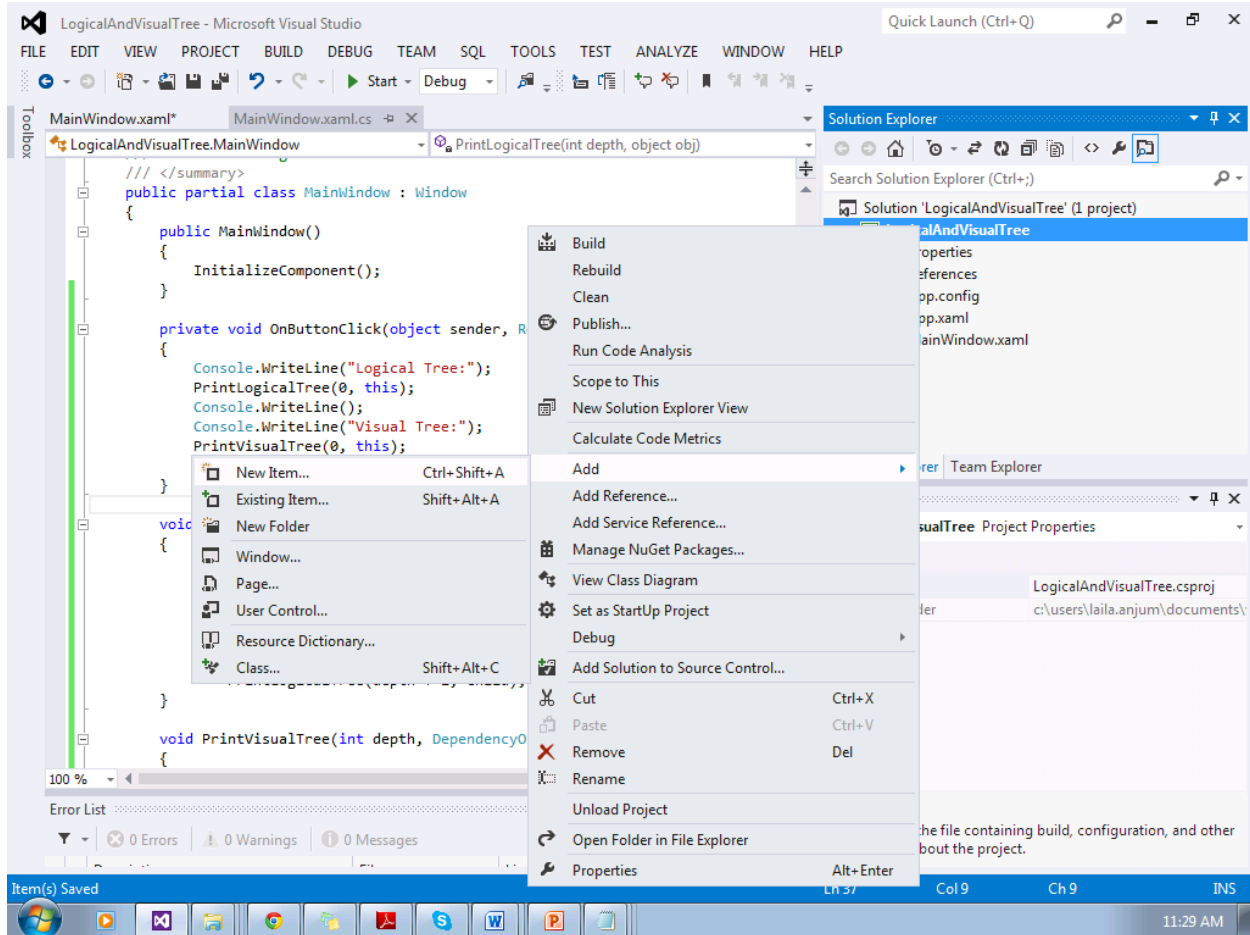
5. Add the following code after the “OnClick” function. These functions walk through and print Logical and Physical trees.

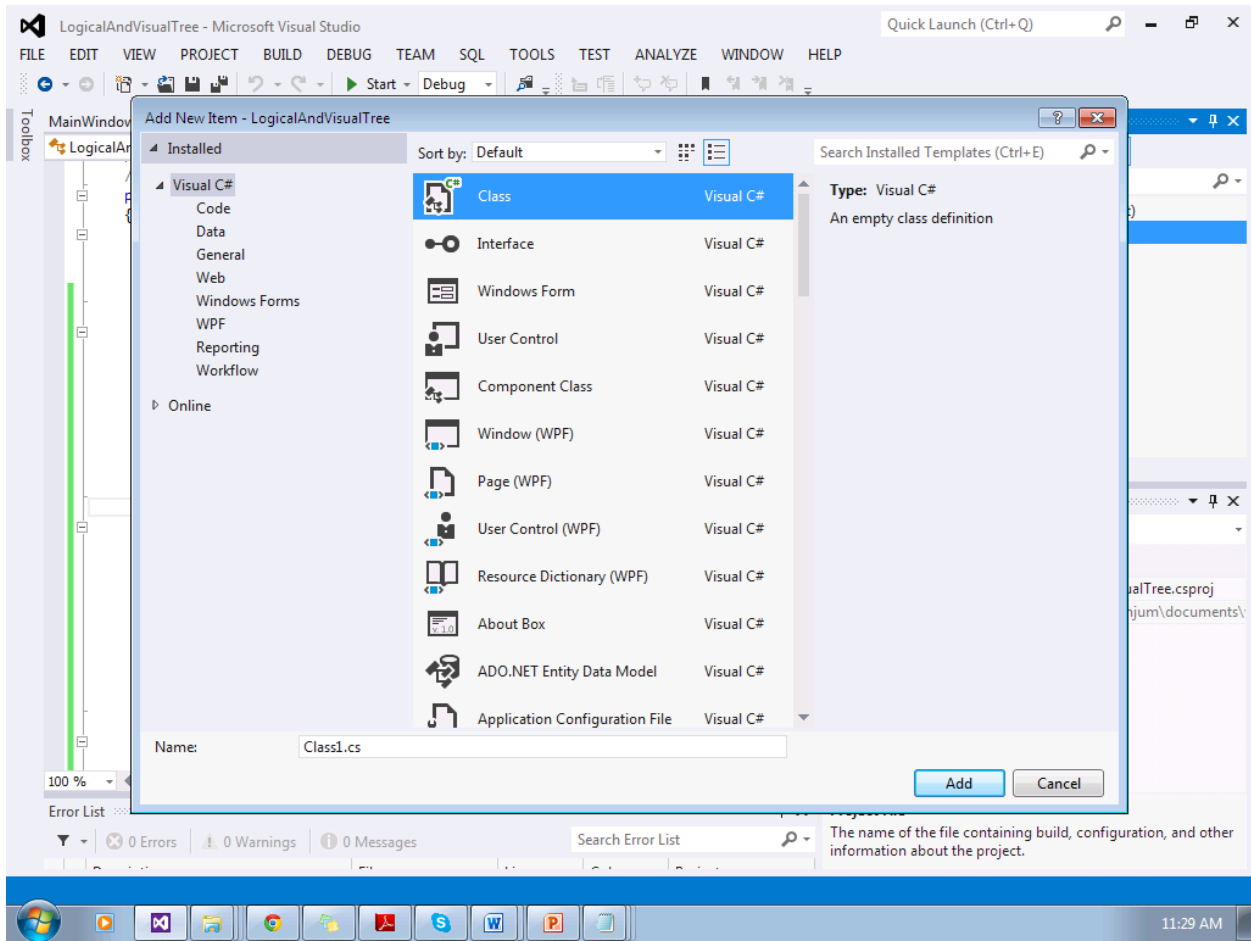
```
void PrintLogicalTree(int depth, object obj)
{
    // Print the object with preceding spaces that represent its depth
    Console.WriteLine(new string(' ', depth) + obj);
    // Sometimes leaf nodes aren't DependencyObjects (e.g. strings)
    if (!(obj is DependencyObject)) return;
    // Recursive call for each logical child
    foreach (object child in LogicalTreeHelper.GetChildren(obj as DependencyObject))
        PrintLogicalTree(depth + 1, child);
}
```

```
void PrintVisualTree(int depth, DependencyObject obj)
{
    // Print the object with preceding spaces that represent its depth
    Console.WriteLine(new string(' ', depth) + obj);
    // Recursive call for each visual child
    for (int i = 0; i < VisualTreeHelper.GetChildrenCount(obj); i++)
        PrintVisualTree(depth + 1, VisualTreeHelper.GetChild(obj, i));
}
```



6. By default, WPF applications do not show the Console Output, so for this Add a new Class to the project by following the shown process.





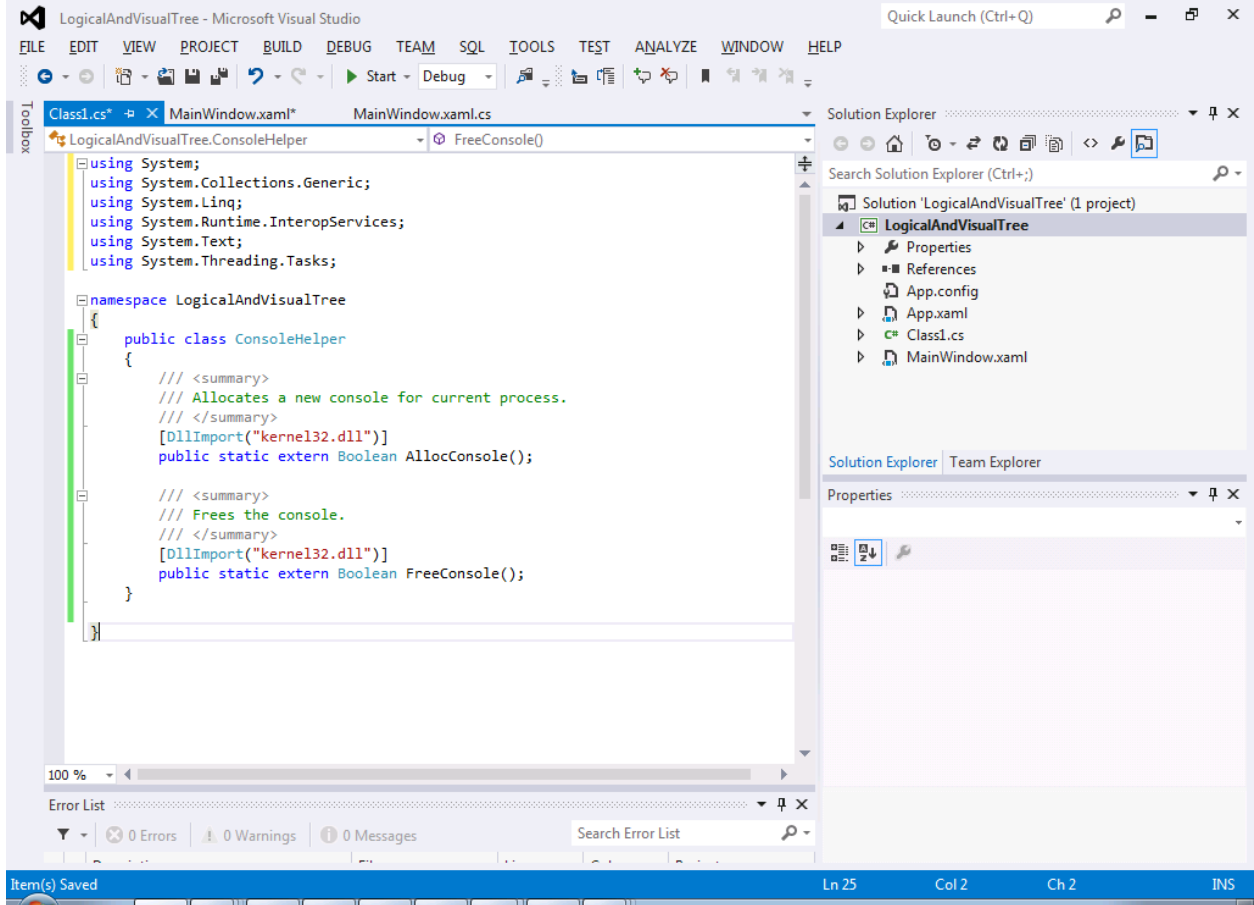
7. Now copy paste the following code in the newly created file.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace LogicalAndVisualTree
{
    public class ConsoleHelper
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Allocates a new console for current process.
        /// </summary>
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")]
        public static extern Boolean AllocConsole();

        /// <summary>
        /// Frees the console.
        /// </summary>
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")]
        public static extern Boolean FreeConsole();
    }
}
```

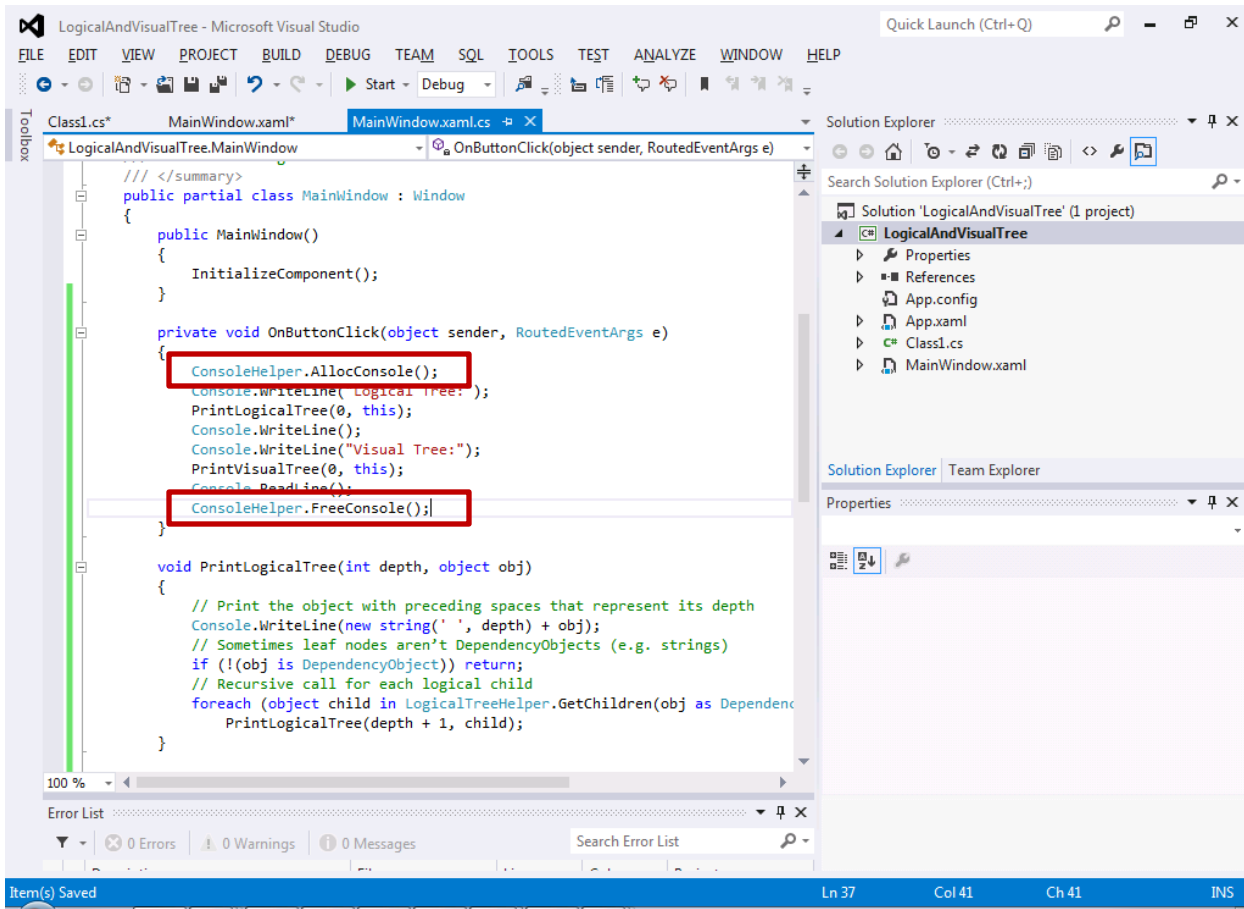




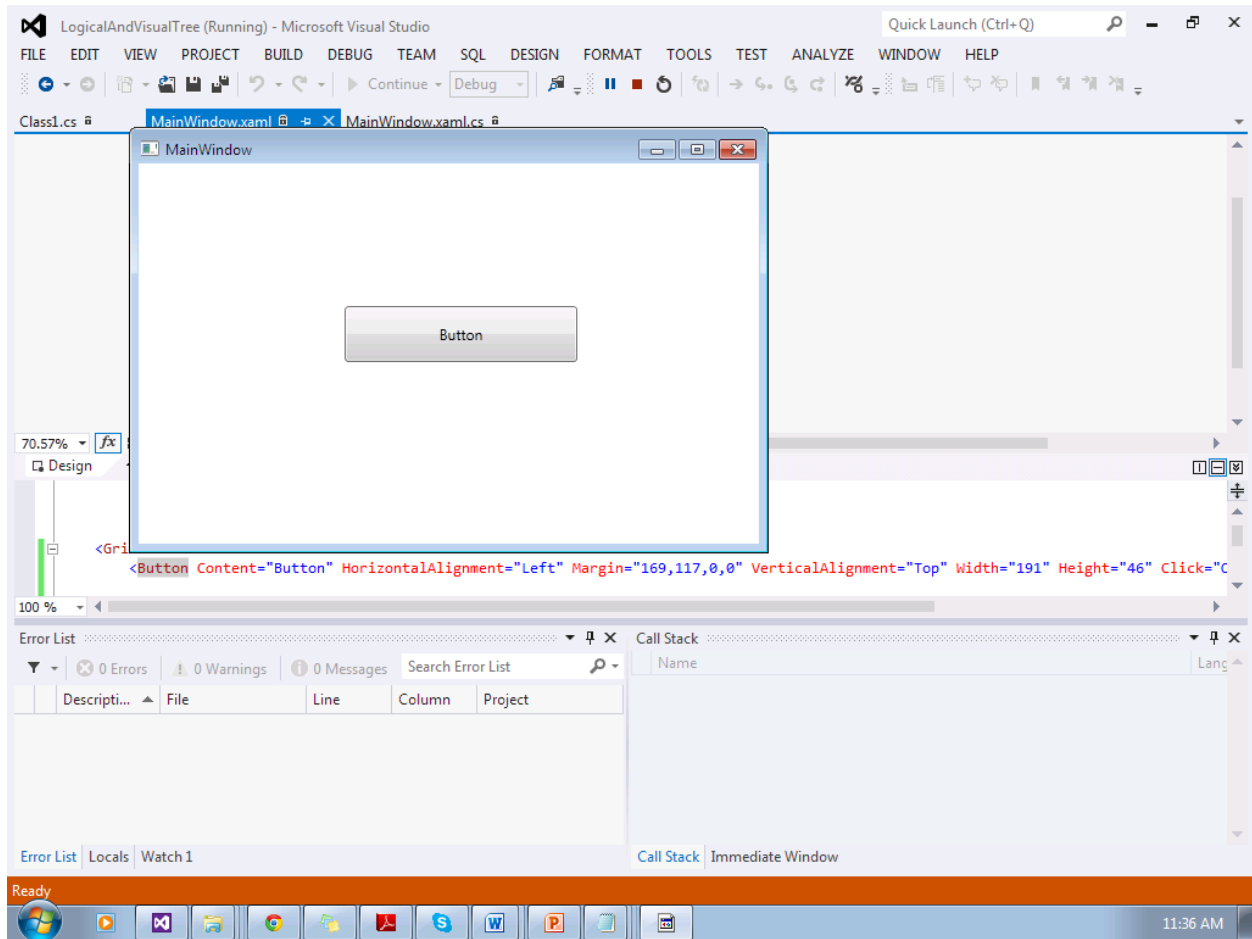
8. Now add the following code lines in the specified positions:

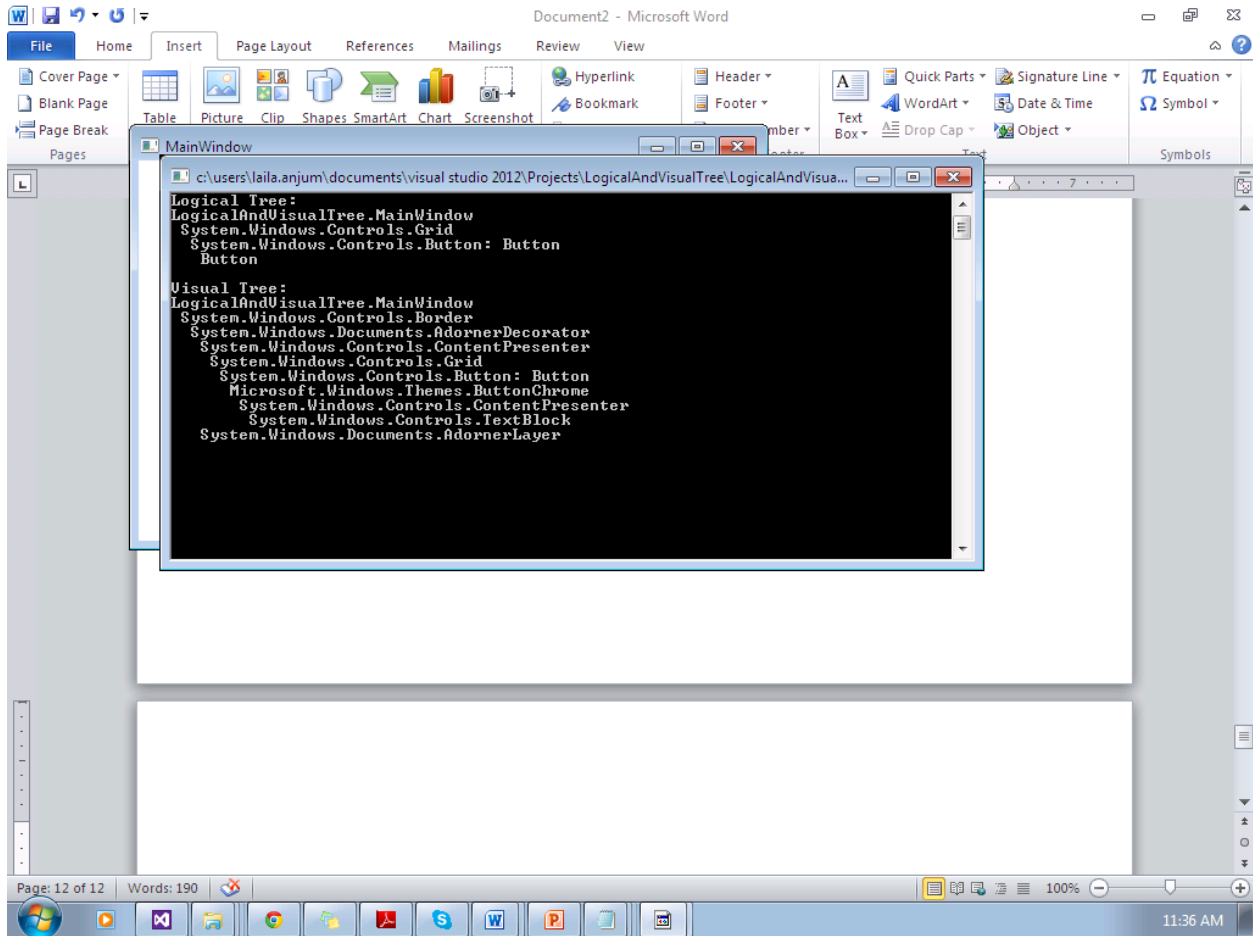
ConsoleHelper.AllocConsole();

ConsoleHelper.FreeConsole();



9. Now Press “F5” to execute the Program. Click on Button, it will show the Console Output, displaying the Logical and Physical Trees.





In the same way, you can view Logical and Physical Tree of any control.

